



# 朗文

## 高级英语

# 应试词典

(英汉双解)

## LONGMAN

# Exams Dictionary



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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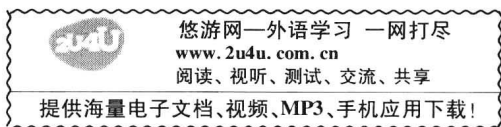
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一、收词全面广泛。本词典共收录词条、短语约 212, 000 条，覆盖面广。除核心词汇外，本词典还收录了计算机、商业、医学、法律等数千条专业主题词汇，如 spam（垃圾邮件），start-up（新兴公司，新开张企业），aromatherapy（芳香疗法，香薰疗法），class action（集体诉讼）等，具有鲜明的时代特色。

二、例句真实自然。本词典收录的例句多达 160, 000 个，全部源自拥有 3 亿词汇的朗文语料库（Longman Corpus Network），真实、地道，有助于广大英语学习者在具体语境中学习“鲜活”的英语。此外，本词典中还有数千条例证节录自学术期刊及学术报告，能有效帮助中高级学习者提高英语写作水平。

三、学习提示专栏实用详尽。“词语辨析”侧重讲解近义词之间的细微区别、正确用法、风格特征等，如 attack 词条下的词语辨析详解了 invasion, raid, assault, ambush, counterattack 的区别；“常见错误”则采用正误对照的方式提醒学习者使用某个单词时需要注意哪些易犯的错误，如 complain 词条下的常见错误栏明确指出 complain for sth 为错误用法，“抱怨某事”正确的表达方式 of complain about sth；“语法”提示框列出了常见语法考点的详细信息，如 another 词条下的语法框举例讲解了 another 和 other 的差异用法，方便学生复习备考；“词族”汇聚了与主词条相关的一类词，有助于读者联想记忆，扩充词汇量。

四、应试特色鲜明，针对性强。近两百页的插页及附录条分缕析，详细剖析了应试备考的制胜关键。“写作指导”提供各类不同的写作信息、范例及实用短语，能有效提高学习者的英语写作水平，特别是应试写作水平；“话题联想词汇”汇集专业主题词汇，有助于读者全面掌握该主题下的相关词汇，方便写作和表达，如 environment（环境）主题下就汇聚了 ecosystem, global warming, hazardous waste, recycling point, biotechnology 等数十个相关单词及短语；“作文联想词汇”指导学习者正确选词用字，在作文考试中获得高分，如 linking parts of a sentence（连接句子成分）部分，分类列举了表示“和”、“也”、“因为”、“但是”、“如果”等不同意义的多种表达方式；“应试指南”提供实用的应试技巧，辅以模拟试题，非常适合参加各种英语考试的学习者参考备查。所有这些针对应试的创新设计均表明本词典不愧为中高级英语学习者应试备考的理想工具书。

本词典历经策划、翻译、审校、编辑加工、发排、校对及至封面设计和印装等工序，每个环节的参与者均竭尽全力、力求完美。尽管如此，在编制过程中难免有疏漏之处，在此恳请广大读者不吝赐教指正。

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# How to use the Dictionary

## 本词典使用方法

### 查找单词或短语

有一个以上词性的单词

拼法相同但词性不同的单词会分别收列，并标上数字加以区别。

**par-a-phras-e**<sup>1</sup> /'pærəfreɪz/ v [T] to express in a shorter, clearer, or different way what someone has said or written [以简短、清晰的方式]意译,释义,改述  
☞ **SUMMARIZE**: *To paraphrase Finkelstein, mathematics is a language, like English.* 芬克尔斯坦的意思是:数学是一门语言,就像英语一样。  
**paraphrase**<sup>2</sup> n [C] a statement that expresses in a shorter, clearer, or different way what someone has said or written 意译,释义;改述 ☞ **SUMMARY**

有一个以上拼法的单词

如果一个单词英美拼法不同,释义和例句放在英式拼法中,美式拼法中设有参见指示。

**o·dor** /'əʊdə 美 'oʊdə/ n the American spelling of ODOUR odour的美式拼法  
**o·do·rif·er·ous** /'əʊdə'rɪfərəs/ 美 'ou-/ adj old-fashioned ODOUROUS 【过时】有气味的;有香味的,芳香的  
**o·dor-less** /'əʊdələs 美 'oʊdə-/ adj the American spelling of ODOURLESS odourless的美式拼法  
**o·do·rous** /'əʊdərəs 美 'ou-/ adj literary or technical having a smell 【文或术语】有气味的;有香味的,芳香的: *odorous gases* 有味道的气体  
**o·dour** BrE 【英】, **odor** AmE 【美】 /'əʊdə 美 'oʊdə/ n [C,U] a smell, especially an unpleasant one [尤指难闻的]气味;臭味: [+of] | *the faint odour of damp* 一丝潮湿味 | **strong/unpleasant/pungent/offensive etc odour** *obnoxious odours from a factory* 来自一家工厂的难闻气味 ☞ **BODY ODOUR**

如果一个单词有多种拼法,不同的拼法出现在词条的最前面。

**fog·tus** BrE 【英】, **fetus** AmE 【美】 /'fi:təs/ n [C] a baby or young animal before it is born 胎儿,胎 ☞ **EMBRYO**

复合词

复合词的处理和普通单词相同,也是按照字母顺序排列,不考虑中间的空格和连字符。

**po·lit·ic·ally** /pə'litɪkli/ adv in a political way 政治上: *Women were becoming more politically active.* 妇女在政治上变得愈来愈活跃。| *a politically sensitive issue* 政治上敏感的问题 | [sentence adverb 句子副词]: *Politically, raising the minimum wage is good for the Democrats.* 从政治上来说,提高最低工资对民主党有好处。  
**politically cor·rect** adj PC language, behaviour, and attitudes that are politically correct are carefully chosen so that they do not offend or insult anyone [语言、行为、态度]政治上正确的,政治得体的 ☞ **politically incorrect**: *politically correct textbooks* 政治上正确的课本  
**politically incor·rect** adj language, behaviour, or attitudes that are politically incorrect might offend or insult someone [语言、行为、态度]政治上不正确的,政治不得体的: *politically incorrect jokes* 有歧视之嫌的玩笑  
**po·lit·ical ma'chine** n [singular 单数] AmE the system used by people with the same political interests to make sure that political decisions give advantages to themselves or to their group 【美】政治机器[指政治利益相同的人为确保政治决策给自己或自己的团体带来好处而采用的体制]: *the Chicago mayor's political machine* 芝加哥市长的政治机器  
**po·lit·ical 'prisoner** n [C] someone who is in prison because they have opposed or criticized the government of their own country 政治犯 ▶ **Topic Activator** 话题联想词汇 GLOBAL ISSUES 全球性问题  
**po·lit·ical 'science** n [U] the study of politics and government 政治学 — **political scientist** n [C]  
**pol·i·ti·cian** W2 /pə'lɪtʃən 美 pɑ:-/ n [C]  
1 someone who works in politics, especially an elected

**jury** [W3] /dʒʊəri 美 'dʒʊəri/ n plural **juries** [C]

**1** a group of 12 ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not [由12位公民组成的]陪审团: *the members of the jury* 陪审团成员 | *The jury found him not guilty.* 陪审团裁定他无罪。 | *the right to trial by jury* 得到陪审团审理的权利 | **sit/serve on a jury** (=be part of a jury) 担任陪审员 ▶ **Topic Activator** 话题联想词汇

**LAW AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM** 法律与司法体系

**2** a group of people chosen to judge a competition [竞赛的]裁判委员会

**3** **the jury is (still) out on sth** used to say that something has not been finally decided 某事尚未最后决定: *Is it good value? The jury is still out on that.* 它很值钱吗? 还没有定论。▶ **GRAND JURY**

## 习语和短语

习语和短语收录在其第一个最主要的单词词条里, 如 *the jury is (still) out on sth* 收在 *jury* 词条中。

**iron**<sup>2</sup> [S3] v [T] to make clothes smooth using an iron

[用熨斗]熨平 **SYN** **press**: *Have you ironed my shirt?* 你把我的衬衫熨过了吗? ▶ **IRONING**

**iron sth** ⇒ **out phr v** to solve or get rid of problems or difficulties, especially small ones 消除, 解决[尤指小问题或困难]: *We need to iron out a few problems first.* 我们需要先解决几个问题。

**om-i-nous** /ɒmɪnəs 美 'ɑ: / adj making you feel that something bad is going to happen [使人感到]不吉的, 不祥的: *'How long will she be ill?'* he asked. *There was an ominous silence.* “她会病多久?” 他问道, 接下来是一阵不祥的沉寂。 | *The car is making an ominous rattling sound.* 汽车发出一种不祥的咔嗒咔嗒声。 — **ominously** adv. *The sky looked ominously dark.* 天空看上去黑沉沉的, 好像要变天。

## 短语动词

短语动词按字母顺序列在主要动词后面。

如果短语动词带有宾语, 用 sb 或 sth 表示。符号 ⇒ 表示宾语可以放在小品词之前或之后。

## 派生词

派生词列在词条的最后。如果知道了主词的意思, 派生词就很容易理解。许多派生词都以 -ly 或 -ness 结尾。

**cape** /keɪp/ n [C] **1** a long loose piece of clothing without SLEEVES that fastens around your neck and hangs from your shoulders 斗篷, 披风, 披肩 **SYN** **cloak** **2** a large piece of land surrounded on three sides by water 海角, 岬: *Cape Cod* 科德角

**cap-il-lary** /kə'pɪləri 美 'kæpələri/ n plural **capillaries** [C] the smallest type of BLOOD VESSEL (=tube carrying blood) in the body 毛细血管

**capillary** **action** / 美 'ɑ: ... / n [U] technical the force that makes a liquid rise up a narrow tube 【术语】毛细(管)作用, 毛细(管)引力

## 学习单词的更多信息

## 读音

单词读音用国际音标(IPA)标注。

如果英式发音和美式发音不同, 中间用符号(美)分隔, 此符号左边为英式发音, 右边为美式发音。

复合词标有主重音和次重音。

一读音表见封二(A)。

**basic** [S1][W1] /'beɪsɪk/ adj

**1** forming the most important or most necessary part of something 基础的, 基本的, 根本的 ▶ **BASICS**: *the basic principles of chemistry* 化学的基本原理 | **basic idea/question/problem etc** *The basic idea is simple.* 基本思想很简单。 | *In this chapter, we will address the following basic questions:* ... 本章我们将解决下列基本问题: ... | **basic facts/information** *basic information about the disease* 该病的基本信息 | *the basic facts of the physical universe* 物质世界的基本事实 | **basic research** 基础研究 | [**to**] *These traditional institutions were once basic to the lives of our parents and grandparents.* 这些传统习俗曾经一度是我们父辈和祖辈们生活的基础。

**2** at the simplest or least developed level 基本的, 最简单的, 最初级的 ▶ **BASICS**: *the basic skills of programming* 编程基本技巧 | *Their knowledge is very basic.* 他们所掌握的知识是相当初级的。 | *The farm lacks even*

## 词频

英语口语和书面语中最常用的 3000 个单词用蓝色图块标示, 告诉你哪些是需要掌握的重要单词。[S1] [S2] [S3] 表示此词是英语口语中最常用的 1000/2000/3000 个单词之一。[W1] [W2] [W3] 表示此词是英语书面语中最常用的 1000/2000/3000 个单词之一。



## 学术词汇

标签 **AC** 表明该词为学术词汇，是在英语环境中学习或进行学术写作需要掌握的重要单词。

一学术词汇列表见附录。

**a·dapt·a·ble** **AC** /ə'dæptəbəl/ *adj* [usually after noun 一般用于名词后] able to change in order to be successful in new and different situations 能适应的, 适应性强的: *The American Constitution has proved adaptable in changing political conditions.* 事实证明美国宪法能适应政治形势的变化。| *Children are often more adaptable than adults.* 孩子的适应能力常常比成人强。| **[+to]** *The catfish is adaptable to a wide range of water conditions.* 鲶鱼能适应各种水环境。| *Workers have become more adaptable to change.* 工人们已变得更能适应改变。—**adaptability** /ə,dæptə'bɪləti/ *n* [U]: *the adaptability of the workforce* 劳动力的适应能力

## 语域

释义之前的标签告诉你一个单词是正式用语还是非正式用语，是文学用语还是法律用语，抑或是一个术语。

如果一个单词主要用于口语，就标 **spoken** 【口】。

一说明性略语见封二(B)。

**'booby prize** *n* [C] *informal* a prize given as a joke to the person who is last in a competition 【非正式】〔作为玩笑发给比赛中最后一名的〕末名奖

**'magnetic 'resonance ,imaging** *n* [U] *medical* **MRI** the process of using strong MAGNETIC FIELDS to make an image of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons 【医】(核)磁共振成像〔一种检查人体内部器官的技术〕

**natch** /nætʃ/ *adv* *spoken informal* used to say that something is exactly as you would expect 【口, 非正式】当然 **SYN** *naturally*: 'What does he drive?' 'A BMW, natch.' “他开什么车?” “当然是宝马。”

## 美国英语和英国英语

本词典全面覆盖美国英语和英国英语。

如果一个单词只用于美国英语，就标上 **AmE** 【美】。

如果一个单词只用于英国英语，就标上 **BrE** 【英】。

如果在英国英语或美国英语中另有一个同义的单词，就在释义之后列出。

**'law enforcement ,agent** *n* [C] *AmE* a police officer 【美】警察

**'landing stage** *n* [C] *BrE* a wooden structure for moving passengers and goods to and from boats 【英】浮动码头, 栈桥 **同** **JETTY**

**'labor ,union** *n* [C] *AmE* an organization that represents the ordinary workers in a particular trade or profession, especially in meetings with employers 【美】工会 **SYN** **trade union** *BrE* 【英】

## 查找词义

## 朗文释义词汇

释义采用 2000 个朗文释义词汇，简洁易懂。

一释义词汇表见附录。

**da·ta·base** **S2** **W2** /deɪtəbeɪs/ *n* [C] a large amount of data stored in a computer system so that you can find and use it easily [存入计算机系统上的可供随时检索, 使用的] 数据库, 资料库: *customer details held on a database* 数据库内的客户详细信息 | **database system/software/application etc** 数据库系统/软件/应用等 **► Topic Activator** 话题联想词汇 **COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET** 计算机与因特网

如果某个单词不在朗文释义词汇范围之内，用小大写字母表示。

**de·frag·ment** /di:fræg'ment 美 di:'fræg'ment, di:fræg'ment/ *also* 又作 **de·frag** /di:'fræg/ *informal* 【非正式】**v** [T] **to change the way in which the** FILES on a computer **HARD DRIVE** are stored and organized, by putting related information together so that the compu-

**-able** /əbəl/ also 又作 **-ible** suffix [in adjectives 构成形容词] **1** that you can do something to 可以…的: *washable* (=it can be washed) 可洗的 | *unbreakable* (=it cannot be broken) 不会破的, 不碎的 | *loveable* (=easy to love) 可爱的 **2** having a particular quality or condition 具有…性质的, 处于…状态的: *knowledgeable* (=knowing a lot) 博学的 | *comfortable* 舒适的 — **-ably** /əbli/ also 又作 **-ibly** suffix [in adverbs 构成副词]: *unbelievably* 令人难以置信地

## 词频排序

每个单词的词义都按照使用频率排列, 最常用的词义排在最前面。如果单词最常用的是短语, 则短语排在最前面。

## de·sign' [AC] [S3] [W1] /dɪ'zain/ n

**1 PROCESS OF PLANNING** 计划的过程 [U] the art or process of making a drawing of something to show how you will make it or what it will look like [草图等的设计]: *the design process* 设计过程 | *the design team* 设计小组 | *computer-aided design* 计算机辅助设计 | *new thinking in design and manufacturing* 设计和生产过程中的新思路 | *The new plane is in its final design stage.* 这种新型飞机处于最后的设计阶段。| *a course in graphic design* 平面设计过程 | [+of] *graduates with experience in the design of software* 具有软件设计经验的研究生

**2 ARRANGEMENT OF PARTS** 各部分的安排 [C,U] the way that something has been planned and made, including its appearance, how it works etc [包括外观及运作方式等的]设计: *The car's design has been greatly improved.* 这种汽车的设计已有很大的改进。| *The success of the product was largely due to good design.* 这个产品卖得好主要是由于设计得好。| *Some changes have been made to the computer's basic design.* 计算机的基本设计有了一些改变。| [+of] *the design of the new building* 新大楼的设计 | *The basic design of the system has been changed.* 这个系统的基本设计已经变更了。| **in design** *The two cars are similar in design.* 这两款汽车设计上很相似。| **a design/fault** 设计错误 | *The electric windows are an important design feature of this model.* 电动窗是这种型号的一个重要的设计特点。

**3 PATTERN** 图案 [C] a pattern for decorating something 装饰图案: *a floral design* 花卉图案 | *Vinyl flooring is available in a wide range of designs.* 乙烯基塑胶地板有很多种图案可供选择。| *This design is very common on Turkish carpets.* 这种图案在土耳其地毯中很常见。

**4 DRAWING** 图样 [C] a drawing that shows how something will be made or what it will look like 设计图, 图样, 图纸: *Architects have produced several different designs.* 设计师已经创作出几种不同的图样。| [+for] *the design for the new sports centre* 新体育中心的草图

**5 INTENTION** 意图 [C,U] a plan that someone has in their mind [头脑中的]计划: **by design** (=intentionally) 故意地 *We shall never know whether this happened by accident or by design.* 我们永远也不会知道这件事是个意外还是事先安排的。| *He has some grand designs for the company.* 他对公司的发展有一些宏图大计。

**6 have designs on sth** to want something for yourself, especially because it will bring you money 企图拥有某物[尤指可以带来钱财的东西]: *Several developers have designs on the property.* 好几个开发商都在觊觎这块地产。| *The company has designs on markets in the Far East.* 这个公司已经瞄准远东市场。

**7 have designs on sb** formal to want a sexual relationship with someone 【正式】对某人居心不良[指想和某人发生性关系]: *He had designs on her.* 他在打她的主意。

## 导航词

如果某个单词有许多不同词义, 导航词可帮助你准确查找所需词义。

## 例证

根据朗文语料库和朗文网络语料库里的资料，收入了许许多多有用、自然的例句。

朗文语料库是一个共有三亿个单词的数据库，有书面语也有口语，有英国英语也有美国英语，而且来源丰富，涵盖书本、报纸、会话、广告等。

根据朗文语料库的学术部分，收入了许许多多的写作例证，可作为范例用于论文写作。

除了语料库之外，我们还利用万维网去发现新词，以及现有词语的新含义。

**ef·fect<sup>1</sup>** [S1] [W1] /i'fekt/ n

**1 CHANGE/RESULT 改变/结果** [C,U] the way in which an event, action, or person changes someone or something 效应；作用；结果 *chemicals whose effects are not yet known or understood* 作用尚不明确的化学物 | **[+on]** *The effect on the children's behavior was astonishing.* 对儿童行为的作用是惊人的。| *This could have an adverse effect on people's health.* 这可能对人们的健康有不利影响。| **have an effect (on sb/sth)** *My parent's divorce had a big effect on me.* 我父母的离婚给我带来了很大的影响。| **big/major/profound/significant/dramatic effect** *Spread of the disease could have a significant effect on global food production.* 这种疾病的传播可能对全球食品生产产生重大影响。| **bad/harmful/negative/damaging/detrimental/adverse effect** *Such activities have a detrimental effect on the environment.* 这种活动对环境有不利影响。| **beneficial/positive effect** *The article shows that psychological treatment has a definite positive effect upon women with breast cancer.* 这篇文章说明，心理疗法无疑对患有乳腺癌的女性有积极作用。| **[+of] the harmful effects of modern farming practices** 现代农耕方式的不良结果 | **the long-term effects of the drug** 这种毒品的长期影响 | *I could feel the effects of the thin mountain air.* 我能感觉到山上稀薄空气产生的影响。| *This ingredient also has the effect of making your skin look younger.* 这种成分还能产生使皮肤看上去较年轻的效果。| **knock-on effect** (=an effect caused by something that happened before) 连锁影响 *Foreign aid can have a knock-on effect in neighbouring countries which are also in great need.* 外国援助可能对急需援助的邻国产生连锁影响。| **cumulative effect** (=the effect of many things happening one after the other) 累加的影响 *the cumulative effect of human activities on the global environment* 人类活动对全球环境日积月累的影响 | *A much lower dose of the painkiller can still produce the desired effect* (=the effect you wanted). 这种止痛药服用很小的剂量依然能产生预期的效果。| *The changes have had a profound effect.* 这些变化产生了深远的影响。| *In mental illness, there is a complex relationship between cause and effect* (=one thing directly causing the other). 精神病有复杂的因果关系。➡ GREENHOUSE EFFECT, SIDE EFFECT  
▶ **Essay Activator** 作文联想词汇 **EFFECTS** 效果；影响

**应试备考  
学习语法**

## 词性和语法信息

首先显示词性，然后说明单词是可数还是不可数，及物还是不及物等。

一词性和语法代号见 XIX 页。

## 屈折变化

动词、名词和形容词的不规则形式显示在词条的最前面。

**a·cad·e·my** [AC] /ə'kædəmi/ n plural academies [C]

**1** an official organization which encourages the development of literature, art, science etc 研究院；学会 | *the American Academy of Arts and Letters* 美国艺术和文学学会  
**2** a college where students are taught a particular subject or skill 专科学校；*a military academy* 军事学院 | *the Royal Academy of Music* 皇家音乐学院

**grow** [S1] [W1] /grəʊ 美 grəu/ v past tense grew /gru:/

**past participle grown** /graʊn 美 grəʊn/

**1 INCREASE 增加 a)** [I] to increase in amount, size, number, or strength 增多；增大；增强；增长 **OPP shrink**: *Support for Mr Thompson is growing.* 汤普森先生的支持率在上升。| **[+by]** *Sales of new cars grew by 10% last year.* 去年新车的销量增长了10%。| *The gross domestic product has grown by more than a third.* 国内生产总值上涨了三分之一以上。| **[+from/to]** *The number of students at the college has grown from 200 to over 500.* 该学院的学生人数从200名增加到了500多名。| *By 1988 this figure had grown to \$315.* 截至1988年这一数字增长到315美元。| *A growing number of people are taking part-time jobs.* 越来越多的人在做兼职。| **grow rapidly/slowly/steadily** *The economy has grown steadily.* 经济得到了稳定的增长。| *Population is growing most rapidly in the*

**help**<sup>1</sup> [S1] [W1] /help/ v 1 [I,T] to make it possible or easier for someone to do something by doing part of their work or by giving them something they need 帮助, 帮忙: *If there's anything I can do to help, just give me a call.* 如果需要我帮忙, 就给我打个电话。| **help sb (to) do sth** *She helped her to carry her cases up the stairs.* 我帮她把箱子抬上了楼。| *She helped him choose some new clothes.* 她帮他挑了一些新衣服。| *herbal products that help you to relax and sleep* 有助于放松和睡眠的草药产品 | **help (to) do sth** *She was coming to help clean the machines.* 她要来帮忙擦洗机器。| **help sb with sth** *Can I help you with the washing up?* 我来帮你洗碗好吗? | *My father said he's going to help me with the fees.* 父亲说费用问题他会帮我的。|

## 语法模式

例句之前有常用语法模式, 用粗体表示, 清楚地说明单词在句子中的用法。

**house**<sup>2</sup> /haʊz/ v [T] 1 to provide someone with a place to live 让...居住, 给...提供住房: *Many elderly people are poorly housed and suffering from ill health.* 很多老年人居住环境差且身患疾病。| [+in] *The refugees are being housed in temporary accommodation.* 难民被安置在临时住处。2 if a building, place, or container houses something, it is kept there 收藏; 存放: [+in] *The collection is currently housed in the British Museum.*

例句之前还显示常用介词, 也用粗体表示。

**a-go** [S1] [W1] /ə'gəʊ 美 ə'gəʊ/ adv

used to show how far back in the past something happened 以前: **5 minutes/an hour/20 years etc ago** *Her husband died 14 years ago.* 她的丈夫14年前去世了。| *Life first emerged on Earth several billion years ago.* 几十亿年前地球上首次出现了生命。| **long ago/a long time ago** *He should have finished at university long ago, but he kept taking extra courses.* 他大学早就该毕业了, 但是他不停地选修额外课程。| *They moved to a new house some time ago* (= a fairly long time ago). 他们搬进新居已有些日子了。| *We had our bicentenary celebrations not that long ago.* 不久前, 我们举办了二百周年庆典活动。| **a minute/moment ago** *The little girl you saw a moment ago was my niece.* 你刚才看到的那个小女孩是我侄女。| **a little/short while ago** *Tom got a letter from him just a little while ago.* 汤姆刚在不久之前收到他的一封来信。

## 语法框

语法框列出许多考试中与语法相关的考点的详细信息。

## STUDY NOTE 学习提示 Grammar 语法

**ago, before, previously**

Use **ago** to say how much time has passed from the time something happened to the present time. 用 ago 表示从某事发生到现在已经过去了多久: *I saw her a few minutes ago.* 几分钟前我见过她。| *We went to Madrid two years ago.* 我们两年前去马德里。

Use **before** to say how much time passed from the time something happened to a time in the past. 用 before 表示从某事发生到过去某个时间是多久: *Her husband had died many years before.* 她丈夫很多年以前就去世了。

**Previously** is used in the same way, but is more formal. previously 用法相同, 但更加正式: *The meeting was a follow-up to one that had been held four days previously.* 这次会议是四天前那次的后续。

\* Use the past tense, not the present perfect, with **ago**. ago 与过去时连用, 不和现在完成时连用: *I started (NOT 不说 I've started) a new job a few weeks ago.* 几周前我开始了新工作。

\* Do not use a preposition ('at', 'in', 'on' etc) before a phrase with **ago**. 带 ago 的短语之前不能用 at, in, on 等介词: *They first met fifteen years ago (NOT 不说 at/in fifteen years ago).* 他们相识在15年前。

\* Do not use 'since' or 'before' with **ago**. ago 不与 since 或 before 连用: *I came to the USA two months ago (NOT 不说 since/before two months ago).* 我两个月前来到美国。

**di·cuss** [S3] [W1] /dɪ'skʌs/ v [T]

**1** to talk about something with another person or a group in order to exchange ideas or decide something 商讨, 谈论, 讨论: *Littman refused to discuss the case publicly.* 利特曼拒绝公开讨论此案。| *If you would like to discuss the matter further, please call me.* 如果你想进一步讨论此事, 请给我打电话。| **discuss sth with sb** *Pupils should be given time to discuss the book with their classmates.* 应该给学生时间与同学讨论这本书。| **discuss what/who/where etc** *Your accountant will discuss with you how to complete these forms.* 你的会计师会和你商量怎样填这些表格。

**STUDY NOTE** 学习提示 **Common Error** 常见错误**discuss about sth**

**discuss sth** *They meet twice a year to discuss their plans for the future.* 他们每年碰头两次, 讨论对未来的计划。

**2** to talk or write about something in detail and consider different ideas or opinions about it 详细阐述; 论说: *This topic will be discussed in Chapter 4.* 这一题目将在第四章里作详述。

**radioactive 'waste** n [U] harmful radioactive substances that remain after energy has been produced in a NUCLEAR REACTOR [核反应堆产生的]放射性废料  
[SYN] NUCLEAR WASTE

**rad·i·cal** [AC] [W3] /rædɪkəl/ adj

**1 CHANGE/DIFFERENCE** 变革/差异 a radical change or difference is very big and important 重大的, 根本的 **OPP slight**: *They are proposing radical changes to the way the company is run.* 他们建议对公司经营模式进行重大改革。| *a radical reform of the tax system* 税收制度的彻底改革 | *There are radical differences between the two organizations.* 这两个组织有着根本的差异。

**2 OPINIONS** 观点 radical ideas are very new and different, and are against what most people think or believe 激进的; 前卫的 **OPP conservative**: *He has put forward some very radical ideas.* 他提出了一些非常激进的观点。| *I was shocked by her radical views.* 她的激进观点让我震惊。| *a radical approach to education* 有创见的教育方法 | *The proposed solutions to funding higher education may sound radical, but they are needed.* 针对资助高等教育提出的解决方案可能听起来很激进, 但颇有必要。

**ra·di·us** /rɛɪdiəs/ n plural **radii** /-dɪəɪ/ [C] **1** the distance from the centre to the edge of a circle, or a line drawn from the centre to the edge [圆的]半径 **DIAMETER** **2** an area that covers a particular distance in all directions from a central point 半径范围; 周围: *The shock of the explosion was felt over a radius of forty miles.* 爆炸引起的剧烈震动在方圆40英里内都能感觉得到。| **within a 10-mile/200-metre etc radius** *There are more than a dozen golf courses within a 15-mile radius of St Andrews.* 圣安德鲁斯方圆15英里之内起码有12个高尔夫球场。 **3 technical** the outer bone of the lower part of your arm 【术语】桡骨

## 常见错误框

常见错误告诉你人们在使用某个单词时常犯的错误。这是对朗文学生语料库(世界各地学生所写的一千万词书面英语的资料库)进行研究分析得出的结论。

应试备考  
扩充词汇量

## 同义词、反义词和相关单词

同义词、反义词和相关单词标在释义之后。

**action** ˈ[ɪ] [W1] /'ækjən/ n

**1 DOING STH 做某事** [U] the process of doing something, especially in order to achieve a particular thing 行动(过程): *The government must take action now to stop the rise in violent crime.* 政府现在必须采取行动阻止暴力犯罪的上升。| *What do you think is our best course of action* (=thing that you choose to do)? 你觉得我们最佳的行动方针是什么? | *They met to discuss a plan of action.* 他们开会商讨行动计划。| *The United States threatened military action against Iraq.* 美国威胁对伊拉克采取军事行动。| *The doctor says that if the results are negative, no further action is required.* 医生说要是结果呈阴性就不需要进一步采取措施。| **tough/firm/decisive action** *Firm action/s needed to keep the situation from getting out of control.* 需要采取坚决的措施,以防局势失控。| *The situation called for drastic action.* 形势要求采取严厉行动。| **[+on]** *Environmental groups want tougher action on pollution from cars.* 环境保护团体希望对汽车污染采取更严厉的措施。| **demand action/call for action** *Business leaders demanded immediate and decisive action to end the dispute.* 企业领导人要求立刻采取果断措施结束争端。| **put your ideas/plans etc into action** (=do what you had planned to do) 将想法/计划付诸行动 *She was looking forward to putting her ideas into action.* 她盼望着将自己的想法付诸实施。| **spring/swing into action** (=start doing something immediately) 立刻行动 *Ambulance crews are ready to spring into action if anything goes wrong during the race.* 救护车急救人员随时准备出动,以防比赛出现意外。

**2 STH DONE 所做的事** [C] something that someone does 行为,作为: **quick/swift/prompt action** *Her prompt actions probably saved my life.* 她行动迅速,可能救了我一命。| *The child could not be held responsible for his actions* (=he was too young to be blamed for them) 不能要求这个小孩对自己的行为负责。| **defend/justify your action(s)** *The chief of police tried to justify his actions.* 警察局局长试图为自己的行为辩解。

**STUDY NOTE 学习提示** Thesaurus 词语辨析

**act** a particular kind of action [某种]行为,行动: *people who commit acts of violence* 使用暴力的人  
**activities** things that people do, especially for enjoyment or to achieve an aim [尤指娱乐性或为达某种目的的]活动: *Surveys may not give a true picture of people's activities.* 调查可能没有真实地反映出人们的活动情况。

**behaviour** BrE【英】/behavior AmE【美】 the things that a person or animal does 行为,举止: *ways in which managers can influence the behaviour of their employees* 经理可以影响其员工行为的一些方式

**deed** formal an action, especially one that is very good or very bad【正式】[尤指极好或极坏的]行为,行动: *his evil deeds* 他的邪恶行为

**exploits** exciting or brave actions 激动人心的事迹,英勇的行为: *His exploits were legendary.* 他的英勇事迹颇具传奇色彩。

**move** something that you decide to do in order to achieve something [为达目的采取的]行动,举措: *His decision to give up his acting career had been a smart move.* 他放弃演艺生涯的决定是一个明智之举。

**step** one of a series of things that you do in order to deal with a problem or to succeed [一系列行动中的]步骤,措施: *The government has taken a number of steps to promote the provision of affordable homes.* 政府已采取多项措施,增加民众可以买得起的住房的供应量。

**measure** an action, especially an official one, that is intended to deal with a particular problem [尤指官方为解决某一问题而采取的]措施,办法: *increased security measures* 增加的安全措施

## 词语搭配

词语搭配是指一个单词经常和哪些单词一起使用。词语搭配用粗体表示。

## 词语辨析框

词语辨析解释意义相近单词之间的区别,或列出某一特定主题的相关单词。

## 词族框

词族框列出了同一词族下的所有单词。

## 话题和作文联想词汇

作文联想词汇和话题联想词汇包含在本词典插页部分的写作手册中。

作文联想词汇列出写作布局谋篇、连接句子成分或表达同意、不同意、强调等时所需的关键词汇。

话题联想词汇列出就某一主题(如环境、全球性问题、媒体等)进行写作时,所需的关键词汇。

相关词汇在词典正文中设有互见。

**se·lect** <sup>AC</sup> <sup>S2</sup> <sup>W2</sup> /s'lekt/ v [T] to choose something or someone by thinking carefully about which is the best, most suitable etc [经过认真思考而]挑选,选择, 选拔 **SYN choose, pick:** *A group of students were selected at random.* 随机挑选出来一组学生。| *In each case, select the correct answer by putting a cross in the box.* 每种情况下,选择在正确答案的方框里画叉。| **select sb for sth** *He had hopes of being selected for the national team.* 他有望被选入国家队。| **select sb/sth as sth** *York was selected as the site for the research centre.* 约克被选定为研究中心的所在地。| **select sb/sth from sth** *They selected the winner from six finalists.* 他们从六名决赛选手中选出了获胜者。| **select sb to do sth** *Simon's been selected to go to the conference.* 西蒙被选去参加此次大会。

## STUDY NOTE 学习提示

## Word Families 词族

select v

selective adj

selectivity n

selection n

selectively adv

selector n

**gen·er·al·ize** also 又作 **-ise** BrE 【英】 /'dʒenərəlaɪz/ v 1 [I] to form a general principle or opinion after considering only a small number of facts or examples 概括,作出类推: **[+from]** *She has a tendency to generalize from her husband to all men.* 她总爱把自己对丈夫的看法推及到所有的男人。2 [I] to make a general statement about the whole of a group or thing 归纳,笼统地表达: **[+about]** *It is difficult to generalise about the kind of people who come on these courses.* 很难笼统地说参加这些课程的都是什么类型的人。▶ **Essay Activator** 作文联想词汇 **MAKING GENERALIZATIONS** 概括 3 [T] formal to say that an idea, result etc is related to a larger group 【正式】将…类推到: *Can we generalise this principle?* 这个原理可以广泛使用吗? | **generalize sth to sth** *Can the research findings be generalized to a wider population?* 这个研究结果适用于更广泛的人口吗?

**gen·re** /'ʒɒnrə 美 'ʒɑ:nrə/ n [C] formal a particular type of art, writing, music etc, which has certain features that all examples of this type share 【正式】〔艺术、写作、音乐等的〕类型,体裁: **[+of]** *a new genre of filmmaking* 一种新的电影摄制体裁 | *a literary genre* 文学体裁 ▶ **Topic Activator** 话题联想词汇 **BOOKS AND LITERATURE** 书籍与文学

## *Symbols used in this dictionary*

## 本词典所使用的符号说明

1. 本词典英语原文所使用的各种符号可以参见 How to use the dictionary ( 本词典使用方法 ) 或 Grammar codes and patterns ( 语法代号和句式 ) ; 涉及语音的符号, 请参见 Pronunciation table( 读音表 ) 。
2. 本词典的中文译文也使用了几种不同的符号, 它们的形式和所表示的含义如下:
  - (1) 鱼尾括号【】: 用于标示原文的说明性略语之中译, 如 *taboo*【讳】等。详情请参见 Short forms and labels ( 缩略语和说明性略语 ) 。
  - (2) 六角括号〔〕: 表示 ① 括号内为解释性、限定性的文字;  
② 某些动词的宾语的位置, 例如: **bale**<sup>2</sup> to tie something such as paper or hay into a large block 把〔纸、干草等〕绑成一大捆
  - (3) 圆括号 ( ): 表示 ① 括号内文字可省略;  
② 括号内文字有及无两种情况兼有。
  - (4) 方括号 [ ] : 表示和括号前面的文字可相互替代, 例如: **aboard**<sup>2</sup> 上船 [ 飞机, 火车 ] 。
  - (5) 等号 = : 表示 ① 词条与等号后的词同义;  
② 词条的详细释义可参见等号后的词的释义。



## Grammar codes 语法代号

[C] countable 可数名词: a noun that has both a singular and a plural form 有单数也有复数形式的名词: *He lent me a book about photography.* 他借给我一本关于摄影的书。| *Some of the books were very old.* 这些书中有些非常旧了。

[U] uncountable 不可数名词: a noun that has no plural form and refers to something that cannot be counted 没有复数形式、不可以计数名词: *the importance of education* 教育的重要性 | *a bucket of water* 一桶水

[I] intransitive 不及物动词: a verb that has no object 不带宾语的动词: *Jack sneezed.* 杰克打了喷嚏。| *House prices are rising.* 房价在上涨。

[T] transitive 及物动词: a verb that is followed by an object, which can be either a noun phrase or a clause 带宾语的动词, 宾语可以是名词短语, 也可以是从句: *I love chocolate.* 我喜欢巧克力。| *She said she was too busy.* 她说她太忙了。| *I remember going on holiday there.* 我记得去那里度假。

[singular 单数] a noun that is used only in the singular, and has no plural form 只用单数、没有复数形式的名词: *The room has a modern feel.* 这房间有一种现代感。| *a sprinkling of snow* 稀少的雪

[plural 复数] a noun that is used only in the plural, and has no singular form 只用复数、没有单数形式的名词: *His clothes were soaking wet.* 他的衣服湿透了。| *Those are my scissors.* 那是我的剪刀。

[linking verb 连系动词] a verb that is followed by a noun or adjective complement that describes the subject of the verb 后接描写动词主语的名词补语或形容词补语的动词: *I felt very tired.* 我感到很累。| *Her father is a doctor.* 她父亲是医生。| *Your dinner's getting cold.* 你的饭冷了。

[always+adv/prdp] shows that a verb must be followed by an adverb or a preposition 这个代号表示某个动词后面必须跟一个副词或介词: *She went upstairs.* 她上楼去了。| *Robert put the letter in his briefcase.* 罗伯特把信放进他的公文包。

[not in progressive 不用进行式] shows that a verb is not used in the progressive form, that is, the -ing form after 'be' 这个代号表示某个动词不能用于进行式, 即不能用 be + -ing 形式: *I admire his work.* (Not 不说 *I am admiring his work.*) 我欣赏他的作品。| *I don't know where it is.* 我不知道它在哪里。

[no comparative 无比较级] shows that an adjective is not used in the comparative or superlative form, that is, not with -er and -est, or 'more' and 'most' 这个代号表示某个形容词不能用于比较级或最高级, 即不能与 -er [-est] 或 more [most] 连用: *He played a key role in the negotiations.* 他在谈判中起了关键作用。

[only before noun 仅用于名词前] shows that an adjective can be used only before a noun 这个代号表示某个形容词只能用于名词之前: *the main reason for her visit* 她来访的主要原因 | *You poor thing!* 你这可怜的家伙!

[not before noun 不用于名词前] shows that an adjective cannot be used before a noun 这个代号表示某个形容词不能用于名词之前: *I don't even know if he's still alive.* 我甚至都不知道他是否还活着。| *I'm glad you're here.* 很高兴你来了。

[only after noun 仅用于名词后] shows that an adjective is used only immediately after a noun 这个代号表示某个形容词只能紧跟名词之后: *some matters to be discussed before the meeting proper* 正式开会之前需要讨论的一些问题

[sentence adverb 句子副词] shows that an adverb modifies a whole sentence 这个代号表示某个副词修饰整个句子: **Fortunately** *no one was hurt.* 幸好没有人受伤。

[+ adj/adv] shows that an adverb of degree is used before adjectives and adverbs 这个代号表示某个程度副词用于形容词或副词之前: *The room was very dark.* 这房间非常暗。| *We've got to act fairly quickly.* 我们得快点行动。

[also + plural verb BrE 英国英语中亦用复数动词] shows that a group noun can take a plural verb in British English 这个代号表示某个集合名词在英国英语中可以用复数动词: *The team are feeling confident.* 该队感觉很自信。