MACMILLAN Essential English-Chinese DICTIONARY

麦克米伦英汉双解词典

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

MACMILLAN Essential

English-Chinese DICTIONARY

麦克米伦英汉双解词典

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

京权图字: 01-2003-6619

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

麦克米伦英汉双解词典/麦克米伦出版有限公司编. --北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2005.4

ISBN 7-5600-4743-2

I. 麦··· Ⅱ. 麦··· Ⅲ. ①英语—双解词典 ②双解词典—英、汉 Ⅳ. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 027893 号

Text © Bloomsbury Publishing Plc 2003

Design and illustrations © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2003

Chinese translation © Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press 2005

First published by Macmillan Publishers Limited, United Kingdom. This edition is for sale in the People's Republic of China only and may not be purchased for export therefrom.

出版人:李朋义 责任编辑:王莹 封面设计:彭山

出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

杜 址: 北京市西三环北路 19号 (100089)

呦 址: http://www.fltrp.com

印刷:中华商务联合印刷(广东)有限公司

开 本: 889×1194 1/32

印 张: 38 彩插 0.5

版 次: 2005 年 4 月第 1 版 2005 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-4743-2

定 价: 54.90 元

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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

出版说明

英国麦克米伦出版公司(Macmillan Publishers Limited)1834 年成立于英国伦敦,是一家具有100 多年历史的大型综合性出版社。百余年来,麦克米伦以其高质量的图书和期刊服务于社会并因此赢得了来自世界各国、各界读者的拥戴。本词典是根据其英语版 Macmillan Essential Dictionary for Learners of English 译出的,是一部专为初、中级英语学习者设计的词典,主要特色如下:

首先,本词典收词 25,000 余条,其中特别收录科技、体育、商业、文化等领域的最新词汇,如 BSE (疯牛病),listserv (电子邮件自动分发软件),SMS (短信息服务),TOEIC (托业考试),URL (统一资源定位地址)等等。同时还提供 36,000 余条有代表性的日常英语例句,它们均来自真实语料,不仅贴近生活、纯正地道,而且提供词汇的使用环境。

其次,本词典设有词语搭配、词汇扩展以及语法要点专栏上百个。它在同类词典中首创词语搭配专栏、例如,仅 effect 一词,与其连用的形容词就提供了 adverse, damaging, detrimental, harmful, negative, beneficial, positive, dramatic, major, profound, significant, substantial 多达 12 种的搭配方式,有助于读者了解实用而地道的英语搭配用法。此外,还首次辟有词汇扩展专栏介绍同一词义的不同表达方式及其区别,例如,疾病有 illness, bug, condition, disease, infection, virus 几种表达,从而为读者提供多种选择、并准确选用词汇。

第三,本词典对于日常生活中最常用的 3,500 词汇以蓝色标出,并按使用频率分为一星、 二星和三星三个级别。三星级词最为常用,如 lie, matter, offer 等,提示使用者应熟练掌握。

最后,本词典还配有24页语言学习插页,讲解搭配、构词法及日常表达的常用词汇;16页全彩插图和700余幅双色插图,形象生动,便于理解。此外,正文后附有地名和国家名列表及发音指南等实用信息。

本词典细致而实用,能够提供读写过程中所需的基本英语信息,对提高英语水平很有助益,希望它能成为广大英语学习者的良师益友。当然我们深知,由于诸多因素所限,本词典难免还有疏漏之处,在此恳请广大读者朋友们批评指正。

外语教学与研究出版社 学术与辞书部

Editor-in-Chief Michael Rundell

Associate Editor Gwyneth Fox

EDITORIAL TEAM

Managing Editor Michael Mayor

Editors

Robert Clevenger Rosalind Combley Korey Egge Gloria George Stephen Handorf Dan Malt Stella O'Shea Elizabeth Potter

Glennis Pye Howard Sargeant

Karen Stern Penny Stock Donald Watt Phonetician

Dinah Jackson

Proofreaders
Sandra Anderson
Ruth Hillmore
Irene Lakhani

PROJECT TEAM

Project Manager Katy McAdam Database Manager Edmund Wright Production Editor Nicky Thompson

Production
Manager
Rowena Drewett

Production
Director
Penny Edwards

Design Helen Taylor Dictionaries'
Publisher
Faye Carney

Publishing
Directors
Kathy Rooney
Sue Bale

Project Coordinators Joel Adams

Katalin Süle

Database Administrator James Orpin Corpus

Development
Gloria George

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

Editorial and Keyboarding

Assistance

Simon Arnold Rebecca McKee Lisa Milford Ian M Spackman Illustrations

Ian Foulis and Associates

Peter Harper Illustrated Arts Stuart Lafford

Alan Male

Oxford Illustrators Peter Richardson Martin Shovel

ADVISORY PANEL

Chief Adviser

Professor Michael Hoev

Baines Professor of English Language and Director of the Applied English Language Studies Unit, University of Liverpool, UK

Professor Chen Lin

Foreign Studies University, China

Simon Greenall

FLT author and trainer

Vaughan Jones

ELT author and teacher

Sue Kav

ELT author and teacher

Cindy Leaney

ELT author and trainer

Jane Magee

Course Director, English Language Teaching. University of St Andrews, UK

Amy Chi Man-lai

Instructor, Language Centre, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. Hong Kong, China

Professor Kevin Mark

Professor of English, Beijing Professor, School of Politics and Economics, Meiji University. Japan

Ron Martinez

ELT author and trainer

Dr Don R McCreary

Professor of English and Linguistics, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, USA

Professor Rukmini Nair

Professor of Linguistics and English, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, India

Dr Hilary Nesi

Senior Lecturer. Centre for English Language Teacher Education, University of Warwick. UK

Philip Prowse

ELT author and trainer

Susan Stempleski

Coordinator of Faculty Development, Hunter College International English Language Institute, City University of New York, USA

Adrian Underhill

ELT consultant, trainer, and author

Sara Walker

Coordinator of the English Programme, Brazilian Diplomatic Academy, Ministry of Foreign Relations, Brasilia DF. Brazil

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The publishers would like to thank the many people who have given valuable advice and support and who have helped to pilot the dictionary, in particular:

Maria Birkenmajer Jan Borsbey Claudia Finkbeiner Christopher Gallagher Galia Komarova Anne McCabe

Vera Muller Roy Norris Vincent Ooi Anne Pakir Péter Rádai Kim Jeona Ryeol Piotr Steinbrich Jerome Su H A Swan Ruth Swan Michael Vaughan-Rees Michael Vince

Introduction 英文版导言

MICHAEL RUNDELL 迈克尔・朗德尔 Editor-in-Chief 主编

《麦克米伦初阶英语词典》是专为满足初、中级英语学习者的需求而设计的。essential 这个词有两层含义,且均与本词典相关联。首先是因为它所提供的信息对于学好英语来说是完全必需的。其次是因为它关注英语语言中最基本和最重要的特点——即为取得显著进步而需要透彻理解的东西

词典存在的目的是为了回答问题。为了帮助我们给出问题的正确答案,我们——作为词典编纂者——需要知道词典的使用者是谁,以及他们真正需要何种信息。所有这些都意味着我们必须在数量巨大的可用信息中作出选择。那么我们如何知道哪些东西才真正是 essential 的呢?我们如何确切知道自己作出的选择是正确的呢?

在编纂《麦克米伦初阶英语词典》的过程中,我们从以下两个宝贵的资源中受益匪浅:

- 高质量的语料数据:我们巨大的语料库和先进的软件为我们提供分析英语语言基本事实的工具。
- 专家的建议:在每一个编纂阶段,经验丰富的教师、教材的编写者和学习语言的学生都提出了他们的建议和看法,告诉我们学习者真正需要了解的是什么。

《麦克米伦初阶英语词典》建立在其姐妹词典《麦克米伦英语词典》的成功之上,并吸取了后者适应初,中级学习者的独特之处。这些特点包括:

- 蓝色词语:英语中最常用和最有用的词汇以蓝色标出,这样很容易辨认出哪些词汇是初、中级学习者应当特别熟练掌握的。关于这些词汇的更多信息印于封二之上、
- 最大的覆盖面:我们的目的是收入尽可能多的词汇,所以本词典收录的词汇比任何其他 为初,中级学习者编纂的词典都多。
- 特别关注"搭配"(词汇之间通常的组合方式): 130 余处搭配专栏提供独一无二的信息库,使词汇搭配更加流畅自然。
- 几十条特殊注解:关于常见错误的信息和专栏将有助于增加词汇
- 学习插页:插页集中刊载各种信息,使你成为更好的学习者,其中包括搭配、构词法、词汇发展等信息。

我们希望你会喜欢《麦克米伦初阶英语词典》,而且我们坚信你很快就会发现它是你语言学 习经历中必不可少的一部分。

USING YOUR DICTIONARY 词典使用说明

Finding a word 查找单词

Words with more than one entry 分列为多个词条的单词

Sometimes the same word belongs to more than one word class; for example, the word jet can be a noun and a verb. Each word class is shown as a separate entry. The small number at the end of the headword tells you that a word has more than one entry. 有时候同一个间可以有不同的词性:例如, jet 这个词可以是名词也可以是动词。每一种词性都作为一个单独的词条列出。词目词后方的数字说明该词有不止一个词条。

Compound words 复合词

These are shown as separate entries in the alphabetical list. 这些词以单独的词条按字母 顺序列出。

Derived words 派生词

Some words are shown at the end of the entry for the word that they are derived from. These words can be understood by reading the definition for the main entry. 有些词列于派生出它们的词条末尾。这些词的意义可通过阅读主词条的释义而得知。

Word classes (noun, verb etc) 词类(名词、动词等)

There is a list of word classes on the inside front cover. 封二印有词类列表。

Idioms and other fixed expressions 习语及其他固定表达方式

Some words are often used in idioms or other fixed expressions. These are shown at the end of the main entry, following the small box that says PHRASE. Look for fixed expressions at the entry for the first main word in the expression. 有些词常用于习语或其他固定表达方式中。此种情况列于主词条的未尾,以PHRASE 短语开头。通过表达中的第一个主词语在词条中查找该固定表达方式。

Phrasal verbs are shown after the entry for the main verb, following the small box that says PHRASAL VERB. 短语动词跟在主动词的词条之后,以 PHRASE VERB 短语动词开头。

Finding the meaning of a word 查找单词的意义

Words with more than one meaning 有多个意义的单词

Many words have more than one meaning, and each different meaning is shown by a number. 很多单词都有不止一个意义,每个不同的意义用一个数字来表示。

Some words have many different meanings, and so the entries can be long. Entries with five or more meanings have a 'menu' at the top to make it easier to find the specific meaning you are looking for. 有些单词有很多意义,所以这些词条会很长。有5个以上意义的词条会在顶端列出一个"意义菜单",以方便对某一项意义的查找。

→ jet¹/d3et/ noun ★

1 [C] a plane that can fly very fast 喷气式飞机:

a jet fighter 喷气式战斗机

2 [C] a stream of liquid that comes out of something very quickly and with a lot of force (液体的)喷射流: The firefighter sprayed a jet of water on the flames. 消防人员朝大火喷射出一股水流。

3 [U] a hard black shiny stone that is used for

making jewellery 煤玉;黑玉

→ jet²/dʒet / verb [1] to fly somewhere in a plane 乘喷气式飞机(去某地): They will be jetting off to Spain this weekend. 本周末他们要乘喷气式飞机去西班牙。

> **jet-'black** adj very dark black in colour 深黑色的

▶ jet 'engine noun [c] a type of engine that combines air and burning fuel to create power for a plane 喷气式发动机

'jet ˌlag noun [∪] the feeling of being very tired because you have travelled on a plane across parts of the world where the time is different 飞 行时差综合征 —jet-lagged /'dʒetˌlægd/ adj

dash¹/dæʃ/ verb 1 [1] to go somewhere in a hurry 急奔;猛冲: I dashed out into the street, still in my pyjamas. 我穿着睡衣就冲上了街。2 [1/7] to hit something violently, or to throw something violently against a surface 猛击;猛撞. Huge waves dashed against the side of the boat. 巨浪撞击着船舷。

→ PHRASE 短语 dash sb's hopes to make it impossible for someone to do what they had hoped to do 使某人的希望破灭: Saturday's defeat has dashed their hopes of success in the FA Cup this year. 周六的失败粉碎了他们夺取今年足总杯的希望。

▶PHRASAL VERB 短语动词 dash off to leave in a

hurry 匆忙离开

bilingual /baɪˈlɪŋgwəl/ adj 1 able to speak two languages 能说两种语言的 2 written in two languages 用两种语言写成的: a bilingual dictionary 双语词典

bill /bil / noun [c] * * *

1 amount that you owe 待付的金额

2 in a restaurant 在饭店里

3 proposal for law 法律议案

4 paper money 纸币

5 bird's beak 鸟嘴

1 a written statement that shows how much money you owe for goods or services that you have received 账单:单据: a telephone bill 活费单 ◆ I always pay my bills on time. 我总是按时付清账单。◆ I wonder what the bill for the repairs will be? 我想知道修理费用会有多少?

Definitions 释义

All the definitions are written using a carefully selected 'defining vocabulary' of under 2, 300 words so that it is easier to understand the definitions. 所有释义均是用精心挑选的"释义词汇"编写的,词汇量低于2,300 个,这样就使释义变得更加易于理解。

Any word in a definition that is not part of the defining vocabulary, and that is not the entry immediately before or after the one you are looking at, is shown in CAPITAL letters. You can find its meaning by looking it up in the dictionary. 释义里不属于"释义词汇"中的单词,且其并不紧邻正在查找的单词,将会以大写字母标出,可以在本字典中查找以获知其意义。

Finding out more about a word 获得单词的更多信息

Blue words 蓝色单词

Some words are printed in blue with a 'star rating' to show their frequency. This helps you to identify the words that you are most likely to need to use. For more information about blue words, see the inside front cover. 有些词以蓝色印出并标有"星级"以显示它们的使用频率。这会有助于辨认哪些词是常用的词。欲知更多有关蓝色单词的信息,请参见封二

Pronunciation 发音

The International Phonetic Alphabet showsyou how a word is pronounced. A list of the symbols used is given on the inside back cover. 国际音标表说明一个单词是如何发音的,其中使用的符号印于封三上。

When British and American pronunciations arevery different, both are given. 当英式发音与美式发音区别甚大时,二者均予以列出。

You can find the pronunciations for compound entries at the main entry for each of the words in the compound. 可根据复合词中每个单词在主词条中的发音来得知这个复合词的发音。

Stress marks tell you which part of a compound to stress when you are saying it. 重音符号说明朗读时复合词的哪一部分应当重读。

Inflections 屈折变化

Irregular inflections are shown. 不规则的词-形变化子以列出。

Labels 标签

Labels (in italics) show whether a word is used in only British or American English, or tell you whether it is used in informal contexts, specialized contexts etc. Lists of these labels are given on page 1177. 标签(以斜体表示)说明一个单词是否仅用于英国英语或美国英语中,或是它用于非正式文体、特殊文体等。标签列表印于1177页。

'salad ,dressing noun [C/U] a sauce that adds flavour to salads, usually made by mixing oil, vinegar, and HERBS or SPICES 色拉调味汁(通常由油、醋和香草或香料混合制成)

salami /sə'lɑːmi/ noun [C/U] a type of sausage containing strong spices, cut into thin pieces and served cold (切成薄片冷食的) 萨拉 米香肠

→ discover /di'skavə/ verb [T] ★ ★ ★

► friendly /'fren(d) li/ adj ★

local¹ /'ləυk(ə) l / adj ★

aroma /ə'rə'umə/ noun [c] a smell that is strong but nice 芳香;香气 — aromatic /ˌærə-'mætɪk/ adj

|aboratory /ləˈbɒrət(ə) ri, American 美 ˈlæbrə,tɔ:ri/ noun [c] ★ a building or large room where people do scientific research 实验室: our new research laboratory 我们的新实验室 ◆ laboratory tests/experiments/studies 实验室测试/实验/研究→LANGUAGE LABORATORY

basebali cap noun [c] a hat that fits close to your head, with a flat curved part that sticks out above your eyes 棒球帽 — picture 图 → HAT

do¹/du:/ (3rd person singular does / weak 弱读 daz, strong 强读 daz/; past tense did /dɪd/; past participle done /dʌn/) verb ★★★

precinct / 'pri: snjkt / noun [c] 1 British [英] a part of a town that has a particular use, especially an area where no cars are allowed (城镇中作特定用途的)区域;(尤指不允许车辆通行的)步行区: a shopping precinct 商业区 2 American [美] a district in a town or city, usually organized for voting, police, or government purposes (通常指市镇中划分的)选区,警察分管区,行政管辖区

prognosis / prog'nəusis/ (plural prognoses / prog'nəusi:z/) noun [c] 1 medical [医] a doctor's opinion about how a disease is likely to develop 预后(医生对病情如何发展的预测) 2 formal [正式] a statement about what is likely to happen in a particular situation (对情形发展的) 预测,展望 → DIAGNOSIS

Examples 示例

Example sentences in italics show you how a word is used in context. 斜体的例句说明一个单词在上下文中如何使用。

Information about collocation and syntax - how words combine and which structures they can be used with - is shown in **bold type**. - 关于搭配和句法的信息,即如何搭配词汇及它们应当使用何种结构,用黑体表示。

When a word has many collocations, these are shown in a box at the end of the entry. 当一个单词有多种搭配时,这些搭配将在词条末尾的专栏中予以列出。

Grammar boxes 语法专栏

Grammar boxes give extra information to help you to learn more about how a word is used. 语法专栏提供额外信息,有助于了解词汇的更多用法。

Notes are also given to help you to avoid common errors. 注解也可以帮助避免常见错误。

Expanding your vocabulary 扩大词 汇量

There are many ways that you can use this dictionary to expand your vocabulary. 本词典提供多种办法帮助读者扩大词汇量。

Sometimes the opposite of a word is shown. 有时候给出反义词。

Some definitions give you synonyms. 有时一候给出同义词。

Sometimes you are told to look at another word or page in the dictionary where you will find additional information, a related entry, or a picture. 有时候会给出本词典的另外一个单词或页码,在那里可以找到附加信息、相关的词条或一幅插图。

promote /prə'məut / verb [T] **

1 to support something, or to help something to develop 促进;增进;提倡: a campaign to promote recycling 倡议循环再利用的运动 ◆ Young plants are exposed to bright light to promote growth. 让幼小的植物接受充分的日照以促

进其生长。

2 to attract people's attention to a product or event, for example by advertising (通过广告等)促销,宣传,推广: They are going on tour to promote their new album. 他们将到各地宣传自己的新专辑。

3 to move someone to a job at a higher level 提升;晋升;擢升: **promote sb to sth** Steve Burrows was recently promoted to senior manager. 史蒂夫·伯罗斯最近被提升为高级经理。

Words often used with **promote** 常与 **promote** 连用的词

Adverbs often used with promote (sense 1) 常与 promote (义项 1)连用的副词

actively, heavily, strongly, vigorously + PROMOTE: promote something in a determined way 坚决提倡或宣传某事物 Nouns often used with promote (sense 1) 常与 promote(义项1)连用的名词

■ PROMOTE + awareness, competition, development, efficiency, growth, interest, understanding, use; increase the level of something 提升某事物的水平

The is not usually used before the names of streets, towns, countries, counties, states, or continents. the 通常不用于街道、城镇、州县、国家或大洲的名称前: My parents live in Surrey. 我父母住在萨里。

News looks like a plural, but it is never used with a plural verb and cannot be used with a news 看起来像复数形式,可它从不与复数动词连用,也不能与a 连用: I've got a wonderful piece of news (NOT 不用a wonderful news) for you. 我给你带来了一个好消息。◆ Do you have any news about Laura's baby? 你知不知道劳拉的宝宝的近况?◆ Here's some news about the World Cup. 这里是一些关于世界杯的消息。

left-,hand adj on the left side ≠RIGHT-HAND 左 手的; 左边的: *The plates are on the left-hand side of the cupboard*. 盘子放在柜橱里左手一侧。

lastly /'la:s(t) li/ adv used when you want to say one more thing before you finish speaking = FINALLY 最后一点;最后: And lastly, remember that your essays are due tomorrow. 最后一点,记住你们的文章明天就该交了。

hardback /'hɑ:d,bæk/ noun [c] a book that has a hard cover 精装书 → PAPERBACK

'Word family' boxes bring together groups of words that are formed from the same 'base word'. "词族"专栏汇集了由同一"基础词 汇"派生出来的单词。

Vocabulary building boxes bring together words that are related to a particular subject. or suggest more specific alternatives for very common words. 词汇扩展专栏汇集了与某一主题相关的单词,或给出与某些常用词汇同义的更多表达方式。

Word family 词族: compete

Words in the same family as compete 与 compete 属于同一词族的词

- competition n competitor n
- competitive adi uncompetitive adi

Other ways of saying famous famous 的其他表达方式

- meminent famous and respected for doing important work (因从事重要工作而) 著名的,显赫的
- legendary very famous and admired by many people 传奇(式)的,杰出的
 ■ notorious/infamous famous for some-
- thing bad 臭名昭著的 well-known fairly famous 众所周知的,
- 著名的

NUMBERS THAT ARE ENTRIES

数字词条

000 /_ttrip(a) l'au/ in Australia, the telephone number that you use in an emergency to call the police, the FIRE BRIGADE, or an AMBULANCE 澳大利亚的紧急电话号码,可用来报警、叫 救火车或救护车)

0800 number /jəu eit ˈhʌndrəd ˌnʌmbə/ noun [C] in the UK, a telephone number beginning with 0800 that is free to use and is usually for calling business services (英国的免费 电话,通常作商业用途)

- 1 /wan/ abbrev used in emails and TEXT MES-SAGES to replace '-one' (用于电子邮件或手 机短信中,代替 one): NEl (= anyone)任何
- 1040 form /,ten 'fo:ti ,fo:m/ noun [C] a form used by people in the US when they are calculating how much tax they have to pay on the money that they have earned (美国用于计 算所得税缴纳额的)纳税报表
- 1099 / ten nainti 'nain/ noun [c] in the US, a document you send to the IRS (= the US tax department) that gives details of money that you have earned in addition to your salary (美 国的)工资外收入申报文件
- 12 /twelv/ in the UK, a number given to a video that should only be watched by children who are at least 12 years old (英国 12 岁以上儿童 方可观看的电影编号)
- **12A** / twelv 'e1/ in the UK, a number given to a film that should only be watched by children under the age of 12 if they are with an adult (英国12岁以下儿童必须有成人陪伴方可观 看的电影编号)
- 1471 /www.fo: sev(ə) n 'wwn/ in the UK, a telephone number that you can call to find out which was the last telephone number to call you 英国的查询电话,用来查询最后接到的电话 号码)
- 15 / fif'ti:n/ in the UK, a number given to a film or video that should only be watched by children who are at least 15 years old (英国 15 岁以上者方可观看的电影编号)
- 18 / ei'ti:n/ in the UK, a number given to a film or video that should only be watched by people who are at least 18 years old (英国 18 岁以上者方可观看的电影编号)
- 1800 number /,wan eit 'handred ,nambe/ in Australia, a telephone number beginning with 1800 that is free to use and is usually for calling business services (澳大利亚的免费电 话,通常作商业用途)
- 18-wheeler / eiti:n 'wi:lə/ noun [c] American 【美】a large truck that has 18 wheels 18 轮巨型卡车
- 1922 Committee, the /naintim twenti 'tu: kə miti/ the Conservative members of the British parliament who are BACKBENCHERS (= not ministers) 1922 委员会(英国保守党的后 座议员)
- 2 /tu:/ abbrev 1 to or too; used in emails and TEXT MESSAGES (相当于 to 或 too,用于电子邮

- 件和手机短信中); it's up 2 U (=it's up to you) 这要由你决定 ◆ me 2 (= me too) 我也 是 2 used for replacing 'to-' in other words (在其他单词中代替 to-): 2day (= today) 今
- 20/20 vision / twenti twenti vi3(a) n/ noun [u] the ability to see normally without wearing glasses 正常视力
- 2.1 / tu: wwn/ noun [C] in the UK and Australia, the second-highest mark for an UNDER-GRADUATE degree from a university, lower than a first but higher than a 2.2 (在英国和澳大利 亚的大学中取得本科学位的第二高分,低于 1,但高于2.2)
- 2.2 / tu: 'tu: / noun [c] in the UK and Australia, the third-highest mark for an UNDER-GRADUATE degree from a university, lower than a 2.1 but higher than a third (在英国和澳大 利亚的大学中取得本科学位的第三高分,低 于2.1,但高于3)
- .22 /pointu:'tu:/ noun [c] a type of gun that shoots small bullets 点 22 口径手枪
- 24/7 / twenti fo: 'sev(a) n/ adv informal [4] 正式】all the time 总在; 无时无刻不; He thinks about her 24/7. 他无时无刻不在想着
- **3-D** /_ιθri:'di:/ adj a 3-D film, picture etc looks as if it has length, depth, and width (电影 图 画) 三维立体的
- 4 /fo:/ abbrev 1 for: used in emails and TEXT MESSAGES(相当于 for,用于电子邮件和手机 短信中): 4 U (= for you) 为你 2 used for replacing '-fore' in other words (在其他单词中 代替 -fore): B4 (=before) 在…之前
- 401(k) /ifo: 90 wan 'kei/ noun [c] in the US, a special account in which people can save some of the money that they earn for their RE-TIREMENT without paying taxes on it (美国的) 退休金账户
- 4×4 /_ifo: bar 'fo:/ noun [C] a FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE vehicle 四轮驱动车辆
- .45 / forti farv / noun [C] a PISTOL (= small gun) 点 45 口径手枪
- 4-F / for 'ef/ adj if someone is listed 4-F, they are not allowed to serve in the US armed forces (美国的)禁止服兵役名单
- 4WD abbrev a FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE vehicle 四轮 驱动车辆
- \$ 64,000 question, the /sikstifo:θauz-(ə) nd dolə 'kwest f(ə) n/ noun [singular 用 单数] a question that is the most important and most difficult to answer concerning a particular problem or situation 64,000 美元难题(关于某 方面的极其重要或难以回答的问题)
- 8 /eit / abbrev used in emails and TEXT MESSAGES to replace '-ate' or '-eat' (用于电子邮件或手 机短信中,用来代替-ate 或-eat): CUL8R(= see you later) 再见 ♦ GR8 (= great) 真棒
- 800 number / eit 'handred | nambe/ noun [C] in the US, a telephone number that is free

to use and is usually for calling business services (美国的免费电话,通常作商业用途)

- 911 / nain wan 'wan/ in the US, the telephone number that you use in an emergency to call the police, the FIRE BRIGADE, or an AMBULANCE (美国的紧急电话号码,可用来报警、叫救火车或救护车)
- 9/11 /,nain i'lev(ə) n/ 11 September, the date in 2001 when TERRORISTS attacked the US, flying planes into the World Trade Centre and killing thousands of people 911 事件(2001 年 9 月 11 日恐怖分子袭击美国的世界贸易中心大楼事件,导致几千人死亡)
- 999 /nain nain 'nain/ in the UK, the telephone number that you use in an emergency to call the police, the FIRE BRIGADE, or an AMBULANCE (英国的紧急电话号码,可用来报警、叫救火车或救护车)

Roman numerals 罗马数字

Roman numerals were used in ancient Rome to represent numbers. They are still sometimes used today, for example on clocks and watches and in official documents. 罗马数字在古罗马时代用来表示数字。现在仍在使用,例如钟表上和官方文件中。

0	the second property of the second	and the second second second	AND RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH
Junto	one	XVII	seventeen
11	two	XVIII	eighteen
111	three	XIX	nineteen
IV	four	XX	twenty
V	five	XXI	twenty-one
VI	six	XXX	thirty
VII	seven	XL	forty
VIII	eight	L	fifty
IX	nine	LX	sixty
X	ten	LXX	seventy
XI	eleven	LXXX	eighty
XII	twelve	XC	ninety
XIII	thirteen	C	one hundred
XIV	fourteen	CC	two hundred
XV	fifteen	D	five hundred
XVI	sixteen	M	one thousand
	MENT PROPERTY	STATE OF THE PARTY.	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW

CONTENTS 目录

Introduction 英文版导言 Using Your dictionary 词典使用说明 Numbers that are Entries 数字词条	viiiv ix—xii xiii—xiv
The Dictionary Colour Illustrations 彩色插图 House 房屋 Kitchen 厨房 Office 办公室 Clothes 服装 Car 汽车 Transport 交通工具 Shapes 图形	1—1165 between pages 370 and 371 C1 C2 C3 C4 C6 C7 C8
Language Study 语言学习 Collocation 搭配 Topic Vocabulary 话题词汇:	between pages 658 and 659 LS2
Entertainment 娱乐 People and Relationships 人和人际美Travel and Tourism 旅游和旅游业 Work 工作 New Technology 新技术:	LS6 LS7 LS8 LS9
Communication 通讯 Computers and the Internet 计算机 Media 媒体:	LS10 L和因特网 LS10
Newspapers 报纸 Television 电视 Pronunciation 发音 Metaphor 比喻 Word Formation 构词法 Register 语域 Text Types 文本类型	LS12 LS12 LS14 LS16 LS18 LS20 LS22
Colour Illustrations 彩色插图 Trees and Flowers 树木和花 Fruit 水果 Vegetables 蔬菜 Animals 动物 Body 身体 Sports 体育运动 Gym and Games 健身房和游戏	between pages 922 and 923 C9 C10 C11 C12 C14 C15 C16
Geographical Names and Nationalities Capital Letters and Punctuation 大写字 Phrasal Verbs 短语动词 Labels 标签	

a or at A /ei/ noun 1 [C/U] the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第1个字母 2 A C/U a mark that a teacher gives to a student's work to show that it is excellent A 级, 甲等(表示学业成绩优秀的符号) 3 A [U] a common BLOOD GROUP A 血型

PHRASES 短语 from A to B from one place to

another 从甲地到乙地

A to Z British [英] a book of maps showing all the roads in a particular town (某城市的)地图

a²/weak 弱读 ə, strong 强读 ei/ or 或 an /weak 弱读 an, strong 强读 æn/ determiner * * *

A and an are indefinite articles. a 和 an 是不定冠词。

■ A is used when the next word begins with a consonant. a 用于以辅音开头的单 词前。

■ An is used when the next word begins with a vowel sound. an 用于以元音开头 的单词前。

1 used when you are mentioning a person or a thing for the first time (用于首次提及的人或事 物前): Viave an idea. 我有个主意。◆ There's a concert on Sunday night. 星期日晚上有个音 乐会。

2 one $-(\uparrow)$: I have a sister and two brothers. 我有一个姐姐和两个兄弟。♦ a hundred/thou-

sand/million 一百/千/百万

3 used when you mean any person or thing of a particular type, but not a specific one (用于泛指 某一类人或事物): Have you got a car? 你有汽 车吗? ♦ Children must be accompanied by an adult. 儿童必须有成人陪伴。

4 used when you say what job someone does (用 于指某人的职业)一位,一名: Ruth was a lawyer. 鲁思是一名律师。 ♦ I want to be an actor.

我想做一名演员。

5 used when you say what type someone or something belongs to (用于泛指某人或某物所 属种类): Maria is a Catholic. 玛丽亚是个天 主教徒。◆ Greece has been a republic since 1973. 希腊自 1973 年起就一直是共和国。

6 used before a singular noun that represents every person or thing of a particular type (用于 特指某一类人或事物的单数名词前): A dog needs regular exercise. 狗需要定期遛一遛。◆ A molecule consists of two or more atoms. 分子

由两个或两个以上的原子构成。

7 used in phrases showing prices, rates, or speeds to mean 'each' or 'every' (用于短语中 表示价格、比率或速度)每: Meetings are held four times a year (= four times every year). 每 年举行 4 次会议。◆ Tomatoes are £ 1.20 a kilo (=each kilo costs £1.20). 西红柿售价每千克 1.2 英镑。 ◆ 90 miles an hour 每小时 90 英里 8 used in expressions of quantity such as 'a lot', 'a few', or 'a great deal'(用于表达数

量的短语中): a lot of money 很多钱 ♦ a bit of luck 有些运气 ♦ We all appreciate a little encouragement. 有一点鼓励我们都很感激。

9 used before a noun that is formed from a verb and means a single action of that verb (用于兼 具动词词性的名词前,表示单次的动作行为): Can I have a try? 我能试一次吗? ♦ Let's take a walk round the garden. 让我们绕着花园走一圈

A&E / er and 'i: / noun [C/U] British [英] accident and emergency: the part of a hospital where people go when they are injured or suddenly become ill = CASUALTY 急诊部

aback /ə'bæk/ adv be taken aback to be

very shocked or surprised 大吃一惊

abacus / abakas / noun [c] an object used for counting or doing simple calculations. An abacus consists of a frame with small balls in rows. 算

abandon /ə'bændən/ verb [т] ★

1 to leave someone or something and never come back 离弃: 抛弃: His mother abandoned him when he was five days old. 他出生才5天母亲 就遗弃了他。◆ The stolen car was abandoned only five miles away. 被盗汽车被丢弃在仅5英里外的地方。

2 to stop doing something before it is finished, or before you have achieved your aims 中止;放 弃: The game had to be abandoned because of rain. 比赛因下雨被迫中止。◆ The climbers finally abandoned their attempt on the mountain. 登山者们最终放弃了攀登这座山的尝试。 — abandonment noun [u]

abandoned /ə'bændənd/ adj 1 left empty or no longer used 被遗弃的; 荒废的: an abandoned farm 荒废的农场 2 left alone by someone who should stay with you and look after you 被 (某人)遗弃的: a home for abandoned children 弃儿之家

abashed /ə'bæſt/ adj embarrassed or ashamed about something that you have done 窘迫的;羞

abate /ə'beɪt/ verb [1] formal [正式] to gradually become less serious or extreme 减轻; 消退;减退

abattoir /ˈæbəˌtwaː/ noun [c] British [英] a place where animals are killed for meat 屠宰场

abbey /'æbi/ noun [c] a large church with buildings connected to it for MONKS or NUNS to live in (带修道院的)大教堂

abbreviated /əˈbriːviˌeɪtɪd/ adj shorter because some parts have been removed 删节的;缩 略的

abbreviation /əˌbriːvi'eɪf(ə) n/ noun [c] a short form of a word or phrase 缩略语;缩写: MIA is an abbreviation for 'Missing in Action'. MIA 是 Missing in Action 的缩写。

abdicate / 'æbdı keit / verb 1 [1/T] if a king or queen abdicates, he or she formally gives up being king or queen (国王或王后)退(位),让

(位) 2 [T] formal [正式] to stop accepting responsibility for something 放弃(职责) -abdication / æbdi'keif(a) n/ noun [C/U]

abdomen /'æbdəmən/ noun [c] formal [E Ithe front part of your body below your waist

abdominal /æb'domin(ə) 1/ adi in the abdomen 腹部的

abduct /æb'dnkt / verb [T] to take someone away using force = KIDNAP 绑架;劫持 -abduction /æb'dʌkʃ(ə) n/ noun [C/U]

aberration / abə reif(ə) n/ noun [c] formal [正式] something that is not normal, or not what you would usually expect 失常;错乱

abhorrent /əb'horənt / adj formal [正式] if something is abhorrent, you hate it because it is immoral 可恨的:恶心的

abide /ə'baid/ verb can't abide sth to hate something 无法容忍某事

PHRASAL VERB 短语动词 a bide by sth to follow a rule, decision, or instruction 遵守,信守 (规则等)

abiding /əˈbaɪdɪŋ/ adj formal [正式] an abiding feeling or belief is one that you have had for a long time (感觉、信仰)由来已久的,持久的

ability /ə'biləti/ noun [C/U] ★ ★ ★ the skill that you need in order to do something ≠INABILI-TY 技能; 才能;能力: She has good organizational abilities. 她有很强的组织才能。♦ ability to do sth Tiredness can affect your ability to drive. 疲倦会影响你的驾驶能力。

PHRASE 短语 to the best of your ability as well as you can 竭尽所能: Just try to do the job to the best of your ability. 试着尽你所能将工作

做好。

abject /'æbdʒekt/ adj formal [正式] 1 used for emphasizing how bad something is (用于强 调某事糟糕的程度)糟透的,极其悲惨的: abject poverty 赤贫 2 showing that you feel ashamed 自觉羞愧的: a look of abject embarrassment 一副羞愧窘迫的样子

ablaze /ə'bleiz/ adi burning with a lot of flames 熊熊燃烧的

able /'eib(a) 1/ adj * * intelligent, or good

at doing something 有能力的;能做…的

PHRASE 短语 be able to do sth used for saying that it is possible for someone to do something 能 够做某事: I don't know if I'll be able to come. 我不知道能不能来得了。◆ I'd love to be able to sing like you. 我要是能像你那样唱就好了。

Word family 词族: able

Words in the same family as able 与 able 属于同一词族的词 ■ ability n ■ dis

ability n

■ disability n ■ unable adj ■ disabled adj

m inability n

■ enable v

able-bodied / e1b(a) 1 'bodid/ adj not suffering from any disability 体格健全的

ably /'eɪbli/ adv very well, or very skilfully 能 干地;干练地;巧妙地

abnormal /æb'nɔːm(ə) 1/ adj not normal, and therefore a sign that there is a problem 不正常 的:反常的: abnormal behaviour 反常的行为 ◆ abnormal eating habits 不正常的饮食习惯 abnormality / abno: 'mæləti / noun [C/U], abnormally adv: Her blood pressure was abnormally high. 她的血压高得不正常。

aboard /ə'bo:d/ adv, preposition in or on a ship, train, or plane 在(船、火车或飞机)上;上

(船、火车或飞机)

2

abode /ə'bəud/ noun [c] literary [文] the place where you live = RESIDENCE 住所

PHRASE 短语 of no fixed abode British legal 【英,法律】without a permanent home 无固定住

abolish /ə'bolı [/ verb [T] to officially get rid of a law or system 废除,废止(法律或制度): Britain abolished slavery in 1807. 英国于 1807 年废除奴隶制。

abolition / abə lı f(ə) n/ noun [u] the official end to a law or system 废除;废止

abominable /əˈbɒmɪnəb(ə)1/ adj formal []E 式] extremely bad 极坏的;遭透的 — abominably adv

Aborigine / æbəˈrɪdʒəni/ or 或 Aboriginal /aebə ridəən(ə) 1/ noun [c] an Australian who belongs to the race of people who were living in Australia before Europeans arrived 澳大利亚土

abort /a'boit / verb [T] 1 to stop something before it is finished # 11: The mission had to be aborted because of a technical problem. 由于技 术原因这次任务被迫中止。2 to remove a developing baby from a woman's body, so that it is not born alive 使堕胎;使人工流产

abortion /ə'bɔ: f(ə) n/ noun [C/U] a medical operation in which a developing baby is removed from a woman's body, so that it is not born alive 堕胎(术);人工流产(术)

abortive /ə'bɔ:tɪv/ adj not finished, and therefore not successful 未完成的;夭折的;失败 的: abortive peace negotiations 失败的和平谈

abound /ə'baund/ verb [1] to be present in large numbers or amounts 大量存在

about /ə'baut/ grammar word * * *

About can be 可以:

■ a preposition 用作介词: He told me about your problem. 他告诉了我你的问

■ an adverb 用作副词: Stop rushing about. 别跑来跑去的。

■ followed by an infinitive with 'to' 后接带 to 的动词不定式: I was just about to explain. 我正要解释。

1 used for stating who or what is being considered or discussed (用来说明正在考虑或谈论的 对象)关于,对于: a book about American history 关于美国历史的书 ♦ They were talking about their holiday. 他们正在谈论自己的假期。

◆ There's nothing to get excited about. 没有什 么值得兴奋的事。

2 used for giving an amount, number, or time that is not exact = APPROXIMATELY (表示给出大 致的数量、数字或时间)大约,左右: About 250

people were killed in the explosion. 大约 250 人 在爆炸中丧生。◆ I woke up at about 3 am. 我 是早上 3 点左右醒来的。

3 almost 几乎; Pam's about the only person that I can trust. 帕姆几乎是我唯一可以相信的人。 ◆ I'm just about ready to go. 我这就准备好走

d British [英] in or to many different parts or areas ≠ AROUND 到处: The children were running about the room. 孩子们在房间里到处跑。◆ Dirty clothes were scattered about. 脏衣服扔得到价款品

PHRASE 短语 be about to do sth to be going to happen very soon, or to be going to do something very soon 即将做某事: I was about to get undressed when someone knocked. 我正要脱衣服的时候有人敲门。◆ The show was about to begin. 演出就要开始了。

→ HOW, WHAT

a,bout-turn noun [C] British 【英】a change from one opinion or decision to the opposite opinion or decision (观点或决定的)大转变

above /ə'bʌv/ grammar word ★ ★ ★

About can be 可以:

■ a **preposition** 用作介词: The birds were flying high above the trees. 鸟儿在树丛上方的高空飞翔。

■ an adverb 用作副词: She stared up at the stars above. 她抬头凝望着天上的星星

■ an adjective 用作形容词: Please reply to the above address. 请按上面的地址回复。

1 in a higher position at a higher level than something, or directly over it 在…之上;在…上面: We lived in the room above the shop. 我们住在商店上面的房间。◆ Her leg was broken above the knee. 她的腿在膝盖以上的部分骨折

Z higher in amount or standard more than a particular number, amount, or level 超过(某个数量或水平): The company's profits were 23% above the previous year's. 这家公司的利润比前一年提高了 23%。◆ In most subjects the students scored well above average. 在大多数科目上这些学生的成绩都超过平均水平。

3 louder or higher than another sound louder or higher than the other sounds that you can hear (声音)高过…: I couldn't hear his voice above all the noise. 在嘈杂中我听不到他

的声音

4 in an earlier part of writing in an earlier part of a piece of writing, or higher up on the same page 上述: Many of the documents mentioned above are now available on the Internet. 上述的很多文档现在都可以在因特网上找到。

5 with a higher rank higher in rank, or more important than someone else (级别)高于…; As a major, Stuart was a rank above me. 斯图尔特是少校,比我高一级。

PHRASE 短语 **above all** used for saying what is most important 最重要的是;尤其是: We hope you will learn new skills, meet new people, and above all enjoy yourself. 我们希望你学习新的技术,遇到新朋友,最重要的是让自己过得

愉快。

3

- Use above when something is not directly over something else, but at a higher level. 当某物并不在另一物的正上方,而是处于更高的位置时用 above: on the hillside above the river. 在河边的山坡
- Use **over** when something moves or stretches across the space above something else. 当某物在另一物的上空移动或延伸时用 over: flying over London 在伦敦上空飞翔 ◆ the bridge over the river 跨越河流的那座桥。

Use **over** when something covers something else. 当某物覆盖另一物时用 over: She put a scarf over her hair. 她在头发

上盖了一块头巾。

a,bove 'board adj completely honest and legal 光明正大的

abrasive /ə'breɪsɪv/ adj 1 someone who is abrasive behaves in a way that seems rude (人)举止粗鲁的 2 an abrasive substance has a rough surface that is used for rubbing other surfaces (用于打磨的物体)表面粗糙的

abreast /ə'brest/ adv next to each other, facing or moving in the same direction 并排;并列;

PHRASE 短语 **keep abreast of sth** to make sure that you know the most recent information about something 了解某事物的最新情况

abridged /ə'brɪdʒd/ adj an abridged book or play is shorter than the original 删节的;节略的 **abroad** /ə'brɔːd/ adv ★★ in or to a foreign country 在国外; 去国外: We try to go abroad at least once a year. 我们争取至少每年出国一次。◆ special arrangements for voters living abroad 为居住在国外的选民作的特别安排

abrupt /ə'brʌpt / adj 1 sudden and unexpected, often in an unpleasant way 突然的,意外的(常指令人不愉快) 2 someone who is abrupt speaks in an unfriendly way using very few words (人)鲁莽的,莽撞的—abruptly adv

abscess /ˈæbses/ noun [c] a painful swollen area on your skin or inside your body 脓疮;脓肿abscond /əbˈskond/ verb [i] formal 【正式】
1 to escape from a place where you are being kept as a punishment 越狱 2 to suddenly leave a place and take something with you that does not belong to you (携赃物)潜逃

abseil /'æbseɪl/ verb [1] British [英] to come down from a high place by sliding down a rope (用绳索)下降,下陡坡 — abseiling noun [U]

absence /'æbs(ə) ns/ noun ★

1 [C/U] a time when someone is not where they should be or where they usually are 缺席;不在: We are concerned about your child's frequent absences from school. 你的孩子经常逃学,我们对此深表忧虑。◆ Mark will be in charge in my absence (= while I am away). 我不在的时候将由马克负责。

2 [∪] the fact that something does not exist or is not present 缺乏;没有: a complete absence of humour 毫无幽默感

试读结束,需要全本PDF请购买 www.ertongbook.com