

Collins

柯林斯 COBUILD
高阶 英汉双解学习词典

Collins COBUILD

Advanced Learner's
English-Chinese Dictionary

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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与其他同类词典相比，本词典突破了传统词典长期沿袭的体例和模式，更加突出强调了学习型词典的学习功能，同时在可读性和易用性方面均有大幅提升：

一、全部释义、例证及发音均以收词规模达 43 亿词，口语与书面语并重的语料库为基础；

二、所有义项均采用整句释义，成功凸现出词汇在典型语境中的典型用法，释义本身即是绝佳的例证；

三、独有的附加栏设置，提供丰富的词频、语法、搭配结构、语用、同义词和反义词等方面的信息，一目了然；

四、为了此次英汉双解版的出版，柯林斯公司专门组织英语专家编写了符合中国学习者特点的词语用法辨析专栏 (Usage Note)，详细剖析了近义词以及相似表达方式的用法，这些地方正是语言学习的难点所在；

五、双解版在原英文版基础上增加了 10% 的义项和 30% 的例证，扩充了原英文版的规模。这样，本词典总计收录词汇、短语及释义 20 万条，收录例证达 11 万条。整部词典内容更为丰富，也更为贴合中国学习者的需求；

六、词典的出版具有时效性，双解版距原英文版的出版已有几年的间隔，不免会有所滞后。因此，在双解版的翻译编校过程中，我们参照柯林斯 COBUILD 系列刚刚出版的第六版，增补了近几年出现的新词新义，保证了词典和社会语言的基本同步。

本部词典从策划、组织翻译到审稿、编校，历经两载有余，倾注了数十位译者和编辑的心血。对于这样一部篇幅宏大的词典而言，错漏之处在所难免，还请广大读者不吝指教。

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刘润清

外研社让我看看《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英汉双解学习词典》，如有可能，也写写对它的印象。至于能不能算作序，写完再说。

我跟英语打交道五十多年了，用过的各种各样的词典不下 30 种。柯林斯词典是我喜欢的一种。何时用它最多？备课时和写文章时。为什么？它能比较准确地告诉你一个词或短语如何使用。换句话说，它不仅告诉你一个词的发音、字形、意义，而且告诉你它如何用于词组和句子。这绝对是一大优点。

并非所有的词典都是这么做的。但也不要责怪人家不这么做。每一部词典都有自己特定的读者群和编写目的。《牛津英语大词典》(OED) 第二版共 20 卷，有 24 万条词源，200 多万引语。这是它的特点。《朗文语言文化大辞典》则以众多文化信息词条著称。《韦氏大学词典》(*Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*) 也有词源，特别重视收集百科知识新词、时髦词、俚语等。牛津出版学习词典，是 A. S. Hornby 主编的。它的特点是详尽地列出 25 种动词句型，在每个动词后面都标注可以用于哪几个句型。

柯林斯学习词典是为学生编写的。学习者是其瞄准的特定读者群。它遵循的理念是“授人以渔”而不是“授人以鱼”。就是说，它不仅教你词汇，还教你如何学习英语。非学习型英文词典的主要功能是查询词的音、形、义，而学习型的英文词典，更强调的是如何使用单词，词与词的搭配，在什么样的情况下应该使用什么样的结构。这一切是在教你如何学习才能掌握英语。这就是我们所说的“授人以渔”了。

1987 年面世的《柯林斯 COBUILD 英语词典》(*Collins COBUILD Dictionary of English*) 第一版是世界上第一部真正意义上的基于语料库素材编写的学习型英语词典，从根本上改变了学习型词典的编写理念，此后逐渐出现了大批学习型英语词典。使用语料库编词典，简单来说，就是收集大量的原汁原味的英文文本（其语料库 The Bank of English 达 6.5 亿词），然后从中提炼出最合适的词义，例句也来自该语料库中。因此释义源自当代本族语者使用的典型词义，例句保证是真实、地道的英文。

柯林斯词典的英文释义采用整句释义。这一特点，我最初很不习惯。我以为，词典篇幅寸土寸金，编者惜墨如金；用完整句子释义，太奢侈了。后来我才发现，人家这样做用心良苦，是为了将单词或短语置于其使用环境之中，其用法一目了然。这是“授人以渔”的一个显著特点。整句的释义完全可以当做一个例句来看待，而且是最典型的、最生动的例句。比如 *habitual* 的释义为：

A **habitual** action, state, or way of behaving is one that someone usually does or has, especially one that is considered to be typical or characteristic of the3m.

我们立刻可以看出，*habitual* 是用来形容 action, state, way of behaving 的，这便是这个词的使用范围。再如，*hail* 的释义为：

If a person, event, or achievement is **hailed as** important or successful, they are praised publicly.

这里，不仅告诉我们 *hail* 的对象一般是 person, event 或 achievement，还说明 *hail* 经常用于被动结构，而且与 *as* 连用。

柯林斯词典不同于其他同类词典的另一个显著特点，则是排版方面的与众不同。将词性、术语标签、用法搭配、同义词、反义词等等全部从正文中提炼出来，在附加栏里用蓝字展示出来。这种排列方式，初期使用，可能会有些不习惯。稍后就会熟悉，而且会发现极为方便。需要什么信息，到附加栏用眼一扫，一目了然，又快又准。

此次外研社与柯林斯合作推出的双解版，是以 *Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's English Dictionary* (5th Edition) 为蓝本，在此基础上增添了不少新的特色，可以说是独一无二的版本了。首先，为出版该双解版，柯林斯公司专门组织英语专家编写了适合中国学习者特点的词用法辨析专栏 (Usage Note)。这是原来英文版所没有的，但对中国学习者来说，十分有用。如在 *hire* 词条下有：

Do not confuse **hire**, **rent**, and **let**. In British English, if you pay a sum of money to use something for a short time, you say that you **hire** it. In American English, it is more common to say that you **rent** it. *He was unable to hire another car He rented a car for the weekend.* If you make a series of payments to use something for a long time, you say that you *rent* it. *...the apartment he had rented ... He rented a TV.* You can say that you **rent** a house or room to someone when they pay you money to live there. *We rented our house to an American professor.* You can also say that you **let** a house or room to someone. *They were letting a room to a school teacher.*

三个词的不同用法讲得真够清楚了。

第二，双解版还在英文版基础上增加了 10% 的义项和 30% 的例证，扩充了规模，增加了信息，内容更为丰富，也更加贴合中国学习者的需求。例如，habit 词条下新增加了义项：

If someone has a particular **habit of mind**, they usually think in that particular way. 思维习惯

例句：In accent, mannerism and habit of mind he appeared to be completely Eastern European.
从口音、举止和思维习惯上看，他完全是东欧人。

再如，ham 词条下新增加了：

A **ham** actor is someone who acts badly, exaggerating every emotion and gesture. 蹩脚演员；表演过火的演员

再看 hammer 词条下新增加的例证：

If you say that someone **hammers** another person, you mean that they attack, criticize, or punish the other person severely. 猛烈攻击；大力批评；严厉惩罚【mainly BRIT 主英】

例句：The report hammers the private motorist... 报告中严词谴责了那个私家车驾车者。If we turned up late we would be hammered by everybody. 如果我们迟到，就会遭到大家的声讨。

第三，词典都有时效性。双解版距原英文版的出版已有几年的间隔，不免会有些滞后。因此，在双解版的翻译编校过程中，外研社参照柯林斯 COBUILD 系列刚刚出版的第六版，增补了近几年出现的新词、新义，保证了词典和社会语言的基本同步。以下几例会立刻让你跟上时代：

blogosphere: In computer technology, the **blogosphere** or the **blogosphere** is all the weblogs on the Internet, considered collectively. 博客世界；博客圈

例句：Consequently, even as the blogosphere continues to expand, only a few blogs are likely to emerge as focal points. 因此，尽管博客圈继续扩大，但是仅有少数博客有可能脱颖而出，成为关注的焦点。

再如，carbon trading 是最近才出现的：

Carbon trading is the practice of buying and selling the right to produce carbon dioxide emissions, so that people, countries or companies who use a lot of fuel and electricity can buy rights from those that do not use so much. 碳交易；碳排放权交易

再如，nought 是“零”的意思。要说 2000 年，得说 two nought, nought, nought。人们嫌烦，就发明了 Nought + ies 一词：

The **Noughties** is the decade between 2000 to 2009. 21 世纪头十年；零零年代

例证：... the economic realities of the noughties. 21 世纪头十年的经济现实

第四，再说几句翻译问题。说是双解，但编译器并没有逐字逐句去译，那样会把词典搞得没法用。汉语的释义达意、传神即可。比如：

heyday: Someone's **heyday** is the time when they are most powerful, successful, or popular.

译为“全盛时期”足够了。

再如：

hidden agenda: If you say that someone has hidden agenda, you are criticizing them because you think they are secretly trying to achieve or cause a particular thing, while they appear to be doing something else.

这么长的句子，汉语译为“隐秘的动机”；“不可告人的目的”就够了，把‘批判’和‘偷偷摸摸’的含义都包含进去了。一个词组译不出来时，就适当加点东西。如：

heuristic: A heuristic method of learning involves discovery and problem-solving, using reasoning and past experience.

单译为“启发式”似乎少点什么，于是在前面加了个“(学习方法)”，既没硬译，也没丢啥。

汉语不仅要确切，有时也需要讲究。如 **in hock to someone** 本来是“欠人情”，但在例句 *It is almost impossible for the prime minister to stand above the factions. He always seems in hock to one or another* 中，他们译的“他好像总是为某一派所牵制”就很好。把 ... *the hoary old myth that women are unpredictable* 译为“‘女人心，海底针’这种老一套的鬼话”就动了脑筋。再如，把 *The compound was hidden by trees and shrubs* 译为“大院掩映在树木灌丛之中”就显得不那么俗气。

第一部《柯林斯 COBUILD 高阶英语学习词典》的双解版是 10 年前出版的，读者已经受益匪浅。此次经柯林斯公司惠允，外研社出版其最新版的双解版，我相信必定又会对中国的英语学习者大有裨益。

刘润清

中国外语教育研究中心

刘润清教授

北京外国语大学博士生导师，北京外国语大学中国外语教育研究中心研究员。兼任国家高等教育自学考试英语专业委员会秘书长。曾任北外外国语言研究所所长，中国外语教育研究中心主任，《外语教学与研究》副主编，中国英语教学研究会秘书长。

刘润清教授发表了 70 余篇有关语言学和应用语言学论文。主持了“中国高校英语教学情况调查”和“中国英语本科生素质调查”；“全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲”和“同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲”的制定，多次获得教育部和北京市颁发的优秀科研成果奖。

Introduction 英文版前言

I am proud to present the Fifth Edition of the Cobuild Advanced Learner's English Dictionary, which continues the distinctive Cobuild tradition established nineteen years ago. This new edition updates the "snapshot" of current English, and contains some attractive features to make the book even easier to use.

The fifth edition of the dictionary is also available on CD-ROM, with a new interface to make access easy. I would urge you to try out the electronic Cobuild, because when you become familiar with its structure and what it can do, you will find it very easy to consult, and you will be able to flick from place to place and reorganize the information in all sorts of ways. It is difficult to say whether the electronic dictionary will ever replace our familiar paper dictionaries; for a quick check on a meaning or usage a paper dictionary on your desk is simple and final, while the electronic version has a flexibility that the paper one cannot compete with.

The basis for the authority of Cobuild is the *Bank of English*[®], part of Collins Word Web, still the largest collection of data of its kind in any language, and now containing 645,000,000 words. Decisions about which words to include as headwords in the dictionary, which meanings to draw attention to, which phrases to recognize as settled expressions in the language, and many other issues, are directly informed by the *Bank of English*[®]. The regular updating of this *corpus* ensures that this edition is up-to-date; new words and phrases constantly creep into the language, and sometimes establish themselves quickly, so the lexicographers keep a careful watch for them.

All the examples in this book are quoted from the rich selection that the corpus offers, and normally they are printed exactly as they occur in the text. In the choice of examples, we pay careful attention to *collocation* – the significant co-occurrence of words – so that the examples are not only natural forms of expression, but also are reliable models of usage. Important collocations are also highlighted in the definitions, giving help with set lexical and grammatical patterns. The Cobuild defining style is modelled on the way people explain the meanings of words to each other, and it is refreshingly direct, because the definitions are just normal sentences of English with the headword in bold face. This style is not only easier to understand than the usual way definitions are written, it also allows a lot of extra information to be presented in a natural way. Please read the definitions carefully and learn to take from them all the information that they provide.

Cobuild was the first dictionary to stress the importance of the commoner words for a learner. Dictionaries traditionally try to pack as many headwords in as possible, without always indicating which are the ones that keep coming up in speech and writing. The common vocabulary words often have several senses and are found in phrase patterns which help to distinguish the senses, and all this is carefully set out in this dictionary. Common words have diamond symbols, with a simple code to tell you approximately how common they are.

This dictionary has the unique Cobuild feature of the "Extra Column", which contains a lot of information that does not fit easily into the defining text. This includes information about the grammatical patterns associated with each sense, and some semantic relations like synonyms and antonyms. The information is coded for brevity, and every effort is made to keep the coding clear and easily memorable. This edition makes the Extra Column even easier to use.

The authority of a very large corpus, and the experience of many years in using this corpus to get from it accurate and important information about today's English, makes me very confident that this will be a valuable resource. I know that many native speakers of English, and many whose English, although not native, is extremely fluent, use Cobuild as their dictionary of preference. So while it is primarily aimed at the needs of advanced learners, it does not matter how advanced they are!

Cobuild is always keen to know how the dictionaries and other books are appreciated, and we have set up an e-mail address (cobuild@ref.collins.co.uk) for your comments and criticisms, so that future editions can continue to meet your needs.

John Sinclair
Founding Editor-in-Chief
Emeritus Professor of Modern English Language, University of Birmingham
President, The Tuscan Word Centre

Guide to the Dictionary Entries 本词典条目指南

COLOUR HEADWORDS

彩色词目

IMPORTANT
GRAMMATICAL
STRUCTURES

重要语法结构

HYPHENATION
POINTS
分节转行点

CORPUS EXAMPLES
来自语料库的例证

afterlife /'ɑ:ftəlaɪf, 'æf-/ (**afterlives**) also **afterlife**. The **afterlife** is a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal. 来世, 来生

N-COUNT:
usu sing

FULL SENTENCE
DEFINITIONS
整句释义

aftermarket /'ɑ:ftəmkɜ:t, 'æf-/ ① The **aftermarket** is all the related products that are sold after an item, especially a car, has been bought. 售后市场, (尤指汽车的) 零配件市场【BUSINESS 商】□ The company serves the national automotive aftermarket with a broad range of accessory and recreational-vehicle products. 该公司为全国汽车零配件市场提供各种零配件和休闲旅游产品。② The **aftermarket** in shares and bonds is the buying and selling of them after they have been issued. 后市, 二级市场(指股票发行之后的交易)【BUSINESS 商】□ It's illegal to get into a formal agreement with investors that they'll buy in the aftermarket. 与投资者达成正式协议, 允许他们在后市上买入的做法是非法的。

N-SING

N-SING

aftermath /'ɑ:ftəməθ, 'æftəməθ/ The **aftermath** of an important event, especially a harmful one, is the situation that results from it. 后果, 余波 □ In the aftermath of the coup, the troops opened fire on the demonstrators... 政变结果是军队向游行开火了。□ During the Soviet era and its immediate aftermath, the region was officially known as 'Middle Asia and Kazakhstan'. 在苏联时代和紧随其后的一段时期, 该地区的官方名称为“中亚和哈萨克斯坦”。

◆◆◆◆◆
N-SING:
with supp,
oft the N of n

PRONUNCIATION
发音

afternoon /'ɑ:ftə'nʊn, 'æf-/ (**afternoons**) The **afternoon** is the part of each day which begins at lunchtime and ends at about six o'clock. 下午, 午后 □ He's arriving in the afternoon... 他下午会到。□ He had stayed in his room all afternoon. 他整个下午都呆在房间里。□ ...an afternoon news conference. 午后的新闻发布会

◆◆◆◆◆
N-VAR

afternoon 'tea (**afternoon teas**) **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(包括茶及三明治、蛋糕等)【BRIT 英】

N-VAR

REGIONAL AND
REGISTER LABELS
地域和语域标签

after-sales 'service (**after-sales services**) A company's **after-sales service** is all the help and information that it provides to customers after they have bought a particular product. 售后服务【BUSINESS 商】□ ...a local retailer who offers a good after-sales service... 提供高质量售后服务的当地零售商 □ They are also attempting to keep the car buyer as a long-term customer by offering after-sales service. 他们也正试图通过提供售后服务来使该汽车来购商成为长期客户。

N-VAR

after-school **After-school** activities are those that are organized for children in the afternoon or evening after they have finished school. 课外的 □ ...an after-school childcare scheme. 一项课后托管孩子的计划

◆◆◆◆◆
ADJ
ADJ n

Guide to the Dictionary Entries 本词典条目指南

<p>MEANING SPLITS 义项序号</p>	<p>after shave /'ɑ:ftʃeɪv, 'æf-/ (aftershave) also after-shave Aftershave is a liquid with a pleasant smell that men sometimes put on their faces after shaving. (剃须后擦的)润肤水,须后水</p> <p>after shock /'ɑ:ftʃɒk, 'æf-/ (aftershocks) ① Aftershocks are smaller earthquakes which occur after a large earthquake. 余震 ② People sometimes refer to the effects of an important event, especially a bad one, as the aftershock. 余悸【mainly JOURNALISM 主新闻】□ 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余悸,备感忧虑。</p>	<p>N-MASS = cologne</p> <p>INFLECTED FORMS 屈折变化形式</p>
<p>NOTES ON ALTERNATIVE FORMS 变体形式注释</p>	<p>after taste /'ɑ:ftəsteɪt, 'æf-/ also after-taste. An aftertaste is a taste that remains in your mouth after you have finished eating or drinking something. 回味,余味</p> <p>after thought /'ɑ:ftəθɔ:t, 'æf-/ (afterthoughts) If you do or say something as an afterthought, you do or say it after something else as an addition, perhaps without careful thought. 事后的想法,追加的事物 □ Almost as an afterthought he added that he missed her. 他又几乎不假思索地补充说他想念她。</p>	<p>N-COUNT usu with supp</p> <p>N-SING. usu with supp</p> <p>N-COUNT usu sing. usu a N</p> <p>ALTERNATIVE SPELLINGS 拼写变体</p>
	<p>after wards /'ɑ:ftəwɔ:dz, 'æf-/ ◆◆◆◆◆</p> <p>✓ The form afterward is also used, mainly in American English. 亦便用afterward,主要用于美国英语。</p> <p>If you do something or if something happens afterwards, you do it or it happens after a particular event or time that has already been mentioned. (某个事件或已提及的时间)之后 □ Shortly afterwards, police arrested four suspects... 之后不久,警方逮捕了4名嫌犯。 □ James was taken to hospital but died soon afterwards... 詹姆斯被送往医院,但随后不久就死了。 □ Not long afterward she received five calls in one day. 不久之后,她一天内就接到了5个电话。 → See Usage Note at after 见 after 的用法说明</p>	<p>ADV. ADV with cl</p>

Guide to the Dictionary Entries 本词典条目指南

MENU TO HELP
NAVIGATE LONGER
ENTRIES
较长词条的导航菜单

CLEAR
SENSE
SPLITS
清晰的同形异义词序号

still

① ADVERB USES 副词用法

② NOT MOVING OR MAKING A NOISE
不移动或不发出声音

③ EQUIPMENT 仪器设备

① **still** /sti:l/ ① If a situation that used to exist **still** exists, it has continued and exists now. 还是, 还; 仍然, 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很厉害, 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? □ *There are still doubts about the final signing of the two treaties.* 仍然有人怀疑这两份条约最终能否签署。 ② 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(会或可能) □ *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的话, 仍然有可能赚大钱。 □ *We could still make it, but we won't get there till three...* 我们仍然可以赶上, 只不过要到 3 点钟才能到。 □ *The details have still to be worked out...* 具体细节还有待敲定。 □ *Still to come, the financial news and the weather at a quarter to two.* 稍后是 1 点 45 分的财经新闻和天气预报。 ③ If you say that there is **still** an amount of something left, you are emphasizing that there is that amount left. (用以强调剩余物) 还有 □ *Bardi coloured the milk with the slightest touch of coffee, of which there was still plenty...* 巴尔迪只加了少许咖啡给牛奶调色, 还剩下很多。 □ *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。 ④ 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...* 从身高来看, 我算是中等身材, 但我还是觉得自己胖了点。 □ *Despite the ruling, Boreham was still found guilty.* 尽管法庭已有裁决, 博勒姆还是被判有罪。 ⑤ 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 □ *Their luck had simply run out. Still, never fear...* 他们的好运已经到头了。不过, 别害怕。 □ *'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。” ⑥ 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 等连用强调数量惊人或极大) 更, 还 □ *We look forward to strengthening still further our already close co-operation with the police service...* 我们期盼着进一步加强和警方的合作, 形成更加紧密的合作关系。 □ *Why did the bank not conduct its own audit before lending still more?* 银行为什么不在贷出更多钱之前审计自己的账目呢? ⑦ You use **still** with comparatives to indicate that something has even more of a quality than something else. (与比较级连用强调某种特点) 更, 还要 □ *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“印第赛车”相比更危险。

FREQUENCY
INFORMATION
词频信息

GRAMMATICAL
INFORMATION
AND PATTERNS
语法信息及搭配模式

INFORMATION
ON PRAGMATICS
语用信息

CLEAR
SENSE
SPLITS
清晰的同形异义词序号

Usage Note 用法说明

If you say that something is **still** happening or is **still** the case, you are usually emphasizing your surprise that it has been happening or has been the case for so long. *She was still looking at me... There are still plenty of horses round here.* **Already** is often used to add emphasis or to suggest that it is surprising that something has happened so soon. *They were already eating their lunch.* You use **yet** in negative sentences and in questions. It is often used to add emphasis, to suggest surprise that something has not happened, or to say that it will happen later. *Have you seen it yet?... The troops could not yet see the shore... It isn't dark yet.* **still** 通常用于表示对某件事发生或持续很长时间感到惊奇, 如: *She was still looking at me* (她仍在看着我), *There are still plenty of horses round here* (附近仍有很多匹马)。 **already** 则往往用来强调或暗示某事发生得如此之快, 令人意想不到, 如: *They were already eating their lunch* (他们已经在吃午饭了)。 **yet** 则常用在否定句和疑问句中加强语气, 对某事尚未发生表示惊奇, 或表示某事以后会发生, 如: *Have you seen it yet* (你已经见过它了吗), *The troops could not yet see the shore* (部队还看不到海岸), *It isn't dark yet* (天还没黑)。

USAGE NOTE
用法说明

② **still** /sti:l/ (**stiller, stillest, stills, stilling, stilled**) ◆◆◆◆

① 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来回跳舞, 但突然他停了下来看着布拉德。 □ *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, 然后一动不动地静坐了几分钟。 □ *He recalled her still face and the hurt in her eyes when he had refused her help...* 他还记得自己拒绝了她的帮助时, 她那张毫无表情的脸和受伤的眼神。 □ *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-GRADED:
ADJ after v,
v-link ADJ

② If air or water is **still**, it is not moving. (空气或水) 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。 ③ Drinks that are **still** do not contain any bubbles of carbon dioxide. (饮料) 不含碳酸气的, 不起泡的 □ *...a glass of still orange.* 一杯无汽橘子水 ④ 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** *Four deafening explosions shattered the stillness of the night air.* 四起震耳欲聋的爆炸声打破了夜空的寂静。 ⑤ If a sound **stills** or is **stilled**, it becomes quiet. (使) 安静, (使) 无声 【LITERARY 文】 □ *Her crying slowly stilled...* 她的哭声慢慢静了下来。 □ *The roar of the crowd stilled to an expectant murmur...* 人群的吼叫声轻了下来, 变成了满怀期待的低语音。 □ *The people's voice has been stilled.* 人们安静了下来。 ⑥ A **still** is a photograph taken from a cinema film which is used for publicity purposes. 电影剧照

ADJ-GRADED

ADJ
#sparkling

ADJ-GRADED
=quiet
N-UNCOUNT

V-ERG

V

be V-ed
N-COUNT

oft N n

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

N-COUNT

SYNONYMS
AND ANTONYMS
同义词和反义词

DERIVED WORDS
派生词

The Bank of English 英语语料库

The Bank of English®, part of Collins Word Web, is a collection, or corpus, of around *645 million* words of written and spoken English held on computer for the study of language use. It contains a vast range of different types of writing and speech from hundreds of different sources. The material is up to date, with nearly all of the texts dating from 1990 onwards. Approximately 40% of the sources are British, while 30% of the data comes from American English and another 30% from Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Written texts come from newspapers, magazines, fiction and non-fiction books, websites, brochures, leaflets, reports, and letters. International, national, and local publications are included to capture a broad range of subject matter and style. Apart from the thousands of books of all kinds in The Bank of English®, media language from a wide range of newspaper and magazine data, radio, and TV makes up about half of the corpus. Informal spoken language is represented by recordings of everyday casual conversation, meetings, interviews, and discussions as well as transcriptions of radio and TV programmes. Currently, about 40 million words of The Bank of English® are transcriptions of spoken language of this kind.

Using The Bank of English

The purpose of collecting all this valuable data on our computers was to enable the lexicographers – the dictionary writers – to have access to as much information as possible about each of the words being defined. The corpus, and the software we use to analyse it, helps the COBUILD team to sort through the information and gain valuable insights into the way words are actually used: their meanings, their typical grammar patterns, and the ways in which they relate to other words.

The corpus lies at the heart of each entry. As a lexicographer begins writing an entry, he or she can call up onto the computer screen all the occurrences of the word in question. These appear in the form of concordance lines, and the lines can be examined in a number of different ways to show different aspects of the word's behaviour. Many words have more than one grammatical word class and it is often helpful for the lexicographers to look at only one word class at a time. Software has been developed which allows them to do this, and so helps them to make decisions about the different senses of words, the language of the definitions, the choice of examples, and the grammatical information given. We could, of course, make statements about these things without a corpus, but having a corpus enables us to make them with confidence and accuracy. And the larger the corpus, the more confident and accurate we can be.

Examples

Examples of how words have been used form a very important part of COBUILD dictionaries. Users are often looking for an example that is similar to one that they have heard or read, or that will confirm the way they want to use the word.

This means, of course, that the examples given in a dictionary should be characteristic of the ones that users will come across. The examples given in this dictionary have been carefully chosen to show typical contexts in which the word is used. For most words and phrases, we have hundreds, or even thousands, of instances in The Bank of English®, and we have selected those which show typical grammatical patterns, typical vocabulary, and typical contexts.

The majority of the examples in the dictionary are taken word for word from one of the texts in The Bank of English®. Occasionally, we have made very minor changes to them, so that they are more successful as dictionary examples.

Throughout the whole dictionary, there are over 75,000 examples. This makes the dictionary a valuable resource for both students and teachers, showing how the words have been used in books, newspapers, magazines, broadcasting, and conversation. All the examples in the dictionary have been chosen with care, and contain important information about the typical patterning associated with a word. In the case of verbs, we give examples for all the main grammatical structures in which they are used. The examples are given in the same order as the patterns shown in the Extra Column. These patterns are explained in the **Grammar** section on pages xv-xxii.

At COBUILD, great emphasis is placed on describing and explaining the English language accurately, through the evidence in our corpus. The Bank of English® helps our dictionaries to be more effective and reliable. Our choices of representative examples, taken from the corpus, will give students and teachers information which, we believe, they will find very useful.

Definitions 释义

One of the features of the Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's English 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 structures 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** refers to 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 you use **candid** with the preposition 'about' with something and 'with' with 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 can also be used to convey your evaluation of something, for example to express your approval or disapproval. For example, here is a 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。