

# 當代 高級辭典

(英英 · 英漢雙解)

**4** 第四版  
th Edition

## LONGMAN DICTIONARY *OF* CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH

(English-Chinese)



PEARSON

Longman 朗文



朗文

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# To our readers

## 致讀者

學習語言的人都知道，一本好的辭典是必不可少的。需知道世間萬事萬物，多種多樣，既有具體的，也有抽象的，加上兩種語言文化之間的差異，要準確簡明地表達出來，讓學習者明白是殊不容易的。因此一本好的詞典既要能讓學習者準確掌握詞義，而釋義所用的文字又不能過於艱深。

不經不覺，《朗文當代高級辭典》(英英·英漢雙解)已推出至第四版了。英漢雙解第一版於1988年出版，距今已超過20年。當時收錄詞目及片語為55,000條，到了1997年的第二版收錄詞目為60,000條，而2004年推出的第三版更已達80,000條。《朗文當代高級辭典》(英英·英漢雙解)(第四版)收錄的詞目及片語已激增至106,000條，如加上釋義更多至207,000條，廣泛地包含了英語世界所用的詞彙。在釋義方面，本辭典可說是做得相當出色。它除了提供超過155,000項例證外，釋義更是採用最常見的2,000個詞來撰寫，能夠做到簡單、扼要、準確的要求。對於一些用文字形容或解釋的事物，本辭典的插圖和全頁彩圖更可讓學習者一目了然。

能聽懂、看懂外語，還需要能用外語說出、寫出所想要表達的意思。在這方面，《朗文當代高級辭典》(英英·英漢雙解)(第四版)提供超過250項用法說明，詳細講解各詞語間的細微區別、正確用法、風格特徵等，讓學習者可以準確道地運用英語詞彙表情達意。附送的電腦光碟更包括辭典的全部內容，這是市面上大部分英漢詞典所沒有提供的，讓經常使用電腦的學習者能夠藉着科技的好處，更便利快捷地翻查《朗文當代高級辭典》，從而以更有效率的方式來學習英語。

本辭典所採用的例證均取自語料庫，是日常人們所說所寫的活的語言，再經語言專家、詞典編纂專家、專業編輯修訂校對，務求在符合語言規範的原則之下，提供自然真實又具參考價值的例子。

本辭典由編纂、翻譯、排版、校對，以至版面及封面設計等，參與各階段的工作人員均竭盡所能，務求盡善盡美。但雖然如此，在編製過程中難免有所錯漏，希望各讀者鑒諒，並提出批評及建議，讓編者和讀者一起成長，讓我們在歷史文化的汪洋中，作出一點小小水滴的貢獻。

培生教育出版亞洲有限公司  
二零零九年四月



# Preface 1

## 序 言 一

兒子上小學一年級時，媽媽幾乎每天都給他買小人書，他一會兒就讀完了。有一天，他鄭重提出，要本永遠讀不完的書，像爸爸的那本一樣。他指的是我從在北京大學讀本科、北京外國語學院讀研究生，後來到外交部工作都一直不離手的辭典。

中國人學英語、用英語一般很難離得開一部選詞周到、釋義準確、例證鮮活的雙語辭典。我願意向大家推薦外語教學與研究出版社和英國培生教育出版公司亞洲分公司合作推出的《朗文當代高級辭典》（英英·英漢雙解）（第四版），經常翻閱必當有益於學業、事業乃至身心健康。

朗文公司是辭典出版界的“老字號”。世界上第一本英語辭典、英國塞繆爾·約翰遜博士編寫的《英語大辭典》就是朗文公司1755年出版的，不妨說是英語發展史上的一個里程碑。

《朗文當代高級英語辭典》初版於1978年。2003年第四版面世，2005年又推出了帶寫作指導的新四版。現在大家翻開的這本雙解版辭典就是在此基礎上編寫成的。

這部辭典面向母語非英語的學習者，有實用、嚴謹、親切等特色。它自首版以來一直以約2000個淺顯易懂的單詞解釋詞條、標注口語和筆語中最常用的3000個詞，而越是通俗的詞越重要，越是簡潔的表達越可貴。這部辭典還配備一張內容豐富的光盤，可滿足自主學習的多種急需。

興趣和快樂是學習的動力。這部辭典作為工具書居然還能讀來引人入勝。其內容不僅包括單詞的正確發音、詞義和用法，還涵蓋自然萬象、社會人文。

我的英文老師李賦寧、王佐良都曾強調：“Each word in a new context is a new word”（每個詞在不同的上下文中都是一個新詞）。《朗文當代高級英語辭典》以朗文公司三億詞彙的語料庫為依託，為使用者提供了數十萬鮮活例句。讀者在推敲不同場合的詞語含義時，可愉快領略豐厚的英語文化底蘊。把這部辭典的許多部分當短篇散文讀也很有審美價值。

出於職業習慣，我注意到這本辭典附錄了帶注音的各國地名與形容詞。學習者不僅可了解某國名稱，還能知道該國人的說法。比如2007年與我國建交的中美洲國家哥斯達黎加（我有幸參與過建交談判的前期工作），哥斯達黎加人便叫Costa Rican，真是方便。

曾在年過半百時開始學習英語的毛澤東主席說過：“語言這個東西，不是隨便可以學好的，非下苦功不可”。母語、外語皆如此。我願藉約翰遜博士的話與大家共勉：“Few things are impossible to diligence and skill. Great works are performed not by strength, but perseverance”（“勤而能巧可成萬事。赫赫事功非出強力，乃出有恆”）。

李肇星

2009年1月30日於三亞飛北京上航班機上

記得上大學的第一天，教授就對我們說：“去買一本朗文詞典，它會成為你最忠實的朋友。”記憶中，大學讀書的過程是伴着英語詞典度過的。一手拎暖瓶，一手抱一本厚厚的詞典的學生們，行色匆匆，是大學校園裡的最可愛的風景之一。詞典是英語專業學生必備的家當，在北外，查詞典是學語言的基本功，勤查與巧查是體現“功力”的地方。據說學貫中西的季羨林先生初學俄語時，也是通過翻詞典閱讀俄語小說，起初十分吃力，但持之以恆，後來便覺得輕鬆許多。錢鍾書先生也曾抱着大部頭的英文詞典逐條細讀，並深得其樂，終成大器。可見，詞典這位其貌不揚、堪稱史上最“沉默寡言”的老師，恐怕也是最有耐心、最誨人不倦的一位了。

便是這樣一位學富五車的良師益友，也在不斷豐富、充實、變化。單以收詞量而言，這本《朗文當代高級辭典》收詞十萬餘條，比上一版多出兩萬餘條，詞下例證也達到15萬之多。這得益於計算機技術的迅速發展和龐大語料庫的建立。當初Samuel Johnson博士為了尋找一個合適、貼切的例證不得不面對浩如煙海的印刷資料，雖殫精竭慮卻也未必能夠找到稱心如意的例證；而今想達到這樣的目的卻簡單的多了。

朗文詞典以釋義用詞控制在2,000個基本單詞之內著稱。細讀幾個條目，發現英語釋義用詞的確相對簡單，這對英語學習者閱讀英語釋義是大有幫助的：一看即懂，避免循環查證的麻煩，同時也能滿足英語學習的需要。再配合相應有語境的例證，對英語單詞的使用就基本清楚了。

英語學習越深入就越容易發現，真正讓人“頭疼”的往往不是“大”詞，而是“小”詞、常用詞。如get、go、do、make等詞意義、用法千變萬化，一不小心很容易出錯。有些人喜歡不分場合地使用“大”詞，似乎越“大”越能顯示自己有學問，或者口、筆語摻雜，反而貽笑於大方之家。本傑明·富蘭克林的名言“Write with the learned, pronounce with the vulgar”也正是這個道理。所以，在查閱詞典時除閱讀釋義外，還要特別注意單詞的語體標籤等內容。這本詞典中紅色標示的單詞，都屬於這個範疇，要認真對待。難得的是，這些詞同時標注了在口語和筆語中的使用頻率，這在詞典中是不多見的。

現今新一代的詞典與老版相比已經精美了許多。多色字體的印刷、隨處可見的插圖，各種人性化的符號，也使這位老師更具親和力，更立體、生動，也更適合學習。如，flamingo處的插圖彌補了文字釋義的不足，nightmare處的插圖令人對daydream和nightmare分別對應的夢境一目了然，而umpire處的插圖則使我們對referee、umpire和judge這三類“裁判”的區別有了直觀的了解。這些插圖或展現詞語之間的細微差別，或額外補充一些相關知識：home<sup>1</sup>處的插圖讓我們了解了各類動物的“家”的表達法：stable（馬廄）、hutch（兔舍）、kennel（狗窩）、barn（牛圈）、pigsty（豬圈）和hive（蜂房）。



雖然對詞典喜愛有加，但工作性質決定我只能置於案頭，不能隨身攜帶。通過網路查詢速度快，但隨之而來甄別過程卻也耗費了不少精力。詞典中的釋義權威、例證地道，但也有紙本的遺憾。這版《朗文當代高級辭典》附贈全文光碟，滿足了我的需要。另外的感覺是詞典裡收錄的新詞多了，如bogof（買一送一）、shopaholic（購物狂）能在詞典中看到，平添了幾分驚喜。

時下，好為人師者眾，而良師不常有。我相信，在這位師友的陪伴下，我們會在英語學習的道路上走得更長遠。

楊瀾  
2009年

## Preface 3

## 序 言 三

Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* is universally acknowledged to be the most influential early dictionary of English. Published in the mid-eighteenth century, Johnson's dictionary provided a template that would be used to design dictionaries for the next two centuries. His was the most comprehensive survey of the English language to date, and his organisation of dictionary entries was revolutionary. In effect, Johnson had created a standard against which all subsequent dictionaries would be measured.

Johnson's dictionary was certainly not perfect, however, and dictionary writing has come a long way in the intervening two hundred years. Unlike Johnson's dictionary, modern dictionaries are overwhelmingly descriptive rather than prescriptive, describing and exemplifying how language is actually used by people in real life, rather than prescribing how language should be used.

In the modern world, words change their meanings and new words are created at an ever-increasing pace, as a result of changes in popular culture, lifestyle, technology, politics, and so on. This kaleidoscopic tendency of language makes the dictionary writing task a hugely exciting and demanding one. In order to document the English lexicon and help ensure the validity and currency of entries, huge electronic databases of authentic language need to be amassed and analysed. In the case of the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, a database of more than 300 million words has been collected, a fact that substantiates the claim that the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* is a *living* dictionary of contemporary English.

Dictionary writers today are also increasingly aware of the need to make their dictionaries convenient and easy to use as a learning tool. Dictionaries are now more user-friendly and make greater use of new technology to provide users with advanced features that help them not only understand but also use words in the language. The CD-ROM included with this new bilingual (English-Chinese) edition of the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* provides Chinese users with, among other things, the opportunity to access a wide range of translations, explanations, examples, collocations, pronunciations and an additional Chinese-English dictionary. The dictionary is now, more than ever before, an aid to Chinese learners of English.

It is very encouraging to see so many new features that have been integrated into the bilingual (English-Chinese) edition of the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* to enhance its effectiveness both as an authoritative source of information about contemporary English language and as a learning tool for Chinese learners of English. This dictionary truly represents a new standard of modern dictionary writing of which Samuel Johnson himself would have been proud.

Professor Grahame T Bilbow, MA, MEd, PhD, FCIL

### 序言三 中譯本

塞繆爾·約翰遜的《英語語言大辭典》是舉世公認早期最有影響力的英語辭典。此書出版於18世紀中期，它為今後二百年的辭典編纂提供了一個範本，是當時對英語語言最為全面的描述，辭典中的詞目安排在當時也是具有革命性的。可以說，約翰遜博士為後來所有辭典的編纂確定了一個參照的標準。

約翰遜的辭典當然亦非盡善盡美，辭典編纂迄今已走過了200年的漫長歷史。現代辭典已今非昔比，它們以客觀描記語言為主，是描述、舉例說明語言在生活中的實際使用，而非給語言應當如何使用作出規範。

現代社會，緣於流行文化、生活方式、科技、政治等的變化發展，詞義發生變化，新詞亦層出不窮。語言猶如萬花筒般多姿多彩的特點，使辭典編纂工作成為一個令人振奮卻又費人心血的艱巨使命。為了記錄英語詞彙，確保詞目的有效性和通用性，需要收集大量的真實語言存放在電子數據庫中進行整理分析。就《朗文當代高級辭典》而言，它所使用的數據庫收集了三億多個單詞，實在是當之無愧的“當代英語活辭典”。

今天的辭典編纂人員也越來越意識到，要讓辭典成為一種使用簡單方便的學習工具。現在的辭典使用更加人性化，更加充分地利用新的科技為讀者提供先進的功能，幫助他們不僅理解英語單詞，而且學習如何使用。這本新版英漢雙解《朗文當代高級辭典》所附的光碟，除卻其他的優點之外，更讓中國讀者有機會接觸大量的翻譯、解釋、例證、詞語搭配、發音，此外還增加了一部漢英辭典。故而，本書作為中國英語學習者的學習良伴，更是前所難比。

這一版的《朗文當代高級辭典》(英英·英漢雙解)既是當代英語權威的語言資訊庫，亦是中國英語學習者的學習工具，看到此書增添了如此之多新的特色，使這兩大功能發揮更為強大的作用，着實倍受鼓舞。這本辭典無疑代表了現代辭典編纂的新標準，塞繆爾·約翰遜若有知，亦會為此而感到自豪。

簡天寶教授



# Foreword

## 英文版前言

Remarkably, in only a few recent years, the computer has become a powerful and increasingly indispensable tool in every conceivable aspect of our daily lives. That most certainly includes the daily lives of lexicographers! They can now not only conveniently store many millions of sentences from authentic spoken and written language, but also manipulate, display, and study the components of these sentences – the words and word partnerships (collocations) along with contextual factors that come into play as different meanings are expressed.

But if the computer is indispensable, so too is the sensitive, highly trained professional skill of the lexicographers. Indeed, their subtle judgment is all the more needed as the speed, power, and vast capacity of the computer reveal as never before the lexical complexity of a living language.

And there is a third indispensable factor: the pedagogical experience and expertise that guide the Pearson Education team to present language learners with the information on current world English that is most necessary for them. The information is presented in a way that anticipates the learners' needs to understand meanings and to express those meanings idiomatically in their own speech and writing.

The new *LDOCE* is a magnificent culmination of innovative energetic research along with computational techniques that are married to well-honed educational and lexicographical skills. It builds on the vital experience of earlier editions and incorporates a host of new features – such as the full-colour printing, the extra wealth of information on collocations (just glance for a moment at the entry for the word **pace** and its 'collocation box'). And everything in the printed dictionary can be extensively followed up in the accompanying CD-ROM.

What better way for learners to immerse themselves in today's English at its most vivid and lively!

RANDOLPH QUIRK  
(Professor the Lord Quirk, FBA)  
University College, London

## 英文版前言 中譯本

在最近短短的幾年時間裡，電腦神奇般地成為了功能強大、而且越來越必不可少的工具，這體現在日常生活中能夠想像得到的各個方面，當然也包括辭典編纂人員的日常工作！電腦現在不僅僅可以把無數取自真實口頭語言和書面語言的句子方便地儲存起來，而且還可以處理、顯示這些句子，並且對它們的成分——單詞、單詞的搭配以及影響語義的語境因素——加以分析。

然而，如果說電腦是必不可少的，那麼辭典編纂人員細緻敏感、訓練有素的專業技能也同樣是必不可少的。確實，因為電腦憑藉它的速度、功能和巨大的容量，前所未有地把一種鮮活的語言中所包含的詞彙的複雜性揭示了出來，所以更需要辭典編纂人員具備敏銳的判斷能力。

第三個必不可少的因素是教學經驗和教學知識專長，培生教育團隊在這些經驗和知識專長的指導下為語言學習者提供了最必需的現代英語語言信息。這些語言信息的編排都預見到了學習者在理解語義，以及把這些語義以地道的口語和書面語表達出來時的需求。

新版《朗文當代高級辭典》是結合電腦使用技術和久經磨練的教育技能、辭典編纂能力，經過潛心研究創新推出的精心成果。新版汲取了前面幾個版本的重要經驗，融入了許多新的特色，如全色印刷、更加豐富的詞語搭配信息（請看 *pace* 這一詞條以及它的“詞語搭配框”）。而且印刷本辭典中所含的所有內容，都可以在隨書附贈的電腦光碟中找到。

學習者能把自己沉浸在今天最生動、最鮮活的英語裡，這是多麼好的條件啊！

Randolph Quirk  
(Quirk 勳爵、倫敦大學學院教授、不列顛學院院士)



# How to use the dictionary

## 本辭典使用方法

### 讀音

單詞讀音分別用美式 K.K. 音標和國際音標 (IPA) 標註, 中間用分號 (;) 分隔。K.K. 音標在前, 代表美式讀音; 國際音標在後, 代表英式讀音。

複合詞標有主重音和次重音。

→ 讀音表見封面內頁二。

**cat** /kæt; kæt/ *n* [C]

**1 a)** a small animal with four legs that people often keep as a pet. Cats sometimes kill small animals and birds 貓



**cotton** /ˈkɒtn; ˈkɒtn/ *n* [U] BrE【英】

**1** cloth or thread made from the white hair of the cotton plant 棉布; 棉紗: a white cotton shirt 白色棉布襯衫 | Made from 100% cotton. 用百分之百的棉布做成。→ see picture at 見 MATERIAL 圖



**cotton wool** *n* [U] BrE【英】 **1** a soft mass of cotton that you use especially for cleaning and protecting wounds 藥棉, 脫脂棉: She put some disinfectant on a piece of cotton wool and dabbed it on her cheek. 她往藥棉上倒了些消毒劑, 然後輕輕搽在臉頰上。

**couch** /kaʊtʃ; kaʊtʃ/ *n* plural **couches** [C] **1** a comfortable piece of furniture big enough for two or three people to sit on 長沙發; sofa, settee: Tom offered to sleep on the couch. 湯姆說他來睡沙發。→ see picture at 見 SOFA 圖 **2** a long narrow bed for a doctor's or PSYCHIATRIST'S patients to lie on [醫生診所內給病人躺臥的] 診察枱, 長榻

### 釋義

釋義採用 2000 個朗文釋義詞彙, 簡潔易明。

→ 釋義詞彙表見附錄 8。

如果某個單詞不在朗文釋義詞彙範圍之內, 用小大寫字母表示。

如果某個單詞有許多不同詞義, 導航詞可幫助你準確查找所需詞義。

**cry** /krai; krai/ *v* past tense and past participle **cried**, present participle **crying**, third person singular **cries**

**1 PRODUCE TEARS** 流淚 [I] to produce tears from your eyes, usually because you are unhappy or hurt 哭, 哭泣: Don't cry, Laura. It'll be OK. 不要哭, 勞拉, 沒事的。| Upstairs, a baby began to cry. 樓上有個嬰兒開始哭起來。| Jamie looked like he'd been crying. 傑米看上去好像哭過了。| I just couldn't stop crying. 我無法控制住不哭。| That film always makes me cry. 那部影片總是讓我落淚。| [+over/about] I am too old to be crying over some young guy. 我已過了會為一個小伙子傷心哭泣的年紀了。| [+with/in] She felt like crying with frustration. 她沮喪得直想哭。| [+for] She could hear him crying for his mother. 她聽到他在哭着要媽媽。| **cry your eyes/heart out** (=be extremely sad and cry a lot) 哭得死去活來 | Oliver, alone, began to cry bitterly (=cry a lot). 奧利弗獨自一人哭得很傷心。| **cry yourself to sleep** (=cry until you fall asleep) 哭到睡着

**2 SAY LOUDLY** 大聲說 [T] written to shout or say something loudly【書面】喊叫; **cry out**: 'Stop!' she cried. "停下!" 她喊道。| It was painful, and made me cry aloud. 這很痛, 痛得我大叫起來。| [+to] 'Goodbye then!' he cried to her. "那麼再見了!" 他向她喊道。| [+for] I could hear voices crying for help. 我聽到求救的呼喊聲。

**3 cry over spilt milk** to waste time feeling sorry about an earlier mistake or problem that cannot be changed 作無益的悔恨: It's no use crying over spilt milk. 木已成舟, 哭也無用。

**4 for crying out loud** spoken used when you feel annoyed or impatient with someone【口】豈有此理; 天哪 [用於感到厭煩或不耐煩時]: For crying out loud, stop nagging! 夠了, 別再嘮咕個沒完!





**culture**<sup>1</sup> /ˈkʌltʃə; ˈkʌltʃə/ n

**1 IN A SOCIETY** 在社會中 [C,U] the beliefs, way of life, art, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a particular society 文化: *We speak Danish at home so that the boys don't lose touch with their language and culture.* 我們在家說丹麥語, 這樣男孩子們就不會脫離他們的語言和文化。| *In our culture, it is rude to ask someone how much they earn.* 在我們的文化裡, 問別人收入多少是不禮貌的。| *I love working abroad and meeting people from different cultures.* 我喜歡在國外工作, 認識來自不同文化的人。| **Western/American/Japanese etc culture** *A brief history of Western culture* 西方文化簡史 | **modern/contemporary culture** *Business is one of the major forces in modern culture.* 商業是現代文化的一股主要的力量。

### 例證

根據朗文語料庫和朗文網絡語料庫裡的資料, 收入了許許多多有用、自然的例句。

朗文語料庫是一個共有三億個單詞的數據庫, 有書面語言也有口頭語言, 有英式英語也有美式英語, 而且來源豐富, 涵蓋書本、報紙、會話、廣告等。

除了語料庫之外, 我們還利用萬維網去發現新詞, 以及現有詞語的新含義。



**dog**<sup>1</sup> /dɒg; dɒg/ n [C]

**1 ANIMAL 動物** a common animal with four legs, fur, and a tail. Dogs are kept as pets or trained to guard places, find drugs etc. 狗; → **puppy**: *I could hear a dog barking.* 我聽得到狗吠聲。| *a pack of stray dogs* 一羣流浪狗 | *What breed of dog is she?* 那是條甚麼品種的狗?

**dog**<sup>2</sup> v **dogged, dogging** [T] **1** if a problem or bad luck dogs you, it causes trouble for a long time (問題或噩運) 長期困擾, 緊隨 [某人]



**doubt**<sup>2</sup> v [T not in progressive 不用進行式]

**1** to think that something may not be true or that it is unlikely 懷疑, 不確信: *Kim never doubted his story.* 基姆對於他講的事情從不懷疑。| **doubt (that)** *I doubt we'll ever see him again.* 我想我們再也見不到他了。| **doubt if/whether** *You can complain, but I doubt if it'll make any difference.* 你可以投訴, 但是我看未必有用。| *'Do you think there'll be any tickets left?' 'I doubt it (=I don't think so).'* “你認為還會有餘票嗎?” “我看是沒有了。”

### 語法

首先顯示詞性, 然後說明單詞是可數還是不可數, 及物還是不及物等。

例句之前有常用語法模式, 清楚地說明單詞在句子中的用法。

例句之前還顯示常用介詞。

動詞、名詞和形容詞的不規則形式顯示在詞條的最前面。

→ 語法代號和句式見封底內頁。

**duck**<sup>2</sup> v **1** also 又作 **duck down** [I,T] to lower your head or body very quickly, especially to avoid being seen or hit (迅速) 低下 (頭), 彎下 (身), 躲閃: *If she hadn't ducked, the ball would have hit her.* 如果她沒有躲閃的話, 那個球就可能擊到她了。| [+behind/under etc] *Jamie saw his father coming and ducked quickly behind the wall.* 吉米看到他父親來了, 就趕快弓身躲到牆後面。| *Tim ducked down to comb his hair in the mirror.* 蒂姆低下身在鏡子前梳頭髮。| *She ducked her head to look more closely at the inscription.* 她低下頭更近地看碑文。  
**2** [I always + adv/prep] to move somewhere very quickly, especially to avoid being seen or to get away from someone 躲避, 逃避: [+into] *The two men ducked into a block of flats and disappeared.* 兩個男人躲進了一片公寓區就不見了。| [+out of] *She ducked out of the door before he could stop her.* 她在他未及阻止時便閃出了門。| [+back] *'Wait a minute', he called, ducking back inside.* “等一下,” 他邊叫邊躲到裡面去了。



**eat** /it; i:t/ v past tense ate /et; eit/ past participle eaten /'itn; 'i:tn/

**1 FOOD 食物** [I,T] to put food in your mouth and chew and swallow it 吃



# 詞語搭配

詞語搭配是指一個單詞經常和哪些單詞一起使用。詞語搭配出現在例證之前，或者在例句中用粗體表示。如果一個單詞有許多常用搭配，那麼會有一個專門的方框把它們列出來。

方框後面有許多例證說明這些詞語搭配的使用方法。這些搭配在例證中也用粗體標出，方便尋找。

# 習語和片語

習語和片語收在其第一個最主要的單詞詞條裡面，如 have egg on your face 收在 egg 詞條中，have a nice day 收在 nice 詞條中。

習語和片語是和單詞的其他意思列在一起的，根據使用頻率排列。

**ed-u-ca-tion** /ˌɛdʒəˈkeɪʃən; ˌɛdʒəˈkeɪʃən/ *n*

- 1** [singular 單數, U] the process of teaching and learning, usually at school, college, or university 教育; 培養: *the education system* 教育制度 | **get/receive an education** *She also hopes her children will get a good education.* 她也希望她的孩子可以受到良好的教育。| **university/college education** *I'm sure he has a college education.* 我相信他受過大學教育。| **efforts to increase access to higher education** (=education at college or university) 為增加接受高等教育的機會所作的努力

**ef-fect**<sup>1</sup> /əˈfɛkt; ɪˈfɛkt/ *n*

- 1 CHANGE/RESULT** 改變/結果 [C,U] the way in which an event, action, or person changes someone or something 效應; 作用; 結果

**have an effect (on sb/sth)** (對某人/某事物) 產生作用  
**big/major/profound/significant/dramatic effect** 大的/主要的/深遠的/重大的/驚人的影響  
**bad/harmful/negative/damaging/detrimental/adverse effect** 壞的/有害的/負面的/有破壞性的/有危害的/不利的影響  
**beneficial/positive effect** 有益的/積極的影響  
**long-term effect** 長期的影響  
**feel the effect (of sth)** 感到 (某事物的) 影響  
**knock-on-effect** BrE (=an effect caused by the thing that happened before) 【英】連鎖影響  
**cumulative effect** (=the effect of many things happening one after another) 累加的影響  
**the desired effect** (=the effect you wanted) 期望的結果  
**cause and effect** (=one thing directly causing the other) 原因和結果

[+on] *My parents' divorce had a big effect on me.* 我父母的離婚給我帶來了很大的影響。| [+of] *the harmful effects of modern farming practices* 現代農耕方式的不良結果 | *the long-term effects of the drug* 這種毒品的長期影響 | *I could feel the effects of the thin mountain air.* 我能感覺到山上稀薄空氣產生的影響。| *This ingredient also has the effect of making your skin look younger.* 這種成分還能產生使皮膚看上去較年輕的效果。| *A system failure has a knock-on effect throughout the whole hotel.* 系統故障會給整個酒店帶來連鎖反應。| *the cumulative effect of human activities on the global environment* 人類活動對全球環境日積月累的影響 | *A much lower dose of the painkiller can still produce the desired effect.* 這種止痛藥服用很小的劑量依然能產生預期的效果。| *In mental illness, there is a complex relationship between cause and effect.* 精神病有複雜的因果關係。→ GREENHOUSE EFFECT, SIDE EFFECT

**egg**<sup>1</sup> /ɛg; eg/ *n*

- 5** (have) egg on your face if someone, especially someone in authority, has egg on their face, they have been made to look stupid by something embarrassing [尤指有權威的人] 丟臉, 出醜: *The Pentagon's been left with egg on its face.* 五角大樓丟盡了臉。  
**6 put all your eggs in one basket** to depend completely on one thing or one course of action in order to get success, so that you have no other plans if this fails 孤注一擲

egg<sup>2</sup> v

**egg sb ⇔ on phr v** to encourage someone to do something, especially something that they do not want to do or should not do 慫恿; 鼓動: *Bob didn't want to jump, but his friends kept egging him on.* 鮑勃不想跳, 可他的朋友們一個勁地鼓動他。

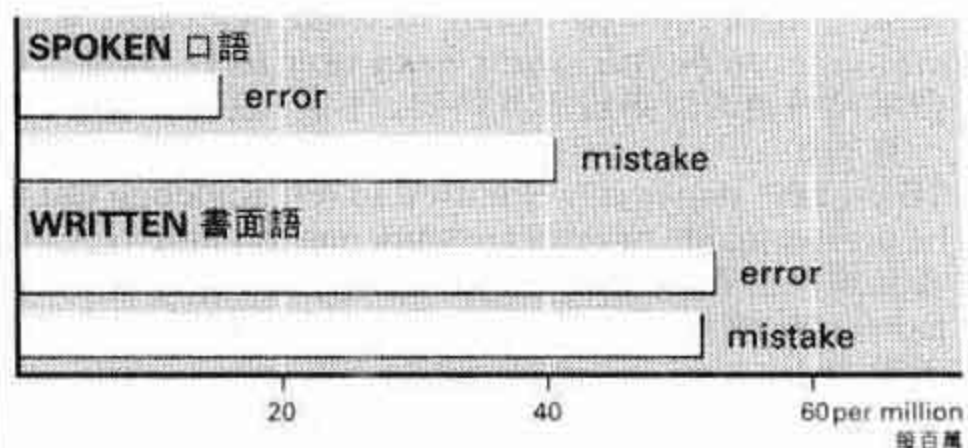
eke /ik; i:k/ v

**eke sth ⇔ out phr v 1 eke out a living/existence** to manage to live with very little money or food 勉強度日, 竭力維持生計: *They eke out a miserable existence in cardboard shacks.* 他們在紙板棚屋中淒慘度日。 **2** to make a small supply of something such as food or money last longer by carefully using small amounts of it 精打細算地維持; 盡量節省使用: *How did she manage to eke out the food?* 她是怎樣想方設法節省食物的呢?

er·ror /ˈɛrə; ˈerə/ n

**1** [C,U] a mistake 錯誤, 謬誤: [+in] *There must be an error in our calculations.* 我們的計算肯定有錯。 | **make/commit an error** *The government has committed a serious error.* 政府犯了嚴重的錯誤。 | **serious/grave/fatal error** *I realized I had made a fatal error.* 我意識到自己犯了個致命的錯誤。 | **computer/driver etc error** *The bill was sent to the wrong person because of a computer error.* 賬單因電腦出錯而寄錯了收件人。 | *The accident was caused by human error (=a mistake by a person).* 這起事故是由人為過失造成的。

Frequencies of the nouns **error** and **mistake** in spoken and written English. 名詞 error 和 mistake 在英語口語和書面語中的使用頻率。



This graph shows that the word **mistake** is more common in spoken English than the word **error**. This is because error is not used in a very general way. It is used when describing particular types of mistake, for example in the expressions **computer error** or **error of judgement**, and sounds formal when used on its own. It is therefore more common in written English. 本圖表顯示 mistake 在英語口語中比 error 常用。這是因為 error 不用於普通意義, 而是用於描述某些特定的錯誤, 如在 computer error 或 error of judgement 等表達法中。單獨使用時聽起來也比較正式。因此, error 在英語書面語中更為常用。

el·e·va·tor /ˈeləˌvetə; ˈelɪˌveɪtə/ n [C]

**1** AmE a machine that takes people and goods from one level to another in a building 【美】電梯; lift BrE【英】: *We'll have to take the elevator.* 我們只好坐電梯了。 → see picture on page 見 A11 頁圖

es·tate agent n [C] BrE someone whose business is to buy and sell houses or land for people 【英】房地產經紀人; real estate agent, realtor AmE【美】—estate agency n [C]

片語動詞

片語動詞按字母順序列在主要動詞後面。

如果片語動詞帶有受詞, 用 sb 或 sth 表示。符號 ⇔ 表示受詞可以放在介副詞之前或之後。

→ 有關片語動詞的更多說明, 見“語言提示”部分。

詞頻

每個單詞的詞義都按照使用頻率排列, 最常用的詞義排在最前面。

英語中最常用的 3000 個單詞用圖標顯示出來, 告訴你哪些是需要掌握的重要單詞。[3] 表示此詞是英語口語中最常用的 3000 個單詞之一; [2] 表示此詞是英語書面語中最常用的 2000 個單詞之一。

有些詞條還有圖表為你提供更多的信息, 告訴你在書面和口頭英語裡的某個語境中哪個是最常用的單詞, 或者某個單詞的哪個結構是最常用的。這些圖表是根據對朗文語料庫——一個有三億多個英語書面語和口語單詞的數據庫——所作的研究製作而成的。

美式英語和英式英語

本辭典全面覆蓋美式英語和英式英語。

如果一個單詞只用於美式英語, 就標上 AmE【美】。

如果一個單詞只用於英式英語, 就標上 BrE【英】。

如果在英式英語或美式英語中另有一個同義的單詞, 就在釋義之後列出。



## 語域

釋義之前的標籤告訴你一個單詞是正式用語還是非正式用語，是文學用語還是法律用語，還是一個術語。

→ 說明性略語見封面內頁一。

**es-teemed** /ə'stimd; i'sti:md/ *adj* [usually before noun 一般用於名詞前] *formal* respected and admired 【正式】受尊敬的，受尊重的：the *esteemed* French critic Olivier Boissiere 受人尊敬的法國評論家奧利維耶·布瓦西埃 | *highly esteemed* scholars 極受尊重的學者

**fab** /fæb; fəb/ *adj* *BrE informal* extremely good 【英，非正式】極好的，極妙的：a *fab* new car 一輛極好的新車

**fact** /fækt; fækt/ *n*

**4** the *fact* (of the matter) is *spoken* used when you are telling someone what is actually true in a particular situation, especially when this may be difficult to accept, or different from what people believe 【口】事實是/實際情況是：The *fact* of the matter is that he's just not up to the job. 實際情況是他根本就不能勝任那份工作。

## 口頭英語

如果一個單詞主要用於口頭英語，就標 *spoken* 【口】。

如果一個單詞在口頭英語中有大量片語，這些片語就集中列在一個方框裡，可以一目瞭然。

**fair** /fer; feə/ *adj*

## SPOKEN PHRASES 口語片語

**14** *fair enough* especially *BrE* used to say that you agree with someone's suggestion or that something seems reasonable 【尤英】說得對，有道理；**OK**: 'I think we should split the bill.' 'Fair enough.' “我覺得應該大家平攤費用。”“行。”

**15** *to be fair* used when adding something after someone has been criticized, which helps to explain or excuse what they did 說句公道話；**in fairness**: She should have phoned to tell us what her plans were although, *to be fair*, she's been very busy. 她應該打個電話將她的計劃告訴我們的。不過，說句公道話，她一直很忙。

**16** *be fair!* especially *BrE* used to tell someone not to be unreasonable or criticize someone too much 【尤英】要公道些！：Now Pat, *be fair*, the poor girl's trying her hardest! 好了帕特，你公道一些，那個可憐的女孩子盡力了！

**17** *fair's fair* used when you think it is fair that someone should do something, especially because of something that has happened earlier 應當公道才是，大家應該公平：Come on, *fair's fair* – I paid last time so it's your turn. 得啦，應當公平才是——上次我付錢，所以這次輪到你了。

**18** *fair comment* *BrE* used to say that a remark or criticism seems reasonable 【英】合理的話；公正的評論

**19** *you can't say fairer than that* *BrE* used to say that an offer you are making to someone is the best and fairest offer they can possibly get 【英】這是再公道不過了，無法比這再合理了：I'll give you £25 for it – you can't say fairer than that, can you? 我給你 25 英鎊買了——這是再公道不過了，不是嗎？

**20** *it's a fair cop* *BrE* used humorously to admit that you should not be doing something that someone has caught you doing 【英】抓個正着，當場抓住〔幽默說法，表示承認不應該做某事〕

**21** *with your own fair hands* *BrE* if you do something with your own fair hands, you do it yourself without any help – used humorously 【英】用自己的雙手，親自〔幽默用法〕

2 **fault**<sup>1</sup> /fɔlt; fɔ:lt/ n [C]

**WORD CHOICE 詞語辨析: fault, blame, mistake**

If someone causes something bad, you can say that it is **their fault** or that they are **to blame**. 如果某人惹出不好的事, 可以說這是他們的錯 (it is their fault) 或者說得怪他們 (they are to blame): *The accident was my fault.* 這起事故是我的錯。| *Nobody is to blame for what happened.* 發生這事不能怪誰。

△ Do not say that someone 'has the/a etc fault'. 不要說某人 has the/a etc fault: *We didn't think that it was our fault OR that we were to blame* (NOT 不說 *that we had any fault*). 我們覺得這不是我們的錯/這不怪我們。

△ Do not say that something is 'someone's blame'. 不要說某事是 someone's blame。

Use **fault** to mean something that is wrong with a machine or system, or something that you could criticize about a person or thing. 用 fault 表示機器或系統的故障或某人或某事物的缺點: *The car engine had developed a fault.* 汽車引擎出了故障。| *The book's only fault is that it is too long.* 這本書的唯一缺點是太長。

Use **mistake** to mean something that is wrong in someone's grammar, spelling, calculations, decisions etc. 用 mistake 表示某人語法、拼寫、計算、決定等的錯誤: *Please correct any mistakes* (NOT 不說 *faults*) *in my letter.* 我信中的錯誤請指正。

**用法說明**

“詞語辨析”解釋相關單詞之間的區別, 並舉例說明它們在用法上的不同。

提示語告訴你人們在使用某個單詞時常犯的錯誤。這是對朗文學生語料庫 (世界各地學生所寫的一千萬詞書面英語的資料庫) 進行研究分析總結出來的結論。

**fa-vor-a-ble** /ˈfevərəbəl; ˈfeɪvərəbəl/ adj the American spelling of FAVOURABLE favourable 的美式拼法

**fa-vour-a-ble** BrE【英】; **favorable** AmE【美】 /ˈfevərəbəl; ˈfeɪvərəbəl/ adj **1** a favourable report, opinion, or reaction shows that you think that someone or something is good or that you agree with them 讚許的, 稱讚的, 肯定的: *favourable film reviews* 正面的影評 | *The response has been overwhelmingly favorable.* 回應是一邊倒的肯定。 **2** suitable and likely to make something happen or succeed 有利的: *The disease spreads quickly under favourable conditions.* 這種病在適當條件下會傳播得很快。 | [+for/to] a financial environment that is favorable to job creation 有利於創造就業機會的金融環境 **3** if a LOAN, agreement, rate etc is favourable, the conditions of it are reasonable and not too expensive or difficult 優惠的: *a favourable interest rate* 優惠利率 | *the favorable terms of the settlement* 協議上的優惠條款 **4** making people like or approve of someone or something 討人喜歡的; 贏得讚許的: *A smart appearance makes a favourable impression at an interview.* 打扮漂亮在面試時會給人留下好印象。 — **favourably** adv

**有一個以上拼法的單詞**

如果一個單詞英美拼法不同, 釋義和例句放在英式拼法中, 美式拼法中設有參見指示。

如果一個單詞有多種拼法, 不同的拼法出現在詞條的最前面。

**fax**<sup>1</sup> /fæks; fæks/ n **1** [C] a letter or message that is sent in electronic form down a telephone line and then printed using a special machine 傳真件: *Did you get my fax?* 你收到我的傳真了嗎? **2** [C] also 又作 **fax machine** a machine used for sending and receiving faxes 傳真機: *What's your fax number?* 你的傳真號碼是多少? **3** [U] the system of sending letters and messages using a fax machine 傳真通信, 傳真: *by fax* You can book tickets by fax or on-line. 可以通過傳真或網上訂票。

**fax**<sup>2</sup> v [T] to send someone a letter or message using a fax machine 傳真 [信件或信息]: *fax sb sth* She asked me to fax her the details. 她要我將詳細情況傳真給她。 | *fax sth (through/on) to sb* The contract should be faxed to him today. 今天應該把合同傳真給他。

**有一個以上詞性的單詞**

拼法相同但詞性不同的單詞會分別收列, 並標上數字加以區別。



**fear-ful** /ˈfɪəfəl; ˈfiəfəl/ *adj* **1** *formal* frightened that something might happen【正式】擔心的, 害怕的: *a shy and fearful child* 一個害羞、膽怯的小孩 | [+of] *People are fearful of rising crime in the area.* 人們擔心這個地區犯罪率上升。| **fearful that** *Officials are fearful that the demonstrations will cause new violence.* 官員們擔心示威遊行會引發新的暴力事件。 **2** *BrE* extremely bad【英】極壞的; **awful, terrible**: *The room was in a fearful mess.* 房間裡一片狼藉。 **3** [only before noun] written very frightening【書面】駭人的; **terrifying**: *a fearful creature* 一個駭人的生物 — **fear-fulness** *n* [U]

同義詞、反義詞和相關單詞

同義詞、反義詞和相關單詞標在釋義之後。

**fec-und** /ˈfekənd; ˈfekənd/ *adj* *formal* able to produce many children, young animals, or crops【正式】生殖力旺盛的; 多產的; **fertile** — **fecundity** /fiˈkʌndəti; fiˈkʌndʒti/ *n* [U]

**fe-male** /ˈfiːmel; ˈfiːmeɪl/ *adj* **1** relating to women or girls 女(性)的; **male**; → **feminine**: *female voters* 女性選民 | *Over half of the staff is female.* 半數以上的職員是女性。 **2** belonging to the sex that can have babies or produce eggs 雌(性)的; 母的; **male**: *a female spider* 母蜘蛛 **3** a female plant or flower produces fruit 雌性植物的, 雌蕊的; **male**

	3
	2

**fend-er** /ˈfendə; ˈfendə/ *n* [C] **1** *AmE* the side part of a car that covers the wheels【美】〔汽車的〕擋泥板, 翼子板; **wing** *BrE*【英】; → see picture on page 見 A2 頁圖 **2** a low metal wall around a FIREPLACE that prevents burning wood or coal from falling out 壁爐擋板 **3** *AmE* a curved piece of metal over the wheel of a bicycle that prevents water and mud from flying up【美】〔腳踏車的〕擋泥板; **mudguard** *BrE*【英】

**fender-bender** *n* [C] *AmE* *informal* a car accident in which little damage is done【美, 非正式】〔車輛的〕碰擦事故

**feng shui**<sup>1</sup> /ˌfæŋ ˈʃweɪ; ˌfæŋ ˈʃweɪ/ *n* [U] a Chinese system of organizing the furniture and other things in a house or building in a way that people believe will bring good luck and happiness 風水

**feng shui**<sup>2</sup> *v* [T] **feng shui a room/house etc** to place the furniture and other things in a room or house in a particular position so that it is arranged according to the feng shui system 看房間/房屋等的風水

**fen-land** /ˈfenlənd; ˈfenlənd/ *n* [C, U] a FEN〔尤指英格蘭東部的〕沼澤地帶; 濕地

**fer-vent** /ˈfɜːvənt; ˈfɜːvənt/ *adj* believing or feeling something very strongly and sincerely 熱情的; 熾熱的; 熱烈的; 強烈的: *a fervent appeal for peace* 對和平的強烈呼籲 | **fervent admirer/believer etc** *a fervent supporter of human rights* 人權的熱情支持者 — **fervently** *adv*

**fiend-ish** /ˈfiːndɪʃ; ˈfiːndɪʃ/ *adj* **1** cruel and unpleasant 兇惡的; 殘酷的: *a particularly fiendish practical joke* 殘忍的惡作劇 **2** very clever in an unpleasant way 刁鑽的: *a fiendish plan* 刁鑽的計劃 **3** extremely difficult or complicated 極其困難〔複雜〕的: *several fiendish exam questions* 幾道很難的試題 — **fiendishly** *adv* — **fiendishness** *n* [U]

複合詞

複合詞的處理和普通單詞相同, 也是按照字母順序排列, 不考慮中間的空格和連字符。

派生詞

派生詞列在詞條的最後。如果知道了主詞的意思, 派生詞就很容易理解。許多派生詞都以 -ly 或 -ness 結尾。