

最新版

英汉双解

The **DICTIONARY**

of Contemporary
American English

当代美国英语学习词典

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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The Dictionary of Contemporary American English

英文主编: Philip M. Rideout

译文审订: 郭棲庆

译者: 何敏智 石同云 滕纪萌
陈兰芳 黄虹炜 曾 诚
王琼琼 蒋素华 郭世英
王展鹏 韩宝成 吴 青
李莉文 白济民 戴汉笠
程静英

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01 - 1999 - 0368

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

当代美国英语学习词典/(美)赖道特(Rideout, P.)著;郭棲庆等译. - 北京:
外语教学与研究出版社

ISBN 7 - 5600 - 1665 - 0

I. 当… II. ①赖… ②郭… III. 英语, 美国 - 词典 IV. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 43898 号

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英文主编: Philip M. Rideout

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译者: 何敏智等

* * *

责任编辑: 程书明 吴 静 田洪成 周柳宁

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: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷: 南京爱德印刷有限公司

开 本: 850×1168 1/32

印 张: 56.875

版 次: 2000年9月第1版 2000年12月第2次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-1665-0/H·946

定 价: 68.90元

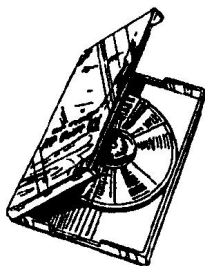
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New Words, Terms, and Phrases 新词表

baby boomer	G7	rocket scientist
biotechnology	HDTV	safe sex
bookmark	home page	scratch card
browse	hypertext	second-hand smoke
btw	informercial	smart card
call waiting	information technology	snail mail
casual Friday	intranet	soccer mom
cellular phone	IRA	spam
chat room	ISP	sport utility vehicle
.com	IT	spreadsheet
corporate culture	latte	support group
cursor	lemon law	surf the Net/the Web
cut and paste	managed care	talk radio
debit card	MRI	techie
dot(as in "dot com")	multicultural	techno-
DVD	newsgroup	TGIF
e- or E-	.org	Trashy
EFL	Pacific Rim	URL
ELT	piece of work	warehouse club
ESL	PIN	the Web
euro	P. S.	window of opportunity
global warming	Ramadan	WWW or www
.gov	reality check	Y2K bug or problem
help desk		

New artwork included! Here are some examples:



DVD



second-hand smoke



sport utility vehicle

FOREWORD 出版前言

《当代美国英语学习词典》(The Dictionary of Contemporary American English, 以下简称 DCAE) 是外研社从美国著名的出版机构 Heinle & Heinle 引进的一部专供学习者学习美国英语语言与文化的中型词典。该词典原称 Newbury House Dictionary of American English (以下简称 NHD), 是由美国富有经验的 ESL/EFL 教学专家们以美国英语语料库为基础, 历时 5 年精心编纂的第一部美国英语学习词典。NHD 的出版改变了英国牛津和朗文双雄并峙、垄断英语学习词典这一领域的格局, 使广大学习者拥有了一部学习最新纯正的美国英语的词典。

NHD 是集体合作的结晶, 但主编 Philip Rideout 对之作出的贡献在此也值得提上一笔。他因百科词典的出版而成名, 曾经在有名的 Larousse 社纽约分社担任英文出版物的总编辑。Rideout 在 1989 年曾热情地说: “想要做出一番迄今为止美国没有人做过的大事业。”在当时, 美国没有适当的美国英语的 ESL/EFL 用的词典, 教授移民、外国人英语的老师们都有强烈的愿望, 期待着供这些学习者使用的英英词典的出现。自此之后的五年中, 除了圣诞节外, Rideout 废寝忘食地投入到了这本词典的写作之中。

词典完稿以后, 其中的每一个例句均有 3 位老师帮助审定, 这样以英语为母语的 ESL/EFL 教师在实际教学中的体验和经历便反应到了这本词典之中。尽管有了众多的合作者(最新版中有诸如 Ladislav Zgusta 这样的世界语言学者), NHD 仍然每年都会出修订版, 充分体现了精益求精、为读者热诚服务的精神。

NHD 总收录的词汇约 4 万词条, 这本最新版中收录了大量的新词, 例如:

bookmark, browse, btw, call waiting, casual Friday, cellular phone, chat room, cut and paste, debit card, DVD, GT, help desk, home page, hypertext, infomercial, ISP, latte, lemon law, managed care, MRI, multicultural, Pacific Rim, PIN, safe sex, second-hand smoke, snail mail, spam, sport utility vehicle, spreadsheet, support group, talk radio, techie, TGIF, trashy, warehouse club, window of opportunity.

从上述例子可以看出, NHD 的最大特色是所收录的词汇反映了美国英语和美国的社會文化生活。表现美国日常生活的词语和计算机用语也大量收录其中, 最新信息用语也较其他词典收录得迅速, 经济用语、技术用语也很丰富。

NHD 中用于词语的定义或说明的英语对于中级水平的学习者来说很容易理解。用于定义中的英文单词仅约 3500 个。

有关美国文化背景或重要的语法知识(包括同义词的说明)以专栏的形式进行了说明(如 according to, aerobics, affect, ain't, angry, greed card 和 juvenile 等等)。这类词语约 220 个。

在 NHD 中主编最重视的是释例。在这本词典中,释例占了很大篇幅(约 3 万个)。美国出版的大学英英词典中例句一般很少,即使有也只是句型的例子,对于把英语作为外语学习的人难免会觉得不能切中要害(本来是为母语为英语的人编写的词典,其用途不同)。借用主编 Rideout 的话说,“没有例句的词典如同没有血肉的骷髅。”NHD 中几乎所有出现的词条都给出了例句,十分便于读者学习使用。尤其值得一提的是,例句与释义间相互关联密切,很多情况下,词义与例句相辅相成,从这两方面出发可以了解词语的全貌。

摆在读者面前的这本 DCAE 是 NHD 的英汉双解版,由北京外国语大学英语系的十几位英语专家进行中译。无论释义和例句的译文都力求准确、简明和通顺,更便于中国的读者使用。

INTRODUCTION 使用说明

I. Notes on Spelling

拼写说明

1. The English alphabet

英语字母表

The English alphabet has 26 letters arranged in the following order:

英语字母表有 26 个字母,按以下顺序排列:

Capital or uppercase letters
大写字母
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
Lowercase letters
小写字母
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

The word list in the dictionary is arranged in alphabetical order.

词典中的单词按字母表顺序排列。

The preferred spelling is given first, then the alternative spelling if one exists:

首先给出优先的拼写形式,其后是其他的拼写形式(如果有的话):

judg. ment or judge. ment

2. Irregular verbs are shown when the spelling of a verb changes in different tenses.

当动词拼写随时态变化而改变时,则给出该不规则动词的变化形式。

Most verbs add **-ed** for the past tense and for the past participle, **-ing** for the present participle, and **-s** for the third-person singular. For example:

大多数动词的过去式和过去分词是在动词原形后面加上-ed,其现在分词是在动词原形后面加上-ing,其第三人称单数是在动词原形后面加上-s。例如:

jump, jumped, jumping, jumps
The children jump rope every day.
They jumped rope for four hours yesterday.
They have jumped rope many times.
They are jumping rope right now.
My daughter jumps rope after school every day.

Whenever a form of the verb does not follow this pattern, the irregular spelling is shown:

当动词的变化不遵循这个原则时,则给出该动词的不规则拼写形式:

go /gou/ v. went /went/, gone /gɔn, gən/, going, goes
operate /'ɒpə'reɪt/ v. -ated, -ating, -ates
stab /stæb/ v. stabbed, stabbing, stabs

Also, the ending **-es** is included where necessary to show where it must be added in the third person singular if a verb ends in **sh, ch, s, x, or z**. For example:

另外,如果动词以 sh, ch, s, x 或 z 结尾,其第三人称单数应加上 -es。例如:

wash, washes

3. Irregular plural of nouns

不规则名词复数

Usually the plural of a noun is formed by adding an **s** at the end of the word, as in **car, cars** or **hat, hats**. However, if the noun ends in **sh, ch, s, x, or z**, an **-es** must be added. We have provided this plural form after the part of speech:

名词的复数形式通常是在名词的后面加上一个 **s**, 如 **car** 的复数形式是 **cars**, **hat** 的复数形式是 **hats**。然而,如果名词以 **sh, ch, s, x** 或 **z** 结尾,则应加上 **-es**。此类复数形式在词性之后给出。

church /'tʃɜ:tʃ/ *n.* churches

If the noun ends in a **y** preceded by a consonant, the **y** must be changed to an **i** and **-es** must be added. For example:

如果名词以 **y** 结尾且在 **y** 之前有一个辅音,变为复数时将 **y** 必须变为 **i**,然后再加上 **-es**。例如:

city /'sɪti/ *n.* -ies ① an area with many thousands of people living and working close together, (syn.) a metropolis: *Many tourists visit the city of London.*

The forms of these and other irregular nouns, such as **child, children** and **knife, knives** are also shown.

本词典标出了上述此类名词的复数形式,以及其他诸如 **child, children** 和 **knife, knives** 之类的不规则名词复数形式。

4. Adjectives

形容词

In English, when we want to express the idea of a greater or a stronger quality, the comparative and superlative forms are used. These forms are usually made by adding **-er** or **-est** at the end of short adjectives. The spelling of these forms changes if the adjectives are of one syllable, or if they are of two syllables and the second syllable ends in a **y** preceded by a consonant. These spelling changes are shown after the part of speech.

在英语中,当想表达“更大”或“更强”的意思时,通常使用比较级和最高级。这两种形式通常是由在短小的形容词末尾分别加上 **-er** 或 **-est** 构成的。如果形容词是单音节,或形容词是双音节且以“辅音 + **y**”结尾时,单词拼写要发生变化。这样的拼写变化形式在词性之后给出。

hot /hət/ *adj.* hotter, hottest

Some adjectives of two syllables and all adjectives of three or more syllables do not change their spelling in the comparative and superlative. For example:

一部分双音节形容词和所有三音节或更多音节的形容词在变为比较级和最高级时并不改变它们的拼写形式。例如:

honest, more honest, most honest

beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful

These forms are not included as part of the entry.

这些形式不包括在词条之中。

A few adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms. These are included as part of the entry.

一些形容词不规则的比较级和最高级变化形式收录在词条之中。

good /ɡʊd/ *adj.* better /ˈbetər/, best /best/

II. Notes on Pronunciation

发音说明

See Guide to Pronunciation Symbols, p. 22, for a handy guide to the pronunciation symbols used in this dictionary.

请参阅第 22 页的发音符号示例中所列本词典使用的音标符号。

1. Symbols

符号

The pronunciation symbols used in this dictionary are based on the International Phonetic Alphabet, adapted for American English.

They are shown in the list on p. 22.

本词典所使用的音标以国际音标为基准,并参照美国英语做了适当改变。它们在本词典的第 22 页给出。

2. American English and the choice of pronunciations

美国英语和发音的选择

The pronunciations shown are the most common in American English. There is no single “best” pronunciation in American English, and often a word has more than one pronunciation. Not all pronunciations of a word are shown—only the most common one. For example, many Americans pronounce the **wh** in words like **what** and **when** with the sound /hw/. This dictionary shows only /w/, the more common pronunciation. Speakers of some dialects do not generally make a distinction between the sounds /ɑ/ in many words where this dictionary shows /ɔ/, such as **cost** or **bought**; to save space, only /ɔ/ has been shown. As another example, many Americans add a sound like /ə/ between a vowel and /r/ in the same syllable, as in **here** or **care**, pronouncing these as /hɪər/ and /kɛər/; this is a predictable variation and is not shown in the dictionary.

本词典所示音标是美国英语中最为常见的。美语中的单词没有一个“最好”的发音,一个单词通常有一个以上的发音方法。本词典仅给出最常见的读法,而非单词的所有读法。例如,许多美国人把 **what** 和 **when** 等单词中的 **wh** 读成 /hw/。但本词典只给出 /w/ 这一更为普遍的读法。一些讲方言的人会把一些在本词典中读音标为 /ɔ/ 的单词,如 **cost** 或 **bought**, 读成 /ɑ/。为节省篇幅,本词典只给出 /ɔ/。又比如,许多美国人在同一个音节中的一个元音和 /r/ 之间加上一个 /ə/, 如把 **here** 读作 /hɪər/, **care** 读作 /kɛər/。此种变异形式未在本词典中注出。

3. Entries with no pronunciation shown

无音标条目

a. Compound words

复合词

Some entries are compounds, formed from two separate words that are combined to form a new

word. The pronunciation of a compound that is written with a space or a hyphen between the parts is not generally given if the words that form it are entered in the dictionary. For example, the pronunciation of **junk food** or **air-condition** can be found by looking up the individual words **junk** and **food** or **air** and **condition** elsewhere in the dictionary. Compounds, especially compounds used as nouns, typically have primary stress on the first element and secondary stress on the second: **junk food** /'dʒʌŋk,fud/, **hot dog** /'hɒt,dɒg/, **post office** /'pəʊst,ɒfɪs/, **swimming pool** /'swɪmɪŋ,pul/.

一些条目是复合词,由两个独立的单词组合成一个新词。如果组成复合词的单词已收入在本词典之中,则不给出由它们用空格或连字符组成的复合词的音标。例如,可以通过在词典中查 **junk** 和 **food** 或 **air** 和 **condition** 的音标来得出 **junk food** 或 **air-condition** 的发音。复合词,尤其是用作名词的复合词,主重音通常在单词的第一个部分,次重音在第二个部分:**junk food** /'dʒʌŋk,fud/, **hot dog** /'hɒt,dɒg/, **post office** /'pəʊst,ɒfɪs/, **swimming pool** /'swɪmɪŋ,pul/。

b. Inflected words

屈折变化词

Pronunciations are not shown for regular inflected forms that follow the normal rules for pronunciation. For compound words in which one part of the compound is an inflected form, such as **air-conditioned**, the pronunciation is not shown.

规则的曲折变化形式遵循一般的读音规则,未标出其音标。如果复合词的组成部分之一是曲折变化形式,如 **air-conditioned**, 音标也未给出。

c. Derived words

派生词

Words that appear in bold type at the end of an entry are derived from the main entry word. If the pronunciation follows the same pattern as the entry word, with only a common suffix added, no separate pronunciation is shown.

在词条末尾的黑体单词是从词目中派生出来的。如果派生词的发音与词目的发音方式相同,只是添加了一个普通后缀的话,则不给出其单独的音标。

III. Notes on Entries

词条说明

1. Headword

词目

This is the word or phrase being defined, set in boldface at the beginning of the entry, as in **active** as shown below.

词目是被定义的单词或词组,在词条的开头以黑体列出,如下面的 **active** 所示。

2. **Meanings** are given in simple controlled English vocabulary that is easy to understand. Words and expressions often have more than one meaning, and each meaning begins with a number (1, 2, 3, and so on) as shown below.

释义用简单易懂的英语给出。单词和短语常常不止有一种意义,每一种都用数字(如 1, 2, 3 等)标出。

ac·tive /'æktɪv/ *adj.* ① busy, (*syn.*) involved in : *She is active in politics.* ② up and about, moving : *He was sick but is active again.* -*adv.* **actively.**

3. Sample sentences and phrases

作为例子的句子和词组

Sample sentences and phrases are also written in a controlled vocabulary for ease of understanding. The sentences are provided to aid the reader in understanding the word's meaning or meanings and to show how the word can be used in everyday speech or writing. See in **active** above: *He was sick but is active again.*

为了易于理解,作为例子的句子和词组也使用简单的英语。例句可以帮助读者理解单词的含义,显示单词在日常口语和书面语中的用法。参见上面 **active** 词条: *He was sick but is active again.*

Two sample sentences are sometimes given for a definition when shades of meaning need to be known, as in:

当需要了解单词含义的细微差别时,一条释义就会给出两个例句,例如:

pay·a·ble /'peɪəbəl/ *adj.* that is to be paid (by a certain date or to a certain party):
The loan is payable on the first of each month. | Make the check payable to me.

4. Special vocabulary

特殊词汇

New words dance onto the stage of American English with great regularity, inspired by all domains of life. For example, the world of technology has produced **hypertext** and **World Wide Web** and contemporary culture has given us **Generation X** and **sport utility vehicle**.

新词从生活的各个领域里产生,不断地进入美国英语。例如,科技领域产生了 **hypertext** 和 **World Wide Web**,当代文化产生了 **Generation X** 和 **sport utility vehicle**。

This dictionary includes a careful selection of those new words likely to remain for readers of periodicals, recent literature, and for participants in American cultural life. These words are presented generously throughout the dictionary, both as specific entries and in the context of the many sample sentences provided.

本词典收入经过精选的新词,以帮助读者阅读期刊和新近的文学作品,更好地参与美国的社会文化生活。在本词典中,这些新词或作为具体的词条,或在许多例句中大量出现。

Business, contemporary American terms, and technology terms are the three chief areas under which special vocabulary items have been included in this dictionary. Following is a brief overview of the ways in which vocabulary from these special areas has been included.

商业术语、科技术语和当代美国文化用语是本词典收录特殊词汇的三个主要范围。下面简单介绍来自这三个范围的词汇是如何被收录在本词典之中的。

a. Business terminology

商业术语

Business terms are presented in various ways. Words used in daily living are defined, such as **money**, **cash**, **credit card**, **paycheck**, and **bill**. "Second-level" terms that apply both to daily living and to basic business, such as **contract**, **savings account**, **down payment**, **deed**, and so on, are also included.

商业术语分几种情况出现。对日常生活中使用的词语做了解释,如 **money**, **cash**, **credit card**, **paycheck** 和 **bill**。在日常生活和一般商业活动中都使用的“二级”术语也被收录在本词典中,如 **contract**, **savings account**, **down payment** 和 **deed** 等等。

b. Technological terms

科技术语

The computer is common both in society at large and in many schools and households. Therefore, useful computer terms like **PC**, **laptop computer**, **Internet**, and **World Wide Web** are defined without becoming too technical. Terms in everyday use that touch on the world of technology, such as **cellular phone**, **CD (compact disc)**, and **cable TV**, abound in the dictionary. For example:

电脑在整个社会及许多学校和家庭都很普遍。因此,对有用的计算机用语,如 **PC**, **laptop computer**, **Internet** 和 **World Wide Web** 下的定义都没有采用术语。涉及科技领域的日常词语,如 **cellular phone**, **CD (compact disc)** 和 **cable TV**, 大量出现在词典中。例如:

In·ter·net/ˈɪntərnet/ n. a huge computer network of electronic mail and information, used by millions of people and organizations all over the world; On my business trip, I used the Internet to receive a note from my boss and send a birthday message to my daughter.

c. Contemporary American terms

当代美国文化用语

There is an ever-changing nature to the language that we hear in daily conversation and read in newspapers and magazines. Some words go in and out of style very quickly, while others have staying power. We have included those terms and expressions that are likely to become a permanent part of our vocabulary such as **Generation X**, **fanny pack**, and **HMO**.

我们在日常交谈中所听到的和在报纸杂志上所读到的语言,都有着不断变化的特性。有些词语很快流行开来,但不久便过时了,而有些则具有长久的生命力。我们将一些极可能经久不衰的词语收录在了本词典中,如 **Generation X**, **fanny pack** 和 **HMO**。

fanny pack n. a small bag worn around the waist for carrying money, keys, etc.: When Pedro rides his bike, he puts his money and some crackers in his fanny pack.

In addition, we have included numerous American cultural terms that students of English are likely to be curious about, such as **ATM**, **casual Friday**, **delicatessen**, **FBI**, **Fourth of July**, **PIN**, and **World Series**.

此外,我们也收录了许多学习英语的学生会感兴趣的美国文化用语,如 **ATM**, **casual Friday**, **delicatessen**, **FBI**, **Fourth of July**, **PIN** 和 **World Series**。

IV. Grammar Notes

语法说明

1. **Parts of speech** are given as abbreviations, such as *n.* for noun, *v.* for verb, and *adj.* for adjective. Some words change their meaning when they are used as more than one part of speech. These definitions start on a new line, starting with the abbreviation of the new part of speech, as in **flap** as both *verb* and *noun*:

词类以缩略语的形式出现在词典中,如 *n.* 表示 noun (名词), *v.* 表示 verb (动词), *adj.* 表示 adjective (形容词)。一些词语用作其他词类时会有不同的含义。这些不同的含义另起一行,以其新词类的缩略语为开端,如 **flap** 既作动词又作名词:

flap /flæp/ *v.* **flapped, flapping, flaps** to move up and down, or sideways: *Birds flap their wings.*

— *n.* **1** an up-and-down or side-to-side motion: *The bird took off with a flap of its wings.* **②** a piece of material used as a covering: *The flaps of my jacket pockets keep things from falling out.*

2. Derived words

派生词

Words that are part of the same word family as the headword are often placed at the end of the entry. If the word is pronounced differently from the headword, its pronunciation is provided.

与词目同属一个词族的其他单词放置于词条的末尾。如果派生词与词目发音有差别,这些词的音标也一并给出。

ab·do·men /'æbdəmən/ *n.* the belly, stomach area: *My abdomen hurts.*

— *adj.* **abdominal** /æb'damənəl/.

3. Labels

说明性略语

Labels are sometimes placed after the parts of speech to give additional information about a word, such as *slang* or *infrml.* (informal).

说明性略语有时在词类之后给出,以提供更多的信息,如 *slang* (俚语)或 *infrml.* (非正式)。See Abbreviations and Terms used, p. 23, to find the abbreviations for all parts of speech as well as other important labels and terms used in the dictionary.

请参阅第 23 页的缩略语和术语中所列本词典所使用的词类缩略语和其他说明性略语及术语。

junk·ie or **junk·y** /'dʒʌŋki/ *n.* **slang -ies 1** s.o. who cannot stop taking an illegal drug, (*syn.*) a drug addict: *Some junkies take heroin.* **2** a person who very much likes s.t. that is not good for him or her: *a fast-food junkie*

4. Countable and uncountable nouns

可数名词和不可数名词

In English, most nouns are either countable or uncountable. Some nouns are countable in some contexts and uncountable in others. Plurals of countable nouns that form simply by adding an *s* are not given. If a noun is countable, you can count it with numbers, as in **three cups** or **two ideas**. Plurals of irregular countable nouns, as in **junkie** above, are given.

在英语中,大多数名词或者可数或者不可数。有些名词在某些上下文中可数,而在其他情况下则不可数。本词典未给出只需加上一个 *s* 而构成的可数名词的复数形式。如果一个名词可数,便可以数其数目,如 **three cups** (三只杯子)或 **two ideas** (两个主意)。本词典给出可数名词的不规则复数形式,如上面的 **junkie**。

However, uncountable nouns do not have plurals. If a noun is uncountable, you cannot count it with numbers. It has only a singular form—it has no plural. For example, **luggage**, **literature**, and **junk mail** are uncountable. I bought some **luggage** (uncountable). I bought **two suitcases** (countable). When a noun is uncountable, it is labeled as follows:

然而,不可数名词没有复数形式。如果一个名词不可数,则不能数其数目。它只有单数形式而

没有复数形式。例如, **luggage, literature** 和 **junk mail** 是不可数的。I bought some **luggage** (不可数)。I bought **two suitcases** (可数)。当一个名词为不可数时, 它有以下说明性略语:

junk mail *n.* [U] advertising pieces (flyers, brochures) selling things not asked for: *Some people find junk mail annoying.*

5. “**Challenge**” **synonyms** are words with meanings similar to the headword but often at a more advanced level. These are included to help interested readers and advanced-level learners improve their vocabulary. Here is an example with the headword, showing the challenge synonym:

同义词是在意义上与词目相近, 但常较词目高级一些的词。收录这些同义词是为了帮助感兴趣的读者和高水平的学习者扩大词汇量。这是一个给出了同义词的词目的例子:

false /fəls/ *adj.* **falsest** 3 not real, made to deceive, (*syns.*) artificial, fake: *She wears false eyelashes.*

6. **Expressions** are defined after the main meanings; they are formed mainly with nouns, adjectives and verbs. Verb expressions include verbs with prepositions, phrasal verbs, idioms, and other expressions. Here is an example of an expression:

词组及其含义在词目的主要释义之后列出。词组主要由名词、形容词和动词构成。动词词组包括带介词的动词、短语动词、惯用语及其他词组。例如:

jump /dʒʌmp/ *v.* 1 to push one's feet against the ground to go into the air, (*syns.*) to leap, spring: *The basketball player jumped up to catch the ball.* 9 *fig. in frml.*
to jump down s.o.'s throat: to answer s.o. angrily before he or she has finished speaking

7. **Phrasal verbs** are formed when a verb is combined with a preposition or an adverb. They can cause problems for learners of English because the meanings of phrasal verbs are often very different from the separate meanings of the words that are combined to form them.

短语动词由一个动词和一个介词或一个副词组成。因为短语动词的含义常与其每一个构成词的含义相去甚远, 所以它们会给英语学习者造成麻烦。

Phrasal verbs can be **transitive** or **intransitive**, that is, they can take a direct object or not. When they are transitive, there are two possible locations of the object. The first is between the verb and the adverb or preposition. When the object can be located in this position, the phrasal verb is called “separable.” In this dictionary, this type of phrasal verb is labeled *phrasal v. sep.*

短语动词根据是否可以带直接宾语分为及物的和不及物的。当短语动词是及物的时, 所带直接宾语的位置有两种情况。第一种情况是宾语位于动词与副词或介词之间。如果宾语能够处于这种位置, 这个短语动词便被称作“可分”。在本词典中, 此类短语动词被标示为 *phrasal v. sep.* (可分短语动词)。

The second possible position for the object is after the adverb or preposition. Phrasal verbs that follow this pattern are called “inseparable” because the adverb or preposition must remain right next to the verb to hold its special meaning. In this dictionary, this type is labeled *phrasal v. insep.*

第二种情况是宾语位于副词或介词之后。这种短语动词被称作“不可分”, 因为短语动词中的副词或介词必须紧接动词以保持短语动词的特殊意义。在本词典中, 此类短语动词被标示为 *phrasal v. insep.* (不可分短语动词)。

18 *phrasal v. insep.* to look into s.t. : to try to find the truth about s.t. :

The police looked into the crime and solved it.

When phrasal verbs can be followed by the object in either position, they are labeled *phrasal v. sep.* and you will see a sample sentence for each position:

如果短语动词的宾语可以放置在以上两种情况中的任一位置上, 此类短语动词被标示为 *phrasal v. sep.* (可分短语动词)。下面是一个两种情况皆可的例子:

19. *phrasal v. sep.* to leave s.o. or s.t. behind to fail to bring or take, usu. by accident:

I can't believe I left behind my reading glasses! || I left them behind.

8. Cross references

互见条目

Cross references are placed at the end of entries; the word *See* directs the user to see another entry for additional information:

互见条目位于词条的末尾。See 一词指引使用者查阅另一个词条以获得更多的信息:

vaccine /væk'sin/ *n.* [C; U] a medication taken to prevent many diseases, such as measles, cholera: *She takes a vaccine against influenza every fall. See: serum.*

9. Culture and Usage Notes

文化和用法说明

Numerous usage notes are presented at the ends of entries. They explain the proper use of a word or present important information on American culture. One that does both is the following:

许多用法说明位于词条的最后, 解释单词的正确用法或提供关于美国文化的重要信息。下面的例子既解释了用法又提供了文化方面的信息:

yes /yes/ *adv.* 1 (used to express agreement) affirmatively: *Would you like to go? Yes, I would.*

2 very much so, indeed: *Would you like to drive my new car? Oh, yes, I would!*

USAGE NOTE: The use of *yes, yes, sir*, and *yes, ma'am* is formal. *Yeah, uh-huh, mm-hmm, yep*, and *yup* are informal, and commonly used in everyday conversation: "Do you know Ann?" "Uh-huh." "Have you seen her today?" "Mm-hmm." "Will she be at the meeting?" "Yup." The body language for *yes* is a small, forward nod of the head.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS 发音符号示例

Vowels 元音			Consonants 辅音		
Symbol 符号	Key Word 例词	Pronunciation 发音	Symbol 符号	Key Word 例词	Pronunciation 发音
/ɑ/	hot	/hɑt/	/b/	boy	/bɔɪ/
	far	/fɑr/	/d/	day	/deɪ/
/æ/	cat	/kæt/	/dʒ/	just	/dʒʌst/
/aɪ/	fine	/faɪn/	/f/	face	/feɪs/
/aʊ/	house	/haʊs/	/g/	get	/get/
/ɛ/	bed	/bed/	/h/	hat	/hæt/
/eɪ/	name	/neɪm/	/k/	car	/kɑr/
/i/	need	/nid/	ʌ/	light	/laɪt/
/ɪ/	sit	/sɪt/	/m/	my	/maɪ/
/oʊ/	go	/goʊ/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/ʊ/	book	/bʊk/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/u/	boot	/buːt/	/p/	pen	/pen/
/ɔ/	dog	/dɔg/	/r/	right	/raɪt/
	four	/fɔr/	/s/	see	/si/
/ɔɪ/	toy	/tɔɪ/	/ʃ/	shoe	/ʃu/
/ʌ/	cup	/kʌp/	/ʒ/	vision	/ˈvɪʒən/
/ɜr/	bird	/bɜrd/	/t/	tea	/ti/
/ə/	about	/əˈbaʊt/	/ð/	they	/ðeɪ/
	after	/æftər/	/θ/	think	/θɪŋk/
			/tʃ/	cheap	/tʃiːp/
			/v/	vote	/voʊt/
			/w/	west	/west/
			/y/	yes	/yes/
			/z/	zoo	/zu/

Stress 重音

/ˈ/ city /ˈsɪti/

used before a syllable to show primary (main) stress 用在音节前以表示主重音

/ɪ/ dictionary /ˈdɪkʃənəri/

used before a syllable to show secondary stress 用在音节前以表示次重音

ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED 缩略语和术语

<i>abbr.</i>	abbreviation 缩写
<i>abbr. for</i>	abbreviation for 缩写
<i>adj. & past. part. of</i>	adjective and past participle of 形容词和过去分词
<i>adj.</i>	adjective 形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb 副词
<i>&</i>	and 和
<i>aux. v.</i>	auxiliary verb 助动词
<i>Brit.</i>	British 英式英语
<i>comp. of</i>	comparative of 比较级
<i>[C]</i>	countable noun 可数名词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction 连词
<i>contr.</i>	contraction 缩约词
<i>contr. of</i>	contraction of 缩约词
<i>esp.</i>	especially 特别
<i>exclam.</i>	exclamation 感叹词
<i>fig.</i>	figurative 比喻
<i>frml.</i>	formal 正式
<i>indef. article</i>	indefinite article 不定冠词
<i>infrml.</i>	informal 非正式
<i>interj.</i>	interjection 感叹词
<i>lit.</i>	literally 字面上
<i>litr.</i>	literary use 书面语
<i>n.</i>	noun 名词
<i>n. pl.</i>	plural noun 复数名词
<i>n. pl. used with a sing. v.</i>	plural noun used with a singular verb 与单数动词连用的复数名词
<i>old usage</i>	old usage 旧用
<i>past tense of</i>	past tense of 过去式
<i>past part. of</i>	past participle of 过去分词
<i>pej.</i>	pejorative 贬义词
<i>phr.</i>	phrase, as in n. phr., or v. phr. 短语, 如名词短语或动词短语
<i>phrasal v.</i>	phrasal verb 短语动词
<i>phrasal v. insep.</i>	inseparable phrasal verb 不可分短语动词
<i>phrasal v. sep.</i>	separable phrasal verb 可分短语动词
<i>pl.</i>	plural 复数
<i>poss.</i>	possessive 物主代词
<i>prefix</i>	prefix 前缀
<i>prep.</i>	preposition 介词