

朗文中阶 英汉双解词典

Longman

DICTIONARY OF
AMERICAN
ENGLISH



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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北京 BEIJING

2005 4/01

京权图字: 01 - 2003 - 4586

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

朗文中阶英汉双解词典/英国培生教育出版集团编. —北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2004. 12

ISBN 7-5600-4648-7

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

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 136023 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 车云峰

封面设计: 牛茜茜

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)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 南京爱德印刷有限公司印刷

开 本: 880×1230 1/32

印 张: 45

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

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-4648-7

定 价: 65.90 元

* * *

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本词典第一版出版于1992年,是根据 *The Longman Dictionary of American English* 译出的,定名为《朗文英汉双解词典》。该词典推出后,深受广大读者的欢迎,截至2003年底印次已达17次,印数50多万册。随着时代的发展,为了反映英语语言中的新变化,我们根据英国培生教育集团于2002年推出的面目一新的 *The Longman Dictionary of American English* (2nd ed) 组织了重新翻译,定名为《朗文中阶英汉双解词典》。

新版在内容和编排方面都做了许多重大的变化:

首先,新版共收词语44,000余条,特别新增了2,000余条科技、体育、商贸、大众媒体等领域新出现的词语,如 cyberspace, mudslide, infomercial, lip synch, win-win situation, 等等;首次收录口语特有词汇和表达方式,强调学以致用,帮助英语学习者能够流利表达。

其次,使用最基本的2,000词汇精解所有词条,释义更加浅显易懂;义项的划分也更为科学严谨;义项较多的词条特别增加了 signpost(指示标记),帮助读者快捷地找到所需义项。

第三,新版所有例证均选自3.28亿词汇的真实语料库,语言纯正地道。

第四,新版有数百项用法说明,所有用法说明都是通过认真研究800万词的学生常犯错误语料库,精心为英语学习者编写的,在提示正确用法的同时明确指出学习者常犯的错误。

第五,新版特别强调词语搭配的重要性,将例句中的常用搭配以醒目字体突出标示,时刻提醒读者如何用好词语搭配。

最后,本版新增了许多 Culture Note(文化提示),帮助读者在学习英语的同时扩大自己的视野,丰富对异域文化和风俗的了解,从而能更加得心应手地运用英语。

我们在翻译出版本词典的过程中,抱着精益求精的态度,字斟句酌,反复核校文字,力求为广大读者奉献一本完美的词典。但是我们深知,由于诸多因素所限,本词典难免还有疏漏之处,在此恳请广大读者朋友们批评指正。

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学术与辞书部

PRONUNCIATION 发音

American English 美国英语

This dictionary shows pronunciations used by speakers of the most common American English dialects. Sometimes more than one pronunciation is shown. 本词典标注的发音是最通用的美国英语方言使用者的发音;有时候标注了不止一种发音。For example, many Americans say the first vowel in *data* as /eɪ/, while many others say this vowel as /æ/. 例如,许多美国人把 *data* 的第一个元音读作 /eɪ/, 也有许多人把它读作 /æ/. We show *data* as /'deɪtə, 'dætə/. This means that both pronunciations are possible and are commonly used by educated speakers. 本词典给 *data* 的注音是 /'deɪtə, 'dætə/. 这样做表示这两种发音都可以, 都是受过教育的人通用的发音。We have not, however, shown all American dialects and all possible pronunciations. 但是, 我们并没有标注出所有美国方言的发音和所有可能有的发音。For example, *news* is shown only as /nuːz/ even though a few Americans might pronounce this word as /nyuz/. 例如, *news* 仅仅标注为 /nuːz/, 但有些美国人可能把这个词读作 /nyuz/. The vowels /ɔ/ and /ɑ/ are both shown, but many speakers do not use the sound /ɔ/. These speakers say /ɑ/ in place of /ɔ/, so that *caught* and *cot* are both said as /kɑt/. /ɔ/ 和 /ɑ/ 这两个元音都出现在音标里, 但许多人并不用 /ɔ/ 这个音。他们用 /ɑ/ 代替 /ɔ/, 这样一来 *caught* 和 *cot* 就都读作 /kɑt/ 了。

Use of hyphen 连字符的使用

When more than one pronunciation is given for a word, we usually show only the part of the pronunciation that is different from the first pronunciation, replacing the parts that are the same with a hyphen. 一个词有一种以上的发音时, 后面的发音通常只注明与第一种发音不同的那一部分, 而用连字符代替发音相同的部分: *economics* /'ekə'namɪks, -i-/. The hyphen is also used for showing the division between syllables when this might not be clear. 音节的划分可能不清楚时, 连字符也用来加以区分: *boyish* /'bɔɪ-ɪʃ/, *drawing* /'drɔ-ɪŋ/, *clockwise* /'klɒk-waɪz/.

Symbols 符号

The symbols used in this dictionary are based on the symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) with a few changes. 本词典基本上采用了国际音标 (IPA) 的标音符号, 但略有改动。The symbol /y/, which is closer to English spelling than the /j/ used in the IPA, is used for the first sound in *you* /yu/. /y/ 这个符号比国际音标所用的 /j/ 更贴近英语拼写, 所以用来标注 *you* /yu/ 的第一个音。Other changes

are described in the paragraph **American English Sounds**. 其他几处改动在“美国英语读音”部分作了说明。

Foreign words 外来词

English pronunciations have been shown for foreign words, even though some speakers may use a pronunciation closer to that of the original language. 尽管有些人可能使用近似原语言的发音, 但外来词在本词典中均标注英语的发音。

Abbreviations 缩写词

No pronunciations are shown for most abbreviations. 大多数缩写词不标注发音。This is either because they are not spoken (and are defined as “written abbreviations”), or because they are pronounced by saying the names of the letters, with main stress on the last letter and secondary stress on the first. 这样做或是因为缩写词是不说出来的 (而且被标以“缩写”), 或是因为说的时候只读字母, 最后一个字母为主重音, 首字母为次重音: *VCR* /'vi si 'ɑr/. Pronunciations have been shown where an abbreviation is spoken like an ordinary word. 当缩写词像普通单词一样读的时候, 则注音: *RAM* /ræm/.

Words that are forms of main words 派生词

A form of a main word that is a different part of speech may come at the end of the entry for that word. 属于不同词类的派生词 (即主词的派生形式) 可在该词条目的末尾出现。If the related word is pronounced by saying the main word and adding an ending (see list on page 1368), no separate pronunciation is given. 如果派生词的发音与主词加上后缀 (见第 1368 页的后缀表) 的读法一样, 则不再单独注音。If the addition of the ending causes a change in the pronunciation of the main word, the pronunciation for the related word is given. 如果加了后缀使主词的发音产生了变化, 则派生词的发音予以注明。For example 例如: *impossible* /'ɪm'pɒsəbəl/, *impossibility* /ɪm'pɒsə'bɪlətɪ/. There are some pronunciation changes that we do not show at these entries, because they follow regular patterns. 有些发音变化未在相关条目中予以标注, 因为这些变化符合发音规则: (1) When an -ly or -er ending is added to a main word ending in /-bəl/, /-kəl/, /-pəl/, /-gəl/, or /-dəl/, the /ə/ is usually omitted. 主词以 /-bəl/, /-kəl/, /-pəl/, /-gəl/, 或 /-dəl/ 结尾时, 加上 -ly 或 -er 后缀时, /ə/ 音通常省略。For example, *practical* is shown as /'præktɪkəl/. When -ly is added to it, it becomes *practically* /'præktɪkli/. This difference is not shown. 例如, *practical* 的注音是 /'præktɪkəl/, 后面加上 -ly 后就变成了 *practically* /'præktɪkli/, 发音上的这种差别不予标

出。(2) When *-ly* or *-ity* is added to words ending in *-y* /i/, the /i/ becomes /ə/: **angry** /'æŋɡri/ becomes **angrily** /'æŋɡrəli/. This is not shown. 以 *-y* /i/ 结尾的词加上 *-ly* 或 *-ity* 时, /i/ 音变成 /ə/ 音: **angry** /'æŋɡri/ 变成 **angrily** /'æŋɡrəli/, 这种变化不予标出。

Stress 重音

In English words of two or more syllables, at least one syllable is said with more force than the others. 两个或更多音节的英语单词中, 至少有一个音节比其他音节读得要重一些。The sign '/' is put before the syllable with the most force. We say it has **main stress**. '/' 这个符号放在读得最重的那个音节前面, 表示这个音节是主重音: **person** /'pɜːsn/, **percent** /pə'sent/. Some words also have a stress on another syllable that is less strong than the main stress. We call this **secondary stress**, and the sign /, / is placed before such a syllable. 有些单词在另一个音节上还有重音, 读得比主重音要轻一些, 本词典称之为次重音, 在此类音节前用 /, / 这个符号: **personality** /pə'sənə'neiəti/, **personify** /pə'sənə'faɪ/. Secondary stress is not usually shown in the second syllable of a two-syllable word, unless it is necessary to show that the second syllable must not be shortened, as in **starlit** /'stɑːlɪt/ compared to **starlet** /'stɑːlɪt/. 双音节词的第二音节通常不标注次重音, 除非有必要说明第二音节绝不可以省略。例如和 **starlet** /'stɑːlɪt/ 构成对比的 **starlit** /'stɑːlɪt/ 这种情况。

Unstressed Vowels 非重读音音

/ə/ and /ɪ/ Many unstressed syllables in American English are pronounced with a very short unclear vowel. 美国英语中, 许多非重读音节都读成非常短促而含混的元音。This vowel is shown as /ə/ or /ɪ/; however, there is very little difference between them in normal connected speech. 这个元音标为 /ə/ 或 /ɪ/; 但在正常连贯的语流中它们之间区别很小。For example, the word **affect** /ə'fekt/ and **effect** /ɪ'fekt/ usually sound the same. 例如, **affect** /ə'fekt/ 和 **effect** /ɪ'fekt/ 通常听起来是一样的。The word **rabbit** is shown as /'ræbɪt/, but it may also be pronounced /'ræbət/. **rabbit** 的音标是 /'ræbɪt/, 但也可以读作 /'ræbət/. /ə/ and /ɪ/ These sounds are very similar. The symbol /ə/ is used in unstressed syllables, and /ɪ/, which is longer, is used in stressed and secondary stressed syllables. /ə/ 和 /ɪ/ 这两个音很相似, /ə/ 音用在非重读音节里, 而稍长一些的 /ɪ/ 音则用在重读和次重读音节里。When people speak more quickly, secondary stressed syllables become unstressed so that /ɪ/ may be pronounced as /ə/. 人们说话语速加快时, 次重读音节变成非重读音节, 于是

/ɪ/ 就可能读成 /ə/ 了。For example, **difficult** /'dɪfɪkəlt/ and **coconut** /'kəʊkənət/ may be pronounced as /'dɪfɪkəlt/ and /'kəʊkənət/. Only the pronunciation with /ɪ/ is shown. 例如, **difficult** /'dɪfɪkəlt/ 和 **coconut** /'kəʊkənət/ 可以读成 /'dɪfɪkəlt/ 和 /'kəʊkənət/, 但本词典中只标注有 /ɪ/ 的这个读音。

Compound Words with a Space or Hyphen 中间有空格或连字符的复合词

Many compounds are written with either a space or a hyphen between the parts. 许多复合词的组成部分之间或用空格隔开, 或用连字符相连。When all parts of the compound appear in the dictionary as separate main words, the full pronunciation of the compound is not shown. Only its stress pattern is given. 当复合词的所有组成部分在本词典中作为单独的条目出现时, 该复合词的发音不予标注, 而是只标注其重音模式。Each syllable is represented by a dot /./, and the stress marks are put before the dots that represent the syllables with stress. 每个音节用一个圆点表示, 重音符号放在小圆点之前, 表示其为重读音节。For example 例如: **bus stop** /'bʌs./, **town hall** /'taʊn./.

Sometimes a compound contains a main word with an ending. 有时复合词包含带后缀的主词。If the main word is in the dictionary and the ending is a common one, only a stress pattern is shown. 如果该主词在本词典中已有收录, 且该后缀常见, 则只标注重音模式。For example 例如: **washing machine** /'wɒʃɪŋ./, **Washing** is not a main word in the dictionary, but **wash** is; so only a stress pattern is shown because *-ing* is a common ending. **washing** 在本词典中并非主词条, 但 **wash** 是; 加之 *-ing* 是个常见后缀, 所以只标注重音模式。But if any part is not a main word, the full pronunciation is given. 但是, 如果组成部分并非主词条, 则其完整发音予以标注: **helter-skelter** /'heltə'skeltə/.

Stress Shift 重音转移

A number of compounds may have a shift in stress when they are used before some nouns. 有些复合词出现在一些名词前面时, 会发生重音转移的现象。For example, the compound **plate glass** would have the pattern /'plɑːt./ when spoken by itself or in a sentence like *The window was made of plate glass*. 例如, **plate glass** 单独念或在 *The window was made of plate glass* 这样的句子中时, 其重音模式为 /'plɑːt./。But the phrase **plate glass window** would usually have the pattern /'plɑːt./, 但是, **plate glass window** 这个短语通常的重音模式却是 /'plɑːt./。The mark /◌/ show this. /◌/ 这个符号表示重音转移。For example 例如: **plate glass** /'plɑːt./, **Stress shift** can also happen with some single

words. 一些单词也可能发生重音转移现象: *artificial* /,ɑrtə'fiʃəl/, *independent* /,ɪndɪ'pendənt/.

Syllabic Consonants 成音节辅音

The sounds /n/ and /l/ can be *syllabic*. /n/ 和 /l/ 这两个音可以构成音节。That is, they can themselves form a syllable, especially when they are at the end of a word (and follow particular consonants, especially /t/ and /d/). 也就是说, 这些音本身可以构成音节, 尤其是当它们出现在一个词的末尾时 (在某些辅音之后, 尤其是 /t/ 和 /d/). For example, in *sudden* /'sʌdn/ the /n/ is syllabic; there is no vowel between the /d/ and the /n/, so no vowel is shown. 例如, 在 *sudden* /'sʌdn/ 中 /n/ 音就构成音节; 在 /d/ 和 /n/ 中间没有元音, 所以也就不标注元音。In the middle of a word, a hyphen or stress mark after /n/ or /l/ shows that it is syllabic. 在一个词的中间, /n/

或 /l/ 音后的连字符或重音符号表示它是个音节: *botanist* /'bɒtən-ɪst/ and *catalog* /'kætɪl-ɒg/ are three-syllable words. *botanist* /'bɒtən-ɪst/ 和 *catalog* /'kætɪl,ɒg/ 都是三音节词。

The sound *r* can be either a consonant, /r/, or a vowel, /ɜ/. *r* 这个音既可以是辅音 /r/, 又可以是元音 /ɜ/. When /ɜ/ is followed by an unstressed vowel, it may be pronounced as a sequence of two vowels, /ɜ/ plus the following vowel, or as /ə/ followed by a syllable beginning with /r/. 当 /ɜ/ 后跟非重读音音时, 它可以读成相连的两个元音, 即 /ɜ/ 加上其后的元音, 也可以读成 /ə/ 后接一个以 /r/ 开头的音节。For example, the word *coloring* may be pronounced as /'kʌləɪŋ/ instead of /'kʌləɪŋ/. Only the pronunciation, /'kʌləɪŋ/, is shown. 例如, *coloring* 这个词可以读成 /'kʌləɪŋ/ 而不读作 /'kʌləɪŋ/, 但只标注 /'kʌləɪŋ/ 这个发音。

Acknowledgments 鸣谢

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The Publishers would like to thank:

■ Professor Jack du Bois of the University of California at Santa Barbara, for the development of the Longman Corpus of Spoken American English. This unique corpus, developed especially for the *Longman Dictionary of American English*, consists of 5 million words of everyday conversation by US speakers of English. The corpus was designed to provide a representative sample of the US population, by age, sex, region, educational attainment and ethnic origin. Volunteers were selected to wear a digital cassette recorder and record their conversations over a two-week period. The tapes were then transcribed and built into a computer system so that the lexicographic team could analyze exactly how native speakers use the language.

■ the thousands of teachers and students from around the world who have contributed scripts for the Longman Learner's Corpus. This corpus consists of 8 million words of writing in English by learners, and helps lexicographers to analyze what students know and where they have difficulty.

■ the Linguistic Data Consortium for texts included in the 80-million-word Longman Corpus of Written American English

■ the many teachers and students who have taken part in the development of the new edition of

the dictionary. This has included focus groups, questionnaires, student vocabulary notebooks (in which students kept a record of which words they looked up), classroom piloting of material, and written feedback on text by teachers.

Nancy Ackles, University of Washington Extension, Seattle. **Thomas W. Adams**, University of Pennsylvania. **Monica Alcaez-Snow**, California State University, Fullerton. **Isabella Anikst**, American Language Center, University of California, Los Angeles Extension. **Cathrine Berg**, Drexel University, Philadelphia. **Gretchen Bitterlin**, San Diego Community College. **Donna Brinton**, University of California, Los Angeles. **Arlene Bublick**, William Rainey Harper College, Palatine, Illinois. **Christine Bunn**, City College of San Francisco. **Dorothy Burak**, University of California, San Diego. **Rand Burger**, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona University. **Laura Cameron**, A.C.E. Language Institute, Seattle Pacific University. **Sarah Canady**, Bellevue Community College, Seattle. **Jane Cater**, A.C.E. Language Institute, Seattle Pacific University. **Rick Chapman**, California State University, Fullerton. **Martha Compton**, University of California, Irvine. **Jan Copeland**, Long Beach City College, Long Beach, California. **Patrick Cox**, Houston Community College. **Nick Crump**, Merritt College, Oakland. **Catherine Crystal**, Laney College, Oakland. **Kevin G. Curry**, Wichita State University, Kansas. **Susan Davis**, EF International. **Carlos C. Delgado**, North Valley Occupational Center, Mission Hills, California. **Carolyn Dupaquier**, California State University, Fullerton. **Nancy Dyer**, A.C.E. Language Institute, Seattle Pacific University. **Julie Easton**, Adult Education Center, Santa Monica. **Gerry Eldred**, Long Beach City College, Long Beach, California. **Rita Esquivel**, Adult Education Center, Santa Monica. **Mary Fitzpatrick**, College of Marin, Novato. **Annette Fruehan**, Orange Coast College, California. **Caroline Gibbs**, College of Marin, Novato. **Janet Goodwin**, University of California, Los Angeles. **Lisa Hale**, St Giles College, London. **James Harris**, Rancho Santiago College, Santa Ana. **Tamara Hefter**, Truman College, Chicago. **Patti Heiser**, University of Washington Extension. **Julie Herrmann**, A.C.E. Language Institute, Seattle Pacific University. **Wayne Heuple**, A.C.E. Language Institute, Seattle Pacific University. **Kathi Holper**, William Rainey Harper College, Palatine, Illinois. **Barbara Howard**, Daley College ALSP, Chicago. **Kathryn Howard**, Leann Howard, San Diego Community College. **Stephanie Howard**, American Language Center, University of California, Los Angeles Extension. **Gail Hutchins**, East San Jose College. **Susan Jamieson**, Bellevue Community College. **Jeff Janulis**, Daley College, Chicago. **Linda Jensen**, University of California, Los Angeles. **Winston Joffrion**, Bellevue Community College, Bellevue. **Deborah Jonas**, California State University, Long Beach. **Kathryn Curry Keesler**, Orange Coast College. **Barbara Logan**, A.C.E. Language Institute, Seattle Pacific University. **Walter Lowe**, Bellevue Community College, Bellevue. **Lynne Lucas**, Daley College ALSP, Chicago. **Robyn Mann**, William Rainey Harper College, Palatine, Illinois. **Anne McGinley**, San Diego State University. **Elaine McVey**, San Diego State University. **Amy Meepoe**, University of California, Los Angeles. **Andy Muller**, A.C.E. Language Institute, Seattle Pacific University. **Jill Neely**, Merritt College, Oakland. **Maura Newberry**, University of California, Los Angeles. **Yvonne Nishio**, Evans Community Adult School, Los Angeles. **Roxanne Nuhaily**, University of California, San Diego. **Carla Nyssen**, California State University, Long Beach. **David Olsher**, University of California, Los Angeles. **Jorge Perez**, Southwestern College, San Diego. **Ellen Pentkowski**, Truman College, Chicago. **Eileen Prince Lou**, Northeastern University, Boston. **Nancy Quinn**, Truman College, Chicago. **Ralph Radell**, Bunker Hill Community College, Boston. **Eva Ramirez**, Laney College, Oakland. **Alison Rice**, Hunter College. **Lenore Richmond**, California State University, Fullerton. **Jane Rinaldi**, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. **Bruce Rindler**, CELOP, Boston University. **Shirley Roberts**, Long Beach City College, Long Beach. **William Robertson**, Northeastern University, Boston. **Bonnie Rose**, University of Denver. **Teresa Ross**, California State University, Long Beach. **Paul Safstrom**, South Seattle Community College. **Karen Santiago**, American Language Academy, Philadelphia. **Irene Schoenberg**, Hunter College, New York. **Esther Sunde**, South Seattle Community College, Seattle. **Barbara Swartz**, Northeastern University, Boston. **Priscilla Taylor**, California State University, Los Angeles. **Elizabeth Terplan**, College of Marin, Novato, California. **Bill Trimble**, Modesto Junior College. **Wendy Walsh**, College of Marin, Novato, California. **Colleen Weldele**, Palomar College, San Marcos, California. **Sabella Wells**, A.C.E. Language Institute, Seattle Pacific University. **Madeleine Youmans**, Long Beach City College, Long Beach. **Christine Zilkow**, California State University, Fullerton. **Janet Zinner**, Northeastern University, Boston. **Jean Zukowski-Faust**, Northern Arizona University.

Yuri Komuro, for assistance in compiling the results of teacher questionnaires and student word diaries

Norma A. Register, PhD, for advice on coverage of socially sensitive language

英文版序

新版《朗文中阶英语词典》是最出色的英语作为第二语言的词典,经过专门调查研究写成,以满足把英语作为第二语言或外语的学习者的真正需要。

地道鲜活的语言

本词典新版所依据的是“朗文语料库网络”(Longman Corpus Network)中的原汁原味的语言资料。朗文计算机化的语料库举世无双,其词汇量多达 3.28 亿以上,取自各种各样的书面文本以及美国各地真实会话的录音。

该语料库标明单词和短语的使用频率,所以在判断学习者需要什么词汇方面毫无猜测之弊。该语料库还显示哪些语法句式最需要举例说明,人们每天使用的新词和习语都有哪些,以及哪些词语经常一起使用(即词的“搭配”)。本词典中的例句全部选自该语料库,因此其语言比以前任何时候都要生动地道。

清楚易懂的释义

本词典对词语的释义限定在 2,000 个最常用的英语单词(见 Longman Defining Dictionary)之内。朗文首创了使用有限的词汇进行释义的做法,以最佳方式保证所给的释义清楚易懂。

本词典中的综合性语法知识易懂又易用。重要的句型都在例句中突显出来,读者一眼就能看清怎样在句子中使用相关的词语。

读者所需要的词义在本词典里很容易就能找到。凡词义较多的单词都有简短而清楚的指示标记,能够帮助读者快速找到所需词义。

快捷实在的帮助

本词典新版编写之前曾对学习者的需要和能力进行了广泛的调查研究,成书之后又在美国各地大中学校里经过试用。

此书的几位编者从事过多年的英语作为第二语言的教学工作,根据他们的认识和经验对“朗文学习者语料库”(Longman Learner's Corpus,该语料库总汇了英语学习者 800 多万字的英语写作并把它输入计算机)进行了分析,研究了这些学习者在作文及考试中所犯的错误,编者得以在本书的各个部分——释义、例句、学习要点和用法说明——给出明确而有益的使用提示,帮助学习者避免常见错误。

利用本词典第 xii—xxxv 页上的“词典检索技巧练习”中的各种练习,学会如何从本书中得到最大的益处。语法代号和缩略语表印在封二上,国际音标发音表印在封三上,查找和使用都很方便。

无论是写报告、发电子邮件还是同朋友聊天,《朗文中阶英语词典》总能够帮助您选择恰当的词语,清楚地理解并正确地运用。

译者序

《朗文中阶英汉双解词典》是专门为我国中级英语学习者翻译出版的中型学习词典。

本词典第一版于1992年出版,书名为《朗文英汉双解词典》,截至2003年底总共印了17次,印数达到50多万册。广大读者十分喜爱此书,认为它是一部特色鲜明的中国人学习英语的良师益友。这个第二版是根据英国培生教育出版有限公司所发行的 *The Longman Dictionary of American English* (2nd ed, 2002年)译出的,定名为《朗文中阶英汉双解词典》。

和第一版相比,新版在内容和编排方面做了许多重大的改动。首先,第二版共收录单词和短语44,000余条,比第一版多了6,000条,包括科技、商贸、大众媒体等领域的很多新词语,如 cyberspace, website, mudslide, infomercial, lip synch, win-win situation, 等等。新加的词语说明新版与时俱进,而在同类型的词典里是不多见的。其次,词条的释义更加浅显易懂,义项划分得更为细致周全;多义词则增加了 signposts(指示标记)以帮助读者快速找到所需的意思。第三,新版所增加的短语和句子例证,数量比第一版丰富得多,而且又都能恰当地说明有关词语的典型用法。这些例证不是编者自己杜撰的,而是取自汇集了鲜活语言素材的“朗文语料库网络”(Longman Corpus Network)。第四,新版用双色印刷,插图精致而又富有直观效果, Usage Note(用法说明)和 Spoken Phrases(口语短语)都单独框出来,非常醒目。以上几点说明新版词典处处为读者着想。

第二版改动虽然很大,但仍然是一本优秀的学习词典。和以往一样,本书用来解释词条和短语的英语单词限定在2,000个最常用词之内,而且做到了释义清楚简洁而又深入浅出,保证读者没有理解的困难。全书的语法标注简单实用,语法标记和缩略语明确列出,便于读者理解掌握。100余条 Usage Note(用法说明)辨析了容易混淆的同义词;新加的 Culture Note(文化提示)还提供了重要的文化知识。在发音方面,新版仍然使用国际音标(IPA)的标音方法,这是广大中国读者所熟悉的。最后,本词典中还收录了许多 Spoken Phrases(口语短语)(例如动词 tell 条下有7个,而 what 条下则有10个之多),详细说明其使用场合或以例句佐证。口语短语用法灵活而广泛,非母语的人往往不容易掌握,新版这样做十分有利于读者学习和了解日常英语会话。以上几个方面说明,第二版能够充分满足把英语作为外语的学习者的真正需要。

我们在翻译此书的过程中,始终力求对英语理解要正确,用汉语表达要恰当。在这方面,我们谨对北京外国语大学的英语专家伊莎白同志和庄绎传同志表示真诚的感谢,他们帮助我们解决了不少理解和表达上的难题。北外的郑于中同志帮助审阅了部分译稿;外研社学术与辞书部的十几位编校同志辛勤工作保证此书得以按时出版,我们一并表示谢意。

由于译者水平所限,本词典难免存在讹误和问题,我们衷心欢迎广大读者和各界人士批评指正。

译者

Key to the Dictionary 词典用法说明

This key is a quick guide to the way information is shown in this dictionary. For longer explanations and practice exercises, look up each subject in the Dictionary Skills Workbook on pages xvii – xxxv. 这里的用法说明简要介绍了本词典的信息提供方式。关于各个项目的详细解释和检索练习,请参阅 xvii – xxxv 页的“词典检索技巧练习”。

SPELLING AND FINDING WORDS—workbook pages xvii–xix

拼法与查词方法—练习 xvii – xix 页

Different spellings 不同拼法

gan·gling /'gæŋɡlɪŋ/, **gan·gly** /'gæŋɡli/ *adj* unusually tall and thin and unable to move gracefully (人)瘦高而动作笨拙的: a gangly teenager 瘦瘦高高动作笨拙的少年

Different spellings are shown here –see page xviii

这里显示了不同的拼法——见 xviii 页

Irregular plurals 不规则的名词复数

medium² *n* 1 *plural* [复数] **media** a way of communicating or expressing something 新闻媒体;传播媒介: *The Internet is a powerful advertising medium.* 因特网是一个强大的广告传播媒介。2 *plural* [复数] **media** the material, paints etc. that an artist uses (艺术家所用的)材料;颜料等: *This sculptor's favorite medium is wood.* 这位雕刻家最喜欢的材料就是木料。3 *plural* [复数] **mediums** someone who claims to speak to dead people and receive messages from them 灵媒;巫师

Is the plural **media** or **mediums**? The correct spelling is shown here –see page xviii

复数是 media 还是 mediums? 这里显示了正确的拼法——见 xviii 页

Irregular verbs and verb spellings 不规则的动词及动词拼法

sing /sɪŋ/ *v* sang, sung, singing 1 [I, T] to make musical sounds, songs etc. with your voice 唱;唱歌: *Do you like singing folk songs?* 你喜欢唱民歌吗? | *Jana sings in the church choir.* 贾纳在教堂唱诗班唱歌。

Does the spelling change? We show it here if it does –see page xviii

这个拼法变化吗? 如果有变化,这里将予以显示——见 xviii 页

Irregular comparatives and superlatives 不规则的比较级和最高级

bad¹ /bæd/ *adj* worse, worst 1 not good and unpleasant 坏的;不好的: *I'm afraid I have some bad news for you.* 对不起,我有坏消息要告诉你。| *a really bad smell* 实在难闻的气味

Does the form of the word change? We show it here if it does –see page xviii

这个形容词的词形变化吗? 如果有变化,这里将予以显示——见 xviii 页

SOUND AND STRESS—workbook pages xix – xxi

发音与重音——练习 xix – xxi 页

Sound 发音

air·plane /'eɪrpleɪn/ *n* a vehicle that flies by using wings and one or more engines; plane 飞机

The pronunciation of each word is shown like this –see page xix

每个单词的发音像这样予以标注——见 xix 页。

Stress 重音

e·lec·tion /ɪ'lekʃən/ *n* an occasion when you vote in order to choose someone for an official position 选举: *The election results are still coming in.* 大选结果尚未出来。

Do you say **elec·tion** or **elec·tion**? –see page xx

是读 **elec·tion** 呢,还是 **elec·tion**? ——见 xx 页

FINDING AND UNDERSTANDING MEANINGS—workbook pages xxi – xxiv

查找与理解词义——练习 xxi – xxiv 页

Clear and simple explanations 简明的释义

kay-ak /'kaɪæk/ *n* a CANOE (=type of boat) usually for one person, that is enclosed and has a hole for that person to sit in 独木舟; 单人划艇

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 these words in the dictionary –see page xxi

词语释义简明易懂。读者可能不懂的词语均以小号大写字母排印,如左栏所示;这些词语在本词典中都可以查到——见 xxi 页

More than one meaning 一词多义

favorite² *n* **1** someone or something that you like more than any other one of its kind 最喜爱的人(或物): *I like all her books, but this one is my favorite.* 她的书我都喜欢,但这一本是我最喜爱的。**2** someone who receives more attention and approval than is fair 受偏爱的人; 过分受宠的人: *Teachers shouldn't have favorites.* 教师对学生不应当有所偏爱。**3** the team, person etc. that is expected to win a competition (比赛中)有望获胜的队(或个人等): *The Yankees are favorites to win the World Series.* 扬基队有望赢得世界职业棒球锦标赛冠军。

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 xxii

许多词语都有一个以上的释义。第一个释义是最常用的,但也别忘了查阅其他释义——见 xxii 页。

Idiomatic expressions 惯用表达方式

calm³ *n* [U] **1** [singular 单数, U] a time that is quiet and peaceful 平静; 宁静 **2** **the calm before the storm** a peaceful situation just before a big problem or argument 暴风雨前的平静(重大问题或争论前的平静时期)

Phrases that have special meanings are shown like this –see page xxiii

具有特殊意义的短语是这样标示的——见 xxiii 页。

Signposts 指示标记

school¹ /skul/ *n*

1 ► **BUILDING** ◀ [C, U] a place where children are taught 学校: *Which school did you go to?* 你在哪个学校上学?

These words help you find the meaning you want quickly –see page xxiii

这些词语能帮助读者快速找到所需释义——见 xxiii 页

UNDERSTANDING THE GRAMMAR—workbook pages xxiv – xxvii

理解语法——练习 xxiv – xxvii 页

Parts of speech 词类

o-ver-night² /'ouvə.naɪt/ *adj* continuing all night 持续一整夜的: *an overnight flight to Japan* 前往日本的彻夜飞行

These letters tell you if the word is a noun, a verb, an adjective etc. –see page xxiv 这些字母表示该词的词类(名词、动词、形容词等)——见 xxiv 页

Word families 词族

harsh unfair laws 无情且不公平的法律
–**harshly** *adv* –**harshness** *n* [U]

Words that are part of the same word family and that have different parts of speech are often shown like this –see page xxiv 属于同一词族且词类不同的词语通常是这样标示的——见 xxiv 页

Nouns 名词

pit-y /'pɪti/ *n* 1 [U] sympathy for someone who is suffering or unhappy 怜悯;同情: *I don't need your pity!* 我不需要你的怜悯! 2 [singular 单数] a sad or unfortunate situation 可怜的事;憾事: *It's a pity (that) so much time was wasted.* 浪费了那么多时间,真可惜!

Verbs 动词

cheat /tʃi:t/ *v* 1 [I] to behave in a dishonest way in order to win or gain something 行骗;作弊: *He always cheats when we play cards.* 我们一起打牌时他总是作弊。2 [T] to trick or deceive someone 欺骗: *The salesman cheated me out of \$100.* 那个推销员骗了我100美元。

Phrasal verbs 短语动词

check on *sb/sth phr v* [T] to make sure that someone or something is doing what he, she, or it is supposed to be doing 核对;核查;检查;查看: *I have to go check on the roast.* 我得去看看烤肉烤得怎么样了。

dawn on *sb phr v* [T] to realize something 明白;清楚;了解: *It suddenly dawned on me that he was right.* 我突然明白他是正确的。

rinse *sth ↔ out phr v* [T] to wash something with clean water but not soap (用清水)洗净: *Please rinse out your bottles before recycling them.* 回收之前请先把你的瓶子洗净。

USING THE WORDS CORRECTLY — workbook pages xxvii – xxix

正确使用词语——练习 xxvii – xxix 页

Examples of use 用法举例

certain ² *adj* 1 completely sure and without any doubts 确定无疑的;有把握的;肯定的: *I'm not certain (that) he's telling me the truth.* 我不能肯定他在跟我说实话。| *No one was certain what to expect.* 没人敢肯定会发生什么。| *Are you certain about that?* 对此你有把握吗?

These codes tell you how you can use the noun. [U] and [singular] mean you cannot use this meaning in the plural —see page xxv

这些代号表示该名词的用法。[U]和[singular 单数]表示该释义不可以用于复数——见 xxv 页

These codes tell you if the verb is followed by an object. [I] means you cannot use it with an object, and [T] means you must use it with an object —see page xxvi
这两个代号表示该动词后面要不要跟宾语。[I]表示它不能有宾语,而[T]则表示它必须有宾语——见 xxvi 页

These letters tell you that the object of the phrasal verb can be a person (sb) or a thing (sth) —see page xxvi
这些字母表示该短语动词的宾语可以是人,也可以是事物——见 xxvi 页

These letters tell you that the object can only follow the preposition when you say **dawn on** —see page xxvi
这些字母表示说 dawn on 的时候,宾语只能跟在介词后面——见 xxvi 页

These letters tell you that you can say **rinse something out** or **rinse out something** —see page xxvii

这些字母(和双箭头)表示既可以说 **rinse something out**, 也可以说 **rinse out something**——见 xxvii 页

Many helpful example sentences show you how to use the word. Grammar patterns are shown in **dark letters** —see page xxvii
许多有用的例句说明词语的用法。语法模式用黑体字予以标示——见 xxvii 页

Frequent phrases 常用短语

2 > MAIN IDEA < the main meaning or idea in something that is said or done 要点;主旨:
Get to the point! (= say your idea directly) 直截了当地说吧!
The point is that I don't trust him anymore. 关键问题是我不再相信他了。
What's your point? 你什么意思?
That's beside the point. (= it does not relate to the subject) 那就离题了。

Clear explanations like this help you understand common phrases that are used with the word —see page xxviii
 这种清楚的解释可以帮助读者理解含有该词的常用短语——见 xxviii 页

Usage notes 用法说明

USAGE NOTE 用法说明 gain, earn, and win

Use **gain** to talk about gradually getting more of something, such as an ability or quality. **gain** 用于谈论逐渐获得更多的某物,如能力或素质: *You'll gain a lot of experience working here.* 你在这儿工作将获得很多经验。Use **earn** to talk about getting money by working. **earn** 用于谈论通过劳动赚到钱: *She earns about \$50,000 a year.* 她一年大概挣5万美元。

Usage notes help you avoid common mistakes with using words. Some explain the meaning and use of similar words. Some explain the difficult grammar of a particular word. Others explain words that are used in a special way in American English —see page xxviii

“用法说明”帮助读者避免常见的用词错误。有的解释相似词语的意义和用法。有的解释某个词语的语法难点。还有的则解释美国英语中用法特别的那些词语——见 xxviii 页

Usage hints 用法提示

X DON'T SAY 不能说 “*I speak French language.*” **X 2 [U]** the system of written and spoken words that people use to communicate 言语;文字

Usage hints help you avoid common mistakes with particular words —see page xxviii
 “用法提示”帮助读者在使用某些特定词语时避免常见错误——见 xxviii 页

CHOOSING THE RIGHT WORD—workbook pages xxix – xxxii

选择恰当的词——练习 xxix – xxxii 页

Labels such as formal, informal, and spoken [正式]、[非正式]和[口语]等标记

guy /gaɪ/ **n 1** INFORMAL【非正式】a man 男人;人: *I'm going out with a few guys from work tonight.* 今晚我要和几个同事一起出去。
Some guy wanted to talk to you. 有个人要和你谈谈。
2 you guys/those guys SPOKEN【口语】said when talking to or about two or more people, both men and women 你们(这些人)/那些人

Would it be correct to use this word in an essay? —see page xxix
 学生作文中若用这个词恰当吗?——见 xxix 页

Synonyms 同义词

elementary school /.../ **n** a school in the US for the first six or eight years of a child's education; **GRADE SCHOOL** (美国)的小学

This shows another word you can use in the same way, that has a similar meaning —see page xxx
 这表示该词意义类似,用法相同——见 xxx 页

fac-sim-i-le /fæk'siməli/ *n* 1 an exact copy of a picture, piece of writing etc. (绘画、文字作品等的)摹本;复制品 2 ⇨ FAX

Opposites 反义词

large /lɑ:dʒ/ *adj* 1 big, or bigger than usual in size, number, or amount 大的;巨大的;大量的: *I'd like a large pepperoni pizza, please.* 我要一个大的意式辣味香肠比萨饼。 | *What's the largest city in Canada?* 加拿大最大的城市是哪一个? -opposite 反义词 SMALL -see usage note at 见 BIG 的用法说明

"See also" cross-references 相互参照:“另见”

mint¹ /mint/ *n* 1 a candy with a sweet hot taste 薄荷糖: *an after dinner mint* 餐后薄荷糖 2 [U] a plant with sweet hot-tasting leaves used in cooking and making medicine 薄荷 -see also 另见 PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT

"Compare" cross-references 相互参照:“比较”

in-ter-pret-er /ɪn'təprətə/ *n* someone who changes the spoken words of one language into another 译员;口译者 -compare 比较 TRANSLATOR

This shows a word that is much more common, and means the same thing -see page xxx

这表示该词意义相同,但常用得多——见 xxx 页

This shows a word with the opposite meaning -see page xxx

这表示反义词——见 xxx 页

This shows words that are related to the word **mint** -see page xxxi

这表示和 mint 相关的词语——见 xxxi 页

This shows a word that might be confused with the word **interpreter** -see page xxxi

这表示该词可能会和 interpreter 相混淆——见 xxxi 页

Dictionary Skills Workbook 词典检索技巧练习

This dictionary is full of information that makes spoken and written English easier to understand and use correctly. Use the exercises in this workbook to learn how to find and use the information you want. 本词典信息十分丰富,能够帮助读者正确理解和使用英语口语和笔语。请用本练习册里的练习来学会怎样查阅并使用您所需要的信息。

SPELLING AND FINDING WORDS 拼法与查词方法

The alphabet 字母表

The words in this dictionary are listed in alphabetical order. Here is the English alphabet 本词典词目以字母顺序排列。英语字母表如下:

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

Uppercase or 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

Compounds 复合词

Sometimes two words have a special meaning when they are used together. They can be written as two words, like **ice cream**, or with a HYPHEN, like **role-play**. In this dictionary, words like these are listed alphabetically as though they were just one word, like this 有时两个单词一起使用时具有特殊的意义。它们亦或分开写,如 ice cream, 亦或用连字符连起来,如 role-play。此类词语在本词典中都视作一个单词以字母顺序排列,如右栏所示:

Phrasal verbs 短语动词

Two- and three-word verbs that are related to the main verb are listed separately, under the main verb, like this 与主词动词有关联的那些由两个或三个单词组成的动词均单独列出,置于主词动词之后,如右栏所示:

Abbreviations 缩写词

Abbreviations are also listed alphabetically 缩写词也以字母顺序排列:

forward⁴ /fɔːwəd/ *n* in basketball, one of two players

for-ward-ing ad-dress /fɔːwədɪŋ ˈædres/ *n*

forward-look-ing /fɔːwədˈlʊkɪŋ/, **forwardthink**

fos-sil /ˈfɒsəl/ *n* part of an animal or plant

chime² *v* [I,T] to make a ringing (RING) sound, especially in order to show what time it is (使)发出钟(铃)声(尤指报时): *The clock chimed six.* 钟敲响了6点。

chime in *phr v* [I] to agree with what someone has just said, often by repeating it or adding to it slightly 附和;插话表示赞成

ba-zaar /bɪˈzɑːr/ *n* 1 an occasion when a lot

BB gun /ˈbiːbiˌɡʌn/ *n* a gun that uses air

BBQ /ˈbɑːbɪˌkyu/ a written abbreviation

EXERCISE

练习 1

pay	pawn
pay-TV	
pay off	
payroll	
pea	
PE	
pay dirt	
pay up	
pawn	

Put these words in the order that you can find them in the dictionary. 将下列词语按本词典词目编排顺序进行排列: