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bor-der-line /'bɔ:dəlaɪn; 美 'bɔ:rdər-/ ●○○
adj ① very close to not being acceptable 勉强够格的 ② [usually before noun 一般用于名词前] having qualities of both one situation, state etc and another more extreme situation or state 临界的

bore¹ /bɔ:; 美 bɔ:r/ ●○○ v ① [T] to make someone feel bored, especially by talking too much about something they are not interested in [尤因啰唆] 使厌烦: **bore sb with sth** I won't bore you with all the technical details. 我不想讲技术上的细节让大家烦。② [I,T] to make a deep round hole in a hard surface 钻(孔), 开凿, 挖(洞): **bore sth through/in-to/in sth** The machine bores a hole through the cards. 机器会在卡上打一个洞。

bore² ●○○ n ① [singular 单数] something that is not interesting to you or that annoys you 令人厌烦的事: *Waiting is a bore.* 等待很让人烦。② [C] someone who is boring, especially because they talk too much about themselves or about things that do not interest you 令人厌烦的人

bored /bɔ:d; 美 bɔ:rd/ ●●● S3 adj tired and impatient because you do not think something is interesting, or because you have nothing to do 厌烦的, 不感兴趣的; 烦闷的: *After a while, I got bored and left.* 过了一会儿, 我觉得无聊, 就走了。| [+with] *Are you bored with your present job?* 你对现在的工作厌倦了? | **bored stiff/to tears/out of your mind** (=extremely bored) 感到极度厌烦, 极其厌倦, 烦得要命

USAGE 用法: Bored or boring?

- You use **bored** about a person who is not interested in something. 形容某人对某事不感兴趣时, 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

bore-dom /'bɔ:dəm; 美 'bɔ:r-/ ●○○ n [U] the feeling you have when you are bored, or the quality of being boring 厌倦, 厌烦; 无聊: *a game to relieve the boredom of a long journey* 长途旅行中解闷的一个游戏

boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ ●●● S2 adj not interesting in any way 无趣的, 无聊的, 乏味的: *The job was dull and boring.* 这份工作枯燥乏味。| **dead/incredibly/terribly etc boring** (=very boring) 无聊透顶的

born¹ /bɔ:n; 美 bɔ:rn/ ●●● S1 W1 v **be born** when a person or animal is born, they come out of their mother's body or out of an egg 出生, 诞生: *Forty lambs were born this spring.* 今年春天有40头小羊羔出生。| [+in] *Swift was born in 1667.* 斯威夫特生于1667年。| [+on] *I was born on December 15th, 1973.* 我生于1973年12月15日。

born² adj [only before noun 仅用于名词前] **born leader/musician/teacher etc** someone who has a strong natural ability to lead, play music etc 天生的领袖/音乐家/教师等

bor-row /'bɔ:rəu; 美 'bɑ:rou, 'bɔ:-/ ●●● S2 W3 v [I,T] to use something that belongs to someone else and that you must give back to them later 借, 借用: *Can I borrow your pen for a minute?* 我可以借你的笔用一下吗? | **borrow sth from sb** *You are allowed to borrow six books from the library at a time.* 你每次可从图书馆借六本书。⚠ Do not confuse **borrow** and **lend** (=give someone permission to use something of yours). 不要混淆 borrow 和 lend (借出): *I borrowed his bike.* 我借了他的自行车。| *Can you lend me your pen?* 你可以把笔借给我用一下吗?

boss /bɔ:s; 美 bɔ:s, bɑ:s/ ●●● S2 W3 n [C] the person who employs you or who is in charge of you at work 老板, 上司; 领班, 工头: *I'll have to ask my boss for a day off.* 我得向老板请一天假。

boss-y /'bɔ:si; 美 'bɔ:si, 'bɑ:-/ ●○○ adj (comparative **bossier**, superlative **bossiest**) always telling other people what to do, in a way that is annoying 爱发号施令的, 专横的: *her loud bossy sister* 她那个好指挥人的大嗓门姐姐 — **bossily** adv

bo-tan-i-cal /bə'tænɪkəl/ adj [only before noun 仅用于名词前] relating to plants or the scientific study of plants 植物(学)的 — **botanically** /-kli/ adv

bot-a-ny /'bɔ:təni; 美 'bɑ:-/ n [U] the scientific study of plants 植物学

both¹ /bəʊθ; 美 bouθ/ ●●● S1 W1 determiner, predeterminer, pron used to talk about two people, things etc together, and emphasize that each is included 两者, 双方, 两个都: *Both Helen's parents are doctors.* 海伦的父母都是医生。| *Hold it in both hands.* 用两只手拿好。| *You can both swim, can't you?* 你们俩都会游泳, 对吗? | *They both started speaking together.* 他们俩一起开了口。| [+of] *Both of my grandfathers are farmers.* 我的祖父和外祖父都是农民。

2 the bush wild country that has not been cleared, especially in Australia or Africa [尤指澳大利亚或非洲的] 荒野

bus-i-ly /'bɪzəli/ *adv* in a busy way 忙碌地

business /'bɪznəs/ ●●● S1 W1 *n* 1 [U] the activity of making money by producing or buying and selling goods, or providing services 商业, 买卖, 生意, 业务: *We do business with a number of Italian companies.* 我们和一些意大利公司做生意。| *He has a wide range of business interests.* 他的生意面很广。

GRAMMAR 语法

Don't use 'the business' when talking in general about the activity of making money. **business** 泛指商业活动时, 前面不加 the。You say 要说: *Tourism is good for business.* 旅游业有助于商业发展。✗ Don't say 不要说: *Tourism is good for the business.*

2 [C] an organization such as a company, shop, or factory that produces or sells goods or provides a service 公司, 企业, 商业机构: *They don't know how to run a business.* 他们不知道如何经营企业。| *The company began as a small family business.* 这家公司是从一个小家族企业起家的。**THESAURUS COMPANY** 3 [U] the amount of work a company does or the amount of money it makes 业务量; 营业额, 贸易额: **business is good/bad/slow etc** *Business is slow during the summer.* 夏天生意清淡。**4** [U] work that you do as part of your job 商务, 公事: *She's in New York this week on business.* (=for her work). 她这个星期在纽约公干。| **business trip/meeting etc** *We discussed the idea over a business lunch.* 我们利用商务午餐讨论了这个想法。**5** [U] if something is not your business or none of your business, you should not be involved in it or ask about it 应管之事: *It's none of your business how much I weigh.* 我体重多少跟你无关。| 'Who's that girl you were with?' 'Mind your own business.' (=Don't ask questions about something that does not concern you)! "和你在一起的那个女孩是谁?" "少管闲事!"

COLLOCATIONS 词语搭配

VERBS 动词

go into business (= start working in business) 进入商界 | **set up/start up in business** 创业 | **stay in business** (= continue operating and not become bankrupt) 继续经营 | **go out of business** (= stop doing business because of financial

problems) 停业, 歇业, 倒闭

COMMON ERRORS 常见错误

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

business-man /'bɪznəsmən/ ●●●

W3 *n* (plural **businessmen** /-mənz/) [C] a man who works in business 商人; 企业家

business-woman /'bɪznəs,wʊmən/ *n* (plural **businesswomen** /-,wɪmɪn/) [C] a woman who works in business 女商人; 女企业家

bus station (also 又作 **bus terminal**) *n* [C] a place where buses start and finish their journeys 公交车 [公共汽车] 总站

bus stop ●●● *n* [C] a place at the side of a road, marked with a sign, where buses stop for passengers 公交车站, 公共汽车站

bust¹ /bʌst/ ●●● *v* (past tense and past participle **bust** BrE [英], **busted** especially AmE [尤美]) [T] 1 **informal** to break something [非正式] 打烂, 打碎, 弄坏: *Tony busted the door down.* 托尼把门砸烂了。2 if the police bust someone, they charge them with a crime [以某罪名] 逮捕, 起诉: **bust sb for sth** *Davis got busted for drugs.* 戴维斯因涉毒被起诉。

bust² ●●● *n* [C] 1 a model of someone's head, shoulders, and upper chest, usually made of stone or metal [通常用石头或金属制作的] 半身像 2 a measurement around a woman's breast and back [女子的] 胸围: a 36-inch bust ☆ 36 英寸的胸围

bus-y /'bɪzi/ ●●● S1 W2 *adj* (comparative **busier**, superlative **busiest**) 1 if you are busy, you are working hard and have a lot of things to do 忙的, 忙碌的: *a busy mother of four* 一个忙忙碌碌、育有四个孩子的妈妈 | **busy doing sth** *Rachel's busy studying for her exams.* 蕾切尔正忙着备考。| *There were lots of activities to keep the kids busy.* 有很多活动可以让孩子们不闲着。

GRAMMAR 语法

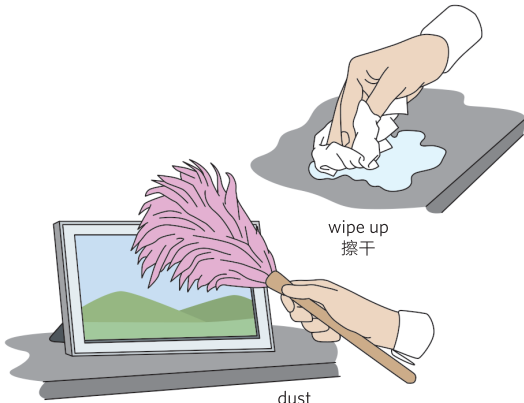
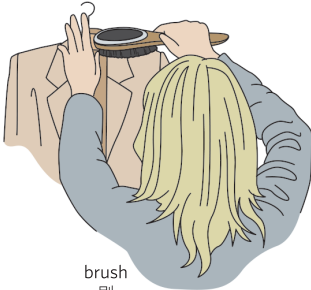
You are **busy with** something. 可以用 be busy with 表示忙于做某事: *I'm very busy with work at the moment.* 眼下我工作很忙。✗ Don't say 不要说: *busy for something* | *busy on something*

2 a busy period of time is full of work or other activities 繁忙的: *a busy day* 繁忙的一天 3 a busy place is very full of people or vehicles and movement 热闹的, 熙来攘往的: *We live*

Clean 清洁; 打扫



wipe 擦

wipe up
擦干dust
除尘brush
刷mop
拖地sweep
扫地scrub
刷洗wash up BrE【英】/do the dishes AmE【美】
洗盘子

vacuum 吸尘



wash the car 洗车

circle, or the length of this line 直径 → see picture at 见 **CIRCLE** 图

di-a-mond /'daɪəmənd/ ●○○ S3 n 1 [C,U] a clear, very hard valuable stone, used in jewellery and in industry 钻石, 金刚石: *a diamond engagement ring* 订婚钻戒 2 [C] a shape with four straight but sloping sides of equal length, with one point facing directly up and the other directly down 菱形 3 **diamonds** one of the four suits (=types of cards) in a set of playing cards, which has the design of a red diamond shape on it [扑克牌中的] 方块: **two/queen etc of diamonds** the ace of diamonds 方块A

D

di-a-per /'daɪərəpə; 美'daɪpəp/ n [C] AmE a piece of soft cloth or soft paper that is put between a baby's legs and fastened around its waist to hold liquid and solid waste [美] 尿布, 尿片 **SYN** nappy BrE [英]

di-ar-rhoea BrE [英], **diarrhea** AmE [美] /,daɪə'riə/ n [U] an illness in which waste from the bowels is watery and comes out often 腹泻

di-a-ry /'daɪəri; 美'daɪri/ ●○○ S3 n (plural **diaries**) [C] 1 a book in which you write down the things that happen to you each day 日记, 日志, 日记簿 **SYN** journal: *Inge kept a diary (=wrote in a diary) during the war years.* 英奇在战争年代里一直写日记。 2 especially BrE a book with separate spaces for each day of the year, in which you write down the meetings, events etc that are planned for each day [尤英] [记录工作日程的] 日程簿, 记事簿 **SYN** calendar AmE [美]: *Did you put the meeting date in your diary?* 你把开会日期写在工作日程簿上了吗?

dice /daɪs/ ●○○ n (plural **dice**) [C] (also 又作 **die**) a small block of wood, plastic etc that has six sides with a different number of spots on each side, used in games 骰子, 色子: **throw/roll the dice** *It's your turn to roll the dice.* 轮到你掷骰子了。

dic-tate /dɪk'teɪt; 美'dɪkteɪt/ ●○○ v [I,T] to say words for someone else to write down 口授, 让 [某人] 听写: **dictate a letter/memo etc to sb** *She's dictating a letter to her secretary right now.* 她现在正在给秘书口授一封信。

dic-ta-tion /dɪk'teɪʃən/ n 1 [U] when you say words for someone to write down 口述, 口授 2 [C] a piece of writing that a teacher reads out to test your ability to hear and write the words correctly 听写, 听写测验

dic-ta-tor /dɪk'teɪtə; 美'dɪkteɪtə/ ●○○ n

[C] a ruler who has complete power over a country, especially one whose power has been gained by force 独裁者

dic-ta-tor-ship /dɪk'teɪtəʃɪp; 美-'teɪtə-/ ●○○ n [C,U] government by a ruler who has complete power 独裁, 专制, 专政

dic-tion-a-ry /dɪkʃənəri; 美-neri/ ●○○ S3 n (plural **dictionaries**) [C] a book that gives a list of words in alphabetical order and explains their meanings in the same language, or another language 词典, 字典: *a German-English dictionary* 一本德英词典

did /dɪd/ v the past tense of DO ☆ do 的过去式

did-n't /'dɪdn't/ the short form of 缩略式 = 'did not': *I didn't want to go.* 我不想去。

die /daɪ/ ●○○ S1 W1 v (died, dying, dies) [I] 1 to stop living and become dead 死去, 死亡: *She died peacefully in her sleep at the age of 98.* 她在睡眠中安然辞世, 享年98岁。

GRAMMAR 语法: Prepositions 介词 with die

- Someone **dies of** or **from** a disease or injury. 表示死于某种疾病或创伤, 用 die of 或 from: *He died of a heart attack. / He died from a heart attack.* 他死于心脏病发作。 **Die of** is more common than **die from**. die of 比 die from 更常用。 ✗ Don't say 不要说: *He died because of a heart attack.*
- Someone **dies in** an accident. 表示死于某个意外事故, 用 die in: *He died in a car crash.* 他死于一场车祸。 ✗ Don't say 不要说: *He died by a car crash.*
- Someone **dies for** a person, place, or idea that they want to protect. 表示为了保护某人、保卫某地或捍卫某种信念而死, 用 die for: *These men died for our freedom.* 这些人为了我们的自由而献身。

2 to disappear or stop existing 消失, 不复存在: *Our love will never die.* 我们的爱始终不渝。 3 **be dying for sth/to do sth** spoken to want something very much [口] 极想要某物/渴望做某事: *I'm dying for a cup of tea.* 我很想喝杯茶。 | *She was dying to ask where he'd got it.* 她很想问他是从哪里弄到的。

THESAURUS 词语辨析

die to stop being alive, as a result of old age or illness 死去, 死亡: *I want to see Ireland again before I die.* 我想在死之前再去爱尔兰看看。

pass away to die - used when you want to avoid using the word 'die', in order to

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 /'evrɪwʌn/ ●●● [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笑极了! | *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 /'evrɪθɪŋ/ ●●● [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.* 全都一样。✗ Don't say 不要说: *Everything were the same.*

ev-ery-where /'evrɪwɛə/ 美 -wɛr/ ●●●

[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 /'evɪdəns/ ●●● [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

KNIVES 刀



knight /naɪt/ ●○○ n [C] a man with a high rank in the past who was trained to fight while riding a horse 骑士, 武士: *knights in armour* 身披盔甲的骑士

knit /nɪt/ ●○○ v (past tense and past participle **knitted**, present participle **knitting**) [I,T] to make clothing out of wool, using two KNITTING NEEDLES 编织; 针织: *My grandmother taught me how to knit.* 我祖母教过我编织。| **knit sb sth** *Emily knitted him some socks.* 埃米莉给他织了几双短袜。

knit-ting /'nɪtɪŋ/ ●○○ n [U] the activity or action of knitting clothes 编织; 针织

knob /nɒb; 美 nɑ:b/ n [C] a round handle or thing that you turn to open a door, turn on a television etc 球形把手; 旋钮: *He thought the door was locked, but he turned the knob and the door opened.* 他本以为门是锁住的, 但是转了一下把手门就开了。

knock /nɒk; 美 nɑ:k/ ●●● S1 W3 v ① [I] to hit a door or window with your closed hand to attract the attention of the people inside 敲门[窗]: *I knocked and knocked but nobody answered.* 我把门敲了又敲, 但无人回应。| [+at/on] *We knocked at the door but there was no one there.* 我们敲了门, 但里面没人。② [T always + adv/prep] to hit something with a short quick action so that it moves or falls 碰撞; 碰倒, 撞倒: **knock sth out of/from sth** *As I got up, I knocked a pencil out of its holder.* 我站起来时, 碰掉了笔架上的一支铅笔。| **knock sth over** *At that moment, Sally knocked over her glass of wine.* 就在那时, 萨莉把她那杯酒碰翻了。

knock sb/sth down phr v ① **knock sb** ↔ **down** to hit or push someone so that they fall to the ground 把某人打倒[推倒]在地: *Something hit him from behind and knocked him down.* 有什么东西从后面击中了他, 把他打

倒在地。② **knock sb** ↔ **down** to hit someone with a vehicle while you are driving, so that they are hurt or killed [车辆] 把某人撞倒 ③ **knock sth** ↔ **down** to destroy a building or part of a building 摧毁, 拆毁 [建筑物或其中一部分] [SYN] **demolish**: *They want to knock the house down and rebuild it.* 他们要把这房子拆除重建。

knock out phr v **knock sb** ↔ **out** to make someone become unconscious or go to sleep 使某人失去知觉; 使某人睡着: *The champion knocked Biggs out in the seventh round.* 那位冠军在第七回合把比格斯打得失去了知觉。

knock sb ↔ **over** phr v to hit someone with a vehicle while you are driving, so that they are hurt or killed [车辆] 撞倒: *A woman was knocked over by a bus last year.* 去年有个女人被一辆公共汽车撞倒了。

knock² ●○○ n [C] the sound of something hard hitting a hard surface 敲击声, 碰撞声: *a loud knock at the door* 很响的敲门声

KNOT 结



knot¹ /nɒt; 美 nɑ:t/ ●○○ n [C] a part where one or more pieces of string, rope, cloth etc have been tied or twisted together [线、绳、布等打成的]结: *Are you any good at tying knots?* 你擅长打结吗? | *Thread the string through the hoop and tie it in a knot.* 把线穿过环并打成结。

knot² v (knotted, knotting) [T] to tie together two ends or pieces of string, rope, cloth etc 把...打成结: *A pretty scarf was loosely knotted around her neck.* 她的脖子上松松地系着一条漂亮的围巾。

know /nəʊ; 美 nou/ ●●● S1 W1 v (past tense **knew** /nju:/; 美 nu:/, past participle **known** /nəʊn; 美 noun/) ① [I,T] to have information about something 知道, 了解: *Who knows the answer?* 谁知道答案? | **know what/how/where etc** *Do you know what time it is?* 你知道现在几点吗? | **know (something/nothing etc) about sth** *I need to know more about the job before I decide whether to apply for it.* 我要对这份工作多加了解再决定是否申请。| **know (something/nothing etc) of sth** *I wonder if he knew of the plan?* 我在想他是不是知道这个

计划? | **know (that)** *We know that greenhouse gases can affect the climate.* 我们知道温室气体会对气候产生影响。| **Let me know** (=tell me) *what time you're planning to arrive.* 请告诉我你打算什么时候到。② [T] to be familiar with a person, place etc 熟悉, 了解: *I've known her for twenty years.* 我认识她有20年了。| *I don't know him very well.* 我不是很了解他。| *We're still getting to know each other really.* 其实我们还处于相互了解的阶段。| **know sb from sth** *I know her from school.* 我从上学的时候就认识她了。③ [I,T] to realize, find out about, or understand something 认识到, 明白, 懂得: *She knew the risks involved.* 她知道其中的风险。| **know (that)** *Suddenly she knew that something was terribly wrong.* 突然她意识到出了大问题。| *'I just felt so tired.'* 'Yeah, **I know what you mean.**' (=I understand, because I have had the same experience) “我就是感觉累得很。” “是啊, 我懂你的意思。”

SPOKEN PHRASES 口语短语

④ **you know** used when you want to keep someone's attention, but cannot think of what to say next 要知道, 是这样 [想要让别人继续关注, 但又不知道接下来说什么]: *Well, you know, we've got a job to do here.* 嗯, 要知道, 我们在这里有活儿要干。⑤ **I know** used to agree with someone or to say that you feel the same way 我理解, 我有同感 [用来表示同意某人的观点或表示自己也有同感]: *'We have to talk about it, Rob.'* 'Yeah, **I know.**' “罗布, 这件事我们得谈谈。”“好啊, 我也这么想。”

GRAMMAR 语法: Using the progressive 使用进行式

- **Know** is not used in the progressive. know 不用进行式。You say 要说: *I know who that is.* 我知道那是谁。| *Do you know this song?* 你知道这首歌吗? ✗ Don't say 不要说: *I'm knowing who that is.* | *Are you knowing this song?*
- However, the participle **knowing** is sometimes used. 但knowing有时作为分词使用: *Knowing she would appreciate it, I offered to help.* 我知道她会领情, 所以愿意帮忙。

knowl-edge /'nɒlɪdʒ; 美 'nɑ:-/ ●●● S2
[W1] n [U] ① the information, skills, and understanding that you have gained through learning or experience 知识; 学问; 认识: [+of] *He did not have much knowledge of American*

history. 他对美国历史所知不多。| [+about] *the need to increase knowledge about birth control* 更多地了解节育知识的需要 ② when you know about a particular situation or event, or the information you have about it 知道, 了解; 消息, 信息: **without sb's knowledge** *He was annoyed to find the contract had been signed without his knowledge.* 他发觉有人背着 he 签了合同, 这让他很生气。

GRAMMAR 语法: Countable 可数 or uncountable 不可数?

- **Knowledge** is an uncountable noun and is not used in the plural. knowledge 是不可数名词, 没有复数形式。You say 要说: *He has a lot of technical knowledge.* 他有丰富的技术知识。✗ Don't say 不要说: *He has a lot of technical knowledges.*
- **Knowledge** is always followed by a singular verb. knowledge 总是后接单数动词: *Expert knowledge is necessary.* 专业知识必不可少。
- When talking about something that you know or learn, you say a **piece of knowledge**. 可以用 a piece of knowledge 表示一则知识: *This is a useful piece of knowledge.* 这个知识很有用。

COLLOCATIONS 词语搭配

VERBS 动词

have some knowledge of sth 具有某方面的知识 | **get knowledge** (also 又作 **gain/acquire knowledge** formal [正式]) 获得知识 | **increase/improve your knowledge** 增长知识

COMMON ERRORS 常见错误

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

THESAURUS 词语辨析

knowledge the facts and information that you have learned, and the understanding you have gained 知识; 学问; 认识: *scientific knowledge* 科学知识

expertise special knowledge about how to do something, that you get through experience, training, or study 专门知识, 专业知识: *They need people with medical expertise.* 他们需要具备专业医学知识的人才。

knowl-edge-a-ble /'nɒlɪdʒəbəl; 美 'nɑ:-/

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. 你这么快就要走了, 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。

sham-poo¹ /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

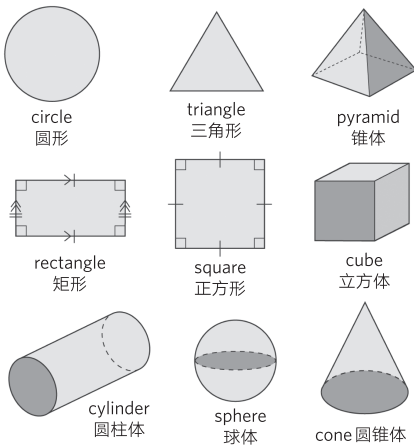
shampoo² v **【T】** to wash something with shampoo 用洗发剂洗; 用洗涤剂洗

shan't /ʃɑ:nt; 美ʃænt/ especially BrE **【尤英】** the short form of 缩略式 = 'shall not'

shape¹ /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 一枚大鸟形状的银别针 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



shape² ●●● 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。

share¹ /ʃeə; 美ʃer/ ●●● **S1** **W1** v 1 **【I,T】** to have or use something with other people 共享; 共用: 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?

share² ●●● **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

which an army or the police surround a place and try to gain control of it or force someone to come out of it [军队或警方对某地的] 围困, 封锁, 包围: *The siege lasted almost four months.* 这次封锁历时近四个月。

sieve /sɪv/ *n* [C] ① a round wire kitchen tool with a lot of small holes, used for separating solid food from liquid or small pieces of food from large pieces 漏勺, 筛子 [一种厨具] ② a round wire tool for separating small objects from large objects 筛子, 细筛

sigh¹ /saɪ/ ●●○ *v* [I] to breathe in and out making a long sound, especially because you are bored, disappointed, tired etc 叹气, 叹息 [尤因厌烦、失望、疲倦等]: [+with] *He sighed with despair at the thought of all the opportunities he had missed.* 想到自己错过的一个个机会, 他绝望地叹了口气。

sigh² ●●○ *n* [C] an act or sound of sighing 叹气(声), 叹息(声): [+of] *She let out a sigh of impatience.* 她不耐烦地叹了口气。

S

sight /saɪt/ ●●● S2 W2 *n* ① [U] the physical ability to see 视力, 视觉 [SYN] **vision**: *He began to lose his sight six years ago.* 六年前他开始视力衰退。② [singular 单数, U] the act of seeing something 看到, 看见: **at the sight of sth** *Marcie will faint at the sight of blood.* 马西看见血就晕。③ [C] a) something you can see 景物, 景象: **familiar/common/rare etc sight** *Street dentists are a common sight in Pakistan.* 在巴基斯坦, 街头牙医随处可见。b) **the sights** [plural 复数] famous or interesting places that tourists visit 名胜, 景点: *In the afternoon, you'll have a chance to relax or see the sights.* 大家下午可以休息, 也可以去参观名胜。④ **in/within sight** inside the area that you can see 在视野内, 看得见: *They burned every house in sight.* 他们见到房子就烧。⑤ **out of sight** outside the area that you can see 在视野外, 看不见: *Karen waved until the car was out of sight.* 卡伦不断挥手, 直到汽车再也看不见了。⑥ **come into sight** to appear 出现: *when the ship at last came into sight* 当这艘船终于出现时

THESAURUS 词语辨析

sight something that you see 景物, 景象: *A herd of elephants is a magnificent sight.* 象群出现是个壮观的景象。

view the area you can see from a window or place, especially when it is beautiful 景色; [尤指] 美景: *The view from the top of the mountain is amazing.* 从山顶上往下看景色迷人。

scene what you see in a place, especially where people are moving around and doing things 景象; 场面: *His pictures are mainly of local scenes.* 他的照片主要表现为地方风情。

sight-seeing /'saɪt, si:ɪŋ/ ●●○ *n* [U] when you visit famous or interesting places, especially as tourists [尤指游客的] 观光, 游览: *She swam and sunbathed, went sightseeing, and relaxed.* 她游泳, 晒日光浴, 观光, 放松。

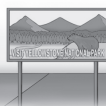
SIGN 标示



sign
告示牌



poster
海报



billboard AmE [美] 广告牌



notice 启事

sign¹ /saɪn/ ●●● S1 W1 *n* [C] ① a piece of paper, metal, or wood with words or a picture that gives people information, warnings, or instructions 标记; 指示牌, 标牌: **road signs** 路标 | **a no smoking sign** 禁止吸烟的告示牌 ② an event, fact etc that shows that something is happening or that something is true or exists 迹象, 痕迹, 征兆 [SYN] **indication**: [+of] *A red morning sky is a sign of an impending storm.* 早晨的红霞预示着暴风雨即将来临。③ a movement, sound etc that you make in order to tell someone something 手势; 示意动作; 信号: **give/make a sign** *Wait until I give the sign.* 等我给你信号。| **sign (for sb) to do sth** *Three short blasts on the whistle was the sign to begin.* 三声短哨是开始的信号。④ a mark or shape that has a particular meaning 符号, 记号 [SYN] **symbol**: *a minus sign* 减号

COLLOCATIONS 词语搭配

ADJECTIVES 形容词

a clear/obvious/unmistakable sign 明显/明白无误的迹象 | **a good/positive/encouraging/hopeful sign** 好的/积极的/令人鼓舞的/给人希望的迹象

by talking to them for a long time about their feelings 心理治疗

there¹ /ðeə, ðə; 美 ðer, ðər/ ●●● ST W1
pron **there is/exists/remains etc** used to say that something exists or happens 有 [表示某物存在或某事发生]: *Is there any milk left?* 还有牛奶剩下吗? | *There seems to be a lack of communication.* 看起来是缺乏沟通。| *They were all laughing when there came a knock at the door.* 他们都在大笑, 这时传来了敲门声。

GRAMMAR 语法

- You use **there are** before a plural noun. 复数名词前用 **there are**: *There are a lot of problems.* 有很多问题。✗ Don't say 不要说: *There is a lot of problems.* You will sometimes hear native speakers say this in informal conversation, but it is grammatically incorrect. 有时会听到英语母语人士在非正式会话中这么说, 但此用法存在语法错误。
- Instead of saying **there is**, you often say **there's**. 常用 **there's** 代替 **there is**: *There's one small problem.* 有一个小问题。

there² /ðeə; 美 ðer/ ●●● ST W1 adv 1 in or to a particular place that is not where you are 在那里; 往那里: *Hold it right there and don't move.* 就站在那里, 不要动。| *Who's that man over there?* 那边的那个男人是谁? | *Are we going to get there (=arrive) before the banks close?* 银行关门之前, 我们到得了吗? ⚠ Don't say 不要说 'to there': *We went there (NOT 不说 went to there) by car.* 我们开车去那里。2 if something is there, it exists (在) 那里, (在) 那儿: *The countryside is there for everyone to enjoy.* 乡间是供所有人享受的。| *Three months after the operation, the pain was still there.* 手术三个月了, 疼痛仍未消失。

SPOKEN PHRASES 口语短语

- 3 used when greeting someone or calling to them 嘿, 嗨 [用于向某人问好或呼喊某人]: *Hi there, you must be Laura.* 嘿, 你一定是劳拉。| *Hey, you there! Watch out!* 嘿, 说你呢! 当心!
- 4 **there it is/there they are etc** used when you have found something or someone that you are looking for 原来它/他们等在这儿: *There you are. I've been looking for you.* 原来你在这儿, 我一直在找你。
- 5 **there you are/there you go** used when giving something to someone or when you have done something for someone 给; 行了: *There you are. I'll just wrap it up for you.* 行了, 我就给你包起来。

there³ /ðeə; 美 ðer/ ●●○ interjection spoken used to express satisfaction that you have been proved right or that you have done what you intended to do 【口】瞧, 好啦 [用来表示满意]: *There! I've done it! I've resigned.* 瞧! 我做到了! 我已经辞职了。

there-af-ter /ðeər'ɑ:ftə; 美 ðer'æftər/ ●○○ adv formal after a particular event or time 【正式】其后, 此后 SYN afterwards: *Sophie was born in France, but shortly thereafter her family moved to the United States.* 索菲出生在法国, 但不久以后她全家就移居到了美国。

there-by /ðeər'baɪ, 'ðeəbaɪ; 美 ðer'baɪ, 'ðer-/ ●○○ AWL adv formal with the result that something else happens 【正式】因此, 由此: **thereby doing sth** *He became a citizen in 1978, thereby gaining the right to vote.* 他在1978年成为公民, 由此获得了投票权。

there-fore /'ðeəfɔː; 美 'ðerfɔːr/ ●●● S3 W1 adv formal as a result of something that has just been mentioned 【正式】因此, 由此, 所以: *Their car was bigger and therefore more comfortable.* 他们的车大些, 所以更舒适些。

THESAURUS 词语辨析

therefore for this reason 因此: *She already had a lot of experience and therefore seemed the best candidate for the job.* 她已经有了许多经验, 因此似乎是这份工作的最佳人选。

so therefore. So is less formal than therefore, and is more common in everyday English. 因此 [没有 therefore 正式, 日常英语中更常用]: *They had not eaten all day, so they were very hungry.* 他们一整天没吃饭, 因此很饿。

thus formal as a result of what you have just mentioned 【正式】因此: *The program is very simple and thus easy to run.* 程序很简单, 因此容易运行。

hence formal for this reason 【正式】因此: *This material is highly poisonous, hence the importance of careful handling.* 这种材料有剧毒, 因此必须小心处理。

ther-mom-e-ter /θə'mɒmɪtə; 美 θər-'mɑ:mɪtər/ ●●○ n [C] a piece of equipment that measures the temperature of the air, of your body etc 温度计, 寒暑表; 体温计

ther-mo-stat /'θɜ:məstæt; 美 'θɜ:r-/ n [C] an instrument used for keeping a room or a machine at a particular temperature 恒温器

these /ði:z/ the plural of THIS ☆ this 的复数形式

GRAMMAR 语法: Prepositions 介词 with work

- You **work in** a city or area. 表示在某城市或某地区工作用 work in: *He works in Manhattan.* 他在曼哈顿上班。
- You **work in** a type of place such as a bank, shop, or factory. 表示在某类地方工作, 如银行、商店、工厂等, 也用 work in: *She works in a library.* 她在图书馆上班。
- You **work at** a particular place or organization. 表示在某具体地点或机构工作用 work at: *She works at the Library of Congress.* 她在国会图书馆工作。
- You **work for** a person, company, or organization that employs you. 表示受雇于某人、某公司或某机构用 work for: *He works for his father.* 他在父亲手下工作。
- You **work in** an industry or a type of job, for example education, advertising, or IT. 表示在某行业或某领域工作, 如教育领域、广告业或信息技术产业等, 用 work in: *He works in advertising.* 他从事广告行业。
- You **work as** a waiter, cashier, accountant etc. 表示从事某种职业, 如服务员、收银员、会计等, 用 work as: *She works as a cook.* 她是厨师。✗ Don't say 不要说: *She works as cook.*
- You **work on** a project or task. 表示致力于某项目或某任务用 work on: *Several people worked on the report.* 几个人一起做这份报告。

2 [I] to do the activities and duties that are part of your job 工作, 干活: *Are you working late (=working after the time you usually finish) again tonight?* 你今晚又要加班吗?

3 [I] to spend time and effort doing something [花费时间和精力] 做事: *I'm going to have to work really hard to pass these exams.* 要通过这些考试, 我必须非常刻苦地学习。4 a) [I] if a machine or piece of equipment works, it does what it is supposed to do 运转; 活动: *The delete key doesn't work.* 删除键失灵了。b) [T] to make a machine or piece of equipment do what it is supposed to do 操作, 使用 [机器或设备]: *My parents can't even work the video.* 我父母甚至连录像机都不会用。5 [I] to be effective or successful 起效, 起作用: *I've never found a diet that works.* 我从未找到过有效的节食方式。

work on sb/sth *phr v* 1 to spend time working in order to produce or repair something 从事, 致力于: *He has spent the last two years working on a book about childcare.* 过去两年来

他一直致力于撰写一本育儿书。2 to try continuously to influence someone or persuade them to do something 努力影响 [说服] [某人] **work out** *phr v* 1 **work sth** ↔ **out** to calculate an answer, amount, price etc 计算出 [答案、数量、价格等]: **work out how much/how many etc** *We'll have to work out how much food we'll need for the party.* 我们必须算出这次聚会需要多少食物。2 if a problem or complicated situation works out, it gradually gets better or gets solved [问题] 逐渐解决; [复杂情况] 逐渐化解: *I hope it all works out for Gina and Andy.* 我希望吉娜和安迪的问题会得到解决。3 to make your body fit and strong by doing exercises 锻炼; 健身: *He works out with weights twice a week.* 他每星期练两次举重。4 **I can't work sb out** *BrE* spoken used to say that you cannot understand what someone is really like or why they behave in the way they do [英, 口] 我弄不懂某人 [指不理解某人的性格或行为]

work² ●●● [S1] [W1] *n* 1 [U] a job or activity that you do regularly, especially in order to earn money [尤指以挣钱为目的的] 工作, 职业: *He's been out of work (=without a job) for two years.* 他失业有两年了。| **before/after work** (=before a day of work or at the end of a day of work) 上班前/下班后

THESAURUS · JOB

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。✗ Don't say 不要说: *find a work job*
- **Job** is a countable noun. job 是可数名词。
- You say 要说: *I applied for a job as a reporter.* 我申请记者的职位。✗ Don't say 不要说: *I applied for a work.*
- You say 要说: *Her first job was in London.* 她的第一份工作在伦敦。✗ Don't say 不要说: *Her first work was in London.*

2 [U] a place where you do your job, which is not your home 工作地点; 办公室: *He left work at the usual time.* 他在平常的时间下班。| **at work** *Dad's at work right now.* 爸爸现在正在上班。3 [U] the duties and activities that are part of your job 差事; 职务: *He starts work at 4 am.* 他清晨4点开始工作。4 [U] something