

New

Pocket
Oxford
ENGLISH-CHINESE
Dictionary

牛津袖珍
英汉双解词典

第10版

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

牛津大学出版社

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(英) Catherine Soars 等编



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出版说明

《牛津英语小词典》(*Little Oxford English Dictionary*, 简称 LOD)、《牛津袖珍英语词典》(*Pocket Oxford English Dictionary*, 简称 POD)、《牛津简明英语词典》(*Concise Oxford English Dictionary*, 简称 COD) 构成了世界上最权威的词典系列之一, 素以“释义准确、可靠、简明”著称于世。我国著名英语专家许国璋、王佐良、王宗炎、李赋宁、危东亚、熊德锐、丁往道、胡壮麟等教授均对该系列词典给予高度评价。外研社 2000 年独家引进出版了这一系列词典, 并根据中国读者需求发行英汉双解版。为紧跟当代英语的发展变化, 这一系列经历了不断的修订更新, 外研社也适时地推出英汉双解版的最新版本。此次出版的《牛津袖珍英汉双解词典》即根据最新的 POD 第 10 版翻译而成。

《牛津袖珍英汉双解词典》(第 10 版) 秉承牛津词典“释义精准”的优良传统, 同时避免用难词和术语解释词义, 从而使释义比以往版本更加简明易懂, 更适合普通英语学习者使用。本词典收录单词、短语和释义逾 12 万条, 不仅涵盖日常工作、生活、学习中所需的用语, 还包含政治、经济、体育、文化、医学等各个领域的专业词汇, 并且增加了很多近几年才出现的新词, 如 millennium bug (千年虫)、MMS (彩信)、nanotechnology (纳米技术)、kissogram (代吻祝贺)、weblog (博客) 等。

除便于读者理解之外, 本词典还增设多项特色, 从各个方面为英语学习者提供帮助: 用法说明全面细致, 透彻解析英语学习中的语法和用法难点; 拼写指南丰富简洁, 帮助学习拼写困难的单词; 词源信息准确详尽, 揭开英语单词的身世之谜; 短语和派生词清晰醒目, 方便读者翻阅和查找; 开本袖珍, 更好地满足读者随身携带、随时备用的需要。

相比以往版本, 《牛津袖珍英汉双解词典》(第 10 版) 无论是在实用性上还是在丰富性上都有了显著提升, 相信本词典会成为广大英语学习者新的良师益友。当然, 由于诸多因素所限, 本词典难免有疏漏之处, 在此恳请广大读者朋友们批评指正。

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Preface

This new edition of the *Pocket Oxford English Dictionary* is a revised, updated, and redesigned edition of the *Pocket Oxford English Dictionary* (9th edition). It provides up-to-date and accessible information on the core vocabulary of today's English in a single pocket-sized volume. It focuses on clear explanations of meaning and help with aspects of words which often cause difficulties, especially spelling, pronunciation, grammar, and usage. It will be particularly useful for secondary-school students, and in the UK is ideal for students working for GCSE and Standard Grade level examinations.

Part of the range based on the *Concise Oxford English Dictionary* (11th edition), the *Pocket Oxford English Dictionary* is based on the evidence of how the language is actually used today, drawing on the analysis of hundreds of millions of words of real English contained in the Oxford English Corpus. Information in the dictionary is presented in a clear and concise way; definitions focus on the central meanings of words and are easier to understand than ever before, avoiding the use of difficult and technical terms. The new design and an open layout, with each new section of an entry (phrases, derivatives, usage notes, spelling notes, and etymologies) on a new line, ensures that finding individual sections and entries is easy to do.

In addition to giving clear information on the core language of current English, this new edition of the dictionary provides more help than ever before with tricky questions of grammar and usage (for example, on the difference between *pore* and *pour* and whether you should say *between you and me* or *between you and I*). The dictionary also includes a new feature: extra notes on words that people often find difficult to spell, such as *weird*, *skilful*, and *exaggerate*. Usage and spelling notes are based on evidence of real mistakes or problems that people have in their use of the language.

Pronunciations are given using a simple respelling system, making them very easy to understand: for the new edition, there is extra help with pronunciations of less straightforward or unfamiliar words, such as *anomalous*, *subtle*, and *unequivocal*. Etymologies (word origins) are written in a non-technical style to highlight the main words from which English words originate, with language names written out in full.

序 言

新版《牛津袖珍英语词典》对第9版作出了修订，更新了内容，并进行了重新设计。本词典采用便携式开本，涵盖了当代英语核心词汇，所提供信息与时俱进、易于理解。本词典的宗旨是：释义清晰，并在常常造成困难的单词拼写、发音、语法和用法等方面提供帮助。它对中学生尤其有助益，对于英国准备参加 GCSE (普通中等教育证书) 和 Standard Grade level (标准级别) 各项考试的学生来说本词典乃是最佳选择。

本词典以《牛津简明英语词典》(第11版)为基础编纂，根据当今英语的实际使用情况，对牛津英语语料库中数以亿计真实英语词汇作出分析。信息呈现方式清晰简明，释义着力体现词语的中心意义，比以往版本更加易懂，同时避免使用难词和术语。设计新颖，版式大方，词条中每一个新的部分(短语、派生词、用法说明、拼写指南和词源)都另起一行，从而确保各个部分和词条都便于查找。

除清晰提供当今英语核心词汇的信息外，这一新版本更多地讲解了语法和用法的难点(例如，pore 和 pour 之间的辨析，以及应该用 between you and me 还是 between you and I)。本词典还新设一个专栏，对人们常遭遇拼写困难的单词附加说明，比如 weird、skilful 和 exaggerate。用法说明和拼写指南都是依据人们在语言使用中真实的错误和问题编写的。

发音以简单的体系予以标识，非常易懂。对于一些拗口或陌生的词汇如 anomalous、subtle 和 unequivocal 的发音，本词典还另附说明。¹ 词源信息通俗易懂，着重于来源词，而且源语名称也以全拼形式给出。

¹ 由于英文原版所标示的音标不为国内读者所熟悉，我们在本双解版中采用了以第15版国际音标为基础的最新版国际音标。

Guide to the use of the dictionary

本词典使用指南

1. STRUCTURE OF ENTRIES 条目结构

The *Pocket Oxford English Dictionary* is designed to be as easy to use as possible. Here is an explanation of the main types of information that you will find in the dictionary. 《牛津袖珍英语词典》编写的目标是尽可能地便于使用。以下是对词典中用到的几类主要信息所作的说明。

Headword 词目词		Verb forms (inflections) 动词形式 (即屈折变化)
	bathe /beɪð/ •v. (bathes, bathing, bathed) 1 wash by immersing the body in water (给…)洗澡 2 Brit.【英】take a swim 游泳 3 soak or wipe gently with liquid to clean or soothe 浸洗 •n. Brit.【英】a swim 游泳 - DERIVATIVES 派生词 bather n. - ORIGIN 词源 Old English.	Regional label (showing where word is used) 地域标签(标示词语使用地域)
Sense number 义项编号	apogee /'æpədʒi:/ •n. 1 the highest point 最高点, 顶峰: <i>His creative activity reached its apogee in 1910.</i> 他的创作活动于1910年达到了顶峰. 2 the point in the orbit of the moon or a satellite at which it is furthest from the earth 远地点(月球或人造卫星轨道上与地球相距最远的点) - ORIGIN 词源 from Greek <i>apogaion diastēma</i> , 'distance away from earth'.	•Introduces new part of speech or word class 引出新词性或词类

Part of speech
or word class
词性或词类

buck¹ /bʌk/ •n. **1** the male of some animals, e.g. deer and rabbits 雄性动物(如雄鹿、公兔) **2** a vertical jump performed by a horse (马的)弓背跃起 **3** **old use**【旧义】a fashionable young man 花花公子, 纨绔子弟 •v. **1** (of a horse) perform a buck (马)弓背跃起 **2** go against 抵抗, 反对: *The shares bucked the market trend.* 这些股票逆市上扬。 **3** (**buck up** or **buck someone up**) informal【非正式】become or make someone more cheerful (使)振奋, (使)打起精神
- ORIGIN 词源 Old English.

Usage label
(showing how
word is used)
用法标签(表示词语使用方法)

Example of
use (taken
from real
evidence)
用法例证(取自
真实语料)

Typical pattern
(in bold)
典型词组(用粗
体标出)

Homonym
number (shows
different word.
with the same
spelling)

同形异义词编号
(表示拼写相同
而词义不同)

buck² /bʌk/ •n. N. Amer. & Austral./NZ informal
【北美和澳/新, 非正式】a dollar (一)元

centralize /ˈsentrəlaɪz/ (or **centralise**)
•v. (**centralizes, centralizing, centralized**)
bring under the control of a central
authority 使处于中央集权下, 集权控制

Alternative
spelling of
headword
词目词的另一种
拼法

Derivatives
(in alphabetical
order)

派生词(按字母
顺序排列)

- DERIVATIVES 派生词 **centralism** n. **centralist**
n. & adj. **centralization** n.

him /hɪm/ •pron. (third person sing.) used as
the object of a verb or preposition to refer
to a male person or animal previously
mentioned 他(用作动词或介词宾语)

- ORIGIN 词源 Old English.

Grammatical
information (in
round brackets)
语法信息(用圆
括号标示)

Cross reference
to another
word in the
dictionary (in
bold small
capitals)

参见词典中另一
词条(用粗体小
大写标示)

die² /daɪ/ •n. **1** sing. of **DICE** 名词 dice 的
单数 **2** (pl. **dies**!) a device for cutting or
moulding metal or for stamping a design
on to coins or medals 模具, 冲模, 压模

Plural form
复数形式

Phrases and expressions

短语和习惯表达

- - PHRASES 短语 **the die is cast** an event has happened that cannot be changed 木已成舟, 事已成定局
 - ORIGIN 词源 Old French *de*.

broccoli /'brɒkəli/ •n. a vegetable with heads of small green or purplish flower buds 花茎甘蓝, 花椰菜, 西兰花

- ORIGIN 词源 Italian.

Spelling note

拼写指南

✓ 拼写指南

Spell **broccoli** with a double c and one l. broccoli 拼写时双写 c, 但只有一个 l。

Pronunciation

音标

▼
defuse /di:'fju:z/ •v. (**defuses, defusing, defused**) **1** make a situation less tense or dangerous 缓和, 平息 **2** remove the fuse from an explosive device in order to prevent it from exploding 拆除(爆炸装置)的引信

Usage note

用法说明

USAGE 用法说明:

Do not confuse **defuse** and **diffuse**. **Defuse** means 'make a situation less tense or dangerous', while **diffuse** means 'spread over a wide area' (*technologies diffuse rapidly*). 不要混淆 **defuse** 和 **diffuse**。前者意为“使情况缓和”, 而 **diffuse** 意为“散布, 扩散”(例如 *technologies diffuse rapidly* 技术迅速传播开来。)

grizzly /'grɪzli/ ·n. (also 亦作 **grizzly bear**)
(pl. **grizzlies**) a large variety of American
brown bear often having white-tipped fur
灰熊

ORIGIN 词源 from GRIZZLED.

Word origin
(etymology)
词源(语源信息)

USAGE 用法说明:

On the confusion of **grizzly** and **grisly**, see the note at **GRISLY**. 关于 grizzly 与 grisly 的辨析, 参见 grisly 处的用法说明。

2. HEADWORD AND ALTERNATIVE SPELLINGS 词目词和其他拼法

The headword is the first word in each entry (separate section of the dictionary that deals with a particular word) and is printed in thick dark type (e.g. **score**). Although there is only one way that most words can be spelled, sometimes you can use other spellings (called *variants*) which are also acceptable. Such spellings are given after the headword, e.g. **adaptor** (also **adapter**), or before a particular sense if the alternative spelling only applies to that sense. In all such cases the spelling given as the headword is the one that most people use. The label *US* shows spellings that are used in American English, e.g. **colour** (*US* **color**). 词目词是每个词条中的第一个单词(词典中设有独立的部分讲解每一个单词), 用粗黑体标示(如 **score**)。尽管大部分单词只有一种拼法, 但偶尔也会使用其他可以接受的拼法(称为变体), 这些拼法在词目词之后给出, 如 **adaptor** (also **adapter**); 如这种拼法只适用于某个义项, 则会置于那个义项前。无论在何种情况下, 词目词均为大多数人使用的拼写形式。标签【美】显示该拼法为美国英语使用, 如 colour (*US* 【美】 **color**)

Where verbs can be spelled with either an **-ize** or **-ise** ending, the two spellings are given in the following way: **apologize** (or **apologise**), to show that you can use either spelling. The spelling **-ise** is far more common in British English, while **-ize** is found in American writing and in English in other parts of the world, although it is used in British English as well. 当动词词尾既可拼作 **-ize** 也可拼作 **-ise** 时, 会如此标示: **apologize** (or **apologise**), 以此表示两种拼法可任选其一。-ise 这种拼法在英国英语中更为常见, 而 -ize 则多用于美国英语和世界上其他国家使用的英语。

Words that are different in meaning but spelled the same way (called *homographs*) are given small numbers to distinguish them (e.g. **buck**¹, meaning 'the male of an animal such as a deer' and **buck**², meaning 'a dollar'). 意义不同但拼写相同的词(称为同形异义词)会添加上标序号以示区分(如 **buck**¹ 意为“雄兽”, **buck**² 意为“美元”)。

3. FORMS OF NOUNS AND VERBS 名词和动词的变化形式

Plurals of nouns 名词复数

You can form the plurals of most nouns by adding *-s*, or *-es* when they end in *-s*, *-x*, *-z*, *-sh*, or *-ch* (as in *church*). These kinds of plurals are not shown in the dictionary. 当名词以 *-s*、*-x*、*-z*、*-sh* 或 *-ch* (如 *church*) 结尾时, 在词尾加 *-s* 或 *-es* 即可构成复数形式。这些复数形式在本词典中未予列出。

All other plural forms are spelled out in full, for example 对于其他所有复数形式, 本词典将给出其全形, 比如:

- nouns ending in *-i* or *-o* 以 *-i* 或 *-o* 结尾的名词, e.g. 如 **alibi** → **alibis**, **albino** → **albinos**
- nouns ending in *-a*, *-um*, or *-us* which are or appear to be Latin forms 以 *-a*、*-um* 或 *-us* 等类似拉丁语形式结尾的名词, e.g. 如 **spectrum** → **spectra**, **larva** → **larvae**
- nouns ending in *-y* 以 *-y* 结尾的名词, e.g. 如 **fly** → **flies**
- nouns with more than one plural 有多种复数形式的名词, e.g. 如 **storey** → **storeys** or **stories**
- nouns with a plural that changes markedly from the singular form 复数形式相比单数形式变化较大的名词, e.g. 如 **foot** → **feet**
- nouns with a plural that has the same form as the singular 复数形式与单数形式相同的名词, e.g. 如 **sheep** → **sheep**

Verbs 动词

Most verbs change their form (inflect) by adding *-s*, *-ing*, and *-ed* to the infinitive (e.g. **jump** → **jumps**, **jumping**, **jumped**). These kinds of verb forms are not shown in the dictionary. 大多数动词的屈折变化是在词尾加 *-s*、*-ing* 和 *-ed* (例如 **jump** → **jumps**, **jumping**, **jumped**)。这些动词变化形式在本词典中未予列出。

Other verbs change their forms in the ways set out below and are shown in full 对于屈折变化如下所列的其他动词, 本词典将全形给出其变化形式:

- verbs whose infinitive (basic unchanged part) ends in *-e* 原形以 *-e* 结尾的动词, e.g. 如 **change** → **changes**, **changing**, **changed**
- verbs which change by doubling a final consonant 双写词尾辅音字母来构成屈折变化的动词, e.g. 如 **bat** → **bats**, **batting**, **batted**
- verbs ending in *-y* which change the *-y* to *-i* 以 *-y* 结尾、把 *-y* 变成 *-i* 的动词, e.g. 如 **try** → **tries**, **trying**, **tried**
- verbs in which the past tense and/or the past participle do not follow the regular *-ed* pattern 过去式和 / 或过去分词不符合 *-ed* 规则变化的动词, e.g. 如 **feel** → **feels**, **feeling**, **felt**; **wake** → **wakes**, **waking**, **woke**; past part. **woken**

- verbs ending in *-er*, showing whether the final *-r* is doubled or not 以 *-er* 结尾的动词 (以示词尾 *-r* 是否双写), e.g. 如 **confer** → **confers, conferring, conferred**; **shiver** → **shivers, shivering, shivered**

Adjectives 形容词

Adjectives have three different forms that express the level or intensity of a particular quality. The basic level is called the *positive*, e.g. **sweet**; the level expressing more of a quality is called the *comparative*, e.g. **sweeter**; and the level expressing most of a quality is called the *superlative*, e.g. **sweetest**. Most adjectives form their comparatives and superlatives in the following regular ways, and these are not shown in the dictionary. 形容词有三种形式来表达某一特性的程度或强度。基本程度称为原级, 如 **sweet**; 程度更进一步称为比较级, 如 **sweeter**; 程度最高称为最高级, 如 **sweetest**。大多数形容词构成比较级和最高级时符合规则变化, 如下所示, 这些变化在本词典中未予列出:

- words of one syllable adding *-er* and *-est* 单音节词加 *-er* 和 *-est*, e.g. 如 **great** → **greater, greatest**
- words of one syllable ending in silent (unspoken) *-e*, which drop the *-e* and add *-er* and *-est* 词尾 *-e* 不发音的单音节词去掉 *-e* 加 *-er* 和 *-est*, e.g. 如 **brave** → **braver, bravest**
- words which form the comparative and superlative by adding 'more' and 'most' 加 *more* 和 *most* 构成比较级和最高级的单词

In all other cases the forms are shown in the dictionary 对于其他情况, 本词典将给出其变化形式:

- adjectives which form the comparative and superlative by doubling a final consonant 双写词尾辅音字母构成比较级和最高级的形容词, e.g. 如 **hot** → **hotter, hottest**
- two-syllable adjectives which form the comparative and superlative with *-er* and *-est* 加 *-er* 和 *-est* 构成比较级和最高级的双音节形容词, e.g. 如 **happy** → **happier, happiest**

4. HYPHENATION 连字符

Although standard spelling in English is fixed, the use of hyphens is not. There are a few general rules that you should follow, and these are outlined below. 虽然英语的标准拼写是固定的, 但连字符的使用却不是。有几条通用规则应该遵循, 如下所列。

Noun compounds 名词复合词: there are no set rules as to whether you should write a compound (a word such as **airstream**) as one word, two words, or with a hyphen (unless the hyphen is used to show the word's grammatical function: see the next section): **airstream, air stream, and air-stream** are all acceptable. However, in modern English, people are tending to use hyphens less than before,

and are writing compounds either as one word (**airstream**) or two words (**air raid**) rather than with a hyphen. While you will find one-word and two-word compounds in both British and American English, there is a general preference to write compounds as two words in British English and as one word in American English. 复合词(如 **airstream**)应写成一个单词、两个单词,或加连字符书写(当连字符用来显示单词的语法功能时除外,见下节),这并无固定规则:**airstream**、**air stream** 和 **air-stream** 都是可以接受的。然而,在现代英语中,人们往往倾向于减少连字符的使用,把复合词写成一个单词(**airstream**)或两个单词(**air raid**),而不是在单词中间添加连字符。

To save space and avoid confusion, we give only one of the three possible forms—the standard British one—in the dictionary. This does not, however, mean that other forms are incorrect or not used. 为了节省篇幅、避免造成混乱,本词典只给出三种可选形式中的一种——标准英语中所用的形式。但这并不代表其他形式就是错误的,或是不可用。

Grammatical information 语法信息: hyphens are also used to show a word's grammatical function. When a noun compound which is made up of two separate words (e.g. **credit card**) is placed before another noun, the rule is that you should write the compound with a hyphen, so that you would write for example *I used my credit card* but *credit-card debt*. You will see this in example sentences in the dictionary but it is not otherwise mentioned in the dictionary entries. 连字符还用于表示单词的语法功能。当由两个独立单词组成的名词复合词(如 **credit card**)置于另一名词前时,复合词必须带连字符书写,也就是应写成 *I used my credit card* 和 *credit-card debt*。在本词典的例证中可以看到这种情况,但在词条中并不会提及。

There is a similar rule with compound adjectives such as **well known**. When you place them after the verb (in the *predicative* position) you should not write such adjectives with a hyphen, but when you put them before the noun (in the *attributive* position) you should use a hyphen: *he is well known* but *a well-known painter*. 对于像 **well known** 之类的形容词复合词,规则类似。它们置于动词后(用作表语)时,拼写中不应带有连字符,但置于名词前(用作定语)时,应使用连字符: *he is well known* 和 *a well-known painter*。

The rule with verb compounds is that, where a noun compound is two words (e.g. **hero worship**) you should normally write any verb compound formed from it with a hyphen (to **hero-worship**). Compound verb forms of this type are always shown in the dictionary entries. 就动词复合词而言,规则如下:一个由两个单词组成的名词复合词(如 **hero worship**),在当中加连字符书写通常可以构成动词复合词(如 **hero-worship**)。这类动词复合词形式会在本词典词条中予以列出。

5. LABELS 标签

The majority of the words and senses in this dictionary are all part of standard English, which means that they are the kinds of words we use in every type of

situation, whether at home, with friends, or in a formal work situation. Some words, however, are suitable only for certain situations or are found only in certain types of writing, and where this is the case a label (or a combination of labels) is used. 本词典中大部分单词和释义都来自标准英语, 包括各种场合使用的各类词汇, 如在家里、和友人在一起, 或者在正式工作场合用到的词汇。然而, 有些词汇只适用于特定场合, 或者只见于特定文体, 在这种情况下, 词典会加上标签(或标签组合)。

Register labels 语域标签

Register labels refer to the particular level of use in the language—indicating whether a term is informal, formal, historical, and so on. 语域标签表示语言的特定使用层次, 标示某词语是非正式用语、正式用语, 或是历史用语等等。

formal 【正式】: normally used only in writing, such as in official documents (e.g. **abode**) 通常只用于书面文体, 如官方文件中(如 **abode**)

informal 【非正式】: normally used only in speaking or writing to friends (e.g. **telly**) 通常只用于口语或致朋友的书面文体中(如 **telly**)

dated 【废】: no longer used by most English speakers, but still used by older people or to give a humorous or other effect (e.g. **charwoman**) 除了年长者外, 大多数讲英语的人不再使用, 或是为了营造幽默或其他效果才使用(如 **charwoman**)

old use 【旧义】: old-fashioned language, not in ordinary use today, though sometimes used to give an old-fashioned or humorous effect and also found in the literature of the past (e.g. **damsel**) 过肘用语, 现已不常用, 偶尔使用会给人一种古雅老派的印象, 或是营造幽默效果, 亦见于旧时的文学作品中(如 **damsel**)

hist. 【史义】: historical—only used today to refer to something that is no longer part of modern life (e.g. **blunderbuss**) 如今只用于表示现代生活中已不存在的事物(如 **blunderbuss**)

literary 【文】: found only or mainly in literature (e.g. **foe**) 只见于或主要见于文学作品(如 **foe**)

tech. 【术语】: technical—normally used only in technical language, though not restricted to a particular subject field (e.g. **dorsal**) 通常只用于专门术语, 但并不局限于特定学科范围(如 **dorsal**)

humorous 【幽默】: used to sound funny or playful (e.g. **tome**) 只用于表达幽默或诙谐效果(如 **tome**)

euphem. 【委婉】: euphemistic—used instead of a more direct or rude term (e.g. **powder room** instead of 'women's toilet') 用于替代更加直接或粗鲁的表达方式(如 **powder room** 替代 **women's toilet**)

dialect 【方言】: only used in certain local regions of the English-speaking world (e.g. **bide**) 只用于某些说英语的地区(如 **bide**)

derog. 【贬】: derogatory—deliberately intended to express a low opinion or insult someone else (e.g. **bimbo**) 故意用于表达轻视或羞辱他人(如 bimbo)

offens. 【冒犯】: offensive—likely to cause offence, especially racial offence, whether the person using it means to or not 可能导致冒犯, 尤指种族歧视, 不论说话者是否有意

Geographical labels 地域标签

English is spoken throughout the world, and, while most of the words used in British English will be the same as those used in American or Australian English, there are some words which are only found in one type of English. For example, the normal word in American English for a pavement is **sidewalk**, while the normal word in Australian English for a large sheep or cattle farm is **station**. These kinds of words are given a geographical label. 英语是全球通用的语言, 英国英语中使用的大部分词汇与美国英语或澳大利亚英语中所用词汇都是相同的, 但有些词汇仅见于其中一种英语。比如, 美国英语中通常把人行道称为 sidewalk, 而澳大利亚英语中通常把大型畜牧场称为 station。对于这类词汇会加上语域标签。

The main regional types of English are British, US and Canadian, Australian and New Zealand, South African, Indian, and West Indian. Most of the words and senses in the dictionary are found in all these types of English, but where important local differences exist these are shown. The geographical label Brit. means that the word is found typically in British English but is not found in American English, though it may be found in other varieties such as Australian English. The label US, on the other hand, means that the word is typically US and is not standard in British English, though it may be found elsewhere. 英语使用的语域主要有英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰、南非、印度和西印度群岛。本词典中大部分词汇和释义可见于所有这些语域中, 然而, 当存在重要区域差异时, 本词典会予以标示。语域标签 Brit. 【英】代表该词为英国英语特有的, 未见于美国英语, 不过它也可能出现在其他变体如澳大利亚英语中。另一方面, 标签 US 【美】代表该词是美国英语特有的, 而非标准英国英语, 尽管它也可能出现在其他地方。

Subject labels 学科标签

These are used to show that a word or sense is associated with a particular subject field or specialist activity, such as Music, Chemistry, or Football. 这些用于表示一个单词或义项与特定学科或专业活动有关, 如 Music 【音乐】, Chemistry 【化学】或 Football 【足球】。

6. DEFINITIONS 释义

Many words have only one meaning or definition, for example **bookcase** or **fearless**. Other words, such as **catch** or **fall**, have several meanings. In these types of entries the definitions are separated by numbers and listed with the most common

and important senses first. 许多单词只有一种意思或释义，比如 *bookcase* 或 *fearless*。另一些单词，如 *catch* 或 *fall*，则有许多意思。在这类词条中，释义会被分列排序，最常用、最重要的义项排在最前面。

7. DERIVATIVES 派生词

Derivatives are words formed from another word with the addition of a suffix (ending): for example, **adjustable** is an adjective which is a derivative of the verb **adjust**, with the suffix **-able** added to it. Many derivatives do not need a definition because you can understand the meaning from the sense of the main word and the particular ending used; in such cases, you will find the derivatives listed alphabetically at the end of the entry for the main word (e.g. **eagerly** is at the end of the entry for **eager**). When a derivative has more than one meaning and needs to be explained in more detail, then it is given an entry in its own right (e.g. **agreeable**). 派生词是通过给一个单词添加后缀而构成的单词，比如，*adjustable* 是动词 *adjust* 添加后缀 *-able* 派生而来的形容词。许多派生词不需要释义，因为其含义可以借助主词和所使用词尾的意思来理解。在这种情况下，派生词会按字母顺序列在主词词条末尾（如 *eagerly* 列在词条 *eager* 的末尾）。当派生词不只一种意思、需要详尽解释时，则会单列成词条（如 *agreeable*）。

8. ETYMOLOGIES 词源

Etymologies (word origins) are provided for many words: they explain the language that the word comes from and the meaning of that word if it is different from the meaning of the English word in the dictionary entry (e.g. **campaign** is from the French word *campagne*, which means 'open country'). You will find that some words in the dictionary do not have etymologies. These include the following: compounds, which are formed from two other words (e.g. **blue whale**, **half-hearted**, or **doorman**); words which are derivatives of other words or are clearly related in some other way (e.g. **fantastic** does not have an etymology but **fantasy** does); words whose origins are unknown or uncertain; words that derive from imitating a sound (e.g. **baa**, **hiss**). 本词典给许多单词提供了词源信息，这些信息解释了词汇来自何种语言，如果来源词与本词典所列出的英语单词意思不同时，也会列出来源词的含义（如 *campaign* 源自法语词 *campagne*，意为“开放的国家”）。本词典在以下几种情况下不会列出词源信息：由两个单词组成的复合词（如 *blue whale*、*half-hearted* 或 *doorman*）；由其他单词派生而来或以其他方式与其他单词明显相关联的单词（如 *fantastic* 没有给出词源信息，而 *fantasy* 则有）；词源未知或不确定的单词；模拟声音产生的单词（如 *baa*、*hiss*）。

9. SPELLING AND USAGE NOTES 拼写指南和用法说明

The dictionary's usage notes give clear information about points of grammar (e.g. how to use **fewer** and **less** correctly), usage (e.g. whether it is best to say