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韦 氏

高阶美语

英汉双解词典

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W E B S T E R ' S

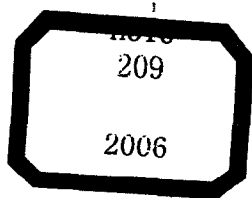
DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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(美) Gerard M. Dalgish 主编

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Pronunciation Table 发音表

Consonants 辅音

IPA	MODIFIED IPA	KEY WORDS 范例
/b/	/b/	boy
/tʃ/	/tʃ/	child
/d/	/d/	dad
/f/	/f/	for
/g/	/g/	give
/h/	/h/	happy
	/hw/	which
/dʒ/	/dʒ/	just
/k/	/k/	kick
/l/	/l/	love
/m/	/m/	sum
/n/	/n/	now
/ŋ/	/ŋ/	sing
/p/	/p/	pot
/r/	/r/	read
/s/	/s/	see
/ʃ/	/ʃ/	shop
/t/	/t/	ten
/θ/	/θ/	thing
/ð/	/ð/	father
/v/	/v/	victory
/w/	/w/	witch
/j/	/y/	yes
/z/	/z/	zipper
/ʒ/	/ʒ/	pleasure

Vowels 元音

	IPA	MODIFIED IPA	KEY WORDS 范例
short	/ɪ/	/ɪ/	sit
短元音	/e/	/ɛ/	bet
	/æ/	/æ/	hat
	/ɒ/	/ɒ/	hot
	/ʌ/	/ʌ/	up
	/ʊ/	/ʊ/	book
	/ə/	/ə/	alone
		/ɹ/	fire
long	/i:/	/iy/	bee
长元音	/ɑ:/	/ɑ/	father
	/ɔ:/	/ɔ/	saw
	/u:/	/uw/	too
	/ɜ:/	/ɜ/	burn
diphthongs	/eɪ/	/ey/	stay
双元音	/aɪ/	/ay/	try
	/ɔɪ/	/ɔy/	toy
	/əʊ/	/ow/	boat
	/aʊ/	/aw/	cow
	/ɪə/	/ɪə/[fol. by /r/]	hear
	/eə/	/eə/[fol. by /r/]	hair
	/ʊə/	/ur/	poor

英汉双解版:

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出版前言

词典编纂古已有之。早在古代中国和古希腊时期,就编纂出了许多种类型的词典。就英语词典而言,其编纂出版的历史也有数百年之久。1755年,英国著名的词典编纂学家约翰逊(Samuel Johnson)博士编纂出了两卷本的《英语大词典》(*Dictionary of the English Language*),为后世的词典编纂打下了基础。紧随约翰逊之后可以称得上“伟大的词典编纂学家”的就是美国的韦伯斯特(Noah Webster)了。他涉猎语言20余种,更是遍访英国和法国以搜寻资料,从1807年至1828年历时20余年编纂出版了《美国英语大词典》(*An American Dictionary of the English Language*)。这部词典倾向于美式英语而不坚持英式英语的惯用法和拼写法,从而开启了韦氏词典180多年的历史。时至今日,韦氏词典早已成为著名的词典品牌,被全世界的英语学习者公认为学习美式英语必用的词典之一。这部《韦氏美语高阶英汉双解词典》就是承继了韦氏词典一贯特色的一部优秀词典。

从现实情况看,出版一部美式英语英汉双解词典非常有必要。社会上学习美式英语的人越来越多,许多英语教材采用的也都是美式英语,另外以好莱坞影片为代表的美国通俗文化也激起人们对于美式英语的极大兴趣。但是市面上的英语词典基本上都属于英式英语词典,在英汉双解词典领域,美式英语词典更是凤毛麟角。我们知道,英式英语词典一般也兼顾美式英语,但涉及到美式英语特有的俚语、习语、释义、文化背景等,总还是解释得不够全面或者不够细致。比如,football在英式英语里指的是“足球”,在美式英语指的却是“橄榄球”;习语on the table在英式英语里意思是“被提交讨论”,在美式英语里意思却是“被搁置”,正好相反;在英式英语里“过街天桥”称为flyover,在美式英语里则称为overpass。当然,英式英语和美式英语之间的差异还远远不止这些。所以,读者需要一部以美式英语为主的英汉双解词典。《韦氏高阶美语英汉双解词典》就是这样一部全面真实地反映了美式英语面貌的优秀词典。

具体说来,这部词典具有以下几个特色:1、根据著名的兰登书屋*Living Dictionary Database™*语料库编纂而成,保证了展示给读者的是真实、地道的美式英语;2、收录数万条例证,帮助读者通过例证自然学会单词的典型用法;3、语法标注丰富、详细,比如既有常用句式的说明,又有常搭配在一起使用的词语的提示;4、设有“用法说明”、“相关词”、“同义词”等专栏,帮助读者全方位、多层次地加深对英语的掌握;5、真实反映美式英语的特色,同时兼顾英式英语。

另外,我们保留了词典英语原版的具有美式英语特色的国际音标(modified IPA),同时又添加了一套中国读者更为熟悉的国际音标,以方便大家使用。

本词典的翻译是由北京外国语大学英语学院的一批优秀教师完成的,外研社也投入了大量的编辑进行认真编校,力求各个方面准确无误。当然我们深知,疏漏之处在所难免,尚祈广大读者不吝指正。

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Sample Page 示范页

main entry 主词条	eas·i·ly /'i:zɪli; 'i:zəli, 'i:zli/ <i>adv.</i> ① in an easy manner; without trouble 容易地, 轻松地; 顺利地: <i>She easily swam across the river.</i> 她轻而易举地游过了河。② without doubt 无疑地: <i>This drawing is easily the best and wins first prize.</i> 这幅画无疑是最好的, 获得了一等奖。③ likely 可能地: <i>He may easily change his mind.</i> 他很可能改变主意。
syllable dots 分音节符号	
compound word 复合词	eas'y chair' , <i>n.</i> [count 可数] a usually large, upholstered armchair 安乐椅。
primary stress mark 主重音号	eb·on'y /'ebəni; 'ebəni/ <i>n., pl. -on·ies, adj. —n.</i> ① [noncount 不可数] a hard, heavy, strong, dark wood from tropical Africa and Asia (产自非洲和亚洲热带地区的) 乌木, 黑檀。② [count 可数] any tree providing such wood 乌木树, 黑檀树。③ [noncount 不可数] a deep, lustrous black 乌黑色。— <i>adj.</i> ④ made of ebony 乌木制的。⑤ of a deep, lustrous black 乌黑的。
secondary stress mark 次重音号	
IPA 国际音标	e·bul·liant /ɪ'buljənt; ɪ'buljənt, ɪ'bul-/ <i>adj.</i> ① overflowing with enthusiasm, excitement, or liveliness 热情高涨的, 兴高采烈的; 生气勃勃的: <i>They were in an ebullient mood as they tackled the new project.</i> 完成了新项目, 他们兴高采烈。② bubbling up like a boiling liquid 沸腾似的。— e·bul'lience , <i>n.</i> [noncount 不可数] — e·bul'lient·ly , <i>adv.</i>
modified IPA 改进后的国际音标	
variant pronunciation 变音	ech·o /'ekəʊ; 'ekəʊ/ <i>n., pl. ech·oes, v., ech·oed, ech·o·ing.</i> — <i>n.</i> [count 可数] ① a repetition of sound produced by the reflection of sound waves 回声, 回音。② a lingering trace or effect of something long past 余留; 遗迹: <i>The estate is a mere echo of its former splendor.</i> 这座庄园仅仅是昔日辉煌的映照。— <i>v.</i> ③ [no obj 无宾语] (of a place) to give out the sound of an echo; resound with an echo (地方)发出回声, 回响: <i>The hall echoed with cheers.</i> 大厅里回荡着人们的欢呼声。④ to repeat or be repeated by or as if by an echo 产生回响, 引起回声; 反射(声音): [no obj 无宾语]: <i>Cheers echoed in the hall.</i> 欢呼声在大厅里回荡。[~ + obj 宾语]: <i>The hall echoes the faintest sounds.</i> 最细微的声响在大厅里都能引起回声。⑤ [~ + obj 宾语] to repeat, copy, or imitate the words, sentiments, etc., of (a person) 重复; 模仿, 效仿(他人)的言辞(或情感等): <i>The candidate echoed his opponent in calling for lower taxes.</i> 这位候选人效仿他的竞选对手, 同样呼吁降低税率。⑥ [~ + obj 宾语] to repeat, copy, or imitate (words, sentiments, etc.) 重复; 模仿, 效仿(言辞、情感等): <i>He echoed my call for vigilance.</i> 他像我一样号召提高警惕。
parts of speech 词类	
numbered definitions 义项序号	

e·con·o·my /i'kɒnəmi; r'kɒnəmi/ *n.*, *pl.*
-mies: ① [noncount 不可数] thrifty management; wise care in the saving, spending, or using of money, materials, etc. 节约, 节俭, 精打细算. ② [count 可数] an act or means of such care 节约行为; 节约措施: *Walking to work is one of my economies.* 步行上班是我的节约措施之一. ③ [count 可数] the management of the resources of a community, country, etc., esp. with a view to its productivity 经济. See 见 -NOM⁻¹. —**Related Words**. 相关词 **ECONOMY** is a noun, **ECONOMICS** is a noun, **ECONOMICAL** is an adjective, **ECONOMIZE** is a verb. **ECONOMY** 是名词, **ECONOMICS** 是名词, **ECONOMICAL** 是形容词, **ECONOMIZE** 是动词: *The economy is improving.* 经济状况在好转. *Economics is a hard subject.* 经济学是一门很难的科目. *They bought an economical car.* 他们买了一辆经济型轿车. *They need to economize on fuel.* 他们需要节省燃料.

noun plural
名词复数

grammatical information about noun
名词语法信息

edge /edʒ; edʒ/ *n.*, *v.*, **edged**, **edg·ing**. —*n.*
 [count 可数] ① a line or border at which a surface ends 边, 边线, 边沿: *Grass grew along the edge of the road.* 草沿着路边长了出来. ② a brink; a verge 边缘; 濒临: *at the edge of disaster* 濒临灾难. ③ the thin, sharp side of the blade of a cutting instrument or weapon 刃, 刀刃. ④ a quality of sharpness or keenness, often showing anger 锐利, (常表示气愤的) 尖锐, 尖刻: *Her voice had an edge to it.* 她说话的声调很尖刻. ⑤ an improved position; advantage 优势, 有利地位: *an edge on our competitors* 我们的竞争对手不具备的优势. —*v.* ① [~ + obj 宾语] to provide with an edge or border 给...加上边. ② to make or force (one's way) gradually, esp. by moving sideways or cautiously (尤指侧身或小心地) 移动; 挤: [no obj 无宾语]: *They edged slowly toward the door.* 他们侧身慢慢地向门口走去. [~ + obj 宾语]: *She edged the car up to the curb.* 她将车小心地停靠在路缘边. —**Idiom**. 习语 ③ **on edge**, in a state of irritability; tense; nervous 恼怒; 紧张. ④ **set one's teeth on edge**, to cause extreme discomfort or unpleasantness 使感到极为不适(或不快).

verb inflected forms
动词词形变化

grammatical information about verb
动词语法信息

edg·y /'edʒi; 'edʒi/ *adj.*, **edg·i·er**, **edg·i·est**. nervously irritable; anxious; on edge 易怒的; 焦虑的; 紧张的: *edgy before a deadline* 最后期限到来前很紧张. —**edg·i·ly** /'edʒili; 'edʒəli/ *adv.* —**edg·i·ness**, *n.* [noncount 不可数]

comparative and superlative of adjective
形容词比较级和最高级

- guide words** 天眉 **ed·i·to·ri·al** /,edɪ'tɔ:riəl; ,edɪ'tɔ:riəl, -'tɔwɪ-/ n. [count 可数] ① an article in a newspaper, magazine, etc., that presents the opinion of the publishers or editors (报刊等上的)社论,评论员文章。— *adj.* [before a noun 名词前] ② of or relating to an editor or editing 编辑人员的; 编辑的: an editorial staff 全体编辑人员。— **ed'·i·to'ri·al·ly**, *adv.*
- grammatical information about adjective** 形容词语法信息 **egg¹** /eg; eg/ n. [count 可数] ① the roundish reproductive body produced by female birds and most reptiles (雌性禽类和多数爬行动物的)卵,蛋。② Also called 亦称作 **egg' cell'** the cell that is produced by the female and that joins with a male cell to form a baby, the female gamete; ovum 卵子,卵细胞。③ *Informal.* 【非正式】a person 人: He's a good egg. 他是一个好人。— *Idiom.* 习语 ④ **egg on one's face**, obvious embarrassment caused by one's own mistake 自身失误导致的尴尬(或难堪): After that dumb remark he had egg on his face. 他说了那番蠢话后感到十分难堪。⑤ **lay an egg**, *Informal.* 【非正式】to fail badly, esp. while trying to entertain (尤指在试图取悦他人时)未奏效,完全失败: With that last joke he really laid an egg. 说完最后那个笑话,他还是没能引人发笑。
- usage label** 用法标签 **egg²** /eg; eg/ v. [~ + obj 宾语 + on] to urge or encourage; incite 鼓励; 催促; 怂恿,鼓动: He egged his opponent on to make the tennis match more exciting. 他调动他的对手以把这场网球赛打得更精彩些。
- idioms** 习语 **EKG**, an abbreviation of (缩写): ① electrocardiogram. ② electrocardiograph.
- homograph number** 同形词标码 **e·lec'tor·al col'lege** /ɪ'lektərəl; ɛ'lektərəl/ n. [proper noun 专有名词; often 常作: the + ~; often 常作: Electoral College] a group of people who are chosen by the voters in each state to elect the president and vice-president of the U. S. (美国各州选民投票推选出的若干选举人组成的、选举总统和副总统的)总统选举团。
- abbreviation** 缩写词 **en·rich** /ɪn'ri:tʃ; ɛn'ri:tʃ/ v. [~ + obj 宾语] ① to supply with riches or wealth 使富裕,使富有: The development of oil fields enriched that country. 油田的开发使得那个国家富裕了起来。② to supply with a large amount of anything desirable 使丰富,充实: new words that have enriched the language 使语音变得丰富的新词汇。③ to add greater value or significance 使更具价值(或意义): Art can enrich life. 艺术能丰富生活。④ to improve in quality, as by adding desirable or useful ingredients (通过添加有益的成分)使质量更高: to enrich soil 使土壤肥沃. The breakfast cereal is enriched with
- capitalization** 大写形式
- example phrases and sentences** 短语及句子示例

vitamins. 在谷类早餐食物中添加维生素以强化营养。—en·rich'ment, n. [noncount 不可数]: programs of educational enrichment for gifted students 为高材生所设的强化课程。

en·thu·si·as·tic /ɪnˌθuːziˈæstɪk; ɛnˌθuːziˈæstɪk/ *adj.* greatly interested in or deeply involved 热衷的, 极感兴趣的: an enthusiastic hockey fan 曲棍球的超级球迷。—en·thu·si·as·tic·al·ly, *adv.*: She participated enthusiastically in the festivities. 她满怀热情地参加了庆祝活动。—**Related Words.** 相关词 ENTHUSIASTIC is an adjective, ENTHUSIASM and ENTHUSIAST are nouns. ENTHUSIASTIC 是形容词, ENTHUSIASM 和 ENTHUSIAST 是名词: They gave us an enthusiastic welcome. 他们给予了我们热烈的欢迎。We were welcomed with enthusiasm. 我们受到了热烈的欢迎。There were some water-polo enthusiasts in the group. 人群中有一些水球球迷。

run-on (derived) entry
派生词

word family
相关词

ep·au·let or **ep·au·lette** /'epəlet; 'ɛpə,let, 'ɛpə'let/ *n.* [count 可数] an ornamental shoulder piece, esp. on a uniform (尤指制服上的) 肩饰, 肩章。

variant spelling
异体词

—**equa-** or **-equi-**, *root.* -equa-, -equi- comes from Latin, where it has the meaning “equal; the same.” This meaning is found in such words as 词根 -equa-, -equi- 源于拉丁文, 意为“相等的; 相同的”, 此义见于下列单词中: EQUAL, EQUAL, EQUALIZE, EQUILIBRIUM, EQUINOX, EQUITY, EQUIVOCAL, INEQUALITY, INEQUITY.

English root
英语词根

e·qui·nox /'iːkwɪnɒks; 'iːkwə, nɒks, 'ɛkwə-/ *n.* [count 可数] one of the times when the sun crosses the earth's equator, making night and day of approximately equal length all over the earth and occurring about March 21 and September 22 昼夜平分日; 春分; 秋分。See 见 -EQUA-, -NOC-.

cross reference to English roots
英语词根参见条目

es·ca·la·tor /'ɛskəleɪtə(r); 'ɛskə,leɪtər/ *n.* [count 可数] a continuously moving stairway on an endless loop for carrying passengers up or down 自动扶梯。See illustration at 见 STORE 图示。

cross reference to illustration at
参见图示

—**-ess**, *suffix.* -ess is used to form a feminine noun. 后缀 -ess 用于构成阴性名词: count + -ess → countess 女伯爵; god + -ess → goddess 女神; lion + -ess → lioness 雌狮。

suffix
后缀

usage note
用法说明

—Usage. 用法说明 The use of words ending in -ESS has declined sharply in the latter half of the 20th century, but some are still current. 以 -ESS 结尾的词的使用在 20 世纪后半叶呈急剧下降趋势,但有些现在仍常用,如: *actress* (but some women prefer *actor*) (但有些女演员更愿意被称为 *actor*); *adventuress*; *enchantress*; *governess*; *heiress* (largely in journalistic writing) (广泛用于新闻报道中); 又如 *hostess* (but women who conduct radio and television programs are *hosts*) (但广播电台和电视台的女节目主持人是 *host*); *seamstress*; *seductress*; *tempress*; and *waitress*.

synonym study
同义词说明

e·ter·nal /i'tɜ:nəl; r'tɜ:nəl/ *adj.* ① having no beginning or end; lasting forever 永恒的,永远的: *the eternal movement of the planets* 行星永恒的运动。② perpetual; constant 不停的; 无休止的; 不间断的: *This eternal chatter is driving me crazy.* 这样喋喋不休的唠叨快要把我逼疯了。③ enduring; long-lasting 永恒不变的,始终如一的: *eternal principles of truth* 永恒不变的真理原则. **e·ter·nal·ly**, *adv.*

—Syn. 同义词 ETERNAL, ENDLESS, EVERLASTING, PERPETUAL imply lasting or going on without ceasing. ETERNAL, ENDLESS, EVERLASTING 和 PERPETUAL 均具有永远不变、持续不停的含义。That which is ETERNAL is, by its nature, without beginning or end. ETERNAL 的东西就其本质而言是无始无终的: *God, the eternal Being.* 上帝,永生。That which is ENDLESS never stops but goes on continuously as if in a circle. ENDLESS 的东西像在一个圆环里运行一样永远不会停止: *an endless succession of years* 年复一年无休止的更迭。That which is EVERLASTING will last through all future time. EVERLASTING 的东西延续到永远: *a promise of everlasting life* 关于长生不老的许诺。PERPETUAL implies continuous renewal, a starting again and again, far into the future. PERPETUAL 含有不断更新、不断发生直至将来的意义: *perpetual strife between nations* 国家间无休止的争端。

variant form
异形词

eu·tha·na·sia /ju:θə'neɪzjə; jʊwθə'neɪzjə/ *n.* [noncount 不可数] painless killing of a person, usually when the person is suffering from an incurable, esp. a painful, disease or condition 安乐死。Also called 亦称作 **mercy killing**.

prefix
前缀

ex-, *prefix.* ① **ex-** comes from Latin, where it has the meaning "out, out of, away, forth." It is found in such words as 前缀 **ex-** 源于拉丁文,意为“出;出自;出来;离去”,此义见于下列单词中: **EXCLUDE**, **EXHALE**, **EXIT**, **EXPORT**, **EXTRACT**. ② **ex-** is also used to mean "former; formerly having been." 前缀 **ex-** 也意为“以前的;前任的”; **ex-member** (= *former member*) 原成员。

ex·plain /ɪk'spleɪn; ɪk'spleɪn/ *v.* ① to make clear or understandable 解释, 阐明, 讲解: [~ + *obj* 宾语]: *Please explain your plan.* 请解释一下你的方案。[~ + (*that*) *clause* 从句]: *I explained that the mistakes were my own.* 我解释说那些错误是我犯的。② to give the cause or reason of; account for 说明(…的)原因, 解释: [~ + *obj* 宾语]: *How do you explain such rude behavior?* 你怎么解释这种粗鲁的行为? [no *obj* 无宾语]: *I asked her to explain.* 我要求她作出解释。③ **explain away**, [~ + *away* + *obj* 宾语] to lessen the importance or significance of through explanation; justify 通过解释减轻…的重要性; 为…辩解: *She explained away her rude behavior as a joke.* 她辩解她的粗鲁举动是个玩笑而已。

phrasal (two-word) verb
短语动词

cross reference to another entry
互见条目

eye·glass /'aɪglɑ:s; 'aɪglæs/ *n.* [count 可数]
① 同 **eyeglasses**, [plural 复数] 同 **GLASS** (def. 4). ② a single lens worn to aid vision; monocle 单片眼镜。

Guide to the Dictionary 词典使用指南

Random House Webster's Dictionary of American English is designed for anyone who is learning or studying English as a second or foreign language. Its primary focus is current American English, but information on British English is also provided. It is based on the Random House family of dictionaries, known and used widely for the clarity of their definitions. This dictionary has been specially designed to enable students and learners of English to unlock some of the more difficult features of English meaning, grammar, spelling, pronunciation, idiom, and usage. Studying and using this book is a good way to further one's knowledge of English, as well as to provide a bridge to more advanced reference books used by native speakers of English.

本词典的读者对象是把英语当作第二语言或外语的学习者。它主要关注当代美式英语,但同时也提供关于英式英语的信息。它的编写基于兰登书屋系列词典,这些词典都以释义清晰明了广为人知,广为所用。本词典目的是帮助英语专业的学生和学习者解决在英语释义、语法、拼写、发音、习语和用法等方面的一些难点。学习和使用这部词典可以帮助读者加深对英语的掌握以及为接下来使用英语本族语者用的更艰深的工具书打下基础。

The Main Entry 主词条

The main entry is printed in blue and extends to the left of the rest of the text. Main entries are listed in strict alphabetical order, regardless of whether they are single words, compounds, abbreviations, prefixes, or suffixes.

主词条用蓝色印刷,居于正文的左边。不论是单字词条、复合词、缩写词、前缀还是后缀,主词条都严格按照字母顺序排列。

Variant spellings of the main entry are also printed in blue. Variant forms are printed in boldface type. Variants are placed to show whether they apply to all definitions of an entry or only to specific meanings. A variant that applies to only one definition will be placed after the definition number. Variants are introduced by the words "or," "also," or "Also called".

主词条的异体词也用蓝色印刷,异形词则为黑体。异体词和异形词所处的位置表明它是适用于词条的所有义项还是只适用于特定的义项。只适用于一个义项的异体词和异形词位于该义项序号后。

es·say·ist /'esetɪst; 'eseɪst/ *n.* [count 可数] a writer of essays 散文(或论说文、随笔、小品文)作者。

ESL, an abbreviation of (缩写): English as a second language 作为第二语言的英语。

go·fer or **go·fer** /'gəʊfə(r); 'gɒfər/ *n.* [count 可数] *Slang.* [俚] an employee whose chief duty is running errands 勤杂工; 办事员。

goose' flesh' or **goose'flesh'**, *n.* [non-count 不可数] a bristling of the hair on the skin, as from cold or fear (因寒冷或恐惧等而起的)鸡皮疙瘩。Also called 亦称作 **goose' pim'ples**, **goose' bumps'**. [count 可数; plural 复数]

异体词和异形词由 or, also, Also called 等词引导出。

Single-word entries have centered dots to show where the word can be divided into syllables. This is a guide to where to add a hyphen at the end of a line. Detailed rules for appropriate end of line hyphenation can be found in most English style manuals. In multiple-word or hyphenated main entries, individual words are not usually syllabified if they are also entered at their own alphabetical places.

单字词条上有居中的圆点,表明在何处可以划分为音节,指导在行尾的何处添加连词符。关于在行尾如何恰当地添加连词符的详细规则可参见许多英语版式手册。在多字主词条或以连词符连接的主词条中,单字本身也被按字母顺序收入在本词典中独立作为词条的,则通常不标注分音节符号。

Pronunciation 发音

This dictionary provides the pronunciation for any main entry that is not a combination of two or more other main entries. A pronunciation key representing the two systems of symbols used to represent sounds in this book appears at the front endpaper.

除了由两个或多个主词条组成的复合词条外,本词典的主词条都标注了音标。关于两套音标系统的发音说明,请参见前环衬页。

Parts of speech 词类

Parts-of-speech labels refer to a word's grammatical category, or how the word may function in a sentence. The

If a main entry has more than one grammatical category, a part-of-speech label appears before each group of definitions given for that part of speech.

如果主词条属于多个词类,词类标签位于每一词类下的那组义项之前。

ea·gle /'i:gl; 'i:gəl/ *n.* [count 可数] a large, powerful, broad-winged bird having a large bill and claws to catch its prey 雕。

exchange' rate', *n.* [count 可数] the ratio at which a unit of the currency of one country can be exchanged for that of another country (一国货币与另一国货币兑换的) 汇率, 汇价: *The exchange rate was ten pesos for one U. S. dollar.* 比索与美元的汇率是 10:1。

In words of two or more syllables, a primary stress mark /' / precedes the syllable having the primary (or greatest) stress. A secondary stress mark / / precedes a syllable that has secondary stress (or stress that is not as strong as primary stress). No spaces separate syllables.

在双音节或多音节词条中,音标的主重音符号 /' / 出现在重读音节之前。次重音符号 / / 出现在次重读音节之前。音节之间不用空格隔开。

abbreviations used for parts of speech are explained in the chart on page xxviii.

词类标签是指一个词所属的语法范畴或该词在句子中所起的作用。词类的略语可参见 xxviii 页的图表。

au·thor /'ɔ:θə(r); 'ɔ:θər/ *n.* [count 可数]

① someone who creates a book, article, etc.; writer (书、文章等的) 作者; 作家。② the writer of a software program (软件程序的) 作者。③ the maker of anything; creator 创造者; 创始者; *the author of the new tax plan* 新税收计划的倡议者。→ *n.* [~+obj 宾语] ④ to be the author of 写作; 创造: *to author a novel* 创作一部小说。

Inflected Forms 屈折形式

Inflected forms are the changed forms, like plurals of nouns or past tenses of verbs, that a word may have depending on how it is used in a sentence. Inflected forms appear in boldface type after a part-of-speech label or after a grammar code that applies to the entire entry. This dictionary shows inflected forms for all nouns and verbs that have irregular forms. Also, the dictionary shows inflected forms for regular nouns and

For nouns, the inflected plural forms are indicated by the abbreviation *pl.* before them.

名词的复数形式用位于其前的缩写 *pl.* 表明。

For verbs inflected forms are listed in the following order: the past-tense form, the *-ed/-en* form or past participle (if it is different from the past tense), and the *-ing* form or present participle.

动词的屈折形式按下列顺序排列: 过去式、*-ed/-en* 形式或过去分词(如果与过去式不相同)、*-ing* 形式或现在分词。

For adjectives and adverbs, inflected forms are shown for those that form the comparative and superlative with an internal change in form or by adding *-er* and *-est*.

形容词和副词的屈折形式只给出通过本身改变形成的或通过添加 *-er* 和 *-est* 构成的比较级和最高级。

Grammatical Information 语法信息

This dictionary can tell the learner a great deal about the grammatical behavior of a word. Grammatical information is contained within "grammar codes" that have brackets [] around them. In general, a swung dash (~) within a bracketed

verbs whenever there might be confusion about spelling.

屈折形式指单词的形式变化,如名词的复数或动词的过去式,它取决于单词在句子中的用法。屈折形式位于整个词条的词类标签或语法规则之后,黑体。本词典给出了所有有不规则形式变化的名词和动词的屈折形式。此外,当可能出现拼写方面的混淆时,还给出了规则名词和动词的屈折形式。

de·i·ty /'di:ɪti; 'di:ɪtiy/ *n., pl. -ties.*
[count 可数] a god or goddess 神;女神。

for·give /fə'gɪv; fər'gɪv/ *v., -gave* /-'geɪv; -'geɪv/ **-giv·en, -giv·ing.** — *v.* [usually not 通常不用: be + ~-ing] ① to grant pardon for (an offense); absolve 原谅;饶恕: [~+obj 宾语]: to forgive a sin 宽恕一项罪过。[no obj 无宾语]: Forgive and go forward. 不计旧恶。

halve /hɑ:v; hæv/ *v.* [~+obj 宾语], **halved, halv·ing.** ① to divide into two equal parts; to share equally 把...分成两份;将...平分

hap·py /'hæpi; 'hæpiy/ *adj., -pi·er, -pi·est.* ① delighted; pleased; glad 愉快的,高兴的

good /gud; gud/ *adj., bet·ter* /'betə(r); 'betər/ **best** /best; best/. satisfactory or excellent in quality, quantity, or degree (在数量、质量或等级上)令人满意的;优秀的: She was a good teacher. 她是一个好老师。

Grammar codes are placed to show whether they apply to all definitions of an entry or only to specific meanings. If the grammar code applies to only one definition, it is placed after the definition number. If it applies to the entire entry or

grammar code stands for the main entry. For idioms, the swung dash usually stands for the entire idiom.

本词典向学习者提供了关于单词的大量语法信息。这些信息包含在中括号([])内的语法规则中。一般而言,代字符(~)代代表主词条。对于习语而言,代字符通常代替整条习语。

part of speech, it is placed after the part-of-speech label.

语法规则所处的位置表明它对词条的所有义项都适用还是只适用于特定的义项。只适用于一个义项的语法规则位于该义项序号后。适用于整个词条或词类的语法规则位于词类标签后。

GRAMMAR CODE 语法规则	EXPLANATION 解释	EXAMPLE 范例
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NOUN GRAMMAR CODES 名词语法规则

[count 可数]

This is a count noun; it can be counted and has a plural. It can be used with the word *a* or *an* before it.

这是一个可数名词;可以数出数目,有复数。其前可用单词 *a* 或 *an*。

as·sign·ment /ə'saɪnmənt; ə'saɪnmənt/ *n.* [count 可数] ① something assigned (分派的)任务,工作; *the homework assignments* 家庭作业。② a position to which one is appointed 被任命的职位; *an assignment as ambassador to France* 驻法国大使的职位。

[noncount 不可数]

This noun does not have a plural. It can be used with the word *much* or the phrase *a lot of*, but cannot be used with the word *a* or *an*. Mass nouns or abstract nouns belong in this group.

此名词无复数,可与单词 *much* 或短语 *a lot of* 连用,但不可与单词 *a* 或 *an* 连用。物质名词或抽象名词均属于此类。

laugh·ter /'lɑ:ftə(r); 'læftər/ *n.* [noncount 不可数] the action or sound of laughing 笑;笑声。

[count 可数]...

[noncount 不可数]

Some English nouns are both countable and uncountable, depending on their use. If one definition covers both count and noncount senses, the count grammar code appears before the count example, and the noncount grammar code appears before the noncount example.

一些英语名词既可数又不可数,这取决于其用法。某义项同时涵盖可数和不可数的含义的,可数语法规则位于可数含义的例证前,不可数语法规则位于不可数含义的例证前。

en·mi·ty /'enməti; 'ɛnmɪti/ *n.*, *pl. -ties.* a feeling of bitter hostility or hatred; ill will 敌意;仇恨;恶意; [noncount 不可数]; *Despite the truce, enmity remains between the two countries.* 尽管已经停战,两国间仍存在着敌意。[count 可数]; *tribal enmities that go back hundreds of years* 可以追溯到几百年前的部落间的仇恨。

[plural 复数]

This noun is only used in the plural with a plural verb.

此名词只以复数形式与复数动词连用。

en·trails /'entreɪlz; 'ɛntreɪlz, -trəɪlz/ *n.* [plural 复数] the inner organs of a body, esp. the intestines 内脏;(尤指)肠。