

朗文高阶英汉 双解词典

何维银等译

外语教学与研究出版社

朗文高阶 英汉双解词典

LONGMAN

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DICTIONARY



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出版说明

1755年,朗文出版公司出版了由著名词典学家塞缪尔·约翰逊博士(Samuel Johnson)历经7载编纂而成的《英语大词典》(*Dictionary of the English Language*),由此算来朗文词典的历史距今已经有250多年了。在这250多年中,朗文出版公司出版了大量的优质词典,既有通用词典,也有特殊用途的词典,如搭配词典、习语词典、发音词典和科技词典;既有针对高级英语学习者的大部头词典,也有针对初级和中级英语学习者的袖珍型词典,不一而足。而这其中最为著名,也称得上朗文词典的旗舰产品的是《朗文当代英语辞典》(*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*)。2004年,外语教学与研究出版社出版了它的第3版增补本的双解本,书名定为《朗文当代高级英语辞典》(英英·英汉双解)。由于出版后深受广大读者的喜爱,发行量很大,业界和读者都亲切地称之为“朗当”。这次我们推出的《朗文高阶英汉双解词典》继承了“朗当”的基本体例和全部优点,但侧重于美国英语,同时广收百科词条,可以说是“朗当”的姐妹版。

《朗文高阶英汉双解词典》是一部专为中高级英语学习者精心打造的词典,具有以下主要特色:1)内容丰富,共收词语84,000余条,并且广度和深度兼而有之;2)释义浅显易懂,应用词汇控制理论,使用最简单的2,000个基本词汇解释84,000余词条,深入浅出;3)注重口语,广泛收录流行的口语表达法,并专门辟出口语短语专栏进行详细地分析解释,直面中国英语学习者阅读能力良好而口语表达能力欠佳的普遍问题;4)自主学习功能强大,提供词语搭配、用法说明、口语标注等重要信息,帮助学习者全面提升对英语的掌握;5)内容基于4大语料库,包括500万词的“朗文美国口语语料库”(the Longman Spoken American Corpus)、5,000万词的“朗文美国笔语语料库”(the Longman Written American Corpus)、8,500万词的“语言信息库”(the Linguistic Data Consortium)以及1,000万词的“朗文学习者语料库”(the Longman Learners' Corpus)。

除了上述特色之外,它还有一大特色值得特别一提,那就是该词典的百科词条。我们知道,不同的民族有着不同的社会文化背景,学习一种外语必须要了解这种语言所承载的文化。也正因为教育部在其制定的《大学英语课程教学要求》中明确规定:“大学英语课程不仅是一门语言基础知识课程,也是拓宽知识,了解世界文化的素质教育课程。因此,设计大学英语课程时也应充分考虑对学生的文化素质培养和国际文化知识的传授。要尽可能地利用语言载体,让学生了解科学技术、西方社会文化等知识。”本词典的百科词条荟萃了丰富多彩的百科知识,涉及领域包括文化习俗、地理概况、人物特写、文学典故、科学技术、宗教信仰、历史事件以及重要组织机构等等,从而为读者开启了了解西方社会文化的窗口。翻阅它,读者可以邂逅缔造微软的比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)和大导演史蒂文·斯皮尔伯格(Steven Spielberg),也可以从中间彩色插页中了解到阿波罗11号飞船登月事件和位于美国加州的硅谷。另外,还需要指出的一点是,本词典的许多百科词条是与精美的插图和照片结合在一起的。俗话说“一图抵千言”。读着介绍文字,看着图片,了解西方社会文化也就变得容易起来。一言以蔽之,一部学习型词典+大量的百科知识=本词典。

为了方便广大的英语学习者,我们保留了英语原版的美式国际音标,同时在后面又加注了大家更为熟悉的英式国际音标。

《朗文高阶英语词典》英语版的出版得到了全球专门从事英语教学的专家们的广泛好评。相信此次英汉双解版的推出也会为中国的广大师生和英语学习者带来裨益。

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Short forms 缩略语

adj.	adjective 形容词
adv.	adverb 副词
E.	East 东
etc.	et cetera 等等
n.	noun 名词
N.	North 北

phr. v.	phrasal verb 短语动词
prep.	preposition 介词
pron.	pronoun 代词
S.	South 南
sb	someone 某人
sth	something 某物

U. S.	United States of America 美国
v.	verb 动词
W.	West 西

Frequency markers 频数标记

SW	SW	SW
1	2	1
		3

These symbols show the 3,000 most frequent words in Spoken and Written American English. The 1,000 most frequent words are marked 1, the next thousand are marked 2, etc. 这些符号表明在美国英语口语和笔语中3,000个使用最频繁的词汇。使用最频繁的前1,000个词汇用1标注,其后的用2等标注。

Labels 说明性略语

1 Words which are used in a particular situation, or show a particular attitude 用于特定场合或表示特定态度的词语:

APPROVING a word that is used to praise things or people, although this may not be clear from its meaning 【褒】用以赞扬事物或人的词语,但意思中赞扬意味可能并不明显

DISAPPROVING a word that is used to show dislike or disapproval, although this may not be clear from its meaning 【不赞成】用以表示不喜欢或不赞成的词语,但意思中贬损意味可能并不明显

FORMAL a word that is appropriate for formal speech or writing, but would not usually be used in ordinary conversation 【正式】适用于正式发言或写作,但一般不用于普通交谈的词语

HUMOROUS a word that is usually used in a joking way 【幽默】一般以开玩笑的方式使用的词语

INFORMAL a word or phrase that is used in normal conversation, but may not be appropriate for use in more formal contexts, such as business letters or academic writing 【非正式】用于一般交谈的词语或短语,但可能并不适用于较为正式的语境,如商业信函或论文写作等

2 Words which are used in a particular context or type of language 用于特定语境或语言类型的词语:

BIBLICAL a word that is used in the language of the Bible, and would sound old-fashioned to a modern speaker 【圣经】用于《圣经》语言,现代人听来已过时的词语

LAW a word with a technical meaning used by lawyers, in court etc. 【法律】律师、法庭等使用的专业术语

LITERARY a word used mainly in English literature, and not in modern speech or writing 【文】主要用于英语文学,不用于现代讲话或写作的词语

NONSTANDARD a word that is considered to be incorrect by many people 【不规范】被很多人视为不正确的词语

NOT-TECHNICAL a word that is used in normal conversation, when another technical or medical word would be used in a more formal context 【非术语】用于一般交谈的词语,但在较为正式的语境中会被另一技术或医学词汇所替代

OLD-FASHIONED a word that was used earlier in the twentieth century, but would sound old-fashioned today 【过时】20世纪较早时期使用,但今天听起来已过时的词语

OLD USE a word used before the twentieth century

【旧】20世纪之前使用的词语

POETIC a word that is used mostly in poetry 【诗】主要用于诗歌的词语

SLANG a word or phrase that is used by a particular group of people, often young people, but is not used by everyone 【俚】某一特定人群(常为年轻人)使用,但不为所有人使用的词语或短语

SPOKEN a word or phrase used in ways, in conversation 【口】仅用于交谈的词语或短语

TECHNICAL a word used by doctors, scientists, or other specialists 【术语】医生、科学家或其他专业人员使用的词语

TRADEMARK a word that is the official name of a product made by a particular company 【商标】作为某一公司产品的正式名称的词语

3 Swear words that should be used with caution, or should not be used at all 应谨慎使用或根本不应使用的咒骂词语:

IMPOLITE a word that should not be used in situations when it is important to be polite, for example when you do not know people well 【不礼貌】在注重礼貌的场合不应使用的词语,如当你与其他人不熟悉时

TABOO a word that is considered to be one of the worst of the vulgar words 【讳】被视为粗俗词语中最为恶劣的词语之一

VULGAR a word, usually relating to sex, body waste, or the parts of the body involved with these. You may hear these words used, but it is safer not to use them. 【粗】通常与性、人体排泄物、或这些事情所涉及的人体部位有关的词语。可以听到别人使用这类词语,但较为稳妥的是自己不要使用。

4 Insulting and offensive words that should not be used 不应使用的侮辱和冒犯性词语

OFFENSIVE a word that is used intentionally to insult or offend someone 【冒犯】用于故意侮辱或冒犯某人的词语

RACIST an extremely offensive word that is used about someone from a particular country or race of people 【种族】用于极具冒犯性地描述某一国家或民族的人的词语

5 Some words and spellings from other varieties of English have been included. These are labeled as follows 本词典包括来自其他种类英语的一些单词及拼法。这类说明性略语如下:

BRITISH British English 【英】英国英语

CANADIAN Canadian English 【加】加拿大英语

Grammar codes 语法代码

- [C] countable; shows that a noun can be counted and has a plural form 可数名词; 表示某一名词可以计数并有复数形式: *We planted an orange tree.* 我们种了一棵橘子树。| *Children love to climb trees.* 小孩喜欢爬树。
- [U] uncountable; shows that a noun cannot be counted and has no plural form 不可数名词; 表示某一名词不可以计数, 也没有复数形式: *I need some peace and quiet.* 我需要一些安宁。| *a glass of milk* 一杯牛奶
- [I] intransitive; shows that a verb has no direct object 不及物动词; 表示某一动词没有直接宾语: *I'm sure I can cope.* 我确定我能应付得了。| *Our food supplies soon ran out.* 提供给我们的食品很快就吃完了。
- [T] transitive; shows that a verb is followed by a direct object which can be either a noun phrase or a clause 及物动词; 表示某一动词后接直接宾语, 该宾语可以是名词短语, 也可以是从句: *I like swimming, playing tennis, and things like that.* 我喜欢游泳、打网球以及诸如此类的事情。| *I hope I'm not disturbing you.* 我希望没有打扰你。| *We never found out her real name.* 我们始终没有弄清楚她的真实姓名。
- [I, T] intransitive or transitive; shows that a verb may be used with or without a direct object 不及物动词或及物动词; 表示某一动词可以后接或不接直接宾语: *Bernice was knitting as she watched TV.* 伯丽丝边看电视边织毛活儿。| *She was knitting a sweater.* 她在织毛衣。
- [singular] shows that a noun is used only in the singular and has no plural form 单数名词; 表示某一名词只用单数形式, 且没有复数形式: *a mishmash of different styles* 不同风格的大杂烩 | *the distant hum of traffic* 远处车流的嘈杂声
- [plural] shows that a noun is used only with a plural verb or pronoun and has no singular form 复数名词; 表示某一名词只与复数动词或代词连用, 且没有单数形式: *electrical goods* 电器商品 | *They lost all their belongings in the fire.* 他们在火灾中失去了所有的财物。
- [linking verb] shows that a verb is followed by a noun or adjective complement which refers to the subject of the verb 连系动词; 表示某一动词后接说明主语的名词或形容词补足语: *Her skin felt cold and rough.* 她的皮肤摸上去又冰冷又粗糙。| *We were hungry.* 我们饿了。| *Sue's brother became a lawyer.* 休的兄弟当上了律师。
- [always + adv./prep.] shows that a verb must be followed by an adverb or a prepositional phrase 此形式表示某一动词必须后接副词或介词短语: *She started to rummage around for a tissue.* 她开始到处翻找纸巾。| *Someone was lurking in the bushes.* 有人潜伏在灌木丛中。
- [not in progressive] shows that a verb is not used in the progressive form, i. e. the -ing form after **be** 不用进行式; 表示某一动词不能用于进行式, 即不能用 **be** + ing 的形式: *I hate housework.* 我讨厌做家务。(不用 "*I am hating housework*")。| *Who knows the answer?* 谁知道答案?
- [no comparative] shows that an adjective is not used in the comparative or superlative form, i. e. not with -er or -est, and not with **more** or **most** 无比较级; 表示某一形容词不能用于比较级或最高级, 即不能与 -er [-est] 或 **more** [**most**] 连用: *the key issues in the campaign* 这场运动中的关键问题
- [only before noun] shows that an adjective can only be used before a noun 仅用于名词前; 表示某一形容

词只能用于名词前; *the sheer size of the building* 仅是该建筑物的规模 | *the main points of her speech* 她演讲的要点

- [not before noun] shows that an adjective cannot be used before a noun 不用于名词前; 表示某一形容词不能用于名词前: *Quiet! The baby is asleep.* 安静点! 宝宝在睡觉。
- [only after noun] shows that an adjective is only used immediately after a noun 仅用于名词后; 表示某一形容词只能直接用于名词后: *There are prizes galore at the carnival.* 狂欢节中有大量的奖品。
- [sentence adverb] shows that an adverb modifies a whole sentence 句子副词; 表示某一副词修饰整个句子: *Apparently, they ran out of tickets.* 显然, 他们把票卖光了。
- [+adj./adv.] shows an adverb of degree which is followed by an adjective or another adverb 此形式表示某一程度副词后接形容词或另一副词: *She plays the violin remarkably well for a child her age.* 就她这个年纪的孩子而言, 她拉小提琴拉得特别好。| *It's a nice restaurant, but it's quite expensive.* 这是一家很好的餐馆, 但饭菜很贵。
- [+ between] [+ about] shows that a word is followed by a particular preposition 此形式表示某一单词后接特定的介词: *I'm trying to decide between the green and the blue.* 我想在绿色和蓝色之间作出选择。| *the growing concern about the effects of pollution* 对污染的后果日益增长的关注
- [propose that] shows that a word can be followed by a clause beginning with **that** 此形式表示某一单词可后接以 **that** 引导的从句: *I propose that we meet again next week.* 我建议我们下周再见面。
- [sure (that)] shows that a word can be followed by a clause beginning with **that**, or the word **that** can be left out 此形式表示某一单词可后接以 **that** 引导的从句, 但 **that** 也可省略: *I'm sure there's a logical explanation for all this.* 我确信所有这一切都有一个合乎逻辑的解释。
- [decide who/what/how etc.] shows that a word can be followed by a word beginning with **wh-** (such as **where**, **why**, or **when**) or by **how** 此形式表示某一单词可后接以 **wh-** 开头的词 (如 **where**, **why** 或 **when**) 或 **how**: *I can't decide what to do.* 我无法决定做什么。| *I'm not sure where Jim is.* 我说不准吉姆在哪里。
- [resolve to do sth] shows that a word can be followed by an infinitive 此形式表示某一单词可后接不定式: *He resolved to apologize to her.* 他决心向她道歉。| *There's one boy who's certain to succeed!* 有一个男孩肯定能成功!
- [see sb/sth do sth] shows that a verb can be followed by an infinitive verb without **to** 此形式表示某一动词可后接不带 **to** 的动词不定式: *Pat saw her drive off about an hour later.* 帕特看见她约 1 小时后开车走了。
- [see sb doing sth] shows that a verb can be followed by a present participle 此形式表示某一动词可后接现在分词: *Several witnesses saw the suspect entering the building.* 几位目击者看见嫌疑犯进入楼内。
- [get lost/trapped/caught etc.] shows that a verb can be followed by a past participle 此形式表示某一动词可后接过去分词: *He's getting married in September.* 他打算 9 月结婚。
- [bring sb sth] shows that a verb can be followed by an indirect object and then a direct object 此形式表示某一动词后可先接间接宾语, 然后再接直接宾语: *Could you bring me that chair?* 你可以把那把椅子给我搬过来吗? | *Let me buy you a drink.* 让我来给你买杯喝的。

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马里兰大学 马里兰英语学院

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Quick Key to the Dictionary 本词典凡例简介

Dots show how words are divided into syllables. 单词的音节用小圆点分隔标出。

Pronunciation is shown in the International Phonetic Alphabet. 读音用国际音标标注。

Parts of speech – verb, noun, adjective, preposition etc. – are shown in italics. 词类——动词、名词、形容词、介词等——均用斜体标出。

Words that are spelled the same but have different parts of speech are treated as homographs and have separate entries. 拼写相同但属于不同词类的词汇当作同形异义词处理，分列词条。

If a word has more than one meaning, each meaning is shown by a number in dark type. 如果一个词有一个以上意义，每项词义均用黑体数字标出。

If a word can be spelled in two different ways, both spellings are shown. 如果一个词可以用两种不同方法拼写，两种拼法均列出。

Meanings are explained in clear, simple language, using the 2,000-word Longman Defining Vocabulary whenever possible. 词义均尽可能用2,000个朗文释义词汇解释，语言清楚易懂。

Words that are not in the Defining Vocabulary are shown in small capital letters. 不在释义词汇范围内的词均用小号的大写字母列出。

Useful, natural-sounding examples, are all based on information from the Longman Corpus Network. 实用的、自然的例子均以源自朗文语料库网络的数据为根据。

Derived words are shown at the end of the entry when the meaning is clear from the definition of the main form. 根据原词释义可以理解其词义的派生词列于整个词条之后。

af·fec·tion·ate /ə'fɛkʃənɪt; ə'fɛkʃənɪt/ *adj.* showing in a gentle way that you love someone 亲切的, 有感情的: *an affectionate hug* 亲切的拥抱 | *a very affectionate child* 很有感情的孩子 — **affectionately** *adv.*

ar·got /'ɑrgət, -gou; 'ɑ:gəu/ *n.* [C, U] expressions used by a particular group of people; JARGON [某一类人的] 隐语, 黑话, 暗语; 行话: *A "Jim Wilson" is airline-industry argot for a dead body being shipped in cargo.* “吉姆·威尔逊”是航空工业中对货运班机运送的尸体的隐语。

am·ber /'æmbə; 'æmbə/ *n.* [U] 1 a yellowish brown substance used to make jewelry 琥珀 2 a yellowish brown color 琥珀色, 黄褐色 — **amber** *adj.*

a·bode¹ /ə'boud; ə'bəud/ *n.* [C] FORMAL OR HUMOROUS someone's home [正式或幽默] 住所

abode² *v.* a past tense of ABIDE (2)

an·nu·al¹ /'ænyuəl; 'ænjuəl/ *adj.* 1 happening once a year 一年一度的, 每年的: *the annual school homecoming dance* 一年一度的校友返校日舞会 2 based on or calculated over a period of one year 按年度计算的: *Her annual income is about \$75,000.* 她的年收入约为75,000美元。 — **annually** *adv.*

ASAP, a.s.a.p. /'eɪ es eɪ 'pi; 'eɪ es eɪ 'pi/ *n.* the abbreviation of 缩写 = “as soon as possible”: *Call him ASAP.* 尽快给他打电话。

a·bra·sive¹ /ə'breɪsɪv, -zɪv; ə'breɪsɪv/ *adj.* 1 seeming rude or unkind in the way you behave toward people, especially because you say what you think very directly [待人] 粗鲁的, 生硬的; *an abrasive personality* 粗暴的个性

arch·er /'ɑrtʃə; 'ɑ:tʃə/ *n.* [C] — someone who shoots ARROWS from a BOW 射箭运动员; 弓箭手

appeal² *v.* 1 [I] to make a serious public request for help, money, information etc. 恳请, 恳求; 呼吁: [appeal (to sb) for sth] *The police are appealing to the public for information.* 警方呼吁公众提供有关信息。 | *The Pope appealed for an end to the violence.* 教皇呼吁结束暴力。 | [appeal to sb to do sth] *The water company appealed to everyone to reduce the amount of water used.* 自来水公司呼吁大家节水。 2 [I, T] to make a formal request to a court or someone in authority asking for a decision to be changed (提出) 上诉 [申诉]: *The defendant is planning to appeal.* 被告准备上诉。

am·biv·a·lent /æm'bɪvələnt; æm'bɪvələnt/ *adj.* not sure whether you want or like something or not [心情] 矛盾的: [+about] *Many members of the parish were profoundly ambivalent about the protest.* 该教区的许多成员对抗议活动深感矛盾。 — **ambivalence** *n.* [U] — **ambivalently** *adv.*

Phrasal verbs are listed in alphabetical order directly after the entry for their main verb. 短语动词以字母顺序直接列于其主要动词的词条之后。

Compound words are shown as head-words and their stress patterns are shown. 复合词作为词目词列出, 标有重音符号。

Grammatical information is shown in brackets. 语法信息用方括号标出。

Phrases and idioms are shown and given their own definitions. 短语和习语均列出, 并给出其释义。

Collocations – words that are often used together – are shown in **bold** in an example or followed by an explanation. 词语搭配, 即经常一起使用的单词, 在例证中用黑体字标出, 有的后附解释。

Signposts in longer entries help you to find the meaning that you need. 较长词条中的指示标记可帮助找到所需要的词义。

Labels showing the contexts or situations a word is typically used in or the speaker's attitude are shown in small capital letters. 说明某单词用于何种语境或情景, 或说话者的态度的标签用小大写字母标出。

ad·here /əd'hɪr; əd'hɪə/ v. [I] FORMAL to stick firmly to something 【正式】黏附, 附着

adhere to sth *phr.* v. [T] FORMAL to continue to behave according to a particular rule, agreement, or belief 【正式】坚持; 信守: *Few people adhere to the guidelines.* 很少人坚持这些准则。

age lim·it /'iː. lɪt/ n. [C] the youngest or oldest age at which you are allowed to do something 年龄限制: *The age limit for buying tobacco has been raised to 18.* 允许购买香烟的年龄限制已经提高到 18 岁。

at·trib·ut·a·ble /ə'trɪbjʊtəbəl; ə'trɪbjʌtəbəl/ *adj.* [not before noun 不用于名词前] FORMAL likely to be caused by something 【正式】可归因于…的: [+to] *The price increase is attributable to a rise in the cost of paper.* 价格上涨是由于纸张成本上升。

ap·point /ə'pɔɪnt; ə'pɔɪnt/ v. [T] 1 to choose someone for a position or a job 任命, 委派: *Pope John Paul II appointed several new bishops.* 教皇约翰·保罗二世任命了几个新主教。| [appoint (sb) as sth] *Lisa Lore was appointed as an associate athletic director at USC.* 莉萨·洛尔被任命为南加州大学体育副主管。

armchair² *adj.* **an armchair traveler/critic etc.** someone who talks or reads about being a traveler, CRITIC etc., but does not have any real experience of doing it 空谈的旅行家/不切实际的批评家等

ar·gu·ment /'ɑːɡjʊmənt; 'ɑːɡjɪmənt/ n. 1 [C] a situation in which two or more people disagree, often angrily 争论, 争辩, 争吵: [+with] *I broke the vase during an argument with my husband.* 我在与丈夫吵架时打碎了花瓶。| *Henning told the police she and her husband had an argument before he left.* 亨宁告诉警方在丈夫离开前她与他争吵过。| *I got into an argument with the other driver.* 我和另一位司机吵了起来。| *Shelton and the woman had a heated argument (= very angry argument).* 谢尔顿和那位妇女吵得很激烈。

anchor² v.

1 **boat** 船 [I, T] to lower the anchor on a ship or boat to hold it in one place 抛锚, 停(船): *Three tankers were anchored in the harbor.* 3 艘油轮停泊在港湾。| *Captain Cook anchored in Opu-nohu Bay in the 1760s.* 库克船长于 18 世纪 60 年代曾将船停靠在奥普诺胡湾。

2 **tv news** 电视新闻 [T] to be the person who reads the news and introduces reports on TV 主持[电视新闻节目]: *The new hour-long program is anchored by Mark McEwen.* 这个 1 小时长的新节目由马克·麦克尤恩主持。

3 **fasten** 使固定 [T usually passive 一般用被动态] to fasten something firmly so that it cannot move 使稳固, 固定: *The panel was firmly anchored by two large bolts.* 嵌板由两个大螺栓牢牢固定着。

ap·pend /ə'pend; ə'pend/ v. [T + to] FORMAL to add something to a piece of writing 【正式】(给文章)附加, 增补[文字内容]

References to other words and phrases, and to pictures and Usage Notes, are given. “互见”标签提示参见其他单词、短语、图片及用法说明。

Words that have unpredictable spellings in plurals, across tenses, or in the comparative and superlative are shown in **bold** after the part of speech. 单词在复数、不同时态或比较级和最高级情况下的不规则拼法,在词类后用黑体字标出。

ante- /æntɪ; æntɪ/ *prefix* coming or happening before something 在…以前; *to antedate* (= exist before something else) 先于, 早于 | *the antebellum South* (= before the Civil War) 内战前的南方—compare 比较 POST-, PRE-

an-te¹ /'æntɪ; 'æntɪ/ *n.* **up/raise the ante** to increase your demands or try to get more things from a situation, even though this involves more risks 增加赌注; *Sanctions upped the ante considerably in the Middle East crisis.* 制裁大大增加了在中东危机问题上的筹码。—see also 另见 PENNY ANTE

a-bet /ə'bet; ə'bet/ *v.* **abetted, abetting** [T] to help someone do something wrong or illegal 教唆, 怂恿, 唆使; 伙同[作案] —see also 另见 aid and abet (AID²(2))

a-moe-ba /ə'mɪbə; ə'mɪ:bə/ *n.* plural **amoebas** or **amoebae** /-bi; -bi:/ [C] a very small creature that has only one cell and a changeable shape 变形虫, 阿米巴 —**amoebic** *adj.*

Guide to the Dictionary 本词典使用方法

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- 6.1 Compound words 复合词

1 How to find the word you are looking for 如何查到想要查的词

Words are listed in this dictionary in alphabetical order. 本词典的词汇按字母顺序排列。

1.1 Compound words 复合词

Compound words are groups of two or more words with a fixed form and a special meaning, such as **air pump** and **air rage**. Most of these are shown as full headwords (but see section 1.6 Phrases and idioms). They are listed in alphabetical order; the space or hyphen between the two parts is ignored. 复合词由两个或两个以上的词组成,具有固定形式和特殊意义,例如 **air pump**(气泵)和 **air rage**(空中暴力)。这些复合词多数作为独立的词目列出(参见第1.6节短语与习语)。复合词按字母顺序排列,其两个部分之间的空格或连字符均不考虑在内。

air·tight
air time
air-to-air
air traf·fic con·trol·ler
air·waves

1.2 Phrasal verbs 短语动词

Multi-word verbs like **give up** or **put off**, are listed in alphabetical order directly after the entry for their main verb. For example 多个单词组成的动词,例如 **give up** 或 **put off**, 按字母顺序直接列在其主要动词的词条后。例如:

face² v. [T]
face sb ↔ down
face off
face up to

1.3 Derived words without definition 不附释义的派生词

Some words do not need a definition, because they are formed from a headword by adding a suffix. For example **gracefully** and **gracefulness** are derived from **graceful**, and their meaning is equal to that of the main word plus the meaning of the suffix. These words are shown at the end of the entry for the word that they are derived from. 有些单词通过将词目词添加后缀派生而成,故无需释义。例如 **gracefully** 和 **gracefulness** 均派生自 **graceful**, 而其意义即由主词词义加上后缀意义组合而成。这些派生词在其源词的词条末尾列出。

grace·ful /'greɪsəl/; 'greɪsəl/ *adj.* 1 moving in a smooth and attractive way, or having a smooth attractive shape [动作、形状] 优美的、雅致的; a *graceful dancer* 优雅的舞蹈演员 | *graceful silk flowers* 雅致的绢花 2 polite and exactly right for a situation [举止] 优雅得体的、体面的; a *graceful acceptance of defeat* 对失败大度的接受 —**gracefully** *adv.* —**gracefulness** *n.* [U]

In this case, **gracefully** just means “in a graceful way” and **gracefulness** just means “the quality of being graceful.” 在此例中, **gracefully** 意为“以优美的方式”,而 **gracefulness** 意为“优美”。

1.4 Homographs 同形异义词

Homographs are words that have the same spelling but are different from each other in some other way, and are listed as separate entries in a dictionary. In this dictionary, words with different parts of speech are treated as homographs. 同形异义词是指拼写相同,但在其他方面有差异的单词,这些单词在词典中以独立的词条列出。在本词典中,不同词类的单词作同形异义词处理。

face¹ /feɪs; feɪs/ n. [C, U]

1 front of your head 头部的正面 the front part of your head, where your eyes, nose, and mouth are 脸,面部,面孔: *Jodi has such a pretty face.* 乔迪有如此漂亮的一张脸。

face² v. [T]

1 difficult situation 困境 if you face a difficult situation or if it faces you, you must deal with it 面临,面对: *Weber is facing the biggest challenge of his career.* 韦伯正面临着事业中的最大挑战。| *I found guilty, Jones could face up to 20 years in jail.* 如果被判有罪,琼斯可能面临长达 20 年的监禁。| *The city council is faced with (= is in a situation where they have to deal with) the task of making budget cuts.* 市议会面临着缩减预算的任务。

The order of the homographs depends on how common they are. **Face** is used more often as a noun than as a verb, so the noun entry is shown first. 同形异义词的排列取决于其常用程度。face 用作名词的频率比用作动词高,因此名词 face 的词条列在前面。

Words with the same part of speech and spelling that are pronounced differently are separate headwords. For example, the nouns **bow** (bou) and **bow** (bau) are separate headwords. 词类和拼写相同,而读音不同的单词,单列词目。例如名词 bow /bou/ 和 bow /bau/ 因为读音不同,而分列为不同词目。

If two words are spelled the same, but one starts with a capital letter and has a completely different meaning, for example the adjectives **catholic** and **Catholic**, they are separate headwords. 如两词拼写形式相同,而其中一个以大写字母开头,并具有完全不同的意义,例如形容词 catholic 和 Catholic,也分列为不同词目。

If a word is a plural form of a noun, but has a separate meaning, it is shown as one of the meanings of that noun. 某个名词的复数形式具有独自的意义时,则作为该名词的一个义项列出。

blue² n. **1** [C, U] the color of the sky on a clear day (天)蓝色: *I especially like the rich blues and reds of the painting.* 我特别喜欢这幅画上浓艳的红蓝色调。| *Carolyn's the one dressed in blue.* 卡罗琳是穿蓝衣服的那个。**2 blues** [plural] a slow sad style of music that came from the African-American CULTURE in the southern U. S. 布鲁斯音乐 [一种舒缓、忧郁的音乐,起源于美国南部的美国黑人文化]: *a blues singer* 布鲁斯歌手 — see also 另见 RHYTHM AND **BLUES** **3 the blues** [plural] INFORMAL feelings of sadness [非正式] 忧郁,沮丧: *A lot of women get the blues after the baby is born.* 许多妇女在生完孩子后会患上忧郁症。

A few nouns, for example the word **belongings**, exist only in the plural form. These have their own entries.

少数几个名词,例如 **belongings**, 只以复数形式存在。这样的词以独立词目列出。

1.5 Other types of headwords 其他类型的词目

Abbreviations are headwords, and so are prefixes like **dis-** and suffixes like **-able**. 缩略语及 **dis-** 一类的前缀或 **-able** 一类的后缀均作为独立词目列出。

Different spellings or forms are shown at the headword if they are commonly used. They also have their own entries as headwords, directing you to the main entry. 不同的拼写或形式,如果很常用的话,列于词目中。这样的词也作为词目另条列出,并指示参照主要词条。

aes-thet-ic, esthetic /es'θetɪk, -ɪs; i:s'θetɪk/ adj. **1** relating to beauty and the study of beauty 美学的,审美的: *The town council will discuss plans for aesthetic improvements at two city parks.* 镇议会将讨论对两座城市公园进行美化改造的计划。| *People want wood shingles on their houses for purely aesthetic reasons.* 人们想用木瓦盖屋顶纯粹是基于审美考虑。

es-thet-ic /es'θetɪk; i:s'θetɪk/ adj. another spelling of AESTHETIC aesthetic 的另一种拼法 — **esthetically** /-kli; -kli/ adv.

Irregular inflections of words are shown at the main form, and also as separate headwords, directing you to the main entry. 单词的不规则屈折变化形式在其主要形式的词条下列出,并作为独立的词目列出,并指示参照主要词条。

have¹ /əv, həv; v. əv, həv; strong 强读 hæv; həv/ auxiliary verb, past tense **had** third person singular present tense **has** negative short forms 否定缩略式 = **haven't, hadn't, hasn't**

had /əd, həd; d. əd, həd; strong 强读 həd; həd/ v. **1** the past tense and past participle of HAVE

1.6 Phrases and idioms 短语与习语

Some words are often used in particular phrases, and an important feature of this dictionary is that we treat them as separate meanings. For example 有些单词经常用于特定的短语里,而本词典的一个重要特色是将这些短语作为独立的义项处理。例如:

a-live /ə'laɪv, ə'laɪv/ adj. [not before noun 不用于名词前]

6, be alive with sth to be full of something and seem busy or exciting 充满[到处都是]某事物: *The street was alive with music.* 街上回荡着音乐。| *Wooded canyons alive with birds* 丛林密布、鸟儿栖息的峡谷

7 be alive and kicking a) to be very healthy and active 健康活跃,活蹦乱跳: *At last report, she was still alive and kicking.* 上次作报告时,她还依然健康活跃。**b)** to continue to exist successfully 状况依然良好: *Despite financial problems, the firm is alive and kicking.* 尽管有些财务问题,该公司仍运转良好。

8 be alive to sth to realize that something is happening and that it is important 意识[注意]到某事物: *Murphy is alive to the romance of his job.* 墨菲意识到他工作的浪漫性。— see also 另见 **skin sb alive** (SKIN² (3))

Phrases and idioms are usually listed under the first important word in a phrase (that is, not at words like *the, to, something, or be*), so the definition of **skin sb alive** is at **skin**, not at **alive**. The cross-reference note at the end of the entry above tells you to look at **skin**, homograph 2, meaning 3. 短语与习语通常在该短语或习语的第一个主要单词的词条下列出(即不在 *the, to, something or be* 这类词条下),所以 **skin sb alive** 的释义列在 **skin** 下,而在 **alive** 下。但以上(**alive**)词条末尾的相互参见说明会指引参照 **skin** 的第 3 个义项。

2 Understanding meaning 理解词义

2.1 Words with more than one meaning 多义词

Where a word has more than one meaning, each meaning is given a separate number, and the most frequent meaning, according to analysis of our spoken and written corpora, is shown first. 一个单词具有一个以上词义时,每项词义都有一个编号,并根据对口语和书面语语料的分析,最常用的词义列在最前面。

allowance /ə'laʊəns; ə'laʊəns/ *n.* [C] 1 an amount of something that is acceptable or safe 允许量, 限额: *The baggage allowance is 75 pounds per person.* 每人的行李限重为 75 磅。| *A glass of orange juice provides the recommended daily allowance of Vitamin C.* 一杯橘子汁能提供每日所需维生素 C 的建议摄取量。2 an amount of money that you are given regularly or for a special reason [定期或出于特殊原因而给予的] 津贴, 补助: *a clothing/travel/housing etc. allowance* *Joe's salary includes a monthly clothing allowance.* 乔的工资中包括了每月的服装补助。3 a small amount of money that a parent regularly gives to a child 零用钱: *Mom gave us kids a weekly allowance if we kept our rooms clean.* 如果我们能保持房间清洁, 妈妈就每周给我们这些孩子一点零用钱。

This dictionary is based on analysis of large corpora, or databases, of spoken and written English. We analyze how often a word or phrase is used, and how often it is used in each meaning. 本词典基于对大型的英语口语和书面语的语料库(或称数据库)中语料的分析而编制。分析了单词或短语的使用频率,以及每个义项的使用频率。

A phrase that contains the word and has its own distinct meaning is shown as a separate meaning and listed in frequency order. For example 短语如包含该单词并具有独特意义,则作为独立的义项列出,并按其使用频率顺序排序。例如:

lookout /'lʊk-aʊt; 'lʊk-aʊt/ *n.* 1 **be on the lookout for sth** to continuously watch a place or pay attention in order to find something you want or to be ready for problems or opportunities 监视[留神观察]某事物: *You've got to be on the lookout for snakes around here.* 在这附近你得当心蛇。2 **keep a lookout** to keep watching carefully for something or someone, especially for danger 密切监视[防备][尤指危险]: *Soldiers kept a lookout for enemy planes through the night.* 那天晚上,士兵们密切防备着敌机。3 [C] someone whose duty it is to watch carefully for something, especially danger 监视哨,守望者 4 [C] a place for a lookout to watch from 哨所,望台

This shows that the most common use of **lookout** is in

the phrase **be on the lookout for**. 这表示 **lookout** 的最常见用法是用于短语 **be on the lookout for** 之中。

2.2 Definitions 释义

All the definitions in this dictionary are written in clear and simple language, using the The Longman American Defining Vocabulary of about 2,000 common words. The list of the words in the definitions is shown at the end of the dictionary following page B11 which explains exactly how the words are used. 本词典的所有释义均用由大约 2,000 个常用词构成的“朗文美国英语释义词汇”写成,文字清晰简洁。这些释义词汇列于本词典末尾 B11 页起的部分中,该处准确地说明了这些单词在本词典中是如何使用的。

2.3 Examples 例子

Most definitions in this dictionary are followed by examples that show how the word is used. 本词典大部分释义后均列有例子,说明该词的用法。

These examples may be in short phrases or whole sentences, and they are written in *italic letters* 例子有的是短语,有的是完整的句子,均用斜体字标示:

clear instructions 明确的指示 | *The test questions weren't very clear.* 测试的问题不太明确。| *I'll give you until Monday to turn in your essay. Is that clear?* 你可以到星期一交论文,清楚了吗?

All the examples in this dictionary are based on what we find in the spoken and written corpus material in the Longman Corpus Network. Some examples are taken direct from the corpus; some have been changed slightly from the corpus to remove difficult words; and some have been written specially for the entry. In each case, the examples are carefully chosen to help show the ways in which a word or phrase is typically used. 本词典的所有例子均以“朗文语料网”中的口语和书面语材料为基础。有些例子直接选自语料库;有些例子略有改动,去掉了艰深的词;有些例子则是专门为该词条编写的。不管属于哪种情况,例子均经过精心挑选,有助于说明该单词或短语的典型用法。

Examples also show the way the word behaves grammatically. Grammatical patterns are shown in brackets. 例子还可以用来说明该单词的语法特征。语法句型标示于方括号中。

I [be clear about sth] Smith was very clear about the school's policies on the issue. 史密斯对学校有关这一问题的政策很清楚。| *[be clear about what/when/how etc.] Could you be more clear about how long it will take to do the job?* 这工作需要多少时间你一定很清楚了? | *[be clear on sth] The manual is clear on how to operate the software.* 手册中对如何操作软件说得很清楚。| *[be clear to sb] It is clear to me that the company will have to make further job cuts.* 我很清楚公司还要继续裁员。

2.4 Collocations 词语搭配

An important aim of this dictionary is to show very clearly the collocation of a word; the other words that are frequently and typically used with it. 本词典的一个重要目的是清楚地说明一个单词的搭配,即与该单词经常而典型地一起使用的其他词语。

Collocations are shown in **bold** in examples and are followed by a short definition in parentheses when necessary.