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出版前言

《牛津英汉双解联想词典》以《牛津英语联想词典》(英语版)为基础翻译而成,是一部英汉双解学习型词典,适合英语教师、学生及广大英语学习者使用。

在词典的编纂和使用中,“联想”(Wordfinder)是一个比较新颖的概念。与其他大多数词典不同,《牛津英汉双解联想词典》不是按字母顺序把单词列出来,而是根据单词在意思和用法上的异同把它们归类;不是先给出单词然后给出意思,而是先给出意思,然后再给出读者想要查找的那个词或那些词,旨在帮助读者按照自己的意愿扩大词汇量,拓宽知识面。

《牛津英汉双解联想词典》共收有 630 个主词,分为 23 个意义相关的联想主题。每个主词带出各自相关词的词义和用途,意在助于扩大词汇量和掌握具体用法。大量的用法说明和语法标注可以帮助读者正确使用词语,大量的例句和短语可以帮助读者在写作中避免容易出现的错误,另有丰富的插图和表格,使词义更加形象生动,简洁明了。

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序 言

从功能来看,词典可以分为“查词”词典和“找词”词典。前者的功能是:当读者遇到生词时,它能告诉这个生词的意义、读音和用法,就这个词论这个词。这种词典是读者们非常熟悉的通用词典。后者的功能是:当读者萌生某种想法而不知用什么词汇表达时,它能帮助读者通过联想找到所需要的特定单词和相关词汇,提供更广泛的语言知识和文化知识。这种词典是读者们不很熟悉的联想词典。本词典就是一部新颖的联想词典。

这部词典有三个功能:

1. 帮助读者查找所需要的一个特定单词;
2. 帮助读者搜集与某个特定话题领域相关的词汇;
3. 帮助读者通过自由查阅不同的话题领域来扩大词汇量。

这部词典有三个特色:

1. 调动读者的思维能力,发挥联想的作用。词典的 23 个意义相关的话题领域,提供了大量的生动的语境。查找所需要的特定单词,将孤立的单词置于广泛的语境之中,将相关的词汇放在一起,联系记忆,联系学习,举一反三,学一知三。

2. 集词汇与知识于一体。词汇是知识的载体。词汇系统是知识体系的反映。掌握大量词汇,表明拥有丰富知识。扩大词汇量,表明扩大知识面。学习词汇,离不开联想;获取知识,也离不开联想。在查阅词汇过程中,读者可以系统学习相关知识,增大词汇量,扩大知识面。

3. 熔语言与文化于一炉。在查阅词汇过程中,读者可以全面了解词汇的文化含义,掌握词汇在一定文化背景下的准确意义和用法。将学习英语与学习英语国家的文化结合起来,在扩大语言知识的同时,扩大文化知识。

这部词典的最大特色就是联想。联想是独立思考和原创思维的表现。一个富于联想和善于联想的人,常常是肯于独立思考和具有创新精神的人。学会使用这部词典有助于培养联想能力。

根据语义学理论,一个核心概念(通常用一个核心词表现)与属于同一范畴的词汇,构成一个领域。语义学家借用物理学的“场”的概念,将这个

领域称为“语义场”。而语用学家也有类似的表述,以一个话题为核心(通常也是用一个核心词表现),将与其相关的内容结合在一起,构成一个话题领域。它与语义场有雷同和重叠之处,但各自出发点不同。本词典是在一个话题领域之内和在不同话题领域之间进行联想。

利用联想查找和扩展词汇,涉及三种方法:辐射联想、推理联想和交叉联想。

辐射的方法是以一个表示话题的核心词为中心,通过分类及其属性、特征、功能和动作,联想与其相关的方方面面的内容。例如,说到“天气”(weather),自然会想到具体的天气状况:晴阴(sunny, cloudy)、冷热(hot, warm, cool, cold)、干湿(dry, wet)、现象(rain, snow, storm, wind, fog);想到气候(tropical climate, temperate climate);想到四季(season, spring, summer, autumn, winter);想到天气预报(weather forecast);想到气象研究(meteorology)。

推理的方法是从一个已知的词出发,利用逻辑关系找出它的反义词、近义词、上义词和下义词等等。例如,利用 cloudy,找到反义词 cloudless;利用 weather,找到近义词 climate;利用 spring,找到上义词 season;利用 season,找到下义词 spring, summer, autumn, winter。

交叉的方法是由一个话题领域联想到另一个话题领域。例如,度假需要知道天气,可以在 holiday 的话题领域,找到与 weather 有关的词汇。天气是电视和广播等媒体经常关注的内容,也可以在 television/radio 的话题领域,找到与 weather 有关的词汇。

学会使用这部联想词典,会培养你的联想能力。常常使用这部联想词典,会使你插上联想的羽翼,在英语的王国里自由翱翔。

王逢鑫

北京大学教授、博士生导师

Author's preface

As a learner of English, you know that building up your stock of words is your biggest task. You probably already have a dictionary to help you do this. So why a new one?

Most dictionaries are ‘checking’ books: you come across a word, for example when you are reading a book or listening to someone speaking, and you go to the dictionary to check its meaning, its pronunciation or its use.

This dictionary is different: it is a ‘discovering’ book. It is designed to help you to expand your vocabulary in the directions *you* want — giving you the words you need, to say the things you want to say.

If you glance through the book you will quickly see that it is different from most other dictionaries in two important ways:

- instead of listing words in alphabetical order, it groups them according to their similarities and differences of *meaning* and *use*;
- instead of giving you the word first and then its meaning, it gives you the meaning first *and then the word (or words) that you are looking for*.

This explains the name, **Wordfinder**.

Working with students studying English, in Kenya and Tanzania and later in Britain, helped me to see the value of a dictionary of this sort. I am grateful to all my students, as well as to others who have contributed more directly to the creation of this book:

In Edinburgh, Sandra Anderson, Mark Backer-Holst, David Caulton, Penny Hands, David Hill, Michael Meyler and Ingrid Yngstrom were principal contributors. I also want to thank Sheena Davies, Thora Nicholson, Luan Porter, and Elizabeth White; and, for their interest, their tolerance and their support in many different ways, all my colleagues at the Institute for Applied Language Studies in the University of Edinburgh.

In Oxford, Moira Runcie, for her faith in the project, and Sally Wehmeier, Judith Willis and, especially, Margaret Deuter, for their wonderful editorial skills and (apparently) inexhaustible reserves of patience and encouragement, are due abundant thanks.

And to my wife, Jocelyn Ncecke, who has lived with this book from the first idea to the final proof-reading, much more than thanks.

Hugh Trappes-Lomax

作者序

作为一名英语学习者,你深知自己最大的任务是要积累词汇的容量。你很可能已经有了一部词典来帮你达到这一目的,那为何需要一部新的词典?

大多数词典是“查找”型词典:例如,你在阅读一本书或听某人说话时碰到一个生词,就去词典里查找其意义、发音或用法。

这部词典不一样:它是一本“发现”型词典。它旨在帮助你按照你的意愿方向扩充你的词汇——给出你所需要的词、说出你所想要说的话。

随意浏览一下本词典,你会很快看出它在两个重要方面与其他大多数词典的不同之处:

■ 不是按字母顺序把单词列出来,而是根据单词在意思和用法上的异同把它们归类;

■ 不是先给出单词然后给出意思,而是先给出意思,然后再给出你要查找的那个词(或那些词)。

这便是 *Wordfinder* (联想)的意义所在。

我在肯尼亚和坦桑尼亚、后来又在英国从事英语教学工作,这些经验让我看到了编纂这一类词典的价值。我要感谢我所有的学生,以及曾为本词典付梓作出更为直接贡献的其他一些人。

在爱丁堡, Sandra Anderson、Mark Backer-Holst、David Caulton、Penny Hands、David Hill、Michael Meyler 和 Ingrid Yngstrom 是主要的供稿人。我也要感谢 Sheena Davies、Thora Nicholson、Luan Porter、Elizabeth White, 以及爱丁堡大学应用语言研究所我的所有同事,感谢他们以多种不同方式所给予的关心、宽容和支持。

在牛津,我要感谢 Moira Runcie 对本词典项目的信心,以及 Sally Wehmeier、Judith Willis, 还有特别是 Margaret Deuter, 她们卓越的编辑才能和(显然)永不枯竭的耐心和鼓励,让我感激不尽!

还有我的妻子 Jocelyn Nceckei,从最早的构思到最后的校对,她见证了本词典的诞生。我对她真是不胜感激!

Hugh Trappes-Lomax

Terms, symbols and short forms 术语、符号和缩写形式

<i>AmE</i>	American English 美国英语
<i>BrE</i>	British English 英国英语
<i>formal</i>	used in more formal contexts, such as writing a report or speaking at a conference 表示用于比较正式的上下文里,如写报告或在大会上发言时
<i>informal</i>	used in informal contexts, such as a conversation with family or friends 表示用于非正式的上下文里,如与家人或朋友谈话时
<i>noun, verb, adjective, adverb</i>	the part that a word plays in its sentence (Note: these labels are not used in all cases, but only when they are needed for clarity.) 表示某个单词在句子中所起的作用(注:这些标识并不用于所有情况,而只是用在需要甄别的时候。)
U	an uncountable noun 表示不可数名词
C/U	a noun that is often countable but can also be uncountable 表示某个名词通常是可数的,但也可以是不可数的
U/C	a noun that is often uncountable but can also be countable 表示某个名词通常是不可数的,但也可以是可数的
<i>singular</i>	a noun that is used only in the singular 表示某个名词只用于单数
<i>plural</i>	a noun that is used only in the plural 表示某个名词只用于复数
<i>with singular or plural verb</i>	a singular noun (for example family, government) which can have a plural verb if you are thinking of the actions, feelings, etc of the individual members of the group 表示某个单数名词可以有复数动词——如果考虑的是团体中单个成员的行为、感情等
<i>only before a noun</i>	an adjective which comes before a noun, not after a verb like is or seems 表示某个形容词仅用于名词前,而不适用于 is 或 seems 等动词后
<i>not before a noun</i>	an adjective which comes after a verb like is or seems , not before a noun 表示某个形容词不用于名词前,而适用于 is 或 seems 等动词后
<i>usually passive</i>	a verb that is more common in the passive than the active form 表示某个动词更常见于被动形式
.	an irregular verb (see table on p 823) 表示不规则动词(参见第 823 页不规则动词表)
<i>abbreviation</i>	a short form of a word 表示某个单词的缩写形式
<i>opposite</i>	a word which is opposite in meaning to another word 表示某个单词与另一个单词意思相反
sb	somebody 某人

sth

something
某物

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Using the dictionary 本词典使用方法

1 With *Wordfinder*, you can

通过《联想》，你可以：

- look for a particular word that you want
查找你想知道的某个单词
- collect words that are related to a particular topic area
收集与某一特定联想主题相关的单词
- expand your vocabulary by looking freely through topic areas
通过自由搜寻各联想主题扩充词汇

Looking for a word 查找单词

You know the word 'letter', but you don't know the word for the way that you write your name at the end of a letter. You look at **letter** and you find:

你知道 letter(信件)这个单词,但你不知道形容在信件的结尾签上名字的那个单词。你去查找 letter,就会发现:

- your name, written by hand in a special way so that nobody else can copy it 签名: **signature**
- to put your signature on sth 签名; 签字: **sign** (sth)

You want to know the opposite of 'sweet'. You look at **sweet** and you find:

你想知道 sweet(甜)的反义词。查找 sweet,就会发现:

- having a sharp taste like that of a lemon 酸的: **sour** ◇ *These apples are rather sour.* 这些苹果相当酸。
- having a sharp unpleasant taste 苦的: **bitter** ◇ *bitter coffee* 苦咖啡

You know that 'promise' means to say that you will do something that somebody wants. If you do not do what you promise to do, what is the expression for this? You look at **promise** and you find:

你知道 promise(许诺)的意思是说你会去做某人心想的事情。如果你不去做你许诺要做的事,那该如何表达? 查找 promise,就会发现:

- If you do not do what you promised to do, you **break** a promise. **go back on your word**, the promise is **broken** 食言,背约,被违背的; *I can't believe he went back on his word!* 我无法相信他竟然食言! ◇ *broken promises* 被违背的诺言

Collecting words about a topic 收集某一主题的单词

You are preparing to give a short talk about holidays. You need to think about the different kinds of holiday that people choose, how they travel, and where they stay. You look up **holiday** and you find:

你正在准备简短地谈一谈假期。你需要考虑到人们选择的各种不同的假期、他们的旅行方式以及逗留地点。你去查找 holiday,就会发现:

holiday

- 1 time when people do not work 不工作的时间
 - 2 special days and times which are holidays 特殊的假日和假期
 - 3 going away on holiday 外出度假
- see also** 另见 **TRAVEL**

From this, you choose ‘going away on holiday’, and you find:

从这个单词下,你选择 going away on holiday, 就会发现:

- a special holiday where you pay for your travel, hotel and some or all of your meals before you leave 包价旅游, 包办旅游, 一揽子旅游: **package holiday**
- a holiday on a large ship 海上航游, 乘船旅游: **cruise** ◇ *to go on a round-the-world cruise* 乘船周游世界
- a holiday in Africa, looking at wild animals(在非洲的)观看野兽的旅行, 游猎: **safari** ◇ *to go on safari* 去游猎
- a journey when you visit a place and return(指往返于某一地的)旅行, 出行: **trip** ◇ *a trip to the seaside* 海滨之行
- to travel around on holiday carrying your luggage in a bag on your back 背着背包徒步旅行, 负重徒步旅行: **go` backpacking** ◇ *They went backpacking round Europe last summer.* 去年夏天他们背着背包在欧洲各地徒步旅行。
- to go on a holiday with a tent 宿营度假, 露营地度假: **go` camping**
- a holiday that you spend doing sports or other outdoor activities 探险旅行; 户外游动度假: **adventure/activity holiday**
- a holiday that you spend walking or cycling 徒步旅行度假; 骑自行车旅行度假: **walking/cycling holiday**
- a holiday that you spend travelling round a place, for example in a car or a bus 旅行度假, 旅游度假: **touring holiday**
- a holiday when you do some work 工作度假: **working holiday**

Now you want to think about the different ways of travelling. You follow up the suggestion at the beginning of **holiday**, ‘see also TRAVEL’, and you find:

现在你要考虑到各种不同的旅行方式。你按照在 holiday 开头的那条建议“see also 另见 TRAVEL”, 就会发现:

travel

1 travelling 旅行

2 means of transport 交通工具

3 tickets, passports, money, etc 票、护照、货币等

4 starting a journey, moving and arriving 启程、移动、抵达

luggage and packing 行李和包裹 ◇ **BAG**
accidents and crashes 事故和坠毁 ◇ **ACCIDENT**

travelling in space 太空旅行 ◇ **SPACE²**

see also 另见 **HOLIDAY, HOTEL, CAMP**

You look at section 2 to check that you know all the words for means of transport, and how to use them. (Do we say 'with the train', 'on the train', or 'by train'?)

在词条第 2 项,可找到有关交通工具和如何使用交通工具的所有单词。(是说 with the train, on the train, 还是说 by train?)

2 means of transport 交通工具

- using a car, bus, lorry, etc to travel 乘汽车旅行: **by road, car, bus**, etc, **on the bus/coach**
- to go somewhere in a car 驾车,开车(去某地): **drive**^{*}; a journey in a car or other vehicle 驾车旅行: **drive** ◇ *We're driving up to Scotland this summer.* 今年夏天我们开车去苏格兰。
- to travel by getting free rides in other people's cars, lorries, etc 搭便车: **hitch-hike**, (*informal*) **hitch**; a person who does this 搭便车的旅行者: **hitch-hiker** ◇ *We hitched down to Devon.* 我们搭便车到德文。◇ *I picked up two hitch-hikers on the way home from Bath.* 从巴思回家的路上我带了两个搭便车的人。
- using a bicycle or motorcycle 骑自行车,骑摩托车: **by bike, by motorcycle**, etc
- to travel on a motorcycle 骑(摩托车): **ride**^{*} (sth)
- to travel on a bicycle 骑(自行车): **ride**^{*} (sth), **cycle** ◇ *to ride along cycle tracks in the New Forest* 沿着“新森林”的自行车赛道骑车 ◇ *I usually cycle to work.* 我通常骑车去上班。
- using a train or trains 乘火车: **by train, on the train, by rail**
- (used about long journeys) by road or rail (指长途旅行) 通过陆路: **overland** ◇ *We travelled overland to Delhi and then flew on to Singapore.* 我们经陆路去德里,然后飞往新加坡。
- using an aeroplane 乘飞机: **by air, by plane**
- to travel somewhere by plane 乘飞机; 飞行: **fly**^{*}; a journey by plane (乘飞机的) 航行, 航程: **flight**
- using a boat 坐船: **by sea, by boat**
- to travel somewhere in a boat 航行: **sail**; a long journey by sea (海上) 航行 **voyage**
- to travel by boat, visiting a number of places, as a holiday 巡游, 巡航: **ruise**; *noun*: **ruise** ◇ *to go cruising in the Mediterranean* 在地中海上巡游 ◇ *a river cruise* 河上巡航
- without using a vehicle 徒步, 步行: **on foot**
- to go somewhere on foot 步行, 走路: **walk**

Now you need to think about types of accommodation. In the box at the beginning of keyword **travel** you saw the cross-references to **hotel** and **camp**. Look up **hotel** to find the different types of hotel;

现在你需要考虑到各种住宿情况。在主词 travel 开首的黑框里,你看到了前去查找 hotel 和 camp 的互见项。查找 hotel,就会发现各种不同的旅馆:

- a place where you stay when you are travelling or on holiday 宾馆, 旅馆: **hotel** ◇ *a first-class hotel* 一流宾馆 ◇ *We stayed in a small country hotel.* 我们住在一家小的乡间旅店。
- a hotel where you can park your car near your room 汽车旅馆: **motor**
- a small hotel sometimes in a private house 家庭旅馆: **guest house**
- a private house where you can spend the night and have breakfast in the morning (提供住宿和早餐的)家庭客栈, 私人栈家: **bed and breakfast** (*abbreviation B&B*)
- a place (like a cheap hotel) where people can stay when they are living away from home (为外地人提供的廉价)宿舍, 招待所: **hostel** ◇ *a youth hostel* (= a hostel for people who are walking, cycling, etc in the countryside) 青年招待所

Now look at **camp** and make sure that you know the words there;

现在查看 camp, 确保你知道那里面的单词:

- to put up a tent and sleep in it 扎营, 露营: **camp (out)** ◇ *We camped in a field by a stream.* 我们在小溪边的旷野里露营。◇ *We decided to camp out for the night.* 我们决定露营过夜。
- sleeping or spending a holiday in tent 露营, 野营: **camping** (*noun U*) ◇ *They went on a camping holiday.* 他们进行了一次野营度假。
- to spend a holiday living in a tent 去露营, 去野营: **go⁺ camping** ◇ *We're going camping in the South of France this summer.* 今年夏天我们要去法国南部野营度假。
- a special place where people camp 营地: **campsite** (*AmE campground*)
- a person who camps 露营者, 野营者: **camper**

Looking freely through topic areas 通过联想主题自由搜寻

To help you talk about the weather, you look up **weather**, and you find these cross-references:

要谈论天气,你去查找 weather,就会发现这些互见项:

see also 另见 **RAIN, SNOW, STORM, WIND**

You follow up the cross-reference to SNOW. You read the section on 'enjoying the snow' and you find:

循着查找 SNOW 的互见项,在 enjoying the snow 这一小节,你会发现:

- to move over snow on long, flat, narrow pieces of wood, metal or plastic (**skis**) that are fastened to boots 滑雪:**ski**; a person who skis 滑雪者:**skier**
 - a type of flat board, often with metal strips underneath, that people use for travelling downhill on snow for fun 雪橇:**sledge**; *verb*: **sledge** ◇ *Let's go sledging!* 咱们去坐雪橇吧!
 - a lump of snow that is pressed into the shape of a ball and used by children for playing 雪球:**snowball** ◇ *a snowball fight* 打雪球仗
 - the figure of a person made out of snow, usually by children 雪人:**snowman** (*plural snowmen*)
- ▷ more on skiing 有关“滑雪”的更多信息 ◇ **SKI**

To find out more about skiing, and to see a picture, you look at the entry for **ski**.

要想更多地了解滑雪,并且想要看到图片,查看 ski 这个词条就行了。

2 Finding your way in *Wordfinder* 在《联想》中一路前行

Keywords 主词

Words are grouped together under **keywords**, which are arranged alphabetically in the book. Some keywords just direct you to another keyword. If you look up **able**, you will find:

在本词典里主词是按字母顺序排列的,而单词则被归类在主词之下。某些主词仅仅是把读者引向另一个主词。如果查找 able,就会发现:

able

- able to be done 能够做 ◇ **POSSIBLE**²
- having skill 有技能 ◇ **SKILL**

Most keywords have an index which shows you how the words are organized. If you look up **television**, you will find:

大多数主词都有索引,告诉你这些单词是如何组成的。如果你查找 television,就会发现:

television/radio

- 1 watching television 看电视
- 2 listening to the radio 听收音机
- 3 controlling a television or radio 操控电视或收音机
- 4 television and radio programmes 电视和广播节目
- 5 broadcasting 播放

To help you find your way, some keywords have smaller sections with their own headings. Under **television and radio programmes**, you will find four headings:

为了帮助你查找所需资料,某些主词还分成更小的节段,各有自己的标题。在 television and radio programmes 小节下,你会发现四个标题:

- news and weather 新闻和天气
- information and talk 信息和谈话
- stories and plays 故事和戏剧
- games 游戏比赛

If you want to go on to learn some words that are more difficult, you will find a section in some keywords called **MORE**. If you look up **blood**, you will find this group of words:

如果想要进一步学习一些更难的字,你在某些主词里会发现一个小节叫作 MORE。如果你查找 blood,就会发现这一组单词:

■ MORE... 更多信息

- easily upset by the sight of blood 晕血的; 易受惊的: **squeamish** ◇ *I couldn't be a nurse. I'm far too squeamish.* 我当不了护士,我大容易晕血了。
- full of violence and blood 充满暴力的: **gory** ◇ *a gory film* 一部充满暴力的影片
- involving bloody injuries 可怕的,令人毛骨悚然的: **gruesome** ◇ *The battlefield was a gruesome sight.* 战场的情景令人毛骨悚然。

Words that are related in meaning 意义相关的词

Some words are grouped together because they are related in meaning. For example, if you look up **plane**, you will find **plane** with **aeroplane**. They are *synonyms* (= they mean the same). You will also find **aircraft**. This has a *more general meaning* than **plane** and **aeroplane**.

某些单词被归类在一起,是因为它们在意义上相关联。例如,你查找 plane,就会发现 plane 与 aeroplane 在一起。它们是同义词。你还会发现 aircraft。这个词比 plane 和 aeroplane 具有更加宽泛的意思。

- any vehicle that can fly in the air 飞行器,航空器,飞机: **aircraft** (*plural aircraft*) ◇ *a jet aircraft* (= powered by a jet engine) 喷气式飞机
- a vehicle with wings and one or more engines that can fly through the air 飞机: **plane, aeroplane** (*AmE airplane*) ◇ *to travel by plane* 乘飞机旅行 ◇ *a plane ticket* 飞机票 ◇ *a plane crash* 飞机失事 ◇ *a supersonic plane* (= a plane that can fly faster than the speed of sound) 超音速飞机