

朗文当代系列 英语辞典

英英 · 英汉双解

LONGMAN

Dictionary
of Contemporary
English

高级

中级

初级

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“朗文当代” 系列学习词典

初中、高中适用



初级
小学高年级、初中适用



高中、大学适用



高级 缩印本

高级 大字本

APP



为何选择 “朗文当代”系列学习词典？



英语释义

- 对学习者**最友好**。2000基础词汇解释整部词典，轻松在英语语境中理解词义



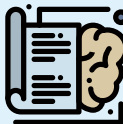
例句

- 所有例句均源自权威朗文语料库网络，真实自然



搭配

- 聚焦词汇常见表达，兼顾语言流利与地道



辨析

- 丰富词汇量的同时精准选词



语法

- 专栏聚焦时态、语法结构、名词可数不可数、动词单复数等多项语法知识；
- 指南*深入剖析形容词、副词、名词、动词、介词用法重点难点；
- 释义内提示及常见错误提示直指英语学习者常犯错误

* 中级和高级词典含此内容。



词汇

- 开创“朗文交际9000词”进阶体系，按使用频率分级标记超高频词、高频词、常用词；
- 与高考词汇高度重合的3000超高频词，详细标注口语、书面语中的使用频率；
- 标注课堂必备学术词汇（AWL）

词频标注—— “朗文当代”系列学习词典独家特色

1

●●● 核心词

英语中最重要的9000词按使用频率分为超高频词3000 (●●●)、高频词3000 (●●○)、常用词3000 (●○○)

... must leave the house they are living in [eviction] (房屋里) 驱逐, 赶走 — **eviction** /'evɪkʃən/ [C]
ev-i-dence¹ /'eɪdəns/ ●●● S2 W1 AWL
 n 1 [U] facts or signs that show clearly that something exists or is true 证据, 证明: [+of] At present we have no evidence of life on other planets. 目前我们还没有其他行星上存在生命的证据。| [+for] There is no evidence for these claims. 这些说法没有根据。| **evidence that** Do you have evidence that this treatment works? 你有没有证据证明这种治疗有效? 2 [U] information that is given in a court of law in order to prove that someone is guilty or not guilty (法庭上的) 证据, 证词: [+against] There was little evidence against the two men. 几乎没有证据可以证明这两名男子有罪。| **in evidence** ... may be used in evidence (在法庭上)

中级

2

S1 S2 S3 口语

S1、S2、S3表示英语口语中最核心的1000词、2000词、3000词

... 效, [U] the way in which things, and people are related to each other and to their environment, or the scientific study of this 生态; 生态学

ec-o-nom-ic /'ekə'nɒmɪk/, ɪ-; 美-'nɑ:-
 ●●● S2 W1 AWL
 1 2 3 4
 adj [only before noun] relating to trade, industry, and the management of money 经济(上)的: *Economic growth is slow.* 经济增长缓慢。| *Economic reform is needed.* 经济改革势在必行。⚠ Do not confuse with **economical** (=cheap or not wasteful). 不要与 *economical* (经济的, 节约的) 混淆。

初级 ec-o-nom-i-cal /'ekə'nɒmɪkəl, ɪ-; 美-'nɑ:-

AWL adj using money, time, goods wisely and without wasting any 经济的, 节约的: *A small car is more economical.* 小汽车更省油。

3

W1 W2 W3 书面语

W1、W2、W3表示英语书面语中最核心的1000词、2000词、3000词

ac-cess¹

/'ækses/ 1 2 3 4 n [U]

1 the right to enter a place, use something, see someone etc 进入权; 使用权; 接触的机会: [+to] Access to the papers is restricted to senior management. 只有高级管理层才有权查阅这些文件。| Cats should always **have access** to fresh, clean water. 应该让猫总能喝到新鲜、干净的水。

2 how easy or difficult it is for people to enter a public building, to reach a place, or talk to someone 进入, 到达, 面见 [的难易度]: [+for] We're trying to improve access for disabled visitors. 我们正在设法给残障访客的出入提供便利。| [+to] a villa with **easy access** to the sea 一幢离大海很近的别墅

3 the way you use to enter a building or reach a place 通路: Access is by means of a small door on the right. 入口的一扇小门。| [+to] Access to the restrooms is through the hallway. 去洗手间要穿过门厅。

4 access to a car/computer etc to have the use of something that you can use 有汽车/计算机等的使用权: We have access to see and spend time with him.

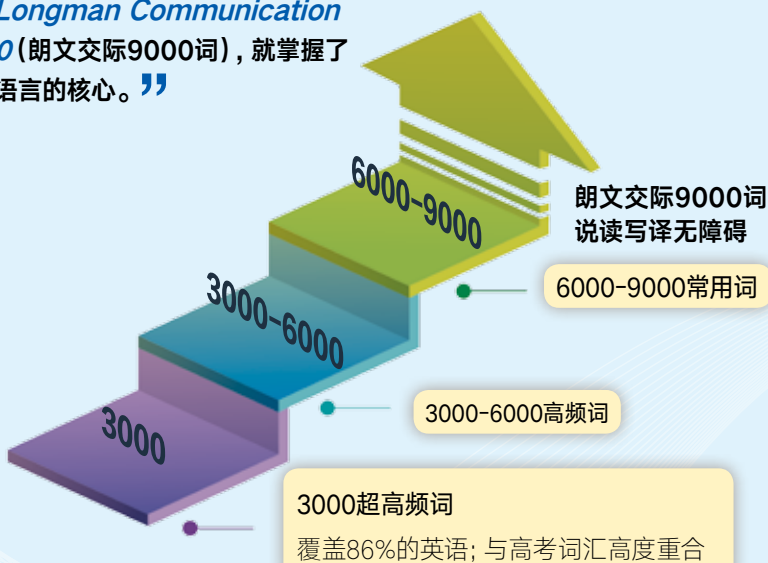
高级

4

AWL 学术词汇

AWL (Academic Word List) 表示课堂环境及学术写作须掌握的重要词汇

“掌握Longman Communication 9000 (朗文交际9000词), 就掌握了英语语言的核心。”



朗当代初级 英语辞典

《朗文当代初级英语辞典》

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课标词汇高度重合

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专栏300+，助力遣词
造句，高效拓展词汇

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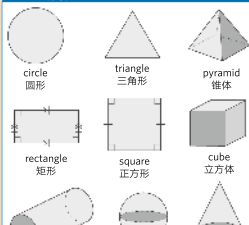
搭配、辨析专栏600+



● 词汇聚焦

收词全面, 考学结合, 图文并茂, 辨误精辟, 专为中国学生准备

SHAPES 形状



学科词汇

due ¹ /dju:/ 美 du: ●●● S2 W1 adj 1 [not before noun 不用于名词前] expected to happen or arrive at a particular time 预定的, 预期的 发生 [到达]: **due to do sth** The team are **due to fly to Italy next month**. 该队预定下个月飞往意大利。| [+in/on/at] She's **pregnant and due to have a baby**. 她怀孕了, 马上就要生孩子了。

'due to prep because of something 由于, 因为: The court of inquiry ruled that the crash was **due to pilot error**. 调查法庭裁定飞机失事是由驾驶员的失误造成的。

dump-ling /'dʌmpɪŋ/ n [C] a round lump of flour and fat mixed with water, cooked in boiling liquid and served with meat 汤团; 汤圆; 水饺

课标词汇

borrow something for a short time in exchange for money [英] (短期) 出租: [**•to**] a little company that **hires out boats** to tourists 一家向游客出租小船的小公司

hire ² n [U] BrE an arrangement in which you pay a sum of money to borrow something for a short time [英] (短期的) 租借; 租借: **for hire** boats for hire 可供出租的小船 | **on hire** The crane is **on hire from a local firm**. 吊车是从当地一家公司租来的。

'boarding pass (also 又作 **boarding card** BrE) n [C] an official card that you have to show before you get onto a plane 登机证, 登机卡

KET, PET 考试词汇

从发音、拼写、搭配、语法、易混淆词等方面精讲英语初学者常犯错误

ac'cording to ●●● S2 W1 prep 1 as shown by something or stated by someone 据...所示, 按...所说: *According to the police, his attackers beat him with a blunt instrument.* 按照警方的说法, 袭击者用钝器击打他。2 Don't say 不要说 'according to me' or 'according to my opinion/point of view'. Say 而要说 **in my opinion**: *In my opinion his first book is much better.* 依我看, 他的第一本书好多了。3 in a way that agrees with a system

COMMON ERRORS 常见错误

1 Don't say 不要说 'make business'. Say 而要说 **do business**.

知识 | **increase/improve your knowledge** 增长知识

COMMON ERRORS 常见错误

1 Don't say 不要说 'learn knowledge'. Say 而要说 **gain knowledge** or **acquire knowledge**.

1 Don't say 不要说 'I thank you'. Just say 只说 **thank you** (谢谢), or **I just wanted to say thank you**. (我只想道声谢谢。)

● 语法聚焦

聚焦名词可数不可数、动词单复数等多项语法难题, 剖析基础学段重点难点

USAGE 用法: Bored or boring?

- You use **bored** about a person who is not interested in something. 形容某人对其事不感兴趣时, 用 **bored**: *I'm bored!* 我很无聊!
- You use **boring** about something that makes you feel bored. 形容某物使某人觉得无聊时, 用 **boring**: *a boring film* 无聊的电影

GRAMMAR 语法: Comparison 比较

work

- In this meaning, **work** is always an uncountable noun. 此义项中, **work** 总是用作不可数名词。
- You say 要说: *It may be hard for older people to find work.* 年纪大些的人也许不好找工作。X Don't say 不要说: *find a work job*
- Job** is a countable noun. **job** 是可数名词。

GRAMMAR 语法: Singular or plural verb? 单数或复数动词?

You use a singular verb after **everything**. **everything** 后接单数动词: *Everything was the same.* 全部都一样。X Don't say 不要说: *Everything were the same.*

GRAMMAR 语法: Countable 可数 or uncountable 不可数?

- Evidence** is an uncountable noun and is not used in the plural. **evidence** 是不可数名词, 没有复数形式。You say 要说: *The judge listened to all the evidence.* 法官听取了所有证词。X Don't say 不要说: *The judge listened to all the evidences.*
- Evidence** is always followed by a singular verb. **evidence** 总是后接单数动词: *The evidence is very clear.* 证据十分确凿。
- When talking about one fact or sign,

动词用单数: *Every person has the right to a fair trial.* 每个人都有得到公正审判的权利。

● Don't use **every** with a plural noun. **every** 不与复数名词连用。✗ Don't say 不要说: *every people*

ev-ery-bod-y /'evrɪbɒdi/ 美 -bɑ:di/ ●●●

S1 W3 *pron* everyone 每个人, 人人

ev-ery-day /'evrɪdeɪ/ ●●● *adj* [only before noun 仅用于名词前] ordinary, usual, or happening every day 日常的; 平常的; 每天的: *the problems of everyday life* 日常生活中的问题

⚠ Do not confuse with **every day** (= each day). 不要与 every day 混淆: *I see him every day.* 我每天和他见面。

ev-ery-one /'evriwʌn/ ●●● S1 W1 *pron*

every person 每个人, 人人 **SYN** **everybody**: *Of course everyone else thought it was hilarious!* 当然其他所有人都觉得好极了! | *Not everyone enjoys sport.* 并不是谁都喜欢体育运动的。

GRAMMAR 语法: Singular or plural verb?
单数或复数动词?

Use a singular verb after **everyone**. **everyone** 后接单数动词: *Everyone likes her.* 每个人都喜欢她。✗ Don't say 不要说: *Everyone like her.*

USAGE 用法: Everyone, every one

● You use **everyone** when you mean 'all of the people in a group'. You write it as one word. **everyone** 表示某一群体中的所有人, 不分写: *Everyone enjoyed the concert.* 所有人都很享受这次演唱会。

● You use **every one** when you mean 'every person or thing in a group, considered as separate people or things'. You write it as two words. **every one** 则表示某一群体中所有独立的个体, 要分写: *There are no chocolates left - someone has eaten every one.* 巧克力糖没有剩——有人把它们都吃了。

● You say **every one of** a group of people or things. 后接一群人或一组事物时, 要用 **every one of**: *I wish to thank every one of you.* 我要感谢你们每一个人。✗ Don't write 不要写作: *everyone of*

ev-ery-thing /'evriθɪŋ/ ●●● S1 W1

pron ① each thing or all things 每件事物; 所有事物: *I decided to tell her everything.* 我决定把一切都告诉她。② all the things in your life,

work etc 一切 [指生活、工作等]: *I felt that everything was going wrong.* 我觉得一切都不顺利。

GRAMMAR 语法: Singular or plural verb?
单数或复数动词?

You use a singular verb after **everything**. **everything** 后接单数动词: *Everything was the same.* 全部都一样。✗ Don't say 不要说: *Everything were the same.*

ev-ery-where /'evriweə/ 美 -wer/ ●●●

S2 W3 (also 又作 **everyplace** AmE spoken [美, 口]) *adv* in or to every place 在各个地方; 到各个地方; 处处: *I've looked everywhere but I can't find the map.* 我到处都找过了, 但就是找不到地图。

ev-i-dence /'eɪdɪns/ ●●● S2 W1 **AWL** *n* [U] facts or signs that show clearly that something exists or is true 证据, 证明: **[+of]** *At present we have no evidence of life on other planets.* 目前我们还没有其他行星上存在生命的证据。| **evidence that** *Do you have evidence that this treatment works?* 你有没有证据证明这种治疗有效?

GRAMMAR 语法: Countable 可数 or uncountable 不可数?

● **Evidence** is an uncountable noun and is not used in the plural. **evidence** 是不可数名词, 没有复数形式。You say 要说: *The judge listened to all the evidence.* 法官听取了所有证词。✗ Don't say 不要说: *The judge listened to all the evidences.*

● **Evidence** is always followed by a singular verb. **evidence** 总是后接单数动词: *The evidence is very clear.* 证据十分确凿。

● When talking about one fact or sign, you say a **piece of evidence**. 可以用 a piece of evidence 表示一条证据: *The police found a vital piece of evidence.* 警方找到了一条至关重要的证据。

COLLOCATIONS 词语搭配

VERBS 动词

look for/search for evidence 寻找/搜寻证据 | **give evidence** (= tell a court about what you have seen or know to be true) (出庭)作证

ADJECTIVES 形容词

good/clear/strong evidence 充分的/明显的/有力的证据

to the bottom 浅的, 不深的 **OPP** **deep**: *a shallow river* 浅河 | *Place the meat in a shallow dish.* 把肉放在一个浅盘里。

shame /ʃeɪm/ ●●● **S2** **n** 1 **it's a shame/ what a shame etc** *spoken* used when you wish a situation was different, and you feel sad or disappointed **【口】** 真遗憾, 多可惜啊: **It's a shame that** you have to leave so soon. 你这么快要走了, 真遗憾。| **it is a shame to do sth** *It's a shame to cover this beautiful table with a tablecloth.* 把这么漂亮的桌子用桌布盖起来真是可惜。2 **【U】** the feeling you have when you feel guilty and embarrassed because you, or someone who is close to you, have done something wrong [因自己或亲近的人做错事感到的] 羞愧, 羞耻, 惭愧: *He felt a deep sense of shame.* 他深深地感到羞愧。| *Maria blushed with shame.* 玛丽亚羞得脸都红了。

THESAURUS 词语辨析

shame the feeling you have when you feel guilty and embarrassed because you, or someone who is close to you, have done something wrong [因自己或亲近的人做错事感到的] 羞愧, 羞耻, 惭愧: *She never overcame the shame of having abandoned her children.* 她无法克服抛弃自己的孩子所带来的羞愧感。

humiliation a feeling of shame and embarrassment because you have been made to look weak or stupid in front of other people [因人前出丑而感到的] 羞辱, 屈辱: *What really upset me was the humiliation of having to ask her for money.* 我不得不开口问她要钱, 这种屈辱实在让我懊恼。

shampoo ¹ /ʃæm'pu:/ ●●● **S3** **n** [C,U] a liquid soap for washing your hair 洗发剂, 香波: *What kind of shampoo do you use?* 你用的是哪种洗发水? | *a bottle of shampoo* 一瓶香波

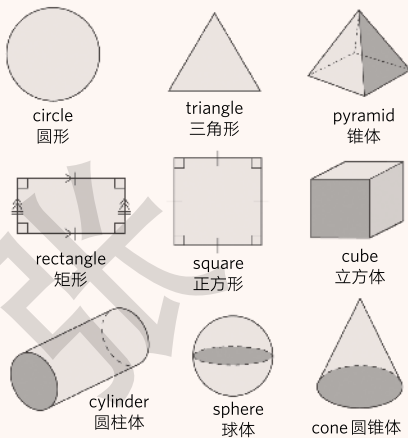
shampoo ² **v** [T] to wash something with shampoo 用洗发剂洗; 用洗涤剂洗

shan't /ʃɑːnt/ 美 /ʃænt/ especially BrE **【尤英】** the short form of 缩写式 = 'shall not'

shape ¹ /ʃeɪp/ ●●● **S2** **W2** **n** 1 **【C,U】** the form that something has, for example round, square, TRIANGULAR etc 形, 形状, 外形: **round/square etc in shape** *The dining room was square in shape.* 饭厅是正方形的。| **in the shape of sth** *a silver pin in the shape of a large bird* 一枚大鸟形状的银饰针 2 **a) in good/bad/poor etc shape** in good, bad etc condition, or in good, bad etc health 情况良

好/不佳/糟糕等; 健康状况良好/不佳/糟糕等: *The economy is in worse shape now than it was last year.* 现在的经济状况比去年更糟。| *Kaplan seemed to be in better shape than either of us.* 卡普兰的身体状况似乎比我们俩都好。b) **in shape/out of shape** in a good or bad state of health or physical FITNESS 健康状况良好/不好: *I was feeling totally out of shape.* 我那时感到身体状况很不好。| **keep/stay in shape** *She's bought an exercise bike to keep in shape.* 她买了辆健身单车来锻炼身体。

SHAPES 形状



shape ² ●●● **v** [T] to make something have a particular shape, especially by pressing it **【尤指通过按压等】** 使成为某种形状, 使成形: **shape sth into sth** *Shape the dough into small balls.* 把面团搓成小圆球。

share ¹ /ʃeə/ 美 /ʃer/ ●●● **S1** **W1** **v** 1 **【I,T】** to have or use something with other people 共享; 共用, 合用: *We don't have enough books, so you'll have to share.* 我们书不够, 所以你们得合着用。| *The three of us shared a taxi.* 我们三个人合乘一辆计程车。| **share sth with sb** *I have an office that I share with some other teachers.* 我有一间和其他老师合用的办公室。2 **【T】** to let someone have or use something that belongs to you 和别人分享 [自己的东西]: *As a kid, he'd never share his toys.* 他小时候从不肯与人分享玩具。| **share sth with sb** *Will you share your fries with me?* 你肯让我吃点你的炸薯条吗?

share ² ●●● **S1** **W1** **n** 1 **【C】** one of the equal parts into which the OWNERSHIP of a company is divided 股, 股份: **[+in]** *We've got shares in Allied Chemicals.* 我们有联合化工的股份。2 **[singular 单数]** the part of

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400+

交际语用400余项

朗文当代中级
英语辞典
Intermediate Dictionary
of Contemporary
English

LONGMAN

● 词汇聚焦

核心词汇、课标词汇、学科词汇、新词新义，充分满足中级英语学习者需求；丰富图片、搭配、辨析，多角度拓展同义词、反义词、相关词

直观展示词汇区别，高效拓展词汇

阐释词汇细微差别，用词更准确

BINS 垃圾箱



THESAURUS 词语辨析

disappear if something disappears, you cannot see it any longer, or it does not exist any longer 消失，不见：The sun slowly disappeared over the horizon. 太阳慢慢地从地平线上消失了。

vanish to completely disappear, especially suddenly [尤指突然] 消失：The boat vanished without trace off the coast of Australia. 那艘船在澳大利亚海岸不远处消失得无影无踪。

聚焦词汇常见表达，助力遣词造句

COLLOCATIONS 词语搭配

VERBS 动词

pay a bill 付账单 | **settle a bill** (= pay it) 结账，付账 | **foot the bill/pick up the bill** (= pay for something, especially when you do not want to) [尤指不情愿地] 承担费用，支付 | **a bill comes to sth** (= is for that amount) 账单数额为某数目

ADJECTIVES/NOUN 形容词/名词

a big/huge bill 巨额账单 | **an electricity/gas/**

● 语法聚焦

500余语法专栏，聚焦时态、语态、语法结构、介词搭配、词序等多项语法重点难点

GRAMMAR 语法: Word order 词序

You use **enough** after an adjective or adverb. enough 置于形容词或副词之后：It's small enough to fit in your pocket. 它很小，能装进口袋。| We're not going fast enough. 我们开得还不够快。✗ Don't say 不要说：It's enough small to fit in your pocket. | We're not going enough fast.

GRAMMAR 语法

Using the progressive 使用进行式

● In most of its meanings, **mind** is not used in the progressive. 在大多数义项中 mind 不用进行式。

● One common exception is the expression **be minding your own business** (sense 5). 一个常见的例外是 be minding your own business (义项 5)。

● **Mind** can also be used in the progressive when it means 'take care of' (sense 14). mind 表示“看管”、“照看”时也可用进行式 (义项 14)：I'm just minding the shop while she's having lunch. 我也就是在她吃午饭时帮忙

GRAMMAR 语法: Prepositions 介词 with beginning

● You say **in the beginning**. 可以用 in the beginning 表示开始时：In the beginning, she didn't like him. 开始时，她不喜欢他。

● You say **at the beginning of** a period of time. 可以用 at the beginning of 表示在某个时间段的开始：I started my new job at the beginning of the year. 我那年年初开始新工作。✗ Don't say 不要说：in the beginning of the year

GRAMMAR 语法: Patterns 结构 with near

● You usually use **near** as a preposition. near 一般用作介词。You say 要说：The hotel is near the airport. 酒店在机场附近。

● You can also say 也可说：The hotel is **near to** the airport. 酒店在机场附近。✗ Don't say 不要说：near from the airport

● **Near** is not usually used on its own as an adjective. near 作形容词时一般不单独使用。You don't usually say 一般不说 'The village is near.' You usually say 一般说：The village is **not far away**. 那个村庄离得不远。

Barr strongly disagreed with Kronfeld's statement. 巴尔强烈反对克龙费尔德的说法。2 if statements, numbers, or reports about the same event or situation disagree, they are different from each other [有关同一事件或形势的陈述、数字或报道] 不一致, 不相符 **[OPP] agree**: *The statements of several witnesses disagree.* 几名证人的证词不一致。

GRAMMAR 语法

Reciprocal verbs 相互动词

Disagree is a reciprocal verb. This type of verb is used when saying that two or more people or groups do something that involves both or all of them. disagree 是相互动词, 这类动词表示两个或以上的人或群体共同参与某事: *Kate and I often disagree.* 我和凯特经常意见不一致。You can also say 也可说: *Kate and I often disagree with each other. / I often disagree with Kate.* 我和凯特经常意见不一致。

Patterns 结构 with disagree

disagree with

• You **disagree with** someone. 可以用 disagree with 表示不同意某人: *I totally disagree with you.* 我完全不同意你的看法。✗ Don't say 不要说: *I totally disagree you.*

• You **disagree with** an idea, or something that someone says. 还可用 disagree with 表示不同意某种观点或某人的说法: *I disagree with his views on the economy.* 我不认同他对经济的看法。✗ Don't say 不要说: *I disagree his views on the economy.*

Using the progressive 使用进行式

Disagree is not used in the progressive. disagree 不用进行式。You say 要说: *I disagree with your analysis.* 我不同意你的分析。✗ Don't say 不要说: *I am disagreeing with your analysis.*

GRAMMAR GUIDE VERBS

THESAURUS 词语辨析

disagree/not agree to have a different opinion from someone else about something 不同意, 有分歧: *I don't agree with a word of what she says.* 她说的话我一个字也不同意。**be divided/split** if a group of people is divided or split on something, some of them have one opinion and others have a completely different opinion [群体成员间] 有不同看法: *The party is divided on this issue.* 该党成员在这一问题上看法不一。**differ** if two or more people differ about something, they have different opinions

from each other about it 意见相左: *The two men differed on how to handle the crisis.* 这两个男人对于如何处理危机持不同意见。

dis-a-gree-a-ble /ˌdɪsəˈɡriːəbəl/ *adj* formal [正式] 1 not at all enjoyable or pleasant 令人不快的, 不合意的, 讨厌的 **[OPP] agreeable** 2 unfriendly and bad-tempered 不友好的; 脾气坏的 **[OPP] agreeable** — **disagreeably** *adv*

dis-a-gree-ment /ˌdɪsəˈɡriːmənt/ ●●● *n* [C,U] a situation in which people express different opinions about something and sometimes argue 意见不合, 分歧, 争论 **[OPP] agreement**: [+about/over/as to/on] *disagreements about who will be allowed to vote* 关于谁可以参加投票的分歧 [+among/between] *There were disagreements among doctors about the best way to treat the disease.* 这种疾病用什么方法治疗最好, 医生的意见有分歧 [+with] *Conor's disagreement with school administrators* 康纳和学校管理人员的意见分歧

dis-al-low /ˌdɪsəˈlaʊ/ *v* [T] to officially refuse to accept something, because a rule has been broken 不承认, 不接受, 驳回 [违反规则的事] **[OPP] allow**

dis-ap-pear /ˌdɪsəˈpiə/ 美 -'piə/ ●●● S2 W2 *v* [I] 1 to become impossible to see any longer 消失, 不见 **[SYN] vanish** **[OPP] appear**: [+behind/under/into etc] *The sun had disappeared behind a cloud.* 太阳躲到云的后面不见了。| **disappear from view/sight** *David watched her car until it disappeared from view.* 戴维一直望着她的车, 直到它从视线中消失。2 to be lost, or to become impossible to find 失踪, 丢失, 找不到 **[SYN] vanish**: *My keys have disappeared again.* 我的钥匙又不见了。3 to stop existing 消亡, 不复存在: *The rain forest may disappear forever.* 这片雨林可能会永远消失。

THESAURUS 词语辨析

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go away to stop existing - used about something bad such as a pain or a problem [疼痛或问题等] 消失: *I wish this headache would go away.* 我希望头痛会好起来。

dis-ap-pear-ance /ˌdɪsəˈpiərəns/ 美 -'piə-/

start doing regular exercise. 我建议你学学罗西, 开始经常锻炼。4 **make an example of sb** to punish someone so that other people are afraid to do the same thing 惩罚某人以儆戒他人, 杀鸡儆猴

COLLOCATIONS 词语搭配

ADJECTIVES 形容词

a good/typical example 范例 | **a fine/excellent example** 典范 | **an outstanding example** (= extremely good) 极好的例证 | **a classic/perfect/prime example** (= very typical) 典型/绝佳例证 | **an obvious example** 明显的例子 | **an extreme example** 极端的例子

VERBS 动词

provide an example 提供例子 | **take an example** (= consider it or talk about it) 以...为例 [进行考虑或讨论] | **use an example** 运用例证 | **cite an example** (= mention an example) 引用实例 | **find an example** 发现实例 | **contain/include an example** 包含实例

THESAURUS 词语辨析

for example used when giving an example 例如, 举例来说: *Prices have risen sharply. The price of gasoline, for example, has risen by over 50%.* 物价大幅度上涨, 例如, 汽油价格涨幅已超过 50%。

for instance used when giving an example. For instance is slightly less formal than for example and is used more in spoken English. 比如 [for instance 比 for example 略为不正式, 更多用于英语口语中]: *Some people are really good at languages. Take Katie, for instance.* 有些人很擅长语言, 比如凯蒂。

eg/e.g. written used when giving an example or a list of examples. Don't use eg in formal writing – use the full phrase for example. 【书面】例如 [正式文章中不用 eg, 要用全拼形式 for example]: *Make sure you eat foods that contain protein, e.g. meat, fish, eggs, milk, or cheese.* 一定要吃含蛋白质的食物, 例如肉、鱼、蛋、牛奶或干酪。

such as especially written used when giving one or two typical examples when there are many others 【尤书面】例如: *It is difficult to get even basic foods such as bread and sugar.* 甚至连面包和糖等基本食物都很难弄到。

ex-as-pe-rat-ed /ɪgˈzɑːspəreɪtɪd/; 美 -ˈzæs-/ ●○○ adj very annoyed and upset 恼怒的; 极厌烦的: *an exasperated look* 恼怒的神色

ex-as-pe-rat-ing /ɪgˈzɑːspəreɪtɪŋ/; 美 -ˈzæs-/ ●○○ adj extremely annoying 令人极其厌烦的, 使人恼怒的: *You have this exasperating habit of*

never looking at me! 你从来都不看我一眼, 真叫人恼火!

ex-as-pe-ra-tion /ɪgˈzɑːspəˈreɪʃən/; 美 ɪgˈzæs-/ n [U] when you feel annoyed because someone continues to do something that is upsetting you 恼怒, 烦恼

ex-ca-vate /ˈekskeɪvət/ v [I,T] if a scientist or ARCHAEOLOGIST excavates an area of land, they dig carefully to find ancient objects, bones etc [科学家或考古学家] 发掘, 挖出 [古物等] — **excavation** /ˈekskeɪveɪʃən/ n [C,U]

ex-ceed /ɪkˈsiːd/ ●○○ [AWL] v [T] formal 【正式】1 to be more than a particular number or amount 超过, 超出: *Working hours must not exceed 42 hours a week.* 工作时间每周不得超过 42 小时。| *His performance exceeded our expectations.* 他的表现出乎我们的预料。2 to go beyond what rules or laws say you are allowed to do 超越 [规则或法律的规定]: *The riot police had exceeded their authority.* 防暴警察超越了他们的权限。

ex-ceed-ing-ly /ɪkˈsiːdɪŋli/ adv formal extremely 【正式】非常, 极其

ex-cel /ɪkˈsel/ v (excelled, excelling) 1 [I, not in progressive 不用进行式] to do something very well, or much better than most people 优于, 擅长; 胜过他人: [+at/in] *Rick has always excelled at foreign languages.* 里克一向擅长外语。2 **excel yourself** BrE to do something better than you usually do 【英】胜过平时

ex-cel-lence /ˈeksələns/ ●○○ n [U] the quality of being excellent 卓越, 杰出: [+of] *the excellence of the performance* 表现优异

ex-cel-lent /ˈeksələnt/ ●○○ [S1] [W2] adj 1 extremely good or of very high quality 卓越的; 极好的: *an excellent suggestion* 极好的建议 | *His car is in excellent condition.* 他的汽车状况极佳 2 spoken said when you approve of something 【口】太好了 [SYN] **great**: *'I'll bring the books over tonight.'* 'Excellent.' “我今晚就把书带来。”“太好了。” — **excellently** adv

GRAMMAR 语法

Excellent is not used with 'very'. excellent 不与 very 连用。You say 要说: *It's an excellent idea.* 这是个很棒的点子。| *It's a really excellent idea.* 这是个超级棒的点子。✗ Don't say 不要说: *It's a very excellent idea.*

GRAMMAR GUIDE ADJECTIVES

ex-cept /ɪkˈsept/ ●○○ [S2] [W2] conjunction, prep 1 used to introduce the only person, thing, action, fact, or situation about which a statement is not true 除...之外: *You can have any of the cakes except this one.* 你可以拿任何一

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交际宝典

*本《朗文当代高级英语辞典》样张页整体缩小10%，字号较实际偏小。

深化阅读

海量文化条目及习语, 帮助学习者精准理解语言及文化内涵, 突破阅读瓶颈, 从跨文化角度认识词语的深层含义。

社会、文化条目细述词源及引申义

Sir Humphrey /sə 'hʌmfri; 美 sər-/ a name used, especially in newspapers, for a typical British CIVIL SERVANT (=someone who works for a government minister, but who is not a politician) of high rank. The name is based on a character called Sir Humphrey Appleby, in the humorous British television programme *Yes, Minister*, who uses clever and dishonest methods to make sure that his minister always does what Sir Humphrey wants. 汉弗莱爵士 [尤见于报纸, 系英国政府大臣手下典型的公务员, 但并非高级政治家; 源自英国电视剧《是, 大臣》中的同名人物汉弗莱·阿普尔比爵士, 他以狡诈手段让大臣始终按照自己的意愿行事]

神话、历史条目探究语言本源

Au-ge-an sta-bles, the /ɔːdʒiːən 'steɪbəlz/ in ancient Greek stories, the very dirty buildings where King Augeas kept thousands of cattle, which Hercules was ordered to clean. The expression 'to clean the Augean stables' is sometimes used in literature to describe a very difficult and unpleasant job. 奥吉亚斯的牛舍 [古希腊传说中国王奥吉亚斯的牛舍, 养了数千头牛, 非常肮脏, 赫丘利曾奉命将它清洗干净, 文学作品中有时有用 to clean the Augean stables 形容非常艰难的工作]

习语逐条精析含义及用法

10 you saved my life *spoken* used to thank someone who has helped you out of a difficult situation or solved a problem for you [口] 你帮了我大忙: *Thanks again for the loan – you really saved my life.* 再一次谢谢你借钱给我, 你真是救了我啊。

11 save sb's skin/neck/bacon *informal* to help someone to escape from an extremely difficult or dangerous situation [非正式] 帮助某人逃脱困境 [险境]: *He lied in court to save his own skin.* 他为了自保在法庭上撒了谎。

12 save the day to stop things from going badly and make a situation end successfully 扭转局面; 挽回败局: *A local businessman saved the day by donating £30,000 to the school.* 一位当地的商人向这所学校捐助了三万英镑, 挽救了局面。

13 save face to do something that will stop you from looking stupid or feeling embarrassed 保全面子: *A compromise must be found which will allow both sides in the dispute to save face.* 必须找到折中的办法, 让纠纷双方都可以保住面子。→ **FACE-SAVING**

14 saving grace the one good thing that makes someone or something acceptable (弥补不足的) 可取之处: *His sense of humour was his only saving grace.* 幽默感是他唯一的可取之处。

15 sb can't do sth to save his/her life *informal* to be completely unable to do something [非正式] 某人完全不会做某事: *He couldn't draw to save his life.* 画画他可是一窍不通!

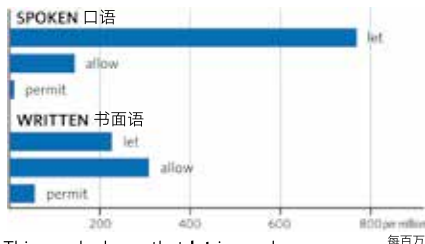
聚焦交际

朗文词典独有的语体专栏及口语、书面语词频信息, 全面指导得体表达; 集中呈现的口语短语, 帮助英语学习者实现口头、书面流畅交际。

使用频率图解

直观展示词汇适用语域

Frequencies of the verbs **let**, **allow** and **permit** in spoken and written English. 动词 let, allow 和 permit 在英语口语和书面语中的使用频率。



This graph shows that **let** is much more common in spoken English than **allow** and **permit**. **Allow** is more common in written English. **Permit** is more formal than **let** and **allow**, and is used especially when talking about rules or laws. 本图表示, let 在英语口语中的使用频率远远高于 allow 和 permit, allow 在书面英语中较常用。permit 比 let 和 allow 正式, 尤用于谈论法律法规。

分场合选词, 地道得体

REGISTER 语体

In everyday English, people often say they **would rather** do something instead of using **prefer**. 在日常英语中, 表示更喜欢做某事, 人们常说 would rather, 而不说 prefer: *I prefer to travel by train.* → *I'd rather travel by train.* 我更喜欢坐火车旅行。

常用口语表达一网打尽

SPOKEN PHRASES 口语短语

13 I'll tell you what (also 又作 **tell you what**) a) used when you are suggesting or offering something 我的建议是, 听我说: *I tell you what – let's have a picnic in the park.* 我跟你说——我们到公园野餐吧。b) AmE used in order to emphasize what you are really saying [美] 我想说的是, 听我说 [用于强调]: *I tell you what, I'm not looking forward to standing up in court tomorrow.* 听我说, 我并不同意明天出庭。

14 to tell (you) the truth used to emphasize that you are being very honest 老实说, 实话对你讲: *I don't really want to go out, to tell the truth.* 老实说, 我不太想出去。

15 I can tell you/I'm telling you used to emphasize that what you are saying is true even though it may be difficult to believe 我可以肯定地说/我说的没错: *I'm telling you, Sheila, I've never seen anything like it in my life.* 说真的, 希拉, 我一生中从未见过这样的东西。

rather or somewhat: This system is **slightly** more efficient. 这套系统的效率略高一些。| The final cost was **somewhat** higher than expected. 最终成本比预估的稍高些。

2 | AMOUNT 数量 a bit especially BrE informal a small amount of a substance or of something that is not a physical object 【英, 非正式】一点, 少量; 一些 [SYN] a little: [-of] I may need a bit of help. 我可能需要一些帮助。| He still likes to do a bit of gardening. 他仍然喜欢干些园艺活儿。| I want to spend a bit of time with him before he goes. 我想在他走之前陪他一会儿。| With a bit of luck, we should have finished by five o'clock. 顺利的话我们5点钟之前应该能够完成的。| Everyone needs a little bit of encouragement. 谁都需要一点鼓励。| "Would you like cream in your coffee?" "Yes please, just a bit." "你的咖啡要加奶油吗?" "好的, 请加一点点。" | a bit more/less Can we have a bit less noise, please? 大家稍微安静一点好吗?

3 | QUITE A LOT 很多 quite a bit (also 又作 a good bit BrE [英]) a fairly large amount or to a fairly large degree 不少, 许多; 较大程度地: She's quite a bit older than you, isn't she? 她比你大不少, 对吗? | He knows quite a bit about painting. 他很懂油画。| [+of] I expect you do quite a bit of travelling? 我想你经常在外面跑吧? | quite a bit more/less They're worth quite a bit more than I thought. 它们比我预想的要贵很多。

4 | TIME/DISTANCE 时间/距离 a bit especially BrE a short period of time or a short distance 【英】一会儿; 一小段距离 [SYN] a while: You'll have to wait a bit. 你得等一会儿。| I walked on a bit. 我继续走了一小段路。| in a bit I'll see you in a bit. 我一会儿见你。| for a bit We sat around for a bit, chatting. 我们坐着聊了一会儿。

5 | a bit of a sth especially BrE used to show that the way you describe something is only true to a limited degree 【英】有点儿 [用于减轻语气]: The news came as a bit of a shock. 这个消息让人感到有点儿震惊。| I felt a bit of a fool. 我感觉自己有点儿傻。| It looks like they left in a bit of a hurry. 看来他们走得有点儿匆忙。

6 | not a bit/not one bit especially BrE not at all 【英】一点也不: You're not a bit like your brother. 你一点也不像你弟弟。| Am I cross? No, not a bit of it. 我生气? 没有, 我一点也不生气。| I'm not in the least bit interested in whose fault it is. 对于是谁的错, 我一点也不感兴趣。| Well, you haven't surprised me, not one bit. 你并没有让我吃惊, 一点也没有。

7 | every bit as important/bad/good etc especially BrE used to emphasize that something is equally important, bad etc as something else 【英】同样重要/糟糕/好等 [表示强调]: Jodi plays every bit as well as the men. 约迪打得一点也不比男人差。

8 | bit by bit especially BrE gradually 【英】逐渐地, 一点一点地: Bit by bit, I was starting to change my mind. 慢慢地, 我开始改变主意了。

9 | a one bit at a time especially BrE in several small parts or stages 【英】每次一点: Memorize it a bit at a time. 每次记一点。

10 | take a bit of doing/explaining etc BrE to be difficult to do, explain etc 【英】做起来/解释起来等有点儿费劲: The new system took a bit of getting used to. 新的制度适应起来有点儿费劲。

11 | be a bit much BrE to be unacceptable, impolite, or unfair 【英】有点儿过分, 不应当: It's a bit much when he criticizes us for doing something that he does himself. 他真有点儿过分, 自己这样做, 却还要批评我们这样不对。

12 | be a bit of all right BrE informal used to say that someone is sexually attractive 【英, 非正式】性感

13 | bit on the side BrE informal someone's bit on the side is a person they are having a sexual relationship with, even though they already have a wife, husband, or partner - used humorously or to show disapproval 【英, 非正式】婚外情人, 第三者 [幽默用法或含贬义]: She stayed, in the hope that he'd tire of his bit on the side. 她留下来了, 寄希望于他会

厌倦他的情人。

14 | a bit of stuff/fluff/skirt BrE informal not polite offensive expressions meaning a young woman, especially one who is sexually attractive 【英, 非正式, 不礼貌】骚货, 小姐

15 | a bit of rough BrE informal someone of a lower social class that someone has a sexual relationship with - used humorously 【英, 非正式】[与社会地位较高者有性关系的]草根情人 [幽默用法]

GRAMMAR 语法: Comparison 比较

a bit

• You use **a bit** before an adjective. a bit 后接形容词: He's a bit shy. 他有点儿害羞。| I'm feeling a bit tired. 我有点儿累。

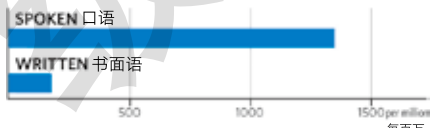
a bit of

• You use **a bit of** before an uncountable noun. a bit of 后接不可数名词: We had a bit of trouble with the engine. 我们的引擎出了点问题。

a bit of a

• You use **a bit of a** before a countable noun, or before an adjective and a countable noun. a bit of a 后接可数名词, 可数名词前可加形容词: She has a bit of a cold. 她有点儿感冒。| It was a bit of a strange decision. 这个决定有点儿奇怪。

Frequencies of the noun **bit** in spoken and written English. 名词 bit 在英语口语和书面语中的使用频率。



This graph shows that the noun **bit** is much more common in spoken English than in written English. This is because a **bit** is more common than a **little** in spoken English, and **bit** is used in a lot of common spoken phrases. 本图表显示, 名词 bit 在英语口语中的使用频率远远高于书面语, 因为 a bit 在口语中比 a little 常用, 而且口语中很多常用短语是由 bit 构成的。

bit² ●●● S1 W1 n [C]

1 | PIECE 片, 块 a small piece of something 一小块, 一小片: [+of] bits of broken glass 玻璃碴儿 | He wedged the door open with a bit of wood. 他塞了一小块木头抵住门不让他关上。| break/rip/shake etc sth to bits The aircraft was blown to bits. 飞机被炸得粉碎。| He's taken the engine to bits. 他把发动机拆开了。| fall/come to bits The old house was falling to bits. 那栋老房子要塌了。 [THESAURUS] PIECE

2 | PART 部分 BrE informal a part of something larger 【英, 非正式】部分; 片段: This is the boring bit. 这部分很没劲。| [+of] We did the last bit of the journey on foot. 最后一段路程我们是步行的。| [+about] Did you like the bit about the monkey? 你喜欢讲猴子的那一段吗? [THESAURUS] PART

3 | to bits BrE informal very much or extremely 【英, 非正式】非常, 极其: Mark's a darling - I love him to bits. 马克很可爱, 我爱死他了。| thrilled/chuffed/pleased to bits I've always wanted a car, so I'm thrilled to bits. 我一直想要一辆汽车, 所以我兴奋极了。

4 | COMPUTER 计算机 the smallest unit of information that a computer uses 位, 比特 [计算机使用的最小信息单位]: a 32-bit processor ☆ 32位处理器

5 | TOOL 工具 the sharp part of a tool for cutting or making holes 刀头; 钻头: a drill bit 钻头

6 | HORSE 马 the metal bar attached to a horse's BRIDLE that is put into its mouth and used to control it 嚼子, 马衔 → be

BRASS INSTRUMENTS 铜管乐器



3 DECORATIONS 装饰 [C usually plural 一般用复数] an object made of brass, usually with a design cut into it, or several brass objects 黄铜饰品, 黄铜器

4 get down to brass tacks informal to start talking about the most important facts or details of something 【非正式】言归正传, 谈实质性问题, 谈正事

5 PEOPLE WITH TOP JOBS 身居高位者 the **brass** AmE informal people who hold the most important positions 【美, 非正式】要员, 高层人员 **[SYN] top brass** BrE 【英】

6 it's brass monkeys/brass monkey weather BrE spoken informal used to say that it is very cold 【英, 口, 非正式】极其寒冷, 天寒地冻

7 MONEY 钱 [U] BrE old-fashioned informal money 【英, 过时, 非正式】金钱 → as bold as brass at **BOLD** (2)

brass 'band n [C] a band consisting mostly of brass musical instruments such as TRUMPETS, horns etc 铜管乐队 **brassed off** /'bræst 'ɒf; 美 'bræst 'ɒf/ adj BrE informal annoyed 【英, 非正式】厌倦的, 厌烦的 **[SYN] fed up**

bras-se-rie /'bræsəri; 美 'bræsəri/ n [C] a cheap informal restaurant, usually serving French food 【供应廉价法国菜的小餐馆】

bras-si-ere /'bræziə; 美 'bræzi-/ n [C] formal a BRA 【正式】胸罩, 乳罩, 文胸

brass 'knuckles n [plural 复数] AmE a set of connected metal rings worn over a person's fingers, used as a weapon 【美】指节铜套【一种武器】 **[SYN] knuckle-duster** BrE 【英】

brassy /'bræsi; 美 'bræsi/ adj **1** a woman who is brassy is too loud, confident, or brightly dressed (妇女) 吵吵嚷嚷的, 说话无礼的; 打扮艳丽的: a drunken brassy nightclub singer 一个喝醉酒、吵吵嚷嚷的夜总会歌手 **2** sounding hard and loud like the sound made by a BRASS musical instrument (声音) 像铜管乐器的, 响亮刺耳的 **3** having a bright gold-yellow colour like BRASS 黄铜色的

brat /bræt/ n [C] informal 【非正式】**1** a badly behaved child 顽劣儿童: a spoiled brat 一个被宠坏的顽劣儿童 **2 army/navy/military etc brat** AmE a child whose family moves often, because one or both parents work for the army, navy etc 【美】陆军/海军/军队等的军中小鬼【指父母一方或双方在军队工作、经常随父母迁居的孩子】— **bratty** adj

brat-wurst /bræt'wɜ:st; 美 -wɜ:st/ n [C, U] a type of German sausage 德国鲜猪肉香肠

bra-va-do /brə'vædɔ; 美 -dou/ n [U] behaviour that is

deliberately intended to make other people believe you are brave and confident 逞能, 逞强行为, 虚张声势: youthful bravado 年轻人的逞强行为

brave /breɪv/ ●●● **[S3]** adj (comparative braver, superlative bravest)

1 a) dealing with danger, pain, or difficult situations with courage and confidence 勇敢的, 无畏的 **[SYN] courageous**: brave soldiers 勇敢的士兵 | her brave fight against cancer 她与癌症的勇敢搏斗 | it is brave of sb (to do sth) It was brave of you to speak in front of all those people. 你很勇敢, 能在那么多人面前说话。 **b) the brave** [plural 复数] brave people 勇敢的人: Today we remember the brave who died in the last war. 今天我们要纪念在上一场战争中牺牲的勇士。

2 very good 极棒的, 极好的: Despite their captain's brave performance, Arsenal lost 2-1. 尽管队长表现出色, 但阿森纳队还是以1比2告负。 | **brave effort/attempt** the brave efforts of the medical staff to save his life 医务人员为挽救他的生命所作的极大努力

3 put on a brave face/front to pretend that you are happy when you are really very upset 强颜欢笑

4 brave new world a situation or a way of doing something that is new and exciting and meant to improve people's lives 美好的新世界【指旨在改善人们生活的美好新事物】: the brave new world of digital television 数字电视的美好新世界 — **bravely** adv: She smiled bravely. 她坚强地笑了。

THESAURUS 词义辨析

brave showing that you are not afraid to do things that other people find dangerous or difficult 勇敢的, 无畏的: I think he was incredibly brave to do a parachute jump. 我觉得他敢跳伞真是胆大惊人。 | a brave attempt to change the system 改变体制的勇敢尝试

courageous /kə'reɪdʒəs/ especially written very brave - used especially about someone fighting for what they believe in, or fighting against a disease 【尤书面】勇敢的【尤形容为信仰而战或与疾病抗争的人】: a courageous speech 勇敢的演说 | her courageous fight against cancer 她与癌症的勇敢斗争

daring brave and willing to take a lot of risks 大胆的, 敢冒险的: a daring escape from a prison camp 逃离战俘营的大胆行动 | a daring fighter pilot 无畏的战斗机飞行员

bold willing to make difficult decisions or say what you think, even though it may involve risks 果敢的, 大胆的【指不顾风险作出艰难决定或说出自己的想法】: It was a bold move to set up his own company. 他自己成立公司是一个大胆的举动。 | She was very bold in criticizing the leadership. 她很大胆, 敢于批评领导层。

intrepid written willing to do dangerous things or go to dangerous places 【书面】勇敢的, 不怕艰险的【指敢于做危险的事或去危险的地方】: an intrepid traveller 一个无畏的旅行者 | We sent our intrepid reporter to find out what is happening. 我们派了勇敢无畏的记者去了解情况。

adventurous used about someone who enjoys going to new places and doing new, possibly dangerous, things 爱探险的, 有冒险精神的: More adventurous visitors can go skiing or snowboarding. 更喜欢冒险的游客可以去玩滑雪或单板滑雪。

fearless not afraid of anything or anyone 无畏的, 无所畏惧的: a fearless campaigner for human rights 一名无畏的人权斗士

heroic very brave and admired by many people 英雄的, 英勇的: heroic rescuers 英勇的救援人员 | Despite heroic efforts to save him, he died. 尽管人们奋勇挽救他, 他还是身亡了。

brave² v [T] **1** to deal with a difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant situation 勇敢地面对: I decided to take the train to work rather than brave the traffic. 我决定乘火车上班, 不和拥挤

sponge cake with a chocolate etc flavour) 巧克力/柠檬等蛋糕 | a **cream cake** (= one with thick cream inside it) 奶油蛋糕

COMMON ERRORS 常见错误

⚠ Don't say 不要说 'cook a cake'. Say 而要说 **make a cake** or **bake a cake**.

cake² v 1 **be caked with/in sth** to be covered with a layer of something soft or wet that becomes thick and hard when it dries 厚厚的涂上 [沾上] 某物: *Our boots were caked with mud.* 我们的靴子上沾满了泥。2 [I] if a substance cakes, it forms a thick hard layer when it dries [干后] 结成硬块

cake-hole /'keɪkəʊl/; 美 -hou'l/ n [C] *BrE* spoken someone's mouth [英, 口] 嘴巴

'cake pan n [C] *AmE* a cake TIN⁽⁴⁾ [美] 蛋糕烤盘 → see picture at 见 **PAN** 图

'cake slice n [C] a piece of kitchen equipment with a handle and a wide flat end that you use for cutting and serving cakes, TARTS etc 蛋糕刀, 蛋糕刀

'cake tin n [C] 1 *BrE* a metal container in which you bake a cake [英] 蛋糕烤盘 **[SYN] cake pan** *AmE* [美] → see picture at 见 **PAN** 图 2 a metal container with a lid, that you keep a cake in [有盖的] (金属) 蛋糕盒

cake-walk /'keɪkwɔ:k/; 美 -wɔ:k/ n [singular 单数] *AmE* informal a very easy thing to do, or a very easy victory [美, 非正式] 易如反掌的事情; 轻而易举的胜利 **[SYN] piece of cake**: *The game was a cakewalk.* 这场比赛赢得很轻松。

cal-a-mine lo-tion /'kæləmaɪn, 'ləʊʃən/; 美 -, 'lou-/ n [U] a pink liquid that you put on sore, ITCHY, or SUN-BURNED skin to make it less painful 炉甘石药水 [粉红色护肤药水, 可减轻皮肤疼痛、瘙痒或日晒后的灼伤]

ca-lam-i-ty /kə'ləməti/ n (plural **calamities**) [C] a terrible and unexpected event that causes a lot of damage or suffering 灾难, 祸患 **[SYN] disaster**: *It will be a calamity for farmers if the crops fail again.* 如果再次歉收, 将会给农民带来灾难。— **calamitous** adj

cal-ci-fy /'kælsɪfaɪ/ v (calcified, calcifying, calcifies) [I, T] technical to become hard, or make something hard, by adding LIME [术语] (使) 钙化

cal-ci-um /'kælsɪəm/ ●●● n [U] a silver-white metal that helps to form teeth, bones, and CHALK. It is a chemical ELEMENT: symbol Ca 钙 [一种化学元素, 符号为 Ca]

cal-ci-u-lable /'kælkjələbəl/ adj [no comparative 无比较级] something that is calculable can be measured by using numbers, or by studying the facts available 可计算的; 可估计的 **[OPP] incalculable**: *clear and calculable benefits* 显而易见、算得出的好处

cal-cu-late /'kælkjəleɪt/ ●●● [S2] [W3] v [T]

1 to find out how much something will cost, how long something will take etc, by using numbers 计算, 核算: *These instruments calculate distances precisely.* 这些仪器计算距离非常精确。| **calculate how much/how many etc** *I'm trying to calculate how much paint we need.* 我想算出我们需要多少涂料。| **calculate (that)** *Sally calculated that she'd have about £100 left.* 萨莉算了一下, 自己还会剩下100英镑左右。| **calculate sth on sth rates** *are calculated on an hourly basis.* 收费按小时计算。

REGISTER 语体

In everyday English, people usually say that they **work** something out or, in American English, **figure** something out, rather than **calculate** it. 在日常英语中, 人们一般不说 calculate, 而说 work something out, 美国英语里则说 figure something out: *We still haven't worked out how much it's all going to cost.* 我们还没算出总共需要多少钱。

GRAMMAR 语法

In more formal English, you say **it is calculated that**. 在较正式的英语中, 可以用 it is calculated that 这种表达: *It is calculated that over \$16 billion has been spent on the project.* 据计算, 这个项目已耗费逾160亿美元。

2 to guess something using as many facts as you can find 预测, 估计: **calculate (that)** *Researchers calculated that this group was at a higher risk of heart disease.* 研究人员估计这一群体患心脏病的几率更高。| **calculate how/what/whether etc** *It's difficult to calculate what effect all these changes will have on the company.* 很难估计所有这些变化将会对公司产生怎样的影响。

3 **be calculated to do sth** to be intended to have a particular effect 旨在做某事, 用意在于某事: *a question calculated to embarrass him* 故意要让他难堪的一个问题

calculate on sth *phr v* if you calculate on something, you are depending on it for your plans to succeed 指望, 期望: *We're calculating on an early start.* 我们指望早点开始。| **calculate on sb/sth doing sth** *Ken hadn't calculated on Polson refusing his offer.* 肯没有料到波尔森会拒绝他的提议。

cal-cu-lat-ed /'kælkjələtəd/ adj 1 a calculated crime or dishonest action is deliberately and carefully planned – used to show disapproval 蓄意的, 精心策划的, 处心积虑的 [含贬义]: *a calculated attempt to deceive the American public* 蓄意欺骗美国民众的企图 2 a **calculated risk/gamble** something risky that you do after thinking carefully about what might happen 预料到的风险: *The police took a calculated risk in releasing him.* 警方冒险一搏, 释放了他。— **calculatedly** adv

cal-cu-lat-ing /'kælkjələtɪŋ/ adj thinking carefully about how to get exactly what you want, often without caring about anyone else – used to show disapproval 精于算计的, 工于心计的 [含贬义]: *He gave her a calculating look.* 他心机深深地看了她一眼。

cal-cu-la-tion /'kælkjə'leɪʃən/ ●●● n

1 [C usually plural 一般用复数, U] when you use numbers in order to find out an amount, price, or value 计算: *Dee looked at the bill and made some rapid calculations.* 迪看着账单, 很快地算了算。| **by sb's/some/many calculations** *By some calculations, the population will reach eight million soon.* 据一些人的估算, 人口很快将达到八百万。

2 [C, U] careful planning in order to get what you want, especially without caring about the effects on other people 算计, 自私的打算 → **miscalculation**: *political calculation* 政治算计

3 [U] when you think carefully about what the probable results will be if you do something 估计, 推断, 预测 → **miscalculation**

COLLOCATIONS 词语搭配 - MEANING 义项 1

VERBS 动词

do/make a calculation 计算 *The children should be able to do that calculation in their heads.* 孩子们应该能够心算出来。

perform a calculation formal (= do one) [正式] 进行计算 *Computers can perform calculations very quickly.* 计算机可以非常快速地进行计算。

ADJECTIVES 形容词

a simple calculation 简单的计算 *A simple calculation will show that these figures are incorrect.* 随便算一算就知道这些数据是不对的。

a rough calculation (= not very detailed or exact) 粗略的计算 *I made a few rough calculations of how much it would cost.* 我粗略地计算了一下这需要多少钱。

a quick/rapid calculation 快速的计算 | **a detailed calculation** 详细的计算 | **complex calculations** 复杂的计算 |

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