

朗文



当代高级 英语辞典

(英英·英汉双解)

LONGMAN

Dictionary of Contemporary English

全文光盘

第4版



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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出版说明

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (简称 *LDOCE*) 是朗文出版公司推出的系列词典之一。自 1978 年第一版诞生以来, *LDOCE* 就凭借其准确、简明的释义享誉全球, 尤其因其鲜明的学习特色而深得广大师生的赞誉, 成为朗文出版公司畅销不衰的经典产品。继 2004 年外语教学与研究出版社和培生教育出版亚洲有限公司成功合作出版《朗文当代高级英语辞典》(英英·英汉双解)(第三版)后, 2009 年, 外研社与培生教育集团再次携手, 推出了第四版 *LDOCE* 的双解版。除继承和保留了前三版的特色和优点之外, 《朗文当代高级英语辞典》(第四版) 还具有以下显著特点:

一、收词量大, 新词语多。本版词典全面反映了英语语言, 收录的单词、短语共计 106,000 余条, 连同释义达 207,000 条。除核心词汇之外, 本版词典还收录了大量最新涌现的科技、人文社科等专业词汇, 具有鲜明的时代特点, 如 *netiquette* (网规; 网上礼仪), *bogof* (买一送一), *mouse miles* (花在计算机上的时间), *park and ride* (停车转乘法), *lurk* ((在论坛中)潜水)等。

二、例句丰富多样, 自然地道。本版词典收录的例句多达 155,000 个, 它们都来源于拥有 3 亿词汇的朗文语料库 (*Longman Corpus Network*)。这些语料皆选自现实生活中的各种书籍、报刊和人们的口头用语及网络用语, 确保了语料的真实、地道, 有助于广大英语学习者全面了解单词在具体语境中的运用, 学到“鲜活”的英语, 如 *Cup final tickets are like gold dust* (足总杯决赛一票难求)。

三、各种专栏设置实用而详尽, 是语法书与词典的完美结合。本版词典中的用法说明超过了 250 项, 比第三版多出 50 余项, 而且还进一步细分成“词语辨析”(WORD CHOICE)、“词语聚焦”(WORD FOCUS)和“语法”(GRAMMAR)3 个板块, 更加具有针对性。“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 *money* 词条下的词语辨析指出了 *money*, *cash*, *change*, *currency* 的区别; “词语聚焦”则汇聚了与主词条相关的一类词, 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 *marry* 词条下的“词语聚焦”就汇集了 *wedding*, *bridegroom*, *the best man*, *propose* 等词; “语法”板块则采用正误对照的方式提醒广大读者需要注意的语法陷阱, 给读者留下深刻的印象, 如 *intention* 词条下的语法框。

四、短语搭配全面, 编排设计人性化。英语搭配灵活多变, 难于掌握, 本版词典专辟蓝色方框收录了 66,000 余条搭配短语, 为读者作了详尽的归纳和解析, 方便读者查阅研习。此外, 7,000 余条同义词和反义词的收录更为本版词典锦上添花, 它们不仅精确概括了释义, 加深了读者对该词条的理解, 同时还能帮助读者举一反三, 做到融会贯通。

五、随书附赠全文光盘, 开创国内同级别英汉双解词典配全文光盘之先河。光盘中除了提供真人发音外, 还新增笔记功能和书签功能, 既能随时记录学习心得, 同时也能“生成”属于自己的个性化小词典, 方便日常查阅。

本版词典历经策划、翻译、审校、编辑加工、发排、校对及至封面设计和印装等工序, 各个环节的参与者均竭尽全力, 力求完美。虽然如此, 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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学习语言的人都知道,一本好的词典是必不可少的。需知道世间万事万物,多种多样,既有具体的,也有抽象的,加上两种语言文化之间的差异,要准确简明地表达出来,让学习者明白是殊不容易的。因此,一本好的词典既要能让学习者准确掌握词义,而释义所用的文字又不能过于艰深。

不知不觉,《朗文当代高级英语辞典》(英英·英汉双解)已推出至第四版了。英汉双解第一版于1988年出版,距今已超过20年。当时收录词条及短语为55,000条,到了1997年的第二版收录词条为60,000条,而2004年推出的第三版更已达80,000条。《朗文当代高级英语辞典》(英英·英汉双解)(第四版)收录的词条及短语已激增至106,000条,如加上释义更多至207,000条,广泛地包含了英语世界所用的词汇。在释义方面,本词典可以说是做得相当出色。它除了提供超过155,000项例证外,释义更是采用最常见的2000个词来撰写,能够做到简单、扼要、准确。对于一些难以用文字形容或解释的事物,本词典的插图和全页彩图更可以让学习者一目了然。

能听懂、看懂外语,还需要能用外语说出、写出想要表达的意思。在这方面,《朗文当代高级英语辞典》(英英·英汉双解)(第四版)提供了250多项用法说明,详细讲解各词语之间的细微区别、正确用法、风格特征等,让学习者可以准确地运用英语词汇表情达意。附送的计算机光盘更是包括词典的全部内容,这是市面上大部分英汉词典所没有提供的,让经常使用计算机的学习者能够借着科技的好处,更便利快捷地翻查《朗文当代高级英语辞典》,从而以更有效率的方式来学习英语。

本词典所采用的例证均取自语料库,是日常人们所说所写的活的语言,再经语言专家、词典编纂专家、专业编辑修订校对,务求在符合语言规范的原则之下,提供自然真实又具参考价值的例子。

本词典经由编纂、翻译、排版、校对,以及版面及封面设计等阶段,参与各阶段的工作人员均竭尽所能,务求尽善尽美。但虽然如此,在编制过程中难免有所错漏,希望读者见谅,并提出批评及建议,让编者和读者一起成长,让我们在历史文化的海洋中,作出一点小小水滴的贡献。

培生教育出版亚洲有限公司

出于职业习惯,我注意到这本词典附录了带注音的各国地名及其形容词形式。词典部不仅可以了解某国名称,还能知道该国人的说法。比如2007年与我国建交的哥斯达黎加(我有幸参与过建交谈判的前期工作),哥斯达黎加人便叫Costa Rican,真是方便。

Preface 1 — 李肇星

我儿子上小学一年级时，妈妈几乎每天都给他买小人书，他一会儿就读完了。有一天，他郑重提出，要一本永远读不完的书，像爸爸的那本一样。他指的是我从在北京大学读本科、北京外国语学院（现为北京外国语大学）读研究生，后来到外交部工作都一直不离手的词典。

中国人学英语、用英语一般很难离得开一部选词周到、释义准确、例证鲜活的双语词典。我愿意向大家推荐外语教学与研究出版社和英国培生教育出版公司亚洲分公司合作推出的《朗文当代高级英语辞典》（英英·英汉双解）（第四版），经常翻阅必当有益于学业、事业乃至身心健康。

朗文公司是词典出版界的“老字号”。世界上第一本英语词典、英国塞缪尔·约翰逊博士编写的《英语大辞典》就是朗文公司于1755年出版的，不妨说是英语发展史上的一个里程碑。

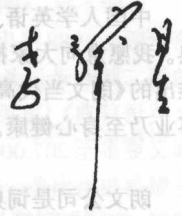
《朗文当代高级英语辞典》初版于1978年。2003年第四版面世，2005年又推出了带写作指导的新四版。现在大家翻开的这本双解版词典就是在此基础上编写成的。

这部词典面向母语为非英语的学习者，有实用、严谨、亲切等特色。它自首版以来一直以约2000个浅显易懂的单词解释词条、标注口语和书面语中最常用的3000个词，而越是通俗的词越重要，越是简洁的表达越可贵。这部词典还配备一张全文光盘，可满足自主学习的多种急需。

深入就越容易发现，真正让人“头疼”的往往不是“大”词，而是“小”词，常用词。如 get, go, do, make 等词意义、用法千变万化，一不小心就很容易出错。有些人喜欢兴趣和快乐是学习的动力。这部词典作为工具书居然还能读来引人入胜。其内容不仅包括单词的正确发音、词义和用法，还涵盖自然万象、社会人文。d. pronounce with the vulgar.”也正是这个道理。所以，在查阅词典时除阅读释义外，还要特别注意单词的语体标签等。我的英文老师李赋宁、王佐良都曾强调：“Each word in a new context is a new word.”（“每个词在不同的上下文中都是一个新词。”）《朗文当代高级英语辞典》以朗文公司3亿词汇的语料库为依托，为使用者提供了数十万鲜活例句。读者在推敲不同场合的词语含义时，可愉快领略丰厚的英语文化底蕴。把这部词典的许多部分当短篇散文读也很有审美价值。人性化的符号，都使这位老师更具亲和力，更立体、生动，也更适合学习。如，flamingo 处的插图弥补了文字释义的不足，nightmare 处的插图令人对 daydream 和 nightmare 分别出于职业习惯，我注意到这本词典附录了带注音的各国地名及其形容词形式。学习者不仅可以了解某国名称，还能知道该国人的说法。比如2007年与我国建交的中美洲国家哥斯达黎加（我有幸参与过建交谈判的前期工作），哥斯达黎加人便叫 Costa Rican，真是方便。

星 肇 李

天曾在年过半百时开始学习英语的毛泽东主席说过：“语言这个东西，不是随便可以学好的，非下苦功不可。”母语、外语皆如此。我愿借约翰逊博士的话与大家共勉：“Few things are impossible to diligence and skill. Great works are performed not by strength, but perseverance.”（“勤而能巧可成万事。赫赫事功非出强力，乃出有恒。”）



2009年1月30日于三亚飞北京上航班机上

2003年4月19日于北京《词典学》研讨会

直一来以... 2000年... 2003年... 2009年...

不容内其... 2009年...

“Each word in a new context is a new word.”... 2009年...

2007年... 2009年...

Foreword

Preface 3 — Grahame T Bilbow

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 DVD-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. 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 (中译本) — 简 天 宝

塞缪尔·约翰逊的《英语大辞典》是举世公认早期最有影响力的英语词典。此书出版于18世纪中期,它为后来两百年的词典编纂提供了一个范本,是当时对英语语言最为全面的描述,词典中的词条安排在当时也是具有革命性的。可以说,约翰逊博士为后来所有词典的编纂确定了一个参照的标准。

约翰逊的词典当然亦非尽善尽美,词典编纂迄今已走过了200年的漫长历史。现代词典已今非昔比,它们以客观描记语言为主,是描述、举例说明语言在生活中的实际使用,而非给语言应当如何使用作出规范。

现代社会,缘于流行文化、生活方式、科技、政治等的变化发展,词义发生变化,新词亦层出不穷。语言犹如万花筒般多姿多彩的特点,使词典编纂工作成为一个令人振奋却又费人血汗的艰巨使命。为了记录英语词汇,确保词条的有效性和通用性,需要收集大量的真实语言存放在电子数据库中进行整理分析。就《朗文当代高级英语辞典》而言,它所使用的数据库收集了3亿多个单词,实在是当之无愧的“当代英语活词典”。

今天的词典编纂人员也越来越意识到,要让词典成为一种使用简单方便的学习工具。现在的词典使用更加人性化,更加充分地利用新的科技为读者提供先进的功能,帮助他们不仅理解英语单词,而且学习如何使用。这本新版英汉双解《朗文当代高级英语辞典》所附的光盘,除却其他的优点之外,更让中国读者有机会接触大量的翻译、解释、例证、词语搭配和发音。故而,本书作为中国英语学习者的学习良伴,更是前所难比。

这一版的《朗文当代高级英语辞典》(英英·英汉双解)既是当代英语权威的语言资讯库,亦是中国英语学习者的学习工具,看到此书增添了如此之多的新特色,使这两大功能发挥更为强大的作用,着实备受鼓舞。这本词典无疑代表了现代词典编纂的新标准,塞缪尔·约翰逊若是有知,亦会为此而感到自豪。

简天宝教授

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 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 DVD-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

Quirk Randolp

(Quirk Randolp 的字典)

字典的字典

Don't cry, Laura. It'll be OK. 别哭，劳拉，没事的。
I just couldn't stop crying. 我无法控制不哭。
That film always makes me cry. 那部影片总是让我落泪。
I'm over/about. I am too old to be crying over some young guy. 我已过了会为一个小伙子伤心落泪的年纪了。
I (with/in) She felt like crying. 她感觉像直想哭。
I (for) my mother. 她听到他在为她伤心。
heart out (= be extremely sad) 哭得伤心透顶。
Oliver, alone, began to cry bitterly. (cry a lot) 奥利弗独自一人哭得很伤心。
cry yourself to sleep (= cry until you fall asleep) 哭到睡着。
I written to shout or say something loudly [书函] 喊叫；哭喊 out: "Stop!" she cried. 停下！她喊道。
It was painful, and made me cry aloud. 这很痛，痛得我大叫起来。
[+to] 'Goodbye then!' he cried to her. '那么再见了！' 他向她喊道。
I (for) I could hear voices crying for help. 我听到求救的呼喊声。
cry over spilt milk to waste time feeling sorry about an earlier mistake or problem that cannot be changed 作无益的悔恨。It's no use crying over spilt milk. 木已成舟，哭也无用。
for crying out loud spoken used when you feel annoyed or impatient with someone [口] 岂有此理；天哪 (用于感到厌烦或不耐烦时) For crying out loud, stop nagging! 够了，别再唠叨个没完！

英文版前言 (中译本)

在最近短短的几年时间里,计算机神奇地成为了功能强大、而且越来越必不可少的工具,这体现在日常生活中能够想象得到的各个方面,当然也包括词典编纂人员的日常工作!计算机现在不仅仅可以把无数取自真实口语和书面语的句子方便地储存起来,而且还可以处理、显示这些句子,并且对它们的成分——单词、单词的搭配以及影响语义的语境因素——加以分析。

然而,如果说计算机是必不可少的,那么词典编纂人员细致敏感、训练有素的专业技能也同样是必不可少的。确实,因为计算机凭借它的速度、功能和巨大的容量,前所未有的把一种鲜活的语言中所包含的词汇的复杂性揭示了出来,所以更需要词典编纂人员具备敏锐的判断能力。

第三个必不可少的因素是教学经验和教学知识专长,培生教育团队在这些经验和知识专长的指导下为语言学习者提供了最必需的现代英语语言信息。这些语言信息的编排都预见到了学习者在理解语义,以及把这些语义以地道的口语和书面语表达出来时的需求。

新版《朗文当代高级英语辞典》是结合计算机使用技术和久经磨炼的教育技能、词典编纂能力,经过潜心研究创新推出的精心成果。新版汲取了前面几个版本的重要经验,融入了许多新的特色,如更加丰富的词语搭配信息(请看 pace 词条及其“词语搭配框”)。而且印刷本词典中所含的所有内容,都可以在随书附赠的计算机光盘中找到。

学习者能把自己沉浸在今天最生动、最鲜活的英语里,这是多么好的条件啊!

这一版的《朗文当代高级英语辞典》(英英·英汉双解)既是当代英语权威的语言资讯库,亦是中国英语学习者的学习工具,看到此书增添了如此之多的新特色,使这两大功能兼备,着实备受鼓舞。这本词典无疑代表了现代词典编纂

Randolph Quirk
(Quirk 勋爵、教授、不列颠学院院士)
伦敦大学学院

简天宝教授

How to use the dictionary

本词典使用方法

读音

单词读音分别用美式K.K.音标和国际音标(IPA)标注,中间用分号(;)分隔。K.K.音标在前,代表美式读音;国际音标在后,代表英式读音。复合词标有主重音和次重音。
→ 读音表见封二(A)。

释义

释义采用2000个朗文释义词汇,简洁易懂。

→ 释义词汇表见附录8。

如果某个单词不在朗文释义词汇范围之内,用小写字母表示。


如果某个单词有许多不同词义,导航词可以帮助你准确查找所需词义。

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have egg on your face 收在egg 词条中,have a nice day 收在nice 词条中。

习语和短语与单词的其他意义列在一起,根据使用频率排列。

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 猫




cot-ton ¹ /'kɒtɪŋ; 'kɒtn/ *n* [U] BrE【英】

1 cloth or thread made from the white hair of the cotton plant 棉布; 棉纱: a white cotton shirt 白色棉布衬衫 | Made from 100% cotton. 用百分之百的棉布做成。→ see picture at 见 MATERIAL 图




cotton wool *n* [U] BrE【英】 **1** a soft mass of cotton that you use especially for cleaning and protecting wounds 药棉, 脱脂棉: She put some disinfectant on a piece of cotton wool and dabbed it on her cheek. 她往药棉上倒了些消毒剂, 然后轻轻搽在脸颊上。

couch ¹ /kaʊtʃ; kaʊtʃ/ *n* plural couches [C] **1** a comfortable piece of furniture big enough for two or three people to sit on 长沙发;  sofa, settee: Tom offered to sleep on the couch. 汤姆说他来睡沙发。→ see picture at 见 SOFA 图 **2** a long narrow bed for a doctor's or PSYCHIATRIST's patients to lie on (医生诊所内给病人躺卧的) 诊察台, 长榻

cry ¹ /kraɪ; kraɪ/ *v* past tense and past participle cried, present participle crying, third person singular cries

1 PRODUCE TEARS 流泪 [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, 劳拉, 没事的。| Upstairs, a baby began to cry. 楼上有个婴儿开始哭起来。| Jamie looked like he'd been crying. 杰米看上去好像哭过了。| I just couldn't stop crying. 我无法控制住不哭。| That film always makes me cry. 那部影片总是让我落泪。| [+over/about] I am too old to be crying over some young guy. 我已过了会为一个小伙子伤心哭泣的年纪了。| [+with/in] She felt like crying with frustration. 她沮丧得直想哭。| [+for] She could hear him crying for his mother. 她听到他在哭着要妈妈。| cry your eyes/heart out (=be extremely sad and cry a lot) 哭得死去活来 | Oliver, alone, began to cry bitterly (=cry a lot). 奥利弗独自一人哭得很伤心。| cry yourself to sleep (=cry until you fall asleep) 哭到睡着

2 SAY LOUDLY 大声说 [I] written to shout or say something loudly [书面] 喊叫;  cry out: 'Stop!' she cried. “停下!”她喊道。| It was painful, and made me cry aloud. 这很痛, 痛得我大叫起来。| [+to] 'Goodbye then!' he cried to her. “那么再见了!”他向她喊道。| [+for] I could hear voices crying for help. 我听到求救的呼喊声。

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

4 for crying out loud spoken used when you feel annoyed or impatient with someone【口】岂有此理; 天哪 (用于感到厌烦或不耐烦时): For crying out loud, stop nagging! 够了, 别再唠叨个没完!





cul-ture¹ /'kʌltʃə; 'kʌltʃə/ n

1 IN A SOCIETY 在社会中 [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.* 我们在家说丹麦语, 这样男孩子们就不会脱离他们的语言和文化。| *In our culture, it is rude to ask someone how much they earn.* 在我们的文化里, 问别人收入多少是不礼貌的。| *I love working abroad and meeting people from different cultures.* 我喜欢在国外工作, 认识来自不同文化的人。| **Western/American/Japanese etc culture** *A brief history of Western culture* 西方文化简史 | **modern/contemporary culture** *Business is one of the major forces in modern culture.* 商业是现代文化的一股主要力量。

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。

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。



dog¹ /dɒg; dɒg/ n [C]

1 ANIMAL 动物 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.* 我听到狗吠声。| *a pack of stray dogs* 一群流浪狗 | *What breed of dog is she?* 那是条什么品种的狗?

dog² v **dogged, dogging** [T] **1** if a problem or bad luck dogs you, it causes trouble for a long time (问题或噩运) 长期困扰, 紧随 (某人)



doubt² v [T not in progressive 不用进行式]

1 to think that something may not be true or that it is unlikely 怀疑, 不确信: *Kim never doubted his story.* 金对于他讲的事情从不怀疑。| **doubt (that) I doubt we'll ever see him again.** 我想我们再也见不到他了。| **doubt if/whether** *You can complain, but I doubt if it'll make any difference.* 你可以投诉, 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): "你认为还会有余票吗?" "我看是没有了。"

语法

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。

例句之前有常用语法模式, 清楚地说明单词在句子中的用法。

例句之前还显示常用介词。

动词、名词和形容词的不规则形式显示在词条的最前面。

→ 语法代号和句式见 xxix 页。

duck² v **1** 另外又作 **duck down** [I,T] to lower your head or body very quickly, especially to avoid being seen or hit (迅速) 低下 (头), 弯下 (身), 躲闪: *If she hadn't ducked, the ball would have hit her.* 如果她没有躲闪的话, 那个球就可能打到她了。| [+behind/under etc] *Jamie saw his father coming and ducked quickly behind the wall.* 吉米看到他父亲来了, 就赶快弯身躲到墙后面。| *Tim ducked down to comb his hair in the mirror.* 蒂姆低下头身在镜子前梳头发。| *She ducked her head to look more closely at the inscription.* 她低下头凑近看碑文。

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.* 两个男人躲进了一片公寓区就不见了。| [+out of] *She ducked out of the door before he could stop her.* 在他未及阻止时便闪出了门。| [+back] *'Wait a minute', he called, ducking back inside.* "等一下," 他边叫边躲到里面去了。



eat /it; it/ v **past tense ate** /et; et/ **past participle eaten** /'i:tɪ; 'i:tɪ/

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

ed-u-ca-tion / ɛdʒə'keɪʃən; ɛdʒu'keɪʃən/ n

1 [singular 单数, U] the process of teaching and learning, usually at school, college, or university 教育; 培养: *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.* 我相信他受过大学教育。| **efforts to increase access to higher education** (=education at college or university) 为增加接受高等教育的机会所作的努力

effect¹ / ɪ'fekt; rɪ'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

have an effect (on sb/sth) (对某人/某事物) 产生作用
big/major/profound/significant/dramatic effect 大的/主要的/深远的/重大的/惊人的影响

bad/harmful/negative/damaging/detrimental/adverse effect 坏的/有害的/负面的/有破坏性的/有危害的/不利的影响

beneficial/positive effect 有益的/积极的影响

long-term effect 长期的影响

feel the effect (of sth) 感到(某事物)的影响

knock-on-effect *BrE* (=an effect caused by the thing that happened before) 【英】连锁影响

cumulative effect (=the effect of many things happening one after another) 累加的影响

the desired effect (=the effect you wanted) 期望的结果

cause and effect (=one thing directly causing the other) 原因和结果

cause and effect (=one thing directly causing the other) 原因和结果

[+on] *My parents' divorce had a big effect on me.* 我父母的离婚给我带来了很大的影响。| [+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。| *A system failure has a knock-on effect throughout the whole hotel.* 系统故障会给整个酒店带来连锁反应。| *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 pain-killer can still produce the desired effect.* 这种止痛药服用很小的剂量依然能产生预期的效果。| *In mental illness, there is a complex relationship between cause and effect.* 精神病有复杂的因果关系。→ GREENHOUSE EFFECT, SIDE EFFECT

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。词语搭配出现在例证之前, 或者在例句中用粗体表示。

如果一个单词有许多常用搭配, 那么会有一个专门的方框把它们列出来。

方框下面有许多例证说明这些词语搭配的使用方法。这些搭配在例证中也用粗体标出, 方便查找。

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 **have egg on your face** 收在 **egg** 词条中, **have a nice day** 收在 **nice** 词条中。

习语和短语与单词的其他意思列在一起, 根据使用频率排列。

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