

# LONGMAN

## ADVANCED AMERICAN DICTIONARY

**NEW**

**EDITION**

**新版**

# 朗文 高阶 英汉双解词典

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

PEARSON

培生教育出版亚洲有限公司  
PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD.



# LONGMAN

## ADVANCED AMERICAN DICTIONARY

**NEW**

**EDITION**

**新版**

# 朗文 高阶 英汉双解词典



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

PEARSON

培生教育出版亚洲有限公司

PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD.

京权图字：01-2013-2047

Authorized adaptation from the English language edition, entitled LONGMAN Advanced American Dictionary, NEW EDITION and original ISBN 9781405829540, published by Pearson Education, Inc. Copyright ©2007

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage retrieval system, without permission from Pearson Education Inc.

English adaptation published by Pearson Education Asia Limited and Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press. Copyright ©2013.

This edition is authorized for sale and distribution in the People's Republic of China exclusively (except Taiwan Province, Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR)

本书只限在中华人民共和国境内发行，不包括台湾省、香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区。

本书封面贴有 Pearson Education Asia Ltd. (培生教育出版亚洲有限公司) 激光防伪标签。无标签者不得销售。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

朗文高阶英汉双解词典：新版 / 英国培生教育出版集团编；王莹等译. — 北京：外语教学与研究出版社，2013.5  
ISBN 978-7-5135-3081-1

I. ①朗… II. ①英… ②王… III. ①英语-双解词典②双解词典-英、汉 IV. ①H316

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第101615号

地图审图号：GS(2013)237号

出版人	蔡剑峰
责任编辑	夏天 王莹
封面设计	覃一彪 高蕾
出版发行	外语教学与研究出版社
社址	北京市西三环北路19号(100089)
网址	<a href="http://www.fltrp.com">http://www.fltrp.com</a>
印刷	紫恒印装有限公司
开本	889×1194 1/32
印张	85.5
版次	2013年8月第1版 2013年8月第1次印刷
书号	ISBN 978-7-5135-3081-1
定价	109.00元

购书咨询：(010)88819929 电子邮箱：[club@fltrp.com](mailto:club@fltrp.com)

如有印刷、装订质量问题，请与出版社联系

联系电话：(010)61207896 电子邮箱：[zhijian@fltrp.com](mailto:zhijian@fltrp.com)

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话：(010)88817519

物料号：230810001

# 出版说明

自从 1755 年出版著名词典学家塞缪尔·约翰逊博士 (Dr. Samuel Johnson) 编纂的《英语大词典》(*Dictionary of the English Language*) 以来, 朗文系列词典不断发展壮大, 在 250 多年的漫长岁月中出版了大量适合各个层次读者、满足不同需求的英语词典。在众多朗文品牌词典当中, 《朗文高阶英语词典》(*Longman Advanced American English*) 堪称一部特色鲜明、将语言与文化完美结合的优秀词典, 它继承了朗文词典家族旗舰产品《朗文当代英语词典》(*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*) 的基本体例和全部优点, 同时又侧重讲解美国英语用法, 并广泛收录百科词条, 满足了信息时代广大英语学习者对英语词典的多元化需求。

《朗文高阶英汉双解词典》上一版出版于 2006 年, 推出后深受广大读者欢迎, 成为当年词典类优秀畅销书。为了顺应网络时代英语发展的最新趋势, 适应广大英语学习者的最新需要, 外语教学与研究出版社组织国内优秀译者和社内骨干编辑力量, 利用国际知名的词典编纂系统 (Dictionary Production System) 和词条编辑软件 (Entry Editor), 翻译了培生教育出版集团全新推出的新版《朗文高阶英语词典》, 推出了这本新版《朗文高阶英汉双解词典》。对比 2006 年版双解词典, 本版词典对中文译文进行了全面修订, 小幅调整了体例, 使译文更加简明准确, 同时加入了英语版新增补的溯源信息和“写作指南”(Writing Guide) 专页, 百科词条也有了大幅度扩充, 大量美国英语特有词汇也充实到新版词典中。

具体特色如下:

1. 收词广泛全面: 本词典收录词汇、短语及义项共 185,000 条, 包括 *invasive species* (入侵种)、*podcast* (播客)、*phishing* (网络“钓鱼”)、*sustainable development* (可持续发展)、*wiki* (维基) 等在内的各类新词悉数收录;

2. 释义浅显易懂: 本词典使用 2,000 个基础词汇解释所有词条, 即使英语程度较低的读者也可以顺畅理解释义;

3. 例证真实自然: 本词典各类例证共计 73,000 条, 选自拥有数亿词汇的朗文语料库网络, 取材于真实语境, 语料鲜活生动;

4. 词条内容充实: 词条内容涵盖搭配、习语、短语动词和派生词; 大量词条提供近义词和反义词, 总数达 10,000 条;

5. 百科条目广博: 本词典的百科词条荟萃了丰富多彩的百科知识, 涉及文化习俗、地理概况、名人小传、文学典故、历史事件、科学技术、宗教信仰、经济术语、重要组织机构等。与上一版相比, 本词典更新或删除了一些过时内容, 同时又增补了 6,000 余条各学科词汇, 增加了大量关于美国历史、文化、政治制度及社会组织的条目, 文化、历史方面的条目还统一给出了详尽译文, 彩色插页还提供了美国地图以及美国历史、文化方面的内容;

6. 专栏丰富实用: 本词典特设“词语辨析”、“语法提示”、“词汇选择”、“口语短语”、“拼写提示”等专栏, 帮助学习者辨别词汇异同, 选择恰当用词, 了解语法难点, 积累和扩展词汇, 从而使英语学习更富成效;

7. 兼顾英美发音: 为方便不同层次、不同需求的英语学习者的学习和使用, 本词典在保留原版美式音标的同时新增了一套大家较为熟悉的英式发音音标, 同时人名、地名等专有名词亦标注了音标;

8. 研习专页深入浅出: 本词典在正文之外另设有 60 页“语言提示”(Language Notes) 和“写作指南”专页, 结合词典内容系统讲解语法要点和写作技巧, 例证丰富, 语言深入浅出, 对英语学习者大有裨益。

本词典从策划酝酿到组织翻译、编辑加工, 经历了漫长的过程, 克服了很多意想不到的困难, 现在终于付梓, 这是所有参与本项目的译者、编辑、设计人员及技术支持人员精诚合作的结果。词典编纂工作千头万绪, 我们在翻译编辑过程中抱着精益求精的态度, 一字一句反复斟酌, 力求为广大读者奉献一部完美的词典, 恳请广大读者朋友批评指正。

外语教学与研究出版社

综合英语(数字)出版分社学术与辞书工作室

# 英汉双解版工作人员名单

正文翻译：	王莹	彭非	江玉清	倪红梅
	郭娟	杨琨	贾冬妮	都楠楠
	詹莹玥	张蘅	刘爱春	刘佳
	王飞	许莹莹	赵冰	张福慧
	王洪磊			
非正文翻译：	林长真			
前期统筹：	徐宁			
责任编辑：	夏天	王莹		
编辑：	都楠楠	詹莹玥	杨雅琼	杨镇明
	张蘅	周渝毅	车云峰	吴硕
其他编校人员：	许莹莹	赵冰	罗来鸥	董燕萍
	李云	唐辉	谢金霞	张帆
	申葳			
插图作者：	炫木马时尚设计工作室	张峰	冯葳	
技术支持：	罗意	杨书旗	杨寿勋	秦敏
封面设计：	覃一彪	高蕾		

# Acknowledgments 鸣谢 (英语版)

## Director

Della Summers

## Projects Director

Mike Mayor

## Senior Publisher

Laurence Delacroix

## Managing Editor

Stephen Bullon

## Editors

Karen Cleveland Marwick

Stephen Handorf

Karen Stern

## Lexicographer

Michael Murphy

## Project Manager

Alan Savill

## Senior Production Editor

Paola Rocchetti

## Production Manager

David Gilmour

## Corpus Development

Steve Crowdy

Kevin Fox

Duncan Pettigrew

## Spoken Corpus Development

University of California at Santa Barbara:

Professor John Du Bois

Professor Wallace Chafe

Professor Sandra Thompson

## Computational Linguists

Allan Orsnes

Andrew Roberts

## Pronunciation Editors

Rebecca Dauer

Dinah Jackson

## Design

Michael Harris

## Illustrations

Chris Pavely

## Proofreaders

Sandra Anderson, Pat Dunn,

Isabel Griffiths, Wendy Lee,

Ruth Noble, Daphne Trotter

## Technical Support

Trevor Satchell, Kim Lee-Amies

## Database Administrator

Denise McKeough

## Keyboarder

Pauline Savill

## Review of School Content Vocabulary by the following teachers and editors:

Kenneth Nealy, PhD, Linda Hudson, Michael Aleksius, Susan Jellis, Katherine Pate.

## The publishers would like to express their gratitude to all the dedicated teachers who have

**attended focus groups and given their informed feedback on sample text:** Christine Tierney, Ann Marie Schlender, Safa Motallebi, Nancy Pauliukoni, Alyce Slater Lentz, Beth Meetsma, Martin Jacobi, Mark Savitt, Steven Dominguez, Barbara Jackson, Robert Caren, Mark Yoffie, Frank Milano and his team, Carole Weisz and her team, Dr Laurie Moody, Liz Iannotti, Carrie Barnard, Suzy Doob, Jennifer Benichou, Peter Hoffman, Laurie Gluck, Sylvia Gonzales, Mary Nance-Tager.

**The publishers would also like to thank Averil Coxhead** for permission to highlight the Academic Word List (AWL, compiled in 2000) in this dictionary. Averil Coxhead is the author of the AWL and a lecturer in English for Academic Purposes at Massey University, New Zealand. For further information on the AWL, go to Averil's Website at:

<http://language.massey.ac.nz/staff/awl/>

## The Publishers and editorial team would like to thank the people who have contributed to the first edition of this dictionary:

Daniel Baron, Elizabeth Beizai, Dileri Borunda Johnston, Rebecca Campbell, Rovert Clevenger, Korey Egge, Tammy Gales, Mark Hamer, Stephen Handorf, Alex Henderson, Wendalyn Nichols, Leslie Redick, Michael Rundell, Ruth Urbom

## Reviews of the Dictionary 对本词典（英语版）的评论

"The new *Longman Advanced American Dictionary* is a comprehensive yet highly practical resource. I appreciate the distinguishing features that make it so painless to navigate for teachers and students alike: the thoughtfully worded definitions, the illustrative example sentences that help provide a vibrant mental anchor, the Thesaurus boxes that guide developing writers in grasping the nuanced application of more precise, related words, the judicious use of color and bold face to help readers identify critical information, the word choice, grammar, thesaurus and spoken phrase boxes that prompt the self-directed student to engage in a brief, productive language tutorial, the rich and engaging references to North American contexts that help learners develop cultural and pragmatic knowledge. I commend Longman for developing such a practical, gratifying vocabulary resource."

"新版《朗文高阶英语词典》是一本内容翔实而又高度实用的工具书。教师和学生使用起该词典来十分得心应手，这有赖于其令人称赞的鲜明特色：释义字斟句酌，示例鲜活准确，词语辨析框可对学习写作者进行指导，使其掌握词义更为确切而又相互关联的多个词语在用法上的细微差别，对颜色和粗体的审慎合理使用可帮助读者识别重要信息，词汇选择、语法提示、词语辨析及口语短语学习框可引导自主学习者进行快捷高效的语言学习，对北美语料大量的、引人入胜的引用有助于增长学习者的文化和语用知识。

我推荐朗文出版公司编纂的这部如此实用、令人满意的语言工具书。"

**Dr Kate Kinsella**, Teacher Trainer and School Consultant, San Francisco State University, Department of Secondary Education.

(凯特·金塞拉博士，旧金山州立大学中等教育学院教师培训员兼学校顾问)

"Written specifically for second language learners, the *Longman Advanced American Dictionary* does not merely define words; it also contains a wealth of grammar and usage information. It is an excellent reference for students of English."

"《朗文高阶英语词典》专门为第二语言学习者编写，不仅给出了词汇的释义，而且提供了大量的语法和用法信息，是为英语学习者编写的优秀工具书。"

**Betty Azar**, Author of the *Azar Grammar Series*

(贝蒂·阿扎尔，《阿扎尔语法丛书》作者)

"Whereas learners used to search, read, and leave, I believe that they will linger and learn using the new *LAAD*. The single strongest point to me as a language teacher and vocabulary researcher is language used in the definitions. The new *LAAD* excels here. In addition, this dictionary is outstanding in how it handles idioms. In conclusion, the words that come to mind when I think about this new dictionary are usable, accessible, and comprehensible."

"过去学习者查阅过一本词典后常常将其弃置不用，但我相信他们会一直保留这本新版《朗文高阶英语词典》并将其作为学习工具。作为一名语言教师和词汇研究者，我认为它最大的优点是释义所使用的语言。在这一点上，这本新版词典远远胜过其他同类词典。此外，它对习语的把握也十分出色。总之，我觉得这本词典使用简便、易于理解。"

**Keith S. Folse**, Ph.D., Coordinator, MA TESOL Program, University of Central Florida

(基思·S. 福尔斯博士，中佛罗里达大学作为外语的英语教学硕士学位项目协调人)



"The *Longman Advanced American Dictionary* provides the kind of in-depth information a learner needs and the range of information is well organized and easy to use. The *Longman Advanced American Dictionary* takes the lead in two important ways. First, it makes a strong effort to cover not only individual words, but also the phraseology and collocations that research has found to be ever-present in language. Second, written discourse is lexically different from spoken in many ways, and the dictionary highlights many of the phrases particular to spoken discourse."

“《朗文高阶英语词典》深入详尽、条理清晰地为学生提供了所需信息，易于读者使用。该词典在两个方面堪称典范：第一、它不仅着力解析单个词汇，而且注重收录词汇用法和词语搭配；研究表明，后两者在语言中一直存在。第二、书面语和口语在用词上存在诸多差异，该词典突出标示了许多口语中特有的短语。”

**Norbert Schmitt**, Reader in Applied Linguistics, Nottingham University  
(诺伯特·施米特，诺丁汉大学应用语言学准教授)

**Diane Schmitt**, Senior Lecturer in EFL/TESOL, Nottingham Trent University  
(黛安娜·施米特，诺丁汉特伦特大学作为外语的英语教学高级讲师)

Authors of *Focus on Vocabulary: Mastering the Academic Word List*, Longman.

(诺伯特·施米特和黛安娜·施米特是《聚焦词汇：掌握学术词汇表》(Focus on Vocabulary: Mastering the Academic Word List Longman) 一书的作者)

"I am especially happy to see the enhancement of vocabulary building elements like the Thesaurus boxes and the expanded usage notes that will make it easier for students to locate and ultimately try new words. By making the information easier to find, students will reach for this dictionary more often because their searches will be shorter and more successful. I will continue to recommend this dictionary enthusiastically."

“我特别欣喜地看到该词典的词汇拓展功能得以增强，词语辨析框以及扩展出来的用法说明等学习专栏将使得学生更容易地查阅并最终尝试使用新词汇。信息查找变得更为简便易行，学生会更频繁地使用这本词典，因为查阅起来更快捷、更高效。我会继续大力推荐这本词典。”

**Laurie Gluck**, Department of Education and Language Acquisition, LaGuardia Community College  
(劳丽·格卢克，拉瓜迪亚社区学院教育和语言习得系)

"I think the examples are excellent – this is what we go through in the classroom when we explain a lexical item. The Thesaurus boxes are fantastic. Labeling academic words is truly important for students, who need to be familiar with the distinction between academic words and casual language. .... This edition seems even more useful to our students."

“我认为词典中的例句非常棒——我们在课堂上讲解词语时所依赖的正是例句。词语辨析框也很好用。标注学术词汇对于学生来讲的确很重要，他们需要熟悉学术词汇和日常用语之间的区别。……新版看起来对我们的学生更加实用。”

**Elizabeth Iannotti**, Academic Coordinator, The English Language Center, LaGuardia Community College  
(伊丽莎白·兰努蒂，拉瓜迪亚社区学院英语语言中心学术协调人)



# Key to the Dictionary 本词典凡例

Dots show how words are divided into syllables.

圆点标示单词的音节划分。

**af·fec·tion·ate** /ə'fekʃənɪt; ə'fekʃənɪt/ *adj.* showing in a gentle way that you love someone 充满爱意的; 深情的: *an affectionate hug* 深情的拥抱 | *affectionate children* 心中充满爱的孩子们 | + **toward** *Jo is always very affectionate toward him.* 乔对他一往情深。 — **affectionately** *adv.*

Pronunciation is shown in the International Phonetic Alphabet.

读音用国际音标标注。

**ar·got** /'ɑ:ɡəʊ; 'ɑrgət, -ɡou/ *n.* [C, U] ENG. LANG. ARTS [人文] expressions used by a particular group of people (某一群人使用的) 隐语, 黑话, 暗语, 行话 **[SYN]** *jargon: teenage argot* 青少年俚语

Parts of speech – verb, noun, adjective, preposition etc. – are shown in italics.

词类——动词、名词、形容词、介词等——用斜体标出。

**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 [**Origin:** 1300–1400 Old French, Medieval Latin *ambra*, from Arabic *anbar* **substance obtained from the body organs of whales**] — **am·ber** *adj.*

Words that are spelled the same but have different parts of speech are treated as homographs and have separate entries.

拼写相同但词类不同的词作为同形异义词处理, 分立词条。

**·a·bode**<sup>1</sup> /ə'baʊd; ə'baʊd/ *n.* [C] FORMAL OR HUMOROUS [正式或幽默] someone's home 住所  
**·abode**<sup>2</sup> *v.* a past tense of ABIDE

If a word has more than one meaning, each meaning is shown by a number in dark type.

如果一个词的词义不止一个, 每个义项均用黑体数字标出。

**annual**<sup>2</sup> (学术词汇) *n.* [C] **1** BIOLOGY [生物] a plant that grows from a seed, has flowers, and dies all in one year 一年生植物 → see also BIENNIAL **2** a YEARBOOK 年鉴; 年刊 **3** a book, especially for children, that is produced once a year with the same title but different stories, pictures etc. 年刊; (尤指) 儿童年册

If a word can be spelled in two different ways, both spellings are shown.

如果一个词有两种不同的拼法, 两种拼法均列出。

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

Meanings are explained in clear, simple language, using the 2000-word Longman Defining Vocabulary whenever possible.

释义尽可能采用 2,000 个“朗文释义词汇”解释, 语言清楚易懂。

**a·bra·sive**<sup>1</sup> /ə'breɪsɪv; ə'breɪsɪv, -zɪv/ *adj.* **1** seeming rude or unkind in the way you behave toward people, especially because you say what you think very directly 粗鲁的; 生硬的: *an abrasive personality* 粗鲁的个性 **2** having a rough surface, especially one that can be used to clean other surfaces by rubbing 表面粗糙的; 有研磨作用的; *a dry abrasive cleaning pad* 干爽的糙面清洁擦 — **abrasively** *adv.*

Words that are not in the Defining Vocabulary are shown in small capital letters.

不在“朗文释义词汇”范围内的单词用小号大写字母标示。

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

Useful, natural-sounding examples, are all based on information from the Longman Corpus Network.

例证实用、自然，均以朗文语料库网络的资料为依据。

Word origins tell you in which century a word entered the language, and which foreign language or languages it came from.

词源信息列出词目词在何时成为英语词汇，以及该词源自哪种语言。

Derived words are shown at the end of the entry when the meaning is clear from the definition of the main form.

派生词列于词条末尾，根据主词释义可清楚推知派生词的含义。

References to other words and phrases, and to pictures and Usage Notes, are given.

列出了参见其他单词、短语、图片及用法说明的参见信息。

Phrasal verbs are listed in alphabetical order directly after the entry for their main verb.

Separability of phrasal verbs is shown by the arrow. In the phrasal verb **act out**, the arrow means that you can say that you *act out* an event or *act* an event *out*. Note that if you use a pronoun, you can put the pronoun between the two parts of a phrasal verb (*act it out*), but you cannot put a pronoun after the second part of such a phrasal verb (*act out it*). There is no arrow shown in the entry for **act up**, which means that you cannot put anything between *act* and *up*.

短语动词按字母顺序直接列于其中心动词所属词条之后。双向箭头表示短语动词可被其他成分分隔开来。在 *act out* 这个短语动词中，双向箭头表示可以说 *act out* an event，也可以说 *act* an event *out*。注意：如果使用代词，要把代词放在短语动词的两部分之间 (*act it out*)，而不可将其置于短语动词的第二部分之后 (*act out it*)。act up 条中未标双向箭头，说明 *act* 和 *up* 之间不能插入任何成分。

**appeal** <sup>W3</sup> 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.* 警方呼吁公众提供线索。| *The Pope appealed for an end to the violence.* 教皇呼吁停止暴力冲突。| **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约用水。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 (或申诉)： *The defendant is planning to appeal.* 被告准备上诉。| *They have the right to appeal the decision to a higher court.* 他们有权就此判决向上级法院提出上诉。3 **appeal to sb's common sense/better nature/sense of honor etc.** to try to persuade someone to do something by reminding them that it is a sensible, good, wise etc. thing to do 唤起某人的常识 / 良知 / 荣誉感等 [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French *apeler to accuse*; **appeal**, from Latin *appellere to drive to*]

**appeal to sb** *phr.* v. to seem attractive and interesting to someone 吸引 (某人)；引起 (某人) 的兴趣： *The idea didn't appeal to me much.* 我对这个主意不怎么感兴趣。| *The magazine is intended to appeal to working women in their 20s and 30s.* 这本杂志意在吸引二三十岁的职场女性。

**am-biv-a-lent** /æm'bivələnt; æm'bivələnt/ *adj.* not sure whether you want or like something or not 心情矛盾的： + **about** *Many members were ambivalent about the protest.* 很多成员对此次抗议怀着矛盾的心理。[Origin: 1900–2000 *ambi-* + *-valent* **having a particular value**] —**ambivalence** *n.* [U] —**ambivalently** *adv.*

**an-te** <sup>1</sup> /'ænti; 'ænti/ *n.* **up/raise the ante** to increase your demands or try to get more things from a situation, even though this involves more risks 提高要求；抬高要价： *Sanctions against the dictatorship upped the ante considerably in the crisis.* 危机期间，对独裁统治实施制裁大大提高了要价。→ see also PENNY ANTE

**6 act as sth** to do a particular job for a short time, for example while the usual person is absent (暂时) 代理 (某人的工作)： *DeConcini acted as host at the meeting.* 德孔西尼担当会议的主持人。→ see also ACTING<sup>1</sup>

**act sth ↔ out** *phr.* v. 1 if a group of people *act out* a real or imaginary event, they show how it happened or could happen by pretending to be the people involved in it 表演出来： *Computer games allow players to act out their fantasies.* 电脑游戏可以使玩家实现自己的幻想。2 to express your feelings about something through your behavior or actions, especially when you have been feeling angry or nervous 表现出来： *Children who act out violently have often been abused.* 有暴力行为的孩子往往遭受过虐待。| *Teenagers can act out their anxieties in various aggressive ways.* 青少年可能会以各种攻击性的方式宣泄焦虑。

**act up** *phr.* v. INFORMAL [非正式] 1 if children *act up*, they behave badly 调皮；捣乱： *He's a tough kid who acts up a lot.* 他这个孩子很顽劣，常常调皮捣蛋。2 if a machine or part of your body *acts up*, it does not work correctly 运转不正常；出毛病： *The copy machine is acting up again.* 复印机又出问题了。

Compound words are shown as headwords and their stress patterns are shown.

复合词作为词目列出，标有重音符号。

Grammatical information is shown in bold.

语法信息用粗体表示。

Phrases and idioms are shown and given their own definitions.

短语和习语均列出，并给出了释义。

The 3,000 most frequent words in spoken and written English are highlighted in reverse type. This shows you the important words you need to know. S1 S2 S3 show which are the most frequent 1000/2000/ 3000 words in spoken English. W1 W2 W3 show which are the most frequent 1000/2000/3000 words in written English.

英语口语和书面语中最常用的 3,000 词以反白字体标示，以表明这些都是需要掌握的重要词语。S1 S2 S3 表示该词是英语口语中最常用的 1,000/2,000/ 3,000 词之一；W1 W2 W3 表示该词是英语书面语中最常用的 1,000/2,000/3,000 词之一。

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——在例证中用粗体标出，有的后附解释。

Signposts in longer entries help you to find the meaning that you need.

较长词条中的导航词有助于读者查找所需词义。

**age limit** *n.* [C] the youngest or oldest age at which you are allowed to do something 年龄限制; **raise/lower the age limit to 16/18/21 etc.** They raised the age limit for buying tobacco to 18. 他们把允许购买香烟的年龄提高到 18 岁。

**at-trib-ut-a-ble** /ə'tribjʊtəbəl/; ə'tribjʊtəbəl/ (学术词汇)

**adj.** [not before noun] FORMAL [正式] **attributable to sth** likely to be caused by something 可归因于...的: **deaths that are attributable to air pollution** 因空气污染造成的死亡

**armchair** *adj.* **an armchair traveler/quarterback/critic etc.** someone who talks or reads about being a traveler, watches a lot of sports on television etc., but does not have any real experience of doing it 扶手椅上的旅行者 / 四分卫 / 批评家等 (指没有实际经验)

**ar-gu-ment** /'ɑ:gjʊmənt; 'ɑ:gyəmənt/ (S2 W2) *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. 我与丈夫争吵时打碎了花瓶。| + **about/over** an argument over who was at fault 为错在谁而争吵 | 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跟他争吵过。| 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). 谢尔顿和那名女子吵得很凶。**2** [C] a set of reasons that show that something is true or untrue, right or wrong etc. 论点; 论据; Rose presented a good argument. 罗斯提出了一个很好的论点。| + **for/against** a powerful argument against smoking 反对吸烟的有力论据 | the arguments in favor of gun control 支持枪支管控的论点 | **argument that** the familiar argument that poverty breeds crime 贫穷滋生犯罪这一常见的论点 **3** [U] the act of disagreeing or questioning something 异议; 争议; Nathan accepted the decision without argument. 内森完全接受了这个决定。| I'm not sure that's an accurate description, but for the sake of argument (=in order to discuss all the possibilities) I'll accept it. 我不能确定那一描述是否准确，但为了便于讨论，我会暂且接受。

**anchor** *v.*

**1** **BOAT** 船 [I, T] to lower the anchor on a ship or boat to hold it in one place 抛锚; 泊 (船); Three tankers were anchored in the harbor. ☆ 3 艘油轮停泊在港湾。

**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** 固定 [T usually passive] to fasten something firmly so that it cannot move 使牢牢固定; 系牢; The panel was firmly anchored by two large bolts. 嵌板由两个大螺栓牢牢固定着。

**4** **SUPPORT** 支持 [T] to provide a feeling of support, safety, or help for someone or an organization 支持; 保护; 帮助; Stevens anchors the team's defense. 史蒂文斯负责该队的防守。

**5** **be anchored in sth** to be strongly related to a particular system, way of life etc. 扎根于 (某种体系、生活方式等); Her personal ideals were anchored in her Irish heritage. 她的个人理想植根于她的爱尔兰传统。

Labels show the contexts or situations a word is typically used.

标签说明某一单词使用的典型语境或场合。

Words that have unpredictable spellings in plurals, across tenses, or in the comparative and superlative are shown in bold after the part of speech.

单词的复数、不同时态或比较级及最高级形式的规则拼法在词类后用粗体标出。

Words that have specialized meanings in specific subject areas are labeled.

特定学科领域的专门用词有标签标示。

The label **[学术词汇]** \* indicates that a word is included in the *Academic Word List*. These are important words which students need to be able to understand when reading English, and also to use when writing academic assignments.

标签 **[学术词汇]** 表示所标示词汇为学术词汇，要求学生认识理解并能在学术文章中使用。

Words with similar meanings (synonyms) and words with opposite meanings (antonyms) are shown after the definition.

同义词 (synonyms) 和反义词 (antonyms) 在释义之后列出。

**ap·pend** /ə'pend; ə'pend/ **[学术词汇]** **v.** [T] FORMAL [正式] to add something to a piece of writing (给文章) 附加, 增补 (文字内容) [Origin: 1600–1700 French *appender*, from Latin *appendere* to weigh]

**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 **aid and abet** at AID<sup>(2)</sup>

**an·a·pest** /'ænəpest; 'ænəpest/ **n.** [C] ENG. LANG. ARTS [人文] part of a line of poetry consisting of two short sounds then one long one (诗歌的) 抑抑扬格

**angular momentum** **n.** [C, U] PHYSICS [物理] the energy contained in an object that is turning in a circular movement around a central point, calculated by multiplying the object's mass by its angular velocity 角动量

**a·nal·o·gy** /ə'nælədʒi; ə'nælədʒi/ **[学术词汇]** **n.** plural **analogies** [C, U] a comparison between two situations, processes etc. that seem similar, or the process of making this comparison 类推; 类比; 比拟; + **with/to/between analogies between human and animal behavior** 人类行为与动物行为的类比 | **draw/make an analogy** Norma drew an analogy between childbirth and the creative process. 诺尔玛拿分娩和创造过程进行类比。| **Dr. Wood explained the movement of light by analogy with** (=using an analogy of) the movement of water. 伍德博士以水的运动作类比来解释光的运动。

**an·i·mus** /'ænɪməs; 'ænəməs/ **n.** [singular, U] FORMAL [正式] strong dislike or hatred 憎恶; 仇恨; 敌意 **[SYN] hostility** **[SYN] animosity**

**ac·cept·ance** /ək'septəns; ək'septəns/ **n.** 1 [U] official agreement to take something that you have been offered 正式接受 **[OPP] refusal**: + **of** Acceptance of economic aid from Western countries will speed up the country's recovery. 接受西方国家的经济援助将加快该国的复苏。2 [singular, U] the act of agreeing that an idea, explanation, activity etc. is right or true 赞同; 认可 **[OPP] rejection**: + **of** the growing acceptance of gay rights 对同性恋权利越来越多的认可 | Upper management's acceptance of the marketing plan is crucial. 关键是上层管理者赞成该营销计划。| **gain/find acceptance** Use of the drug has gained acceptance in the U.S. 吸毒在美国已经普遍。

**an·gry** /'æŋgri; 'æŋgri/ [S2] [W2] *adj.* comparative **angrier**, superlative **angriest**

### THESAURUS 词语辨析

**annoyed** a little angry 生气的；气恼的：I get annoyed with the kids when they don't listen. 孩子们一不听话，我就恼火。

**irritated** feeling annoyed and not patient with people or things 恼火的；急躁的；不耐烦的：I was getting irritated by all the noise. 那些噪声让我心烦气躁。

**furious/livid** very angry 狂怒的；暴怒的：I am furious at my father for refusing to let me go. 爸爸不让我去，我特别生气。

**mad** INFORMAL 【非正式】very angry 非常生气的：Mom was mad at me for not cleaning up. 我没打扫卫生，妈妈非常生气。

**in a bad mood** feeling a little angry for a period of time 心情差：When I'm in a bad mood, I like to be on my own. 心情不好的时候，我喜欢一个人呆着。

**outraged** very angry and shocked, especially because you think something is unfair or wrong 义愤填膺的；愤怒的：People were outraged when they raised parking fees by 25%. 停车费用上涨了 25%，人们对此十分愤慨。

→ HAPPY, SAD

**an·swer** /'ɑ:nsə; 'ænsə/ [S1] [W1] *v.*

### THESAURUS 词语辨析

**answer** to say something to someone when he or she has asked you a question or spoken to you 回答；答复：She reluctantly answered his question. 她很不情愿地回答了他的问题。

**reply** to answer someone – used especially in written English 回答，答复（尤用于书面英语）：“Nobody knows,” Rosen replied. “没人知道。”罗森答道。

**respond** FORMAL 【正式】to answer someone, especially in a detailed way（尤指详细地）回答，回复：Has anyone responded to your letter? 有人回复你的信吗？

Thesaurus Boxes explain the differences between words that are similar in meaning, or bring together words that belong to a particular topic.

词语辨析框解释近义词之间的差异，或列出特定主题的相关单词。

Contents 目录

Acknowledgments 鸣谢 (英语版)	vi
Reviews of the Dictionary 对本词典 (英语版) 的评论	vii
Key to the Dictionary 本词典凡例	ix

<b>The Dictionary A-Z 词典正文</b>	<b>1-2637</b>
--------------------------------	---------------

<b>Language Notes 语言提示</b>	
Synonyms 同义词	A2
Collocations 词语搭配	A4
<i>Make and Do</i> * make 和 do	A6
Intensifying Adjectives 强语势形容词	A8
Idioms 习语	A10
Prepositions 介词	A12
Words Followed by Prepositions 后接介词的词语	A14
Phrasal Verbs 短语动词	A16
Modal Verbs 情态动词	A18
Word Formation 构词法	A21
Articles 冠词	A23

<b>Full-page Illustrations 全页插图</b>	<b>B1-14</b>
-------------------------------------	--------------

Map of the U.S.A. 美国地图	B1
American Business and Industry 美国工商业	B3
American Pioneers 美国伟人	B4
Important Events in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Centuries 美国 20 世纪和 21 世纪重大事件	B5
Did You Know? 美国之最	B6
Extreme Sports 极限运动	B7
Severe Weather 极端天气	B8
American Landscapes 美国地貌	B9
Verbs in the Kitchen 有关烹饪的动词	B10
Verbs of Movement 有关动作的动词	B11
Native Animals and Birds of America 美国动物和鸟类	B12
Fruit and Vegetables 水果和蔬菜	B13
The Car 汽车	B14

<b>Writing Guide 写作指南</b>	
---------------------------	--

Structuring Writing 布局谋篇	C1
Term Papers 学期论文	C6
Discursive Essays 议论文	C10
Factual Descriptions 事实描述	C13
Reports 报告	C17
Formal Letters 正式信函	C20
Emails and Informal Letters 电子邮件和非正式信函	C25
Résumés and Letters of Application 简历和求职信	C30

<b>Tables 附录</b>	
------------------	--

U.S States, Capitals and Postal Abbreviations 美国各州、州府和州邮政代号	2638
Numbers 数字	2639
Weights and Measures 度量衡单位	2640
Irregular Verbs 不规则动词	2641
Short Forms and Labels 缩略语和标签	2646
Grammar Codes 语法标注	2647
The Longman American Defining Vocabulary 朗文释义词汇	2649
Geographical Names 地名	2657
Pronunciation Table 发音表	2662
Pronunciation – American English 美式英语发音	I-II



**A** <sup>1</sup> /eɪ; eɪ/ *n.* plural **A's** <sup>1</sup> also **a plural a's a)** the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第1个字母 **b)** a sound represented by this letter (字母A表示的读音) **2** [C] the best GRADE that a student can get in a class or on a test (学业成绩上的) 优等, A等; *an A on the test* 考试中得了A | *He got straight A's* (=all A grades) *in high school.* 他上中学时各科成绩都是优。 **3** ENG. LANG. ARTS [人文] **a)** [C, U] the sixth note in the musical SCALE of C MAJOR ☆ A 音 (C大调音阶中的第6个音) **b)** [U] the musical KEY based on this note ☆ A 调 **4 an A student** someone who regularly gets the best GRADES possible for their work in school or college 优等生 **5 from A to B** used to talk about getting from one place to another in the easiest or most basic way 从一地到另一地: *I just need a car to get me from A to B.* 我只需要一辆能把我从一地载到另一地的汽车。 **6 (from) A to Z** describing, including, or knowing everything about a subject 从头至尾; 完全; 彻底地: *The book is an A to Z of French cooking.* 这本书详细介绍了法国烹饪的各个方面。 **7** [U] a common type of blood ☆ A 型 (一种常见血型)

**A** <sup>2</sup> the written abbreviation of 书面缩写 = AMP

**a** <sup>1</sup> /ə, strɒŋ eɪ; ə strɒŋ eɪ/ [**S1**] [**W1**] also **an indefinite article, determiner** **1** used before a noun that names something or someone that has not been mentioned before, or that the person you are talking to does not know about (用于未曾提及或对方不知道的人或物名称前) → see also THE: *A new Star Trek movie is out.* 电影《星际迷航》出新的续集了。 | *We just bought a new sofa.* 我们刚刚买了新沙发。 **2 a)** used before a noun that is one of a particular group or class of people or things (用于某个特定群体、阶层的人或物名称前): *She's an accountant.* 她是个会计。 **b)** used before someone's family name to show that they belong to that family (用于某人的姓前表明其属于这个家庭): *He's a McGregor all right – look at his eyes!* 没错, 他准是麦格雷夫家的人 – 瞧瞧他的眼睛! **3 a)** one (一个): *a thousand dollars* \$1,000 美元 | *Do you want a piece of cake?* 你想要一块蛋糕吗? | *Wait a minute.* 等一会儿。 **b) a lot/a few/a little etc.** used before some words that express an amount of something 许多/几个/少许等: *A few people arrived late.* 有几个人迟到了。 | *They've spent a great deal of money on the house.* 他们在这幢房子上花了很多钱。 **4 twice a week/\$10 a day etc.** two times each week, \$10 each day etc. 每周两次/每天10美元等 [**SYN** per: "Time" magazine is delivered once a week. (时代周刊) 杂志每周派送一次。 | *The pay is \$6.35 an hour.* 报酬是每小时6.35美元。 **5** used before a noun to mean all things of that type (用于名词前泛指一类事物): *A square has four sides* (=all squares have four sides). 正方形有4条边。 **6** used before two nouns that are mentioned together so often that they are thought of as one thing (用于视为整体的两个名词之前): *a needle and thread* 一根纫好线的针 | *a cup and saucer* 一副杯碟 **7 a)** used before singular nouns, especially words for actions, meaning one example of that action (用于单数名词, 尤其是表示动作的名词前): *Can I have a look?* 我可以看一看吗? **b)** used before the -ing form of verbs when they are used as nouns (用于动名词前): *a loud screeching of brakes* 尖厉的刹车声 **c)** used before an UNCOUNTABLE noun when other information about the noun is added by an adjective or phrase (用于有形容词或短语修饰的不可数名词前): *There was a certain beauty to the scene.* 景色中有某种美妙之处。 | *a coarseness in his manner* 他的粗鲁举止 **8** used before an UNCOUNTABLE noun to mean a type

of it 一种 (用于不可数名词前表示种类): *They make a delicious cheese that's worth trying.* 他们制作一种值得品尝的美味奶酪。 **9** used before the name of a painter, artist etc. meaning a particular painting, SCULPTURE etc. by that person (用于画家或艺术家等的名字前表示其某一特定作品): *Is it a Monet?* 这是莫奈的作品吗? **10** used before a name to mean having the same qualities as that person or thing ...式的人 (或物): *He's like a modern Dickens.* 他就像是当代的狄更斯。 **11 a)** used before someone's name when you do not know who they are 某个, 某位 (用于不认识的人名前): *A Mrs. Barnett is waiting for you.* 有位巴尼特夫人在等你。 **b)** used before names of days, events in the year etc. to mean a particular one (用于日期、事件名称前表示具体的日子或事件): *It will certainly be a winter to remember.* 这一定会是一个难忘的冬天。 **12** used after "such," "what," "rather," and "many" to emphasize what you are saying (置于 such, what, rather and many 之后表示强调): *What a great idea!* 多好的主意! | *She's such a cutie.* 她真是个美人儿。

**a** <sup>1</sup> /ə; ə/ prefix **1** in a particular condition or way 处于某种状况; 以某种方式: *alive* (=living) 活 (着) | *Read it aloud, please* (=in a voice that others can hear). 请大声读。 **2** LITERARY OR OLD-FASHIONED [文学或过时] used to show that someone or something is in or on something, or at a place (表示某人或某物处于某种位置): *abed* (=in bed) 在床上 | *afar* (=far away) 在远处 | *atop* (=on top of something) 在顶部

**a** <sup>2</sup> /eɪ, æ; ə; eɪ, æ/ prefix showing the opposite or the absence of something 非; 不; 无; 没有 [**SYN** not [**SYN**] without: *atypically* (=not typically) 非典型地 | *amoral* (=not moral) 不道德的

**A-1** /,eɪ 'wʌn; eɪ 'wʌn/ *adj.* OLD-FASHIONED [过时] very good or completely healthy, sometimes used in the names of companies 一流的; 极好的; 完全健康的: *He has an A-1 credit rating.* 他的信用等级极高。 | *A-1 Window Cleaners* 顶尖窗户清洁公司

**AA** /,eɪ 'eɪ; eɪ 'eɪ/ *n.* [C] **1 Associate of Arts** a college degree given after two years of study, usually at a COMMUNITY COLLEGE 准学士学位 (通常指社区学院的两年制学位) **2 ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS**

**AAA** /,trɪpəl 'eɪ; ,eɪ eɪ 'eɪ, 'trɪpəl 'eɪ/ **American Automobile Association** an organization for people who own cars 美国汽车协会

**aah** /ɑː; ɑː/ *interjection* another spelling of AH

**aard-vark** /'ɑːdvɑːk; 'ɔːdvɑːk/ *n.* [C] a large animal from southern Africa that has a very long nose and eats small insects 土豚 (产于南部非洲的大型哺乳动物, 鼻子很长, 以小型昆虫为食) [**Origin:** 1700–1800 Afrikaans **earth-pig**]

**aargh** /ɑːg; ɜː; ɜː/ *interjection* INFORMAL [非正式] used to show that you are angry, disappointed, annoyed etc. 唉 (用于表示愤怒、失望、烦恼等): *Aargh, this thing is so heavy!* 唉, 这东西怎么这么重!

**Aar-on** /'eərən; 'æərən, 'eɪ-/ **Hank** /hæŋk; hæŋk/ (1934–) a U.S. baseball player famous for hitting more HOME RUNS than Babe Ruth 汉克·阿伦 (1934–, 美国棒球运动员, 以比“宝贝儿”鲁思击出更多本垒打而闻名)

**AARP** /,eɪ eɪ 'ɑː; 'piː; eɪ eɪ 'piː/ → see AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS

**AB** /,eɪ 'biː; eɪ 'biː/ *n.* [U] a common type of blood ☆ AB 型 (一种常见血型)

**ABA** /,eɪ bɪ 'eɪ; eɪ bɪ 'eɪ/ → see AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION **a·back** /ə'bæk; ə'bæk/ *adv.* **be taken aback** to be very surprised or shocked by something 吃了一惊: *Shulman was taken aback by the survey results.* 调查结果让舒尔曼大吃一惊。

**ab·a·cus** /'æbəkəs; 'æbəkəs, ə'bæ-/ *n.* [C] a wooden



frame with small BEADS used for COUNTING 算盘 [Origin: 1300–1400 Latin, Greek *abax* **flat piece of stone**]

**ab-a-lo-ne** /ˌæbəlɔːni/; ˌæbəlɔːni/ *n.* [C, U] a type of SHELLFISH that is used as food and whose shell contains MOTHER-OF-PEARL 鲍鱼 (可食用贝类动物, 贝壳内有一层珍珠母)

**a-ban-don** /əˈbændən; əˈbændən/ (学术词汇) **W2** *v.* [T] 1 to leave someone, especially someone you are responsible for 遗弃; 抛弃: *The nine-year-old boy was abandoned by his alcoholic father.* 那个9岁男孩被他嗜酒成性的父亲遗弃了。2 to go away from a place, vehicle etc., permanently, especially because the situation makes it impossible for you to stay 离开, 逃离 (某地方或交通工具等): *The suspect abandoned the car in an alley.* 该嫌疑犯在一条小巷子里弃车而逃。| *The volcano eruption forced the U.S. to abandon Clark Air Force Base.* 火山爆发迫使美军撤离了克拉克空军基地。3 to stop doing something because there are too many problems and it is impossible to continue 放弃, 中止: *They finally had to abandon their search efforts.* 他们最终不得不放弃搜寻的努力。| **abandon a plan/project/program etc.** *Both countries were forced to abandon their plans to develop nuclear weapons.* 两国被迫中止研制核武器的计划。4 to stop having a particular idea, belief, or attitude 放弃 (信念、信仰或看法): *Education leaders have abandoned their commitment to affordable college education.* 教育部门的官员已经背弃了让人们上得起大学的承诺。| *Rescuers abandoned all hope of finding any more survivors of the crash.* 援救人员对找到更多坠机生还者已不抱任何希望。5 **abandon yourself to sth** LITERARY [文学] to feel an emotion so strongly that you let it control you completely 使自己沉湎于某事 6 **abandon ship** to leave a ship because it is sinking (因船在下沉而) 弃船 [Origin: 1300–1400 Old French *abandoner* to surrender, from *à* *bandon* into someone's power] —**abandonment** *n.* [U]

**abandon**<sup>2</sup> (学术词汇) *n.* [U] **with reckless/wild abandon** in a careless or uncontrolled way, without thinking or caring about what you are doing 无所顾忌; 放任: *Hamilton spent the company's money with reckless abandon.* 汉密尔顿无所顾忌地乱花公司的钱。

**a-ban-don** /əˈbændən; əˈbændən/ (学术词汇) *adj.* 1 an abandoned building, car, boat etc. has been left completely by the people who owned it and is not used anymore 废弃的; 被抛弃的: *an abandoned warehouse* 弃置的仓库 | *The truck was later found, abandoned.* 卡车后来找到了, 但是已经被弃。2 someone who is abandoned has been left completely alone by the person who was taking care of them, who is not coming back 被遗弃的: *an abused and abandoned child* 被虐待和遗弃的孩子 3 LITERARY [文学] behaving in a wild and uncontrolled way 无约束的; 放任的

**a-base** /əˈbeɪs; əˈbeɪs/ *v.* **abase yourself** to behave in a way that shows you accept that someone has complete power over you 贬低自己; 卑躬屈膝 —**abasement** *n.* [U]

**a-bashed** /əˈbæʃt; əˈbæʃt/ *adj.* [not before noun] embarrassed or ashamed because you have done something wrong or stupid 窘迫的; 羞愧的; 尴尬的: *Both girls looked down, abashed.* 两个女孩窘得都低下了头。

**a-bate** /əˈbeɪt; əˈbeɪt/ *v.* [I, T] FORMAL [正式] to become less strong or decrease, or to make something do this (使) 减轻; (使) 缓解; (使) 减少: *Public anger does not appear to be abating.* 公众的愤怒似乎没有缓解。 —**abatement** *n.* [U]

**ab-bess** /ˈæbʃs; ˈæbʃs/ *n.* [C] a woman who is in charge of a CONVENT (=religious institution for women) 女修道院院长

**ab-bey** /ˈæbi; ˈæbi/ *n.* plural **abbeys** [C] a large church, especially one with buildings next to it where MONKS and NUNS live or used to live 大修道院; 大教堂; 大寺院

[Origin: 1200–1300 Old French *abaie*, from Late Latin *abbas*, from Aramaic *abba* **father**]

**ab-bot** /ˈæbət; ˈæbət/ *n.* [C] a man who is in charge of a MONASTERY (=place where a group of MONKS live) 男修道院院长; 大寺院男住持

**abbr.** also **abbrev.** the written abbreviation of 书面缩写 = “abbreviation”

**ab-bre-vi-ate** /əˈbriːviət; əˈbriːvi,et/ *v.* [T] to make a word or expression shorter by not including letters or by using only the first letter of each word 缩略; 缩写: *Extraterrestrial is often abbreviated as E.T.* \* extraterrestrial (外星生物) 常略作 E.T. [Origin: 1400–1500 Late Latin, past participle of *abbreviare*, from Latin *brevis* **short**]

**ab-bre-vi-at-ed** /əˈbriːviətɪd; əˈbriːvi,etɪd/ *adj.* made shorter by not including letters or not including parts of a story, statement, event etc. 缩略的; 缩写的: *an abbreviated version of the story* 该故事的缩写版

**ab-bre-vi-a-tion** /əˈbriːviːʃən; əˈbriːvi,ʃən/ *n.* 1 [C] a short form of a word or expression 缩略语; 缩写 (词): + **off** for TV is the abbreviation of “television.” \* TV is television (电视机的) 缩写。2 [U] the act of abbreviating something 缩略; 缩写

**ABC** /ˌeɪ biː ˈsiː; ˌeɪ biː ˈsi/ *n.* [U] **American Broadcasting Company** one of the national television companies in the U.S. 美国广播公司

**ABCs** /ˌeɪ biː ˈsiːz; ˌeɪ biː ˈsiːz/ *n.* 1 [plural] the letters of the English alphabet as taught to children (教给儿童的) 英语字母: *Do you know your ABCs?* 你认识所有的字母吗? 2 **the ABCs of sth** the basic facts about a particular subject (有关某学科的) 基础知识, 入门: *the ABCs of your computer* 关于你的计算机的基础知识

**ab-di-cate** /ˈæbdɪkeɪt; ˈæbdɪ,keɪt/ *v.* 1 **abdicate responsibility/authority/leadership etc.** FORMAL [正式] to refuse to be responsible for something, be in control of something etc., when you should be or were before 推卸责任 / 放弃职权等: *The federal government has abdicated its responsibility in dealing with housing needs.* 联邦政府对住房需求的问题撒手不管。2 [I, T] to give up the position of being king or queen 放弃 (王位); 退 (位); 让 (位) 3 [T] to officially give up an important government position or responsibility 正式放弃 (政府要职或职责): **abdicate sth to sb/sth** *The city's elected officials seem to have abdicated their power to appointed staff.* 该市当选的官员似乎已经放弃了任命官员的权力。 [Origin: 1500–1600 Latin, past participle of *abdicare*, from *ab-* **away**, *off + dicare* to say publicly] —**abdication** *n.* [C, U]

**ab-do-men** /ˈæbdəmən; ˈæbdəmən/ *n.* [C] BIOLOGY [生物] 1 the part of your body between your chest and legs which contains your stomach 腹 (部) 2 the back part of an insect's body, joined to the THORAX (昆虫的) 腹 —**abdominal** *adj.* **abdominal cramps** 腹绞痛

**ab-duct** /əbˈdʌkt; əbˈdʌkt, æb-/ *v.* [T] to take someone away by force 劫持; 绑架 [SYN] **kidnap**: + **from** *Lawson was abducted from her home.* 劳森在家中被绑架了。 [Origin: 1600–1700 Latin, past participle of *abducere*, from *ab-* **away** + *ducere* to lead] —**abduction** *n.* [C, U]

**ab-duc-tee** /əbˈdʌkˈtiː; ˈæbdʌkˈti, əbˈdʌkˈti/ *n.* [C] someone who has been abducted 被劫持者; 被绑架者

**ab-duc-tor** /əbˈdʌktə; əbˈdʌktə/ *n.* [C] someone who abducts someone else 劫持者; 绑架者

**Ab-dul-Jab-bar** /æbˌdʊl dʒəˈbɑː; æbˌdʊl dʒəˈbɑːr/, **Kareem** /kəˈriːm; kəˈriːm/ (1947–) a U.S. basketball player, who is considered one of the best players ever 卡里姆·阿卜杜勒·贾巴尔 (1947–, 美国篮球运动员, 史上最优秀的篮球运动员之一)

**a-bed** /əˈbed; əˈbed/ *adj.* [not before noun] OLD-FASHIONED [过时] in bed 在床上

**Ab-e-lard** /'æbələd; 'æbə,lard/, **Peter** (1079–1142) a French PHILOSOPHER and THEOLOGIAN who used the methods of ancient Greek philosophers in his study of religion 彼得·阿伯拉尔 (1079–1142, 法国哲学家和神学家, 在其宗教研究中采用了古希腊哲学家所用的方法)

**ab-er-rant** /'æbərent; 'æbərent, 'æbərent/ *adj.* FORMAL [正式] not usual or normal 异常的; 脱离常规的 **[SYN]** **abnormal**: aberrant behavior 异常行为

**ab-er-ra-tion** /'æbə'reiʃən; 'æbə'reiʃən/ *n.* [C, U] 1 an action or event that is different from what usually happens or what someone usually does 一反常态; 异常: a temporary aberration in our foreign policy 我国外交政策的短暂异常 | a mental aberration 精神失常 2 a fault in the curved glass of a mirror or LENS, which produces an image that is not clear or has colors around the edges 像差: spherical aberration 球面像差 | chromatic aberrations 色差 —**aberrational** *adj.*

**a-bet** /'æbet; 'æbet/ *v.* **abetted**, **abetting** [T] to help someone do something wrong or illegal 教唆; 怂恿; 唆使; 伙同 (作案) → see also **aid** and **abet** at AID<sup>2</sup> (2)

**a-bey-ance** /'æbeɪəns; 'æbeɪəns/ *n.* in **abeyance** something such as a custom, rule, or system that is in abeyance is not being used at the present time 搁置; 中止; 暂缓: The law is being held in abeyance until the court makes a decision about it. 该法律暂停实施, 直到法庭作出裁决。

**ab-hor** /'æb'hɔː; 'æb'hɔː, 'æb- / *v.* **abhorred**, **abhorring** [T not in progressive] FORMAL [正式] to hate a type of behavior or way of thinking, especially because you think it is morally wrong 厌恶; 憎恶: I abhor discrimination of any kind. 我憎恶任何歧视行为。

**ab-hor-rence** /'æb'hɔːrəns; 'æb'hɔːrəns, -'hɔːr/ *n.* [U] FORMAL [正式] a deep feeling of hatred toward something 痛恨; 憎恶

**ab-hor-rent** /'æb'hɔːrənt; 'æb'hɔːrənt/ *adj.* FORMAL [正式] something that is abhorrent is completely unacceptable because it seems morally wrong 可恨的; 令人憎恶的 **[SYN]** **repugnant**: + to The practice of terrorism is abhorrent to the civilized world. 恐怖主义的做法为文明世界的人们所憎恶。

**a-bide** /'æbaɪd; 'æbaɪd/ *v.* OLD-FASHIONED [过时] 1 **sb can't abide sb/sth** used to say that someone dislikes someone or something very much because they are annoying 某人不能忍受...: I can't abide the idea of them getting married. 一想到他们要结婚我就受不了。 2 [I always + adv./prep.] *past tense* **abode** /'æbəʊd; 'æbəʊd/ to live somewhere 居住

**abide by sth phr. v.** to accept and obey a decision, rule, agreement etc., even though you may not agree with it 遵守, 信守 (决定、规则、协议等): Tenants must abide by the rules of the mobile home park. 租户必须遵守活动住房停放场所的规定。

**a-bid-ing** /'æbaɪdɪŋ; 'æbaɪdɪŋ/ *adj.* an abiding feeling or belief continues for a long time and is not likely to change (情感或信念) 永久的, 持久的: an abiding belief in the power of justice 对正义的力量矢志不渝的信念

**a-bil-i-ty** /'æbɪlɪti; 'æbɪlɪti/ **[S2] [W1]** *n.* plural **abilities** [C, U] 1 the state of being able to do something 能力; 能够: the gradual loss of physical ability 体能的逐渐丧失 | **ability to do sth** The goal is to improve the company's ability to compete. 目标是提高公司的竞争力。 | Linda has the ability to absorb and understand large amounts of information quickly. 琳达具有迅速接受和理解大量信息的能力。

#### THESAURUS 词语辨析

**skill** something that you do very well because you have learned and practiced it 技能; 技巧; 手艺: a class that will help you improve your writing skills 将有助于提高写作技能的一门课

**talent** a natural ability to do something well, that cannot be learned but that can be developed by practicing 天赋; 天才: He has a remarkable musical talent. 他具有非凡的音乐天赋。

**knack** INFORMAL [非正式] a natural ability to do something well 天生的本领: Kate has a knack for decorating. 凯特天生会搞装饰。

**flair/gift** a natural ability to do something with a lot of skill and imagination 天资, 才能 (强调有技巧和想象力): He seems to have a flair for business. 他似乎有做生意的天赋。

2 someone's level of skill at doing something 水平; 本领; 技能: The school teaches musicians of all abilities. 这所学校给不同水平的乐师授课。 | It takes hard work and natural ability to make it as a professional athlete. 成为职业运动员需要刻苦的训练以及天赋。 | **athletic/artistic/musical etc. ability** leadership ability 领导能力 | The test measures verbal and mathematical abilities. 这项测试考查的是语言能力和数学能力。 | of high/low/average etc. ability students of average ability 学业能力中等的学生 3 to the best of your ability if you do something to the best of your ability, you do it as well as you can 竭尽全力: The men fought bravely and to the best of their ability. 大家尽全力奋勇拼搏。 [Origin: 1400–1500 Old French *habilité*, from Latin *habilis* skillful]

**-ability** /'æbɪlɪti; 'æbɪlɪti/ suffix used with adjectives that end in -ABLE to form nouns (用于将以 -able 结尾的形容词转化为名词): availability 可利用 | probability 可能性 → see also -IBILITY

**a-bi-ot-ic** /'eɪbɪ'ɒtɪk; 'eɪbɪ'ɑːtɪk/ *adj.* SCIENCE [科学] not containing or consisting of living things 非生物的; 无生命的: abiotic compounds 非生物合成物 | The abiotic environment consists of soil, rain, wind etc. 非生物环境包括土地、雨水和风等。 → see also BIOTIC

**abiotic 'factor** *n.* [C] EARTH SCIENCE [地球科学] one of physical things, not including living things, which form part of the environment or have an effect on it, such as water, soil, the weather, fire etc. 非生物因子 (生态系统中的非生命组分, 如水、土壤、气候、火等)

**ab-ject** /'æbdʒekt; 'æbdʒekt, 'æb'dʒekt/ *adj.* 1 **abject poverty/misery/failure etc.** the state of being extremely poor, unhappy, unsuccessful etc. 赤贫/惨痛/惨败等 2 an abject action or expression shows that you feel very ashamed 自卑的; 卑躬屈膝的: The manager was abject in his apology. 经理低声下气地道歉。 —**abjectly** *adv.* —**abjection** *n.* [U]

**ab-jure** /'æbdʒʊə; 'æbdʒʊr/ *v.* [T] FORMAL [正式] to state publicly that you will give up a particular belief or way of behaving 公开宣布放弃 (某信念或做法) **[SYN]** **renounce** —**abjuration** *n.* [U]

**a-blaze** /'æbleɪz; 'æbleɪz/ *adj.* 1 **be ablaze** to be burning with a lot of flames, often causing serious damage 熊熊燃烧: Dozens of homes were ablaze. 几十间房屋都在熊熊燃烧。 | During the riot, a police car was set ablaze (=made to start burning). 暴乱中, 一辆警车被焚。 2 filled with a lot of bright light or color 明亮的; 灯火辉煌的; 五彩缤纷的: + with The hills were ablaze with fall colors. 一座座小山秋色正浓。 3 **ablaze with anger/enthusiasm/excitement etc.** very angry, excited etc. about something 非常生气/热情/激动等 → see also BLAZE<sup>1</sup>

**a-ble** /'eɪbəl; 'eɪbəl/ **[S1] [W1]** *adj.* 1 **be able to do sth a)** to have the skill, strength, knowledge etc. to do something 有能力做某事; 会做某事: Thomas is expected to be able to play again next weekend. 预计托马斯周末将能够再次上场。 **b)** to have the chance to do something because the situation makes it possible for you to do it 可以去做某事: In 1944, we were able to return to Hawaii. 1944年, 我们又能回夏威夷了。 | Ammiano still isn't able to make a living from acting. 安米阿诺仍然不能靠演戏