

**Collins**

**柯林斯** **中阶**  
**COBUILD**  
**英汉双解学习词典**

**新版**

**Collins COBUILD**  
INTERMEDIATE LEARNER'S  
ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY  
(New 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(简称“柯林斯”)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。

2013 年外语教学与研究出版社(简称“外研社”)和柯林斯合作推出了《柯林斯 COBUILD 中阶英汉双解学习词典》,读者反应良好,特别受到了英语教师的欢迎。此次,外研社与柯林斯再度携手,隆重推出本词典的新版,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 中阶英汉双解学习词典》(新版)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), feed(消息推送系统)等。

2. 特设语法结构提示。新版词典在释义及例证前增设 30,000 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。

3. 增设词语搭配框。在保留用法说明框的基础上,增设 1,000 余词语搭配框,罗列具体义项下的常用搭配 10,000 余条,为英语写作提供更加地道的表达。

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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## 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  
套色词目

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。

**absent/tee** /æbs'n'ti:/ (absentees) **N-COUNT** An **absentee** is a person who is expected to be in a particular place but who is not there. (应到而未到的)不在者, 缺席者  
**ADJ** [ADJ n] **Absentee** is used to describe someone who is not there to do a particular job in person. 不在的; 缺席的  
**Absentee fathers will be forced to pay child maintenance.** 不和子女一起生活的父亲将会被强制要求支付子女的抚养费。  
**ADJ** [ADJ n] In elections in the United States, if you vote by **absentee** ballot or if you are an **absentee** voter, you vote in advance because you will be away. 缺席的 (指美国因故预先表决的选票或选民)【AM 美】

**adviser** ♦♦♦ /əd'vaɪzə/ (advisers) also **advisor** **N-COUNT** An **adviser** is an expert whose job is to give advice to another person or to a group of people. 顾问; 提供意见者  
**In Washington, the President and his advisers spent the day in meetings.** 在华盛顿, 总统和他的顾问们一整天都在开会。  
**...a careers adviser.** 职业顾问 [Also +to]

**around** ♦♦♦ /ə'raʊnd/  
**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 和 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; 围绕; 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.** 那座纪念碑矗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 market** (black markets) **N-COUNT** If something is bought or sold on the **black market**, it is bought or sold illegally. 黑市  
**There is a plentiful supply of arms on the black market.** 黑市上有大量武器出售。

**ocean** ♦♦♦ /'əʊʃn/ (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 to 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 so 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。

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。

Geographical  
labels  
地理标签

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。

## Definitions 释义

One of the most striking features of the *Collins COBUILD 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 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。试看下列 **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】。

## Style labels 语体标签

**BUSINESS 商**: used mainly when talking about the field of business, e.g. **annuity** 主要用于商业领域, 如 annuity ( 年金保险合同 )。

**COMPUTING 计算机**: used mainly when talking about the field of computing, e.g. **chat room** 主要用于计算机领域, 如 chat room ( 聊天室 )。

**DIALECT 方言**: used in some dialects of English, e.g. **ain't** 用于某些英语方言中, 如 ain't ( 不是; 没有 )。

**FORMAL 正式**: used mainly in official situations, or by political and business organizations, or when speaking or writing to people in authority, e.g. **gratuity** 主要用于正式场合, 或者为政治、商业机构所使用, 或是在以权威人士为谈话或写作对象时使用, 如 gratuity ( 小费 )。

**HUMOROUS 幽默**: used mainly to indicate that a word or expression is used in a humorous way, e.g. **gents** 主要用来表示某个词或表达方式为幽默用法, 如 gents ( 男厕所 )。

**INFORMAL 非正式**: used mainly in informal situations, conversations, and personal letters, e.g. **pep talk** 主要用于非正式场合、谈话和私人信件中, 如 pep talk ( 鼓舞士气的话 )。

**JOURNALISM 新闻**: used mainly in journalism, e.g. **glass ceiling** 主要用于新闻写作, 如 glass ceiling ( 玻璃天花板; 隐形顶障 )。

**LEGAL 法律**: used mainly in legal documents, in law courts, and by the police in official situations, e.g. **manslaughter** 主要用于法律文件、法庭以及由警察在正式场合使用, 如 manslaughter ( 过失杀人 )。

**LITERARY 文**: used mainly in novels, poetry, and other forms of literature, e.g. **plaintive** 主要用于小说、诗歌和其他文学体裁, 如 plaintive

( 悲伤的 )。

**MEDICAL 医**: used mainly in medical texts, and by doctors in official situations, e.g. **psychosis** 主要用于医学文献以及由医生在正式场合使用, 如 psychosis ( 精神病 )。

**MILITARY 军**: used mainly when talking or writing about military terms, e.g. **armour** 主要用于谈论或书写军事术语, 如 armour ( 装甲部队 )。

**OFFENSIVE 冒犯**: likely to offend people, or to insult them; words labelled offensive should therefore usually be avoided, e.g. **cripple** 表示可能冒犯或侮辱他人; 带有此标签的词语通常应避免使用, 如 cripple ( 瘸子 )。

**OLD-FASHIONED 过时**: generally considered to be old-fashioned, and no longer in common use, e.g. **dashing** 表示通常认为过时、不再普遍使用的词语, 如 dashing ( 潇洒的 )。

**RUDE 无礼**: used mainly to describe words which could be considered taboo by some people; words labelled rude should therefore usually be avoided, e.g. **bloody** 主要用来标记可能被某些人视为禁忌语的词语; 带有此标签的词语通常应避免使用, 如 bloody ( 该死的 )。

**SPOKEN 口语**: used mainly in speech rather than in writing, e.g. **pardon** 主要用于口头谈话, 不用于书面表达, 如 pardon ( 对不起 )。

**TECHNICAL 术语**: used mainly when talking or writing about objects, events, or processes in a specialist subject, such as business, science, or music, e.g. **biotechnology** 主要用于对商业、科学、音乐等专门学科中的对象、事件、过程等内容进行讨论或写作时, 如 biotechnology ( 生物技术 )。

**TRADEMARK 商标:** used to show a designated trademark, e.g. **hoover** 表示专属商标, 如 hoover(真空吸尘器)。

**VERY RUDE 非常无礼:** used mainly to describe words which most people consider taboo; words labelled **VERY RUDE** should be avoided,

e.g. **fuck** 主要用来标记被大多数人认为是禁忌语的词汇; 带有此标签的词应避免使用, 如 fuck(操)。

**WRITTEN 笔语:** used mainly in writing rather than in speech, e.g. **avail** 主要用于书面表达, 不用于口头谈话, 如 avail(效果)。

## Frequency banding 词频条

Information on the frequency of words in this dictionary is given using three frequency bands, shown as blue diamonds in the headword line. The most frequent words have three diamonds, the next most frequent two, and the ones which are less frequent have one diamond. Words which occur less frequently still, but which deserve an entry in the dictionary, do not have any diamonds. 在本词典中, 词频信息以词频条的形式给出, 词频条为词头词所在行的三个蓝色菱形符号。词频条有三种: 使用频率最高的词的词频条三个菱形符号均为蓝色, 使用频率次之的词的词频条有两个菱形符号为蓝色, 使用频率再次之的词的词频条有一个菱形符号为蓝色。使用频率低于以上三种词但仍应收入本词典中的词不标词频条。

## Pragmatics 语用

People use language to achieve different goals – they invite, give compliments, give warnings, show their emotions, tell lies, and make commitments. The ability to use language effectively to fulfil intentions and goals is known as pragmatic competence, and the study of this ability is called pragmatics. The analysis of language which has been used to prepare this dictionary is based on the idea that speakers and writers plan and fulfil goals as they use language. This in turn entails choices. Speakers choose their goals and they choose appropriate language for their goals. 人们使用语言来实现各种目的——发出邀请、表示赞美、提出警告、表露感情、编造谎言、作出承诺等。有效使用语言来实现各种意图和目标的能力就是语用能力。研究这种能力的学科叫做语用学。编纂本词典时对语言进行的分析基于如下考虑: 说话者和写作者在使用语言时有意达到某种目的。这便需要进行取舍。说话者需要确定自己的目的, 然后选择适当的语言来达到这些目的。

Different languages use different pragmatic strategies. In order to use a language effectively, and be successful in achieving your goals, you need to know what the pragmatic conventions are for that particular language. It is therefore important that learners of English are given as much information as possible about the ways in which English speakers use their language to communicate. 不同语言的语用策略也各不相同。要有效地使用一种语言, 成功达到自己的目的, 需要了解这门语言的语用习惯。因此, 有必要向英语学习者尽可能多

地介绍英语使用者如何使用英语进行交流。

Because of the large amounts of data in the Collins Corpus, COBUILD is uniquely placed to help learners with pragmatics. We have analysed the data and have found, for example, the ways in which English speakers express approval and disapproval, show their emotions, or emphasize what they are saying. 由于 Collins 语料库所收录的语料数量庞大, 柯林斯 COBUILD 可以得天独厚地帮助学习者掌握语用知识。例如, 通过分析语料, 我们发现了英语使用者表达赞成或反对、表露情感或强调所说内容的方式。

In the dictionary, we draw attention to certain pragmatic aspects of words and phrases in English, paying special attention to those that, for cultural and linguistic reasons, we feel may be confusing to learners. We do this by having a label to show the type of pragmatic information being given. The following labels are used in the dictionary 本词典力求使读者关注英语词汇和短语的某些语用特点, 尤其关注由于文化和语言因素而可能令英语学习者感到困惑的地方。我们通过设置标签来提示语用信息。本词典中使用的语用标签如下:

**APPROVAL 褒:** The label APPROVAL indicates that you use the word or expression to show that you like or admire the person or thing you are talking about. An example of a word with this label is *balanced*. 标签 APPROVAL (褒) 表示说话人使用该词或表达以体现其对所谈论人或事物的喜爱或钦佩之情。例如, *balanced* (兼顾各方的) 一词即有此标签。

**DISAPPROVAL 贬:** The label DISAPPROVAL indicates that you use the word or expression to show that you dislike the person or thing you are talking about. An example of a word with this label is *immature*. 标签 DISAPPROVAL (贬) 表示说话人使用该词或表达以体现其不喜欢所谈论的人或事物。例如, *immature* (鲁莽的) 一词即有此标签。

**EMPHASIS 强调:** The label EMPHASIS indicates that you use the word or expression to show that you think something is particularly important or true, or to draw attention to it. An example of a word with this label is *absolutely*. 标签 EMPHASIS (强调) 表示说话人使用该词或表达以体现其认为某事非常重要或正确, 或是引起人们对此事的关注。例如, *absolutely* (完全地; 彻底地) 一词即有此标签。

**FEELINGS 情感:** The label FEELINGS indicates that you use the word or expression to show how you feel about a situation, a person, or a thing. An example of a word with this label is *unfortunately*. 标签 FEELINGS (情感) 表示说话人使用该单词或表达以体现其对某一情形、人或物的感受。例如, *unfortunately* (不幸地) 一词即有此标签。

**FORMULAE 惯用语:** The label FORMULAE indicates that the word or expression doesn't change, and that it is used in particular situations such as greeting, thanking, or congratulating. Examples of formulae are *Hi*, *Thanks*, and *Congratulations!* 标签 FORMULAE (惯用语) 表示某个单词或表达不发生变化, 用于打招呼、致谢、恭贺等特定场合。例如, *Hi* (嗨), *Thanks* (谢谢), *Congratulations!* (恭喜)!

**POLITENESS 礼貌:** The label POLITENESS indicates that you use the word or expression in order to show good manners, and to avoid upsetting or embarrassing people. An example of an expression with this label is *Would you mind ...?* 标签 POLITENESS (礼貌) 用于表示单词或表达为礼貌用语, 人们使用礼貌用语以避免使人不悦或尴尬。 *Would you mind ...?* (您是否介意……?) 即为一例礼貌用语。

VAGUENESS 含糊语: The label VAGUENESS indicates that you use the word or expression to show lack of certainty. People often use vague language to make statements 'softer', so that what they say does not appear too direct or too strongly stated. Examples of vague language are *presumably...*,

*Do you know what I mean?, kind of..., and sort of...* 标签 VAGUENESS (含糊语) 用于表示单词或表达语义不明确。人们常常使用含糊用语使陈述“弱化”, 显得不太直接或刺耳。例如, *presumably...* (大概), *Do you know what I mean?* (你明白我的意思吧?), *kind of ...* (有点儿) 和 *sort of...* (有些)。

We hope that you will enjoy learning about pragmatics in the English language. Pragmatics, in any language, is central to communication. When you can understand the context and subtle meanings of a word, you can give and receive accurate messages. This should enable you to achieve your pragmatic goals whether you are intending to criticize, to praise, to persuade, and so on. Good communication is vital. We hope that by giving you a great deal of pragmatic information in this dictionary, we will encourage you to improve your communication skills. 我们希望读者能够乐于学习英语语用知识。语用在任何语言中都是交际的关键。理解了一个词的语境和它的细微含义, 你就能准确传达或理解信息。无论你意在批评、赞扬、说服, 抑或其他, 你都能借以实现你的语用目的。能够成功地交流很重要。我们希望, 通过提供大量的语用信息, 鼓励读者提高交流技巧。

## List of grammatical notations 语法符号表

### Word classes 词类

ADJ	adjective 形容词		数名词
ADV	adverb 副词	N-SING	singular noun 单数名词
AUX	auxiliary verb 助动词	N-TITLE	title noun 头衔名词
COLOUR	colour word 颜色词	N-UNCOUNT	uncount noun 不可数名词
COMB	combining form 构词成分	N-VAR	variable noun 可变名词
CONJ	conjunction 连词	NEG	negative 否定词
CONVENTION	convention 惯用语	NUM	number 数词
DET	determiner 限定词	ORD	ordinal 序数词
EXCLAM	exclamation 感叹语	PASSIVE	see 见 V-PASSIVE
FRACTION	fraction 分数词	PHRASAL VERB	phrasal verb 短语动词
LINK	see 见 V-LINK	PHRASE	phrase 短语
MODAL	modal verb 情态动词	PREDET	predeterminer 前置限定词
N-COUNT	count noun 可数名词	PREFIX	prefix 前缀
N-PLURAL	plural noun 复数名词	PREP	preposition 介词
N-PROPER	proper noun 专有名词	PRON	pronoun 代词
N-PROPER-PLURAL	plural proper noun 专有复	QUANT	quantifier 数量词



QUEST	question word 疑问词
SUFFIX	suffix 后缀
VERB	verb 动词

V-LINK	link verb 连系动词
V-PASSIVE	passive verb 被动动词

## Words and abbreviations used in patterns 语法结构中出现的用词及缩略语

<b>adj</b>	adjective group 形容词词组
<b>adv</b>	adverb group 副词词组
<b>amount</b>	word or phrase indicating an amount of something 数量词或数量短语
<b>be</b>	any form of the verb <i>be</i> 动词 <i>be</i> 的任一形式
<b>colour</b>	colour word 颜色词
<b>cont</b>	continuous 进行时态
<b>det</b>	determiner 限定词
<b>-ed</b>	past participle of a verb 动词过去分词
<b>get</b>	any form of the verb <i>get</i> 动词 <i>get</i> 的任一形式
<b>imper</b>	imperative 祈使
<b>inf</b>	infinitive form of a verb 动词不定式
<b>n</b>	noun or noun group 名词或名词词组
<b>names</b>	names of places or institutions 地方或机构名称
<b>neg</b>	negative word 否定词
<b>num</b>	number 数词
<b>n-uncount</b>	uncount noun or noun group with an uncount noun 不可数名词或含不可数名词的名词词组
<b>oft</b>	often 经常
<b>ord</b>	ordinal 序数词
<b>P</b>	particle, part of a phrasal

<b>passive</b>	passive voice 被动语态
<b>pl</b>	plural 复数
<b>poss</b>	possessive 所有格
<b>prep</b>	prepositional phrase or preposition 介词短语或介词
<b>pron</b>	pronoun 代词
<b>pron-refl</b>	reflexive pronoun 反身代词
<b>quote</b>	direct speech 直接引语
<b>sing</b>	singular 单数
<b>that</b>	'that'-clause *that 引导的从句
<b>to-inf</b>	the to-infinitive form of a verb 带 to 的动词不定式
<b>usu</b>	usually 通常
<b>v</b>	verb or verb group 动词或动词词组
<b>v-ed</b>	past participle of the verb 动词过去分词
<b>v-ing</b>	present participle of the verb being defined 所释动词的现在分词
<b>v-ing</b>	present participle of a verb 动词现在分词
<b>v-link</b>	link verb 连系动词
<b>wh</b>	wh-word, clause beginning with a wh-word 特殊疑问词或由此类词引导的从句