



# 牛津初阶 英汉双解词典

Oxford Elementary Learner's  
English-Chinese Dictionary

第4<sup>th</sup> Edition  
版

*Learn the most important words and how to use them*

商務印書館  
The Commercial Press

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牛津初阶  
英汉双解词典  
Oxford  
Elementary Learner's  
English-Chinese  
Dictionary

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Fourth edition

第四版

英语原文版

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Victoria Bull

英汉双解版

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# 《牛津初阶英汉双解词典》

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## 出版说明

本词典与《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》《牛津中阶英汉双解词典》构成了完整的英语学习词典系列。该系列问世以来，一直深受我国广大英语学习者和教师的喜爱。

本词典收录的单词、词义和短语搭配均经过精心挑选，释义准确精当，例证生动浅显，译文简洁贴切，特别适合初级英语学习者使用。

本词典共收录英式英语和美式英语词条 19 000 条，相比第3版，增收新词，删除老旧条目，紧跟英语的最新发展趋势，提高词典使用者的查得率；例证 13 000 个，向学习者充分展示单词的用法；插图 400 幅，便于学习者理解词义。除此之外，第3版中广受好评的 2 000 个核心词标注、研习专页、注释、语法标签等学习型内容均加以保留，以帮助学习者正确地理解和掌握英语。

我馆历来视“昌明教育，开启民智”为自身的文化担当，愿本词典能对各位读者的英语学习有所助益。出版过程中，我馆对词典进行了必要的编辑加工和技术处理，以便更好地满足内地学习者的需要。疏漏错讹之处，敬望广大读者批评指正。

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## 出版说明

1981年，牛津大学出版社编订了查考便捷的 *Oxford Basic English Dictionary* (后易名 *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary of Current English*)，收录 10 000 个单词，对象为初学英语的非英语为母语人士，将深具时代意义的学习词典 (Learner's Dictionary) 推广至英语的初阶学习者。1994 年重新修订，易名为 *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary*，收词增至 15 000 条，并增加专项说明辨析难字，采用彩色插页介绍专题项目。

1988 年，本社据 *Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary of Current English* 翻译出版《牛津初阶英汉双解词典》。1997 年推出第二版；2000 年加入英语发音光碟；2004 年增修补编，收录逾千个新词，与时俱进。

2006 年，根据大量教学研究成果，并使用庞大的语料库搜集真实例子，牛津大学出版社推出了富革新意义的 *Oxford Essential Dictionary* —— 按最新的语言发展趋势，增修新词，对原有条目去芜存菁，增设多项语法标签和说明，词条结构进一步跟随《高阶》和《中阶》词典。新版的书名改用 *essential* 一词，正好呼应推出初版时的目标：编订最切合初学英语的非英语母语人士需要的词典。

继 2014、2016 年分别推出新版的《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》和《牛津中阶英汉双解词典》后，本社在 2017 年按 *Oxford Essential Dictionary* 翻译出版全新第四版的《牛津初阶英汉双解词典》，内容有以下特色：

- (一) 收词 19 000 条，涵盖英美词汇，包括 2 000 个经专家审定必须学习的英语核心词（在正文条目中以  钥匙符号标示）
- (二) 释义简明翔实，全使用核心词编写
- (三) 例句逾 13 000 条，摘自语料库，以真实例子示范正确用法
- (四) 图解词语 400 项，帮助理解和记忆
- (五) 列明动词、形容词、名词复数等变化模式，让初学英语人士更容易掌握常见的词形变化
- (六) 620 项用法说明，辨析难字，解释语法，教授读音，介绍文化知识
- (七) 附彩色插页，以专题形式介绍日常生活用语
- (八) 新编研习专页，附练习和参考答案

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# Guide to the dictionary 本词典用法说明

## Finding words and phrases 查找词和短语

**The 2 000 keywords** (= the most important words to learn) are clearly marked and there is a list of them at the back of the dictionary. 应学会的 2 000 个核心词标示清晰, 并列于词典末的核心词表。

**easy** 0-<sup>m</sup> /'i:zi/ *adjective* 形容词 (easier, easiest)  
**1** not difficult to do or understand 容易的; 不费劲的: *The homework was very easy.* 作业很容易做。◇ *English isn't an easy language to learn.* 英语不是一种容易学的语言。↔ OPPOSITE **difficult, hard** 反义词为 **difficult** 和 **hard**  
**2** without problems or pain 舒适的; 安逸的: *He has had an easy life.* 他一直过着舒适的生活。↔ OPPOSITE **difficult, hard** 反义词为 **difficult** 和 **hard**

**take it easy, take things easy** to relax and not worry or work too much 放松点; 别急; 别太担心: *After my exams I'm going to take it easy for a few days.* 我考试之后要放松几天。

**Idioms and phrasal verbs** (which have a special meaning) are shown below the main words. 有特定含义的习语和短语动词列在词目之下。

**Words with the same spelling, but different parts of speech, have different numbers.** 拼法相同但词性不同的词目以不同的号码列出。

**smoke**<sup>1</sup> 0-<sup>m</sup> /sməʊk/ *noun* 名词 (no plural 不用复数形式)  
the grey, white or black gas that you see in the air when something is burning 烟: *The room was full of smoke.* 房间里都是烟。◇ *cigarette smoke* 香烟的烟

**smoke**<sup>2</sup> 0-<sup>m</sup> /sməʊk/ *verb* 动词 (smokes, smoking, smoked /sməʊkt/)  
to breathe in smoke through a cigarette, etc. and let it out again; to use cigarettes, etc. in this way, as a habit 吸烟; 抽烟: *He was smoking a cigar.* 他抽着雪茄。  
◇ *Do you smoke?* 你吸烟吗?

▶ **smoker** /'sməʊkə(r)/ *noun* 名词: *Her parents are both heavy smokers* (= they smoke a lot). 她父母烟瘾很大。

**Related words** are given below the main word. 相关的词列在词目之下。

## Grammar 语法

To make the plural of most nouns, you add -s (for example girl, girls). For all other nouns, we give you full information. Some nouns have a completely different plural form, or there is a change to the spelling. 大多数名词的复数加 -s (如 girl 的复数形式为 girls), 其余所有的名词均附详细信息。有些名词的复数形式完全不同, 或拼法有所改变。

**speak** 0-<sup>m</sup> /spi:k/ *verb* 动词 (speaks, speaking, spoke /spəʊk/, has spoken /'spəʊkən/)  
**1** to say things; to talk to somebody 说话; 谈话; 讲话: *Please speak more slowly.* 请说得慢一点。◇ *Can I speak to John Smith, please?* (= words that you say on the telephone) 请叫约翰·史密斯来听电话好吗? ◇ *The head teacher spoke for over an hour.* 校长讲了一个多小时。

**knife** 0-<sup>m</sup> /naɪf/ *noun* 名词 (plural 复数形式 knives /'naɪvz/)  
a sharp metal thing with a handle that you use to cut things or to fight 刀: *a knife and fork* 一副刀叉

**the forms of a verb** 动词形式  
We show the *he/she* form, the *-ing* form, the *past tense* (and the *past participle* of irregular verbs). 列出 he/she 用的形式、-ing 形式、过去式 (以及不规则动词的过去分词)。



**clothes** 0- /kləʊðz/ *noun* 名词 (*plural* 用复数形式)

things like trousers, shirts and coats that you wear to cover your body 衣服; 服装: *She was wearing new clothes.* 她穿着新衣服。◇ *Take off those wet clothes.* 把那些湿衣服脱下来吧。

Some nouns are always **plural**. We give you extra help with these. 有些名词只用复数形式, 会有附加说明。

Nouns with no plural form often have notes giving extra information about grammar. 不用复数形式的名词常提供额外的语法说明。

**Comparative and superlative forms** are given, unless they are formed with *more* or *most* (for example *beautiful, more beautiful*). 比较级和最高级形式除了 *more* 和 *most* 构成之外(如 *beautiful, more beautiful*), 其余逐一列出。

**information** 0- /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ *noun*

名词 (*no plural* 不用复数形式) facts about people or things 信息; 资讯; 资料: *Can you give me some information about trains to London?* 你能不能给我一些开往伦敦列车的信息?

the **part of speech** (for example *noun, verb* or *adjective*) 词性(如名词、动词或形容词)

GRAMMAR 语法说明

Be careful! You cannot say 'an information'. You say **some information** or **a piece of information**. 注意: 不说 *an information*, 要说 *some information* 或 *a piece of information*: *She gave me an interesting piece of information.* 她向我提供了一则有趣的信息。

Sometimes a noun has **no plural form** and it cannot be used with *a* or *an*. 有时名词不用复数形式, 不能与 *a* 或 *an* 连用。

**busy** 0- /'bɪzi/ *adjective* 形容词 (*busier, busiest*)

1 with a lot of things that you must do; working or not free 忙的; 忙碌的: *Mr Jones can't see you now - he's busy.* 琼斯先生现在不能见你, 他在忙。

## Understanding and using words 词语理解和运用

Both **British English** and **American English** are given. 提供英式英语和美式英语用词。

**anticlockwise** /ænti'klɒkwəɪz/ (*British* 英式英语) (*American* 美式英语 *counterclockwise*) *adjective, adverb* 形容词, 副词 in the opposite direction to the hands of a clock 逆时针方向(的): *Turn the handle anticlockwise.* 逆时针转动把手。

**Example sentences** help you to understand a word and show you how it is used. 示例有助于理解词义, 同时显示用法。

**pronunciation and stress** 读音和重音

**best man** /best 'mæn/ *noun* 名词 (*no plural* 不用复数形式) a man at a wedding who helps the man who is getting married (*the bridegroom*) 伴郎; 男傧相

**Related words** help you to build your vocabulary. 相关的词有助于扩充词汇。

**meaning (or definition)** 词义(或释义)

**clever** 0- /'klevə(r)/ *adjective* 形容词 (*cleverer, cleverest*) quick at learning and understanding things 聪明的; 聪颖的 ⇨ SAME MEANING **intelligent** 同义词为 *intelligent*: *a clever student* 聪明的学生 ⇨ OPPOSITE **stupid** 反义词为 *stupid*

**Many opposites and synonyms** (= words with the same meaning) are given. 多个词条均列出反义词和同义词。

**WORD BUILDING** notes show you related words and help build your vocabulary. “词汇扩充”列出相关词语，有助于学习词汇。

**SPEAKING** Some words are used only in formal situations and there may be a word that is used more often, especially in speech. “表达方式说明”指出有些词仅用于正式场合，可能有较常用的口语词。

**SPELLING** and **PRONUNCIATION** notes help you remember how to spell a word and tell you how to pronounce difficult words. “拼写说明”和“读音说明”有助于记住词语的拼法和难拼词语的读音。

**WHICH WORD?** notes show you the difference between words that you might confuse. “词语辨析”阐明容易混淆的词。

**CULTURE** notes tell you about life in Britain and the US. “文化资料补充”讲解有关英美生活的信息。

**cat** <sup>0-w</sup> /kæt/ *noun* 名词

1 a small animal with soft fur that people keep as a pet 猫

**WORD BUILDING** 词汇扩充

A young cat is called a **kitten**. 小猫叫做 kitten.

A cat **purrs** when it is happy. When it makes a loud noise, it **miaows**. 猫惬意时发出呼噜声称为 purr, 大声喵喵叫称为 miaow: *My cat miaows when she's hungry.* 我的猫饿了就喵喵叫。

**assist** /ə'sist/ *verb* (assists, assisting, assisted) (formal 正式)

to help somebody 帮助; 援助: *The driver assisted her with her suitcases.* 司机帮她拿行李箱。

**SPEAKING** 表达方式说明

**Help** is the word that we usually use. \* help 是常用词。

**piece** <sup>0-w</sup> /pi:s/ *noun* 名词

**SPELLING** 拼写说明

Remember! **I** comes before **E** in **piece**. 记住: piece 中的 i 在 e 前面。

Use the phrase **a piece of pie** to help you remember. 可用词组 a piece of pie 来帮助记忆。

**daughter** <sup>0-w</sup> /'dɔ:tə(r)/ *noun* 名词

**PRONUNCIATION** 读音说明

The word **daughter** sounds like **water**, because we don't say the letters **gh** in this word. \* daughter 读音像 water, 因为 gh 在这里不发音。

**pile**<sup>1</sup> <sup>0-w</sup> /paɪl/ *noun* 名词

**WHICH WORD?** 词语辨析

**Pile** or **heap**? 用 pile 还是 heap?

A **pile** may be tidy or untidy. A **heap** is untidy. \* pile 可指整齐或不整齐的一堆, 而 heap 指不整齐的一堆。

**English** /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ *noun* 名词

**CULTURE** 文化资料补充

Be careful! The people of **Scotland** (the **Scots**) and the people of **Wales** (the **Welsh**) are **British**, not **English**.

注意: 称苏格兰人 (the Scots) 和威尔士人 (the Welsh) 为英国人时要用 **British**, 而不能 **English**。

# Dictionary quiz 词典知识小测验

This quiz shows how your **Oxford dictionary** can help you.

这个测验让你知道牛津词典如何帮助学习。

You will find the answers to all these questions in the dictionary.

下列问题的答案均可在本词典中找到。

1 On which part of your body do you wear **wellingtons**?

2 When is **Boxing Day**?

3 What is a young **goat** called?

4 What is the opposite of **wide**?

5 *I bought this book in the **library**.*  
In this sentence, the word **library** is wrong. What is the right word?

6 What is the name of the central part of a **tree**, that grows up from the ground?

7 What is the name of this fruit?



## Meanings 词义

The dictionary explains the meanings of words in simple language. The example sentences also help you to understand words and use them correctly. Words marked with a key are important words for you to learn. There is a list of the 2 000 keywords at the back of the dictionary. 本词典使用浅显的文字解释词义。示例亦有助于理解词义和学习正确的用法。标有钥匙的词语是应该学会的重要词语。词典末列有 2 000 个核心词。

## Vocabulary 词汇

There are hundreds of notes that give useful extra vocabulary or show the differences between words. 数百个用法说明额外提供有用的词语或说明词语之间的分别。

The dictionary has a lot of photos and pictures that help you understand words and build your vocabulary. As well as the pictures in the main part of the dictionary, there is a 16-page Picture Dictionary section in the middle with colour pictures of things like clothes, food and drink, and the weather. 词典中有很多照片和插图，有助于理解词义和扩充词汇。除正文中的插图外，词典中间还有 16 页关于服装、食物和饮料、天气等的彩图。

## Grammar 语法

8 Is the word **lung** a noun, a verb or an adjective?

You can check if a new word is a noun, a verb, an adjective, etc. by looking in the dictionary. 翻阅本词典可查检生词的词性是名词、动词或形容词等。

9 Is it correct to say:  
*Can you give me some **advices**?*

The dictionary gives you extra help with some nouns. For example, it gives irregular and difficult noun plurals and tells you if a word cannot be used in the plural. 本词典为一些名词提供附加说明, 例如列出不规则和难拼的名词复数形式, 并注明某词可否用复数形式。

10 What is the past tense of the verb **break**?

The important verb forms are listed for each verb, and there is a list of irregular verbs with their past tenses and past participles on pages 701–702. 每个动词均列出重要词形, 第 701–702 页另附不规则动词表, 列出过去式和过去分词。

11 What is the *-ing* form of the verb **hit**?

## Spelling 拼写

12 How do you spell the plural of **party**?

You can use the dictionary to check how to spell a word, and it also shows changes in the spelling of other forms of the word, for example the plurals of nouns and the *-ing* forms of verbs. 使用本词典可查检词语的拼写, 以及同一词不同形式的拼写变化, 例如名词的复数形式和动词的 *-ing* 形式。

13 Do the words **son** and **sun** have the same sound?

## Pronunciation 读音

The dictionary gives the pronunciation of words, and on page xiii you will find help with reading the phonetic symbols. There are also notes to help you with words that have the same sound or words that are difficult to pronounce. 本词典标示词语的读音, 第 xiii 页说明如何识读音标。另外正文还有同音词和难读词语的说明。

14 Does **enough** sound like **though** or **tough**?

## Extra information 额外信息

15 How do you say this date: 4 July, 2010?

16 What is the name of the exam that all British pupils must take in secondary school?

17 Is **Yours faithfully** the correct ending to a formal or an informal letter?

18 Name three young farm animals.

19 On which part of your body is your nostril?

20 What is the word for a person who comes from Spain?

The Study Pages in the middle give useful information on topics like dates, education and writing letters and emails. The colourful Picture Dictionary section shows you groups of related words in topic areas such as animals and the body. At the end of the dictionary you will find helpful lists of words such as geographical names and irregular verbs. 词典中间的研习专页包含各类有用的信息, 例如日期、教育、写信和写电邮等。彩页部分按主题分类列出相关词语, 如动物、人体等。词典末则附有地名表、不规则动词表等有用的资料。

## Answers 答案

- 15 the fourth of July  
16 General Certificate of  
two thousand and ten  
Secondary Education  
(GCSE)  
17 formal  
18 lamb, foal, calf  
19 nose, face  
20 a Spaniard

- 9 No. (The word 'advice'  
does not have a plural  
form.)  
10 broke  
11 hitting  
12 parties  
13 yes  
14 tough

- 1 your feet  
2 26 December  
3 a kid  
4 narrow  
5 bookshop/bookstore  
6 the trunk  
7 a pineapple  
8 a noun

# Phonetic symbols 音标

## Vowels 元音

i:	see	/si:/	ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
i	happy	/'hæpi/	ɜ:	bird	/bɜ:d/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/	ə	about	/ə'baʊt/
e	ten	/ten/	eɪ	say	/seɪ/
æ	cat	/kæt/	əʊ	go	/gəʊ/
ɑ:	father	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/	aɪ	five	/faɪv/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/	aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/	ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/	ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
u	situation	/,sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/	eə	hair	/heə(r)/
u:	too	/tu:/	ʊə	pure	/pjʊə(r)/

## Consonants 辅音

p	pen	/pen/	s	so	/səʊ/
b	bad	/bæd/	z	zoo	/zu:/
t	tea	/ti:/	ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/
d	did	/dɪd/	ʒ	vision	/'vɪʒn/
k	cat	/kæt/	h	hat	/hæt/
g	got	/gɒt/	m	man	/mæn/
tʃ	chain	/tʃeɪn/	n	no	/nəʊ/
dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/	ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
f	fall	/fɔ:l/	l	leg	/leg/
v	van	/væn/	r	red	/red/
θ	thin	/θɪn/	j	yes	/jes/
ð	this	/ðɪs/	w	wet	/wet/

- (ˈ) shows the strong stress: it is in front of the part of the word that you say most strongly, for example **because** /brɪ'kɔʊz/. (ˈ) 表示主重音, 标示在一词最重读的音节之前, 例如 because /brɪ'kɔʊz/。
- (ˌ) shows a weaker stress. Some words have a part that is said with a weaker stress as well as a strong stress, for example **OK** /,əʊ'keɪ/. (ˌ) 表示次重音, 有些词既有主重音又有次重音, 例如 OK /,əʊ'keɪ/。
- (r) at the end of a word means that in British English you say this sound only when the next word begins with a vowel sound. In American English, you always pronounce this 'r'. (r) 在词尾时, 表示在英式英语中若随后的词以元音开头才发 r 音, 美式英语则在任何情况下均发 r 音。

Some words, for example **at** and **must**, have two pronunciations. We give the usual pronunciation first. The second pronunciation must be used when the word is stressed, and is also often used when the word is at the end of a sentence.

有些词有两种读音, 例如 **at** 和 **must**。常用的读音放在前面, 另一种读音在重读该词时用, 或在句末时也常用。

For example 例如: *This book is for /fə(r)/ Lisa.*

*Who is this book for /fɔ:(r)/?*

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# A a

**A, a** /eɪ/ *noun* 名词 (plural 复数形式 A's, a's /eɪz/) the first letter of the English alphabet 英语字母表的第 1 个字母: 'Apple' begins with an 'A'. \* apple 一词以字母 a 开头。

**a** ɒ /ə; eɪ/ (also 亦作 an /ən; æn/) *article* 冠词

**1** one or any 一个; 任何一个: *Would you like a drink?* 你想喝点东西吗?

◇ *A dog has four legs.* 狗有四条腿。◇ *He's a teacher.* 他是教师。

**2** each, or for each 每一: *She phones her mother three times a week.* 她每星期给母亲打三次电话。◇ *Calls cost 16p a minute.* 电话每分钟收费 16 便士。

## WHICH WORD? 词语辨析

**A or an?** 用 a 还是 an?

You use **an** in front of words that start with a vowel sound. Be careful! It is the sound that is important, not the spelling. For example, words like *euro* and *university* take a instead of an, and words that begin with a silent 'h', like *hour*, take an instead of a. 在元音开头的词之前用 an。注意: 重要的是发音, 而不是拼写。例如, 像 *euro* 和 *university* 等词用 a 而不是 an, 以不发音的 h 开头的词如 *hour* 用 an 而不是 a。

Look at these examples. 请看下列:

**a box** 一个盒子 ◇ **an apple** 一个苹果  
◇ **a singer** 一名歌手 ◇ **an hour** 一个小时  
◇ **a university** 一所大学 ◇ **an MP** 一位议员  
◇ **a euro** 一欧元 ◇ **an umbrella** 一把伞

**abandon** /ə'bændən/ *verb* 动词 (abandons, abandoning, abandoned /ə'bændənd/)

**1** to leave somebody or something completely 离弃; 遗弃; 抛弃; 舍弃: *He abandoned his car in the snow.* 他在雪中弃车而行。

**2** to stop doing something before it is finished 中止: *When the rain started, we abandoned our game.* 一下雨, 我们就中止了比赛。

**abbey** /æbi/ *noun* 名词 (plural 复数形式 abbeys)

a building where religious men or

women (called monks and nuns) live or lived 修道院

**abbreviate** /ə'brɪ:vɪət/ *verb* 动词 (abbreviates, abbreviating, abbreviated) to make a word shorter by not saying or writing some of the letters 简称作: *The word 'telephone' is often abbreviated to 'phone'.* \* telephone 常缩写为 phone。

**abbreviation** /ə,brɪ:vɪ'eɪʃn/ *noun* 名词 a short form of a word 缩写词; 缩略语; 缩写形式: *TV is an abbreviation for 'television'.* \* TV 是 television 的缩略形式。

**abdomen** /'æbdəmən/ *noun* 名词 (formal 正式)

the front middle part of your body, which contains your stomach 腹; 腹部

**ability** ɒ /ə'blɪəti/ *noun* 名词 (plural 复数形式 abilities)

the power and knowledge to do something 能力; 本领: *She has the ability to pass the exam, but she must work harder.* 她有能通过考试, 不过得更用功才行。

**able** ɒ /eɪbl/ *adjective* 形容词

**be able to do something** to have the power and knowledge to do something 能够; 有能力做某事: *Will you be able to come to the party?* 你能来参加聚会吗? ◇ *Is Simon able to swim?* 西蒙会游泳吗?

▷ OPPOSITE **unable** 反义词为 **unable**

▷ Look at **can** (1). 见 **can** 第 1 义。

**abnormal** /æb'nɔ:ml/ *adjective* 形容词

different from what is normal or usual, in a way that worries you or that is unpleasant 不正常的; 反常的; 畸形的: *They thought the boy's behaviour was abnormal.* 他们认为那个男孩行为异常。

**aboard** /ə'bo:əd/ *adverb, preposition* 副词, 介词

on or onto a ship, train, bus or plane 在船(或火车、公共汽车、飞机)上; 上船(或火车、公共汽车、飞机): *Are all the passengers aboard the ship?* 所有乘客都上船了吗? ◇ *Welcome aboard flight 603 to Nairobi.* 欢迎乘坐前往内罗毕的 603 号航班。