

LONGMAN

DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH



4th

EDITION

第四版

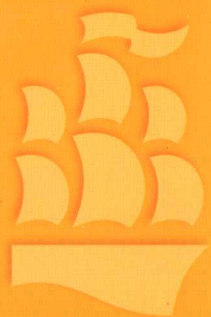
朗文 中阶 英汉双解词典



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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《朗文中阶英汉双解词典》上一版出版于2005年。作为一本可以从初中一直用到大学的实用工具书,该词典推出后深受广大英语学习者的欢迎,一直是英语学习类词典中的畅销和长销产品。为了跟上时代的发展,反映英语语言的新变化,外语教学与研究出版社又组织翻译人员利用先进的词典编纂系统(Dictionary Production System)和词条编辑软件(Entry Editor)对英国培生教育出版集团全新推出的 *Longman Dictionary of American English* (4th ed.) 进行了翻译,定名为《朗文中阶英汉双解词典》(第四版)。

新版《朗文中阶英汉双解词典》不仅收词量大大增加,功能也更加丰富。具体表现为:

- ◆ 收录词汇、短语和义项多达 95,000 条,较上一版有大幅增加,并有多处创新:
 - (1) 新词众多,如 *moccasin* (“莫卡辛”鞋), *phishing* (网络“钓鱼”), *telephony* (网络电话), 以“安卓”之名被广为人知的 *android* (仿真机器人) 等;
 - (2) 突出标示 3,000 最基础、最常用词汇,利于学习者重点掌握;
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此外,鉴于本词典是一本美国英语词典,为了更大程度地方便各个层次学习者的学习和使用,我们新增了一套大家较为熟悉的英式发音音标,同时保留了原版的美式发音音标,其主要异同可见第 vi 页。

我们在翻译和出版本词典的过程中,抱着精益求精的态度,一字一句反复斟酌,力求为广大读者奉献一本完美的词典,但因能力所限,疏漏之处在所难免,在此恳请广大读者朋友们批评指正。

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Pronunciation Table 发音表

British 英式发音:

| Vowels 元音 | Consonants 辅音 |
|-------------|---------------|
| 音标 例词 | 音标 例词 |
| i bit | p pen |
| e bed | b back |
| æ cat | t ten |
| ɒ pot | d day |
| ʌ but | k key |
| ʊ put | g get |
| ə about | f fat |
| i happy | v view |
| u actuality | θ thing |
| i: sheep | ð then |
| ɑ: father | s soon |
| ɔ: four | z zero |
| u: boot | ʃ ship |
| ɜ: bird | ʒ pleasure |
| eɪ make | h hot |
| aɪ lie | tʃ cheer |
| ɔɪ boy | dʒ jump |
| əʊ note | m sum |
| aʊ now | n sun |
| ɪə rear | ŋ sung |
| eə hair | w wet |
| ʊə sure | l let |
| uə actual | r red |
| ɪə peculiar | j yet |

American 美式发音:

| Vowels 元音 | Consonants 辅音 |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 音标 例词 | 音标 例词 |
| i beat | p pack |
| ɪ bit | b back |
| eɪ date | t tie |
| ɛ bet | d die |
| æ bat | k came |
| ɑ box | g game |
| ɔ bought | tʃ church |
| oo boat | dʒ judge |
| ʊ book | f fan |
| u boot | v van |
| ʌ but | θ thing |
| ə banana | ð then |
| ə shirt | s sip |
| aɪ bite, cry | z zip |
| əʊ about | ʃ ship |
| ɔɪ voice | ʒ measure |
| ɪr beer | h hot |
| ɛr bare | m men |
| ɑr bar | n sun |
| ɔr door | ŋ sung |
| or tour | w wet |
| /t/ 表示/t/可以不发音。 | l light |
| /d/ 表示/d/可以不发音。 | r right |
| /' 表示主重音。 | y yes |
| /, / 表示次重音。 | t butter |
| /, / 表示重音转移。 | tʃ button |

American English Sounds 美国英语读音 - /t/, /tʃ/, /t/, /d/ 和 /nʃ/

/t/

tap 或 sat 中的 /t/ 是清音。但是, 像 latter, party 和 little 等词里的 t, 许多美国人却把它读成浊音, 就像快读时的 /d/ 音。这些单词里的 t 在本词典中标作 /t/, 听起来像 ladder, hardy 和 middle 里的 d。这个音通常出现在元音之间 (特别是非重读音音之前), 或出现在 r 和元音之间, 或在构成音节的 /t/ 之前。

/tʃ/

这个符号表示许多人发 /t/ 音时把它发成或同时伴有喉塞音。喉塞音就是 uh oh 这个表达方式中间的那个音。例如, **button** /'bʌtʃn/ 和 **football** /'fʊtʃbɔl/ 中的 t 的发音就和 **ton** /tʌn/ 里的发音不一样; 它听起来更像是短

暂的沉默。喉塞音通常出现在构成音节的 /n/ 音或另一音节开头的那个辅音之前。

/t/, /d/

这两个符号表示这些辅音可以发音, 也可以不发音。例如, **restless** /'restlɪs/ 中的 t 和 **grandfather** /'grændfɑðə/ 中的 d 在正常的连贯话语里通常都略而不读, 不过据认为, 在缓慢而认真的话语里把其中的 t 和 d 读出来则更为正确。

/nʃ/

许多人把 /nʃ/ 读成 /ntʃ/。例如, **attention** /ə'tenʃən/ 和 **conscious** /'kɒnʃəs/ 也可以读作 /ə'tentʃən/ 和 /'kɒntʃəs/。但本词典只标注 /nʃ/ 音。

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. For example, many Americans say the first vowel in *data* as /eɪ/, while many others say this vowel as /æ/. We show *data* as /ˈdɛtə, ˈdætə/. This means that both pronunciations are possible and are commonly used by educated speakers. We have not, however, shown all American dialects and all possible pronunciations. For example, *news* is shown only as /nuːz/ even though a few Americans might pronounce this word as /nyuz/. In words like *caught* and *dog* we show the vowel /ɔ/, but many speakers use the vowel /ɑ/ in place of /ɔ/, so that *caught* and *cot* are both said as /kɑt/.

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。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/. 本词典给 *data* 的注音是 /ˈdɛtə, ˈdætə/. 这样做表示这两种发音都可以, 都是受过教育的人常用的发音。但是, 我们并没有标注出所有美国方言的发音和所有可能的发音。例如, *news* 仅仅标注为 /nuːz/, 但有些美国人可能把这个词读作 /nyuz/. /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 the 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: **economics** /ˌɛkəˈnɑmɪks, i-/. The hyphen is also used for showing the division between syllables when this might not be clear: **boyish** /ˈbɔɪ-ɪʃ/, **drawing** /ˈdrɔ-ɪŋ/, **clockwise** /ˈklɑk-waɪz/.

一个词有一种以上的发音时, 后面的发音通常只标注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** /ˌɛkəˈnɑmɪks, i-/. 音节的划分可能不清楚时, 连字符也用来加以区分: **boyish** /ˈbɔɪ-ɪʃ/, **drawing** /ˈdrɔ-ɪŋ/, **clockwise** /ˈklɑk-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. 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/. Other changes are described in the paragraph **American English Sounds**.

本词典基本上采用国际音标 (IPA) 的标音符号, 但略有改动。/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。其他几处改动在“美国英语读音”部分作了说明。

Abbreviations 缩写词

No pronunciations are shown for most

abbreviations. 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: **VCR** /ˌvi si ˈɑr/. Pronunciations have been shown where an abbreviation is spoken like an ordinary word: **RAM** /ræm/.

大多数缩写词不标注发音。这样做或是因为缩写词是不读出来的 (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** /ˌvi si ˈɑr/. 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. If the related word is pronounced by saying the main word and adding an ending (see list on page C28-C29), no separate pronunciation is given. If the addition of the ending causes a change in the pronunciation of the main word, the pronunciation for the related word is given. For example:

impossible /ɪmˈpəsəbəl/, **impossibility** /ɪmˌpɑsəˈbɪləti/. There are some pronunciation changes that we do not show at these entries, because they follow regular patterns: (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. For example, **practical** is shown as /ˈpræktɪkəl/. When -ly is added to it, it becomes **practically** /ˈpræktɪkli/. This difference is not shown. (2) When -ly or -ity is added to words ending in -y /i/, the /i/ becomes /ə/: **angry** /ˈæŋɡri/ becomes **angrily** /ˈæŋɡrəli/. This is not shown.

属于不同词类的派生词 (即主词的派生形式) 可在该词条的末尾出现。如果派生词的发音与主词加上后缀 (见 C28-C29 页的后缀表) 的读法一样, 则不再单独注音。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。例如: **impossible** /ɪmˈpəsəbəl/, **impossibility** /ɪmˌpɑsəˈbɪləti/. 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: 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。例如, **practical** 的注音是 /ˈpræktɪkəl/, 后面加上 -ly 后就变成了 **practically** /ˈpræktɪkli/, 发音上的这种差别不予标出。以 -y /i/ 结尾的词加上 -ly 或 -ity 时, /i/ 音变成 /ə/ 音: **angry** /ˈæŋɡri/ 变成 **angrily** /ˈæŋɡrəli/, 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. The sign /ˈ/ is put before the syllable with the most force. We say it has *main stress*: **person** /ˈpɜːsn/, **percent** /pɜːˈsent/. 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 /ˌ/ is placed before such a syllable: **personality** /ˌpɜːsəˈnæləti/, **personify** /pɜːˈsɒnəˌfaɪ/. 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** /'stɑːrlɪt/.

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。/' 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/. 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'sə'næləti/, **personify** /pə'sənə'faɪ/. 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 **starlit** /'stɑːlɪt/ 构成对比的 **starlet** /'stɑːrlɪt/ 这种情况。

Unstressed Vowels 非重读元音

/ə/ and /ɪ/

Many unstressed syllables in American English are pronounced with a very short unclear vowel. This vowel is shown as /ə/ or /ɪ/; however, there is very little difference between them in normal connected speech. For example, the word **affect** /ə'fekt/ and **effect** /ɪ'fekt/ usually sound the same. The word **rabbit** is shown as /'ræbɪt/, but it may also be pronounced /'ræbət/.

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。这个元音标为 /ə/ 或 /ɪ/; 但在正常连贯的讲话中它们之间区别很小。例如, **affect** /ə'fekt/ 和 **effect** /ɪ'fekt/ 通常听起来是一样的。**rabbit** 的音标是 /'ræbɪt/, 但也可以读作 /'ræbət/。

/ə/ and /ʌ/

These sounds are very similar. The symbol /ə/ is used in unstressed syllables, and /ʌ/, which is longer, is used in stressed and secondary stressed syllables. When people speak more quickly, secondary stressed syllables become unstressed so that /ʌ/ may be pronounced as /ə/. For example, **difficult** /'dɪfə,kʌlt/ and **coconut** /'kəʊkə,nʌt/ may be pronounced as /'dɪfəkəlt/ and /'kəʊkənət/. Only the pronunciation with /ʌ/ is shown.

/ə/ 和 /ʌ/ 这两个音很相似, /ə/ 音用在非重读音节里,而稍长一些的 /ʌ/ 音则用在重读和次重读音节里。人们说话语速加快时,次重音音节变成非重读音节,于是 /ʌ/ 就可能读成 /ə/ 了。例如, **difficult** /'dɪfə,kʌlt/ 和 **coconut** /'kəʊkə,nʌt/ 可以读成 /'dɪfəkəlt/ 和 /'kəʊkənət/, 但本词典中只标注有 /ʌ/ 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. 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. For example: **'bus stop**, **'town 'hall**. Sometimes a compound contains a main word with an ending. If the main word is in the dictionary, and the ending is a common one, only a stress pattern is shown. For example: **'washing 'machine**. **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. But if any part is not a main word, the full pronunciation is given: **helter-skelter** /,heltə'skeltə/.

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。当复合词的所有组成部分在本词典中作为独立词条出现时,该复合词的发音不予标注,而是只标注其重音模式。例如: **bus stop** /'./, **town hall** /./,./。有时复合词包含带后缀的条目词。如果该条目词在本词典中已有收录,且该后缀常见,则只标注重音模式。例如: **washing machine** /'..../。washing 在本词典中并非条目标目,但 wash 是;加之 -ing 是个常见后缀,所以只标注重音模式。但是,如果组成部分并非条目标目,则其完整发音予以标注: **helter-skelter** /,heltə'skeltə/。

Stress Shift 重音转移

Some words may have a shift in stress. The secondary stress becomes the main stress when the word comes before a noun. The mark / ˈ / shows this. For example: **artificial** /,ɑːtʃɪ'fɪʃəl/, **artificial intelligence** /,ɑːtʃɪ'fɪʃəl ɪn'telədʒəns/. 有些词会发生重音转移的现象,当这些词出现在名词前面时,次重音会变为重音。/ ˈ / 这个符号表示重音转移。例如: **artificial** /,ɑːtʃɪ'fɪʃəl/, **artificial intelligence** /,ɑːtʃɪ'fɪʃəl ɪn'telədʒəns/。

Syllabic Consonants 成音节辅音

The sounds /n/ and /l/ can be syllabic. 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/). For example, in **sudden** /'sʌdn/ the /n/ is syllabic; there is no vowel between the /d/ and the /n/, so no vowel is shown. In the middle of a word, a hyphen or stress mark after /n/ or /l/ shows that it is syllabic: **botanist** /'bɒtən-ɪst/ and **catalog** /'kætɪl.ɒg/ are three-syllable words.

/n/ 和 /l/ 这两个音可以构成音节。也就是说,这些音本身可以构成音节,尤其是当它们出现在词尾时(在某些辅音之后,尤其是 /t/ 和 /d/)。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。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一个音节: **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, /ə/. When /ə/ is followed by an unstressed vowel, it may be pronounced as a sequence of two vowels, /ə/ plus the following vowel, or as /ə/ followed by a syllable beginning with /r/. For example, the word **coloring** may be pronounced as /'kʌləɪŋ/ instead of /'kʌləɪŋ/. Only the pronunciation, /'kʌləɪŋ/, is shown.

r 这个音既可以是辅音 /r/, 又可以是元音 /ə/。当 /ə/ 后跟非重读元音时,它可以读成相连的两个元音,即 /ə/ 加上其后的元音,也可以读成 /ə/ 后接一个以 /r/ 开头的音节。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。

Short Forms Used in the Dictionary 本词典使用的缩略语

Parts of Speech 词类

Some parts of speech have short forms

一些词类有缩略形式:

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|------|
| <i>adj.</i> | adjective | 形容词 |
| <i>prep.</i> | preposition | 介词 |
| <i>adv.</i> | adverb | 副词 |
| <i>pron.</i> | pronoun | 代词 |
| <i>n.</i> | noun | 名词 |
| <i>v.</i> | verb | 动词 |
| <i>phr. v.</i> | phrasal verb | 短语动词 |

Other Short Forms 其他缩略语

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------|
| <i>etc.</i> | et cetera (=and so on) | 等 |
| <i>U.S.</i> | United States | 美国 |
| <i>s/he</i> | she or he | 他或她 |
| <i>sb</i> | somebody/someone | 某人 |
| <i>sth</i> | something | 某物, 某事 |
| <i>sb/sth</i> | someone or something | 某人或某事物 |

Grammar Patterns 语法模式

Grammar patterns are shown in **dark letters** in the example sentences. 语法模式在例句中用黑体字标示。

Grammar Codes Used in the Dictionary 本词典使用的语法代码

Nouns 名词 – to learn more about the grammar of nouns, see the *LEARNER'S HANDBOOK* on pages D1–D3. 关于名词的更多语法信息, 请参阅“学习者手册”D1–D3页。

[C] 可数名词

COUNTABLE nouns such as **chair** and **store** are the most common type of noun in English. Their plural is usually formed by adding -s, and they are used with a plural verb 像 **chair** 和 **store** 这样的可数名词是英语里最常见的一种名词。它们的复数通常是在词尾加 -s 构成, 要和动词的复数形式连用: *Most of the smaller stores in the area have closed down.* 该地区大多数小一点儿的商店都倒闭了。

[U] 不可数名词

an UNCOUNTABLE noun, such as **happiness**

and **furniture**. Uncountable nouns cannot be used with *a* or *an*. They do not have plural forms, and are used with a singular verb 不可数名词, 例如 **happiness** 和 **furniture**, 不可以和 *a* 或 *an* 连用。它们没有复数形式, 要和动词的单数形式连用: *The new furniture is being delivered on Friday.* 新家具将于周五送达。

[C,U] 可数兼不可数名词

a noun that has both countable and uncountable uses, such as **wine** 这类名词既可以用作可数名词, 又可以用作不可数名词, 例如 **wine**:

Our wines are specially chosen by our own buyer. 我们的酒是由自己的采购员专门挑选的。

This is great wine – where did you buy it? 这酒真棒——你从哪儿买的?

[singular] 单数

a SINGULAR noun, such as **outcome**. Singular nouns can be used with *a*, *an*, or *the*, or without any determiner. They have no plural form, and they are used with a singular verb 表示单数名词, 如 **outcome**. 单数名词可以和 *a*, *an* 或 *the* 连用, 也可以不用任何限定词。它们没有复数形式, 要和动词的单数形式连用:

No one knew what the outcome of the discussion was. 没有人知道讨论的结果如何。

We never dreamed there would be such a good outcome. 我们怎么也没想到会有这么好的结果。

[plural] 复数

a PLURAL noun, such as **pajamas**. Plural nouns do not have a singular form, and are used with a plural verb 表示复数名词, 如 **pajamas**. 复数名词没有单数形式, 要和动词的复数形式连用:

Your red pajamas are in the wash. 你的红睡衣正在洗。

[C usually singular] 通常用单数

a noun such as **setting** that is countable, but is not used in the plural very often 像 **setting** 之类的名词是可数名词, 但通常只用单数: *It was a lovely setting for a wedding.* 那是个适宜举行婚礼的漂亮场所。

[C usually plural] 通常用复数

a noun such as **resource** that is countable, and is usually used in the plural 像 **resource** 之

类的名词是可数名词，且通常只用复数：
The country is rich in natural resources. 该国自然资源丰富。

[singular 单数, U]

a noun that has both singular and uncountable uses, such as **calm** 这类名词既有单数又有不可数的用法，例如 **calm**：
The Smiths preferred the calm of the country. 史密斯一家更喜欢乡村的安静。
Marta reacted with amazing calm. 玛尔塔的反应惊人地平静。

Verbs 动词 – to learn more about the grammar of verbs, see the **LEARNER'S HANDBOOK** on page D4–D5. 关于动词的更多语法信息，请参阅“学习者手册”D4–D5页。

[I] 不及物动词

an INTRANSITIVE verb, such as **exist**. Intransitive verbs are not followed by objects 不及物动词，例如 **exist**，后面不能跟宾语：
Only five railroads from the old network still exist. 旧铁路网中只有 5 条铁路尚存。

[T] 及物动词

a TRANSITIVE verb, such as **take**. Transitive verbs are followed by objects 及物动词，例如 **take**，后面要跟宾语：
Will you take my jacket to the dry cleaners for me? 你能帮我把夹克拿去干洗一下吗？

[I, T] 不及物兼及物动词

a verb that has both intransitive and transitive uses, such as **decide** 这类动词既有不及物用法又有及物用法，例如 **decide**：
It's so hard to decide. 真是太难决定了。
I can't decide what to wear. 我拿不定主意要穿什么。

[linking verb 连系动词]

a verb such as **be, become, seem**, etc. 像 **be, become, seem** 之类的动词：
Jared's father is a teacher. 贾里德的父亲是名教师。
Dana seems really sorry. 达纳似乎真的很抱歉。

Adjectives 形容词

[only before noun 仅用于名词前]

an adjective, such as **amateur**, that is only used before a noun 这类形容词只能用于名词前，例如 **amateur**：
This picture was taken by her husband Larry,

a gifted amateur photographer. 这张照片是她丈夫拉里拍的，他是个很有才华的业余摄影师。

[not before noun 不用于名词前]

an adjective, such as **afraid**, that is never used before a noun 这类形容词从不用于名词前，例如 **afraid**：
Small children are often afraid of the dark. 小孩子常会怕黑。

Labels Used in the Dictionary 本词典使用的标签

approving 【褒义】 / **disapproving** 【贬义】
Words and phrases are labeled **approving** or **disapproving** if people use them in order to show that they like or dislike someone or something. For example, both **childlike** and **childish** describe behavior that is typical of a child, but **childlike** shows approval and **childish** shows disapproval. 带有【褒义】或【贬义】标签的词汇和短语可用于表示赞许或不赞许某人或某物。例如，**childlike** 和 **childish** 都可用来描述小孩子特有的行为，但 **childlike** 表示赞许，而 **childish** 却表示不赞许。

formal 【正式】

Formal words and phrases, such as **await** and **moreover**, are used only in formal speech and writing, for example in essays or official announcements, not in normal conversation. 正式的词汇和短语，如 **await** 和 **moreover**，只用于正式的讲话和文字中，例如论说文或官方通告中，而不适用于普通会话。

humorous 【幽默】

Humorous words and phrases, such as **on the warpath**, are intended to be funny. 幽默的词汇和短语，如 **on the warpath**，旨在引人发笑。

informal 【非正式】

Informal words and phrases, such as **grungy** and **long shot**, are used in normal conversation and informal letters or emails to friends. Do not use these words and phrases in essays. 非正式词汇和短语，例如 **grungy** 和 **long shot**，用于日常会话和写给朋友的非正式信件或电子邮件中。不要把这类词汇和短语用在论说文。

literary 【文学】

Literary words and phrases, such as **foe** and **inferno**, are used mostly in poetry and other types of literature. They are not usually suitable for essays. 文学词汇和短语, 例如 foe 和 inferno, 一般多在诗歌和其他类型的文学作品中使用。它们通常不适合用在论说文中。

nonstandard 【不规范】

Nonstandard words and phrases do not follow the rules of grammar, but are also used a lot. For example, many people use **real** instead of **really**. Do not use nonstandard language in essays. 不规范的词汇和短语未遵循语法规则, 但仍被广泛使用。例如, 许多人用 real 代替 really。在论说文中不要使用不规范用语。

offensive 【冒犯】

Offensive words and phrases are likely to make someone upset if you use them. People often use them when they intend to insult other people, but these can also be words and phrases that only particular people consider to be offensive. 冒犯性的词汇和短语可能会使对方不高兴。人们有意侮辱别人时, 常使用冒犯性用语; 不过, 这类用语也可能只被特定人群认为具有冒犯性。

old-fashioned 【过时】

Old-fashioned words and phrases are ones that people still know, but that are not used very often in modern speech or writing. 对于过时的词汇和短语, 人们仍然知晓其意, 但在现代口语和笔语中不常使用。

slang 【俚语】

Slang words and phrases are used by a particular group of people, especially young people, but not by everyone. They are extremely informal and should not be used in essays. 俚语词汇和短语多为某一特定人群 (尤其是年轻人) 所使用, 而非所有人都会使用。它们十分不正式, 不要用于论说文中。

spoken 【口语】

Spoken words and phrases, such as **I mean** and **by the way**, are hardly ever used in writing. They are always informal, unless

they have the label *spoken, formal*. Do not use these words and phrases in essays.

口语词汇和短语, 例如 I mean 和 by the way, 在写作中很少使用。除非它们带有【口语, 正式】这样的标签, 否则都是非正式用语。不要把这类词汇和短语用在论说文中。

taboo 【禁忌语】

Taboo words and phrases are extremely rude, offensive to everyone, and should be avoided. 禁忌词汇和短语极其粗鲁, 对所有人都具有冒犯性, 应避免使用。

technical 【术语】

Technical words and phrases, such as **tautology** or **pro rata**, are used by experts in a particular subject, not by everyone. 术语性词汇和短语, 例如 tautology 或 pro rata, 不是人人都会用到, 一般为特定学科的专业人士所使用。

trademark 【商标】

A trademark is an official name for a product made by a particular company. It is always spelt with a capital letter. 商标是某公司生产的某种产品的正式名称, 首字母总是用大写。

written 【书面语】

Written words and phrases, such as **ablaze** or **exclaim**, are usually only used in written English. 书面语, 例如 ablaze 或 exclaim, 通常只用于书面英语中。

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Key to the Dictionary 词典用法说明

back-ward¹ /ˈbækwəd; ˈbækwəd/ also **backwards** *adv.* **1** in the direction that is behind you 向后 ≠ **forward**: *She took a step backwards.* 她向后退了一步。 **2** toward the beginning or the past (向开头或过去) 倒退地: *Can you say the alphabet backward?* 你能倒背字母表吗?

拼写相同但词类不同的词分立词条。

backward² *adj.* **1** [only before noun 仅用于名词前] made toward the direction that is behind you 朝后的 ≠ **forward**: *She left without a backward glance.* 她走了, 没有回头瞧一眼。 **2** **developing** slowly and less successfully than others 落后的: *a backward country* 落后的国家

释义尽可能采用 2,000 个“朗文释义词汇”, 用简单清晰的语言解释单词的含义。

bac-te-ri-um /bækˈtɪəriəm; bækˈtɪriəm/ *n.* (plural **bacteria** /-riə; -riə/) [C usually plural 通常用复数] **BIOLOGY** [生物] **a very small living thing** consisting of a single cell. Some bacteria cause disease, but others are important in many natural processes. The plural form, “bacteria,” is much more common than the singular form. 细菌 (复数形式 bacteria 更常用) [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 Modern Latin, Greek *bakterion* “stick, rod;” because of their shape]

释义前的学科标签表示该词在某学科领域里有特定的意思。

bad¹ /bæd; bæd/ *adj.* (comparative 比较级 **worse**, superlative 最高级 **worst**) **1** not good or not nice 不好的; 糟糕的; 坏的 ≠ **good**: *I'm afraid I have some bad news for you.* 恐怕我有坏消息要告诉你。 | *a really bad smell* 非常难闻的气味

口语和书面语中最常用的单词以反白字体标示, 这些词是需要掌握的最重要单词。

THESAURUS 词语辨析

awful – very bad or unpleasant 极坏的; 糟糕的: *The weather was awful.* 天气太糟糕了。

terrible – extremely bad 极坏的; 糟糕透的: *The hotel food was terrible.* 这家酒店的饭菜糟糕透了。

horrible – very bad or upsetting 糟糕的; 可恶的: *What a horrible thing to say!* 这么说太歹毒了!

appalling/horrific formal [正式] – very bad and very shocking 极坏的; 令人震惊的: *She suffered appalling injuries.* 她伤势非常严重。 | *a horrific plane crash* 令人震惊的坠机事件

lousy informal [非正式] – very bad in quality (质量) 低劣的, 糟糕透的: *a lousy movie* 一部烂片

horrendous formal [正式] – very bad and very frightening or shocking 骇人的; 可怕的: *a horrendous crash* 可怕的撞车事故

atrocious formal [正式] – extremely bad and often very severe 糟糕透的; 恶劣的: *Her driving is atrocious.* 她的驾驶技术糟糕透了。 | *atrocious weather conditions* 恶劣的天气情况

abysmal formal [正式] – very bad, used especially to describe the standard of something (尤指水平) 极糟的, 极差的: *The quality of care at the hospital was abysmal.* 这家医院护理水平极差。

→ GOOD¹, HORRIBLE

单词的各个义项按使用频率排列, 第一个义项是最常用的词义。

例证自然实用, 单词用法一目了然。

词语辨析框解析近义词之间的差别, 或者说明有关某话题的各个词之间的差异。

2 of a low quality or standard 差的; 不好的 ~~≠ good~~: *That was the worst pizza I ever ate.* 这是我吃过的最难吃的比萨饼。| *Brian is really bad at sports.* 布赖恩很不擅长体育运动。3 morally wrong or evil (道德品质) 坏的, 邪恶的 ~~≠ good~~: *He plays one of the bad guys in the movie.* 他在影片中饰演一个坏人。

同义词、反义词及相关词位于释义之后。

bad-ly /'bædli; 'bædli/ *adv.* (comparative 比较级 **worse**, superlative 最高级 **worst**) 1 in a way that is not good 不好地; 拙劣地 ~~≠ well~~: *a badly written book* 写得很差的书 | *She did badly on the exam.* 她这次考试考得很差。▶ Don't say "I sing very bad." Say 要说 "I sing very badly." ◀ 2 to a great or serious degree 严重地; 大大地; 非常: *The refugees badly need food and clean water.* 难民们急需食物和干净的水。| *Our house was badly damaged during the storm.* 我们的房屋在暴风雨中被严重损毁。

用国际音标标注了英式读音和美式读音。

baf-~~file~~ /'bæfəl; 'bæfəl/ *v.* [T] if something baffles you, you cannot understand it 使困惑; 难住: *Scientists were baffled by the results.* 结果让科学家们困惑不已。— **baffling** *adj.* — **baffled** *adj.*

用法提示帮助读者避免常见错误。

THESAURUS 词语辨析

confused, bewildered, puzzled → **CONFUSED**

分音节符号标示单词的音节划分。

ba-nal /bə'næl; bə'næl, bə'nal, 'beɪnl/ *adj.* ordinary and not interesting 平庸的; 平淡乏味的 → **BORING**: *a banal love song* 一首平淡乏味的情歌 [ORIGIN: 1800—1900 French, Old French *ban* "military service that everyone must do, something common"] — **banality** /bə'nælɪti; bə'næləti/ *n.* [C,U]

派生词列于词条的最后。

beat /'bi:t; bit/ *v.* (**beat, beaten** /'bi:tn; 'bit'n/)

箭头表示参见相关词、图片、词语辨析框等。

1 **DEFEAT** 打败 [T] to get more points, votes, etc. than other people in a game or competition 击败; 战胜: *New York beat Boston 4-1.* 纽约队 4 比 1 战胜波士顿队。| *Stuart usually beats me at chess.* 斯图尔特下象棋通常都能赢我。| *Has anyone ever beaten the record for home runs set by Babe Ruth?* 有人打破过贝比·鲁斯创下的本垒打纪录吗?

动词、名词和形容词的不规则形式标示于词条的开头。

THESAURUS 词语辨析

defeat — to win a victory over someone 战胜, 击败 (某人): *I don't think anybody will be able to defeat Kennedy in a Senate election.* 我认为没有人能在参议员竞选中击败肯尼迪。

词类信息用斜体显示, 然后是可数、不可数、及物、不及物等语法信息。

trounce — to defeat someone completely 彻底击败; 击溃: *The Bears trounced Nebraska 44-10.* 芝加哥熊队 44 比 10 大胜内布拉斯加队。

clobber/cream informal [非正式] — to defeat someone easily 轻松打败: *We got creamed in the finals.* 在决赛中, 我们被轻易击败。

vanquish formal [正式] — to defeat someone or something completely 彻底击败; 彻底征服: *The allies vanquished the enemy.* 盟军彻底打垮了敌人。

overcome – to fight and win against someone or something 征服；战胜：Union troops finally overcame rebel forces in the south. 联邦军最终战胜了南部叛军。

conquer – to defeat someone, especially a country, and get control of land and people 征服，占领，攻取（尤指国家）：The Greeks conquered the Trojans. 希腊人征服了特洛伊人。

2 HIT SB 击打某人 [T] to hit someone many times with your hand, a stick, etc. (徒手，使用棍棒等) 连续击打（某人）：He used to come home and beat us. 他过去常常回到家就打我们。| The woman had been **beaten to death**. 这个女子被殴打致死。

3 HIT STH 击打某物 [I,T] to hit against the surface of something continuously, or to make something do this (连续) 撞击，拍打：waves **beating on/against the shore** 拍打着海岸的波浪

SPOKEN PHRASES 口语短语

8 [T] to be better or more enjoyable than something else 胜过，比…更令人快乐：It's not the **greatest job, but it beats waitressing**. 那份工作不是最棒的，但比当服务员强。| **You can't beat** (=nothing is better than) San Diego for good weather. 哪儿都比不上圣迭戈的天气好。

9 (it) beats me used in order to say that you do not understand or know something 我不懂，我不知道：“Where's Myrna?” “Beats me.” “默纳在哪儿？” “不知道。”

10 beat it! an impolite way to tell someone to leave at once 滚开！

beat down *phr. v.*

1 if the Sun beats down, it shines brightly and is hot (烈日) 暴晒，强烈照射

2 if the rain beats down, it rains very hard (雨) 下得很大

beat sb ↔ out *phr. v. informal* [非正式]

to defeat someone in a competition 击败，胜过：Lange **beat out** Foster for the award. 兰格击败福斯特斩获了该奖项。

ben·e·fi·cial /ben'ɪʃəl; ben'ɪʃəl/ (学术词汇)

adj. good or useful 有益的；有用的：The agreement will be **beneficial to** both groups. 此协议双方都将获益。| Garlic has a **beneficial effect** in reducing harmful cholesterol. 大蒜有助于降低不良胆固醇水平。[ORIGIN: 1400–1500 Latin *beneficium* “kindness, favor,” from *bene* “well” + *facere* “to do”]

blonde¹, **blond** /blɒnd; blænd/ *adj.* **1** blonde

hair is pale or yellow (头发) 浅色的，金黄色的
2 someone who is blonde has **pale** or yellow hair (女子) 浅色头发的，金黄色头发的

导航词有助于读者迅速找到所需释义。

语法模式和词语搭配在例句中以粗体显示。

口语短语单列，并附有释义。

习语和固定短语以黑体显示，释义是对整个短语的解释。

短语动词按字母顺序列于主动词之后。

释义之前的标签说明该词通常是非正式用语、正式用语或书面语等。

该标签表示该词是学术词汇，要求学生理解并能在学术文章中使用。

词源信息说明单词首次进入英语的时间，以及该词源自哪种语言。

如果一个词有不同的拼写形式，词条的开头会显示两种拼写。

Preface 序言

为满足英语学习者的真正需要,《朗文中阶英汉双解词典》(*Longman Dictionary of American English*)第四版在广泛调研的基础上进行了大量修订和扩充。本版词典新收录了数千条来自科学、经济学和社会科学等领域(content areas)的学科词汇,并新增了词源信息(word origins),修订了词语辨析框(thesaurus boxes),帮助使用者更好地进行词汇学习。

地道鲜活的语言

所有朗文词典都基于“朗文语料库网络”(Longman Corpus Network)中原汁原味的语言资料编纂而成。该语料库全部实现计算机化,举世无双,收词量现已达4亿,取自各种各样的书面文本以及在美国各地采录的真实会话。

该语料库能准确统计单词和短语的使用频率,所以能为学习者科学提供最需要掌握的词汇。该语料库还显示哪些语法句式最需要举例说明,人们每天使用的重要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,保证了语言的生动地道。

清楚易懂的释义

朗文词典将词语的释义限定在2,000个最常用的英语单词之内。朗文首创的使用有限词汇进行释义的做法以最佳方式保证了英文释义的清楚易懂。释义的查找非常方便,义项众多的词汇设有简短、清晰的导航词(signposts),便于读者快速锁定所需的词义。

本词典中的综合性语法知识易于理解,方便运用。重要的句型在例句中都突出显示,词语用法一目了然。

快捷实在的帮助

本版词典在编写之前对学习者的需求和能力进行了广泛的调研。词语辨析框对数千同义词、反义词进行了辨析说明,有助于学习者扩大词汇量,避免一个词用到底。例如,表示“生气”时,除了angry,他们还可以学着使用annoyed, irritated, furious等意思相近的词。现在新增的词语辨析框还能帮助学习者扩展自己的学术词汇(academic vocabulary)和学科词汇(content vocabulary)。

此书的几位编者利用自己多年的英语教学经验对“朗文学习者语料库”(Longman Learner's Corpus, 该语料库总汇总了英语学习者800多万字的英语写作内容)的数据资料进行了分析。通过研究这些学习者在英语作文及考试中所犯的错误,编者得以在本词典的各个部分——释义、例句、用法说明以及新的学习者手册(new Learner's Handbook)——给出明确而实用的用法提示,帮助学习者避免常见错误。

利用第A1-A15页上的“词典使用练习”可以学习如何最大限度地利用本词典,获得最大收益。正文之前集中列示了本词典所使用的语法代码和各种标签,发音表位于第vi页上,查找和使用都很方便。

无论是写论说文、发电子邮件还是同朋友聊天,本词典总能够帮助您清楚地理解词义、选择恰当的词汇并正确地加以运用。