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A

accept the fact that his problems are his own fault. 他接受不了这个事实——他的问题都是他自己造成的。③ [T] to decide that someone has the necessary skill or intelligence for a particular job, course etc or that a piece of work is good enough [认为符合要求而] 接受 [OPP] **reject: accept sb/sth as sth** They have **accepted him as the representative of the company**. 他们接受他为公司代表。④ [T] to allow someone to become part of a group, society, or organization, and to treat them in the same way as the other members 接纳 [OPP] **reject: accept sb as sth** The children gradually began to **accept her as one of the family**. 孩子们逐渐接纳她为家庭中的一员。⑤ [T] to agree to take or deal with something that someone gives you, or to say that it is suitable or good enough 同意; [认为合适或足够好而] 接受: The government has **accepted the resignation of a senior army commander**. 政府已批准一位陆军高级指挥官的辞呈。| Sorry, we don't **accept traveller's cheques**. 对不起, 我们不收旅行支票。⑥ [T] to decide to do what someone suggests or advises you should do 采纳, 接受: Be prepared to **accept the advice of members of staff**. 要愿意采纳员工的建议。⑦ [T] to agree that what someone says is right or true 相信 [OPP] **reject: She has accepted your explanation as to why you didn't attend the meeting**. 她相信了你没有出席会议的解释。[THESAURUS] BELIEVE ⑧ **accept responsibility/blame for sth** to admit that you were responsible for something bad that happened 承担某事的责任

GRAMMAR 语法: Comparison 比较

accept

• You **accept** something. 可以用 accept something 表示接受某事物: I **accepted his invitation to have dinner with him**. 我接受了他共进晚餐的邀请。✗ Don't say 不要说: I **accepted to have dinner with him**.

agree

• You **agree to** something. 可以用 agree to something 表示同意某事: Her parents would **never agree to the marriage**. 她父母决不会同意这桩婚事。✗ Don't say 不要说: Her parents would **never agree the marriage**.

• You **agree to do** something. 可以用 agree to do something 表示同意做某事: I **agreed to have dinner with him**. 我同意和他共进晚餐。

ac-cept-a-ble /ək'septəbəl/ ●●● [S3] [W3]

adj ① good enough to be used for a particular purpose or to be considered satisfactory 可接受的, 令人满意的: [+to] **an agreement which is acceptable to all sides** 各方均可接受的协议 ② acceptable behaviour is considered to be morally or

socially good enough [行为] 可接受的: Alcohol is not an **acceptable way out of your problems**. 借酒消愁并不可取。| **acceptable (for sb) to do sth** It is **perfectly acceptable to sample the food before you buy**. 食品先尝后买是完全可以的。—**acceptably** adv — **acceptability** /ək'septə'bɪləti/ n [U]

ac-cept-ance /ək'septəns/ ●●● n ① [U]

when you officially agree to take something that you have been offered 正式接受: [+of] **the formal acceptance of an invitation** 正式接受邀请

② [singular 单数, U] when people agree that an idea, statement, explanation etc is right or true [对观点、陈述、解释等的] 接受, 赞同, 赞成, 认可: **gain/find acceptance** This management style **gained acceptance in the 1980s**. 这种管理模式在 20 世纪 80 年代得到了认可。③ [U] the ability to accept an unpleasant situation which cannot be changed, without getting angry or upset about it [对无法改变之事的] 承受 ④ [U] the process of allowing someone to become part of a group or a society and of treating them in the same way as the other members [群体或社会对某人的] 接纳

ac-cept-ed /ək'septɪd/ ●●● adj

considered right or suitable by most people 公认可接受的, 被认可的: **generally/widely/universally etc accepted** **generally accepted principles of fairness and justice** 人们普遍接受的关于公平、公正的观念

ac-cess¹ /'ækses/ ●●● [S2] [W1] [AWL] 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。

③ the way you use to enter a building or reach a place 入口; 通路: [+to] **Access to the restrooms is through the foyer**. 去洗手间要穿过门厅。④ **gain/get access (to sth)** to succeed in entering a place or in seeing someone or something 进入 (某地); 见到 (某人或某物)

access² ●●● [AWL] v [T] to find information, especially on a computer 存取, 获取 [尤指计算机数据]: Users can **access their voice mail remotely**. 用户可以远程获取语音邮件。

ac-ces-si-ble /ək'sesəbəl/ ●●● [AWL] adj ① a place, building, or object that is accessible is easy to reach or get into 易到达的; 易进入的 [OPP] **inaccessible**: The island is only accessible by boat. 这座岛只有坐船才能到。| There is a church

bill *The House of Representatives passed a new gun-control bill.* 众议院通过了一项新的枪支管制法案。④ *AmE* a piece of paper money 【美】钞票, 纸币 **[SYN]** *note BrE* 【英】: a five-dollar bill 一张五美元的钞票 ⑤ **fit/fill the bill** to be exactly what you need 符合需要; 最为合适: *This car fits the bill perfectly. It's cheap and gets good mileage.* 这辆汽车很合适, 既便宜又省油。⑥ a programme of entertainment at a theatre, concert, cinema etc, with details of who is performing, what is being shown etc 节目单 ⑦ a bird's beak 鸟嘴, 喙

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/phone etc bill** 电费/煤气/电话等账单 | **a hotel bill** 酒店账单 | **an unpaid bill** 未付的账单

bill² *v* [T] to send someone a bill 给...开[送]账单: *Clients will be billed monthly.* 客户会按月收到账单。| **bill sb for sth** *I was billed for equipment that I didn't order.* 我没有订购过器材, 却收到了账单。

bill sth as sth *phr v* to advertise or describe something in a particular way 把...宣传为...

bill-board *'bɪlbɔ:d; 美 -bɔ:rd/ n* [C] a large sign used for advertising 广告牌[板] **[SYN]** **hoarding BrE** 【英】→ see picture at 见 **sign**¹ 图

bil-let *'bɪlɪt/ v* [T] to put soldiers in a private house to live there temporarily 为[士兵]临时设营

bill-fold *'bɪlfəʊld; 美 -foʊld/ n* [C] *AmE* a small flat leather case, used for carrying paper money, CREDIT CARDS etc in your pocket 【美】[装钞票、信用卡等的] 钱包, 皮夹子 **[SYN]** **wallet**

billiards *'bɪljədz; 美 -ɔ:rdz/ n* [U] a game played on a cloth-covered table in which balls are hit with a cue (= a long stick) against each other and into pockets at the edge of the table 台球

bill-ing *'bɪlɪŋ/ n* **give sb top/star billing** to name a particular performer, actor etc as being the most important person in a show, play etc 选定某人领衔主演

bil-lion *'bɪljən/ ●●● [W2]* *number (plural*

billion or billions) ① the number 1,000,000,000 十亿: *The final cost could be as much as one billion dollars.* 最后的费用可能高达十亿美元。| **two/three/four etc billion** *3.5 billion years ago* ☆ 35亿年前 | **billions of pounds/dollars etc** *Airlines have lost billions of dollars.* 航空公司已损失了数十亿美元。② an extremely large number of things or people 数以十亿计, 大量: *a billion* *A billion stars shone in the night sky.* 夜空中繁星闪烁。| **billions of sth** *There are billions of things I want to say.* 我有很多很多的话要说。— **bill-ionth adj** — **billionth n** [C]

bil-low *'bɪləʊ; 美 -lou/ v* [I] ① (also 又作 **bil-low out**) if something made of cloth billows, it moves in the wind [布制品在风中] 飘动, 扬起, 鼓起 ② if a cloud or smoke billows, it rises in a round mass [云或烟] 团团升起, 滚滚升起: **[+out of/up etc]** *There was smoke billowing out of the windows.* 窗户里冒出滚滚浓烟。

bim-bo *'bɪmbəʊ; 美 -bou/ n* (plural **bimbos**) [C] *informal* an insulting word for an attractive but unintelligent young woman [非正式] 头脑简单的漂亮妞 [侮辱性用语]

bi-month-ly *'baɪ'mʌnθli/ adj* appearing or happening every two months or twice each month 两月一次的; 一月两次的: *a bimonthly magazine* 双月刊; 半月刊 — **bimonthly adv**

BINS 垃圾箱



bin */bɪn/ ●●● [S2]* *n* [C] ① *BrE* a container for putting waste in 【英】垃圾箱, 垃圾桶: *Throw it in the bin.* 把它扔进垃圾箱。② a large

B

电话是怎么坏掉的吗? ② in small pieces because it has been hit, dropped etc 碎裂的; 破碎的; 破裂的: *Mind the broken glass.* 当心碎玻璃。| *Wrap it up well so it doesn't get broken* (=become broken) *in the mail.* 把它包装好, 免得在邮寄过程中碎裂。③ cracked because you have had an accident 折断的, 骨折的: *a badly broken leg* 严重骨折的腿 | *Gibbs had an X-ray, which revealed no broken bones.* 吉布斯拍了X光片, 显示没有骨折。④ interrupted and not continuous 被打断的; 断断续续的: *a broken white line* 一条断断续续的白线 | *a long noisy night of broken sleep* 时醒时睡的喧闹长夜 ⑤ **broken English/French etc** if you speak in broken English, French etc, you speak slowly and make a lot of mistakes because you know only a little of the language 蹩脚[不流利]的英语/法语等 ⑥ **broken home** a family that no longer lives together because the parents have divorced [父母离异造成的] 破裂家庭 ⑦ **broken marriage** a marriage that has ended because the husband and wife do not live together anymore 破裂的婚姻 ⑧ **a broken heart** a feeling of extreme sadness, especially because someone you love has died or left you 破碎的心: *I reckon she died of a broken heart.* 我估计她是伤心过度而死的。

THESAURUS 词语辨析

broken if something is broken, it does not work properly 坏的, 不能使用的: *I think my watch is broken.* 我觉得我的手表坏了。

out of order [not before noun 不用于名词前] if a machine, especially one used by the public, is out of order, it is not working for a temporary period [尤指公共设备] 出故障, 失灵: *Every phone I tried was out of order.* 我试的每部电话都出了故障。

down [not before noun 不用于名词前] if a computer system is down, it is not working [计算机系统] 不能运行的, 有故障的: *The computer system was down all afternoon, so we went home.* 电脑系统整个下午都无法运行, 所以我们回家去了。

there's something wrong with sth used when saying that a car, machine etc does not work properly and you do not know why [汽车、机器等] 出了什么故障[问题]: *There's something wrong with my car; I think it might be the battery.* 我的汽车出问题了, 我觉得可能是电池故障。

broken-down *adj* not working, or in very bad condition 坏掉的; 破烂的: *a broken-down truck* 一辆破卡车

broken-hearted *adj* extremely sad, especially because someone you love has died or

left you 伤心欲绝的, 心碎的 **[SYN] heartbroken**

bro-ker¹ /'brəʊkə; 美'broukər/ ●○○ *n* [C]

① someone who buys and sells things such as SHARES in companies or foreign money for other people [为他人买卖股票或外汇的] 经纪人 ② someone who arranges sales or business agreements for other people [为他人安排交易的] 经纪人, 掮客: *a real estate broker* 房地产经纪入

broker² *v* [T] **broker a deal/settlement/treaty etc** to arrange the details of a deal etc so that everyone can agree to it 斡旋交易/协议/条约等

bro-l-ly /'brɒli; 美'bra:li/ *n* (plural **brollies**) [C] *BrE informal* an UMBRELLA [英, 非正式] 伞

bron-chi-tis /brɒŋ'kaɪtɪs; 美brɑ:ŋ-/ *n* [U] an illness that affects your bronchial tubes and makes you cough 支气管炎 — **bronchitic** /-'kɪtɪk/ *adj*

bronze¹ /brɒnz; 美brɑ:nz/ ●●○ *n* ① [U] a hard metal that is a mixture of COPPER and TIN 青铜 ② [U] the dark reddish brown colour of bronze 青铜色, 古铜色 ③ [C] a work of art such as a STATUE (=model of a person), made of bronze 青铜艺术品 ④ [C,U] a BRONZE MEDAL 铜牌, 铜(奖)章

bronze² ●●○ *adj* ① made of bronze 青铜制的: *a bronze statuette* 小青铜雕像 ② having the dark reddish brown colour of bronze 青铜色的, 古铜色的

bronzed /brɒnzd; 美brɑ:nzd/ *adj* having skin that is attractively brown because you have been in the sun [皮肤因日晒而呈] 古铜色的 **[SYN] tanned**

bronze 'medal *n* [C] a MEDAL made of bronze given to the person who comes third in a race or competition 铜牌, 铜(奖)章

brooch /brəʊtʃ; 美broutʃ/ *n* [C] a piece of jewellery that you fasten to your clothes, usually worn by women 胸针; 领针; 饰针 **[SYN] pin** *AmE* [美]

brood¹ /bru:d/ *v* [I] ① to keep thinking about something that you are worried or upset about 沉思; 忧思; 深思: **[+over/about/on]** *There's no point brooding over it - she's gone.* 老是想这件事也没用, 她都已经走了。② if a bird broods, it sits on its eggs to make the young birds break out [鸟类] 孵蛋, 抱窝

brood² *n* [C] a family of young birds all born at the same time [同时孵出的] 一窝雏鸟

brook¹ /brʊk/ *n* [C] a small stream 溪流

brook² *v* **not brook sth/brook no sth** *formal* to not allow or accept something [正式] 不能容忍某事物: *He would brook no criticism, even from his beloved daughter.* 他不能容忍任何批评, 哪怕是自己深爱的女儿也不行。

broom /bru:m, brʊm/ ●●○ *n* [C] a large

洁净的水引发数百万人生病。

muddy covered with mud 沾满泥的, 泥泞的:
It had been raining hard and the path was muddy. 下了很大的雨, 小路很泥泞。

dusty covered with dust 布满灰尘的: *the dusty shelves in the attic* 阁楼上布满灰尘的搁架

dirty² *v* (**dirtied**, **dirtying**, **dirties**) [I,T] to make something dirty 弄脏, (使) 变脏

dis- /dis/ *prefix* ❶ shows an opposite or negative [表示相反或否定]: *dishonesty* (=lack of honesty) 不诚实 ❷ [in verbs 构成动词] shows the stopping or removing of a condition [表示停止或除去]: *Disconnect the machine.* 切断机器的电源。

dis-a-bil-i-ty /,disə'biləti/ ●●○ *n* (plural **disabilities**) ❶ [C] a physical or mental condition that makes it difficult for someone to use a part of their body properly, or to learn normally 伤残, 残障, 障碍: **with a disability** *Public places are becoming more accessible to people with disabilities.* 公共场所越来越方便残障人士进入了。| **learning/physical/mental etc disability** *children with severe learning disabilities* 有严重学习障碍的儿童 ❷ [U] when you have a physical or mental disability [身体或智力上的] 缺陷: *learning to cope with disability* 学会应对生理缺陷

dis-a-ble /dis'əbəl/ ●●● **S3** **W3** *adj* ❶ someone who is disabled cannot use a part of their body properly, or cannot learn easily 残障的, 残疾的, 有学习障碍的: *a severely disabled polio patient* 严重残疾的小儿麻痹症病人 | **disabled parking/toilet/access etc** (=for physically disabled people) 残疾人停车位/厕所/通道等 ❷ **the disabled** [plural 复数] people who are disabled 残疾人

dis-ad-van-tage /,disəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ; 美-'væn-/ ●●● **W2** *n* [C,U] something that causes problems, or that makes someone or something less likely to be successful or effective 不利条件, 缺点, 劣势 **[OPP] advantage: [+of]** *The disadvantage of the material is that it fades in strong sunlight.* 这种材料的缺点是在强烈的阳光下会褪色。| **[+to]** *There are some big disadvantages to marriage - you do lose a lot of your freedom.* 结婚有一些非常不利的方面——你的确会失去许多自由。| *Criminal behaviour can be linked to economic disadvantage.* 犯罪行为可能会与经济困难有关。

COLLOCATIONS 词语搭配

ADJECTIVES 形容词

the main disadvantage 主要缺点 | **a big/great/major disadvantage** 大的缺点 | **a serious/severe disadvantage** 严重的缺陷 | **a**

slight/minor disadvantage 小缺点 | **social/economic/educational disadvantage** 社会/经济/教育方面的劣势

VERBS 动词

have a disadvantage 存在弊端 | **suffer (from) a disadvantage** *formal* [正式] 受不利条件的影响 | **overcome a disadvantage** (=succeed in spite of a disadvantage) 克服不利条件

PHRASES 短语

sb is at a disadvantage (= someone has a disadvantage) 某人处于不利地位 | **put/place sb at a disadvantage** (= make someone less likely to be successful than others) 使某人处于不利地位 | **the advantages outweigh the disadvantages** (= there are more advantages than disadvantages) 利大于弊

THESAURUS 词语辨析

disadvantage *n* [C] a bad feature that something has, which makes it less good or less useful than other things 不利条件, 缺点: *What do you think are the disadvantages of nuclear energy?* 你认为核能有哪些缺点?

drawback *n* [C] a bad feature that something has, although it has advantages that are usually more important 不足之处, 缺陷: *One of the main drawbacks is the price.* 主要的劣势之一是价格。

bad point *n* [C] *especially spoken* a bad feature that something has [尤口] 缺点: *All of these designs have both their good points and bad points.* 所有这些设计都有各自的优点和缺点。

dis-ad-van-taged /,disəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒd/; 美-'væn-/ ●○○ *adj* having social problems, such as a lack of money or education, which make it difficult for you to succeed 社会地位低下的, 处于弱势地位的 [如贫穷或教育程度低下等]: *disadvantaged areas of the city* 城市贫困地区 **THESAURUS** **POOR**

dis-af-fec-ted /,disə'fektɪd/ *adj* *formal* not satisfied with your government, leader etc, and therefore no longer loyal to them or no longer believing they can help you [正式] [对政府、领导等] 不满的, 不忠的

dis-a-gree /,disə'gri:/ ●●● **S3** *v* [I] ❶ to have or express a different opinion from someone else 不同意, 反对, 有分歧 **[OPP] agree: [+with]** *He is tolerant of those who disagree with him.* 他对与自己有分歧的人持宽容态度。| **[+about/on/over]** *Experts disagree on how much the program will cost.* 专家们对该项目会花费多少意见不一。|

they must leave the house they are living in [依法从房屋里] 驱逐, 赶走 — **eviction** /'vɪkʃən/ *n* [C,U]

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 very 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** The documents may be used in evidence at the trial. 这些文件可以在庭审时用作证据。 **3 be in evidence** formal to be present and easily seen or noticed **【正式】** 显眼, 显而易见: The police are always in evidence at football matches. 警察在足球比赛中总是很显眼。

E

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

find evidence (also 又作 **obtain evidence** formal **【正式】**) 找到证据 | **gather/collect evidence** 收集证据 | **look for/search for evidence** 寻找/搜寻证据 | **hide evidence** 隐藏证据 | **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 | **hard evidence** (= very clear evidence which proves that something is true) 确凿的证据, 铁证 | **fresh evidence** (= new evidence) 新的证据 | **medical/scientific**

evidence 医学/科学证据

COMMON ERRORS 常见错误

⚠ Don't say 不要说 'true evidence'. Say 而要说 **reliable evidence**.

evidence² *v* [T] formal to show that something exists or is true **【正式】** 证明

ev·i·dent /'eɪdənt/ ●●○ **AWL** *adj* easy to see, notice, or understand 明显的; 明白的 **【SYN】** **obvious, clear:** It soon **became evident** that she was seriously ill. 大家很快就明白她病得很重。

ev·i·dent·ly /'eɪdəntli; 美 -dənt-, -dənt-/ ●●○ **AWL** *adv* **1** used to say that something is true because you can see that it is true 明显地, 显然 **【SYN】** **clearly:** She was **evidently** a heavy smoker. 她显然烟瘾很大。| He was **evidently** in pain. 他显然很痛。 **2** used to say that you have been told that something is true 据说 **【SYN】** **apparently:** He was **evidently** a rude, unpleasant child. 据说他是个粗鲁而讨厌的孩子。

e·vil¹ /'i:vəl/ ●●○ **S3** **W3** *adj* **1** someone who is evil deliberately does very cruel things to harm other people 邪恶的; 危害他人的: his **evil deeds** 他的恶行 **2** something that is evil is morally wrong because it harms people 不道德的 **【SYN】** **wicked:** They **condemned slavery as evil**. 他们谴责奴隶制是不道德的。 **3** very unpleasant 令人不快的, 讨厌的; 恶劣的: an **evil smell** 恶臭 **4** connected with the Devil and having special powers to harm people 恶魔的; 有害人魔力的: **evil spirits** 恶鬼 — **evilly** *adv*

evil² ●●○ *n* **1** [C] something that is very bad or harmful 邪恶之事; 祸害: She wanted to protect her children from the evils of the outside world. 她想保护她的孩子不受外界的不良影响。| the evils of capitalism 资本主义的种种祸害 **2** [U] cruel or morally bad behaviour in general 邪恶; 恶行 **【OPP】** **good:** There is too much evil in the world. 世上的罪恶太多。

e·voc·ative /'vɒkətɪv; 美 'vɑ:-/ *adj* making people remember something by producing a feeling or memory in them 引起记忆的; 唤起感情的: **[+of]** a picture that is wonderfully evocative of a hot, summer's day 唤起人们对炎炎夏日切身感受的图画

e·voke /'i:vəʊk; 美 'i:vouk/ ●○○ *v* [T] to produce a strong feeling or memory in someone 引起, 唤起 [某人强烈的感情或回忆]: The photographs **evoked** strong memories of our holidays in France. 看到那些照片, 我们到法国度假的日子又历历在目。 — **evocation** /'evəkeɪʃən, 'i:vəu-; 美 'evə-, 'i:vou-/ *n* [C,U]

ev·o·lu·tion /'i:və'lʊ:ʃən, 'evə-; 美 'evə-/ ●○○ **AWL** *n* [U] **1** the scientific idea that

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-ra-ted /ɪgˈzɑːspəreɪtɪd/ 美 -'zæs-/ ●●● adj very annoyed and upset 恼怒的; 极厌烦的: *an exasperated look* 恼怒的神色

ex-as-pe-ra-ting /ɪgˈzɑːspəreɪtɪŋ/ 美 -'zæs-/ ●●● 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 /ɪgˈzɑːspə'reɪʃən/ 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 /'ekskeɪvət/ 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** /'ekskeɪveɪʃən/ n [C,U]

ex-ceed /ɪk'siːd/ ●●● [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.* 反暴警察超越了他们的权限。

ex-ceed-ing-ly /ɪk'siːdɪŋli/ adv formal extremely 【正式】非常, 极其

ex-cel /ɪk'sel/ 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 /'eksələns/ ●●● n [U] the quality of being excellent 卓越, 杰出: **[+of]** *the excellence of the performance* 表现优异

ex-cel-lent /'eksələnt/ ●●● [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 to-night.'* '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 /ɪk'sept/ ●●● [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

Fruit 水果



TRUCKS 卡车

breakdown truck BrE [英] /
towtruck AmE [美]
牵引车fire engine/fire truck
AmE [美] 消防车fork-lift truck
叉车pick-up truck AmE [美]
小货车

truck/lorry BrE [英] 货车

truck /trʌk/ ●●● S2 W3 n [C] ① a large road vehicle used to carry goods 货车, 卡车 **[SYN] lorry** BrE [英]: a **truck driver** 货车司机, 卡车司机 | **pick-up/fork-lift/delivery etc truck** (=large vehicles used for particular purposes) 小货车/叉车/送货车等 ② BrE a railway vehicle that is part of a train and carries goods [英] [铁路的] 货车, 运货车皮 **[SYN] car** AmE [美]: coal trucks 运煤货车

truck-er /'trʌkə; 美-ər/ n [C] AmE a truck driver [美] 货车司机, 卡车司机

truck-ing /'trʌkɪŋ/ n [U] AmE the business of taking goods from place to place by road [美] 货车运输业

truck-load /'trʌkləʊd; 美-ləʊd/ n [C] the amount that fills a truck 货[卡]车装载量: [+of] a truckload of oranges 一卡车橙子

truc-u-lent /'trʌkjələnt/ adj literary bad-tempered and always willing to argue with people [文] 脾气暴躁的; 爱争吵的; 寻衅的 **[SYN] awkward**: a truculent attitude 凶狠的态度

trudge /trʌdʒ/ v [I always + adv/prep] to walk with slow heavy steps, especially because you are tired or it is difficult to walk [尤指因疲倦而] 艰难地走, 步履沉重地走

true /tru:/ ●●● S1 W1 adj ① based on facts and not imagined or invented 符合事实的, 真的, 真实的 **[OPP] false: it is true (that)** It's not true that I'm going to marry him. 说我要嫁给他, 这不是真的。| No, honestly, it's a **true story**. 不, 真的, 这是一个真实的故事。| Students decide if statements are **true or false**. 由学生来判断说法正确与否。| The results appear to **hold true** (=still be correct) for other countries. 这些结果在其他国家似乎同样正确。② Only before noun 仅用

于名词前] the true nature of something is its real nature, which may be hidden or not known 真实的, 实际的 **[SYN] real: true value/cost etc (of sth)** The house was sold for only a fraction of its true value. 这房子的售出价格只是实际价值的一小部分。| **true nature/meaning/identity etc (of sth)** She wasn't aware of the true nature of their relationship. 她还没意识到他们之间关系的真正性质。| She managed to conceal her **true feelings**. 她设法掩饰了自己的真实感情。③ especially spoken used when you are admitting that something is correct, but saying that something else, often opposite, is also correct [尤口] 确实, 的确 [用于承认某事的真实性, 但同时指出另一个往往是反面的事实]: 'He's very hard-working.' 'True, but I still don't think he's the right man for the job.' “他工作非常勤奋。”“的确如此, 不过我还是认为他不适合做这个工作。”④ Only before noun 仅用于名词前] having all the qualities which a type of thing or person should have 真正的: The heroine finally finds **true love**. 女主人公最终找到了真爱。| She's been a **true friend** to me. 她一直是我真正的朋友。⑤ **come true** if wishes, dreams etc come true, they happen in the way that someone has said or hoped that they would [愿望、梦想等] 实现, 成真: The prediction seems to have come true. 预言似乎成真了。⑥ faithful and loyal to someone, whatever happens 忠实的, 忠诚的: [+to] Throughout the whole ordeal, she remained true to her husband. 在整场苦难中, 她一直对丈夫忠贞不渝。⑦ **true to form/type** used to say that someone is behaving in the bad way that you expect them to [不良行为] 跟往常一样: True to form, Henry turned up late. 亨利照例又迟到了。⑧ **true to your word/principles etc** behaving in the way you said you would or according to principles which you believe in 说话算数/恪守原则等: He was true to his word and said nothing about it to Lisa. 他说话算话, 对莉萨只字未提此事。⑨ **true to life/true-to-life** a book, play, description etc that is true to life seems very real and natural [书本、戏剧、描述等] 逼真的, 活灵活现的 **[SYN] realistic**

THESAURUS 词语辨析

true based on real facts, and not imagined or invented 真实的: The film was based on a true story. 影片根据真实故事改编。

accurate based on facts and not containing any mistakes – used about descriptions, information, and numbers [描述、信息和数字] 准确的, 精确的: The measurements are accurate. 尺寸精确无误。

factual based on facts, or involving facts 据实的; 事实的: There is very little factual information about the incident. 关于这一事件几乎没有真实的信息。

times in a week something happens. 可以用 a week 表示一周内 (某事发生的次数): *We have four English lessons a week.* 我们一周四节英语课。✗ Don't say 不要说: *We have four English lessons in a week.*

all week

• You use **all week** when talking about something that happens during every part of a week. 可以用 all week 表示整周: *We had good weather all week.* 这一周天气都不错。✗ Don't say 不要说: *We had good weather all the week.*

week-day /'wi:kdeɪ/ *n* [C] any day of the week except Saturday and Sunday 工作日 [一周中除星期六和星期日之外的任何一天]

week-end /'wi:k'end/ 'wikend; 美 'wi:kend/ ●●● [S1] [W2] *n* [C] Saturday and Sunday, especially considered as time when you do not work 周末: *Are you doing anything nice this week-end?* 这个周末你有什么好的安排? | **last/next weekend** (=the weekend before or after this one) 上/下周末 | *We're going to Paris for a long weekend* (=Saturday and Sunday, and also Friday or Monday, or both). 我们要到巴黎去度过一个长周末。

GRAMMAR 语法: Patterns 结构 with week-end

at the weekend

• You use **at the weekend** in British English, when saying that something happens on Saturday or Sunday. 在英国英语中, 可以用 at the weekend 表示在周末: *I went shopping at the weekend.* 我周末去购物了。✗ Don't say 不要说: *I went shopping at week-end.* | *in weekend*

on the weekend

• You use **on the weekend** in American English, when saying that something happens on Saturday or Sunday. 在美国英语中, 则要用 on the weekend: *I went shopping on the weekend.* 我周末去购物了。✗ Don't say 不要说: *I went shopping on weekend.* | *in weekend*

at weekends/on weekends

You use these expressions when saying that something usually or regularly happens on Saturday or Sunday. 可以用这些短语表示某事一般或定期在周末发生: *She is only home at weekends* (BrE【英】). / *She is only home on weekends* (AmE【美】). 她只有周末在家。✗ Don't say 不要说: *She is only home on weekend.* | *She is only home in weekend(s).*

week-ly /'wi:kli/ ●●● [W3] *adj* [only

before noun 仅用于名词前] happening or done every week 一周一次的, 每周的: *a weekly current affairs programme* 周一档的时事节目 — **weekly** *adv*

weekly² *n* (plural **weeklies**) [C] a magazine that appears once a week 周刊

weep /wi:p/ ●●○ *v* (past tense and past participle **wept** /wept/) [I,T] *formal or literary* to cry, especially because you feel very sad [正式或文] [尤因悲伤] 哭泣, 流 (泪): [**+for**] *She wept for the loss of her mother.* 她因母亲去世而哭泣。| *He wept bitterly* (=cried a lot) *when it was time for us to leave.* 我们要分别的时候他痛哭了一场。

THESAURUS CRY

weigh /wei/ ●●● [S3] [W3] *v* ① [linking verb 连系动词] to have a particular weight 重 [若干], 重量是...: *The young birds weigh only a few grams.* 雏鸟重量只有几克。| *Do you know how much it weighs?* 你知道它的重量吗? ② [T] to use a machine to discover how much something or someone weighs 称...的重量: *He weighed some potatoes on the scales.* 他用秤称了一些土豆。| **weigh yourself** *Have you weighed yourself lately?* 你最近称过体重吗? ③ (also 又作 **weigh up**) [T] to consider something carefully so that you can make a decision about it 认真考虑, 权衡 [某事]: **weigh sth against sth** *We have to weigh the benefits of the scheme against the costs.* 我们必须把这个方案的好处和费用放在一起进行权衡。④ [I always + adv/prep] *formal* to influence someone's opinion and the decision that they make [正式] [对观点或决定] 有影响: [**+against**] *This unfortunate experience will weigh heavily against further investment in the area.* 这次遗憾的经历将大大影响对这个地区的进一步投资。

weigh sb down *phr v* ① if something weighs you down, it is heavy and difficult to carry 使 [某人] 感到沉重; 压下, 压倒: **be weighed down with sth** *Sally was weighed down with shopping bags.* 萨莉吃力地提着购物袋。② if a problem weighs you down, it makes you feel worried and upset 使感到焦虑, 使烦恼, 使忧心忡忡: **be weighed down by/with sth** *He felt weighed down by his responsibilities.* 他感到自己的责任重得难以承受。

weigh on sb/sth *phr v* to make someone feel worried and upset 加重...的心理负担; 使 [某人] 忧虑 [烦恼]: *I'm sure there's something weighing on his mind.* 我肯定他有心事。

weigh sth ↔ out *phr v* to measure an amount of something by weighing it 称出 [一定数量的某物]: *She weighed out half a kilo of rice.* 她称出半公斤米。

weigh sb/sth ↔ up *phr v* ① to consider something carefully so that you can make a decision

4.10 Talking about the future 表示将来

Future forms 表将来的形式

You can use the forms below to talk about the future. 可以用以下形式表示将来。

Form 形式	Use 用法	Example 例证
Future simple 一般将来时 (<i>will</i>)	for decisions you make at the time of speaking 表示说话时作出的决定	<i>Oh, you're going out? Wait, I'll come with you.</i> 哦，你要出去？等一下，我和你一起。
	for general predictions about the future 表示对将来的笼统预测 (often with 常与 <i>I think, I hope, I expect, I'm sure</i> etc 等连用)	<i>I'm sure you'll have a great time at the party.</i> 我敢肯定你聚会上会玩得很开心。
	for offers, promises, requests and threats 表示提议、承诺、要求和威胁	<i>I'll carry that bag for you.</i> 我帮你拿那个包。 <i>I won't tell anyone, don't worry.</i> 不用担心，我不会告诉任何人的。
shall	for offers and suggestions 表示提议和建议	<i>Shall I drive you to the station?</i> 我开车送你去车站吧。 <i>Shall we go out?</i> 咱们出去吧。
be going to	for intentions 表示意图	<i>I'm going to visit my grandparents this weekend.</i> 我这周末去爷爷奶奶家。
	for predictions, when they are based on something you see in the present 表示基于目前所见的预测	<i>Look at those clouds – it's going to rain.</i> 看那些云，要下雨了。
Present continuous 现在进行时	for arrangements 表示计划	<i>We're travelling by train.</i> 我们将坐火车出行。
Present simple 一般现在时	for events that are part of a timetable or schedule 表示时刻表或日程表上的事件	<i>His flight gets in at 10.00.</i> 他的航班10点到达。
		<i>My German exchange partner arrives tomorrow.</i> 我的德语交流伙伴明天到。
Future continuous 将来进行时 (<i>will be + -ing</i>)	for actions that will be in progress at a particular time in the future 表示将来某个时间正在进行的动作	<i>I'll be working at noon.</i> 我正午时分会在工作。
	for events that are expected to happen or will happen if things go as planned 表示若形势按照计划发展预计或将要发生的事情	<i>We'll be arriving around lunchtime.</i> 我们大概午饭时间到。