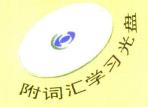
朗文初阶 英汉双解词典

LONGMAN NEW JUNIOR ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

> 第二版 Second Edition

外语教学与研究出版社 LONGMAN 朗文



朗文初阶 英汉双解词典

LONGMAN NEW JUNIOR ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

第二版 Second Edition

- ★ 收录单词及短语12,000条。
- ★ 另特别增收21世纪最新词语1,000余条。
- 🍗 利用1,600个词汇解释所有词义,释义简明易懂。
- ★ 例句丰富,便于理解词义,提高词汇的运用能力。
 - ★ "用法说明"专门讲解词语的用法及区别。
 - ★ 附300余幅内文插图和24页全彩色插图。
 - ★ 附词汇学习光盘,能使学习者寓学于乐。

¥:27.90(附赠光盘一张) ISBN 7-5600-2563-3





一个学术性教育性 出版机构

网址: http://www.fltrp.com.cn

朗文初阶 英汉双解词典

LONGMAN NEW JUNIOR ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

第二版 Second Edition



(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01-2001-4937 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

朗文初级英汉双解词典(第二版)/培生教育出版北亚洲有限公司词典部编.-北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2001.12

ISBN 7-5600-2563-3

I.朗… II.培… III.英语-双解词典 IV.H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 091344 号

© Pearson Education North Asia limited 2001

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted by any means without the prior permission of the publishers.

This edition of Longman New Junior English-Chinese Dictionary is published by arrangement with Pearson Education North Asia Limited. It is for sale in the mainland territory of the People's Republic of China only.

本书由培生教育出版北亚洲有限公司授权外语教学与研究出版社出版

朗文初阶英汉双解词典(第二版)

培生教育出版社北亚洲有限公司词典部 编

责任编辑: 李景峰 蔡苏君

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

坳: http://www.fltrp.com.cn

印 刷: 北京大学印刷厂 开 本: 787×965 1/32

印 张: 18.375 彩插 0.75

字 数: 926 千字

版 次: 2001年12月第1版 2001年12月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-2563-3/H·1326

定 价: 27.90元(随赠光盘一张)

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)68917519

英文版:

Publisher: Lizzie Warren

Senior Lexicographer: Jane Walsh

Editor: Sheila Dignen

Lexicographers: Gillian Lazar, Sinda Lopez, Carole Owen, Valerie Smith

Coordinating Editor: Sarah Gumbrell

Pronunciation Editor: Dinah Jackson

Design: Paul Price-Smith, Sharon Sutcliffe, Ken Brooks

Production: Clive McKeough

Illustrators: Kathy Baxendale, Debbie Cook, Richard Deverell, Kevin Jones, Elsie Lennox, Taurus Graphics, Patrick Wright

Administrative Assistants: Denise Denney, Helen Spencer

英汉双解版:

出版人: 吴天祝(繁体汉字本)

李朋义 (简体汉字本)

审 订: 谢福荣

翻 译: 管燕红 柳士强

责任编辑: 陈丽敏 (繁体汉字本)

李景峰 (简体汉字本)

蔡苏君

编 辑: 李建元

平面设计: 梁若基

彩色新聞: 通利电脑

校 对: 王韵之

排 版: 杨笑芬 王 莹

赵平声 刘珺玮

朗文初阶英汉双解词典 (简体汉字本)

出版前言

本词典是专门为初级英语学习者编纂的学习词典。培生教育出版北亚洲有限公司于2001年8月在香港出版了该词典的繁体汉字本,现在我社在内地出版发行该词典的简体汉字本。出版之前,经培生教育出版北亚洲有限公司同意,我们对原书在文字上作了一些技术处理,使之更符合内地学习者的习惯。本词典收录单词及短语12,000条,比第一版增收2,000个词条,另特别增收21世纪最新词语1,000余条,以更好地满足新世纪英语学习者的需要。本词典释义简明易懂,例句丰富,使用方便。此外,本词典配有词汇学习光盘,能使学习者寓学于乐,同时提高英语听力水平。希望它能成为内地广大初级英语学习者的良师益友。

外语教学与研究出版社 语言学与辞书部 2001年12月

To our readers

致读者

《朗文初阶英汉双解词典》是为初级英语学习者编写的、目的是希望通过深入浅出的阐释,帮助学习者理解词汇的基本意义及用法,以巩固英语基础,提高运用英语的能力。

本词典收录词目及片语超过12,000条,另特别增收1,000多个二十一世纪最新词汇,如 hyperlink (超连结)、web page (网页)、shareware (共享软件)等,以配合时代需要。除此之外,本词典还具以下几项特色:

- 1. 利用1,600个释义词解释所有词义,清楚简明,便于学习。释义词以特 大词头及星号*标示,使读者更易于牢记和掌握。
- 2. 24页彩色全页插图,透过多项实用主题,以英汉对照形式介绍常见事物、动物的名称、各行各业的职称、人体各部分名称等,加强对词汇的应用能力。
- 3. 超过300幅内文插图,加深对有关词汇的印象。
- 4. 「用法说明」提示词语的特别用法,指出词与词之间的区别,教你如何选用适当的词语,并以灰色网底突出,使人一目了然。
- 5. 丰富例句深入浅出,介绍词语的用法,有助于对词义的理解和应用。
- 6. 附词典用法练习, 教你如何正确使用词典, 学习起来更加事半功倍。
- 7. 多个精心编撰的附录,包括不规则动词表、地名等,提供实用的英语 知识、帮助打稳语文根基、拓阔知识层面。
- 8. 附学习光盘, 以游戏形式加深对词汇的认识。

我们希望本词典能够有效指导初级英语学习者正确的词汇用法,帮助他们打稳根基,从而能更灵活地运用英语,踏出学好英语的第一步。

培生教育出版北亚洲有限公司 辞典部 二零零一年七月

Preface by Dr Dan Lu

卢丹怀博士序

《朗文初阶英汉双解词典》(第二版,以下简称「二版」)问世了。我从语言学习的角度来稍作评介。当今世界是电子的天下。高科技的发展导致词典也电子化了。与书本词典相比,电子词典的最大益处是能够提供读音。二版综合了书本词典的长处和电子词典的特色,既有印在纸上的详细说明,又有光盘提供400个主要词汇的标准读音以供模仿练习,以及提供词汇游戏以增加学习兴趣。二版在篇幅上多了2,000个词条,增加了释义的范围。那24幅插图更可起到由此及彼、举一反三的妙用,使初学者可收「多(学)、快(速)、好(记)、省(时)」之效。

初学英语,重要的是透彻理解词义。在这一点上,二版沿用初版的惯例,以1,600个常用单词解释每个词目,便于读者从一开始就养成用英语求索原义的好习惯,也有利于初学者克服因释义用词太深奥而产生的厌烦和自卑、灰心等情绪。词条、释义和例句均配有汉译,这就让读者既可核实先从英语释义得出的理解,又可看到中英文在表达同一意思时的相同和不同点。读者应该养成循序先看英语释义和例句,再看汉译文,再比较二者异同的习惯。若能长此以往,我相信这对于提高「两文」能力有潜移默化的促进作用。此外,二版以灰色网底注明一些词的习惯用法(例如always),以及和其他同义、近义或相关词的交叉点和区别点(例如ago和before、since的交叉和区别),这个创举对初学者掌握这些基本词语的正确用法大有裨益。

据粗略统计,现代英语有50万词。可以说,世上没有哪本词典能尽收所有的词项。更何况随著新概念、新事物的不断涌现,英语词汇在不断增长。若以收词量论短长,这显然是片面的。一本词典,如能对特定的读者起到积极作用,就是一部好的辞书。我觉得二版正是这样的一本工具书,它十分适合于英语初学者,特别是小学生。如果说渊博的英语学识是一座高楼大厦,那么二版就能帮助上述读者筑起这座摩天大楼的雏型,使读者获得攀上顶层的扶梯。

我阅毕样本,想到以上这些,谨写此序,表示祝贺。

卢丹怀 二零零一年六月

Preface by Prof Chen Guohua

陈国华教授序

《朗文初阶英汉双解词典》主要是为中国的中学生编写的,于1989年首次出版。由于这本词典释义简明易懂,例句多,插图多,使用方便,一出版就受到广大青少年读者和中学英语教师的喜爱,畅销不衰。十多年过去了,现在又出了第二版。我初略翻了一下,发现第二版比第一版大有改进。版式等细节方面的改进且不说,突出的优点有四个。

第一,收录的词由过去的10,000条增加到现在的12,000条。人们或许会问,新课程标准规定学生必须理解和掌握的单词和短语不足3,500个,这本词典原先收录10,000多个词条,已经够多的了,现在又增加了2,000个,有必要吗?首先,增加的词,大多是常用词,这些词肯定是必要的;其次,新课程标准制定的词汇表,主要依据教学课时数,不可能脱离大多数学校和学生的实际情况而定得太高,但它并没有限制学生掌握更多的词汇。实际上,一个中国中学生如果仅掌握新课程标准规定的那3,500来个词,要想有效地用英语与英语国家的中学生就彼此感兴趣的话题进行交流,是很困难的。碰到不认识的词怎么办?还是要查词典。一般来说,词典收词多一些比少一些好,只要部头不要大得携带不方便即可。

第二、增加了大量的用法说明,这本词典里称之为 NOTE。例如 ago 条下的 NOTE说:ago 与动词的过去时态连用,但不能与用 have 构成的过去时连用,比较下面的句子:He arrived a month ago.他是一个月以前到的。 | He has been here since last month.他上个月就在这里了。这种用法说明对英语学习者是十分必要的。

第三,例句不仅增加、更新了许多,而且译文更准确、更地道了。比较:

We abandoned our holiday because we had no money.

我们没有休假,因为没有钱 。 (第一版)

因为没有钱,我们放弃了休假。(第二版)

Is he able to swim?

他能游泳吗? (第一版)

他会游泳吗? (第二版)

第四,插图全是重新绘制的。第一版仅黑白插图就达 600 多幅,不过其中相当一部分没有多大必要,例如 stomach ache(肚子痛)画一个人愁眉不展、弯腰捧腹;admiral(海军上将)画一个身穿制服、军官模样的人。把这些不必要的插图从新版里撤下来后,虽然插图的总数比旧版少,但保留和新添的插图更得当了。

陈国华 二**零零**一年六月

陈国华,北京外国语大学英语学院教授、副院长、博士生导师。英国 剑桥大学博士。

What your dictionary tells you

词典里包含的内容

different meanings of the word 不同词》

definitions 彩义

examples 例句

idioms 惯用语

phrasal verbs 片语动词

parts of speech

difficult past tenses 不规则过去式

词类

spelling 拼法 join1 /dʒɔɪm; dʒɔɪm/ verb

1 to put or bring two or more things together 接合, 连接: Tie a knot to join those two pieces of rope. 打一个结. 把那两段绳子绑在一起。| This road joins the two villages, 这条路连接两个 村庄。

- 2 to come together; meet 交接; 与... 会合: Where do the two roads join? 这两条路在什么地方汇合?
- 3 to go and be with someone usually so that you can do something together 和 (某人) 作伴: Will you join me for a drink? (= will you have a drink with me?) 你要不要和我一起喝一 杯? I I am joining my family for Christmas 我会和家人一起讨圣诞节。
- 4to become a member of something 加入,成为...的一员: He ioined the army. 他参军了。

5 join hands to hold each other's hands 携手; 握手: We all joined hands and danced round in a circle 我们都拉起手来, 围成一个圆圈 跳舞。

6 join in to take part in an activity. a game, etc. 参加(活动等): We all joined in the singing. 我们一起唱歌。 We're going to play football; do you want to join in?我们去踢足球, 你想一 起去吗?

*join² noun

a place where two things have been joined together 连接处,接合 点: There's a join in this piece of material. 这块料子有一个接缝。

*know /no; nou/ verb (past tense 过去式 knew /nju; nju:/, past participle 过去分词 known /non:

1 to have something in your mind which you are sure is true 知道; 了 解: Do you know where they went? 你知道他们去了哪里吗? | They don't know your address. 他们不知道你的 地址。

The meaning of the word is explained using simple words. Any difficult words are Written in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS and you will always find them in the dictionary. The examples show you how to use the word. 词语释义用常用单词写成; 释义中出现的生涩词汇用 小大写表示, 说明这些单词 是可以在本词典中查到的。 例句显示词的用法。

join1 and join2 are separate even though they have the same spelling because one is a verb and the other is a noun. Look at Which word? on page xiv. join¹ 和 join² 虽然 拼写相同, 但其中一个是动 词,另一个是名词,所以也 单独列开。详见第 xiv 页 Which word? (哪一个 单词?)。

This is shown when a verb does not add -ed to form the past tense. 用以显示不加"-ed"的过 去式动词。

difficult comparatives and superlatives 不规则比较级和最高级

*lit-tle² (less /les; les/, least /list; li:st/)

1 a very small amount which is sometimes not enough 微量的: 很小量: You eat very little — that's why you're so thin. 你吃得很少 — 所以那么瘦。 I have too little time to finish this work. 时间太少了, 我完成不了这工作。 I go there very little (= not often). 我很少去那里。

difficult plurals 不规则复数

nouns with

no plural

无复数名词

*man /mæn; mæn/ noun

1 (plural 复数 men/mɛn; men/) a fully grown human male (成年) 男人 ▶ COMPARE 比较: woman

***meat** /mit; mi:t/ noun (no plural 无复数)

the parts of an animal's body used as food (食用的)肉: There's not much meat on that bone. 那块骨头上没多少肉。

prepositions 介词

mix-ture / mɪkstʃə; 'mɪkstʃəf / noun a number of different things or people put together (不同类型的人 或事物的)混合: This tea is a mixture of two different types. 这种茶由两种 不同的茶混合而成。

*quar-rel¹ /ˈkwɔrəl; ˈkwɒrəl/ noun an angry argument 争吵: We had a quarrel about money. 我们为钱 吵了一架。▶ SAME MEANING 同义: row

slap¹ /slæp; slæp/ verb (present participle 现在分词 slapping, past 过 去式 slapped)

information about other words 其他相关词语 to hit someone or something with the flat inside part of the hand 用巴掌打, 拍打 ▶ COMPARE 比较: punch

*Slow¹ /slo; slou/ adjective 1 taking a long time, not fast (缓) 慢的; 迟缓的: a slow journey 费时的 旅行 | a slow speed 慢速

2 (used about clocks and watches) showing a time that is earlier than the real time [钟表]慢了的: My watch is a minute slow. 我的手表慢了一分钟。▶ OPPOSITE 反义 (1, 2): fast

This is shown when the comparative and superlative is not formed with -er and -est. 用以显示不如 "-est" 的比较级和最高级。

This is shown when a noun does not add -s to form the plural. 用以显示不加"-s"的复数名词。

The dictionary tells you when a noun does not have a plural. They are not used with a or an. 这表示该名词没有复数,也不用 a 或 an。

You can find information about which prepositions to use with a word. 说明该词与哪个介词搭配。

Sometimes it is useful or interesting to know about another word which is like the word you are looking at, or to know what the opposite of a word is. You can find this information in your dictionary. 帮助你了解与词头意义相近、相同或相反的其他单词。

pronunciation 发音

*soon /sun; su:n/ adverb

1 in a short time 不久, 即刻: Dinner will be ready soon. 晚饭很快就要准备好了。| Come and see me soon. 快点来看看我。

2 soon after a short time after (... 后) 不久: He arrived soon after 8 o'clock. 他在八点后不久就到了。

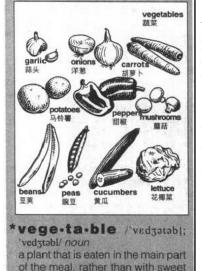
NOTE 注: Compare these sentences. ☆比较下列句子。 I must go to bed soon (= in a short time from now). 我必须马上睡觉。 I must go to bed early (= before the usual time). 我必须早点睡觉。Compare also soon and quickly. ☆再比较 soon 和quickly。Do it soon (= do it in a short time from now). 马上就做。 | Do it quickly (= do it fast), 快点做。

There are notes to help you to use a word without making mistakes. 注解帮助你掌握正确用法。

pictures 函解

notes

注



things 蔬菜: They sell fruit and vegetables. 他们出售水果和蔬菜。

There are pictures to help you understand the meanings of words. 插图帮助你理解单词的含义。

Remember, there are also 24 colour pictures in your dictionary which help you understand lots of words. 别忘了, 词典中还有 24 觸彩图, 可以帮助你学习许多单词。

Now look at the next page for more information on how to use your dictionary. 下一页有更多资料, 教你如何使用本词典。

A guide to using the dictionary

词典用法说明

How to find the word you need in your dictionary 如何查找单词

This is the English alphabet 这是英语字母表:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

A is the first letter in the alphabet and Z is the last. A 是第一个字母, Z 是最后一个字母。

Look at the letters below and put them in the correct order. 请把下列字母按正确顺序排列。

ODJBQRZTNA_A

Now look at the alphabet above to see if you have the right answers. 对照上面的字母表, 检查答案是否正确。

In a dictionary the words are in the same order as the letters of the alphabet (this is called **alphabetical order**), so that words which start with **a** are at the beginning of the dictionary and words which start with **z** are at the end. 在词典里, 单词的排列顺序和字母顺序相同(这种排列方式称为按字母顺序排列)。因此, 以 **a** 开头的单词排在词典的最前面, 以 **z** 开头的单词就排在最后面。

Look at these words and then put them in alphabetical order. 把下列单词按字母顺序排列。



anernoon					
					

Now look in the main part of the dictionary to see if you have the right answers. 对照词典正文, 检查答案是否正确。

The word **afternoon** comes before the word **alphabet** in the dictionary. These words both begin with the letter **a**, so you must look at the second letters (**f** and **l**) to see which one comes first. 在词典中,单词 afternoon 排列在 alphabet 之前。这两个单词的第一个字母都是 **a**, 所以必须看它们的第二个字母 (**f** 和 **l**),才能确定哪个在前,哪个在后。

The following words all begin with the same letters. Put them in alphabetical order and then look to see if your answers are correct. 下列单词的第一个字母都相同。把它们按字母顺序排列,然后检查答案是否正确。



fire	

In this dictionary **fire engine** and **fire brigade** are in alphabetical order in the same way as if they were one word instead of two, so that **fire brigade** comes before **fire engine** because **b** comes before **e** in the alphabet. 本词典中,词条 **fire engine** 和 **fire brigade** 分别被看作是一个词语,也按字母顺序排列。所以 **fire brigade** 排在 **fire engine** 之前,因为在字母表中 **b** 排在 **e** 之前。

You can find phrasal verbs such as **pick up** and **sit down** by looking at the main verb (**pick up** is at **pick, sit down** is at **sit**). 片语动词如 **pick up** 和 **sit down**, 可以在其主要动词中找到 (即 **pick up** 可以在 **pick** 中找到, **sit down** 则可以在 **sit** 中找到)。

If you want to find an idiom or an expression in this dictionary, look at the most important word of the idiom (= a word, which is NOT **a, the, to** etc.). For example, to find the idiom **give someone a hand**, look at **hand**. 查找惯用 语或某个表达方式, 要先找出其最主要的单词 (即 **a, the, to** 等以外的单词)。例如惯用 语 **give someone a hand** 就查 **hand**。

Where would you look to find these expressions? 下列的表达方式可以在哪个词条中找到?

just a minute behind someone's back give the game away

Look in the dictionary to find the answers. 请在词典中寻找答案。

Which word?

哪一个单词?

Sometimes you will find that there are two or more words with the same spelling (look at **love** for example). 有时候词典中会出现两个或两个以上拼写相同的词条 (如 **love**)。

*IOVe1 /lav; lav/ verb (present participle 现在分词 loving, past 过去式 loved)

1 to have a very strong warm feeling for someone 爱 [某人]: Mothers and fathers love their children. 父母亲都爱自己的孩子。

2 to like something very much 非常喜欢 (某物): *Maria loves reading.* 玛莉亚酷爱读书。▶ OPPOSITE 反义 (1, 2): hate

*Iove² noun (no plural 无复数)
1 a strong warm feeling of liking someone or something very much 爱情; 热爱: her love for her husband 她对丈夫的爱 | the love of money 对金钱的喜爱 ▶ OPPOSITE 反义: hatred 2 Love a word used at the end of a letter to someone you love or someone in your close family 亲爱的 [在信的末尾对所爱的人或亲人的用语] 3 fall in love to begin to love someone of the opposite sex 爱上 [某异性]: He fell in love with a dancer. 他爱上了一个舞蹈演员。

Love¹ and **love²** are separate because they are different types of words. **Love¹** is a verb and **love²** is a noun. If you are using the dictionary to find information about a new word you need to know what type of word it is. **Love¹** 和 **love²** 分别列开是因为它们属于不同的词类。**Love¹** 是动词,而 **love²** 是名词。 查生词时,必须先弄清楚你所查的单词是属于哪个词类。

The sentences below have a space where a word is missing. Look at the list of words and decide which words you can put in the first sentence, e.g. you can say "Their house is beautiful", so BEAUTIFUL is one of the words which can go in the first sentence. Then look at the second and third sentences and choose suitable words. Remember that there is more than one word for each sentence. 下列句子中各欠一个单词。看看右边方框内的词,然后找出适当的词填在第一个句子里。例如,你可以说 "Their house is beautiful". 所以第一个句子中应填上 "beautiful"。用同样的方法在第二个和第三个句子中填上正确的单词。注意每个句子的答案都不止一个。

1. Their house is	computer hat beautiful vill
2. Weevery day.	Work eat sleep se
3. I've got a new	work eat old sleep bloycle

The words which can be used in the first sentence are all **adjectives**. An **adjective** is a word which describes someone or something. The words which can be used in the second sentence are all **verbs**. A **verb** is a word which tells you what someone or something does. The words which can be used in the third sentence are all **nouns**. A **noun** is a word which is the name of a person, place, animal or thing. 可以填入第一个句子的单词都是形容词。形容词是用来描写某人或某事物的。可以填入第二个句子的单词都是动词。动词表示的是某人或某事物做什么。可以填入第三个句子的单词都是名词。名词是指人名、地名、动物或物件的名称。

Now look at these words and say whether each one is a noun, a verb or an adjective (write N, V, or A after the word). 说出下列单词是名词、动词还是形容词 (在单词后面标出 N, V 或 A)。

blue	Α	see
mother		information
loud		understand
dictionary	/	boy

Find the words in the dictionary and see if your answers are correct. Write a sentence using each word. 对照词典正文, 检查答案是否正确, 并用每个词造一个句子。

Finding the right part of the word

找出单词的适用词义

A word often has more than one meaning. Look at **as** below. 一个单词通常不止一个意义。如 **as**:

*as /əz; əz; strong 强读 æz; æz/ 1 when; while 当...时; 在...的同时: We sang as we worked. 我们一边干 活一边唱歌。 2 because 因为、由于: I can't come as I'm too busv. 我因为太忙而不能来。 3 being a particular thing for a time 作为: She's working as a teacher for a few months. 她要当几个月的老师。| We can use this box as a table. 我 们可以把这个箱子当桌子用。 4 as ... as (used when comparing things) 像...一样 [用作比较]: I'm not as old as vou. 我年纪没你大。 It's iust as good as the other one. 这个 和那个一样好。 5 as well also 也: Can I have some as well? 我也来一些, 好吗?

Which of the meanings of "as" is being used in each of these sentences? "as"在下列各句中分别是什么意思?

Write the number of the meaning after each sentence. 在句子后面标出所属含义的序号。

She isn't as clever as her sister.	4
I spent 6 months as a student at that college.	
We watched as the train disappeared.	
He lived there as a young man.	
Shall I come as well?	
They used a piece of cloth as a curtain.	

How to say the word

单词的发音

Look at the phonetic symbols in the Pronunciation Table. Now look at the words below and put the right word with the right sound. 发音表中列 出了各个音标符号。请看下列单词,根据发音把它们分别写在相应的音标符号后面。

c <u>a</u> t	1 <u>aw</u>	n <u>a</u> rrow	sh <u>o</u> p	t <u>a</u> ther	<u>o</u> ften	d <u>oor</u>	<u>go</u> t	h <u>a</u> nd	m <u>ore</u>	c <u>ar</u>	got
/æ/_	cat										
/aː/ ,											
/o/_											
/p/_											

Notice that different spellings may have the same sound. 注意有些词虽然拼写不同, 但发音却是相同的。

Now look at these words beginning with th- and see if you can find the pronunciation for each word. 请看下列以 th- 开头的单词, 找出它们的发音。

this	_ /ˈθɪətə ^r /
though	/ðə ^r /
these	/t:c0\
theatre 🗸	/ði:z/
thought	/ðəʊ/
their	/ðis/

If you look again at the pronunciation for **theatre** (/ˈθɪətə⁷/) you can see that there is a small mark like this ' in front of it. This is to tell you that you must say the first part of **theatre** a little bit louder and with a little more force than the rest of the word (<u>THEatre</u>). Making one part of a word more important when you say it is called **stress**. Stress isn't always at the beginning of a word. 如果你仔细看,可以看到 "**theatre**"的音标 (/ˈθɪətə⁷/) 前面有个小小的标记',这表示 **theatre** 的第一个音节发音时比其他音节相对较重 (<u>THE</u>atre)。这就是所谓的重音。重音并不一定位于词首。

Do you know where the stress should be for these words? Put a $\sqrt{\text{next}}$ to the one which is right and a X next to the one which is wrong. Say the words out loud to help you decide. 下列单词所标的重音位置是否正确? 在对的前面打" $\sqrt{}$ ",错的前面打" \times "。你可以把单词大声读出来,以判定其重音所在的位置。

'address add'ress aca'demic a'cademic 'accept ac'cept

Where should the stress be in these words? Put a ' in front of the part of the word where the stress should be. 给下列单词标出重音符号。

ex plain ex plan a tion dic tion ary vill age fire en gine

Look in the dictionary to see if you have the right answers. 对照词典, 检查答案是否正确。