

韦氏

中国学生 英汉双解词典

Random House

WEBSTER'S

ENGLISH-CHINESE

DICTIONARY


FOR SCHOOL LEARNERS

IN CHINA

专为
中国学生
设计

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

_____ 韦氏 

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Wendalyn Nichols (美) 主编

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出版前言

享誉世界的 *Random House Webster's Easy English Dictionary* (《兰登书屋韦伯斯特简易英语词典》) 是韦氏诸词典中第一部专门为初、中级英语学习者编写的英语学习词典。与同类词典相比, 它为英语学习者提供了更多的用法、语法、同义词等方面的知识。本词典就是以这部词典为蓝本的, 但它又与以往原封不动地引进原版本后翻译而成的词典不同。

毋庸置疑, 原版引进的词典有许多显而易见的优点, 但是它最初面向的使用对象是本族语者或全世界的英语学习者, 不是专门为中国人编纂的。根据第二语言习得理论, 学习者学习外语时往往会受母语的干扰, 母语不同的人学习外语有不同的特点和难点。所以有必要把国外先进的辞书编纂理论与中国英语学习者学习英语的具体情况紧密地结合起来。

《韦氏中国学生英汉双解词典》就是这样一部由国外英语词典编纂家为中国英语学习者量身定做的词典。为此, 一方面, 外研社组织了中方英语教育专家队伍, 负责向外方专家提供建议和审读样稿; 另一方面, 本词典主编 Wendalyn Nichols 女士专门来华数月, 访问了北京理工大学附属中学、北京知春里中学和北京十一中学。在此期间, 她详细了解了中国学生的英语水平和需求状况, 掌握了关于中国英语课程标准和相关考试的第一手资料, 并访问了 400 多名学生, 与 30 多位英语教师进行了座谈。在样稿出来后, 又请中方专家进行了审读, 提出了修改意见。因此, 我们完全可以说, 这是一部汇聚了国际英语学习词典先进编纂理论和中国英语教育实际经验的词典。

这部词典的几大特色也鲜明地反映出它的实用性和针对性:

一、共收单词、短语及习语 13 000 余条, 例证 17 000 余条, 适合中学生、大学低年级学生使用。另外, 它还收录了许多新词和新义, 时代性强。

二、内容丰富, 共收录了用法说明、同义词说明、反义词说明、发音提示等 150 余条, 常见错误提示 600 余条以及几千条在句子中标示出的语法搭配等, 对中国学生而言都极具实用价值。如 **ability** 词条下的同义词辨析专栏通过词义的对比和详细的例证, 清楚地告诉读者, **ability** 泛指做任何事情的能力, **skill** 是指通过专门学习或掌握专门知识后获得的能力, **talent** 则指做事做得极为出色的能力。常见错误提示也是本词典的一大亮点, 它能够切实帮助中国英语学习者在英语使用中少犯错误。比如 **instead** 词条讲到, 我们不要说 *Can I instead you to do it?* 而应该说 *Can I do it instead of you?*。

三、400 余幅插图对易混淆的近义词、介词、动词和系列事物进行直观说明, 使人一目了然。比如在讲到 **flower** 词条时, 读者可以通过插图了解到常见花卉, 如水仙花、百合、郁金香、康乃馨、兰花等的英语说法。类似的插图还包括“人体”、“各种蔬菜”、“各种水果”、“乐器和音乐家”等等。这样读者就可以做到举一反三、触类旁通。

四、英语释义用基本词汇写成, 简单易懂。编写者照顾到中国学生理解和使用方面的要求, 释义尽可能地选用简单词汇。

本词典采用双色印刷, 精美醒目。相信它会成为广大中国学生学习英语的良师益友。

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
现在市面上各种英汉双解词典琳琅满目,外语教学与研究出版社为什么又推出这本《韦氏中国学生英汉双解词典》呢?

这本词典原名 *Random House Webster's Easy English Dictionary* (《兰登书屋韦伯斯特简易英语词典》),初版于2001年,在纽约、多伦多、悉尼和奥克兰同时出版发行。对于 Webster (韦伯斯特) 这个词,大家应该不陌生。Webster 几乎成了“词典”的同义词,美国出版的一系列 Webster (韦氏) 词典不仅在美国家喻户晓,而且在世界各国都得到好评。Random House Inc. (兰登书屋公司) 则是以出版百科全书和高质量的词典等工具书而在全球享有盛誉的专业出版公司。

这是一本专门为英语学习者编纂的词典。本词典的主编 Wendalyn Nichols 本人是一位经验丰富的教育家。为了使这本词典适合中国学生使用,词典的编者还专程来中国做过调查,并具体征询过北京理工大学附属中学、北京知春里中学和北京十一中学有关教师的意见,所以词典的编写在许多方面考虑了中国学生特殊的需要。外语教学与研究出版社组织翻译的英汉双解本对于广大的中国学生来说一定会更方便、更实用。

本词典有许多独特的地方,能切实帮助初学者解决学习英语中可能遇到的各种问题。虽然这是一本中小型词典,收词仍达 13 000 余条(包括单词、短语和习语),几乎涵盖了学生生活的各个方面,对一般初学者来说完全够用。掌握这些词汇就可以用英语说话和写作。本词典还收入了许多新词新义,时代气息很浓。本词典所有词条的释义全部用基本词汇写成,而且看得出来,每一条释义都是下功夫精心编写的,不但用简单的文字清楚地说明每个词条的意义,还尽量考虑到初学者,其中包括中国学生理解和使用方面的需求。举个简单的例子:**finger** 一条的英文释义是: *one of the four long parts at the end of your hand*,这就是说,此词一般指“手指(不包括大拇指)”,因此和汉语的“手指”不完全对等。如果有人问你: *How many fingers do you have?* 你的正确回答应该是 *four*,而不是 *five*。许多词有多个不同的释义,本词典分别编号一一列出,以引起读者的注意。例如: **poor**¹ 一条给出了三条英文释义: 1 [**poorer, poorest**] *not having much money or possessions*; 2 [**poorer, poorest**] *not of a high standard or good quality*; 3 [*no comparative*] *used to show you feel sympathy for someone*。这就告诉我们,这个词有“贫穷的”、“劣质的”和“可怜的”三层不同的意思,这可以帮助中国学生摆脱英语和汉语词一一对等的错误观念。词典还特地提醒我们 **poor**¹ 作释义 3 解时没有比较级。又如: **could** 的第二、三、四条释义告诉读者,这个单词可用于表示主观猜测的可能性,用于提出礼貌的请求和建议,而不是 *can* 的简单过去时形式。根据我几十年教学的体会,这些都是老师在课堂上必须强调的内容。本词典还提供了 150 余条同义词和反义词说明,对许多容易混淆的同义词进行辨析,说明不同的用法,这些对学生来说都是非常重要的。此外,本词典有 400 多幅插图,尤其是“在教室内”、“在办公室内”、“人体”、“动作和位置”,以及“常见花卉”、“各种蔬菜”、“各种水果”、“乐器和音乐家”等综合性插图,提供了相关的系列词汇,极大地方便了初学者。本词典的 17 000 多个例句规范而实用,使用者可以举一反三。例句还用黑体字标明相关的习惯搭配或短语,提醒读者注意,而许多用法有一定规则的词条也都用黑体字列出常用句型,并提供例句。

语言是工具,如果只是记住一个个英语单词的拼写和相对应的中文意思而不会正确使用,那

是毫无意义的。因此 **USAGE**(用法说明)是本词典特别注重的一个内容,突出了学以致用原则。比如:**dead** 条下的用法说明教会人们如何区分和正确使用 *die* (*died*) 和 *dead*;又如:**question**¹ 一条的用法说明不仅告诉我们如何用英语提问,还提醒我们回答时该用 *yes* 还是 *no*。这些都是学生,尤其是中国学生容易用错的地方。本词典还有一个独特的部分,即用手符号  提示的提醒说明,提醒人们避免许多易犯的错误。例如:**although** 条下提醒大家 *but* 不能和 *although* 连用;**reply**¹ 条下提醒大家“回信”不是 *reply a letter*,应该说 *reply to a letter*(由于受到母语汉语的影响,混淆及物动词和不及物动词是中国学生的常见错误之一);**pity**¹ 条下告诉大家其正确的搭配是 *take pity on someone* 和 *feel pity for someone*,介词不能用错;**profit** 条下指出 *gain a profit* 是错误的,正确的说法应是 *make a profit*;**punishment** 条下提醒大家“严厉的处分”不是 *a strong punishment*,而是 *a harsh punishment* 或 *a severe punishment*(搭配,包括用哪些词修饰某个名词,某个动词之后可以接哪些词作宾语等,是学习英语需要注意的难点之一);**handicapped** 条下指出“残疾人”的通常说法是 *disabled*,因其比较婉转。还有不少条目指出,有些形容词只能“用在名词前”,即只能用作定语而不能用作表语。

我相信读者在使用的过程中一定会发现这本词典不愧为一位优秀的英语老师,教给我们许多实用的知识和技能,大家一定会爱不释手。

鉴于以上各点,我郑重地向大家推荐这本词典。

陈德彰

北京外国语大学教授

2004年2月

STAFF 编 委

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INTRODUCTION 原版序言

CLEARLY AND SIMPLY, RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S DELIVERS CONFIDENCE.

Random House Webster's Easy English Dictionary is the first Webster's dictionary truly written for new learners of English. High beginning and low intermediate students will find more usage, grammar, and synonym help than in any other dictionary of its kind.

Students who are ready to begin using an English dictionary will find everything they need to understand over 13,000 words and phrases in English. Each definition is clear and simple, written using a strictly controlled vocabulary. Plus, the Dictionary has helpful features not offered by other dictionaries at this level:

- Every derivative form—such as *grammatically* from *grammatical*—has its own full entry, rather than simply being listed at the end of an entry without explanation.
- Warning notes focus on typical errors made by learners of English.

Over 17,000 examples show typical usage and grammatical patterns. Over 150 usage, synonym, and pronunciation notes cover helpful usage topics, such as pronouncing *the* when it's stressed, or how to talk about time. Over 400 illustrations focus on the things that are most difficult to describe, such as easily confused synonyms; prepositions and verbs; and animals and plants.

Finally, at the back of the book, students will find a special Smart Study Section—a complete resource for information on numbers, verbs, adjective word order, countries of the world, and more.

More than just a look-it-up dictionary for beginners, *Random House Webster's Easy English Dictionary* can actively help students take their confidence in using English to the next level.

Wendalyn Nichols
Editorial Director
Random House Reference

简洁明了，兰登书屋韦伯斯特给你自信。

《兰登书屋韦伯斯特简易英语词典》是韦氏第一本真正为英语初学者编写的词典。初、中级的学生将会从本词典中获得其他任何同类词典所不能比拟的用法、语法和同义词等方面的帮助。

准备开始使用英语词典的学生将会从 13 000 个单词和短语中找到自己需要理解的一切。每项释义都清楚浅显，释义所运用的词汇受到了严格的控制。而且，与同类型的其他词典相比，本词典还具有一些很有帮助的特色：

- 所有派生形式——比如由 *grammatical* 派生出来的 *grammatically*——均独自成条，而不是不加解释地将其简单地列在词条的末尾。
- 提醒说明集中解决英语学习者所犯的典型错误。

共有 17 000 多个示例来说明一些典型的用法和语法模式。150 多条用法、同义词和读法说明涵盖了多种有用的用法主题，例如：the 重读时的读法和如何表达时间等。400 多幅插图集中展示最难描述的一些事物，比如容易发生混淆的同义词、介词和动词、以及动物和植物等。

最后，在本词典的末尾，学生将会发现一个特殊的“灵活学习章节”——一个完备的信息宝库：数字、动词、形容词词序、世界部分国家名称等等应有尽有。

《兰登书屋韦伯斯特简易英语词典》不仅仅是一本供初学者查阅的词典，它还能够积极地帮助学生获得信心，使其在运用英语方面更上一层楼。

温德林·尼科尔斯
主编
兰登书屋工具书部

GUIDE TO THE DICTIONARY

本词典使用指南

WHAT IS AN ENTRY? 什么是词条?

The word or phrase that you look up in a dictionary is called the main entry. An entry can be one word: **hearing**. Or it can be more than one word: **hearing aid**. This guide will help you learn about entries. It will teach you where to look for the entry you want. The guide also tells you what an entry shows. 你在词典中所要查找的单词或短语称为主词条。一个词条可以是一个单词: **hearing**。或者可以是不止一个单词: **hearing aid**。本指南将帮助你了解词条,教你到哪里查找自己所需要的词条,同时还将告诉你一个词条所显示的内容。

ALPHABETICAL ORDER 字母顺序

In English, letters of the alphabet are put together to make words. The English alphabet has 26 letters, in this order. 在英语中,字母表中的字母合在一起构成单词。英文字母表中有 26 个字母,顺序如下:

Capital 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

This order is called **alphabetical order**. The entries in this dictionary are in alphabetical order. So if a word starts with the letter *a* it will be in the first part of the dictionary. If it starts with the letter *z* it will be at the end of the dictionary. 这种顺序称为**字母顺序**。本词典中词条都以字母顺序排列。所以如果一个单词以字母 *a* 开头,那它就位于词典的开头部分。如果单词以字母 *z* 开头,那它就位于词典的末尾。

- 1 Look at these words. They have been written in alphabetical order below. 试看这些单词。它们已经按照字母顺序排列如下。

chance	gym	action	tall	pool	vegetable
---------------	------------	---------------	-------------	-------------	------------------

1. <u>action</u>	3. <u>gym</u>	5. <u>tall</u>
------------------	---------------	----------------

2. <u>chance</u>	4. <u>pool</u>	6. <u>vegetable</u>
------------------	----------------	---------------------

Now, you try writing these words in alphabetical order. 现在,试将下列单词按照字母顺序排列。

loaf	cedar	knee	rich	wage	address
-------------	--------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	----------------

1. <u>address</u>	3. _____	5. _____
-------------------	----------	----------

2. _____	4. _____	6. _____
----------	----------	----------

If two words have the same first letter, look at the second letter. If the first letter and the second letter are the same, look at the third letter. Move from left to right in the words until you see a letter that is different. Use the first letter that is different to put words in alphabetical order. 如果两个单词的第一个字母相同,则看第二个字母。如果第一、第二个字母都相同,则看第三个字母。依次从左至右比较,直到发现不同的

字母为止。根据第一个不同的字母将单词按照字母顺序排列。

2 Look at these words and write them in alphabetical order. 试看这些单词, 并按照字母顺序予以排列。

game	gamble	giraffe	galaxy	girl	gate
1. <u>galaxy</u>		3. _____		5. _____	
2. <u>gamble</u>		4. _____		6. _____	

GUIDE WORDS 引导词

The words at the top of a page are guide words. These words are the first and the last main entry words that are on the page. If the word you are looking for belongs in alphabetical order between the two guide words, it will be on that page. Look at the words and guide words below. 页码顶端的单词称为引导词。这些单词是该页的第一个和最后一个主词条。如果按照字母顺序你所要查找的单词介于这两个引导词之间, 那么这个单词就位于该页。试看下列单词和引导词。

3 Draw an arrow (→) from the word to the page that it would appear on. 在单词和其所属页码之间画上箭头。

1. lamb	2. favor	3. mild	4. sailboat	5. razor	6. damage
<u>d</u>	166	<u>dance</u>	<u>migration</u>	411	<u>million</u>
faultless	232	feature	rattle	530	react
laden	365	landlord	safe	567	salad dressing

SPELLING 拼写

The dictionary entry shows the correct spelling of words. If a word always starts with a capital letter, it will have one in the entry: **Jupiter**. If a word sometimes starts with a capital letter and sometimes starts with a lowercase letter, you will see both: **mom** or **Mom**. You can spell some words two different ways. If a word has two correct spellings, both are in the dictionary: **barbecue** or **barbeque**. 本词典显示的是单词的正确拼写。如果一个单词总是以大写字母开头, 那么词条中将会有这样一种拼写: **Jupiter**。如果一个单词有时以大写字母开头, 有时以小写字母开头, 那么你将看到两种拼写形式: **mom** or **Mom**。对于一些单词你可以采取不同的拼写。如果一个单词有两种正确的拼写, 则二者均收录在本词典中, 例如: **barbecue** or **barbeque**。

PRONUNCIATIONS 发音

The pronunciations in this dictionary are shown after the main entry. For example, the pronunciation for the word **cat** is shown like this: **cat** / **kæt**/. The pronunciation chart after **the Guide** tells you how to read the pronunciation marks. 本词典中, 读音位于主词条之后。例如, 单词 **cat** 的读音是这样显示的: **cat** / **kæt**/。本指南后面的英

语语音发音符号表告诉了你音标的读法。

Some pronunciations have high stress marks that look like this **ˈ**, or low stress marks that look like this **ˌ**. High stress marks are put in front of the syllable (part of the word) that you say in the strongest voice. Low stress marks are put in front of the syllable that you say in a strong voice, but not as strong as **ˈ**. 一些读音中有状如¹的重音符号,或者有状如²的次重音符号。重音符号位于你发音最强的音节(单词的一部分)之前。次重音符号位于发音较强、但不如¹强的音节之前。

If two or more words that are spelled the same are also pronounced the same, then only the first word has a pronunciation written next to it. 如果两个或多个单词拼写相同,发音相同,则只在第一个单词后注出其读音。

If there are two common ways to say a word, then two pronunciations are shown in the dictionary: **cloths** /klɒðz//klɔðs/. 如果一个单词有两种常见的读音,则两种读音均在本词典中给出: **cloths** /klɒðz//klɔðs/。

If an abbreviation such as **cm.** is only a written abbreviation, then no pronunciation is shown. 如果像 **cm.** 这样的缩写形式只是一个书面的缩写形式,则不注出读音。

4 Look up these words. Draw a line from each word to its pronunciation. 查寻这
些单词。将各个单词同其读音用线连接起来。

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. daisy | /ˈaɪzəl/ |
| 2. dance | /ˈtɑːns/ |
| 3. trouble | /ˈtrʌbl/ |
| 4. traffic | /ˈdæns/ |
| 5. unable | /ˈtræfɪk/ |

PARTS OF SPEECH 词类

The rules for how words can be used with each other are called **grammar rules**. There are different jobs in a sentence. Grammar rules tell you what kinds of words can do each job. These different kinds of words (like nouns, verbs, and adjectives) are called **parts of speech**. 规范词语彼此搭配的规则叫做语法规则。一个句子中有着不同的分工。语法规则告诉你每类词所能够做的工作。这些不同的词语的种类(如名词、动词和形容词)叫做词类。

Words that are spelled the same may be different parts of speech. For example, there is one word *scream* that is a verb. There is another word *scream* that is a noun. Each part of speech has its own entry. The verb *scream* is the most common, so its entry comes first, and has a ¹ after it. The noun *scream* is less common, so its entry is second, and has a ² after it. 拼写相同的词可能属于不同的词类。例如,有一个单词 *scream*, 是个动词。还有一个 *scream* 却是个名词。每种词类

scream¹ /skrim/ [v. i., v. t. **screams, screamed, screaming**]

to make a loud cry when you are very afraid or upset 尖叫: *She screamed when she saw the rat.* 看到老鼠,她立刻尖叫起来。| “Get out of here,” *he screamed.* “快离开这儿,”他尖叫道。

scream² [n. c.]

a loud cry, made when you are very afraid or upset 尖叫声: *No one heard their screams.* 没有人听到他们的尖叫声。

都自成条目。动词 *scream* 最为常见,所以它的词条居先,而且其后还跟着一个¹。名词 *scream* 不那么常见,所以它的词条排在第二位,后面跟着一个²。

The main parts of speech are: **noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, determiner, pronoun and conjunction.** The parts of speech are shown between marks like these: []. 主要词类有: **名词、动词、形容词、副词、介词、限定词、代词和连词。** 词类在这样的符号中标出: []。

noun 名词

A [*n.*] (noun) is a word used to name a person, place, thing, idea, or condition. [名词]是用于指称人物、场所、事物、观点或情况的词。

5 Look up these words. Draw circles around the ones that are nouns. 查寻这些单词。在名词上画圈。

<u>tree</u>	garbled	dog	ramp
blind	shoe	juggle	however
red	letter	lonely	cyclone

If a noun is called [*pl.*] (plural) or a [*n. pl*] (plural noun), then it has only a plural form. It cannot be used with *a* or *an*. Plural nouns are always used with plural verbs. 如果一个名词被称作是[复数的]或者[复数名词],则它只有复数形式,不能与 *a* 或 *an* 连用。复数名词总是与动词的复数形式连用。

6 Look up these words to see if they are *plural*. (Use the rule: Plural nouns are only used with plural verbs.) Then, mark *correct* if the sentence is right and *incorrect* if the sentence is wrong. 查寻这些单词,看其是否是复数名词。(判断规则:复数名词只与复数动词连用。)如果句子是对的,在 *correct*(对)前做标记;如果句子是错的,在 *incorrect*(错)前做标记。

1. Arms is being sent to Washington.	___ correct	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> incorrect
2. Bangs are popular in women's haircuts.	___ correct	___ incorrect
3. Politics are not interesting to me	___ correct	___ incorrect
4. The program's graphics aren't very good.	___ correct	___ incorrect
5. Checkers is a fun game.	___ correct	___ incorrect

pronoun 代词

A [*pron.*] (pronoun) is a word that takes the place of a noun. [代词]是代替名词的词。

7 Look up these words. Draw a circle around the ones that are pronouns. 查寻这些单词。在代词上画圈。

<u>mine</u>	fog	name	you	us	because	she	
clear	it	sister	them	they	me	say	theirs
when	her	courage	buy	body	deaf	yours	warn
wife	argue	he	size	hers	shrimp	I	him

determiner/article 限定词/冠词

A [*det.*] (determiner) is a word like *another, this, or every* that comes before a

noun in a sentence. Determiners can tell you many things, like which noun you are talking about (*that* book), whom something belongs to (*his* book), or how many of something there are (*many* books). An [*art.*] (article) is a special kind of determiner. The articles in English are *a*, *an*, and *the*. Articles and determiners do the same kinds of jobs in a sentence. [限定词]是句子中位于名词之前诸如 *another*, *this* 或 *every* 的词。限定词能告诉你很多东西,比如你正在谈论哪个名词(*that* book),某物品属于谁(*his* book)以及某物有多少(*many* books)等。[冠词]是一种特殊的限定词。英语中的冠词有 *a*, *an* 和 *the* 三个。冠词和限定词在句中的功用是一样的。

- 8 Look up these words. Draw a circle around the ones that can be determiners.

查寻这些单词。在限定词上画圈。

any sock this shell each by half shed much rain
often dozen sharp certain her circle bony either

adjective 形容词

An [*adj.*] (adjective) is a word like *red*, *happy*, or *boring* that describes a noun. [形容词]是像 *red*, *happy* 或 *boring* 等修饰名词的词。

- 9 Look up these words. Draw a circle around the ones that can be adjectives.

查寻这些单词。在形容词上画圈。

swiftly funny sand scared wind pants brown ache happy
soft caution listen yell brisk water open silly bald

preposition 介词

A [*prep.*] (preposition) is a word like *at*, *in*, *about*, or *for* that is used before a noun or a pronoun. Prepositions usually give information about direction, time, and position. [介词]是像 *at*, *in*, *about* 或 *for* 等用于名词或代词之前的词。介词通常传达的是关于方向、时间和位置等的信息。

- 10 Look up these words. Draw a circle around the ones that can be prepositions.

查寻这些单词。在介词上画圈。

with car shake we dark to under confuse on
between in fast from ring sew ring noise foot

verb 动词

A [*v.*] (verb) is a word like *talk*, *drink*, or *be* that is used to talk about an action or a situation. There are different kinds of verbs. This dictionary will tell you if the verb is a **phrasal verb**, an **auxiliary verb**, a **modal verb**, or a **linking verb**. [动词]是像 *talk*, *drink* 或 *be* 等用于描绘动作或状况的词。动词又有不同的种类。本词典会告诉你某个动词究竟是**短语动词**、**助动词**、**情态动词**还是**连系动词**。

phrasal verb 短语动词

A [*phr. v.*] (phrasal verb) is a group of words that acts like a verb, such as

account for or *grow out of*. Phrasal verbs are shown together after the main meanings, and are in **dark letters**. Phrasal verbs are made with verbs and adverbs, or verbs and prepositions. [短语动词]是功用相当于动词的短语,例如:*account for* 或 *grow out of*. 短语动词集中出现在主要释义之后,以黑体字表示。短语动词是由动词与副词或动词与介词构成的。

11 Look up these phrasal verbs. Write down the meaning for each phrasal verb.

查寻这些短语动词。写出各个短语动词的意义。

1. **account for** *to be an explanation or reason for something* 说明,由于 _____
2. **chop down** _____
3. **look up** _____
4. **trust in** _____

auxiliary verb 助动词

An [v. *aux.*] (auxiliary verb) is a verb like *be*, *do*, or *have* that you use before other verbs to make verb tenses and questions. [助动词]是像 *be*, *do* 或 *have* 等用于其他动词之前的动词,作用是构成动词的时态和引起提问。

modal verb 情态动词

A [v. *mod.*] (modal verb) is a verb like *can*, *should* or *would* that you use before another verb or before an auxiliary verb, for example to say that something is possible or should be done. [情态动词]是像 *can*, *should* 或 *would* 等用于另一动词或助动词之前的动词,例如用于表示某事是可能的或者是应该做的。

linking verb 连系动词

A [v. *link.*] (linking verb) is a verb like *be*, *become*, or *seem* that connects one noun to another noun or adjective. A linking verb tells you that two things are the same. [连系动词]是像 *be*, *become* 或 *seem* 等连接一个名词与另一名词或形容词的动词。连系动词告诉你两个东西是一样的。

12 The verbs in this exercise are modal, auxiliary, phrasal or linking. Look up these words and write down what kind of verb they are. 本练习中的动词有情态动词、短语动词和连系动词。查寻并写出它们分别属于哪种动词。

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. become <i>linking verb</i> _____ | 4. give up _____ |
| 2. do _____ | 5. will _____ |
| 3. get _____ | 6. would _____ |

adverb 副词

An [*adv.*] (adverb) is a word like *slowly*, *totally*, or *very* that tells you how, when, or where something is done or happens. [副词]是像 *slowly*, *totally* 或 *very* 等告诉你某事是怎样、什么时候或在什么地点完成或发生的。

13 Look up these words. Draw a circle around the ones that can be adverbs.

查寻这些单词。在副词上画圈。

nice rather loudly shiny slimy gift slowly
red quickly scary hopefully neck really friendly

conjunction 连词

A [*conj.*] (conjunction) is a word like *and* or *but* that connects two parts of a sentence. [连词]是像 *and* 或 *but* 等连接句子的两个部分的词。

14 Look up these words. Draw a circle around the ones that are conjunctions.

查寻这些单词。在连词上画圈。

however after but when and with by

name 专有名词

A [*name*] is what a person or place is called. Names always begin with capital letters. [专有名词]是一个人或地方的称呼。专有名词要首字母大写。Look at page 807 for a list of Pronunciation of American Names. 参见第807页美国人名读法。

number 数词

A [*num.*] (number) is a word that tells you how many, like *one* or *twenty*. [数词]是告诉你有多少的词,例如: *one* 或 *twenty*. Look at page 793 for a list of numbers. 参见第793页数字表。

SPECIAL FORMS 特殊形式

Some parts of speech have special forms or spellings. If an entry word has an irregular form or is difficult to spell, the special form is shown after the part of speech information. 某些词类有特殊的形式或者拼写。如果一个词条词语有不规则的形式或者拼写起来有难度,则其特殊形式将被列在词类信息之后。

Regular Forms of Verbs 动词的常规形式

Most verbs are changed in the same way to show who is speaking and the time they are speaking about. These verbs are called **regular verbs**. Look at page 768 for a guide to regular verb conjugations. 大多数动词在显示谁是说话人和他们说话的时间时,变化的方式都是一样的。这些动词称为**规则动词**。参见第768页规则动词变化表。

Special Forms of Verbs 动词的特殊形式

All of the verbs in this dictionary show the **past tense**, **past participle**, and **present participle**. For regular verbs, the past tense and the past participle are the same, so you will see only one word before the present participle, like at the entry **burp** /bɜ:p/ [*v. i. burped, burping*]. Here *burped* is both the past tense and the past participle. 本词典中的所有动词均给出过去式、过去分词和现在分词。规则动词的过去式和过去分词是一致的,所以你会看到在现在分词之前只有一个单词,试看词条 **burp** /bɜ:p/ [*v. i. burped, burping*]. 这里的 *burped* 既是过去式又是过去分词。

Sometimes the past participle and the past tense are not the same. If they are dif-

ferent, you will see them both: **break**¹/breɪk/ [v. **broke, broken, breaking**]. *Broke* is the past tense and *broken* is the past participle. 有时过去分词和过去式并不相同。如果它们不同的话, 两个词你就会都看到: **break**¹/breɪk/ [v. **broke, broken, breaking**]. *broke* 是过去式, *broken* 是过去分词。

The present participle is always the last special form you see, like **talk**¹/tɔk/ [v. **talked, talking**] or **drink**¹/drɪŋk/ [v. **drank, drunk, drinking**]. 现在分词总是你看到的最后一个特殊形式, 例如: **talk**¹/tɔk/ [v. **talked, talking**] 或 **drink**¹/drɪŋk/ [v. **drank, drunk, drinking**].

Some irregular verbs do not change their form for the past tense and the past participle. You will see all of the forms for these verbs, like **cut**¹/kʌt/ [v. **t. cuts, cut, cut, cutting**]. 有些不规则动词变过去式和过去分词时并不发生变化。你会看到这些动词的所有形式, 例如: **cut**¹/kʌt/ [v. **t. cuts, cut, cut, cutting**].

Many verbs that end with a -y are difficult to spell. When a verb ends with a -y, you will see the third person singular (the form for *he*, *she*, or *it*) to help you with the right spelling. For example, **carry** /'kæri/ [v. **t. carries, carried, carrying**]. 许多以-y 结尾的动词拼写起来有困难。遇到以-y 结尾的动词时, 你会看到这些动词的第三人称单数形式(*he, she* 或 *it* 所对应的动词形式), 有助于你使用正确的拼写。例如: **carry** /'kæri/ [v. **t. carries, carried, carrying**].

Many verbs double the last consonant for the past tense and the past participle. You will see the third person singular (the form for *he*, *she*, or *it*) for these verbs to tell you that the last consonant is not doubled there. For example, **drip** /drɪp/ [v. **drips, dripped, dripping**]. 许多动词变为过去式和过去分词时, 要双写最后一个辅音字母。你会看到这些动词的第三人称单数形式(*he, she* 或 *it* 所对应的动词形式), 告诉你最后一个辅音字母是不双写的。例如: **drip** /drɪp/ [v. **drips, dripped, dripping**].

Look at page 768 for more information about irregular verbs. 参见第 768 页更多的不规则动词信息。

Special Forms of Nouns 名词的特殊形式

To make a regular noun plural, you add an -s. Some nouns do not have a regular plural form. If the plural form of a noun is irregular, or if it could be confusing, the form is shown, like **baby** /'beɪbi/ [n. **c. babies**]. 规则名词变复数形式时, 你只须加上-s。某些名词没有不规则的复数形式。如果一个名词的复数形式是不规则的, 或者其复数形式容易产生混淆, 则其复数形式将会列出, 例如: **baby** /'beɪbi/ [n. **c. babies**].

15 Look up these words. Draw a circle around the correct plural form.

查寻这些单词。在正确的复数形式上画圈。

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|
| 1. boss | bosses | bosses | |
| 2. child | children | childs | childes |
| 3. life | lives | lives | lifs |
| 4. sister-in-law | sister-in-laws | | sisters-in-law |
| 5. sheep | sheeps | sheepes | |