

②使交叉,与...相交(叉): The roads cross just outside the village.

crossing [ˈkrɒsɪŋ]

n. ①(人行)横道,(河流)渡口: A car hit her on a crossing. ②十字路口: He was at a crossing and did not know which way to turn.

crowd [kraʊd]

n. ①人群: A big crowd gathered on the street and cheered him. ②(the ~)群众,老百姓: Many newspapers appeal to the crowd. ③一伙人,一帮人: guard against sb. and his crowd 提防某人和他那一伙人 *vt./vi.* 聚集,挤满,拥挤: The road is crowded with car.

cruel [kruəl]

a. 残忍的,残酷的: The cruel ruler allowed the peasants to starve.

cry [krai]

vt./vi. ①叫喊,呼喊: He cried with pain when the dentist pulled the tooth out. ②哭啼,哭泣,流泪: A baby can cry as soon as it is born. *n.* ①哭泣,哭声: She had a cry about the sad news. ②叫喊,喊声: There were angry cries from the crowd.

cup [kʌp]

n. ①杯子,一杯: drink a cup coffee 喝一杯咖啡 ②奖杯,优胜杯

cupboard [ˈkʌbəd]

n. 碗柜,食橱: The cupboard doors were open.

cure [kjʊə]

vt. ①治愈,医治: It's a disease that can't be cured easily. ②矫正,纠正: They cured the child of a bad habit.

curious [ˈkjʊəriəs]

a. ①好奇的,渴望知道的: I'm curious to have a look at it. ②稀奇的,奇特的: What a curious mistake!

curtain [ˈkɜ:tɪn]

n. ①帘子,窗帘,门帘: He drew the window curtain back in the morning. ②幕(布): The curtain has come down on Act II.

cushion [ˈkʊʃən]

n. 垫层,垫子,靠垫: The sofa cushions have new upholstery.

custom [ˈkʌstəm]

n. ①习俗,风俗,惯例: It is the custom with certain foreigners to do so. ②(用复数)关税,海关: How long will it take us to pass the Customs?

customer [ˈkʌstəmə]

n. 顾客,买主,主顾: The store has more customer than it can take care of.

cut [kʌt]

vt./vi. (~, ~, ~ing) ①切,割,剪: cut the cake in half 把蛋糕切成两半 ②删节,削减,缩短: The article is too long; it has to be cut.

D

dad [dæd]

n. 爸爸

daily [ˈdeɪli]

a. 每日的,日常的: a daily paper 日报

ad. 每日,天天: Most newspapers appear daily.

damage [ˈdæmɪdʒ]

n. ①损害,毁坏: The storm did great da-

mage to the crops. ②(用复数) 损害赔偿金: He claimed \$1,000 damages from his employers for the loss of his right arm while at work. **vt.** 损害, 损伤: Their houses were damaged by the enemy's shellfire.

[辨析] damage, hurt, harm 都有“损害”之意。damage 指损坏后价值失去或降低, 完整性被破坏; hurt 指身体遭受创伤或感情受到伤害; harm 指造成痛苦、苦难、损失。

damp [dæmp]

a. 潮湿的, 有湿气的: damp air 湿空气
n. 潮湿, 湿气: There is still damp in these clothes.

[辨析] damp, wet 都有“湿的”之意。damp 指“轻度潮湿, 使人感觉不舒服的”; wet 指“含水分或其他液体的”, “湿的”。

dance [dɑ:ns]

vt. / vi. 跳舞, 舞蹈: She loves to dance to fast music. **n.** ①跳舞, 舞蹈 ②舞会, 舞曲

danger ['deɪndʒə]

n. ①危险, 威胁: Is there any danger of fire? ②威胁, 危险物: The wreck is a danger to shipping.

in **danger** 在危险中, 垂危

out of **danger** 脱离危险

dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs]

a. 危险的, 不安全的: The dangerous road had several sharp turns.

dare [deə]

aux. v. (后接不带 to 的不定式, 主要用于疑问、否定、条件及表示怀疑的句子中) 敢, 竟敢: I don't know whether he dare try. **vt.** ①敢, 敢于 ②敢于面对: He didn't dare to go. ③挑战: I dare you to say that again.

dark [dɑ:k]

a. ①暗的, 黑暗的: It's too dark to read now. ②深色的, 黑色的, 暗色的: a dark green dress 深绿色连衣裙

date [deɪt]

n. ①日期, 日子: What's the date today? ②约会, 约会的对象: Mary's mother tries to stop her going out on dates.

daughter ['dɔ:tə]

n. 女儿

dawn [dɔ:n]

n. ①黎明, 拂晓: They work from dawn till dark. ②开端, 开始: the dawn of victory 胜利的曙光 **vi.** ①破晓: The day dawned fresh and clear after the storm. ②开始, 出现: Hopes were dawning for peaceful settlement.

day [deɪ]

n. ①白昼, 白天 ②(一)日, 昼夜: Days are longer in summer than in winter. ③时代, 时期: in one's boyhood days 在童年时代

by **day** 一天天地, 逐日

day after day 日复一日地

day and night 夜以继日

one **day** 有朝一日, (过去)某一天

the **day** after tomorrow 后天

the **day** before yesterday 前天

the other **day** 在不久前某天

daytime ['deɪtaɪm]

n. 白天, 日间: in the daytime 在白天

dead [ded]

a. ①死的, 无生命的: dead matter 无机物 ②无感觉的, 麻木的: dead fingers 麻木的手指

deal [di:l]

n. ①待遇: a square deal 公平的待遇 ②买卖, 交易: a dirty deal 肮脏的交易 **vt. / vi.**

①分配,分给,处理: deal out two apples apiece 分给每人两个苹果 ②给予: This battle dealt the enemy hard blows. a great/ a good **deal** (of) 大量(的),许多(的)

deal with 处理,对付,安排

dear [diə]

a. ①(常用于称呼前,表示亲切,客套等)亲爱的,可爱的: What a dear little child! ②珍贵的,宝贵的: He lost everything that was dear to him.

death [deθ]

n. ①死,死亡: He drank himself to death. ②消灭,毁灭: the death of a language 一种语言的消亡

December [di'sembə]

n. 十二月(略作 Dec.)

decide [di'said]

vt. / vi. ①决定,对…作出判断: It has been decided that the meeting shall be postponed. ②判决,解决: The question has been decided. ③使下决定: That decides me.

decision [di'siʒən]

n. ①决定,决心: Have they reached a decision yet? ②坚定,果断: a man of decision 果断的人 ③决策,决议: pass a decision 通过一项决议

declare [di'kleə]

vt. / vi. ①宣告,宣布,声明: The football match was declared off. ②宣称,断言: He declared that it was true.

[辨析] declare, announce 都有“宣布,宣告”的意思。declare 指正式公开地而又明确地宣布一件事;announce 指宣布一件人们所关心或感兴趣的事情,也可以指宣布权威机关的决策,一般带有预告的意味。

deed [di:d]

n. ①行为,行动: Deeds are better than words when people are in need of help. ②〈法律〉证书,契约: He asked if I had the deed to the house. ③功绩,事迹: achieve new deeds of merit 立新功 do a good **deed** 产生一个好的效果

deep [di:p]

a. ①深的 ②纵深的,位于深处的: a house deep in the woods 森林深处的房子 ③(感情)深厚的,深切的: He is deep in love with her.

defeat [di'fi:t]

vt. ①战胜,打败: Napoleon was defeated by the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo 拿破仑在滑铁卢战役中被惠灵顿公爵打败 ②挫败,使落空: The accident has defeated all his hopes of winning.

defend [di'fend]

vt. ①防守,保卫: They couldn't fight back, could only defend. ②为…辩护,为(论文等)答辩: Mary defended her actions when she was accused of cheating.

[辨析] defend, guard, protect, safeguard 四词均可表示“保卫,保护”的意思。defend 为一般用语,表示抵御军事上的进攻或侵犯,这个词比 guard 和 protect 更具有抵抗敌人的积极意义,也可用来指在诉讼上或理论上进行辩护;guard 指为了防备而看守,以保障安全,强调提防或警惕,也可泛指一般的保护和防御,如保护生命财产和防御疾病等;protect 为普通用语,含义最广。除可表示防御敌人进攻外,还可以表示利用一定的设备或措施使某人某物免遭危害和损失;safeguard 指在危险尚未出现时,事先作深谋远虑的安排以防万一。

defense, defence [di'fens]

n. ①防御,保护,保卫: He gave his life in defence of his country. ②防卫物,防御工事: The wall is a defence against the sea. ③辩护,答辩: She spoke in defence of her religious belief.

degree [di'gri:]

n. ①度,角度: There are 90 degrees in a right angle. ②程度,等级: Our plans depend to a large degree on the weather.

delay [di'lei]

vt. / vi. 耽搁,推迟,延缓: The ship was delayed two hours. *n.* 耽搁(的时间),延缓,延迟(的时间): We must leave without delay.

delicious [di'liʃəs]

a. ①美味的,芬芳的: What delicious food you've cooked! ②怡人的,有趣的: What a delicious joke!

delight [di'lait]

vt. (使)快乐,(使)高兴: We're delighted to meet you. *n.* ①欣喜,高兴,愉快: To our delight, the newly designed machine works very well. ②乐事,乐趣: Singing is one of her delights.

deliver [di'livə]

vt. ①投递,递送,送交: Did you deliver my message to your father? ②发表,宣布: deliver oneself of an opinion 发表意见 ③使分娩,给(产妇)接生: The obstetrician delivered the child.

demand [di'mɑ:nd]

vt. ①要求: demand an immediate answer of sb. 要求某人立即回答 ②需要,需求: This work demands care and patience. ③询问,查问: The guard demanded his business. *n.* ①要求,请求: I have many demands upon my time.

depart [di'pɑ:t]

vi. ①出发,离开: The train departs at 6:30 a. m. ②背离,违反: We departed from our original plan.

department [di'pɑ:tmənt]

n. (政府机关、商店、学校等)部,局,科,系,部门: the Department of Defense (美国)国防部

depend [di'pend]

vi. ①依靠,依赖: All living things depend on the sun for their growth. ②相信,信任,信赖: we can depend on his arriving here on time.

depth [depθ]

n. ①深,深度,纵深: What is the depth of the well? ②深处,深渊,正中: in the depth of night 在深夜

describe [dis'kraib]

vt. ①描写,描述,形容: Words cannot describe my joy. ②画出(图形等): describe a triangle 作三角形

description [dis'kripʃən]

n. ①描写,描述,形容: Can you give me a description of the thief? ②种类: The harbour was crowded with vessels of every description.

desert¹ ['dezət]

n. 不毛之地,荒地,沙漠

desert² [di'zə:t]

vt. ①离弃,丢弃,离开: His presence of mind never deserted him. ②开小差,擅离职守: The guard deserted his post.

design [di'zain]

n. ①设计(图样),构想: Everyone agrees that Jane had made a great design for the building. ②图谋,企图: The house was burnt down by design. ③图样,图案: draw a beautiful design 画一个漂亮的图案 *vt.*

①设计,构思,绘制: She designs beautiful dresses. ②计划,谋划: Was this designed, or did it just happen?

desire [di'zaiə]

n. ①渴望,愿望: Bill has a desire to be a doctor. ②(用单数)要求,请求: I will do it at your desire. *vt.* ①渴望,期望: We all desire peace and happiness. ②要求,请求: She desires you to come at once.

desk [desk]

n. 书桌,服务桌,写字台,办公桌

destroy [dis'troi]

vt. ①破坏,摧毁,毁坏: destroy the old world and build the new 破坏旧世界,建设新世界 ②破灭,消灭,杀死: All the enemy's hopes were destroyed.

[辨析] destroy 和 damage 都有“破坏”的意思。一般而言,destroy 在破坏程度上要大于 damage; damage 可用作动词和名词,而 destroy 只用作动词,其名词是 destruction.

determine [di'tə:mi:n]

vt. / vi. ①决定,确定: He has determined to settle down in the countryside. ②下决心: We determined on an early start.

[惯用法] determine 后接名词从句时,谓动词常用 shall, should 加动词原形。

develop [di'veləp]

vt. / vi. ①开发,发展: I will develop a headache if it gets too hot. ②使成长(生长),使发达: Warm rains and summer suns develop the plants. ③产生,显现出: Don't let your children develop a tendency to an easy life.

devote [di'vəut]

vt. ①将…奉献给: He devoted his whole

life to his motherland. ②把…专用于: A whole page of the paper was devoted to discussing the housing problem.

dialog(ue) ['daɪələʒ]

n. 对白,对话: The entire play consisted of dialogue and no movement.

diamond ['daɪəmənd]

n. ①金刚石,金刚钻,钻石: black diamond 黑金刚石 ②菱形: a dress with a diamond print 菱形花布连衣裙

diary ['daɪəri]

n. 日记,日记簿: He keeps a diary in English.

dictation [dik'teɪʃən]

n. 听写,口授,口述: We have dictation today.

dictionary ['dɪkʃənəri]

n. 字典,词典: Look up the word in the dictionary.

die [dai]

vi. (~d, ~d, dying) ①死,死亡: All living things must die. ②消失,停止运动: The wind had died away by dusk.

die out 逐渐消灭,灭绝

[辨析] die from 和 die of 都有“死于…”的意思。die from 多指死于外部原因,如战争、外伤等; die of 多指死于内部原因,如疾病、饥饿等。

difference ['dɪfrəns]

n. ①差别,不同,差异: The differences between manual labour and mental labour are diminishing. ②分歧,不同的意见: Why can't you settle your differences and be friends again?

different ['dɪfrənt]

a. ①不同的,与…不一样的,差异的: The new management style is very different

to (或 from) the old. ②个别的, 各种的: A department store sells many different things.

[辨析] different, various 都有“不同的”的意思。different 为常用语。指两个或两个以上的人或物在性质上或其他方面完全不同; 有时仅指几个人或几件事, 不强调差异。指某人或某事与其他不同时, 后面通常接介词 from; various 强调在同一范畴内的种类或种数的不同, 而不强调本质上的差别。用来指几个人或几件东西互有差别时, 可与 different 通用。

difficult [ˈdɪfɪkəlt]

a. ①困难的, 艰难的: a difficult problem 难题 ②不易相处的, 很难满足的: a difficult child 难管的孩子

difficulty [ˈdɪfɪkəlti]

n. ①困难, 艰难: Do you have any difficulty in understanding spoken English? ②难事, 难点: the difficulties of English grammar 英语语法的难点

dig [dɪg]

vt. / vi. (dug [dʌg], dug, ~ging [ˈdɪɡɪŋ])
①掘(土), 挖(洞、沟等): The farmers were digging potatoes. ②掘取, 采掘: dig more coal for the revolution 为革命多挖煤

dining-room [ˈdaɪnɪŋrʊm]

n. 餐厅, 食堂

dinner [ˈdɪnə]

n. 正餐(午餐或晚餐), 宴会: It's time for dinner.

direct [dɪ'rekt, daɪ'rekt]

a. ①直接的, 径直的: a direct train 直达列车 ②直率的, 直截了当的: His direct criticism made me feel abashed. *ad.* 直接地, 径

直地: We went direct from Beijing to Xi'an.

direction [dɪ'rekʃən]

n. ①方向, 方位, 方面: Those with book learning must develop in the direction of practice. ②(常用复数)用法说明, 说明书: Follow the directions on the packet.

director [dɪ'rektə]

n. ①指导者, 主管: a managing director 总经理 ②理事, 董事 ③(戏剧、电影等的)导演: a film director 电影导演

dirt [dɜ:t]

n. ①污垢, 灰尘: How can I get the dirt off the wall? ②污物, 垃圾

dirty [ˈdɜ:ti]

a. ①脏的, 肮脏的: dirty clothes 脏衣服 ②下流的, 黄色的: They sat up drinking and telling dirty stories.

disappear [ˌdɪsə'piə]

vi. ①不见, 失踪: My book has disappeared from the shelf. ②消失, 消散: The dog disappeared into the night.

[辨析] disappear, vanish 都有“消失, 不见”的意思。disappear 强调“看不见了”, 指有形的、具体的事物突然或逐渐地“消失了”; vanish 指无痕迹地突然消失而不再出现, 神秘地消失。

disappoint [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪnt]

vt. 使失望, 使(计划等)受挫折, 使(希望等)落空: His hopes have been repeatedly disappointed.

discover [dɪs'kʌvə]

vt. ①发现, 发觉: We have discovered that he is quite careful in his work. ②暴露, 显示: discover oneself 显露自己的身份

discovery [dɪs'kʌvəri]

n. 发现, 被发现的事物: make new discoveries in science 在科学上做出新发现

discuss [dis'kʌs]

vt. 讨论, 商议, 议论: They put their heads together to discuss what to do next.

discussion [dis'kʌʃən]

n. 讨论, 商议, 议论: Your suggestion is still under discussion.

disease [di'zi:z]

n. 疾病: catch a disease 得病

dish [diʃ]

n. ①碟, 盘子 ②菜肴, 一盘菜: a cold dish 冷盘

distance ['distəns]

n. ①距离, 间距: Keep a safe distance between cars! ②远方, 遥远: We saw a light in the distance.

in the **distance** 在远处

distant ['distənt]

a. ①在远处的, 久远的: The village is five li distant. ②冷淡的, 疏远的: Her manner was rather distant.

district ['distrikt]

n. 行政区, 区域, 地区, 管区: a mountainous district 山区

[辨析] district, region, area 都表示“地区, 地域”。district 指政府规定的行政区或管辖地区; region 指地理上某种面积比较大的天然分界区域; area 指在一个整体中面积较大的、界线不很分明的地区。

disturb [dis'tɜ:b]

vt. ①打搅, 妨碍: I'm sorry to disturb you. ②弄乱, 打乱: Don't disturb my things.

dive [daiv]

vi. ①(头朝下)跳入水中, 潜水: dive from a bridge 从桥上跳下水 ②(飞机)俯冲, 突然下降: The mercury dived to ten below zero. *n.* ①跳水, 潜水: a beautiful dive into

the pool 优美的跳水姿势 ②俯冲: The enemy plane made a dive and fired at us.

divide [di'vaɪd]

vt. / vi. ①分, 划分, 分开: Let's divide ourselves into two groups. ②分配, 分享, 分担: divide one's time between work and study 把时间分别用在学习和工作上 ③(数学)除: Divide seven by two and you get three and a half.

do [du:, du]

aux. v. (did [dɪd], ~ne [dʌn]) ①(构成疑问句和否定句) ②(用来代替动词避免重复) ③(用于加强语气) ④(用于倒装句)

vt. / vi. ①做, 干, 行动: We have done so-wing. ②完成(用过去分词) ③生长, 进展 ④学习, 研究: do one's lessons 做功课 ⑤算出, 解答

do some cleaning/cooking/shopping 洗东西, 烹饪, 买东西

do well in 成绩好, …做得好

doctor ['dɒktə]

n. ①医生, 医师, 大夫 ②博士(缩写为 D. 或 Dr.)

dog [dɒg]

n. 狗, 犬, 犬科动物

doll [dɒl]

n. 玩偶, 玩具娃娃

dollar ['dɒlə]

n. 元(美国、加拿大等国的货币单位)

door [dɔ:]

n. ①门, 通道 ②一家一户: Tom lives several doors beyond.

next **door** 隔壁

out of **doors** 在户外

in **doors** 在户内

double ['dʌbl]

a. ①两倍的, 加倍的: His wife is ill and he has to do double work. ②双的, 双重

的: a railway with a double track 双轨铁路

③双人的,供两者使用的: a double bed 双人床

doubt [daʊt]

n. 疑惑,怀疑,不相信: I have no doubt that you will succeed. *vt./vi.* (后接名词从句时,疑问句和否定句要用连接词 that,肯定句一般用连接词 whether, if) 疑惑,怀疑,不相信: We don't doubt that he can do a good job of it.

[惯用法] doubt 后接宾语从句时,如主句为肯定句,用 whether 或 if 连接;如主句为否定句或疑问句,则用 that 连接。

down [daʊn]

ad. ①向下,在下面: I'll come down in a minute. ②(体积)由大到小,(数量)由多到少: One of the tyres is down. ③(物价等)降下: The death rate is down. ④处于低落状态: He is badly down, we'd better have a heart-to-heart talk with him. ⑤往南,向下游: They have gone down to the country for a holiday. *prep.* 沿着...往下,往下进入: They walked down the steps.

download ['daʊnləʊd]

vt. (从计算机上)下载

downstairs ['daʊn'steɪz]

ad. 在楼下,往楼下: He went downstairs to breakfast. *a.* 楼下的: the downstairs rooms 楼下的房间 *n.* 楼下

downtown ['daʊn'taʊn]

ad. 在(往)城市的商业区: We went downtown yesterday. *n./a.* 城市的商业区(的): downtown restaurants 位于闹市区的餐馆

dozen ['dɒzn]

n. (与数词或 many, several 等连用时,复数不加 s)一打,十二个: I have been there dozens of times.

draw [drɔ:]

vt./vi. (drew [dru:], ~n [drɔ:n]) ①拉,拖,拖长: draw a curtain apart 把幕拉开 ②拔出,抽出: draw lots 抽签 ③汲取,提取: draw water from a well 从井里打水 ④画,绘制: draw a picture 绘画

[辨析] draw, pull 都有“拉,拖”的意思。draw 指拖拉的动作是平稳的、从容的; pull 是普通用语,指任何用力拖拉的动作。

drawer ['drɔ:ə(r)]

n. 抽屉

drawing ['drɔ:ɪŋ]

n. ①图画,素描(画): a drawing of head 头部素描 ②绘画(艺术): I'm not good at drawing.

dream [dri:m]

n. ①梦 ②梦想 *vt./vi.* (~ed/~t [dremt], ~ed/~t) 做梦,梦见,梦想

dress [dres]

n. ①女服,童装 ②服装(尤指外衣): He doesn't care much about dress. *vt./vi.* (给...)穿衣: Dress yourself more neatly.

drill [dri:l]

n. ①钻头,钻床,钻孔器 ②训练,操练: drills in grammar 语法训练 *vt./vi.* ①钻孔,打眼 ②操练,练习,训练: drill pupils in grammar 在语法方面训练学生

drink [driŋk]

vt./vi. (drank [dræŋk], drunk [drʌŋk]) ①喝,饮 ②饮酒 *n.* ①饮料 ②酒

drive [draiv]

vt./vi. (drove [drəʊv], ~n [drɪvn]) ①驱,赶 ②驾驶,驾驭,(给...)开车: drive a tractor 驾驶拖拉机 ③迫使,强迫: The gale drove the ship out of its course.

driver ['draivə]

n. 驾驶员,司机,赶车工

drop [drɒp]

n. ① 点滴, 滴: He emptied the glass to the last drop. ② 下降, 落下: a drop in temperature 温度下降 ③ 微量: a drop of fever 少许热度 *vt. / vi.* (-pp-) ① 滴下 ② 落下, 跌落: Don't drop the teapot. ③ (使) 降低: Don't drop your voice at the end of a sentence.

drown [draʊn]

vt. / vi. ① (使人) 溺死, 淹死: Do cats drown easily? ② 淹没: The river used to over flood, drowning whole villages.

drug [drʌg]

n. ① 药物, 药: sleeping drug 安眠药 ② 麻醉药, 成瘾性毒品: He takes drugs. *vt. / vi.* (使) 吸毒, (使) 服麻醉药: They drugged the caretaker and robbed the bank.

dry [draɪ]

a. ① 干的, 干燥的: a dry cough 干咳 ② 干旱的: a dry summer 干旱的夏天 *vt.* 使干燥, 把...晒干, 使...脱水: Dry your wet hands.

duck [dʌk]

n. 鸭, 鸭肉

due [dju:]

a. ① (车、船等) 预定应到的: When is the

plane due at Beijing? ② 应给的, 应得的, 应有的: The wages due to him will be paid tomorrow. ③ 应支付的, 到期的: This bill was due two weeks ago, but I forgot to pay it.

dull [dʌl]

a. ① 乏味的, 单调的: a dull talk 单调无味的谈话 ② 迟钝的: be dull of hearing 听觉不灵敏 ③ 阴沉的, 阴暗的: dull weather 阴沉的天 ④ (刀等) 钝的, 不锋利的: a dull knife 钝刀

during [ˈdjuəriŋ]

prep. 在...的期间, 当...时候: She swims every day during the summer.

dust [dʌst]

n. 灰尘, 尘土, 尘埃 *vt.* 掸去灰尘, 拂去灰土: dust a room 打扫房间

dusty [ˈdʌsti]

a. 布满灰尘的, 土灰色的, 粉末状的

duty [ˈdju:ti]

n. ① 义务, 责任: Everyone has a duty to his country. ② 税, 关税: I had to pay duty on the watch I bought in France.

DVD

abbr. Digital Video Disc 数字视讯影碟, 多功能数字盘片

E**each** [i:tʃ]

pron. 各, 各自, 每个: Each has his merits.

a. 各, 各自的, 每: There is a line of trees on each side of the river.

each other 互相

eager [ˈi:ɡə]

a. 渴望的, 热切的: She is eager for success.

ear [iə]

n. ① 耳朵 ② 听力, 听觉: He has a good ear for music.

early [ˈɜ:li]

ad. ① 在开始阶段, 在早期, 在初期: The tree was planted early in the year. ② 早, 提早: He gets up early every morning. *a.* 早

期的,早的,在前的: in early spring 早春

earn [ɜ:n]

vt. ①挣得,赚得: He earns \$100 a month.

②获得,赢得: His achievements earned him respect.

earth [ɜ:θ]

n. ①地球 ②陆地,地面: The balloon burst and fell to the earth. ③土,泥土: The water sinks into the earth.

earthquake ['ɜ:θkweik]

n. 地震: The city was badly hit in the earthquake.

easily ['i:zili]

ad. ①容易地,不费力地: They won the game easily. ②舒适地,顺利地: The machine is running easily.

east [i:st]

n. 东,东方,东部: The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. *a.* (作定语)东部的,东方的: Take the east road. *ad.* 在东方,向东,朝东: The wind was blowing east.

eastern ['i:stən]

a. 东方的,东部的: The room has an eastern window.

eastward(s) ['i:stwəd(z)]

ad. 向东 *a.* 向东的

easy ['i:zi]

a. ①容易的,不费力的: He is easy of access. ②安心的,舒适的: You can go with an easy mind.

take it **easy** 不慌不忙,别紧张,放松

eat [i:t]

vt. / vi. (ate [et,eit], ~en ['i:tn]) ①吃,喝(汤) ②吃饭

eat up 吃光;耗尽

edge [edʒ]

n. ①刀口,锋刃: It's a knife with a sharp

edge. ②边,边缘,棱: John is at the edge of death.

educate ['edju(:)keit]

vt. 教育,培养,训练: The girl educated herself after work.

education [ˌedju(:)'keɪʃən]

n. 教育,培养,训练: He has a good education.

effect [i'fekt]

n. ①结果,效果: What will the effect be on the twins if they are separated? ②作用,影响,效力: The film had quite an effect on her.

[辨析] effect, result 都有“结果”的意思。effect 指由直接原因产生的结果或效果; result 是普通用词,指由直接的行为或间接的原因引起的各种结果和效果。

effort [i'efət]

n. ①努力,尽力: I'll make every effort to help you. ②成果,成就: That's a pretty good effort.

egg [eg]

n. 卵,蛋,鸡蛋

Egypt ['i:dʒipt]

n. 埃及

Egyptian [i'dʒɪpʃən]

a. / n. 埃及的,埃及人的,埃及人,埃及语

eight [eit]

num. 八,八个

eighteen ['eɪti:n]

num. 十八,十八个

eighth [eitθ]

num. ①第八,第八个 ②八分之一

eighty ['eiti]

num. 八十,八十个

either ['aiðə, 'i:ðə]

a. (两者之中)任一,每一的: Take ei-