## LAROUSSE

# **ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY**

# 拉鲁斯英汉双解词典

LANGUAGE・CULTURE・USAGE 语言・文化・用法 INTERNATIONAL COVERAGE 涵盖英语的各种变体 OVER 55 000 REFERENCES 超过 55 000 词条

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目前市场上的各种家用电器,从电冰箱、洗衣机、微波炉,到电视机、数码相机乃至个人电脑,无不强调其 user-friendly 的特色,这个 user-friendly 就是"为使用者着想"。家用电器与人们的日常生活息息相关,它们的设计理当让人用起来方便、快捷、可靠。与此同理,一部辞书,尤其是中型以下的词典,是人们日常学习和工作中要时时翻检查阅的工具书,当然也要注重"为使用者着想"了。

而眼前这部《拉鲁斯英语词典》便是一部时时处处"为使用者着想" 的、简明、实用而质量上乘的英语词典。

有细心的读者难免会发出疑问:这是一本英语词典,但却是由法国的 出版社出版的,你说它如何如何好,可信吗?此问有理,笔者愿意也需要 对此作一解释。不言而喻,就英语词典来说,若是专为母语读者编写的, 当然以英国的《牛津》、美国的《韦氏》这类英语大词典最具权威性,这类大 词典篇幅之巨大、内容之丰富、解释之精细、考证之详实等等,均非他国编 写出版的英语词典可比。不过,若是专为英语非本族语的读者编写的英 语词典来说,虽然英国在这方面推出了不少精品(如 OALD、LDOCE 等 英语学习词典),美国在这个领域却乏善可陈,倒是日本的多家出版社(如 研究社、小学馆、三省堂、旺文社等)推出的多种中小型英语词典,由于它 们更适合英语非本族语读者群的需要而比英、美出版的英语词典更受欢 迎。而这本《拉鲁斯英语词典》的出版者,则是历史悠久、拥有世界级声誉 的法国拉鲁斯出版社,其商标"拉鲁斯"在辞书界与英国的"牛津"齐名。 拉鲁斯出版社以其丰富的辞书编撰经验,出面组织了英、美、加、澳这4个 主要英语国家的数十名语言专家,加上法国的英语专家共同编写了这部 英语词典。这是一本专供英语非本族语的读者使用的,以 user-friendly 亦即"为使用者着想"为最高编撰准则的英语词典,它具有以下 4 个特点:

一、本词典定位准确,是专为英语非本族语的读者编写的,正因为如此,词典特别注意英语非本族语读者学英语过程中的难点所在和特殊要求。譬如说,对于母语即是英语的读者来说,同一个英语单词在不同语语的细微差别乃至不同涵义,他们把握起来是不成问题的,因为他们的方面,因为是通过从孩提时代就开始了的成千上万次实际语言接触、模仿。不会有意识地去记忆,去分析,去辨别。在这方面,一部好的外语词典便不要有意识地去记忆,去分析,去辨别。在这方面,一部好的外语词典便不要有意识地去记忆,去分析,去辨别。在这方面,一部好的外语词典便不可以的理解、掌握和记忆。以本词典对 abuse 一词的处理为例,词义为"自动",设骂",举例为完整句 They shouted abuses at the police(他们对警察破口大骂);另一词义涉及 child(儿童等弱者),词义为"虐待,凌辱",举

<sup>\*</sup>作者为九、十两届全国政协委员,商务印书馆黄深编审,曾任商务印书馆副总 编辑、中国辞书学会双语词典专业委员会副主任委员,现为《英语世界》杂志主编。

例为短语 victims of sexual abuse(性虐待受害者);第三个词义涉及 drug, power(药物,权力),词义为"滥用,误用",举例为一言简意赅的短 句 Such positions are open to abuse(这样的职位容易使人滥用职权)及一 个短语 alcohol abuse(嗜酒)。abuse 作动词用,词典也列出了三个相应的 词义,所举的例句或例证也都简明而具典型性。这样,词典通过点明不同 的语境和涉及的不同对象,再配以具有代表性的例句或例证来阐明词义, 这虽系一般语文词典的常用手法,但本词典却特别着重简明和代表性。 又如本词典为 academic 的不同词义所举的例句,像 Her academic results are excellent (她的学习成绩非常优秀)和 The course stresses academic rather than practical skills(这门课程强调学术而不是使用技能),不仅感 性而具体地点出了词义,也有助于词典使用者的英语作文和造句。另外, 这部词典原是英英词典,以英语来解释词义和用法,准确到位,不易引起 误解,但是这些英语释文所使用的单词不超过1000个(据笔者的粗略统 计),一般中国读者只要具备高中生的英语水平便可读懂,像 academic 一 词的第一义项英语释文「job, qualification, life ] that is connected with the field of education, especially at college or university,读起来是多么 明白,多么易懂。

二、本词典考虑到其使用者是英语非本族语人士,他们学习英语的目的大都在于实用而不是要对英语语言作深人的研究或追求巨细无疑的全面把握,故而本词典只选收现代英语中最常见的常用词,在词义的义项上也只列出使用频率最高的常用义。试以我们最熟知的 and 一词为例,本词典只给出该词的 3 个最常用义(也是 and 作为连词的用法):其一是"和,及,与,同,跟,又,兼(连接词、短语和句子)";其二是"表明两件事一个紧接着另一个连续发生",举例为 I got into bed and put out the light (我上了床并关了灯);其三是"用于连接数字",举例为 one hundred and eighty(一百八十)和 six and three quarters(六又四分之三)。在这之后,词典又以义项的方式另行列出两个短句来表明 and 的另两个用法,一个是 I fell downstairs and broke my leg(我从楼梯上摔下来把腿摔断了),表明"某事是由另一事造成的后果"。由此可见,本词典在极短的篇幅内便全面介绍并讲明了 and 这个最常用词的所有最重要的词义和用法,没有一点冗余信息,真正兑现了"简明"二字。

三、本词典虽倾全力以追求"简明",但并未忽略"实用"。在收词上,本词典除收录一般英语单词外,还注意收录最常用的习语和缩略语,像上例 and 词条在其末尾并未忘记收录 and all that 和 and so on 这两个常见的习语,又如本词典所收的缩略语 AWACS(airborne warning and control system(美国)空中预警机)之类多为常见于报刊和广播、电视新闻中的新词,这就反映了本词典与时俱进的特色。另外,本词典对必要的语用信息也未忽略,例如在 Netherlands 词条中特别注明"The name the Netherlands is used only in official contexts; otherwise the country is called Holland",提醒读者荷兰这个国家一般就称 Holland,只有在官方文书等正式场合才使用 the Netherlands 作为国名。另一个体现"实市性"的特点是,本词典除收录一般语词外,还兼收百科条目,突出了语言和文化的密切关联,这也是拉鲁斯词典家族的一个特点,著名的《拉鲁斯法语词典》就一向以注意收录百科词条而知名于世,因此,本词典编者在处理百科词条时得心应手,所选收的都是最常见、最知名的人物、组织、历史事件、名胜古迹等等,而且擅长以寥寥数语便给出了最基本的相关信息。

试看本词典对 Jane Austen 的介绍:"奥斯汀(1775-1817),英国小说家,作品包括《爱玛》《傲慢与偏见》,描写英国中产阶级生活",以不足两行字的篇幅就给出了有关该作家的主要信息。

四、《拉鲁斯英汉词典》最后一个与众不同的特点表现在它的"附录"上。与一般词典不同,它不收录那些常识性的并且是没有太大实用价值的"度量衡单位换算表""元素周期表"等等,而是别具一格地设置 3 个"生活在"美国、英国和澳大利亚的"生活知识手册"型的附录,这 3 个附录分别介绍了英、美、澳三个主要英语国家的地理、政府、交通、通讯、就业、银行、医疗、教育、媒体和休闲 10 个方面的具体情况直至有关细节。这 3 个"附录"对于打算去英、美、澳留学、旅游、经商或移民的读者特别具有实用价值,即便对一般读者来说,能够在不长的篇幅内全面而具体地了解到这三个国家社会生活的方方面面,也有助于他们学习这三国共同使用的语言——英语。

综上所述,《拉鲁斯英语词典》确实是一本"为使用者着想"的,简明、实用、质量上乘的英语词典,是一本特别适合英语非本族语的读者使用的好词典,现在由北京出版社引进并为它配上了汉语译文,变成了英汉双解,因而更加适合我国读者使用。这也正是笔者乐于为这样一部好词典作序的原因。

2005年4月28日写于北京北护城河畔

#### 编译者的话

《拉鲁斯英汉双解词典》是我们受北京出版社的委托,在 Larousse 编写的英英词典的基础上专门为我国广大的英语学习者学习和使用英语而编译的工具书。

与同类的词典相比,原版词典具有鲜明的特色,这些特色使得本词典 更能适合英语学习者的学习以及使用英语的需要。首先,从英英版词典 的编写队伍来看,这些编者来自于英国、美国和澳大利亚等不同的国家, 他们对于自己国家的语言具有深刻的了解,从而使得该词典的收词与释 义并不局限于英语的某一种变体,而是包括英国英语、美国英语、澳大利 亚英语等不同变体中英语的使用,这使得该词典成为一本真正的国际性 英语词典,从而能够更好地满足我国英语学习者的需要。第二,本词典充 分考虑了非英语国家英语学习者的实际情况和具体需求,英语释义简明 准确,词义的分类科学、实用,方便学习者查阅。对于一个词条,该词典不 仅解释其意义,还解释其用法,并通过大量的例句充分说明单词在不同环 境下的使用情况。第三,本词典具有浓厚的文化气息和百科特色。语言 是文化的载体,同时也是文化的重要组成部分。英语学习者要想深刻地 理解语言,就必须对英语国家的文化具有充分的了解。该词典收入了大 量与英语国家文化有关的词条,词典开始部分专门收入了许多与数字有 关的条目,在词典的最后附有关于英国、美国和澳大利亚的生活常识,而 且,在一些重要条目的后面还附有"文化注释"栏目,详细解释与此相关的 文化背景知识。例如,在 Aborigine 词条后的文化注释介绍了澳大利亚 土著的主要情况。考虑到英语学习者的实际需要,本词典还收入了大量 与文化和百科知识有关的词条,例如,Abel,Cain,Abu Dhabi 等人名、城 市名和国家名,而且提供了丰富的信息,在解释人名时均简要介绍其主要 事迹,在解释城市名和国家名时均介绍其地理位置、面积、人口等基本概 况,这些内容对于英语学习者会有很大的帮助,这也是该词典最大的特色 之所在。

承蒙北京出版社的信任,我们承担了该词典英英版本的翻译工作,前后历时近四年的时间。在翻译的过程中,我们在保持原词典特色的基上,努力做到以下两点:一是定义的翻译要准确规范,要求译者首先认真阅读原文,在充分理解原文的基础上,选择准确的汉语对应词语。对应证语的选择力求贴切、规范,在汉语工具书中要有据可查,尤其是对一些人名、地名、数字等更是如此,以求全面表达原文定义的意思,从而达到部分之对者理解词义的目的。二是例句的翻译要忠实,例句的翻译首先要求忠实地表达原文的意思,并在此基础上进行润色,使得例句通顺,符合汉语的表达习惯。对于文化注释等其他内容的翻译要求也基本等同句的翻译,但是对于词典原文中有些信息数据由于时间变化可能与当今实际情况不符,请读者在使用时注意。

词典的翻译是一件极苦的差使,其中的甘苦恐怕只有翻译者本人才能真正地体会,非言语所能表达。感谢北京出版社的林舒俐老师的鼓舞与鞭策,也感谢各位同仁的支持,是他们使得我能坚持下来,终于完成了该项工作。感谢清华大学外语系主任罗立胜教授在百忙之中承担了本词

典的审订工作,使得词典的质量得到了较好的保证。同时我也感谢童修文同志为译文的校对所付出的大量心血。由于词典的翻译时间太长,参与人员较多,加之任务量大,尽管我们已经尽了全力,分别由不同的专业人员数次校对译稿,但是,本词典中肯定还存在许多不尽如人意之处,希望能够得到各位使用者和有关专家的批评与指正,以便于我们改进。

**崔 刚** 2005 年 3 月 18 日于北京清华园

#### **PREFACE**

he LAROUSSE ENGLISH DICTIONARY is an entirely new reference work, written for people around the world who are not just learning English but using it in their everyday lives. For our users, English is a communication tool to be used during work or leisure-for studying, talking or writing to business contacts, reading newspaper articles or fiction, or attending conferences.

This is the first dictionary to recognize that non-native speakers who deal with English in their daily lives need access to a sophisticated range of practical and up-to-date vocabulary, including terms from business, politics, science and technology, literature, and journalism.

Recognizing the importance of understanding the culture of a country, the word list also includes a wide range of cultural terms and encyclopedic entries for people and places. Key cultural and historical information is presented in easy-to-read boxed notes.

A special feature of the dictionary are the sense markers, which have two uses: they guide the user quickly to a particular meaning, and they give a summary of the typical contexts a word or sense is used in.

An international team of editors in the USA, Britain, and Australia has worked on the dictionary to ensure authentic coverage of World English. Thousands of example sentences have been included, collected from international sources and carefully selected to reflect the practical and linguistic needs of the non-native speaker.

Together these features offer the user of the Larousse English Dictionary the best of both worlds: access to a wide range of vocabulary, combined with the user-friendly presentation of a learner's dictionary.

#### 前 言

《拉鲁斯英语词典》是专门为世界各地的人们在学习和日常生活中使用英语而编写的全新参考书。对于我们的使用者来说,英语是一种在工作或休闲中(例如,学习、讨论或者通过写作进行商务往来、阅读报纸文章或小说、或者参加各种会议)使用的交际工具。

本词典充分考虑在日常生活中使用英语的非本族语人士对于范围广泛、实用而且时尚的词汇的需要,这些词汇包括商业、政治、科技、文学以及新闻等领域的术语,因此成为目前第一本能够做到这一点的词典。

考虑到对于一个国家文化理解的重要性,本词典收入了范围广泛的文化术语和有关人物和地名的百科类词条。关键的文化和历史性知识专门被置于便于阅读的注释栏框之中。

本词典的特色之一是它的语义标注,这些标注一方面可以引导使用者找到某一特定的义项,另一方面还可以概括一个词或义项使用的典型语境。

本词典的编写人员是一个来自于美国、英国和澳大利亚的国际化团队,从而确保词典真正包括世界上的各种英语。词典中收录了成千上万的来自于国际性语料的例句,均经过精心挑选以求反映英语非本族语人士的实际与语言需求。

通过上述特色,本词典力求成为这样的一本学习词典:能够最好地向使用者提供范围广泛的词汇以及为学习者着想的呈现形式。

#### **USING THIS DICTIONARY**

#### 本词典的使用

Netherlands ['neðərləndz]: the Netherlands a country in western Europe, on the North Sea between Belgium and Germany. Size: 34,000 sq kms. POPULATION: 15,200,000 (Dutch). CAPITAL: Amsterdam. ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL: The Hague. Language: Dutch. Currency: guilder.

encyclopedic information on places 关于地名的百 科知识

information on usage 关干用法的信息

NOTE: The name the Netherlands is used only in official contexts; otherwise the country is called Holland.

guide words show typical usage of word and help to identify meanings

引导词,表示词的典 型用法并帮助使用者 辨认意义。

neutral ['nlu:trəl] ◊ adj -1. [country,person,position) that does not support any person, political cause, country etc in an argument or war □ neutral territory/waters. □ Switzerland remained neutral throughout both World Wars. -2. [expression, voive, word I that does not show what somebody is feeling. -3. [clothing, shade] pale gray or pale brown. -4. ELECTRICITY [wire] that has no electrical charge.  $\Diamond n$  AUTO the position of the gears of a car in which no power can pass from the engine to the wheels - Leave the car in neutral.

news [nlu:z] n -1. information about recent events a piece OR bit of news Have you heard the news about Mary? I I have some good/bad news for you. 

News is coming in of riots in LA.

example sentences illustrate frequent usages

例句,用 来说明常 见的用法

• that's news to me a phrase used to say one did not know something and is a little annoyed at not being told it sooner. • to break the news to sb to tell sb some bad news. -2. BADIO & TV the news a program on the radio or television that reports recent important events I heard about the earthquake on the news. 

His arrest made the 6 o'clock news. 

a news broadcast/report to be in the news to be mentioned a lot in newspapers, on television

set phrases identified by a special symbol 用特殊符号标 识的固定短语

International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

国际音标

cultural information -文化信息

Newton ['niu:tn], Sir Isaac (1642-1727) a British scientist, astronomer, and mathematician who discovered the law of gravity.

NEW YEAR

In the USA, Australia, and Britain people have parties on New Year's Eve (December 31) to "see in" the New Year. When the clocks strike midnight, everyone wishes each other "Happy New Year" and hugs or kisses each other. A traditional song, Auld Lang Syne, is often sung. The next day, New Year's Day (January 1), is a public holiday in the USA, Australia, and Britain.

encyclopedic information on people

关于人物的百 科知识

**NFL** (abbr of National Football League) n the organization in charge of professional football in the USA.

NG n abbr of National Guard.

**NGO** (abbr of non-governmental organization) n an organization that is not financed by a government.

NH abbr of New Hampshire.

**NHL** (abbr of **National Hockey League**) n a league of US and Canadian professional hockey teams.

in-depth coverage of abbreviations 详细全面的缩略语

parts of speech identified by a special symbol 词性,用特殊符号标识

nibble ['nibl] v/ to take small bites from <a piece of food> □ She was nibbling an apple.

◇ vi [animal, person]: The squirrel was nibbling at OR on a nut.

clear entry structure 清晰的词条结构

• **nibbles** *npl* small things to eat with one's fingers at a party, e.g. nuts or potato chips.

**Nielsen Ratings** [mi:lsan-] npl the Nielsen Ratings in the USA, a set of statistics that show how many people watch the most popular television programs.

encyclopedic information 百科知识

balanced coverage of American and British English 均衡地收入美国英语 和英国英语 night depository [US -dr'pDZato:n, a hole in the outside wall of a lak where customers can leave money and the bank is closed.

**night safe** n GB = **night depository**.

coverage of business vocabulary 收入的商业词汇

**Nikkei** ['miket] n the Nikkei (index OR average) the average of the current price of the shares of 225 Japanese companies sold on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

different forms of headword shown 词目的各种形式

nip [nɪp] (pt & pp nipped, cont nipping) ◊ n, -1. [by an animal] a small painful pinch or bite
□ The dog gave me a playful nip on the leg.
-2. [of liquid] a small amount of alcoholic drink
□ a nip of brandy. -3. phrase there's a nip in the air
it's slightly cold. ◊ vt -1. to catch <sthg>
between two sharp points or edges □ I nipped
my finger in the door. -2. to bite <sb/>shftps without doing much damage □ The dog nipped me
on the ankle. ◊ vi GB to go somewhere quickly

and for a short time (informal use) I'm just nip-

ping into town/out to the post office.

example sentences help to identify meanings 例句,用以帮助辨 认意义

meanings clearly numbered 标号清楚的意义

clear register labels (informal, slang, literary, disapproving etc) 清楚的语体标识(非正式、 俚语、文学用语、贬义等)

word explained in its most frequent context 用最常用的语境解词 **nitty-gritty** [nitigriti] n to get down to the nitty-gritty to start talking or thinking about the most basic and important aspects of a problem.

### ABBREVIATIONS AND LABELS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

#### 本词典中使用的缩略语与标注

appr	abbreviation 猫哈诺 🗌 sne has an MBA. 📋 He works for NATO.		
adj	adjective 形容词 □ You're a lucky man. □ Don't be afraid.		
adv	adverb 副词 🗆 He laughed loudly. 🗆 It's really sad. 🗀 Frankly, I ha-		
	ted it.		
AUS	Australian English 澳大利亚英语		
aux vb	auxiliary verb 助动词 □ He didn't come. □ Do you mind?		
CAN	Canadian English 加拿大英语		
comp	a noun used in front of another noun 用在另一个名词前面的名词 [ He's		
•	a football coach.   She wore a cotton dress.		
compar	irregular comparative form 不规则的比较级形式 □ It's cozier over here.		
•	Take this one, it's better.		
conj	conjunction 连词 [ I'll call when I get there. [ I'd like coffee and		
,	cake.		
cont	continuous form of a verb 动词的进行时形式 🗆 The sun is setting. 🗀 I'm		
	getting better.		
det	determiner 限定词 □ That's my desk. □ Try this size.		
excl	exclamation 感叹词 [ Ouch, that hurt! [ Goodness, you've grown		
	tall!		
fus	see vt fus below 见下面的 vt fus 条目		
GB	British English 英国英语		
infin	infinitive form of a verb 动词原形 □ I want to help. □ It can wait.		
modal vb	modal verb 情态动词 [] I can't believe it. [] Must we go?		
n	noun 名词 □ There's something wrong with the computer.		
npl	noun that is always plural 总是使用其复数形式的名词 □ Where are my		
	glasses?		
num	number 数词 □ It cost eight dollars. □ She's only five.		
phrase	a set phrase that has its own meaning 具有特殊意义的固定短语 [ There's a		
	nip in the air.		
pl	irregular plural form 不规则的复数形式 □ They have three children.		
pp	irregular past participle of a verb 动词的不规则过去分词形式 🗆 I		
* *	haven't spoken to him.		
predet	predeterminer 前限定词 🗆 It costs half the price.		
prefix	a word added to the beginning of a word 前缀 🗆 a mid-air collision.		
prep	preposition 介词 🗆 Come for lunch. 🗆 She's head of sales.		
pron	pronoun 代词 🗆 You must meet them. 🗆 Those are mine.		
pt	irregular past tense of a verb 动词的不规则过去时形式 □ I spoke to her		
•	recently.		
sb	somebody. This abbreviation can be replaced by any human noun in a		
	sentence: sombody 的缩略语,在句子中用来代替任何指人的名词 to give		
	sb a ride $\rightarrow$ I gave John a ride home.		
SCOT	Scottish English 苏格兰英语		
sep	see vt sep below 见下面的 vt sep 条目		
sthg	something. This abbreviation can be replaced by any non-human noun in		

a sentence: something 的缩略语,在句子中可以用来代替任何一个表示

	物的名词。 to take part in sthg → Twenty runners took part in the race.
suffix	a word added to the end of a word 后缀 🗆 sugar-free chewing gum.
superl	irregular superlative form 不规则的最高级形式 □ That's the funniest
	thing I've heard!
US	American English 美国英语
TM	trademark. This symbol is shown at words considered to be trademarks.
	However if the symbol has been added or omitted in the dictionary, this
	should not be regarded as affecting the legal status of the trademark. 商
	标,该符号用于标注那些被认为是商标的词汇,但是该符号的添加与删减
	并不被认为会影响商标的法律地位。
vb	verb. This abbreviation is used in pronunciations where the stress of a
	word changes according to its part of speech. 动词,该缩略语用在发音注
	释中,表明词的重音随着词性的改变而改变。
vi	intransitive verb 不及物动词 □ She paused before answering. □ The
	plane took off.
v impers	impersonal verb 非人称动词 □ It's snowing. □ It appears that I was
	wrong.
vt	transitive verb 及物动词 □ Eat your dinner. □ He handed me the note.
	☐ The dog was run over by a truck.
vt fus	a two- or three-part verb that is never split 由二、三个词构成的不可分离
	的动词短语 □ Jane took to him at once. □ I don't know how you put
	up with it.
vt sep	a two- or three part verb that can be split by its ojbect 由二、三个词构成的
	可以被其宾语分隔的动词短语 🗆 Thanks for helping me out. 🗆 He let
	me in on the secret.

## SYMBOLS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY 本词典中使用的符号

$\Diamond$	introduces a new part of speech in an entry,	后跟一个词条的新的词性,如:	share 💠	n
	$\Diamond$ vt		•	

- ♦ introduces a compound or plural form of the headword with its own meaning and part of speech, 后跟具有自己的意义和词性的词条的复合或复数形式,如:◆ premises npl, ◆ on account of prep, ◆ in short adv, ◆ take off vi
- □ introduces an illustrative example showing how the headword is used in a real context, 后跟例句,以说明该词条在真实语境下的使用,如:**shot** n -1....□ Several shots rang out.
- introduces a set phrase or idiom with its own meaning, 后跟一个具有特定意义的固定短语或成语,如: shape n ... to lick or knock sb into shape
- ▽ marks a word or meaning that belongs to very informal English 标明该词或义项属于非常非正式的英语语体
- ▼ marks a word or meaning that belongs to vulgar English or could give offense. 标明该词或义项属于比较粗俗的英语或可能给他人带来伤害

#### **PHONETICS**

#### 语音

#### Vowels 元音

pit, big, rid [ e ] pet, bend æ pat, bag, mad  $\lceil \Lambda \rceil$ cut, rubber [ α ] coffee, log [ ับ ] put, full [ ə ] suppose, the [ i: ] bean, weed a: father, calm [ o: ] lawn, ball [ uː ] loop, loose

#### Diphthongs 双元音

furry

з:

eı bay, late, great buy, light, aisle aı boy, royal oi 🗌 「ວບີ no, road, blow 「aʊ┐ now, shout, town [ iə ] hearing, serious [eə] hairy, carer ับอ tourist, purest, insurance

#### Semi-vowels 半元音

you, spaniel
new, figure
wet, twin

#### Consonants 辅音

[p] [b] [d] [k] [g] pop, people bottle, bib train, tip dog, did come, kitchen rag, great chain, wretched [d3] jazz, bridge [f] [v] [θ] find, physical, rough vine, livid think, fifth [ ð ] [ s ] [ z ] [ ʃ ] [ h ] [ m ] this, with soon, peace zip, his, houses sheep, machine usual, measure how, perhaps metal, comb

night, dinner

[ŋ] sung, parking
[l] little, help
[r] right, carry
[r] card, fear
[x] loch, Bach

[n]