

"It arrides me not," 故又指使喜悅, 例如 "It arrides me not" (此不足使我悅).

ar-riere' (á-rē'r'), n. [F. arriere, fr. L. ad + retro backward.] Lit., the rear, 從字面解, 後面; — chiefly used as an adj. in the sense of subordinate, 大都作區別字用而有附屬之意.

|| ar-rière' = ban' (á-ryár/bás'; á-rér/bán'), n. [F.] A proclamation of a feudal sovereign calling feudatories and their vassals to take the field for war, 諸侯命其家臣赴戰之布告; also, the body of such vassals, 又指諸侯所命赴戰之全體家臣.

ar-ris (ár'is), n. [OF. areste, fr. L. arista beard of grain, fishbone.] (Arch.) The sharp edge or salient angle formed by two surfaces meeting each other, 兩面相交而成之銳邊或銳角.

ar-rish (ár'ish), n. [See EDDISH.] The stubble of wheat or grass, 小麥或草類刈後所存之根; also, a stubble field, 又指蕪田. [Dial. Eng.]

ar-ris-ways' (ár'is-wáyz') } way as to exhibit the top and two sides, the corner being in front, 使物件之頂及兩邊顯露而置其角於前面之狀.

ar-riv'al (á-rív'al), n. Act of arriving, in any sense of the verb, arriving 之事 (有其動字之各義); also, that which has arrived, 又指已到者.

Syn. Arrival, advent. — Arrival denotes the reaching of a destination and implies precedent movement. Advent is particularly applied to an important or even momentous arrival; as, the advent of spring; Christ's advent. Arrival 指目的地之達到並含以前行動之意. Advent 專用於重要之 arrival; 例如 the advent of spring (春到); Christ's advent (耶穌之臨降).

ar-rive' (á-rív'), v. i.; -RIVED' (-rív'd'); -RIV-ING (-rív'ing). [From OF., fr. LL. arripere to come to shore; L. ad + ripa river bank.] 1. To come to the shore or bank, 登岸; 抵岸. In present usage, to come in progress by water, or by traveling on land, 照現在慣用法, 由水道或陸地而來. 2. To reach, gain, or compass an object or result by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment, 由力行練習研究詢問推理或試驗而達到或獲得一目的. 3. To come, 來; — said of time, 指時而言.

Syn. Arrive, come. — Arrive implies more definitely than come the attainment of a destination. Arrive 所含達目的地之意較 come 為更確切.

— v. t. To reach, 達; 及; to come to, 至; 抵. [Archaic]

ar-riv'er (á-rív'er), n. One who arrives, 來人; 到者.

ar-ro/ba (ár-ró'bá), n. [Sp. & Pg., fr. Ar. arrub' the fourth part.] 1. a A Spanish weight used in Mexico, South America, etc., usually equal to 25.36 lbs. avoird. or 11.51 kg. (甲) 西班牙之衡量, 通用於墨西哥及南美洲等處, 其重量約等於常衡 25.36 磅或 11.51 公斤. b An old Portuguese weight, used in Brazil, 32.38 lbs., avoird. or 14.61 kg. (乙) 葡萄牙古衡量, 通行於南美洲之巴西國, 等於常衡 32.38 磅或 14.61 公斤. 2. A liquid measure of varying value, used in Spain and Portugal and their former possessions. That for wine usually = 4.26 U. S. gals. (3.55 imp. gals. or 16.14 l.); for oil, 3.32 gals. (2.77 imp. gals. or 12.56 l.). 液體之衡量, 其容量多寡不等而通用於西班牙及葡萄牙二國並其以前之各屬地, 其量酒者則等於美國 4.26 加倫(合英國 3.55 加倫或 16.14 公升); 其量油者則等於美國 3.32 加倫(合英國 2.77 加倫或 12.56 公升).

ar-ro-gance (ár'ò-gáns), n. Also ar-ro-gancy (-gán-sí). [F., fr. L. arrogantia.] Act or habit of arrogating, arrogating 之事或習慣; undue assumption of dignity or authority, 妄自尊大; 妄自尊專; 僭越.

Syn. Hauteur, assumption, lordliness, presumption, pride, disdain, insolence, conceit. See HAUGHTY.

ar-ro-gant (-gánt), a. [F., fr. L. arrogans, p. pr.] 1. Making, or having the disposition to make, exorbitant claims of rank or estimation, 妄自尊大的; 僭越的或有僭越之性的; — of persons, 指人而言. 2. Proceeding from undue claims or self-importance, 起於僭越或妄自尊大的; — of things, 指事物而言. — ar-ro-gant-ly, adv.

Syn. Proud, disdainful, overweening, haughty, supercilious; bold, forward, presuming, presumptuous, audacious; lordly, lofty, overbearing, domineering; insolent, insulting. — Arrogant, presumptuous, haughty, supercilious, insolent, insulting. One is arrogant who is disposed to claim for one's self, often aggressively, more consideration than is warranted or justly due; as, Lord Clarendon was arrogant and overbearing. One is presumptuous who is self-assertive beyond the bounds of modesty, or forward to take undue liberties; as, a presumptuous boy. Haughty implies consciousness, often disdainful, of superiority, esp. arising from pride of birth or station. Supercilious implies a lofty and contemptuous demeanor, verging upon insolence; as, a supercilious stare. Insolent suggests gross and offensive disregard for the feelings of others. Insulting implies a personal affront, often indicative of scorn or triumph. 凡人有妄自尊大之性者, 謂之 arrogant; 例如 Lord Clarendon was arrogant and overbearing (Lord Clarendon 乃僭越而專橫). 凡人自恃過甚出乎禮讓之外或自由之界者, 謂之 presumptuous; 例如 a presumptuous boy (任性之童). Haughty 指因自覺優越 (尤指起於家世或地位者) 而起之驕矜. Supercilious 指藐視態度而近於傲慢者, 例如 a supercilious stare (藐視). Insolent 含有冒犯他人而不顧其感情之意. Insulting 則指個人的侮辱, 常為驕矜或勝利之表示者.

ar-ro-gate (ár'ò-gát), v. t.; -GAT'ED (-gát'éd); -GAT'ING. [L. arrogatus, p. p. of arrogare to take to one's self; ad + rogare to ask.] To assume, or claim as one's own, unduly, proudly, or presumptuously, 僭越太過; 膽大妄為; to make baseless pretensions to right or merit, 無理居功; 冒; 僭.

ar-ro-ga'tion (ár'ò-gá'shān), n. Act of arrogating, arrogating 之事.

ar-ro-ga-tive (-gá-tív), a. Prone to arrogance, 不循分的; 太過的; 僭的; 冒的.

|| ar-ron/disse/ment' (á'rón/dēs'mānt'), n.; pl. -MENTS (F. -mānt'). [F.] A subdivision of a department, 府; 縣. [France]

ar-row (ár'ò), n. [AS. arwe, earth.] A missile weapon of offense, slender, pointed, and usually feathered and barbed, to be shot from a bow, 箭; 矢. broad arrow. a An arrow with a broad head, (甲) 闊頭之箭. b A mark placed on British ordnance and government stores, (乙) 英國大砲及國家倉庫上之標記.

ar-row-head' (-héd'), n. 1. The head of an arrow, 箭頭. 2. Anything like, or suggestive of, an arrowhead, 似箭頭形之物; as: a Such a stroke or mark, as on a drawing to mark a limit, indicate a note, etc.; specif., a stroke used in the cuneiform characters, (甲) 如圖畫中用以指示界線或指明標識之記號; 特指楔形印號中之標記. b The dart of an

egg-and-dart molding. (乙) 建築上卵標花邊之標. c (Bot.) Any of a genus (Sagittaria) of plants of the water-plantain family, several species of which have arrow-shaped leaves, (丙) 澤瀉科慈姑屬之植物, 其數種有箭形之葉.

ar-row-head'ed, a. Shaped like the head of an arrow, 箭鏃狀的; cuneiform, 楔形的.

ar-row-root' (-rōöt'), n. (Bot.) A plant native of the West Indies, 西印度之植物名; also, a nutritious starch food obtained from it, 又指是種植物之粉; — so called from its reputed use by the natives for healing wounds made by poisoned arrows, 以土人用此醫治毒箭傷口故得其名.

ar-row=y (-i), a.; -ROW-I-ER; -I-EST. 1. Consisting of arrows, 箭成的. 2. Resembling an arrow in form or action, 似箭的; 有箭之作用的.

ar-roy/o (á-ro-i'ō), n.; pl. -os (-ōz). [Sp.] 1. A rivulet, 小流; 小溪. 2. The dry bed of a small stream, 已乾之小河道. [U. S.]

ar-ryth/mi-a (á-rith'mí-á), n. [NL., fr. Gr. árhythmia want of rhythm.] Any variation from the normal rhythm of the heart, as the variations produced by normal changes of pressure (as during forced respiration), or more esp., by functional or organic disturbances of the nerve supply or degenerative changes of the heart structure itself, 心跳失常 (例如因呼吸急暴之故, 然其大概原因為神經功用失常, 或心之構造上變壞).

Ar-sac'id (ár-sás'id), n.; pl. ARSACIDÆ (-i-dē) or ARSACIDES (-idz). [L. Arsacidæ, pl., fr. Arsaces, Gr. Ἀρσάκης, Arsaces, founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty of Parthian and Armenian rulers and princes, originating in the revolt of the Parthians against the Seleucidæ about 250 B. C., and continuing in power in Parthia until her overthrow by the Persian Sassanidæ in A. D. 224, and in Armenia until A. D. 428, latterly merely as Persian governors. 古 Parthian 及 Armenian 朝代中君主及王子之稱, 即於紀元前二百五十年由 Parthians 推倒 Seleucidæ 而成立者, 其在 Parthia 之統治權, 至西曆二二四年為波斯 Sassanidæ 推翻而告終, 至其在 Armenia 之治權, 則迄西曆四二八年為止, 而僅為波斯之監政官.

ar-se-nal (ár'sē-nāl), n. [It. arsenale dock, fr. Ar. dār-cinā'ah house of industry.] A public establishment for the storage, or for the manufacture and storage, of arms and military equipments, 武庫; 軍裝局; 軍器製造局.

ar-se-nate (-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of arsenic acid, 砒酸鹽.

ar-se-nic (-nik), n. [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀρσενικόν, ἀρρηνικόν yellow orpiment, fr. ἀρσενικός or ἀρρηνικός masculine, ἀρρην male, on account of its strength.] 1. (Chem.) An element resembling a metal in its physical properties, but in its chemical relations ranking with the nonmetals. The element and its compounds are active poisons. Specific gravity from 5.7 to 5.9. Atomic weight 74.96. Symbol As. 砒(原質之一, 外狀似金屬, 而其化學的性質, 則為非金屬. 此原質及其化合物皆極毒. 比重自 5.7 至 5.9. 原子重量 74.96. 符號為 As). 2. (Com.) Arsenious oxide or arsenious anhydride, 亞養化砒或無水亞砒酸; ratsbane, 殺鼠藥.

ar-sen'ic (ár-sēn'ik), a. (Chem.) Of or pert. to arsenic in its highest equivalence, 含極高原子價之砒的.

ar-sen'i-cal (ár-sēn'i-kāl), a. Of or pert. to arsenic, 屬砒的.

ar/se-nide (är'sē-nīd; -nīd), n. (Chem.) A binary compound of arsenic with a positive element or radical, 砷化物。

ar/se/ni-ous (är-sē-ni-ūs), a. Of or pert. to arsenic, 砷的; containing arsenic, esp. in an equivalence next lower than the highest, 含次高原子價之砷的; 亞砷的。

ar/se/nite (är'sē-nīt), n. (Chem.) A salt of arsenious acid, 亞砷酸鹽。

ar/se/ni/u-ret/ed (är'sē-nī'ū-rēt'ēd), a.

ar/se/ni/u-ret/ed (Chem.) Combined with arsenic; as, arseniureted hydrogen, 與砷化合的, 例如砷化氫。

ar/sen/o/py/rite (är-sēn'ō-pī'rīt; är'sē-nō-), n. [arsenic + pyrite.] (Min.) A hard, tin-white or grayish ore, FeAs<sub>2</sub>, occurring in crystals, or in masses or grains;— called also arsenical pyrites and mispickel. It is the chief ore of arsenic. 毒沙, 又名礬石, 質硬, 色灰白, 為晶狀塊狀或粒狀之體, 為砷之主要礦物。

ar/sine (är'sīn; -sēn), n. [From ARSENIC., (Chem.) Arseniureted hydrogen, AsH<sub>3</sub>, a colorless inflammable gas, with an odor like garlic. It is a deadly poison. 砷毒氣, 即輕化砷, 為一種無色易燃之氣體, 臭如蒜而極毒。

ar/sis (är'sīs), n.; pl. ARSES (-sēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἀρσις a lifting.] (Pros.) That part of a foot which is distinguished from the rest by a greater stress of voice, 韻脚之強音部。 Also, the stress of voice, 又指重音; 強音; metrical accentuation, 詩律的強音。

ar/son (-sūn), n. [OF., fr. L. ardere, arsum, to burn.] (Law) The malicious burning of the dwelling house or ship of another, 放火焚入房屋或船隻。 By statute arson is made to include other acts of burning, 按法律言, 各種縱火行為, 皆稱 arson。

art (ärt) n. [F. art, L. ars, artis.] 1. The employment of means to accomplish some desired end, 用藝術以達所求之目的。 2. A system of principles and rules for attaining a desired end, 藝術(所以達所求目的之方術); method of doing well some special work, 技術;— distinguished from science, 以別於 science (科學) 而言。 3. Systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result, esp. in the production of the beautiful by imitation or design, 施用知識或技術以求所望之成績; 尤指美術品之創造或仿製。 Also, an occupation or business requiring such knowledge or skill, 又指需用此種知識或技術之職業或行業。 4. pl. Those branches of learning which are taught in the academical course of colleges, 文科; 大學中所教學術之一部。 5. Learning, 學問; study, 研究; applied knowledge, 應用之知識。 [Archaic] 6. Acquired skill, dexterity, or faculty, 伎倆; 熟練; 技能。 7. Skillful plan, 妙策; device, 計畫。 8. Cunning, 狡滑; artifice, 詭計; craft, 技巧。

The useful, mechanical, or industrial arts are those in which the hands and body are more concerned than the mind, 工藝; 手藝(即勞身手而不甚勞心之工藝);— as in making clothes and utensils, 例如製衣服及造什器。 These are called trades, 此皆謂之 trades (手藝業)。 The fine arts are those which have primarily to do with imagination and taste, and are applied to the production of what is beautiful. 美術(即藝術之需想像與鑑識而施用於美物之造作者)。 They include poetry, music, painting, engraving, sculpture, and architecture; but the term is often confined to painting, sculpture, and architecture. 例如詩文音樂繪畫雕刻及建築皆在其內; 但此字往往專指繪畫雕刻及建築而言。 The liberal arts (artes

liberales, which, among the Romans, only freemen were permitted to pursue) were, in the Middle Ages, grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy. 在中古時, 為文法, 論理學, 修辭學, 數學, 形學, 音樂及天文學(在古羅馬時, 僅准許自由民研究之)。 In modern times the liberal arts include the sciences, philosophy, history, etc., which compose the course of academical or collegiate education. 在近世則包括大學所授之科學, 哲學, 歷史等學科。 Hence, degrees in the arts; master and bachelor of arts, 故有 arts 之學位, 即 master of arts (文科碩士) 與 bachelor of arts (文科學士)。

Syn. Science, literature, aptitude, readiness, skill, dexterity, adroitness, contrivance, profession, business, trade, calling, cunning, artifice, duplicity. See SCIENCE.

— The second person sing., indic. mode, present tense, of the substantive verb be; but formed after the analogy of the plural are, with the ending -t, as in shalt, wilt, orig. an ending of the second person sing. pret. Be 之第二身, 單數, 數陳語氣, 現在候之式, 但其構造係仿效眾數 are, 而語尾變化則為 t, 如在 shalt, wilt 等字中, 蓋 t 原為第二身單數現在候之語尾變化。 Cf. BE, 參閱 BE. Now used only in solemn or poetical style, 現在祇於祈禱文或詩文中用之。

ar/tel' (är-tēl'; Russ. är-tyél'), n. [Russ. artel', fr. Tatar ortak el the people.] An association of independent laborers for collective work with division of profits. 俄國之獨立勞工組合(其宗旨為工作協同而利益均配)。 [Russia]

Ar/te-mis (är'tē-mīs). [L., fr. Gr. Ἄρτεμις.]

(Gr. Relig.) A goddess, most typically the virgin huntress, goddess of wild nature, who is associated with the moon, as her twin brother, Apollo, is with the sun. The Romans identified her with Diana, 希臘女神名, 其像大都為一女獵者, 係荒野世界之女神也。 渠嘗擬為太陰, 猶如其雙生之兄 Apollo 嘗擬為太陽。 羅馬人擬之與 Diana 為同一。



Artemis (or Diana) of Versailles.

Ar/te-mis/i-a (är'tē-mīz'i-ä; -mīzh'i-ä), n. [L. artemisia mugwort, Gr. ἀρτεμισία.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, one species of which is wormwood, 艾屬(艾草係此屬之一種)。

ar/te/ri-ac (är-tē'ri-äk), a. [L. arteriacus, Gr. ἀρτηριακός. See ARTERY.] Of or pert. to the windpipe, 氣管的; 屬於氣管的。 [Obs.]

ar/te/ri-al (är-tē'ri-äl), a. 1. Of or pert. to an artery, or the arteries, 動脈的; 屬於動脈的。 2. Fig., of or pert. to a main channel, as a river or railroad, 借用, 屬於幹線的, 如河道及鐵道之幹線。

ar/te/ri-al-i-za/tion (-i-zä'shūn; -i-zä'shūn), n. Process of arterializing, 清血之法。

ar/te/ri-al-ize (är-tē'ri-äl-īz), v. t.; -IZED (-īzd); -IZ/ING (-īz'ing). To transform, as the venous blood, into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs, 使濁血在肺中與養氣相觸而變為清血。

ar/te/ri-ol/o-gy (är-tē'ri-öl'ō-jī), n. [arterio- + -logy.] That part of anatomy which treats of arteries, 動脈學(解剖學之一部, 專講動脈者)。

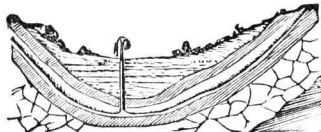
ar/te/ri-o-scle-ro/sis (-ō-sklē-rō'sīs), n. [NL.; Gr. ἀρτηρία artery + sclerosis.] (Med.) Abnormal thickening and hardening of the walls of the arteries, esp. of the intima, occurring mostly in old age, 動脈管壁之

變厚及變硬, 尤指老年人所有者。—scle-rot'ic (-rōt'ik), a.

ar/te/ri-ot/o-my (-ōt'ō-mī), n. [L. arteriotomia, Gr. ἀρτηριτομία; ἀρτηρία + τομή a cutting.] 1. (Med.) The opening of an artery, esp. for bloodletting, 脈管之剖割; 尤指因欲放血而剖割脈管。 2. That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries, 解剖學之一部, 專講動脈解剖者; 動脈解剖學。

ar/ter-y (är'tēr-i), n.; pl. -TERIES (-īz). [L.] arteria, fr. Gr. ἀρτηρία.] 1. (Anat.) a The windpipe, (甲) 氣管。 [Obs.] b One of the vessels or tubes which carry either venous or arterial blood from the heart, (乙) 動脈; 由心室輸出清血或濁血之脈管。 2. Hence, any continuous or ramified channel of communication, 故又指任何連續或分枝之溝道; 流通之道。

Ar/te/sian (är-tē'zhān), a. [F. artésien.] Of or pert. to Artois (anciently called Artesium), in France, 屬於法國 Artois(古時稱為 Artesium) 的。 Artesian well. [Usually l. c.]



Ideal Section of Artesian Well.

a A well made by boring till water is reached which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously, (甲) 自流井; 噴水井(此種井開鑿時深鑽入地至見水為止, 此水因受內部之壓力而自行流出者)。 b Loosely, any deep bored well, (乙) 泛指無論何種深鑽之井。 [U. S.]

art/ful (ärt'fūl), a. 1. Performed with, or characterized by, art or skill, 以技術智巧做成的; 有技術智巧之特性的。 [Archaic] 2. Using or exhibiting much art, skill, or contrivance, 用技巧的; 表技巧的; dexterous, 機巧的; skillful, 巧妙的; adroit, 靈敏的。 3. Cunning, 狡滑的; crafty, 詭詐的; designing, 策畫的; tricky, 詭計的。 [The usual sense].—art/ful-ly, adv.—art/ful-ness, n.

ar/thral/gi-a (är-thräl'jī-ä), n. [NL.; arthro- + -algia.] (Med.) Neuralgic pain in a joint, 骨節中之神經痛。—ar/thral/gic (-jīk), a.

ar/thrit'ic (är-thrit'ik) } a. Of or pert. to ar-thrit'i-cal (-i-käl) } arthritis, 骨節炎的; gouty, 痛風的; 足痛風的。

ar/thrit'is (är-thrit'īs), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀρθριτις gout, fr. ἄρθρον joint.] (Med.) Inflammation of the joints, 骨節炎; 關節炎; particularly, the gout, 特指痛風; 足痛風。

ar/thro-, or arthr=. A combining form fr. Gr. ἄρθρον joint, 源於希臘語之合體, 作關節解。

ar/thro/di-a (är-thrō'dī-ä), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀρθρωδία, fr. ἀρθρώδης well articulated, ἄρθρον joint + εἶδος shape.] (Anat.) A form of articulation in which the articular surfaces are nearly flat, 扁面關節式。

ar/thro-mere (är'thrō-mēr), n. (Zool.) One of the body segments of articulate animals, 關節動物體中之環節。

ar/thro-pod (är'thrō-pōd), n. One of the arthropoda, 節肢動物。—ar/throp'o-dal (är'thrōp'ō-däl), a.—ar/throp'o-dous (-dūs), a.

Ar/throp'o-da (är'thrōp'ō-dä), n. pl. [NL.; arthro- + -poda.] (Zool.) A large division of Articulata, embracing all that have jointed legs, 節肢動物類。 It includes the Insecta, Arachnida, Pycnogonida, and Crustacea, 此類包括昆蟲類, 蜘蛛類, 海蜘蛛類, 及甲殼類。

ar/thro/sis (är'thrō'sīs), n. [From Gr. ἀρθρωσις, fr. ἄρθρον joint.] (Anat.) 1. Articulation, 關節。 2. An articulation or suture uniting two bones, 二骨間之關節或合縫。



arthrospore (är'thrō-spōr), n. (Bacteriol.) A bacterial resting cell, 黴菌中之寧息細胞, 一 formerly considered a spore (cf. ENDOSPORE), but now known to occur even in endosporeous bacteria, 前者祇以爲一種芽胞而已, 而現在發明即無陰陽性的黴菌中亦含此種孢子。 — arthrospor'ic (-spōr'ik), arthrospo'rous (är'thrōs-pō-rūs; är'thrō-spō'rūs), a.

Ar-thu'ri-an (är-thū'rī-än), a. Of or pert. to King Arthur or his knights, 屬於英王 Arthur (約在第五世紀及第六世紀之間) 或其武士的; as, Arthurian legend, 例如 Arthurian legend (Arthur 時代之野史)。

ar'ti-ad (är'ti-äd), n. [Gr. äprios even, fr. äpri exactly.] (Chem.) Even, 偶數的; — said of elements and radicals having a valence exactly divisible by two, 指有偶數原子價之原質或根而言。

ar'ti-choke (är'ti-chök), n. [It. artichocco.] (Bot.) A plant somewhat resembling a thistle, a part of the head of the flower of which is edible, 朝鮮薊(形狀略似薊, 其花頭之一部可食)。



Artichoke (Cynara scolymus). (greatly reduced)

Jerusalem artichoke. [Perh. a corruption of It. girasole sunflower.] A plant of the sunflower kind having edible tubers, 耶路撒冷薊(屬向日葵類, 有可食之塊根); also, one of the tubers, 又指其塊狀之根。

ar'ti-cie (-k'li), n. [F., fr. L. articulatus, dim. of artus joint.] 1. A distinct portion of any writing, consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics, 文章中之一段或一節, 以二或若干論題組織而成者; hence, a clause in a contract, treaty, or the like, 故又指合同條約中之一項; a condition, or stipulation, 條件; a concise statement, 簡約之言詞。 2. A literary composition, one of several published together, 文集中之篇章, 合集中之一篇。 3. A distinct part, 一部分。 4. A particular commodity or substance, 一件貨物或質料。 5. (Gram.) One of the three words, a, an, the, used before nouns to limit or define their application, 指字 (a, an, the 三字之一, 加於名字之前所以區指之者)。 6. Point of time, 時間之一點; moment, 時際; as, in the article of death, 如適在臨死之際。 [Archaic]

— v. t.; -CLED (-k'ld); -CLING (-k'ling). 1. To formulate in articles, 訂成條款; to set forth in distinct particulars, 開列條款。 2. To accuse or charge by an exhibition of articles, 以條款控告; 列舉罪狀。 3. To bind by articles of covenant or stipulation, 束以條約使有遵守之義務。

— v. i. To agree by articles, 以條件協定之; bargain, 約定; covenant, 立契約。 [Obsoles.]

ar'tic/u-lar (är'tik'ü-lär), a. [L. articularis.] Of or pert. to the joints, 屬關節的。

Ar'tic/u-la'ta (är'tik'ü-lä'tä), n. pl. [Neut. pl. fr. L. articulatus furnished with joints, distinct. See ARTICULATE.] (Zool.) a One of the four subkingdoms in the classification of Cuvier, — including invertebrates whose body consists of ringlike segments, (甲) 有關節動物類 (Cuvier 分類法之四類之一, 包括無脊椎動物之有環狀節者)。 b Marine animals having shells united by a hinge, (乙) 海中動物, 其甲殼有一關節相連。

ar'tic/u-late (-lä't), a. [L. articulatus, p. p. of articulare to utter distinctly, prop., to divide into joints. See ARTICLE.] 1. Expressed in

articles or in separate items or particulars, 以條款表明的。 2. Jointed, 有關節的; formed with joints, 以關節成的。 3. Characterized by division into words and syllables, 以分字及音節爲特色的; distinctly uttered, 發音清楚的; intelligible, 可知的; 可明曉的。 4. Expressed or formulated clearly and logically, 明白表示的或依論理法則而表示的。 5. Made up of complementary parts, 以互相補充部分構成的。 — =late-ly, adv. — =late-ness, n.

— n. (Zool.) One of the Articulata, 有關節的動物。

— v. i.; -LAT'ED (-lä't'éd); -LAT'ING. 1. To utter the elementary sounds of a language or articulate speech, 發語言之元音。 2. To join or be connected by articulation, 以關節相連。

— v. t. 1. To joint, 接合; to put together by joints, 以關節連合之。 2. To form, as the elementary sounds, 成元音; to utter in distinct syllables or words, 分字發音; 分音節發音。 3. To express distinctly, 明晰表示。

ar'tic/u-la'tion (-lä'sh'ün), n. 1. (Anat.) A joint or juncture between bones in the skeleton, 骨之關節。 2. (Bot.) a A node or joint, (甲) 節。 b One of the parts intercepted between the joints, (乙) 諸節間分段之一; also, a subdivision into parts at regular or irregular intervals, 又指節間之小分段, 其長短無一定者。 3. The act of putting together with a joint or joints, 節連之事; any meeting of parts in a joint, 諸段之節合。 4. The state of being jointed, 被節連之狀態; connection of parts, 各部分之連接。 5. Act or power of articulating sounds, 分字或分音節而發音之事或能力。 6. A sound made by the vocal organs, 口發之音; esp., a consonant, 尤指僕音。

ar'tic/u-la-tive (är'tik'ü-lä-tiv), a. Of or pert. to articulation, 屬 articulation 的。

ar'tic/u-la'tor (-lä't'ör), n. One who, or that which, articulates, articulate 之人或物。

ar'ti-fact (är'ti-fäkt), n. [L. ars, artis, art + facere, factum, to make.] 1. (Archæol.) A product of human workmanship, esp. of simple aboriginal art, 人工之製造物; 尤指原人之簡單工藝所造之物。 2. (Biol.) A structure or appearance in a tissue or cell due to death or the use of reagents, and not present during life, 死後或用藥物後人身組織中或細胞中發生之一種現象, 而非發現於生時者。

ar'ti-fice (-fis), n. [L. artificium, fr. artifex artificer; ars, artis, art + facere to make.] 1. Workmanship, 工藝; a skillfully contrived work, 巧工。 2. Artful or skillful contrivance, 巧計; 妙計。 3. Crafty device, 詭計; an ingenious trick, 奸計。 [Now the usual meaning, 現時通解]

Syn. Device, contrivance, expedient, plot, intrigue, machination, blind, sleight, shift, evasion, cheat, fraud, deceit, imposition, imposture, maneuver, stratagem, wile, trick, ruse, subterfuge, finesse. — Artifice, maneuver, stratagem, wile, trick, ruse, subterfuge, finesse agree in the idea of indirect or misleading devices. Artifice is the most general term for an artful or ingenious expedient or contrivance; as, to condescend to artifice. Maneuver conveys the idea of adroit and dexterous management; stratagem, of a more or less elaborate plan to entrap or circumvent. Wile implies mastery of the arts of beguiling and wheedling; trick suggests less insinuating, more mischievous or annoying, procedure, often with the further implication of something mean or underhanded. A ruse is a crafty expedient to divert attention from one's real purposes; a subterfuge, a shift or evasion for escape or

concealment; as, the ruse of wearing a disguise; the plea of indisposition was a subterfuge. Finesse suggests diplomacy and connotes nicety and subtlety of execution; as, the finesse of a shrewd diplomat. Artifice, maneuver, stratagem, wile, trick, ruse, subterfuge, finesse 諸字均有間接或詭誤之計畫之意。 Artifice 爲用於機變或計謀之最普通名詞; 例如 to condescend to artifice (自屈於良謀之下)。 Maneuver 含調度機敏之意; 而 stratagem 含幾分以術誘陷或制勝之意。 Wile 指誘騙之術; 而 trick 指引誘較少貽害較多之術, 更常帶卑劣或秘密之手段。 Ruse 爲使人不注意其真意之術; 而 subterfuge 爲規避或隱藏之計; 例如, the ruse of wearing a disguise (假裝欺人之計); the plea of indisposition was a subterfuge (託辭於病爲規避之計)。 Finesse 指外交之才, 又含辦事精確靈敏之意; 例如 the finesse of a shrewd diplomat (機敏外交家之權術)。

ar'tif'i-cer (är-tif'i-sēr), n. 1. A skillful worker in some art or trade, 精巧之工人。 2. One who designs and constructs, 打樣而建造之人。 3. (Mil.) One who prepares the shells, fuses, etc., in a military laboratory, 軍用試驗室中製子彈藥線等物者。 4. One who makes or contrives, 製造或計畫者; deviser, 籌畫者; framer, 構造者。

Syn. Artisan, artist.

ar'ti-fi'cial (är'ti-fish'äl), a. 1. Made or contrived by art, 人工造的; not natural, 非天然的。 2. Feigned, 虛造的; 伴爲的; fictitious, 設想的; affected, 假裝的; not genuine, 非真正的; 非純正的。 3. Artful, 技巧的; skilled, 靈敏的; crafty, 狡詐的。 [Obs.] 4. Cultivated, 由培養而成的; not indigenous, 非天賦的。 — ar'ti-fi'cial-ly, adv. — ar'ti-fi'cial-ness, n. Syn. Assumed, affected, imaginary, fabulous; unnatural, sham, false, forged, adulterate, bastard, fictitious, factitious, spurious, supposititious, counterfeit. — Artificial, fictitious, factitious, spurious, supposititious, counterfeit. The first three terms may or may not imply intent to deceive, the last three always do. Artificial (cf. ARTIFICE) may refer to mode of production (opposed to natural, but not necessarily to real; as, artificial ice, artificial light), or to imitative purpose (opposed to both natural and real; as, artificial flowers, an artificial leg), or to general effect (opposed to genuine, sincere; as, an artificial manner; the artificiality of fashionable life). Fictitious (opposed to true, real) applies to what is feigned or imagined; as fictitious names, fictitious securities. Factitious (opposed to spontaneous, intrinsic) implies something "got up" or created by labor or effort; as, a factitious demand; it may also be applied to what arises rather from convention than from nature. A thing may be factitious, without being necessarily fictitious; as, factitious, contrasted with fictitious, value. That is spurious which is not what it purports to be; supposititious implies a fraudulent substitution for the genuine; counterfeit, a forged imitation of it. 茲將 artificial, fictitious, factitious, spurious, supposititious, counterfeit 六字分別論之。前三字未必定含欺騙之意而後三字恆含之。Artificial (比較 ARTIFICE) 或指產生之方法(與 natural 相反, 但與 real 未必相反), 例如, artificial ice (人造冰), artificial light (人造光); 或指做造(與 natural 及 real 均相反), 例如, artificial flowers (人造花), artificial leg (人造腿); 或指所裝之外觀(與 genuine 及 sincere 相反), 例如, an artificial manner (假作態度), the artificiality of fashionable life (時樣生活之假裝)。Fictitious (與 true 及 real 相反) 指想像之

事物;例如, fictitious names (想像名字), fictitious securities (虛偽之擔保). Factitious (與 spontaneous 及 intrinsic 相反) 指由人力所創造之事物, 例如 a factitious demand (人為的需要); 此字又可指不起於天然而起於習俗之事物. 物有可稱為 factitious 而未必 fictitious 者; 例如 factitious value (人為的價值) 與 fictitious value (虛偽的價值) 之相對. 凡假冒之事物均為 spurious; supposititious 指以假物代真物; counterfeit 指假冒真物之做造物.

ar/ti-fi/ci-al/i-ty (är'ti-fish-i-äl'i-ti), n. Artificial state, quality, or appearance, 人為或強為之狀態, 性質, 或現象; that which is artificial, 人造物或假裝物.

ar/ti-fi/cial-ize (är'ti-fish-i-äl-i-z), v. t. To render artificial, 使成爲人造.

ar-til/ler-ist (är-til'er-ist), n. A person skilled in artillery or gunnery, 精於砲術者; a gunner, 砲手; an artilleryman, 砲隊兵.

ar-til/ler-y (-i), n. [OF. artillerie, artilerie, munitions of war.] 1. Munitions of war, 軍需; 軍用品. [Obs.] 2. Cannon, 砲; great guns, 大銃; 大砲; ordnance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, etc., with their equipment of cartridges, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds, 鎗砲(包括各種鎗砲, 白砲, 榴彈砲, 及車輪炸彈各種子彈等物). 3. The branch of the army to which the care and service of ordnance is intrusted, 砲隊. 4. The science of artillery or gunnery, 砲術; 砲學.

ar-til/ler-y-man (-män), n. A soldier who manages, or assists in managing, a large gun, (管理或助理大砲之兵); a gunner, 砲手.

artillery wheel. A kind of heavily built dished wheel with a long axle box, used on gun carriages, 砲車上有長軸箱的重巨之盆式車輪; hence, a wheel of similar construction for use on automobiles, etc., 故又作自動車等車輛上同式之車輪.

ar'ti-san, ar'ti-zan (är'ti-zän), n. [F. artisan, fr. It. artigiano.] One trained to manual dexterity in some mechanic art or trade, 受手藝之訓練者; 熟練某種手藝職業者; handicraftsman, 手工者; 手藝者; mechanic, 機械工人.

art'ist (är'tist), n. [F. artiste, LL. artista, fr. L. ars. See ART, n.] One who professes and practices an art in which science and taste preside over the manual execution, 美術家(凡從事藝術以爲職業, 而此類藝術以學理審美爲手藝之基本者); specif., a painter, sculptor, musician, engraver, or architect, 特指畫家, 彫刻家, 音樂家, 鐫鑄家, 或建築家. One who shows trained skill or rare taste in any art or occupation, as a highly skilled cook, expert barber, etc., 巧匠; 專家(凡對於某種技術或職業, 顯然練之巧能與專精之審美者, 如妙手之庖人, 精巧之理髮匠等). Cf. ARTISTE, 參閱 ARTISTE.

Syn. Artist, artisan.—An artist is skilled in a fine art; an artisan is employed in a manual or mechanic art. Artist 指精於美術者而言; artisan 指一種手工或機械工而言.

|| ar'tiste' (är'test'), n. [F.] A performer, as a dancer, whose work shows unusual æsthetic quality, 演藝者, 如跳舞人, 其藝術能表現一種高尚的審美性質; one whose work may be considered as a "fine art," as a skillful cook, 凡技藝超絕進於“美術”之域之專家, 如真巧之庖人. One peculiarly dexterous and tasteful in almost any employment, 多藝者; 於無論何種藝術均能精熟與審其美者.

ar-tis'tic (är-tis'tik) } a. Of or pert. to art or ar-tis'ti-cal (-ti-käl) } to artists, 美術的; 美術家的; conformable to art, 合於美術的; showing taste or skill, 表示審美與巧能的. — ar-tis'ti-cal-ly, adv.

art'ist-ry (är'tist-rī), n. 1. Works of art collectively, 美術品之統稱; pursuit of art, 美術之研究. 2. Artistic effect or quality, 美術的外觀或性質; artistic ability, 美術的能力. ar'ti-zan. Var. of ARTISAN. ARTISAN 之變體.

art'less (är'tlēs), a. 1. Wanting art, 缺乏技能的; 無技藝的; ignorant, 愚蠢的; unskillful, 拙的. 2. Free from guile, craft, or stratagem, 無詭譎的; ingenuous, 坦白的; 光明磊落的; 正直的.—art'less-ly, adv.—art'less-ness, n. Syn. Simple, unaffected, sincere, honest, undesigning, guileless, unsophisticated, open, frank, candid.

ar/to-car'pe-ous (är'tō-kär'pē-ūs) } a. [NL.] ar/to-car'pous (är'tō-kär'pūs) } fr. Gr. āptos bread + καρπ's fruit. (Bot.) Of or pert. to the breadfruit, or to the genus Artocarpus, 麵包果樹的; 麵包果樹屬的.

art square. A patterned square of ingrain carpet woven in one piece for a rug, 染色地毯上織成之方形.

a'rum (ä'rüm; 3), n. [L. arum, aros, Gr. ἄρον.] A genus of plants found in central Europe and about the Mediterranean, having flowers on a spadix enclosed in a spathe, 菖蒲屬(產於中部歐洲及地中海沿岸, 其花開於佛羅所包之肉穗上). The cuckoo-pint of the English is an example, 英國之斑點葉菖蒲即其一例.

a-run/di-na'ceous (ä-rün'di-nä'shūs), a. [L. arundinaceus, fr. arundo reed.] Of or pert. to a reed, 屬蘆葦的; resembling the reed or cane, 與蘆葦相似的.

ar'un-din'e-ous (är'ün-din'ē-ūs), a. Full of reeds, 充滿蘆葦的.

a-rus'pex (ä-rūs'pēks), a-rus'pice (-pīs), a-rus'pi-cy (-pī-sī), etc. Vars. of, HARUSPEX, HARUSPICE, etc., HARUSPEX, HARUSPICE 等字之變體.

Ar'val (är'väl), a. [L. arvalis pert. to arum cultivated land.] (Rom. Relig.) Designating, or pert. to, a body of priests, nominally twelve, called Fratres Arvales (Arval Brethren or Brothers), who presided over an annual festival in May and offered sacrifices for the lustration of the fields and to secure increase of fruits, 指明或屬於羅馬教中之 Fratres Arvales 教士之全體(依名義爲十二人), 此種教士於每年五月間率行一種節祭, 以供獻祭品爲田畝行洗滌之禮, 期獲良好之收成.

ar'vi-cole (är'vi-kōl), n. (Zool.) A mouse of the genus Arvicola, Arvicola 屬之小鼠; the meadow mouse, 草地小鼠. There are many species, 其種甚多.

-a-ry (-ä-rī; -ä-rī). [L. -arius, -arium, whence also OF. -ier, AF. -er, and F. -aire in learned words.] A suffix forming, 有下進各用之字尾:

1. Adjectives, with the sense of: pert. to, connected with; as in arbitrary, primary, necessary, mercenary, voluntary, etc., 用以成區別字而含有屬於及接連於之意義, 如在 arbitrary, primary, necessary, mercenary, voluntary 等字中. 2. Nouns, with the sense of, 用以成名字其意義爲: a A person belonging to or engaged in; as in notary, actuary, lapidary, (甲) 隸屬或從事之人; 如在 notary, actuary, lapidary 等字中. b A thing belonging to or connected with; place for; as in aviary, lapidary (book about gems), ovary, granary, (乙) 附屬或相連之物, 或置放之處, 如在 aviary, lapidary, ovary, granary 等字中.

-ar-y. [L. -aris.] An adjective suffix denoting: pert. to; of the kind or nature of: as in capillary, exemplary, military, etc. 區別字之字尾, 有屬於, 歸類於, 有其性質, 等義者; 如在 capillary, exemplary, military 等字中. A variant of -AR, -AR 之變體.

Ar'yan (är'yän; är'i-än), n. [Skr. ārya excellent, honorable.] 1. One of a primitive people supposed to have lived, in prehistoric times, in central Asia, and to have been the source of the Hindu, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Teutonic, Slavonic, and other races, 阿利安種之人(阿利安人種係原始人種之一, 相傳在歷史以前之時代繁殖於中央亞細亞, 且爲印度, 波斯, 希臘, 拉丁, 克勒特, 條頓, 斯拉夫等人種之所自出者); one of that ethnological division of mankind called also Indo-European or Indo-Germanic, 人種學上所稱屬印度歐羅巴種或印度日耳曼種中之一人. 2. The language of the original Aryans, 原始之阿利安語. 3. The parent tongue of the Indo-European languages, 印度歐羅巴語言之所從出之語; Indo-European speech in general, 印度歐羅巴語之概稱.

— a. Of or pert. to the people called Aryans, 屬阿利安人種的; Indo-European, 屬印度歐羅巴種的; Indo-Germanic, 屬印度日耳曼種的.

ar'y-te'noïd (är'i-tē'noid; ä-rit'ē-noid), a. [Gr. ἀρυτανοειδής shaped like a ladle.] (Anat.) Ladle-shaped, 杓狀的; — applied to two small cartilages of the larynx, and to the connected glands, muscles, etc., 指喉部兩小軟骨及與之相連之腺與肌肉等物.

— n. An arytenoid cartilage, 喉部之軟骨.— ar'y-te-noi'dal (-tē-noi'däl), a.

as (äs), n.; pl. ASSES (äs'ez; 24). [L. as.] (Rom. Antiq.) A weight equal to nearly eleven ounces Troy, 古羅馬之衡名, 約合十一盎司; also, a copper coin, originally of a pound weight, but gradually reduced to half an ounce, 又指一種銅幣, 原重一磅, 後漸減至半盎司.

— (äz), adv., conj., & rel. pron. [AS. ead swā, lit., all so; hence, quite so.] 1. Denoting equality or likeness in kind, degree, or manner, 指種類程度或狀態之相等或類似; like, 宛似; similar to, 猶若; no less than, 不啻; as, you shall reap as you sow; ye shall be as gods, 例如, you shall reap as you sow (君應收穫君所播種者); ye shall be as gods (汝應則神).

2. In the idea, character, or condition of, — limiting the view to certain attributes or relations; as, Mr. Irving appeared as Hamlet, 意如, 性如或狀如(專對於某屬性上或關係上之觀察而言); 例如 Mr. Irving appeared as Hamlet (Irving 君之狀如 Hamlet). 3. While, 當時; 屆; during or at the same time that, 時; 同時; as, he trembled as he spoke, 例如 he trembled as he spoke (當渠講話時渠顫動).

4. Because, 因; since, 緣; as, he could read, as he had been to school, 例如 he could read as he had been to school (渠之能讀因渠曾入學校也). 5. Expressing concession, 表讓讓意; 雖; as, easy as it is to swim, not all can do it, 例如 easy as it is to swim, not all can do it (游泳雖若易易未必盡人能爲也). (Often approaching though in meaning, 常與 though 字義相近.)

6. As if, 彷彿似. [Obs. or Poetic] 7. For instance, 例如; for example, 譬如; 例如; thus, 如是. 8. That, 則: a Expressing a result, after so and such. — now used only with the infinitive with to. (甲) 表示一種結果, 常用在 so 及 such 之後, 而現在祇與無限動字並用; as, "Be so good as to come," 例如 "Be so good as to come" (能來甚佳). b As a relative pronoun; — now used only with antecedent such, same, etc. (乙) 用作連續代名字而現時祇與 such, same 等前辭連用; as, give such as you have, 例如 give such as you have (以君所有者給之). c As a conjunction. (丙) 作連字用; as, I do not know as he will go, 例如 I do not know as he will go (渠之將行余實未知). [Now Colloq.]



as for, or as to, in regard to; with respect to, 至於; 論及; — as if, or as though, of the same kind, or in the same condition or manner, that it would be if, 一若; 猶如. — as it were (as if it were), a qualifying phrase used to apologize for or to relieve some expression which might be deemed inappropriate; in a manner, 幾似 (限制之詞, 所以更正語中或有不適之處者). — as well, also, 又; too, 亦; besides, 不獨. — as well as, equally with, 俱; no less than, 不亞. — as yet, until now, 迄今; at present, 今時.

as/a-fet/i-da } (äs/ä-fët/i-dä), n. [NL. asa (fr. as/a-fet/i-da } Per. asā mastic) + L. foetidus fetid.] The fetid gum resin or inspissated juice of a plant of Persia and the East Indies, 阿魏 (藥名, 係波斯東印度一種植物之臭脂).

A=saph'ic (ä-säf'ik), a. (Bib.) Of or pert. to Asaph, chief musician of the sanctuary (1 Chron. xvi. 5), or the musical guild or hereditary choir of "the sons of Asaph" (1 Chron. xxv. 1, 2) founded by him; as, Asaphic psalms, 屬於 Asaph 的 (神廟中之音樂主任), 或屬於 Asaph 所創之音學會或其所傳受之 the sons of Asaph 之音學班的; 例如 Asaphic 聖歌.

as-bes'tic (äs-bës'tik; äz-) } a. Of, pert. to, or as-bes'tine (-tîn) } resembling, asbestos, 屬於或類似石棉的; incombustible, 不燃的.

as-bes'ti-form (äs-bës'ti-fôrm; äz-), a. [L. asbestos + -form.] Having the form or structure of asbestos, 有石棉之形式或組織的.

as-bes'tous, a. Asbestic, 似石棉而不可燃的.

as-bes'tos (-tös; äz-) } n. [L. asbestos a kind as-bes'tus (-tüs; äz-) } of mineral unaffected by fire, Gr. ἀσβεστος inextinguishable.] (Min.) A variety of amphibole or of pyroxene, occurring in delicate fibers, or in fibrous masses or seams, usually of a white or gray color, 石棉 (角閃石或輝石之一種, 成纖維或纖維塊片狀, 其色常為白或灰). Also, a similar variety of serpentine, 又指同類之蛇紋石.

as/bo-lin (äs'bô-lin; äz'), n. [Gr. ἄσβολος soot.] (Pharm.) An acid, brownish yellow, oily liquid, got from wood soot, 一種褐黃色之酸性油液, 於木料煤煙中得之.

As/ca'ni-us (äs-kä'nī-üs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἄσκάριος.] (Class. Myth.) The son of Æneas. He founded Alba Longa in Italy, Æneas 之子, 為意大利國 Alba Longa 古城之開基者.

as/ca-rid (äs/kä-rid), n. [Gr. ἀσκαρίς an intestinal worm.] (Zool.) Any roundworm of the family (Ascaridae, type genus Ascaris) including the common roundworm, parasitic in the human intestines, and the pinworm, 蛔蟲或蟯蟲 (蛔蟲科之圓形蠕蟲, 包括寄生於人類腸中者).

as-cend' (ä-sënd'), v. i. [L. ascendere; ad + scandere to climb, mount.] 1. To move upward, 向上行; mount, 登; rise, 起; 升; — opp. to descend, 與 descend (降) 相反. 2. To rise, in a figurative sense, 升 (借用); proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, from modern to ancient times, from one note to another of higher pitch, etc. as, our inquiries ascend to the remotest antiquity, 自低級而達於高級, 自卑劣而至於高尚, 自細目而達於總綱, 自近今而推至古代, 自低音而至高音等; 例如 our inquiries ascend to the remotest antiquity (我儕之研求遠及太古). Syn. Rise, mount, climb, scale, soar, tower. — v. t. To go or move upward upon or along, 上升; 沿之而升; to climb, 攀登; to mount, 登; to go up to the top of, 至其頂.

Syn. Ascend, mount, climb, scale agree in the idea of upward movement. Ascend (opp. to descend) is the most general term. Ascend and mount are often, but not always, interchangeable; thus, one mounts or ascends the stairs; one ascends (not mounts) a mountain; one mounts (not ascends) a horse. To climb is to ascend with effort. Scale implies a steep or difficult climb. Ascend, mount, climb, scale 四字, 均有上升的動作之意. Ascend (與 descend 相反) 為最普通之字. Ascend 與 mount 雖屢可互用, 然不能以為常; 例如言登樓則可云 mount 又可云 ascend, 言登山則祇可云 ascend, 言上馬則祇可云 mount. Climb 為用力之上升. Scale 含有困難攀登之意.

as-cend/a-ble (ä-sën/dä-b'l), as-cend/i-ble (-i-b'l), a. Capable of being ascended, 能上升的.

as-cend/ance (-däns) } n. Act of ascending, as-cend/ence (-däns) } ascending 之事; also, ascendancy, 又指優勢或制御之勢力.

as-cend/an-cy (-dän-si) } n. Governing or as-cend/en-cy (-dän-si) } controlling influence, 統御之勢力; control, 管轄權; sway, 制御之勢力; domination, 優勢.

Syn. Sway, control, predominance, preponderance, dominion, authority, sovereignty, supremacy. — Ascendancy, supremacy. Ascendancy implies paramount influence; supremacy, supreme authority or power. Ascendancy 指最大勢力, supremacy 指無上之權.

as-cend/ant (-dänt) } n. 1. Height, 高度; as-cend/ent (-dänt) } elevation, 高處. 2. (Astr.) The horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the moment of one's birth, 命宮; 生時之天象 (人誕生時黃道高出地平線之度); — supposed to have a commanding influence on a person's life and fortune, 以為能定人生命運的. 3. Controlling influence, 優勢; 權勢; ascendancy, 統御之勢力. 4. An ancestor, 祖先.

— a. 1. Rising toward the zenith, 向天頂而升的; above the horizon, 在地平線之上的. 2. Rising, 升起的; ascending, 上升的. 3. Superior, 超越的; predominant, 優勝的.

as-cend'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of ASCEND, v. Hence, p. a.: a Rising, (甲) 升起的. b (Bot.) Rising obliquely upward, generally from a more or less prostrate base or point of attachment, (乙) 傾斜而升的 (大概起於稍平之基址或連繫之點). — as-cend'ing-ly, adv.

as-cen'sion (ä-sën/shän), n. [F., fr. L. ascensio, fr. ascendere.] 1. Act of ascending, ascending 之事; ascent, 上升; 上進. 2. Specif., the visible ascent of our Savior (Acts i. 9), 特指救主有形之升天 (使徒行傳一章九節). Also, Ascension Day, 又指基督升天日. 3. That which rises, 上升之物.

right ascension, (Astron.) that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with a star, or other celestial body, in a right sphere; or the arc of the equator between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator that comes to the meridian with the star, 赤經度 (某星在天球赤道上之度數, 自白羊宮起點算起者; 或稱赤道弧, 即自白羊宮起點至某星子午線與赤道相交點之間者); — expressed either in degrees or in time, 用度數或時間表明的.

as-cen'sion-al (-äl) } a. 1. Of or pert. to as-cen'sive (-siv) } ascension, 關於上升的; tending or causing to rise, 有上升之勢的; 致上升的; tending upward, 向上的. 2. (Gram.) Augmentative, 較原字意義增益之字的; intensive, 加重勢字的.

Ascension Day. The Thursday, forty days after Easter, on which is commemorated Christ's ascension, 基督升天節 (在復活節後四十日, 必係星期四).

as-cent' (ä-sënt'), n. [Formed like descent. See ASCEND.] 1. The act of rising, 升起之事; rise, 上升; a mounting upward, 登高. 2. The way by which one ascends, 上升之路; 登高之路. 3. An eminence, hill, or high place, 高丘; 山陵; 高地. 4. Degree of elevation, or the angle made by an inclined line with a horizontal line, 高度; 高度角 (斜線與地平線所成之角); inclination, 傾度; slope, 斜度. 5. A going back in time or order of genealogical succession, 諸系次序或時代之回溯.

Syn. Ascent, ascension. Ascent, not ascension, is the regular term when climbing is referred to. Either ascent or ascension may denote the movement of that which rises through the air or through space, as, the ascent of vapors from the earth; the ascension (not ascent) of our Lord. Sometimes ascent stresses the mere fact, ascension the action or process, of ascending. 凡言攀登之事, 常用 ascent 而不用 ascension. 然此兩字均可指空氣中或空間中之上升; 例如 the ascent of vapors from the earth (蒸氣由地上升), the ascension (不能用 ascent) of our Lord (基督之升天). 有時 ascent 字注重一物上升之為事實, ascension 字注重其上升之動作.

as/cer-tain' (äs'er-tän'), v. t. [OF. acertener; a (L. ad) + certain certain.] 1. To render (another) certain, 證實而使人無疑. [Obs.] 2. To cause (a thing) to be certain, 使某事確然無疑; to free from obscurity, doubt, or change, 使免暗昧可疑或可變等處; 明示確定; to make sure of, 使確然無疑; to fix, 定; to determine, 決定; 決意. [Archaic] 3. To make one's self certain of, 使己無疑; to find out or learn surely, 探知確實.

as/cer-tain/a-ble (-ä-b'l), a. That may be ascertained, 可查探確實的; 可使無疑的. — as/cer-tain/a-ble-ness, n. — as/cer-tain/a-bly, adv.

as/cer-tain'ment (-mänt), n. Act of ascertaining, ascertaining 之事.

as-cet'ic (ä-sët'ik), a. [Gr. ἀσκητικός, fr. ἀσκήω to exercise.] Rigid in self-denial and devotions, 堅苦絕慾的; 厭世的; austere, 制慾的; severe, 苦行的. — as-cet'i-cal, a. — as-cet'i-cally, adv.

Syn. See STRICT.

— n. One who devotes himself to a solitary and contemplative life, with rigorous discipline of self, 隱居而苦行修養者; 戒行清苦者; hence, one who practices extreme rigor and self-denial, 故又作自製極嚴者.

Syn. See HERMIT.

as-cet'i-cism (-i-siz'm), n. 1. The condition or practices of ascetics, 苦行清修者之狀況或行為; rigid self-denial, 嚴於克己; austerity, 苦行清修. 2. Doctrine that the carnal or material world is evil or despicable, and that salvation is gained by mortification of the flesh, 厭世主義; 制慾主義 (以塵世肉界為惡濁, 而以禁絕肉慾為解脫之究竟之主義).

as'ci (äs'i), n., pl. See ASCUS, 見 ASCUS.

as'cian (äsh'yän), n. [L. ascius, Gr. ἄσκιος without shadow; ä- not + σκιά shadow.] One of the ascii, 午時無影之人.

As-cid'i-a'cea (ä-sid'i-ä'shë-ä; ä-së-ä), n. pl. [NL.] (Zool.) A group of Tunicata, usually having a leathery integument, 海鞘類 (被囊動物一類, 常有革狀外皮者).

as-cid'i-an (ä-sid'i-än), n. (Zool.) One of the Ascidiacea, in a more general sense, one

of the Tunicata, 海鞘類動物, 又廣義為被囊類動物。 Also as an adj., 又作區別字用。 — **ascid/i-oid** (-oid), *a. & n.*  
**as-cid/i-um** (ā-sid'ī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -IA (-ā). [NL., deriv. of Gr. *áskós* bag.] 1. (*Bot.*) A pitcher-shaped or flask-shaped organ or appendage of a plant, as the leaves of the pitcher plant, 植物之瓶形或壺形器官或附屬物(如豬籠草之葉)。 2. *pl.* (*Zool.*) A genus of simple ascidians, which formerly included most of the known species, 海鞘類之一屬, 曩時以為有多數植物皆屬此屬。

**as-cig'er-ous** (ā-sīj'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*ascus* + *-gerous*.] (*Bot.*) Having asci, 有孢子囊的; 有芽胞囊的。

**as/ci-i** (āsh'ī-ī), *n. pl.* Persons who cast no shadow at noon, 午時無影之人; — applied to inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, twice a year, a vertical sun, 指熱帶居民, 其地每年兩次受日直照故正午無影。

**as-ci'tes** (ā-sī'tēz), *n.* [*L.*, fr. Gr. *άσκιτης* (sc. *ύστος* disease), fr. *άσκος* bladder, belly. (*Med.*) Dropsy of the peritoneum, 腹膜炎。 — **as-cit'ic** (ā-sīt'ik), **as-cit'i-cal** (-kāl), *a.*

**as/ci-ti'tious** (ās'i-tīsh'ūs), *a.* Supplemental, 附加的; not inherent or original, 非原有的; 非固有的; *adscititious*, 外附的。

**as-cle/pi-a-da/ceous** (ās-klē'pī-ā-dā'shūs), *a.* [*Deriv.* of *L. asclepias* a certain plant.] (*Bot.*) Of, pert. to, or resembling, the family of plants including the genus *Asclepias* (milkweed, swallowwort, etc.), 屬於或類似羅摩科植物的。

**As-cle/pi-a-de'an** (ās-klē'pī-ā-dē'ām), *a.* Of, pert. to, or designating, a variety of logæædic verse, so called after the Greek poet Asclepiades, 屬於或指稱一種詩體的, 因希臘詩人 Asclepiades 而得名。 Some make it choriambic verse, with a spondee, two (or three) choriambi, and an iambus, 後人視為揚抑抑揚格之詩體, 中含一揚揚格, 二或三揚抑抑揚格, 與一抑揚格。

— *n.* (*Pros.*) An Asclepiadean verse, Asclepiades 體之詩。

**As-cle/pi-us** (ās-klē'pī-ūs) } *n.* [*Gr.* *Άσκληπιός*.]  
**As-kle/pi-os** (-ōs) } (*Gr. Relig.*) In Homer, a mortal hero, a physician; later, the god of medicine and healing, a son of Apollo slain by Zeus for attaining such skill that he raised the dead, 和美詩中之英雄及醫生; 後引為醫藥之神, 係 Apollo 之子, 因其能得死回生之術, 而為 Zeus 所殺。

**as/co-carp** (ās'kō-kārp), *n.* [*ascus* + *-carp*.] (*Bot.*) In ascomycetous fungi, the spherical, discoid, or cup-shaped body within which the asci are collected, and which constitutes the mature fructification; — called also *spore fruit*, 囊子菌內之胞果, 具球形, 圓盤形, 或杯形之體, 其孢子囊集生於其內部, 以發育次期之植物(亦名 *spore fruit*)。 — **as/co-go/ni-um** (-gō'nī-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -GONIA (-gō'nī-ā). [NL.; *ascus* + root of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* to be born.] (*Bot.*) a The fertilized portion of the archicarp in ascomycetous fungi, (甲) 囊子菌中雌器之已受精部分。 b Sometimes, the archicarp itself, (乙) 有時即指囊子菌中陰性器官。

**as/co-my-ce/tous** (-mī-sē'tūs), *a.* [NL.; *ascus* + Gr. *μύκης*, *μύκητος*, fungus.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to a class (*Ascomycetes*) of higher fungi distinguished by septate hyphæ, and by having their spores formed in asci, or spore sacs. The class comprises the yeasts, molds, mildews, truffles, morels, etc. 屬於囊子菌類的(囊子菌為高等菌類, 以分離的絲狀細胞及成於孢子

囊中之孢子而特異者。 酵母菌, 霉菌, 黴菌, 地生菌等皆屬之)。

**as/co-spor** (ās'kō-spōr), *n.* [*ascus* + *spore*.] (*Bot.*) One of the spores in the asci of lichens and fungi, 地衣類與菌類之芽胞。 See ASCUS, *Illust.* 參閱 ASCUS 圖解。 — **as/co-spor'ic** (-spōr'ik), **as-cos/po-rous** (ās-kōs'pō-rūs); *ās'kō-spō'rūs*, *a.*

**As/cot** (ās'kōt), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, the famous race course and horse races at Ascot Heath, in Berkshire, England; as, *Ascot week* in June, 指稱或屬於英國 Berkshire 之 Ascot Heath 地方之賽馬場與賽馬會的; 如云七月之 Ascot 星期。



Ascot.

— *n.* [*l. c.*] A broad neck scarf tied to appear as in the *Illust.*, 闊領帶, 繫法如圖。

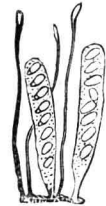
**as-crib/a-ble** (ās-krīb'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be ascribed, 可歸與的。

**as-cribe'** (ās-krīb'), *v. t.*; **AS-CRIBED** (-krīb'd'); **-CRIB'ING** (-krīb'ing). [*L. ascribere* to ascribe; *ad* + *scribere* to write.] 1. To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause or source, 歸於(對於原因或出處而言)。 2. To attribute, as a quality or an appurtenance, to its possessor, 歸於其主(對於性質或附屬物而言); to allege to belong, 辯明其所屬。

**Syn.** Attribute, impute. — **Ascribe**, **attribute**, **impute**, agree in implying a reference of something to a person or thing as its cause or source; but **impute** (except in its theological sense) usually implies something doubtful or wrong in the thing imputed, **Ascribe**, **attribute**, **impute** 三字均含歸一事物或品性於一人或事物而視之為原因或出處之意; 但 **impute** (除神學上意義外) 常又含此所歸之事物有可疑或錯誤之意。

**as-crip'tion** (ās-krīb'shūn), *n.* [*L. ascriptio*.] Act of ascribing, ascribing 之事; also, that which is ascribed, 又指所歸與之事物。

**as'cus** (ās'kūs), *n.*; *pl.* ASCI (ās'ī). [NL., fr. Gr. *άσκος* a bladder.] (*Bot.*) A small membranous bladder or tube in which are inclosed the seedlike reproductive particles or sporules of lichens and certain fungi, 芽胞囊; 地衣類與某數種菌類的孢子囊, 為膜狀小囊或小管, 內藏種子狀之有生殖力之芽子者。



Two Asci showing Ascospores; also three Paraphyses.

**-ase** (-ās; sometimes -āz). (*Chem.*) A suffix used in forming the names of enzymes, often by being added to the name, or part of the name, of a substance decomposed by the enzyme; as in *casease*, *urease*, 化學上之字尾, 用以表醇質之名者, 往往加於被醇質所化分之物質名字上或其名字之一部份上, 如在 *casease*, *urease* 中之 *-ase*。

**a-sep'sis** (ā-sēp'sis), *n.* [NL.; *a-* not + *sepsis*.] Aseptic state, as of a wound, 防腐之狀態(指傷處而言); aseptic methods or treatment, as in surgery, 外科醫術中防腐之法或手術。

**a-sep'tic** (-tik), *a.* [*a-* not + *septic*.] Not liable to putrefaction, 不致腐的; 防腐的。

— *n.* An aseptic substance, 防腐藥。

**a-sep'ti-cism** (-tī-sīz'm), *n.* Aseptic treatment or theory, 防腐之手術或學理。

**a-sep'ti-cize** (-sīz), *v. t.*; **-CIZED** (-sīzd); **-CIZ'ING** (-sīz'ing). To render aseptic, 使有不腐之能; treat with aseptics, 以防腐法治之。

**a-sex'u-al** (ā-sēk'shū-āl; 87), *a.* (*Biol.*) Having no distinct sex, 無性的; 無牡牝雌雄之分的; being or produced without sexual action,

非由交媾而生的; 無性生殖的。 — **a-sex'u-al-ly**, *adv.*

**a-sex'u-al-i-za'tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'-), *n.* Act or process of sterilizing an animal or human being, as by vasectomy, 使動物或人類不能生殖之事或法; 閹割術。

**As'gard** (ās'gärd), *n.* [*Icel.* *ásgarðr*; *áss* god + *garðr* yard.] (*Norse Myth.*) The abode or citadel of the gods, situated at the zenith and reached only by the bridge Bifrost, 神之居處或衛城, 位於天頂之上, 僅由 Bifrost 橋可以抵達。

**ash** (āsh), *n.* [AS. *asc*.] 1. (*Bot.*) A genus of trees of the olive family, having opposite pinnate leaves, many of the species furnishing valuable timber, 麻栗屬; 木犀科植物之一屬, 葉羽狀對生, 多供貴重木材之用。 2. The wood of the ash tree, 麻栗木。



Ash Leaf and Fruit.

— *n. sing.* of ASHES, ASHES 之單數。

*ash* is rare in the singular, except in naming a chemical or geological product, or as a qualifying or combining word. *Ash* 字罕用於單數, 除非舉稱化學或地質學物品之名目或作區別字及合體字用。

**a-shamed'** (ā-shāmd'), *p. a.* Affected by shame, 慚愧的; 忸怩的; abashed or confused by conviction or consciousness of a wrong action or impropriety, 自覺舉措失當或行為錯誤因而踟躕不安的; 自愧的。

**A-shan'ti** (ā-shān'tē; ā-shān'-), *n.*; *pl.* **A-shan'tee** (-tis, -ties (-tiz), or **TEES** (-tēz)).

A native of Ashanti, a native kingdom of western Africa. The Ashantis are a vigorous and warlike race of Negroes, 西部非洲 Ashanti 王國之土人, 為一種勇猛好戰之黑人種。

**ash'en** (āsh'ēn), *a.* Of or pert. to the ash tree, 屬於麻栗樹的。

— *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, ashes, 以灰做成的; 似灰的; of a color between brown and gray, or white and gray, 灰色的; 褐灰的; 灰白的。

**ash'er-y** (āsh'ēr-ī), *n.*; *pl.* ASHERIES (-īz). 1. A depository for ashes, 積灰所。 2. A place where potash is made, 製鋼灰廠。

**ash'es** (āsh'ēz; 24), *n. pl.* [AS. *asce*, *asce*, *axe*.] 1. The earthy or mineral particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion, as of wood or coal, 燃料(如木或炭)之灰燼。 2. Specif., the remains of the human body when burned, or when "returned to dust" by natural decay, 尤指人屍由焚燒或天然腐爛而變成之灰。 3. Fine lava thrown out by a volcano, 由火山衝出之細小鎔石。

**Ash/ke-naz'ic** (āsh'kē-nāz'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to the Ashkenazim, 屬於歐洲中北兩部之猶太人的。

**Ash/ke-naz'im** (-nāz'im), *n. pl.* [Heb., fr. *Ashkenaz* a certain people of the Old Testament, also, in rabbinical literature, Germany or the southern and western part of it.] The Jews of middle and northern Europe as opposed to the *Sephardim*, or Jews of Spain and Portugal, 中部及北部歐洲之猶太人, 與 *Sephardim* (居住西班牙及葡萄牙之猶太人) 相對待。

**ash'lar** (āsh'lār), *or, less commonly, ash'ler, n.* [Through OF. & LL., fr. *L. axis* plank, axle.] 1. (*Masonry*) a Hewn or squared stone, (甲) 琢石; 方石; also, masonry made of squared or hewn stone, 又指方石琢石所造成之建築物。



b Specif., a thin facing of dressed stone upon a wall of rubble or brick, (乙) 磚牆上之砌石薄層. [U. S.] 2. (Carp.) One of the short studs between the floor beams and the rafters of a garret, 樓梁與樓枋中之間柱.

ash/ler-ing } mortar, 砌方石於三合土中. 2. Ashlar in thin slabs for facing, 薄片之方石, 用以砌牆面者. 3. (Carp.) Ashlars collectively, 多數間柱之合稱.

a=shore/ (ā-shōr'; 57), adv. On shore or on land, 在岸; 在陸; to the shore, 及岸; 達岸; aground, 擱淺.

Ash/to=reth (āsh'tō-rēth), n.; pl. -TAROTH (-tā-rōth; -rōth). [Heb.] The Phœnician and Canaanitish goddess Astarte, 腓尼基亞等處之女神名.

A/shur (ā-shōor), n. [Assyrian.] (Assyrian Myth.) The god of military prowess and empire, 主軍事的勇敢及帝國之神.

Ash Wednesday. The first day of Lent, 聖灰日; 四旬齋之第一日; 一 from the Roman Catholic custom of putting ashes, on that day, upon the foreheads of penitents, 天主教中慣例, 以是日撒灰於懺悔者之額上, 故有此名.

ash/wort/ (āsh'wūrt'), n. A weed (Senecio tomentosus) of the southeastern United States, having ashy-white hairy leaves, 美國東南部之蘆葦, 其葉灰白色而有毛.

ash/y (āsh'i), a.; ASH/I-ER; ASH/I-EST. Of or pert. to ashes, 屬於灰的; ashen, 灰的; 灰色的.

A/sian (ā'shān; ā'zhān), a. & n. Asiatic, 亞細亞洲的; 亞細亞洲人.

A/si-arch (ā'shi-ārk), n. [L. Asiarcha, Gr. Ἀσιάρχης; Ἀσία Asia + ἀρχός ruler.] A civil and priestly official of high honorary rank in the Roman province of Asia, who presided over the public games and religious rites, 亞細亞洲羅馬屬地中民事及教務之高級官吏, 其職務係監督公眾競技及宗教儀式.

A/si-at'ic (ā'shi-āt'ik; ā'zhi-), a. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Asia or its inhabitants, 亞洲的; 亞洲人的; 為亞洲或亞洲人之特色的.

-n. A native of Asia, 亞細亞洲土人; 亞洲人. Asiatic cholera, a malignant disease, originating in Asia and often epidemic in other lands. It is marked by diarrhea, vomiting, cramps, and lividity, rapidly passing into a collapse, followed by death, or by a stage of reaction or fever. 霍亂症 (即虎列刺, 係一種兇險之傳染病, 發生於亞細亞洲而傳染於他處, 其病象為泄瀉嘔吐, 抽筋, 失色, 並即行四肢麻木而死, 或經體力反應而發熱).

a=side/ (ā-sīd'), adv. 1. On or to one side, 在一邊; 至一邊; out of the way, 離軌道; apart, 離開; as, to step aside, 例如 to step aside (讓路). 2. Out of one's thoughts, 出乎意想之外; off, 離去; away, 遠隔; as, put aside fear, 例如 put aside fear (毋恐). 3. So as not to be heard by others, 不為人所聞.

-n. Something spoken aside, as an actor's remark which the other players are supposed not to hear, 傍白 (如劇中一優之言語, 認為他優所不能聞者).

as/i-nine (ās'i-nīn), a. [L. asininus, fr. asinus ass.] Of or pert. to the ass or his qualities, 驢驢的; 屬驢性的; stupid, 愚呆的; obstinate, 頑固的.— as/i=nin/i-ty (-nīn'i-tī), n.

a=si/pho=nate (ā-sī'fō-nāt), a. (Zool.) Destitute of a siphon or breathing tube, 無呼吸管的; — said of many bivalve shells, 指多種雙貝類而言.



Ashur.

-a=sis (-ā-sīs). [L. -asis, Gr. -ασίς.] A suffix forming names of diseases, 病名之字尾; as in psoriasis, elephantiasis, etc., 例如 psoriasis, elephantiasis 等字中之 -asis.

ask (āsk), v. t. [AS. āscian, ācsian.] 1. To request, 請求; to seek to obtain by words, 以言語求之; to petition, 請願. 2. To require, demand, claim, or expect, 要; 索; 望. 3. To interrogate or inquire of or concerning, 叩問; 詢問. 4. To invite, 邀; 請. 5. To publish in church for marriage, 在教堂內布告結婚.

Syn. Ask, request, beg. Ask is the generic term. To request is to ask formally or politely; as, my master requests your company. Beg implies still more of deference or respect, and as a conventional term of politeness has in a measure displaced both ask and request; as, to beg one's pardon; I beg you to be seated. Ask 為一普通之辭. Request 為正式或尊敬之請求, 例如 my master requests your company (我主人請君光降一叙). Beg 含有更敬重請求之語氣, 故習俗上作為禮貌之辭, 恆以代 ask 及 request, 例如 to beg one's pardon (請恕); I beg you to be seated (余請君坐). See INQUIRE, 參閱 INQUIRE.

-v. i. To make request, petition, or inquiry, 請求, 陳請, 叩問.

a=skance/ (ā-skāns') } adv. Sideways, 向邊; a=skant/ (ā-skānt') } obliquely, 歪; 斜; with a side glance, 旁視狀.

ask'er (ās'kēr), n. One who asks, 叩問者; 請求者; a petitioner, 陳請者.

a=skew/ (ā-skū'), adv. & a. Awry, 不正; 斜; askance, 歪; asquint, 睨視狀.

a=slant/ (ā-slānt'), adv., a. & prep. In a slant manner, 傾斜狀; slant, 斜; 歪; in a slant manner across or over, 斜過狀.

a=sleep/ (ā-slēp'), a. & adv. 1. In a state of sleep, 在睡眠之狀態; dormant, 酣睡的. 2. Fig., dead, 借指死的.

a=slope/ (ā-slōp'), adv. & a. Slopingly, 傾側狀; sloping, 斜的.

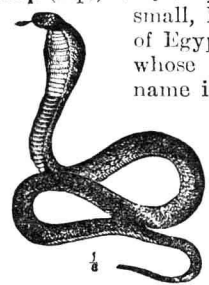
As/mo=de/us (āz'mō-dē'ūs; ās'-). [From L., fr. Gr. Ἀσμοδαῖος.] In Jewish demonology, an evil spirit, 猶太魔鬼說中之惡鬼; later, the king of the demons, 後指魔鬼之王.

a=so/ma=tous (ā-sō'mā-tūs), a. [L. asomatus, Gr. ἀσματος; a-not + σῶμα body.] Without a material body, 無質體的; incorporeal, 無形體的.

asp (āsp), n. [L. aspis, fr. Gr. ἄσπις.] (Zool.) A small, hooded, poisonous serpent of Egypt and adjacent countries, whose bite is often fatal. The name is applied to other poisonous serpents. 埃及等國之肥頭小毒蛇, 被咬者常致命, 此名亦用諸他種毒蛇. See Illustr. of HAJE, 參閱 HAJE 字之圖解.

as=par/a=gus (ās-pār'ā-gūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. ἀσπαραγος, ἀσφάραγος.] (Bot.) A genus of perennial plants of the lily family, having much branched stems. The young shoots of one species are prized for food. 百合科中多年植物之一屬, 分莖甚多, 其一種之嫩苗以可食而貴.

as/pet (ās'pēt), n. [L. aspectus, fr. aspicere, aspectum, to look at; ad + spicere, specere, to look.] 1. The act of looking, 視; gaze, 注視. 2. Look, 貌; countenance, 容顏; 狀貌; appearance, 外貌; mien, 風采; air, 風度. 3. Position or situation with regard to



European Asp (Vipera aspis).

seeing, 對於視向之地位; 方位; position in relation to the points of the compass, 對於羅盤針之方向之地位. 4. (Astrol.) a Relative situation of planets or stars, (甲) 眾星之關係位置. b Good or evil influence of the stars, (乙) 星宿致禍福之勢力. 5. (Mechanics) A view of a plane from a given direction, usually from above, 從某方向觀一平面之狀 (常從上面觀); more exactly, the manner of presentation of a plane to a fluid (as the air), through which it is moving or to a current, 就更正確的意義言, 一平面在一流動體 (如空氣) 中移動時呈示方向之狀態.

aspect ratio. (Aeronautics) The ratio of the long to the short side of an aeroplane, aérocurve, or wing, 飛機翼面之長邊與短邊所成之比例.

asp'en (ās'pēn; ās'-) } n. [AS. asp, asps.] (Bot.) asp (āsp) } Any one of several species of poplar, esp. Populus tremula, the leaves of which tremble with the slightest impulse of the air, 白楊屬之任一種, 尤指白楊, 其葉遇微風即震動.

-a. Of or pert. to the aspen, 屬白楊的.

as/per (ās'pēr), n. [F. aspre or It. aspro, fr. MGr. ἄσπρον, ἄσπρος, white.] A Turkish money of account (formerly a silver coin), of little value, the 120th part of a piaster, 土耳其國之虛位幣 (昔為小銀元), 值西班牙銀幣 piaster 一百二十分之一.

-n. [L., rough.] (Greek Gram.) The rough breathing, 衝氣; 呼氣; a mark (') placed over an initial vowel sound or over ρ to show that it is aspirated, that is, pronounced with h before it, 加於字之第一主音或 ρ 之上以表用氣音讀之符號 ('), 即言讀時當帶 h 音於其上.

as/per-ate (-āt), v. t.; -AT'ING (-āt'ing). To make rough or uneven, 致粗而不勻.

as/per-a'tion (ās'pēr-ā'shān), n. Act of as-perating, 致粗而不勻之事.

as=per/ges (ās-pēr'jēs), n. [L., thou shalt sprinkle.] (R. C. Ch.) a The service or ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy, and people with holy water, (甲) 羅馬教中灑聖水於祭壇教士及眾人之職務或禮節. b [cap.] The anthem with which the celebrant begins the ceremony of sprinkling with holy water at High Mass, (乙) 羅馬教特別彌撒祭中行灑聖水禮時所唱之讚美歌. c An aspergillum, (丙) 灑聖水之帚子.

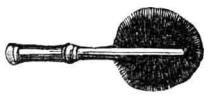
as/per-gil'lum (ās'pēr-jil'lūm), n.; pl. -IA (-ā). Also as/per-gill/. [LL. aspergillum, fr. L. aspergere. See ASPERSE.] The brush used in the Roman Catholic church for sprinkling holy water on the people, 羅馬教堂中用以灑聖水於眾人之帚子.

as/per-i=fo/li=ate (-i-fō'li-āt) } a. [L. aspe-as/per-i=fo/li=ous (-ūs) } rough + for lium leaf.] (Bot.) Having rough leaves, as the borageworts, 有粗葉的 (如瑠璃莖菜).

as/per-i-ty (ās-pēr'i-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [L. asperitas, fr. asper rough.] 1. Roughness of surface, 表面之粗糙不平; unevenness, 不平; 不勻. 2. Harshness of sound, or raucity, 聲啞. 3. Roughness to the taste, 辛澀; sourness, 酸味. 4. Moral roughness, 暴厲; roughness of manner, 態度之粗暴; severity, 嚴厲; crabbedness, 苛刻; harshness, 嚴酷.

Syn. Acrimony, moroseness, sourness, tartness.

a=sper/mous (ā-spēr'mūs), a. [Gr. ἄσπερμος; a-not + σπέρμα seed.] (Bot.) Destitute of seeds, 不生種子的.



Aspergillum.

**as-persé'** (äs-pürs'), *v. t.*; **-PERSEN'** (-pürst'); **-PERS/ING**. [L. *asperus*, p. p. of *aspergere* to sprinkle; *ad + spargere* to strew.] 1. To sprinkle, 灑; 撒. 2. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges, 肆意誹謗; to tarnish or soil the fame of, 毀人名譽; to detract from, 毀損.  
**Syn.** Slander, libel, belie, defame, blacken, besmirch, calumniate, traduce, vilify, malign, disparage, depreciate, decry. — **Asperse**, **defame**, **slander**, **calumniate**, **traduce**, **vilify**, **malign** have in common the idea of falsely or maliciously assailing the character of another. To **asperse** is to cast injurious or offensive imputations on; to **defame** is to detract from one's honor or reputation by more open and positive charges. To **slander** or **calumniate** is to circulate false or malicious reports of the words or actions of another. To **traduce** is to hold up to ridicule or contempt. To **vilify** is to degrade by defamatory reports. To **malign** is to speak evil of maliciously. **Asperse**, **defame**, **slander**, **calumniate**, **traduce**, **vilify**, **malign** 均有詆毀他人以傷其名譽之意. **Asperse** 指施以謗謗, **defame** 指公然損壞他人名譽, **slander** 或 **calumniate** 指假造他人之所言或所行而傳布之, **traduce** 指加以諷刺或鄙夷, **vilify** 指進讒而損其名譽, **malign** 指以惡言中傷.  
**as-pers'er** (äs-pür'sër), *n.* One who asperses, 詆毀人者.  
**as-per'sion** (-pür'shün), *n.* 1. Act of aspersing, 誹謗之事. 2. Defamatory charge or report, 壞人名譽之謗謗及報告. 3. A sprinkling, 灑; shower, 急雨; spray, 水花. 4. A calumnious remark, 誹謗之言; calumny, 誣告.  
**as-per'sive** (-siv), *a.* Tending to asperse, 懷誹謗的; defamatory, 毀人名譽的.  
**as-per-so'ri-um** (äs'për-sõ'ri-üm), *n.*; *pl.* L. -RIA (-ä), E. -RIUMS (-ümz). [LL.] 1. The vessel for holy water in Roman Catholic churches, 羅馬教堂儲聖水之器. 2. An aspergillum, 灑聖水之帚.  
**as-phalt** (äs'fält), *n.* Also **as-phal'tum** (äs-fäl'tüm). [F. *asphalte*, fr. Gr. ἀσφαλτος.] 1. Mineral pitch, Jews' pitch, or compact native bitumen, 地瀝青. 2. A composition of bitumen, pitch, lime, and gravel, variously used, as for pavements, 地瀝青柏油石灰及碎石混和而成之質料(鋪道路用).  
**as-phal'tic** (äs-fäl'tik), *a.* Of or pert. to asphalt, 屬地瀝青的; of the nature of asphalt, 有地瀝青性質的; bituminous, 瀝青的.  
**as-pho-del** (äs'fõ-dël), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀσφόδελος. See DAFFODIL.] (*Bot.*) Any plant of several species of hardy perennials bearing beautiful flowers, 耐寒的多年植物之一類, 其花美麗. The *asphodel* of the early English and French poets is the daffodil. The *asphodel* of the Greek poets is supposed to be a narcissus. 古英法詩人所稱之 *asphodel* 為黃花水仙, 而古希臘詩人所稱者為水仙.  
**as-phyx/i-a** (äs-fik'si-ä) } [Gr. ἀσφυξία; ä-  
**as-phyx/y** (äs-fik'si) } *not + sphyxew* to throb.] (*Med.*) Apparent death, 假死; 氣閉; suspended animation resulting from interruption of respiration, 以呼吸不通而暫呈死狀.  
**as-phyx/i-ant** (-änt), *a.* (*Med.*) Producing asphyxia, 致呈氣閉假死狀的; asphyxiating, 致氣閉假死的.  
— *n.* An asphyxiating agent, 致氣閉假死之藥.  
**as-phyx/i-ate** (-i-ät), *v. t.*; **-AT/ED** (-ät'äd); **-AT/ING** (-ät'ing). To bring to a state of asphyxia, 使人呼吸停止而暫呈死狀; suffocate, 止其呼吸.

**as-phyx/i-a'tion** (-si-ä'shün), *n.* The act of causing asphyxia, 致氣閉之事; a state of asphyxia, 呼吸停止之狀態; 氣閉之狀態.  
**as-phyx/i-a'tor** (-ä'tër), *n.* One who, or that which, asphyxiates, 致人氣閉之人或物.  
**as-phyx/ied** (-sid), *p. a.* In a state of asphyxia, 氣閉暫死的; suffocated, 氣塞的.  
**as'pic** (äs'pik), *n.* [F.] The asp (serpent), 埃及等國之小毒蛇. [*Chiefly Poetic*]  
— *n.* [F., fr. Pr. *espice*, L. *spica* ear, spike.] (*Bot.*) A European species of lavender, yielding a volatile oil, 歐洲產之薄荷香草(生揮發性之油).  
— *n.* [F.] A savory meat jelly containing portions of fowl, game, fish, hard-boiled eggs, etc., 一種美味肉汁凍, 中有雞魚及熟煮之蛋等等.  
**as-pir'ant** (äs-pir'änt), *a.* Aspiring, 渴想的; 志高的.  
— *n.* One who aspires, 渴想者; 希望高大物者; 志高者.  
**as'pi-rate** (äs'pi-rät), *v. t.*; **-RAT/ED** (-rät'äd); **-RAT/ING** (-rät'ing). [L. *aspiratus*, p. p. of *aspirare*; *ad + spirare* to breathe.] To pronounce with a breathing, an aspirate, or an *h* sound, 以衝氣音或 *h* 音讀之.  
— (*rät*), *n.* 1. A sound consisting of, or characterized by, a breath like the sound of *h*, 衝氣音; *h* 音; the breathing *h* or the character (*h*) representing such a sound, *h* 音或表示該音之符號 (*h*). 2. An elementary sound produced by the breath alone, 單用呼氣而成之元音; a word or nonvocal consonant, 一字或一無音的僕音.  
**as'pi-rate** (-rät) } *a.* Pronounced with  
**as'pi-rat'ed** (-rät'äd) } the *h* sound or with  
audible breath, 讀以 *h* 音或可聞的呼氣音的.  
**as'pi-ra'tion** (-rä'shün), *n.* 1. Pronunciation of a letter with a full or strong emission of breath, 一字母之重呼氣讀法; an aspirated sound, 衝氣音. 2. The act of breathing, 呼吸之事; a breath, 呼吸. 3. The act of aspiring, 希望高大物之事; strong and high desire, 大志; 大欲.  
**as'pi-ra'tor** (äs'pi-rät'tër), *n.* 1. (*Chem.*) An apparatus for drawing air or gases through or from a vessel by means of suction, 吸氣具; 抽氣具. 2. (*Med.*) An instrument for evacuating the fluid contents of tumors, 抽去瘤中液質之器.  
**as-pir'a-to-ry** (äs-pir'ä-tõ-ri), *a.* Of or pert. to breathing, 屬呼吸的.  
**as-pire'** (äs-pir'), *v. i.*; **-PIRED'** (-pird'); **-PIR/ING** (-pir'ing). [F. *aspirer*, L. *aspirare*.] 1. To desire with eagerness, 渴想; to seek to attain something high or great, 希望高大之物; 志高; to pant, 熱望; to long, 熱望. 2. To rise, 升起; to tower, 升騰.  
**as-pir'er**, *n.* One who aspires, 希望高大之物者; 志高者; 渴想者.  
**as'pi-rin** (äs'pi-rin), *n.* (*Pharm.*) A white crystalline compound of acetyl and salicylic acid used as a drug for the salicylic acid liberated from it in the intestines, 醋酸基代水楊酸, 係白色晶體, 作腸藥用. A form less irritating to the mucous membranes is called *novaspirin*, 其黏膜刺激性較為溫和之一種名 *novaspirin*.  
**as-por-ta'tion** (äs'põr-tä'shün), *n.* [L. *asportatio*, fr. *asportare* to carry away; *abs = ab + portare* to carry.] (*Law*) The felonious removal of goods from where they were deposited, 盜竊貨物.  
**a-squat'** (ä-skwõt'), *adv. & a.* Squatting, 蹲踞的; 蹲踞狀.  
**a-squint'** (ä-skwint'), *adv. & a.* With the eye directed to one side, 斜視的; 斜視狀; obliquely, 斜進; 歪; awry, 側; 不正.

**ass** (äs), *n.* [AS. *assa*.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the horse family having a peculiarly harsh bray and long ears, 驢(四足獸之屬於馬類者, 其聲特粗而兩耳亦特長). The domestic ass is patient, slow, and sure-footed, and has become the type of obstinacy and stupidity, 驢驢有耐心, 遲緩而穩步, 故已成為頑固而愚魯之標記. 2. Dull, heavy, stupid fellow, 愚笨頑鈍之人; dolt, 愚人.  
**as'sa-fet'i-da**, **as'sa-fet'i-da**. Vars. of **ASAFETIDA**, 均為 **ASAFETIDA** 之變體.  
**as'sa-gai**, **as'se-gai** (äs'ä-gi; äs'ë-), *n.* [Pg. *azagaia*, fr. a Berber word.]  1. A slender hard-wood spear usually tipped with iron, used by certain South African tribes, 南非洲人所用之投槍(槍桿以硬木製成, 其尖端大概用鐵製); a kind of light javelin, 一種輕便投槍. 2. A South African corneaceous tree (*Curtisia faginea*), from the wood of which these spears are made, 南非洲之一種硬木樹, 用以製投槍者.  
— *v. t.* To pierce with an assagai, 以投槍刺之.  
**as-sai'** (ä-si'), *n.* [Native Brazilian name.] A slender Brazilian palm (*Enterpe edulis*) bearing dark purple fruit, 巴西國一種柔弱的棕樹, 產深紫色之果子者; also, a drink made from the fruits by infusion, 亦指此種果子製成之飲品.  
|| **as-sai'** (äs-si'). [It., fr. L. *ad + satis* enough.] (*Mus.*) A direction equivalent to *very*, 與 *very* 同義之指導字.  
**as-sail'** (ä-säl'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. a (L. *ad*) + *sallir* to burst out, L. *salire* to leap.] 1. To attack with violence, or in a vehement and hostile manner, 猛擊; 痛擊. 2. To attack morally, or with a view to produce changes in character, conduct, etc., 以道義責備人, 冀其品行為之改變.  
**Syn.** Assault, invade, encounter, fall upon.  
**as-sail/a-ble**, *a.* Capable of being assailed, 可攻擊的.  
**as-sail'ant** (-änt), *a.* Assailing, 猛擊的; 攻擊的; attacking, 攻打的.  
— *n.* One who, or that which, assails, 攻擊之人或物.  
**as-sail'er**, *n.* One who assails, 攻擊之人.  
**As'sa-mese'** (äs'ä-mëz'; -mës'), *a.* Of or pert. to Assam, 屬於 Assam (英屬印度之一省)的.  
— *n.* 1. *sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Assam. The Assamese are an agricultural people of mixed race. Assam 之土人(為一種混合人種之農民). 2. The language of Assam, an Indo-European tongue, Assam 之語, 係一種印度歐羅巴語.  
**as'sa-pan'** (äs'ä-pän'), **as'sa-pan'ic** (-ik), *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The American flying squirrel, 美洲飛鼠.  
**as-sart'** (ä-särt'), *n.* [OF. *essart*, deriv. of L. *ex + sarire*, *sarrire*, *sarritum*, to hoe, weed.] (*O. Eng. Law*) a The grubbing up and destroying of the thickets or coverts of a forest, (甲) 拔去或毀除森林中之樹木. b A piece of cleared land, (乙) 草木拔清之地; 可以種植之地.  
— *v. t.* (*O. Eng. Law*) To grub up, as trees, 拔樹; commit an assart upon, 犯拔樹罪.  
**as-sas'sin** (ä-säs'in), *n.* [F., fr. Ar. *hashshash*, *hashshish*, one who has drunk of hashish.] 1. [*cap.*] One of a Mohammedan secret order which fanatically practiced secret murder (committed under the influence of hashish, it is said), 回教暗殺黨黨人(因食 hashish 受興奮而嗜殺). 2. One who kills, or attempts to kill, by surprise or secret assault, 刺客; 乘人不備而殺之者.



as-sas/si-nate (-i-nāt), v. t.; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING. [LL. *assassinatus*, p. p. of *assassinare*.] To kill by surprise or secret assault, 暗殺; 乘人不備而殺之: to murder by treacherous violence, 以詭謀猝殺之.

as-sas/si-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. Act of assassinating, 暗殺之事.

as-sas/si-na/tor (ā-sās'i-nā'tēr), n. An assassin, 暗殺者.

as-sault' (ā-sōlt'), n. [Through OF. & LL. fr. L. *ad + saltus* a leaping, *salire* to leap.] 1. A violent onset or attack, 猛攻; onslaught, literally, as by means of blows, weapons, etc., or figuratively, as by means of words, arguments, etc., 從字面解為用拳或用武器之攻擊, 亦借指用文字或辯論之攻擊. 2. (Law) An attempt or offer to beat another, accompanied by a degree of violence, but without touching his person, 試毆打而未實行. If the blow takes effect, it is a *battery*. 倘實行毆擊, 則成 *battery* (毆打).

Syn. Attack, invasion, incursion, descent, onset, onslaught, charge, storm.

- v. t. To make an assault upon, 攻擊; to assail with physical, moral, or intellectual forces or weapons, 以物質的、道德的或知識的力或器攻擊之.

Syn. Attack, assail, invade, encounter, storm, charge. See ATTACK.

as-sault/a-ble, a. Capable of being assaulted, 可被攻擊的.

as-sault'er, n. One who assaults, 攻擊者.

as-say' (ā-sā'), n. [OF. *asai*, *essai*, trial. See ESSAY, n.] 1. Trial, 試; attempt, 試為; essay, 檢驗; also, test, 又作試驗. [Obs.] 2. (Metal.) The act or process of ascertaining the proportion of a particular metal, esp. gold or silver, in an ore or alloy, 分析金屬或合金, 以定其中某種金屬 (尤指金銀) 之多少. 3. The ore, alloy, or metal to be assayed, 備分析之金屬礦或合金.

[*Assay* and *essay* are radically the same word; but are differentiated in modern usage. *Assay* 與 *essay* 原為一字, 今有區別.]

- v. t. 1. To try, 試; to test, 考驗; to essay, 檢驗. [Obs. or Archaic] 2. To subject, as alloy, to chemical or metallurgical examination, to determine the amount of a particular metal contained in it, or to ascertain its composition, 使合金受化學的或冶金術的檢驗, 以定其成分或其中某種金屬之多少.

- v. i. To attempt, 試為; to essay, 檢驗. [Archaic]

as-say/a-ble (ā-b'l), a. That may be assayed, 可檢驗的.

as-say'er (-ēr), n. One who assays, 試金者.

as-se-gai, n. Same as ASSAGAI, 與 ASSAGAI 通.

as-sem/blage (ā-sēm'blāj), n. 1. Act of assembling, 會集之事; state of being assembled, 會集之狀態. 2. A collection of individuals or of particular things, 會集之諸人或諸物; an aggregation, 集合的團體; as, a political *assemblage*, 例如 a political *assemblage* (政治上之集會). 3. The fitting together of parts and pieces, as of machinery, 裝置, 例如裝置機械. Syn. Company, group, collection, concourse, gathering, meeting, convention.

as-sem/ble (-bl), v. t.; -BLED (-b'ld); -BLING (-bling). [From F., fr. LL. *assimulare* to collect; L. *ad + simul* together.] 1. To collect into one place or body, 集在一處或集成一體; convene, 召集; congregate, 聚合. 2. To fit together the parts of, 使其各部接合; 裝置.

- v. i. To meet together, 會集; convene, 會合; congregate, 聚合. — as-sem/bler, n.

as-sem'bly (-bli), n.; pl. -BLIES (-blīz). [F. *assemblée*.] 1. A gathering of persons, esp. for deliberation and legislation, for worship, or for social entertainment, 所集之會, 尤指因議事立法祀神社交等目的而集之會; a concourse, 集會. 2. Specif. In some States of the U. S., the legislature, or the popular branch of it, 特指美國數州之立法議會或其議會中之平民部分; — called also *General Assembly*, 亦稱 *General Assembly*. 3. Act of assembling or state of being assembled, assembling 之事或 being assembled 之狀態. 4. (Mil.) A signal, as by drum, for troops to assemble, or fall in, 召集軍隊之信號 (例如擊鼓為號).

Syn. Company, group, collection, meeting, convention, assemblage. — Assembly, assemblage. An assembly consists only of persons; an assemblage, of either persons or (less commonly) things. As used of persons, *assembly* is more formal than *assemblage*, and usually implies a body that has met and is acting in concert for some common end. *Assembly* 僅指人之集合; *assemblage* 指人亦間指物之集合. 若指人而言, *assembly* 較 *assemblage* 更為正式的名稱, 且常指會集而協謀一事之進行者.

as-sem'bly-man (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A member of an assembly, esp. [often cap.] of the lower branch of a State legislature, 議會中之議員, 尤指 [常用冠體字] 美國州議會平民部分中之議員. Cf. ASSEMBLY, n., 2, 比較 ASSEMBLY, n., 2.

as-sent' (ā-sēnt'), v. i. [From F. *assentir*, fr. L. *assentire*, *assentiri*; *ad + sentire* to feel, think.] To admit a thing as true, 認為真確; to express one's agreement, concurrence, or concession, 表示同意, 應允, 或聽從; to acquiesce, 勉從; 默許.

Syn. Yield, agree, concede, concur, accede. — n. Act of assenting, 允許; act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to anything, 心中承認或應允; consent, 准; 許可.

Syn. Concurrence, acquiescence, approval, accord. Assent is an act of the understanding, consent of the will or feelings. Assent carries the idea of agreeing that something is true, right, or admissible, or of simple acquiescence in something involving but little interest or feeling. Consent implies such a concurrence of one's will with the desires and wishes of another. Assent 為知識作用, consent 為意志或感情之作用. Assent 含有承認某事為真確或應允或可許之意, 或姑許某事而不甚注意之意. Consent 則含與他人之希望或志願相合之意.

as-sen-ta'tion (ās'ēn-tā'shūn), n. Insincere or obsequious assent, 無誠意的附和, 或阿諛的順從; hypocritical concurrence, 假意附和; 佯從; 陽從而陰違.

as-sen'tient (ā-sēn'shēnt), a. Assenting, 同意的; 允從的.

as-sen'tive (-tīv), a. Giving assent, 與以允諾的; 與以同意的; complying, 遵從的.

as-sen'tor (ā-sēn'tōr), n. One who assents, 是認者; 表同意者; specif., (Eng. Law) one of the voters, in addition to the proposer and seconder, required to indorse the nomination of a candidate for election, as to Parliament, 特指 (英國法律) 提議及贊成人以外之投票選舉者 (蓋須有此投票者, 而後候選國會議員方可提出).

as-ser't' (ā-sūr't'), v. t. [L. *asser'tus*, p. p. of *asserere* to join to one's self, claim, maintain; *ad + serere* to join.] 1. To affirm, 以為是; 承認; to state positively, 確言; to aver, 斷言. 2. To maintain or defend (something claimed) by words or measures, 以言語或行動堅持或辯護所要求之事; to vindicate, 剖白; 辯正.

Syn. Maintain, defend, vindicate, declare, allege, aver, uphold, support, advocate, plead. — Assert, maintain, defend, vindicate. To assert is to state or claim positively, sometimes even obtrusively or aggressively; as, to assert one's innocence, one's rights, etc. To maintain is to uphold what one has asserted. To defend is to maintain against attack. To vindicate is to defend successfully. 以積極的或強硬的態度而發言謂之 assert; 例如聲稱自己無罪或自己當有權利等等. 已 assert 後而復堅持之謂之 maintain. 堅持以抗攻擊謂之 defend. Defend 而成功謂之 vindicate. See CLAIM, 參閱 CLAIM.

as-ser't'er (ā-sūr'tēr), n. One who asserts, 確言者; an assertor, 辯護者.

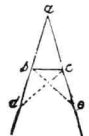
as-ser'tion (-sūr'shūn), n. Act of asserting, asserting 之事; thing asserted, 所 assert 之言或主張.

as-ser'tive (-tīv), a. Positive, 積極的; 確言的; peremptory, 確定的; 斷定的.

as-ser'tor (-tēr), n. One who asserts or vindicates, 確言者; 辯護者.

as-ser'to-ry (-tō-rī), a. Affirming, 承認的; 確言的; maintaining, 堅持主張的.

ass'es' bridge (ās'ēz; 24). [A translation of L. *pons asinorum*.] The proposition that "The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another," 即 "兩等邊三角形之兩底角必相等" 之命題. [Humorous]



Asses' Bridge. *bac* Isosceles Triangle. *be, cd* lines drawn for demonstration forming Asses' Bridge *dbce*.

as-sess' (ā-sēs'), v. t. [From OF., fr. LL. *assessare* to assess, L. *assidere*, *assessum*, to sit by, in LL. to assess.] 1. To value for the purpose of taxation, 為稅而估價. 2. To apportion or impose a tax or sum to be paid upon (a person, an estate, or an income), 徵稅或派捐 (對於人丁, 產業, 或入款而言). 3. To impose a tax or fine upon, 課稅或罰款; to tax, 徵稅. 4. To fix or determine the rate or amount of, 定其價額或數量.

as-sess'a-ble (ā-b'l), a. Liable to be assessed, 可估價的; 可課稅的.

as-sess'ment (-mēnt), n. 1. Act of assessing, assessing 之事; specif., valuation of property or profits of business, for taxation, 尤指為稅而估計財產或盈餘之價值. 2. Specific sum levied or assessed, 估定或征收之款項.

as-ses'sor (-ēr), n. [L., lit., one who sits beside.] 1. One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser, 位在他人之次而為其顧問之官. 2. One appointed to assess persons or property for taxation, 財產估價官; 評價課稅官.

as-ses-so'ri-al (ās'ēs-sō'ri-āl; 57), a. Of or pert. to an assessor, or to a court of assessors, 屬於評價課稅官或屬於陪審官的.

as/set (ās'ēt), n. Any article or separable part of one's assets, 產業中之一件或一部.

as/sets (-ēts), n. pl. [OF. *ases* enough, fr. L. *ad + satis*.] (Law) a Property of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies, (甲) 人死後遺下之產業, 依法當以之清償其所負之債或作為遺贈物者. b Effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, applicable to the payment of debts, (乙) 破產人抵債之產業. c The entire available property of all sorts, belonging to a person, a corporation, or an estate, 個人或公司或地產上之全部財產; — opposed to *liabilities*, 與 *liabilities* (債務) 相反.

as-sev'er-ate (ā-sēv'ēr-āt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. asseveratus, p. p. of asseverare to assert seriously; ad + severus severe.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity, 確言; 矢言.

Syn. Affirm, aver, protest, declare. as-sev'er-a'tion (-ā'sh'ān), n. Act of asseverating, or thing asseverated, 確言或矢言; 所確言或所矢言之事物; solemn declaration, 宣誓.

as-sev'er-a-tive (-ā-tiv), a. Characterized by asseveration, 確說的; 矢言的.

as-sib'i-late (ā-sib'i-lāt), v. t. [L. assibilatus, p. p. of assibulare to hiss out; ad + sibilare to hiss.] To make sibilant, 使成齒音.

as-si-du'i-ty (ās'i-dū'i-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). Constant or close application or attention, esp. to some business or enterprise, 專心致志; 勤勉從事 (尤指對於商業或事業之勤勉而言).

as-sid'u-ous (ā-sīd'ū-ūs), a. [L. assiduus, fr. assidēre to sit near; ad + sedēre to sit.] 1. Constant or close in application or attention, 專心致志的; 勤勉的. 2. Performed with constant diligence or attention, 勤勉專心而為的. — as-sid'u-ous-ly, adv. — as-sid'u-ous-ness, n.

Syn. Diligent, attentive, sedulous, unwearied, unintermitted, persevering, laborious, indefatigable.

as-si-en'to (ās'i-ēn'tō), n. [Sp. asiento seat, contract or agreement, fr. asentar to place on a chair, to adjust, to make an agreement.] A contract between Spain and other powers for furnishing negro slaves for the Spanish dominions in America, esp. that made with Great Britain in 1713, 西班牙與列國所訂以黑奴供給美洲西班牙屬地之契約, 尤指一七一三年與英國所訂者.

as-sign' (ā-sīn'), v. t. [F. assigner, fr. L. assignare; ad + signare to mark, designate, signum mark.] 1. To appoint, 指派; 派委; to allot, 分派; to make over, 移交. 2. To fix, specify, select, or designate, 指定; 選定; 指出; to point out authoritatively or exactly, 命定或確指. 3. (Law) To transfer, or make over to another, 交給; 讓與; 過戶; specif., to transfer to, and vest in, certain persons, called assignees, for the benefit of creditors, 特指為債主利益起見交付與破產管理人.

— v. i. To make over property to another, as in furtherance of a trust or for the benefit of one's creditors, 因保證或償債之故而交付一項產業與他人.

— n. (Law) A person to whom anything is assigned, 受讓與之人; 受移交之人.

as-sign'a-ble (-ā'b'l), a. 1. Capable of being assigned or designated, 可指派或讓與的. 2. That may be attributed (to), 可歸屬的. 3. That may be adduced as accounting (for), 可舉示而用作辯解之理由的. — as-sign'a-bil'i-ty (-bil'i-ti), n.

as-sig-nat (ās'ig-nāt); F. ā'sē'nyā', n. [F., fr. L. assignatus, p. p. See ASSIGN, v.] One of the notes, bills, or bonds, issued as currency by the revolutionary government of France (1789-96), and secured by confiscated lands of the church and of nobles, 法國革命政府 (一七八九年至一七九六年) 所發行之紙幣, 以沒收教會與貴族之土地為抵押者.

as-sig-na'tion (ās'ig-nā'sh'ān), n. 1. Act of assigning or allotting, assigning or allotting of time; assignment, 指派; 讓與. 2. An appointment of time and place for meeting, 集會時地之約定; — used chiefly of lovers' meetings, and now commonly in a bad sense, 大概指情人密約, 今常用於淫邪之意. 3. A making over

by transfer of title, 過戶. 4. Thing assigned, 所派定或讓與之物.

as-sign-ee' (ās'i-nē'), n. (Law) A person to whom an assignment is made, 被讓與之人或破產管財人.

as-sign'er (ā-sīn'ēr), n. One who assigns, 移交者; 讓與者.

as-sign'ment (-mēnt), n. 1. An allotting or an appointment to a particular person or use, or for a particular time, 分派於特殊之人或特殊之用或特殊之時. 2. (Law) a A transfer of title or interest by writing, (甲) 以文契移交權利; a transfer of the whole of some particular estate or interest in lands, 全部地產或土地權之讓與. b Specif., the transfer of the property of a bankrupt or insolvent to one or more persons (assignees), for the benefit of creditors, (乙) 特指交付破產者或負債者之財產與其管理人以償債主. c The writing by which an interest is transferred, (丙) 移交之文契.

as-sign-or' (ās'i-nōr'), n. (Law) Assigner, 移交者; 讓與者.

as-sim'i-lable (ā-sīm'i-lā'b'l), a. That may be assimilated, 可使相合的; 可使同化的.

as-sim'i-late (-lāt), v. t.; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING. [L. assimilatus, p. p. of assimilare; ad + similare to make like, similis like.] 1. To bring to a likeness or to conformity, 使之相似或相合. 2. To liken, 比擬; compare, 比較. 3. (Phon.) To conform (a sound, usually a consonant) to a neighboring sound, as in the change of ad- to an- in the formation of announce, from Lat. annuntiare (ad + nuntiare), 使一字音 (通常指僕音) 與其連接之音相適合, 例如造 announce 時, 以 ad- 變為 an- (此字出自拉丁語之 annuntiare, 係 ad + nuntiare 所成). 4. To appropriate and transform or incorporate into the substance of the assimilating body, 致化成同體; 使同化.

— v. i. 1. To become similar (to something), 變為相似; 化成同性. 2. To be converted into the substance of the assimilating body, 同化; 融化; to become incorporated, 化成一體.

as-sim'i-la'tion (-lā'sh'ān), n. 1. The act or process of assimilating, assimilating 之事或作用; also, the state of being assimilated, 又指 being assimilated 之狀態. 2. Specif., (Physiol.) the conversion of nutriment into the fluid or solid substance of the body, by the processes of digestion and absorption, 特指 (生理) 食物經過消化與吸收等作用而變為身體上之流質或定質; 食物同化.

as-sim'i-la-tive (ā-sīm'i-lā-tiv), a. Tending to, or characterized by, assimilation, 有同化之傾向或性質的; that assimilates, 致同化的.

as-sim'i-la-to-ry (ā-sīm'i-lā-tō-rī), a. Tending to assimilate, 使同化的; 有同化傾向的.

as-sist' (ā-sīst'), v. t. [L. assistere; ad + sistere to cause to stand, fr. stare to stand.] To give support to, 扶助; aid, 援助; succor, 援救.

Syn. Second, back, support, relieve, befriend, sustain, favor. See HELP.

— v. i. 1. To lend aid, 援助; help, 救濟. 2. To be present as a spectator, 旁觀. [A Gallicism]

3. (Euchre) To order the adoption of the trump turned, 指定勝牌; — a term used by the dealer's partner, 與牌者聯手人所用語.

— n. (Baseball) Act of a player who handles the ball in assisting to a put-out (actual or possible), 棒球遊戲中執球以助斥退敵人之事.

as-sist'ance (ā-sīst'āns), n. Act of assisting, assisting 之行爲; help, 救濟; aid, 援助; furtherance, 贊助; 促進; succor, 援救; support, 扶助.

as-sist'ant (-tānt), a. Helping, 救濟的; lending aid or support, 與人以援助的; auxiliary, 輔助的.

— n. One that assists, 輔助者; 援助者.

as-size' (ā-sīz'), n. [OF. assise, in pl. assembly, tax, impost, deriv. of L. assidēre to sit by; ad + sedēre to sit.] (Law) a A special kind of jury or inquest, (甲) 特別陪審官; 特別檢驗員. b A verdict or finding of a jury upon such writ, (乙) 陪審官之判斷. c A statute or ordinance, (丙) 法令. Specif., (1) A statute regulating the weight, measure, and proportions of ingredients and the price of articles sold in the market, (一) 特指規定市上所售貨物之輕重, 數量, 成分, 與價值之法律. (2) A statute fixing the standard of weights and measures, (二) 規定度量衡標準之法律. d The session of a court, for the trial of processes, by a judge and jury, (丁) 審案期; 開庭期. e The periodical sessions of the judges of the superior courts in every county of England, (戊) 英國高等裁判所之法官至各州之定期開審; — usually in the plural, 通用衆數. f The time or place of holding the court of assize, (己) 開巡迴裁判所之時間或地點; — generally in the plural, 大概用衆數.

as-siz'er (-ēr), n. Inspector of weights, measures, etc., 度量衡檢查官.

as-so'cia-ble (ā-sō'shā'b'l), a. 1. Capable of being associated or joined, 可相交或聯合的. 2. (Med.) Liable to be affected by sympathy with other parts, 能受他部之感的; 能與他部同感的; — said of organs, nerves, etc., 指器官與神經等物而言. — as-so'cia-bil'i-ty (ā-sō'shā-bil'i-ti), as-so'cia-ble-ness, n.

as-so'ci-ate (-shī-āt), v. t.; -AT'ED (-āt'ēd); -AT'ING. [L. associatus, p. p. of associare; ad + sociare to join, socius companion.] 1. To join with one, as a friend, companion, partner, or confederate, 交友結伴或聯合. 2. To join or connect, 連合; to combine, 結合. — v. i. To unite in company, 相交或聯合; to have intimate relations, 有親密的關係.

— (-āt), a. 1. Closely joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, employment, or office, 同事的; 同業的; 同僚的. 2. Admitted to some, but not all, rights and privileges; as, an associate member, 僅享數項權利而無完全權利的; 例如 an associate member (副社員).

— n. 1. A companion, 同伴; a mate, 僑侶; a fellow, 朋儕. 2. A partner in interest, as in business, 夥伴; 合夥營業者. 3. One connected with an association or institution without the full rights or privileges of a regular member, 副社員; 不享正式會員完全權利之會友. 4. Anything closely connected with another, 連帶物; 聯合之部份.

as-so'ci-a'tion (ā-sō'si-ā'sh'ān; -shī-ā'sh'ān), n. 1. Act of associating, associating 之事; state of being associated, being associated 之狀態; union, 組合; connection, whether of persons, things, or ideas, 人之聯合; 物之聯合; 觀念之聯合. 2. Union of persons, as in a society, for some particular purpose, 多人組織而有一特殊目的之會.

Syn. Association, society, club agree in the idea of a body of persons united in a common interest. Association and society are practically interchangeable. Often, however, association suggests a somewhat larger inclusiveness than society, whether with regard to the objects of the organization or admission to it. A club is usually a more private body than either of the others, and is often purely social. Association, society, club 均指多人聯合而有共同旨趣之團體. Association 與 society 可互相通用; 惟 association 之範圍, 無論在目的上或人數上, 常較 society 為廣. Club 則範圍狹小, 且常純為交際性質者.

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**as-so/ci-a/tion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of or pert. to association, or to an association, 屬於聯合的, 或屬於一會社的。

**as-so/ci-a/tion-ist**, *n.* (*Philos.*) One who explains the higher functions of the soul by the association of ideas, 觀念聯合論者 (以觀念之聯合解釋精神上高等作用之人)。

**as-so/ci-a-tive** (-sō/shī-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending or leading to, or characterized by, association, 有聯合之傾向的; 致聯合的; 有聯合性的。

**as-so/ci-a/tor** (-ā'tēr), *n.* An associate, 同伴; 同事; 會友。

**as-soil'** (-soil'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *absolvere*. See ABSOLVE.] To free, 釋放; to absolve, 赦免; to solve, 解決. [*Archaic*].

— *v. t.* [*as- = ad- + soil*]. To soil, 污. [*Poet.*]

**as-so-nance** (ās'ō-nāns), *n.* 1. Resemblance of sound, 音之類似. 2. (*Pros.*) A peculiar species of rime, in which the last accented vowel and those which follow it in one word correspond in sound with similarly situated vowels of another word, while the consonants are unlike, 半諧音 (叶韻法之一種, 兩字之主音同而僕音異者). 3. Incomplete correspondence, 不完全的符合。

**as-so-nant** (-nānt), *a.* [L. *assonans*, p. pr. of *assonare* to correspond to in sound; *ad + sonare* to sound.] Having the quality of assonance, 有類似音之性質的。

**as-sort'** (-sōrt'), *v. t.* [L. *assortir*; *ā* (L. *ad*) + *sortiri* to draw lots, get by lots, L. *sortiri*, fr. *sors*, *sortis*, lot.] 1. To separate and distribute into classes, as alike in kind, nature, or quality, or suited to a like purpose, 依性質或目的之異同而分類; to classify, 分類. 2. To furnish with various sorts, 諸類備給。

— *v. i.* 1. To agree, 符合; 相應; to fall into a class or place, 歸類. 2. To consort or associate (with), 聯合。

**as-sort-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Act of assorting, assorting 之事. 2. A collection of things assorted 各類全備之集合體。

**as-suage'** (-swāj'), *v. t. & i.*; -**suaged'** (-swāj'd'), -**suag-ing** (-swāj'ing). [From OF., fr. L. *ad + suavis* sweet.] To soften, in a figurative sense, 使柔 (比喻意); to mitigate or ease, 減輕; 安慰; hence, to appease or pacify, 故又作使鎮靜; 使安定; to satisfy, 致滿足; 致滿意。

**Syn.** Alleviate, mitigate, appease, soothe, calm, tranquilize, pacify, relieve. See ALLEVIATE.

**as-suage-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* Act of assuaging, assuaging 之事; mitigation, 輕減; abatement, 減免。

**as-suag'er** (-swāj'ēr), *n.* One that assuages, 致減輕者或緩和之物。

**as-sua/sive** (-swā'siv), *a.* Mitigating, 減輕的; 緩和的; soothing, 安慰的. [*R.*]

**as-sume'** (-sūm'), *v. t.*; **as-sumed'** (-sūm'd'); -**sum-ing** (-sūm'ing). [L. *assumere*; *ad + sumere* to take; *sub + emere* to take, buy.] 1. To take up or into, 收受; 接納; adopt, 採納; as, to be *assumed* into a partnership, 例如 to be *assumed* into a partnership (被收為社員). **Specif.:** To receive into heaven, 特指接入天堂. [*R.*] 2. To take to or on one's self, as without authority or in excess of what is proper, 擅取或僭取; put on, 擅; 用; as, to *assume* authority, 例如 to *assume* authority (僭用威權). 3. To pretend to possess, 佯為; 冒有; as, to *assume* a virtue, 例如 to *assume* a virtue (冒為有德). 4. To take upon one's self (to do or satisfy), 引為己任; undertake, 擔任; as, to *assume* a debt, 例如 to *assume* a debt (以己身擔負債項). 5. To take for

granted, 假定; suppose, 設想. — **as-sum/a-ble** (-sūm'ā-b'l), *a.*

**Syn.** Put on, counterfeit, sham, affect, pretend, simulate, feign. — **Assume, affect, pretend, simulate, feign** agree in implying false or deceptive appearances. To *assume* is to take to one's self in appearance only; as, to *assume* an air of grief. To *affect* is to make a show of possessing, usually for effect; as, to *affect* ignorance. **Pretend** implies overt profession of what is false; as, to *pretend* to be insane. To *simulate* is to assume the appearance or characteristics of something; as, to *simulate* insanity (by imitating its signs). **Feign** implies more invention than *pretend*, less specific counterfeiting than *simulate*; *feign* and *simulate* are often interchangeable. See POSTULATE. **Assume, affect, pretend, simulate, feign** 均含假裝外貌之意. **Assume** 只指假裝外貌而言; 例如 to *assume* an air of grief (假裝愁容). **Affect** 指佯為己有以期應響者; 例如 to *affect* ignorance (佯為不知). **Pretend** 指公然假冒; 例如 to *pretend* to be insane (假冒瘋癲). **Simulate** 裝作某物之特別形狀; 例如 to *simulate* insanity (by imitating its signs) (裝作瘋狂之狀). **Feign** 較 *pretend* 多創作之意, 較 *simulate* 少特別摹倣之意; 但 *feign* 與 *simulate* 常可互用. 參閱 POSTULATE.

**as-sum-ing** (-sūm'ing), *p. a.* Pretentious, 佯為的; presumptuous, 僭越的; arrogant, 傲慢的。

**as-sump-sit** (-sūmp'sit; -sūm'sit), *n.* [L., he undertook.] (*Law*) a A promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration, (甲) 有賠償之契約. b A common law action to recover damages for a breach or nonperformance of a contract or promise, (乙) 習慣法上因背約受損而要求賠償之起訴。

**as-sump-tion** (-shūn), *n.* 1. Act of assuming, in any sense of the verb, assuming 之行爲 (有其動字之各義). 2. Thing assumed, 假定之事物; supposition, 設想; postulate, 假定. 3. The minor proposition in a categorical syllogism, 論理學中定言的推測式之小前提. 4. The taking of a person up into heaven, 人之升天; hence, the festival of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, 故又指馬利亞升天節。

**as-sump-tive** (-tiv), *a.* That is or may be assumed, 假定的, 或可假定的; exercising, or characterized by, assumption, 用假定的, 或以假定為特性的。

**as-sur'ance** (-shōōr'āns), *n.* 1. The act of assuring, assuring 之事; a declaration or a fact designed or tending to inspire confidence, 引人信任之宣言或事實. 2. The state of being assured, being assured 之狀態; freedom from doubt, 無疑. 3. Firmness of mind, 心之堅定; intrepidity, 剛強; courage, 勇敢. 4. Excess of boldness, 勇敢過度; impudence, 輕舉, 鹵莽; audacity, 大膽. 5. Insurance, 保險; a contract for the payment of a sum on occasion of a certain event, as loss or death, 倘遇損失或死亡等事當付賠款之合同. [Recently, *assurance* has been used, in England, in relation to life contingencies, and *insurance* in relation to other contingencies, 近來在英國 *assurance* 用於人壽保險, *insurance* 用於他項之保險.] 6. (*Law*) Any written or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property, 交付田產之契據; conveyance, 交付書; deed, 契。

**as-sure'** (-shōōr'), *v. t.*; **AS-SURED'** (-shōōrd'); -**sur-ing** (-shōōr'ing). [From OF., fr. LL., fr. L. *ad + securus* secure.] 1. To make sure or certain, 使人信; to render confident, 使人不疑. 2. To declare to, with the design of inspiring confidence, 對之宣言以使之信. 3.

To confirm, 證為確實. 4. (*Law*) To insure, 保險. See INSURE, 參閱 INSURE.

**Syn.** Declare, aver, avouch, vouch, assert, asseverate, protest, persuade, convince.

**as-sured'** (-shōōrd'), *p. a.* Made sure, 已證實的; certain, 無疑的; safe, 安穩的; bold to excess, 膽量過大的. — **as-sur'ed-ly** (-shōōr'ēd-lī), *adv.* — **as-sur'ed-ness**, *n.*

— *n.* One whose life or property is insured, 生命或財產受保險之人; — used chiefly with *the*, 大概與 *the* 字連用. Cf. INSURED, 參閱 INSURED.

**as-sur'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who assures, 保險者; 擔保人; 證確者。

**as-surg'ent** (-sūr'jēnt), *a.* [L. *assurgens*, p. pr., fr. L. *assurgere* to rise up.] Ascending, 上升的; (*Bot.*) rising obliquely, 斜上的; curving upward, 向上彎的; — said of stems, 指莖而言. — **as-surg'en-cy** (-jēn-sī), *n.*

**As-syr'i-an** (-sīr'i-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Assyria, the Assyrians, or their language, 亞西利亞的; 亞西利亞人的; 或亞西利亞語的。

— *n.* 1. An individual of the ancient Semitic race forming the Assyrian nation or, widely, the Babylonian nation, 成亞西利亞國或 (廣義) 巴比倫國之古閃族人. 2. The language of the Assyrians, 亞西利亞語。

**As-syr'i-ol'o-gy** (-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Assyria + -logy*.] The study of Assyrian antiquities, language, etc., 亞西利亞古物語言等之研究. — **As-syr'i-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ō-jist), *n.*

**As-tar'te** (ās-tār'tē), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἄστάρτη.] The Phœnician goddess of fertility and of love. She was also regarded by the classical nations as a moon goddess. 腓尼基亞之女神, 司生產力及愛情者. 古希臘人及羅馬人擬之為月神。

**a-static** (ā-stāt'ik), *a.* [*a-* not + *static*.] (*Magnetism*) Having little or no tendency to take a definite position or direction, 少定位或定向的; 無定位或定向的; without polarity, 無兩極性的. — **a-stat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **-i-cism** (-i-sīz'm), *n.*

**as-tat'ki** (ās-tāt'kē), *n.* [From Russ. *ostatki* remnants, pl. of *ostatok*.] A thick liquid residuum obtained in the distillation of Russian petroleum, much used as fuel, 蒸溜俄國石油時所餘之濃液, 多用作燃料。

**as-tel** (ās'tēl), *n.* [ME. *astelle* piece of wood, OF. *astèle* splinter, shaving, F. *astelle*, *astelle*; dim. fr. L. *hasta* lance.] An arch, or ceiling, of boards in a mine, 礦中木板造成之門拱或天花板。

**as-ter** (ās'tēr), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἄστρον star.] 1. Any of various herbaceous plants (genus *Aster* and allied genera) having heads with both discoid and radiate flowers, 紫菀, 為草本植物, 其頭開平圓形或輻射形之花; also, any of the common garden plants derived from a related plant (*Callistephus hortensis*), 又指園中所栽他種與此相類之植物; as, the China aster, German aster, etc., 例如中國紫菀, 德國紫菀等等. 2. (*Biol.*) A star-shaped figure of achromatic substance found chiefly in cells dividing by mitosis, also, a cytaster, 無色物質之星形體, 大概見於間接分裂法之細胞中, 亦名 cytaster. It consists of a central mass (the centrosphere, in animal and some plant cells often containing a centrosome) and radiating fibers (*aster rays*). 此體係一中心塊及四圍之輻射線所成。

**as-ter**. [L. *-aster*.] A suffix denoting originally either *diminutiveness* or *partial resemblance*, and now, in English, denoting *inferiority* or *worthlessness*; as in *grammaticaster*, *medicaster*, *poetaster*, etc., 字首, 原指微小或稍似, 今在英文中則指劣等或無價值; 如在 *grammaticaster*, *medicaster*, *poetaster* 等字中。

**as/ter-a/ceous** (äs'tēr-ā'shūs), *a.* [L. *aster* + *-aceous*.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to a family (*Asteraceae*) of plants, the aster, or thistle, family, which is the largest and most highly developed family of seed plants, and one of world-wide distribution, 屬於紫菀科的(紫菀科係種子植物中最大而最發達之一科, 且世界所備有).

**as-te/ri-at/ed** (äs-tē'ri-āt'ēd), *a.* [Gr. *ἀστέριος* stary, fr. *ἀστήρ* star.] Exhibiting asterism, 顯出星形的. See **ASTERISM**, 3, 參閱 **ASTERISM** 第三註.

**as/ter-id/i-an** (äs'tēr-id'i-ān), *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Of or pert. to the Asterioidea, 屬於海盤車類的.

— *n.* One of the Asterioidea, 海盤車類之動物.

**as/ter-isk** (äs'tēr-isk), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀστερίσκος*, dim. of *ἀστήρ* star.] The figure of a star, thus, \*, used in printing and writing as a mark of reference or to supply the omission of letters or words, 星標(印刷上或文錄上之記號, 所以指出參考或略去字或字母者).

2. Anything shaped like a star, 星狀物.

— *v. t.* To mark with an asterisk, 以星標記之.

**as/ter-ism** (-tēr-iz'm), *n.* [Gr. *ἀστερισμός*.] 1. (*Astron.*) a A constellation, (甲) 星座. [*Obs.*] b A small cluster of stars, (乙) 星叢之小者.

2. (*Printing*) a An asterisk, (甲) 星標. [*R.*] b Three asterisks placed in this manner, \*\*\*, (乙) 三星標之作 \*\*\* 狀者. 3. (*Crystallog.*) A property of some crystals which show a star-shaped figure by reflected or transmitted light, 數種結晶體之能由反光或透光而現星形之性.

**as-te/ri-um** (äs-tē'ri-üm), *n.* [NL. See **ASTER**.] A nonterrestrial element indicated in the spectra of many stars, 地球所無之一種原質, 僅由星體分光而知多數星體中有之.

**a=stern'** (ä-störn'), *adv.* (*Naut.*) 1. In, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship, 在或向船尾. 2. Behind a ship, 在船後.

**a=ster/nal** (ä-stär'näl), *a.* (*Anat.*) Designating ribs which do not join the sternum, 指不與胸骨相連之肋骨的.

**as/ter-oid** (äs'tēr-oid), *a.* [Gr. *ἀστεροειδής*; *ἀστήρ* star + *εἶδος* form.] Starlike, 星狀的.

— *n.* (*Astron.*) A starlike body, 星形之物體; esp., one of the numerous small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, 尤指軌道在火星與木星間之小行星之任何一個. — **as/ter-oi/dal** (-däl), *a.*

**As/ter-oi/de-a** (-oi/dē-ä) } *n. pl.* [NL.]

**As/ter-id/e-a** (-id'ē-ä) } (*Zoöl.*) A class of Echinodermata including the true starfishes, 海盤車類(棘皮動物之一類, 眞星魚亦屬之).

**As-ter/o-pe** (äs-tēr'ō-pē), *n.* [Gr. *Ἀστερόπη*.] See **PLEIADES**, 見 **PLEIADES**.

**as/the-ni/a** (äs'thē-nī-ä; äs-thē'nī-ä) } *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἀσθένεια*; *ä-* not + *σθένος* strength.] (*Med.*) Want or loss of strength, 體力之缺乏或喪失; debility, 虛弱; 衰弱.

**as=then/ic** (äs-thēn'ik), *a.* (*Med.*) Of or pert. to debility, 屬於虛弱的.

**as=the=no/pi-a** (äs'thē-nō'pī-ä), *n.* [NL. See **ASTHENIA**; *-οπία*.] Weakness of sight, 目力衰弱.

**asth/ma** (äz'mä; äs'mä), *n.* [Gr. *ἀσθμα* short-drawn breath.] (*Med.*) A disease, characterized by difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing sound, a cough, and expectoration, 呼吸艱難而兼喘氣咳嗽之病.

**asth-mat/ic** (-mät'ik) } *a.* Of or pert. to asth-

**asth-mat/i-cal** (-i-käl) } *ma*, 屬於呼吸艱難之病的. — **asth-mat/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**as/tig-mat/ic** (äs'tig-mät'ik), *a.* (*Med. & Opt.*) Affected with, or pert. to, astigmatism, 屬於散光病或患散光病的.

**a=stig'/ma-tism** (ä-stig'mä-tiz'm), *n.* [*a-* not + Gr. *στίγμα*, *-ματος*, prick of a pointed instrument, spot.] (*Med. & Opt.*) A defect of the eye or of a lens, in consequence of which the rays derived from one point are not brought to a single focal point, 散光病(因眼球或其中水晶體之缺點致由外界一點所來之光不能集於一焦點者).

**a=stir'** (ä-stür'), *adv. & a.* Stirring, 騷動的; in activity or motion, 在動作或行動中的; out of bed, 離牀.

**a=stom'/a=tous** (ä-stöm'ä-tūs; ä-stō'mä-) } *a.*

**as/to=mous** (äs'tō-mūs), } [*a-* not + *stomatous*.] Not possessing a mouth, 無口的.

**as=ton/ied** (äs-tōn'id), *p. p. & p. a.* fr. **ASTONY**, **ASTONY** 之過去區別動字及作區別字用之區別動字. [*Archaic*]

**as=ton/ish** (äs-tōn'ish), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *ex* out + *tonare* to thunder.] 1. To stun, 使突然昏迷; 使受驚而呆. [*Obs.*] 2. To strike with sudden fear, terror, or wonder, 使之突然驚恐或駭異; to astound, 使驚愕.

**Syn.** Amaze, overwhelm, surprise. See **AMAZE**.

**as=ton/ish-ing**, *p. a.* Very wonderful, 甚堪驚異的; amazing, 堪訝異的.

**as=ton/ish-ment** (-mēt), *n.* 1. The condition of being astonished, 驚愕之狀態; an intense degree of surprise, 異常驚訝; amazement, 訝異; dismay, 駭愕; consternation, 恐怖. 2. The object causing such an emotion, 致驚愕之物.

**as=ton/y** (äs-tōn'i), *v. t.*; **-TON/IED** (-id); **-TON/Y-ING** (-i-ŋg). To stun, 使受驚而呆; to bewilder, 使人迷惑; to astonish, 使人驚愕; to dismay, 使人喪膽. [*Archaic*]

**as=tound'** (äst-ound'), *a.* [*p. p.* of ME. *astounen* to astonish.] Stunned, 受驚而呆的; astonished, 驚愕的. [*Archaic*]

— *v. t.* 1. To stun, 使突然昏迷; 使受驚而呆. 2. To astonish, 使人驚愕; to confound with sudden wonder or fear, 使人忽生驚奇或驚恐.

**a=strad/dle** (ä-sträd'pl), *adv.* In a straddling position, 成兩腿分開之姿勢; astride, 跨開狀, bestriding, 騎跨狀.

**As=træ/a** (äs-træ'ä), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Ἀστραία*, fr. *ἀστροίος* stary.] (*Class. Myth.*) Goddess of justice, the last of the divinities to leave the earth at the end of the Golden Age, 司正義之女神, 係於黃金時代之末時最後離去世界者.

**as=tra/gal** (äs-trä-gäl), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀσπράγαλος*.] (*Arch.*) A convex molding of rounded surface, as in the capital of a column, 柱頭凸起之圈帶.

**as=trag/a-loid** (äs-träg'ä-loid), *a.* [*astragalus* + *-oid*.] (*Anat.*) Resembling the astragalus in form, 形似距骨的.

**as=trag/a-lus** (-lūs), *n.* [L. See **ASTRAGAL**.] 1. (*Anat.*) The ankle bone, or hock bone, 距骨; 踝骨. 2. (*Arch.*) See **ASTRAGAL**, 見 **ASTRAGAL**.

**as=tra=khan** (äs-trä-kän; äs-trä-kän'), *n.* Also **as=tra=chan**. Of or pert. to Astrakhan in Russia, 屬於俄國 Astrakhan 地方的.

— *n.* The skin of stillborn or young lambs of that region, the curly wool of which is like fur, 俄國 Astrakhan 地方所產之小羊皮或生出即死之小羊皮.

**as=tral** (äs'träl), *a.* [L. *astralis*, fr. *astrum* star, Gr. *ἄστρον*.] 1. Of or pert. to the stars, 屬星的; stary, 星狀的; starlike, 星形的. 2. Of a nature particularly susceptible to sidereal

influences; as, the *astral* body by which Paracelsus and his followers explained astrological influences and presentiments, 有易感星宿勢力之性的; 例如 Paracelsus 及其徒用以解釋星象影響及於未來事之預兆之物. 3. (*Theosophy*) Consisting of, belonging to, or designating, a kind of supersensible substance next above the tangible world in refinement; as, *astral* spirits, 成於屬於或指稱一種不可感覺之物質的, 此質之精微在吾人可接觸之世界之上; 例如 *astral* spirits.

**astral lamp**, an Argand lamp so constructed that no shadow is cast upon the table by the ring-shaped reservoir, 星燈; 無影之燈.

**a=stray'** (ä-strä'), *adv. & a.* Out of the right way, 出正軌的.

**as=trict'** (äs-trikt'), *v. t.* [L. *strictus*. See **ASTRINGE**.] To bind up; confine; restrict, 束縛; 限制; also, to bind by a moral or legal obligation, 又指以道德上或法律上之義務束縛之.

**as=tric/tion** (-trik'shūn), *n.* The act of restricting, restricting 之事; contraction, 收縮; restriction, 限制; 取締; also, obligation, 又作約束或義務.

**as=tric/tive** (-trik'tiv), *a.* Binding, 束縛的; astringent, 收斂的. — **=tive-ly**, *adv.* — **=tive-ness**, *n.*

— *n.* An astringent, 收斂藥.

**a=stride'** (ä-strid'), *adv.* With one leg on each side, 兩腿各置一邊; with the legs apart, 兩腿分開; astraddle, 騎跨狀.

**as=tringe'** (äs-trin'j), *v. t.*; **-TRINGED'** (-trinjd'), **-TRINGING** (-jŋg). [L. *stringere*, *p. p.* *stringens*; *ad* + *stringere* to draw tight.] To bind fast, 緊束; to constrict, 收緊; to contract, 收縮; to compress, 壓縮.

**as=trin/gen-cy** (-trin'jēn-sī), *n.* Quality of being astringent, 收斂性.

**as=trin/gent** (-jēnt), *a.* [L. *stringens*, *p. p.*] 1. Drawing together the tissues, 使組織收斂的; binding, 束縛的; contracting, 收斂的; — opposed to *laxative*, 與 *laxative* (放鬆的) 相反. 2. Stern, 莊重的; austere, 嚴肅的.

— *n.* An astringent medicine or agent, 收斂之藥.

**as=trin/ger** (-jēr). Var. of **AUSTRINGER**, **AUSTRINGER** 之變體.

**as/tro=** (äs'trō-). A combining form fr. Gr. *ἄστρον*, star, 出自希臘語之合體, 指星.

**as/tro=fel**, **as/tro=fell** (-fēl), *n.* Aster, 紫菀; starwort, 紫菀草.

**as=trog'e=ny** (äs-trōj'ē-nī), *n.* [*astro-* + *-geny*.] The formation of the stars or the heavens, 星或天體之構成.

**as=trog/no=sy** (äs-trōg'nō-sī), *n.* [*astro-* + Gr. *γνώσις* knowledge.] The science or knowledge of the stars, 星學.

**as=trog'o=ny** (-ō-nī), *n.* [*astro-* + *-gony*, as in *cosmogony*.] Same as **ASTROGENY**, 與 **ASTROGENY** 通.

**as=trog/ra=phy** (-rā-fi), *n.* [*astro-* + *-graphy*.] The description or delineation of the stars, 星誌.

**as/tro=labe** (äs'trō-lāb), *n.* [From F. or LL., fr. Gr. *ἀστρολάβρον*; *ἄστρον* star + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] 1. (*Astron.*) A (disused) instrument for observing or showing the positions of the stars, 用以觀察或示明各星位置之儀器(現時不用). 2. A planisphere, 平面天球圖.

**as=trol/a=try** (äs-trōl'ä-trī), *n.* [*astro-* + *-latry*.] Star worship, 拜星; 禳星.

**as=trol'o=ger** (äs-trōl'ō-jēr), *n.* 1. An astronomer, 天文學者. [*Obs.*] 2. One who practices astrology, 星士; 行星占術者.

**as=trol'o=gy** (-ji), *n.* [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. *ἀστρολογία*, deriv. of *ἄστρον* star + *λόγος* dis-



course.] Lit., the science of the stars, 就字面解為星學: a Astronomy, 天文學. [Obs.] b The art or science (still believed in by some) which treats of the influences of the stars on human affairs, and of foretelling events by the positions and aspects of the stars, 論星宿對於人事之影響, 及以星宿方位占卜未來事之學或術; 星占術. — as/tro-log'ic (äs-trō-lōj'ik), =log'i-cal (-i-kāl), a. —log'i-cal=ly, adv.

as/tro-me/te-or-ol'o-gy (-mē-tēr-ōr-ōl'ō-jī), n. Investigation of the supposed relation between the heavenly bodies and the weather, 星宿與氣候間假定的關係之研究.

as-tron'o-mer (-trōn'ō-mēr), n. 1. An astrologer, 星士. [Obs.] 2. One who is versed in astronomy, 天文學者.

as/tro-nom'ic (äs-trō-nōm'ik), a. Astronomical, 天文學的.

as/tro-nom'i-cal (-i-kāl), a. Of or pert. to astronomy, 屬於天文學的. — as/tro-nom'i-cal-ly, adv.

astronomical day, a period equal to the mean solar day, but beginning at noon instead of at midnight, its twenty-four hours being numbered from 1 to 24, 天文日 (即兩正午間之時, 共分二十四句鐘, 蓋每日不以子為始而以午為始也); also, the sidereal day, as being most used by astronomers, 亦指天文學者所用之恆星日. — a. telescope, a telescope having a simple eyepiece, and exhibiting inverted images of objects, 天文學所用之望遠鏡, 有一簡單接眼鏡, 且示倒轉之影像者.

as-tron'o-my (äs-trōn'ō-mī), n. [From F., fr. L., fr. Gr. ἀστρονομία; ἀστρον star + νέμειν to regulate.] 1. The science which treats of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, motions, constitution, etc., 天文學 (論星及其大小行動組織等等者). 2. A treatise on this science, 天文學之著作; 天文學書.

as/tro-pho-tog'ra-phy (äs-trō-fō-tōg'rā-fī), n. The application of photography to astronomical ends. By photography eclipses, sun spots, spectra, etc., are studied, new asteroids discovered, and vast numbers of otherwise invisible stars and nebulae accurately charted. 天文照相術, 藉此術得研究日月蝕太陽斑點光帶等物, 發見小行星, 以及精攝許多不可見之星與星雲之影. — as/tro-pho-to-graph'ic (-fō-tō-grāf'ik), a.

as/tro-pho-tom'e-ter (-tōm'ē-tēr), n. (Astron.) A photometer for measuring the brightness of stars and other heavenly bodies, 一種光度表, 用以測量星及其他天體之光度者. — as/tro-pho-tom'e-try (-trī), n. — as/tro-pho-to-met'ri-cal (-fō-tō-mēt'rī-kāl), a.

as/tro-phys'ics (äs-trō-fiz'iks), n. (See -ics.) The science dealing with the physical and chemical constitution of the heavenly bodies, 論星之物理的及化學的組織之科學; 天文物理學. — as/tro-phys'i-cal, a.

as/tro-sphere (äs-trō-sfēr), n. (Biol.) The centrosphere, 中心球; also, the entire aster exclusive of the centrosome, 亦指無色星形體之全部 (除中心小體而言). See ASTER, n., 2, 參閱 ASTER, n., 2.

a-strut' (-ä-strüt'), a. & adv. 1. Sticking out, or puffed out, 突出的或突起的; swelling, 隆起的; in a swelling manner, 隆起狀. [-archaic] 2. In a strutting manner, 趾高氣揚的; with a strutting gait, 高視闊步的.

as-tu'cious (äs-tū'shūs), a. [F. astucieux.] Astute, 明辨的; 銳敏的; 精細的. [R.]

as-tute' (äs-tüt'), a. [L. astutus, fr. astus craft, cunning.] Critically discerning, 仔細辨別的; sagacious, 敏銳的; shrewd, 乖巧的; subtle,

精細的; crafty, 狡猾的. — as-tute'ly, adv. — as-tute'ness, n.

Syn. Keen, penetrating, skilled, cunning, wily. See SHREWD.

As=ty/a-nax (äs-tī'ä-näks), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἄστυνάξ.] (Gr. Myth.) The son of Hector and Andromache, hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy, that he might not restore the kingdom as predicted by Calchas. Hector 與 Andromache 之子, 被希臘人自 Troy 城上投下, 蓋依 Calchas 之預言, 恐其恢復王國, 故害之也.

a-sty'lar (ä-stī'lār), a. [a- not + Gr. στῦλος pillar.] (Arch.) Without columns or pilasters, 無柱或半露柱的.

a=sun'der (ä-sün'dēr), adv. [a- on + sunder; AS, on sunder.] Apart, 分離; separate from each other, 彼此分離; in two parts, 分為兩部.

As'ur. Var. of ASHUR, ASHUR 之變體.

a=sy'lum (ä-sī'lūm), n.; pl. E. -LUMS (-lūmz), L. -LA (-lā). [L., fr. Gr. ἀσυλον, fr. ἀσυλος inviolable; ä- not + σῦλον right of seizure.] 1. A sanctuary or place of refuge for criminals and debtors, from which they could not be forcibly taken without sacrilege, 犯罪者或負債者之避難所, 人若自彼強執之, 則蹈瀆神之罪. 2. Any place of retreat and security, 庇護藏身之所. 3. An institution for the protection or relief of some class of destitute or unfortunate persons, 保護或救濟困乏殘廢等人之院.

a=sym/me-try (ä-sīm'ē-trī), n. Want of symmetry, 不相稱. — as/ym-met'ric (äs'ī-mēt'rīk), =met'ri-cal (-rī-kāl), a.

as'ymp=tote (äs'īm-tōt), n. [Deriv. of Gr. ä- not + συμπίπτειν to fall together.] (Math.) A line which approaches nearer to a curve than any assignable distance, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it, 漸近線 (係一直線, 愈延長則離一曲線愈近, 但終不能與之相接).

as'ymp=tot'ic (-tōt'ik) } a. Of or pert. to }  
as'ymp=tot'i-cal (-i-kāl) } an asymptote, }  
屬於漸近線的.

a=syn'chro-nous (ä-sīŋ'krō-nūs), a. [a- not + synchronous.] Not simultaneous, 不同時的; not concurrent in time, 不同時連值的; — opposed to synchronous, 與 synchronous (同時的) 相反. — a=syn'chro-nism (-nīz'm), n.

as/yn=det'ic (äs'īn-dēt'ik), a. Using asyndeton, 用連字省略法的; not joined by conjunctions, 不用連字相接的. — as/yn=det'i-cal-ly, adv.

a=syn/de-ton (ä-sīn'dē-tōn), n. [L., deriv. of Gr. ä- not + σύνδετος bound together.] (Rhet.) A figure which omits the connective; as, I came, I saw, I conquered, 連字省略法; 例如 I came, I saw, I conquered (愷撒之名句).

a=sys'to-le (ä-sīs'tō-lē), n. [a- not + systole.] (Physiol.) A failure of the contractile power of the heart, 心之收縮力之喪失.

at (ät), prep. [AS. ut.] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of presence, nearness in place or time, or of direction toward, 此字原為表示“在”, “時地之接近”, 或“所趨之方向.” In present use it expresses, 從現今習慣, 此字表示: 1. A relation of proximity to, or of presence in or on, something, 接近, 在其中, 在其上等關係. 2. The relation of some state or condition, 狀態或情形之關係. 3. The relation of some employment or action, 所從事之事務或動作之關係; occupied with, 從事於. 4. The relation of a point or position in a series, or of degree, rate, or value, 一組一列中位置之關係, 或程度或品級或價值之關係. 5. The relations of time, age, or order, 時間年齡或次序之關係. 6. The relations of source, occasion,

reason, consequence, or effect, 根源, 原因, 理由, 結果或效果之關係. 7. Relation of direction toward an object or end, 趨於某物或目的之方向之關係.

Syn. At, in. When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent, in is used; when a place is regarded as a mere local point, at is more commonly used; as, to look for a book in the library; to meet a friend at the library; there are many churches in London; the king was crowned at London. In is used before the names of countries or districts and (usually) of large cities; as, we live in America, in New York. It is commonly employed before names of houses, institutions, villages, small towns; as, Milton was educated at Christ's College; money collected at the customhouse. But with names of towns and cities usage varies greatly. In regard to time, we say at the hour, on the day, in the year; as, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on July 5th, in the year 1775. 若論及一地而注重其內部, 則用 in; 若論及一地而僅作地點觀, 則通常用 at; 例如 to look for a book in the library (在圖書館中尋覓一書); to meet a friend at the library (遇友於圖書館); there are many churches in London (倫敦有許多教堂); the king was crowned at London (英王加冕於倫敦). 在國名地方名及大都會名之前則用 in; 例如 we live in America, in New York (余等居於美洲, 居於紐約). 在家屋, 公共建築, 鄉村, 市鎮等名之前, 則用 at; 例如 Milton was educated at Christ's College (Milton 曾在 Christ College 受教育); money collected at the customhouse (稅關所收之銀). 但在市鎮都會等名之前, 與 in 之習慣用法, 不能一律. 若指明時日, 則當於時刻前用 at, 日期前用 on, 年分前用 in; 例如 at 9 o'clock in the morning, on July 5th, in the year 1775 (一七七五年七月五日上午九時).

at/a-bal (ät'ä-bäl), n. [Sp., fr. Ar. at-tabl the drum.] A kettledrum, 釜鼓; 小銅鼓; a kind of tabor, used by the Moors, 摩爾人所用之小鼓.

a-tac/a-mite (ä-täk'ä-mīt), n. [From the province of Atacama, Chile, where found.] (Min.) A basic chloride of copper, Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl(OH)<sub>3</sub>, transparent or translucent and of various shades of green, usually in prismatic crystals, 鹽基性的綠化銅, 公式為 Cu<sub>2</sub>Cl(OH)<sub>3</sub>, 全透明或半透明, 呈各種綠色, 大概結三棱形之晶.

at/a-ghan (ät'ä-gän). Var. of YATAGHAN, YATAGHAN 之變體.

At/a-lan'ta (-län'tä), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἀταλάντη.] (Gr. Myth.) A heroine, beautiful and fleet of foot, who took part in the Argonautic expedition and in the Calydonian boar hunt (see MELEAGER). 美麗而能疾走之女英雄, 曾參與 Argo 船之旅行及 Calydon 地方之野豬狩獵者. In another legend she challenged her suitors to a race, death being the penalty of defeat, her hand the prize. Hippomenes defeated her, dropping on the course three golden apples, given him by Aphrodite, which Atalanta stooped to pick up. 一說此女曾約其求婚者競走, 敗則殺之, 勝則嫁之. 後卒為 Hippomenes 所勝; 當 Hippomenes 競走時, 遺 Aphrodite 所賜之三枚金蘋果於地, Atalanta 俯而拾之.

At/a-lan'tis (-tīs), n. Var. of ATLANTIS, ATLANTIS 之變體.

at/a-man (ät'ä-män), n. [Russ. Cf. HETMAN.] A hetman, or chief of the Cossacks, 哥薩克兵之首領.

at/a-mas'co lil'y (ät'ä-mäs'kō lī'lī). A bulbous amaryllidaceous plant (Atamosco atamosco) of the southeastern United States, bearing a

single, white, lilylike flower, 鱗莖石蒜科植物之一, 產於美國之東南部, 開一白色而類似百合之花; also, any of various other plants of the same genus, 又指同屬中各種植物之任一.

a=taunt/ (ā-tōnt/; -tānt/) } adv. [F. *aubunt* a=taun/to (-tōnt/; -tānt/) } as much (as possible).] (Naut.) Fully rigged, as a vessel, 船上帆幟裝置完備; with all sails set, 帆篷全張; set on end or set right, 裝置妥善.

a=tav/ic (ā-tāv'ik), a. Of or pert. to a remote ancestor, or to atavism, 屬於遠祖的, 或屬於遠祖所傳之特性或疾病的.

at/a-vism (āt'ā-viz'm), n. [L. *atavus* ancestor.] (Biol.) The recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor in a subsequent generation, after an intermission for one generation or more, 隔代遺傳; 隔一世或數世而遺傳之特性或疾病. — at/a=vis/tic (-vis'tik), a.

a=tax/i=a (ā-tāk'sī-ā) } n. [Gr. *ἀτάξια*, fr. a/order-y (ā-tāk'sī; āt'āk-sī) } *ἀτάξιος* out of order; ā-not + *τάξις* ordered.] (Med.) a Irregularity in disease, or in the functions, (甲) 疾病時之變常, 或機能失調. b The state of disorder that characterizes nervous fevers and the nervous condition, (乙) 神經錯亂之狀態; 患神經發熱者之特徵. — a=tax/ic (-sik), a.

locomotor ataxia, a disease of the spinal cord characterized by peculiar disturbances of gait, and difficulty in coördinating voluntary movements, 致步態錯亂及隨意肌肉不能互相協助之脊髓病.

ate (āt; in England usually ēt), the preterit of EAT, EAT 之過去簡式.

a/te (ā'tē), n. [Gr. *ἄτη*.] Blind impulse leading men on to ruin, 無遠慮而遺禍於己之衝動; — sometimes personified [cap.] and in the Greek tragedies often made an avenging spirit like Nemesis, 有時擬作人稱, 而在希臘悲劇中常為司報復之神靈.

-ate (-āt; -āt). [From L. *-atus*, the p. ending of 1st conj. verbs.] A suffix used, 有下列各用之字尾: a As the equivalent of *-ed* to form participial adjectives; as, *situate*, *animate*, (甲) 等於 *-ed*, 用以造成區別動字之用作區別字者; 例如 *situate*, *animate*. b To form verbs meaning to *make*, to *cause*, to *act*, etc.; as, to *propitiate* (to make propitious), (乙) 造成動字之有造因或致使之義者; 例如 to *propitiate* (致和善). c To form nouns denoting an *agent*; as, *curate*, *delegate*; or an *office* or *dignity*; as, *tribunate*, *pastorate*, (丙) 造成名字之指代表者; 例如 *curate*, *delegate*; 或指職位者; 例如 *tribunate*, *pastorate*. d In chemistry, to form the names of *salts*, derived from those acids whose names end in *-ic* (excepting binary or halogen acids); as, *nitrate* from *nitric* acid; and also of certain *basic salts*, (丁) 在化學上, 用以造鹽類之名, 此類鹽質所自出之酸, 其名以 *-ic* 為尾者 (除二原質所成之酸質外); 又用以造數種鹽基性鹽之名.

a/te-lier/ (ā'tē-lyā'), n. [F.] A workshop, 工場; 工作室; a studio, 美術者之工作室.

a tem/po (ā tēm'pō). [It.] (Mus.) In time, 合時; — used to direct a return to the regular or an indicated time, 用以指示復用原定之拍子.

Ath/a-li/ah (āth'ā-lī'ā), n. (Bib.) An impious queen of Judah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel (2 Kings xi.), Judah 地方不信神之后, 即 Ahab 與 Jezebel 之女.

Ath/a-na/sian (-nā'zhān; -shī-ān), a. Of or pert. to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria in the 4th century, 屬於 Athanasius (第四世紀時亞力山大城之主教) 的; — said of a creed (falsely ascribed to him) which is a summary of what was called the orthodox faith,

指誤傳出諸 Athanasius 之信條 (此信條即往時所稱為正教之綱要).

a=than/a-sy (ā-thān'ā-sī), n. [From Gr. *ἀθανασία*; ā-not + *θάνατος* death.] Deathlessness 不死; immortality, 長生.

Ath/a=pas/can (āth'ā-pās'kān), a. Pert. to or designating an extensive linguistic stock of North American Indians including the Navahos and Apaches, 屬於或指稱北美印第安人 (包括 Navahos 及 Apaches) 之一大語族的.

— n. An Athapascan Indian, 此族印第安人之一.

a/the-ism (ā'thē-iz'm), n. The disbelief or denial of the existence of a God, 不信或否認上帝之存在; 無神論.

a/the-ist, n. [Gr. *ἄθεος* without god; ā-not + *θεός* god.] One who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God, or supreme intelligent Being, 持無神論者; 信無神教者. Syn. Infidel, unbeliever. See INFIDEL.

a/the-is/tic (ā'thē-iz'tik) } a. Of or pert. to a/the-is/ti-cal (-ti-kāl) } atheism, 無神論的; 無神教的; disbelieving or denying the existence of a God, 不信或否認上帝之存在的; impious, 不信仰神的. — is/ti-cal-ly, adv. — is/ti-cal-ness, n.

ath/el-ing (āth'ēl-ing), n. Also *adeling* and *atheling*. [AS, *æðling* noble, fr. *æðel* nobility, good family.] An Anglo-Saxon prince or nobleman, 盎格羅薩克森族之王公或貴族; esp., the heir apparent or a prince of the royal family, 尤指王子或王子.

A=the/na (ā-thē'nā), n. [Gr. *Ἀθήνη*.] (Gr. Relig.)

One of the greater Olympian deities, preëminent as a civic goddess, wise in the industries of peace and the arts of war, 希臘 Olympus 山上諸大神之一, 係司民事之女神, 長於工業, 亦善於戰時之藝術. The Romans identified her with Minerva, 羅馬人擬之為 Minerva.

ath/e-næ/um } (āth'ē-nē'ūm), ath/e-ne/um } n.; pl. E. -UMS (-ūms), L. -NEA (-ā). [L. *Athenæum*, Gr. *Ἀθηναιον* the Athenæum.] 1. [cap.] (Gr. Antiq.) A temple of Athena,



Athena Parthenos.

at Athens, in which scholars and poets read their works and instructed students, 雅典 Athena 之廟, 為學者詩人宣讀著作及教授弟子之所. 2. A literary or scientific club, 文學會或科學會. 3. A building where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use, 儲藏叢書雜誌日報以備覽閱之所; 圖書館.

A=the/ni-an (ā-thē'nī-ān), a. Of or pert. to Athens, 屬於雅典的.

— n. A native of Athens, 雅典人.

a/the-ous (ā'thē-ūs), a. [Gr. *ἄθεος* without God. See ATHEIST.] 1. Atheistic, 無神論的; 無神教的. [Obs.] 2. Without God, neither accepting nor denying him, 無神的 (不承認而亦不否認上帝之存在的).

ath/er-ine (āth'er-in; -in), n. [Gr. *ἀθερίνη* a kind of smelt.] (Zool.) Any one of several species of small marine fishes having a silvery stripe along the sides, 海中魚, 其側面有一銀色條紋.

a=ther/man=cy (ā-thūr'mān-sī), n. Inability to transmit radiant heat, 不能傳導輻射之熱.

a=ther/ma=nous (-mā-nūs), a. [Gr. ā-not + *θερμαίνω* to heat.] (Chem.) Not transmitting radiant heat, 不傳輻射之熱的.

ath/er-oid (āth'er-oid), a. [Gr. *ἄθροπος*, a beard, or an ear, of grain + *-oid*.] Shaped like an ear of grain, 穀穗狀的.

ath/e-to/sis (āth'ē-tō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ἄθερος* not fixed.] (Med.) An affection marked by peculiar tremors of the fingers and toes, occurring most frequently in children, 手指足趾顫動之病, 小孩常患之.

a=thirst/ (ā-thūrst'), a. 1. Thirsty, 渴的. 2. Eager, 渴望的; longing, 渴想的.

ath/lete (āth'lēt'), n. [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀθλητής*, prize fighter, *ἀθλεῖν* to contend for a prize, *ἀθλος* contest, *ἀθλον* prize.] One trained or fit to contend in exercises requiring great agility and strength, 競力技者; 角力者; 有力技之練習或體格者 (力技謂需要輕快多力之運動).

ath-let/ic (āth-lēt'ik), a. 1. Of or pert. to athletes or their contests, 競力技者的或力技之比賽的. 2. Strong, 強壯的; muscular, 肌力強的; vigorous, 勇健的. — ath-let/i-cal-ly, adv. — ath-let/i-cism (āth-lēt'i-siz'm), n.

ath-let/ics (āth-lēt'iks), n. (See -ics.) Art of training by athletic exercises, 運動術; 練習力技比賽之術; games and sports of athletes, 力技; 力技之比賽.

a=thwart/ (ā-thwōrt'), adv. [a- on + *thwart*.] 1. Across, 橫; sidewise, 向一邊; obliquely, 斜. 2. So as to thwart, 抗拒狀; perversely, 背逆.

— prep. 1. Across, 橫過; 橫互; from side to side of, 自其一邊至他邊. fig., in opposition to, 又借指反對. 2. (Naut.) Across the length, direction, or course of, 橫互其縱線航向或航路.

a=tilt/ (ā-tilt'), adv. & a. 1. In the manner of one making a thrust, 有撞入之勢. 2. In the position of a cask tilted, 有桶傾側之狀.

-a'tion (-ā'shūn), =tion, =ion. [L. *-ationem* or *-tionem*.] Suffixes denoting in general, 有下列各義之字尾: 1. Act of, 之事.

Examples, 例如: *formation*, act of forming, 作成之事; *production*, act of producing, 生產之事; *decoration*, act of decorating, 裝飾之事; *invention*, act of inventing, 發明之事; *demoralization*, act of demoralizing, 墮落之事.

2. Condition of, state of, or quality of, 之情形, 之狀態或之性質.

Examples, 例如: *moderation*, state or quality of being moderate, 溫和之性或狀態; *repletion*, state of being replete, 充實之狀態; *dejection*, state of being dejected, 喪氣之狀態; *demoralization*, state of being demoralized, 敗德之狀態.

3. A thing that (is produced, formed, made, etc., by the action denoted by the root word); that which, or a thing that (performs the action denoted by the root verb), (某事) 所成之物或為 (某事) 之物 (此某事即所自出之動字所指者).

Examples, 例如: *formation*, that which is formed, 所成之物; *production*, that which is produced, 所產之物; *decoration*, that which, or a thing that, decorates, 裝飾品; *conclusion*, that which concludes, 結論.

-ative. [L. *-ativus*.] An adj. suffix with the sense of *tending to*, of the nature of, relating to, 係造成區別字之尾, 有“傾向於,”“有...之性,”“關於”等義者.

At/lan-te/an (āt'lān-tē'an), a. [L. *Atlantĭcus*.] 1. Of or pert. to the isle Atlantis, 屬於 Atlantis 島的 (傳說此島已為海洋所沒). 2. Pert. to, or resembling, Atlas, 屬於或狀似 Atlas (巨人之名) 的; strong, 強壯的.

at=lan/tes (āt-lān'tēz), n. pl.; sing. ATLAS (āt'lās). [L. See ATLAS.] (Arch.) Figures of men, used as columns to support an entablature, 人形之柱, 以支屋盤之彫型者.

At=lan/tic (āt-lān'tik), a. [L. *Atlantĭcus*.] 1. Of or pert. to Mt. Atlas in Libya, and hence applied to the ocean which lies between



Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west, 非洲 Libya 地方之 Atlas 山的 (故又指大西洋的)。2. Of or pert. to the Atlantic Ocean, 大西洋的。3. Of or pert. to the isle of Atlantis, 屬於 Atlantis 島的。4. Descended from Atlas, 自巨人 Atlas 傳下的。

**At-lan/ti-des** (-tī-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτλαντίδες.] (*Gr. Myth.*) 1. a = PLEIADES, 1, (甲) 與 PLEIADES, 1 通。b = HESPERIDES, 1, (乙) 與 HESPERIDES, 1 通。2. The inhabitants of Atlantis, Atlantis 島上之居民。

**At-lan/tis** (-tīs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἀτλαντίς.] A mythical island west of the Pillars of Hercules, said by ancient writers to have been sunk beneath the ocean by an earthquake, 傳說上之島名, 在 Pillars of Hercules 之西, 古代著作家云此島因地震而為大洋所沒。

**At-las** (āt'lās), *n.*; *pl.* E. ATLASES (-ez; 24), L. ATLANTES (āt-lān'tēz). [L., fr. Gr. ἄτλας, fr. root of τλήναι to bear.] 1. (*Gr. Myth.*) In Homer, a divinity in charge of the pillars which upheld the heavens; later, a Titan forced to support the heavens on his head and hands; still later, a king metamorphosed into a lofty mountain, 在和美詩中為司撐天柱之神; 以後作為 Titan 之一, 被迫令以頭臂支撐天者; 再後作為一化為高山之君主。2. [*l. c.*] *Sing.* of ATLANTES, ATLANTES 之單數字。3. [*l. c.*] (*Anat.*) The first vertebra of the neck, 頸部之第一椎骨; 第一頸椎骨。4. [*l. c.*] A collection of maps in a volume, 地圖集; 地圖冊; — said to be so called from the picture of Atlas supporting the world, often formerly prefixed to such collections, 據云因往時地圖冊面上常有 Atlas 支撐世界之圖, 故有此稱。5. [*l. c.*] A work exhibiting subjects in a tabular form or arrangement, 表; as, a historical atlas, 例如史事年表。6. [*l. c.*] A large size of paper, 一種大號紙。See PAPER, 參閱 PAPER。

**At/li** (āt'lī), *n.* [Icel. Atli Attila.] (*Norse Myth.*) A king who marries Gudrun after Sigurd's death. She slays him to avenge his treachery to her brothers, 國君名, 曾於 Sigurd 死後娶 Gudrun 為妻, Gudrun 殺之以報其兄弟之讎。

**at/man** (āt'mān), *n.* [Skr. ātman.] (*Hinduism*) a The life principle, soul, or individual essence, (甲) 生命之要素; 靈魂; 個人之真我。b [*cap.*] The universal ego from whom all individual atmans arise, (乙) 宇宙之我, 即絕對我, 為一切個人真我所自出者。

**at/mo** (āt'mō), *n.* [Short for *atmosphere*.] (*Physics*) A standard of atmospheric pressure, 大氣壓力之標準; conventionally, that pressure under which the barometer stands at 760 millimeters, at a temperature of 0° Centigrade, at the level of the sea, and in the latitude of Paris, 通常指大氣壓力之等於氣壓表在 760 密理米突, 溫度在百度表之零度, 且在海平面上及巴黎緯度者。

**at/mol/o-gy** (āt-mōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός vapor + *-logy*.] (*Physics*) That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor, 水蒸氣學 (論水蒸氣之定理與現象之學)。— **at/mo-log'i-cal** (āt-mō-lōj'i-kāl), *a.* — **at/mol'o-gist** (āt-mōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

**at/mol/y-sis** (-ī-sīs), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός vapor + *-lysis*.] (*Chem.*) The separation of gases of unequal diffusibility by transmission through porous substances, 透壁分氣法 (係將散布性不等之氣體透過物之微孔而分析之之法)。

**at/mo-lyze** (āt'mō-līz), *v. t.* To subject to atmolysis, 用透壁分氣法分析。— **at/mo-ly-za-tion** (-lī-zā/shūn; -lī-zā'), *n.* — **at/mo-lyz'er**, *n.*

**at-mom'e-ter** (āt-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός vapor + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation from a moist surface, 蒸發表 (量一面上濕氣蒸發之速率者)。— **at/mo-met'ric**, *a.* — **at-mom'e-try**, *n.*

**at/mos-phere** (āt'mōs-fēr), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός vapor + σφαῖρα sphere.] 1. The whole mass of air surrounding the earth, 地球外面空氣之全部; 大氣; also, the gaseous envelope of any heavenly body, 又指星體外面之大氣; as, the *atmosphere* of Mars, 例如 the *atmosphere* of Mars (火星之大氣)。2. Any surrounding or pervading influence, 周圍或滿布之勢力; as, the social *atmosphere* of a place, 例如 the social *atmosphere* of a place (一地之社會風氣)。3. The air in any place, 任何地方之空氣。4. (*Physics*) The pressure of the air at the sea level (about 14.7 lbs. to the sq. inch), used as a unit, 海平面上大氣之壓力, 用作單位者 (每方吋約有 14.7 磅)。

**at/mos-pher'ic** (āt'mōs-fēr'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the atmosphere, 屬大氣的; as, *atmospheric* air, 例如 *atmospheric* air (大氣的空氣)。2. Caused, or operated on, by the atmosphere, 空氣所致的, 或用空氣之力而工作的; pneumatic, 以氣動的; as, an *atmospheric* effect; an *atmospheric* engine, 例如 an *atmospheric* effect (空氣之效果), an *atmospheric* engine (空氣機)。— **at/mos-pher'i-cal** (-fēr'i-kāl), *a.* — **at/mos-pher'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**at/o-kous** (āt'ō-kās), *a.* [Gr. ἀ not + τῶκος offspring.] (*Zoöl.*) Producing only asexual individuals, 只生無雌雄之動物的。

|| **a-to/le** (ā-tō'lā), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] A porridge or gruel of maize meal, 玉蜀黍糜。[*Sp. Amer.*]

**a-toll'** (ā-tōl'; ā'tōl), *n.* [Native name in the Indian Ocean.] A coral island or islands, consisting of a belt of coral reef, surrounding a central lagoon, 環礁所成之珊瑚島, 中有礁湖。

**at/om** (āt'ām), *n.* [From L., fr. Gr. ἀτομος uncut, indivisible, as *n.*, atom; ἀ not + τομός cut.] 1. One of the minute particles postulated in atomism, 原子論之原子。2. In the atomic theory, the smallest particle of an element that can exist, 原子說之原子。See ATOMIC THEORY, 參閱 ATOMIC THEORY。3. A particle, 微塵; jot, 微量。

**a-tom'ic** (ā-tōm'ik) } *a.* 1. Of or pert. to **a-tom'i-cal** (-ī-kāl) } atoms, 屬於原子的。2. Very minute, 極微的; tiny, 小的。— **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**atomic theory or hypothesis**, (*Chem. & Physics*) the theory that all material substances consist of minute particles, or atoms, of a few kinds, all of the same kind being uniform in size, weight, and other properties. According to recent discoveries the atom is to be conceived of as a complex system whose components (subatoms) are in rapid orbital motion. According to one hypothesis the atom of each element represents a stable arrangement of electrons, and radioactive change is a process due to some disturbing force, resulting in the expulsion of electrons and the formation of a new stable arrangement, that is, the atom of another element of lower atomic weight. 原子說, 謂一切物質皆由數類微點所成, 此微點名曰原子, 而屬於同一類者, 又皆有同樣之大小重量及其他屬性。照近代發明, 以為每一原子仍係一種複雜組織, 其中有更微之點作迅速之環行。一說謂每種原質之原子係多數電子排列穩固之結果; 而射光性的變化, 係由於力之擾亂, 其結果為幾個電子排出, 而其餘之

電子另成一穩固的新排列, 即為原子量較低之另一原質之原子。— **a. weight**, (*Chem.*) the relative weight of the atom of an element, referred to some element, as oxygen or hydrogen, taken as a standard. In this book oxygen at 16 is the basis. 原子重量, 即每種原子之比較的重量, 以一種原子 (例如輕或養) 為比較的標準者。本書以養之原子重量 16 為標準。— **a. number**, (*Physics & Chem.*) A number supposed to be that of the positive electric charges carried by the atom of a given chemical element. Atomic numbers are intimately related to atomic weights, but are regarded as even more fundamental. They form a series (with a few gaps unfilled) of consecutive whole numbers, beginning with 1 for hydrogen, 2 for helium, 3 for lithium, etc., and ending with 92 for uranium. 原子數, 即每種原質之原子中假定所有陽電荷之數。原子數與原子量有密切關係, 且較後者更為重要。諸原子數可列成一整數連系 (中有缺), 其中輕為一, 氦為二, 鋰為三, 而最後鎊為九十二。

**at/o-mic/i-ty** (āt'ō-mīs'i-tī), *n.* (*Chem.*) a Equivalence or valence, (甲) 原子價。See VALENCE, 參閱 VALENCE。b The number of atoms in the molecule of an element, (乙) 一種原質之分子中所含原子之數。c The number of replaceable atoms or groups in the molecule of a compound, (丙) 一種化合物中能為他質所代之原子或原子團之數。

**at/om-ism** (āt'ām-iz'm), *n.* (*Philos.*) The doctrine that the universe is composed of simple, minute, indivisible particles, or atoms, 原子論, 係哲學上學說之一, 謂宇宙萬物皆由簡單而不可分之微點所成。— **at/om-ist**, *n.* — **at/om-is'tic**, *a.*

**at/om-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īz'd); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). To reduce to atoms, 使化成原子; 分析成原子。

**at/om-iz'er** (-īz'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, atomizes, 分析成原子之人或物。

**at/o-my** (āt'ō-mī), *n.*; *pl.* -MIES (-mīz). An atom, 原子; 微塵; a mite, 微物; 微量; a pigmy, 侏儒; 矮人。

— *n.* [For *anatomy*, taken as an *atomy*.] A skeleton, 骨格; 骸骨。[*Obs. or Jocular*]

**a-ton/a-ble** (ā-tōn'ā-b'l), *a.* That may be atoned, 可贖的; 可贖的。

**at one**. In concord or friendship, 和合; 協合; in agreement, 同意。

**a-tone'** (ā-tōn'), *v. i.*; A-TONED' (-tōnd'); A-TON'ING (-tōn'ing). [From *at one*.] 1. To agree, 和合; to accord, 一致。[*Obs.*] 2. To stand as an equivalent, 作為等量; 足以相當; to make reparation, compensation, or amends, as for an offense, 賠償或贖罪。

— *v. t.* 1. To reconcile, 調停; 和解; to appease, 使和平; 勸慰。[*Obs.*] 2. To make satisfaction for, 償其損失; to expiate, 賠償或贖罪。

**a-tone/ment** (-mēnt), *n.* 1. Reconciliation, 和解; concord, 一致; 相和。[*Archaic*] 2. Satisfaction or reparation made by giving an equivalent for an injury, 損傷或損失之賠補; expiation, 償贖; amends, 賠償; specif., the expiation of sin made by Christ, 特指基督之替人贖罪。

**a-ton'er** (ā-tōn'ēr), *n.* One who makes atonement, 賠償者或贖罪者。

**a-ton'ic** (ā-tōn'ik), *a.* 1. (*Med.*) Characterized by atony, 無力的; 衰弱的。2. (*Phon.*) a Unaccented, (甲) 平音的; 不重讀的。b Destitute of tone or vocality, (乙) 無喉音的; surd, 無音的。

— *n.* 1. (*Phon.*) An atonic word, syllable, etc., 平音或無音之字或音節等等。2. (*Med.*)

Remedy for organic excitement or irritation, 鎮和劑; 平躁止痛之藥.

at/o-ny (ăt/ô-nî), n. [Gr. *arōnia* slackness; *â-not* + *τρός* tone.] 1. (Med.) Want of tone, or vital energy, 活力缺乏; weakness of the system, or of any, esp. a contractile, organ, 身體衰弱, 或一器官(尤指能收縮的)之衰弱. 2. (Phon.) Weakness from lack of stress, or accent, 音弱(因無重音之故).

a=top/ (ă-tôp/), adv. On or at the top, 在頂上. at/ra-bi-la/ri-an (ăt/ră-bî-lă/rî-ăn) } a. [LL. at/ra-bi-la/ri-ous (-iis) } *atrabilarius*, fr. L. *atra bilis* black bile.] Same as *ATRABILIOUS*, 與 *ATRABILIOUS* 通.

at/ra-bil/i-a-ry (-bîl/i-ă-rî), a. Of or pert. to *atra bilis* or black bile, a fluid formerly supposed to be produced by the kidneys, to which the ancients attributed *hypochondria*, melancholy, and mania, 屬於黑膽汁的(古時以為此汁出於腎而為憂鬱病之所由起者). 2. *Atrabilious*, 憂鬱病的; 黑膽汁太多的.

at/ra-bil/i-ous (-yās), a. [From L. *atra bilis*, lit., black bile.] Affected with excess of black bile, 黑膽汁太多的; melancholic or hypochondriac, 憂鬱病的; 憂鬱的. — at/ra-bil/i-ar (-bîl/i-ăr), a.

at/ra-men/tal (-mên'tāl) } a. [L. *atramentum* at/ra-men/tous (-tās) } ink, fr. *ater* black.] Of or pert. to ink, 墨汁的; 屬於墨汁的; inky, 似墨汁的; black, 黑的.

A/treus (ă-trē-ūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Ἄτρεΐς*.] (Gr. *Myth.*) A son of Pelops, and king of Mycenæ. Thyestes, his brother, seduced the wife of Atreus and plotted his death. Atreus, feigning reconciliation, killed three sons of Thyestes and served them to him at a banquet, whereupon Thyestes cursed the house of Atreus. Pelops's son, Mycenæ 國之王. 其兄 Thyestes 誘惑其妻, 而欲謀殺之. 渠遂伴與其兄和, 而殺其兄之三子, 於其膳時烹而獻之, 故 Thyestes 祝禍其家. See *ÆGISTHUS*, 參閱 *ÆGISTHUS*.

a=trip/ (ă-trîp/), adv. (Naut.) a Just hove clear of the ground, (甲) 恰恰由地吊起; — said of the anchor, 指錨而言. b Sheeted home, hoisted taut up, and ready for trimming, (乙) 升起以備張; — said of sails, 指帆而言. c Hoisted up and ready to be swayed across, (丙) 升起以備橫; — said of light yards, 指輕帆之桁而言.

a/tri-um (ă-trî-ŭm), n.; L. pl. *ATRIA* (-iā). [L.] 1. (Arch.) A square hall or court lighted from above, into which rooms open, 形方面上面通光之堂或庭院, 由之通入各室. 2. (Anat.) The main part of either auricle of the heart, 心耳之主部; also, the whole auricular portion, 又指心耳之全部. 3. (Zool.) A body cavity in ascidians, 海鞘類動物之體腔.

a/tro/cious (ă-trô/shi-ŭs), a. [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, cruel, fierce.] Fiercely or cruelly wicked, 兇惡的; 殘忍的; extremely heinous, 極惡的. — a/tro/cious-ly, adv. — cious-ness, n. — *atrocious*, flagrant.

a/troc/i-ty (ă-trô/s'i-tî), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). 1. Enormous wickedness, 窮兇極惡; extreme heinousness or cruelty, 極端之兇惡或殘忍. 2. An atrocious or extremely cruel deed, 極兇惡或殘忍之事.

a=troph/ic (ă-trôf'ik), a. Of, pert. to, or showing, atrophy, 消瘦的; 屬於或顯示消瘦的.

at/ro-phied (ăt/rô-fîd), p. a. Affected with atrophy, as a tissue or organ, 萎縮的; 消瘦的(如組織或器官); arrested early in its development, 未成熟而發育中止的.

at/ro-phy (ăt/rô-fi), n. [From L., fr. Gr. *ἀτροφία*; *â-not* + *τρέφω* to nourish.] A

wasting away from want of nourishment, 因滋養不足而消瘦.

— v. t. & i.; -PHIED (-fid); -PHY-ING. To waste away, 消瘦; 萎縮; to abort, 發育不完全; to starve or weaken, 缺少滋養或衰弱.

a/tro/pi-a (ă-trô/pî-ă), n. Same as *ATROPINE*, 與 *ATROPINE* 通.

at/ro-pine (ăt/rô-pîn; -pēn), n. Also at/ro-pin. [From *Atropa*, generic name of belladonna.] (Chem.) A poisonous alkaloid, remarkable for its power of dilating the pupil of the eye, 龍葵鹼(毒性的植物鹼質, 能使瞳孔膨脹).

at/ro-pism (-pîz'm), n. (Med.) A condition of the system produced by long use of belladonna, 中別刺致那毒之血系狀態.

at/ro-pous (-pūs), a. [Gr. *ἀρροπος*; *â-not* + *τρέπω* to turn.] (Bot.) Not inverted, 不倒轉的; orthotropic, 直生的.

a/trous (ă-trūs), a. [L. *ater*.] Coal-black, 黑如煤的; very black, 甚黑的.

at/ta-bal (ăt/ă-băl). Var. of *ATABAL*, *ATABAL* 之變體.

|| at=tac/ca (ăt-tăk/kă). [It., fr. *attaccare* to fasten, attack.] (Mus.) Join on, 連續; — a direction to play without pause, 連奏不斷之指示.

at=tach/ (ă-tăch/), v. t. [OF. *atachier*, F. *attacher*.] 1. To bind, fasten, tie, or connect, 結, 縛, 或連; to join, 連合. 2. To connect by appointment, 委派; to assign, 指派. 3. To connect by ties of love or self-interest, 以愛情或切己之利益結連之; to fasten by moral influence, 以道德之勢力結連之. 4. To ascribe or attribute, 歸於; — used with *to*, 與 *to* 連用. 5. To take by legal authority, 捕拿; 差押.

Syn. Affix, annex, subjoin, append, unite, join, add. — Attach, affix, annex, subjoin, append agree in the idea of joining one object to another. Attach (opposed to *detach*) is the most general term. Affix differs from *attach*, when at all, in suggesting a slight degree of subordination of the second object to the first — an implication carried still further in *annex*; as, to *affix* a stamp to an envelope, one's signature to a document, etc.; to *annex* conquered territory. *Append* implies that the object added is supplemental or accessory to the principal thing; as, to *append* notes to a chapter; *subjoin*, that one object is added below, or at the end of, another; as, to *subjoin* a postscript to a letter. *Attach*, *affix*, *annex*, *subjoin*, *append* 均有連接一物於他物之意. 其中以 *attach* (*detach* 之反) 之意義為最廣. *Affix* 則微有附連之意; 此附連之意, 以 *annex* 為尤強; 例如 to *affix* a stamp to an envelope, one's signature to a document, etc. (貼郵票於信面, 簽字於公文); to *annex* conquered territory (歸併征服之地). *Append* 則含添附一物於另一主要物之意; 例如 to *append* notes to a chapter (附註釋於章節); *subjoin* 則含添附一物於他物之下或後之意; 例如 to *subjoin* a postscript to a letter (書函後加以附言).

— v. i. 1. To adhere, 附著; to be attached, 附連. 2. To come into legal operation in connection with anything, 使用法律手續; to vest, 授與; 付與.

at=tach/a-ble (-ă-b'ld), a. Capable of being attached, 可結合的; 可附連的; 可捕拿或查封的.

|| at/ta/ché/ (ăt/tă/shă/), n.; pl. -CHÉS (-shăz/). [F.] One officially attached to a person or station, esp. to an embassy, 侍從之職官; 尤指使館之隨員.

at=tach/ment (ă-tăch/mĕnt), n. 1. The act of attaching, or state of being attached, attaching 之事, 或 being attached 之狀態; any passion or affection that binds a person, 戀愛; 愛慕. 2. That by which one thing is attached to another, 用以結連之物; connection, 連結. 3. Something attached, 所結連或附連之物; some adjunct attached to an instrument, machine, or other object, 器具, 機械, 或他種物體上之附件. 4. (Law) A seizure or taking into custody under legal process, 逮捕; 扣押; 羈押; the writ commanding such seizure, 逮捕狀.

Syn. Adherence, fidelity; affection, love. — Attachment, affection, love. *Affection* is confined to sentient beings; *attachment* may apply to inanimate objects. *Attachment* connotes strong liking or even devotion; *affection*, rather warmth and tenderness of sentiment. *Affection* implies a feeling more settled and regulated, less intense or ardent, than *love*, which alone of the three may connote passion. Thus, to one's friends any one of the three terms may be applicable; to the members of one's own family, *love* or *affection*, but scarcely *attachment*; to God, *love* (in the sense of reverent devotion), but not *affection* or *attachment*. *Affection* 只限於有情的生物; *attachment* 可用於非生物. *attachment* 指異常的愛好, 或竟指虔誠的專愛; *affection* 指親熱柔愛之情. *Affection* 指情之較 *love* 為定而有則且熱度低者; 此三字中祇 *love* 可指激情. 故對於朋友, 此三字皆可用; 對於家人, 可用 *love* 或 *affection*, *attachment* 雖亦可用, 但不多見; 對於上帝, 則只可用 *love* (雖該愛敬之義), 而不能用 *affection* 或 *attachment*.

at=tack/ (ă-tăk/), v. t. [F. *attaquer*, It. *attaccare*, of same (uncertain) origin as F. *attacher*.] 1. To fall upon with force, 以力攻擊; to assault, 攻打. 2. To assail with unfriendly speech or writing, 以言語或文字侵犯; to begin a controversy with, 與之爭論; to censure, 譴責. 3. To set to work upon, as a task or problem, 著手; 從事(對於事務或問題而言). 4. To affect injuriously or destructively, 傷害; 毀壞; to decompose or waste, 分解或消耗.

— v. i. To make an onset or attack, 作攻擊. Syn. Assail, assault, invade. — These words all denote a violent onset; *attack* being the generic term, and the others specific forms of attack. To *attack* is to commence the onset; to *assail* is to make a sudden and violent attack; to *assault* is to attack physically by a hand-to-hand approach or by unlawful and insulting violence; to *invade* is to enter by force on what belongs to another. 此數字皆指攻擊; 惟 *attack* 係總名, 而其他各字指特殊之攻擊. 大概開始攻擊謂之 *attack*, 突然猛攻謂之 *assail*, 作肉體上之攻擊謂之 *assault*, 強力侵佔他人之所有謂之 *invade*.

— n. Act of attacking, in any sense of the verb, attacking 之事 (有其動字各義).

at=tain/ (ă-tān/), v. t. [OF. *ataindre*, fr. L. *attingere*; *ad* + *tangere* to touch, reach.] 1. To reach or come to by motion, 行到; arrive at, 行及; as, he *attained* the opposite shore, 例如 he *attained* the opposite shore (他到彼岸). 2. To reach or achieve by continued effort, 因繼續努力而達到或成功; accomplish, 完成; gain, 得; compass, 得到; as, to *attain* success; to *attain* perfection, 例如 to *attain* success (得成就), to *attain* perfection (到完善地位).

Syn. Obtain, procure. — *Attain* implies an effort or motion toward an object. Hence it is not synonymous with *obtain* and *procure*.



which do not necessarily imply such effort or motion. We may procure or obtain a thing by purchase or loan, and we may obtain by inheritance, but we do not attain it by such means. **Attain** 含努力或向目的物而進行之意。此字不與 obtain 及 procure 同義，因彼兩字非必含努力或進行之意。蓋 procure 或 obtain 可由買賣或借貸而成，obtain 又可出於遺傳，但 attain 決不用此等方法。

— *v. i.* To come or arrive, by motion, growth, bodily or mental exertion, or efforts toward a place, object, state, etc., 由行動發育或努力以達到一地一物或一狀態等等；to reach, 達到；及。

**at-tain/a-ble** (ā-tān'ā-ble), *a.* Capable of being attained, 可達的；可到的；可達的；可成就的。  
— **at-tain/a-bil/i-ty** (ā-tān'ā-bil'i-ti), **at-tain/a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**at-tain/der** (dēr), *n.* [OF. *ataindre* to accuse, convict.] 1. Extinction of the civil rights of a person, on sentence of death or outlawry, 於判定死罪或逐出法律保護外時公權之剝奪；state of having one's civil rights so extinguished, 公權剝奪之狀態。2. A stain or staining, 玷；污點；dishonor, 不名譽之事。[Obs.]

**at-tain/ment** (mēt), *n.* 1. Act of attaining, 達到；成就。2. Thing attained to, or obtained, by exertion, 由努力而達到或獲得之物；acquisition, 所得；acquisition, 所獲；(pl.) mental acquisitions, 知識上所得；knowledge, 知識。

**at-taint'** (ā-tānt'), *v. t.* [OF. *ataint*, p. p. of *ataindre*. See **ATTAINDER**.] 1. (Old Law) To find guilty, 定罪；to convict, 判決有罪。[Obs.] 2. (Law) To subject to the extinction of civil rights and forfeiture of property, formerly resulting from a sentence of death or outlawry, pronounced in respect of treason or felony, 剝奪其公權而沒其家產(往時對於犯大逆罪者判定死罪或逐出法律保護外時行之)。3. To accuse of a crime or a dishonorable act, 告發罪惡或不名譽之行為。[Archaic] 4. To taint or corrupt, 污染或致腐敗。5. To stain, 沾污；to sully, 污辱；to disgrace, 加以恥辱。

— *n.* 1. (Far.) A blow or wound on the leg of a horse, made in overreaching, 馬之前腿為後蹄所踢而得之傷。2. (Law) A writ which lies after judgment to inquire whether the jury has given a false verdict, 審判後查明陪審官曾否妄決之令狀。3. A stain or taint, 污點；disgrace, 恥辱。

**at-taint/ment** (mēt), *n.* Attainder, 剝奪公權；conviction, 定罪。

**at-tain/ture** (ā-tān'tūr), *n.* Attainder, 剝奪公權；fig., disgrace, 借指恥辱；stain, 污點。

**at-tar** (āt'ār), *n.* [Per. *'atar* perfume, essence, Ar. *'ātr*, fr. *'atara* to smell sweet.] A fragrant essential oil, esp. that obtained from the petals of roses, 芳香而不自飛散之油，尤指自玫瑰花瓣中取得者。

**at-tem/per** (ā-tēm'pēr), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *attemperare*. See **AD**；**TEMPER**.] 1. To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture, 以他物參雜而減輕變化或緩和。2. To soften, mollify, or moderate, 使之柔軟或緩和。3. To mix in just proportion, 參雜適當。4. To accommodate, 適應；to adapt, 適宜。

☞ This verb is now mostly replaced by *temper*. 此動字現時大概以 *temper* 代替。

**at-tempt'** (ā-tēmp't'), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. L. *attentare* to attempt；*ad + tentare*, temptare, to touch, try.] 1. To make trial or experiment of, 嘗試或試驗；try, 試為；endeavor to do, 勉為；奮力而為；as, to attempt to sing, 例

如勉力唱；試歌。2. To tempt, 誘惑。[Archaic] 3. To try to subdue, 試使降服；attack, 攻擊；assail, 攻打；— esp. in: to attempt the life of, that is, to try to kill, 尤用於 to attempt the life of (欲殺之謂) 一詞中。

Syn. See **TRY**.

— *n.* Act of attempting, attempting 之事；trial, 試為；endeavor, 奮力。

**at-tempt/a-ble** (ā-tēmp'tā-ble), *a.* Capable of being attempted, 可試為的或可襲取的。

**at-tend'** (ā-tēnd'), *v. t.* [OF. *attendre* to expect, wait, fr. L. *attendere* to stretch, (sc. *animum*) apply the mind to；*ad + tendere* to stretch.]

1. To heed, 注意。[Obs.] 2. To care for, 照顧；留意；to take charge of, 管理。3. To go or stay with, as a companion, nurse, or servant, 陪伴；看護；或侍從；to escort, 護衛；護送；to wait on, 侍候；侍奉；to serve, 服事。4. To be present with, 偕；to accompany, 伴；陪；to be consequent to, 為其果。5. To be present at, 到；在場；出席。6. To await, 俟；待。[Obs.]

Syn. Mind, regard, heed, notice.

— *v. i.* 1. To apply the mind, or give heed, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply, 注意；專心；— usually used with *to*, 大概與 *to* 字連用。2. To accompany or be at hand, in pursuance of duty, 事奉；侍。3. To give thought or care (to), 留意或守護。— used with *to*, 與 *to* 字連用。

Syn. Listen, hearken.

**at-tend/ance** (ā-tēn'dāns), *n.* 1. Attention, 注意；regard, 留意。[Archaic] 2. Act of attending, attending 之事；state of being in waiting, 正在俟候之狀態。3. The persons attending, 到場之人。4. A retinue, 扈從；attendants, 隨從之人。

**at-tend/ant** (dānt), *a.* 1. Being present, or in the train, 到場的；隨從的。2. Connected with, or immediately following, as consequential, 伴之或隨之而發生的。3. (Law) Depending on, or owing duty or service to, 依靠的或負義務的。

— *n.* An attendant person or thing, 從者或附件；companion, 侶；伴；servant, 僕；dependant, 依賴之人或事物；concomitant, 相伴相隨或相係之人或事物。

**at-tent'** (ā-tēnt'), *a.* [L. *attentus*, p. p. of *attendere*. See **ATTEND**, *v. t.*] Attentive, 注意的；heedful, 留心的。[Archaic]

**at-tent/ion** (ā-tēn'shān), *n.* [L. *attentio*.] 1. a Act or state of attending, or heeding, (甲) 注意之事或狀態；earnest consideration, thought, or regard, 專心的考慮或思索；— esp. in *to pay*, or *give attention*, 尤用於 *to pay attention* 或 *to give attention* 等詞中。b The mental power or faculty of giving attention, or considering or regarding earnestly, (乙) 注意力或專心思索之能力；as, to call, attract, arrest, draw, or fix one's attention；例如 to call, attract, arrest, draw, or fix one's attention (引起其注意)。2. (Mil.) Attitude of readiness for action on receiving orders, 準備聽令而動之態度。3. Act of civility or courtesy, 禮讓之行為。

Syn. Care, heed, application, respect.

**at-tent/ive** (tīv), *a.* 1. Heedful, 常注意的；observant, 留心的。2. Heedful of the comfort of others, 留意他人之安樂的；courteous, 禮讓的。— **at-tent/ive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-tent/ive-ness**, *n.*

Syn. Mindful, regardful.

**at-ten/u-ant** (ā-tēn'ū-ānt), *a.* [L. *attenuans*, p. pr. of *attenuare*. See **ATTENUATE**.] Making thinner, 使細弱的；attenuating, 致稀薄的。

— *n.* (Med.) An agent that thins the fluids, 致液體稀薄之物；diluent, 沖淡物。

**at-ten/u-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*；-**AT/ED** (-āt'ēd)；-**AT/ING**. [L. *attenuatus*, p. p.；*ad + tenuare* to make thin, *tenuis* thin.] 1. To make thin, or slender, 使細弱。2. To render less viscid or dense, 致稀薄；致稀；specif., to subtilize, as the humors of the body, or to break them into finer parts, 特指使身中之流質稀薄或分為更微。3. To weaken, 使弱。

— *v. i.* To become thin, slender, or fine, 變為稀薄細弱或微細；to grow less, 變少；to become less viscid, 變為稀薄。

— (-āt), *n.* Attenuated, 被致為細弱或稀薄的。

**at-ten/u-a'tion** (-ā'shān), *n.* Act or process of attenuating, attenuating 之事或法；state of being attenuated, being attenuated 之狀態。

**at-ter-cop** (āt'ēr-kōp), *n.* [AS. *attercoppa* a spider；*attor* poison + *coppa* head, cup.] [Obs. or Dial.] 1. A spider, 蜘蛛。2. A peevish or malignant person, 難悅或兇惡之人。

**at-test'** (āt-tēst'), *v. t.* [L. *attestari*；*ad + testari* to witness, *testis* witness.] 1. To bear witness to, 作證；affirm to be true or genuine, 證為真實；specif., to authenticate by signing as a witness, 特指署名以證其確；authenticate officially, 正式立證。2. To afford proof of, 供以證據；manifest, 顯明。

Syn. See **VOUCH**.

— *v. i.* To bear witness, 作證；testify, 證明；— used with *to*, 與 *to* 連用。

— *n.* Witness, 證據；attestation, 實證。

**at-tes-ta'tion** (āt'tēs-tā'shān), *n.* Act of attesting, attesting 之事。

**at-test'er** } *n.* One who attests, 作證者；正式  
**at-tes'tor** } 作證者。

**At/tic** (āt'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to Attica, in Greece, or to Athens, its principal city, 屬於希臘之 Attica 地方或其都會雅典的。2. Marked by qualities characteristic of the Athenians, 有雅典人之特性的；hence, when applied to literary or artistic style: simple, pure, and refined；classical, 故若用於文學藝術之風格上，則指簡純而雅的。

**Attic faith**, inviolable faith, 聖信。— **A. salt**, **A. wit**, poignant, delicate wit, 銳而精之機智。

— *n.* [In sense *a*, fr. F. *attique*, orig. meaning, Attic.] (Arch.) a A low story above the main order or orders of a façade, (甲) 屋宇最上層之低樓；屋頂樓。b A room or rooms in that story；garret, (乙) 屋頂樓之室；頂閣。

**At/ti-cism** (āt'ti-siz'm), *n.* The style of the Athenians, 雅典人之風；雅典式；a concise and elegant expression, 簡而雅之語。

**At/ti-cize** (-siz), *v. t.*；-**CIZED** (-sizd)；-**CIZ/ING**. [Gr. *ἀττικίζω*.] To make conformable to the language, customs, etc., of Attica, 使合於 Attica 地方之言語風俗等等。

— *v. i.* 1. To side with the Athenians, 偏向雅典人；左袒雅典人。2. To use the Attic idiom or style, 用雅典之成語或風格；conform to the customs or modes of thought of the Athenians, 依照雅典人之風俗或思想方法。

**at-tire'** (ā-tīr'), *v. t.*；-**TIRED'** (-tīrd')；-**TIR/ING** (-tīr'ing). [From OF., fr. *a* (L. *ad*) *tire* rank, row.] To dress, 穿衣；to array, 打扮；to adorn, 裝飾；esp., to clothe with elegant garments, 尤指著以精美之外衣。

— *n.* 1. Dress, 服裝；clothes, 衣裳；esp., ornamental clothing, 尤指衣飾。2. The antlers, or antlers and scalp, of a stag or buck, 牡鹿之兩角，或其兩角與顛頂之統稱。

**at-tire/ment** (ā-tīr/měnt), *n.* Attire, 衣服; adornment, 裝飾。

**at/ti-tude** (āt/i-tūd), *n.* [F., deriv. of L. *aptus* suited.] The posture, action, or disposition of parts of a person, animal, or figure, with respect to indication of purpose or feeling, 人物肢體之姿勢, 所以表情意者; 姿態; 態度。Used also fig., 亦可借用。

**at/ti-tu/di-nize** (-tū/dī-nīz), *v. i.*; -NIZED (-nīzd); -NIZ/ING (-nīz/īng). To assume attitudes, 作態度; 作姿勢; 裝樣子。

**at-torn'** (ā-tūr/n'), *v. i.* [OF. *atorner* to direct, *attorn*; a (L. *ad*) + *torner* to turn.] 1. (*Feudal Law*) To transfer homage and service from one lord to another upon the alienation of the estate, 因土地移讓而事新地主; — said of the feudatory vassal, or tenant, 指諸侯之家臣及其國之租地人而言。2. (*Modern Law*) To agree to become tenant to one to whom reversion has been granted, 承認新地主而為其租地人。

**at-tor/ney** (ā-tūr/nī), *n.*; *pl.* -NEYS (-nīz). [OF. *atorné*, *p. p.*] (*Law*) a One legally appointed by another to transact business for him, (甲) 為人所委派而代理其事務之人; — also called an *attorney in fact*, 亦名 *attorney in fact* (代理人)。b A legal agent qualified to act for parties in legal proceedings, (乙) 有為人代辦訟事之資格之人; — also called an *attorney at law*, 亦名 *attorney at law*, (律師)。

**at-tor/ney-gen'er-al** (-jěn/ēr-āl), *n.*; *pl.* ATTORNEY-GENERALS OR ATTORNEYS-GENERAL. (*Law*) The chief law officer of the state, empowered to act in all litigation in which the law-executing power is a party, and to advise the supreme executive whenever required, 一國之最高法官, 有代全體司法機關訴訟之權, 而亦可為一國元首之顧問者。

**at-tor/ney-ship**, *n.* Office or profession of attorney, 代理人之職或律師之業。

**at-torn/ment** (ā-tūr/měnt), *n.* [OF. *atornement*. See ATTORN.] Act of attorning, attorning之事。

**at-tract'** (ā-trākt'), *v. t.* [L. *attractus*, *p. p.* of *attractere*; *ad* + *trahere* to draw.] 1. To draw, or cause to tend, 攝引; 吸引; *esp.*, to cause to approach, adhere, or combine, 尤指使之行近附著或併合。2. To draw by the mind or emotions, 動其心; 動其情; 勾魂; 勾引。  
**Syn.** Draw, allure, invite, entice, influence.

**at-tract/a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attracted, 可被攝引或勾引的。— **at-tract/a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**at-tract'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, attracts, 勾引者或攝引之物。

**at-tract/ile** (-tīl), *a.* Having power to attract, 有引力的。

**at-tract/ion** (-trākt/shūn), *n.* 1. (*Physics*) An invisible power in a body by which it draws anything to itself, 物體之引力; the power in nature acting mutually between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce their cohesion or combination, and conversely resisting separation, 物體間或質點間之天然引力 (所以使之聚合或凝結而不分散)。2. Act or property of attracting, 勾引或攝引或能引之性; effect of being attracted, 被引之結果。3. That which attracts, 攝引物或引惹物。  
**Syn.** Allurement, enticement, charm.

**at-trac/tive** (-tīv), *a.* Having the power of attracting, 能引的; 有引動之能的; 有引力的。— **at-trac/tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trac/tive-ness**, *n.*

**at-trac/tor** (-tēr), *n.* One who attracts, 勾引者; 牽引者。

**at/tra-hent** (āt/rā-hěnt), *a.* [L. *atrahens*, *p. pr.* of *atrahere*. See ATTRACT, *v. t.*] That which attracts, 攝引物或引惹物。

**at-trib/ut-a-ble** (ā-trīb/ūt-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being attributed, 可歸屬的。

**at-trib/ute** (ā-trīb/ūt), *v. t.*; -TRIB/UT-ED (-ūt-ēd); UT-ING (-ūt-īng). [L. *attributus*, *p. p.* of *attribuere*; *ad* + *tribuere* to bestow.] To consider (something) as belonging (to), 歸為其所屬; to ascribe, as an effect to a cause, 歸果於其因。  
**Syn.** Impute, refer, charge. See ASCRIBE.

**at/tri-bute** (āt/rī-būt), *n.* 1. A thing that is attributed, 屬性; 所歸屬之品性; inherent quality, 固有性; characteristic disposition, 特有之傾性; 特性; essential property, 主要之屬性。2. (*Gram.*) A quality or state of a noun denoted by an attributive, 名字之性質或狀態, 為表辭所指出者; also, an attributive, 又指表辭。

**at/tri-bu/tion** (-bū/shūn), *n.* 1. Act of attributing, 歸屬之事。2. Quality attributed, 所歸屬之性質。

**at-trib/u-tive** (ā-trīb/ūt-īv), *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute, 關於或表示屬性的; attributing, 歸屬的。— **at-trib/u-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **at-trib/u-tive-ness**, *n.*

— *n.* A word or phrase which denotes an attribute or quality, 表辭 (指屬性或品性之字或詞)。

**at-trite'** (ā-trīt'), *a.* [L. *atritus*, *p. p.* of *aterrere*; *ad* + *terere* to rub.] Worn by rubbing, 磨耗的; 磨損的。

**at-tri/tion** (ā-trīsh/ūn), *n.* 1. Act of wearing by friction, 磨耗之事; 磨損之事; abrasion, 磨損。2. State of being worn, 磨耗之狀態; 磨損之狀態。

**at-tune'** (ā-tūn'), *v. t.*; -TUNED' (-tūnd'); -TUN/ING (-tūn/īng). [*ad* + *tune*.] 1. To tune or put in tune, 使合調。2. To arrange fitly, 配合; to make accordant, 使適合。

**a-twain'** (ā-twān'), *adv.* [*a-* on + *twain*.] In twain, 分為二; asunder, 分裂; as to break *atwain*, 如云 to break *atwain* (分裂為二)。[*Obs.* or *Poetic*]

**a-tween'** (ā-twēn'), *adv.* or *prep.* Between, 介乎二者之間。[*Archaic*]

**a-typ/ic** (ā-tīp/īk) } *a.* [See A-not.] That has  
**a-typ/i-cal** (-ī-kāl) } no typical character, 無標類之性質的; irregular, 不規則的; unlike the type, 不似類標的; 不依模範的。

|| **au/bade'** (ō/bād'), *n.* [F.] An open-air morning concert, 在露天演奏之朝樂。

**au/burn** (ō/būr'n), *a.* [From OF., fr. LL. *alburnus* whitish, L. *albus* white.] 1. Flaxen in color, 亞麻色的。[*Obs.*] 2. Reddish brown, 赤褐色的。

**auc/tion** (ōk/shūn), *n.* [L. *auctio*, lit., an increasing, fr. *augere*, *auctum*, to increase.] 1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, *esp.* by a person licensed for the purpose, 拍賣; 由拍賣行家將財產售於出價最高者之公賣。  
**註** In the U. S. the more prevalent expression is "to sell, or put up, at auction;" in England, "to sell by auction;" "to put up to auction." 在美國常云 "to sell (或 put up) at auction," 在英國則常云 "to sell by auction" 或 "to put up to auction." 2. Increase, 加增; growth, 發育。[*A Latinism.* *Obs.*] 3. A variety of the game of bridge in which the players bid for the privilege of naming the trump and playing with the dummy for that deal, there being heavy penalties for a player's failure to make good his bid, 紙牌戲之名 bridge 者之一種, 博者能競得命定勝牌之權, 最後獲得此權之人, 能將對面一副牌推開出牌, 若不勝則受重罰。

— *v. t.* To sell at auction, 拍賣。

**auction bridge**. = AUCTION, *n.*, 3. 與 AUCTION, *n.* 第三註通。

**auc/tion-eer'** (-ēr'), *n.* The person who sells at auction, 拍賣者。

— *v. t.* To sell at auction, 拍賣。

**auction pitch**. (*Cards*) A game, resembling seven-up, in which the other players make bids to the eldest hand for the privilege of determining the trump suit by "pitching" or leading a card of the suit chosen, 一種紙牌戲, 與 seven-up 相似, 諸博者能與一老手競得出牌以定勝牌之權。

**au-da/cious** (ō-dā/shūs), *a.* [From F., fr. L. *audacia* audacity, *audax*, -*acis*, bold.] 1. Daring, 大膽的; bold, 勇敢的。2. Contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum, 藐視禮法宗教之束縛的; bold in wickedness, 大膽作惡的。3. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery or contempt of law, 作無恥之事或犯不法之罪的; 因無恥不法而然的。— **au-da/cious-ly**, *adv.* — **au-da/cious-ness**, *n.*

**au-dac/i-ty** (ō-dās/ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being audacious, being audacious 之性。  
**Syn.** Impertinence, sauciness, impudence, presumption, assurance, hardihood, shamelessness, insolence, effrontery. — **Audacity**, **effrontery**. Audacity implies bold and open disregard of convention, decorum, or moral restraint; effrontery is shameless and impudent audacity; as, the beggar's audacity was entertaining; the author had the effrontery to ask a favor of the man he had insulted. Audacity 含大膽而不顧習俗禮儀或道德的約束之意; effrontery 為無恥而厚顏的 audacity; 例如乞丐之 audacity 足以娛人; 著者竟有 effrontery 以求嘗受其辱者之惠。

**au/di-bil/i-ty** (ō/dī-bīl/ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being audible, 可聞性。

**au/di-ble** (ō/dī-b'l), *a.* [LL. *audibilis*, fr. L. *audire* to hear.] Capable of being heard, 可聞的; 可聽得的; actually heard, 真聽得的。— **au/di-ble-ness**, *n.* — **au/di-bly** (-b'lī), *adv.*

**au/di-ence** (-ēns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *audientia*, fr. *audire* to hear.] 1. Act or state of hearing, 聽之行爲或狀態; as: to give audience, that is, to give ear; to listen; as to listen; 例如 to give audience, 聽之謂也。2. Opportunity of being heard, 被聞之機會; admittance to a hearing, 得聞。3. A formal hearing or interview, 正式接見。4. An auditory, 聽講之衆人; an assembly of hearers, 聽衆。

**au/di-ent** (-ēnt), *a.* [L. *audiens*, *p. pr.*] Listening, 聽的。

**au/dile** (ō/dīl), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear.] (*Psychol.*) One whose thoughts take the form of mental sounds or of internal discourse, 須想像字音而始能構思之人。Cf. MOTILE, VISUALIZER, 比較 MOTILE, VISUALIZER.

**au/di-om/e-ter** (ō/dī-ōm/ē-tēr), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + *-meter*.] (*Acous.*) An instrument by which the power of hearing, or the audibility or intensity of sounds, can be measured, 測量聽力或聲音強度之器。— **au/di-om/e-try** (-trī), *n.*

**au/di-phone** (ō/dī-fōn), *n.* [L. *audire* to hear + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument for conveying sound through the teeth, 置於齒上而使之傳音之具; — thus assisting the deaf to hear, 所以助聾者之聽。

**au/dit** (ō/dīt), *n.* [L. *auditus* a hearing, *audire* to hear.] 1. An audience, 聽聞; 謁見; a hearing, 聽。[*Obs.*] 2. An examination in general, 查驗; *esp.*, a formal or official examination and authentication of accounts,



尤指帳目之正式查核; an account as adjusted by auditors, 稽核員審定之帳.

- v. t. To examine and adjust, as an account, 審查帳目.

au-di-tion (ô-dîsh'ân), n. [L. *auditio*.] Act, power, faculty, or sense of hearing, 聽, 聽力, 或聽覺; hearing, 聽.

au-di-tive (ô'dî-tîv), a. Auditory, 聽覺的.

au-di-tor (ô'dî-tër), n. 1. A hearer or listener, 聽者. 2. A person authorized to examine and adjust accounts, 查帳員; 審計員.

au-di-to-ri-um (tô'dî-tî-ûm), n.; pl. E. -RIA (rî-âmz), L. -RIA (-rî-â). [L.] The part of a public building assigned to the audience, 大會堂; 大講堂.

au-di-to-ry (ô'dî-tô-rî), a. [L. *auditorius*.] Of or pert. to hearing, 聽覺的.

- n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). 1. An assembly of hearers, 聽講之衆人; an audience, 聽衆. 2. An auditorium, 大會堂.

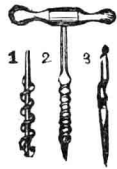
au-di-tress (-trës), n. A female hearer, 女聽者.

|| Auf/klâ-rung (ouf/klâ-röng), n. [G., enlightenment.] The philosophic movement of the 18th century which gave rise to the skepticism of Voltaire, the naturalism of Rousseau, the sensationalism of Condillac, the political doctrines of the leaders of the American Revolution, and the speculations of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine, 十八世紀之哲學運動, 因之有 Voltaire 之懷疑論, Rousseau 之自然論, Condillac 之感覺論, 美國革命諸領袖之政論, 及 Benjamin Franklin 與 Thomas Paine 之理論.

Au-ge/an (ô-jê'ân), a. (*Gr. Myth.*) Of or pert. to Augeas, king of Elis, whose stable contained 3,000 oxen, and was uncleaned for thirty years, 屬於 Elis 之王 Augeas 的, 其廄有牛三千, 經三十年而不之潔; hence, filthy, 故又作污穢的; dirty, 不潔的.

au/gend (ô'jênd), n. See ADDEND, 見 ADDEND.

au/ger (ô'gër), n. [AS. *nafeġar*, orig., a nave borer; *nafu* nave of a wheel + *ġar* spear.] A carpenter's tool for boring holes larger than those of a gimlet, 木匠鑽孔之工具, 其孔較大於手鑽所成者.



1, 2, Screw Augers; 3, Tapering Pod Auger.

au/ght (ôt), n. Also ought. [AS. *awiht*; *â* ever + *wiht* creature, thing.] 1. Anything, 任何一物; any part, 任何一部. 2. [a naught, taken as an au/ght.] In arithmetic, a cipher, 數學中用作零; hence, fig., a naught, a nothing, 故又借用作無物.

- adv. At all, 無論如何; to any extent, 無論到若何地步.

au/gite (ô'jît), n. [L. *augites*, Gr. *αυγιτης*, fr. *αυγη* brightness.] A greenish mineral, a variety of pyroxene, occurring chiefly in igneous rocks, 斜輝石(帶綠色之礦物, 爲輝石之一種, 夫概在火成岩中得之). Also used in a general sense for *pyroxene*, 亦用其廣義而指輝石. - au-git'ic (ô-jit'ik), a.

aug-ment' (ôg-mënt'), v. t. & i. [L. *augmentare*, fr. *augmentum* increase.] 1. To enlarge or increase in size, extent, amount, or degree, 放大; 增加體積面積容量或度數; to swell, 膨脹; to make or become bigger, 使大或變大. 2. (*Gram.*) To add an augment to, 加一主音於其上. - Syn. See INCREASE.

- (ôg'mënt), n. 1. Enlargement by addition, 因加增而大; increase, 加增. [Obs.] 2. (*Gram.*) A vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time, as in Greek and Sanskrit verbs, 置於字首之主音, 或字首主音之加長(希臘語與梵語中用以表過去候).

aug-ment'a-ble, a. Capable of augmentation, 可增加的.

aug'men-ta'tion (ôg'mên-tâ'shân), n. 1. Act of augmenting, or the state of being augmented. 增加之事或被增加之狀態. 2. The thing added by way of enlargement, 所以增大之物. 3. (*Mus.*) In counterpoint and fugue a repetition of the subject in tones of twice their original length, 在合奏樂歌中增加歌題原字音程至兩倍之複奏.

aug-men'ta-tive (ôg-mên'tâ-tîv), a. Having the quality of augmenting, 有增加性的.

- n. (*Gram.*) A word expressing with augmented force the idea of the term from which it is derived, or a suffix or other element used to form such words, 字之能以其所自出之字義加強者, 亦指造或此種字之字尾等.

aug-ment'er (tër), n. One who, or that which, augments, 增加之人或事物.

au/gur (ô'gûr), n. [L.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) An official diviner who foretold events, as by the singing, flight, and feeding of birds, 以鳥之鳴飛或食而卜未來事之官. 2. One who pretends to foretell events by omens, 假冒能由預兆而知未來事者; a soothsayer, 豫言者; 預測吉凶者.

- v. t. To predict or foretell, 預測; 預言; to betoken, 表示; 預示.

Syn. Forebode, presage, prognosticate, prophesy, forewarn. See FORETELL.

- v. i. To conjecture by signs or omens, 觀兆而預測; to prognosticate, 預表; to guess, 猜度; to predict good or bad fortune 預料吉凶.

au/gu-ral (ô'gû-râl), a. [L. *auguralis*.] Pert. to augurs or augury, 屬卜師的, 豫言者的, 觀兆而預測之人或術的.

au/gu-ra'tion (ô-gû-râ'shân), n. Act or practice of auguring, auguring 之行爲; prognostication, 預表; augury, 觀兆而預料之術. [Obs. or R.]

au-gu-ri-al (ô-gû-rî-âl), a. Of or relating to augury, 關於觀兆而預料之術的.

au/gu-ry (ô'gû-rî), n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). [L. *augurium*.] 1. Art or practice of augurs, 觀兆而預料之術. 2. An omen, 預兆; prediction, 預測; prognostication, 預表.

au-gust' (ô-güst'), a. [L. *augustus*.] Creating extraordinary respect and admiration mingled with reverence, 令人非常欽仰而生畏敬的; having an aspect of great dignity, 有極莊嚴之相的; 巍巍的.

Syn. Grand, imposing, majestic, solemn, awful, stately, noble, dignified.

Au/gust (ô'güst), n. The eighth month of the year, having 31 days, 陽曆第八月, 有三十一日; - so called after Augustus Caesar (63 B.C.-A.D. 14), 因 Augustus Caesar (西曆紀元前六十三年至紀元十四年) 而名.

Au-gus'tan (ô-güs'tân), a. Of or pert. to Augustus Caesar or his age or times, or any age (esp. that of Queen Anne in England) likened to his, 屬於 Augustus Caesar 或其時代的或與此相似之時代(尤指英國女王 Anne 之時代)的; hence, 故又指: correct in taste, 審美純正的; classical, 風雅.

Augustan age, in any national literature, the period of its highest state of purity and refinement, - so called because the reign (27 B.C.-A.D. 14) of Augustus Caesar was the golden age of Roman literature. 一國文學之純潔美雅達於極點之時代; 文學之黃金時代(因 Augustus Caesar 在位時即羅馬文學之黃金時代, 故名).

- n. A writer in an Augustan age, 文學上黃金時代之著作家.

Au-gus'tin, Au-gus'tine (ô-güs'tîn; ô'güs-tîn; in the U. S., often ô'güs-tên, - usually so for St. Augustine [Gaz.]), n. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of a religious order called after St. Augustine, 屬於 St. Augustine 教團之人; - a popularly called *Austin friar*, 俗稱 *Austin friar*.

Au'gus-tin'i-an (ô'güs-tîn'î-ân), a. 1. Of or pert. to St. Augustine (A.D. 354-430), bishop of Hippo in northern Africa, or his doctrines, esp. absolute predestination and the immediate efficacy of grace, 屬於北非洲 Hippo 地方主教 St. Augustine (西曆三五四年至四三〇年) 或其教義(尤指其絕對宿命說及天恩直接有效說而言)的. 2. Designating any of several orders deriving their name from St. Augustine, 指稱任何一教團之用 St. Augustine 之名的.

- n. 1. An Augustine, 屬於 St. Augustine 教團之人. 2. One of a class of divines, who, following St. Augustine, maintain that grace is effectual absolutely and creatively, 從 St. Augustine 之神學者, 持神恩絕對有效之說. - Au'gus-tin'i-an-ism (-iz'm), Au-gus'tin-ism (ô-güs'tîn-iz'm), n.

au-gust'ly, adv. In an august manner, 威嚴貌; 巍巍然.

au-gust'ness, n. Quality of being august, 莊嚴之性; 威嚴; 巍巍.

auk (ôk), n. [*Eccl. alka*.] (*Zool.*) Any one of various species of Arctic birds of the family *Alcidae*. The great auk is now extinct, *Alcidae* 科北極海鳥之任一種. 其大者之種已絕.



Auks. a Great Auk; b Razor-bill

auk/let (ôk'lët), n. [Auk + let.] Any of several small auks (genus *Simorhynchus* and allied genera), 北極小海鳥. See AUK, 參閱 AUK.

au/lic (ô'lik), a. [From L., fr. Gr. *αυλικός*, fr. *αυλή* hall, court.] Of or pert. to a royal court, 王宮的; 屬宮廷的.

- n. In some European universities, the ceremony observed in conferring the degree of doctor of divinity, 歐洲幾個大學中授神學博士學位之禮式.

au/nt (ânt), n. [OF. *ante*, L. *amita* a father's sister.] The sister of one's father or mother, 父母之姊妹; 姑母或姨母; - also applied to an uncle's wife, 又指伯母或叔母.

au/nt'ie (ân'tî), n. Aunt; - familiar or au/nt'y } affectionate, Aunt 之親密或親愛之稱. Often used in the southern United States of aged negro women, 美國南部常用以稱老年黑婦.

au/ra (ô'râ), n.; L. pl. AURE (-rê). [L., breeze, air, Gr. *αἶρα*.] 1. Any subtle, invisible emanation or exhalation, 發出之氣, 微而不可見者. 2. (*Elec.*) A draft, or motion of the air, caused by electric repulsion, as when the air near a charged metallic point is set in motion, 因電拒力而生之風, 例如一荷電金屬尖端之四圍空氣之流動. 3. (*Med.*) The peculiar sensation, as of a light vapor, or cold air, rising from the trunk or limbs toward the head, a premonitory symptom of epilepsy or hysterics, 一種特殊感覺, 彷彿濕氣或冷空氣所致, 自軀幹或四肢而達於頭腦, 係癲癩或歇斯的里亞病之前徵.

au'ral (ô'râl), a. [L. *auris* ear.] Belonging to the ear, 屬於耳的.

**au-ran/ti-a'ceous** (ô-rân/ti-â'shūs), *a.* (*Bot.*)  
Of or pert. to the orange family of plants  
(*Aurantiferae*), 屬於橘科之植物的。  
**au/rate** (ô'rât), *n.* [*aurum* + *-ate*.] A salt of  
auric acid, 金酸鹽。  
**au/ra-ted** (ô'rât-êd), *a.* Resembling gold, 似  
金的。  
**au/re-ate** (ô'rê-ât), *a.* [*L. aureatus*, fr. *aurus*  
golden, *aurum* gold.] Golden, 金的或金色的;  
gilded, 鍍金的。  
**au/re-o-la** (ô-rê-ô-lâ) } *n.* [*L. aureola* (fem.)  
**au/re-ole** (ô-rê-ôl) } adj.) of gold (sc.  
*corona* crown), dim. of *aurus*.] 1. (*R. C. Ch.*)  
A special added glory of martyrs, virgins,  
saints, etc., 特加於殉道者, 貞女, 或聖徒等之榮  
光。2. The circle of rays with which painters  
surround the body of Christ, saints, and  
others held in special reverence, 繪畫上環繞  
基督及聖徒等像之光輪。  
**au/ric** (ô'rik), *a.* [*L. aurum* gold.] Designat-  
ing compounds of gold in its higher valence,  
指金化物之在較高原子價的。See -ic, 參閱 -ic.  
**au/ri-cle** (ô-rî-k'l), *n.* [*L. auricula*, dim. of  
*auris* ear.] 1. (*Anat.*) a The external ear,  
(甲) 外耳; 耳翼。b One of two muscular sacs  
situated at the base of the heart into which  
the blood is received and transmitted to the  
ventricles, (乙) 心耳(心底部兩個肌肉囊之一, 血  
液自之通入心室); — so called from their  
resemblance to the external ear of some  
quadrupeds, 因與數種四足獸之外耳相似, 故名。  
2. (*Bot. & Zool.*) An earlike lobe, process, or  
appendage, 耳狀之葉, 凸起, 或附屬物。  
**au-ric/u-la** (ô-rik'û-lâ), *n.* [*L. auricula* ear.  
See AURICLE.] A yellow-flowered primrose  
(*Prunella auricula*), native of the Alps, 阿爾卑  
斯山中所產開黃花之櫻草; — called also *bear's-*  
*ear*, 亦稱 *bear's-ear*.  
**au-ric/u-lar** (-lâr), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the  
ear, or to the sense of hearing, 屬於耳或聽覺  
的。2. Told in the ear, 耳語的。3. Recogn-  
ized by the ear, 耳聞而識的。4. Received by  
the ear, 耳聞的; 傳聞的; traditional, 口傳的;  
傳說的。5. (*Med.*) Pert. to the auricles of  
the heart, 屬於心耳的。  
— *n.* (*Zool.*) One of the loose-webbed feathers  
overlying the opening of the ear of birds,  
鳥類耳孔所覆之稀羽; — usually in *pl.*, 通常用  
衆數。  
**au-ric/u-late** (-lât), **au-ric/u-lat/ed** (-lât'ed),  
*a.* Having ears or earlike appendages, 有耳  
的或有耳狀之附物的。  
**au-ri/fer-ous** (ô-ri/'fêr-ûs), *a.* [*L. aurifer*;  
*aurum* gold + *ferre* to bear.] Yielding or  
producing gold, 產金的; 生金的。  
**au/ri-form** (ô'ri-fôrm), *a.* Shaped like the  
human ear, 形似人耳的。  
**Au-ri/ga** (ô-ri/'gâ), *n.*; *gen.* AURIGÆ (-jê). [*L.*]  
(*Astron.*) A constellation between Perseus  
and Gemini, pictured as a man driving a  
chariot or wagon, 在英仙與雙子間之星座(其  
形繪作一御者); the Charioteer or Wagoner,  
御夫星座。It contains the star Capella,  
Capella 星即在此星座中。  
**Au/ri-gna'cian** (ô'rê-nyâ'sh'ân), *a.* (*Ethnol.*)  
Of, belonging to, or pert. to, the type  
of paleolithic culture in Western Europe  
characterized by the remains found in a  
cave at Aurignac, a village in southwestern  
France, 屬於西歐粗石器時代之一種文化的(法  
國西南部 Aurignac 村之山洞中所發見之古代遺  
物即足以表此種文化之特色)。The *Aurignacian*  
culture extended from Europe into northern  
Africa, and is characterized not only by  
drawings and carvings showing delineative  
skill but by burial of the dead. 此種文化

自歐洲傳至非洲北部, 其特點不但見於圖畫雕刻之  
巧, 且見於其埋葬法。  
**au/ri-lave** (ô'ri-lâv), *n.* [*L. auris* ear + *lavare*  
to wash.] An instrument for cleansing the  
ear, consisting of a small piece of sponge on  
an ivory or bone handle, 去耳垢用之具, 係一  
小塊海綿附於一牙柄或骨柄而成。  
**au/ri-scope** (-skôp), *n.* [*L. auris* ear + *-scope*.]  
Instrument for examining the ear, 驗耳器。—  
**au-ris/co-py** (ô-ris/'kô-pi), *n.*  
**au/rist** (ô'rist), *n.* [*L. auris* ear.] One skilled  
in curing disorders of the ear, 耳科醫生; 善  
醫耳病之人。  
**au/rochs** (ô'rôks; ou'rôks), *n.* [*G. auerochs*.]  
The European bison, 歐洲之野牛。  
**au-ro/ra** (ô-rô'râ; ô'r), *n.* [*L.*] 1. The light  
of dawn, 曙光; 曉光。2. Rise, 起; dawn, 破  
曉; beginning, 始。3. [*cap.*] (*Class. Myth.*)  
The Roman personification of dawn, 羅馬  
司曉之女神; the goddess of the morning, 司晨  
女神。4. The aurora borealis or aurora aus-  
tralis, 北極光或南極光。  
**aurora australis** (ôs-trâ'lis), a phenomenon in  
the Southern Hemisphere corresponding to  
the aurora borealis in the Northern, 南極光  
(南半球所有之光, 與北極光相似者)。— *a. borealis*  
(bô'rê-â'lis), a luminous meteoric phenome-  
non of the Northern Hemisphere, visible  
only at night, and supposed to be of electrical  
origin, 北半球大氣中所發之光, 惟見於夜間, 或云  
係電氣所致; the northern lights, 北極光。  
**au-ro/ral** (-râl), *a.* Belonging to, or resem-  
bling, the aurora (the dawn or the northern  
lights), 屬於曙光或極光的或類似曙光或極光的;  
rosy, 紅的; 薔薇色的。— **au-ro/ral-ly**, *adv.*  
**au-ro/re-an** (-rê-ân), *a.* Auroral, 極光或曙光的。  
**au/rous** (ô'rûs), *a.* Containing, or derived  
from, gold, 含金的或出於金的; designat-  
ing compounds of gold in its lower valence, 指  
金化物之在較低原子價者。See -ous, 參閱 -ous.  
**au/rum** (ô'rûm), *n.* [*L.*] Gold, 金。See GOLD,  
參閱 GOLD.  
**aus/cul-tate** (ôs/'kûl-tât), *v. i. & t.*; -TAT'ED  
(-tât'êd); -TAT'ING. To practice auscultation,  
行聽診法; examine by auscultation, 用聽  
診法檢驗。  
**aus/cul-ta'tion** (ôs/'kûl-tâ'sh'ân), *n.* [*L. aus-*  
*cultatio*, fr. *auscultare* to listen.] 1. Act of  
listening, 聽。2. (*Med.*) Examination by  
listening, to distinguish sounds indicating  
health or disease, 聽聲診病; 聽診。— **aus-cul-**  
**ta-tive** (ôs-'kûl'tâ-tiv), *a.*  
**aus/cul-ta'tor** (ôs/'kûl-tâ'têr), *n.* [*L.*, listener.]  
(*Med.*) a One who practices auscultation, (甲)  
行聽診法之人。b A stethoscope, (乙) 聽診器。  
**aus-cul'ta-to-ry** (ôs-'kûl'tâ-tô-ri), *a.* Of, pert.  
to, or used in, auscultation, 屬於或用於聽聲  
診病法的。  
|| **Aus/gleich** (ous/'glîk), *n.*; *Ger. pl.* -GLEICHE  
(-ê). [*G.*] Agreement, 約; compromise, 和約;  
arrangement, 協定; — applied specif. to  
various treaties between Austria and Hun-  
gary, esp. to that of 1867, 特指奧大利與匈牙利  
間之種種和約, 尤指於一八六七年成立者。A part  
of this established the political union of the  
two, in the form of a dual government, with  
control of matters of foreign relations, war,  
and finance relating to common affairs of  
government, 此約章之一部分使奧匈政治上聯合  
而成兩國聯合政府, 共同管理兩國外交戰爭及財  
政; another part regulated the customs,  
banking, currency, etc., 其另一部分, 規定關  
稅銀行事業及錢幣流通等事。  
**aus/pex** (ôs/'pêks), *n.*; *pl.* AUSPICES (-pî-sêz).  
[*L.* See AUSPICE.] (*Roman Relig.*) An augur,  
鳥卜官。See AUGUR, *n.*, 1, 參閱 AUGUR, *n.*, 1.

**aus/pi-cate** (ôs/'pî-kât), *v. t.*; -CAT'ED (-kât'êd);  
-CAT'ING. To begin, or enter on, as if with  
auspices, 善始; inaugurate, 開始。  
**aus/pice** (ôs/'pis), *n.* [*L. auspicium*, fr. *auspex*  
a bird seer, augur; *avis* bird + *specere*,  
*spicere*, to see.] 1. Divination from omens,  
primarily from the flight of birds, 由朕兆占  
卜吉凶, 初以鳥之飛行爲占卜。2. An omen,  
前兆; sign, 兆。3. Protection, 保護; patron-  
age and care, 惠顧而照料; 恩助; — usually  
in *pl.*, 通常用衆數; as, under the auspices of  
the king, 例如 under the auspices of the king  
(受王之恩助)。  
**aus/pi'cial** (ôs-pîsh'âl), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to  
auspices or divination, 屬於占卜的。2.  
Auspicious, 吉祥的。  
**aus/pi'cious** (ôs-pîsh'ûs), *a.* [See AUSPICE.]  
1. Having omens or tokens of a favorable  
issue, 吉祥的; 吉兆的; giving promise of  
success or prosperity, 有成就或發達之望的。2.  
Prosperous, 順利的; 興盛的; fortunate, 幸  
運的。3. Favoring, 加惠的; propitious, 順  
遂的。— **aus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv.* — **aus-pi-**  
**ci-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**aus/ter** (ôs'têr), *n.* [*L.*] The south wind, 南  
風; — usually [*cap.*] a personification, 常[用  
冠體]以擬人。Hence, the south, 故又指南。  
**aus-tere'** (ôs-têr'), *a.* [*F. austère*, *L. austerus*,  
fr. *Gr. avērrhōs*, fr. *aveo* to parch.] 1. Sour  
and astringent, 酸澀的; having acerbity, 有  
酸澀之味的。2. Severe in modes of judging,  
living, or acting, 嚴厲的; 苛刻的。3. Un-  
adorned, 不加裝飾的; severely simple, 極簡  
單的; plain, 素樸的。— **aus-tere/ly**, *adv.* —  
**aus-tere/ness**, *n.*  
*Syn.* Harsh, rough, rigid, stern, rigorous,  
strict.  
**aus-ter/i-ty** (ôs-têr'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being  
austere, 酸澀嚴厲苛刻或樸素之性。  
**aus/tral** (ôs'trâl), *a.* [*L. australis*, fr. *auster*  
the south wind.] Southern, 南方的; lying  
or being in the south, 在南方的。  
**Aus/tral-a'sian** (ôs'trâl-â'sh'ân), *a.* Of or  
pert. to Australasia, 屬於 Australasia 地方的。  
— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Australasia,  
Australasia 地方之土人或居民。  
**Aus-tra/li-an** (ôs-trâ'li-ân; -trâl'yân), *a.* Of  
or pert. to Australia, 屬於澳洲的。  
**Australian ballot**, (*Law*) a system of balloting  
or voting, orig. used in South Australia, in  
which the manner of polling votes is such  
that secrecy is compulsorily maintained  
and the ballot used is furnished by the  
government, 投票之一法, 初用於澳洲南部, 投票  
時用強迫的方法保守秘密, 所有空白票由政府供給。  
— *n.* 1. One of the aborigines of Australia,  
澳洲土番之一。2. A native or citizen of the  
Australian commonwealth, 澳洲聯邦人或國民。  
**Aus-tra'sian** (ôs-trâ'sh'ân; -zh'ân), *a.* Of or  
pert. to Austrasia, the eastern dominions of  
the Merovingian Franks, which lay mainly  
between the Meuse and the Rhine, 屬於  
Austrasia (Merovingian Franks 之屬地, 其大  
部在 Meuse 與 Rhine 兩河之間)的。  
— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Austrasia,  
Austrasia 地方之土人或居民。  
**Aus/tri-an** (ôs'tri-ân), *a.* Of or pert. to  
Austria, 屬於奧國的。  
— *n.* A native or inhabitant of Austria or,  
loosely, of Austria-Hungary, 奧國人, 或泛指  
奧國人。  
**Austro-**. Combining form for *Austria*, 由  
*Austria* 字而成之合體。  
**Aus'tro-Hun-ga'ri-an**, *a.* Of or pert. to the  
monarchy of Austria-Hungary, 屬於奧匈帝  
國的。See AUSGLEICH, 參閱 AUSGLEICH.



Aus/tro=Ma-lay'an, a. Of or pert. to Australia and the Malay Archipelago, 屬於澳洲及馬來羣島的。

au=then/tic (ô-thên'tik), a. [From F., fr. L. authenticus, coming from the real author, Gr. αὐθεντικός, fr. αὐθέρης one who does anything himself.] 1. Having authority, 有權的。[Obs.] 2. Having a genuine original or authoritative source, 有真正或可靠之來源的; genuine, 真正的; real, 真實的; as, an authentic paper, 例如 an authentic paper (正確之新聞紙)。3. Of approved authority, 屬於公認之正當出處的; true, 真確的; credible, 可靠的; as, an authentic report, 例如 an authentic report (確實之報告)。— Syn. Authoritative, trustworthy. — au=then/ti-cal-ly, adv.

au=then/ti-cal (-tī-kāl), a. Authentic, 確實可靠的; 真正的。[Archaic]

au=then/ti-cate (-kāt), v. t.; -CAT/ED (-kāt'éd); -CAT/ING. 1. To render authentic, 使可靠; 於法律上證確之。2. To prove to be real and true, 證為真實。

au=then/ti-ca'tion (-kā'sh'ūn), n. Act of authenticating, authenticating 之事。

au=then/tic/i-ty (ô'thên-tis'i-tī), n. 1. Quality of being authentic or of established authority, being authentic 之性。2. Genuineness, 真正。

au=then/tic-ly, adv. Authentically, 確乎; 信然。

au=then/tic-ness, n. Authenticity, 真確之性; 可靠之性。

au/thor (ô'thōr), n. [From OF., fr. L. auctor, fr. augere to increase, produce.] 1. The beginner, former, or first mover, of anything, 創始者; 創立者; 原動者; creator, 創造者; originator, 發起人。2. One who composes or writes a book, 著書者; 著作者; also, an author's writings, 又指著作。— au=tho/ri-al (ô-thō'rī-āl), a.

au/thor-ess, n. A female author, 女著書者; 女著作者。

au=thor/i-ta/ri-an (ô-thōr'i-tā'rī-ām), a. Advocating the principle of obedience to authority as opposed to individual liberty, 主張服從權力而放棄個人自由之主義的。

— n. One who advocates this principle, 主張服從主義之人。

au=thor/i-ta-tive (ô-thōr'i-tā-tīv), a. 1. Having due authority, 有正當之權的; 可信的; 可據的。2. Having an air of authority, 作有權威或可據之狀的; positive, 斷然的。— au=thor/i-ta-tive-ly, adv. — au=thor/i-ta-tive-ness, n.

au=thor/i-ty (-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [F. autorité, fr. L. auctoritas.] 1. Legal or rightful power, 法權或職權; right to command or to act, 管轄權; 命令權; dominion, 主權; jurisdiction, 裁判權。2. The persons or the body exercising power or command, 行使權力之諸人; 執政諸人。[Chiefly pl.] 3. The power derived from character, office, or station, or mental or moral superiority, etc., 由性格, 職守, 地位, 知識, 或道德等而得之權力。4. That which, or one who, is claimed, or appealed to, in support of opinions, actions, etc., 所援引以辯護其意見舉動等之物或人。Hence, 故又作: a Testimony, (甲) 信據; witness, 證據。b A precedent, (乙) 前例; previous decision of a court, 法庭之成案。c A book, or its author, (丙) 大家所著之書或其著作者。

au/thor-i-za'tion (ô'thōr-i-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n. Act of authorizing, authorizing 之事。

au/thor-ize (ô'thōr-īz), v. t.; -IZED (-īz'd); -IZ/ING (-īz/ing). 1. To clothe with authority, warrant, or legal power, 授以權, 與以保證, 或授以法權。2. To legalize, 使合法; 使得法律的許可。3. To establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion, 公認成立。4. To sanction by the authority of some one, 准; 批准; 認可。— au/thor-iz'er, n.

au/thor-ship, n. 1. The quality or state of being an author, 創造者或著作者之身分。2. Source, 源; origin, 起源; 本源; origination, 起始。

au/to (ô'tō), n.; pl. -TOS (-tōz). Colloquialism for AUTOMOBILE, AUTOMOBILE 之俗稱。

au/to= (ô'tō-). 1. A combining form, with the meaning of self, one's self, one's own, itself, its own, 表“自己”或“自己的”之合體。2. An abbr. of automobile, used to denote self-moving, self-propelling; as in autoboat, autocar, etc., an automobile boat, car, etc., automobile 之縮寫, 有自動自推之義; 例如 autoboat 即自動舟, autocar 即自動車, 等是。

au/to=bi=og/ra=pher (ô'tō-bī-ōg'rā-fēr), n. [auto- + biographer.] One who writes his own life or biography, 作自傳者; 自敘傳記者。

au/to=bi/o-graph/ic (-bī'ō-grāf'ik) } a. Of or au/to=bi/o-graph/i-cal (-ī-kāl) } pert. to autobiography, 屬自傳的。— graph/i-cal-ly, adv.

au/to=bi=og/ra=phy (-bī-ōg'rā-fī), n.; pl. -PHIES (-fīz). A biography written by the subject of it, 自傳; 本人自敘之傳記。

au/to=bus' (ô'tō-būs'), n. [auto- + bus.] An automobile omnibus, 多人合乘之自動車。

au/to=car' (-kār'), n. An automobile, 自動車。

au/to=car/pous (ô'tō-kār'pūs), a. [auto- + car-pous.] (Bot.) Consisting of the ripened pericarp with no other parts adnate to it, as a peach, 純含熟果的; 只有熟果皮而無與之合生之部分的, 例如桃。

au/to=ceph'a=lous (-sēf'ā-lūs), a. [Gr. αὐτοκέφαλος independent. See AUTO-; CEPHALOUS.] (Ecc. Hist.) Independent of episcopal or patriarchal jurisdiction, 不屬於主教司法權之下的。

au=toch/thon (ô-tōk'thōn; -thōn), n.; pl. E. -THONS (-thōnz; -thōnz), L. -THONES (-thō-nēz). [L., fr. Gr. αὐτόχθων, from the land itself; αὐτός self + χθών earth, land.] 1. One supposed to spring from the ground or the soil he inhabits, 產於本土之人; one of the aborigines, 本土原人之一; a native, 土人; — commonly in pl., 通用衆數。2. That which is original to a particular country, 某地固有之物; 土產物。— au=toch/tho-nism (-thō-nīz'm), n.

au=toch/tho=nous (ô-tōk'thō-nūs) } a. Abo- au/toch/thon/ic (ô'tōk'thōn'ik) } riginal, 土著的; indigenous, 本土生的; native, 本土的。

au=toch/tho=ny (-nī), n. Autochthonous condition, 生於本土之狀態。

au/to=clave (ô'tō-klāv), n. [F.; fr. Gr. αὐτός self + L. clavis key.] A strong metallic vessel, gas-tight when closed, used for heating liquids under pressure, 一種堅固的金屬器皿, 閉時不漏氣, 用以煮液體於高氣壓之下者。

au/to=co=her'er (ô'tō-kō-hēr'ēr), n. (Wireless Teleg.) A self-restoring coherer, as a microphone detector, 電流過後自復原狀之聽筒, 如微音顯露器。

au=to-cra=cy (ô-tōk'rā-sī), n.; pl. -CIES (-sīz). [Gr. αυτοκράτεια. See AUTOCRAT.] 1. Independent or self-derived power, 獨立權; 自主權。2. Supreme, unlimited authority, or right governing in a single person, as of an autocrat, 專制權; 專制君主之權。3. Polit-

ical independence (of a state), 自主; 獨立 (指國而言); autonomy, 自主; 自治。

au/to=crat (ô'tō-krāt), n. [Gr. αυτοκρατής; αὐτός self + κράτος strength.] An absolute sovereign, 專制君主; a monarch who holds and exercises the powers of government by claim of absolute right, not subject to restriction, 把持絕對無限政權之君主。

au/to=crat/ic (-krāt'ik) } a. Of or pert. to au/to=crat/i-cal (-ī-kāl) } autocracy or to an autocrat, 專制政治的或專制君主的; absolute, 無限的; 專制的。— au/to=crat/i-cal-ly, adv.

|| au/to=da=fé' (ou'tō-dā-fā'; ô'-), n.; pl. AUTOS-DA-FÉ (ou'tōs; ô'tōz-). [Pg., act of the faith.] 1. A judgment of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal condemning or acquitting persons accused of religious offenses, 西班牙與葡萄牙天主教裁判所審問異教徒有罪無罪之判決。2. An execution of such a sentence of conviction, by the civil power, esp. the burning of a heretic, 異教徒定罪後之行刑 (尤指火刑)。

|| au/to=de=fé' (-dā-fā'), n.; pl. AUTOS-DE-FE. [Sp., act of faith.] = AUTO-DA-FÉ, 與 AUTO-DA-FÉ 通。

au/to=de=tec/tor, n. = AUTO-COHERER, 與 AUTO-COHERER 通。

au=tœ'cious (ô-tœ'shūs), a. [auto- + Gr. oikia house.] (Bot.) Passing through all its stages on the same host, as some parasitic fungi, 於同一所寄生植物上經過其一切進化階級的, 如數種寄生菌是。Cf. HETEROECIOUS, 比較 HETEROECIOUS. — au=tœ'cism (-sīz'm), n.

au=tog'a=mous (ô-tōg'ā-mūs), a. (Bot.) Self-fertilized, 自花受精的。

au=tog'a=my (ô-tōg'ā-mī), n. (Bot.) Self-fertilization, the fertilizing pollen being derived from the same blossom as the pistil acted upon, 自花受精 (花粉與雌蕊同出一花)。

au/to=gen'e=sis (ô'tō-jěn'ē-sīs), n. (Biol.) Spontaneous us generation, 自然發生; 自生。

au/to=ge=net/ic (-jē-nēt'ik), a. 1. (Biol.) Pert. to autogenesis, 屬於自然發生的; self-generated, 自生的。2. (Phys. Geog.) Pert. to, controlled by, or designating, a system of self-determined drainage, or one developed solely by headwater erosion, 屬於, 受制於, 或指稱天然之水道分布或由上流侵蝕而成之水道分布的。— i=cal-ly, adv.

au/to=gen'ic (-jěn'ik), a. Autogenous, 自生的。

au/to=ge=nous (ô-tōj'ē-nūs), a. [Gr. αὐτογενής. See AUTO-; -GENOUS.] 1. (Biol.) Self-generated, 自生的; produced independently, 自產的。2. (Phys. Geog.) = AUTOGENETIC, 2, 與 AUTOGENETIC, 2 通。— au=tog'e=nous-ly, adv.

autogenous soldering or welding, the process of uniting pieces of metal by fusing them together without solder, 不用鉗藥而直接銻合。

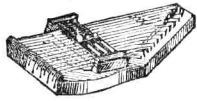
au=tog'e=ny (ô-tōj'ē-nī), n. (Biol.) Spontaneous generation, 自然發生。

au/to=graph (ô'tō-grāf), n. [From L., fr. Gr. αὐτογράφος autographic; αὐτός self + γράφειν to write.] That which is written with one's own hand, 親筆; 手跡; a person's own signature or handwriting, 本人自署之名或親筆。

au/to=graph/ic (ô'tō-grāf'ik) } a. Of or pert. au/to=graph/i-cal (-ī-kāl) } to an autograph, or to the process of autography, 屬親筆的; 屬手書或石印手跡之法的。

au=tog'ra=phy (ô-tōg'rā-fī), n. 1. Science of autographs, 手跡之學; autograph, 手書; 手跡; 親筆。2. A process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone, 印字畫於石版上之法。

**au/to-harp'** (ô'tô-hârp'), *n.* A zitherlike musical instrument, provided with dampers which, when depressed, deaden some strings, leaving free others that form a chord, 一種琴形樂器, 上有幾個壓琴機, 當一機壓下時, 數絃不發音, 而其他相和之數絃得自由發音.



Autoharp.

**au/to-hyp-no/sis** (ô'tô-hîp-nô'sîs), *n.* Self-induced hypnotism, 自己催眠. — **au/to-hyp-not/ic** (-nôt'îk), *a.*

**au/to-hyp/no-tism** (-hîp'nô-tîz'm), *n.* Autohypnosis, 自己催眠.

**au/to=in-fec/tion**, *n.* (Med.) Poisoning by a virus that originates in the organism itself, 中自體所生之病毒.

**au/to=in-oc/u-la/tion**, *n.* (Med.) Inoculation of a person with virus from his own body, 以本身病菌還種之法.

**au/to=in-tox/i-ca/tion**, *n.* (Med.) Poisoning, or state of being poisoned, from toxic substances produced in the body, 中自體內所生之毒, 或中此種毒之狀態.

**au/to=ki-net/ic** (-kî-nêt'îk; -kî-nêt'îk), *a.* Self-moving, 自動的; moving automatically, 以自力動的.

**Au-toi/y=cus** (ô-tô'i-kûs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἄνθρῳκος*.] (Class. Myth.) Mercury's son, famous as the prince of thieves, Mercury 之子, 著名為竊賊之王.

**au-tom/a-ta** (ô-tôm'â-tâ), *n.*; *L. pl.* of AUTOMATON, AUTOMATON 之拉丁衆數式.

**au/to-mat/ic** (ô'tô-mât'îk) } *a.* [See AUTOMATON.]

**au/to-mat/i-cal** (-î-kâl) } *a.* [See AUTOMATON.] **1.** Having an inherent power of action or motion, 固有自動之能力的. **2.** Pert. to, or produced by, an automaton, 屬於或出於能自動之物體的; self-acting or self-regulating under fixed conditions, 在一定條件中能自己動作或自己節制的; — esp. applied to machinery or devices in which certain things formerly or usually done by hand are done by the machine or device itself, 尤指以自動代手動之機械而言. **3.** Not voluntary, 不自主的; not depending on the will, 非由於意志的. — **au/to-mat/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** See SPONTANEOUS.

**automatic firearm, gun, pistol, etc.**, one in which the force of the recoil ejects the empty shell and brings a fresh cartridge into firing position. The recoil also operates the firing mechanism, except in pistols, which usually require a separate trigger-pull for each shot. 自動的鎗械, 其倒退力能使空彈吐出, 實彈裝入. 除於手鎗外, 此倒退力又能運動發射機關, 而手鎗每次發射, 非拉動彈機不可.

— *n.* A machine or apparatus that operates automatically, 自動的機械; esp., an automatic firearm, 尤指自動的鎗械.

**au-tom/a-tism** (ô-tôm'â-tîz'm), *n.* **1.** State or quality of being automatic, 自動性或自動狀態; also, an automatic act or habit of acting, 又指機械性的動作或習慣. **2. a** (Physiol.) The power or fact of movement (1) independently of external stimuli, as the beating of the heart; or (2) directly from the effect of external stimuli but independently of conscious control, (甲) 運動或運動之能(一)不因外界刺激而然者, 例如心之跳動; 或(二)直接由外界刺激發生, 而非出於意志者. **b** (Psychol.) Any psychic phenomenon, whether a feeling, thought, sensation, or motor impulse, which appears in consciousness with apparent spontaneity, being due

neither to an act of will, ordinary association, nor to any objective stimulation, (乙) 無論何種心界現象, 不論其為感情思想感覺或衝動, 其呈現出於自然, 不因意志連想或外界刺激而發生者; a conscious state issuing from subliminal consciousness, 潛伏意識所生之精神狀態; also, such phenomena collectively or in general, 亦作此類現象之統稱或概稱. **c** (Philos.) The theory that consciousness does not control action, but is a mere adjunct of physiological changes, (丙) 物質主動論, 謂意識不能制御動作, 而僅為生理變化之伴隨物.

**au-tom/a-ton** (-tôn), *n.*; *pl. L.* -TA (-tâ), *E.* -TONS (-tônz). [L., fr. Gr. *αὐτῳματος* self-moving.]

**1.** Any thing or being regarded as having the power of spontaneous motion or action, 視為能自行動或動作之物或生物. **2.** A self-moving machine, or one having its motive power within itself, 能自動之機械; — applied chiefly to machines which appear to imitate spontaneously the motions of living beings, 大概指模仿活物之自動機. **3.** A living being acting in a mechanical or involuntary manner, 作機械性動作之活物.

**au/to-mo/bile** (ô'tô-mô'bîl), *a.* Self-propelling, 自己推進的; as, an automobile car, or torpedo, 例如自動車或自動魚雷.

— (-mô'bîl; -mô-bêl'), *n.* [F.] An automobile vehicle or mechanism, 自動車; a motor car, 摩托車.

**au/to-mo/tive** (ô'tô-mô'tîv), *a.* [*auto-* + *-motive* as in locomotive.] Self-propelling, 自己推進的; automobile, 自動的; hence, of, pert. to, or concerned with, vehicles or machines (such as automobiles, aeroplanes, motor boats, etc.) that are self-propelling, 故又指屬於或關於能自己行動之車或機的(例如自動車, 飛機, 摩托船等是).

**au/to-nom/a-sy** (-nôm'â-sî), *n.* [*auto-* + Gr. *ὀνομασία* a name, fr. *ὄνομα* a name; or for *L. autonomia*.] (Rhet.) The use of a word of general signification for the name of a particular thing, 以公名作獨名用.

**au/to-nom/ic** (-nôm'îk), *a.* **1.** Self-governing, 自治的; autonomous, 自主的. **2.** (Plant Physiol.) Due to internal causes or influences, 由於內部之原因或勢力的; spontaneous, 自然發生的. — **au/to-nom/i-cal** (-î-kâl), *a.* — **au/to-nom/i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**au-ton/o-mist** (ô-tôn'ô-mîst), *n.* An advocate of autonomy, 主張政權獨立者; 主張自主者.

**au-ton/o-mous** (-mûs), *a.* [Gr. *αὐτῳμος*; *αὐτός* self + *νομῶμαι* to assign, hold sway.] **1.** Of or pert. to an autonomy, 屬於自主的. **2.** Independent in government, 政權獨立的; self-governing, 自治的; 自主的. **3.** (Plant Physiol.) = AUTONOMIC, 2, 與 AUTONOMIC 第二註通.

**au-ton/o-my** (-mî), *n.* **1.** The power or right of self-government, 自主權; 自治權; political independence, 政權獨立. **2.** (Metaph.) The sovereignty of reason in the sphere of morals, 理性在道德方面上之主權; or man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself, 吾人因有理性而可立法自範之權.

**au/to-plas/ty** (ô'tô-plâs'tî), *n.* (Surg.) The process of repairing lesions by taking a piece of healthy tissue, as from a near part, to supply the deficiency caused by disease or wounds, 取傷處相近之健全組織以補傷處之法. — **au/to-plas/tic** (-plâs'tîk), *a.*

**au/top=sy** (ô'tôp-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -SIES (-sîz). [Gr. *αὐτοψία*, fr. *αὐτοπτος* seen by one's self; *αὐτός* + *πτῶσις* seen.] **1.** Personal observation or examination, 個人的觀察或考查; ocular view, 眼見; 目睹. **2.** (Med.) Post-mortem examination, 死體檢查.

**au/to-se/ro-ther/a-py** (-sê'rô-thêr'â-pî), *n.* [*auto-* + *sero-* + *therapy*.] (Med.) The treatment of a disease by the administration of the individual's own serum, which may, or may not, have been subjected to heat or the addition of drugs, 自體漿液醫病法(此漿液已經過熱力, 或未經過熱力, 已參加藥品, 或未參加藥品).

**au/to-sta-bil/i-ty** (ô'tô-stâ-bîl'î-tî), *n.* (Mech.) Automatic stability, 自動穩定; also, inherent stability, 又指自性穩定. An aeroplane is inherently stable if it keeps in steady poise by virtue of its shape and proportions alone; it is automatically stable if it keeps in steady poise by self-operative mechanism. 飛機之自性穩定, 關於其構造之形式; 其自動穩定, 關於其機械之裝置.

**au/to=sug=ges/tion** (ô'tô-sûg-jês'chûn), *n.* (Med.) Self-suggestion as distinguished from suggestion coming from another, esp. in hypnotism, and often productive of disturbance of function of one or more organs, 自己暗示(以別於外來之暗示而言, 尤指發生於催眠狀態中, 常令一器官或數器官擾亂其功用者).

**au/to-tox=æ/mi-a**, or **-tox=e/mi-a** (-tôk-sê-mî-â), **au/to-tox/i-ca/tion** (-tôk-sî-kâ'shûn), **au/to-tox/i-co/sis** (-kô'sîs), **au/to-tox/is**, *n.* [NL. See AUTO-; TOXEMIA, TOXIC.] (Med.) = AUTO-INTOXICATION, 與 AUTO-INTOXICATION 通.

— **au/to-tox/ic**, *a.*

**au/to-tox/in** (-tôk'sîn), *n.* (Med.) Any toxin produced by tissue changes within the body, 人體中組織變化而發生之毒質.

**au/to-trans-form'er** (ô'tô-trân-sfôr'mêr), *n.* (Elec.) A transformer in which part of the primary winding is used as a secondary winding, or vice versa, 自制變壓器, 係變壓器之一種, 其中正線(或副線)之一部用作副線(或正線); — called also a *compensator* or *balancing coil*, 亦名 *compensator* 或 *balancing coil*.

**au/to-truck'** (ô'tô-trûk'), *n.* [*auto-* + *truck*.] An automobile truck, 運重貨之自動車.

**au/to-type'** (-tîp'), *n.* **1.** A facsimile, 摹寫本. **2.** A photographic picture produced in sensitized pigmented gelatin, 感光色素蠟版上所照之相; a picture printed in ink from a gelatin plate, 從此種蠟版上用墨水印出之相片.

**au/to-ty-pog-ra-phy** (-tî-pôg'râ-fî), *n.* A process by which drawings executed on gelatin are impressed into a soft metal plate, for printing, 印蠟版上之圖畫於軟金屬版上以備印刷之事.

**au-tot/y-py** (ô-tôt'î-pî; ô'tô-tîp'î), *n.* Art or process of making autotypes, 製蠟版照相之事或術.

**au'tumn** (ô'tûm), *n.* [From OF., fr. *L. autumnus*.] **1.** The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter, often called "the fall," 秋; 秋季(一年之第三季, 在夏與冬之間, 常稱 "the fall"). **2.** The time of maturity or decline, 成熟或漸衰之時期.

**au-tum/nal** (ô-tûm'nâl), *a.* Of or pert. to autumn, 秋的; 秋季的.

**au'tun-ite** (ô'tûn-î-tî), *n.* [From *Autun*, France, its locality.] (Min.) A lemon-yellow phosphate of uranium and calcium occurring in tabular crystals and in micaceous scales, 灰雲母石; 鈾鈣所成橘黃色之磷酸鹽, 為薄層狀之結晶體.

**aux/a-nom/e-ter** (ôk'sî-nôm'ê-têr), *n.* [Gr. *αὐξάνειν* to cause to increase + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining and measuring the rate of growth in plants, 測植物生長之器.

**aux-e/sis** (ôk-sê'sîs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *αὐξήσις* increase fr. *αὐξάνειν* to increase.] (Rhet.) A figure by which a grave and magnificent word is put for the proper word, 易字以誇張之法; hyperbole, 誇張法.



**aux-il/iar-ly** (óg-zil/yár-li), *adv.* By way of help, 由於援助.

**aux-il/iar-ry** (óg-zil/yá-rí), *a.* [L. *auxiliarius* fr. *auxilium* help, aid.] Conferring aid or help, 與以援助的; helping, 援助的; aiding, 幫助的; assisting, 協助的; 襄助的; subsidiary, 輔助的.

**Syn.** Ancillary, aiding, helping, subvenient, subordinate, subsidiary. — **Auxiliary, subsidiary** agree in the idea of furnishing aid. **Subsidiary** usually implies subordinate rank or position, which **auxiliary** may or may not imply. **Auxiliary** 及 **subsidiary** 均含幫助之義, 惟 **subsidiary** 常含輔佐之意, 而 **auxiliary** 則有時不然. **auxiliary vessel, yacht, etc.**, one equipped with sails and with an engine and propeller for use when there is no wind or when the wind is adverse. **Auxiliary vessel** 或 **auxiliary yacht** 等為裝置風篷氣機及暗輪之船, 以備無風時或逆風時其船得以進行.

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-ríz). **1.** One that aids or helps, 援助者; an assistant, 助手. **2.** In *pl.* Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war, 外國援軍. **3.** (*Gram.*) A verb (as *have, be, may, do, shall and will, can, must*, in English) which helps to form the voices, moods, tenses, etc., of other verbs, 助動字 (即助其他動字以成格, 語氣, 候等式者). **4.** (*Naut.*) An auxiliary vessel, 附屬艇; esp. a yacht, 尤指帆船. Cf. NAVAL AUXILIARY, 比較 NAVAL AUXILIARY.

**a-vail'** (á-vál'), *v. i.* [ME. *availlen*, fr. *a-* + F. *valoir* to be worth, fr. L. *valere* to be strong, be worth.] To be of use, 有用; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient to accomplish the object in mind, 有充足之力量或效力以達目的.

**to avail of**, to avail one's self of, 乘機; 利用. — *v. t.* **1.** To advantage or profit, 使得利; benefit, 裨益; 使獲益; help, 與以助力. **2.** To promote, 增進; assist, 輔助. [*Obs.*] **to avail one's self of**, to make use of, 利用; to take advantage of, 乘機.

— *n.* **1.** Profit, 利益; benefit, 益處. [*Archaic*] **2.** Advantage toward success, 效用; effective advantage, 效益; as, of *avail*; of no *avail*, 例如 of *avail* (有益), of no *avail* (無益). **3.** [*pl.*] Proceeds, 所獲之利.

**Syn.** Use, benefit, utility, profit, service.

**a-vail/a-bil/i-ty** (á-bil/i-tí), *n.* Quality of being available, 可以利用之性.

**a-vail/a-ble** (á-b'l'), *a.* **1.** Capable of availing, 能致效的; having sufficient power, force, or efficacy for the object, 有充足之能力或效力以達目的的; effectual, 有效力的; valid, 有效的; as, an *available* plea, 有效力之抗辯. [*Obs. or Archaic exc. in Law*] **2.** Such as one may avail one's self of, 可用的; usable, 適用的. — **a-vail/a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **a-vail/a-bly**, *adv.*

**av/a-lanche** (áv/á-lánch), *n.* [F., fr. *avalier* to descend, fr. *aval* down; à (L. *ad*) + *val*, L. *vallis*, valley.] A vast body of snow, ice, or earth sliding down a mountain, 自山上崩下之大水雪泥塊; 崩雪. Also used fig., 亦用作借喻.

— *v. i.* To slide or slip down in the form of, or after the manner of, an avalanche, 成崩雪而滑下, 或滑下猶崩雪然.

**Av/a-lon** (-lón), *n.* [F.] In medieval romance, an ocean island, "not far on this side of the terrestrial paradise," 中古時代神話上所載之一海島, 謂其離大陸上之極樂國不遠.

**a-vant'**=**cou/ri-er** (á-vánt'/kōō/rí-ēr; á-ván'-; á-ván'/kōō/rí-ēr), *n.* [F. *avant-courrier*, lit., advance courier.] A person dispatched before, to announce the approach of another or others, 先行而告他人將至之人; 前驅.

|| **a'vant'**=**garde'** (á'vân'/gárd'), *n.* [F.] Vanguard, 前衛.

**a-vant'**=**guard'** (-gárd'), *n.* The advanced body of an army, 先鋒隊; vanguard, 前衛.

**av/a-ri-ce** (áv/á-ris), *n.* [F., fr. L. *avaritia*, fr. *avarus* avaricious.] Excessive love of money or gain, 錢財之貪慾; greed after wealth for hoarding, 蓄財之貪心; 貪婪.

**av/a-ri/cious** (-rish'/ús), *a.* Actuated by avarice, 為貪財心所動的; greedy after wealth or gain for hoarding, 貪蓄財的; 貪婪的. — **av/a-ri/cious-ly**, *adv.* — **av/a-ri/cious-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Covetous, parsimonious, penurious, miserly, niggardly, rapacious, grasping.

**a-vast'** (á-vást'), *interj.* [Corrupt. fr. D. *houd vast* hold fast.] (*Naut.*) Cease, 息; hold, 止; stop, 停; stay, 停留.

**av/a-tar'** (áv/á-tár'), *n.* [Skr. *avatāra* descent.] (*Hind. Myth.*) The descent of a deity to earth, and his incarnation, 神之降凡; 神之化身.

**a-vaunt'** (á-vónt'; -vánt'), *interj.* [F. *avant* before; fr. L. *ab* + *ante* before.] Begone, 去; 退.

**a've** (á'vê; á'vā), *interj.* [L., hail, be well.] Hail! 安好; farewell! 再會; — a salutation, 一種祝賀之辭.

— *n.* **1.** The salutation *ave*, 用 *ave* 字之祝賀辭; esp. [*cap.*], an Ave Maria, 尤指馬利亞之禱文.

**2.** [*cap.*] **a** The time when the Aves are said, (甲) 讀馬利亞禱文之時. **b** One of the beads of a rosary, which are counted as the Aves are said, (乙) 用以記誦讀禱文遍數之念珠.

**A've Ma-ri-a** (á'vā mā-rē'ā) } *vl.* AVE MA-  
**A've Ma'ry** (á'vê mā'rí) } RIAS, AVE  
PRAYERS. [L. *ave* hail, *Maria* Mary.] A prayer to the Virgin Mary, beginning in Latin *Ave Maria* = Hail, Mary, 對於聖母馬利亞之禱文, 其前有 *Ave Maria* (福哉馬利亞) 兩拉丁字.

**av/e-na'ceous** (áv/é-nā'shūs), *a.* [L. *avenaceus*, fr. *avena* oats.] Of or pert. to oats, or the oat grasses, 屬於燕麥或雀麥的.

**a-venge'** (á-věnj'), *v. t.*; A-VENGED' (á-věnjd'); A-VENG'ING (-věnj'ing). [OF. *avengier*; L. *ad* + *vindicare* to lay claim to, avenge, revenge.] To take vengeance for, 報復; 罰; exact satisfaction for, 令賠償.

— *v. i.* To take vengeance, 報復. — **a-venge'er**, *n.*

**Syn.** Vindicate, requite, retaliate, revenge. — **Avenge, revenge.** To *avenge* is to inflict punishment, either in behalf of one's self or of others, for the sake of vindication or just retribution; to *revenge* is to inflict pain or injury in resentful or malicious retaliation, as, to *avenge* the injuries of the helpless; Plato held that *revenge* is wrong. 因報復自己或他人所受之冤屈而施罰, 謂之 *avenge*; 加痛苦或損傷於人以復仇, 謂之 *revenge*; 例如, to *avenge* the injuries of the helpless (為無助者伸冤), Plato held that *revenge* is wrong (柏拉圖以報仇為不正當).

**av/ens** (áv/ěnz), *n.* [OF. *avence*.] Any of a genus (*Geum*) of perennial rosaceous herbs, having white, purple, or yellow flowers with plumose styles, 薔薇科水楊梅屬之草本植物, 係多年生, 有羽狀白紫黃各色之花; esp., the common avens (*G. urbanum*) or the purple, or water, avens (*G. rivale*), 尤指普通水楊梅或紫水楊梅.

**av/en-tail, av/en-tayle** (áv/ěn-tāl), *n.* [See VENTAIL.] (*Armor.*) The movable front of a helmet, 盔弁; 盔面.

**Av/en-tine** (-tín; -tín), *n.* [L. *Aventinus*.] One of the seven hills of Rome (see SEVEN

HILLS), in early times an asylum for refugees, 羅馬七山之一, 為古時難民藏身之所 (參閱 SEVEN HILLS). — **Av/en-tine**, *a.*

**a-ven/tu-rine** (á-věn'/tū-rín), *n.* [F.] **1.** A kind of glass containing gold-colored spangles, 含金色點之玻璃. **2.** (*Min.*) A kind of translucent quartz spangled with yellow mica, 沙金石, 係一種半透明之石英, 中含黃雲母.

**av/e-nue** (áv/ě-nū), *n.* [F., fr. *avenir* to come to, L. *advenire*; *ad* + *venire* to come.] **1.** A way of entrance to any place, 進路; way, 道; 路; passage, 走道. **2.** The principal walk or approach to a house from the road, esp. if bordered with trees, 自街道通入屋宇之正路, 尤指其兩旁有樹者. **3.** A wide street, 闊街.

**a-ver'** (á-vúr'), *v. t.*; A-VERRED' (á-vúrd'); A-VER'RING. [F. *avérer*, fr. LL., fr. L. *ad* + *verus* true.] **1.** (*Law*) To avouch or verify, 證實; 證確; to offer to verify, 供證. **2.** To declare positively, 斷然而言; to affirm, 是認.

**av'er-age** (áv/ěr-áj), *n.* [OF. *average*, or LL. *averagium*.] **1.** (*Old Eng. Law*) A service owed by a tenant to his lord to be done with beasts, 租地人欠地主之役, 此役當與獸共作之. **2.** A contribution to a general loss, 海損分攤. **3.** A mean proportion, 平均; medial sum or quantity, 平均數; 平均量. **4.** A generalized statement derived from a comparison of diverse specific cases, 比較諸例而得之概言. **5.** Small duty payable to shipmasters on goods, 付於船主之運費費.

— *a.* **1.** Medial, 中庸的; containing a mean proportion, 含平均之數或量的. **2.** According to the laws of average, 依平均之定例的; 照平均算的. — **av'er-age-ly**, *adv.*

**Syn.** Average, mean. In common usage, *average* (usually *a.*) suggests little more than *ordinary*, the "common run," often implying general conformity to prevailing standards; as, the *average* man, *average* ability. **Mean** implies a middle between two extremes; as, the happy *mean*. 依慣例論, *average* 所指較 *ordinary* (通常) 稍高, 常含有合於通行標準之意; 例如, the *average* man (平均之人), *average* ability (平均之才). **Mean** 則含有兩端之折中之意; 例如 the happy *mean* (中庸之道).

— *v. t.*; -AGED (-áj); -AG-ING (-áj-ing). **1.** To reduce to a mean, 化成平均; to proportion, 平均分配. **2.** To do, get, etc., on an average, 為平均; 取平均; 得平均.

— *v. i.* To be on an average, 成平均.

**a-ver'ment** (á-vúr/m'nt), *n.* Act of averring, averring 之事; thing averred, 所證實之事物.

**A-ver'nus** (-nūs), *n.* [L.] The infernal regions, 地府; — so called after a small deep lake near Naples in the crater of an extinct volcano, celebrated in Roman myth for its mephitic vapors and supposed connection with the infernal regions, 此名實由湖名而來, 湖小而深, 在 Naples 附近一已熄之火山口中, 於羅馬神話中, 以其毒氣及通地府之想像而著名.

**Av'er-ro'ism** (áv/ěr-rō'iz'm), *n.* The doctrines of the Arabian philosopher Averroës (Ibn Roshd), A. D. 1126-98, an interpreter of Aristotle. He taught that from God emanates the active intellect, which is the source of all lower intellects (sense perception, imagination, memory, discursive reason, etc.), and that these return again to God. 阿刺伯哲學家 Averroës 之學說. Averroës 生於一千一百廿六年, 沒於一千一百九十八年, 為解釋亞里斯大德學說之人. 渠謂活動之智力發生於上帝, 為各種下等智力 (感覺, 想像, 記憶, 推理等) 之源, 且此等智力復返諸上帝. — **Av'er-ro'ist** (-ist), *n.* — **Av'er-ro'is'tic** (-rō'is'tik), *a.*

a-verse' (â-vûrs'), a. [L. *aversus*, p. p. of *avertere*. See AVERT.] 1. Having an aversion, 有嫌忌心的; 逆意的; disliking, 不喜歡的; reluctant, 不願意的; opposed, 反對的. 2. (Bot.) Turned away from the stem or axis, 背莖軸之向而生的. Cf. ADVERSE, 比較 ADVERSE. — a-verse/-ness, n.

Syn. See ADVERSE, RELUCTANT.

a-ver'sion (â-vûr'shûn), n. 1. Opposition or turning away of mind 厭棄; 嫌惡; dislike, 不喜; 不愛; moderate hatred, 微恨. 2. That to which one is averse, 所厭惡之事物.

Syn. Dislike, repugnance, antipathy. See DISLIKE.

a-vert' (â-vûrt'), v. t. [L. *avertere*; a + *vertere* to turn.] To turn off, aside, or away, 避之; 離之.

a-vert'er (-ër), n. One who, or that which, averts, 避去之人或物.

a-vert'i-ble (â-vûrt'i-b'l), a. That may be averted, 可避去的.

A'ves (â'vêz), n. pl. [L., pl. of *avis* bird.] (Zool.) The class of vertebrates that includes the bird, 脊椎動物之一綱, 內含鳥類.

a/vi-a-ry (â'vi-â-ri), n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). [L. *aviarium*, fr. *avis* bird.] A house or inclosure for keeping birds confined, 養鳥之屋或園.

a/vi-a-te (-ât), v. i. To fly, or navigate the air, in an aeroplane or heavier-than-air flying machine, 航空; 於飛機上航行. [Colloq.]

A/vi-a-tik' (â'vi-â-têk'), n. A certain make of German aeroplanes or an aeroplane of this make, 德國飛機之一種構造法或該種構造法之飛機; esp., a fast tractor biplane, much used by the Germans as a battleplane, 尤指一種雙翼快飛機, 其推進機在前, 德國用以攻戰者. The *Aviatik* is not a type, *Aviatik* 不自成一式.

a/vi-a'tion (-â'shûn), n. Art or science of locomotion by aeroplanes, 駕駛飛機之術或學; 航空術或航空學.

a/vi-a'tor (â'vi-â-tôr), n. The driver or pilot of an aeroplane or heavier-than-air flying machine, 飛機之駕駛者.

a/vi-a'tress (â'vi-â-trêz), n. A woman aviator, 飛機之女駕駛者.

a/vi-a'trix (â'vi-â-trîks), n.; L. pl. -ATRICES (-â-trîsêz). An aviatrix, 飛機之女駕駛者.

a/vi-cul'ture (â'vi-kûl'tûr), n. [L. *avis* bird + *cultura* culture.] Rearing and care of birds, 鳥類之飼養及看護.

av'id (â'vid), a. [L. *avidus*, fr. *avêre* to long.] Eager, 熱望的; greedy, 貪的. — av'id-ly, adv.

a-vid'i-ty (â'vid'i-tî), n. 1. Greediness, 貪心; eagerness, 熱望; strength of desire, 慾望之強度. 2. (Chem.) The strength of an acid or base, or its capability of displacing other acids or bases from their salts, as measured under strictly equitable conditions, 酸或鹽基之強度, 或於其鹽質中置換他種酸或鹽基之能量. Syn. See CUPIDITY.

a/vi-ette' (â'vi-ê-t'), n. A heavier-than-air flying machine using motive power furnished solely by the aviator, 較重於空氣之飛機, 其發動力全出於駕駛者.

a/vi-fau/na (â'vi-fô'nâ), n. [NL.; L. *avis* bird + E. *fauna*.] (Zool.) The birds, or all the kinds of birds, considered collectively, of a given region, 一地方之鳥類之統稱. — a/vi-fau/nal (-nâl) a.

|| a/vion' (â'vyôn'), n.; pl. AVIONS. [F.] A heavier-than-air flying machine, 較重於空氣之飛機; an aeroplane, 飛機.

a-vi/so (â'vi-zô), n.; pl. -SOS (-zôz). [Sp.] 1. Information, 報告; notification, 通知書. 2. A dispatch boat, 信差船.

av/o-ca/do (âv'ô-kâ'dô), n.; pl. -DOS (-dôz).

[Corrupt. fr. Mexican *ahuacatl*.] The pulpy fruit of a tropical American lauraceous tree (*Persea persea*); the alligator pear. It is usually eaten as a salad, with vinegar.



Also, the tree itself. 美洲熱帶上樟科樹之漿果, 亦名鱷梨, 和之以醋, 可作生菜食. 又指此種樟樹.

Avocado, showing Flowering Branch and Section of Fruit.

av/o-ca'tion (-kâ'shûn), n. [L. *avocatio*, fr. *avocare*, -catus, to call away; a, ab + *vocare* to call.] 1. State of being called away, 分心之狀態; diversion of attention, 注意之轉換; distraction, 分心. 2. A subordinate occupation, 副職. 3. [Usually in pl.] Customary employment, 常業; vocation, 職業; usual pursuits, 尋常之事業; — the use of the word in the singular in this sense is avoided by the best writers, 大著作家恆不用其單數式於此解. Syn. See VOCATION.

a-voc/a-to-ry (â-vôk'â-tô-ri), a. Summoning away or back, 召去或召回.

av/o-cet, av/o-set (âv'ô-sêt), n. [F. *avocette*.]

Any of several shore birds (genus *Recurvirostra*) having long legs, webbed feet, and a slender upwardly curved bill, 岸濱之鳥, 有長腿, 蹼足, 及細長上彎喙. European Avocet. (1/2)



a-void' (â-void'), v. t.; A-VOID'ED; A-VOID'ING. [From OF., fr. *es* (L. *ex*) + *voidier* to empty. See VOID, a.] 1. To make void, 使無效; to annul or vacate, 取消; 廢止. 2. To keep at a distance from, 遠離; 避讓; to shun, 避; 免. 3. (Pleading) To defeat or evade, as a plea, 打破或逃避他人之申辯.

Syn. Escape, elude, evade, shun, eschew. — Avoid, shun agree in the idea of keeping away from something, or out of contact with it, and often may be interchanged. But shun, more than avoid, suggests shrinking or even abhorrence. Avoid 與 shun 二字均有避讓或脫離某事物之意, 且常可互相換用. 但 shun 字又含畏縮或憎惡之意.

a-void/a-ble, a. Capable of being avoided, 可避的; 可廢的.

a-void/ance (-âns), n. 1. The act of avoiding or shunning, 避免之事. 2. The act of annulling, 取消之事. 3. The act of becoming vacant, or the state of being vacant, as a benefice, 成虛位 (如牧師之俸祿是) 之事或狀態.

a-void'er (-ër), n. 1. One who removes a thing, 移去物件之人; that in which things are removed, 物之其中所含物已移去者. 2. One who avoids or shuns, 避去者; 免去者.

a-void/less, a. Incapable of being avoided, 不可避的; 不可廢的.

av/oir-du-pois' (âv'êr-dû-pôiz'), n. [ME. *aver de peis*, *avoir de peis*, goods of weight; OF. *avoir*, *avoir*, goods + *de* of + *peis*, *pois*, weight, L. *pensum*.] 1. Avoirdupois weight, 常衡. 2. Weight, 重量; heaviness, 重. [Colloq.] avoirdupois weight, the common system in English-speaking countries for weighing all commodities except precious stones, precious

metals, and drugs. In it 16 drams (*dr.*) make 1 ounce (*oz.*); 16 ounces, or 7,000 grains (*gr.*), make 1 pound (*lb.*). 常衡, 係英語諸國通行之衡法, 除秤寶石金銀藥材外均用之. 其中以十六打蘭為一溫司 (噸), 十六溫司或七千克冷 (哩) 為一磅.

a-vouch' (â-vouch'), v. t. [From OF., fr. LL. *advocare* to recognize the existence of a thing, to advocate, L. *advocare* to call to; *ad* + *vocare* to call.] 1. To vouch for, 保證. 2. To declare positively, 確言; to maintain as true, 辯白其真. 3. To acknowledge and justify, 承認而又證其為是.

a-vouch'er (-ër), n. One who avouches or affirms, 保證者; 確言者; 是認者.

a-vouch'ment (-mênt), n. Act of avouching, avouching 之事.

a-vow' (â-vou'), v. t. & i. [OF. *avouer*.] To vow, 誓願. [Obs.]

— n. A vow or determination. 誓願或決志. [Archaic]

— v. t. [F. *avouer*; à (L. *ad*) + *vouer* to vow, fr. L. *votum* vow.] 1. To declare openly, 宣言; to own, 承認; to acknowledge frankly, 直認. 2. (Law) To acknowledge and justify, as an act done, 承認而又證其為是 (對於所為之事而言).

Syn. See ACKNOWLEDGE.

a-vow/a-ble (-â'b'l), a. Capable of being avowed, 可公言的; 可承認的; 可直認的.

a-vow'al (-âl), n. A frank declaration, 宣言; 直認.

a-vowed' (â-voud'), p. a. Openly acknowledged or declared, 公然承認或宣佈的; admitted, 承認的; 認可的.

a-vow'ed-ly (-êd-lî), adv. In an avowed manner, 有宣佈或直認狀; openly, 公然. — a-vow'ed-ness, n.

a-vow-ee', n. See ADVOWEE, 見 ADVOWEE.

a-vow'er, n. One who avows, 公言者; 直認者; 誓願者.

a-vow'ry (-rî), n.; pl. -RIES (-rîz). [OF. *avouerie*.] (Law) Act of one who, in replevying goods, avows and justifies the taking in his own right, 當取回抵押品時聲明自己有收回權之專事.

a-vulse' (â-vûls'), v. t. [L. *avulsus*, p. p. of *avellere* to tear off; a (*ab*) + *vellere* to pluck.] To pluck off, 摘去; 採去; 拔去. [Obs. or R.]

a-vul'sion (â-vûl'shûn), n. [L. *avulsio*.] 1. A tearing asunder, 裂開; 分裂. 2. A fragment torn off, 裂片. 3. (Law) Sudden removal of land from the estate of one man to that of another by an inundation, change of course of a stream, or the like, 因水溢或河道變遷等事, 致甲之田地忽移併於乙.

a-vun/cu-lar (â-vûnj'kû-lâr), a. [L. *avunculus* uncle.] Of or pert. to an uncle, 伯叔的.

a-wait' (â-wât'), v. t. [From OF., fr. à (L. *ad*) + *waitier*, *gaitier*, to watch. See WAIT.] 1. To watch for, 看守. [Obs.] 2. To wait for, 待; stay for, 守候; expect, 盼望. 3. To be in store for, 準備; be ready or in waiting for, 預備或等候.

— v. i. To wait, 等候; stay in waiting, 留待.

a-wake' (â-wâk'), v. i. & t.; pret. A-WOKE' (â-wôk'), A-WAKED' (â-wâkt'); p. p. A-WAKED', [Obs. or R.] AWOKE, [Obs.] AWAKEN OR AWOKEN; p. p. & vb. n. A-WAK'ING. [AS. *awæcnan* (pret. *awôc*), and *awacian* (pret. *awacode*).] 1. To rouse from sleep, 從睡眠中醒, 或使從睡眠中醒. 2. To arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death or inaction, 喚醒; 振起; 鼓動.

— a. Not sleeping, 不眠的; in a state of wakefulness, 醒的.



a-wak/en (-'n), v. t. & i. [AS. āwæcnan, āwæcniān, v. i.; on- + wæcnan to wake.] To rouse from sleep or torpor, 使醒或使覺; to awake, 喚醒; 振起; to wake, 醒.

Syn. Arouse, excite, stir up, call forth. a-wak/en-er, n. One that awakens, 喚醒者; 振起者.

a-ward/ (ā-wōrd'), v. t. [OF. eswarder consider, decide; es (L. ex) + warder, garder, to observe, keep.] To give by sentence or judicial determination, 判與; 判給; to assign deliberately, 償給; 委派; to adjudge, 裁斷.

- v. i. To determine, 決定; to make an award, 判給.

- n. 1. A judgment, sentence, or final decision, 判決; 最後的決定; specif., the decision of an arbitrator, 特指公斷者之判決. 2. The paper containing the decision, 判決書; that which is awarded, 所判給之物. — a-ward/a-ble, a.

a-ward/er, n. One who awards, 判給者; 公斷者; a judge, 審判官; 判斷員.

a-ware/ (-wā'), a. [AS. gewer, fr. war wary.] 1. Watchful, 留意的; 防備的. [R.] 2. Cognizant, 知曉的; conscious, 覺知的; informed, 知道的; as, aware of the enemy's plans; aware that the enemy has gone, 如云知道敵人計謀; 知道敵人已去. Syn. See CONSCIOUS.

a-ware/ness, n. Quality or state of being aware, being aware 之性或狀態; mere apprehension of an object without active attention to it, 覺而未察.

a-wash/ (ā-wōsh'), adv. & a. 1. Washed by the waves or tide, 為浪或潮所沖洗的. 2. Floating in the water, 浮漂於水中的.

a-way/ (ā-wā'), adv. [AS. aweg, aweg, onweg; on on + weg way.] 1. From a place, 從一處; hence, 自此; 由此; as, go away, 例如走開; 離去. 2. Aside, 在側; in another direction, 他向; as, he turned his eyes away, 例如渠轉目他視. 3. From one's possession, 移取人之所有; as, take it away from him, 例如自彼處取去. 4. From a state or condition of being into extinction or termination, 由存而滅; out of existence, 消滅; 終止; as, the sound faded away, 例如其聲漸息. 5. On, 前進; in continuance, 不息; 連續; without intermission or delay, 無間斷或延遲; as, sing away; come right away, 如云唱下去; 即刻來. [Colloq.] 6. Absent, 不在; gone, 已去; at a distance, 遠離; as, the master is away from home, 例如主人不在家.

awe (ō), n. [Icel. agi.] 1. Dread, 懼; 恐. [Obs. or R.] 2. The emotion inspired by something dreadful and sublime, 畏; reverential fear, or solemn wonder, 畏敬. 3. Power to inspire dread or reverential fear, 令人敬畏之能力; 威嚴. Syn. See REVERENCE.

- v. t.; AWED (ōd); AW/ING. To inspire with awe, 使之畏; 使覺威嚴; to control by inspiring dread, 御之以威; to excite fearful reverence in, 引起畏敬心.

a-wea/ry (ā-wē'ri), a. Weary, 疲勞的. [Poetic]

a-weath/er (ā-wēth'ēr), adv. (Naut.) On the weather side, or toward the wind, 在上風邊; 逆風; — opposed to alee, 與 alee (下風, 順風) 相反.

a-weigh/ (ā-wā'), adv. & a. (Naut.) Just drawn clear of the ground, 方離水底; atrip, 吊起; — said of the anchor, 指錨而言.

awe/less (ō'lēs), a. See AWLESS, 見 AWLESS. awe/some (ō'sūm), a. 1. Causing awe, 使畏的; awful, 威嚴的. 2. Expressive of awe or terror, 表畏懼或恐怖之. — awe/some-ly, adv. — awe/some-ness, n.

aw/ful (ō'fūl), a. 1. Filling with awe, 令人畏的. 2. Filled with awe, 敬畏的. [Obs.] 3. Reverential, 尊敬的; law-abiding, 守法的. [Now R.] 4. Frightful, 可怕的; monstrous, 怪異的; 可怖的; exceedingly bad, 極惡劣的; monotonous, long, etc., 無變化的; 千篇一律的; — used intensively, 用以加重語勢. [Slang]— aw/ful-ly, adv. — aw/ful-ness, n.

Syn. See FEARFUL. a-while/ (ā-hwīl'), adv. For some time, 歷若干時; for a short time, 不多時.

a-wing/ (ā-wīng'), adv. & a. On the wing, 飛行的; flying, 飛的; fluttering, 鼓翼的.

awk (ōk), a. [ME. auk, awk. See AWKWARD.] 1. Odd, 古怪的; out of order, 不規則的. [Obs.] 2. Wrong, 錯的; clumsy, 笨的. [Obs.]

awk/ward (ōk'wōrd), a. [Icel. öfugr (neut. öfukt) turning the wrong way + E. -ward.] 1. Wanting dexterity or grace in movement, 動作不巧妙從容的; without skill, 不巧妙的; clumsy, 拙的; 蠢笨的; ungraceful, 不嫺雅的; 不從容的. 2. Not easily managed or effected, 不易處理或收效的; embarrassing, 棘手的; 困難的. 3. Perverse, 離正道的; untoward, 忤逆的. [Obs.] — awk/ward-ly, adv. — awk/ward-ness, n.

Syn. Unhandy, bungling, blundering, maladroit; inelegant, stiff, constrained; unwieldy, ponderous, lumbering; boorish, clownish, lubberly, gawky, clumsy, ungainly, uncouth. Awkward implies lack of dexterity or grace, whether bodily or mental; as, awkward in one's gait; awkward at handling tools. Clumsy implies heaviness or stiffness of movement; it also applies to that which is misshapen or awkwardly formed; as, clumsy fingers, elephant, boots. Fig., clumsy denotes what is ill-contrived or bungling; as, a clumsy excuse. Ungainly applies chiefly to awkwardness of carriage, gait, or gesture; as, an ungainly figure, strut. Uncouth implies want of training or lack of refinement; as, uncouth manners, speech, etc. Awkward 指人之體態上或智力上靈巧或風度之缺乏; 例如 awkward in one's gait (舉止呆笨); awkward at handling tools (不嫺於運用器具). Clumsy 指行動之蠢笨或不靈便, 又指一物構造之粗劣不良; 例如 clumsy fingers, elephant, boots (粗笨之手指, 蠢魯之象, 粗劣之靴鞋等). Clumsy 又借指事物籌畫之不當; 例如 a clumsy excuse (不當的推託之詞). Ungainly 大概指態度步趨或姿勢上之不雅; 例如 ungainly figure, strut (體態不雅; 高視闊步之不雅). Uncouth 指粗鄙; 例如 uncouth manners, speech (態度粗鄙, 語言粗陋) 等.

awl (ōl), n. [AS. al, æl, eal.] A pointed instrument for making small holes, 小鑽子.



Shoemaker's Awl.

aw/less, awe/less (ō'lēs), a. Being without awe, 不畏懼的.

awl/wort/ (ōl'wōrt'), n. A small aquatic brassicaceous plant (Subularia aquatica) with awl-shaped leaves, 薺葶科之鑽狀葉小植物.

awn (ōn), n. [Icel. ögn, pl. agnir.] (Bot.) The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, etc., 穀針; 芒.

awned (ōnd), a. (Bot.) Having an awn, 有穀針的; bearded, 有芒的.

awn/ing, n. 1. A rooflike cover, usually of canvas, extended as a shelter from the sun, rain, or wind, 天幔; 天幕. 2. (Naut.) That part of the poop deck continued forward beyond the cabin bulkhead, 船尾高甲板艙壁前伸出之部分.

awn/less, a. Without an awn or beard, 無穀針的; 無芒的.

awn/y (ōn'i), a. Having awns, 有穀針的; bearded, 有芒的.

a-woke/ (ā-wōk'), pret. & p. p. of AWAKE, AWAKE 之過去簡式及過去區別動字.

a-work/ (ā-wōrk'), adv. At work, 在工作中; in action, 在動作中.

a-wry/ (ā-rī'), adv. & a. [a- on, in + wry.] 1. Turned or twisted toward one side, 向一邊旋轉或扭轉的; out of the right course, 離正路的; oblique or obliquely, 歪的; 斜的. 2. Aside from the line of truth, or right reason, 不正的; 離正理的. Syn. See CROOKED.

aw/some, a. Same as AWESOME, 與 AWESOME 通.

ax (āks), n.; pl. AXES (āk'sēz; 24). [AS. ax, axe] acas.] 1. A common tool for hewing, chopping, or splitting wood, 砍木之具; 斧. 2. An axhammer, 斫石之斧; 斧槌.

- v. t. To dress or trim with an ax, 以斧琢之.

"The spelling ax is better on every ground, of etymology, phonology, and analogy, than axe, which has of late become prevalent." Axe 拼法雖近來通用, 然於字源上, 語音上, 及類同上, 均不如 ax 拼法之可取. [New English Dict. (Murray).]

ax/ham/mer (-hām'ēr), n. An ax for dressing or spalling the rougher kinds of stone, having two opposite cutting edges, 兩對面有刃之斫石斧. — ax/ham/mered (-ērd), p. a.

ax/i-al (āk'sī-āl), a. Of, pert. to, or like, an axis, 屬軸的; 似軸的.

ax/il (āk'sīl), n. [L. axilla armpit.] (Bot.) The point of divergence between the upper side of a branch, leaf, or petiole, and the stem or branch from which it springs, 枝腋或葉腋 (即枝葉與原枝莖間之上面分歧點).

ax/ile (-sīl; -sil), a. Belonging to, or situated in, the axis, 屬於或位於軸內的.

ax-il'la (āk-sīl'ā), n.; L. pl. -LÆ (-ē). [L.] 1. (Anat.) The armpit, 腋. 2. (Bot.) An axil, 枝腋; 葉腋.

ax/il-lar (āk'sī-lār), a. Axillary, 腋下的. — n. (Zool.) One of the innermost feathers on the under surface of the wing, 鳥翼下面最內層之羽.

ax/il-la-ry (-lā-rī), a. 1. (Anat.) Of or pert. to the armpit, 屬於腋的.

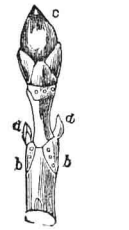
2. (Bot.) Situated in, rising from, or pert. to, an axil, 位於或生於或屬於枝腋或葉腋的.

— n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). (Zool.) An axillary, 翼下最內層之羽.

ax/i-nite (-nīt), n. [Gr. αξίνη an ax.] (Min.) A borosilicate of aluminium and calcium, commonly found in crystals, 斧石, 係鋁與鈣之硼矽酸鹽, 常成結晶體.

ax/i-om (-ūm), n. [From L., fr., Gr. αξίωμα, fr. αξίω to think worthy, αξίος worthy.] 1. (Logic & Math.) A self-evident and necessary truth, 自明之理; 必然之理; a proposition which it is necessary to take for granted, 必須假定之命題. 2. An established principle in some art or science, 技術或科學上之定理.

Syn. Maxim, aphorism, adage. — An axiom is a self-evident truth as the basis of reasoning. A maxim is a guiding principle sanctioned by experience. An aphorism is a terse expression of a general truth or sentiment. An adage is a saying of long-established



a a Axillary Buds. bb Leaf Scars. c Terminal Bud.

authority. Axiom 係自明之理，而為推論所根據者。Maxim 係經驗所證實之常道。Aphorism 係表明公理或感想之簡言。Adage 係公認之箴言。

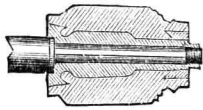
ax/i-o-mat'ic (äk'siö-mät'ik) } a. Of or pert. to ax/i-o-mat'/i-cal (-i-käl) } an axiom, 屬自明之理的; having the nature of an axiom, 有自明之理之性質的; characterized by axioms, 以自明之理為特性的。—ax/i-o-mat'/i-cal-ly, adv.

ax'is (äk'sis), n.; pl. AXES (-sëz). [L. axis axis, axle.] 1. A straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, which revolves, or may be supposed to revolve, upon it, 軸或軸線 (此線或實或虛, 穿過物體, 並假定此物可依之旋轉). 2. (Math.) A straight line with respect to which the different parts of a magnitude are symmetrically arranged, 軸線 (一形體之各部份可依是線而相稱排列). 3. (Bot.) The stem, 莖; longitudinal support, on which organs or parts are arranged, 各支體所附麗之直幹. 4. (Anat.) The second vertebra of the neck, 頸際第二椎骨; also, the prolonged part of this vertebra, which serves as a pivot for the head, 又指此椎骨上之凸起部分而為頭之樞軸者. 5. (Fine Arts.) a An imaginary line supposed to pass through a design, to which are referred the different parts of the design, (甲) 擬為經過圖畫之一虛線, 全圖各部份均以此線為準者. b In a working drawing, a line actually drawn and used as the basis of measurements, (乙) 實用圖樣中之一直線, 用為度量之標準者.

—n. [L. axis.] (Zool.) The spotted deer of India, 印度產之斑鹿.

ax'le (-s'l), n. [ME. axel in axeltre, fr. Icel. öxultre; öxull axle + tre tree.] 1. The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel, 輪之軸 (為一輪旋轉於其上或與輪同時旋轉者). 2. A transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car or carriage, 運貫相對車輪之橫軸; an axletree, 車軸. 3. An axis, 軸線.

axle box. 1. A bushing in the hub of a wheel, through which the axle passes, 軸套 (轂中之襯管, 所以穿軸者). 2. Journal box of a rotating axle, esp. a railway axle, 旋轉之軸頸箱, 尤指火車之軸.

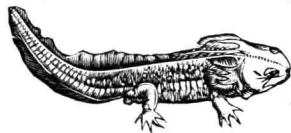


Section of Wagon Hub, showing Axle Box and Axle.

ax'le-tree' (-trë'), n. [Icel. öxultre.] The bar on the ends of which the wheels of a carriage revolve, 車軸總桿, 其兩端有車輪旋轉.

Ax/min-ster (äks'min-stër), n., or Axminster carpet. 1. A variety of Turkey carpet, made of strips of worsted chenille, so colored as to produce a pattern, on a stout jute backing, 土耳其地毯之一種, 以毛線條製成, 配色如花樣, 底厚而麻為之; —formerly made (1755-1835) at Axminster, England, 往年(1755-1835)製於英國之Axminster地方. 2. A similar but cheaper carpet, resembling, but better than, moquette, 一種相似之毯, 價值較廉而品質較好者.

ax'o-lotl (äk'sö-löt'l), n. [Native name.] (Zool.) An amphibian of the salamander tribe found in the elevated lakes of Mexico; 鯪魚類之兩棲動物, 產於墨西哥高湖.



Axolotl (4).

ax'seed' (äks'sëd'), n. A European fabaceous plant (Coronilla varia) naturalized in the

eastern United States, with umbels of pink and white flowers and angular pods, 歐洲豆科植物之一, 移植美國東部, 已成土產, 有紅白之瓣形花及有角之莢.

ax'unge' (äk'sinj'), n. [F. axonge, L. axungia; axis wheel + ungre to grease.] Fat, 脂肪; grease, 動物脂肪; usually, (Pharm.) lard prepared for medical use, 通常指醫藥用之豬油.

ay (i), interj. Ah! alas! 嗚呼; 嗟; 噫.

a'yah (ä'yä), n. [Pg. aia.] A native nurse for children, 本國保姆; also, a lady's maid, 又指女僕. [India]

aye } (ä), adv. [Icel. ei.] Always, 恆; ever, 永 } 久; continually, 不息; for an indefinite time, 無限期.

aye } (i), adv. [Origin uncertain.] Yes; yea; } 是; 然; 諾; —expressing assent, or an affirmative answer, 表許可或允諾之意.

aye (i), n. An affirmative vote or voter, 同意票, 或投同意票者.

aye'=aye' (i'y'), n. (Zool.) A nocturnal quadruped of Madagascar, allied to the lemurs, 馬達加斯加島產之夜行四足獸, 與狐猴同類.

Ayr'shire (är'shër; -shür), n. [From Ayrshire, Scotland.] (Agric.) One of a superior breed of cattle from Ayrshire, Scotland, 蘇格蘭 Ayrshire 地方之良種畜牛.

|| a-yun'ta-mien'to (ä-yöön'tä-myän'tö), n.; pl. -tos (-tös). [Sp.] 1. A municipal government, 地方自治政府. 2. The townhouse, 市政會議所; 市政廳; the seat of a municipal government, 地方自治政府所在處; esp. [cap.] the central offices of the government of the Philippines at Manila, 尤指在馬尼刺之菲律賓政府之中央官署.

a-za'le-a (ä-zäl'ä-ä), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀζαλέος dry, —because supposed to grow best in dry ground.] (Bot.) A genus of showy flowering shrubs, 躑躅 (美花灌木之一屬).

a-zan' (ä-zän'), n. [Ar. adhän.] The Mohammedan call to prayer, usually uttered by the muezzin, five times a day, from the minaret of a mosque, 回回教中祈禱會, 常由招禱司在清真寺塔尖召請之, 每日凡五次.

az'a-role (äz'ä-röl), n. [F. azerole, fr. Ar. az-zurür.] (Bot.) The Neapolitan medlar, a shrub of southern Europe, Neapolitan 南歐產之枸杞; also, its fruits, 又指其果實.

A=za'zel (ä-zä'zäl; äz'ä-zäl), n. [Heb. 'Azäzel.] The legendary leader of those sons of God who took wives among the "daughters of men." (See Gen. vi. 2-4.) Milton makes him an associate of Satan, 上帝諸子中娶凡女者之首領, Milton 視其為魔王之友.

a-zed'a-rach (ä-zäd'ä-räk), n. [F. azédarac, Sp. acederaque, Pers. äzäddirakht noble tree.] (Bot.) A handsome Asiatic tree, common in the southern United States, 亞洲樹名, 亦產於美國南部.

az'i-muth (äz'i-müth), n. [From F., fr. Ar. as-sumüt.] (Astron. & Geodesy) a The quadrant of an azimuth circle, (甲) 方位圈之象限. b The arc of the horizon between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of a given object, (乙) 地平經度 (係地平線之上之弧, 在本地方子午線與經過一物體中心之垂直圈之間者).

az'i-muth'al (-müth'äl; -mü'thäl), a. Of or pert. to the azimuth, 屬地平經度的; being in a horizontal circle, 在地平圈上的。—muth'al-ly, adv.

az'ine (äz'in; -ën), n. [From AZOTE.] Also =in. A compound of the general formula R: NN: R, formed by the action of hydrazine on aldehydes (giving aldazines) or on ketones

(生 ketazines), 一種化合物, 其普通公式為 R: NN: R, 由雙氮輕基質與間質化合 (生 aldazines) 或與擬間質化合 (生 ketazines) 而成.

az'o- (äz'ö-). [See AZOTE.] (Chem.) A combining form of azote, applied, 出於 Azote 字之合體, 有兩種用法: a Loosely to various compounds of nitrogen, (甲) 泛指多種氮化合物. b Especially to compounds containing a two-atom nitrogen group uniting two hydrocarbon radicals. These compounds furnish many artificial dyes. (乙) 專指化合物之含有兩個氮原子及兩個炭輕根基者. 多種人造染料之製造均用此類化合物.

a-zo'ic (ä-zö'ik), a. [Gr. ä-not + ζωή life.] (Geol.) Designating, or pert. to, geologic time which antedates life, 指稱或屬於地質學上生物前之時期的.

az'o-im'ide (äz'ö-im'id; -id), n. Also =id. [azo- + imide.] (Chem.) = HYDRAZOIC ACID, 與 HYDRAZOIC ACID 通.

az'ole (äz'öl; ä-zöl'), n. [From AZOTE.] (Org. Chem.) Any of a large class of compounds having a five-membered ring containing an atom of nitrogen and at least one other noncarbon atom (nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur), 氮異輪質五位輪質類化合物之任一, 內含氮原子一, 又至少含其他非炭質 (氮, 氧, 硫) 原子一. Cf. AZINE, 比較 AZINE.

a-zo'ni-um (ä-zö'nü-üm), a. [azo- + -onium, as in ammonium.] (Org. Chem.) Designating, or pert. to, a class of compounds (the azonium bases) possessing basic properties due to a peculiar grouping of nitrogen atoms. They have the general formula R<N>R'/NR'/OH 指稱或屬於一類由氮原子特別圍聚而有鹽基性之化合物 (淡鹽基類) 的. 其普通公式為 R<N>R'/NR'/OH

az'ote (äz'öt; ä-zöt'), n. [F. fr. Gr. ä-not + ζωή life; —so named by Lavoisier because it is incapable of supporting life.] Nitrogen, 淡; 淡氣. [R.]

az'ot-ed (äz'öt-täd; ä-zöt'äd), a. Nitrogenized, 與淡化合的; 淡化的; nitrogenous, 屬淡的.

az'oth (äz'öth), n. [LL. azoth, azoth, or F. azoth, fr. Ar. az-zauq mercury.] (Alchemy) a The first principle of metals, i.e., mercury, which was formerly supposed to exist in all metals, (甲) 金屬之要素, 即水銀, 古人以為諸金屬均含有水銀, 故名. b The "universal remedy" of Paracelsus, Paracelsus (十六世紀瑞士國之醫藥師及煉金家) 之萬應藥.

a-zot'ic (ä-zöt'ik), a. (Chem.) Nitric, 淡的.

az'o-tize (äz'ö-tiz), v. t. To nitrogenize, 使與淡化合; 淡化.

Az'ra-el (äz'rä-äl), n. [Ar. 'Azrâ'il.] (Jewish & Moham. Myth.) The angel of death, who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body, 死神或引魂使者, 看守將死之人而使其靈魂離軀殺者.

Az'tec (äz'tëk), n. An Indian of the tribe which founded the Mexican empire conquered by Cortez in 1519, 創立墨西哥帝國 (即於 1519 年為 Cortez 所征服者) 之印第安族中之一人; loosely, any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence, 泛指 Aztec 族屬地中之任何印第安人.

Az'tec-an (-än), a. Of or pert. to the Aztecs, 屬於上述印第安族的; also, pert. to or designating the linguistic stock of the Aztecs, 又屬於或指稱 Aztec 之語言族的.

az'ure (äzh'ür; ä'zhür), n. [Through F., Sp., & Ar., fr. Per. läjward, or läjward, lapis lazuli, a blue color.] 1. Azure color, 淡藍色; the clear blue of the sky, 天青色; also a pig-



ment or dye of this color, 又指天青色之顏料。  
 2. (*Her.*) Blue, — represented in engraving by horizontal lines, 青帶 (紋章上以橫線表之)。  
 3. The blue vault above, 蒼穹; the unclouded sky, 無雲之天。  
 — *a.* Sky-blue, 天青色的; cerulean, 淡青的; also, cloudless, 又指無雲的。

**az/u-rine** (ăzh/'ū-rĭn), *a.* [OF. *azurin*, *asurin*, LL. *azurinus*. See AZURE.] Azure, 天青色的。  
**az/u-rite** (-rĭt), *n.* (*Min.*) Blue malachite, 藍銅礦; 青銅石。  
**az/y-gous** (ăz/'y-gūs), *a.* [Gr. ἄζυγος; ἄ- not + ζυγόν yoke.] (*Inat.*) Having no fellow,

無偶的; not paired, 不成對的; single, 單獨的。  
**az/ym** (ăz/'ĭm), **az/y-me** (ăz/'ĭm; -ĭm), *n.* [Gr. ἄζυμος; ἄ- not + ζύμη leaven.] Unleavened bread, 無酵母麵包。  
**az/y-mous** (ăz/'i-mūs), *a.* [See AZYM.] Unleavened, 無酵母的; unfermented, 未發酵的。 [*L.*]

# B

**B** (bē); *pl.* B's or Bs (bēz). **1.** The second letter of the English, Latin, and cognate alphabets. It corresponds in position, value, and form to the Greek *Beta* and the Phœnician and Hebrew *Beth*. B is phonetically and etymologically related to *p*, *f*, *v*, *m*, and *w*, letters representing sounds having close organic affinity to its own sound (see *Guide to Pron.*, § 12). 英語拉丁語及同類語字母之第二字, 與希臘語之 *Beta* 腓尼基語及希伯來語之 *Beth* 有相同之地位價值及形式。在語音學及字源學上, 此字母與 *p*, *f*, *v*, *m*, 及 *w* 相近, 因其發音機關相類似也 (參閱發音指南 § 12)。  
**2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate:  
**a** The second in a series; second in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 2; as, Company B; column *b* or *b*. **b** [*cap.*] (*Music*) The seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). 若用作符號, 則指: (甲) 連系或等級中之第二, 或數碼之 2, 例如 B 隊, *b* 行或 *b* 行; (乙) 冠體在音樂上, 為長音階之第七音, 或短音階之第二音。  
**B or b, n.; pl.** B's or Bs (bēz). The letter, B, b, or its sound, B 或 b 之本字或其音。

**baa** (bā), *v. i.* To cry "baa," 咩; bleat as a sheep, 鳴如羊。  
 — *n.* The cry of a sheep, 羊鳴; bleat, 咩聲。

**Ba'al** (bā'āl), *n.; pl.* E. BAALS, H. BAALIM (bā'ā-līm). [Heb. *ba'al* lord.] Any of a multitude of local deities of the ancient Semitic races, in general regarded as authors of the fertility of the soil and of the increase of the flocks, 古閃族土地神之任一, 視為司土壤肥沃及畜牧繁盛者。

**Ba'al-ism** (bā'āl-'iz'm), *n.* Worship of Baal, 土地神之崇拜; idolatry, 偶像崇拜。— **Ba'al-ish, a.** — **Ba'al-ist** (-ĭst), **Ba'al-ite** (-ĭt), *n.*

**Bab** (bāb), *n.* [Per.] Lit., gate, 就字面解, 門; — a title given to the founder of Babism, from *Bab-ud-Din*, the title assumed by him, 波斯普神教派創立者之尊號, 因其自稱 *Bab-ud-Din*, 故名。

**bab/bitt** (bāb/'it), *n.* Babbitt metal, 巴別脫合金; *specif.*, a Babbitt-metal lining for a bearing brass, 特指襯於軸承銅面之巴別脫合金。  
 — *v. t.* To line or furnish with Babbitt metal, 襯以或供以巴別脫合金。

**Bab/bitt met/al.** Also **Bab/bitt's met/al** (bāb/'its). [After Isaac Babbitt, of Massachusetts, inventor of the method of using soft metals in journal boxes.] **a** A soft white antifriction metal variously composed of copper, antimony, and tin, (甲) 巴別脫合金; 軟白而能減少摩擦之金屬, 以銅錫錫三者混合而成。  
**b** Any of several alloys similarly used, (乙) 同功用諸合金之任一。

**bab/ble** (bāb/'l), *v. i.; -bled* (-'ld); **-bling**. **1.** To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly, 發言不明瞭; utter inarticulate sounds, 發不分音節之音。  
**2.** To talk idly or fatuously, 閒談; 妄語; chatter, 饒舌; prate, 喋喋。  
**3.** To make a continuous murmuring noise, as a brook, 作連續不斷之喃喃聲, 如溪水然。  
**Syn.** Prattle, gossip.

— *v. t.* **1.** To utter indistinctly or incoherently, 發含混或斷續之音。  
**2.** To disclose by too free talk, as a secret, 以妄談洩露 (對於秘密而言)。

— *n.* **1.** Idle talk, 閒談; senseless prattle, 無意識之談。  
**2.** Inarticulate speech, 不分音節之言; a confused murmur, 雜亂之喃喃聲。— **bab/ble-ment** (-mĕnt), *n.*

**bab/bler** (-lĕr), *n.* **1.** One who babbles, 饒舌者; 妄談而洩漏秘密之人。  
**2.** (*Zoöl.*) Any one of a family of thrushlike chattering birds, 似畫眉之鳥。

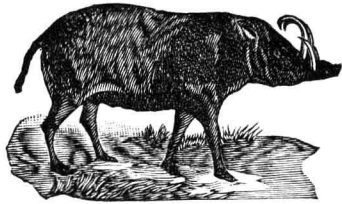
**babe** (bāb), *n.* **1.** An infant, 嬰孩; young child of either sex, 男孩或女孩; baby, 孩; 幼兒。  
**2.** A doll, 偶人; 傀儡 (小兒所玩者)。

**Ba'bel** (bā'bĕl), *n.* **1.** (*Bib.*) The city and tower, in the land of Shinar, where the confusion of languages is related (*Genesis* xi.) to have occurred. Shinar 地方之巴比城及塔, 據創世記所述, 其地為語言淆亂之區。  
**2.** *Fig.*: A structure impossibly lofty, 建築物之高至不可能者; a visionary scheme, 幻想。  
**3.** [*Often l. c.*] A place or scene of noise and confusion, 嘈雜而紛亂之境地或景象。

**Bab/i** (bāb/'ē), *n.* [See BABISM.] A follower of the Bab, 波斯普神教之信徒。

**ba/bies'breath'** (bā/'bīz-brĕth'), *n.* Also **ba/by's-breath'**. **1.** A tall European sileneous plant (*Gypsophila paniculata*), cultivated for its small fragrant white or pink flowers, 歐洲罌粟類植物, 莖長, 花小而香, 或紫或粉紅, 常以其花美而栽植之。  
**2.** Any of several other plants having delicately scented flowers, as the grape hyacinth, wild madder (*Galium mollugo*), etc., 其他香花植物之任一, 如風信子, 野西草等。

**bab/i-rous/sa, bab/i-rus/sa** (bāb/'i-rōō'sā bā/'bī-), *z*



Babiroussa (male).

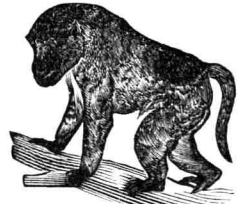
[F. *babiroussa*, fr. Malay *bā-bī* hog + *rūsā* deer.] A large hoglike quadruped (*Babiroussa babiroussa*) of the East Indies, sometimes domesticated, 東印度之豬狀大獸, 有畜於家者。

**Bab/ism** (bāb/'iz'm), **Bab/i-ism** (bāb/'ē-'iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of a modern religious pantheistical sect in Persia, founded about 1844 by Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik (1820-1850), who assumed the title "Bab-ud-Din" (Per., Gate of the Faith). Babism forbids concubinage and polygamy, and also mendicancy, the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs, and slave dealing, and discountenances asceticism. 波斯近世普神教派之教義, 約在一八四四年, Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik 所創。此人生於一八二〇年, 卒於一八五〇年, 自號曰 Bab-ud-Din (波斯語, 即信仰之門)。此教禁制納妾, 多妻, 乞丐, 用

醉性之酒藥, 及販奴等事, 並鄙視制慾主義。— **Bab/ist, n.**

**ba/boo, ba/bu** (bā'bōō), *n.* [Hind. *bābū*.] A Hindu, esp. a Bengali, gentleman; — often [*cap.*] used as a title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire*, 印度人, 尤指孟加拉省之士紳, 常用為稱號而與 *Mr.* 或 *Esquire* 同。Also, a native clerk who writes English, 亦指為英文錄事之印度土人; disparagingly, any native more or less educated in English, 略識英文之印度土人 (有鄙視之意)。

**ba-boon'** (bā-bōōn'), *n.* [F. *babouin*, fr. *baboué* grimace.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the Old World Quadrumana. Baboons have doglike muzzles and large canine teeth, cheek pouches, a short tail, and naked callosities on the buttocks. They are mostly African. 狗頭猴; 狒狒 (舊大陸四手動物之一, 其口部似狗, 有大犬牙, 頰袋, 短尾, 及臀部之無毛硬皮, 此類動物大都產於非洲)。



Chacma Baboon (*Papio porcarius*).

— **ba-boon'er-y, n.** — **ba-boon'ish, a.**

**ba-boosh'** (bā-bōōsh'), *n.* [Ar. *bābūsh*, *ba-bouche'*] fr. Per. *pāpūsh*.] A kind of Oriental heelless slipper, 東方無跟拖鞋之一種。

**ba-bul'** (bā-bōōl'; bā'bōōl'), *n.* [Per. *babul* a species of mimosa.] Any of several gum-yielding trees (genus *Acacia*), 多種樹膠樹之任一; *specif.*, the Egyptian thorn (*A. vera*), 特指埃及棘樹。

**ba/by** (bā/'bī), *n.; pl.* -bies (-bīz). [Dim. of BABE.] **1.** An infant of either sex, 男女孩; a babe, 嬰孩。  
**2.** A doll, 偶人; 傀儡。 [*Obs.*]  
**3.** The minute reflection which one sees of one's self in the pupil of another's eye, 於他人眸子中所見自己之影。 [*Obs. or Archaic*]  
**4.** A person or thing like a baby, as in character or size, 大小似嬰孩之人或物。

— *v. t.; -bied* (-bīd); **-BY-ING.** **1.** To treat as a baby, 以小孩待之; humor, 順從; fondle, 撫愛。  
**2.** In various games, as polo and football, to play (the ball) with gentle strokes so as to avoid losing control of it, 球戲時輕擊其球以免不能駕馭。— **ba/by-hood, n.** — **ba/by-ish, a.** — **ba/by-ism** (-'iz'm), *n.*

**baby act.** The act of a baby, 幼孩之動作; an act childishly weak, 動作之幼稚似小孩所為者; the act of an infant or minor at law, 嬰孩或法律上未成丁者之行爲; also, an act, or statute exempting from liability, as for infancy or limitation of time, 因幼稚或時限而免負責之律; — chiefly used with an implication of cowardice or baseness, 大都用於含懦怯卑劣之意; as in: to plead the baby act, to set up inexperience, weakness, legal infancy, or the like, as an excuse or defense, 例如 to plead the baby act, 意謂聲明無經驗柔弱或法律上幼稚, 以求赦宥或保護也。 [*Colloq.*]

**baby beef.** A prime bovine beast fattened for butchering at from one to two years old, 一種小牛,飼肥至一二年而宰之; also, meat from such an animal, 又指此種小牛肉。

**baby bond.** (*Finance*) A bond having a face value of \$100 (instead of \$500 or \$1,000), 面價美金一百元 (而非五百元或一千元) 之債票。 [*Cant or Slang, U. S.*]

**baby farm.** A place where the nourishment and care of babies are offered for hire, 幼孩寄養所。— **baby farmer.** — **baby farming.** **ba/by-house/** (-hous/), *n.* A doll's house, 木偶室。

**Bab'y-lon** (bāb'ī-lōn), *n.* A luxurious and magnificent ancient city in the Euphrates valley, 巴比倫, 係幼發拉底河流域之繁華壯麗古城。 Hence, fig., any great and luxurious city, 故又借指任何繁華大城; also, in allusion to the Babylonian captivity of the Israelites, a place of captivity or exile, 又指拘留或放逐之所 (以巴比倫拘禁以色列人為喻)。 Also, the allegorical Babylon of the Apocalypse, 默示錄中借喻曠地之巴比倫。 (*Rev. xiv. 8, xvii., xviii.*) — **Bab'y-lo/nish** (-lō'nish), *a.*

**Bab'y-lo/nī-an** (-lō'nī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the real or to the mystical Babylon, or to the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, 屬於真假巴比倫的, 或屬於古巴比倫王國的; Chaldean, 迦勒底人的。

— *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Babylonia, 巴比倫國之居民; a Chaldean, 迦勒底人。 2. An astrologer, 星卜者; 星士。

**bac** (bāk), *n.* [F.] 1. A broad, flat-bottomed ferryboat, usually worked by a rope, 用繩拖之平底渡船。 [*R.*] 2. A vat, 酒桶; 染缸。

**ba/ca-la/o** (bā/kā-lā'ō), *n.*; *pl.* -LAOS (-ōz). [*Sp.* codfish.] A large West Indian grouper (*Mycteroperca falcata*), an important food fish, 西印度食肉大魚, 重要食品之一也。

**ba/ca-lau/re=ate** (bāk'ā-lō'rē-āt), *n.* [LL. *baccalaureus* a bachelor of arts, corrupted fr. *baccalaris*, under the influence of *L. laurus* laurel. See *BACHELOR*.] The degree of bachelor of arts (B. A. or A. B.), 文科學士之學位 (縮寫為 B. A. 或 A. B.).

— *a.* Pert. to a bachelor of arts, 屬文科學士的。 **baccalaureate sermon**, in some American colleges, a special farewell sermon delivered to a graduating class, 美國大學對畢業生之臨別訓話。

|| **ba/ca-rat/**, **ba/ca-ral/** (bāk'ā-rā/; *F.* bāk'ā-rā/), *n.* [F.] A French game of cards, played by a banker and punters, 法國銀行家或賭博者之紙牌戲。

**ba/cate** (bāk'āt), *a.* [L. *baccatus*, fr. *bacca* berry.] (*Bot.*) Pulp throughout, like a berry, 全為果肉所成的, 如漿果然; — said of fruits, 指水果而言。

**Bac'chæ** (-ē), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Βάκχαί*.] The women companions of Dionysus (Bacchus) in his journeys through the East, Dionysus (酒神) 游歷東方時之諸女伴; also, the women participants in the Bacchanalia, 又指參與酒神節典禮之諸婦女。

**ba/ccha-nal** (-ā-nāl), *a.* 1. Relating to Bacchus, the god of wine, 屬酒神 Bacchus 的。 2. Bacchanalian, 酒神節的; 宴飲的。

— *n.* 1. A devotee of Bacchus, 信酒神之人; one who indulges in drunken revels, 沈湎於酒者。 2. Drunken revelry, 鬧酒; 騷飲; *pl.* bacchanalia, 酒神節。 3. A song or a dance in honor of Bacchus, 頌酒神之歌舞。

**Bac'cha-na/li-a** (-nāl'ī-ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. *pl.* fr. *Bacchanalis* bacchanal, fr. *Bacchus*.] 1. A feast or orgy in honor of Bacchus, 酒神節; 祭酒神之儀式。 2. Drunken revels, 鬧酒。

**ba/ccha-na/li-an** (-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Bacchanalia or to drunken revelry, 屬酒神節的; 屬鬧酒的。

— *n.* A bacchanal, 酒徒; 信酒神者。

**ba/cchant** (bāk'čānt), *n.* [L. *bacchans*, -antis, *p. pr.*] 1. A priest of Bacchus, 酒神祭司。 2. A bacchanal, 鬧酒者; a reveler, 暴飲者。

— *a.* Bacchanalian, 騷飲的; 酒神節的。

**ba/cchante/** (bā-kānt/; bāk'čānt; bā-kān'tē), *n.* [F.] 1. A priestess of Bacchus, 酒神節之女祭司。 2. A female bacchanal, 女酒徒; 信酒神之婦女。

|| **ba/cchan/tes** (bā-kān'tēz), *n. pl.* [L.] BACCHANTS, — male or female, 諸男女酒徒。

**Bac'chic** (bāk'čik) } *a.* Of or relating to Bac-  
**Bac'chi-cal** (-ī-kāl) } chus, 關於酒神的; hence, drunken or riotous, 故又指酒醉的或鬧酒的。

**Bac'chus** (-ūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Βάκχος*.] (*Class. Myth.*) The god of wine, 酒神; Dionysus, 希臘酒神名。 See DIONYSUS, 參閱 DIONYSUS.

**ba/cif'er-ous** (bāk-sif'ēr-ūs), *a.* [L. *baccifer*; *bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Producing berries, 生漿果的。

**ba/ci-form** (bāk'sī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + -form.] Having the form of a berry, 有漿果形的。

**ba/civ'o-rous** (bāk-siv'ō-rūs), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + -vorous.] Eating, or subsisting on, berries, 食漿果的; 以漿果為生的。

**bach'e-lor** (bāč'hē-lēr), *n.* [OF. *bachelor* young man, fr. LL. *baccalaris*, *baccalaris*.]

1. A man of any age who has not been married, 未婚男子; 曠夫。 2. A person who has taken the first or lowest degree in the liberal arts at a college or university, 受大學初等學位之人; 學士。 3. A young knight serving under another's standard, 在他人旗幟下服役之少年武士; hence, a novice in arms, 故又指練習兵士。 4. a The crappie, (甲) 北美淡水魚之一。 b Sometimes, any male animal when without a mate during the breeding time, 有時指任何動物之在生殖期而未得其牝者; esp., a male fur seal from three to six or more years old, prevented from breeding by the older males, 尤指三歲以上之雄海豹, 為較大者所阻而不得生殖者。 — **bach'e-lor-hood**, *n.* — **bach'e-lor-ship**, *n.*

**bach'e-lor's=but/ton**, a plant with flowers shaped like buttons, 花如鈕釦之植物; esp., several species of *Ranunculus*, and the cornflower, and globe amaranth, 尤指毛茛屬之數種及穀花與千日紅。

**ba-cil'lar** (bā-sil'ār; bās'ī-lār), *a.* [L. *bacillum* little staff.] (*Biol.*) Shaped like a rod or staff, 棒形的。

**ba/cil-la-ry** (bās'ī-lā-ri), *a.* Of or pert. to little rods, 屬小棍的; rod-shaped, 棒形的。

**ba-cil'li-form** (bā-sil'ī-fōrm), *a.* Rod-shaped, 棒形的。

**ba-cil'lus** (bā-sil'ūs), *n.*; *pl.* -CILLI (-ī). [NL., fr. L. *bacillum*, dim. of L. *baculum* stick.] Any of a genus (*Bacillus*) of rod-shaped, flagellate, microscopic vegetable organisms (bacteria), some of which are harmless while others cause disease, 桿狀細菌屬之任一, 有無害者, 有致病者; loosely (esp. in *pl.*), any bacterium, 泛指 (尤用衆數) 任何細菌。

**back** (bāk), *n.* [D. *bak* tray, bowl.] 1. A large shallow vat, 大而淺之桶; a cistern, tub, or trough, used by brewers, dyers, etc., 釀酒或染色者所用之貯水器或桶槽。 2. A ferryboat, 渡船; bac, 平底渡船。

— *n.* [AS. *bac*.] 1. In human beings, the hinder part of the body, extending from the neck to the end of the spine, 人身之背;

in other animals, that part of the body which corresponds most nearly to such part of a human being, 動物之背部。 2. The outward or upper part of a thing, as opposed to the inner or lower part, 物之外部或上部 (與內部或下部相反)。 3. The part opposed to the front or foremost part, 後部 (前部之反) the hinder or rear part of a thing, 物之尾部。 4. The part opposite to, or most remote from, that which fronts the speaker or actor, 演壇前之對面或最遠處; or the part out of sight, or not generally seen, 見不到或常不見之處。 5. Specif., 特指: a The part of a cutting tool opposite its edge, (甲) 刀背。 b The part of a book or its leaves where it is sewed when bound, (乙) 書脊。 c The upright hinder part of a chair or sofa above the seat, (丙) 椅背。 d In certain games, a position, originally a defensive one, behind the front line of players, esp. that nearest the goal, (丁) 遊戲運動中防線後之一地位, 尤指近決勝點者; also, a player stationed in such a position, 又指在是等地位之運動員。 Backs are sometimes called *full back*, *half back*, *quarter back*, etc., according to their relative positions behind those in the front line, 有時分 Backs 為 *full back*, *half back*, *quarter back* 等等, 依其後於居前線者之地位而定。

**at one's back**, close behind, as in support or pursuit, 緊在其後, 如後盾或贊助是; as, the president had the country *at his back*, 例如 the president had the country *at his back* (總統以全國人民為後盾)。

— *v. t.* 1. To get upon the back of, 登其背; to mount, 升; 登。 2. To drive or force backward, 向後逐或推。 3. To furnish with a back, 裝脊。 4. To adjoin behind, 連接於後。 5. To write upon the back of, 書於其背; to indorse, 簽名。 6. To support, 贊助; to second or strengthen, 贊成或輔助。 7. To bet on the success of, 博勝。

**to back an anchor**, (*Naut.*) to lay down a small anchor ahead of a large one, the cable of the small one being fastened to the crown of the large one, 投小錨於大錨之前 (此小錨之索繫於大錨之頂)。 — **to back the oars**, to row backward with the oars, 划槳而退; 返棹。 — **to back the sails**, to arrange them so as to cause the ship to move astern, 轉帆退駛。 — **to back up**, to support 贊助; to sustain, 為其後援; — **to back water** (*Naut.*), to row or propel the boat or ship backward, 划舟退後; 倒輪而向後退。

— *v. i.* 1. To move or go backward, 向後行; 退後。 2. (*Naut.*) To change from one quarter to another by a course opposite to that of the sun, 背太陽運行方向而變換方向; — used of the wind, 指風而言。

**to back and fill**, to manage the sails of a ship so that the wind strikes them alternately in front and behind, 布置船帆使風力前後輪流相送; hence, (*Fig.*) to take opposite positions alternately, 故又借指輪流而居相對之地位。 [*Collog.*] — **to back out**, **to back down**, to retreat or withdraw from a promise, engagement, or contest, 失約; 退職; 不競。 [*Collog.*]

— *adv.* [Shortened from *ABACK*.] 1. In, to, or toward, the rear, 在後; 向後。 2. To or toward a former place, state, or station, 向原處, 原狀, 或原職。 3. In times past, 在過去時; ago, 以前。 4. In concealment or reserve, 藏匿; in one's own possession, 為某所有; in a state of restraint or hindrance, 在阻遏之狀態。 5. In return or requital, 回報; 酬。 6. In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking, 於言語成約或事業之取消中; as,



he took *back* his words, 例如 he took *back* his words (彼取消前言).

**-a.** **1.** Being at the back or in the rear, 在後的; distant, 離開的; remote, 遠的; past, 過去的; 從前的. **2.** Being in arrear, 拖欠的; overdue, 過期的. **3.** Moving or operating backward, 向後的; 向後行的. **4.** (*Phon.*) Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at, or toward, the back of the mouth, 口後聲道縮小而發音的; guttural, 喉音的; velar, 口蓋音的. **5.** No longer current, 已不流行的; as, *back* numbers of a magazine, 例如 *back* numbers of a magazine (一種雜誌已出過之數期).

Syn. See POSTERIOR, 見 POSTERIOR.

**back/bite/** (bāk-bīt'), *v. t. & i.* To traduce or slander secretly, 誹謗或進讒.

**back/bit/er** (-bīt'ēr), *n.* One who backbites, 讒者; 誹謗者.

**back/board/** (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A support for the back, 背靠. **2.** A board forming or protecting the rear part, 成後部或保衛後部之板.

**back/bone/** (bāk'bōn'), *n.* **1.** The spine, 脊椎; the spinal column, 脊柱. **2.** Firmness, 堅定; moral principle, 道德原理.

**back/door/** (-dōr'; 57), *a.* Acting from behind and in concealment, 暗中進行的; backstairs, 間接的; 秘密的; as, *backdoor* intrigues, 例如 *backdoor* intrigues (陰謀).

**back/er** (bāk'ēr), *n.* One that backs, 贊助者; esp., one who backs a person or thing in a contest or undertaking, 尤指於競爭或辦事業中為他人之後援者.

**back/fall/** (-fōl'), *n.* A falling back, 倒後; that which falls back, 向後倒者; specif., (*Wrestling*) a fall on the back, 特指角力時之仰跌.

**back/gam-mon** (bāk'gām-ān; bāk-gām'ān), *n.* [Prob. fr. *back*, *adv.* + *gammon* game, because the men are often set *back*. See GAME.]

**1.** A game played by two persons on a "board" with pieces, the movements of which are determined by throwing dice, 二人棋戲, 其棋子之行動以擲骰定之. **2.** A game won at backgammon before the loser has thrown off a man or got clear of his adversary's home table, 此種棋戲中於輸者未擲棋子或脫離對手者本板之先而得勝之局.

**back/gam/mon**, *v. t.* In backgammon, to beat while the loser has one or more pieces in his first "table," 於此種棋戲中當輸者第一板上尚有棋子時戰勝之.

**back/ground/** (bāk'ground'), *n.* **1.** Ground in the rear or behind, or in the distance, 後地; 背地; 遠景. **2.** Anything behind, serving as a foil, 後面作陪襯之物. **3.** A place in obscurity or retirement, 隱處.

**back/hand/** (-hānd'), *n.* **1.** The hand, or a stroke with the hand, turned backward, 反手, 或反手而擊; a backhanded stroke, 反手之一擊. **2.** Handwriting in which the downward slope of the letters is from left to right, 左斜體書法.

**back/hand/ed**, *a.* **1.** With the hand turned backward, 反手的. **2.** Awkward, 不靈便的; insincere, 不誠實的; sarcastic, 譏諷的. **3.** Inclining, turning, or the like, to the left, 左斜或左向的; as, 例如: *backhanded* letters (左斜字); a *backhanded*, or left-handed, rope which, having strands and yarns of the same twist, is very pliable (左手繩, 其股線同向扭轉, 故甚軟). — **back/hand/ed-ly**, *adv.* — **back/hand/ed-ness**, *n.*

**back/house/** (-hous'), *n.* A building behind the main building, 大屋後之小屋; 後屋; specif., a privy, 特指便所; a necessary, 廁所.

**back/ing**, *n.* The act of moving anything backward, 移後; 推後; also, that which forms the back of anything, 又指物之背部.

**back/lash/** (-lāsh'), *n.* (*Mach.*) The distance through which one part of connected machinery can be moved without moving the connected parts, 機件之可移動而不影響他件之距離; also, the jarring or reflex motion caused in badly fitting machinery by irregularities in velocity or a reverse of motion, 又指裝置不善之機械上因速度不均或行動倒轉而起之震動或反動.

**back/log/** (bāk'lōg'; 62), *n.* A large stick of wood, forming the back of a fire on the hearth, 引火大木. [*U. S.*]

**back/piece/** (-pēs'), *n.* A piece, or plate, **back/plate/** (-plāt') } which forms or covers the back, 背甲.

**back/set/** (-sēt'), *n.* **1.** A setting back, 退; reverse, 逆; check, 阻礙. **2.** A thing thrown back in its course, as an eddy, 退回原路之物, 如渦流之迴旋然.

**back/sheesh**, **back/shish**. Vars. of BAK-SHEESH, BAKSHEESH 之變體.

**back/side/** (-sīd'), *n.* The posteriors, or rump, of a person or animal, 人或獸之臀部.

**back sight**. (*Surv.*) A sight directed backward to a station previously occupied, 對向以前所佔測點之後視.

**back/slide/** (bāk'slid'; bāk'slid'), *v. i.*; for prin. parts see SLIDE. To slide back, 退; 背; to fall away, 背棄; esp., to give up one's religious faith by degrees, 尤指漸漸背棄宗教.

**back/slid/er** (bāk'slid'ēr), *n.* One who backslides, 背教者.

**back/staff/**, *n.* A kind of disused altitude instrument, 一種高度測量器, 現已廢用. The observer's back was to the body observed, 用此器之測量者以背向所測之物.

**back stairs**. Stairs in the back part of a house, 屋後之梯; specif., in a palace, the private stairs used for other than state visitors, 特指宮殿中之傾梯; hence, fig.: a private or indirect way, 故又借指秘密法或間接法; an underhanded or intriguing way or course, 陰謀之法.

**back/stairs/** (bāk'stārz'), **back/stair/**, *a.* Indirect, 間接的; secret, 秘密的; intriguing, 陰謀的, — as if finding access by the back stairs, 若由後梯而入之謂.

**back/stay/** (bāk'stā'), *n.* **1.** (*Naut.*) A rope or stay extending from the masthead to the side of a ship, slanting a little aft, 由檣端達於船舷而略向後斜之支索. **2.** A stay used to check forward motion, 防止向前突進之物.

**back/stitch/** (-stīch'), *n.* A stitch made by inserting the needle back and bringing it out in front of the end of the last stitch, 扣針脚.

— *v. t. & i.* To sew with backstitches, 以扣針縫.

**back/stroke/** (-strōk'), *n.* A stroke back, 反擊; recoil, 反跳; a backhanded stroke, 反手擊.

**back/sword/** (-sōrd'; 57), *n.* **1.** A sword with but one cutting edge, 一面有鋒之刀; 單鋒刀; a broadsword, 闊口刀. **2.** = SINGLESTICK, 與 SINGLESTICK 通. **3.** A fencer with the backsword, 舞單鋒刀之擊劍者. — **back/sword/ing**, *vb.* *n.* — **sword/man**, = **swords/man** (-sōrdz'mān), *n.*

**back/ward** (bāk'wōrd) } *adv.* [*back*, *adv.* + **back/wards** (bāk'wōrdz) } -ward, -wards.]

**1.** With the back in advance, 向後退. **2.** Toward the back or rear, 向後. **3.** With the back downward, 背下傾. **4.** Toward, or in, past time, 在往時; 追溯既往. **5.** By way of reflection, 由回想; 由反省. **6.** From a better

to a worse state, 退步; 變壞. **7.** In a reverse manner, 倒置; in a returning way, or direction, 退回; 反向.

— **a.** **1.** Directed to the back or rear, 向後的. **2.** Unwilling, 逆意的; averse, 反抗的; reluctant, 不願意的. **3.** Not quick of apprehension, 悟力不敏捷的; dull, 遲鈍的; inapt, 無能的. **4.** Late or behindhand, 遲的; 過時的. **5.** Bygone, 往時的; 從前的. — **back/ward-ly**, *adv.* — **back/ward-ness**, *n.*

**back/ward-a'tion** (bāk'wōr-dā'shūn), *n.* [*back-ward* + -ation.] (*Stock Exchange*) The seller's postponement of delivery upon payment of a premium to the buyer, 以貼費付買者而遲交股票; also, such premium, 又指此種遲交股票之貼費.

**Backward Nations**. The term applied to nations requiring foreign capital for their economic development, but unable to guarantee full protection to such capital when it is invested within their limits, 需外資開發利源而無力擔保債務之國.

**back/wash/** (bāk'wōsh'), *n.* Water or waves washed or thrown back, as by the paddle wheels or oars of a boat, 船之槳或輪翼所擊返之水或浪.

**back/wa'ter** (-wō'tēr), *n.* **1.** Water turned back or stopped in its course by an obstruction, an opposing current, etc., 被障礙物或逆流所阻而回流之水. **2.** Water thrown back, as by a water wheel, 水車旋轉時衝回之水.

**back/woods/** (-wōd'z'), *n. pl.* Forests or partly cleared regions remote from populous settlements, 遠離人煙處之森林地或半開墾地.

**back/woods/man** (-mān), *n.* A man living in the backwoods, 居於上述林地之人.

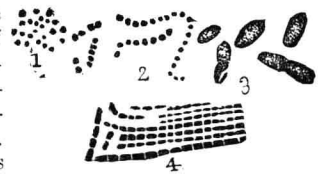
**ba'con** (bā'k'n), *n.* [OF., fr. OHG. *bacho*, *bahho*, fitch of bacon, ham.] The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked, 醃熏之豬脊肌肉; formerly, the flesh of a pig salted or fresh, 昔時指醃或鮮之豬肉.

**Ba-co/ni-an** (bā-kō'nī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Lord Bacon, or to his (inductive) system of philosophy, 培根的; 培根之歸納哲學的.

**Baconian theory**, the theory that Sir Francis Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's dramatic works, 以培根為沙氏樂府著作人之說.

— *n.* One who supports or believes in Baconian doctrines, 信培根學說者; also, a believer in the Baconian theory, 又指信培根為沙氏樂府著作人之說者.

**bac-te/ri-a** (bāk-tē'rī-ā), *n. pl.* [See BACTERIUM.] A remarkable group of widely distributed vegetable microorganisms. Many species are active agents in converting dead organic matter into soluble food materials for plants; some have the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen; many are concerned in fermentation; and many are pathogenic, or disease-causing. 黴菌 (為成羣而繁生之植物的微生物, 種類甚多, 有能變化已死有機質為溶解物, 以供植物之養料者, 有能致淡化作用者, 有能生發酵作用者, 又有能致病者).



Bacteria, showing: (1) The common *Micrococcus* of suppuration; (2) the *Streptococcus* of erysipelas; (3) the *Bacillus* of pear blight, showing the process of cell division; (4) the *Bacillus* of vinegar fermentation.

**bac-te/ri-al** (bāk-tē/ri-əl), *a.* (*Biol.*) Of or pert. to bacteria, 屬於細菌的。

**bac-te/ri-cide** (-sīd), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-cide*.] A substance that destroys bacteria, 殺菌物質。— **bac-te/ri-cid/al** (-sīd/əl), *a.*

**bac-te/rin** (bāk-tē/rin), *n.* (*Med.*) A bacterial vaccine, 細菌疫苗。

**bac-te/ri-o-log/i-cal** (bāk-tē/ri-ō-lōj/i-kāl), *a.* Pert. to bacteriology, 屬細菌學的。

**bac-te/ri-ol/o-gy** (bāk-tē/ri-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-logy*.] The science which deals with bacteria, 細菌學。— **bac-te/ri-ol/o-gist** (-ō-lō-jist), *n.*

**bac-te/ri-ol/y-sis** (-ō-lī-sīs), *n.* [NL.; *bacterium* + *-lysis*.] 1. Chemical decomposition brought about by bacteria without the addition of oxygen, 不加氧氣而由細菌所致之化學的分解。 2. The destruction or dissolution of bacterial cells, 細菌細胞之毀滅或分解。— **ri-o-lyt/ic** (-ō-līt/ik), *a.*

**bac-te/ri-os/co-py** (-ōs/kō-pī), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-scopy*.] Microscopic examination or investigation of bacteria, 細菌之顯微鏡的查驗。— **bac-te/ri-o-scop/ic** (-ō-skōp/ik), *a.* — **-scop/i-cal-ly** (-ī-kāl-ī), *adv.* — **bac-te/ri-os/co-pist** (-ōs/kō-pist), *n.*

**bac-te/ri-ot/ro-pin** (bāk-tē/ri-ōt/rō-pīn), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *-trope* + *-in*.] (*Physiol. Chem.*) A relatively thermostable substance found in immune serum. 一種溫度不變之物質, 見於已種過病菌之漿液中。 Its action resembles that of opsonin, 其作用與 opsonin 相似。

**bac-te/ri-um** (-tē/ri-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-ā). [NL, fr. Gr. βακτήριον, dim. of βάκτρον a staff.] 1. Any of a large genus (*Bacterium*) of rod-shaped bacteria, including both beneficial and pathogenic species, 桿狀細菌之一大屬中之任何一個, 此屬包括益菌及害菌。 2. Sing. of BACTERIA, BACTERIA 之單數。

**bac-te/roid** (bāk-tē/roid) } *a.* [*bacterium* + **bac-te/roi/dal** (-roi/dāl) } *-oid*.] Resembling bacteria, 似細菌的。

**bac-te/roid**, *n.* [See BACTERIUM; -OID.] (*Bot.*) A minute organism found in the root tubercles of nitrogen-fixing plants, as leguminous crops. Bacteroids are regarded as degenerate or modified bacteria. 淡化植物球根中之微生物, 此微生物視為變種細菌。 See NITROBACTERIA, 參閱 NITROBACTERIA.

**Bac/tri-an** (bāk/trī-ān), *a.* Belonging to Bactria, an ancient country in Asia, 屬亞洲古國 Bactria 的; as the *Bactrian*, or two-humped, camel, 如云 *Bactrian* camel (即兩峯駝)。

**ba-cu/li-form** (bā-kū/lī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *baculum* rod + *-form*.] Rod-shaped, 桿狀的; as, *baculi-form* chromosomes, 如云桿狀染色體。

**bac/u-line** (bāk/ū-līn; -līn), *a.* [L. *baculum* rod.] Of or pert. to the rod or punishment with the rod, 屬桿的; 屬杖責的。

**bad** (bād), *a.*; *compar.* WORSE (wŭrs); *superl.* WORST (wŭrst). [ME. *bad*, *badde*, prob. fr. AS. *bæddel* hermaphrodite.] 1. Of the nature of moral evil, 不道德性的; wicked, 惡的。 2. Injurious, 有害的; deleterious, 惡毒的; hurtful, 傷的。 3. Offensive, 冒犯的; disagreeable, 不合意的; annoying, 煩惱的。 4. Inadequate, 不適宜的; unfit, 不適合的。 5. Defective, 有缺點的; faulty, 有過失的; not good legally, 不正當的; invalid, 無效的。 6. Ill, 有恙的; sick, 有病的。 7. Severe, 嚴厲的; as a *bad* cold, 如云 *bad* cold (重傷風)。

**Syn.** Poor, inferior, imperfect, pernicious, detrimental, noxious, baneful, mischievous, immoral, corrupt, vicious, evil, ill, wicked, naughty, wrong, sinful, criminal, iniquitous,

nefarious. — **Bad, evil, ill, wicked, naughty.** Of these words, **bad** alone is now used in a privative sense, often implying little more than the defect or absence of good qualities, or lack of value; as, a *bad* correspondent, *bad* English, *bad* debts, a *bad* job. Positively, *bad* often applies to that which is injurious or hurtful (as, *bad* for the health, a *bad* fall), and particularly to that which is in its nature morally reprehensible; as, a *bad* man, *bad* conduct, *bad* language. **Evil** is chiefly applied to what is morally bad (rarely, in present usage, to persons); it often has a more or less sinister or baleful connotation; as, *evil* deeds, an *evil* life. **Ill**, as a synonym for *evil*, now occurs chiefly in a few combinations, such as *ill* will, *ill* temper, etc. Its chief use is adverbial. **Wicked** implies the actual contravention or violation of moral law; as, *wicked* designs. **Naughty** was once serious, but is now trivial, in its application; as, a *naughty* boy. 於以上諸字中, 祇 *bad* 一字現用於反面意義, 且其所含之意較不良或無價值略進一步, 例如 a *bad* correspondent (惡劣之通信人), *bad* English (惡劣之英語), *bad* debts (難償之債), a *bad* job (報酬不豐之職務)。就正面意義言, 此字常用於有害之事物, 例如 *bad* for the health (有害健康的), a *bad* fall (致傷之一跌), 又專指有不道德性質之事物, 例如 a *bad* man (惡人), *bad* conduct (惡品行), *bad* language (惡言)。 **Evil** 大概指道德上之惡事物, 今則鮮以指人; 又常含凶惡之意, 例如, *evil* deeds (惡績), an *evil* life (惡生活)。 **Ill** 與 *evil* 為同意字時現常用於少數合語中, 例如 *ill* will (惡意), *ill* temper (惡性情), 等等; 然此字之普通用處, 則為狀字。 **Wicked** 則指實際上違背道德, 例如 *wicked* designs (惡謀)。 **Naughty** 字曾有嚴重意義, 今則意義輕淡, 例如 a *naughty* boy (頑童)。

**bad blood**, harsh, angry feeling, 惡感; bitterness, 怨恨; resentment, 憤懣; as, there is *bad blood* between them, 如云 there is *bad blood* between them (彼兩人間有惡感)。

**bad/der-locks** (bād/ēr-lōks), *n.* A large black seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*) often eaten as a vegetable in Europe, 黑色海藻, 歐洲常用為菜。

**badge** (bāj), *n.* [ME. *bage*, *bagge*.] 1. A distinctive mark, token, or sign, worn on the person, 人身所佩之徽章。 2. Something characteristic, 特有之物; a mark, 記號。 3. (*Naut.*) A carved ornament on the stern of a vessel, containing a window or the representation of one, 船尾彫刻, 中有一窗或窗形者。 — *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with a badge, 以徽章別之。

**badg'er** (bāj/ēr), *n.* [Earlier *bageard*.] 1. A carnivorous burrowing quadruped (genus *Meles*, etc.), with long claws on the forefeet, 肉食穴居而前爪特長之獸; 獾。 2. In Australia: a A bandicoot, (甲) 澳洲袋狸。 b A rock wallaby, (乙) 澳洲袋鼠。 c A wombat, (丙) 澳洲小熊狀之有袋獸。 3. A brush made of badger's hair, as for the use of artists, 美術者所用之獾毛刷。 — *v. t.* To bait like a badger, 誘之使出 (如吠犬引獾然); tease or annoy persistently, 連續窘擾之; worry, 煩惱; irritate, 激惹。 — *n.* [ME. *bager*.] A hawker, 賈販; huckster, 小販。 [*Now Dial. Eng.*] — *v. t.* To beat down, 減價; cheat, 欺; barter, 交換物品; bargain, 議價。



Badger.

**ba-di/geon** (bā-dij/ūn), *n.* [F.] Cement or paste used to fill holes, cover defects, or finish a surface, 有填孔掩瑕塗澤表面等用之粘質。

|| **ba/di-nage'** (bā/dē/nāzh'; bād/i-nāj), *n.* [F., fr. *badiner* to joke, OF., be silly, *badin* silly.] Playful raillery, 嘲語; 笑話。  
**Syn.** See BANTER.

— *v. t.*; -NAGED' (-nāzhd'; -nāj'd); -NAG'ING (-nāzh/ing; -nāj-ing). To affect or effect by badinage, 以嘲語感動之。

**bad/ly** (bād/li), *adv.* In a bad manner, 有不良之狀; poorly, 不善; not well, 不佳。

**bad/min-ton** (bād/mīn-tūn), *n.* [From the name of the seat of the Duke of Beaufort in England.] 1. A preparation of claret, spiced and sweetened, 由赤葡萄酒製成之飲料, 中含香料及砂糖。 2. A game similar to lawn tennis, played, usually, with a shuttlecock, 類似網球之遊戲, 常用毬子者。

**bad/ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being bad, 不良之狀態或性質。

**Bae/de-ker** (bā/dē-kēr), *n.* Any of the guide-books issued by Karl Baedeker, Karl Baedeker 所出版之旅行指南。

**baff** (bāf), *v. t. & i.*; BAFFED (bāft); BAFF'ING. [Scot.] To strike, 打; beat, 擊; make a baff, 擊起。 [*Scot. or Golf*]

— *n.* A blow; stroke, 擊; 打; thud, 發鈍聲之一擊; [*Golf*] a stroke in which the sole of the club hits the ground and drives the ball aloft, 於 golf 遊戲中, 為以棍底着地而將球擊入空中。 [*Scot. or Golf*]

**baf/fle** (bāf'flē), *v. t.*; -FLED (-'ld); -FLING (-līng). 1. To cause to undergo disgraceful punishment, 使受辱責。 [*Obs.*] 2. To check by shifts and turns, 以遷移或動轉而阻止之; to elude, 閃避。 3. To check by perplexing, 迷惑而阻止之; to thwart, 敗挫。  
**Syn.** Balk, thwart, foil, frustrate, defeat.

— *v. i.* To struggle in vain, 徒然奮鬥。

— *n.* (*Mech.*) Something to deflect, check, or otherwise regulate, flow, as a plate or wall for deflecting gases or other fluids, as in a steam-boiler flue, 曲折通氣或阻礙通氣或調節通氣之物 (如汽機煙道中之障壁, 使氣流曲折而不直發者)。

**baf/file-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* The process or act of baffling, or of being baffled, baffling 之事或 being baffled 之狀態; frustration, 打破; 使無效; check, 阻礙。

**baf/fler** (bāf'flēr), *n.* One who, or that which, baffles, 閃避者; 迷惑而阻止人者。

**baff/y** (bāf'i), *n.* [See BAFF, *v. t.*] [*Golf*] A short wooden club having a face with a deep pitch or loft, 擊球用短棍棒之一種 (golf 遊戲中用之)。

**bag** (bāg), *n.* [ME. *bagge*.] 1. A sack or pouch, 囊; 袋。 2. A sac, or dependent gland, in animal bodies, 動物體內之囊或附屬腺。 3. (*Com.*) A quantity sufficient to fill a bag of a given size, 貨物之定量, 恰為一袋所能容者。 — *v. t.*; BAGGED (bāgd); BAG'GING. 1. To put into a bag or bags, 裝入袋中。 2. To seize, capture, or entrap, 捉; 擒; 捕獲。 — *v. i.* To swell or hang down like a full bag, 脹而下垂 (如滿裝之袋)。

**ba/gasse'** (bā/gās'), *n.* [F.] Sugar cane, crushed in the mill, 甘蔗之已壓過者。 Also, the refuse of beetroot sugar, 又指胡蘿蔔糖渣。

**bag/a-telle'** (bāg/ā-tēl'), *n.* [F., fr. It. *bagatella*.] 1. A trifle, 小節; a thing of no importance, 不重要之事物。 2. A game played on a board having cups or arches into or through which balls are driven, 板上球戲之一種。

**bag/gage** (bāg'āj), *n.* [F., *bagage*, fr. OF. *bagu* bundle.] 1. The clothes, tents, utensils, and provisions of an army, 軍中用之衣服, 帳



幕, 什器及輜重; esp., personal effects, 尤指簡人所持之物。 2. The trunks, satchels, etc., of a traveler, 旅客攜帶之箱囊等物; luggage, 行囊; 行李。 3. A prostitute, 妓。 4. A romping, saucy girl, 好游蕩之少女。

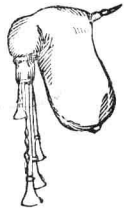
**bag/ging** (-ing), *n.* Cloth or other material for bags, 製囊用之布或其他種物料。

**bag/gy** (-i), *a.*; -GI-ER; -GI-EST. Resembling a bag, 如囊的; flabby, 柔軟的。

**bag/man** (-mān), *n.* A commercial traveler, 行商; 商旅。

**bag/nio** (bān'yō), *n.*; *pl.* -IOS (-yōz). [It. bagno bath, fr. L. balneum.] 1. A bathing house, 浴室; 澡堂。 [Obs.] 2. A brothel, 妓館。 3. In the Orient, a place for confining slaves, 東方人幽閉奴隸之所; hence, a prison, 故又指牢獄。

**bag/pipe** (bāg'pīp'), *n.* A musical wind instrument, now used chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland, 風笛 (蘇格蘭土人所用)。



Bagpipe

The air is received through a tube by a leather bag (see *Illust.*) and pressed from it into the sounding pipes, two of which produce fixed tones (the drone), — the third, or chanter, giving the melody, 風自一圓管通入皮袋, 復由此袋壓入音管, 其中兩管發音, 他管生調。

**bag/pip'er** (-pīp'ēr), *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe, 吹風笛者。

|| **bague** (bāg), *n.* [F., a ring.] (*Arch.*) The annular molding or group of moldings dividing a long shaft or column, 環割長柱中部之花線。

**ba-guet'** (bā-gēt'), *n.* [F. baguette, prop. ba-guette'] a rod, It. bacchetta, fr. L. baculum, baculus, stick, staff.] (*Arch.*) A bead molding, 花線之一種。

**bag/wig'** (bāg'wīg'), *n.* A wig, in use in the 18th century, with the hair at the back of the head inclosed in a silk bag, 十八世紀時所用之一種假髮, 其髮以絲囊盛之而垂於腦後。

**bag/worm'** (-wŭrm'), *n.* Any of several lepidopterous insects (esp. *Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*) which, in the larval state, construct a baglike case of silk, bits of leaves, twigs, etc., and carry it about for protection, 數種鱗翅類昆蟲之任一, 當其在幼蟲期內, 能以其自吐之絲及樹葉等物造成小囊而為己身之保護者。

**bah** (bā), *interj.* An exclamation of contempt, 表輕視之嘆聲。

|| **ba-ha'dur** (bā-hō'dŏr; bā-hā'-), *n.* [Hind. bahādur hero, champion.] A Mohammedan title of respect given to important personages, 回教中重要人物之尊號。 [*India*]

**Ba-hai'** (bā-hā'ē), *n.*; *pl.* BAHAIS (-hā'ēz). A member of the sect of the Babis consisting of the adherents of Baha, the elder half brother of Mirza Yahya of Nur, who succeeded the Bab as the head of the Babists. Babis 宗派中之人, 此派即 Baha 之門徒所組織者 (Baha 為 Mirza Yahya of Nur 之異父長兄, 繼 Bab 而為普神教派之首領者)。 — **Ba-ha'ism** (bā-hā'iz'm), *n.* — **Ba-ha'ist**, *n.*

|| **baï/ñoire'** (bēn'wār'), *n.* [F., lit., bath tub.] A box of the lowest tier in a theater, where the partitions are low, 劇場中最低層之廂房, 有低隔壁者。

**bail** (bāl), *n.* [F. baille bucket, pail.] A scoop or other vessel used in bailing out water, 汲水桶或其他種汲水器。

— *v. t. & i.* 1. To lade, 載; 裝; to dip and throw, 汲而瀉出之。 2. To dip or lade water, or other liquid, from, 由之汲出水或他種液體。

— *v. t.* [OF. baillier to deliver, L. bajulare to keep in custody, bajulus burden bearer.] 1. To deliver, 釋放。 [Obs.] 2. (*Law*) a To set free, or deliver from arrest, or out of custody, on the undertaking of some other person or persons to be responsible for the appearance, at a certain day and place, of the person bailed. (甲) 因有人保而釋放之; 因有人出而擔保被拘者能於某時某地到案而寬其拘留或監禁。 b To deliver, as goods in trust, for some special object or purpose, upon a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. (乙) 為特種事由, 以貨物交人而委託其保管, 或以契約或以心許, 而知受託者必能履行信約而不負所託。

— *n.* 1. Custody, 禁錮; 監禁。 [Obs.] 2. (*Law*) a The person or persons on whom undertaking a person is bailed, (甲) 保釋罪犯之人; 保釋他人者。 b The security so given, (乙) 釋放拘留之擔保品。

— *n.* [ME. beyl.] 1. The arched handle of a kettle, pail, or similar vessel, usually movable, 壺桶等之活動圈柄。 2. A half hoop supporting the cover of a wagon, etc., 拱形之車篷梁。

— *v. t.* To provide with hoops, 裝圈; to hoop, 籠束。

— *n.* [OF. bail, baillie.] 1. The outer wall or the court of a feudal castle, 中古時堡寨之外牆或外庭。 2. A certain limit within a forest, 林地內之界域。 [*Eng.*] 3. A division for the stalls of an open stable, 露天廄之欄木。 4. (*Cricket*) The top or a crosspiece of the wicket, 球門之橫木或門頂。

— *v. t.* To secure or confine, as by means of a bail, 以欄籠之。

to bail up. a To secure by means of a bail, 以欄籠住; as, to bail up a cow at milking time, 如云於擠取牛乳時以欄籠牛。 [*Dial. Eng. & Australasia*] b To cause (a person) to stand still for the purpose of robbing him, 使人立定而欲劫之。 Also, to stop, 攔止; hold secure, 握住; control; overcome, 克制。 [*Australasia*]

— *v. i.* To stop, as at the command of a robber, 受強盜之喝阻而停止; halt, 止步不前; yield, 讓步; — used with up, 與 up 連用。 [*Australasia*]

**bail/a-ble** (bāl'ā-b'l), *a.* 1. That may be bailed, 可保釋的。 2. Admitting of bail, 准保釋的。

**bail bond.** (*Law*) a A bond or obligation given to insure the appearance of a person bailed, (甲) 保釋之證書; 擔保到案之保證書。 b Special bail in court to abide the judgment, 法庭中聽候裁判之所。

**bail/ee'** (bāl'ē'), *n.* (*Law*) One to whom goods are bailed, 受託貨物者。

**bail'er** (bāl'ēr), *n.* (*Law*) See BAILOR, 見 BAILOR。

— *n.* 1. One who bails or lades, 汲水者。 2. A utensil or machine used in bailing, 汲水之器或機。

— *n.* (*Cricket*) A ball bowled so that it hits and removes one or both bails, 欲擊倒球門之橫木而擲之球。

**bai/ley** (bā'li), *n.*; *pl.* -LEYS (-līz). 1. The bail of a castle, 堡寨之外牆或外庭。 2. A prison or court of justice, 監獄或法庭。 [*Eng.*]

**bail/ie** (bāl'ī), *n.* Formerly, a sheriff; now, an officer like an English alderman, 本指地方執法官, 今指蘇格蘭市參事會員。 [*Scot.*]

**bail/iff** (-if), *n.* [OF. baillif custodian, fr. L. bajulus porter.] 1. In England, an agent appointed by a lord to look after estates held of him, 英國貴族之財產管理員; hence: a The title of the chief magistrates of various towns and of the keepers of some royal castles, (甲) 市鎮行政長官及王家堡壘護衛者之稱號。 b The steward of the lord of a manor, etc., (乙)

貴族領地之管理人。 2. a (*Eng. Law*) A sheriff's deputy, (甲) 地方執法官之代表。 b In the United States, sometimes, a sheriff's officer or constable, (乙) 在美國有時指執法官之屬官或警吏。 3. An overseer, under steward, or agent of an estate, 隸於財產管理人之管事。 4. Any of various magistrates in countries other than England, as the French bailli, the Scotch bailie, etc. 英國以外國之民政官, 如法國之市政委員, 蘇華蘭之市參事會員。

**bail/i-wick** (-i-wīk), *n.* [*bailie, baillif* + *wick* a village.] The precincts within which a bailiff has jurisdiction, 代理人之管區界限。

**bail/ment** (bāl'mēnt), *n.* (*Law*) The act of bailing a person or goods, 釋放被保人或付託貨物之事。 See 3d BAIL, 見 BAIL 第三。

**bail/or'** (bāl'ōr'; bāl'ōr), *n.* (*Law*) One who delivers goods or money to another in trust, 交貨物或錢財於他人而託其保管之人。

|| **bain/=ma'rie'** (bān'mā'rē'), *n.*; *pl.* BAINSMARIE (bān'-). [F.] A vessel for holding hot water in which another vessel may be heated, 內盛熱水以燻熱他器之器。

**Bai-ram'** (bī-rām'; bī'rām), *n.* [Turk. bairām.] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one (*Lesser Bairam*) is held at the close of the fast called Ramadan and the other (*Greater Bairam*) seventy days afterwards, 回教中兩種節期之統稱, 其一種為 *Lesser Bairam*, 在 Ramadan 禁食節完止時舉行之, 又一種為 *Greater Bairam*, 於七十日後始舉行之。

**bairn** (bārn), *n.* [Scot., fr. AS. fr. beran to bear.] A child, 小孩; 兒童。 [*Scot. & Dial. Eng.*]

**bait** (bāt), *n.* [Icel. beita food, beiti pasture.] 1. Any substance, esp. food, used as a lure in catching fish, or other animals, 餌。 2. Anything which allures, 誘引之物; a lure, 誘物; enticement, 誘惑物。 3. A light luncheon, 小餐。

— *v. t.* [ME. baiten, beiten, to feed, harass, fr. Icel. beita, orig., to cause to bite, fr. bita to bite.] 1. To provoke and harass, 惹怒; 使之惱; esp., to torment for sport, 尤指, 侮辱; 以虐為諠。 2. To give a portion of food and drink to, 與以小部分之飲食。 3. To furnish or cover with bait, 給以餌; 覆之以餌。

— *v. i.* To stop for food and drink on a journey, 途間因進飲食故而小憩。

— *v. i.* To flap the wings, 鼓翼; to flutter as if to fly, 撲翼而欲飛; or to hover, as a hawk when she stoops to her prey, 或如鷹之欲下攫食物而翱翔。

**bait'er**, *n.* One who baits, 以餌誘引者; a tormentor, 惹人者; 侮辱者。

**baize** (bāz), *n.* [For *baies*, pl. fr. OF. baie; F. bai bay-colored.] 1. A coarse woolen stuff with a long nap, 長絨之粗呢。 2. A drapery, table cover, or the like, of baize, 粗呢之桌布掛布等類。

**bake** (bāk), *v. t.*; BAKED (bākt); BAKING (bāk'ing). [AS. bacan.] 1. To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat, 以乾火烘製食物。 2. To dry or harden (anything) by subjecting to heat, 烘之使乾或硬。 3. To harden by cold, 凍硬; as, "the earth... is baked with frost", 例如 "the earth... is baked with frost" (泥土因霜而堅凝)。 4. To cake, 結成一塊。 [*Obs. or Colloq.*]

— *v. i.* 1. To do the work of baking something, 烘之。 2. To become baked, as bread, 受烘。

— *n.* Act, process, or result of baking, 烘之事實或結果。 [*Colloq.*]

**bake/house'** (bāk'hōus'), *n.* [AS. bacūs. See BAKE, *v. t.*; HOUSE.] A house for baking anything, 烘食品之店。

**bake/meat'** (bāk'mē't'), *n.* A pie, 有餡之餅類食物; baked pastry food, 烘製之食品。 [*Obs.*]

κ=ch in G. ich, ach (50); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. || Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

**bak/en** (bāk'n). Obs. or Archaic p. p. & p. a. of BAKE. BAKE 之過去區動字,或作區別字用之區別動字,今已廢棄不用。

**bak'er** (bāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to bake bread, etc., 以烘製麵包糕餅為業者。 2. A portable oven, 可移動之烘爐。 [U. S.]

**bak'er-y** (-ī), *n.* 1. The trade of a baker, 烘製業。 2. A place for baking bread, 烘麵包之所; a bakehouse, 烘麵包之店。

**bak'ing** (-īng), *n.* 1. The act of cooking in dry heat, 烘製之食品。 2. The quantity baked at once, 一次烘製之量; a batch, 一次所烘成之麵包。

**baking powder**, a kind of substitute for yeast, 代酵母用之發酵粉。

**bak'sheesh, bak'shish** (bāk'shēsh), *n.* [Pers. *bakshish*, fr. *bakshidan* to give.] In the Orient, esp. Egypt and the Turkish Empire, a gratuity, 東方(尤指埃及與土耳其帝國)賞金之稱; a "tip," 小帳; 酒資。

**Ba/laam** (bā'lām), *n.* 1. (*Bib.*) A prophet who was rebuked by the ass he rode, 預言家之名(即為其所騎之驢所詰責者)。 See *Numbers* xxii. 8-xxiv., 見民數記二十二章八節至二十四章。 2. [l. c.] A paragraph or matter describing something wonderful, used to fill out a newspaper column, 報紙中填充篇幅用之奇聞。

**Bal/æ-noi/de-a** (bāl'ē-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the Cetacea, including the right whale and all other whales having the mouth fringed with baleen, 鯨之一類, 包括香美鯨及他種有口鬚之鯨。

**bal/a-lai/ka** (bāl'ā-lī'kā), *n.* [Russ. *balalayka*.] (*Music*) A Russian guitarlike instrument with a triangular wooden body and from two to four, but typically three, strings, 俄國木製三角琴, 其絃自二至四, 然大概為三。

**bal/ance** (bāl'āns), *n.* [F., fr. L. *bilanx, bilancis*, having two scales, *bis* twice + *lanx* plate, scale.] 1. An instrument for weighing, being, in its simplest form, a beam or lever balanced in the middle and supporting a scale or pan at each end, 天秤。 2. The imaginary balance which Justice or Fortune uses, 公道; 天理。 3. [*cap.*] *Astron.* = LIBRA, 與 LIBRA (天秤宮) 通。 4. (*Horol.*) A vibrating wheel operating with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece, 秤衡輪(與小發條相連調節時計運動之轉輪)。 5. A counterpoise used in weighing, 秤錘。 6. Equipoise between the weights in opposite scales, 天秤兩端之均重; hence: equipoise, 故又指均重; equilibrium, 平衡; specif., mental equipoise, 尤指精神上之平衡; composure, 穩靜; steadiness, 穩定。 7. An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account, 會計冊上收支兩方總數之相抵; also, the excess on either side, 又指收支相差之數。 8. a A balancing, (甲) 衡平; act of weighing mentally, 衡之於心; estimate, 計量。 b A movement in dancing, (乙) 跳舞法之一種。 9. The remainder, 所餘物; rest, 餘多; —an incorrect use, 此非正當用法。

— *v. t.*; —ANCED (-ānst); —ANC-ING (-ān-sīng). 1. To weigh in a balance, 衡; 秤。 2. To weigh (two things) by each other, 較量; compare in relative force, value, etc., 比較二者之力量價值等等; as, to *balance* the chances on either side, 例如審度兩者之間而權其得失。 3. To counterbalance (one thing by, with, or against another), 與他物平衡或抗重; set off (against or with), 配合之而使相稱; as, a door *balanced* by a window on either side, 例如門之兩側各開一窗而使相稱。 4. To bring to an equipoise, 使之均重; hence, to poise or arrange so that opposing forces neutralize each other, 故又指使兩力相抵銷。 5. To equal in number,

weight, force, or proportion, 均數; 均重; 均力; 均比; counterpoise, 抗重; neutralize, 抵銷。 6. To compute the difference between the debits and credits of (an account), 計算借貸兩方之差; to bring about an equality in the debits and the credits of, 使借貸兩方出入相等。 7. (*Dancing*) To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally, 跳舞時且前且却交互往復之運動; as, to *balance* partners, 例如與同跳舞者作回旋往復之運動。

— *v. i.* 1. To have equal weight on each side, 兩方之重量相等; to be in equipoise, 平均。 2. To waver or hesitate, 疑; 躊躇。

**balance of power**. The theory that no state or group of states must be allowed to become so strong as to menace the liberties of other states, 列強均勢主義(即不准一國或數國特強, 以危及他國之自由)。

**bal/anc-er** (bāl'ān-sēr), *n.* One who, or that which, balances, 秤衡者; specif.: a An acrobat, (甲) 特指走繩索者。 b (*Zoöl.*) One of a pair of small club-shaped organs of dipterous insects, believed to assist in balancing or to be sense organs, (乙) 雙翼昆蟲之一對棍形器官之一, 大概助其平衡或為其感覺器官者。

**balance reef**. (*Naut.*) The last reef used in a fore-and-aft sail, taken diagonally from the throat to the close reef cringle of the leech, 縱帆之最後舒捲部(自其前上角至邊孔對角計之); also, frequently, the ordinary last, or close, reef used to steady the ship, 又常指定船用之最後舒捲部。

**balance sheet**. (*Bookkeeping*) A paper showing a tabular statement of the balances of the open accounts of a business, the debit and credit balances footing up equal, 借貸兩方對照表; 結單。

**balance wheel**. 1. (*Horol.*) a A wheel which regulates the beats or pulses of a watch or chronometer. (甲) 擺輪, 所以調節表之擺動者。 b A ratchet-shaped scape wheel, which in some watches is acted upon by the axis of the balance wheel proper (in those watches called a *balance*). (乙) 表之簧鬧輪, 以擺輪本軸制之。 2. (*Mach.*) A wheel which imparts regularity to the movements of any engine or machine, 平衡輪, 所以調節機械之運動者; a fly wheel, 飛輪。

**bal/a-noid** (bāl'ā-noid), *a.* [Gr. *βαλανοειδής*; *βάλανος* acorn + *eidos* form.] (*Zoöl.*) Resembling an acorn, 如橡子的; —applied to a group of barnacles having shells shaped like acorns, 指螺螄類, 其殼似橡子。

**bal/as** (bāl'ās), *n.*, or, *now usually, balas ruby*. [F. *balais*, LL. *balascus*, fr. Ar. *balakhsh*, so called from *Badakhshan*, where this ruby is found.] A variety of ruby spinel of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange, 紅尖晶石之一種, 有暗玫瑰色, 或近於橙色。

**bal/a-ta** (bāl'ā-tā), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia retusa*), 西印度之赤鐵科樹。 2. The bully tree (*Mimusops globosa*), 赤鐵科樹之一種; also, its milky juice (*balata gum*), which when dried is *chicle*, or *chicle gum*, 又指其乳狀液汁, 乾之可製膠糖。 See *CHICLE*, 參閱 *CHICLE*。

**ba-laus/tine** (bā-lōs'tīn), *n.* [L. *balaustrum* blossom of pomegranate tree, Gr. *βαλαύστιον*.] The pomegranate tree, 安石榴樹。

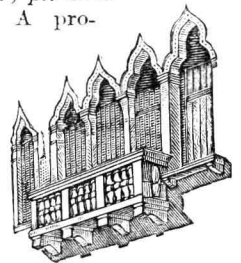
|| **ba/la'youse** (bā'lā'yōz'), *n.* [F., lit., a female sweeper.] A protecting ruffle or frill, as of silk or lace, sewed close to the lower edge of a skirt on the inside, 裙之緣飾。

**bal-bo/a** (bāl-bō'ā), *n.* [Sp.] A Panama money of account. Its value is \$1.00. 巴拿馬之虛位幣, 值美金一圓。

**bal-brig/gan** (bāl-brīg'ān), *n.* A knitted cotton fabric for either hosiery or underwear, resembling the fine unbleached fabric of hosiery made at Balbriggan, Ireland, 製襪或親衣用之棉織物, 類似愛爾蘭 Balbriggan 地所製之襪料。

**bal/co-ny** (bāl'kō-nī) *n.*; *pl.* -NIES

(-nīz). [It. *balcone*.] A projecting platform inclosed by a parapet or railing and usually resting on brackets, 凸出屋外而有欄杆之臺; 洋臺。 Also, an interior projecting gallery in a public building, 又指公共廳堂內之廂樓。



Balcony with Balustrade.

**bal'd** (bōld), *a.* [ME. *balled*, *ballid*.] 1. Destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top, 禿頭的; 無頂蓋的。 2. Unadorned, 不加裝飾的; bare, 裸的; 光的; literal, 真而不飾的。 3. (*Zoöl.*) a Destitute of the natural covering, (甲) 無毛羽的。 b Marked with a white spot on the head or face, (乙) 頭上或面上有白點的。

**bal'da-chin** (bāl'dā-kīn), *n.* [LL. *baldachinus*] *baldechinus*, a silk canopy carried over the Host, fr. *Bagdad*, It. *Baldacco*, whence the silk came.] 1. Bandekin, 中古時代製衣之錦。 [Obs.] 2. (*Arch.*) A structure in form of a balcony, generally placed over an altar, 華蓋式之建築, 常用於祭壇之上者。 3. A portable canopy borne over shrines, etc., in procession, 儀仗中之神座傘。

**bal'da-quin** (bāl'dā-kīn). Var. of BALDACHIN, BALDACHIN 之變體。

**bal'd' ea'gle** (bōld'ē'g'l). (*Zoöl.*) The white-headed eagle of America. The young, until several years old, lack the white feathers on the head. 美洲白頭鷹, 稚者頭上無白羽, 數年後方生。



Bald Eagle. 26

**Bal'der** (bōl'dēr), **Bal'dr** (Icel. bāl'd'r), *n.* [Icel. *Baldr*.] (*Teut Myth.*) The son of Odin and Frigg, the god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise. Odin 與 Frigg 之子, 為光明與和平及善者美者辯者智者之神。

**bal'der-dash** (bōl'dēr-dāsh), *n.* 1. A worthless mixture, esp. of liquors, 無價值之混合物, 尤指酒而言。 2. Senseless jargon, 無意識之談; nonsense, 無意味之語。

**bald/head'** (bōld'hēd'), *n.* A bald-headed person, 禿頭人。

**bald'=head/ed** (-hēd'ēd; 24), *a.* Having a bald head, 禿頭的; 禿頭的。

**bald/ly**, *adv.* In a bald manner, 禿狀; nakedly, 露體狀; 裸狀。

**bald/ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being bald, 光禿之狀態或性質。

**bald/pate'** (-pāt'), *n.* 1. A bald-headed person, 禿頭之人。 2. (*Zoöl.*) The American widgeon, 美洲鴨。

**bald/pate'**, **bald'=pat/ed** (-pāt'ēd; 24), *a.* Bald-headed, 禿頭的。

**Bal'dr**, *n.* Var. of BALDER, BALDER 之變體。

**bal'dric** (bōl'drīk), *n.* [From OF., fr. OHG. *balderich*.] A broad belt, worn over one



shoulder, across the breast, and under the opposite arm, 綬(自一肩經過對腋之帶); less properly, any belt, 任何帶(惟此義不甚正當).

**Bald/win** (bôld/wîn), n. [From OF., fr. G. *Baldwin*.] A bright red, moderately acid, winter apple, 紅色而稍酸之冬季蘋果. [U. S.] **bale**, **bal'er**, etc. Vars. of **BAIL**, **BAILER**, etc. **BAIL**, **BAILER** 等字之變體.

**bale** (hâl), n. [AS. *bealo*, *bealu*, *batu*.] 1. Misery, 苦; calamity, 災難; misfortune, 不幸; sorrow, 傷心; 悲哀. 2. Evil, 惡; an evil or pernicious influence, 惡勢力.

- v. t.; **BALED** (bâld); **BALING** (bâl'ing). To make up in a bale, 打包; 打捆.

- n. [OF., fr. OHG. *balla*, *palla*, *pallo*, *ball*.] A bundle or package corded for storage or transportation, 一捆或一包, 以備儲藏或轉運者.

- n. [See **BALEFIRE**.] A great fire or blazing pile, 大火或着火之薪堆; specif., a funeral pyre, 特指焚屍之薪堆; a signal fire, 烽火. [Archaic]

**ba-leen'** (bâ-lên'), n. [F. *baleine* whale, whalebone, L. *balaena* whale.] Plates or blades of "whalebone," fringing the mouth of certain whales, 鯨魚口腔中之排鬚; 鯨鬚.

**bale/fire'** (bâl'fir'), n. [AS. *bælfyr* the fire of the funeral pile; *bâl* fire, flame + *fyr*, fire.] A signal fire, 烽火; an alarm fire, 警火.

**bale/ful** (-fôol), a. 1. Full of bale or misery, 多苦的; deadly, 致死傷的; destructive, 毀壞的. 2. Woeiful, 不幸的; 凶的; sad, 悲哀的. [Archaic] - **bale/ful-ly**, adv. - **-ful-ness**, n. Syn. See **PERNICIOUS**.

**ba-lize'** (bâ-lez'), n. [F. *balise*; Sp. *baliza*.] A pole or a frame raised as a sea beacon or a landmark, 海面浮標或陸地路標.

**balk** (bôk), n. [AS. *balca* ridge.] 1. A ridge or strip of land left unplowed, as between furrows, 畦; 田岸. 2. A great beam, rafter, or timber, 大樑; 大椽; 大木. 3. (Mil.) One of the beams connecting the supports of a trestle bridge or bateau bridge, 架橋或浮橋之樑. 4. A hindrance or disappointment, 阻礙或失望; a check, 阻礙. 5. A sudden stop, 猝止; 忽止; a failure, 失敗; 無成. 6. (Baseball) A deceptive gesture of the pitcher, 擲球者之假擲.

- v. t. 1. To leave or make balks in, 留田岸或築田岸. [Obs.] 2. To heap up, 堆積. [Obs.] 3. To avoid, 避去; to shun, 免去; to refuse, 拒却. [Obsoluscent] 4. To disappoint, 使失望; to frustrate, 挫敗; to thwart, 阻擋.

- v. i. To stand still obstinately, 岌立不動; to jib, 不前; to swerve, 忽止不前.

- v. t. To indicate to fishermen, by shouts or signals from shore, the direction taken by the shoals of herring, 自岸上呼喊或示暗號, 使捕魚者知鯊羣之行向.

**Bal-kan'** (bâl-kân'; bôl'kân), a. Of or pert. to the Balkan peninsula (bounded by the Adriatic, Aegean, and Black seas) or the Balkan mountain range, which crosses Bulgaria from east to west, or the people of these regions, 屬於巴爾幹半島或巴爾幹山脈或巴爾幹人民的(巴爾幹半島濱亞得利亞海愛琴海及黑海, 巴爾幹山脈則自東至西橫過保加利亞).

**balk line**, a A line across a billiard table near one end, marking a limit within which the cue balls are placed in beginning a game, (甲) 打檯球開始時之發球線. b Also, in billiards, one of four lines drawn parallel to the cushions, dividing the table into nine compartments, used in the **balk-line game**, (乙) 分球檯為九區而與檯邊平行之四線之一線.

**balk'y** (bôk'î), a.; **BALK'I-ER**; -I-EST. Apt to balk, 易忽止不前的; as a **balky** horse, 如易忽止不前之馬.

**ball** (bôl), n. [ME. *bal*, *balle*.] 1. Any roundish body or mass, 圓體; a sphere or globe, 球. 2. The globe, or earth, 地球; any celestial body, 任一天體; orb, 星體. 3. A game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or knocked, 球戲; esp., now, baseball, 現尤指棒球戲. 4. In certain games, a ball delivered, as by throwing, bowling, etc., in a certain way, 球戲中以某種方法發出之球; specif., (Baseball) a pitched ball, not struck at by the batsman, which fails to pass over the home base not higher than the batsman's shoulder nor lower than his knee, 特指棒球戲中發球人所擲之球, 高不過擊者之肩, 低不過擊者之膝, 然未被擊中者. Cf. **STRIKE**, 比較 **STRIKE**. 5. A globular missile for an engine of war, 軍用機器所射之球彈; now, esp., any rounded or elongated solid missile for a firearm, 現尤指槍砲之圓彈或長圓彈. 6. A drink of liquor, 一杯酒; - esp. in, 尤用於: **high ball**, a drink of whisky diluted in a tall glass, 斟入高蓋之淺淡威士忌酒. [Slang] 7. (Print.) A leather-covered cushion, formerly used by printers for inking the form, 舊時印刷者用以着色字版之皮墊. 8. A roundish protuberant portion of the body, 體上之球形隆起部.

**ball-and-socket joint**, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of motion in every direction within certain limits, 球窩關節(球在窩內, 俾可向各方動轉).

- v. i. To gather balls which cling to the feet, as of damp snow or clay, 泥雪等沾足成球; to gather into balls, 集成球.

- v. t. 1. (Metal.) To heat and form into balls for rolling, 燒製成球. 2. To form or wind into a ball, 製成球; 纏成球.

- n. [F. *bal*, fr. OF. *baler* to dance, fr. LL. *ballare*.] A social assembly for dancing, 跳舞會.

**bal/lad** (bâl'lad), n. [OF. *balade*, fr. Pr. *ballada* dancing song, *ballar* to dance.] A popular kind of narrative poem, adapted for recitation or singing, 適於唱誦之通俗敘事詩; esp., a sentimental or romantic poem in short stanzas, 尤指短段的表情詩歌.

- v. t. To make or sing ballads, 著或唱表情詩歌.

**bal/lade'** (bâ-lâd'), n. [F. See **BALLAD**, n.] A form of French versification, sometimes imitated in English, in which three or four rimes recur through three stanzas of eight or ten lines each, the stanzas concluding with the same refrain, and the whole poem with an envoy, 法國詩體之一種, 英語中有時仿之, 此體為三四句韻迭見於八行或十行之三詩節中, 每節各用同文之語句收煞, 詩末又附以題跋.

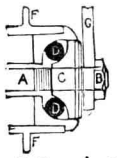
**ballad monger**. A seller or maker of ballads, 鬻詩者或作詩人; a poetaster, 小詩人.

**bal/lad-ry** (bâl'lad-ri), n. Ballad poetry, 通俗表情詩學.

**bal/last** (bâl'last), n. [D.] 1. (Naut.) Any heavy substance, as stone, iron, etc., put into the hold to steady a vessel, 壓載物; 鎮船重物. 2. Anything heavy used to steady the car of a balloon, 鎮定氣球懸座之物. 3. That which gives, or helps to maintain, stability in character, conduct, or the like, 品行衡平之維持. 4. Gravel, broken stone, etc., such as is laid in a roadbed to make it solid, 用以鞏固路基之石子碎石等.

- v. t. 1. To steady or equip, as a vessel, with ballast, 以壓物鎮船. 2. To steady in mind or conduct, 使心志或品行衡平. 3. To burden, 加以負擔; weigh down, 壓下. [Obs. or Archaic] 4. To fill in, as the bed of a railroad, with gravel, stone, etc., 用石子碎石等填築之.

**ball bearing**. (Mech.) A bearing in which the journal or revolving part turns upon loose hardened steel balls converting sliding into rolling friction, 球軸承(係軸承之一種, 中有活動鋼球, 軸頸轉於球上, 使移動磨擦變為轉動磨擦).



Ball Bearing of a Bicycle.

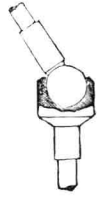
**ball cock**. An automatic device consisting essentially of a valve and a floating ball at the end of a lever, the rise or fall of the ball causing the lever to shut or open the valve, 球塞(係自動機件之一種, 含一塞一桿, 桿端有浮球, 球升則桿使塞閉, 球降則桿使塞開).

**bal/let'** (bâl'âl'; occas. bâl'ët), n. [F., fr. It. *balletto*, dim. of *ballo* dance.] 1. An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, usually by women, 美術的跳舞戲, 大概為女子所作. 2. The company of dancers, 此種跳舞隊.

**ball/-flow'er**, n. (Arch.) An ornament resembling a ball placed in the hollow of a circular flower, - usually inserted in a hollow molding. It is a characteristic ornament of the English Gothic of the 13th century. 中含一球之空心圓花飾, 其球大概置於一空中, 此為十三世紀時英國 Gothic 式建築之特色.

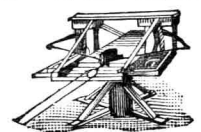


Ball-flowers.



Ball-and-Socket Joint in Section

**bal-lis'ta** (bâ-lis'tâ), n.; pl. -TAE (-tô). [L., fr. Gr. *βάλλω* to throw.] An ancient kind of crossbow, used for hurling large missiles, 古時射巨箭之弩; 弩戲.



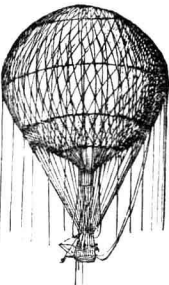
One form of Ballista.

**bal-lis'tic** (-tik), a. [*bal-lista* + -ic.] Of or pert. to ballistics, 屬發射學的.

**bal-lis'tics** (-tik), n. (See -ics.) The science or art of hurling missiles by an engine, 發射學; the science of the motion of projectiles, 研究發射體行動之學.

**bal/lis-tite** (bâl'is-tit), n. [See **BALLISTA**.] A smokeless powder consisting essentially of soluble cellulose nitrates and nitro-glycerin, 一種無烟火藥, 其主要成分為木材質之硝酸鹽與硝酸甘油.

**bal-loon'** (bâl-lôon'), n. [F. *ballon*, fr. *balle* ball.] 1. A bag made nonporous and filled with hydrogen gas, heated air, etc., so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, esp. one with a car attached for aerial navigation, 內含輕氣或熱空氣而能浮於空中之球, 尤指有懸座之航空氣球. 2. The outline inclosing words represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure, 範圍畫中人物發言各字之界線.



Modern spherical Balloon.

- v. i. 1. To go up, or voyage in, a balloon, 乘氣球. 2. To expand or puff out, like a balloon, 脹大如氣球.

balloon foresail, balloon jib. (Naut.) A large, light sail set, usually, between the foretopmast head and the end of the bowsprit or jib boom with the clew led far abaft the foremast, used chiefly by yachts, 一種大輕帆, 張於前桅中段與船首突梁或三角帆柱之間, 其後角伸至前桅之後, 大槳快艇所用。

balloonist, n. One who sails a balloon, 駕氣球者; aeronaut, 航空者; 飛行家。

balloon vine. A handsome tropical American sapindaceous vine (Cardiospermum halicacabum), bearing numerous large ornamental bladderly pods, 風船葛, 係美洲熱帶無患子科之葛藤, 其莢成膀胱狀, 大而且多。

ballot, (bál'ót), n. [It. ballotta, fr. balla ball, bale.] 1. Originally, a ball used for secret voting, 原為秘密投票之球; hence, any printed or written ticket used in voting, 故又指投票用之任何紙。 2. Act of voting, 投票事。 3. The aggregate of votes, 投票總數。 4. The whole number of votes cast at an election or in a given district, 一次或一區之投票總數。

ballot box, a box for receiving ballots, 投票箱。 — v. t. & t. To vote or decide by casting ballots, 投票選舉; 投票表決。

ballotment' (bál'ót'měnt'; E. bál'ót'měnt), n. [F.] (Obstetrics) Repercussion, 驗懷娠之一法。

ballroom' (bál'róm'), n. A room for balls or dancing, 跳舞室。

ball valve. A valve in which a ball fits into a spherical seating and regulates the aperture by its rise and fall, due to suction and its own weight, 球閥(係一種, 內有一球, 適合其座, 能藉水之吸入及自體之重而升降, 以調節口之大小)。

balm (bām), n. [From OF., fr. L. balsamum balsam, Gr. βάλαμον.] 1. (Bot.) A kind of aromatic plant, 一種芳香植物。 2. The resinous aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs, 芳香之樹液。 3. Any fragrant ointment, 香油; 香膏。 4. Anything that heals or that mitigates pain, 療痛物; 止痛物。

balm of Gilead (gíl'ē-ād), any of several plants, 數種植物之一種; as, 如: a A small African and Asiatic evergreen tree (Balsamea meccanensis) of which the leaves yield, when bruised, an aromatic scent, 非洲與亞洲之常青植物, 其葉搥揉後, 發出香氣; also, a balsam from this tree, 又作此樹所產之香脂。 b The balsam fir, 香樅。

balm'i-ly (bām'i-lī), adv. In a balmy manner, 生香或止痛之狀。

balm'i-ness, n. Quality or state of being balmy, 芳香。

Bal-mor'al (bál-mór'ál), n. [From Balmoral Castle, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] 1. A long woolen petticoat, 長呢女袴。 2. A kind of stout walking shoe, 一種旅行用之粗鞋。 3. A kind of Scotch cap, 一種蘇格蘭式之帽。

Bal-mung (bál'mŭng), n. [G.] (Myth.) Siegfried's sword, Siegfried 之刀。

balm'y (bām'y), a. 1. Having the qualities of balm, 有香木性質的; aromatic, 芳香的; soothing, 安慰的。 2. Producing balm, 出香液的。

bal'ne-al (bál'nē-ál), a. [L. balneum bath.] Of or pert. to a bath, 屬於沐浴的。 — bal'ne-a'tion (-ā'shŭn), n.

bal'ne-ol'o-gy (bál'nē-ól'ō-jī), n. [L. balneum bath + -logy.] A treatise on baths, 沐浴論; the science of bathing, 沐浴學。

bal'ne-o-ther-a'pi-a (-ō-thēr-ā'pī-ā; -thēr'ā-pī'ā), bal'ne-o-ther'a'py (-thēr'ā-pī), n. [L. balneum bath + E. therapy.] Treatment of disease by baths, 沐浴治病術。

bal-op'ti-con (bál-ŏp'tī-kŏn), n. [Gr. βαλέω to throw + stereopticon.] See PROJECTOR, 見 PROJECTOR.

bal'sa (bāl'sā; bāl'sā), n. [Sp. balsa.] 1. A raft or float, as in the Philippines, 菲律賓之木筏。 2. (Naut.) A raft made of two cylinders of metal or wood joined by a framework, as for life-saving or for landing through surf, 兩個木筒或金屬筒附於一梁而成之筏(如救命筏及隨波逐流之筏)。

bal'sam (bál'sm), n. [L. balsamum the balsam tree or its resin, Gr. βάλαμον.] 1. A resin containing more or less of an essential or volatile oil, 一種樹脂, 內含揮發油或定油; 芳香樹脂。 2. (Bot.) a A species of fir tree, (甲) 松之一種。 b An annual garden plant with beautiful flowers, (乙) 每年開花一次之美花植物; balsamine, 鳳仙花。 3. Anything that heals, soothes, or restores, 醫治止痛或復原之藥; a balm, 止痛物。

balsam of Peru, a reddish brown, sirupy balsam obtained from a tropical American fabaceous tree (Tolajfera peruvica), and used as a stomachic, expectorant, etc., 自美洲熱帶豆科植物所產之紅褐色香油, 可以健胃出痰。 — v. t. To treat with balsam, 治以同上之香油。

bal'sa-me-a'ceous (bál'sā-mē-ā'shūs; bál'-), a. Belonging to a family (Balsameaceae) of tropical trees or shrubs having mostly pinnate leaves, small flowers, and dry fruits. They yield commercial gums, balsams, and oils. 屬熱帶 Balsameaceae 科之樹或灌木的, 此類植物, 大概有羽狀葉, 小花, 乾實, 並產樹脂香油。

balsam fir. An American tree of the pine family (genus Abies) yielding a balsam, 香樅; — called also balm of Gilead, 亦名 balm of Gilead.

bal-sam'ic (bál-sām'ik; bál-) a. Having the qualities of balsam, 有香脂之性的; containing balsam, 含香脂的; soft, 柔軟的; mitigative, 緩和的; soothing, 安慰的。

bal'sam-iif'er-ous (bál'sā-mīf'ēr-ŭs; bál'-), a. [balsam + -ferous.] Producing balsam, 產香脂的。

bal'sa-mi-na'ceous (bál'sā-mī-nā'shūs), a. Belonging to a family (Balsaminaceae) of plants (order Geraniales) distinguished from geraniaceous plants by the irregular flowers. The type is the impatiens. 屬於牻牛兒苗目鳳仙花科之植物的, 以開花形式不一, 故與牻牛兒苗科之植物有別, 此種植物之代表即鳳仙花。

bal'sam-ine (bál'sā-mīn), n. [Gr. βαλσαμωνη balsam plant.] (Bot.) Garden balsam, 鳳仙花。

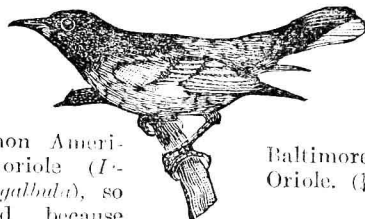
bal'sam-ous (-mūs), a. Balsamic, 芳香的; 止痛的。

bal'sa-mum (-sā-mŭm; bál'-), n. [L.] Balsam, 樹之香脂。

Bal-tha'sar, or =tha'zar (bál-thā'zār), n. Var. of BELSHAZZAR, BELSHAZZAR 之變體。

Bal'tic (bál'tik), a. Of or pert. to the sea that separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Denmark, and Germany, 屬於波羅的海的; situated on the Baltic Sea, 在波羅的海邊的。

Bal'ti-more o'ri-ole (bál'tī-mŏr; 57). A



common American oriole (Icterus galbula), so named because its colors (black and orange) are like those of the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore, 美洲鸚, 羽色黑橙, 似 Baltimore 爵士之紋章, 故

名; called also golden robin and hangbird, 亦名 golden robin 或 hangbird.

bal'us-ter (bál'ŭs-tēr), n. [From F., fr. It., fr. L. balustrum wild pomegranate flower, Gr. βαλαβστιον; — from the shape.] (Arch.) A small column or pilaster, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, of the front of a gallery, etc., 梯傍或廊前欄杆中之小柱。

bal'us-trade' (-trād'), n. [F., fr. It. balustrata.] (Arch.) A row of balusters topped by a rail, 欄杆。

bam (bām), n. Imposition, 哄騙; cheat, 欺詐。 — v. t. & i.; BAMMED (bāmd); BAM'NING. To impose upon the credulity of, 知其易輕信而欺之; hoax, 騙; cheat, 欺; wheedle, 甘言誘惑。 [Slang]

|| bam-bi'no (bām-bē'nō), n.; It. pl. -ni (-nē). [It.] A baby, 小孩; esp., in art, the infant Christ, 在美術上特指耶穌在襁褓之圖像。

bam-bo'o' (bām-bōō'), n. [Malay bambu.] Any of various tropical woody or treelike grasses (genus Bambos or other related genus, as Arundinaria, Deodrocalamus, etc.). The bamboos are used in building, for furniture, poles, canes, etc., and the young shoots for food. 竹, 熱帶產如樹之草本植物, 用以蓋屋, 製傢具手杖等等, 其芽為筍, 可以供食。

bam-bo'o'zle (-z'l), v. t. & i.; -ZLED (-z'ld); -ZLING (-z'ling). To deceive by trickery, 設計欺詐; to cajole, 逢迎; 阿諛。 — bam-bo'o'-zler (-z'ler). [Both Colloq.]

bam/bu-sa'ceous (bām'bŭ-sā'shūs), a. Resembling the bamboo, 似竹的; belonging to the bamboo tribe, 屬於竹科植物的。

ban (bān), n. [F. ban or LL. banatum, of G. origin.] 1. A public proclamation or edict, 公示; 教令。 2. In feudal times, the summoning of the king's (esp. the French king's) vassals for military service, 封建時代國王(尤指法王)之召集屬臣使服軍役; also, the body of vassals themselves, 又指所召集之全體屬臣。 Now, in the French military system (pron. bān), the younger portion of the national guard, the older reserve being called the arrière ban, 在法國現行軍制上為國防軍之資格較淺部分(其服役較久之常備軍稱 arrière ban). In the German system (pron. bān), one of the divisions of the Landwehr or the Landsturm, — called first Ban and second Ban, 在德國軍制上為後備軍與國民軍之分隊, 稱為第一 Ban 與第二 Ban。 3. In pl. See BANNS, 見 BANNS。 4. Ecclesiastical interdict, anathema, or excommunication, 教會中之咒逐或破門。 5. A curse, bringing evil, 咒詛。 6. An authoritative prohibition, 禁令。 7. Condemnation or prohibition, as by public opinion, 輿論之反對或禁止。

— v. t.; BANNED (bānd); BAN'NING. 1. To curse, 咒詛; to invoke evil upon, 祈禍於人。 2. To forbid, 禁止; to interdict, 咒逐。

— n. [Serv. & Hung. ban.] An ancient title of the warden of the southern marches of Hungary, 匈牙利南部邊疆守衛者之古稱; now, a title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia, 今為 Croatia 與 Slavonia 總督之稱。

ban'al (bān'ál; bā'nāl), a. [F.] Commonplace, 習見的; 尋常的; hackneyed, 平凡的。 Syn. See TRITE.

ba-nal'i-ty (bā-nāl'i-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). Something commonplace or trivial, 尋常或瑣屑之事物。

ba-na'na (bā-nā'nā; bā-nā'nā), n. [Sp., the fruit.] (Bot.) A perennial herbaceous tropical plant of almost tree-like size, 香蕉樹(多年生草本, 產於熱帶, 高大如樹); also, its edible fruit, 又指香蕉。



**banc** (bǎnk), **ban/cus** (bǎn/k'us), *n.* [OF. *banc*, LL. *bancus*.] Bench (on which judges of a court sit), 法官席.

**in banc, in banco** (*banco* ablative of *bancus*), in full court, or with full judicial authority, 法官全體出席的.

**ban/ca** (bǎn/k'ā), *n.* [Sp., fr. Tag. *bangca*.] A kind of boat or canoe, used in the Philippines, 菲律賓羣島所用之小艇.

**band** (bānd), *n.* [ME. *band*, *bond*, Icel. *band*. In sense 5 fr. F. *bande*.] 1. A fillet or ligament with which a thing is encircled, or fastened, or by which a number of things are bound together, 帶紐等物, 用以捆束一物或數物者; a fetter, 足械. 2. (*Arch.*) a A continuous tablet, stripe, or series of ornaments, (甲) 扁額或紋條或成列之花飾. **b** In Gothic architecture, the molding, or suite of moldings, which encircle the pillars and small shafts, (乙) Gothic 式建築中環繞圓柱之花飾. 3. The means of union or connection between persons, 人羣結合之關係; a tie, 約束; 義務. 4. *pl.* Two strips of linen hanging from the neck in front as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress, 教士, 律師, 或學者禮服上之兩條細麻布長帶, 自頸而垂於前者. 5. A narrow strip of cloth or other material on any article of dress, 衣帶. 6. A company of persons acting together, 一隊; 一班; 一羣; esp., a body of soldiers, or of musicians, 尤指軍隊或音樂隊. 7. A stripe or streak resembling a fillet or encircling ligament, 形如束帶之條紋. 8. (*Mech.*) A belt or strap, 皮帶.

**band/age** (bān/dāj), *n.* [F.] 1. A fillet or strip, as of cloth, used in binding up wounds, etc., 綑帶; 裹傷之帶條. 2. Something resembling such a fillet, 形如綑帶之物; a ligature, 紐; 繩.

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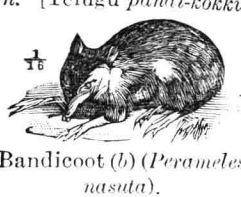
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Bandicoot (b) (Perameles nasuta).

supial of Australia and Tasmania, (乙) 澳洲及塔司馬尼亞之鼠狀有袋獸.

**ban/dit** (-dit), *n.*; *pl.* -DITS (-dīts), or -DITTI (-dit'i). [It. *bandito* outlaw, p. p. of *bandire* to proclaim, banish, proscribe.] An outlaw, 法外之人; hence: a brigand, 故又指匪徒; lawless marauder, 目無法紀之賊盜.

**band/let** (bānd'lēt), *n.* Same as BANDELET, 與 BANDELET 通.

**band/mas/ter**, *n.* Conductor of a musical band, 音樂隊之指導員.

**ban/dog** (bān'dōg; 62), *n.* [*band* + *dog*.] A large, fierce dog, usually kept chained, 巨大之瘡犬 (常以鏈鎖之).

**ban/do-leer**, **ban/do-lier** (-dō-lēr'), *n.* [F. *bandoulière*, fr. Sp. *bandolera*, fr. *banda* band.] A broad leather belt formerly worn by soldiers over the shoulder, 往時兵士戴於肩上之闊皮帶; — originally used for carrying the musket and ammunition, 原為攜帶小鎗及子彈之用.

**ban/do-line** (bān'dō-līn; -lēn), *n.* A glutinous pomatum used to keep the hair in form, or to make it glossy, 使髮整潔光澤之膠黏香脂.

**band-dore** (bān-dōr'; bān'dōr), *n.* [From Sp. or Pg., fr. L. *pandura*, *pandurium*, a musical instrument of three strings, fr. Gr. *πανδορία*.] (*Mus.*) An old-time stringed instrument resembling the guitar, 形如六絃琴之古樂器.

**band/rol** (bānd'rōl), *n.* Same as BANDEROLE, 與 BANDEROLE 通.

**band/y** (bān'dī), *n.*; *pl.* -DIES (-dīz). 1. A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball at play, 下端彎曲之打球棍. 2. The game so played, 以曲棍打球之戲; hockey, 曲棍球戲; shinny, 非正式之曲棍球戲.

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**— n. 1.** A resounding blow, 作巨聲之擊打; thump, 發鈍聲之打擊; whack, 重打. 2. A sudden loud noise, as from a heavy blow or an explosion, 突發之巨聲, 如因重擊或轟炸而然者. 3. Dash, 突衝; bounce, 突躍; go, 去. [*Colloq.*]

**— adv.** With a violent blow, clap, or noise, 以力猛擊或擊拍作聲然; also, all of a sudden, 又作倉卒. [*Colloq.*]

**— v. t.** To cut squarely across, as the tail of a horse, 剪齊, 如剪馬尾.

**— n.** A blow as with a club, 棍擊; a sound as of a blow, 擊打之聲.

**— n.** The short, front hair combed down over the forehead, esp. when cut squarely across, 梳於額前而剪齊之短髮.

**bang, bangu** (bāng), *n.* See BHANG, 見 BHANG.

**bang/gle** (bāng'g'l), *n.* [Hind. *bangri* bracelet, bangle.] An ornamental circlet, as of glass, gold, or silver, 琉璃或金銀之飾環.

**bang/ster** (bāng'stēr), *n.* A victor, 得勝者. [*Obs. or Dial.*]

**ban/ian** (bān'yān), *n.* [From Skr. *vanij* merchant.] 1. One of a Hindu caste of merchants who eat no meat, 印度不食肉派之商人. 2. A loose shirt or underserv worn in India, 印度人穿之寬大襯衫. 3. = BANYAN, 與 BANYAN 通.

**banian tree.** = BANYAN, 與 BANYAN 通.

**ban/ish** (bān'ish), *v. t.* [From OF., fr. LL., fr. OHG. *bannan* to summon, *ban* ban.] 1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave a country, by authority of the ruling power, 逐出國境; 驅逐出境. 2. To drive out, or away, 驅逐; to expel, 逐出.

**Syn. Exile.** — A man is banished when he is forced to leave a country, by its ruling power; he is exiled when he is banished from his native country and home, 逐出國境, 謂之 banish; 逐出故鄉, 謂之 exile.

**ban/ish-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who banishes, 驅逐者; 放逐者.

**ban/ish-ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished, 驅逐出境之事; 被逐出境之狀態; exile, 逐出故土; expatriation, 逐出國外.

**Syn. Ostracism, expulsion, outlawry.**

**ban/is-ter** (bān'is-tēr), *n.* [Corrupt. fr. BALUSTER.] A baluster, 欄杆之小柱; (*pl.*) the balustrade of a staircase, 樓梯之欄杆.

**ban/jo** (-jō), *n.*; *pl.* -jos (-jōz). [Corrupt. fr. *bandore*.] A stringed musical instrument having a head and neck like the guitar, and its body like a tambourine, 一種有絃樂器, 首頸似提琴, 身似手鼓. — **ban/jo-ist**, *n.*

**ban/jo-rine** (bān'jō-rēn'), *n.* [From *banjore*, var. of *banjo*.] (*Mus.*) A kind of short-necked banjo tuned a fourth higher than the common banjo. 短頸 banjo, 其音較普通 banjo 高四分之一. [*Colloq.*]

**bank** (bānk), *n.* [ME. *banke*; akin to E. *bench*.] 1. A ridge of earth, 隄岸; anything shaped like a ridge of earth, 如隄岸之物. 2. A shoal, shelf, or shallow in the sea bottom, 海之水淺處. Cf. SHOAL, 參閱 SHOAL. 3. A steep acclivity or slope, as of a hill, 高峻之坡, 例如山坡. 4. The margin of a water-course, 水道之邊; 岸; the ground bordering a river, ditch, lake, pond, etc., 河溝湖蕩等之邊岸. 5. The cushion of a billiard table, 彈子檯之邊墊. 6. (*Aeronautics*) The lateral inclination of an aeroplane as it rounds a curve; as, a bank of 45°, 飛機轉折時之側面傾斜勢, 如云 a bank of 45° (四十五度之傾斜勢).

When the right wing is down it is called

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right bank, and vice versa, 若右翼下傾, 則稱 right bank, 設為左翼, 則稱 left bank.

Syn. See SHORE.

- v. t. 1. To raise a mound or dike about, 圍之以丘或堤. 2. To heap or pile up, 堆積. 3. (Billiards & Pool) To drive (a ball) to the bank, or cushion, 擊球使着檯邊之墊; specif., to pocket (the object ball) by playing it against a cushion or cushions, 尤指擊球使着檯邊而入袋.

- v. i. 1. To rise in a bank or banks, as smoke or clouds, 湧起雲煙如岸; — usually used with up, 常與 up 連用. 2. (Aeronautics) To tilt sidewise in rounding a curve, as an aeroplane, 於轉折時向側面傾斜 (指飛機而言).

- n. [Prob. fr. F. banc, of G. origin, and akin to E. bench.] 1. A bench, as for rowers, 槳手之坐凳; also, a tier of oars, 又指一行槳. 2. A row of keys, as in an organ, 風琴等之鍵盤. 3. A group or series of objects arranged near together, 緊密排列之多物.

- v. t. To group in a bank; as, the transformers were banked, 緊密排列, 如云 the transformers were banked (多數變壓器緊密排列).

- n. [F. banque, It. banca, orig., bench, table, counter, of G. origin; akin to E. bench.] 1. Orig., a money changer's table, 原指兌換幣者所用之桌; now, an office for banking purposes, 現指銀行辦事處. 2. Formerly, a fund, esp. a joint fund, for use in business, 本指一宗經商資本, 尤指集合資本; now, (Gaming) the fund of the dealer or banker, 現指賭博莊家及售兌籌碼者之資本. 3. In dominoes, etc., a fund of pieces from which the players draw, 打牌時博勝者支取之公注. 4. An establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, as in facilitating the transmission of funds by drafts, checks, etc., discounting, and the like, 銀行.

- v. i. 1. To carry on the business of a banker, 經營銀行事業. 2. To deposit money in a bank, 存款於銀行. 3. To wager, 賭; rely, 信託; — used with on, 與 on 字連用. [Colloq.] - v. t. To deposit in a bank, 存款於銀行.

bank/a-ble (bāŋk'ə-bl'), a. Receivable as good at a bank, 銀行認為有效的.

bankbill. 1. In the United States (and formerly in England), a promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand, and used as currency, 美國銀行見票即付之銀票; a bank note, 銀行鈔票. 2. In England, a note, or a bill of exchange, of a bank, payable to order, and usually at some future specified time, 英國銀行記明收銀人之期票.

bank book. A book kept by a depositor, in which his account is entered by an officer of a bank, 存款人之存款簿.

bank discount. A sum equal to the interest at a given rate on the principal (face) of a bill or note from the time of discounting until it becomes due, 與利息同等之回扣; 銀行預兌期票之扣息.

bank'er (bāŋk'ēr), n. 1. One who conducts or keeps a bank, 銀行家; 營銀行業者. 2. A fishing vessel on the banks of Newfoundland, 紐芬蘭沿岸之漁船.

- n. (Gaming) One who keeps the bank, 賭場之莊家或管理收兌籌碼者.

bank'ing, n. Business consisting in the custody, loaning, exchange, or issue of money, 保管借貸匯兌之事業; 銀行事業.

bank note. 1. A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company, payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money (often called a bank bill in the

United States). In England, specif., a Bank of England note. 銀行所發之鈔票, 可隨時兌現且流通若現銀者 (美國常稱之為 bank bill), 在英國則特指國家銀行之鈔票. 2. A promissory note payable at a bank, 銀行代存款人兌付之借票.

bank rate. The discount rate fixed by a bank or banks, 銀行利息之價格; 銀拆.

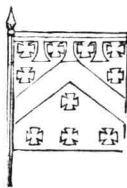
bank/rupt (-rūpt), n. [From F., fr. It., fr. banca bank + rotta broken, fr. L. rupta, fem. p. p. of rumpere to break. At Florence, it is said, the bankrupt had his bench (i. e., money table) broken.] 1. One whose property becomes liable to administration under the bankrupt laws, 破產者; 財產應按破產律處分之人. 2. A trader who becomes unable to pay his debts, 不能償債之商人; an insolvent trader, 經商負債而不能償者; popularly any person who is unable to pay his debts, 就通俗意義言, 不能償債之人. 3. (Law) A person who has been judicially declared to be unable to meet his liabilities, 經法律判決之破產人.

- a. 1. Being a bankrupt, 破產的. 2. Depleted of money, 銀錢缺乏的. 3. Relating to bankrupts and bankruptey, 關於破產人及破產之事的.

- v. t. To make bankrupt, 使破產; 使不能履行債務.

bank/rupt-cy (-sī), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). 1. State of being bankrupt, 破產之狀態. 2. Act or process of becoming a bankrupt, 變成破產.

ban'ner (bān'ēr), n. [From OF., fr. LL., fr. bandum banner.] 1. A piece of cloth attached by its edge to a pole or staff and used as a standard by a king, a knight, or the like, 帝王爵士或其他人之旗幟; — now chiefly used historically or figuratively, as of a nation's flag, 現大概用於歷史的或借喻的意義, 如指一國之國旗而言. See FLAG, Illust., 參閱 FLAG 之圖解. 2. An ensign displaying, as in a procession, some distinctive device or motto, 表特旨或有特別題記之旗幟 (如出會時所用者). 3. (Bot.) The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower, 蝶形花之上部花瓣; vexillum or standard, 旗瓣.



Banner, 2.

- a. Having or deserving the banner of a leader, 有為領袖者之旗幟的; foremost, 居先的; exemplary, 模範的; leading, 領袖的; as, a banner class, 如云 banner class (模範班).

ban'ner-et (-ēr-ēt), n. [OF. baneret.] 1. Orig., a knight who led his vassals into the field under his own banner, 本指以自己旗幟率其屬臣至戰地之爵士. 2. A rank of knighthood, 爵士之一級. 3. or ban'ner-ette/(-ēt'). A small banner, 小旗; 小幟.

ban'ner-ol (-ōl), n. 1. Var. of BANDEROLE, BANDEROLE 之變體. 2. Specif.: a flag about one yard square displayed at funerals of great men, as in Great Britain, 尤指英國大人物出殯時所用一碼見方之旗.

ban'nock (-ūk), n. [Gael. bonnach.] A kind of round flat oatmeal or barley cake or bread, 燕麥或大麥所製之扁圓餅或麵包. [Scot. & North. Eng.]

banns (bānz), n. pl. Also bans. [See BAN.] Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church, or according to law, 結婚預告 (在教堂中宣布或照法律宣布者).

ban'quet (bān'kwēt; 24), n. [F., fr. an It. dim. of banco bench.] 1. A feast, 宴會; often, a complimentary or ceremonious feast, followed by speeches, 酬酢的或慶祝的宴會而繼

之以演詞者. 2. (Fort.) = BANQUETTE, 1, 與 BANQUETTE 第一註通.

Syn. See FEAST.

- v. t. To give a banquet or feast to, 宴客.

- v. i. To regale one's self, 以盛饌自饗; తో banquet, 饗宴.

ban'quet-er, n. One who banquets, 宴客者; 宴飲者.

ban-quette' (bān-kēt'), n. [F.] 1. (Fort.) A raised way for soldiers and guns inside a parapet, 胸牆內架礮或列兵隊之隄. 2. A kind of benchlike upholstered seat, 有布套之長凳; hence, an arrow window seat, 故又作窗口之狹窄座位; also, a raised shelf at the back or the top of a buffet or dresser, 又作酒架或碗架後部或頂部之欄板. 3. A sidewalk, 街邊行人之路. [Eng., & Local, U. S.]

Ban'quo (bāŋ'kō; -kwō), n. In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a brave and ambitious Scottish thane and fellow general with Macbeth. After his murder, his ghost appears to Macbeth only, at the royal banquet, 莎氏樂府 "Macbeth" 中之蘇格蘭之豪勇武士, 與 Macbeth 同為領將, 被殺後, 僅 Macbeth 於御宴時見其顯靈.

bans, n. pl. See BANNS, 見 BANNS.

ban'shee, ban'shie (bān'shē), n. [Gael. bean-sith fairy; bean woman + sith fairy.] A supernatural being supposed to foretell death by wailing under windows, 於窗下號泣以預告死亡之鬼靈.

ban'tam (-tām), n. [From Bantam, Java, as the source of the original breed.] A variety of small barnyard fowl, with feathered legs, probably from Bantam in Java, 一種毛脚小禽 (以產於爪哇之 Bantam, 故名).

ban'ter (-tēr), v. t. To address good-natured personal jests to, 揶揄; to jest, 說笑; to rally pleasantly, 施以詼諧.

- n. The act of bantering, 揶揄; pleasant jesting, 諷語; 笑譚.

Syn. Banter, badinage, persiflage, raillery agree in the idea of good-humored jesting. Banter is playful quizzing or rallying, usually upon something which lays one open to ridicule; badinage is more trifling and delicate; persiflage more frivolous or flip-pant; raillery keener and often more sarcastic, than banter; as, he was bantered for his blunder; friendly badinage; smooth and shallow persiflage; their raillery galled him.

Banter, badinage, persiflage, raillery 等字均表發笑的嘲弄. Banter 就一可加嘲弄之話柄, 施以遊戲性質的揶揄; badinage 較為瑣末而亦較精細; persiflage 較為輕率; raillery 則較為犀利而亦較滑稽; 如云 he was bantered for his blunder (彼以錯誤而受揶揄); friendly badinage (朋友的小嘲弄); smooth and shallow persiflage (圓滑而淺顯的嘲弄); their raillery galled him (彼等犀利滑稽的嘲弄使之煩悶).

ban'ter-er (-ēr), n. One who banters or rallies, 作詼諧語者; 揶揄者.

Ban'ting-ism (bān'ting-'iz'm), n. A method of reducing corpulence by avoiding food rich in farinaceous, saccharine, or oily matter; — after William Banting, a London cabinet-maker who used it, 免除澱粉糖精油膩等濃厚食品以防制肥胖之法 (因由倫敦細木工 William Banting 倡之, 故名). — Ban'ting-ize, v. i.

ban'tling (bānt'ling), n. An infant, 嬰兒; — often depreciatory, 常含輕賤意.

Ban'tu (bāntōō), n. A member of one of the great family of Negroid tribes of equatorial and southern Africa, 居於非洲熱帶及南非洲之黑種大族人.



ban'yan (-yŏn), n., or banyan tree.

[Sometimes the space sheltered by the tree is the market place of banians.] (Bot.) A tree of the same genus as the common fig, and called the Indian fig. Its branches send shoots to the ground, which



Banyan Tree.

take root and become additional trunks. Thus one tree may cover some acres of ground. 榕樹, 亦名印度無花果樹, 其枝發芽垂地, 芽即生根, 成新樹幹 (故有一樹佔地數畝者).

ban'zai' (bän'zä'è), interj. [Jap. ten thousand years, forever.] May you live ten thousand years! - used in salutation of the emperor and as a battle cry, 萬歲 (用為陸見時之呼頌及戰時之喊吶). [Japan]

ba'o-bab (bä'ô-bäb; bäh'ô-bäb), n. [The native name.] (Bot.) A gigantic African tree, also naturalized in India, 非洲之喬木而亦移植於印度者; 一種木棉; a species of Adansonia, 一種葫蘆屬之植物.

bap'tism (bäp'tiz'm), n. The act of baptizing, 洗禮之舉行; the application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ, 洗禮 (用水加於人身而使為教徒之宗教典禮).

bap-tis'mal (bäp-tiz'mäl), a. Of or pert. to baptism, 屬於洗禮的. - bap-tis'mal-ly, adv.

Bap'tist (bäp'tist), n. 1. One who administers baptism, 施洗禮者; - specif., applied to John, the forerunner of Christ, 尤指為耶穌先驅之約翰. 2. One of a denomination of Christians who deny the validity of infant baptism and of sprinkling, and baptize believers only, and by immersion, 耶教之浸禮會會員 (認定嬰兒受洗禮及灑洗為無效, 而主張祇以洗禮施諸信仰者, 且須浸洗).

bap'tis-ter-y (-tis-tēr-ī), n.; pl. -TERIES (-iz) }  
bap'tis-try (-tis-trī), n.; pl. -TRIES (-trīz) }

(Arch.) A separate building, or part of a church, used for baptismal services, 教堂舉行洗禮之所; 受洗處 (另為一屋或附於教堂).

bap-tis'tic (-tis'tik), a. Of or for baptism, 屬洗禮或洗禮所用的; baptismal, 屬於洗禮的.

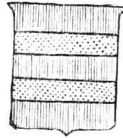
bap-tize' (bäp-tiz'), v. t.; -TIZED' (-tizd'); -TIZ'ING (-tiz'ing). [From F., fr. L. baptizare, fr. Gr. βαπτίζω, fr. βάπτω to dip in water.]

1. To immerse in water, or to sprinkle water on, as a religious ceremony, 行宗教上之儀式而浸於水或灑以水; administer baptism to, 施以洗禮. 2. To cleanse, 洗潔; purify, 使潔淨. 3. To christen (because a name is given to infants at baptism), 錫以名 (因小孩受洗禮時應命名); name, 與以名.

- v. i. To administer baptism, 施洗禮. - bap-tiz'er (-tiz'ēr), n.

bar (bär), n. [F., barre, fr. LL. barra.] 1. A slender, rigid piece of wood, metal, or other material, as one used for a lever, support, fastening, etc., 木質或金屬等質細小而堅韌之條子, 如用以支物或縛物者. 2. A piece of some substance in shape like, or likened to, a bar (in sense 1), 條狀物; also, the quantity in such a piece, 又指此條狀物中所含之分量; as, a bar of gold, of soap, 如云金條, 肥皂條. 3. A broad shaft, band, or stripe, as of color, 有色之寬帶或寬條. 4. (Her.) A horizontal

stripe, being usually one of a set, and occupying one fifth or less of the field, 同組橫條之一, 佔盾面五分之一或較少. The term bar sinister is erroneously used for baton, a mark of illegitimacy. Bar sinister 每誤用以指為庶出標識之 baton. 5. (Far), a In pl. The transverse ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth,



Shield showing Two Bars.

(甲) 馬口上頂之橫脊. b The space in front of the molar teeth of a horse, in which the bit is placed, (乙) 馬白齒前置銜之空隙. c A solid mouthpiece in a bridle, (丙) 馬口之硬兜. d The part of the wall of a horse's hoof which is bent inward toward the frog at the heel on each side, and extends toward the center of the sole, (丁) 馬蹄壁向馬蹄軟甲兩邊彎入而達足掌心之部分. 6. (Mus.) A vertical line across the staff, before the initial metrical accent, 音樂譜上之縱線. 7. (Arch.) One of the strips separating and supporting the glass of a window, 玻璃窗之格條. 8. Anything which obstructs, 阻礙物; obstruction, 阻礙; barrier, 障礙. 9. A bank, as of sand or gravel, esp. at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing navigation, 河口阻礙航行之沙灘或石礁. 10. (Law) a The railing that incloses the place where prisoners are stationed, or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases, (甲) 刑事被告席之欄或民事裁判處之隔欄. b Hence, the court itself, (乙) 故又作法庭. c The whole body of lawyers in any jurisdiction, (丙) 任何裁判管轄內之全體律師; also, the profession of a lawyer, 又指律師之職業. 11. Any tribunal, 裁判機關; as, the bar of public opinion, 輿論之裁判. 12. A counter over which liquor or food is passed to customers, 授酒食與沽客之櫃檯; hence, the part of the room behind the counter, 故又作此櫃檯後之地位. 13. (Lace Making) In needle-point lace, the joining thread crossing open spaces and finished with cording, knots, or buttonholes stitch, 細花邊中經過空眼而有綴飾如繫帶扣孔之接線; - called also bride, 亦名 bride.



1, 2 Bars; 3 Double Bar.

Syn. Obstacle, obstruction, hindrance, impediment, barrier. Bar, barrier agree in the idea of hindrance or obstruction. Bar often suggests ingress or egress as being that to which the obstacle is opposed, barrier suggests rather advance, progress, or attack; as, the bars of a prison, of a gate; a barrier reef. Barrier usually implies greater magnitude or extent than bar. Bar 與 barrier 均表阻礙, bar 表侵入或越出時之障礙, 而 barrier 則頗表進行時或攻打時之障礙, 如云 the bars of a prison (監獄之柵欄), of a gate (柵門之欄), a barrier reef (障礙). Barrier 所表體積或範圍, 常較 bar 更為廣大.

- v. t.; BARRED (bärd); BAR/RING. 1. To fasten, surround, confine, or obstruct by or as if by bars, 以條或如以條縛圍或防阻. 2. To exclude or shut out, 擱拒; hinder, 阻止; prevent, 防; prohibit, 禁止; as, access to the king was barred, 如云親見之途中梗. 3. To exclude from consideration, 置之度外; 除去; to object to, 反對. 4. To mark with bars, 以條為紋; stripe, 使成條或起條.

- prep. Except, 除; but, 僅; as, bar none, 如云無有.

Bar-ab'bas (bä-räb'äs; bär-äb'äs), n. (Bib.) The prisoner whose release was demanded of Pilate by the multitude in preference to

Christ's. See Matt. xxvii. 15-21, 羣眾請求 Pilate 先耶穌而赦免之罪人, 詳見馬太福音二十七章第十五至第二十一節.

Bar-a-the'a (bär-ä-thē'ä), n. An international, interdenominational organization of Bible classes of young men, 萬國不分教派之青年男子聖經會. Cf. PHILATHEA, 參閱 PHILATHEA.

bar/a-the'a (bär-ä-thē'ä), n. A soft fabric with a kind of basket weave and a diapered pattern, 一種籃狀織紋及菱形花紋之軟布.

barb (bärb), n. [F. barbe, fr. L. barba beard.]

1. Beard, or that which resembles it, 鬚或似鬚之物. 2. In pl. Paps, or little projections, of the mucous membrane, under the tongue in horses and cattle, esp. as inflamed and swollen, 牛馬舌下黏膜之細小乳頭狀之凸起, 尤指發炎及發腫的. 3. A plaited linen covering for the throat, worn by nuns, 女尼頸前所圍之摺巾. 4. The point that stands backward in an arrow, fishhook, etc., 矢或漁鈎之倒鈎. 5. (Zool.) One of the side branches of the shaft of a feather, 羽枝 (羽毛幹任何一邊之羽枝). See Illust. of FEATHER, 參閱 FEATHER 圖解.

- v. t. To furnish with barbs, 附以芒; 加以刺.

- n. [From F., fr. It.] 1. The Barbary horse, introduced into Spain by the Moors, 北非洲 Barbary 產之馬, 由摩爾人輸入西班牙者. 2. (Zool.) A blackish or dun variety of the pigeon, 灰色之鴿.

- n. [Corrupted fr. bard.] Armor for a horse, 馬之甲冑; 馬鎧.

bar/ba-can (bär/bä-kän), n. See BARBICAN, 見 BARBICAN.

Bar-ba/dos or Bar-ba/does (bär-bä'döz), n. An island of the West Indies, 西印度羣島之一.

Barbados cherry. (Bot.) A West Indian tree with a cherrylike fruit, 西印度樹名, 結果似櫻桃. - Barbados leg, (Med.) a kind of elephantiasis, 象皮病或結節癩之一種.

bar-ba/ri-an (bär-bä'ri-än; 3), n. [See BARBAROUS.]

1. A foreigner, esp. in speech and manners, 言語舉動不同本國之人; 蠻夷; - following the Greek and Roman use, and usually depreciative. This is the use in the New Testament. 此為雙用希臘及羅馬人之用法, 有不屑與伍之意, 新約全書中常用之. 2. A man in a rude, uncivilized state, 粗鄙而無教化之人; 野蠻人

3. A person devoid of culture, 未受教育之人.

- a. Of, or pert. to, or resembling, barbarians, 屬於或類似野蠻人的; rude, 粗魯的; uncivilized, 無教化的; barbarous, 殘暴的. - bar-ba/ri-an-ism (-iz'm), n.

Syn. Barbarous, barbaric, savage, untutored, unlettered, rude. - Barbarian, barbarous, barbaric, savage. Barbarian expresses little more than the opposite of civilized; barbarous may also express the harsh and brutal side of civilized life; as, the barbarian hordes of Asia; the barbarous pleasures of the chase. Barbaric refers to the crudeness of taste and fondness for gorgeous display characteristic of uncivilized peoples; as, barbaric magnificence. Savage occasionally denotes a ruder civilization than barbarian; it sometimes expresses greater harshness than barbarous; as, savage cruelty. Barbarian 言未開化, 為文明之反面而更遜一層. Barbarous 指文明生活之殘忍而凶暴者; 例如 the barbarian hordes of Asia (亞洲之未開化民族); the barbarous pleasure of the chase (馳騁游獵之殘暴娛樂). Barbaric 指嗜好粗鄙, 競靡鬥華, 為未開化人所特有者; 如云 barbaric magnificence (鄙野之崇飾; 華而不雅之壯觀). Savage 通常指文明程度較未開化人尤低, 而其所表殘酷之性, 有時甚於 barbarous; 如云 savage cruelty (野蠻而無人理之殘酷).

**bar-bar'ic** (bär-bär'ik), *a.* [L. *barbaricus*, Gr. βαρβαρικός.] 1. Barbarian, 野蠻的; 未開化的; foreign, 外國的; 蠻貊的; — often of the nations of the East, 常指東方各國言. Cf. BARBARIAN, *n.*, 1, 參閱 BARBARIAN, *n.* 第一註. 2. Of, pert. to, or resembling, uncivilized people, 屬於或類於無教化之人的; barbarian in style, 形式粗鄙的.

**Syn.** See BARBARIAN.

**bar/ba-rism** (bär/bä-riz'm), *n.* 1. An uncivilized state, 未開化之狀態; rudeness of manners, 舉止之粗野; ignorance of arts, learning, and literature, 無藝術學問及文學之知識. 2. A barbarous action, 野蠻行為; 殘忍行為. 3. Any word or term foreign to the pure idioms of a particular language, 俚言; 不合典則之言.

**Syn.** See SOLECTISM.

**bar-bar'i-ty** (bär-bär'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-ti-z). 1. State, manner, or act, of a barbarian, 野蠻人之狀態舉止或行為. 2. Cruelty, 殘忍; ferociousness, 兇猛; inhumanity, 酷虐; 非人道.

**bar/ba-rize** (bär/bä-riz), *v. i. & t.* 1. To become or make barbarous, 化為或使為野蠻. 2. To adopt a barbarous mode of speech, 用野蠻格調出言. — **bar/ba-ri-za'tion** (bär/bä-ri-zä'shün), *n.*

**bar/ba-rous** (-rūs), *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr. βάρβαρος, strange, foreign; later, slavish, rude, ignorant.] 1. Being in the state of a barbarian, 在野蠻人之狀態中的; uncivilized, 無禮義的; 未開化的; rude, 粗野的; peopled with barbarians, 為野蠻人所佔據的. 2. Cruel, 殘忍的; inhuman, 無人道的. 3. Contrary to the pure idioms of a language, 不合語言典則的. 4. Harsh-sounding, like barbarian speech, 聲氣粗重如野蠻人之言語的. — **bar/ba-rous-ly**, *adv.* — **bar/ba-rous-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Uncivilized, unlettered, uncultivated, untutored, ignorant, merciless, brutal, ferocious.

**bar/bate** (-bät), *a.* [L. *barbatus*, fr. *barba* beard.] (*Bot.*) Bearded, 有鈎刺的; 有刺的; beset with long and weak hairs, 裝有柔長之毛的.

**bar/ba-ted** (-bät-əd), *a.* Having barbed points, 有鈎刺的.

**bar/ba-cue** (-bä-kū), *n.* [From native name in Guiana.] 1. A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast, 饗宴中所用燻烤之全豬全牛或其他大牲. 2. A feast or entertainment for which large animals are cooked whole, 烹用巨大全牲之宴會. [U. S.]

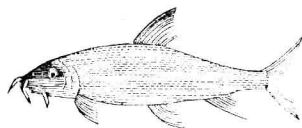
— *v. t.*; -cued (-küd); -cuing. 1. To cure by exposure on a frame, 擱於架上燻製之. 2. To roast or broil whole, 整煮或整燻.

**barbed** (bärbd; bär/bäd), *a.* Barbed, 裝有護身之甲的.

— (bärbd), *p. a.* Having a barb or barbs, 有一個或數個鈎刺的.

**barbed wire**, a wire or strand of twisted wires, armed with barbs or sharp points, 附有鈎刺或銳尖之鐵絲或鐵絲索.

**bar/bel** (bär/bäl), *n.* [OF., fr. L. *barbus*, fr. *barba* beard.] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A slender tac-tile organ on the lips of certain fishes, 魚唇邊細弱之觸官. 2. (*Zoöl.*) A large European cyprinoid fresh-water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*), with four barbels on its upper jaw, 歐洲所產之淡水大鯉魚 (上牙床有四觸官). 3. *pl.* Barbels of horses or cattle, 牛馬舌下涎膜之乳頭狀突起.



Barbel.

**bar/bel-late** (bär/bäl-lät; bär-bäl'ät), *a.* [See 1st BARB.] (*Bot.*) Having short stiff hairs, often barbed, 有短硬而帶尖銳之毛芒的.

**bar'ber** (-bär), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *barba* beard.] One whose occupation is to barber peoples' beard or hair, 修鬚或理髮匠.

— *v. t.* To shave, trim, or dress the beard or hair of, 修鬚; 理髮.

**bar'ber-ry** (-bär-i), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-iz) [OF. *barbere*, LL. *barberis*, *barbaris*.] (*Bot.*) A shrub bearing edible oblong, red, sour berries, 伏牛花 (一種灌木, 果可食, 形長圓, 色紅, 味酸).

**bar/bet** (-bät), *n.* [F., fr. *barbe* beard.] (*Zoöl.*) a A variety of small dog, having long curly hair, (甲) 小犬之一類, 其毛捲而長. b A bird allied to the cuckoo, having a large bearded beak, (乙) 杜鵑鳥之一種 (嘴為有鬚之巨喙). c A larva that feeds on aphides, (丙) 食蚜蟲之幼蟲.

**bar-bette'** (bär-bät'), *n.* [F.] (*Fort.*) A mound of earth or a platform on which guns are mounted to fire over a parapet, 露墩座 (土成之壘或台, 其上置砲, 當放射時, 彈在胸牆上經過). en *barbette*, in *barbette*, elevated so as to fire over the top of a parapet, and not through embrasures, 升高俾砲彈能在胸牆上射過而不經砲眼.

**bar/bi-can** (bär/bi-kän), *n.* [From F., fr. LL.] (*Fort.*) a A tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city, (甲) 守城堡入口之塔或高台. b An opening in the wall of a fortress, for the discharge of missiles, (乙) 堡垣之砲眼.

**bar/bi-cel** (-säl), *n.* [Dim. fr. L. *barba* beard.] (*Zoöl.*) Small hooklike process on the barbules of feathers, 羽枝細鬚上之小鈎形.

**bar-big'er-ous** (bär-bij'er-ūs), *a.* [L. *barba* beard + *-gerous*.] Having a beard, 有鬚的; bearded, 多鬚的; hairy, 多毛鬚的.

**bar/bo-tine** (-bō-tin), *n.* [F.] A paste of clay used in decorating coarse pottery in relief, 裝飾粗陶器之泥糊.

**bar/bu'do** (bär-bū'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOS (-dōz). [Sp., bearded; — alluding to the barbudo's barbels.] Any of several threadfin fishes, esp. one (*Polydactylus virginicus*) of Florida, the West Indies, etc., 數種散胸鱈魚之任一, 尤指佛魯里達西印度等處之多鱈魚.

**bar/bule** (bär/būl), *n.* [L. *barbula*, dim. fr. *barba* beard.] 1. A minute barb or beard, 細芒或鬚. 2. (*Zoöl.*) One of the processes along the edges of the barbs of a feather, by which adjacent barbs interlock, 羽枝邊上凸絨之與鄰枝互接者. See FEATHER, 參閱 FEATHER.

**Bar'can** (-kän), *a.* Of or pert. to Barca, in North Africa, 屬於北非洲 Barca 地方的.

**bar/ca-rola**, **bar/ca-rolle** (-kä-röl), *n.* [Through F. fr. It. *barca* bark, barge.] (*Mus.*) a A song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers, (甲) 意大利威尼斯小舟子所唱之歌曲. b Music imitating such a song, (乙) 模倣此曲之音樂.

**bard** (bärd), *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] 1. Among the ancient Celts, one whose occupation it was to compose and sing verses in honor of heroic men and deeds, 古時克勒特人中, 以謳歌英雄或其事業為業者. 2. Hence, a poet, 故又作詩人.

**bard, barde** (bärd), *n.* [F. *barde*.] 1. A piece of (usually) defensive armor, 護身之甲. 2. (*Cookery*) A thin covering slice of fat bacon, 罩於物上之薄片肥臘肉.

— *v. t.* (*Cookery*) To cover with a bard, 遮以肥臘肉之薄片.

**bard'ic** (bär'dik), *a.* Of or pert. to bards, or their poetry, 屬於上述之謳歌者或其詩的.

**bare** (bär), *a.* [AS. *bar*.] 1. Being without covering, 無遮蔽的; naked, 裸的. 2. Having the head uncovered, 去冠的; 露頭的. 3. Not concealed from the understanding, 不隱瞞的; open to (the mental) view, 公開的; exposed, 暴露的; as, he laid *bare* his thoughts, 例如 he laid *bare* his thoughts (彼表明其意見). 4. Plain, 明白的; simple, 簡單的; unadorned, 無文飾的; mere, 純的. 5. Destitute, 缺乏的; empty, 空虛的; unfurnished or scantily furnished, 無設備或設備不充足的. 6. Thread-bare, 磨破的; 布芒已磨去的. 7. Mere, 僅有的; unaccompanied by anything else, 無他物相伴的.

— *v. t.*; BARED (bärd); BAR'ING. To strip off the covering of, 剝去其遮蓋; to make bare, 使赤露; 發見.

— The old preterit of BEAR, *v.*, now superseded by *bore*, 動字 BEAR 之舊時過去簡式, 現以 *bore* 代之.

**bare/back'** (bär/bäk'), *adv. & a.* Without using a saddle, 不用鞍的.

**bare/faced'** (-fäst'), *a.* 1. With the face uncovered, 露面的; not masked, 不帶面具的. 2. Without concealment, 無掩蔽的; hence, shameless, 故又指不識羞的; audacious, 無忌憚的. — **bare/faced'ly**, *adv.* — **bare/faced'ness**, *n.*

**bare/foot** (-foöt), *a. & adv.* Having the feet bare, 赤足的.

**bare/foot=ed**, *a.* Having the feet bare, 赤足的; 無履的.

|| **ba'rège'** (bä'räh'), *n.* Also **ba'rège'** (bä'räh'). [F. *barège*, fr. *Barèges*, the town.] A gauzeli fabric for ladies' dresses, veils, etc., 為婦人製衣及面網等用之薄紗.

**bare/hand'ed** (bär/hän'däd; -did), *a.* 1. Having the hands uncovered, 赤手的. 2. Having empty hands, 空手的; destitute, 貧乏的.

**bare/head** (-häd), *a. & adv.* Having the head uncovered, 露首的; in a barcheaded style, 禿頭狀.

**bare/head'ed** (bär/häd'äd; 24), *a.* Having the head uncovered, 禿頭的.

**bare/leg'ged** (-läg'äd; -lägd'; 24), *a.* Having the legs bare, 赤腿的; 露腿的.

**bare'ly**, *adv.* 1. Without covering, 無遮蓋; nakedly, 赤身狀. 2. Without concealment or disguise, 無掩蔽; 無假裝. 3. Merely, 僅; only, 不過. 4. But just, 正是; without any excess, 不過分; 不過多; hence, scarcely, 故又作不足; hardly, 幾不能; 難.

**bare/necked'** (-näkt'), *a.* Having the neck bare, 露頸的.

**bare'ness**, *n.* State or quality of being bare, being bare 之狀態或性質.

**bare/sark** (bär/särk), *n.* [Lit., *bare sark* (shirt), altered fr. *berserk*.] A berserk, or Norse warrior who fought without armor, 古瑞威不用甲冑之戰士. Cf. BERSERK, 參閱 BERSERK. — *adv.* Without shirt of mail or armor, 不穿鎧甲.

**bar/gain** (bär/gän; -gim), *n.* [From OF.] 1. An agreement or contract between parties concerning the sale of property, 買賣之合同. 2. An agreement or stipulation, 同意條件; 契約; mutual pledge, 互相約定. 3. A purchase, 購買; also (when not qualified), a gainful or advantageous purchase, (不與區別字連用時) 又指獲益之購買. 4. The thing purchased, 購買之物; anything bought cheap, 以賤價購得之物. **into the bargain**, over and above what is stipulated, 踰於條件之所規定者; besides, 還有; 此外. **to strike a bargain**, to come to an agreement, 雙方同意.



**Syn.** Contract, stipulation, purchase, engagement.

— *v. i.* To make a bargain or bargains, 磋商價目; 訂買賣契約。

— *v. t.* To transfer for a consideration, 交易; 懸遷。

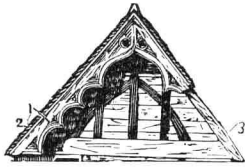
**bar/gain-ee'** (bār'gĕn-ē'), *n.* (*Law*) The party to a contract who receives the property sold, 買貨之人。

**bar/gain-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who makes a bargain, 立買賣契約者。

**bar/gain-or'** (-ōr'; bār'gĕn-ōr'), *n.* (*Law*) One who makes a bargain or contracts, 訂買賣契約者; 立合同者; *esp.*, one who sells property, 尤指訂約出賣物業者。

**barge** (bārj), *n.* [*OF.*, fr. *LL. barca.*] **1.** A small seagoing sailing vessel, 小海船; **a bark**, 三桅船. [*Obs.*] **2.** Any of various boats, 船之一種; *as*, 例如: **a** A roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed, used chiefly in inland waterways, (甲) 行駛內河平底廣闊之大船. **b** (*Nav.*) A large, double-banked boat for the flag officer of a flagship, (乙) 有兩排槳位之大船, 為旗艦主將所乘者. **c** A large pleasure boat, generally ornamented and used on state occasions, (丙) 大游船(裝飾精美, 常用於慶祝之日). **d** A double-decked vessel towed by a tug or steamboat, (丁) 以汽船拖行之雙層大船; — used *esp.* for large pleasure parties, 尤為游行大隊所用. [*U. S.*] **3.** A large omnibus, *as* for excursions, 游行用之大馬車. [*Local, U. S.*]

**barge/board'** (-bōrd'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A piece of board covering the roof timbers that project over gables, 山牆上樑端之蓋板。



**barge/couple** (-kūp'l), *n.* (*Arch.*)

One of the two rafters in a gable which project beyond the gable wall and carry the overhang, 山牆上之椽, 伸出山牆而承簷者。

**barge/course'** (-kōrs'), *n.* (*Arch.*) The tiling or slates on the sloping edges of a gable roof, 山牆沿之瓦或石板。

**bar-gee'** (bār-jē'), *n.* A bargeman, 船夫. [*Eng.*]

**barge/man** (bārj'mān), *n.* The man who manages a barge, or one of the crew of a barge, 管理大船者或其水手。

**barge master.** Proprietor or manager of a barge, 大船之主人或其管理者。

**bar/ghest** (bār'gĕst), *n.* An ill-omened goblin, in the shape of a large dog, 示凶兆之妖鬼, 其形似大狗。

**bar/ri-a** (bār'ri-ā), *n.* [*Cf. BARIUM.*] (*Chem.*) Baryta, 養化銀. [*Obs.*]

**bar/ric** (bār'rik), *a.* (*Chem.*) Of or pert. to barium, 屬銀的。

— *a.* [*Gr. βάρος weight.*] (*Physics*) Pert. to weight, *esp.* to the barometric pressure of the atmosphere, 屬於重量的, 尤指風雨表中空氣之壓力的。

**bar/ie** (bār'i), *n.* [*Gr. βαρῆς, fem. βαρῆα, heavy.*] (*Physics*) A pressure equal to that of 75 centimeters of mercury, or nearly one atmosphere, 等於七十五厘米水銀柱或空氣壓力之單位。

**ba-ri/la** (bā-rī'lā), *n.* [*Sp. barrilla.*] **1.** (*Bot.*) Any one of certain seashore plants from the ashes of which soda is made, 某種海濱植物之任一, 其灰可以製洋鹼. **2.** (*Com.*) The alkali so made, (甲) 由此植物灰製成之鹼質. **b** Im-

pure soda obtained from any seashore plant, or kelp, (乙) 由任何海藻灰製成不純粹之洋鹼。

**ba/rite** (bā'rit; bār'it), *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphate of barium, BaSO<sub>4</sub>, a common mineral in metallic veins. From its high specific gravity (4.3-4.6) it is often called *heavy spar*. 天產硫酸銀, 係金屬脈中常有之礦物. 因其比重高, 故常名 *heavy spar* (重晶石)。

**bar/i-tone** (bār'i-tōn). Var. of BARYTONE, BARYTONE 之變體。

**ba/ri-um** (bā'ri-ūm; bār'i-), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *Gr. βαρύς heavy.*] A chemical element of the alkaline-earth group. It is a silver-white or pale yellow malleable metal, but occurs only in combination. Symbol *Ba*; *at. wt.*, 137.37. 銀(鹼土金屬之一, 為銀色或淡黃色而有展薄性的金屬, 但恆與他物混合. 其記號為 *Ba*, 又原子量為 137.37.)

**bark** (bārk), *n.* [*Of Scand. origin.*] **1.** The exterior covering of the trunk and branches of a tree, 樹皮; the rind, 外皮; 殼. **2.** Specif. 特指: **a** Tan bark, or spent bark, (甲) 硝皮用之樹皮或硝皮已用過之樹皮. **b** Peruvian bark, (乙) 祕魯樹皮。

— *v. t.* **1.** To treat with an infusion of bark, 注入樹皮汁而製之; tan, 硝皮; 製革. **2.** To strip the bark from, 剝樹皮; to peel, 脫; 剝. **3.** To cover or inclose with bark, or as with bark, 以樹皮或如以樹皮蓋之或圍之。

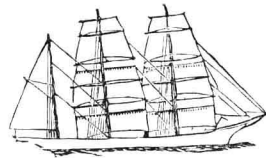
— *v. i.* [*AS. beorcan.*] **1.** To utter its characteristic short, explosive cry, 作短急聲之叫喚; — said of the dog, hence, also, of the fox, etc., 指犬及狐等而言; — often used with *at*, 常與 *at* 連用. **2.** To clamor, 高叫; specif., to solicit patronage, *as* for a cheap show or shop, by crying out its merits, etc., at the entrance, 特指引人賜顧, 如廉價遊藝場或商店於門口以高聲讚揚其物價. [*Slang or Cant.*] **3.** To cough, 作咳. [*Colloq.*]

to bark up the wrong tree, *fig.*, to make a mistake in the pursuit of an object, 作錯事(借用); make an unwarranted stir, *esp.* of accusation or attack, 起無端之騷擾, 尤指被控告或襲擊。

— *n.* The short, explosive sound uttered by a dog, 犬之短急聲; 吠。

**bark, barque** (bārk), *n.* [*F. barque, fr. Sp. or It. barca, fr. LL.*]

**1.** Formerly, any small sailing vessel, 昔指小帆船; also, a rowboat, 又作划艇; 漿船; a barge, 游艇; 畫舫. Now, poetically, any sailing vessel or boat, 現用於詩中而指任何帆船. **2.** (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel with foremast and mainmast square-rigged and mizzenmast fore-and-aft rigged, 三桅船, 其前中兩桅所掛之帆為方式, 其後桅之帆為縱式。



Bark, 2.

**bark/an-tine.** Var. of BARKENTINE, BARKENTINE 之變體。

**bark/bound'** (-bound'), *a.* Having the bark too tight, 樹皮太緊的。

**bar/keep'er** (bār'kēp'ēr), *n.* One who keeps a barroom, 酒店主。

**bark/en-tine, bar/quen-tine** (-kĕn-tĕn), *n.* [*See BARK, a vessel.*] (*Naut.*) A three-masted vessel with the foremast square-rigged, and the other masts fore-and-aft rigged, 三桅船, 其前桅之帆為方式, 其餘兩帆則為縱式。

**bark'er** (bār'kēr), *n.* One who, or that which, barks wood, 去樹皮之人或物。

— *n.* An animal or person that barks, 叫喊之獸或人。

**Bar/kis** (bār'kis), *n.* A carrier in Dickens's "David Copperfield," in love with Clara Peggotty, to whom he proposes marriage by a message worded, "Barkis is willin'," Dickens 所著 "David Copperfield" 中之運物夫, 鍾情於 Clara Peggotty, 因以函約婚, 其詞曰 "Barkis is willin'."

**bark/y** (bār'ki), *a.* Covered with or containing bark, 圍以樹皮的; 有樹皮的。

**bar/ley** (bār'lĕ), *n.* [*AS. barlic.*] (*Bot.*) A valuable grain, of the family of grass, used for food and in making malt liquors, 大麥; 麩麥(禾本科有用之穀類, 可作食品, 亦可釀酒)。

**bar/ley-break'** (-brāk'), *n.* An old game, **bar/ley-brake'** } often played round stacks of barley, 古時環繞麥堆之遊戲。

**bar/ley-corn'** (-kōrn'), *n.* **1.** A grain or "corn" of barley, 麥粒. **2.** An old measure of length, 古長度名; third of an inch, 三分之一英寸。

**John Barleycorn.** a humorous personification of barley as the source of malt liquor or whisky, 以大麥為麥酒與惠斯格酒之原料而戲擬為人之名; hence, the liquor, 故又作麥酒。

**bar/low** (bār'lō), *n.*, or **barlow knife.** [*From name of the maker.*] A kind of one-bladed jackknife, 一種單葉摺刀. [*U. S.*]

**Bar/low's dis-ease'** (bār'lōz'). [*After Sir Thomas Barlow (1845- ), English physician.*] (*Med.*) Infantile scurvy, 幼童壞血症。

**barm** (bārm), *n.* Foam rising upon fermenting malt liquors, and used as leaven, 麥酒發酵時所起之白花而為酵母用者; yeast, 酵母菌; 麩。

**bar/maid'** (bār'mād'), *n.* A girl or woman who attends the customers of a bar, *as* in a tavern, 酒肆中在酒檯前照料沽客之女僕。

**Bar/me-cide** (bār'mē-sīd), *n.* A member of the Bar/me-cides (-sīdz), a wealthy Persian family of medieval times. Of one of them it is told, in the "Arabian Nights," that he invited the hungry beggar Schacabac to a feast, at which the host made a pretense of serving and eating imaginary viands. 中古時代波斯富族之一, 天方夜譚中記該中有招宴乞丐 Schacabac 者, 主人假作進食於客之狀, 並假作啖食幻想中之肉品. Hence: **Barmecide feast**, any illusion of plenty, 故又作 **Barmecide feast** (任何豐盛之妄想)。

**barm/y** (bār'mi), *a.* Full of barm or froth, 多酒醉的; *fig.*, flighty, 借指輕浮的。

**barn** (bārn), *n.* [*AS. berern, bern; bere barley + ern, ærn, a close place.*] **1.** A building for storing grain, hay, etc., and, in the U. S., often also for stables, 儲穀草等物之倉而在美國有時亦作馬廄. **2.** Hence: A building in which to keep horses, their feed, vehicles, etc., 故又作馬匹及飼料車具儲藏之所. [*U. S.*]

**Bar/na-bas** (bār'nā-bās), *n.* [*L. Barnabas or Gr. Βαρνάβας.*] (*Bib.*) A surname of Joses, a Levite of Cyprus, companion of Paul on his first missionary journey, Cyprus 地方利未族中 Joses 之姓, 曾伴使徒保羅第一次出外傳教。

**bar/na-cle** (-k'l), *n.* (*Zool.*) Any one of several kinds of crustaceans adhering to rocks, floating timber, ships, etc., 螺類(甲殼類之一, 附於石上浮木上及船旁等處)。

— *n.* [*See BERNICLE.*] A bernicle goose, 北冰洋大鵝。

**bar/na-cles** (-k'lz), *n. pl.* [*ME. bernal, bernacle, sing.*] **1.** (*Far.*) An instrument for pinching a horse's nose, and thus restraining him, 馬鼻鉗, 所以制馬者. **2.** Spectacles, 眼鏡. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

**Barn/burn'er** (bārn'būr'nēr), *n.* [*In allusion to the fable of the man who burned his barn to rid it of rats.*] A member of the

radical reform section of the Democratic party in New York, about 1850, which supported Van Buren;—opposed to *Hunker*, 紐約民主黨之急進改革派黨員, 在一千八百五十年, 該派曾贊助 Van Buren, 與 *Hunker* 為反對. [*Political Cant, U. S.*]

**barn/storm/er** (bärn'stôr/mēr), *n.* [*barn* + *storm*, *v.*] **1.** An itinerant actor who plays in barns, as was formerly often done in rural districts, 在倉屋演劇之巡行優伶, 昔時鄉村區域常有之. **2.** An inferior actor, or one who plays in the country away from the larger cities, 下級優伶或遠離城市而在鄉間演劇者.

|| **ba-roc/co** (bâ-rôk/kô), *a. & n.* [It.] (*Arch.*). See *BAROQUE*, 見 *BAROQUE*.

**bar/o-cy/clon/om/e-ter** (bâr'ô-sî'klôn-ôm'ê-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρως* weight + *cyclone* + *-meter*.] (*Meteor.*) An aneroid barometer for use with accompanying graphic diagrams and printed directions designed to determine the existence of a violent storm at a distance of several hundred miles, 附圖表說明之無液氣壓表, 所以測定遠在數百英里外有無暴風雨者.

**bar/o-gram** (bâr'ô-grâm), *n.* [Gr. *βάρως* weight + *-gram*.] (*Meteor.*) A tracing usually made by the barograph, showing variations of atmospheric pressure, 自記氣壓表所示氣壓變遷之圖.

**bar/o-graph** (-grâf), *n.* [Gr. *βάρως* weight + *-graph*.] A self-registering barometer, 自記氣壓表. — **bar/o-graph/ic** (-grâf'ik), *a.*

**ba-rom/e-ter** (bâ-rôm'ê-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *βάρως* weight + *-meter*.] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence the probable changes of weather, or the height of any ascent, 氣壓表; 風雨表 (測定空氣之重量或壓力, 及天氣之將變或上升之高度).

**bar/o-met/ric** (bâr'ô-mêt'rik) } *a.* Of, pert. **bar/o-met/ri-cal** (-mêt'ri-kâl) } to, or made by, the barometer, 屬於氣壓表的; 由氣壓表所成的.

**ba-rom/e-try** (bâ-rôm'ê-tri), *n.* The art or process of making barometrical measurements, 以氣壓表量測之術.

**bar/o-metz** (bâr'ô-mêts), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Bot.*) The woolly-skinned root-stock of a kind of fern, 一種羊齒類之有毛根莖.

**bar/on** (bâr'ôn), *n.* [OF., fr. LL. *baro* man.] A title or degree of nobility, 一種爵位之稱; 男爵; in France and Germany, a nobleman next in rank below a count, 在法德兩國為次於伯爵之貴族; in England, a nobleman of the lowest grade in the House of Lords, being next below a viscount, 在英國則為上議院中階級最低之貴族, 其位在子爵之下.

**baron of beef**, two loins or sirloins not cut asunder, 兩片牛腰肉之未切開者.

**bar/on-age** (-âj), *n.* **1.** The whole body of barons or peers, 眾男爵或貴族之通稱. **2.** The dignity or rank of a baron, 男爵之尊榮或職位.

**bar/on-ess** (-ès), *n.* A baron's wife, 男爵夫人; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right, 又指婦人之自受男爵封號者.

**bar/on-et** (-êt), *n.* A dignity or rank next below a baron and above a knight, 從男 (在男爵以下勳士以上之尊稱或爵位). British baronets are commoners, with hereditary title of *Sir*. 英國之從男爵為平民, 其世襲之尊號為 *Sir*.

**bar/on-et-age** (-âj), *n.* **1.** The collective body of baronets, 眾從男爵之通稱. **2.** State or rank of a baronet, 從男爵之地位.

**bar/on-et-cy** (-sî), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES. Rank or patent of a baronet, 從男爵之等級或執照.

**ba-rong'** (bâ-rông'), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of knife or sword with thick back and thin edge, used by the Moros, 菲律賓羣島回教馬來人 Moros 所用之厚背薄口刀.



Barong and Sheath.

**ba-ro/ni-al** (bâ-rô'nî-âl), *a.* Pert. to a baron or a barony, 屬於男爵或其采地的.

**bar/o-ny** (bâr'ô-nî), *n.*; *pl.* -NIES (-nîz). **1.** Domain of a baron, 男爵之采地; rank of a baron, 男爵之等級. **2.** In Ireland, a territorial division, 區域之名稱 (愛爾蘭的); in Scotland, an extensive freehold, 廣大不動產之執領權 (蘇格蘭的).

**ba-roque'** (bâ-rôk'), *a.* [F.] **1.** Grotesque, 異常的; in corrupt taste, 風氣腐敗的. Specif., 特指: (*Arch.*) a *Of*, pert. to, or designating, a style of decoration characteristic of the decline in the Renaissance style, (甲) 屬於或指明其裝飾法為文藝復興式之漸趨衰落的. **b** Rococo, (乙) 十八世紀末葉法國盛行不雅觀之華麗建築式的. **2.** Irregular in form, 形式不齊整的; — said esp. of a pearl, 尤指珍珠而言.

— *n.* Baroque work or style, 同上之建築物或式.

**bar/o-scope** (bâr'ô-skôp), *n.* [Gr. *βάρως* weight + *-scope*.] **1.** Any instrument showing the changes in atmospheric pressure, 指示氣壓變動之器. **2.** (*Physics*) An apparatus for showing that objects in air lose weight equal to that of the air displaced by them, 指示物在空中失去重量等於同容積空氣重量之器.

**bar/o-scop'ic** (bâr'ô-skôp'ik) } *a.* Pert. to, or **bar/o-scop'i-cal** (-î-kâl) } determined by, the baroscope, 屬於氣壓表或氣壓表所測定的.

**ba-rouche'** (bâ-rôush'), *n.* [Through G., It., & LL., fr. L. *birotus* two-wheeled; *bi-* = twice + *rota* wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a seat in front for the driver, two double seats inside facing each other, and a folding top, 四輪對座之皮篷馬車 (頂有篷, 外有座一, 為車夫而設, 車中有相對之雙座二排).

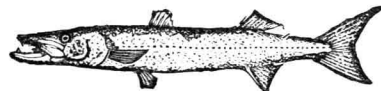
**barque, bar/quen-tine.** Vars. of BARK, BARENTINE, BARK, BARKENTINE 等字之變體.

**bar/ra-can** (bâr'â-kân), *n.* [F. *baracan*, fr. Ar. *barrakân* a kind of black gown.] A thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camlet, 似羽緞之堅厚料.

**bar/rack** (bâr'âk), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. LL. *barra* bar.] **1.** (*Mil.*) A building for soldiers, esp. in garrison, 兵舍; 尤指衛戍之營舍; — usually in *pl.*, orig. meaning temporary huts, 常用衆數, 原義為臨時草舍. **2.** A plain and large building, 簡單之大屋; a row of workmen's houses joined together, 一排之工人住屋.

**bar/ra-coon'** (bâr'â-kôon'), *n.* [Sp. or Pg. *barraca*.] A slave warehouse, or temporary quarters for slaves, 寄奴館; 賣奴之臨時場舍.

**bar/ra-cu/da** (bâr'â-kôo'dâ) } *n.* (*Zool.*) A voracious, pikelike, **bar/ra-cou/ta** (-kôo'tâ) } marine fish, 鱈. The great barracuda (S.



Great Barracuda. (1/2)

*barracuda*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc., is often six feet or more long, and as dangerous as a shark. 西印度及佛那立大等處之巨鱈, 長至六尺或過之, 險惡如鯊魚.

**bar/rage** (bâr'âj), *n.* [F.] (*Engin.*) An artificial bar placed in a watercourse to increase its depth, 堰壩; 閘門.

|| **bar/rage'** (bâr'âzh'; E. bâr'âj), *n.*; *pl.* -RAGES. [F. *barrage* in *tr. de barrage* barrage fire.] (*Mil.*) A barrier to the advance or retreat of enemy troops, established by rapid and continuous artillery or machine-gun fire (*barrage fire* or *curtain fire*) concentrated on a designated area of ground, 敵隊或機關鎗隊所發之熾火, 急而不斷, 且集射於一定地點, 意在阻止敵軍之前進或退却者; — called specif. a *standing barrage* or *curtain of fire*, 又特稱 *standing barrage* 或 *curtain of fire*. The barrage was originally used as a means of defense only. 此種熾火本僅用於防守. A barrage that is established by fire from guns behind advancing troops and that is shifted slowly forward to protect them as they advance is called a *creeping barrage* or *moving barrage*, 若此種熾火出於前進軍隊之後, 且與之漸進而掩護之, 則謂之 *creeping barrage* 或 *moving barrage*.

**bar/ra-mun/di** (bâr'â-mûn'dê), *n.* Also **bar/ra-mun/da** (-dâ). [Native name.] = CERATODUS, 與 CERATODUS 通.

**bar/ra-ter** (bâr'â-tēr), *n.* Also **bar/ra-ter**. [OF. *barateor* deceiver, fr. *barater* to deceive.] One guilty of barratry, 教唆訟事者; 匪行之船主或水手.

**bar/ra-trous** (-trûs), *a.* (*Law*) Tainted with or constituting barratry, 教唆訟事的; 匪行的. — **bar/ra-trous-ly**, *adv.*

**bar/ra-try** (-trî), *n.* **1.** The purchase or sale of office or preferment in church or state, 教堂或國家之官職或其遷升之買賣. **2.** (*Law*) Practice of encouraging lawsuits, 挑訟; 唆訟. **3.** (*Mar. Law*) A fraudulent breach of duty by the master of a ship, or the mariners, 船主或水手之匪行.

**bar/rel** (-êl), *n.* [F. *baril*.] **1.** A kind of round vessel having flat ends or heads, 大琵琶桶. **2.** The (varying) quantity which constitutes a full barrel, 一桶之容量. A barrel of wine is 31½ gallons, 一桶之酒等於 31½ 加倫; a barrel of flour is 196 pounds, 一桶之粉等於 196 磅. **3.** A solid drum, or a hollow cylinder, case, or tube, 實鼓或空圓筒空匣或空管; as, 例如: a The case holding the mainspring of a watch or clock, (甲) 鐘與表之發條盤. **b** The metal tube of a gun, (乙) 鎗筒; 鎗管. **c** The cylinder in which a piston travels, (丙) 活塞出入於其中之空筒. **d** The body of a windlass or a capstan, (丁) 絞車或起錙機之幹部. **e** (*Mach.*) A tumbling barrel, or rumble, (戊) 滾筒.

— *v. t.*; —**RELED** (-êld) or —**RELLED**; —**REL-ING** or —**REL-LING**. To put in a barrel or barrels, 盛於桶.

**barrel organ.** An instrument for producing music by the action of a revolving cylinder studded with pegs upon a series of valves admitting air from the bellows to pipes, 刺筒轉動管穿通風於音管之風琴.

**bar/ren** (bâr'ên), *a.* [OF. *brehaing*, fem. *brehaigne*, *baraigne*.] **1.** Incapable of producing offspring, 不能孕育的; not fertile, 不腺的. **2.** Of plants, not fruitful, 不能結果的 (指植物言). **3.** Not producing vegetation, or useful vegetation, 不生植物的或荒蕪的; sterile, 瘠瘠的; 不毛的; as, *barren* land, 如云春地. **4.** Unproductive, 不生長的; hence, unprofitable, 故又指無利益的; empty, 虛的. **5.** Mentally dull, 礙呆的; stupid, 愚笨的; as, a *barren* mind, 如云全無知識. — **bar/ren-ly**, *adv.* — **bar/ren-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Unfruitful, fruitless, dull, uninventive.

— *n.* **1.** A tract of barren land, 不毛之地. **2.** In *pl.* Level, more or less wooded tracts



of land, commonly characterized by a light sandy soil and a distinctive biota, 略生樹木常以稍含沙土為特點而自生一種特別動植物之平原; as, pine *barrens*, oak *barrens*, etc., 例如松田, 橡地等. [U. S.]

**bar/ren-wort'** (-würt'), *n.* (Bot.) An herb of the barberry family, having bitter leaves, 淫羊藿屬之草, 有苦葉.

**bar/ret** (bār'ēt), *n.* [F. *barrette*, fr. It. *berretta*.] A kind of soldiers' cap, now disused, 軍帽之一種 (今已廢); esp., a biretta, 尤指天主教神父所戴平頂禮冠.

**bar/ret-ter** (bār'ēt-ēr; bī-rēt'ēr), *n.* [Coined fr. OF. *barater* to exchange. Cf. *BARTER*.] (*Wireless Teleg.*) A thermal cymoscope which operates by increased resistance when subjected to the influence of electric waves, 探電器 (其器因受電浪激動時增高阻力而生影響).

**bar/ri-cade'** (bār'i-kād'), *n.* [F., fr. It. or Sp. *barricata*, orig., a barring up with casks.] 1. (Mil.) A fortification or barrier made in haste of anything that will obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy, 臨時以雜物堆成之保障以防敵人進攻者. 2. Any bar or obstruction, 屏藩; 障礙物.

— *v. t.*; -CAD'ED (-kād'ēd); -CAD'ING. To fortify with a barricade, 以屏藩保障; 築塞.

**bar/ri-ca'do** (-kādō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). A barricade, 保障之物.

— *v. t.*; -DOED (-dōd); -DO-ING. To barricade, 以障壘防阻; 擋架.

**bar/ri-er** (bār'i-ēr), *n.* [F. *barrière*, fr. *barre* bar.] 1. (Mil.) A carpentry obstruction, stockade, or other obstacle made in a passage in order to stop an enemy, 木柵或其他木關 (設於小道以阻敵人者). 2. A fortress or fortified town, on the frontier of a country, 國家邊境之墩臺或要隘. 3. Any obstruction, 障礙. 4. Any limit or boundary, 邊境; 邊界. *Syn.* See *BAR*.

**bar/ring** (bār'ing), *prep.* or *conj.* Excluding by exception, 作為例外不計; excepting, 除非; as, *barring* accident, 如云除非有意外之事.

|| **bar/ri-o** (bār'rē-ō), *n.*; *pl.* BARRIOS (-ōs). [Sp.] In Spain and countries colonized by Spain, a ward, village, or district (varying locally) constituting part of a municipality, 西班牙國內及其屬地之自治區域中之村市.

**bar/ris-ter** (bār'ris-tēr), *n.* [From *BAR*, *n.*] Counselor at law, 律師; a counsel admitted to plead at the bar in the superior courts, as distinguishing from an *attorney* or *solicitor*, 經特許而可出席於高等法庭之律師, 與 *attorney* 或 *solicitor* 有別. [Eng.]

**bar/room'** (bār'rōm'), *n.* A room containing a bar, or counter, at which liquors are sold, 酒店.

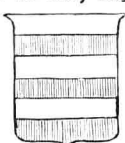
**bar/row** (bār'ō), *n.* [From AS. *beran* to bear.] A vehicle having handles, and with or without a wheel, for transporting things by hand, 運物手車 (手推之車, 或有輪或無輪).

— *n.* [AS. *bearg*, *beorh*.] A hog, 豬; esp., a male hog castrated, 尤指已闖之牡豬.

— *n.* [AS. *beorg*, *beorb*, hill, sepulchral mound.] A large mound over the dead, 塚; 墳; a tumulus, 墓丘.

**bar/ru-let** (bār'ō-let), *n.* [Dim. of *bar*, *n.*] (*Her.*) A diminutive of the bar, having one fourth of its width, 窄帶寬度減至四分之一者.

**bar/ry** (bār'i), *a.* [F. *barré*.] (*Her.*) Of the field, traversed horizontally by an even number of bars of two alternating colors, 間色偶數橫貫之紋章的.



Barry.

**bar sinister.** See *BAR*, *n.*, 4, 見 *BAR*, *n.* 第四註.

**bar/tend/er** (bār'tēn'dēr), *n.* A barkeeper or barmaid, 酒店主人或女酒保.

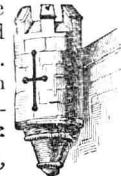
**bar/ter** (bār'tēr), *v. i. & t.* [OF. *barater* to cheat, exchange.] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another, 以貨易貨而成交易.

— *n.* 1. Act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities, 以物易物之貿易 (不用金錢為媒介). 2. The thing given in exchange, 所交換之物品.

*Syn.* Exchange, dealing, traffic, trade, truck.

**bar/ter-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who barter, 以貨易貨者; 以易物為交易者.

**bar/ti-zan** (bār'ti-zān; bār'ti-zān'), *n.* (*Arch.*) A small overhanging structure for lookout or defense; — a word first used by Sir Walter Scott. The word had "no existence in the times to which it is attributed," 懸於外部之小守望台. (此字為 Sir Walter Scott 首先所採用, 以前並不存在). — **bar/ti-zaned**, *p. a.*



Bartizan.

**Bart/lett** (bār'tlēt), *n.* A popular pear which originated in England about 1770 and was distributed in America by Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass., 約在一千七百七十年時英國所產之普通梨, 後為合眾國麻沙朱色次省 Dorchester 地方之 Enoch Bartlett 移植於美洲.

**bar-to/ni-a** (bār-tō'nī-ā), *n.* [NL., after B. S. Barton, American botanist.] Any of several large-flowered plants (genus *Mentzelia*) of western America, 美洲西部所產之大花植物.

**Bar/tram** (-trām). Var. of *BERTRAM*, *BERTRAM* 之變體.

**Bar/ruch** (bār'rūk; bār'ruk), *n.* (*Bib.*) 1. Secretary of the prophet Jeremiah, and reputed author of the book of Baruch, 先覺 Jeremiah 之書記及 Baruch 著名之著作人. 2. The book of Baruch, in the Protestant Apocrypha, 新教徒認為偽經中之 Baruch 篇.

**bar/wood'** (bār'wōd'), *n.* A red wood of an African leguminous tree, used as a dyewood, for ramrods, etc., 非洲之豆科赤木, 作染料及前膛鎗通條等用.

**bar/y-cen/tric** (bār'i-sēn'trīk), *a.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy + *κέντρον* center.] Pert. to the center of gravity, 屬重心點的.

**ba-ry/ta** (bā-rī'tā), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] (*Chem.*) A native oxide of barium with a specific gravity above 4, 天然養化銨 (其比重為四以上).

**ba-ry/tes** (-tēz), *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς* heavy.] (*Min.*) = *BARITE*, 與 *BARITE* 通.

**ba-ryt'ic** (-rīt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to baryta, 屬天然養化銨的.

**bar/y-tone**, **bar/i-tone** (bār'i-tōn), *a.* [F. *baryton*, fr. Gr. *βαρύτονος*; *βαρύς* heavy + *τίνος* tone.] 1. (*Mus.*) Grave and deep, as a kind of male voice, 沈音的 (如男子之一種音). 2. (*Greek Gram.*) Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood, 最後音節不標重音之記號而仍當讀為重音的.

— *n.* 1. (*Mus.*) a A male voice the compass of which partakes of the common bass and the tenor, (甲) 男子音之音域介於男高音與男低音之間者. b A person having a voice of such range, (乙) 有同上音域之人. 2. (*Greek Gram.*) A barytone word, 字之最後音節不標重音記號而仍當讀為重音之字.

**ba-ry'tum** (bā-rī'tūm), *n.* [NL.] (*Chem.*) Barium, 銨. [R.]

**bas'al** (bās'al), *a.* Relating to, or forming, the base, 關於根本的; 成為基礎的.

**ba-salt'** (bā-sōlt'; bās'ōlt), *n.* [L. *basaltis* a dark Ethiopian marble.] 1. Any of several dark basic rocks of volcanic origin, chiefly of triclinic feldspar and pyroxene (usually augite), 玄武岩; 由火山作用而成之黑褐色矽基石, 大概為三斜晶體之長石或火輝石 (常為斜輝石), hence, any dark nonporphyritic, aphanitic, igneous rock without vitreous luster, 故又指任何無玻璃光之黑色無斑紋石角閃石及火成石等. 2. A kind of black porcelain, 一種黑色之磁器. — **ba-salt'ic** (bā-sōlt'ik), *a.*

**bas-salt'oid** (-toīd), *a.* [*basalt* + *-oid*.] Like basalt, 類似玄武岩或黑磁的.

**bas'an** (bās'an), *n.* Same as *BASIL*, 與 *BASIL* 通; a sheepskin, 羊皮.

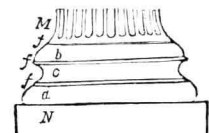
**bas'a-nite** (bās'ā-nīt), *n.* [L. *basanites lapis*, Gr. *Basaros* the touchstone.] (*Min.*) Lydian stone, or black jasper, a variety of siliceous slate, used as a touchstone, 黑玉; 砑華石之一種, 作為試金石用者.

|| **bas'/bleu'** (bā'blū'), *n.* [F. *bas* stocking + *bleu* blue.] A bluestocking, 才女; a literary woman, 能文之女子.

**bas'cule** (bās'kūl), *n.* [F., a seesaw.] In mechanics, an apparatus on the principle of the seesaw, as in a bascule bridge, which has a swinging counterpoise, 根據軒輊板原理而製成之機件 (如活橋所用之機件).

**bas-cule bridge.** A counterpoised or balanced drawbridge, 兩端均重之開橋; 活橋之一種.

**base** (bās), *n.* [F., fr. L. *basis*, fr. Gr. *βάσις* a stepping, step, a base, pedestal.] 1. The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or that on which something rests for support, 基底; 根脚; the foundation, 基礎; hence, in figurative senses, the fundamental, principal, substantial, or essential part of a thing, 故又借指事物之根本的主要的實質的或重要的部分. 2. (*Arch.*) a The lower part of a wall, pier, or column, when treated as a separate feature, (甲) 牆脚; 橋基; 柱礎 (單獨言之). b The lower part of a complete architectural design, (乙) 基址 (建築計畫之底盤). 3. (*Biol.*) That extremity of a leaf, fruit, organ, or part at which it is attached to its support, 葉蒂; 果蒂; 器官根.



Base, called "Attic base." N Plinth; a Lower torus; b Upper torus; c Scotia; f f' Fillets; M Shaft, fluted, with fillets between flutings.

4. (*Chem.*) The positive or nonacid component of a salt, 鹽基; a substance which, combined with an acid, neutralizes the latter and forms a salt, 與酸質化合中和而成鹽質之物質; also, a hydroxide of a positive element or radical, 又指陽性元素 (能與酸化合而成鹽之元素) 或根基之輕養化合物. 5. (*Dyeing*) A substance used as a mordant, 可用為留色料或定色劑之物質. 6. (*Fort.*) The exterior side of the polygon, or that imaginary line which connects salient angles, 多邊形之外邊或連各突角之虛線. 7. (*Geom.*) The line or surface constituting that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand, 形之底面; 基線; 底邊. 8. (*Math.*) The number from which a mathematical table is constructed, 基數 (以之製成數目表者). 9. [See

**BASE**, low.] A low, or deep, sound, 低音; 沈音. (*Mus.*) a The lowest part, (甲) 最低部分; the deepest male voice, 最沈之男子音 b One who sings, or the instrument which plays, base, (乙) 唱沈音之人; 沈音之樂器. [Commonly written *bass*.] 10. (*Mil.*) A place or tract of country, from which the operations of an army proceed, 行軍之策源地. 11. A starting place or a goal in various games, 遊戲中之出發點或決勝點. 12. (*Surv.*) A line in a survey which serves as the origin from which to compute, 本線; 基線 (以之為測算起點). 13. A rustic play, 村野之遊戲. See PRISONER'S BASE, 參閱 PRISONER'S BASE. 14. (*Baseball*). Any one of the four bounds which mark the corners of the infield, 棍球場四角之界址; 壘.

**Syn.** Ground, support, basis, foundation. — **Base, basis, foundation** agree in denoting the bottom of anything considered as its support. **Base** has usually literal, **basis**, chiefly figurative, senses; as, the *base* of a pyramid, the *basis* of exchange. **Foundation** stresses more than either the idea of a solid underlying groundwork; as, the *foundation* of a building. **Base, basis, foundation** 均含有根基之意; **base** 常指字面的意義, 而 **basis** 則大概有借用的意義; 如云 the *base* of a pyramid (金字塔之基址), the *basis* of exchange (兌換之底率). **Foundation** 所指意義, 較二者更深一層, 指堅實之基本功程而言, 如云 the *foundation* of a building (屋基).

**base** (bās), *v. t.*; **BASED** (bāst); **BASE'ING** (bās'ing). To put on a base or basis, 使立於基礎上; to found, 設立.

— *v. t.* 1. To abase, 貶; 使降低. [*Obs.*] 2. To debase, 撻低; 和以雜質. [*Obs.*]

— *a.*; **BASE'ER** (bās'er); **BASE'EST** (-ēst); 24. [*F. bas* low, *LL. bassus* thick, fat, short, humble.] 1. Of little height, 不高的; low, 低的; short, 短的. [*Archaic*] 2. Low in place, 卑下的; low in price, 價廉的; cheap, 賤值的. [*Obs.*] 3. Deep or grave in sound, 沈音的; See **BASS**, 參閱 **BASS**. 4. Of humble birth, 出身卑賤的; lowly, 微賤的. [*Archaic*] 5. Illegitimate by birth, 庶出的; 私生的. [*Archaic*] 6. Inferior in quality, 品質卑下的; mean, 卑鄙的. Of little comparative value, as metals inferior to gold and silver, 價值較小的 (如諸金類之較賤於金銀). 8. Alloyed with inferior metal, 有劣等金屬攙和的; debased, 攙雜的; as, *base* coin, 例如偽幣; 成色不足之幣. 9. Morally low, 不道德的; ignoble, 下流的. 10. Suitable to an inferior person or position, 從屬的; 卑下的; menial, 奴顏婢膝的. 11. Not classical or correct, 不典雅的; 不正則的; as, *base* Latin, 例如不純粹之拉丁語. 12. (*Eng. Law*) Servile, 奴役的; being such as was characteristic of the villeins, 凡有賤奴之特性的; hence, held by villenage, 故又指為賤奴所管有的; as, 例如: *base* services, 賤役; *base* tenure, 賤奴承佃之地; *base* tenant, 賤奴之承佃者.

**Syn.** Dishonorable, worthless, ignoble, infamous, sordid, degraded, foul, servile, despicable, contemptible, vile, mean, petty, small. — **Base, vile, mean.** **Base** (opposed to *high-minded*) expresses extreme moral turpitude; *vile* (opposed to *pure, noble*), foulness or depravity; **mean** (opposed to *generous, magnanimous*), pettiness; as, *base* ingratitude; *vile* insinuations; to take a *mean* advantage. **Base** (與 *high-minded* [思想高尚] 相反) 表道德上極端的墮落; **vile** (與 *pure* [純潔] 及 *noble* [高尚] 相反) 表污穢或卑鄙; **mean** (與 *generous* [大度] 及 *magnanimous* [豁達] 相反) 表

猥瑣; 如云 *base* ingratitude (以怨報德); *vile* insinuations (污穢之詞); to take a *mean* advantage (乘其不備而以猥瑣之手段利用之).

**base/ball'** (-bōl'), *n.* 1. A game of ball, so called from the four bases marking the corners of the circuit to be made to count a run, 棍球遊戲; 壘球 (因擊球者所跑之場之四角各有壘一, 故名). 2. The ball used in this game, 棍球遊戲所用之球.

**base/board'** (-bōrd'; 57), *n.* (*Arch.*) A board, or other woodwork, carried round the walls of a room and touching the floor, to form a base and protect the plastering, 牆腳護壁板 (所以保護灰漆者).

**base/born'** (-bōrn'), *a.* 1. Born out of wedlock, 私生的. 2. Born of low parentage, 出身卑賤的. 3. Vile, 下賤的; mean, 卑鄙的.

**base'=burn'er**, *n.* A furnace or stove in which the fuel is fed from a hopper or chamber, 由漏斗或小室供燃料之火爐.

**Bas'e=dow's dis=ease'** (bā'zē-dōz'), [*After Basedow, a German physician.*] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, prominence of the eyeballs, and inordinate action of the heart, 病之一種, 其徵候為甲狀腺之漲大, 眼球之突露, 及心動過度.

**base hit.** (*Baseball*) A hit by which the batsman makes first base without error by an opponent, except when a base runner is forced out by the play, 棍球遊戲中擊球人得奔至第一壘而敵隊行動亦合法之一擊 (且須同隊之在他壘者並不被逐).

**base/less**, *a.* Without a base or foundation, 無根據的; groundless, 無緣由的; 虛假的.

**base level.** (*Phys. Geog.*) The level below which a land surface cannot be reduced by running water, 水平基線 (在此線之下, 地面不致為流水所蝕).

**base/ly**, *adv.* In a base manner, 卑鄙.

**base/man** (bās'mān), *n.*, or **base man.** A man stationed at a base, as in baseball (usually *baseman*), 棍球遊戲中之守壘者.

**base/ment** (-mēt), *n.* (*Arch.*) The outer wall or the inclosed space of the ground story of a building, 房屋底層之外牆或內部.

**base/ness** (-nēs), *n.* Quality or condition of being base, being base 之性 or 狀.

**base/vi'ol** (vī'ōl). See **BASS VIOL**, 見 **BASS VIOL**.

**bash** (bāsh), *v. t.* To strike heavily, 重擊; smash, 擊碎. [*Dial. Eng. & Scot.*]

— *n.* A heavy blow, 重擊; aphetic form of **ABASH**, **ABASH** 除去首音之變體. [*Dial. Eng. & Scot.*]

**ba=shaw'** (bi-shō'), *n.* [See **PASHA**.] 1. A Turkish title, now written *pasha*, 土耳其之尊稱, 現在之寫法為 *pasha*. 2. Fig.: A magnate or grandee, 借指偉人或貴人.

**bash/ful** (bāsh'fōōl), *a.* 1. Abashed, 赧顏的; 羞愧的. [*Obs.*] 2. Very modest, or modest to excess, 極謙和的; 謙和過甚的; shrinking from notice, 退避的. — **bash/ful=ly**, *adv.* — **bash/ful=ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Diffident, shy, timid, retiring, reserved, shamefaced, sheepish.

**bash/i=ba=zouk'** (-bā-zōōk'), *n.* [Turk. *bashi-bozük* one whose clothes are not uniform.] A soldier belonging to irregular Turkish troops, notoriously turbulent and cruel, 土耳其非正式軍隊之兵士, 以擾亂殘暴著名.

**bas/si'** (bās'si-), **bas/si=** (-ō-). A combining form, esp. in anatomical and botanical words, to indicate the *base* or *position* at or near a *base*, 表底處或近底處等義之合體, 尤見於解剖學語及植物學語中; *forming a base*, 成底的; as, *basiscranial*, situated at the base of

the cranium; *bas* facial, etc., 例如 *basiscranial* (位在頭蓋之底的); *bas* facial (在面下的) 等字.

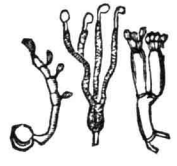
**bas'ic** (bās'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pert. to the base or essence, 屬於基本或精華的; fundamental, 根本的. 2. (*Chem.*) Pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, a base, 屬鹽基的鹽基性的或含鹽基的. *Specif.*, 特指: a Having base-forming constituents present in excess, (甲) 有過度之成鹽基分子的; as, *basic* salts, 例如 *basic* salts (鹽基性鹽質). b Alkaline in reaction, (乙) 反應時顯鹼性的. 3. (*Petrog.*) Having the metallic oxides present in larger amount than about 50 per cent, 含有金屬氧化物在百分之五十以上的. 4. (*Metal.*) Pert. to, or made by, a process (*basic process*) in which the converter or hearth has a basic, or not siliceous, lining, and basic material is added to the molten charge, 屬於或成於鹽基化煉法的 (爐內有鹽基層或非矽層, 並加鹽基物於溶解液); as, *basic* steel, 例如 *basic* steel (鹽基性鋼).

**ba=sic'i=ty** (bā-sis'i-tī), *n.* (*Chem.*) a Quality of being a base, (甲) 鹽基性. b Power of an acid to unite with a base, (乙) 酸質與鹽基化合之能力.

**ba=sid'i=omy=ce'tous** (bā-sid'i-ō-mī-sē'tūs), *a.* [From *Basidiomycetes*; *basidium* + Gr. *μύκης, μύκητος*, fungus.] (*Bot.*) Belonging to a large class (*Basidiomycetes*) of fungi, having a septate mycelium, and bearing the spores on a basidium. The class includes many parasitic fungi and the mushrooms, puffballs, etc. 屬擔子菌類之有分離菌絲而於擔子細胞上生芽的 (此類包括多種寄生菌, 蕈與馬勃等均屬之).

**ba=sid'i=um** (-sid'i-ūm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -ia (-ā).

[*NL.*, dim. of Gr. *βάσις* base.] (*Bot.*) A special form of conidiophore or sporophore characteristic of basidiomycetous fungi, 有擔子菌特性之特種胞芽.



Basidia.

**ba/si=fixed'** (bā'si-fikst'), *a.* [*L. basis* base + *E. fixed*.] Attached or fixed by the base, as a stamen, 連於基的或連於蒂的, 如雄蕊.

**ba=sif'u=gal** (bā-sif'ū-gāl), *a.* [*bas*- + *L. fugere* to flee.] (*Bot.*) Tending or proceeding away from the base, 離基的. — **ba=sif'u=gal=ly**, *adv.*

**ba/si=fy** (bā'si-fi), *v. t.*; **BA/SI-FIED** (-fid); **BA/SI-FY'ING**. [*L. basis* base + *-fy*.] (*Chem.*) To convert into a salifiable base, 化為鹽基.

**ba/si=hy'al** (bā'si-hī'al), *a.* [See **BASE**; **HYOID**.] (*Anat.*) Denoting two small bones, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch, 指舌根倒拱形骨部之兩小骨的.

**bas'il** (bāz'il), *n.* The angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground, 磨刀之角度. — *v. t.* To grind or form the edge of to an angle, 就一角度以磨刀口.

— *n.* [From *OF.*, fr. *L. basilicus* royal, Gr. *βασιλευς*, fr. *βασιλεύς* king.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several aromatic herbs of the mint family, esp. the one used in cookery, 薄荷類香草之任一, 尤指用為烹飪中調味者之一種.

— *n.* [For earlier *basan*, *F. basane*, *LL. bazanium, bazana*, fr. Ar. *bitānah*, prop., lining]. The tanned skin of a sheep, 硝過之羊皮.

**bas/i=lar** (bās'i-lār) } *a.* Relating to, or sit-  
**bas/i=la=ry** (-lā-rī) } uated at, the base, 關於基或位於基的.

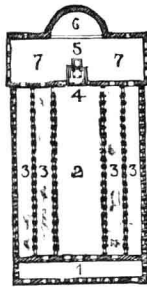
**Bas=sil'i=an** (bā-sil'i-ān), *a.* Of, pert. to, or established by, *Basilius* (*St. Basil the Great*), 屬於 *Basilius* 或 *Basilius* 所設立的 (*Basilius* 為希臘教士).



ba-sil'ic (bā-sil'ik) } a. [See BASILICA.] 1. ba-sil'i-cal (-i-kāl) } Royal, 皇家的; kingly, 王的; also, basilican, 又指屬於 basilica 的. 2. (Anat.) Pert. to certain parts, anciently supposed important, as the middle vein of the right arm, 屬於古時以為緊要部分如右臂中間靜脈的.

ba-sil'i-ca (-i-kā), n. [L., fr. Gr. βασιλική, fr. βασιλικός. See BASIL.] 1. (Rom. Antiq.) An oblong public hall of exchange or assembly, 羅馬古時貿易或集會之長方形公所. 2. An early Christian church building of a simple oblong type, 舊時簡單長方形之耶穌教堂.

Ba-sil'i-ca, or Ba-sil'i-cæ (-sē), n. pl. [Prob. fr. Gr. βασιλικὰ νόμματα royal laws.] A Greek digest or codification in sixty books of the laws of Justinian, for the Byzantine empire, published about the beginning of the 10th century. Byzantine 帝國國皇 Justinian 所著希臘文法典, 共六十本, 約於第十世紀之初印行.



Basilica. Ground plan of St. Paul's, Rome. 1 Nave; 2 Altar; 3, 3, 3 Side Aisles; 4 Altar; 5 Bema; 6 Apse; 7, 7 Transept.

ba-sil'i-can (-i-kan), a. Of or pert. to a basilica, 屬於 basilica 的.

ba-sil'i-con (-kōn), n. [L., fr. Gr.] (Med.) An ointment composed of wax, pitch, resin, and fat, 膏藥之一種, 中含黃蠟松脂樹膠油脂等物.

bas'i-lisk (bāz'i-lisk; bās'-), n. [From L., fr. Gr. βασιλίσκος little king, kind of serpent.] 1. A fabulous serpent, or dragon, the breath or look of which was said to be fatal, 傳說上之蛇或龍, 其噴氣及目光足以殺人. 2. (Zool.) A kind of lizard remarkable for a membranous bag on the head, which can be filled with air at pleasure, and for a crest along the back, that can be raised or depressed at will, 蜥蜴之一種, 其頭部有膜成之袋, 足以隨意盛空氣, 其背脊有峯, 可以自由升降.

ba'sin (bā's'n; 26), n. [OF. bacin, LL. bacchius, fr. bacca water vessel.] 1. A hollow vessel or dish, to hold water for washing, and for various other uses, 盥洗及為他用水之盥盆或水盆. 2. A hollow vessel, of various forms, materials, and uses, 各種盆或盥盆. 3. A hollow place containing water, 池塘. 4. (Physical Geog.) a A circular or oval valley, (甲) 圓形或橢圓形之谷. b The entire tract of country drained by a river, or sloping toward a sea or lake, (乙) 河之流域或向湖海斜下之地. 5. (Geol.) An isolated or circumscribed formation, esp. where the strata dip inward, on all sides, toward a center, 盤層, 尤指地層各方向中心下陷者.

ba'sined (bā's'nd), a. Inclosed in a basin, 盛於盤內的; 為流域所包圍的.

bas'i-net (bās'i-nēt), n. [OF. bassin, bacinet, little basin.] A kind of light steel helmet, 輕鋼盔之一種.



A Basinet; B Camail.

ba'sis (bā's'is), n.; pl. BASES (-sēz). [L. basis. See BASE, n.] 1. The foundation of anything, 物之基; that on which a thing rests, 根基. 2. Fig., the groundwork, 借用作基礎; the fundamental principle or condition, 原理; 根本之理或條件. 3. The principal component part, 主要成分.

ba-sis'o-lute (bā-sis'ō-lūt), a. [basi- + solute, a.] (Bot.) Prolonged at the base, as certain leaves, 葉根延長的. [Obsoles.]

bask (bāsk), v. i. & t. [OScand. baðask to bathe one's self.] To lie in warmth, 臥於溫暖中; to be exposed to genial heat, 曬; 曝. - v. t. To warm in genial heat, 暖之於溫氣中.

bas'ket (bās'kēt; 24), n. 1. A vessel made of osiers, cane, rushes, splints, or other flexible material, interwoven, 柳條藤蘆木片或其他柔物編成之筐籃. 2. The contents of a basket, 籃中之物. 3. Two back seats facing each other on a stagecoach, 驛馬車後面相對之兩座位. [Eng.] 4. (Basket Ball) The goal, 籃球之球門.

basket ball, or bas'ket-ball' (-bōl'), n. An indoor game played with an inflated ball and elevated basketlike goals, 籃球遊戲(屋內游戲之一種, 球籃設於高處); also, the ball used, 又指此種遊戲中之球.

bas'ket-ry (-rī), n. Art of making baskets, 織籃技藝; also, baskets, collectively, 又作筐籃等物之總名.

basket stitch. A kind of stitch in which the threads cross like plaited osiers, 線脚如編籃狀之縫法; esp., in embroidery, a couching stitch worked over a cord to give the appearance of basketry, 尤指織品上編籃式之合縫.

bas'ket-work' (bās'kēt-wŭrk'), n. Wicker-work, 編枝手工; 籃狀細工.

basking shark. (Zool.) One of the largest species of sharks (Cetorhinus maximus), inhabiting the northern Atlantic, so called from its habit of basking at the surface. It is sometimes 40 feet long, but has minute teeth and is harmless. 北冰洋大鯊魚之一種, 因其常浮水面取暖而得名, 大者有時長四十英尺, 惟齒牙甚細, 而不為害.

Basque (bāsk), n. 1. One of a race of unknown origin, inhabiting a region on the Bay of Biscay, 居於 Biscay 海灣上一區域內而不明其原始之人種; also, their language, 又作此人種之方言. 2. A part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt, 連裙裙而似短褂之女衣; - probably so called because this fashion of dress came from the Basques, 其名之由來, 或以此衣式始於 Basques 人種.

bas'=-re-lief' (bā'rē-lēf'; bās'-), n. [F. bas-relief; bas low + relief raised work.] Low relief, 淺浮雕; sculpture the figures of which project less than half of their true proportions, 一種彫刻物, 其凸面之深度不及其真實比例之半.

bass (bās), n.; pl. BASS, and sometimes BASSES (-ēz). [A corruption of barse, fr. AS. bears, bars; akin to G. barsch.] (Zool.) Any of numerous edible spiny-finned fresh-water and marine fishes, orig., the European perch (Perca fluviatilis), 多刺鱒可為食品之淡水魚及海魚多種中之一種, 原為歐洲所產似鱒魚之魚.

- n. [Corrupt. of bast.] 1. (Bot.) The linden tree, sometimes wrongly called whitewood, 菩提樹, 常誤稱為 whitewood; also, its bark used in mats, 又作用以織席之菩提樹皮. 2. (Pron. bās) A hassock or thick mat, 足墊或厚席.

- (bās), n. [F. basse, fr. bas low. See BASE, a.] 1. A deep sound or tone, 低音; 沈音. 2. (Mus.) a The lowest part in a musical composition, (甲) 音調之最低部. b One who sings, or the instrument in which plays, bass, (乙) 唱沈音之人; 奏沈音之樂器.

- a. Deep or grave in tone, 音沈的. bass drum, (Mus.) the largest of the different kinds of drums, emitting a deep, grave

sound, 發沈音之最大鼓. - bass horn, (Mus.) a modification of the bassoon, much deeper in tone, 與 bassoon 相似而其音益較沈之大笛.

Bas-sa'ni-o (bā-sā'nī-ō), n. See PORTIA, 見 PORTIA.

bas'set (bās'sēt; bā-sēt'), n. [F. bassette, fr. It. bassetta.] A game at cards resembling faro, 似 faro 之紙牌戲.

- (bās'sēt) a. (Geol. & Mining) Inclined upward, 向上斜的.

- n. Outcropping edge of a stratum, 石層之露出者.

- v. i. (Geol.) To incline upward, 向上斜; to crop out, 露出.

bas'set, n., or basset hound (hound'). [F. basset.] (Zool.) A small kind of hound with a long body and short legs, 獵犬之一種(身長而足短)

basset horn (hōrn'). (Mus.) A reed instrument like a clarinet, but of greater compass, 大笛(似 clarinet 而音域較大).

bas'si-net (bās'i-nēt), n. [F., dim. of bassin basin.] 1. A basinet, 輕鋼盔之一種. 2. A kind of wicker cradle, 枝編之搖籃.

bas'so (bās'ō; It. bās'sō), n.; pl. E. -sos (-ōz), It. -si (-sē). [It.] (Mus.) a=3d BASS, 2. (甲) 與第三 BASS 第二註通. b The contrabass, (乙) 沈音之提琴.

basso pro-fun'do (prō-fūn'dō) [It. profondo deep], a deep bass voice with compass extending to about D below the bass staff, 其音域在沈音線 D 下之深沈音; a person having such a voice, 有此音之人.

bas'soon' (bā-sōon'), n. [F. basson.] (Mus.) A wind instrument of the double reed kind, with a compass of three octaves, 大笛(有二風簧與三個第八音者).

bas'soon'ist, n. A performer on the bassoon, 吹同上大笛者.

bas'so-re-lie'vo (bās'ō-rē-lē'vō), || bas'so-ri-lie'vo (It. bās'sō-rē-lyē'vō), n.; pl. E. -vos (-vōz); It. BASSIRILIEVI (-sē, -vē). [It. basso-rilievo.] Same as BAS-RELIEF, 與 BAS RELIEF 通.

bass viol (bās). (Mus.) An instrument of the viol family used for playing bass, 沈音之六絃提琴.

bass'wood' (bās'woōd'), n. 1. Any of a genus (Tilia, esp. T. americana) of trees of the linden family, 菩提樹屬之樹; a linden, 菩提樹; also, the wood of the tree, 又作此樹之木. 2. Incorrectly, the tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera) or its wood, 誤指山慈姑樹或其木.

bast (bāst), n. [AS. bast.] 1. The inner fibrous bark of various plants, esp. of the linden tree, 多纖維之樹內皮, 尤指菩提樹內皮; hence, matting, cordage, etc., made therefrom, 故又指此樹內皮所成之席或繩索等物. 2. A thick mat or hassock, 厚席或足墊.

bas'tard (bās'tārd), n. [OF.] 1. An illegitimate child, 私生子. 2. (Sugar Refining) a An inferior quality of soft brown sugar, (甲) 下等赤沙糖. b A large mold in which sugar is drained, (乙) 濾糖之大模型. 3. A kind of Spanish wine, 西班牙酒之一種.

bastard file, a file of a cut intermediate between coarse and fine, 粗細適中之切痕. - b. wing, a small jointed process on a bird's wing, bearing a few short quills, 有短翎之有節小翼; alula, 假翼.

- a. 1. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony, 非由正式婚姻而生的; illegitimate, 私生的. 2. Lacking in genuineness, 質的; spurious, 偽的; false, 假的; adulterate, 攪假



Bas-soon

的。3. Of an unusual or abnormal make or shape, 異式的; 特形的; not of standard size, 不合定式的; as, *bastard type*, 如云不合定式之鉛字。[Obs. or Technical]

**bas/tard-ize** (bās'tār-dīz), *v. t.*; -IZED (-dīzd); -IZ/ING (-dīz'ing). To make or prove to be a bastard, 使爲或證明爲私生子。— **bas/tard-i-za/tion** (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), *n.*

**bas/tard-ly**, *a.* Bastardlike, 如私生子的; baseborn, 出身卑賤的; spurious, 偽的; 非正式的。[Obs.]

**bas/tar-dy** (bās'tār-dī), *n.* 1. Illegitimacy, 私生; 庶出。2. The procreation of a bastard child, 私生子之產生。

**baste** (bāst), *v. t.*; BASTED (bās'tēd; 24); BAST/ING (-tīng). 1. To beat with a stick, 杖擊; to cudgel, 棍責; 笞擊。2. (Cookery) To sprinkle flour and salt and drip butter or fat on, 灑粉與鹽並滴脂肪於其上。

— *v. t.* [OF. *bastir*.] To sew loosely, or with long stitches, 疎縫; 用長針腳縫之。

**bas-tile'** (bās-tēl'; bās'tīl), *n.* [F. *bastille* **bas-tille'** } fortress, OF. *bastir* to build.] 1. (Feud. Fort.) A defensive tower or elevated work, 堡塔。2. [cap.] A former castle or fortress in Paris, used as a prison, esp. for political offenders. It was stormed July 14, 1789, by the populace, who demolished it. In this sense usually spelled *Bastille*. 舊時巴黎城堡或礮臺用爲牢獄者, 尤爲監禁政治犯之所, 於一千七百八十九年七月十四日爲市民所攻毀(用作此解時, 其寫法應爲 *Bastille*).

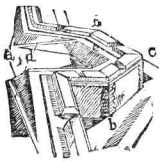
**bas/ti-nade'** (bās'tī-nād'), *v. & n.* See BASTINADO, 見 BASTINADO.

**bas/ti-na/do** (-nā'dō), *n.*; *pl.* -DOES (-dōz). [Sp. *bastonada*, fr. *baston* a stick.] 1. A blow or beating with a stick or cudgel, 杖擊; 笞打。2. Specif., punishment by beating on the soles of the feet, 特指笞蹠之刑。

— *v. t.*; -DOD (-dōd); -DO-ING. To beat with a stick or cudgel, esp. on the soles of the feet, 笞擊, 尤指笞蹠。

**bast/ing** (bās'tīng), *n.* Act of one who bastes, or stitches loosely, 疎縫術; also, the thread so used, 又指疎縫之線。

**bast/ion** (bās'chūn), *n.* [From F., fr. It., fr. LL. *bastire* to build.] (Fort.) A part of a fortification projecting outward from the main inclosure with two flanks, 城堡有兩翼之凸處; 稜堡。— **bast/ioned** (-chūnd), *a.*



**Bastion.**  
*a* Gorge; *bb* Flanks; *c* Salient Angle; *d* Ramps; *e* Banquette; *f* Face. Extending from the Flanks *bb* are the Curtains.

**bas/to** (bās'tō), *n.* [Sp.] Ace of clubs, in quadrille and ombre, 四人同賭及三人同賭紙牌中之梅花式一點。

**Bas-su/to** (bā-sōō'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -TOS (-tōz). One of a warlike South African people of the Bantu stock, 南非洲 Bantu 族之一種, 勇武善戰。

**bas/syle** (bās'sīl; bās'il), *n.* [Gr. *basūs* base + *ύλη* wood. See -YL.] (Chem.) A positive or nonacid constituent of a compound, 化合物中陽電的或非酸性的成分。

**bas/syl/ous** (-i-lūs), *a.* Of or pert. to a basyle, 屬於化合物中陽電或非酸性成分的。

**bat** (bāt), *n.* [AS. *batt*.] 1. A large stick, 大棍; a club, 棒; specif., one used in playing baseball, cricket, etc., 特指棍球或板球遊戲中用以擊球者。2. A sheet of cotton used for filling quilts or comfortables, 裝被褥之絮片; batting, 被褥中之絮片。3. A part of a brick with one whole end, 磚端不缺一部份。4. In badminton and similar games, a racket, 毬子及其他類似之遊戲中之球板。5. In cricket, base-

ball, etc., a batsman, 棍球或板球遊戲中之擊球人; batter, 擊球者。6. A lump, piece, mass, or wad, as of moist clay, 濕泥之團塊; — still used in ceramics, 此字燒瓷術中仍用之。7. A sharp blow, 疾擊。[Colloq. or Slang] 8. A spree, 嬉戲。[Slang, U. S.]

— *v. t.*; BAT/TED (bāt'tēd; 24); BAT/TING. To strike or hit with a bat, 棒打; to beat, 擊。

— *v. i.* To use a bat, as in a game of baseball, 以棍擊球。

— *n.* [From ME. *back*, *backe*, *balke*.] (Zool.) One of an order of flying mammals, in which the wings are formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail, 蝙蝠(飛行哺乳類之一, 由指爪足尾延長而成膜狀翼)。See *Illustr.* of VAMPIRE, 參閱 VAMPIRE 圖解。

**Ba-ta/vi-an** (bā-tā'vī-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the *Batavi*, an ancient Teutonic tribe, or *Batavia*, or *Holland*, 屬於 *Batavi* (古時之 Teuton 人種) 的巴達維亞的或荷蘭的。

— *n.* A native of *Batavia*, 巴達維亞之土人; Dutchman, 荷蘭人。

**batch** (bäch), Short for BACHELOR, BACHELOR 之縮寫。[Slang or Colloq.]

— *n.* [AS. *bacan* to bake.] 1. The quantity of bread baked at one time, 一次所烘之麵包。2. A quantity of anything produced at one operation, 一次製成之物量; a group or collection of persons or things of the same kind, 一羣同類之人或事物。

**bate** (bāt), *v. t. & i.*; BATED (bāt'tēd; 24); BAT/ING. [From ABATE.] 1. To lessen, 減削; to abate, 減少。2. To allow by way of abatement or deduction, 貶讓; 扣除。

— *v. i.* [F. *battre de l'aile*.] To beat the wings with impatience; — said of the falcon, hawk, etc., 不耐而拍翼(指鷹隼等鳥而言)。

— *v. i.* To remit or retrench a part, 減削一部分; 截去一部分; — with *of*, 與 *of* 連用。

— *n.* An alkaline solution consisting of dung, — used in tanning hides, 含糞之鹼質液(硝皮所用); grainer, 去毛劑; 鞣皮劑。

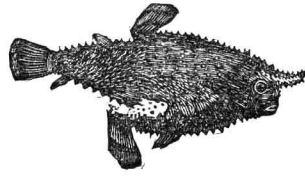
— *v. t.* To steep in bate, as hides, 浸皮於液。

**ba-teau'** (bā-tō'), *n.*; *pl.* BA-TEAUX (bā-tōz'). [F., fr. LL. *batellus*, fr. *batius*, *batus*, boat.] A boat, 小舟; 艇; esp., a flat-bottomed, clumsy boat used on the Canadian lakes and rivers, 尤指加拿大內河及湖中所行之粗笨平底船。

**bate/ment** (bāt'mēt), *n.* FOR ABATEMENT, 與 ABATEMENT 同。

**batement light.** (Arch.) A window or one division of a window having vertical sides, but with the sill curved or inclined, as where it follows the rake of a staircase, or fits the arched head of a light below, 兩旁格木正直而下端窗檻爲弧式或爲斜式之窗或窗之一格(其檻或斜或彎, 因須與樓梯之斜度或下格一檔之弧頂相合)。

**bat/fish'** (bāt'fīsh'), *n.* [From BAT, the animal.] Any of several fishes, as a pediculate fish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*) common in the West Indies, the flying gurnard of the Atlantic ocean (*Cephalacanthus spinarella*), and a California sting ray (*Myliobatis californicus*), 魷魚, 如西印度之魷魚, 大西洋中之飛魷魚, 及加利佛尼亞之刺魷。



Batfish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*). (♂)

**bat/fowl'** (-fowl'), *v. i.* [From BAT a stick.] To capture birds by night by dazzling them with a light, 夜間以火眩鳥而捕之。— =fowl'er, *n.*

**bat/fowl/ing** (-fowl'ing), *n.* [From BAT a stick.] A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the place where they roost, 夜間捕鳥法(燃火炬而擊擾其棲息之所)。

**bath** (bāth), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew liquid measure equal to one tenth of the kor, and corresponding to the ephah of dry measure. It contained about ten gallons. 古時希伯來之液體量名, 等於十分之一 kor, 與乾量之 ephah 相符合(約含十加侖)。

— (bāth), *n.*; *pl.* BATHS (bāthz). [AS, *baō*.] 1. Act of subjecting the body, or part of it, for cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, mud, or the like, 沐浴(爲清潔舒適或治療而浸體於水, 汽, 熱氣, 或泥中)。2. State of being covered with a fluid, as sweat, 被水所覆(若發汗)。

3. Water or other medium for bathing, 水或其他供洗浴用之物。4. A place where persons may bathe, 浴池; 浴場。5. A building arranged for bathing, or (usually in *pl.*) a building containing a series of apartments arranged for bathing, 浴室; 澡堂。

6. (Chem., etc.) A medium, as water, air, sand, or oil, for regulating the temperature of anything placed in or upon it, 調節溫度之物, 如水, 汽, 沙, 或油(插某物於其中或置於其上, 則其物之溫度即得調節); also, the vessel containing such medium, 又指置此種調溫物之具。7. Any liquid in which objects are dipped to be acted on by it, 浸液(浸物於其中使受液之作用); also, the vessel holding the liquid, 又指盛此浸液之器。

— *v. t.* To put into a bath, 入浴; 浸漬。

**Bath** (bāth), *n.* A city in England, noted for its hot springs, which has given its name to various objects, 英國之城名, 以溫泉著聞, 有物多種, 皆以其名名之。

**Bath brick.** A brick prepared (orig. near Bath, Eng.) from calcareous or siliceous earth, used to clean knives, etc., 以石灰土或矽質土製煉之磚, 用以去刀面之污者(其初產於英國 Bath 附近)。

**Bath chair.** A kind of chair on wheels, as used by invalids at the hot springs at Bath, Eng., 溫泉場中病客洗浴時所用之輪椅。

**bathe** (bāth), *v. t.*; BATHED (bāthd); BATH/ING (bāth'ing). [AS. *baðian*, fr. *baō* bath.] 1. To wash by immersion, as in a bath, 浸洗; subject to a bath, 洗澡。2. To lave, 洗濯; wet, 浸濕。3. To surround, or envelop, as water does a person immersed in it, 淹沒; 埋沒。

— *v. i.* To bathe one's self, 入浴; 就浴; to be immersed, 浸沒。

— *n.* The immersion of the body in water, 浸身於水中。

**bath'er** (bāth'ēr), *n.* One who bathes, 洗浴者。

**ba-thet/ic** (bā-thēt'ik), *a.* Having, or marked by, bathos, 由高雅而轉入平庸的。

**bath/house'** (bāth'hous'), *n.* A bath (sense 5), 澡堂; also, a house used as a dressing room, or also a dressing room or rooms, for bathers, 又指浴客之更衣室。

**bath/o-lite** (bāth'ō-līt) } *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth **bath/o-lith** (-ō-lith) } + *-lite*, *-lith*.] (Geol.) A great mass of intruded igneous rock, which stopped in its rise considerably below the surface, 巨塊之阻層火化石(此種火化石結於土層之下, 未及地面, 即停止其上升)。

— **bath/o-lit/ic**, **-lith/ic**, *a.* **ba-thom'e-ter** (bā-thōm'è-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring depths, esp. one for taking soundings without a sounding line, 水深測量器, 尤指不用測水繩而能量水深淺之器。



**bat/horse'** (băt/hôrs'; băt/-; băt'/-; bôt/-), *n.* [F. *bât* pack saddle + E. *horse*.] A horse that carries baggage, as of an officer or others, during a campaign, 戰役中負載軍官或其他人員輜重之馬。

**ba/thos** (bă/thôs), *n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth, *βαθός* deep.] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace, 文體之滑稽的突變, 忽由高雅轉入平俗; the effect of anticlimax, 文勢由強而漸弱。

**Bath=shē/ba** (băth-shē/bâ; băt/shē-bâ), *n.* (*Bib.*) The wife of Uriah the Hittite, whom David married after causing Uriah's death. She was the mother of Solomon. Hittite兵官 Uriah 之妻, 後以其夫爲 David 致死, 遂再醮於 David, 爲 Solomon 之母。

**ba-thym'e-ter** (bă-thîm'/ĕ-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *βαθός* deep + *meter*.] An instrument for sounding depths at sea, 海深測量儀; bathometer, 測深器。

**bath/y=met/ric** (băth/i-mĕt'/rik) } *a.* Pert. to **bath/y=met/ri-cal** (-mĕt'/ri-kăl) } bathymetry, 屬海深測量術的。

**ba-thym'e-try** (bă-thîm'/ĕ-trî), *n.* Science of measuring depths in the sea, 海深測量術; 量水深淺之學。

**bat/ing** (băt'/ing), *prep.* [Strictly *p. pr.*] With the exception of, 除此之外; excepting, 除非。

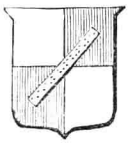
**ba-tiste'** (bă-tĕst'), *n.* [F.] Cambric or lawn, — originally of fine linen, now also of cotton, 細布 (原爲麻製, 今亦有棉製者)。

**bat/let** (băt'/lĕt), *n.* A short bat for beating clothes in washing them, 洗衣用之杵; 擣帛之槌。

**bat/man** (băt'/măn; băt/-; băt'/-; bôt/-), *n.* [F. *bât* pack saddle + E. *man*.] A man in charge of a bathorse and its load, 司理輜馬及其輜重者。

**bat=mon'ey** (-mŭn'i), *n.* [F. *bât* pack saddle + E. *money*.] (*Mil.*) An allowance, as to officers, for the transport of baggage in the field, 戰地運輸輜重給與軍官之費。

**bat/ton'** (băt'/tŏn'; băt'/ân), *n.* [F. *bâton*, OF. *baston*, LL. *basto*.] **1.** A staff or truncheon borne as a symbol of office, 符節; 官杖。 **2.** (*Her.*) An ordinary with its ends cut off, and of one fourth the breadth of the bend sinister, borne sinister as a mark of bastardy, 兩端切去之簡單印紋, 其自左而右之斜線, 寬長爲一與四之比, 爲庶子佩於左方之佩章。 **3.** (*Mus.*) The stick or wand with which a leader beats time, as for an orchestra, 音樂指導師所用拍節之手杖。



Baton (*Her.*)

**Ba-tra/chi-a** (bă-tră'kî-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βατραχίαιος* belonging to a frog, fr. *βάτραχος* frog.] (*Zoöl.*) The order of amphibians including the frogs and toads, 蛙類; 無尾兩棲類。

**ba-tra/chi-an** (bă-tră'kî-ăn), *a. & n.* [Gr. *βατραχίαιος* of a frog, *βάτραχος* frog.] (*Zoöl.*) **a** = AMPHIBIAN, (甲) 與 AMPHIBIAN 通。 **b** In a narrower sense: = ANURAN, 狹義而言之, 與 ANURAN 通。

**bat/ra=choid** (băt'/ră-koid), *a.* [*Batrachoid* + *-oid*.] (*Zoöl.*) Froglike, 類蛙的; specif.: of or pert. to the family of marine fishes including the toadfish, 特指屬於海魚而兼括琵琶魚類的。

**bats/man** (băts'/măn), *n.* The batter in cricket, baseball, etc., 執棒擊球之人。

**bat/tail-ous** (băt'/ă-lŭs), *a.* [OF. *bataillos*.] Arrayed for, or fit or eager for, battle, 列陣或奮勇備戰的。 [*Archaic*]

**bat-ta'lia** (bă-tăl'yă; băt-tăl'yă), *n.* [LL. *battalia* battle, body of troops, or It. *battaglia*.] **1.** Order of battle, 布陣之次序。 [*Obs. or R.*] **2.** An army in battle array, 列陣之隊伍。 [*Obs.*]

**bat-tal'ion** (băt-tăl'yŏn), *n.* [F. *bataillon*, fr. It. *battaglione*.] **1.** A body of troops, 一隊兵; esp., an army in battle array, 尤指列陣之隊伍。 **2.** (*Mil.*) A regiment, or two or more companies of a regiment, esp. when assembled for drill or battle, 集在一處而備操演或開戰之聯隊或聯隊中之二營或多營。

**bat'tel** (băt'/l), *n.* (*Old Eng. Law*) A single combat, 兩人間之決鬥; a kind of trial or ordeal, 決鬥定是非。 [*Obs. form of battle*]

— *n.* Provisions from the buttery, 學校廚房所購來之食物; also, the charges for them, 又指此種食物之代價; — only in the *pl.*, except when used adjectively, 設非作區別字用, 僅有衆數。 [*Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*]

— *v. i.* To be supplied with provisions from the buttery, 由學校廚房供給飲食。 [*Univ. of Oxford, Eng.*]

**bat'tel-er** (băt'/l-ēr), **bat'tler** (-lēr), *n.* A student at Oxford who is supplied with provisions from the buttery, 飲食由學校廚房供給之英國牛津大學學生; formerly, one who paid only for what he called for, 昔時指僅按其所需要者而付錢之人。

**bat'ten** (băt'/n), *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *batna* to grow better.] **1.** To make or grow fat by plentiful feeding, 使多食而肥或多食而肥; to fatten, 養肥; to glut, 飽食。 **2.** To fertilize or enrich, as land, 施肥; 使地肥沃。

— *n.* [F. *bâton* stick, staff.] A strip of sawed stuff, 鋸下之物; scantling, 細木條; as, 例如: **a pl.** (*Arch.*) Sawed timbers about 7 by 2½ inches and not less than 6 feet long, (甲) 鋸成之木材 (其寬厚爲 7 與 2½ 英寸, 而其長度不在六英尺之下)。 **b** A thin strip used to strengthen a part, to cover a crack, etc., (乙) 加力或補隙之薄條。

— *v. t.* To furnish or fasten with battens, 加以木條或以木板綰住。

**batten down**, to fasten down with battens as the hatches of a vessel with tarpaulin over them, 以木板封固之, 如船中以防水布 (即油布) 封固甲板上之升降口。

— *n.* [F. *battant*. See BATTER, *v. t.*] The bar of a loom, which strikes home the threads of a woof, 織機上所以打齊緯線之板。

**bat'ten-ing**, *n.* (*Arch.*) Furring done with small pieces nailed directly upon the wall, 直接釘入牆中補隙之小板。

**bat'ter** (băt'/ēr), *v. t. & i.* [OF. *batre*, fr. LL *battere*, for L. *bature* to beat.] **1.** To beat with successive blows, 連擊; to beat with violence, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish, 重打 (以便搗爛打碎或毀壞之)。 **2.** To wear or impair as by hard usage, 用敝; 用壞。 **3.** (*Metal.*) To flatten by hammering, 鎚平; 鎚扁。

— *n.* **1.** (*Cookery*) A semiliquid mixture of several ingredients beaten together, 數種食物打和之半液體。 **2.** Paste of clay or loam, 泥糊; 泥漿。 **3.** A battered place, as in a piece of metal, 擊傷之處, 如在金屬片上之損傷。

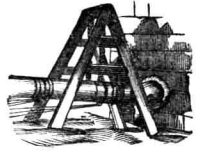
— *n.* A backward slope, as in the face of a wall, 向後之傾斜, 如牆之斜面是。

— *v. i. & t.* (*Arch.*) To slope gently backward, 漸漸向後傾斜。

— *n.* One who wields a bat, 使棍者; a batsman, 棍擊者; 擊球人。

**bat'ter-er**, *n.* One who, or that which, batters or beats, 連擊或擊毀之人或物。

**bat'ter-ing=ram'**, *n.* **1.** (*Mil.*) An engine anciently used to beat down the walls of besieged places, 古時攻城牆使倒之器械。 **2.** A blacksmith's hammer suspended and worked horizontally, 橫懸之鐵匠鎚。



Battering-ram

**bat'ter-y** (băt'/ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* -TER-IES (-iz). [F. *batterie*, fr. *battre*. See 1st BATTER, *v. t.*] **1.** Act of battering or beating, 攻打之事。 **2.** (*Law*) The unlawful beating of another, 違法之毆打。 **3.** Assault with artillery, 礮隊之攻擊; bombardment, 礮攻。 [*Obs.*] **4.** (*Mil.*) **a** Any emplacement where artillery is mounted, (甲) 礮臺。 **b** Two or more pieces of artillery under a single command, (乙) 由一軍官指揮之二尊或二尊以上之礮。 **c** A tactical division, usually of from 4 to 6 guns, of artillery organized as a unit of command, (丙) 作戰計畫上爲一單位之礮隊, 常有礮四尊至六尊。 **5.** (*Nav.*) The guns, or any group of the guns, of a warship, 兵艦上之鎗礮或其一種。 **6.** (*Elec.*) **a** An apparatus of one or more cells for generating voltaic electricity, (甲) 有一腔室或數腔室發電流之電池。 **b** Any combination of apparatus for producing a united electrical effect, (乙) 電槽 (數電池聯合而發電之具)。 **7.** A number of similar machines or devices, as of boilers, crushing stamps, or lenses, arranged in a group or set, 多數同式器具之積體, 如汽鍋壓碎機或各種透光鏡等。 **8.** (*Baseball*) The pitcher and catcher together, 棍球遊戲中擲球者與接球者之聯稱。

**bat'ting** (băt'/ing), *n.* **1.** The act of one who bats, 棒擊。 **2.** Cotton prepared in sheets as for making quilts, etc., 成片綿絮, 所以填被褥等物者。

**bat'tle** (-l), *n.* [F. *bataille*, OF., battle, *battalion*, L. *battalia*, *battualia*, exercises of soldiers and gladiators, *bature* to beat.] **1.** A general encounter between armies or ships, 海軍或陸軍之戰; engagement, 打仗; 開戰。 **2.** A combat between two individuals, 兩人之爭鬪。 **3.** Fighting of or as of armed forces, 武力爭鬪; war, 戰事。 **4.** Battalion, 兵隊。 [*Obs.*]

**Syn.** Conflict, encounter, contest, action, combat, fight, engagement. — **Fight, combat, engagement.** Fight is a word of less dignity than combat or engagement, and is commonly applied to an encounter between a few individuals. A combat is a close encounter, whether between few or many. A battle is commonly more general and prolonged. An engagement supposes large numbers on each side, engaged or intermingled in the conflict. Fight 不若 combat 或 engagement 之尊重, 常用於少數個人之爭鬪。 Combat 係接近之爭鬪, 人數或多或少。 Battle 指較普通而時亦較長者。 Engagement 則指兩方面各以多數人從事之戰鬪。

— *v. i.*; -TLED (-l'd); -TLING (-ling). To contend in fight, 爭持於戰鬪之中; 戰。

— *v. t.* To assail in battle, 進攻; to fight, 戰鬪。

**bat'tle=ax'** } (-ăks'), *n.* (*Mil.*) A kind of **bat'tle=axel** } broadax formerly used as an offensive weapon, 戰斧 (闊斧之一種, 古時用爲武器)。



Battle-ax.

**battle cruiser.** A warship which is equipped with guns of the same caliber as those carried by a battleship, but is generally less heavily armed and armored than the latter, and capable of greater speed, 一種軍艦, 其礮

口大小與戰艦之砲等，速度較大，惟其軍械較少，裝甲較輕；戰艦巡洋艦。

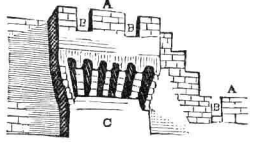
bat'tle-dore (-dōr; 57), n. [ME. batyl'doure an instrument for beating.] A kind of light flat bat used in striking a shuttlecock, 拍毬子之輕平板；also, the play of battledore and shuttlecock, 又指以此板拍毬子之遊戲。



Battledores.

— v. t. & i. To toss back and forth, 往來拋擲。

bat'tle-ment (-mēnt), n., or bat'tle-ments



Battlements. A A Merlons; B B B Crenels; C A whole parapet, Machicolations.

(-mēnts), n. pl. [ME. batelment.] (Arch.) A one of the solid upright parts of a parapet in ancient fortifications, (甲) 古城堡上雉堞之一。b pl. A whole parapet, consisting of alternate solid and open parts, (乙) 雉堞之全體，兼空實相間各部而言。

bat'tle-plane' (-plān'), n. A fast, high-powered, military aeroplane, mounting a gun or guns, and designed especially for encounters with hostile aeroplanes, 一種軍用飛機，速而馬力亦大，其上駕駛，以備與敵飛機戰鬪者；戰鬪飛機。

bat'tle-ship' (-shīp'), n. (Nav.) One of a class of the largest and most heavily armed and armored vessels, 戰鬪艦。

bat'tol'o-gy (bā-tōl'ō-jī), n. [Gr. βαττολογία; βάττος, name of a stammerer + λόγος speech.] Needless repetition of words, 語言非必要之重複。

bat/ton. See BATON and BATTEN, 見 BATON 與 BATTEN.

bat'tue' (bā'tū'; bā-tū'), n. [F., fr. battre to beat.] (Hunting) A act of beating the woods, bushes, etc., for game, (甲) 擊擾樹林以驚獵獸。b The game itself, (乙) 是種被驚之獵獸。c Wanton slaughter of game, (丙) 濫殺獵獸。

bat'ty (bāt'tī), a. Belonging to, or like, a bat, 屬於或似蝙蝠的；狡猾的。

ba-tule' (bā-tōol'; bāt'ūl), n., or batule board. [See BASCULE.] A springboard in a circus or gymnasium, 馬戲場或運動室之跳板；— called also batule board, 又稱 batule board.

bau/ble (bō'b'l), n. [ME. babel.] A trifling piece of finery, 精細之玩物；a gewgaw, 華麗而無價值之微物。

baul A fool's bauble was a short stick with a head having an ass's ears fantastically carved upon it. Fool's bauble 為一短棍，其頭彫有驢耳形以為奇異者。

Bau/cis and Phi-le-mon (bō'sīs, fi-lē'mōn). [L., fr. Gr. Βαῦκισ, Φιλόμων.] (Class. Myth.) An aged Phrygian woman and her husband who were rewarded for entertaining Zeus and Hermes traveling in disguise, Phrygian 之老婦及其夫，此二人因款待化裝旅行之 Zeus 及 Hermes, 曾受賞賜。

bau/de-kin (bō'dē-kīn), baud/kin (bōd'kīn), n. [OF. baudequin. See BALDACHIN.] A rich stuff used in garments in the Middle Ages, with a gold web and silk wool, 中古時代金地絲織之美麗衣料。

bau/drike (bō'drik), n. A belt, 帶。See BALDRIC, 參閱 BALDRIC.

bauk, bauk (bōk), n. & v. See BALK, 見 BALK.

bau/son (bō's'n), n. [OF. baucent, bauçant, spotted with white.] A badger, which has a white spot on its face, 面上有白斑之獾。[Archaic.] Hence, [Scot.] bau/son=faced' (-fāst'), a.

baux'ite, beaux'ite (bō'zīt), n. [F., fr. Baux or Beaux, near Arles.] (Min.) A hydrate of alumina, used as a source of aluminium, and for furnace linings, 鐵礬土 (係礬土之水化物，用為取鋁之源及鐵爐之內層)。

Ba-va'ri-an (bā-vā'rī-ān; 3), a. Of or pert. to Bavaria, 屬於巴維利亞的。— n. A native or inhabitant of Bavaria, 巴維利亞之土人或居民。

baw'cock (bō'kōk), n. [From F. beau fine + coq cock (the bird).] A fine fellow, 舉止安詳之人；— jocose and familiar, 詼諧狎暱之詞。

bawd (bōd), n. One (esp. a woman) who keeps a brothel, or procures women for prostitution, 娼寮主或勾引婦女為娼者。

— v. i. To procure women for lewd purposes, 勾引婦女為娼。

bawd'ry (-rī), n. 1. The practices of a bawd, 開設娼寮之業。2. Fornication, 姦淫；姦通。3. Obscenity, 淫亂；醜行。

bawd'y (bōd'ī), a. Obscene, 淫亂的；unchaste, 不貞潔的。— bawd'i-ly, adv. — bawd'i-ness, n.

bawd'y=house' (-hous'), n. A house of prostitution, 娼寮；女閭。

bawl (bōl), v. i. & t. [Icel. baula to low, bellow, or LL. baulare to bark.] To cry or proclaim vehemently, as in calling, or as a child in pain, 狂呼極叫 (如呼人及小孩因痛而號)。

— n. A loud, prolonged cry, 聲大而久之呼號；an outcry, 叫喊。

bawl'er (-ēr), n. One who bawls, 狂叫者。

bax'ter (bāk'stēr), n. [AS. bucestre, fem. of bucere baker.] A baker, 製麵包師；orig., a female baker, 原義為女子之以製麵包為業者。[Scot. & Early Eng.]

bay (bā), n. [F. baie, fr. LL. baia; of uncertain origin.] 1. (Geog.) An inlet of the sea, usually like, but smaller than, a gulf, 海灣之小者。2. A recess or indentation shaped like or resembling a bay, 形似海灣之陷入或凹口。3. (Arch.) A structural compartment or division of a building, or of any main part of it, 建築物之一部或其大部份之一部。4. A compartment in a barn, for storing hay, etc., 穀倉之藏芻室。5. A bank or dam to keep back water, 閘；堰。

sick bay, in vessels of war, the space used as a hospital, 兵船中之病房。

— v. t. To dam, as water, 設閘；築堰以阻水；— with up or back, 與 up or back 連用。

— n. [F. baie, fr. L. baccā.] 1. The laurel tree, 桂樹。2. pl. An honorary garland or crown, anciently of branches of laurel, 古時以桂枝編成示寵譽之桂冠或花圈。

— v. i. [OF. baier, abaier.] To bark with a deep voice, as a hound pursuing his game, 狂吠 (如獵犬逐獸時)。

— v. t. To bark at, 對之而吠；to follow with barking, 吠追；to bring to bay, 窘之；逼之入窮境。

— n. 1. Deep-toned, prolonged barking, 音沈而久之吠聲。2. [Prop., the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the dogs, barking, 原義為窮境 (如鹿之為羣犬所圍而無所逃)] A state of being obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, 窮境；挺而走險之狀態。

— a. [F. bai, fr. L. badius.] Reddish brown, 紅棕色；chestnut-colored, 栗色的；— applied to horses, 指馬而言。

ba'ya-dere' (bā'yā-dēr'), n. [From F. bayadère, fr. Pg., fr. bailor a dance.] A female dancer in the East Indies, 東印度之舞女。

ba-ya'mo (bā-yā'mō), n.; pl. -mos (-mōz). (Meteor.) A violent thunder squall occurring on the south coast of Cuba, esp. near Bayamo, 古巴南海岸之猛烈雷鳴，尤指近 Bayamo 的。

bay=ant/ler, n. [See BEZ-ANTLER.] The second tine (from the base) of a stag's antler, 鹿角之第二叉齒 (由角根上數)。See ANTLER, Illust., 參閱 ANTLER 圖解。

bay'ard (bā'ārd), n. 1. [OF., bay horse; bai bay + -ard. See BAY, a.; -ARD.] A bay horse, 瞎馬。2. [cap.] (Fr. pron. bā'yār'). In the old romances, Rinaldo's wonderful bay steed, 古時寓言中指 Rinaldo 之奇異之瞎戰馬。3. In mock heroic, any horse, 擬史詩中之任何馬；— commonly in blind, or bold, bayard, 常用於 blind bayard 或 bold bayard 中。

— a. Bay-colored, 棕色的；栗色的；— esp. of a horse, 尤指馬。

Bay'ard (bā'ārd), n. A gentleman of high courage and honor, 高貴勇敢之士；— so called in allusion to the Chevalier de Bayard (1473?-1524), the Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche (knight without fear and without reproach), 此名係指 Chevalier de Bayard 而言, Bayard 為無畏無告之武士。

bay'ber-ry (bā'bēr-ī), n. (Bot.) a The fruit of the bay tree, (甲) 桂樹之實。b A tree of the West Indies (Pimenta acris) related to the myrtle, (乙) 西印度樹名，類似桃金娘科之一屬。c The fruit of the wax myrtle, (丙) 可以製蠟之桃金娘果；also, the shrub itself, 又指此樹本身；the candleberry tree, 石栗。

bay'o-net (bā'ō-nēt), n. [From F.; — bayonets were first made at Bayonne, France.] (Mil.) A pointed instrument fitting on the muzzle of a musket or rifle, 鎗上之刺刀。

— v. t. To stab or force with a bayonet, 以刺刀刺之；以刺刀衝擊。

bay'ou (bā'yō), n. [N. Am. Indian bayuk, in F. spelling bayoue, bayouque.] An inlet, as from a gulf, a large river, etc., 海灣或大河等通入內地之口子。[Southern U. S.]

bay rum (bā), n. A fragrant liquid, used medicinally and as a cosmetic, 為藥或為化裝用之香水；Bayonets. — prob. orig. prepared by distillation from the leaves of the gular; 2 bayberry tree (Myrcia acris), Trowel.

— v. t. To dam, as water, 設閘；築堰以阻水；— with up or back, 與 up or back 連用。

— n. [F. baie, fr. L. baccā.] 1. The laurel tree, 桂樹。2. pl. An honorary garland or crown, anciently of branches of laurel, 古時以桂枝編成示寵譽之桂冠或花圈。

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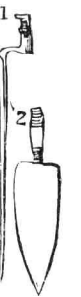
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bde/li-um (dēl'i-ūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. βδέλλιον.] 1. A substance mentioned in the Bible (Gen. ii. 12; Num. xi. 7), variously taken to





be a gum or resin, a precious stone, or a pearl, 聖經上所載之一種物質(見創世記二章十二節及民數記十一章七節), 為膠質或為樹脂, 抑為寶石或珍珠, 傳說不一。 2. A gum resin got from various balsameous tree (genus *Balsamea*), similar to myrrh, 自鳳仙花科樹上採得之膠脂, 與沒藥相似。

**be** (bē), *v. i.*; *pret.* WAS (wōz); *p. p.* BEEN (see BEEN, in Vocabulary); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BE/ING. [AS. *bēon* to be, *biom* I am.] This verb, often called the *substantive verb*, is defective and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, those of *is, was*. The various forms of *be* in the indicative and subjunctive moods are as follows: *indicative*: present, sing., 1st person, *am*; 2d, *art*, [you] *are*; 3d, *is*. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, *are*. Preterit, sing., 1st and 3d persons, *was*; 2d, *wast*. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, *were*. *Subjunctive*: present, sing. and pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d pers., *be*. 此字通稱為實動字, 係一不全動字, 而其不全之部分, 則由他根轉變之動字補充之, 即如 *is, was*. 其在數陳語氣及假設語氣中之種種形式如下: 數陳語氣: 現在候, 單數, 第一身, *am*; 第二身, *art*, [you] *are*; 第三身, *is*; 複數第一二三身均 *are*. 過去候, 單數, 第一二三身均 *was*; 第二身 *wast*. 複數, 第一二三身均 *were*. 假設語氣: 現在候, 單數及複數, 第一二三身均 *be*.

**1.** To exist actually, or in the world of fact, 實在; 現在; 存在於現實世界中。 **2.** To exist in a certain manner or relation, — whether as a reality or as a product of thought, 在某種狀態或關係中存在(無論為實有其事或心象所構現); to exist as the subject of a certain predicate, 表某輔辭之主辭之實在。 **3.** To include or to involve a (particular) result, effect, etc., 包含某種效果; to cause something (referred to), 致; 使。

☞ The verb *be* (including the forms *is, was*, etc.) is used in forming the passive voice of other verbs. *Be* 字(並其 *is, was* 等式)得與其他動字相合而成受動格。 The present and imperfect tenses form, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which expresses necessity, duty, or purpose. *Be* 之現在簡式或過去簡式, 若與無限式相合, 則成一種特別將來式, 而含有必須如是, 不得不然, 或將欲如何之意; as, he *is* to see the king, 如云彼將見王。

to let *be*, to omit, or leave untouched, 略去不提; 聽其仍舊; to let alone, 任其自然。

**be-**, [AS. *be*, and in accented form *bē*.] A prefix, originally the same word as *by*, 字首, 本與 *by* 通。 Joined with verbs, it serves, 與動字相連, 則有如下之功用: **a** To intensify the meaning, (甲) 加重其字意; as, 例如: *bespatter*, 橫灑; *bestir*, 挑激。 **b** To render an intransitive verb transitive, (乙) 使不及物動字為及物動字; as, 例如: *befall* (to fall upon), 臨; 及; *bespeak* (to speak for), 請求。 **c** To make the action of a verb particular or definite, (丙) 使動字所表之行爲為特稱的而非泛指的; as, 例如 *beget* (to get as offspring), 育兒; 得子, *beset* (to set around), 四周圍困。

It is joined with certain substantives, and a few adjectives, to form verbs. *Be* 與某種名詞及少數區別字相綴而為動字; as, 例如: *bedew*, 灑; 沃; *befriend*, 眷顧; *benight*, 入夜; *besot*, 愚弄; *belate* (to make late), 稽遲; *belittle* (to make little), 使縮小。 It also occurs in certain nouns, adverbs, and prepositions, often with something of the force of the preposition *by*, or *about*. 有時亦發現於某種名詞狀字介字中而有 *by* 或 *about* 之勢力; as, 例如: *belief*, 信仰; *behalf*, 代表; *before*, 以前; *because*, 因為; etc. In some words the force of *be-* has

become obscured or lost. 在某數個字內, *be* 之勢力已隱晦或消失。

**beach** (bēch), *n.* **1.** Pebbles collectively, 石子之統稱; shingle, 圓石子。 **2.** A shore washed by the waves, 海灘; 為波浪沖洗之海岸; esp., a sandy or pebbly shore, 沙灘或礫灘; strand, 淺岸。

— *v. t. & i.* To drive upon a beach, 沖至灘上; to strand, 擱淺。

**beach comber.** A loafer or vagrant along the seacoast, 海濱之流氓無賴; 海賊; esp. one who gets his living from the products or the refuse of the beach, 尤指拾取海灘產物或棄物以為生者。

**beach flea.** Any of numerous species of amphipod crustaceans (family *Orchestidae*) living on sea beaches, and leaping like fleas, 海蚤(屬甲殼蟲之端脚類, 羣聚而生活於灘岸上, 能跳如蚤, 故名)。

**beach/y** (bēch'ī), *a.* Having a beach or beaches, 含沙灘的; pebbly, 有石子的。

**beacon** (bē'k'n), *n.* [AS. *bīacen*, *bēcen*.] **1.** A signal fire to notify of the approach of an enemy, 烽火; 警示敵人來襲之烽燧。 **2.** (*Naut.*) A signal mark erected near the shore or moored in shoal water, as a guide to mariners, 灘標(設於近岸, 或以碇繫於淺灘, 以為行舟者之嚮導)。 **3.** A watch-tower or signal station, 守望臺或信號站。

— *v. t. & i.* **1.** To light up, 舉火; to illumine, 照耀。 **2.** To furnish with a beacon or beacons, 設烽火; 置灘標。

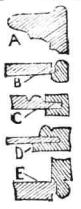
**beacon-age** (-āj), *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon, 維持烽火臺或灘標而納之費; also, beacons, collectively, 又作烽火或灘標之統稱。

**bead** (bēd), *n.* [ME. *bede* prayer, prayer bead, AS. *bed*, *gebed*, prayer.] **1.** A little perforated ball to be strung on a thread and used in a rosary (whence: to tell beads, to bid beads, etc., to be at prayer) or for ornament, 珠(有孔小球, 可以繩貫之, 或用於裝飾, 或用以數禱文, 如羅馬教所用之念珠[故祈禱曰 to tell beads, 亦曰 to bid beads])。 **2.** Any small globular body, 小球狀物; as, 如: **a** One of the effervescent bubbles in liquors, or the foam or head formed by them, (甲) 酒中所噴湧之小泡沫或泡沫之一隅。 **b** A drop of liquid, as of sweat, (乙) 水點; 汗點。 **c** A small knob of metal on a firearm near the muzzle, used for a front sight, (丙) 附於近鎗管口處之瞄準珠; whence: to draw a bead, to take aim, 故 to draw a bead 作瞄準解。 **d** (*Chem.*) A glass drop of flux, as borax, used as a solvent and color test before the blowpipe, (丁) 吹管前液之一滴, 可作溶解劑或試色劑用, 如硼酸。 **e** (*Assaying*) The globule of precious metal got by cupellation, (戊) 用灰吹法而得之球體金類。 **3.** (*Arch.*) **a** A small projecting molding of rounded surface, (甲) 圓面之小凸出型。 **b** Any of various pieces, as a parting strip, usually having a section somewhat like such a molding, (乙) 有一段狀如圓面小凸出型之隔條。

— *v. t.* To ornament with beads or beading, 以珠飾之或以珠邊綴之。

— *v. i.* To form beadlike bubbles, 成珠狀之泡。

**bead/house**, **bede/house** (bēd'hous'), *n.* [ME. *bede* prayer + E. *house*. See BEAD, *n.*] An almshouse for poor people who pray daily for their benefactors, 貧民院(院中人日為其施主祈禱)。



Bead Moldings. **1** Cock Bead; **B, D** Quirk Beads; **C** Bead and Butt; **E** Double-quirked Bead.

**bead/ing**, *n.* **1.** Act of one that beads, 鑲飾珠璣之行爲。 **2.** Material or a part consisting of a bead or beads, 有珠之物; beads collectively, 珠之統稱。

**bead/le** (bē'd'l), *n.* [From OF., fr. OHG. *bitil*, *pitil*.] **1.** A messenger or crier of a court, 通信之公差; 承宣吏。 **2.** An officer in a university, who precedes processions, 大學校列隊進行時之領袖職員。 [*Eng.*] **3.** An inferior parish officer in the Church of England, 英國教區之下級區員。

**bead/le=dom** (-dām), *n.* The characteristics of beadles as a class, 全體小吏之特性; hence: redtatism, 因又指繁文縟禮; stupid officialism, 愚笨之官派。

**bead/le=ship** (-shīp), *n.* Office or personality of a beadle, 小吏之職守或其身分。

**bead proof.** **1.** Among distillers, a certain degree of strength in alcoholic liquor, as formerly ascertained by the floating or sinking of glass globules, 酒類之醇度(舊時釀酒者以玻璃球之沈浮酒中而測定酒力之強弱)。 **2.** A degree of strength in alcoholic liquor as shown by beads or small bubbles when shaken, 以震蕩酒瓶視其發泡情形而測得之醇度。

**bead/roll** (-rōl'), *n.* (*R. C. Ch.*) A catalogue of persons, for the rest of whose souls prayers are to be counted off on the beads of a chaplet, 禱祀之名單(教中人為他人之靈魂安適致禱, 而以念珠記禱之次數); hence, any catalogue, 故又指任何題名錄。

**bead/=ru/by** (bēd'ru'), *n.* A small two-leaved American convallariaceous plant (*Unifolium canadense*), having spicate white flowers and ruby-red berries, 美洲雙葉 蘭植物, 開穗狀之白花而結玫瑰紅之漿果。

**beads/man**, **bedes/man** (bēdz'mān), *n.* **1.** A poor man supported in a beadhouse, 受養於貧人院之貧人。 **2.** One paid to pray for his alms benefactor, 受僱為其施主祈禱之人。 **3.** An almshouse pauper required to pray for the soul of its founder, 須為創辦貧人院者祈禱之貧人; hence, 故又指: in England, an almsman, 英革蘭受養之貧民; in Scotland, a licensed beggar, 蘇革蘭特許之乞丐。 — **beads/=wom'an**, *n. fem.*

**bead/work** (bēd'wōrk'), *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in beads, 珠狀之裝飾。 **2.** (*Joinery*) Beading, 珠飾。

**bead/y** (bēd'ī), *a.* **1.** Resembling beads, 似珠的。 **2.** Covered, characterized by, or ornamented with, or as with, beads, 覆以珠的; 以珠為特色的; 飾以珠的。

**beagle** (bē'g'l), *n.* [ME. *begle*.] **1.** A small kind of hound, used in hunting hares and other small game, 小種獵犬, 用以獵兔及他種小獸者。 **2.** Fig., a spy, 借指偵探; a constable, 巡警。

**beak** (bēk), *n.* [*F. bec*, fr. Celtic.] **1.** **a** The bill, or nib, of a bird, or of some other animal, as a turtle, (甲) 鳥喙或其他動物之尖嘴, 如鸛嘴。 **b** The long sucking mouth of some insects and other invertebrates, (乙) 昆蟲及其他無脊椎動物之長嘴。 **2.** Anything beaklike, 似鳥喙之物; as, 例如: **a** The tapering tube of a retort, (甲) 蒸溜器之尖口。 **b** The spout of a vessel, (乙) 盛水器上之筒嘴。 **c** (*Nar.*) A metal-shod beam projecting from the prow of an ancient galley, to pierce the vessel of an enemy, (丙) 古時槳行戰船上金屬包頭之桿, 伸出船頭以衝撞敵船者。 **d** (*Naut.*) The part of a ship before the forecastle, (丁) 前甲板之部分。 **e** (*Arch.*) A continuous slight projection ending in an arris or narrow fillet, (戊) 凸線之以棱或狹邊為終點者; that part of a drip from which the water is thrown off, 屋簷

滴水處。3. A magistrate, 地方官。[Slang, Eng.] — beaked (bēkt), a.

Syn. Beak, bill. In ordinary usage, beak is applied to birds of prey, and is associated with striking or tearing, or with prominence in size or shape; as, an eagle's, vulture's, hawk's beak. Bill is the common term applied to all other birds or fowls; as, a robin's bill, duck's bill. 依慣用法, beak 係指食肉禽類之喙, 能撕擊或有巨大之形狀者; 例如 an eagle's, vulture's, hawk's beak (鷹, 鷲, 隼等之喙)。Bill 為其他禽鳥之喙之通稱; 例如 a robin's bill, duck's bill (駒鳥之喙, 鴨之喙)。

beak'er (ēr), n. [ME. biker, fr. LL. bicarium.] 1. A large, wide-mouthed drinking cup, supported on a standard, 廣口直座之巨杯。2. A deep, open-mouthed, thin vessel of glass, copper, etc., often with a projecting lip, used by chemists and others, 燒杯 (大口深杯, 以玻璃銅等之薄片製成, 常有凸唇, 化學師用之)。

beak/i/ron (i'ār)n, n. [From BICKERN.] The horn of an anvil, 砧角; also, a small anvil having a horn, 又指有角之小鐵砧; a bickern, 鐵砧之一種。

beam (bēm), n. [AS. bēam.] 1. Any large piece of timber or iron long in proportion to its thickness, and prepared for use, 木或鐵之長條, 製成備用, 其長以厚為比例。2. One of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship, 屋或船上主要橫梁之一。3. The width of a vessel, 舟之闊度。4. The bar of a balance, 秤桿。5. The principal stem or horn of an antler, 鹿角之主莖或主角。6. A cylinder of wood in a loom, on which the warp is wound, 織機上捲經線之木軸; also, the cylinder on which the cloth is rolled, 又指捲布之軸。7. The straight part or shank of an anchor, 錨柄; 錨把。8. The main part of a plow, 犁身。9. (Steam Engine) A heavy iron lever oscillating on a central axis, and connected at one end with the piston rod, and at the other with the crank of the wheel shaft, 搖桿 (依軸擺動之鐵桿, 一端接轉軸, 又一端接輪軸之曲柄)。10. A ray or collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other luminous body, 自太陽或其他發光體射出之光線或平行光線之一叢。11. A long quill feather, 長翎毛。

Syn. Beam, ray. In popular usage, a ray is a single line of light; a beam is a broader shaft of light, or a collection of parallel rays. 依通俗用法, ray 為單條光線; beam 為較闊之光帶, 或一叢平行光線。

on the beam, (Naut.) in a line with a vessel's beams, or at right angles with the keel, 與船上橫梁同向或與船底龍骨正交。— to be on her beam ends, (Naut.) to incline so much on one side that her beams approach a vertical position, 傾斜非常, 其橫梁幾至直立; — said of a vessel, 指船而言。

— v. t. To send forth, 發出; to emit, 放射。  
— v. i. To emit beams of light, 發光; 射出光線。

beam'ing (bēm'ing), p. a. Emitting beams, 放光的; radiant, 輻射的。— beam'ing-ly, adv. Syn. See RADIANT.

beam'ish, a. Beaming, 放光的。[Archaic]

beam'y (bēm'i), a. 1. Emitting beams of light, 發光線的; radiant, 輻射的。2. Resembling a beam, 似梁的; massive, 巨大的。3. Having horns, or antlers, 有角或有叉角的。4. (Naut.) Having considerable beam, 橫梁闊大的。Syn. See RADIANT.

bean (bēn), n. [AS. bēan.] 1. a The seed of any of certain leguminous plants (esp. Faba faba and species of Phaseolus), (甲) 數種豆科

植物之子; 豆。b Any of various beanlike seeds or fruits, (乙) 各種似豆之子或果; as, a coffee bean, 例如 a coffee bean (咖啡豆)。2. Any plant that yields beans, 任何生豆之植物。

bean caper. Any of a certain genus (Zygophyllum) of fleshy-leaved plants, esp. a small tree (Z. fabago) of the Levant, the flower buds of which are used as capers, 漿質葉植物之莢藜屬, 尤指地中海東邊諸國之該屬小樹, 其花芽用作泡菜。

bean tree. Any of various trees having fruit more or less resembling a bean pod, as the catalpa, 結果類似豆莢之各樹之任一, 如紫葳屬。

bear (bār), v. t.; pret. BORE (bōr), formerly BARE (bār); p. p. BORN (bōrn), BORNE (bōrn) (see Note, below); BEAR'ING. [AS. bearan.] 1. To support or sustain, 支持; 負擔; to hold up, 持; 荷; 負; 擔。2. To support and remove, 負而運之; to convey, 搬運。3. To possess and use, 有而用之; to exercise, 使用; 運用。4. To have (written or inscribed) on itself, 有標記於其上。5. To possess or carry, 佩有; to wear, 戴; 佩; 著; 穿。6. To carry in the mind, 懷。7. To endure, 耐受; to tolerate, 忍容; to suffer, 忍受。8. To carry the blame or responsibility of, 擔責。9. To render or give, 給與。10. To carry on, or maintain, 維持。11. To admit or be capable of, without perversion, 承認; 勝任。12. To manage, wield, or direct, 指揮; 辦理。13. To afford, 供給; to supply with, 支給; 供應。14. To bring forth or produce, 生出; to yield, 產出。15. To press, crowd, or force in some direction, 壓擠; 迫。

In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle born to the sense of brought forth, while borne is used in the other senses. In the active, borne alone is used as the past participle. 此動字之過去區別字有 borne 與 born 兩式, 依近來用法, 在受動格中, born 限用於 brought forth (產生) 之義, 而用 borne 於他義。惟在主動格中則僅用 borne。

Syn. Uphold, maintain, undergo, abide, endure, stand, brook. — Bear, endure, stand, brook agree in the idea of sustaining something trying or painful. Bear may refer to either small or great, temporary or permanent, discomforts or ills; as, I could not bear the heat; to bear the brunt of battle. Endure refers chiefly to bearing great or lasting hardships or evils; stand (often in negative constructions) is more colloquial, and implies bearing something without flinching; as, to endure exile, ignominy; he could not stand teasing. Brook (in negative constructions only) implies a certain self-assertion in resisting; as, to brook no restraint. Bear, endure, stand, brook 均含有忍受艱難困苦之意。Bear 所指之困苦, 或大或小, 或暫或久; 例如 I could not bear the heat (我不能耐此熱); to bear the brunt of battle (擔任戰事之衝鋒)。Endure 專指忍受重大或延長之困苦或災難; stand (往往用於否定句中) 較近俗語, 表無畏縮之忍受; 例如 to endure exile, ignominy (忍受流徙之罪, 忍受公然侮辱); he could not stand teasing (伊不能勝煩擾)。Brook (祇用於否定句中) 係指抵抗之自決; 例如 to brook no restraint (不受限制)。

— v. i. 1. To be fruitful or productive, 產兒; 結實。2. To sustain burdens, 負荷。3. To endure anything with patience, 忍受; 忍容。4. To press, 驅迫; 強迫。5. To have influence or force or effect, 有勢; 有力; 有效。6. To have a certain meaning, intent, or effect, 有某種意味; 有某種意向或生某種結果。7.

To be relatively situated, as to the point of compass, 取某方向。8. To carry or move one's self, 自持; 自處; to move, 行動; to go, 去。

— n. [AS. beara.] 1. (Zool.) Any species of the genus Ursus, and of the closely allied genera. Bears walk on the soles of their feet. They are carnivorous, but live largely on fruit and insects. Some animals which resemble the true bear in form or habit are also called bears. 熊及熊之近屬 (熊行用趾, 為食肉獸, 然大概依果實昆蟲而生。凡獸之形體或習性似熊者, 亦以熊名)。2. (Astron.) One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called respectively the Great Bear and the Lesser Bear, or Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, 大熊或小熊 (北方星座名)。3. Fig., 借指: a A brutal, coarse, or morose person, (甲) 獸性粗暴或嚴酷之人。b (Stock Exchange) One who sells for future delivery in expectation of a fall in prices, (乙) 拋賣逾期交割以期市價低降之人。



Bear of Palestine.

bear garden. a A place where bears are kept for diversion, (甲) 熊園; 蓄熊之處。b Any place of riotous conduct, (乙) 騷擾之地點。

— v. t. (Stock Exchange) To endeavor to depress the price of (a stock) or the prices in (the market), 使股票跌價; 使市價降低。

bear/a-ble (bār'a-bl), a. Capable of being borne or endured, 可容忍的; 可支持的; tolerable, 能受的; 可受的。— bear/a-ble-ness, n. bear/a-bly, adv.

bear/ber-ry (-bēr-i), n. 1. An ericaceous plant (Arctostaphylos uva-ursi) having tonic, astringent foliage and red berries, 石南科灌木類之植物, 其葉可作收斂性之補劑, 結紅色之漿果。2. The large cranberry (Oryzococcus macrocarpus), 巨大之紅莓苔。3. A holly (Ilex decidua) of the southern United States, 合衆國南部所產之冬青樹。

beard (bērd), n. [AS. beard.] 1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of a man, 鬚 (生於唇頰及其附近之毛) — often excluding the mustache, 恆除去口上之髭而言。2. Any of certain appendages likened to the beard, 各種附屬物之如鬚者; as, 例如: a Long hairs about the face in animals, as in the goat, (甲) 動物面部上之長毛 (如山羊面部之)。b (Bot.) Bristlelike, often barbed, hairs or awns, (乙) 植物之硬刺 (似剛毛而倒鉤) 或毛芒; as, the beard of grain, 如云麥藪之芒。3. Any of various points or projections, 各尖刺或凸出部之任一; as, 例如: a A barb as on an arrow, crochet needle, etc., (甲) 箭矢及結絨針等之倒鉤。b (Print.) That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face, (乙) 活字面部之空邊。

— v. t. 1. To take by the beard, 執鬚; pluck the beard of (a man), in anger or contempt, 怒捋人鬚; 摘其鬚以辱之。2. To oppose to the face, 當場侮辱; defy, 輕蔑。

beard'ed (bērd'ed; 24), a. Having a beard, 有鬚的; 有芒刺的。

beard'less, a. Being without a beard, 無鬚的; hence, immature, 故又指未成熟的。

beard'tongue' (bērd'tūng'), n. Any of a genus (Penstemon) of plants, with a bearded, tongue-shaped sterile stamen, 雄蕊作舌狀而有鬚之植物。



**bear'er** (bār'ēr), *n.* 1. One that bears, sustains, or carries, 支持負擔或搬運之人 (運夫使人之類)。2. A pallbearer, 昇柩者。3. A tree or plant yielding fruit, 結果實之樹或植物。4. (Commerce) One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of money, 持支票, 銀票, 匯票, 或他種憑單以取銀者。

**bear grass.** Any of several species of a genus (*Yucca*) of American liliaceous plants with grasslike foliage, 美洲百合科植物數屬之任一, 有草狀葉; also, either of two somewhat similar plants (*Quamasia esculenta* and *Dasyllirion tectanum*), 又指其他兩種類似植物之任一。[Southern & Western U. S.]

**bear'ing** (-ing), *n.* 1. The manner in which one bears or conducts one's self, 舉止; 態度; mien, 風采; behavior, 行爲; carriage, 姿勢。2. The situation of one object, with respect to another, 一物對於他物之地位; hence, relation, 故又指關係; connection, 關聯。3. Purport, 趣旨; meaning, 意義; aspect, 狀況。4. The act of producing, or giving birth, 生產; 誕生。5. That part of anything, as of a journal, or of a member of a building, which rests upon its supports, 車輪頸或建築物之一部之支於他物之上者; also, the portion of a support on which anything rests, 又指支承物與所支物相接之部分。6. (Arch.) Improperly, the unsupported span of a beam, rafter, etc., 梁枋之不與支柱相接之部分 (此義實爲沿說)。7. (Her.) Any single emblem or charge, 紋章之單獨圖記。8. (Naut.) *a* The widest part of a vessel below the plank-sheer, (甲) 在船側板下之最闊部份。 *b* Line of flotation of a vessel when properly trimmed, (乙) 船載位置勻稱適當時船之浮線。

**Syn.** Department, gesture, manner, demeanor, port, conduct, direction, relation, tendency, influence.

**bearing rein.** A rein looped over the check hook or the hames to keep the horse's head up, 繫於馬之頸圈俾其首向上之韁。

**bear'ish** (-ish), *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear, 熊性的; rude, 粗暴的; surly, 粗野的。

**bear leader.** One who leads about a performing bear, 牽熊演戲者; facetiously, one in charge of a young man on his travels, 伴少年遊歷者 (戲語)。

**bear's'=breach'** (bārz'brēch'), *n.* (Bot.) *a* See ACANTHUS, *n.*, (甲) 見 ACANTHUS, *n.* 註。 *b* The English cow parsnip, (乙) 英國之花土當歸。 A species of acanthus (*Acanthus mollis*) having rough-pubescent leaves, 葉上有粗茸毛之莖草屬植物。

**bear's'=ear'**, *n.* (Bot.) A kind of primrose, 櫻草屬之一種; the auricula, 開黃花之櫻草。

**bear's'=foot'**, *n.* (Bot.) A kind of hellebore, 菟葵之一種。

**bear'skin'** (bār'skīn'), *n.* 1. The skin of a bear, 熊皮。2. A coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats, 做外褂之粗毛呢。3. A cap made of bearskin, esp. one worn by soldiers, 熊皮帽, 尤指兵士所戴者。

**bear'ward'** (-wōrd'), *n.* A bear keeper, or ward, 象熊人; 管熊人。

**bear'wood'** (-wōd'), *n.* See CASCARA BUCKTHORN, 見 CASCARA BUCKTHORN.

**beast** (bēst), *n.* [OF. *beste*, fr. L. *bestia*.] 1. Any animal, 動物。[Obs.] 2. Any four-footed animal, that may be used for labor, food, or sport, 可代人工可供食品或可充玩好之四足獸。3. As opposed to *man*, any irrational animal, 無理性的動物; 禽獸 (與人相反)。4. Fig., a coarse or degraded man, 借用爲粗野卑賤之人。

**Syn.** Brute. — Human beings are called *beasts* as being mere animals governed by animal appetite; and *brutes* as being destitute of reason or moral feeling, and governed by unrestrained passion; — hence *bestial* appetites and *brutal* manners; *bestial* indulgence and *brutal* ferocity. 稱人爲 *beasts*, 因其爲獸慾所制御猶如禽獸故; 稱之爲 *brutes*, 因其乏理性或道德心而爲激情所制御故; 故有 *bestial* appetite (獸慾); *brutal* manners (狂態); *bestial* indulgence (縱慾如獸); *brutal* ferocity (悍惡) 等語。

**beast'ings** (-tīngz), *n. pl.* See BIESTINGS, 見 BIESTINGS.

**beast'ly** (-li), *a.* Of or pert. to the form, nature, or habits of, a beast, 獸形的; 獸性的; 獸習的。— **beast'li=ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Bestial, brutish, irrational, sensual, degrading.

**beat** (bēt), *v. t.*; *pret.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEAT'EN (bēt'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* BEAT'ING. [AS. *bīatan*.] 1. To strike repeatedly, 連擊; 連打; to pound, 搗碎; 重擊。2. To punish by blows, 拷打; 扑責。3. To strike, as bushes, in order to rouse game, 擊擾叢木以驚起獵物; to rouse, as game, by striking the bushes, 以擊擾叢木驚起獵獸; hence, to range over in hunting, 故又指游獵。4. To form by beating, treading, etc., 以擊踏等法製成。5. To overcome in a battle or contest, 勝之; to surpass, 勝過。6. To cheat, 欺; to swindle, 詐取。[Colloq.] 7. (Mil.) To give the signal for, by blows on a drum, 擊鼓爲號。

**Syn.** Strike, pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, baste, thwack, thrash, pommel, cudgel, belabor, conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome.

— *v. i.* 1. To strike repeatedly, and with force, 用力連擊; as, to beat at a door, 如云搗門。2. To come, act, dash, or fall with force, 挾勢而來而動而衝擊或落下; as, waves beating on the shore, 如云波浪沖激於岸上。3. To move with pulsation or throbbing, 跳動; as, the heart beats, 如云心臟跳動。4. (Mus. & Acoustics) To make a beat, 成一擊。5. (Naut.) To make progress to wind ward by tacking or wearing, 轉帆或轉向而逆風行舟。6. To range or scour a region for or as for game, 巡查某地如探獵獸然。7. To make a sound when struck, 於擊時發聲; as, the drums beat, 如云鼓因擊而成聲。8. (Mil.) To drum, 鳴鼓而攻之。9. To win the victory, 打勝仗。[Colloq.] 10. To undergo a process of beating, as eggs, 受擊打 (如打蛋)。

**Syn.** See THROB.

— *n.* 1. A stroke, 一打; a blow, 一擊。2. A recurring stroke, 連擊; a throb, 悸動; a pulsation, 脈動。3. (Mus.) *a* The rise or fall of the hand or foot, marking the divisions of time, (甲) 以手足之升降記節拍之區分。also, one of the divisions of the measure so marked, 又指以此法所記節拍區分之長短。 *b* A transient grace note, struck immediately before the one it is intended to ornament, (乙) 直接發於被飾音之前之短暫飾音。4. (Acoustics & Mus.) A sudden swelling or reinforcement of a sound, recurring at regular intervals, and produced by the interference of sound waves, 聲之驟強, 依定時循環並因音波相衝突而起者。5. A round or course frequently traversed, 常經過之循環或常經之道。6. An habitual cheat or swindler, 習慣的欺騙術或騙子。[Colloq.]

— *p. a.* [Prop. p. p.] Weary, 勞瘁的; tired, 疲乏的; fatigued, 疲倦的; exhausted, 力竭的。[Colloq.]

**beat'en** (bēt'n), *p. a.* 1. Made smooth by beating or treading, 因擊或踏而致光滑的。2.

Vanquished, 戰敗的; baffled, 被挫的; 被阻的 exhausted, 力盡的; 力竭的。

**beat'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, beats, 打擊之人或物。

**be/a-tif'ic** (bē'ā-tif'ik) } *a.* Causing blissful  
**be/a-tif'ical** (-i-kāl) } emotion, 生幸福之感  
的; blissful, 多福的; 福祥的。

**be-at/i-fi-ca'tion** (bē-āt'i-fi-kā'shūn), *n.* Act of beatifying, or state of being beatified, beatifying 之事或 being beatified 之狀態。

**be-at/i-fy** (-āt'i-fi), *v. t.*; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING.

[L. *beatificare*, *beatus* happy + *facere* to make.] 1. To make happy or blessed, 使有幸福; 加福; to pronounce happy, or supremely blessed, 祝福。2. (R. C. Ch.) To ascertain, and declare by a public decree, that a deceased person is one of "the blessed," and is to be revered as such, though not yet canonized, 宣告死者已爲天上福人, 雖未追封, 亦應受相當之尊敬。

**beat'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BEAT, BEAT 之現在區別動字及動名詞。

**be-at/i-tude** (bē-āt'i-tūd), *n.* [L. *beatitudo*.]

1. Felicity of the highest kind, 鴻福; blessedness, 福祥。2. Any of the declarations (called the Beatitudes) made in the Sermon on the Mount (Matt. v. 3-12) with regard to the blessedness of those having specified virtues, 登山寶訓中關於有特別善行之人錫福之宣示 (名 the Beatitudes), 見新約馬太福音五章三節至十二節。

**Syn.** See HAPPINESS.

**Be/a-trice** (bē'ā-tris), *n.* [L. *beatrice* she that makes happy.] 1. (*pron.* bē'ā-tris; *It.* bā'ā-trē'chā). A noble Florentine lady idealized by Dante, 意大利詩人 Dante 理想上佛羅倫薩城之貴婦名。2. In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a witty young lady who rails at love, but by a trick is made to fall in love with Benedick, 莎氏樂府 "Much Ado about Nothing" 篇中一智巧少婦之名, 此婦深惡戀愛, 但竟中人詭計, 墜入 Benedick 之情網。

**beau** (bō), *n.*; *pl.* F. BEAUX (*E. pron.* bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). [F., a fop, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, L. *bellus* pretty, fine.] 1. A man who dresses with great care and in the latest fashion, 精究衣服而尚時式之人; a dandy, 專尚衣飾者; 華服少年。2. A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady, 保護或注意婦女者; escort, 護衛婦人之人; lover, 情人。

**beau' i-de'al** (bō' i-dē'al). [F. *beau idéal*.] Lit., (the) ideal beautiful, 就字面解, 理想之美; hence, an ideal or faultless standard or model, 故又指理想的或無缺陷的標準。

**beau'ish** (bō'ish), *a.* Like a beau, 似美衣少年的; foppish, 似公子的; fine, 美麗的。

|| **beau' monde'** (mōnd'), [F.] The fashionable world, 時髦世界; 時派; people of fashion, 時髦; 時派人。

**beau'pot'** (bō'pōt'). Var. of BOUGHTPOT, BOUGHTPOT 之變體。

**beau'sé/ant'** (bō'sā'ān'), *n.* [F. *beauçant*, *baçant*.] The black-and-white standard of the Knights Templars, 宗教武士團 (保護諸聖墓者) 之黑白旗; also, their battle cry, 又指該團戰時之吶喊聲。See FLAG, *Illustr.*, 參閱 FLAG 圖解。

**beau'te-ous** (bū'tē-ūs), *a.* Full of beauty, 全美的; beautiful to see, 美觀的。— **beau'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **beau'te-ous=ness**, *n.*

**beau'ti-fi'er** (-ti-fi'ēr), *n.* One that beautifies, 使美者。

**beau'ti-ful** (-fūl), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty, 美麗的; 有成美之

性質的; pleasing to the sight or the mind, 悅目的或悅心的。—beau/ti-ful-ly, adv.—beau/ti-ful-ness, n.

Syn. Handsome, elegant, lovely, fair, charming, graceful, pretty, delightful. See FINE.

beau/ti-fy (bū'ti-fī), v. t. & i.; -FIED (-fid); -FY/ING. [beauty + -fy.] To make, render, or become beautiful, 使之美麗或變為美麗; to adorn, 裝飾; to embellish, 文飾.

Syn. Adorn, grace, ornament, deck, decorate.

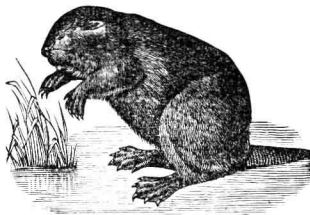
beau/ty (bū'tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [From OF., fr. L. bellus pretty.] 1. An assemblage of graces or properties pleasing to the sight, or any of the senses of the mind, 諸美質之集合或悅人心目之諸性. 2. A particular grace, comely feature, ornament, or excellence, 特別美質優美特點優美裝飾或優秀之質. 3. A beautiful woman, 尤指美女.

beauty spot. A patch or spot put on the face to heighten the beauty by contrast, 美人斑 (因顏色對比而增美觀之面部貼片); hence, a naevus or a mole, 故又指皮膚斑或黑痣.

beaux (bōz), n., pl. of BEAU, BEAU 之眾數.

bea/ver (bē'vēr), n. [AS. beofor.] 1. (Zool.)

An amphibious rodent, having palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or "houses," and dams across streams. 海狸 (齧齒類之兩棲動物, 其後足有蹼, 尾闊而扁, 因其巧於橫流而築巢穴及水堰著名). 2. The fur of the beaver, 海狸之毛皮. 3. A hat, formerly made of beaver's fur, but now usually of silk, 一種帽, 本用海狸皮製, 今通用緞製. 4. A heavy felted woolen cloth, 厚氈呢.



Beaver. (1/8)

— n. [F. bacière, fr. bave slaver, foam, OE., also prattle, drivel.] The movable piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face, jointed either to the helmet or to the breastplate, 保護顏面下部之甲, 可移動, 或連於盔, 或連於胸甲.



Helmet with Beaver.

be-bee/rine (bē-bē'rīn; -rēn), n.

(Chem.) An amorphous alkaloid, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N, resembling quinine and obtained from the bark of the bebeeru and other plants, 無定形之植物鹼質, 其公式為 C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N, 狀若金雞納霜, 產於樟樹及他種植物之樹皮.

be-bee/ru (-bē'rōō), n. [Native name.] A tropical South American lauraceae tree (Nectandra rodiaei). Its bark yields bebeerine; its wood is known as greenheart. 南美洲熱帶產之樟科樹, 其皮產無定形之鹼質, 其木以 greenheart 為名.

be-calm/ (bē-kām'), v. t. 1. To render calm or quiet, 使之鎮靜. 2. To stop the progress of, by a calm, 因無風而阻其行駛.

be-came/ (bē-kām'), pret. of BECOME, BECOME 之過去簡式.

be-cause/ (-kōz'), adv. & conj. [by + cause.] 1. By or for the cause that, 因; 因為; on this account that, 緣; 以; for the reason that, 為某項理由; 為某某之故. 2. In order that, 藉以; that, 以致. [Obs.]

Syn. For, since, as, inasmuch as. — BECAUSE is the strongest and most emphatic. For is

not quite so strong. Since is less formal and more incidental than because. It more commonly begins a sentence. As is still more incidental than since, and points to some existing fact by way of assigning a reason. Inasmuch as seems to carry with it a kind of qualification or condition which does not belong to the rest. Because 字最為強顯而鄭重. For 則較弱. Since 比 because 較為非正式且含偶然意; 通常此字用於句首. As 比 since 更有偶然意; 且指某項存在之事實而即以之為理由. Inasmuch as 似附帶一種額外之條件, 為其餘各字所無.

because of, by reason of, 因於; 緣於; on account of, 由於.

|| bec/ca-fi/co (bēk'ā-fī'kō), n.; pl. -cos (-kōz). [It, fr. beccare to peck + fico fig.] Any of various song birds, esp., the garden warbler (Sylvia hortensis), esteemed by Italians as a table delicacy, 歌鳥之一種, 尤指園林之鳴鳥, 意大利人視為食品中之佳珍.

|| bé/cha/mel/ (bā'shā'mēl'), n. [F. béchamel, after Louis de Béchamel, steward of Louis XIV.] (Cookery) A white sauce of butter, flour, white stock, seasoning, and cream, 牛酪醬 (牛油, 麵粉, 菜汁, 香料, 乳脂等物所和製).

be=chance/ (bē-chāns'), v. t. & i. To befall, 遭; 值; 臨; to happen to, 偶遇; 偶值.

be=charm/ (-chārm'), v. t. To charm, 迷魂; to captivate, 奪魄.

|| bêche/ de mer/ (bāsh' dē mār'). [F., lit, a sea spade; an alteration of Pg. bicho do mar sea slug.] A trepang, 海參.

Bech/u-a-nas (bēch'ōō-ā'nāz), n. pl. A division of the Bantus, dwelling between the Orange and Zambezi rivers, 南非洲 Bantu 人種之支族, 散居於 Orange 河 (在非洲東南部) 及 Zambezi 河 (在非洲東部) 之間.

beck (bēk), n. [AS. becca.] A small brook, 小溪; esp. one with a stony bed, 尤指石底之小河; also, the valley in which a brook flows 又指小溪所經之谷. [Eng.]

— v. i. & t. Contr. of BECKON, BECKON 之縮寫. [Archaic]

— n. A significant motion of the head or hand, 點頭或招手以示意.

beck/ern (bēk'ērñ). Var. of BEAKIRON, BEAKIRON 之變體.

beck/et (bēk'ēt; 24), n. (Naut.) A small grommet, or a ring, loop, or pocket for holding things in position, 使物不至移動之小鐵環或小囊等物.

becket bend. A sheet bend, 帆索之結. See KNOT, Illust., 參閱 KNOT 之圖解.

beck/on (bēk'ōn), v. i. [AS. býenan, býacnian, fr. býacen a sign.] To make a sign or signal to another by a motion, as of the hand, 對他人動作以示意, 如招手.

— v. t. To signal to, 與以暗號; 示意; to summon by a motion, 招呼.

— n. A sign made without words, 不以言詞表示之暗號; a beck, 點頭; 招手.

be-cloud/ (bē-kloūd'), v. t. To cloud, 曇蔽; 掩蔽; to obscure, 使暗昧.

be-come/ (bē-kūm'), v. i.; pret. -CAME/ (-kām'); p. p. -COME/; p. pr. & vb. n. -COM'ING (-kūm'ing). [AS. becuman to come to, happen.] To pass from one state to another, 變為; 化為; to enter into some new state or condition, 成為; 轉入某新狀態中.

to become of, to be the fate of, 為其運命; 為其境况; to be the end of, 為其究竟; 終了.

— v. t. To be suitable to, 適於; to suit or befit, 適合.

be=com/ing (-kūm'ing), p. a. Appropriate or fit, 適當的; congruous, 適合的; 相稱的; suitable, 適宜的; befitting, 適應的.— be-com/ing-ly, adv.— be-com/ing-ness, n. Syn. Seemly, comely, decorous, decent, proper.

Becque/rel/ rays/ (bēk'rēl' rāz'). (Physics) Radiations first observed by the French physicist Henri Becquerel. They consist of a mixture of alpha, beta, and gamma rays. 伯克拉爾光線 (此光線為法國物理學家 Henri Becquerel 所發現, 包含 alpha, beta 及 gamma 等光線之混合光線).

bed (bēd), n. [AS.] 1. a An article of furniture to sleep or rest in or on, (甲) 寢牀; 臥具; a couch, 榻; specif., a flat sack or mattress filled with some soft material, or this with the bedclothes added, or the bedstead, mattress, and bedclothes together as prepared for sleeping, 尤指裝軟絮之墊褥或連褥單之墊褥或指牀架被褥及被單等全部臥具. b) A bedstead, (乙) 牀架. [Colloq. or Cant.] 2. Specif.: Marriage bed, 專指新婚之牀榻; hence, marriage, 故又指婚姻. 3. A plat, or level piece, of ground in a garden, 園圃中之花壇. 4. A mass or heap suggestive of a bed (sense 1), 堆疊之物令人聯想如牀榻者; as, a bed of rock, 如云礦床. 5. The bottom of any body of water, 河海之底; as, the ocean bed, 如云大洋之底. 6. (Geol. & Mining) A layer, 層; seam, 間層; stratum, 地層. 7. A flat surface or extended base upon which something rests, 平面或延伸之底之為他物止息其上者; as, 例如: a (Masonry) (1) A horizontal surface of a stone in position, (甲) (一) 石面; 石之平面; as, the upper and lower beds 如云石之上面或底面. (2) The lower surface of a brick, slate, or tile, (二) 磚石板或瓦之底面. b (Mech.) A foundation for a machine, or a solid support on which its work is done, (乙) 機器之底盤; as, the bed of a press, 如云印字機之底盤. c The superficial earthwork or ballast of a railroad, (丙) 鐵道表面之土或覆沙.

to be brought to bed, to be delivered of a child, 分娩; 臨盆.— divorce from bed and board (Law), partial divorce separating man and wife, without dissolving the bonds of matrimony, 部分的離婚 (夫婦異處, 僅分食宿, 而仍未斷絕婚姻之法律關係).

— v. i.; BED'DED; BED'DING. 1. To go to bed, 上牀; 就寢. 2. To lie on or as on a bed, 臥; 偃臥. 3. To form a compact cluster or bedlike layer, 成堅實之團或如牀之層.

— v. t. 1. To put to bed, 置於床; lodge, 寓; 寄居. 2. To cohabit with, 同牀; 共寢. [Obsoles.] 3. To furnish with a bed or bedding, 備牀; 設榻. 4. To plant or arrange, as plants, in a bed or beds, 栽花木於壇. 5. To embed, 安置; rest, 寄頓; as, bedded on a rock, 如云安置於岩石之上. 6. To lay flat or in order, 平置; 安整; place in a recumbent position, 平置.

be-dab/ble (bē-dāb'l), v. t. To dabble, 使濕透. be-dash/ (-dāsh'), v. t. To dash with liquid, 潑之以水; to bespatter, 灑; 灑.

be-daub/ (-dōb'), v. t. To daub over, 塗遍其上; to besmear, 塗.

be=daz/zle (-dāz'z'l), v. t. To dazzle, 使目眩.

bed/bug/ (bēd'būg'), n. A wingless bloodsucking, hemipterous insect (Cimex lectularius), sometimes infesting houses and esp. beds, 臭蟲 (無翼吸血之半翅類蟲, 有時蔓延於房室之內, 尤易擾及牀榻). In England called simply bug, 在英國簡稱為 bug.

bed/cham/ber (-chām'bēr), n. A chamber for a bed, 臥室.



**bed/clothes'** (-klōthz), *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, etc., for a bed, 寢與被單之類。  
**bed/ding** (-ing), *n.* Materials for a bed, whether for man or beast, 寢具; 獸蓆; bed-clothes, 被單; litter, 草牀; 藪藪。  
**bede** (bēd), *n.* (*Mining*) A kind of pickax, 鶴嘴斧。  
**be-deck'** (bē-dēk'), *v. t.* To deck or adorn, 裝飾。  
**be'dell, be'dell** (bē'dl; bē-dēl). Vars. of BEADLE, BEADLE 之變體。  
**bedes/man.** Var. of BEADSMAN, BEADSMAN 之變體。— **bedes/wom'an, n. fem.**  
**be-dev'il** (bē-dēv'īl), *v. t.* To throw into utter confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits, 使之異常紛亂(如爲惡魔力所擾); to vex diabolically, 窘辱之如使受冤擾然。  
**be-dew'** (-dū'), *v. t.* To moisten with, or as with, dew, 潤之以露; 彷彿潤之以露。  
**bed/fel/low** (bēd'fēl'ō), *n.* One who lies with another in the same bed, 同榻者; 同寢者。  
**Bed/ford cord** (bēd'fōrd). A firm cloth with heavy ribs, 粗條之厚布。  
**be-dight'** (bē-dīt'), *v. t.*; -DIGHT' or -DIGHT'ED; -DIGHT'ING. To bedeck, 裝飾; to array or equip, 排列或裝置; to adorn, 飾之。 [*Archaic*]  
**be-dim'** (-dīm'), *v. t.* To make dim, 使曖昧; 使不分明; to obscure, 蒙蔽; 翳蔽。  
**be-diz'en** (bē-diz'n; -dī'z'n), *v. t.* To dress or adorn tawdrily or with false taste, 御華而不雅之衣服。  
**be-diz/en-ment** (-mēnt), *n.* That which bedizens, 華而不雅之修飾物; the act of dressing, or the state of being dressed, tawdrily 服飾鄙陋之舉動或情形。  
**bed/lam** (bēd'lām), *n.* [*ME. Bedlem, Bethlem, Bethlehem.*] 1. [*cap.*] The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, long used as a hospital for lunatics, 倫敦 St. Mary of Bethlehem 病院, 久爲收療瘋人之病院。 2. A lunatic asylum, 瘋人院。 3. A lunatic, 瘋人; 精神錯亂之人。 [*Obs.*] 4. Any place of uproar and confusion, 喧擾之所。  
 — *a.* Of or fit for a madhouse, 屬於瘋人院的; 合於瘋人院的。  
**bed/lam=ite** (-īt), *n.* A madman, 瘋人; 狂人。 — **ite/ish** (-īt'ish), *a.*  
**bed/=mold'ing** } *n.* (*Arch.*) The molding of  
**bed/=mould'ing** } a cornice immediately below the corona and above the frieze, 飛簷下腰線上之模線; also, any molding below a deep projection, 又指任何突出部份下面之模線。  
**Bed/ou-in** (bēd'ōō-in; bēd'ōō-ēn), *n.* [*F. bédouin, fr. Ar. bedawi rural, living in the desert, fr. badw desert.*] A nomadic Arab of the Arabian, Syrian, or North African deserts, 阿剌伯沙漠, 叙里亞沙漠, 或北非洲沙漠之游牧阿剌伯人。  
 — *a.* Pert. to the Bedouins, 屬於 Bedouin 族的; nomad, 遊牧的。  
**bed/pan'** (-pān'), *n.* 1. A pan for warming beds, 煖牀之鍋。 2. A shallow chamber vessel adapted for use in bed, 牀上所用之淺溺器。  
**bed/piece'** (-pēs') } *n.* (*Mach.*) The founda-  
**bed/plate'** (-plāt') } tion framing or piece,  
 機之基架; the bed, 機台。  
**bed/post'** (-pōst'), *n.* One of the four standards that support a bedstead or the canopy over a bedstead, 牀柱。  
**be-drab/ble** (bē-drāb'l), *v. t.* To drabble, 泥污。  
**be-drag/gle** (-drāg'gl), *v. t.* To draggle, 拖污; to soil, as garments which drag in dust, mud, etc., 汚損(如曳長衣於泥中而污之)。  
**be-drench'** (-drēnch'), *v. t.* To drench, 浸; 濡; to saturate, 浸透。

**bed/rid'** (bēd'rid'), *a.* [*AS. bedreda, bedrida; bed/rid/den* (-'n) } *bed, bedd, bed + ridda* rider.] Confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity, 病廢在牀的; 因病而不能離牀的。  
**bed rock.** (*Mining*) The solid rock underlying superficial formations, 下層之堅石。  
**bed/room'** (-rōom'), *n.* A room for a bed, 臥室。  
**be-drug'** (bē-drūg'), *v. t.* To drug excessively, 用藥過量; 用藥太多。  
**bed/side'** (bēd'sid'), *n.* The side of a bed, 牀邊。  
**bed/sore'** (-sōr'; sō), *n.* (*Med.*) A sore on the back or hips caused by lying for a long time in bed, 因久臥而起之腰背痛。  
**bed/spread'** (-sprēd'), *n.* A counterpane, 牀被; 牀上之被單。 [*U. S.*]  
**bed/staff'** (-stāf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES (-stāvz). A staff or wooden pin formerly used in some way about a bed, and often serving as a weapon, 昔時牀邊所用之木棒, 常作武器用。  
**bed/stead** (-stēd), *n.* A framework to support a bed, 牀架。  
**bed/straw'** (-strō'), *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of slender herbs, with square stems, and whorled leaves, 蓬子菜(爲一種細長草本, 莖方而葉輪生)。  
**bed/tick'** (-tik'), *n.* A tick or bag made of cloth, used for inclosing the materials of a bed, as feathers, hair, etc., 實以羽毛等物之布袋(作牀墊用)。  
**bed/time'** (-tīm'), *n.* The time to go to bed, 就寢之時。  
**be-duck'** (bē-dūk'), *v. t.* To duck, 浸泛; 突入水中; to immerse, 浸入水中。  
**Bed/u-in** (bēd'ōō-īn), *n.* See BEDOUIN 見 BEDOUIN.  
**be-dung'** (bē-dūng'), *v. t.* To cover with dung, 覆以肥料; 覆之以糞; to defile, 污之; 穢之。  
**be-dust'** (bē-dūst'), *v. t.* To soil or cover with dust, 塵污; 被之以塵。  
**bed/ward** (-wērd), =wards (-wērdz), *adv.* Toward bed, 向牀; 就寢。  
**be-dwarf'** (bē-dwōrf'), *v. t.* To dwarf, 使之矮小; to stunt, 阻其發育。  
**be-dye'** (bē-dī'), *v. t.* To dye or stain, 染色; 著色。  
**bee** (bē), *n.* [*AS. bēo.*] 1. (*Zoöl.*) A common hymenopterous insect of many genera and species, including the honeybees and the solitary bees, 蜂(多種普通膜翅之蟲, 包括蜜蜂與孤蜂)。 2. A neighborly gathering of people who unite to labor for the benefit of an individual or family, 爲一人或一家之利益協力合作而隣處之人。 [*U. S.*]  
 — *n.* [*AS. bēah ring.*] (*Naut.*) Pieces of wood bolted to the bowsprit, through which the foretopmast stays are reeved, 固定於突梁上之木, 用以穿前檣第一節檣之支索者。  
**bee balm.** The garden balm, 香木樹。 See BALM, *n.*, 1, 參閱 BALM, *n.* 第一註。  
**bee beetle.** A beetle (*Trichodes apiarius*) parasitic in beehives, 寄生於蜂巢內之小甲蟲。  
**bee/bread'** (bē'brēd'), *n.* A brown, bitter substance made chiefly from the pollen of flowers, collected by bees as food for their young, 蜂糧; 蜜蜂所採之褐色苦質, 大概係花粉所成, 用以飼蜂子者。  
**beech** (bēch), *n.* [*AS. bēce.*] (*Bot.*) A large tree, having a smooth bark and thick foliage, and bearing

an edible triangular nut, 山毛櫸(爲一種大樹, 皮光澤而多葉, 產三角形之堅果, 可食)。  
**beech/drops'** (-drōps'), *n.* 1. A plant (*Leptanimum virginianum*) of the broomrape family, parasitic on beech roots, 列當屬之寄生植物(寄生於山毛櫸樹之根)。 2. Improperly, the squawroot, 誤指爲牡丹草。  
**beech/en** (bēch'ēn), *a.* Of, or pert. to, the beech, 山毛櫸的; made of the wood or bark of the beech, 山毛櫸之木或皮所製的。  
**beech mast.** Beechnuts, esp. as they lie under the trees, 山毛櫸果, 尤指此種果實之生於樹下之時。  
**beech/nut'** (-nūt'), *n.* The nut of the beech tree, 山毛櫸之堅果。  
**beech/y** (-ī), *a.* Of or relating to beeches, 屬於山毛櫸的。  
**bee eater.** (*Zoöl.*) A bird that feeds on bees, 食蜂鳥。  
**beef** (bēf), *n.* [*From OF., fr. L. bos, bovis, ox.*]

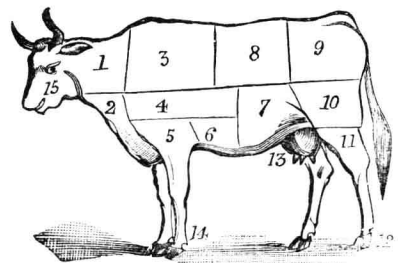


Diagram showing how butchers in some places divide a beef creature: 1 Neck; 2 Shaking piece; 3 Chine; 4 Ribs; 5 Clod; 6 Brisket; 7 Flank; 8 Loin, Sirloin; 9 Rump; 10 Round; 11 Leg; 12 Foot; 13 Udder; 14 Shin; 15 Cheek.

1. An animal of the genus *Bos*, esp. the common species including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state, 牛; 牛類之獸(專指長成之牛); esp., an ox or cow fattened for food, 尤指豢以爲食之牛。 [*In this sense, the word has a plural, beevs* (bēvz).] 2. The flesh of an ox, or cow, or of any adult bovine animal, when slaughtered for food, 牛肉; 牛類之肉(宰以供食者)。  
 — *a.* Of, pert. to, or resembling, beef, 屬牛肉的; 似牛肉的。  
**beef/eat'er** (-ēt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who eats beef, 食牛肉者; hence, a large, fleshy person, 故又指肥碩之人。 2. A yeoman of the guard, in England, 英皇之護兵。 3. (*Zoöl.*) An African bird which feeds on larvæ hatched under the skin of oxen, antelopes, etc., 非洲鳥名(食牛羊皮下之幼蟲者)。  
**bee fly.** Any of a numerous family (*Bombyliidae*) of flies, many of which somewhat resemble bees, 蜂蠅(形狀略似蜂)。  
**beef/steak'** (bēf'stāk'), *n.* A slice of beef, esp. from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying, 牛肉片, 尤指牛身後部之肉之適於炙燻者。  
**beef=wit/ed** (bēf'wit'ēd; 24), *a.* Stupid, 愚魯; dull, 呆笨。  
**beef/y** (-ī), *a.*; BEEF/I-ER (-ī-ēr); BEEF/I-EST. Having much beef, 多牛肉的; resembling beef, 似牛肉的; brawny, 肥大; 雄壯。  
**bee gum.** A hollow gum tree from which beehives are made, 蜜蜂造巢於其中之空洞膠樹; hence, a beehive, 故又指蜂房。 [*Southern & Western U. S.*]  
**bee/hive'** (bē'hīv'), *n.* A hive for a swarm of bees, 蜂房; 羣蜂之巢。  
**bee killer.** Any of a family (*Asilidae*) of large and voracious, insectivorous, two-winged



Beech Leaf, Ripe Bur, and Nut, entire and in section.

flies, 雙翼食食之食蟲大蠅類; a robber fly, 食蟲之蠅。

bee line. The shortest line from one place to another, like that which a bee makes to its hive when laden with honey, 兩處間之最短線 (似蜂載蜜歸巢時之路線)。

Be-el/ze-bub (bē-ēl/zē-būb), n. [L., fr. Gr. Βεελzebub.] 1. (Bib.) The prince of the devils, 魔鬼之太子; hence, the Devil or a devil, 故又指魔王或惡魔。 2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," the fallen angel next to Satan in power, 在 Milton 之 "Paradise Lost" 中指較魔王權力稍次之墮落天使。

bee martin. The kingbird, which sometimes eats bees, 捕蠅而時食蜂之鳥。

been (bin; or, esp. Brit., bēn), p. p. of BE. BE 之過去區別動字。

bee plant. Any plant much frequented by bees for honey, 蜜蜂羣集採蜜之植物; specif., 特指: a A heavy-scented caparidaceous herb (Cleome serrulata), with copious pink flowers, (甲) 香味濃厚淡紅花繁密之白花菜屬。 b A figwort (Scrophularia californica) of the Pacific slope, (乙) 太平洋沿岸所產之玄參。

beer (bēr), n. [AS. bēor.] 1. A fermented liquor made from any malted grain, with hops or some other bitter, 啤酒; 麥酒。 2. A fermented extract of parts of various plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, etc., 以數種植物一部份精華施以發酵而成之酒 (如松果, 薑, 黃樟皮等)。

— n. (Weaving). One of the groups, into which the threads of the warp are divided, 經線分入其中之一組。

beer'y (bēr'i), a. Of or resembling beer, 啤酒的; 似啤酒的; affected by beer, 為啤酒所影響的。

beest/ings, biest/ings (bēs'tingz), n. pl. [AS. bysting.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, 母牛產後第一次所出之乳。

bees/wax/ (bēz/wāks/), n. The wax secreted by bees, 蜜蠟。

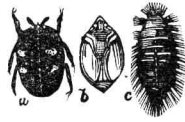
bees/wing/, n. The second crust formed in port and some other wines after long keeping, 葡萄酒及他種酒因貯藏過久而發生於酒面上之翼狀薄膜。

beet (bēt), n. [AS. bēte, fr. L. beta.] (Bot.) A biennial plant producing a root much used for food, and also for making sugar, 甜菜 (隔年生之植物, 其根常供食用, 又用以製糖); also, the root itself, 又作此甜菜之根。

bee/tle (bē'tl), n. [AS. bītel, bītel, bītel, mallet.] 1. A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head, 頭部鑲木之重槌。 2. A wooden pestle or bat for any of various domestic uses, 家常所用之各種木槌。 3. A machine in which fabrics are finished by being hammered over rollers, 就滾筒上捶平織物之機。

— v. t.; -TLED (-t'ld); -TLING (-t'ling). To beat with a beetle, 以大槌擊之。

— n. [AS. bītula, fr. bītan to bite.] 1. Any coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases covering the others when folded, 甲蟲; 硬殼蟲 (為鞘翅屬之昆蟲類, 有四翅, 當其欲翼時, 兩外翅覆於其他兩翅之上)。 2. Popularly, any of various insects more or less like a beetle (in sense 1), as the cockroach, 各種如硬殼蟲之昆蟲 (如油蟲)。



Carpet Beetle a Adult; b Pupa; c Larva x 3.

— a. Projecting, 凸出的; lowering, 蹙額的。

— v. i. [See BEETLE-BROWED.] To extend out, 伸出; to jut, 突出。

bee/tle=browed/ (-brōud/), a. Having prominent brows, 眉額突出的; hence, lowering, 故又作蹙額的; 蹙額的。

bee/tle-head/ (-hēd/), n. [beetle a mallet + head.] A stupid fellow, 愚鈍之人; a block-head, 笨漢。— bee/tle=head/ed, a.

bee tree. 1. A hollow tree in which bees have a nest, 蜜蜂巢居其中之空樹。 2. The basswood, or American linden, 菩提樹木或美洲之菩提樹。

beet/root/, n., or beet root. The root of the beet, 紅蘿蔔根; 甜菜根。

— In British usage the root is always called beetroot (one word); in the United States beet is used for the whole plant or its root, in the same way as turnip and carrot, 英國之慣用法, 以 beet root 合為一字而名此種植物之根, 如 beet-root. 在美國則以 beet 代其物之全體或其根, 其用法與 turnip 及 carrot 等字同。

beeve (bēv), n. [From beeves, pl. of beef.] A beef, 牛; a beef creature, 牛類之獸。

beeves (bēvz), n., pl. of BEEF, BEEF 之衆數。

bee wolf. The larva of the bee beetle, 蜂巢內寄生甲蟲之幼蟲。

be-fall/ (bē-fōl/), v. i.; for prin. parts see FALL. [AS. befallan; be- + feallan to fall.] To happen, or to happen to, 為所遭值; to come to pass, 起; 生 (指事)。

be-fit/ (bē-fit/), v. t.; -FIT/TED; -FIT/TING. To be suitable to, 適合; to become, 適於。

be-fog/ (-fōg/), v. t.; -FOGGED/ (-fōgd/); -FOG/GING (-ing). 1. To involve in a fog, 包於霧中; 霧透; — mostly as a part. or part. adj., 大都用作區別動字或作區別字用之區別動字。 2. Hence, to mystify, 故又作使成奧妙; 使難明; 使迷。

be-fool/ (-fōol/), v. t. To fool, 戲弄; to make foolish, 使如癡漢。

be-fore/ (-fōr/; 57), adv. [AS. beforan; be- + foran before.] 1. On the fore part, 在前部; in front, 在前; as, the battle was before and behind, 如云前後受敵之戰。 2. In advance, 先期; 預先; as, he rode before to clear the way, 如云彼先行以清道。 3. In time past, 昔時; previously, 先前; as, it never happened before, 如云昔所未經。 4. Earlier, 早於; sooner, 先於; as, we dine at six, not before, 如云吾等於六時就餐, 並未早於六時。

— prep. 1. Preceding in space, time, dignity, order, right, or worth, 在某地位時代尊嚴順序權力或價值之先。 2. Farther onward in place or time, 在前面; 未到; 未來; as, quiet years were before him, 如云彼之老境當前。 3. In presence or sight of, 在前; 在前面; face to face with, 正相對; as, he stood before the king, 如云彼面王而立。 4. Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of, 在其審判之下; as, the question before the court, 如云法庭所對付之問題。

before the mast, (Naut.) as a common sailor, because the sailors live forward of the foremasts, 普通水手 (因水手均居船首, 故名)。

— conj. 1. Previous to the time when, 在其時之先; as, before the battle began, 如云在戰事開始之前。 2. Sooner than, 早於; rather than, 寧; 先於; as, he will starve before he will steal, 如云彼寧忍飢而不偷盜。

be-fore/hand/ (-hānd/), adv. 1. In a state of anticipation, 在預備之狀態中。 2. By way of preparation, 以備; previously, 以先; 以前。

— a. Being in advance of present needs as to property, 預儲的; 預蓄的; 先備的; forehanded, 先期的。

be-fore/time/ (-tīm/), adv. Formerly, 以前; 當初; aforesaid, 昔者。

be-foul/ (bē-fōul/), v. t. To make foul, 使污; to soil, 污之。

be-friend/ (-frēnd/), v. t. To act as a friend to, 與之為友; 以友誼待之; to favor, 嘉顯; 施惠; aid, benefit, or countenance, 援助; 嘉惠; 獎助之。

be-fringe/ (-frinj/), v. t. To furnish with a fringe, 飾以緣邊; 鑲邊。

be-fud/dle (-fūd'/dl), v. t. To confuse, as with liquor, 使之沈醉而昏迷。

beg (bēg; Turk. bā), n. [Turk.] A title of honor in Turkey and in some other parts of the East, 土耳其及東方他處所用之尊稱。 See BEY, 參閱 BEY.

— v. t.; BEGGED (bēgd); BEG/GING. [ME. beggen.] 1. To ask for as a charity, esp. habitually, 求乞; 尤指頻頻求乞, 仰資助以為生; as, he begs his bread, 如云彼乞其食。 2. To entreat or supplicate for, 請求; beseech, 懇請。 3. To make petition to, 請願; entreat, 切懇。 4. To take for granted, 假定; 視為既定; assume without proof, 無明證而假定以為是; as, to beg the question, 如云姑假定此問題。

Syn. Crave solicit petition pray, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, importune. — Beg, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, importune agree in the idea of urgent asking.

Beseech implies greater solicitude or earnestness than beg; as, he begged me to give him food; he besought them to save him from the mob. To entreat is urgently to solicit or petition; as, we vainly entreated them to remain. Implore implies either increased fervor of entreaty, or greater humility, or both; as, to implore forgiveness. Supplicate expresses extreme, sometimes even desperate, urgency of entreaty, and implies still greater humility; as, he supplicated him for mercy. To importune is to solicit persistently, often with wearisome pertinacity; as, her importunities at last prevailed.

See ASK. Beg, beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, importune, 均含有竭誠請求之意義。 Beseech 之意義較之 beg 尤為迫切而誠懇, 如云 he begged me to give him food (彼求予給食); he besought them to save him from the mob (彼受困於亂民, 求人拯而出之)。 Entreat 含有迫切的請求之意, 如云 we vainly entreated them to remain (吾儕再四求彼稍留, 而終無效)。 Implore 指熱情的懇求或指非常的摺抑, 或兩意均具, 如云 to implore forgiveness (迫切求恕)。 Supplicate 表示極端懇切的懇請, 有時或不顧危險, 而所含摺抑之一意, 亦更深一層, 如云 he supplicated him for mercy (彼哀懇其人見憐)。 Importune 係為堅持之懇求, 雖屢却而不為所阻, 如云 her importunities at last prevailed (彼女千求不已卒如所請)。 參閱 ASK.

— v. i. To ask alms, 乞食; 求贖濟; to practice begging, 叫化; 為乞人生涯。

be-gat/ (bē-gāt/), Archaic pret. of BEGET, BEGET 之古體過去簡式。

be-gem/ (-jēm/), v. t. To adorn with gems, 飾以寶玉。

be-get/ (-gēt/), v. t.; pret. BE-GOT/ (-gōt/), Archaic -GAT/ (-gāt/); p. p. BE-GOT/, -GOTTEN (-gōt'n); p. pr. & vb. n. -GET/TING. [AS. begitan to get; be- + gitan to get.] To procreate, as a father or sire, 生 (如父之生子); to generate, 傳胎; 傳嗣; to produce, 誕育。

be-get/ter (-ēr), n. One who begets, 傳嗣者; a father, 父。

beg/gar (bēg'er), n. 1. One who begs, as a petitioner or as one who makes it his business to ask alms, 請願人或以求助為生之人; 乞丐。 2. An indigent person; — a contemptuous or sarcastic use, 赤貧者; 窮漢 (具有一種蔑視或譏刺之意)。 3. A rogue, wretch, or low fellow, 無賴漢; 下流; also used playfully, as, a good-hearted little beggar, 亦為相諷之詞,



如云 a good-hearted little beggar (好性情的小無賴)。  
 - *v. t.* To reduce to beggary, 使之赤貧淪為乞丐; to impoverish, 使之貧乏; to exhaust the resources of, 竭其資財。 — **beg/gar-dom** (bĕg'ĕr-dŭm), *n.* — **hood**, *n.*  
**beg/gar-lice'**, or **beg/gar's=lice'**, *n.* The prickly or adhesive fruits of species of bed-straw, tick trefoils, or stickseeds, which cling readily to clothing, 蓬子草等屬之有刺而易黏附於衣之子; also, the plant, 亦指此種植物。  
**beg/gar-ly** (-li), *a.* Being in the condition of a beggar, 卑田院的; 在乞丐之狀態的; appropriate to a beggar, 寒乞相的; 合乎乞丐的; indigent, 貧苦的; mean, 鄙賤的; poor, 赤貧的; contemptible, 可鄙的。  
 - *adv.* In a beggarly manner, 如乞丐然。  
**beg/gar=ticks'**, or **beg/gar's=ticks'**, *n.* 1. The achenes of species of bur marigold, 狼把草之閉果; also, the plant, 亦指狼把草。 2. = BEGGAR-LICE, 與 BEGGAR-LICE 通。  
**beg/gar-weed'** (-wĕd'), *n.* 1. Any of various plants that grow in waste ground, as knot-weed, species of dodder, tickseed, etc., 生長於濕地之植物, 如蕪菁草, 兔絲子, 苘蒿等類。 2. A fabaceous plant (*Meibomia tortuosa*) cultivated for fodder, 培植以作馬料之豆科植物。  
**beg/gar-y** (-i), *n.*; *pl.* -GARIES (-ĭz). 1. Act of begging, 求乞之事; state or quality of being a beggar, 乞丐之狀態或性質。 2. Beggars collectively, 乞丐團體; a resort of beggars, 乞丐之巢窟。  
 Syn. Indigence, want, penury.  
**Beg/hard** (bĕg'hărd; bĕ-gărd'), *n.* [F. *bĕgard*, **Be-guard'** (*bĕgărd*). See BEGUINE.] (*Ecol. Hist.*) One of an association of religious laymen living in imitation of the Beguines, 半僧半俗之人; 效法 Beguines 而為半僧半俗生活之人; a beguin, 半僧僧。  
**be-gild'** (bĕ-gild'), *v. t.* To gild, 鍍金; 包金。  
**be-gin'** (-gĭn'), *v. i.*; *pret.* BE-GAN' (-găn'); *p. p.* BE-GUN' (-gŭn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -GIN'NING. [AS. *beginnan*.] 1. To have or commence an independent or first existence, 肇始; 始為; to take rise, 發端; 權輿。 2. To do the first act, 創始; to commence, 開始; to start, 起始; — *v. t.* 1. To enter on, 著手; to commence, 開始。 2. To trace or lay the foundation of, 探源或立初基; to make a beginning of, 開端; 起始。  
**be-gin/ner**, *n.* One who begins, 開始者; 始業者; *specif.*, a tyro, 尤指初學者; 未熟諳者。  
**be-gin/ning**, *n.* 1. Act that begins anything, 發端; commencement, 開始; 起首; start, 出發點。 2. That which begins or originates something, 權輿; 濫觴; that which is effected by beginning, 開始時所行之事; the rise, 崛起; 興起; origin, 原始; source, 淵源。  
 Syn. Inception, opening, threshold, outset.  
**be-gird'** (bĕ-gŭrd'), *v. t.* 1. To bind with a band or girdle, 以帶或環束之; gird, 圍束。 2. To surround as with a band, 圍繫, 如圍之以帶然; encompass, 圍住。  
**beg/ler-beg'** (bĕg'lĕr-bĕg'), *n.* [Turk. *begler-beg*.] The governor of a province of the Ottoman Empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier, 土耳其帝國之省行政長, 位居國務大臣之次。  
**be-gnaw'** (bĕ-nô'), *v. t.* To gnaw, 嚙去; eat away, 蠶食; corrode, 腐蝕。  
**beg/ohm'** (bĕg'ôhm'), *n.* (*Elec.*) A unit of resistance equal to one billion ohms, or one thousand megohms, 貝格歐姆 (電器阻力之單位, 等於一千兆歐姆, 或一千 megohm)。  
**be-gone'** (bĕ-gôn'), *interj.* Be (you) gone! 去休; go away! 去; 走開; depart! 離開。

**be-go/ni-a** (-gō'nĭ-ă), *n.* [After Michel *Bégon*, French patron of botany.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants much cultivated for their curious and showy foliage, 秋海棠屬 (葉式奇麗而繁麗, 栽之以供觀賞)。  
**be-got'** (-gôt'), **be-got'ten** (-'n). See BEGET, 見 BEGET.  
**be-grease'** (-grĕz'), *v. t.* To grease, 塗油。  
**be-grime'** (-grĭm'), *v. t.* To soil with grime, 以穢物汚之。  
**be-grudge'** (-grŭj'), *v. t.* To grumble at, 怨誹; envy the possession of, 猜忌; 嫉妬。 — **be-grudg/ing=ly**, *adv.*  
**be-guile'** (-gĭl'), *v. t.*; -GULED' (-gĭld'); -GUIL-ING (-gĭl'ing). 1. To delude by guile or craft, 詭欺; deceive, 欺騙。 2. To deprive by guile, 騙取; 誘騙; cheat, 誑騙; — used with of or out of, 與 of 或 out of 連用; as, "Let no man *beguile* you of your reward," 如云毋許他人騙取汝之獎物。 3. To charm, 惑之; amuse, 娛之; divert, 誘之; 使忘倦困; as, she *beguiled* the children with fairy tales, 如云渠以神怪之典故娛小兒。 4. To while away, 消遣; 忘時; as, to *beguile* the time with sleep, 如云以睡眠消磨光陰。  
 Syn. Insnare, mislead, entertain. See WHILE.  
**be-guile/ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of beguiling, 詐欺之行爲。  
**be-guiler** (-ĕr), *n.* One who, or that which, beguiles, 欺騙者; 誘惑物; 使人忘倦之人或物。  
**be-guiling**, *a.* Alluring by guile, 以詭計誘惑的; that beguiles, 欺騙的。  
**Beg/uin** (bĕg'ĭn; *as mod. Fr.*, bĕ-gă'n'), *n.* [F. *bĕguin*.] A Beghard, 半俗僧; 世間僧。  
**Beguine** (bĕg'ĭn; bĕ-gĕn'), *n.* [Fr. *beguine*; fr. Lambert le *Bègue* (the Stammerer), the founder of the order. (*Du Cange*.)] A woman belonging to one of certain religious and charitable associations or communities in the Netherlands and elsewhere, 荷蘭及其他等處女子之委身於宗教事業或慈善團體者; 半俗尼。  
**be/gum** (bĕ-gŭm), *n.* [Hind. *begam*.] In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank, 東印度之女王或貴婦人。  
**be-gun'** (bĕ-gŭn'), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of BEGIN, BEGIN 之過去區別動字及作區別字用之區別動字。  
**be-half'** (bĕ-hăf'), *n.* [ME. *on-behalve* in the name of, fr. AS. *healf* half, side, part.] Advantage, 利便; favor, 愛顧; stead, 用; benefit, 裨益; interest, 利益; profit, 獲利; support, 擁護; defense, 衛護; vindication, 辯護。  
**be-have'** (-hăv'), *v. t.*; BE-HAVED' (-hăvd'); -HAV'ING (-hăv'ing). To manage or govern in point of conduct or deportment, 行爲; 處己; to conduct, 處理; to comport, 操行; — now used only reflexively, 現僅作反身動字用。  
 - *v. i.* To manage or carry one's self, 處己; 持躬; to act, 動作; 行爲; — often colloq., to conduct one's self (or itself) well, 俗語常作處己有方解。  
**be-hav/ior**, **be-hav/iour** (-hăv'yĕr), *n.* Manner of behaving or acting, whether good or bad, 舉止; 行爲; conduct, 品行; deportment, 持躬之態度。  
 Syn. Bearing, demeanor, manner, conduct, carriage. — Behavior is the mode in which we have or bear ourselves in the presence of others or toward them; conduct is the mode of our carrying ourselves forward in the concerns of life. Behavior respects action in particular cases; conduct refers to the general tenor of our actions. Behavior 係在他人前或對於他人之行爲; conduct 係人生自處之方。 Behav-

ior 又指動作之關於一特別事件者; conduct 則指吾人動作之大概傾向。  
**be-hav/ior-ism** (bĕ-hăv'yĕr-ĭz'm), *n.* (*Psychol.*) A theory and method of psychological study based on the conception that sound psychological progress must rest upon a purely observational and objective analysis of behavior, 心理學上之一種理論或方法, 以行爲之客觀的分析爲研究之根據者。 — **ist** (-ĭst), *n.* & *a.* — **is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk), *a.*  
**be-head'** (-hĕd'), *v. t.* To sever the head from, 斬首; to decapitate, 殺頭。  
**be-head'al** (-ĕl), *n.* Beheading, 斬首。  
**be-held'** (-hĕld'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of BEHOLD, BEHOLD 之過去簡式與過去區別動字。  
**be/he-moth** (bĕ'hĕ-môth; bĕ-hĕ'môth), *n.* [Heb. *behemoth*, prop. pl. of *behemah* beast.] An animal, probably the hippopotamus, described in Job xl. 15-24, 約伯記中之獸名, 或即河馬 (見舊約約伯記四十五章十五至二十四節)。  
**be-hest'** (bĕ-hĕst'), *n.* [AS. *behās* promise.] That which is willed or ordered, 所希望或命令者; command, 命令。  
 Syn. See MANDATE.  
**be-high't** (-hĭt'), *v. t.* [AS. *behātan* to vow.] To vow, 誓; promise, 允許; trust, 委託; assign, 派; command, 令; call, 召。 [*Obs.*]  
**be-hind'** (-hĭnd'), *adv.* [AS. *behindan*; *be- + hindan* hind.] 1. Back in place or time, 在後 (指地位或時間而言); as, to stay *behind*, 例如 to stay *behind* (逗留於後)。 2. Not yet produced or exhibited to view, 尚未發現; remaining, 餘留; still to come, 仍未到; as, there is stronger evidence *behind*, 例如 there is stronger evidence *behind* (尚有較強之證據在後)。 3. In a backward state, 未進化; *behind-hand*, 落後; in arrears, 拖欠; as, he is *behind* in his rent, 例如 he is *behind* in his rent (伊尙欠租金)。 4. After the set or proper time, 過定時; late, 遲; slow, as a watch, 遲慢 (如錶慢)。 5. Toward the back, 向後; as, to look *behind*, 例如 to look *behind* (向後看)。  
 - *prep.* 1. In a place, state, or time departed from by (the one referred to), 落後 (指距離某地某事或某時而言); as, what he left *behind* him, 例如 what he left *behind* him (彼所遺留者)。 2. Inferior to in dignity, attainments, etc., 劣等; 不及; as, *behind* the class, 例如 *behind* the class (居一班之末)。 3. Of time, after, 過時; later than, 較晚; as, *behind* time, 例如 *behind* time (遲到)。 4. On or at the back side of, 在背面; in the rear of, 在後方。 *Specif.*, 特指: a At the back of, by way of support, (甲) 在後面扶助; supporting, 扶助。 b In back of, so as to be concealed, (乙) 匿於後面。 c To or at the back of, so as to be out of notice or consideration, (丙) 在後面而使人不注意。 5. In a backward direction from (one's self), 向自身之後; as, he looked *behind* him, 例如 he looked *behind* him (彼自顧其後)。  
 Syn. See AFTER.  
**be-hind/hand'** (-hănd'), *adv.* & *a.* 1. In arrears financially, 拖欠的。 2. In a state of backwardness in respect to seasonableness or appropriateness, 過時的或不適用的。  
**be-hold'** (-hōld'), *v. t.* & *i.*; *pret.* BE-HELD' (-hĕld'); *p. p.* -HELD', *Archaic* -HOLD'EN (-hōld'ĕn); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -HOLD'ING. [AS. *behalddan*, lit., to hold; *be- + healdan* to hold.] To have in sight, 見; to see clearly, 細看; to look at, 視。  
 Syn. Scan, gaze, regard, descry, view, discern.  
 - *v. i.* To direct the eyes to an object, 引目視物; 看; to look, 視。  
 - *interj.* Lo! 看呵; look! 留心看。

k=ch in G. ich, ach (50); bŏn; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to Sections in Guide to Pronunciation. Explanations of Abbreviations used in this work, Signs, etc., precede Vocabulary. ¶ Foreign Word. + combined with. = equals.

be-hold/en (bē-hōi'd'n), p. a. Obligated, 負義務的: bound in gratitude, 感恩的; indebted, 荷恩的.

be-hold'er (-dēr), n. One who beholds, 視者; a spectator, 旁觀者.

be-hoof' (-hōōf'), n. [ME. to bihoove for the use of, AS. behōf advantage.] Advantage, 利便; profit, 利; benefit, 益; interest, 利益; use, 效用.

be-hoove' (-hōōv'), be-hove' (-hōōv'; -hōv'), v. t.: -HOOVED' (-hōōvd'), -HOVED' (-hōōvd'; -hōvd'): -HOOV'ING, -HOV'ING. [AS. behōfian to have need of. See BEHOOF.] To be necessary for (now only of moral necessity), 為所必需 (現在祇指道德上之需要); to be proper for or incumbent on, 宜於或應該; — chiefly impersonal, 大概作無主動字用; as, it behooves you to go, 如云 it behooves you to go (汝應去).

— v. i. To be fit or incumbent, 宜或應; befit, 適合; — chiefly impersonal, 大概作無主動字用.

|| beige (bāzh), a. [F.] Having the natural color, 有天然顏色的; — said of woolen fabrics, 指羊毛織物而言.

— n. A soft woolen dress fabric, 軟毛織物.

be'ing (bē'ing), p. pr. & p. a. of BE, BE 之現在區別動字及原為區別動字之區別字. Existing, 存在的.

Is, are, was, or were being, with a past participle following (as built), is now used to indicate process toward the completed result expressed by the participle. Is being, are being, was being 或 were being 之後, 若附一過去區別動字 (如 built), 則表明該區別動字所指之事正在進行中.

— n. 1. Existence, as opposed to nonexistence, 存在 (不存之反); life, 生命; mortal existence, 生存. 2. Existence in relation to a specified place or condition, 關於特別地方或情形之存在; — as, my being there was a mere chance, 如云 my being there was a mere chance (我之在彼為偶然之事). 3. That which exists, 存在物; as, 例如: a [cap.] God, (甲) 上帝; — with a qualifying word [also capitalized], esp. supreme, infinite, etc., as in the Supreme Being, 附以一冠體之區別字, 尤用 supreme, infinite 等字, 例如 the Supreme Being (神). b A human being, (乙) 人類; person, 人.

be-jew'el (bē-jū'el; bē-jōō'-; 86), v. t. To deck with jewels, 飾之以寶石.

Bel (bēl; bāl), n. [Babylonian.] One of the chief gods in Babylonian mythology, 巴比倫國神話中諸首要神祇之一.

be-la'bor, be-la'bour (bē-lā'bēr), v. t. 1. To ply, 動作; work carefully upon, 細心操作. 2. To beat soundly, 重打; thrash, 鞭撻.

be-late' (-lāt'), v. t.; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd; 24); -LAT'ING (-ing). To retard or make late, 使之遲; delay, 耽擱.

be-lat'ed (-lāt'ēd; 24), p. a. Overtaken by night, 及夜的; delayed, 延誤的.

be-lay' (-lā'), v. t. [AS. belevgan. See BE-; LAY to place.] 1. (Naut.) To make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns with it round a pin, cleat, or kevel, 纏索於栓而使之固. 2. To lie in wait for, 埋伏以待; to assault, 襲擊; hence, to obstruct, 故又指阻止.

be-lay'ing pin'. (Naut.) A strong pin round which ropes are wound when they are belayed, 纏索栓.

belch (bēlch), v. t. [AS. bealcian.] 1. To eject from the stomach with violence, 從胃中噴出; to eruct, 嗝氣; 嘔氣. 2. To eject violently from within, 從內衝出; to emit, 發出; 放出; to vent, 洩出; 發出.

— v. i. 1. To eject wind from the stomach by the mouth, 由胃中噴氣使出 (由口而出); to eructate, 嗝氣; 吐氣. 2. To issue spasmodically, 突然噴出.

— n. Act of belching, 嗝氣; 噴氣; also, that which is belched, 又作噴出之物.

belch'er (bēl'chēr), n. [After Jim Belcher, English pugilist.] A blue neckerchief having large white spots with dark blue spots at their centers, 藍色領巾, 上有大白點, 白點之中央尚有藍點.

bel'dam } (bēl'dām), n. [From bel- (F. bel, bel'dame } belle, fair, beautiful) + dame.] 1. A grandmother, 祖母. 2. An old woman, esp. one ugly or loathsome, 老嫗; 尤指醜惡可憎之老婦; a hag, 醜婆子.

be-lea'guer (bē-lē'gēr), v. t. [D. belegeren; be- (= E. be-) + leger bed, camp, army.] To surround with an army so as to preclude escape, 以兵包圍而防其逸; to besiege, 圍攻; to blockade, 封鎖; to invest, 圍困; to encompass, 包圍.

be-lee' (-lē'), v. t.; BE-LEED'. To place under the lee, 置於下風之處. [Obs. & R.]

bel'em-nite (bēl'ēm-nīt; bē-lēm'nīt), n. [Gr. βελεμωνιον dart.]



(Paleon.) A kind of conical calcareous fossil, 含石灰質之圓錐形之化石; the thunderstone, 箭石; 雷石.

|| bel'=es-prit' (-ēs-prē'), n.; pl. BEAUX-ESPRITS (bō'zēs-prē'). [F., fine wit.] A genius, or man of wit, 才秀; 雋異; 天才; 奇才. bel'fry (-fri), n.; pl. -FRIS (-friz). [OF. ber-frie, berfroi.] 1. (Mil.) A movable tower formerly used in sieges, 往時圍攻一地時所築之活動塔. 2. A bell tower, usually attached to a church or other building, 附於禮拜堂或其他房屋之鐘樓; a campanile, 鐘塔. 3. A room for a bell in a tower, or a cupola, turret, or framework to hold a bell, 塔中之鐘室; 或屋頂之小樓圓閣或棚架, 用以置掛鐘者. — bel'fried (-fried), a.

Bel'gi-an (bēl'jī-ān), a. Of or pert. to Belgium, 屬於比利時國的. Belgian block, a nearly cubical block of some tough stone, esp. granite, for street paving, 比利時磚 (為一種近乎立方形之堅石, 尤指花崗石, 用以鋪街道). — B. hare, a rufous-red variety of domestic rabbit, 比利時兔 (一種褐赤色之家兔). — B. marble, 比利時雲母石. See RANCE, 參閱 RANCE.

— n. A native or inhabitant of Belgium, 比利時國之土人或居民. Bel'gic (-jīk), a. [L. Belgicus.] Of or pert. to the Belgæ (an ancient people of Low German stock, prob. ancestors of the modern Belgians) or the Netherlands or Belgium, 屬於 Belgæ 民族 (為古時德國人種之一部, 大約即近代比利時人之始祖) 的, 或屬於荷蘭或比利時的.

Bel'li-al (bē'lī-āl; bē'l'yāl), n. [Heb. beli ya'al; beli without + ya'al profit.] 1. A word in the Scriptures and in rabbinical and apocryphal literature, commonly taken as meaning primarily "worthlessness." In later Jewish literature and in the New Testament it became identified with Satan, as meaning the spirit of evil or lawlessness. 此字在耶教聖經及猶太舊教書與偽經中係指無價值或不足稱道; 而在近今之猶太文學及新約全書中則此字與 Satan 同義, 意即惡魔也. 2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels, 密爾敦 "Paradise Lost" 詩中所稱墮落之天使.

be-li'e' (bē-lī'), v. t.; -LIED' (bē-līd'); -LY'ING (-lī'ing). 1. To show to be false, 顯示其為

假; to convict of, or charge with, falsehood, 證其為假; 斥其為妄. 2. To give a false representation or account of, 偽託; 偽解. 3. To lie about, 造謠; 誣謊; to slander, 誹謗.

be-lief' (-lēf'), n. [ME. bileafe, bileve. See BELIEVE.] 1. Assent to a proposition or affirmation, or the acceptance of a fact, opinion, or assertion as real or true, without immediate personal knowledge, 信; 信受; 信為真實 (對於某種事實, 意見, 言說, 或主張, 尚未直接經驗而信為真實). 2. (Theol.) A persuasion of the truths of religion, 宗教之信仰; faith, 信心. 3. The thing believed, 所信之物; a tenet, or the body of tenets, 一條教義, 或多條教義之統稱.

Syn. Assent, credence, assurance, reliance, faith, persuasion, conviction. — Belief, faith, persuasion, conviction agree in the idea of assent. Belief and faith differ chiefly in that belief, as a rule, suggests little more than intellectual assent; faith implies also trust or confidence; as, one in whom persuasion and belief had ripened into faith. A persuasion is an assured opinion; as, it is my persuasion that he is bad. Persuasion sometimes implies that this assurance is induced by one's feelings or wishes, rather than by argument or evidence; conviction stands for a fixed and settled belief; as, his belief is likely to have been persuasion rather than conviction. Belief, faith, persuasion, conviction, 均含有信任許可之意. Belief 與 faith 略異, 蓋 belief 謂知識上的信心, 此外則無多餘義, faith 則更含有信託或信任之義; 如云, one in whom persuasion and belief had ripened into faith (渠之信念及信心已全成為信任之心). Persuasion 含有信念之意; 如云, it is my persuasion that he is bad (以予所知彼實非善). 惟 persuasion 之為信, 有時僅指感情上之信, 而非由辯證而致之信. Conviction 係堅定不易之信心; 如云, his belief is likely to have been persuasion rather than conviction (渠之信仰或為近於感情上之信仰而非固定之篤信).

be-liev'a-ble (-lēv'ā-bl'), a. That may be believed, 可信的.

be-lieve' (-lēv'), v. t.; -LIEVED' (-lēvd'); -LIEV'ING. [AS. gelēfan, gelyfan.] To exercise belief in, 信; to credit upon the authority or testimony of another, 信為可靠; to be persuaded of the truth of, 信為真.

— v. i. 1. To have a firm persuasion, 篤信; to exercise belief or faith, 信; 信仰. 2. To think, 思; 念; 以為; to suppose, 設想.

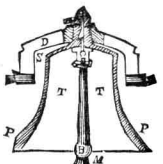
be-liev'er (bē-lēv'ēr), n. One who believes, 信者; esp., one who believes in the tenets of a particular religion, 尤指信仰宗教者.

be-liev'ing, p. a. That believes, 信仰的. — be-liev'ing-ly, adv.

be-like' (-lik'), adv. [be- (for by) + like.] It is likely or probable, 容或; 也許; perhaps, 或者; 恐其. [Obs. or Archaic]

be-lit'tle (-lit'), v. t.; -LIT'TLED' (-lid); -LIT'TLING. To make little or less in a moral sense, 鄙夷; 看輕; to depreciate, 賤視; 蔑視.

bell (bēl), n. [AS. belle.] 1. A hollow, often cup-shaped metallic vessel, giving forth a ringing sound on being struck, 鐘; 鈴 (中空如杯之金屬器, 叩之則鳴). 2. Specif., 特指: a A bell, as of a clock, rung to tell the hours, (甲) 時辰鐘內報時之鐘; also (usually in pl.), the stroke of such a



Section of Bell. B Clapper or tongue; C Can- on or ear; D Yoke; M Mouth; P Sound Bow; S Shoulder; T Barrel.



bell, esp. on shipboard, 又指報時之鐘聲(概用衆數), 尤指輪船上之報時鐘。b The time so indicated, (乙) 鐘聲所報之時刻; (Naut.) a half hour, 在海上為半小時。3. Anything in the form of a bell, 物之如鐘形者; 鈴形物; as, 例如: a The corolla of a flower, (甲) 鐘狀花冠。b The flaring mouth of a trumpet or other wind instrument, (乙) 喇叭或他種吹鳴器之口。c The body of a helmet, (丙) 盔之體。

- v. t. 1. To provide with a bell, 裝以鐘。2. To make bell-mouthed, or daring, 製成鐘口形。- to bell the cat, to do a daring or risky deed, 行冒險之事; - alluding to the fable of the mice who would put a bell upon the cat's neck, but found none bold enough to do it, 暗指鼠之寓言, 即鼠欲繫鈴於貓頸, 而終無敢任其事者。  
- v. i. To take the form of a bell, 成鐘形; specif., develop bells, or corollas, 尤指生花冠; blossom, 開花。

bell, v. i. & t. [AS. *bellan*.] To bellow, as a rutting deer, 嗚叫, 如鹿求偶之聲。

- n. Bellow, 嗚叫; roar, 怒號; boom, 隆隆聲。

bell/la-don/na (bĕl'ā-dŏn'ā), n. [It, lit., fine lady.] A European solanaceous poisonous plant (*Atropa belladonna*), with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries, 歐洲茄科含毒植物(別刺敦那屬), 有紅色鐘形之花及光澤黑漿果; - called also *deadly nightshade* 又名 *deadly nightshade*.



belladonna lily. A bulbous plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) having fragrant rose-colored lily-like flowers, 鱗莖植物之一, 有香花, 色如薔薇, 狀若百合; also, its flower, 亦指其花。See AMARYLLIS, 參閱 AMARYLLIS.

bell/lar-mine (bĕl'ār-mīn; -mĕn), n. A stone-ware jug of a pattern originated in the 16th century to burlesque Cardinal Bellarmine (1542-1621), 一種石瓶, 其模形係十六世紀時諷刺 Cardinal Bellarmine (1542 生 - 1621 卒) 者; - called also *graybeard*, *longbeard*, 又名 *graybeard*, *longbeard*.



Bellarmino.

bell bird. (Zool.) a South American bird of the genus *Chasmorhynchus*, and family *Cotingidae*, of several species, (甲) 燕雀科之數種南美洲鳥; the campanero, 鐘鳥。b The *Manorhina melanophrys* of Australia, (乙) 澳洲鳥名。



Head of Bellbird (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*).

bell cot or cote. A small or subsidiary construction, frequently corbeled out from the walls of a structure, and used to contain and support one or more bells, 巨廈牆壁間之鐘架。

bell crank. A lever whose two arms form a right angle, or nearly a right angle, having its fulcrum at the apex of the angle, 一種槓桿, 其兩臂成直角或近乎直角, 其支點在角之尖。

belle (bĕl), n. [F., fem. of *bel*, *beau*. See BEAU.] A young lady of superior beauty and attractions, 絕美之女郎; 佳人。- belle/ dom (bĕl'dŏm), n.

bel-ler/ic (bĕ-lĕr'ĭk), n. [F. *bellĕric*, fr. Ar. *balīraj*, Per. *balīlah*.] The fruit of an East Indian tree (*Terminalia bellerica*). It is a variety of myrobalan. 東印度產之樹果, 為染料乾果之一種。

Bel-ler'o-phŏn (bĕ-lĕr'ŏ-fŏn), n. [L., fr. Gr. *βελεροφών*.] (*Gr. Myth.*)

A Corinthian hero who slew the chimera, with the aid of the winged horse Pegasus, 哥林多之英雄名, 曾得其飛馬 Pegasus 之助而殺死獅頭羊身龍尾之怪物。



Bellerophon and Pegasus.

|| belles/=let'/tres (bĕl'ĕt'r'), n. pl. [F.] Polite or elegant literature, 美文; 美文學; the humanities, 古文學; - used somewhat vaguely for literary works in which imagination and taste are predominant, 漫用於文學上著作之富於想像與雅趣者。- bel/le-tris/tic (bĕl'ĕ-tris'tĭk), a.

Syn. See LITERATURE.

bell/flow'er (bĕl'flou'ĕr), n. Any of a large genus (*Campanula*) of plants with bell-shaped flowers, 小山菜屬植物之任一, 有鐘形花; a campanula, 小山菜。

- n. [F. *bellifleur*, lit., beautiful flower.] A kind of apple. The yellow bellflower is a large winter apple. 蘋果之一種, 黃色之 bellflower 為一種冬季大蘋果。

bel/li-cose (bĕl'ĭ-kŏs; bĕl'ĭ-kŏs'), a. [L. *bellicosus*, fr. *bellicus* of war, *bellum* war.] Inclined to contention, 喜競爭的; pugnacious, 好爭鬪的。- bel/li-cose/ly, adv.

Syn. See BELLIGERENT.

bel/li-cos/i-ty (bĕl'ĭ-kŏs'ĭ-tĭ), n. Bellicose inclination, 好鬪之性; 好爭性。

bel/lig'er-ence (bĕ-lĭj'ĕr-ĕns), n. Quality of bel/lig'er-en-cy (-lĭj'ĕr-ĕn-sĭ) } being belligerent, 交戰之性; status of a belligerent, 交戰者之地位; act or state of waging war, 交戰之事或狀態。

bel/lig'er-ent (-ĕnt), a. [L. *belligerans*, p. pr. of *belligerare* to wage war, deriv. of *bellum* war + *gerere* to wage.] 1. Waging war, 交戰的; carrying on war, 從事戰爭的。2. Pert. or tending to war, 關於或傾向戰爭的; warlike, 好戰的; pert. to belligerents, 關於交戰者的。

- n. A belligerent nation, state, or person, 交戰之國或人。- bel/lig'er-ent-ly, adv.

Syn. Irascible, choleric, disputatious, wrangling, quarrelsome, contentious, litigious, bellicose, pugnacious. - Belligerent, bellicose, pugnacious, quarrelsome, contentious, litigious agree in the idea of aptness to contend. Belligerent implies warlikeness or actual hostilities; bellicose, inclination to fight. Pugnacious differs from bellicose in applying more to disposition; it does not suggest pettiness or ill nature, as does quarrelsome. Contentious often suggests perversity and tiresome persistence in dispute. Litigious implies fondness for legal contention. Belligerent, bellicose, pugnacious, quarrelsome, contentious, litigious 諸字均含易爭之意。Belligerent 指好戰或實戰; bellicose 指傾心於戰鬪。Pugnacious 之異於 bellicose 者在偏指傾性, 然非若 quarrelsome 之暗示惡性情。Contentious 常示爭論時之背謬或固執。Litigious 指喜法律上之爭辯。

bell jar. A glass vessel, open at the bottom like a bell, and having a knob or handle at the top, 玻璃鐘形罩, 無底而頂上有柄。

bell/man (bĕl'măn), n. A man who rings a bell, 鳴鐘者; 鳴鈴者; esp., one who rings a bell to give notice of anything, 尤指鳴鐘報事者; formerly, also, a night watchman who called the hours, 當初又作守夜報時者。

bell metal. A hard alloy of copper and tin, used for making bells, 鑄鐘鈴用之銅錫合金。

bell/=mouthed', a. Flaring at the mouth, 鐘形口的; 喇叭口式的。

bel/o-man/cy (-ŏ-măn'sĭ), n. [Gr. *βέλος* arrow + *-mancy*.] Divination by means of arrows, 箭矢占卜法。Cf. *Ezek.* xxi., 21, 見耶教聖經以西結書二十一章第二十一節。

Bel-lo/na (bĕ-lŏ'nā), n. [L., fr. *bellum* war.] (*Roman Myth.*) Goddess of war, closely associated with Mars, 司戰之女神, 與 Mars 共事。

bell/low (bĕl'ŏ), v. i. [AS. *bylgean*.] 1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as an enraged bull, 作空而響之聲如怒牛然。2. To roar or bawl, 吼; 嗥; to clamor, 喧噪。  
- v. t. To emit with a loud voice, 發大聲; to shout, 喊; 呼。

- n. A loud outcry or noise, 大聲呼號; 大聲叫喊; a roar, 吼; 號。

bell/low-er (-ĕr), n. One who, or that which, bellows, 呼號之人, 或發吼聲之物。

bell/lows (bĕl'ŏz; -ŭs), n. sing. & pl. [AS. *belg*, *belig*, bag, bellows, belly. *Bellows* orig. was a n. pl.] 1. A device which, by alternate expansion and contraction, draws in air through a hole and expels it forcibly through a tube, 風箱; 鞴(由孔吸入, 由管吹出, 交互張縮, 以吐納風氣之器)。



Old Roman Lamp, with figure of man using a pair of Bellows.

2. The lungs, 肺。3. The expansible part of the ordinary photographic camera, 照相器中所用暗箱之伸縮部分。

bellows fish. (Zool.) A European fish having a long tubular snout, like the pipe of a bellows, 歐洲產之長嘴魚, 其嘴細長, 形似風箱之管。



Bellows Fish. (Z)

bell pepper. (Bot.) The red pepper of the gardens, - a species of *capsicum*, 園中所植之紅胡椒, 係番椒屬之一種。

bell system of control. (*Aeronautics*) See CLOCHE, 見 CLOCHE.

bell/weth'er (bĕl'wĕth'ĕr), n. A wether, or sheep, which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck, 為羣羊先導之羊, 其頸上繫一鈴者。

bell/wort' (-wŭrt'), n. (Bot.) a Any campanulaceous plant, (甲) 鐘梗科植物之任何一種。b Any liliaceous plant of a certain genus (*Urtularia*) having yellow bell-shaped flowers, (乙) 百合科之植物, 開鐘狀黃花者。[U. S.]

bel/ly (bĕl'ĭ), n.; pl. -lies (-ĭz). [AS. *belg*, *belig*, bag, bellows, belly.] 1. The part of the human body between the thorax, or breast, and the thighs, 人體之腹部(胸廓以下股髀以上之部分); also, the cavity of this part, containing the stomach, intestines, etc., 亦指腹腔(中含胃腸等物); abdomen, 腹。2. The under part of the body of an animal, 動物體之下部或腹部。3. Appetite or need for food, 食慾; 胃口。4. [Obs.] a The bowels, (甲) 腸臟。b The womb, (乙) 子宮。5. The internal cavity of the body, 體腔; hence, any part likened to it in its interior or middle position or in being hollow, 故又指無論何物之內部或中空部, 狀如體腔者; as, the

*belly* of a ship, 例如船腹. **6.** The part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance, 任何物之隆起部分, 狀如人腹者; bulging part, 隆起部分; as, the *belly* of a flask, 例如壘腹; also, the front or lower surface of anything, as opposed to the back, 又指無論何物之前面或下面(與背面相反). *Specif.*, 特指: **a** The part of a sail that swells out when filled with wind, (甲) 帆之遇風鼓起之一面. **b** The upper plate of the sounding box of instruments of the violin class, (乙) 提琴類樂器之發音箱之上板.

**belly** (bɛl'i), *v. t. & i.*; -LIED (-id); -LYING. To swell or bulge out, 脹出或凸出; to fill, 充滿.

**bel/ly-band'** (-bānd'), *n.* A band about the belly, 圍腹帶; *specif.*, a band to hold the saddle or harness in place, 尤指馬肚帶, 所以繫住鞍具者; a girth, 腰帶.

**be-long'** (bē-lōng'), *v. i.* [*be-* + ME. *longen* to belong.] [Usually construed with *to* or, archaically, *unto*; formerly sometimes used with an *indirect object*.] **1.** To be the property of, 屬; 爲其屬性. **2.** To be a part of, or connected with, 爲其一部, 或與之相連; to be appendant or related, 附於; 屬於; to owe allegiance or service, 隸於; 從於; 受支配於. **3.** To be the concern or proper business or function of, 爲其正當之職務或功用. **4.** To be suitable for, 適於; to be due to, 宜於. **5.** To be native to, or an inhabitant of, 產於或居於(對土地而言); esp., to have a legal residence in, 尤指隸籍於.

**be-long'ing** (-ing), *n.* That which belongs or pertains to one, 屬物; 屬性; hence, goods or effects, 故又指財產或所有物; an appendage, 附屬物, an appurtenance, 附具.

**be-love'** (-lūv'), *v. t.* To love, 愛; hold dear, 寵; 悅; —now only in *passive*, and with *of* (Archaic or Poetic) or *by*, 現祇用於受動格, 而加 *of* (於古語或詩中見之) 或 *by* 於其後.

**be-loved'** (as *p. p.* bē-lūvd'; as *adj.* bē-lūv'əd or bē-lūvd'), *p. p. & p. a.* Loved, 所愛的, —(bē-lūv'əd; bē-lūvd'), *n.* A loved one, 所愛之人.

**be-low'** (-lō'), *adv.* [*be-* by + *low*, *a.*] In a lower place, with respect to any object, 在他物之下; beneath, 在下. *Specif.*, 特指: **a** On the earth, as opposed to the heavens, (甲) 在地上(與在天上相反). **b** In hell, or the regions of the dead, (乙) 在陰間; in Hades, 在冥界. **c** Below stairs, (丙) 在樓梯下; downstairs, 在樓下; below deck, 在甲板下. **d** In or to a court of inferior jurisdiction, (丁) 在或至一下級審判所.

—*prep.* **1.** Under, or lower than, in place, rank, value, etc., 在其下(就地位, 階級, 價值等方面而言); not so high as, 不及其高. **2.** Unworthy of, 不值; unbecoming, 不稱; 不及格; beneath, 不如.

**Syn.** Below, under, beneath. Below applies to that which is anywhere in a lower plane; under, to that which is below in or nearly in a vertical line; as, the valley lay far below us; under a tree. Beneath is a somewhat literary equivalent of both below and (esp.) under; as, "heaven above, or ... the earth beneath." Figuratively, below and under differ in the immediacy of the inferiority expressed; thus, one officer may be below another in rank, without being under him in immediate subordination. Beneath often suggests unworthiness; as, beneath one's notice. 不問其方向如何, 但知其在此較低或較下之處, 謂之 below; 直接在他物之下, 則謂之 under; 如云 the valley lay far below us (此谷遠在余等之下); under a tree (在一樹下). Beneath 就字面上解釋可與上述兩字通用, 而尤與 under 得爲互通, 如云 "heaven above, or ...

the earth beneath" (上天或... 下地). 若用於假借意義而表居於下位之意, 則 under 較 below 更爲直接; 故一人之官職較他人爲卑, 則云 below; 若直接受其統屬, 則云 under. Beneath 常含無價值或不及格之意; 如云 beneath one's notice (無注意之價值).

**Bel-shaz'zar** (bēl-shāz'ār), *n.* (*Bib.*) The last king of Babylon, 巴比倫最後之國王. See *Daniel v.*, 參閱 *Daniel v.*

**belt** (bɛlt), *n.* [*AS. belt.*] **1.** That which engirdles a person or thing, 帶圍; a band or girdle, 帶或腰帶. **2.** Any strip, stripe, or series of things like, or suggestive of, a belt (in sense 1), 帶狀物; 物之一條一行或一列, 狀如帶條, 而令人聯想及於帶者; 如, 例如: **a** A band or stripe, as of color, around or across an organ or part, (甲) 色帶或色條, 例如環繞或橫過一器官或一部分者. **b** (*Geog.*) A narrow passage or strait, (乙) 狹路或海峽. **c** (*Biogeog.*) An area distinctively characterized by its species or forms of life, (丙) 地球上動植物之分布地帶; as, a pine belt, 例如 a pine belt (松柏帶). **d** A series of thick armor plates extending along the water line of an armored vessel, (丁) 鐵甲船沿水線一帶之厚鐵甲. **3.** (*Mach.*) A broad, flexible, usually endless, band passing round two or more pulleys, cylinders, or the like, for communicating motion, 機械中所用之皮帶, 闊而軟, 環狀而無端, 環繞兩個或數個滑車圓筒等物, 以傳動力者. **4.** A blow or whack, as with the fist, 一擊; 一下(如以拳打). [*Slang*]

—*v. t.* **1.** To encircle or invest with or as with a belt, 圍之以帶, 或若圍之以帶. **2.** To gird or equip by means of a belt, 以帶束之; 裝以帶. **3.** To gird on, as a sword, 佩之, 如佩刀. **4.** To beat with a belt, 鞭之以帶; hence, to strike violently 故又指猛打. [*Slang*]

**Bel'tane** (bɛl'tān), *n.* [*Gael. bealltainn, bealltuinn.*] The first day of May (Old Style), 五朔節; 五月一號之節.

**belt'ed** (bɛl'tɛd; 24), *a.* **1.** Having or wearing a belt, 有帶的, 或束帶的. **2.** Marked by a belt or band, as of a distinctive color, 有帶條的, 例如有特殊之色帶的.

**belt'ing**, *n.* The material of which belts for machinery are made, 機械上所用皮帶之質料; also, belts, taken collectively, 又作皮帶之統稱.

**be-lu'ga** (bē-lōō'gā), *n.* [*Russ. byeluga, fr. byely white.*] The white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), a cetacean of the dolphin family. It becomes about ten feet long. 白鯨, 係真海豚科之鯨類動物, 長約十呎.

**bel've-dere'** (bɛl'vɛ-dɛr'; -vā-dā'rā), *n.* [*It, fr. bello, bel, beautiful + vedere to see.*] (*Arch.*) A small open building, or a part of a building, commanding a fine prospect, 瞭望閣(小閣之可以憑眺景色者). —=*ve-dere'* (-vɛ-dɛr'), *a.*

|| **be'ma** (bɛ'mā), *n.*; *pl.* BEMATA (-mā-tā). [*Gr. βήμα step, platform.*] In early Christian churches and the modern Greek Church, the part reserved for the higher clergy, 往昔基督教堂及近時希臘教堂中專備高級僧官所居之所; the inner or eastern part of the chancel, 教堂內壇之內部或東部. See *BASILICA, Illust.* 參閱 *BASILICA* 之圖解.

**be-maze'** (bɛ-māz'), *v. t.* To bewilder, 迷惑.

**be-mean'** (-mɛn'), *v. t.* To make mean, 使之卑賤; to lower, 降之; 使之降低.

**be-mire'** (-mīr'), *v. t.* To mire, 陷之於泥中; to soil with mire, 以泥污之.

**be-moan'** (-mōn'), *v. t.* To moan for, 哀傷; to lament, 傷悲; 傷悼.

—*v. i.* To lament, 傷悲; grieve, 悲哀. **Syn.** See *DEPLORE*.

**be-mock'** (-mōk'; 62), *v. t.* To mock, 嘲弄; to ridicule, 譏笑.

**be-moil'** (-moil'), *v. t.* To soil with mire, 污以泥. [*Obs.*]

**be-mud'dle** (-mūd'dl'), *v. t.* To muddle, 使混亂; 使混雜.

**ben** (bɛn), *n.*, **ben nut.** [*Ar. bān the ben tree.*] The seed of certain tropical trees (*Moringa moringa* and *M. aptera*), yielding a very fluid fixed oil, 一種熱帶樹之子, 產一種極易流動而不揮發之油.

**be-name'** (bɛ-nām'), *v. t.*; *p. p.* -NAMED' (-nāmd'), -NEMPT', -NEMPT'ED. To name, 命名; call, 呼名. [*Obs. or (in p. p.) Archaic*]

**bench** (bɛnʃ), *n.* [*AS. benc.*] **1.** A long seat, 長凳. **2.** A long table at which mechanics and others work, 機械匠或其他工人工作時用之長桌. **3.** The seat of the judges in court, 法庭諸裁判官之席; also, the judges, 又指諸裁判官; the court, 公堂; 法庭. **4.** A seat where a number of officials sit together, 諸官員之公座; hence, the officials themselves, or the dignity of their office, 故又作諸官員或其職銜. **5.** A collection or group of dogs exhibited (usually on benches) to the public, 羣犬之陳列示衆者(常置於長凳上). **6.** A kind of natural terrace, as near a lake or river, 附近江湖之高岸.

**bench mark**, (*Leveling*) one of the marks along a line of survey showing where the leveling staffs were placed, 測量時曾樹水平標於其地之記號.

—*v. t.* **1.** To furnish with benches, 供以凳. **2.** To place on a bench or seat of honor, 置於凳上或使坐於尊位. **3.** To exhibit (animals, esp. dogs) in a bench show, 陳列於凳上(對於動物而言, 尤指犬).

—*v. i.* To sit on a bench, 坐於凳上.

**bench'er** (-ɛr), *n.* **1.** (*Eng. Law*) One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court, 法學院之上席員. **2.** An alderman, 市邑議會之議員. [*Eng.*] **3.** A member of a court, 法庭之官員. [*Obs.*]

**bench root**. (*Agric.*) An abnormal root development due to the presence of tough seed coats, 因子殼有韌衣而生之變體根.

**bench' war'rant** (wɔr'rānt). (*Law*) A process issued by a presiding judge or by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime, 逮捕狀; 提票.

**bend** (bɛnd), *v. t.*; *BENT* (bɛnt) or *BEND'ED*; *BEND'ING*. [*AS. bendan, fr. bend band, bond, bindan to bind.*] **1.** To strain or move out of a straight line, 彎轉; to make crooked, 使曲; to curve, 使彎; to deflect, 屈之. **2.** To turn toward some certain point or end, 轉向; to direct, 趨向. **3.** To cause to yield, 使之退讓; to subdue, 使之屈從. **4.** (*Naut.*) To fasten, as a sail to its yard or stay, 結束, 如結帆於桁.

to bend the brow, to knit the brow, 蹙眉; to scowl, 皺眉; to frown, 蹙額.

—*v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of a straight line, 曲轉; to crook, 屈折; to bow, 彎. **2.** To be inclined, 傾向; to be directed, 趨向. **3.** To bow in prayer, or in submission, 俯伏, 如於祈禱或屈服時所爲.

—*n.* **1.** A turn or deflection from a straight line or from the proper or normal direction or position, 曲轉; 彎轉; a curve, 曲線; a crook, 屈曲. **2.** (*Naut.*) A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor, spar, or post, 繩結; 錨或樁柱等之索結. **3.** (*Leather Trade*) A butt, 頂上鞋底皮. **4.** (*Mining*) Indurated clay, 硬泥; 硬結之黏土.

**bends of a ship**, the thickest planks in her sides, 船側最厚之板; wales, 船腹筋木.



— *n.* **1.** A band, 帶條. [Obs.] **2.** [OF. *bende*, *bande*, F. *bande*. See BAND.] One of the honorable ordinaries, crossing the field diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base, 紋地上之斜色帶, 自右上角至左下角者.

**bend sinister**, (*Her.*) an honorable ordinary drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base, 紋地上斜色帶之自左上角至右下角者.

**bend/a-ble** (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being bent, 可曲轉的.

**bend'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, bends, 致曲轉之人或物.

**bene** (bēn), *n.* [AS. *bēn*.] **A** prayer, 祈禱; boon, 天福. [Archaic]

**be-neath'** (bē-nēth'; -nēth'), *adv.* [AS. *beneoðan*, *beneoðan*; *be-* + *woðan*, *woðan*, downward, beneath.] **1.** In or to a lower place than some other place, 在或至一較下之處; below, 在下. **2.** Specif., 特指: **a** On earth, (甲) 在地上; below, 在下面. [Obs. or Archaic] **b** Beneath the earth, (乙) 在地下; in hell or Hades, 在冥界; 在黃泉. **3.** Directly below something, 直接在一物之下; underneath, 在底下; specif., underground, 特指在地面之下; 在地底. **4.** Lower in rank, dignity, quality, or the like, 在較低之職位品性等. [Archaic]

— *prep.* Lower than in place, rank, dignity, excellence, power, etc., 於地位職位品性優美權力等方面上較之為下; below, 在其下; hence: unworthy of, 故及指不及格; 不配; lowering to, 降格; as, *beneath* one's dignity, 例如 *beneath* one's dignity (不及其尊榮).

**Syn.** See BELOW.

**ben'e-dic/i-te** (bēn'ē-dīs'ī-tē; -dī'sī-tē), *interj.* [L. (imperative pl.) *bless ye*.] Bless you! — an exclamation of desire or often of surprise, remonstrance, or the like, 表示願望, 驚愕, 抗爭等等之歎字.

— *n.* [cap.] The canticle, in the Book of Common Prayer, beginning: "O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord!" 公禱文中之一讚美歌, 以 "O all ye Works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord!" 句起首者.

**Ben'e-dick** (bēn'ē-dīk), *n.* [From L. *benedictus* blessed.] **1.** In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a young lord of Padua, a confirmed bachelor, who marries Beatrice, after a courtship which is a contest of wit and raillery, 莎士比亞 "Much Ado about Nothing" 書中之人名, 係 Padua 地方之少年領主, 曾立志不婚, 繼以機智與滑稽勝人, 而得 Beatrice 為妻. **2.** [*l. c.*] = BENEDICT, 與 BENEDICT 通.

**ben'e-dict** (-dīkt), *n.* [See BENEDICK.] A married man, 已婚男子; usually, a man newly married, esp. one long a bachelor, 通常指新婚男子, 尤指已久曠者.

**Ben'e-dic/tine** (-dīk'tīn), *a.* Of or pert. to St. Benedict or the monks of his order, 屬於 St. Benedict 或其僧團的.

— *n.* **1.** A member of the order of monks (sometimes called *Black Monks*, from their clothing) established by St. Benedict about 529. St. Benedict 約於五二九年所組織僧團之僧 (亦名黑衣僧, 因其常穿黑色衣故). **2.** [*l. c.*] A liqueur somewhat like chartreuse, 與 chartreuse (酒名) 相似之酒.

**ben'e-dic/tion** (-dīk'tsh'n), *n.* [L. *benedictio*. See BENISON.] **1.** Act of blessing, blessing of 事. **2.** A blessing, 祝福; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness, 求福; 祝福; specif., the short prayer which closes public worship, 特指拜神後之短禱. **3.** (*R. C. Ch.*) A

solemn rite dedicating to God bells, banners, candles, etc., 以鐘旗燭等物供獻上帝之禮. **4.** Happiness, 幸福; state of grace, 有福之狀態. — **Syn.** See BLESSING.

**ben'e-dic'to-ry** (-tō-rī), *a.* Of or expressing benediction, 屬於或表示祝福的.

**Ben'e-dic'tus** (-dik'tūs), *n.* [L., blessed.] **1.** **a** The short canticle (*Ps.* cxviii. 26; *Matt.* xxi. 9) usually following the *Sanctus* in the Roman Catholic Mass, (甲) 天主教彌撒祭時所用之讚美歌, 大抵在 *Sanctus* 之後. **b** Its English version, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," etc., (乙) 此歌之英語譯文, 有 "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord" 等句. **2.** The song of Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist (*Luke* i. 68), beginning, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel," 浸禮徒約翰生時 Zacharias 之歌, 其首有 "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel" 之句. **3.** A musical setting of either of these, 此兩種歌之樂譜.

**ben'e-fac'tion** (-fāk'sh'ān), *n.* [L. *benefactio*, fr. *benefacere* to do good to one; *bene* well + *facere* to do.] **1.** The act of conferring a benefit, 施恩之事. **2.** A benefit conferred, 所施之恩; esp., a charitable donation, 尤指慈善之捐施; gift, 贈物; gratuity, 賞金; 施物; alms, 義捐金; 布施物.

**ben'e-fac'tor** (-tēr), *n.* [L.] One who confers a benefit, 施主; 恩人.

**ben'e-fac'tress** (-trēs), *n. fem.* A woman who confers a benefit, 女施主; 女恩人.

**be-nef'ic** (bē-nēf'ik), *a.* [L. *beneficius*.] Beneficent, 行善的; 慈善的.

**ben'e-fice** (bēn'ē-fis), *n.* [Through F. & LL. fr. L. *beneficus* beneficent.] **1.** (*Feudal Law*) An estate in lands, 采地; a fief, 封地. **2.** An ecclesiastical living and church preferment, as in the Church of England, 教士之俸祿 (聖公會); — ordinarily applied to parsonages, vicarages, and donatives, 通常指牧師祿, 副牧師祿, 及教堂贈產.

— *v. t.* To endow with a benefice, 與以牧師之食祿. [Commonly in the past participle, 常用其過去區別動字].

**be-nef'i-cence** (bē-nēf'ī-sēns), *n.* [L. *beneficentia*, fr. *beneficus* beneficent.] The practice of doing good, 善行; active goodness, kindness, or charity, 慈善事.

**Syn.** See BENEVOLENCE.

**be-nef'i-cent** (-sēt), *a.* Doing or producing good, 行善的或生善果的; characterized by beneficence, 以行善為特性的. — **be-nef'i-cent-ly**, *adv.*

**ben'e-fi'cial** (bēn'ē-fīsh'āl), *a.* **1.** Conferring benefits, 施益的; useful, 有用的; advantageous, 有利的; serviceable, 合用的. **2.** (*Law*) Receiving, or entitled to receive, advantage, use, or benefit, 享受或宜享受利益的. — **ben'e-fi'cial-ly**, *adv.* — **ben'e-fi'cial-ness**, *n.*

**Syn.** Useful, serviceable, helpful, lucrative, remunerative, advantageous, profitable. — **Beneficial**, **advantageous**, **profitable**. **Beneficial** refers to that which is in general productive of good; **advantageous**, to that which more directly conduces to personal advancement or to some special end; **profitable**, to that which yields useful or lucrative returns. **Beneficial** 指物之大概生善果者; **advantageous** 指物之利於個人發展或達到特殊目的者; **profitable** 指物之能生有用或有利之報酬者.

**ben'e-fi'ci-a-ry** (-fīsh'ī-ā-rī; -fīsh'ā-rī), *a.* **1.** Holding, or held as, a benefice, 保有 benefice 的; of or pert. to the holding of a benefice, 屬於 benefice 之保有的; holding by feudal tenure, 依封建租地法而保有的; feudatory, 屬

於領主之下的. **2.** Bestowed as a gratuity; as, *beneficiary* gifts, 作贈物而頒給的; 例如 *beneficiary* gift (惠賜之品).

— *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). **1.** One who holds a benefice, 保有 benefice 之人. **2.** One who receives anything as a gift, 受任何贈物之人; one who receives a benefit or advantage, 得利益之人; specif., 特指: **a** The person designated to receive the income of a trust estate, (甲) 收保管產業入息之人. **b** The person who is to receive the proceeds or benefits accruing under a policy of insurance, an annuity, etc., (乙) 依保險單或年金章程等等而當受利益之人.

**ben'e-fit** (bēn'ē-fit), *n.* [F. *bien fait*, L. *benefactum*; *bene* well + *factum*, p. p. of *facere* to do.] **1.** An act of kindness, 善舉; a favor conferred, 恩惠. **2.** Whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness, or adds value to property, 凡能增進幸福或價值之事物; 裨益. **3.** Specif., 特指: **a** Pecuniary advantage or profit, (甲) 金錢上之利益. **b** Pecuniary help in sickness, old age, etc., (乙) 養病人老年人等等之助金. **4.** A play, concert, etc., the proceeds of which are given to some particular person or purpose, 戲劇音樂會等等, 其所獲之款, 專贈與某人或專用於某事者.

**Syn.** Service, use, avail.

**benefit of clergy**, (*Law*) the privilege, claimed by the mediæval clergy, later by any one who could read, of demanding a trial and punishment by an ecclesiastical court (which could not inflict the death penalty) when accused of crime before a temporal court, 中古時僧侶所要求之特權 (是後凡能讀書者均要求之), 凡被控於普通法庭者得移至宗教法庭審判而處罰 (蓋宗教法庭不能判死刑也). — **b. society or association**, a form of association by which life insurance, sick allowances, etc., are secured by means of dues or assessments, 社團之一種, 以捐納費擔保會員之人壽保險及疾病津貼者.

— *v. t. & i.* To give, or to receive, benefit, 施益或得益; profit, 利之.

**be-nempt'**, **be-nempt'ed**. See BENAME, 見 BENAME. [Archaic]

**be-ne-pla'ci-to** (bē'nē-plās'ī-tō), *adv.* At or during pleasure, 隨意; ad libitum, 任意.

**be-net'** (bē-nēt'), *v. t.* To cover or catch with a net, 以網覆之或捕之; insnare, 使入陷阱或羅網.

**be-nev'o-lence** (bē-nēv'ō-lēns), *n.* **1.** Quality of being benevolent, 仁慈性; good will, 善意; charitableness, 慈悲. **2.** An act of kindness, 慈善行爲. **3.** A species of contribution or tax, sometimes illegally exacted by former kings of England, 一種捐款或稅, 往昔英王有時非法征收者.

**Syn.** Beneficence, munificence. **Benevolence** implies a disposition and desire to promote the happiness of others. **Beneficence** implies the working of this disposition in dispensing good on a somewhat broad scale. **Munificence** shows the same disposition, acting liberally, in conferring gifts and favors. **Benevolence** 有存心濟人之意. **Beneficence** 則有博施濟眾之意. **Munificence** 指同樣之傾性, 而偏於隨意施惠施恩者.

**be-nev'o-lent** (-lēt), *a.* [L. *benevolens*, -entis; *bene* well + *volens*, p. pr. of *volo* I will, I wish.] Having a disposition to do good, 好行善事的; possessing or manifesting love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness, 博愛人類而欲增進其幸福的; 存心濟世的. — **be-nev'o-lent-ly**, *adv.*

**Ben'ga-lese'** (bēn'gā-lēz'; -lēz'), *a.* Of or pert. to Bengal, 屬於印度孟加拉省的.

**Ben/ga-lese'** (bĕn'gá-lĕz'; -lĕs'), *n. sing. & pl.* A native of Bengal, 印度孟加拉省之土人。

**Ben/gal'i** (bĕn-gól'è), *a.* Of or pert. to Bengal, 屬於印度孟加拉省的。

**— n. 1.** A native of Bengal, 印度孟加拉省之土人。 **2.** The language spoken in Bengal, a Sanskritic dialect of the analytic type, 孟加拉省之語, 係一種分析的梵語。

**ben/ga-line** (bĕn'gá-lĕn), *n.* A soft, fine, corded fabric of silk and wool, resembling poplin, 絲與羊毛之一種織物, 柔軟精美而有條紋, 與 poplin 相似。

**be-night'** (bĕ-nít'), *v. t. 1.* To involve in night or darkness, 使在黑暗中; to obscure, 使曖昧。 **2.** To overtake with night or darkness, 使入夜或入黑暗。 **3.** To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance, 使之道德上黑暗或愚昧。

**be-night'ed**, *p. a. 1.* Overtaken by night or darkness, 為夜或黑暗所及的。 **2.** Involved in, or due to, ignorance or moral darkness, 涉於(或由於)愚昧或道德上之黑暗的。

**be-nign'** (-nín'), *a.* [From OF., fr. L. *benignus*; *bene* well + root of *genus* kind.] **1.** Of a kind or gentle disposition, 仁慈溫良之性的。 **2. Exhibiting or manifesting kindness, gentleness, favor, etc., 表示仁慈溫良寬惠等性的。 **3.** Of a mild type, 溫和的; 輕的; — said of a disease, 指病而言。 — **be-nign'ly**, *adv.***

**Syn.** Kind, generous, propitious, bland, genial, salubrious, favorable, salutary, gracious, liberal.

**be-nig/nan-cy** (bĕ-níg'nán-sī), *n.* Benignant quality or state, 仁慈之性質或狀態; kindness, 仁慈。

**be-nig/nant** (bĕ-níg'nánt), *a.* [Deriv. of L. *benignus*. See BENIGN.] Kind, 仁慈的; gracious, 慈惠的; favorable, 慈祥的。 — **be-nig/nant-ly**, *adv.* — **be-nig/nan-cy**, *n.*

**be-nig/ni-ty** (-nig'nī-tī), *n.; pl. -ties* (-tīz). **1.** Quality or state of being benign, being benign 之性質或狀態。 **2.** A kind deed, 仁慈之事; a favor, 恩惠。

**ben/i-son** (bĕn'ī-z'n; -s'n), *n.* [From OF., fr. L. *benedictio*, fr. *benedicere* to bless; *bene* (adv. of *bonus* good) + *dīcere* to say.] Blessing, 福; beatitude, 盛福; benediction, 祝福。

**be-ni/to-ite** (bĕ-nĕ'tō-ī-tĕ), *n.* (*Min.*) A sphre-blue-crystallized barium titanate, BaTiSi<sub>3</sub>O<sub>9</sub>, found in San Benito County, California, 結晶而呈青玉色之錫化矽酸鹽, 於美國加利佛尼亞省之 San Benito 地方見之。 It has been used as a gem. 曾用作寶石。

**Ben/ja-min** (bĕn'já-mĭn), *n.* [Heb. *Binyāmīn*.] (*Bib.*) Jacob's youngest son (*Gen.* xxxv, 18), or the tribe descended from him, 約各之最幼子 (見耶教聖經創世記第三十五章第十八節) 或其幼子所傳之民族。

**ben/ja-min** (-jā-mĭn), *n.* [Corrupt. of *benjoin*, earlier form of *benzoin*.] See BENZOIN, 見 BENZOIN.

**benjamin bush.** The spicebush, 鉤樟。 See BENZOIN, 3, 參閱 BENZOIN 第三註。

**ben/ne** (-ĕ), *n.* [Malay *bĕnen*.] (*Bot.*) Either of two species of *Sesamum*, the seeds of which yield an oil, 胡麻, 其子產油。

**ben/net** (-ĕt; 24), *n.* [F. *benoite* (OF. *beneite*), fr. L. *benedicta*, fem. of *benedictus*, p. p., blessed.] (*Bot.*) Any one of several plants, as hemlock, valerian, and esp. a common yellow-flowered herb of Europe, 毒藥草及纈草之類, 尤指歐洲普通黃色花之水楊梅。

**Be-noist's' scale'** (bĕ-nwá'z'), (*Physics*) An arbitrary scale expressing the hardness of X rays in terms of the thickness of aluminium necessary to reduce the intensity of the rays to that of the same rays which have passed through a standard disk of silver,

usually .11 mm. in thickness, 一種任意定的 X 光硬度計算法, 其法使 X 光通過各種厚薄之鋅板, 務使通過後之光度與同一光通過一標準圓銀板 (其厚通常為一密里米突之百分之十一) 後之光度相等, 遂以此鋅板之厚薄計算 X 光之硬度。

**bent** (bĕnt), *pret. & p. p.* of BEND. Hence: *p. a. 1.* Changed by bending, 由彎而變的; crooked, 屈曲的; as, a bent pin, 例如 a bent pin (曲針)。 **2.** Strongly inclined toward something, 異常偏向於一物的; resolved, 決定的; determined, 決意的; bound, 束縛住的; set, 定置的; as, he is bent on mischief, 如云 he is bent on mischief (彼有為惡之辭)。

**— n.** [See BEND.] **1.** State or quality of being crooked or inclined, 彎曲或傾斜之狀態或性。 **2.** A leaning or bias, 偏見; 偏執; tendency of mind, 心之所向; disposition, 性向; purpose, 用意; aim, 目的。 **3.** Particular direction or tendency of anything, 事物之特別趨向。

**Syn.** Turn, inclination, tendency, disposition, predisposition, prepossession, penchant, prejudice, bias, proclivity, propensity, proneness. — **Bent, bias, proclivity, propensity, proneness** agree in the idea of a strong, often innate, tendency or disposition. **Bent**, the widest term, denotes a fixed tendency of the mind; **bias** applies particularly to the judgment, through which it is regarded as acting with permanent force on the character. **Proclivity** denotes a tendency of more compelling force than *bent*; **propensity** implies also fondness or appetite. **Proneness** suggests evil tendency. **Bent, bias, proclivity, propensity, proneness** 等字, 均有強固的或先天的傾向或性癖之意。 **Bent** 之意義最廣, 而指意志上固定之傾向; **bias** 則特用於判斷, 而對於性格上有永久的勢力者。 **Proclivity** 指一種傾向, 其逼力較 *bent* 為大; **propensity** 則又含嗜好之意。 **Proneness** 含惡癖或惡傾向之意。

**— n.** [AS. *beonet*.] **1.** A reedlike grass, 蘆葦狀之草; a stalk of stiff, coarse grass, 粗硬之草莖。 **2.** (*Bot.*) A grass of the genus *Agrostis*, esp. redtop, 糠穗屬之草, 尤指小糠草; — also applied to many other grasses, 又指多種之他草。

**ben/thal** (bĕn'thāl), *a.* [See BENTHOS.] Relating to the deepest zone or region of the ocean, 關於海之極深處的。

**Ben/tham-ism** (-thām-iz'm), *n.* Utilitarianism as taught by Jeremy Bentham, in which the morality of actions is estimated by their utility, 邊沁之功利論, 以功利衡行為之善惡者。 "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was Bentham's criterion of moral goodness. 最大眾所得之最大幸福, 係邊沁之道德的善之標準。 — **Ben/tham-ite** (bĕn'thām-īt), *n.*

**ben/thos** (-thōs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *βένθος* depth of the sea.] The bottom of the sea, esp. of the deeper ocean zones, 海底, 尤指大洋深底; hence, (*Biol.*) the fauna and flora of the sea bottom, 故又指海底動植物; — opposed to plankton, 與 plankton 相反。 — **ben-thon'ic** (bĕn-thōn'ik), *a.*

**ben'ty** (bĕn'tī), *a.* **1.** Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a bent, or coarse grass stalk, 屬於粗硬草莖的, 或有粗硬莖之性質的。 **2.** Abounding in bents, 多粗硬草莖的。

**be-numb'** (bĕ-nūm'), *v. t.* [AS. *beniman*; *be-* + *niman* to take. See NUMB, a.] To make torpid, 使鈍而無知覺; to deprive of sensation or sensibility, 使失感覺; 使麻木; to stupefy, 使麻木。

**ben-zal/de-hyde** (bĕn-zāl'dĕ-hīd), *n.* [*benzene* + *aldehyde*.] (*Chem.*) Benzoic aldehyde, 輪闊質。

**ben/za-mide** (bĕn'zā-mīd; -mīd), *n.* [*benzoic* + *amide*.] (*Chem.*) A transparent crystalline substance, obtained by several reactions with benzoyl compounds, 輪質酸基淡輕基質, 係透明而結晶之物質, 由輪質酸基之化合物經過幾次化學作用而得。

**ben/zene** (bĕn'zĕn; bĕn-zĕn'), *n.* [From BENZOIN.] (*Chem.*) A volatile, inflammable, colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, of ethereal odor, used as an illuminant, as a solvent for fats and resins, as a material in making dyes, etc., 輪質, 係一種無色的炭輕化物, 揮發而能燃燒, 公式為 C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, 有醇精氣味, 可為燃料, 可為脂肪及樹脂之溶劑, 又可為顏料之原料等用。

**benzene nucleus or ring.** (*Chem.*) A ring of six carbon atoms believed to exist in all the so-called "aromatic" compounds. The six atoms are united in some way, not well understood. In benzene, six hydrogen atoms are attached to the ring (see *Illustr.*); substitution of one or more of these by other atoms or groups gives the various benzene derivatives. 六個炭原子所成之環, 據云芳香類化合物中均有之, 此六原子之如何聯合, 尚未確知。在輪質中, 有六個輕氣原子與此環相聯 (見圖); 若其中之一個或數個為他原子所代, 則成各種之輪質分歧體。

**ben/zi-dine** (bĕn'zī-dīn; -dĕn), *n.* [From BENZINE.] (*Chem.*) A basic substance, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, got from nitrobenzene, and crystallizing in silvery scales, used in making dyes, 一種鹽基物質, 公式為 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, 得之於淡養基代輪質, 結銀色之鱗狀晶, 於顏料製造中用之。

**ben/zine** (-zīn; -zĕn), *n.* **1.** A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc., 一種揮發而可燃之液體, 得之於石油, 用以去污, 染色, 漆色等等。 **2.** An inflammable liquid distilled from coal tar, used as a solvent for fats, resins, etc., 一種可燃液體, 由蒸溜煤焦油而得, 用作脂肪樹脂等物之溶劑。

**zō** Both liquids are mixtures of hydrocarbons. 此兩種液體均係炭輕化物之混合物。

**ben/zo-ate** (-zō-āt), *n.* A salt or ester of benzoic acid, 安息酸之鹽或酯基鹽。

**ben/zō'ic** (bĕn-zō'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to benzoin, 屬於安息香的。

**benzoic acid**, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>·CO<sub>2</sub>H, a peculiar vegetable acid, crystallizing in white flakes, — obtained from benzoin and other balsams, 安息酸, 係一種特殊之植物酸質, 成片狀之晶體, 從安息香與他種芳香樹液取得。

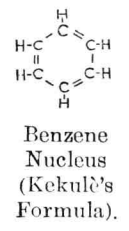
**ben/zō-in** (bĕn'zō-īn; -zōin), *n.* [From Ar. *lubān-jāwī* incense from Sumatra (named Java in Arabic).] **1.** A fragrant resin obtained from a tree of Sumatra, Java, etc., 安息香, 其出產地為蘇門答臘及爪哇等處。 **2.** A white crystalline substance obtained from benzoic aldehyde and some other sources, 由輪闊質或他種物質取得之白色結晶物質。 **3.** (*Bot.*) The spicebush, 鉤樟。

**flowers of benzoin**, benzoic acid, 安息酸。 See under BENZOIC, 見 BENZOIC 下。

**ben/zol** (bĕn'zōl; bĕn-zōl), *n.* Also =zole. (*Chem.*) A mixture of hydrocarbons obtained in refining coal tar, 炭輕化物之一種混合物, 於精煉黑油 (俗稱柏油) 時得之。

**ben/zō-line** (-zō-līn; -lĕn), *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as BENZOLE, 與 BENZOLE 同。

**ben/zō-phe'none** (bĕn'zō-fĕ'nōn), *n.* [*benzene* + *phenol* + 1st *-one*.] (*Chem.*) A crystalline ketone, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, produced by distillation of calcium benzoate and in other





ways, 一種結晶擬固質, 其公式為 C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, 由蒸溜安息酸鈣 (或用他法) 得之。

**ben'zo-yil** (bĕn'zō-īl), *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound radical, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO, —the base of an extensive series of compounds, 輪質酸基, 亦名安息酸基, 其公式為 C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO, 為多種化合物之基質。

**ben'zyl** (-zil), *n.* [*benzo-* + *-yl*]. (*Chem.*) A compound radical, related to toluene and benzoic acid, 與七炭輪質及安息酸相近之化合物基質。

**Be'o-wulf** (bā'ō-wōōlf), *n.* A prince and, later, king who is the hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic. He slays a man-eating monster and overcomes a dragon which guards a treasure. 盎格羅薩克森史詩中之英雄, 初為王子, 後為國王, 曾殺一食人的怪物, 且戰勝一守護寶藏之龍。

**be-paint'** (bĕ-pānt'), *v. t.* To paint, 塗漆; 塗色; 着色。

**be-plas'ter** (-plās'tēr), *v. t.* To plaster over, 粉飾; to bedan, 塗泥。

**be-pow'der** (-pou'dēr), *v. t.* To powder freely, 以粉澆之; 敷粉。

**be-praise'** (-prāz'), *v. t.* To praise extravagantly, 過分頌揚; 稱譽過度。 — **be-praise'** = **ment**, *n.* — **be-prais'er**, *n.*

**be-queath'** (-kwĕth'), *v. t.* [AS. *beceðan* to say, bequeath; *be-* + *ceðan* to say.] 1. To give or leave by will, 由遺囑而贈; — said especially of personal property, 尤指動產而言。 2. To hand down, 傳下; to transmit, 傳; 遺傳。

**Syn.** Devise. — Devise properly denotes a gift by will of real property, and bequeath, of personal property. Devise 常指不動產之遺贈, 而 bequeath 指動產之遺贈。

**be-queath'al** (-al), *n.* Act of bequeathing, bequeathing 之事; bequest, 產業之遺贈。

**be-queath'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who bequeathes, 遺贈者。

**be-quest'** (-kwĕst'), *n.* [ME. *biquēst*, corrupted fr. *biquide*; *be-* + AS. *cwīde* a saying, fr. *ceðan* to say.] 1. The act of bequeathing or leaving by will, 遺贈; 以遺言贈產之事。 2. That which is left by will, esp. personal property, 遺贈之物, 尤指動產; a legacy, 遺產; also, a gift, 又指贈與物。

**be-rate'** (-rāt'), *v. t.*; -RAT'ED (-rāt'ĕd); RAT'ING. To rate vehemently, 怒罵; 嚴斥; to scold, 叱罵。

**Ber'ber** (būr'bēr), *n.* A Hamite of northern Africa west of Tripoli, 北非洲 Tripoli 西之赫族人。

**ber'ber-ine** (-in; -ēn), *n.* Also **-in**. [From *Berberis*, generic name of the barberry.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid, C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N, used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic, 黃連鹼, 為一種植物鹼質, 其公式為 C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N, 於醫藥上用作補劑及定期病之防止藥。

**ber'ber-ry** (būr'bēr-ī), *n.* Var. of BARBERRY, BARBERRY 之變體。

**ber'ceuse'** (bĕr'sūz'), *n.*; *pl.* BERCEUSES (*F.* -sūz'). [*F.*] (*Mus.*) A cradle song, 搖籃歌; 乳母慰兒之歌。

**be-reave'** (bĕ-rĕv'), *v. t.*; -REAVED' (-rĕvd'), -REFT' (-rĕft'); -REAV'ING. [AS. *berēafian*.] 1. To deprive, 奪去; dispossess, 使失去; — used with *of* before the person or thing taken away, 與 *of* 連用於所奪去之人或物之前。 2. To take away (from), 奪去; 取去. [*Obs.*]

**Syn.** Dispossess, divest. *Bereaved* is not used in reference to immaterial objects. We say: *bereaved*, or less usually *bereft*, of a relative by death; *bereft* of hope and strength. *Bereaved* 一字不用以指非物質之物。故若因死亡而喪其親屬, 則云 *bereaved* (亦偶用 *bereft*); 失去希望或精力, 則云 *bereft*.

**be-reave'ment** (-mĕnt), *n.* State of being bereaved, being bereaved 之狀態; deprivation, 奪去。

**be-reaver'** (-rĕv'er), *n.* One who bereaves, 奪取者; 剝奪者。

**be-reft'** (-rĕft'), *pret.* & *p. p.* of BEREAVE, BEREAVE 之過去簡式及過去區別動字。

**Ber'e-ni'ce's Hair or Locks** (bĕr'ĕ-nī'sĕz'). (*Astron.*) = COMA BERENICES, 與 COMA BERENICES (后髮星座, 即牧羊女與獅子間之星座) 通。

**be-ret'ta** (bĕ-rĕt'ā), *n.* Var. of BIRETTA, BIRETTA (法冠; 學者帽) 之變體。

**berg** (būrg), *n.* A great mass of ice, 大冰塊。 Short for ICEBERG, ICEBERG 之縮寫。

**ber'ga-mot** (būr'gā-mōt), *n.* [From *F.*, fr. *It.*, prob. fr. Turk. *beg-armūdī*, lit., prince's pear.] 1. A fine juicy variety of pear, 一種多汁之梨。

2. A variety of orange (*Citrus aurantium bergamia*) whose rind yields an essential oil used in perfumery, 一種香橙, 其皮有一種精油, 用以製香水等物者; also, the essence from this, 又指自此製成之香油。 3. Any of several mints, 數種薄荷之任何一種。

**ber'gan-der** (būr'gān-dēr; būr'gān'dēr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] (*Zool.*) A species of sheldrake, 一種冠鴨。

**|| berg'schrund'** (bĕrg'shrōōnt'), *n.* [*G.*, lit., mountain gap.] (*Phys. Geog.*) The crevasse or series of crevasses, usually deep and often broad, frequently occurring near the head of a mountain glacier, about where the névé field joins the valley portion of the glacier, 山上冰河源近傍之罅隙, 大槪深而且闊, 往往在半凍雪與冰河谷部之相接處。

**Berg'son-ism** (bĕrg'sān-iz'm), *n.* The philosophy of Henri Bergson (1859— ), a professor of the Collège de France, 法國巴黎法國學院教授亨利倍爾格松之哲學。 Bergson conceives the world as a process of "creative evolution" in which the novelty of the successive phenomena rather than the constancy of natural law is the significant fact. Reality is time or duration (*la durée réelle*) which is the same as free motion and is the expression of the vital impetus (*l'élan vital*) or creative force. Space and material objects are regarded as images of past events, not as present realities; and all formalism (of which the type is space forms) is viewed as falsification of the free-moving reality. This position is often described as *anti-intellectualism*. 倍氏謂宇宙即創化之演進, 其特色在萬象之日新, 而非天然公理之不易。時即真如體, 即自由之動, 即創化力之表現。空間與實體均為往事之影像, 而非現存之物。一切形式觀 (空間形式為一切形式之範) 均為妄想, 以真如恆動, 而不為形式所拘也。此種主張常稱為 *anti-intellectualism* (反唯思論)。 — **Berg-so'ni-an** (bĕrg-sō-nī-ān), *n.* & *a.*

**ber'i-ber'i** (bĕr'ī-bĕr'ī), *n.* [Sinhalese *beri* weakness.] An acute disease, chiefly of India and Ceylon, marked by inflammatory changes in the nerves, producing great muscular debility, painful rigidity, and cachexy, 一種急性病, 大都見於印度及錫蘭, 有神經發炎, 肌肉衰弱, 痛楚凝硬, 虛憊無力等現狀。 — **ber'i-ber'ic** (-ik), *a.*

**be-rime'**, **be-rhyme'** (bĕ-rīm'), *v. t.* To mention in rime or verse, 以詩句表之; to rime about, 押韻; 叶韻; — often depreciatory, 常有輕蔑之意。

**ber'lin'** (būr'lin'; būr'līn), *n.* 1. A four-wheeled carriage, having a separate seat behind the body 柏林車 (一種四輪大馬車, 車身後更有一座位者)。 2. Zephyr worsted, 織薄絨之毛線; Berlin wool, 細毛編絲。 3. Spelt also **berline**. (*Automobiles*) A limousine

with the driver's seat completely inclosed, 一種自動車, 其御者之位完全在頂蓋下者。

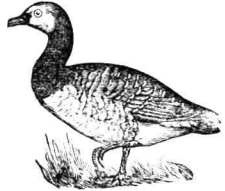
**berm** (būrm), *n.* [*F.* *berme*.] (*Engin.*) A **berme** } narrow shelf or ledge, as at the bottom of a parapet, or of a bank, 城牆或岸脚脚下之狹道。

**ber'na-cle** (bĕr'nā-k'l), *n.* See BARNACLE, 見 BARNACLE。

**Ber'nar-dine** (būr'nār-dīn), *a.* Of or pert. to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or to the Cistercian monks, 屬於 St. Bernard 或 Cistercian 派之僧的。

— *n.* A Bernardine monk, Bernardine 派之僧。

**ber'ni-cle** (būr'nī-k'l), *n.*, or **bernicle** goose. (*Zool.*) A goose of arctic Europe and America. It was formerly believed that it hatched from the cirripeds of the sea, which were, therefore, called barnacles, or goose barnacles, 歐美兩洲寒帶部所產之鵞 (相傳此類之鵞由海中之蔓足類所孵化)。 The name is also applied to other related species, 此名亦用以指與之相類之他鵞。



Bernicle (*Branta leucopsis*).

**ber-ret'ta** (bĕ-rĕt'ā), *n.* Var. of BIRETTA, BIRETTA 之變體。

**ber'ry** (bĕr'ī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-īz). [AS. *berie*, *berige*.] 1. Any small fleshy fruit, 有肉之小果。 2. (*Bot.*) A small pulpy fruit, having seeds loosely imbedded in it, as the grape, 漿果, 係一種軟肉小果, 中有散布的子實如葡萄核。 3. The coffee bean, 咖啡果。 4. An egg of a fish, 魚子; 魚卵。

— *v. i.*; -RIED (-īd); -RY-ING. 1. To produce berries, 生漿果; 結漿果。 2. To gather berries, 採集漿果。

**ber-seem'** (bār-sēm'), *n.* [*Ar.* *bershūm* clover.] A succulent Egyptian clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*), extensively cultivated as a forage plant and soil-renewing crop, 埃及車軸草, 富於液汁, 多植之以飼牛馬或肥土壤。

**ber'serk** (būr'sŕrk), *n.* [*Icel.* *berserkr*.] In **ber'serk-er** (-ēr) } Norse folklore, one of a class of wild warriors or champions of the heathen age, supposed to assume animal shapes, as of the bear and wolf, and then to be seized with frenzy and to be invulnerable to fire and iron, 瑞典那威傳說上諸戰士之一, 據云能化成熊狼等獸形, 遂變為狂暴, 而不為刀火所侵。

**berth** (būrth), *n.* [From root of *bear* to produce.] 1. (*Naut.*) a Convenient sea room, (甲) 一船行駛時於他船或岸相隔之距離 (所以防危險者)。 b A room in which a number of the officers or ship's company mess and reside, (乙) 船中人員會食或居住之室。 c The place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf, (丙) 下錨或泊船之處。 2. An allotted place or employment, 所派定之地或職。 3. A box or shelf on the side of a cabin or stateroom, or of a railway car, used as a bed, 船艙及睡車中之架牀。

to give a wide berth, to keep at a distance from, 遠離; 遠避。

— *v. t.* To give a berth or berths to, 泊船或與以牀位。

**ber'tha** (būr'thā), *n.* [From *Bertha*, proper name, deriv. fr. OHG.] A kind of collar or cape worn by ladies, 婦女所服之領或披肩。

**Ber'tha** (būr'thā; *G.* bĕr'tā), *n.* [With allusion to Frau Berta (or Bertha) Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp

steel works, which makes most of the large guns of the German army.] Any of certain German guns of large bore, esp. of those used in reducing Belgian and French fortresses during the German offensive movement in the summer of 1914, 德國大口徑砲, 尤指一九一四年夏間德軍攻取比法鐵壘所用者; 一 often used with a descriptive adjective, as *big, busy*, etc., 常與 *big, busy* 等言品區別字連用. [Slang]

**Bertil/lon's sys'tem** (bêr'tîl'yôn'). [After Alphonse Bertillon (1853-1914), French anthropologist.] A system for the identification of persons by a physical description based upon anthropometric measurements, notes of markings, deformities, color, impression of thumb lines, etc., 證明人爲同一之法, 以人體度量, 身上記號, 畸形, 皮色, 拇指印等爲根據者.

**ber'tram** (bêr'trâm), *n.* [Corrupted fr. L. *pyrethrum*. See PELLITORY.] (Bot.) Pellitory of Spain, 西班牙之植物名.

**ber'yl** (bêr'îl), *n.* [F. *beryl*, OF. *beril*, L. *beryllus*, Gr. *βήρυλλος*.] (*Min.*) A mineral of great hardness, and, when transparent, of much beauty. The gems *aquamarine* and *emerald* are varieties. 綠柱玉, 係極堅之礦石, 其透明者甚美觀. 寶石之中如 *aquamarine* 及 *emerald* 皆屬是類.

**ber'yl-line** (-î-lîn), *a.* Like a beryl, 似綠柱玉的; light green, 淡綠的.

**be-ryl/li-um** (bê-rîl'i-âm), *n.* [NL., fr. *beryl*.] A rare metallic element, occurring only combined. Symbol, *Be*; at. wt., 9.1. 鈹, 係罕有金屬原質, 祇見於化合物中, 其符號爲 *Be*, 原子量爲 9.1.

— *n.* [NL.] See GLUCINUM, 見 GLUCINUM.

**bes=ant/ler** (bêz-ânt'lêr), *n.* Same as BEZ-ANTLER, 與 BEZ-ANTLER 通.

**be-seech'** (bê-sêch'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -SOUGHT' (-sôt'), *Obs.* or *R.* -SEECHED' (-sêcht'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SEECH'ING. [ME. *bisechen, biseken*; *be- + sechen, seken*, to seek.] 1. To ask or entreat with urgency, 切求; to supplicate, 懇求; to implore, 仰求. 2. To ask earnestly for, 懇請; to solicit, 請; to beg, 乞; to crave, 求.

**Syn.** Entreat, implore, supplicate.

**be-seech'er** (-êr), *n.* One who beseeches, 懇求者.

**be-seech'ing, p. a.** Entreating urgently, 切懇求請的. — **be-seech'ing=ly, adv.**

**be-seem'** (-sêm'), *v. i.* Lit., to seem (well, ill, etc.) for, 就字面解, 近乎; hence, to be proper for, or worthy of, 故又指適宜於; 適當於; to befit, 適合.

**be-seen'** (-sên'), *p. a.* [Archaic or Obs.] 1. Seen, 被見的; appearing, 出現的. 2. Decked, 有文飾的; adorned, 裝飾的; clad, 穿戴的. 3. Accomplished, 學成的; versed, 精通的.

**be-set'** (-sêt'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -SET'; *p. pr. & vb. n.* -SET'TING. [AS. *besettan*; *be- + settan* to set.] 1. To set or stud, as with ornaments, 嵌或鑲, 如以裝飾品. 2. To hem in, 圍住; to waylay, 埋伏以待; to besiege, 圍困. 3. To set upon on all sides, 從各方面圍之; to harass, 困之.

**Syn.** Surround, inclose, environ, encircle, encompass, embarrass, urge, press.

**be-set'ment** (-mênt), *n.* Act of besetting, or state of being beset, besetting 之行為或 being beset 之狀態.

**be-show'** (bê-shô'), *n.* A food fish (*Anoplo-poma fimbria*) related to the scorpenoids of the North Pacific, 食魚名, 與北太平洋之鮫相類.

**be-shrew'** (-shrô'), *v. t.* To curse, 呪詛; call down evil upon, 祈禱於; — now used only in imprecations or playfully, 祇祇用於呪詛或戲用語中. [Archaic]

**be-side'** (-sîd'), *adv.* [*be- by + side*.] = BESIDES, *adv.*, 與 BESIDES, *adv.* 通.

— *prep.* 1. At or by the side of, 在其旁或近其旁; near by, 近; hence, compared with, 故又指與之比較. 2. Over and above, 除... 以外 = BESIDES, *prep.*, 2, 與 BESIDES, *prep.* 第二註通. 3. Aside from, 離去. *Obs.*, except in certain figurative uses; as, beside the question, 除借喻用法外, 已廢, 如云 beside the question (離本題).

**Syn.** Beside, besides. In present usage, beside is used, with rare exceptions, as a preposition only. Besides is also used as a preposition, but chiefly as an adverb. 照現時用法, beside 祇作介字用 (例外甚少); besides 亦可作介字用, 但大概用作狀字.

**beside one's self**, out of one's senses, 失其知覺; crazy, 癡狂的. — **b. the mark**, aside from the point aimed at, 離去本旨的; irrelevant, 不相關的; as, his question was beside the mark, 如云 his question was beside the mark (彼之問題離去本旨).

**be-sides'** (bê-sîdz'), *adv.* Over and above, 除此外; in addition, 又; moreover (moreover being more formal and emphatic), 更或再 (moreover 較爲合式且語氣強); else, 別; 另外.

— *prep.* 1. At or by the side of, 在其旁或近其旁. = BESIDE, *prep.*, 1, 與 BESIDE, *prep.* 第一註通. 2. Over and above, 除... 以外; in addition to, 又; other than, 其他.

**be-siege'** (-sêj'), *v. t.* To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, 以軍隊圍攻而欲使之降服; to beleaguer, 包圍; to beset, 圍困; to invest, 環繞.

**be-siege'er** (-sêj'êr), *n.* One who besieges, 圍攻者.

**be-slab/ber, beslaber** (-slâb'êr), *v. t.* Vars. of BESLOBBER, BESLOBBER 之變體.

**be-slav'er** (-slâv'êr), *v. t.* To defile with slaver, 唾污; 澆污.

**be-slob/ber** (-slôb'êr), *v. t.* To slobber on, 唾污; 澆污.

**be-smear'** (-smêr'), *v. t.* To smear, 塗; 敷.

**be-smirch'** (-smûrch'), *v. t.* To smirch, 塗污; to sully, 使污.

**be-smoke'** (-smôk'), *v. t.* To smoke, 以煙燻之.

**be-smut'** (-smût'), *v. t.* To blacken or foul with smut, 塗黑或塗污.

**be-snow'** (-snô'), *v. t.* [AS. *besnûwan*; *be- + snûwan* to snow.] To cover or whiten with or as with snow, 覆以雪, 或覆以雪而白之, 或若覆以雪而白之.

**be'som** (bê'zûm), *n.* [AS. *besma*.] 1. A brush of twigs for sweeping, 掃地用之一束樹枝; a broom, 笤帚. 2. (Bot.) The broom, 金雀花.

**be-sort'** (bê-sôrt'), *v. t.* To befit or become, 使合式. [Obs.]

— *n.* Befitting associates or attendants, 合意之伴或從者. [Obs.]

**be-sot'** (-sôt'), *v. t.*; -SOT'TED (-êd; 24); -SOT'TING. To make sottish, 使昏迷; to make dull or stupid, 使之愚; to infatuate, 使失神智.

**be-sot'ted, p. a.** Made sottish, senseless, or infatuated, 致昏迷或愚昧的.

**be-sought'** (-sôt'), *pret. & p. p.* of BESEECH, BESEECH 之過去簡式及過去區別動字.

**be-span'gle** (-spân'g'l), *v. t.* To spangle, 飾以燦爛之物.

**be-spat'ter** (-spât'êr), *v. t.* 1. To soil or sully by spattering, 澆污. 2. To asperse, 誹謗.

**be-speak'** (-spêk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see SPEAK. 1. To speak or arrange for before-

hand, 預告或預約. 2. To show beforehand, 先示; 預表; to foretell, 預料. 3. To betoken, 以記號預示; to show, 表示. 4. To speak to, 語人; to address, 與之言. [Archaic]

**be-spew'** (-spû'), *v. t.* To soil or daub with spew, 吐污; 嘔吐而污之.

**be-spit'** (-spît'), *v. t.* To soil with spittle, 唾污.

**be-spoke'**, *pret. & p. p.* of BESPEAK, BESPEAK 之過去簡式及過去區別動字.

**be-spot'** (-spôt'), *v. t.* To mark with spots, 加以斑點.

**be-spread'** (-sprêd'), *v. t.* To spread or cover over, 鋪滿; 蓋滿.

**be-sprent** (-sprênt'), *p. p.* [ME. *bespreynt*, *p. p.* of *besprengen, besprengen*, to besprinkle, AS. *besprengan*.] Sprinkled over, 灑遍的; strewed, 撒滿的.

**be-sprin'kle** (-sprîŋ'k'l), *v. t.* To sprinkle over, 洒滿.

**Bes'se-mer steel** (bê'sê-mêr). Steel made from cast iron by burning out part of its carbon and other impurities, — invented by Sir Henry Bessemer, 以生鐵燒去炭質及他種雜質而鍊成之鋼 (係英人 Bessemer 所發明).

**best** (bêst), *a.*; used as *superl.* of GOOD. [AS., contr. fr. *betest, betst*. See BETTER.] 1. Having good qualities in the highest degree, 最佳的; 至善的; most excellent, 無上的. 2. Most advanced, correct, or complete, 最高等的; 最確的; 最完善的. 3. Most, 至多的; largest, 至大的.

**best man**, the only or principal groomsman at a wedding, 結婚時新郎之陪伴者; 男傧相.

— *adv.*; used as *superl.* of WELL. 1. In the highest degree, 最高等; beyond all others, 無比. 2. To the most advantage, 最便宜; with the most success, ease, profit, benefit, or propriety, 最有效能利便. 3. Most intimately, 最切近; most thoroughly or correctly, 最純或最確.

— *n.* Utmost, 至極; highest endeavor or state, 最高尚之奮力或狀態; most nearly perfect thing, or being, or action, 最近於完全之人物或動作.

— *v. t.* To get the better of, 佔便宜. [Colloq.]

**be-stain'** (bê-stân'), *v. t.* To stain, 染污.

**be-star'** (-stâr'), *v. t.* To sprinkle with, or as with, stars, 洒以星點.

**be-stead'** (-stêd'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* -STEAD' or -STED'. [*be- + stead*.] 1. To put in a certain situation or condition, 置之於一地位或情境; locate, 定其地點; — only in *p. p.*, 只用其過去區別動字. 2. To serve, 服役; assist, 助之; avail, 利用之.

**be'stial** (bê'schâl), *a.* [F., fr. L. *bestialis*, fr. *bestia* beast.] 1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts, 屬於獸或獸類的. 2. Having the qualities of a beast, 有獸之性質的; below the dignity of reason or humanity, 在理性或人道以下的; irrational, 無理性的. — **be'stial=ly, adv.**

**Syn.** Brutish, beastly, brutal, depraved, sensual.

**be-stial/i-ty** (bê-schâl'i-tî; bê'sch'âl'i-tî), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tîz). 1. Quality of being bestial, 獸性. 2. Unnatural connection with a beast, 人獸交合.

**be'stial-ize** (bê'schâl-i-z), *v. t.* To make bestial 使成獸性.

**be'sti-a-ry** (-tî-â-rî), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rîz). [LL. *bestiarium*.] A moralizing or allegorical description of beasts, 獸類之寓意的描寫.

**be-stick'** (bê-stîk'), *v. t.*; for prin. parts see STICK. To stick over, as with sharp points, 刺; 插; to pierce in many places, 穿破其多處.