

CHAMBERS JUNIOR DICTIONARY (ENGLISH-CHINESE)

钱伯斯 英汉 双解 学生词典

- ★ 16000条词条及
短语
- ★ 20000个例句
- ★ 800条释疑解难
说明

★初级本★

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JUNIOR
DICTIONARY
(ENGLISH-CHINESE)

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钱伯斯英汉双解学生词典(初级本)

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Good Good Study
Day Day up

出版说明

《钱伯斯英汉双解学生词典》(初级本)是三联书店(香港)有限公司根据联邦出版社新加坡有限公司出版的 *Junior Dictionary* (1990 年增补版) 编译的。 *Junior Dictionary* 是一本为亚太地区中小学生学习英语编写的词典。香港三联版对英文版本作了一些技术性处理,并加上了准确、通顺的中文译文。我社现经三联书店(香港)有限公司授权在上海出版这部双语工具书。

《钱伯斯英汉双解学生词典》(初级本)具有如下特点:

- 一、**选词精当、新颖:** 本词典收录词条及短语 16000 条。这些词条均选自亚太地区通用的英语教科书,其中包括大量的新词和科技术语,基本覆盖一个英语初学者所需的词汇。此外还选入一些亚太地区专用的词语,特别是一些动植物的名称。
- 二、**释义简明扼要,深入浅出:** 本词典保留了英语版的释义。这些解释简明扼要,深入浅出,没有某些词典那种冗长、罗唆式“越解越深”的现象,有助于初学者养成用英语思维的习惯。而中文解释则准确、通顺,有助于读者更好地理解词义。
- 三、**例句生动,文字地道,译文贴切:** 本词典共有例句约 20000 个,均是地道的英语,而且很生活化,不少例句以亚太地区的生活为背景,增强了词典的“亚太色彩”。例句译文也通顺、贴切。
- 四、**突出难点,针对性强:** 本词典有针对英语初学者容易犯的错误而撰写的 800 多条说明,其中包括拼写、同义词、反义词、动词的变化等。书后还有“介词”、“表示‘量’的词”、“连词”、“反意疑问句”、“比较”、“标点符号”和“拼写规则”等 7 个附录。这一切对英语初学者都是雪中送炭。
- 五、**举一反三,触类旁通:** 本词典在每一个词条下都列出一批有关的动词短语 (phrasal verbs)、介词短语 (prepositional phrases) 和成语 (idioms),便于查阅,还有助于读者扩大知识面。
- 六、**图文并茂,趣味性强:** 本词典(包括附录部分)有 180 多幅插图,有助于初学者理解词义,亦增强了趣味性。

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Using This Dictionary

用法说明

The following guide shows how an entry

in this dictionary is arranged

下面是本词典的体例说明:

how to say the word

如何读单词

'cat-e-go-ry ['kætɪgəri] *n* a class or type of things or people: *Story-books come under the category of fiction.*

'ca-ter ['keɪtə(r)] *v* **1** to provide food etc: *This hotel caters for wedding-parties.* **2** to supply what is needed: *We cater for all educational needs.*

'ca-ter-er, 'ca-ter-ing *ns*

'cat-er-pil-lar ['kætəpɪlə(r)] *n* a worm-like creature that is the larva of a butterfly or moth

co'lo-sal [kə'lɒsəl] *adj* very big; enormous: *a colossal increase in the price of books*

The words in this dictionary are divided by dots into **syl-lables** (parts that you pronounce separately) to make it easier for you to say them.

本词典的单词的各个音节均用圆点隔开以便读者掌握读音。

The part that you put a heavy 'stress' or 'accent' on has the mark ' before it.

重读音节前有“'”号。

The letters and signs used in these guides are explained in the **Pronunciation Guide** on page 11.

注音符号的用法见 11 页的“读音指南”。

more difficult pronunciations

较难的读音

'asth-ma ['æsmə] *n* an illness which causes difficulty in breathing out.

asth'mat-ic [æs'mætɪk] *adj*

cha'me-le-on [kə'mɪ:lɪən] *n* a small lizard which is able to change colour

cham'pagne [ʃæm'peɪn] *n* a white sparkling wine

yacht [jɒt] *n* a boat or small ship built and used for racing or cruising: *We spent our holidays on a friend's yacht.*

'ei-ther ['aɪðə(r), 'iːðə(r)] *pron* the one or the other of two: *You may borrow either of these books. / I offered him coffee or tea, but he didn't want either.*

changes in pronunciation
读音的变化

con'vict [kən'vɪkt] *v* to prove or declare someone guilty: *She was convicted of theft.* - ['kɒnvɪkt] *n* a person who is in prison for a crime: *Two convicts have escaped from prison.*

Some words can be pronounced in two different ways.
有些单词有两种读音。

Some words are pronounced in different ways, depending on what 'part of speech' they are. Here you see that **convict** has its accent on the second syllable when it is a verb, and on the first syllable when it is a noun.

有些单词在属于不同的词性时有不同的读音,如 convict 作动词时第二个音节重读,作名词时第一个音节重读。

different spellings
不同的拼写

jail, gaol [dʒeɪl] *n* prison: *You ought to be sent to jail for doing that.* - *v* to put someone in prison: *He was jailed for two years.*

If a word can be spelt a different way, this other spelling is given.

如果一个单词有不同的拼法,其另一种拼法也予以列出。

plurals
复数

child [tʃaɪld] *n*, plural **'chil-dren** ['tʃɪldrən], 1 a baby or young

The plural of a word is given if it is formed in an unusual

person **2** a son or daughter: *Her youngest child is five years old.*

sheep [ʃi:p] *n*, plural **sheep**, a kind of animal related to the goat, whose flesh is used as food and from whose wool clothing is made: *a flock of sheep*

'dom-i-no ['dɒmɪnəʊ] *n*, plural **'dom-i-noes**, a small piece of wood *etc* marked with spots, with which the game of **'dom-i-noes** is played

o'a-sis [əv'eɪsɪs] *n*, plural **o'a-ses** [əv'eɪsi:z], an area in a desert where water is found: *The travellers stopped at an oasis.*

grammatical use
or 'part of
speech'

词性

n = noun 名词

v = verb 动词

adj = adjective

形容词

adv = adverb 副词

crate [kreɪt] *n* a container for carrying and transporting goods: *a crate of oranges*

jot [dʒɒt] *n* a small amount: *I haven't a jot of patience left.* - *v* to write something quickly: *He jotted down the telephone number in his notebook.*

fast¹ [fɑ:st] *adj* **1** quick-moving: *a fast car* **2** quick: *a fast worker* **3** showing a time later than the correct time: *My watch is five minutes fast.* - *adv* quickly: *She speaks so fast I can't understand her.*

way, or is difficult to remember.

特殊的或难记的复数形式也予以列出。

Next comes a letter or 'abbreviation' telling you what part the word plays in the grammar of a sentence. Look at the full list of these abbreviations on Page 15 to make sure you know what they all mean. Here you see that **crate** is a *noun*, that **jot** can be a *noun* or *verb*, and you see **fast** as an *adjective* and an *adverb*.

这些缩略语表示单词在句子中的词性。详见 15 页。这儿可以看到 **crate** 是名词, **jot** 可以是名词, 也可以是动词, **fast** 是形容词和副词。

**meaning or
'definition'**
词义或“定义”

clique [kli:k] *n* a group of people who are friendly with each other but keep others out of the group: *She had a special clique of school friends.*

mar'quee [mɑ:'ki:] *n* a very large tent used for circuses, parties *etc*

me'an-der [mɪ'ændə(r)] *v* to flow slowly along with many bends and curves: *The stream meandered through the meadows.*

**different
meanings**
不同的意义

odd [ɒd] *adj* **1** unusual; strange: *He's wearing very odd clothes; an odd young man* **2** not able to be divided exactly by 2: *5 and 7 are odd numbers.* **3** not one of a pair, set *etc: an odd shoe*

Next, the meaning of the word is explained.
这部分解释单词的意义。

If a word has several meanings, these are separately numbered.

如果一个词有几种意义,就用数字分开列出。

examples
例子

keen [ki:n] *adj* **1** eager: *He is a keen collector of stamps. | I'm keen to succeed.* **2** sharp: *The teacher may be a lot older than you are, but her eyesight is as keen as ever.*

'chi-na ['tʃaɪnə] *n* a hard white material used for making cups, plates *etc*; articles made from this: *Wash the china carefully. — adj: a china vase*

rain [reɪn] *n* water falling from the clouds in drops: *We've had a lot*

To make the meaning clearer, there is very often an example showing the word being used.
举例说明单词的用法。

In some cases, an example may be given without a 'definition', if the meaning is already clear.

有时候,如果单词的意思已不言而喻,就只给例子。

**explaining words
that are used
grammar
语法术语**

of rain today. / I enjoy walking in the rain. - v. I think it will rain today. / Is it raining?

con·junc·tion [kən'dʒʌŋkʃən] *n* a word that connects sentences or parts of sentences: *John sang and Mary danced. / I'll do it if you want.*

'ad·verb ['ædvɜ:b] *n* a word used to describe a verb or an adjective: *He looked carefully in the box, and found a very small key.*

A word used in grammar (a 'grammatical term') is often explained by an underlined example of it. Here 'and' and 'if' are underlined to show that they are **conjunctions**, and 'carefully' and 'very' are underlined to show that they are **adverbs**.

语法术语的例词通常用划线表示,如此处的 **and** 和 **if** 划了线,表示它们是连接词, **carefully** 和 **very** 划了线,表示是副词。

**arrangement of
words
词的归类**

boil² [bɔɪl] *v* 1 to bubble and turn from liquid to vapour when heated; to heat a liquid till it does this: *The water's boiling. / Boil the water.* 2 to cook by boiling in water etc: *I've boiled the potatoes.*

'boiler ['bɔɪlə(r)] *n* a container in which water is heated

'boil·ing·point ['bɔɪlɪŋpɔɪnt] *n* the temperature at which something boils

boil over to boil and overflow: *The pan of milk boiled over and spilt on the floor.*

In many cases, a word is followed by a group of words and phrases that are connected with it.

在很多情况下,一个单词后面列出一批与之有关的词组和短语。

bold [bəʊld] *adj* **1** daring: *a bold plan of attack* **2** bright and clear: *a bold design*

'bold-ly *adv* **'bold-ness** *n*

bold as brass *very cheeky: She walked in late as bold as brass.*

'lim-ber ['lɪmbə(r)]: **limber up** to do some exercises before you start training properly

'lime-light ['laɪmlaɪt]: **in the limelight** attracting the public's attention

calf¹ [kɑ:f] *n*, *plural calves* [kɑ:vz],
1 the baby of a cow, elephant *etc*
2 leather made from the skin of a calf

calf² [kɑ:f] *n*, *plural calves* [kɑ:vz],
the back part of the leg below the knee

Some words are given without definitions or examples, if their meaning is clear.

有些单词的意思已不言而喻, 因此词义和例子就不再列出。

Some words, such as **limber** and **limelight**, are shown only in a particular phrase, because this is the way they are normally used.

有些单词, 如 **limber**, **lime-light** 等仅用在短语之中, 就作为短语列出。

When two or more words have the same spelling, they are numbered.

当两个以上的单词拼法相同时, 编上号码分别列出。

This dictionary gives you help with words that are especially difficult—
you will find useful reminders printed in grey ‘boxes’, for example
词典中的加灰网部分帮助读者掌握一些较难学的词,如:

at ‘irregular’ verbs
such as **spring**
不规则动词,如
spring:

spring; sprang; sprung: *He sprang out of the chair. | New buildings have sprung up since I was last here.*

examples of the verb in its
‘past’ and ‘completed’ forms
例句中的动词是“过去时”或
“完成式”

at adjectives such
as **bad**
形容词如, **bad**:

bad; worse; worst: *My eyesight is bad, but my mother’s is worse, and my father’s is worst of all.*

examples of the comparative
and superlative
比较级和最高级的例子

and adverbs such
as **well**
副词 **well**:

well; better; best: *My aunt knows me well, my sister knows me better, but my mother knows me best.*

at words that are
often misspelt,
such as **dessert**
容易拼错的词,如
dessert:

to eat a **dessert** (not **desert**).

examples that sort out confu-
sions in spelling
容易拼错的单词的例子

and **dairy**
和 **dairy**:

You buy milk in a **dairy** (not **diary**).

and **diary**
和 **diary**:

You make a note in your **diary** (not **dairy**).

and **barbecue**
和 **barbecue**:

barbecue ends in **-cue** (not **-que**).

at words that have a difficult pronunciation such as **coup**
难读的单词,如

coup:

and **medicine**
和 **medicine:**

at words whose meanings get confused, such as **incredible** and **incredulous**
容易混淆的词,如 **incredible** 和 **incredulous:**

at words that are used only in the singular, such as **baggage**
仅用作单数的词,如 **baggage:**

or only in the plural, such as **pants**
仅用作复数的词,如 **pants:**

coup is pronounced ku:, to rhyme with **too**.

The pronunciation of **medicine** is 'medɪsɪn.

incredible means hard to believe:

What incredible luck!

incredulous means hardly believing: *He was incredulous when he heard about his luck.*

baggage is not used in the plural:
How many pieces of baggage have you brought?

pants takes a plural verb, but a **pair of pants** is singular: *Where are my pants? / Here is a clean pair of pants.*

extra notes for unusual pronunciations, sometimes giving you a rhyming word to guide you

对一些发音特殊的单词特别加以说明,并给出一个与之押韵的词供读者参考

examples that show the difference between the meanings of these similar-looking words

举例帮助读者区分这些拼法相似的单词

examples showing common ways of using words like these

说明这些用法的例子

and at many other words that cause difficulty, such as **until** and **by**

其他难掌握的词，
如 **until** 和 **by**:

close and **closed**
close 和 **closed**:

for and **since**
for 和 **since**:

Some 'boxes' give you extra information, for example at **discourage**

有些友网部分提供附加资料，如 **discourage**:

and **ancient**
和 **ancient**:
at **horse**
在 **horse**:

until means up till: *He will be here until one o'clock.*

by means at or just before a particular time: *He will be here by one o'clock.*

close means near: *A sister is a close relation.*

closed means shut: *The door is closed.*

I've lived here **for** a year (a period of time).

I've lived here **since** last year (a point in time).

The opposite of **discourage** is **encourage**.

The opposite of **ancient** is **modern**.

A horse **neighs** or **whinnies**.

A baby horse is a **foal**.

A male horse is a **stallion**.

A female horse is a **mare**.

A horse lives in a **stable**.

useful reminders that help you to avoid making the usual mistakes with these words

这些解释帮助你避免误用这些词

the opposite of the word
反义词

a list of useful facts to remember

列出各种有用的用法

at **rain**
在 **rain**:

drizzle is very fine, light rain:
continuous drizzle; it is used as a
verb: *You don't need an umbrella*
— it's only drizzling.

A **shower** is a short period of
rain: *a light shower* / *a heavy*
shower

A **rainstorm** or **downpour** is a
period of very heavy rain.

A **thunderstorm** is a storm with
thunder and lightning and usually
heavy rain.

a discussion of various words
that have to do with **rain**
归纳和“下雨”有关的词语

The words 'see' and 'see also' tell you to look at
another word in the dictionary; for example

“见”和“亦见”部分告诉读者参阅其他有关词语,例如:

at **ate**
在 **ate**:

ate *see* **eat**.

a guide to tell you that **ate** is
part of the verb **eat**
指出 **ate** 是动词 **eat** 的一种形式

at **breeze**
在 **breeze**:

See **wind**.

a guide to tell you about the
'box' of information at **wind**
请读者参阅 **wind** 词条的友网
部分

at **valley**
在 **valley**:

See **mountain**.

a guide to tell you to look at
the picture at **mountain**,
where you will find 'valley'
illustrated
请读者参见 **mountain** 条的插图

注: 以上使用说明是依据英文版本编写的, 英汉双解本对原书作了如下处理:

1. 保留了各词条的英文释义和例句, 并翻译成中文。
2. 单词有两种注音, 国际音标在前, K.K. 音标在后, 两种音标之间用“;”分开, 如: warn [wɔ:n; wɔ:rn] v
to tell someone in advance about a danger etc

Pronunciation Guide

读音指南

国际音标

	Vowels 元音	Key Words 例词
1	i:	beat [bi:t]
2	ɑ:	barn [bɑ:n]
3	ɔ:	born [bɔ:n]
4	u:	moon [mu:n]
5	ɜ:	burn [bɜ:n]
6	ɪ	pit [pɪt]
7	e	head [hed]
8	æ	ration ['ræʃən]
9	ʌ	rough [rʌf]
10	ɒ	cough [kɒf]
11	ʊ	book [buk]
12	ə	another [ə'nʌðə(r)]
13	eɪ	face [feɪs]
14	aɪ	fight [faɪt]
15	ɔɪ	boy [bɔɪ]
16	əʊ	go [gəʊ]
17	aʊ	now [naʊ]
18	ɪə	peer [piə(r)]
19	eə	pair [peə(r)]
20	ʊə	poor [puə(r)]

	Consonants 辅音	Key Words 例词
1	p	pen [pen]
2	b	been [bi:n]
3	t	ten [ten]
4	d	dine [daɪn]
5	k	king [kɪŋ]
6	g	go [gəʊ]
7	tʃ	teach [ti:tʃ]
8	dʒ	gin [dʒɪn]
9	f	fly [flaɪ]
10	v	very ['veri]
11	θ	thin [θɪn]
12	ð	this [ðɪs]
13	s	son [sʌn]
14	z	zoo [zu:]
15	ʃ	she [ʃi:]
16	ʒ	pleasure ['pleɜ(r)]
17	h	him [hɪm]
18	m	man [mæn]
19	n	nice [naɪs]
20	ŋ	hang [hæŋ]
21	l	late [leɪt]
22	r	red [red]
23	j	yes [jes]
24	w	wet [wet]

K.K. 音标

	Vowels 元音	Key Words 例词
1	iː	see [si]
2	ɪ	stick [stɪk]
3	ɪ(r)	here [hɪr]
4	ɛ	bed [bed]
5	ɛ(r)	their [ðɛr]
6	æ	cat [kæt]
7	a	pass [pas]
8	ɑ	calm [kɑm]
9	ɒ	moss [mɒs]
10	ɑ	ox [ɑks]
11	ɔ	law [lɔ]
12	(o, ə)	polite [pə'laɪt, pə'lait]
13	ʊ	cook [kʊk]
14	u	moon [mun]
15	ʌ	run [rʌn]
16	ɜ	bird [bɜd]
17	ɜ	bird [bɜd]
18	ə	better ['betə]
19	ə	abide [ə'baɪd]
20	e	name [nem]
21	o	no [no]
22	aɪ	side [saɪd]
23	aʊ	shout [ʃaʊt]
24	ɔɪ	toy [tɔɪ]
25	(ɪr)	mere [mɪr]
26	(ɛr)	dare [dɛr]
27	(or, ɔr)	four [fɔr]
28	(ʊr)	tour [tʊr]
29	ju, Iu	use [juz]