

朗文

英汉双解 活用词典

LONGMAN ACTIVE STUDY
ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

附20页
彩色插图
with 20 pages
of colour
illustrations



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前 言

《朗文英汉双解活用词典》是一本中型英语词典,不仅为满足中学高年级学生的需要而编,而且适合具有一定英文水平的社会人士使用。这可从下列六个方面予以说明:

一、**收词量适中**:一本中型英语词典应包括中学各科、课外阅读和社会流行的词汇,本词典共收词目和片语 38,000 条,当是十分适中,比之同类的词典,多出一万有余。

二、**英文释义显浅**:全书的英文释义和例句系由二千个常用词写成,文字深入浅出,简明扼要,一般中学生阅读原文应无困难。

三、**新词和科技词多**:近数年来,科技新词不断涌现,诸如 black hole, laser, micro-chip, microwave oven, videotape, VDU, word processor 等;另一方面,社会上流行的用语,例如 bowling, blackjack, birth control, hippie, homosexual, heterosexual, nightcap, marijuana, squash 等,有些早已流行,中学生也有所接触,但同类型的词典大都欠奉,而本词典则兼收并蓄。

四、**重视文法,特设「学习提示」**:重点讲解文法上的难点,而且讲来深入浅出,易懂易记,如名词的单复数,指出名词何者可数,何者不可数;何者只有单数或复数形式;何者与 how many 或 how much 搭配,这些都是中学低年级学生易犯的错误;中学高年级学生同样获益的是,如有关“modifiers”的“提示”指出 fairly, quite, rather 和 pretty 之间的区别,其中指出 fair 表示程度较轻而 pretty 则属口语体。

一部分词附 USAGE (用法说明)用意相同,但范围更广,例如 smile 条下,列举了其他六种同义词,分别说明其特点: laugh, guffaw, chuckle, giggle, grin, leer。

五、**全页彩图精美绝伦**:本词典的插图具有前所未有的特色:插图配合一段描述文字,把语境具体地呈现在读者眼前,提高学习的兴趣,加深对词汇的感性认识和使用能力。例如第一幅跨页彩图,说明文字描述 Pat 到达机场之后,经过登记机票、行李过磅、入关、检查一直到登机的整个过程,配合插图,利用语境学会了 trolley, carry-on luggage, check in, non-smoking section, security check, duty-free shop, aisle seat, luggage compartment 等词。

六、**配制录音带**:考虑到有些外来语和难字的发音对学生来说相当困难,我们挑出 1,000 个词,请专家以正确的发音读出,制成录音带,供读者聆听和模仿。

综合以上六个特色,足见本词典不仅可满足中学各年级的需要,而且也可供一般社会人士解决在英语学习中的困难,加强其理解和使用语言的能力,提高英文读、写、讲的技巧。

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Pronunciation table

发音表

CONSONANTS 子音/辅音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD 范例
b	b	back
d	d	day
ð	ð	then
dʒ	dʒ	jump
f	f	few
g	g	gay
h	h	hot
j	j	yet
k	k	key
l	l	led
m	m	sum
n	n	sun
ŋ	ŋ	sung
p	p	pen
r	r	red
s	s	soon
ʃ	ʃ	fishing
t	t	tea
tʃ	tʃ	cheer
θ	θ	thing
v	v	view
w	w	wet
z	z	zero
ʒ	ʒ	pleasure

VOWELS 母音/元音

K.K.	IPA	KEY WORD 范例
æ	æ	bad
ɑ	ɑ	AmE farm
ɑ	ɑː	calm
ɑ	ɒ	BrE pot
aɪ	aɪ	bite
aʊ	aʊ	now
aɪr	aɪə	tire
aʊr	aʊə	tower
ɔ	ɔ	AmE form
ɔ	ɔː	caught
ɔɪ	ɔɪ	boy
ɔɪə	ɔɪə	employer
ɛ	e	bed
ɛr	eə	there
e	eɪ	make
eə	eɪə	player
ə	ə	about
o	əʊ	note
oə	əʊə	lower
ɜ	ɜ	AmE bird
ɜ	ɜː	bird
i	i	pretty
i	iː	sheep
i	ɪ	ship
ɪr	ɪə	here
ɔːo	o	AmE port
u	uː	boot
U	ʊ	put
ʊr	ʊə	poor
ʌ	ʌ	cut

特别符号

ː 此符号之前为 K.K. 音标, 后为 IPA 音标。IPA 音标所表示的是英国标准音 (R.P.)。

/ˈ/ 表示主重音。

/ˌ/ 表示次重音。

/◀/ 表示重音转移。

/r/ 在词尾表示美式英语中 /r/ 通常发音, 在英式英语中如果后接的词以元/母音开始也要发音。

/ɹ/ 表示有些人以 /ɹ/ 发音, 有些人以 /ə/ 发音。

/ɪ/ 表示英式英语一般发 /iː/ 音, 但美式英语则发 /ɪ/ 音。

/ə/ 表示 /ə/ 可发音可不发音。

/o/ 表示美式英语以 /ɔ/ 或 /əʊ/ 发音。

/ɑ, ɔ, ɜ/ 这三个音标专用于美式英语, 音值等于 /ɑː, ɔː, ɜː/。

Short forms used in the dictionary 略语表

<i>abbrev.</i>	ABBREVIATION 缩略语	<i>esp.</i>	especially 尤, 尤其	<i>S</i>	South 南方, 南部
<i>adj</i>	adjective 形容词	<i>etc.</i>	and so on 等等	<i>SEU S.</i>	Survey of English Usage (spoken) 英语用法调查(口语)
<i>adv</i>	adverb 副词	<i>euph</i>	euphemistic 委婉 (EUPHEMISM)	<i>SEU W.</i>	Survey of English Usage (written) 英语用法调查(书面)
<i>AmE</i>	American English 美式英语	<i>fem.</i>	FEMININE (2) 阴性	<i>Sing.</i>	Singular 单数
<i>&</i>	and 和, 以及	<i>fig.</i>	FIGURATIVE 比喻	<i>tdmk</i>	TRADEMARK 商标
<i>apprec</i>	APPRECIATIVE (2) 褒义	<i>fml</i>	formal 正式	<i>tech</i>	TECHNICAL (2) 专业术语
<i>bibl</i>	biblical 圣经	<i>humor</i>	humorous 幽默	<i>US</i>	United States 美国
<i>BrE</i>	British English 英式英语	<i>informl</i>	informal 非正式	<i>usu.</i>	usually 常, 通常
<i>cap.</i>	CAPITAL ¹ (3) 大写	<i>interj</i>	INTERJECTION 感叹词	<i>v</i>	verb 动词
<i>comb.</i>	combining/combi- nation 组合/复合	<i>lit</i>	LITERARY 书面	<i>W</i>	West 西方, 西部
<i>comp.</i>	COMPARATIVE ¹ 比较(级)	<i>masc.</i>	MASCULINE (2) 阳性		
<i>conj</i>	CONJUNCTION 连接词	<i>n</i>	noun 名词		
<i>derog</i>	DEROGATORY 贬义	<i>N</i>	North 北方; 北欧		
<i>dial</i>	DIALECT 方言	<i>obs</i>	OBSOLETE 旧时(用法)		
<i>E</i>	East 东方	<i>pass.</i>	PASSIVE ¹ 被动		
<i>Eng</i>	England 英格兰/English 英语	<i>pl.</i>	plural 复数		
		<i>pomp</i>	POMPOUS 夸张		
		<i>prep</i>	PREPOSITION 介(系)词		
		<i>pron</i>	PRONOUN 代词		

Grammar codes 文法代号

- [A] ATTRIBUTIVE 定语/属性形容词; an adjective or noun that is used before the noun that it is describing 用于被修饰的名词前的形容词或名词: *a main road* 干道 | *a trouser leg* 裤脚
- [C] COUNTABLE 可数; a noun that can be counted, and that has a plural form 可数的有复数形式的名词: *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/述语; an adjective or adverb that is used only following the noun that it is describing, or following the verbs **be** and **seem** 限于在名词后面作修饰用途, 或用于动词 **be** 和 **seem** 后面的形容词或副词: *That car is three years old.* 那辆汽车用了三年了。| *He was asleep.* 他睡着了。
- [I] INTRANSITIVE 不及物; a verb that has no OBJECT 没有宾语/受词的动词: *They all came yesterday.* 他们昨天全都来了。
- [P] plural 复数; a noun that is used with a plural verb, and that has no singular noun form 后跟复数动词而没有单数形式的名词: *These trousers are too tight.* 这条裤子太紧了。
- [S] singular 单数; a noun that is used only in the singular, and that has no plural form 只有单数而没有复数形式的名词: *There was a babble of voices.* 响起一阵模糊不清的话语声。
- [T] TRANSITIVE 及物; a verb that has a DIRECT OBJECT 有直接宾语/受词的动词: *She rides a bicycle to school.* 她骑着自行车上学去。
- [U] UNCOUNTABLE 不可数; a noun that cannot be counted, and that has no plural form 不可数而无复数形式的名词: *We drink milk with our dinner.* 我们进餐时喝牛奶。| *There is not much milk left.* 剩下的牛奶不多了。| *I found some information about the town.* 我找到了一些关于那个城市的资料。
- [no comp.] 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**. (无比较级) 表示该形容词或副词没有比较级(接 **-er**) 或最高级(接 **-est**) 也不能同 **more** 或 **most** 连用。
- [+ *that*] shows that a word can be followed by a CLAUSE beginning with **that** 表示该词后面可以接 **that** 引出的从句/子句: *He read that oil prices were going down.* 他念道, 石油价格在下跌。
- [+ (*that*)] shows that a word can be followed by a CLAUSE beginning with **that**. You don't have to write the word **that** 表示该词后面可以接 **that** 引出的从句/子句。但 **that** 一词可以省略: *He knew he would be late for work.* 他知道, 他上班要迟到了。
- [+ *to-v*] shows that a word can be followed by an INFINITIVE verb with **to** 表示该动词后面可接带 **to** 的动词不定式/不定词: *I want to leave early today.* 我今天要早点动身。
- [+ ~~*to-v*~~] shows that a verb can be followed by an INFINITIVE verb without **to** 表示该动词后面可接不带 **to** 的动词不定式/不定词: *I saw him leave early today.* 我看见他今天很早就动身了。
- [+ *v-ing*] shows that a verb can be followed by another verb in the **-ing** form 表示该动词后面可接另一个带 **-ing** 的动词: *I like playing football.* 我喜欢踢足球。
- [not *be + v-ing*] shows that a verb cannot be used in the **-ing** form after the verb **be**. 表示在动词 **be** 之后的动词不能用 **-ing** 的形式。
- [+ *sing./pl.v*] shows that a noun represents a group. In the singular it may be followed by either a singular or a plural verb 表示集体/集合名词。单数时, 后面的动词用单数或复数均可: *The football team is/are playing tonight.* 足球队今晚要踢球。In the plural it must be followed by a plural verb. 复数时, 后面的动词必须用复数。
- [after *n*] shows that an adjective, adverb, or noun can follow a noun 表示名词之后可跟形容词、副词或另一名词: *a piece of wood three inches thick* 三英寸厚的木块
- [*adv + adv/prep*] shows that an adverb can be followed by another adverb or by a PREPOSITION 表示副词之后可跟另一副词或介(系)词: *They live far away.* 他们住得很远。| *We could see far into the distance.* 我们可以看到远处。

Guide to the dictionary 用法说明

Spelling 拼写

Different spelling
不同的拼写法

judg-ment, judgement /'dʒʌdʒmənt;
'dʒʌdʒmənt/ *n* 1 the ability to decide
correctly: *I can't make that decision for
you. You'll have to use your judgment....*

Different spellings are
shown here –see page
19a
不同的拼写法在此列出。
见 19a 页

British and
American
spelling
英式和美式拼写
法

col-our¹ *BrE* || **color** *AmE* /'kʌlə; 'kʌlə/ *n*
1 [U] the quality which allows one to
see the difference between (for example)
a red flower and a blue flower when
both are the same size and shape

American spellings are
shown like this –see page
20a
美式拼写法在此列出。
见 20a 页

Irregular
plurals
名词复数不规则
变化

po-ta-to /pə'tetə; pə'tetəu/ *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
33a
这个名词的复数是 **-os** 还是
-oes? 正确的拼写法在此列
出。
见 33a 页

Irregular verbs
动词时态不规则
变化

hope¹ /hɒp; hæʊp/ *v* hoped, hoping [I;
T + to-v/ (that) /for] 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 does –see page
35a
这个动词的拼法会否随着时
态变化而有所改变? 有改变
会在此列出。
见 35a 页

Sound/pronunciation 读音

Sound
读音

ap-ple /'æpl; '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 20a
每个单词的读音都会这样标
出。
见 20a 页

Stress
重音

a-bil-i-ty /ə'biləti; ə'biɪti/ *n* -ties [C; U]
power and skill, esp. to do, think,
make, etc.: *She has the ability to go to
university, but she doesn't want to.*

Do you say **ability** or
ability? –see page 22a
应该读作 **ability** 还是
ability?
见 22a 页

For more information on pronunciation turn to page 8a.
有关读音的详细说明, 见 8a 页。

Meaning 释义

Clear and
simple
explanations
释义简明

egg /ɛg; 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 24a

单词释义简明易懂。读者可能不认识的单词，概用大写字母排印，如此处所示，这些单词均可在本词典中查到。见 24a 页

More than one
meaning
一词多义

a-cute /ə'kjut; ə'kju:t/ *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 26a

许多单词是一词多义的，最常用的字义会排在首位，但别忘记查看其他各义。见 26a 页

Examples of
use
用法举例

flinch /flɪntʃ; 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 25a
单词的用法以许多有用的例句说明。见 25a 页

Grammar 文法

Parts of
speech
词类

age¹ /edʒ; eɪdʒ/ *n* 1 [C; U] 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 31a
这些字母标示出单词的词性。见 31a 页

Word families

派生词

a·brupt /ə'brʌpt; 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

不同词性的派生词通常会如此标示。

Grammar

codes:

countable and uncountable nouns

文法代号: 可数与不可数名词

ac·tion /'ækʃən; 'æksən/ *n* 1 [U] movement using force or power for some purpose; doing things: *We must 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, and [U] means you cannot use this meaning in the plural –see page 31a

这两个字母表示这个名词是否可以用复数形式。[C] 表示可以, [U] 表示用作这个词义解时没有复数形式。

见 31a 页

Transitive and intransitive verbs

及物与不及物动词

ar·rive /ə'raɪv; ə'raɪv/ *v* -rived, -riving [I] 1 to reach a place, esp. at the end of a journey: *We arrived safely.*
ar·rest¹ /ə'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 34a

这两个字母表示这个动词是否可以跟直接宾语/直接受词。[I] 表示这个动词不能跟宾语/受词, [T] 则表示可以。见 34a 页

Verbs followed by a preposition or adverb
动词后接介(系)词或副词

ac·cuse /ə'kjuz; ə'kju:z/ *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 37a

这表示这个动词后面常跟介(系)词 *of*。
见 37a 页

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

en·joy /m'dʒɔɪ; m'dʒɔɪ/ *v* -joyed, -joying [T] 1 [+ *v-ing*] to get happiness from; like: *I always enjoy going to the cinema.*
want¹ /wʌnt; wɒnt/ *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 cinema 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 38a

这些字母表示 *enjoy* 后面常接带 -ing 的动词, 而 *want* 后面则常接动词不定式/不定词。

见 38a 页

Phrasal verbs 短语/片语动词

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 problem) 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 plan out* or *thrash out the plan* — see page 39a

这些字母表示, 使用短语动词/片语动词 *account for* 时, 宾语/受词总是放在介(系)词 *for* 后面。箭头 → 表示既可以说 *thrash the plan out*, 也可以说 *thrash out the plan*。

见 39a 页

Choosing the right word 选择正确的用词

Formal and informal 正式与非正式

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

Would it be correct to use this word in a school essay? — see page 27a
 在学生作文中用这个字是否正确?

见 27a 页

British and American words 英式及美式英语用词

pave-ment /'peɪvmənt; 'peɪvmənt/ *n* 1 *BrE* || *sidewalk AmE* — a hard surface or path at the side of the street for people to walk on

Shows the American word with the same meaning — see page 30a

这里列出美式英语中相应的词汇。

见 30a 页

Usage notes 用法说明

a-lone /ə'lon; ə'ləʊn/ *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 28a

<用法> 专门解释相近词语的意义和用法。

见 28a 页

Synonyms

同义词

ab-surd /əb'sɜ:d; əb'sɜ:d/ *adj* against reason or common sense; clearly false or foolish; **RIDICULOUS**: *It's absurd not to wear a coat in such cold weather.*
foot-ball /'fʊt.bɔ:l; 'fʊtbɔ:l/ *n* 1 [U] also soccer— a ball game between two teams of 11 players, using a round ball which is kicked but not handled

This shows another word you can use with the same meaning—see page 27a

同义词如此列出。
见 27a 页

Opposites

反义词

hap-py /'hæpi; '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 30a

反义词亦列出 (在本书中, 反义词前标有 <反> 字)。
见 30a 页

Related words

有关词

home-work /'hɒmwɜ:k; 'həʊmwɜ:k/ *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 28a

有关的词语或可能混淆的词语在此列出。
见 28a 页

Using your dictionary 使用须知

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 word-building, grammar, pronunciation, and other important parts of the language.

To use your dictionary properly, 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 work through them either by yourself or with your teacher in class. You will find the answers to the exercises on pages 1000.

本词典讲解了大量有关英语词汇的知识及用法, 包括写、讲和读三方面。与其他词典一样, 本词典列明了词义及拼写法, 但除此之外还能在构词、语法、读音以及英语的其他一些重要方面给予读者指导。

如要适当地使用本词典, 读者必须知道怎样翻查词典中的各种资料。读者只要了解到本词典的功用, 就很容易做到这点。下面的一些练习可以帮助读者学会怎样使用本词典, 並了解到一些应该知道的语言要点。这些练习可以自己做, 也可以在课堂里在教师的指导下做。各项练习的答案见 1000 页。

Spelling 拼写法

The words in this dictionary are listed in alphabetical order. Here is the alphabet

本词典的词条按英语字母顺序排列。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

Here are some exercises to help you to find words in alphabetical order

下面的一些练习, 可帮助读者熟悉怎样按字母顺序查找生词:

EXERCISE 1 Can you put these words in order? We have done the first three
练习一 试把这几个单词按字母顺序排列, 前三个已经排好:

fight

end

arm

car

date

bend

arm

bend

car

EXERCISE 2 Now do the same with these words

练习二 把以下单词用同样的方法排列:

wind	.....under.....
under	.....
zoo	.....
yellow	.....
Xmas	.....
visit	.....

Finding a word quickly 迅速查找生词

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.

由于本词典的词条按字母顺序排列, 这就是说, 以词首为字母 **a** 开始的词条排在前, 以词首为字母 **z** 开始的词条排在后, 以词首字母 **m** 开始的词条大约排在中部, 所以如果查阅 **menu** 一字, 就可以直接翻到词典的中部, 没有必要从前面一页一页地翻阅。

To help you to find words quickly, in the top corner of each page you can see 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 begins with the same letters as the word you are looking for. You can then read down the page to find the word you want. So you'll find the word **braces** on the page with **bracelet** on the top.

为帮助读者迅速查找生词, 本词典左页的左上方及右页的右上方都分别标有该页的第一个和最后一个词条。所以查阅时只须看页角的词迅速查找, 直至在页角找到与查找的词开首拼法相同的词, 然后便能在该页找到要查的单词。例如在左页上角标有 **bracelet** 的一页上, 就能查到 **braces** 这个单词。

bracelet

bracelet *n* a band or ring, usu. of metal, worn round the wrist or arm as a decoration

braces *BrE* || **suspenders** *AmE* - *n* [P] elastic cloth bands worn over the shoulders to hold up trousers - see PAIR¹ (USAGE)

bracing *adj* *apprec* (esp. of air) fresh and health-giving: *I love this bracing sea air!*

Two-word entries 复合词条

Sometimes words are joined together with a hyphen, like **middle-aged**, and sometimes they are written as two words, like **ice cream** and **right angle**. All these expressions are listed alphabetically as though they were only one word, so **ice cream** is listed after **icebox** and before **icicle**.

有时两个单字用连字符号连在一起, 如 **middle-aged**; 有时则分开, 如 **ice cream** 和 **right angle**。所有这些词语都象单词一样, 按字母顺序排列, 例如 **ice cream** 排在 **icebox** 之后, **icicle** 之前。

icebox *n* 1 a box where food is kept cool with blocks of ice 2 *AmE* for FRIDGE

ice cream *n* a sweet mixture which is frozen and eaten cold, usu. containing milk or other fat products: *chocolate ice cream*

icicle *n* a pointed stick of ice formed when water freezes as it runs or drips down: *icicles hanging from the roof*

EXERCISE 3 Put these two-word expressions in the correct place in the lists
练习三 将下列复合词条填入表内的正确位置:

ice cream	absent-minded	all right	power station
ice	absent	allowable	power
iceberg	absently	alloy	powerless
icicle	absolute	all-round	power point

Phrasal verbs 短语/片语动词

In English there are many two- or three-word verbs. These verbs (PHRASAL VERBS) have a different meaning from the main verb on its own, so they are listed separately, under the main verb, like this

英语中有许多由两个词或三个词组成的动词。这些动词(短语动词/片语动词)的词义与主要动词本身的词义有所不同, 所以在主要动词词条下另行列出:

add *v* to put together with something else so as to increase the number, size, importance, etc.

add to *v prep* to increase

add up *v adv* to make sense; seem likely ...

addendum *n* something added ...

EXERCISE 4 Put these words and phrasal verbs in alphabetical order

练习四 将下列单词和短语动词/片语动词按字母顺序排列:

add up	..... act
act	.....
actual	.....
addition	.....
add	.....
act out	.....
act up	.....

Abbreviations 缩略语

Abbreviations, like **BBC**, **RAF**, **a.m.**, and **e.g.** are listed in the dictionary in the usual way, so you will find **a.m.**, and **AM**, listed between **am** and **amalgamate**

本词典中, 缩略语如 **BBC**, **RAF**, **a.m.**, 和 **e.g.** 均按惯例排列, 所以 **a.m.** 和 **AM** 排在 **am** 和 **amalgamate** 之间:

am 1st person sing. present tense of **BE**
AM abbrev. for amplitude modulation,

a.m. abbrev. for Latin ante meridiem
 (= before midday) ...

amalgamate v (esp. of businesses, societies, groups, etc.) to join

Different spelling

不同的拼写法

If you look up the word **judgment** in the dictionary, you will see that there are two different spellings for this word. Both of them are correct, but **judgment** is the more common spelling, so it is written first

如在本词典查阅 **judgment** 一词, 就会发现这个单词有两种不同的拼写法, 两种都是正确的, 不过 **judgment** 是较常见的写法, 所以排在前面:

judgment, judgement 1 the ability to decide correctly: *I can't make that decision for you; you'll have to use your judgment.* 2 an opinion: *to form a judgment* 3 an official decision given by a judge of a court of law: *He passed judgment on the accused man.*

EXERCISE 5 Find these words in the dictionary. Put a tick (✓) by the most common spellings

练习五 在本词典中查找下列各词, 在最常用的拼写法旁加上 (✓) 号:

judgment	generalise	enroll
judgement	generalize	enrol