

英汉双解

朗文美语词典

*Longman Dictionary of
American English*

外语教学与研究出版社

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英汉双解 朗文美语词典

Longman Dictionary of
American English with Chinese Translation

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英汉
双解 朗文美语词典

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译者前言

《英汉双解朗文美语词典》是为我国广大的美国英语学习者和赴美人员而编译出版的。

英文原版以中初级水平的学习者为主要对象,着重讲解美国英语在词义、用法、发音以及文体方面的知识和特点,体现了这几年美国英语词书编纂工作在这些方面的成果与发展。全书共收三万八千多单词和短语,其中现代美国英语中的口语及俚俗新词新义十分丰富。编者用来释义和举例的词汇量限定在两千个常用词范围内,然而词典编得既简明又精当,深入浅出地阐明了同义词、反义词和美英用法的差别,复杂的语法概念以及口笔语中如何措词等许多语言难点。例证实用、典型而且丰富多彩,仅例句就有五万五千之多。词语按通用的美国英语注音;对一些单词,比如以 wh- 开头的词语则注明/hw-/和/w-/两种读音,因为实际生活中美国人对这类单词就存在两种读法。在音标方面,本书基本采用国际音标的标音符号,只是对几个双元音的标注方法稍加变动(详见书后的“发音”部分)。书中采用的字体醒目,代号易记,体例合理,编排讲究,插图富有直观效果。总之,这是一部特色鲜明的工具参考书,是中国人学习美国英语的良师益友。

英汉双解本保留了英文原版的特色,又增加了汉语译文的助益。对于英语词目,我们的作法是尽可能给出汉语对等词,但是根据具体情况有时则给出原有释义的译文,然后视需要再给对等词。对于例语例句,我们的作法是以直译为主,使读者容易理解原文的词义、搭配和结构,同时又认真推敲译文语言,使其明白易懂,符合汉语规范。无论是词语还是例证,我们所给的译文都尽量体现出原文的文体风格,努力做到理解正确、表达恰当。

为了节省篇幅和便于排版,我们删去了原书的拼法提示,封里的缩略语、语法代号和发音表挪到词典正文前边和末页,并把分散在书中的插图和“学习要点”集中放在书后。我们在编译过程中也发现并改正了原书中一些排印、标音、词性及其它讹误。至于东欧剧变和苏联解体在地理名称及国际事务等领域所引起的变化,英汉双解本则未及反映。以上几点特提出说明。

由于我们水平有限,词典双解本还不能尽如人意,我们衷心欢迎读者和各界人士批评指正。

编译者

一九九一年十二月

原 书 序 言

本词典是为把英语作为第二语言或外语来学习的人编写的。如果你在学习英语,你就需要一部能给你提供特别知识的词典。这部词典不仅是一本工具参考书,而且是你学好英语的良朋益友,能够给你巨大帮助。

本词典的特色

英语释义 知道词语的译意只是对它有初步的了解,而用英语释义的词典能给你详尽的解释,使你对词语有透彻的理解。本词典提供明确的释义和丰富的例证,说明英语词语的不同意义,这样读者就能容易地弄懂并学会运用这些词语。

浅显易懂 全部释义和例证所用的词汇量不超过两千个英语常用词。这就是说,即使读者学习英语的时间较短,也能够使用本词典。

用法指导 读者不仅要知道词语的意义,还要知道这些词语在英语句子里怎样使用。本词典除了提供清楚而实用的语法知识外,还有十多页的“学习要点”,讲解重要的、有时不易掌握的语法难点。

检索方便 即使读者以前没有用过英语释义的词典,也很容易学会。为了帮助读者从本词典中查到所需要的知识,从 16a — 51a 页有一系列词典检索技巧练习。这套练习既是对本词典的介绍,又是用法说明。

扩大词汇 本词典对同义词、反义词、相关词等都设有相互参照,而且还有十五幅整页的日常生活情景插图,插图上的物体均有标注。例如,读者可以看一下机场这幅插图(1404 页),就会找到许多和机场及旅游有关的常用词和短语。

如何熟悉本词典

查阅目录 请翻到目录这页看一下列出的词典各个部分,查一个你感兴趣的“学习要点”以了解其内容。然后再看一幅插图,看看可以从中学到些什么东西。还应翻阅词典后面的构词法和不规则动词表。这样浏览一遍,等到需要的时候,你就知道哪里可以找到有关的内容。

阅读词目 先查几个词目,试查几个你会的和几个你不会的单词,把这些词目读完,注意其中提供哪些知识。

浏览封里 封里印有缩略语、语法和发音表等重要内容。

做好练习 “词典检索技巧练习”里有许多很重要的说明。如果你觉得开头的练习非常容易,也要坚持做下去。每次查词典的时候都要做一点检索练习,也可以在课堂上由老师领着做。练习答案印在词典后面。

当你使用本词典时,请记住本词典有许多别的词典所没有的内容。学会熟练使用本词典,你在英语学习中就得到了一个丰富的知识源泉。

英文版主编 阿利·格雷

Short forms used in the dictionary

本词典所用的缩略语

<i>abbrev.</i>	ABBREVIATION 缩略语	<i>humor</i>	humorous 幽默
<i>adj</i>	adjective 形容词	<i>informl</i>	informal 非正式
<i>adv</i>	adverb 副词	<i>interj</i>	INTERJECTION (1) 感叹词
<i>AmE</i>	American English 美国英语	<i>lit</i>	LITERARY 文语
<i>&</i>	and 和; 及; 与	<i>masc.</i>	MASCULINE (2) 阳性
<i>apprec</i>	APPRECIATIVE (2) 褒义	<i>n</i>	noun 名词
<i>bibl</i>	biblical 圣经体	<i>N</i>	North 北方; 北部
<i>BrE</i>	British English 英国英语	<i>obs</i>	OBSOLETE 已废的
<i>cap.</i>	CAPITAL ¹ (3) 大写	<i>pass.</i>	PASSIVE (2) 被动式; 被动语态
<i>comb.</i>	combining/combination 组合 (关系)	<i>pl.</i>	plural 复数
<i>comp.</i>	COMPARATIVE ² 比较级	<i>pomp</i>	POMPOUS 夸张
<i>conj.</i>	CONJUNCTION 连(接)词	<i>prep</i>	PREPOSITION 前置词; 介词
<i>derog</i>	DEROGATORY 贬义	<i>pron</i>	PRONOUN 代(名)词
<i>dial</i>	DIALECT 方言	<i>S</i>	South 南方; 南部
<i>E</i>	East 东方; 东部	<i>sbdy.</i>	somebody 某人
<i>Eng</i>	England/English 英格兰/英语	<i>sing.</i>	singular 单数
<i>esp.</i>	especially 尤其; 尤指	<i>sthg.</i>	something 某物; 某事
<i>etc.</i>	and so on 等等	<i>tdmk</i>	TRADEMARK 商标
<i>euph</i>	euphemistic 委婉 (EUPHEMISM)	<i>tech</i>	TECHNICAL (2) 技术
<i>fem.</i>	FEMININE (2) 阴性	<i>US</i>	United States 美国
<i>fig.</i>	FIGURATIVE 比喻	<i>usu.</i>	usually 常; 通常
<i>fml</i>	formal 正式	<i>v</i>	verb 动词
		<i>W</i>	West 西方; 西部

tdmk Headwords that the editors have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been described as such. However, neither the presence nor absence of such description should be regarded as affecting the legal status of any trademark.

编者有理由认为是商标的词目在本词典中均已标明, 不过有无这种标志并不影响任何商标的法律地位。

Grammar codes

语法代号

- [A] ATTRIBUTIVE 定语; a word that is used before the noun that it is describing 用在所修饰的名词前面的词语: *a main road* 主要的道路
- [C] COUNTABLE 可数; a noun that can be counted and has a plural form 可数的而且有复数形式的名词: *This is a dictionary.* 这是一本词典。| *There are many dictionaries in the library.* 图书馆里有许多词典。
- [F] PREDICATIVE 表语; an adjective or adverb that is used only following the noun that it is describing, or following the verbs *be* and *seem* 只用在所修饰的名词后面或者用在动词 *be* 和 *seem* 后面的形容词或副词: *That car is three years old.* 那辆汽车用三年了。| *He was asleep.* 他睡着了。
- [I] INTRANSITIVE 不及物; a verb that has no OBJECT 没有宾语的动词: *They all came yesterday.* 昨天他们都来了。
- [P] plural 复数; a noun that is used with a plural verb, and that has no singular noun form 后接复数动词而且没有单数形式的名词: *These pants are too tight.* 这条裤子太瘦了。
- [S] singular 单数; a noun that is used only in the singular, and that has no plural form 只用于单数形式而且没有复数形式的名词: *There was a babble of voices.* 响起了许多人同时说话的嘈杂声。
- [T] TRANSITIVE 及物; a verb that has a DIRECT OBJECT 有直接宾语的动词: *She rides a bicycle to school.* 她骑自行车去上学。
- [U] UNCOUNTABLE 不可数; a noun that cannot be counted, and that has no plural form 不可数的而且没有复数形式的名词: *We drink milk with our dinner.* 我们吃正餐时喝牛奶。| *There is not much milk left.* 剩下的牛奶不多了。| *I found some information about the town.* 我找到一些关于那个城镇的资料。
- [no comp. 无比较级] shows that an adjective or adverb does not have a COMPARATIVE² or a SUPERLATIVE¹ form with *-er* or *-est*, and that it cannot be used with *more* and *most* 说明这个形容词或副词没有比较级形式(用 *-er* 表示),没有最高级形式(用 *-est* 表示),也不能和 *more* 或 *most* 连用。
- [+ *that*] shows a word can be followed by a CLAUSE beginning with *that* 说明这个词语后面可以跟有以 *that* 开始的分句: *He read that oil prices were going down.* 他(从报上)获悉,油价正在下跌。
- [+ (*that*)] shows that a word can be followed by a CLAUSE beginning with *that*. You don't have to use the word *that* 说明这个词语后面可以跟有以 *that* 开始的分句,不过 *that* 可以省略: *He knew*

he would be late for work. 他知道自己上班要迟到了。

[+ to-v] shows that a word can be followed by an INFINITIVE verb with **to** 说明这个动词后面可以跟有带 **to** 的动词不定式: *I want to leave early today.* 我今天要早走。

[+ to-v] shows that a verb can be followed by an INFINITIVE verb without **to** 说明这个动词后面可以跟有不带 **to** 的动词不定式: *I saw him leave early today.* 我看见他今天早早就走了。

[+ v-ing] shows that a verb can be followed by another verb in the **-ing** form 说明这个动词后面可以跟有 **-ing** 形式的动词: *I enjoy playing football.* 我很喜欢踢足球。

[not be + v-ing] shows that a verb cannot be used in the **-ing** form after the verb **be** 说明这个动词用在动词 **be** 后面时不能有 **-ing** 形式。

[after n] shows that an adjective, adverb, or noun can follow a noun 说明这个形容词、副词或名词可以用于名词后面: *a piece of wood three inches thick* 一块三英寸厚的木头

[adv + adv/prep] shows that an adverb can be followed by another adverb or by a PREPOSITION 说明这个副词后面可以跟有另一副词或者介词: *They live far away.* 他们住在远处。| *We could see far into the distance.* 我们能看见很远的地方。

Guide to the dictionary 词典用法说明

Spelling 拼法

Different spelling
不同拼法

judg·ment, (**judgement**) /'dʒʌdʒmənt/
n 1 an official decision given by
a judge or a court of law: *The
court passed judgment on the
prisoner.*

Different spellings are
shown here -see page
22a

不同的拼法在这里标明。见
22a 页

American and
British spelling
美国拼法和英国
拼法

color¹ AmE (**colour** BrE) /'kʌlər/
n 1 [U] the quality which allows
one to see the difference be-
tween (for example) a red flower
and a blue flower when both
are the same size and shape

British spellings are
shown like this -see
page 22a

英国拼法像这样加以标明。
见 22a 页

Irregular plurals
不规则的名词复
数

po·ta·to /pə'teɪtəʊ/ n (**-toes**) [C;U]
a roundish root vegetable with
a thin brown or yellowish skin,
that is cooked and served in
many different ways

Is the plural -os or -oes?
We show the correct
spelling here -see page
43a

复数是 -os 还是 -oes? 这
里标明正确的拼法。见 43a
页

Irregular verbs
不规则动词

hope¹ /hoʊp/ v (**hoped**, **hoping**)
T + to-v/(that) I ~~to wish~~
and expect; desire in spite of
doubts: *We're hoping to visit
England this year.*

~~Does the spelling change?~~
~~We show~~ it here if it
~~changes~~ -see page 46a

这个拼法变化吗? 如果有变
化, 这里加以标明。见 46a
页

Sound/pronunciation 发音

Sound
读音

ap·ple (**'æpəl**) n a hard round fruit
with white juicy flesh, and a
red, green, or yellow skin

The pronunciation of
each word is shown like
this -see page 23a

每个词的发音像这样加以标
明。见 23a 页

Stress
重音

a·bil·i·ty (**'æbɪləti**) n -ties [C;U]
power and skill, esp. to do,
think, make, etc.: *She has the
ability to go to college, but she
doesn't want to.*

Do you say ability or
ability? -see page 27a
应该读 ability 还是 abil-
ity? 见 27a 页

Meaning 词义

Clear and simple
explanations

清楚简洁的释义

egg /eg/ *n* 1 [C] a rounded object with a hard shell, which comes out of a female bird, snake, etc., and which contains a baby animal before it is born
(HATCHED) 2 this when eaten as food: *I had a boiled egg for breakfast.*

Word meanings are simply explained and easy to understand. Words that you may not know are written in large letters like this. You can find all these words in the dictionary -see page 30a

词语释义简明易懂。读者可能不会的词语均用小号大写字体排印,如这里所示;这些词语在本词典中都可以查到。见 30a 页

More than one
meaning

一词多义

a-cute /ə'kyuːt/ *adj* ① (of the mind or the senses) able to notice small differences, esp. of meaning or sound; working very well; sharp: *Dogs have an acute sense of smell. | She has very acute hearing.* ② severe; very great: *an acute lack of water* ③ (of a disease) coming quickly to a dangerous condition -compare CHRONIC ④ *tech* (of an angle) being less than 90 degrees -compare OBTUSE

Many words have more than one meaning. The first meaning is the most common one, but don't forget to check the others too -see page 32a

许多词有一个以上的意义。第一个意义是最常用的,但是也不要忘记查阅其它意义。见 32a 页

Examples of use
用法举例

flinch /flɪntʃ/ *v* [I from] to move back a little when shocked by pain or fear: *Jane didn't flinch once when the doctor cleaned the cut in her arm. | He flinched when I raised my hand suddenly. He thought I was going to hit him.*

Many helpful examples show you how to use the word -see page 31a
许多有用的例子说明如何使用这个词。见 31a 页

Grammar 语法

Parts of speech
词类

age¹ /eɪdʒ/ (n) 1 the period of time a person has lived or a thing has existed: *He is ten years of age.*

age² (v) **aged**, **aging** *or* **ageing** [I; T] to (cause to) become old: *After his wife's death he aged quickly.*

These letters tell you if the word is a noun or a verb -see page 42a
这些字母说明该词的词类。
见 42a 页

Word families
派生词

a-brupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adj* 1 sudden and unexpected: *The train came to an abrupt stop, making many passengers fall off their seats...*

-abruptly *adv*: *The train stopped abruptly.* **-abruptness** *n* [U]

Words which are part of the same word family and which have different parts of speech are often shown like this -see page 40a
属于不同词类的派生词通常这样加以标明。见 40a 页

Grammar codes
语法代号: count-
able and un-
countable nouns
可数名词和不可
数名词

ac-tion /'æksən/ *n* 1 (U) movement using force or power for some purpose; doing things: *We have to take action (= begin to act) before it is too late.* 2 (C) something done; deed: *Actions are more important than words.*

These letters tell you if you can use the noun in the plural. [C] means you can. [U] means you cannot use this meaning in the plural -see page 43a
这两个字母说明这个名词可否用于复数。[C]表示可以, 而[U]表示该词的这个意义不可以用于复数。见 43a 页

Transitive and
intransitive verbs
及物动词和不及
物动词

ar-rive /ə'reɪv/ *v* **-rived**, **-riving** (I) 1 to reach a place, esp. at the end of a journey: *We arrived safely.*

ar-rest /ə'rest/ *v* (T) 1 to seize in the name of the law and usu. put in prison: *The policeman arrested the thief.*

These letters tell you if the word is followed by a direct object. [I] means you cannot use this verb with an object. [T] means you must use this verb with an object -see page 45a

这两个字母说明该词后面可否跟有直接宾语。[I]表示它后面不能有宾语, 而[T]表示它必须有个宾语。见 45a 页

Verbs followed
by a preposition
or *adverb*
动词后接介词或
副词

ac-cuse /ə'kyuːz/ *v* **-cused**, **-cusing** (T *of*) to charge (someone) with doing wrong or breaking the law; blame: *The police accused him of murder.*

This means that the verb is often followed by the preposition *of* -see page 47a

这表示这个动词后面常跟介词 *of*。见 47a 页

Verbs followed
by another verb
动词后接另一动
词

en-joy /in'dʒɔɪ/ v -joyed, -joying
[T] 1 **[+ v-ing]** to get happiness
from; like: *I always enjoy going
to the cinema.*

want¹ /wʌnt/ v 1 **[T + to-v]** to
have a strong desire to or for;
feel a strong desire to have: *I
want to go to the movies tonight.*

These letters tell you that
enjoy is often followed by
a verb in the *-ing* form,
and that *want* is often
followed by a verb in
the infinitive form -see
page 48a

这些字母说明 *enjoy* 后面
常跟 *-ing* 形式的动词, 而
want 则常跟动词不定式。
见 48a 页

Phrasal verbs
短语动词

account for **(sthg.)** v prep [T + v-
ing] to give an explanation or
reason for: *How do you account
for all these mistakes?*

thrash **(sthg. ↔)** out v adv [T] to
reach agreement about (a prob-
lem) or produce (a decision) by
much talk and consideration:
*After a long discussion we were
able to thrash out a plan.*

These letters tell you that
the object always follows
the preposition when you
use *account for*. The arrow
↔ means that you can
say *thrash the problem out*
or *thrash out the problem*
-see page 50a

这些字母说明, 使用 *account
for* 的时候, 宾语总是跟在
介词后面。双箭头 ↔ 表示可
以说 *thrash the problem
out*, 也可以说 *thrash out
the problem*。见 50a 页

Choosing the right word 选择恰当的词语

Formal and
informal
正式和非正式

kid¹ /kɪd/ n 1 **[C] (infml)** a child:
*There were three kids playing in
the street.*

Would it be correct to
use this word in a school
essay? -see page 34a
学生作文里若用这个词恰当
吗? 见 34a 页

American and
British words
美国用词和英国
用词

bulletin board /'bʊlɪn bɔ:rd/ AmE | **(notice
board BrE)** a board on a
wall on which notices and ad-
vertisements are placed

Shows the British word
with the same meaning
-see page 36a
标明这是意思一样的英国用
词。见 36a 页

Usage notes
用法说明

a-lone /ə'loʊn/ *adv, adj* [F] 1 without others: *He lives alone.* | *The house stands alone on a hill,...*

USAGE Alone is neither good nor bad: *She reads a lot when she's alone.* Solitary and lone, when used of things, mean that there is only one: *a solitary / lone tree in the garden*, but when used of people they may show sadness, like lonely or lonesome (esp. AmE): *Come over and see me. I'm feeling a bit lonely.*

Usage Note explains the meaning and use of similar words -see page 38a
“用法说明”阐明相似词语的意义和用法。见 38a 页

Synonyms
同义词

ab-surd /əb'sɜːrd, -'zɜːrd/ *adj* against reason or common sense; clearly false or foolish; **RIDICULOUS**: *It's absurd not to wear a coat in such cold weather.*

fore-fin-ger /'fɔː, fɪŋgə, 'foʊr-/ **also index finger-** *n* the finger next to the thumb, with which one points

This shows another word you can use with the same meaning -see page 34a

这标明可供使用的一个同义词。见 34a 页

Opposites
反义词

hap-py /'hæpi/ *adj* -pier. -piest 1 feeling, giving, or showing pleasure or contentment: *She is a happy child.* | *They have a happy marriage.* **-opposite unhappy**

Shows a word with the opposite meaning -see page 37a

标明这是个反义词。见 37a 页

Related words
相关词

home-work /'hoʊmwɜːrk/ *n* [U] schoolwork, such as essays, which is done outside the classroom, esp. at home, in a library, etc. **-see also HOUSEWORK**

Shows a word which is related or which might be confused -see page 37a

标明相关的或者可能混淆的词语。见 37a 页

Dictionary Skills Workbook 词典检索技巧练习

This dictionary tells you a lot about English words and how to use them — in writing and speaking English, as well as in reading. Like any dictionary, it tells you the meaning of words and how to spell them, but it can also help you with grammar, pronunciation, word-building, and other important parts of the language.

To use your dictionary well, you need to know how to find all the information in it. It is easy to do this once you understand how the dictionary works. These exercises will help you to learn how to use the dictionary and to understand the most important language points that you need to know. You can do them by yourself or with your teacher in class. The answers to the exercises are on pages 1440—1443.

本词典给读者提供大量的读、写和说英语时有关英语词语意义和用法的知识。像任何词书一样,本词典阐明词语的意思和拼写法,而且还在语法、发音、构词法以及英语的其它重要方面给读者以帮助。

为了能熟练地使用这本词典,读者须要了解如何查阅书中所有的资料。一旦读者掌握了本词典的编排体例,这一点是很容易做到的。下面这些练习可以帮助读者学会怎样使用这本词典,并且理解应该学会的最重要的语言要点。读者可以自己做练习,也可以在课堂上在教师指导下做练习。练习答案请见1440—1443页。

Spelling 拼法

The words in this dictionary are listed in alphabetical order. Here is the alphabet
本词典的词目是按字母顺序排列的。字母表如下:

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

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

To put words in alphabetical order, look at the first letter of each word. The word whose first letter comes closest to the beginning of the alphabet is first in alphabetical order. The word whose first letter is next in the alphabet is second, and so on. For example, **able** comes before **be**, and **country** comes before **door**.

为了把词目按字母顺序排好,要注意每个词的第一个字母。该词的第一个字母出现在字母表最前面时,其字母顺序就排第一。该词的第一个字母出现在字母表第二位时就排在第二,其余的依此类推。例如, **able** 应排在 **be** 前面,而 **country** 排在 **door** 前面。

Exercise 1 Can you put these words in order? We have done the first two for you

练习 1 你能把这些单词按字母顺序排好吗? 我们已经为你排好了前两个词:

fight	<i>arm</i>
end	<i>bend</i>
arm	_____
car	_____
date	_____
bend	_____

Exercise 2 Now do the same with these words

练习 2 现在把这些词也按字母顺序排列好:

wind	<i>tell</i>
under	_____
zoo	_____
yellow	_____
Xmas	_____
visit	_____
tell	_____

When two words begin with the same letter, like **able** and **add**, you have to look at the second letter to find the word in the dictionary. So **able** comes before **add**, **man** comes before **meat**, and **wise** comes before **wood**.

当两个词都以同一字母开头时,比如 **able** 和 **add**, 那就得看第二个字母了,这样才能在词典里找到这个词。因此, **able** 在 **add** 前面, **man** 在 **meat** 前面,而 **wise** 则在 **wood** 前面。

Exercise 3 Can you put these words in order?

练习 3 你能把这些词按顺序排好吗?

pen	_____
place	_____
pretend	_____
page	_____
poor	_____
piece	_____
pull	_____

If both the first and the second letters are the same, as in **grass** and **great**, then look at the third letter, and so on. So **grass** comes before **great**, and **through** comes before **throw**.

如果第一个和第二个字母都一样的话,比如 **grass** 和 **great**, 那就要看第三个字母了,其余的照此类推。因此, **grass** 在 **great** 前面,而 **through** 则在 **throw** 前面。

Exercise 4 Rewrite this list with all the words in the correct order

练习 4 按照正确的顺序把下表中的单词重抄一遍:

illness	_____
month	_____
old	_____
money	_____
ill	_____
like	_____
kill	_____
jar	_____
name	_____
quick	_____
jam	_____
plate	_____

When you have done these exercises, turn to the answers on page 1440 to see if you have listed them correctly.

你做完这些练习后,翻到 1440 页上的答案看一看你是否把这些词排列对了。

Finding a word quickly 快速查词法

Because the words in this dictionary are listed in alphabetical order, this means that words beginning with **a** are listed at the front of the dictionary, words beginning with **z** are listed at the back, and words beginning with **m** are listed around the middle. So if you want to find the word **menu** you can turn straight to the middle of the dictionary. You don't have to start at the front and look through all the pages.

由于本词典的词目是按照字母顺序排列的,也就是说以 **a** 字母开头的词语列在词典的前头,以 **z** 开头的词语列在词典的末尾,而以 **m** 开头的词语则放在中间。因此,读者如果要查 **menu** 这个单词,可以直接翻到词典的中间,而不必从前面开始一页页地翻过来。

To help you to find words quickly, in the top corner of each page we print the first or the last word on that page. So you can work through the dictionary quickly just looking at these words until you find one which is spelled like the one you are looking for. You can then read down the page to find the word you want. For example, if you want to find the word **baize**, turn the pages until you find **bait**. Then look down the page, and you will find **baize**.

bait

bait² *n* [S;U] food or something like food used to attract and catch fish, animals, or birds: (fig.) *Let's use free gifts as a bait to attract people to our new store.*

baize /beɪz/ *n* [U] thick woolen cloth, usu. green, used esp. to cover tables on which certain games are played

为了帮助读者快速查到单词,本词典每页的书眉角上都印有该页第一个或最后一个词目。因此,读者可以快速地边翻阅词典边注意书眉上这两个词,直至找到跟所要查找的词拼法相似的那个词为止。然后往下看便能在这页找到要查的单词。例如,读者若想查 **baize** 这个词,请翻阅书眉找到 **bait**, 然后往下看便可查到 **baize** 了。