

Collins

柯林斯 **高阶**  
COBUILD  
英汉双解学习词典

第  
8  
版

Collins COBUILD  
ADVANCED LEARNER'S  
ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY  
(8th Edition)

The source of authentic English

外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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# 出版说明

柯林斯 COBUILD 系列词典由英国柯林斯出版公司和伯明翰大学资深词典学家共同编写出版。该系列词典自 1987 年第一版问世以来,作为新一代英语词典的开山之作,广受全球英语学习者青睐。

蒙柯林斯出版公司惠允,外语教学与研究出版社(简称“外研社”)在 2011 年出版了 *Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary* 的英文版和英汉双解版,受到国内广大英语学习者和英语教师的高度评价。此次,外研社与柯林斯出版公司再度携手,合作推出本词典第 8 版的英汉双解版,再次为广大读者奉上一部值得信赖的英语学习词典。

《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英汉双解学习词典》(第 8 版)中的全部释义、例证及专栏均基于收词规模达 45 亿词的柯林斯英语语料库;所有单词及短语均采用整句释义,凸显词汇在典型语境中的典型用法。在沿袭上版易用性、可读性等优点基础上,本版还具有以下特色:

1. 全面涵盖新词新义。基于每月更新的柯林斯英语语料库,提炼出当今英语世界涌现的大量新表达及新词义,例如 crowdfunding(众筹), cyberbullying(网络欺凌), fangirl(粉丝妹), feedback(消息推送系统)等。

2. 强化词典的学习功能。增设七类语言学习栏:图解词典,话题词汇,词语搭配,词根词缀,同类词,用法,语用。鼓励读者深入探究英语单词,积极扩展词汇,掌握更深更广的英语知识。

3. 特设语法结构提示。第 8 版词典在释义及例证前增设 4 万余条语法提示,直观呈现单词在具体语境中的常用语法结构,帮助读者更加准确地使用英语。

本版词典从策划、翻译、编校、设计、排版到印制,历经多道工序,倾注了译者和编者的心血,力求为读者呈现一部尽善尽美的词典。当然,我们深知,限于人力和知识水平,词典在出版过程中难免有疏漏之处,在此恳请广大读者不吝赐教指正。

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# Introduction 英文版前言

Welcome to the eighth edition of the *COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary*.

In keeping with COBUILD's long-established user-friendly tradition, this new edition will help you to understand not only the meanings of words, but also how to use them properly in context.

Even in the two years since our last edition, the English language has undergone dramatic changes, resulting in the addition of a wealth of new words. The language of social media continues to dominate our new word selection, leading to the addition of such items as *YOLO*, *selfie*, *photobomb*, *FaceTime* and *flash mob*. Technology and popular culture, as ever, have had an impact on our language, resulting in new words such as *cashless*, *onesie*, *First World problems* and *bestie* being added.

As well as checking and explaining the meanings of thousands of existing words, COBUILD's lexicographers have continued to ensure that our 4.5-billion-word database – the Collins Corpus – is kept up to date. The corpus contains English language material from thousands of different written and spoken sources. Material is downloaded from websites, and daily feeds are received from newspapers.

The corpus lies at the heart of each entry. Corpus research helps lexicographers to make confident and accurate decisions about the different senses of a word. It also informs the choice of words that are suitable for the dictionary (based on word frequency), the language used in the full-sentence definition, the choice of examples, and the grammatical information given. Finally, it helps us to provide accurate information relating to the connotations of particular words – whether they express approval, disapproval, a particular emotion, or politeness, for example.

Example sentences themselves remain close to the corpus, with minor changes made so that they are more successful as dictionary examples.

This edition contains all the valuable vocabulary-enrichment features of earlier editions, helping you to improve your knowledge of relations between words and the contexts in which they appear. For more information on these features, see 'Guide to key features', page xiii.

We are also pleased to announce that the full dictionary text is available for Kindle™ and online, so that COBUILD is always available to you, wherever you are. Set it as your default Kindle™ dictionary, or just go to [www.collinsdictionary.com/cobuild](http://www.collinsdictionary.com/cobuild).

We hope you will find this new edition of the *COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary* a valuable resource that complements and enhances all areas of language study.

## About COBUILD dictionaries COBUILD 系列词典简介

When the first COBUILD dictionary was published in 1987, it revolutionized dictionaries for learners. It was the first of a new generation of dictionaries that were based on actual evidence of how English was used, rather than lexicographer intuition. 1987 年,首部 COBUILD 词典问世,引发了学习型词典革命。这是新一代词典的开山之作,以真实语证取代编写者的直觉来诠释英语用法。

Collins and the University of Birmingham, led by the outstanding linguist John Sinclair, developed an electronic corpus in the 1980s, called the Collins Birmingham University International Language Database (COBUILD). This corpus, which is also known as the Collins Corpus, became the largest collection of English data in the world, and COBUILD dictionary editors use the corpus to analyse the way that people really use the language. 柯林斯携手伯明翰大学,在著名语言学家约翰·辛克莱(John Sinclair)的带领下,于 20 世纪 80 年代开发了一个电子语料库,称为“柯林斯伯明翰大学国际语言数据库”(Collins Birmingham University International Language Database, 英文简称 COBUILD)。该语料库,亦名“柯林斯语料库”(Collins Corpus),成为世界最大的英语数据集,COBUILD 系列词典的编写者便利用这个语料库来分析真实的英语用法。

The Collins Corpus contains 4.5 billion words taken from websites, newspapers, magazines, and books published around the world, and from spoken material from radio, TV, and everyday conversations. New data is added to the corpus every month, to help COBUILD editors identify new words and meanings from the moment they are first used. “柯林斯语料库”拥有单词数达 45 亿个,有的采集自全球各地的网站、报纸、杂志和图书,有的源于广播、电视和日常会话的口头材料。每个月都有新数据补充进该语料库,协助 COBUILD 系列词典的编写者在第一时间识别新词、新义。

All COBUILD dictionaries are based on the information our editors find in the Collins Corpus. Because the corpus is so large, our editors can look at lots of examples of how people really use words. The data tells us how words are used; what they mean; which words are used together; and how often words are used. COBUILD 系列各部词典均基于编写者从“柯林斯语料库”中寻获的信息编写而成。该语料库如此浩繁,编写者可以查看许许多多展现词语实际用法的例证。数据告诉我们词语的用法、意义、同哪些词连用以及使用频率。

This information helps us decide which words to include in COBUILD dictionaries. Did you know, for example, that around 90% of English speech and writing is made up of approximately 3,500 words? The corpus tells us which words these are, and helps us ensure that when you use a COBUILD dictionary, you can be sure that you are learning the words you really want to know. 上述信息有助于我们决定哪些词要收录进 COBUILD 系列词典。举个例子,你知道英语中约九成的口语和书面语都是由 3,500 个左右单词构成的吗?“柯林斯语料库”告诉我们这些词都有哪些,协助我们确保你使用 COBUILD 词典时,你可以肯定自己学习的词语是自己真正想要了解的。



All of the examples in COBUILD dictionaries are examples of real English, taken from the Collins Corpus. The examples have been carefully chosen to demonstrate typical grammatical patterns, typical vocabulary, and typical contexts for each word. COBUILD 系列词典的全部例证均为取自“柯林斯语料库”的真实英语例证。例证经过精挑细选，展示各个词语的典型语法模式、典型词汇和典型语境。

The corpus lies at the heart of COBUILD and you can be confident that COBUILD will show you what you need to know to be able to communicate easily and accurately in English. “柯林斯语料库”乃 COBUILD 系列词典的关键所在。你完全可以相信，COBUILD 系列词典对你会有求必应，助你实现轻松而准确的英语交流。

# Guide to dictionary entries 词典条目指南

Colour headwords  
彩色词目

Hyphenation  
points show where  
a word may be  
split across lines.  
分音节符号标示词语跨行  
时可以从何处断开。

Authentic  
examples from the  
Collins Corpus  
取自“柯林斯语料库”  
的真实例证

Pronunciation  
音标

Language notes  
provide more  
information on  
how to use the  
word correctly.  
语言提示进一步讲解如  
何正确使用词。

Stress markers  
for compound  
headwords.  
复合词目的重音标记

Important  
grammatical  
structures are  
shown in bold  
within definitions.  
重点语法结构在释义内  
以粗体标示。

Style labels  
indicate words that  
are used in formal  
and informal  
language, and in  
certain areas such  
as business or  
computing.  
语体标签表示词语是用  
于正式还是非正式语  
言, 是用于商业、计算  
还是其他特定领域。

**afternoon tea** (afternoon teas) N-VAR Afternoon tea is a small meal you can have in the afternoon. It includes a cup of tea and food such as sandwiches and cakes. 午后茶点(包括茶和三明治、蛋糕等)【BRIT 英】

**aftershock** /ˈɑːftəʃɒk, ˈæf-/ (aftershocks) N-COUNT After-shocks are smaller earthquakes which occur after a large earthquake. 余震 N-COUNT People sometimes refer to the effects of an important event, especially a bad one, as the **aftershock**. 余悸; 余殃; 余波【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】□ [+of] They were already under stress, thanks to the **aftershock** of last year's drought. 去年遭受的旱灾让他们心有餘悸、倍感忧虑。

**aftertaste** /ˈɑːftəˈteɪst, ˈæf-/ also **after-taste** N-SING An **aftertaste** is a taste that remains in your mouth after you have finished eating or drinking something. 回味; 余味

**around** ˈaʊəraʊnd/

**Around** is an adverb and a preposition. In British English, the word 'round' is often used instead. **Around** is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'walk' and 'drive', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'get around' and 'hand around'. **around** 用作副词和介词。在英国英语中, 常用 **round** 来替代。around 常与表示动作的动词连用, 如 walk and drive, 也常用在 get around, hand around 等短语动词中。

PREP To be positioned **around** a place or object means to surround it or be on all sides of it. To move **around** a place means to go along its edge, back to your starting point. 环绕; 包围 □ She looked at the papers **around** her. 她看了看四周的文件。□ ... a prosperous suburb built **around** a new mosque. 在新的清真寺周围建起的繁华郊区 • ADV [N ADV] **Around** is also an adverb. □ ... a village with a rocky river, a ruined castle and hills all **around**. 有一条多石的河流和一座破败的城堡、四面环山的村庄 □ The Memorial seems almost ugly, dominating the landscape for miles **around**. 那座纪念碑耸立在方圆数英里景致之中, 显得不甚悦目。PREP If you move **around** a corner or obstacle, you move to the other side of it. If you look **around** a corner or obstacle, you look to see what is on the other side. 绕过; 越过 □ The photographer stopped clicking and hurried **around** the corner. 摄影师停止按动快门, 匆匆绕过拐角。□ I peered **around** the edge of the shed—there was no sign of anyone else. 我察看了棚屋周边, 没有发现其他人。

**black pepper** N-UNCOUNT **Black pepper** is pepper which is dark in colour and has been made from the dried berries of the pepper plant, including their black outer cases. 黑胡椒  
→ see **spice**

**ocean** ˈəʊʃən/ (oceans) N-SING The **ocean** is the sea. 海洋; 大海 □ There were few sights as beautiful as the calm **ocean** on a warm night. 鲜有景致能与温暖夜色下风平浪静的大海媲美。N-COUNT An **ocean** is one of the five very large areas of sea on the Earth's surface. (五大洋之一的) 洋 □ They spent many days cruising the northern Pacific **Ocean**. 他们在北太平洋航行了很多天。□ ... the Indian **Ocean**. 印度洋 N-COUNT If you say that there is an **ocean** of something, you are emphasizing that there is a very large amount of it. 海量; 巨大的量【INFORMAL, EMPHASIS 非正式, 强调】□ [+of] I had cried **oceans** of tears. 我泪流成海。□ [+of] APEC seems be drowning in an **ocean** of jargon. 亚太经合组织似乎淹没在专业术语的海洋之中。

PHRASE If you say that something is a drop in the ocean, you mean that it is a very small amount which is unimportant compared to the cost of other things or is so small that it has very little effect on something. 沧海一粟; 九牛一毛【EMPHASIS 强调】□ His fee is a drop in the ocean compared with the real cost of broadcasting. 比起播出的实际开支, 他那点费用不过是九牛一毛。

→ see **Word Web: ocean**

→ see **beach, earth, ship, tide, whale**

Geographical  
labels  
地理标签

Plural forms  
复数形式

Full-sentence  
definitions show  
the ways in which  
the headword is  
used.  
整句释义呈现词目用法。

Alternative  
spellings of  
headwords  
词目的其他拼法

Pragmatics  
labels give you  
information about  
additional ideas or  
emotions that a  
word expresses.  
语用标签传递词语表达的  
额外意思或情感。

Cross-references  
to other relevant  
entries and to  
illustrated features  
参见其他相关条目和图  
解专项

# **per|mit** ⇨ (permits, permitting, permitted)

The verb is pronounced /pəˈmɪt/. The noun is pronounced /pəˈmɪt/. 动词读作 /pəˈmɪt/, 名词读作 /pəˈmɪt/.

Verb forms  
动词形式

Meaning splits  
义项编号

1 VERB If someone **permits** something, they allow it to happen. If they **permit** you to do something, they allow you to do it. 允许: 准许 [FORMAL, WRITTEN 正式, 笔语] □ [v n] He can let the court's decision stand and permit the execution. 他有权维持法庭判决, 批准死刑生效。□ [be v-ed to-inf] Employees are permitted to use the golf course during their free hours. 雇员获准在业余时间使用高尔夫球场。□ [be v-ed +into] No outside journalists have been permitted into the country. 禁止外国记者进入该国。□ [v n n] If they appear to be under 12, then the doorman is not allowed to permit them entry to the film. 如果他们看起来不到 12 岁, 门卫不得允许其进入观看该影片。

Pronunciation notes provide information on how to pronounce words correctly.  
发音提示讲解如何正确发音。

2 N-COUNT A **permit** is an official document which says that you may do something. For example you usually need a **permit** to work in a foreign country. 许可证: 特许证 □ The majority of foreign nationals working here have work permits. 大多数在这里工作的外国人都持有工作许可证。

Word classes  
词类

**pret|ty** ⇨ /ˈprɪti/ (prettier, prettiest) 1 ADJ If you describe someone, especially a girl, as **pretty**, you mean that they look nice and are attractive in a delicate way. (尤指女孩) 漂亮的, 好看的, 标致的 □ She's a very charming and very pretty girl. 她是一个非常迷人的漂亮女孩。□ **prettily** /ˈprɪtli/ ADV □ She smiled again, prettily. 她又微微一笑, 非常迷人。□ **prettiness** N-UNCOUNT □ Her prettiness had been much admired. 她的美貌让众人羡慕不已。2 ADJ A place or a thing that is **pretty** is attractive and pleasant, in a charming but not particularly unusual way. (地方或事物) 漂亮的, 美丽的 (但无特殊之处) □ Whitstable is still a very pretty little town. 惠特斯特布尔仍然是一个非常漂亮的小镇。□ **prettily** ADV □ The living-room was prettily decorated. 客厅装修得很漂亮。□ **prettiness** N-UNCOUNT □ ... shells of quite unbelievable prettiness. 漂亮得让人难以置信的贝壳 3 ADV [ADV adj/adv] You can use **pretty** before an adjective or adverb to mean 'quite' or 'rather'. 很; 颇; 相当 [INFORMAL 非正式] □ I had a pretty good idea what she was going to do. 我很清楚她会怎么做。□ Pretty soon after my arrival I found lodgings. 我到达之后, 很快就找到了住处。4 PHRASE **Pretty much** or **pretty well** means 'almost'. 几乎; 近乎; 差不多 [INFORMAL 非正式] □ His new government looks pretty much like the old one. 他的新政府看起来和旧政府没什么两样。

Comparative and superlative forms  
比较级和最高级形式

Derived words  
派生词

Frequency information indicates which words are the most common. 词频信息显示哪些词最常用。

## still

- ① ADVERB USES 副词用法
- ② NOT MOVING OR MAKING A NOISE 不动或不发出噪音
- ③ EQUIPMENT 设备

Menu to help navigate longer entries 辅助检索较长条目的菜单

① **still** ⇨ /stɪl/ ■ ADV [ADV before v] If a situation that used to exist **still** exists, it has continued and exists now. 还; 还是; 仍旧; 依然 □ *I still dream of home.* 我依然做梦梦见家。 □ *Brian's toe is still badly swollen and he cannot put on his shoe.* 布赖恩的脚趾还是肿得厉害, 穿不上鞋。 □ *If you don't like the job, why are you still there?* 如果你不喜欢这份工作, 为什么还呆在那里呢? ■ ADV [ADV before v] If something that has not yet happened could **still** happen, it is possible that it will happen. If something that has not yet happened is **still** to happen, it will happen at a later time. 仍然, 还是 (将要或可能发生) □ *Big money could still be made if the crisis keeps oil prices high.* 如果这场危机让油价居高不下, 仍然有可能赚大钱。 □ *The details have still to be worked out.* 具体细节还有待敲定。 ■ ADV If you say that there is **still** an amount of something left, you are emphasizing that there is that amount left. (强调剩余) 还有 □ *There are still some outstanding problems.* 还有一些未解决的问题。 □ *There's still time to catch up with them.* 还有时间追上他们。 ■ ADV [ADV before v] You use **still** to emphasize that something remains the case or is true in spite of what you have just said. 但是; 尽管如此; (虽然...) 还是 □ *I'm average for my height. But I still feel I'm fatter than I should be.* 我身高算是中等, 但我还是觉得自己胖了点。 □ *Despite the ruling, Boreham was still found guilty.* 尽管法庭先前已有裁决, 博勒姆还是被判有罪。 ■ ADV You use **still** to indicate that a problem or difficulty is not really worth worrying about. (表示不必担心) 然而, 不过 □ *'Any idea who is going to be here this weekend?'* — *'No. Still, who cares?'* “知道这个周末谁来吗?” —— “不知道。不过, 管他呢。” ■ ADV You use **still** in expressions such as **still further**, **still another**, and **still more** to show that you find the number or quantity of things you are referring to surprising or excessive. (与 **further**, **another**, **more** 等连用表示数量惊人) 更, 还 ■ **EMPHASIS 强调** □ *We look forward to strengthening still further our already close co-operation with the police service.* 我们期盼进一步加强和警方的合作, 以形成更加紧密的合作关系。 ■ ADV You use **still** with comparatives to indicate that something has even more of a quality than something else. (与比较级连用表示某种特点) 更, 还要 ■ **EMPHASIS 强调** □ *Formula One motor car racing is supposed to be dangerous. 'Indycar' racing is supposed to be more dangerous still.* 据说, 一级方程式赛车很危险, 而“印地赛车”相比更危险。

② **still** ⇨ /stɪl/ (**stiller**, **stillest**, **stills**) ■ ADJ [ADJ after v, ⇨ link ADJ] If you stay **still**, you stay in the same position and do not move. 静止的; 不动的 □ *David had been dancing about like a child, but suddenly he stood still and looked at Brad.* 戴维一直像个孩子似的蹦蹦跳跳, 但他突然停下来看着布拉德。 □ *He played the tape through once, then sat very still for several minutes.* 他把磁带从头到尾放了一遍, 然后一动不动地坐了几分钟。 □ *Gladys was still, then she shook her head slowly.* 格拉迪丝一动不动, 然后慢慢地摇了摇头。 ■ ADJ If air or water is **still**, it is not moving. (空气、水) 静止的, 不流动的 □ *The night air was very still.* 夜晚没有什么风。 □ *He watched the still water over the side of the boat.* 他看着船边平静的水。 ■ ADJ Drinks that are **still** do not contain any bubbles of carbon dioxide. (饮料) 不起泡的, 无汽的 □ *...a glass of still orange.* 一杯无汽橘子水 ■ ADJ If a place is **still**, it is quiet and shows no sign of activity. 宁静的; 寂静的 □ *In the room it was very still.* 房间里十分宁静。 ■ **stillness** N-UNCOUNT □ [+of] *Four deafening explosions shattered the stillness of the night air.* 四次震耳欲聋的爆炸声打破了夜空的寂静。 ■ N-COUNT A **still** is a photograph taken from a cinema film which is used for publicity purposes. 电影剧照

③ **still** /stɪl/ (**stills**) N-COUNT A **still** is a piece of equipment used to make strong alcoholic drinks by a process called distilling. (制酒的) 蒸馏器

Clear sense splits 清晰的意群编号

Important grammatical patterns 重点语法模式

## Guide to key features 主要特色指南

### Vocabulary builders 词汇扩展

The vocabulary-building features within the dictionary encourage users to explore and enjoy the English language. In turn, these features help the learner to build both their active and passive vocabulary. These ‘vocabulary builders’ aim to increase language fluency and improve the user’s ability to communicate accurately, whilst providing the learner with a greater depth and breadth of knowledge of English. 本词典的词汇扩展鼓励使用者去探究英语语言并享受其中的乐趣。反过来, 这些栏目又帮助英语学习者扩展积极词汇和消极词汇。这些“词汇拓展”旨在提高英语使用者的流利程度与准确沟通能力, 同时为英语学习者提供更深更广的英语知识。

**Picture Dictionary** boxes present vocabulary, concepts and processes in an eye-catching and memorable way. The vocabulary has been selected from key topics and is particularly relevant for users studying other subjects in English. 图解词典框醒目地呈现了词汇、概念与过程, 很容易让人记住。其中词汇系由关键话题中选出, 对用英语学习其他科目的使用者格外有价值。



**Word Webs** present topic-related vocabulary in illustrated encyclopedic panels. These features encourage language exploration and provide learners with the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the language and concepts. The key words from the texts (in bold) are defined in the dictionary and when users look up one word, they discover other related words that will draw them further into the dictionary. The longer the learner spends exploring vocabulary, the greater and richer their language acquisition will be. 话题词汇框给出了与所讨论话题相关的词汇, 并附有百科图解。这些话题词汇框鼓励使用者探究英语语言, 使其有机会更深刻地理解英语语言和概念。本词典就框中文本的关键词(以粗体显示)给出了释义; 使用者查询其中一个词时, 也能发现其他相关词汇, 从而深入查阅词典。学习者花在探究词汇上的时间越长, 对语言知识的掌握就越全面、越丰富。

**adjacent** 邻近的; 相邻的

We had **adjacent** rooms in the hotel so we went down to breakfast together. 我们在宾馆房间相邻, 所以一起下楼用早餐。

**handy** 手边的; 近便的

Make sure you have a pencil and paper **handy** so you can write down the number. 手边一定要备好铅笔和纸, 好把号码记下来。

**nearby** 附近的

He was sitting at a **nearby** table and I could hear what he was saying. 他坐在附近一张桌边, 我听得见他说什么。

**on hand** 在场; 在手边

There are experts **on hand** to give you all the help you need. 有专家现场提供你所需的全部帮助。

## 2 1. ADJ

Something that is **close** to something else is near to it. 接近的, 靠近的

# close

## 2 2. ADJ

People who are **close** like each other very much and know each other well. 亲密的

**attached** 依恋的

Lena is very **attached** to her family and wouldn't want to leave them. 莱娜很恋家, 不会想离开他们的。

**devoted** 忠诚的

He was **devoted** to his wife and her death was a terrible shock to him. 他对妻子情深意切, 她的死对他打击很大。

**friends** 朋友

I still want to be **friends** with Alison, even though we disagree about this. 我虽然和艾利森在这个问题上有分歧, 但还想和他做朋友。

**intimate** 亲密的

I told my plans to my **intimate** friends but I didn't tell my colleagues. 我计划告诉了密友, 但没告诉同事。

**loving** 充满爱的

My parents had a very **loving** relationship—it was a good marriage. 我爸妈非常爱对方——婚姻很美满。

## Definitions 释义

One of the most striking features of the *Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is that the definitions (or explanations) are written in full sentences, using vocabulary and grammatical structures that occur naturally with the word being explained. This enables us to give a lot of information about the way a word or meaning is used by speakers of the language. Whenever possible, words are explained using simpler and more common words. This gives us a natural defining vocabulary with most words in our definitions being amongst the 2,500 commonest words of English.《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英语学习词典》的一大特色是整句释义,使用的词汇和语法结构与所阐释的词自然搭配。这使我们能够呈现大量关于操英语者如何使用某词或某义的信息。对于词语的释义,我们尽可能使用简单而常见的词汇。自然而然地,释义词汇基本不超出 2,500 个最常用英语单词的范围。

### Information about collocates and structure 搭配信息和结构信息

In our definitions, we try to show the typical collocates of a word: that is, the other words that are used with the word we are defining. For example, the definition of meaning 1 of the adjective **savoury** says 在释义中,我们力求呈现词语的典型搭配:即与被释义词搭配使用的其他词汇。例如,形容词 **savoury** 的义项 1 表述为:

**Savoury** food has a salty or spicy flavour rather than a sweet one.

This shows that you use the adjective **savoury** to describe food, rather than other things. 该释义表明 **savoury** 用于描述食物,而不是其他东西。

Meaning 1 of the verb **wag** says 动词 **wag** 的义项 1 表述为:

When a dog **wags** its tail, it repeatedly waves its tail from side to side.

This shows that the subject of meaning 1 of **wag** is a dog, and the object of the verb is 'tail'. 该释义表明义项 1 下动词 **wag** 的主语为“狗”,宾语为“尾巴”。

### Information about grammar 语法信息

The definitions also give information about the grammatical structures that a word is used with. For example, meaning 1 of the adjective **candid** says 释义还体现了词语在使用时的语法结构。例如,形容词 **candid** 的义项 1 表述为:

When you are **candid** about something or with someone, you speak honestly.

This shows that **candid** is followed by the preposition 'about' when you are talking about something, and that it is followed by the preposition 'with' when you are talking about someone. 该释义表明 **candid** 搭配介词 **about** 与某事物连用,搭配介词 **with** 与某人连用。

Other definitions show other kinds of structure. Meaning 1 of the verb **soften** says 其他释义则给出了其他的结构类型。动词 **soften** 的义项 1 表述为:



If you **soften** something or if it **softens**, it becomes less hard, stiff, or firm.

This shows that the verb is used both transitively and intransitively. In the transitive use, you have a human subject and a non-human object. In the intransitive use, you have a non-human subject. 该释义表明此动词既有及物用法，又有不及物用法。在及物用法中，以人为主语，以物为宾语。在不及物用法中，主语为物。

Finally, meaning 1 of **compel** says 最后，再来看 **compel** 的义项 1:

If a situation, a rule, or a person **compels** you to do something, they force you to do it.

This shows you what kinds of subject and object to use with **compel**, and it also shows that you typically use the verb in a structure with a to-infinitive. 该释义指明了与 **compel** 一起使用的主语和宾语类型，同时还表明该动词经常用于带 to 的不定式结构中。

## Information about context and usage 语境信息和用法信息

In addition to information about collocation and grammar, definitions also can be used to convey your evaluation of something, for example to express your approval or disapproval. For example, here is the definition of **awful** 释义除了提供搭配信息和语法信息之外，还可以用来传达对某事物的评价，比如表示赞同或反对。试看下例 **awful** 的释义：

If you say that something is **awful**, you mean that it is extremely unpleasant, shocking, or bad.

In this definition, the expressions ‘if you say that’ and ‘you mean that’ indicate that these words are used subjectively, rather than objectively. 在这个释义中，if you say that 和 you mean that 这两个表达暗示被释义词用于表达主观感受，而不是客观存在。

## Other kinds of definition 其他类型的释义

We sometimes explain grammatical words and other function words by paraphrasing the word in context. For example, meaning 3 of **through** says 有时在解释语法词及其他功能词时，我们将其置于语境中换一种说法重新表述。比如 **through** 的义项 3 表述为：

To go **through** a town, area, or country means to travel across it or in it.

In many cases, it is impossible to paraphrase the word, and so we explain its function instead. For example, the definition of **unfortunately** says 在很多情况下，无法进行重新表述，我们转而对其功能作出说明。比如 **unfortunately** 的释义为：

You can use **unfortunately** to introduce or refer to a statement when you consider that it is sad or disappointing, or when you want to express regret.

Lastly, some definitions are expressed as if they are cross-references. For example 最后，有些释义表述为互见。例如：



**hr.** is a written abbreviation for **hour**.

A **banker's draft** is the same as a **bank draft**.

If you need to know more about the words **hour** or **bank draft**, you look at those entries. 如果需要了解 **hour** 或 **bank draft** 的更多信息，再去查询这些条目即可。

## Style and usage 语体和用法

Some words or meanings are used mainly by particular groups of people, or in particular social contexts. In this dictionary, when it is relevant, the definitions also give information about the kind of people who are likely to use a word or expression, and the type of social situation in which it is used. This information is usually placed at the end of the definition, in **SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS** and within square brackets. 某些词或义项主要限于特定人群或特定的社交语境中使用。本词典中，此类词汇或表达方式在释义中亦给出了使用人群及适用社交语境的相关信息。此类信息通常出现在释义文字的末尾，采用小大写形式，置于方括号内。

Although English is spoken as a first language in many parts of the world, two groups of speakers are especially important; those who speak British English, and those who speak American English. Most of the books, newspapers, radio and TV programmes, and teaching materials for international use, are produced in Britain or the USA. 虽然世界很多地方都把英语作为第一语言使用，但尤为重要的是两大人群：英国英语使用者和美国英语使用者。大部分图书、报纸、广播和电视节目以及供国际学习者使用的教材都出自英美两国。

This dictionary focuses on both British and American English using evidence from the Collins Corpus. Where relevant, the British or American form is shown at its equivalent word or meaning. 本词典依托 Collins 语料库，着力呈现英国英语和美国英语。相关词汇或义项都会给出对应的英国英语或美国英语形式。

## Geographical labels 地域标签

**BRIT 英**: used mainly by speakers and writers in Britain, and in other places where British English is used or taught. Where relevant the American equivalent is provided. 表示主要由英国及其他使用或教授英国英语的地区的讲话人或写作者使用的英语。相关词条给出了对应的美国英语形式。

**AM 美**: used mainly by speakers and writers in the USA, and in other places where American English is used or taught. Where relevant the British equivalent is provided. 表示主要由美国及其他使用或教授美国英语的地区的讲话人或写作者使用的英语。相关词条给出了对应的英国英语形式。

Other geographical labels are used in the text to refer to English as it is spoken in other parts of the world, e.g. **AUSTRALIAN**, **IRISH**, **NORTHERN ENGLISH**, **SCOTTISH**. 其他地域标签表示世界上其他地区使用的英语，如 **AUSTRALIAN**【澳】，**IRISH**【爱尔兰】，**NORTHERN ENGLISH**【英格兰北部】和 **SCOTTISH**【苏格兰】。