

LONGMAN

Advanced

AMERICAN

DICTIONARY

朗文高阶英语词典

英语版



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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(英语版)

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序

专为非英语国家的英语学习者编写的词典称为“学习词典”(learner's dictionary),深受中国英语学习者喜爱的《朗文当代英语辞典》(*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*)是学习词典,这部《朗文高阶英语词典》(*Longman Advanced American Dictionary*)也是学习词典。《朗文高阶》继承了《朗文当代》(第3版)的基本体例和全部优点,但侧重美国英语,同时广收百科词语,可以说是《朗文当代》的姊妹版。

对于学习词典的“高级”或“高阶”(advanced),可以有两种理解。一种是就词典本身的收词量而言。过去收词语5-6万条就可称为“高级”,如今像《朗文高阶》这样的高级学习词典,收词量一般在8-10万。学习者有了这样一部词典,阅读英文报纸杂志和一般书籍时遇到的生词,绝大多数都能查到。“高级”或“高阶”也可以从学习者的英语程度理解。高级学习词典也就是适合高级程度学生使用的词典。如果我们按词汇量给英语学习者分级,词汇量不足3000者为初级,词汇量在3000-6000者为中级,那么词汇量在6000以上者可为高级。也就是说,掌握了6000以上英语单词的学习者使用《朗文高阶》这样的词典会比较得心应手。不过《朗文高阶》和《朗文当代》一样,有一大特色,即释义词控制在2000个常用词范围之内,这样就大大降低了词典使用的门槛。从理论上讲,英语学习者只要掌握这2000个词,即可查阅此词典。当然,词典例句所用的词汇大大超过2000。可是据统计,英语的2000个最常用词在实际使用中占总词数的75%以上,《朗文高阶》例句里用的都是常用词,所以其2000释义词在例句中的使用比例应当高于75%。如果学习者略进一步,掌握这本词典中标记出来的口、笔语中最常用的3000个词,例句里的词十有八九就都应当认识了。

与通用英语词典和其他英语学习词典相比,《朗文高阶》有以下六大特色:

一、释义浅显易懂。通用英语词典的释义讲究精确、科学、严谨,这对以英语为母语的读者十分必要,但英语学习者往往读不懂。例如某英语词典对 carrot 的解释是: **1** a n umbelliferous plant, *Daucus carota*, with a tapering orange-coloured root. **2** this root as a vegetable. 一上来, umbelliferous 就像一只拦路虎,更不要说接下来的拉丁学名 *Daucus carota*, 之后的 tapering 也不面善。这种释义对于学习者来说显然起不到释义的作用。相比之下,《朗文高阶》的释义可谓浅显易懂: **1** a plant with a long thick orange pointed root that you eat as a vegetable - see picture at VEGETABLE. 如果读者读罢仍不确定 carrot 到底是什么,那么按照释义的指引,查阅 vegetable 一词的插图,便可一目了然。

二、插图丰富多彩。传统上,美国出版的通用词典一般有插图,英国出版的通用词典一般没有插图,有的学习词典至今也不带插图。英语中有一句成语: A picture is worth a thousand words. (一图抵千言。)有些词的意思或所指是什么,很难用文字解释清楚,配上插图则一清二楚。《朗文高阶》对《朗文当代》丰富的黑白插图作了增删和一定程度的更换,增加了相当数量的名人照片(例如 Bill Gates 和 Hilary Clinton),重新制作了15页彩色插图,凸显了美国的自然和人文风貌。

三、广收专有名词。美国出版的通用词典一般带有百科辞典的特点,收录相当多的专有名词;英国出版的通用词典和学习词典一般属于纯语言词典,不收专有名词。其实,对

于英语学习者来说,不论普通名词或专有名词,只要不认识,都是理解或表达上的障碍。《朗文高阶》汲取美国词典之长,广收各类专有名词。以944页为例,此页共收词条36个,其中专有名词15个,从美国第5任总统James Monroe和著名影星Marilyn Monroe,到美国阿拉巴马州首府Montgomery和杰斐逊自行设计的府邸Monticello。学习者不必再为碰到此类专有名词无处查找词义而大伤脑筋。

四、语法代码透明。为每个词目提供尽可能详细的语法信息,这是英语学习词典的一个重要设计特征。通用英语词典提供的语法信息一般比较简单,拿动词来说,只区分及物和不及物。可是细分起来,动词中还有既不属于及物动词又不属于不及物动词的系动词(linking verb);及物动词中,有的带一个宾语,有的带两个宾语;可以作宾语的除了名词短语外,还有动名词短语、不定式、子句等各种成分;动词之后的必要成分除宾语外还有与各类动词都有关的补语和状语,可以作补语和状语的也有各种成分。所有这些,学习词典都得标明,以免读者误用。《朗文高阶》的语法标注不用“宾语”、“补语”、“状语”、“动名词”、“不定式”之类令许多学习者头疼的语法术语,不用那些意思完全不透明的数字加字母式的句型代号,也不用一大堆意思半透明的缩略语,而是用平常英语,辅以人人皆知的几个缩写(如:T, I, adj., adv., prep., sb, sth),用方括号括起,做到几乎完全透明。例如: hate¹ v. [T not in progressive] 1 *INFORMAL* to dislike something very much: *It's the kind of movie you either love or hate.* | ...[hate doing sth] *Paul hates having his picture taken.* | [hate to do sth] *I hate to just leave stuff here.* | [hate sb doing sth] *Jenny's mother hates her staying out late.* “hate”这个词怎么用,学习者一看就明白。

五、多义词有标杆。义项较多的词,读者查起来比较费时。为了提高义项检索速度,《朗文高阶》为这些词设立了“标杆”(signpost),这些标杆由一两个关键词组成,黑底白字,醒目地立在每一义项之首,读者略扫一眼,便知他要查的义项在哪里。

六、突出词语搭配。学习者在使用英语时出现的中式英语主要是词语搭配不当造成的。《朗文高阶》特别注意提供词语搭配方面的信息,并用黑体将搭配词语凸显出来。例如名词power的前7个义项共提供了14个词语搭配,包括 **in power, came to power, a return to power, take/seize power, lost power, the power go out, under its own power, nuclear/wind/solar power, give the President new powers to declare war, a world power, under his own power**。如果算上后面单独立项的短语,如 **a power struggle, earning/purchasing/bargaining power**, 搭配的数目就更多了。在对词语搭配的重视程度上,《朗文高阶》走在了同类词典的前面。

中国的英语学习者多喜欢双语词典,觉得每个英文词都有对应的中文词,查起来记得住,心里踏实。他们即使使用双解学习词典,注意力也往往集中在中文翻译上,枉费了词典编者的一番苦心。其实英语里除了专业术语外,能和中文词直接对应的词并不多。学习英语,应该掌握英语自身的词汇语义系统,掌握每个词的用法和搭配,逐步学会用英语的思维方式思维。为了达到这一目的,最好的办法就是硬着头皮使用单语英语学习词典,只要坚持下去,几年之后,必大见成效。

陈国华

北京外国语大学中国英语教育研究中心

2003年11月

Short forms

<i>adj.</i>	adjective	<i>phr. v.</i>	phrasal verb	<i>U.S.</i>	United States of America
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>prep.</i>	preposition	<i>v.</i>	verb
<i>E.</i>	East	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun	<i>W.</i>	West
<i>etc.</i>	etcetera	<i>S.</i>	South		
<i>n.</i>	noun	<i>sb</i>	someone		
<i>N.</i>	North	<i>sth</i>	something		

Frequency markers

SW
1:1

SW
2:1

SW
3:1

These symbols show the 3,000 most frequent words in Spoken and Written American English. The 1,000 most frequent words are marked 1, the next thousand are marked 2, etc.

Labels

1 Words which are used in a particular situation, or show a particular attitude:

APPROVING a word that is used to praise things or people, although this may not be clear from its meaning

DISAPPROVING a word that is used to show dislike or disapproval, although this may not be clear from its meaning

FORMAL a word that is appropriate for formal speech or writing, but would not usually be used in ordinary conversation

HUMOROUS a word that is usually used in a joking way

INFORMAL a word or phrase that is used in normal conversation, but may not be appropriate for use in more formal contexts, such as business letters or academic writing

2 Words which are used in a particular context or type of language:

BIBLICAL a word that is used in the language of the Bible, and would sound old-fashioned to a modern speaker

LAW a word with a technical meaning used by lawyers, in court etc.

LITERARY a word used mainly in English literature, and not in modern speech or writing

NONSTANDARD a word that is considered to be incorrect by many people

NOT TECHNICAL a word that is used in normal conversation, when another technical or medical word would be used in a more formal context

OLD-FASHIONED a word that was used earlier in the twentieth century, but would sound old-fashioned today

OLD USE a word used before the twentieth century

POETIC a word that is used mostly in poetry

SLANG a word or phrase that is used by a particular group of people, often young people, but is not used by everyone

SPOKEN a word or phrase used only, or almost always, in conversation

TECHNICAL a word used by doctors, scientists, or other specialists

TRADEMARK a word that is the official name of a product made by a particular company

3 Swear words that should be used with caution, or should not be used at all:

IMPOLITE a word that should not be used in situations when it is important to be polite, for example when you do not know people well

TABOO a word that is considered to be one of the worst of the vulgar words

VULGAR a word, usually relating to sex, body waste, or the parts of the body involved with these. You may hear these words used, but it is safer not to use them.

Insulting and offensive words that should not be used:

OFFENSIVE a word that is used intentionally to insult or offend someone

RACIST an extremely offensive word that is used about someone from a particular country or race of people

4 Some words and spellings from other varieties of English have been included. These are labeled as follows:

BRITISH British English

CANADIAN Canadian English

Grammar codes

- [C] countable; shows that a noun can be counted and has a plural form: *We planted an orange tree.* | *Children love to climb trees.*
- [U] uncountable; shows that a noun cannot be counted and has no plural form: *I need some peace and quiet.* | *a glass of milk*
- [I] intransitive; shows that a verb has no direct object: *I'm sure I can cope.* | *Our food supplies soon ran out.*
- [T] transitive; shows that a verb is followed by a direct object which can be either a noun phrase or a clause: *I like swimming, playing tennis, and things like that.* | *I hope I'm not disturbing you.* | *We never found out her real name.*
- [I, T] intransitive or transitive; shows that a verb may be used with or without a direct object: *Bernice was knitting as she watched TV.* | *She was knitting a sweater.*
- [singular] shows that a noun is used only in the singular and has no plural form: *a mishmash of different styles* | *the distant hum of traffic*
- [plural] shows that a noun is used only with a plural verb or pronoun and has no singular form: *electrical goods* | *They lost all their belongings in the fire.*
- [linking verb] shows that a verb is followed by a noun or adjective complement which refers to the subject of the verb: *Her skin felt cold and rough.* | *We were hungry.* | *Sue's brother became a lawyer.*
- [always + adv./prep.] shows that a verb must be followed by an adverb or a prepositional phrase: *She started to rummage around for a tissue.* | *Someone was lurking in the bushes.*
- [not in progressive] shows that a verb is not used in the progressive form, i.e. the -ing form after **be**: *I hate housework* (not "*I am hating housework*"). | *Who knows the answer?*
- [no comparative] shows that an adjective is not used in the comparative or superlative form, i.e. not with **-er** or **-est**, and not with **more** or **most**: *the key issues in the campaign.*
- [only before noun] shows that an adjective can only be used before a noun: *the sheer size of the building* | *the main points of her speech*
- [not before noun] shows that an adjective cannot be used before a noun: *Quiet!* *The baby is asleep.*
- [only after noun] shows that an adjective is only used immediately after a noun: *There are prizes galore at the carnival.*
- [sentence adverb] shows that an adverb modifies a whole sentence: **Apparently**, *they ran out of tickets.*
- [+ adj./adv.] shows an adverb of degree which is followed by an adjective or another adverb: *She plays the violin remarkably well for a child her age.* | *It's a nice restaurant, but it's quite expensive.*
- [+ between] [+ about] shows that a word is followed by a particular preposition: *I'm trying to decide between the green and the blue.* | *the growing concern about the effects of pollution*
- [propose that] shows that a word can be followed by a clause beginning with **that**: *I propose that we meet again next week.*
- [sure (that)] shows that a word can be followed by a clause beginning with **that**, or the word **that** can be left out: *I'm sure there's a logical explanation for all this.*
- [decide who/what/how etc.] shows that a word can be followed by a word beginning with **wh-** (such as **where**, **why**, or **when**) or by **how**: *I can't decide what to do.* | *I'm not sure where Jim is.*
- [resolve to do sth] shows that a word can be followed by an infinitive: *He resolved to apologize to her.* | *There's one boy who's certain to succeed!*
- [see sb/sth do sth] shows that a verb can be followed by an infinitive verb without **to**: *Pat saw her drive off about an hour later.*
- [see sb doing sth] shows that a verb can be followed by a present participle: *Several witnesses saw the suspect entering the building.*
- [get lost/trapped/caught etc.] shows that a verb can be followed by a past participle: *He's getting married in September.*
- [bring sb sth] shows that a verb can be followed by an indirect object and then a direct object: *Could you bring me that chair?* | *Let me buy you a drink.*

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Reactions to the Dictionary

"Many people don't realize the wealth of grammar information to be found in a dictionary. Indeed, I use dictionaries as my primary references when writing ELT grammar textbooks. The *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* has long been a principal source book for me, and its new American English counterpart, *The Longman Advanced American Dictionary*, is without doubt equally valuable to those of us seeking answers to sticky questions about English grammar."

Betty Schrampler Azar Author of *The Azar Grammar Series*

"Another fine achievement in dictionary development by Longman! Definitions are concise and user-friendly, multiple meanings are clearly differentiated, and illustrative sentences help to establish the vernacular firmly in the user's mind. A must for every serious student of American English!"

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"We encounter lively, natural-sounding examples every time we look up a word in this dictionary. It is my hope that students in Japan communicate with English speakers around the world with the help of this Longman Advanced American Dictionary."

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"A fascinating learner's dictionary with a big difference. The *Longman Advanced American Dictionary* raises the bar several notches for the art of lexicography, especially as it relates to American English as a global language. Among the features that clearly set the LAAD apart from the rest of the field are:

- the pithy, to-the-point, and easy-to-understand definitions,
- the gold mine of authentic, ready-to-use collocations professionally culled from a most comprehensive corpus of American English,
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The English Language Center at La Guardia Community College, City University of New York

"LAAD has captured the richness of American English in an appealing and comprehensive dictionary. Usage notes, signposts, example sentences and the 2,000-word defining vocabulary work together to make the entries clear and easy to understand. The dictionary is visually impressive as well. Full-color and black-and-white illustrations enrich the definitions and help students grasp the meanings of new words. LAAD's user-friendly format and comprehensive coverage make it an invaluable, one-stop resource for any student of American English."

M. Lynn Poirier, Assistant Director
Maryland English Institute, University of Maryland, College Park, (Maryland)

Quick Key to the Dictionary

Dots show how words are divided into syllables.

Pronunciation is shown in the International Phonetic Alphabet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

af-fec-tion-ate /ə'fekʃənɪt/ *adj.* showing in a gentle way that you love someone: *an affectionate hug* | *a very affectionate child* —**affectionately** *adv.*

ar-got /'ɑ:gət, -gou/ *n.* [C,U] expressions used by a particular group of people; JARGON: A "*Jim Wilson*" is *airline-industry argot* for a *dead body* being shipped in *cargo*.

am-ber /'æmbə/ *n.* [U] **1** a yellowish brown substance used to make jewelry **2** a yellowish brown color —**amber** *adj.*

a-bode¹ /ə'boʊd/ *n.* [C] FORMAL OR HUMOROUS someone's home
abode² *v.* a past tense of ABIDE (2)

an-nu-al¹ /'ænyuəl/ *adj.* **1** happening once a year: *the annual school homecoming dance* **2** based on or calculated over a period of one year: *Her annual income is about \$75,000.* —**annually** *adv.*

ASAP, a.s.a.p. /'eɪ sɪ eɪ 'pi/ *n.* the abbreviation of "as soon as possible": *Call him ASAP.*

a-bra-sive¹ /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: *an abrasive personality*

arch-er /'ɑ:tʃə/ *n.* [C] someone who shoots **ARROWS** from a **BOW**

appeal² *v.* **1** [I] to make a serious public request for help, money, information etc.: **[appeal (to sb) for sth]** *The police are appealing to the public for information.* | *The Pope appealed for an end to the violence.* | **[appeal to sb to do sth]** *The water company appealed to everyone to reduce the amount of water used.* **2** [I,T] to make a formal request to a court or someone in authority asking for a decision to be changed: *The defendant is planning to appeal.*

am-biv-a-lent /æm'bɪvələnt/ *adj.* not sure whether you want or like something or not: [+ **about**] *Many members of the parish were profoundly ambivalent about the protest.* —**ambivalence** *n.* [U] —**ambivalently** *adv.*

ad-here /əd'hiə/ *v.* [I] FORMAL to stick firmly to something

adhere to sth *phr. v.* [I] FORMAL to continue to behave according to a particular rule, agreement, or belief: *Few people adhere to the guidelines.*

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

Grammatical information is shown in brackets.

Phrases and idioms are shown and given their own definitions.

Collocations – words that are often used together – are shown in **bold** in an example or followed by an explanation.

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

Labels showing the contexts or situations a word is typically used in or the speaker's attitude are shown in **bold**.

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

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

age limit /'eɪdʒ lɪmɪt/ *n.* [C] the youngest or oldest age at which you are allowed to do something: *The age limit for buying tobacco has been raised to 18.*

1 **at-trib-ut-a-ble** /ə'trɪbjʊtəbəl/ *adj.* [not before noun] FORMAL likely to be caused by something: [+ to] *The price increase is attributable to a rise in the cost of paper.*

2 **ap-point** /ə'pɔɪnt/ *v.* [T] 1 to choose someone for a position or a job: *Pope John Paul II appointed several new bishops.* | [appoint (sb) as sth] *Lisa Lore was appointed as an associate athletic director at USC.*

armchair² *adj.* **an armchair traveler/critic etc.** someone who talks or reads about being a traveler, critic etc., but does not have any real experience of doing it

ar-gu-ment /'ɑːɡjʊmənt/ *n.* 1 [C] a situation in which two or more people disagree, often angrily: [+ with] *I broke the vase during an argument with my husband.* | *Henning told the police she and her husband had an argument before he left.* | *I got into an argument with the other driver.* | *Shelton and the woman had a heated argument* (=very angry argument).

anchor² *v.*

➔ **boat** [I,T] to lower the anchor on a ship or boat to hold it in one place: *Three tankers were anchored in the harbor.* | *Captain Cook anchored in Opunohu Bay in the 1760s.*

➔ **TV news** [T] to be the person who reads the news and introduces reports on TV: *The new hour-long program is anchored by Mark McEwen.*

➔ **fasten** [T usually passive] to fasten something firmly so that it cannot move: *The panel was firmly anchored by two large bolts.*

ap-pend /ə'pend/ *v.* [T + to] FORMAL to add something to a piece of writing

ante- /æntɪ/ *prefix* coming or happening before something: to *antedate* (=exist before something else) | *the antebellum South* (=before the Civil War) —compare POST-, PRE-

an-te¹ /'æntɪ/ *n.* **up/raise the ante** to increase your demands or try to get more things from a situation, even though this involves more risks: *Sanctions upped the ante considerably in the Middle East crisis.* —see also PENNY ANTE

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

a-moe-ba /ə'mɔɪbə/ *n.* plural **amoebas** or **amoebae** /-bi/ [C] a very small creature that has only one cell and a changeable shape —amoebic *adj.*

Quick Key to the Dictionary – Spanish

Los puntos indican la división de las palabras en sílabas.

La pronunciación sigue el Alfabeto Fonético Internacional (AFI).

Las funciones gramaticales –verbo, sustantivo, adjetivo, preposición, etc.– se indican en cursiva.

Las palabras que se escriben igual pero que tienen distinta función gramatical se consideran homógrafas y se incluyen por separado.

Si una palabra tiene más de un significado, a cada significado se le asigna un número en negrita.

Si una palabra se puede escribir de dos maneras, se muestran ambas ortografías.

Los significados se explican en lenguaje claro y sencillo, usando siempre que sea posible el Longman Defining Vocabulary (Vocabulario de Definiciones Longman).

Las palabras no incluidas en el Defining Vocabulary aparecen en versalitas.

Ejemplos útiles, que suenan naturales, todos ellos basados en información del Longman Corpus Network (red de corpus de Longman).

Las palabras derivadas se muestran al final de la entrada, cuando el significado está claro por la definición de la palabra principal.

Los verbos preposicionales siguen por orden alfabético directamente después de la entrada del verbo principal.

af-fec-tion-ate /ə'fekʃənɪt/ *adj.* showing in a gentle way that you love someone: *an affectionate hug* | *a very affectionate child* — *affectionately adv.*

argot /'ɑrgəʊt, -gəʊ/ *n.* [C,U] expressions used by a particular group of people; JARGON: *A "Jim Wilson" is airline-industry argot for a dead body being shipped in cargo.*

am-ber /'æmbəʃ/ *n.* [U] **1** a yellowish brown substance used to make jewelry **2** a yellowish brown color — *amber adj.*

a-bode¹ /ə'boʊd/ *n.* [C] FORMAL OR HUMOROUS someone's home

abode² *v.* a past tense of ABIDE (2)

an-nu-al¹ /'ænyuəl/ *adj.* **1** happening once a year: *the annual school homecoming dance **2** based on or calculated over a period of one year: *Her annual income is about \$75,000.* — *annually adv.**

ASAP, a.s.a.p. /,eɪ s eɪ 'pi/ *n.* the abbreviation of "as soon as possible": *Call him ASAP.*

a-bra-sive¹ /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: *an abrasive personality*

arch-er /'ɑrtʃə/ *n.* [C] someone who shoots **ARROWS** from a **BOW**

appeal² *v.* **1** [I] to make a serious public request for help, money, information etc.: [**appeal (to sb) for sth**] *The police are appealing to the public for information.* | *The Pope appealed for an end to the violence.* | [**appeal to sb to do sth**] *The water company appealed to everyone to reduce the amount of water used.* **2** [I,T] to make a formal request to a court or someone in authority asking for a decision to be changed: *The defendant is planning to appeal.*

am-biv-a-lent /æm'bɪvələnt/ *adj.* not sure whether you want or like something or not: [+ **about**] *Many members of the parish were profoundly ambivalent about the protest.* — *ambivalence n.* [U] — *ambivalently adv.*

ad-her-e /əd'hɪr/ *v.* [I] FORMAL to stick firmly to something

adhere to sth phr. v. [T] FORMAL to continue to behave according to a particular rule, agreement, or belief: *Few people adhere to the guidelines.*

Las palabras compuestas se muestran como cabeza de artículo, indicando las partes en las que recae el acento.

age limit /'eɪ.lɪt/ *n.* [C] the youngest or oldest age at which you are allowed to do something: *The age limit for buying tobacco has been raised to 18.*

La información gramatical aparece entre corchetes.

1 **at-trib-ut-a-ble** /ə'trɪbjuːəbəl/ *adj.* [not before noun] FORMAL likely to be caused by something: [+ to] *The price increase is attributable to a rise in the cost of paper.*

Se muestran locuciones y giros idiomáticos y se les dan sus propias definiciones.

2 **ap-point** /ə'pɔɪnt/ *v.* [T] 1 to choose someone for a position or a job: *Pope John Paul II appointed several new bishops.* | **[appoint (sb) as sth]** *Lisa Lore was appointed as an associate athletic director at USC.*

Colocaciones – palabras que con frecuencia se emplean juntas – se indican en **negrita** en un ejemplo o seguidas de una explicación.

armchair² *adj.* **an armchair traveler/critic etc.** someone who talks or reads about being a traveler, critic etc., but does not have any real experience of doing it

Los indicadores en las entradas más largas ayudan a dar con el significado que se necesita.

ar-gu-ment /'ɑːɡjʊmənt/ *n.* 1 [C] a situation in which two or more people disagree, often angrily: [+ with] *I broke the vase during an argument with my husband.* | *Henning told the police she and her husband had an argument before he left.* | *I got into an argument with the other driver.* | *Shelton and the woman had a heated argument* (=very angry argument).

Los indicadores de los contextos o situaciones en que normalmente se emplea una palabra, o la actitud de quien habla, se indican en **negrita**.

anchor² *v.*
 1 **boat** [I, T] to lower the anchor on a ship or boat to hold it in one place: *Three tankers were anchored in the harbor.* | *Captain Cook anchored in Opunohu Bay in the 1760s.*

Hay referencias a otras palabras y frases así como a los dibujos y notas de uso.

2 **tv news** [T] to be the person who reads the news and introduces reports on TV: *The new hour-long program is anchored by Mark McEwen.*

3 **fasten** [T usually passive] to fasten something firmly so that it cannot move: *The panel was firmly anchored by two large bolts.*

Los plurales, formas verbales o comparativos y superlativos con ortografía que no se puede deducir aparecen en **negrita** tras la categoría de la palabra principal.

ap-pend /ə'pend/ *v.* [T + to] FORMAL to add something to a piece of writing

ante- /æntɪ/ *prefix* coming or happening before something: *antedate* (=exist before something else) | *the antebellum South* (=before the Civil War) —compare POST-, PRE-

an-te¹ /æntɪ/ *n.* **up/raise the ante** to increase your demands or try to get more things from a situation, even though this involves more risks: *Sanctions upped the ante considerably in the Middle East crisis.* —see also PENNY ANTE

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

a-moe-ba /ə'mɪbə/ *n.* plural amoebas or amoebae /bi/ [C] a very small creature that has only one cell and a changeable shape —amoebic *adj.*

Quick Key to the Dictionary - Japanese

音節の切れ目は中点（・）で示した。

発音は国際音標文字を用いて示した。

品詞——動詞、名詞、形容詞、前置詞など
——は斜字体で示した。

つづりが同じであるが品詞が異なる単語は同綴異義語として取り扱い、独立した見出し語を設けた。

一つ以上の語義が存在する場合、各々の語義に番号（太字）を付けて示した。

つづりが二つある場合、その両方を示した。

語義はできる限り「ロングマン定義語彙2000語」を用い明確で簡潔な言葉で説明した。

「ロングマン定義語彙」に含まれない単語は小型大文字で示した。

「ロングマン・コーパス・ネットワーク」の情報に基づき役に立つ自然な例文を示した。

派生語は見出し語の語義から意味が明確な場合は項目の最後に示した。

句動詞はアルファベット順に見出しの動詞の直後に記列した。

af·fec·tion·ate /ə'fɛkʃənɪt/ *adj.* showing in a gentle way that you love someone: *an affectionate hug* | *a very affectionate child* —**affectionately** *adv.*

argot /'ɑ:gət, -gou/ *n.* [C,U] expressions used by a particular group of people; JARGON: *A "Jim Wilson" is airline-industry argot for a dead body being shipped in cargo.*

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

a·bode /ə'boʊd/ *n.* [C] FORMAL OR HUMOROUS someone's home
abode ² *v.* a past tense of ABIDE (2)

an·nu·al /'ænyuəl/ *adj.* **1** happening once a year: *the annual school homecoming dance **2** based on or calculated over a period of one year: *Her annual income is about \$75,000.* —**annually** *adv.**

ASAP, a.s.a.p. /'eɪs eɪ 'pi/ *n.* the abbreviation of "as soon as possible": *Call him ASAP.*

a·bra·sive ¹ /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: *an abrasive personality*

arch·er /'ɑ:tʃə/ *n.* [C] someone who shoots **ARROWS** from a **BOW**

appeal ² *v.* **1** [I] to make a serious public request for help, money, information etc.: [**appeal** (to sb) for sth] *The police are appealing to the public for information.* | *The Pope appealed for an end to the violence.* | [**appeal** to sb to do sth] *The water company appealed to everyone to reduce the amount of water used.* **2** [I,T] to make a formal request to a court or someone in authority asking for a decision to be changed: *The defendant is planning to appeal.*

am·biv·a·lent /æm'bi:vələnt/ *adj.* not sure whether you want or like something or not: [+ about] *Many members of the parish were profoundly ambivalent about the protest.* —**ambivalence** *n.* [U] —**ambivalently** *adv.*

ad·here /əd'hi:tə/ *v.* [I] FORMAL to stick firmly to something
adhere to sth *phr. v.* [I] FORMAL to continue to behave according to a particular rule, agreement, or belief: *Few people adhere to the guidelines.*

複合語は見出し語として示し、アクセントの位置を表示した。

age limit /'eɪ.ʤɪm.ɪt/ *n.* [C] the youngest or oldest age at which you are allowed to do something: *The age limit for buying tobacco has been raised to 18.*

文法上の説明は [] に入れて示した。

1 **at-trib-ut-a-ble** /ə'trɪbju:təbəl/ *adj.* [not before noun] FORMAL likely to be caused by something: [+ to] *The price increase is attributable to a rise in the cost of paper.*

2 **ap-point** /ə'pɔɪnt/ *v.* [T] 1 to choose someone for a position or a job: *Pope John Paul II appointed several new bishops.* | [appoint (sb) as sth] *Lisa Lore was appointed as an associate athletic director at USC.*

熟語、慣用語はその語義を示した。

armchair² *adj.* **an armchair traveler/critic etc.** someone who talks or reads about being a traveler, CRITIC etc., but does not have any real experience of doing it

連語——共に使われることが多い単語——は例文中で太字表示、あるいは後ろに説明を加えた。

ar-gu-ment /'ɑ:ɡjʊmənt/ *n.* 1 [C] a situation in which two or more people disagree, often angrily: [+ with] *I broke the vase during an argument with my husband.* | *Henning told the police she and her husband had an argument before he left.* | *I got into an argument with the other driver.* | *Shelton and the woman had a heated argument* (=very angry argument).

長い見出し語には「標識 (signpost)」を付け、探している語義を見つけやすくした。

anchor² *v.*

1 **boat** [I, T] to lower the anchor on a ship or boat to hold it in one place: *Three tankers were anchored in the harbor.* | *Captain Cook anchored in Opunohu Bay in the 1760s.*

2 **tv news** [T] to be the person who reads the news and introduces reports on TV: *The new hour-long program is anchored by Mark McEwen.*

3 **fasten** [T usually passive] to fasten something firmly so that it cannot move: *The panel was firmly anchored by two large bolts.*

単語が使われる典型的な文脈、情況あるいは話し手の感情を示した補助ラベルを太字で表示した。

ap-pend /ə'pend/ *v.* [T + to] FORMAL to add something to a piece of writing

他の単語や成句、絵、語法の説明が参照できるようにした。

ante- /æntɪ/ *prefix* coming or happening before something: to **antedate** (=exist before something else) | *the antebellum South* (=before the Civil War) —compare POST-, PRE-

an-te¹ /'æntɪ/ *n.* **up/raise the ante** to increase your demands or try to get more things from a situation, even though this involves more risks: *Sanctions upped the ante considerably in the Middle East crisis.* —see also PENNY ANTE

複数形、時制による変化形、比較級、最上級をつくるときに予測のできないつづりをする単語は品詞の後に太字で示した。

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

a-moe-ba /ə'mɔ:bə/ *n.* plural amoebas or amoebae /-bi/ [C] a very small creature that has only one cell and a changeable shape —amoebic *adj.*

Quick Key to the Dictionary - Korean

단어의 분절은 중점으로 표시하였다.

발음은 국제 음성 기호(International Phonetic Alphabet)에 따라 표기하였다.

동사, 명사, 형용사, 전치사 등의 품사는 이탤릭체로 표시하였다.

철자는 같은 데 품사가 다른 단어는 동형 이의어로 취급하고 별도 표제어로 내세웠다.

뜻이 하나 이상인 단어는 굵은 고딕체 번호로 각각의 뜻을 구별하였다.

한 단어에 두 가지 철자가 있으면 둘 다 표기하였다.

의미는 간결하게 설명하면서 가능한 Longman Defining Vocabulary 2000어를 사용하였다.

Longman Defining Vocabulary에 없는 단어는 작은 대문자로 표시하였다.

Longman Corpus Network 정보에 근거한 유용하고 자연스러운 실례를 나타내었다.

파생어의 경우 표제어의 정의에서 그 뜻이 분명하면 해당 품이의 끝에 표시하였다.

동사구는 주요 동사 바로 다음에 알파벳순으로 나타내었다.

af-fec-tion-ate /ə'fɛkʃənɪt/ *adj.* showing in a gentle way that you love someone: *an affectionate hug* | *a very affectionate child* —**affectionately** *adv.*

air-got /'ɑ:ɡət, -gou/ *n.* [C.U] expressions used by a particular group of people; JARGON: *A "Jim Wilson" is airline-industry argot for a dead body being shipped in cargo.*

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appeal² *v.* **1** [I] to make a serious public request for help, money, information etc.: [**appeal (to sb) for sth**] *The police are appealing to the public for information.* | *The Pope appealed for an end to the violence.* | [**appeal to sb to do sth**] *The water company appealed to everyone to reduce the amount of water used.* **2** [I,T] to make a formal request to a court or someone in authority asking for a decision to be changed: *The defendant is planning to appeal.*

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ad-here /əd'hɪr/ *v.* [I] FORMAL to stick firmly to something

adhere to sth *phr. v.* [I] FORMAL to continue to behave according to a particular rule, agreement, or belief: *Few people adhere to the guidelines.*

합성어는 표제어로 내세우고 약센트를 표시하였다.

age limit /'eɪ.lɪm.ɪt/ n. [C] the youngest or oldest age at which you are allowed to do something: *The age limit for buying tobacco has been raised to 18.*

문법 설명은 괄호 안에 표시하였다.

1 at-trib-ut-a-ble /ə'trɪbju:təbəl/ adj. [not before noun] FORMAL likely to be caused by something: [+ to] *The price increase is attributable to a rise in the cost of paper.*

관용구와 속어는 각각의 뜻과 함께 나타내었다.

2 ap-point /ə'pɔɪnt/ v. [T] **1** to choose someone for a position or a job: *Pope John Paul II appointed several new bishops.* | *[appoint (sb) as sth] Lisa Lore was appointed as an associate athletic director at USC.*

언어 즉 자주 함께 쓰이는 단어들은 풀이에 굵은 글씨로 표시하거나 설명을 나타내었다.

armchair² adj. an **armchair traveler/critic** etc. someone who talks or reads about being a traveler, critic etc., but does not have any real experience of doing it

ar-gu-ment /'ɑ:ɡjʊmənt/ n. **1** [C] a situation in which two or more people disagree, often angrily: [+ with] *I broke the vase during an argument with my husband.* | *Henning told the police she and her husband had an argument before he left.* | *I got into an argument with the other driver.* | *Shelton and the woman had a heated argument* (=very angry argument).

단어의 뜻이 여러 가지인 경우에는 필요한 뜻을 찾게 해 주는 길잡이(Signpost)를 표시하였다.

anchor² v.

1 **boat** [I,T] to lower the anchor on a ship or boat to hold it in one place: *Three tankers were anchored in the harbor.* | *Captain Cook anchored in Opunohu Bay in the 1760s.*

2 **tv news** [T] to be the person who reads the news and introduces reports on TV: *The new hour-long program is anchored by Mark McEwen.*

3 **fasten** [T usually passive] to fasten something firmly so that it cannot move: *The panel was firmly anchored by two large bolts.*

한 단어가 전형적으로 쓰이거나 말하는 사람의 태도가 엇비슷한 문맥(또는 상황)을 나타내는 약어는 굵은 글씨로 표시하였다.

ap-pend /ə'pend/ v. [T + to] FORMAL to add something to a piece of writing

다른 단어나 관용어, 그림과 사용법에 대한 참고 사항을 표시하였다.

ante- /æntɪ/ prefix coming or happening before something: to **antedate** (=exist before something else) | *the antebellum South* (=before the Civil War) —compare POST-, PRE-

an-te¹ /'æntɪ/ n. **up/raise the ante** to increase your demands or try to get more things from a situation, even though this involves more risks: *Sanctions upped the ante considerably in the Middle East crisis.* —see also PENNY ANTE

복수, 시제, 비교급 및 최상급의 변화형이 불규칙한 단어는 품사 다음에 굵은 글씨로 나타내었다.

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

a-moe-ba /ə'mɔɪbə/ n. plural **amoebas** or **amoebae** /-bi/ [C] a very small creature that has only one cell and a changeable shape —amoebic adj.