大学的的美克兰河典

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译者的话

《英汉双解牛津初级英语学习词典》是根据英国牛津大学出版社的 Oxford Elementary Learner's Dictionary of English 编译的。原书为 Shirley Burridge 所编, 1981 年出版。全书共收词汇项目一万有余,包括了日常生活和初学阶段可能需要的重要词语。本书的特点是:选词精当,释义浅显,例证丰富实用,插图精美明快,的确是初学英语者不可多得的一本工具书。

为了方便我国读者学习使用,我们把原书的前言和简介译成中文。全书所有词条的释义与例证则保留其原有英文,另加汉语译文。这种英汉双解的作法有助于读者对词语的深切理解和正确掌握,待水平提高后,则可以进而使用英英词典。在翻译词语的释义时,我们尽量提供对等词,以求达意与实用。在注音方面,我们采用我国读者比较熟悉的《英语正音词典》(Daniel Jones, Everyman's English Pronouncing Dictionary)第13版的标音方法,并仿照原书把音标放在两条斜线之间。考虑到有些读者可能更熟悉原本所采用的同书第14版的音标,在书末的发音符号(音标)表中,遇到与原本不同的地方都在括号里加注原本所用音标。

原书的词条与读音,义项与例证,语法术语,缩略语与附录等,我们未作任何改动。在例语中,多次出现 Mount Everest (埃非尔士峰),指的就是我国的珠穆朗玛峰。还有一些词语反

映英美人的风俗习惯、宗教信仰与生活方式,我们也未予变动。 相信读者是能够识别判断的。

本词典英文本的插图集中放在书中单数页的右上角。双解本把这些插图分开放到各有关词目底下,以利于排版和查阅。为了节省篇幅,有些图复制时或缩小或变动,特此说明。

本书由《英语学习》编辑部组织翻译,刘世沐教授和郑荣成副教授审订全稿。参加翻译的同志有:杨芳林(字母A—D),陈美华(字母 E—I),马秉义(字母 J—P 和字母 T),斯云秀(字母 Q—S),杨长根(字母 U—Z);初稿阶段杨芳林同志还通读了译稿。

本书的贵任编辑是谢文英和李华靖同志。

由于我们水平有限,词典双解本存在不少缺点和问题,衷心欢迎读者批评指正。

编译者 一九八四年十一月

前 言

我们编写了这部词典,希望对初学者开头几年的英语学习有所裨益。本词典深入浅出,简明扼要,内容体现了现代英语学习者的经验和兴趣。

对每个首词所作的全部注释称为词条。下面我们就 词条的编排加以说明,以便利读者找到所需的注释。

someone helpfully what to do or how to do it: The doctor advised him to stop smoking.

首词 首词就是词条的第一个词,用正黑体印刷。本词典的首词包括读者在日常生活和学习中需要的所有重要词汇。

double-decker /,dabl 'dekə(r)/ n. big bus with seats upstairs and downstairs.

本词典中多数复合词均作为首词而单独立条。一个复合词的意义和拼法如果非常接近某个首词,读者便可在该首词词条的末尾找到那个复合词。

flew /flu:/ past tense of v. fly.

hooves /hu:vz/ (pl.)

hooves /hu:vz/ (pl.) of n. hoof.

动词的不规则变化形式和名词 的不规则复数形式都作为首词 而单独立条。 but¹ /bʌt/ conj. however: She is American but she lives in England.

but² prep. except: Charles
eats nothing but fruit.

如果几个首词的拼法相同,则 按其词类名称的字母次序排 列,每个首词的右上角标以阿 拉伯数码。

absolute /'æbsəlu:t/ adj.
total: I have absolute trust
in my doctor. absolutely adv.: He's absolutely right.

一派生词 派生词是从另一个词派生出来的词。例如,singer(歌者,歌唱家)就是 sing(唱歌)的派生词。派生词和首词一样,也用正黑体印刷,但字体略小。

glimmer / glimə(r)/ n.
small, weak light: the
glimmer of a candle. glimmer v. send out a weak
light.

发音和重音 每个首词后面都 注有国际音标和重音符号,说 明该词如何发音。若无注音, 则该词同上一首词的发音完全 一样。本词典在书前附有发音 符号表,说明每个音标的发音。

obstruct /əb'strakt/ v. stand in the way of something:

A bus broke down and obstructed the traffic. obstruction //əb'strakin/ n.

something that obstructs.

-派生词的发音或重音同主要的 首词大不一样时,本词典则注 出其音标。如果派生词只包括 首词加上常见的后缀(例如, quick+-ly = quickly),则不注 出音标。本词典在书前附有常 见后缀发音表以供参阅。 foot /fut/|n| (pl. feet) 1 part of the leg that you stand on: I wear sandals on my feet. on foot, walking: Shall we go by car or on foot? 2 lowest part; bottom: the foot of the mountain. 3 measure of length = 30.5 centimetres: This fish is one foot long.

词类 每个首词和派生词后面 均用缩写形式注明其词类。词 类用白斜体印刷。 abbrev. 缩写形式 adj. 形容词 adv. 副词 conj. 连词 def. art. 定冠词 exclam. 感叹词 indef. art. 不定冠词 n. 名词 past part. 过去分词(作为首词) prefix 前缀 pres. part. 现在分词(作为首词) pron. 代词

v. 动词

plural plural 复数 (pl.) 大多数名词在词尾 加 -s 即可构成复数 (如 bird → birds)。 凡不按此规则构成 复数时,本词典均有详细说明。 例如:

child /tsaild/ n. | (pl. children) young boy or girl.

有些名词的复数和单数完全不 同。

aircraft /'səkrq:ft/ n.

(pl. aircraft) | machine

that flies; aeroplane.

froth $/\text{fro}\theta/$ n. $\boxed{\text{(no pl.)}}$ white mass of tiny bubbles: the froth on a glass of beer.

straps that a man wears over his shoulders to keep his trousers up.

city /'siti/ n. (pl. cities)
big, important town.

water that has become hard because it is very cold: In winter there is ice on the pond. 2 (pl. ices) an ice-cream.

有些名词的单数和复数完全一 样。

有时一个名词没有复数形式。

有些名词总是用复数形式。

有些以 -y 结尾的名词构成复数时,要把 -y 变为 -ies。

有时一个词的不同意义需用不同的复数形式。遇此情况时,则在不同义项下分别注明其复数形式。

fly² v. (past part. flown /floun/, past tense flew /flu:/) 1 move through the air: In the autumn some birds fly to warmer lands. 2 travel in an aeroplane: I'm flying to Brussels tomorrow. 3 move quickly: Amanda flew to the telephone.

不规则动词 大多数动词在词尾加 -ed 或 -d 即构成过去时和过去分词 (例如 help \rightarrow helped; fade \rightarrow faded)。 凡不按此规则构成过去时和过去分词者,本词典均有详细说明。

dab /dæb/ v. | (pres. part. dabbing, past part. & past tense dabbed /dæbd/)
touch something quickly and gently: She dabbed her eyes with a handkerchief.

big /big/ adj. (bigger, biggest) 1 large: Manchester is a big city. 2 important:

I have some big news!

双写的辅音字母 凡需重复动词的最后一个辅音字母以构成过去时、过去分词和现在分词者,本词典均加以说明。凡需重复形容词的最后一个辅音字母以构成比较级和最高级形式者,也都加以说明。

abandon /ə'bændən/ v. 1
leave someone or something: The driver abandoned his car in the snow. 2
stop doing something: -

释义 释义是对一个词的意义的解释。本词典列出一个词的全部常用的意义,各义项前面标以黑体阿拉伯数码。

When the rain started, we abandoned our game.

abolish /ə'bəlij/ v. stop or end something; say that something must never happen again: The Americans abolished slavery in 1863. abolition / æbə'lijn/n.

了解一个动词是及物的还是不. 及物的,亦即它带不带宾语,这 点很重要。

arise /ə'raiz/ v. (past part. arisen /ə'rizn/, past tense arose /ə'rəuz/) 1 get up; stand up: We arose at 5 a.m. 2 happen; start: A strong wind arose in the night.

本词典在解释及物动词意义时加上 someone (某人)或 something (某物)字样,以示这种区别。例如,读者可以看到 abolish 是及物动词,它需要宾语,而 arise 是不及物动词,它不带宾语。

gleam /gli:m/ v. shine softly: The cat's eyes were gleaming in the dark. gleam n. barrier /'bæriə(r)/ n. something that stops you from passing; fence: You must show your ticket at the barrier before you can get on to the train. about1 /ə'baut/ adv. little more or less than: We waited for about twenty minutes. 2 almost exactly: Peter is about as tall as John. 3 here and there; in different ways places: or The children were running about in the rain. 4 somewhere near; not far away: Is Judy about?

例证 大多数词条都举句子或短语为例来说明首词(派生词和习语也常如此)。这些例证是词典的重要组成部分——它们有助于解释词义,说明词语的用法和使用场合。例证用白斜体印刷。

hard¹/ha:d/adj. 1 not soft; firm: Rock is hard. 2 difficult; not easy to do or understand: hard work. 3 giving trouble, pain, etc.: He's

习语 习语用黑斜体印刷。一个习语(或习用短语)是具有特殊意义的一组词。本词典对读者可能需要的所有常用而重要

had a hard life. 4 not kind; strict: a hard father.

be hard on, be strict with hard up, poor; someone. not having much money.

king!

like a swim.

(b)

feel like, (a) seem to be another person or thing: I'm so happy I feel like a want something: I'm so hot I feel

pig/pig/n. 1 fat farm animal. 2 greedy or unkind make a pig of person. yourself, eat too much. talk² v. say words; speak to someone: She is talking to her boyfriend on the telephone. talk something over, talk about something. high2 adv. far up: The plane flew high above the clouds.

high and low, everywhere: Bill looked high and low

for his lost shoe.

的英语习语都详加注解,并常 举例说明。

如果一个习语的意义不止一 种,则在每个义项之前标明 (a), (b), 等等。

怎样查找习语 如果要找的习 语含有名词, 便可在那个名词 的词条中找到。如果要找的习 语不含名词而含有动词, 便列 入那个动词的词条中。如果要 找的习语中既无名词, 也无动 词时,就得判断其中起关键作 用的第一个单词, 然后就可在 那个词的词条中找到那个习 语。

Key to pronunciation symbols

(phonetic spelling) 发音符号(音标)表*

Vowels	元音				
symbol	example word	phonetic spelling	symbol	example word	phonetic spelling
/i:/	see	/si:/	/ə:/ (3:)	fur	/fə:(r)/
/i/ (I)) sit	/sit/	/ə/ (ə)	ago	/əˈgəu/
/e/	ten	/ten/	/ei/ (e1)	late	/leit/
/æ/	hat	/hæt/	/əu/ (əʊ)	home	/həum/
/a:/	path	/pa:0/	/ai/ (a1)	five ·	/faiv/
(p) (c)) got	/got/	/au/ (aʊ)	now	/nau/
/ɔ:/	saw	/:cz\	/oi/ (oi)	join	/dʒəin/
/u/ (u	i) put	/put/	(e1) \ei\	near	/ni ə (r)/
/u:/	too	/tu:/	/ɛə/ (ea)	hair	/hε ə (r)/
/ ^/	cup	/kap/	/uə/ (uə)	pure	/pjuə(r)/
Conșona	ints 辅音	¥			
/p/	pen	/pen/	/s/	so	/səu/
/b/	bad	/bæd/	/z/	Z 00	/zu:/
/t/	tea	/ti:/	/5/	she	/ʃi:/
/d/	did	/did/	/3/	vision	/'viʒn/
/k/	cat	/kæt/	/h/	how	/hau/
/g/	got	/got/	/m/	man	/mæn/
/ʧ/	chin	/ʧin/	/n/	no ·	/nəu/
/ ʤ /	June	/ʤu:n/	/מ/	sing	/siŋ/
/f/	fall	/fɔ:1/	/1/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/vois/	/r/	red	/red/
/0/	thin	/θin/	///	yes	/jes/
/ð/	then	/ðen/	/w/	wet	/wet/

^{*} Where a symbol differs from the one used in the original edition the latter is indicated in brackets. 遇到符号与原本不同的地方都在括号内加注原本所用符号。

- (') shows the strong stress—it is in front of the part of the word that you say most strongly. 行上的短竖表示强重音,加在发音最重的音节前面。 E.g. 例如 about /ɔ'baut/。
- (,) shows the weak stress—it is in front of the part of the word that you say less strongly. 行下的短竖表示弱重音,加在发音次重的音节前面。E.g. 例如 academic / ækə'demik/。
- (r) An 'r' in brackets means that you say this sound only when the next word begins with a vowel. If the next word begins with a consonant, then you do not say the 'r'. 圆括号内的 r 表示后面一个词开头是元音时才发这个音,如果后面一个词开头是辅音,就不发 r 音。

Key to pronouncing common suffixes

常见后缀发音表

Suffix	phonetic spelling	example word	phonetic spelling of example word
后缀	标音	例词	例词标音
-able	/-abl/	fashionable	/ˈfæʃnəbl/
-ably -al	/-əbli/	comfortably	/ˈkʌmftəbli/
	/-l/ /-əl/	magical	/'mæðsikl/
-ance	/-ans/	assistance	/ə'sistəns/
-ate	/-at/	affectionate	/ə'fek∫ənət/
-er	- /- ə (r)/	farmer	/'fa:mə(r)/
-ery	/-əri/	trickery	/ˈtrikəri/
-ily	/-ili/	sulkily	/ˈsʌlkili/
-ing	/-iŋ/	astonishing	/əˈstɔni∫iŋ/
-ly	/-li/	accurately	/ˈækjərətli/
-ment	/-mənt/	arrangement	/əˈreindʒmənt/
-ness	/-nis/	kindness	/'kaindnis/
-or	/- ə (r)/	conjuror	/'kʌnʤərə(r)/
-ous	/-as/	poisonous	/'poiznes/
-y	/-i/	dusty	/'dʌsti/

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A a

a /ə/ indef. art. 1 one —: I want to buy a lemon, please. 劳驾, 我要买一个柠檬。 2 each; every 每—: twice a day 每天两次 3 for each; for every 每个(须付): Milk costs 30 p a litre. 牛奶每升价格三十便士。

abandon /əˈbændən/ v. 1 leave someone or something 离弃; 抛弃: The driver abandoned his car in the snow. 司机把汽车扔在雪地里。 2 stop doing something 停止做某事: When the train started, we abandoned our game. 火车开动时,我们停止了游戏。

abbey /'æbi/ n. 1 building where men or women live to serve the Christian God 修道院 2 church that is or was part of an abbey (现在是或曾经是修道院一部分的)教堂

abbreviate /ə'bri:vieit/ v. make a word, title, etc. shorter 使一个词、称号等短一些;缩写;简写: The word 'verb' is abbreviated to 'v.' in this dictionary. verb 这个词在本词典中被缩写成 v.。

abbreviation /əˌbri:vi'eifn/n. short form of a word or title 一个词或称号的缩写式: 'Jan.' is the abbreviation of 'January'. Jan. 是 January 的缩写式。

A.B.C. /ei bi: 'si:/ n. alphabet; the letters of the English language from A to Z 字母表; 英语从 A 到 Z 的所有字母

ability /a'bilati/ n. 1 (no pl.) power to do something; cleverness 能力;本领. Bruce has the ability to score a goal, but will he do it? 布鲁斯有踢进一球的能力,但他会不会去做呢? 2 (pl. abilities) what you can do 才能;技能: a man of many abilities 有多方面才能的人

ablaze /ə'bleiz/ adj. on fire; bright like fire 着火; 发光. Bring some water—the curtains are ablaze! 弄点水来——帘子 着火了!

able /'eibl/ adj. be able to do something, can do something 能够;有能力的. Paul isn't able to come to the party because he is ill. 保罗不能来参加聚会, 因为他病了。

aboard /a'bɔ:d/ prep. on, on to, in, or into a ship, aeroplane, train, etc. 在船(飞机、火车)上; 上船(飞机、火车): The passengers are all aboard the ship. 旅客全都上了船。 aboard adv.: The captain went aboard. 船长上了船。

abolish /ə'bɔlif/ v. stop or end something; say that something