牛津美式英语词典

English–Chinese 英汉双解

Oxford American Dictionary for learners of English

商務印書館
The Commercial Press

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牛津美式英

OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY

for learners of English

英汉双解
English-Chinese

英语原文版

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英汉双解版

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出版说明

本词典从《牛津美式英语词典》(Oxford American Dictionary for Learners of English) 译出，由商务印书馆与牛津大学出版社合作出版，我馆在中国大陆地区出版其英汉双解本。

本词典专为美式英语学习者而设计。美式英语是英语的一大变体，主要在以美国为主的北美地区使用，有其独特的拼写、发音、及表达方式。本词典以美式英语词汇为主体，运用丰富的例证、详尽的用法说明、直观的插图等，从不同角度对词汇进行诠释。此外，本词典采用牛津 3000 词释义，标注学术词汇，并附牛津写作指南讲解各类文体写作的基础知识，为学习者运用词汇提供充分的指引。对于中学及以上阶段的读者，使用本词典将对提高美式英语能力大有裨益。

我们在双解本制作过程中，对译文质量严格把关，对原文中存在的纰漏一一修正。然而，词典工作繁杂琐碎，疏漏在所难免，望广大读者不吝指正。

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序

商务印书馆要我为《牛津美式英语词典》(英汉双解) 写个序，我感到心余力绌。真见识自然没有，就说说一些感想吧。

一部词典好像一部百科全书。《牛津美式英语词典》好像一部关于美国的百科全书。它帮助人们在学习语言的同时进一步了解美国。

词典提供了关于美国社会生活的信息。语言的演变与其使用环境紧密相关。美国人远离英国，面对新生活、新事物，创造新表达方式势在必然。他们通过多种途径，如旧词新用，创造新词，或借用其他语言的词语，达到交流的目的。《牛津美式英语词典》收入的许多字词就是这样在美国生活中土生土长起的，如 corn、barbecue、bellhop、spring break、drive-thru、skyscraper、squash、skunk、chocolate 等。此外，美国人有自己的节日，如 Thanksgiving、Memorial Day、Martin Luther King Jr. Day 等；有自己表达观点的方式，如 disabled、African American 等；有些词语，如 western 及 frontier，在美语中则又获新意——"西部小说" 及 "边地"。久而久之，约定俗成，具有强烈北美生活色调的美语就应运而生了。

词典提供了关于美国历史的信息。举两个例子吧。一是美国独立战争。如果从词典学角度比较托马斯 · 杰斐逊起草的《独立宣言》草稿和第二届大陆会议发表的《独立宣言》文稿，人们会发现，杰斐逊把草稿中最后一词 honour (英式拼法) 在文稿中改为 honor (美式拼法)。这说明这一词语在当时的北美有两种拼法——传统的英式和本土化的美式。《独立宣言》表明，美国人在争取政治独立的同时，已经形成文化独立 (包括语言独立) 的意识。还有《美国宪法》。美国的开国元勋们在为政府机构命名时拒绝沿用英国惯用的词语。他们采用 Congress、House of Representatives 及 Senate，而抛弃相应的 Parliament、House of Commons (Lower House) 及 House of Lords (Upper House)，表现出完全独立的心志。

再说到 20 世纪 60 年代美国民权运动在语言表达上的体现，人们会发现，自那以后，美语在英语表达的许多方面，都似在引领世界潮流。比如 60 年代在美国开始应用的 affirmative action、80 年代出现的 Generation X、90 年代在美国开始普遍使用的 politically correct (意 "言词得体") 等具有世界影响的词语，都来自于现当代美国历史的实际。

词典也提供了关于美国文化的信息。美国文化的一大特点是革新。美国人总要在先贤的遗产上翻出花样，常表现出不标新立异死不罢休的气势。"新" 成为美国文化的徽标。在语言方面，美国人有意识的创新是有案可稽的。早在独立战争时期，富兰克林就提出采用新字母表和改革拼写的主张。韦伯斯特受其影响，拟定英语拼音改革方案，其中很多意见业已付诸实践，诸如 center、check (支票)、defense、mold、humor、judgment 等；《韦氏词典》(1928) 记录了美语的独特之处。《牛津美式英语词典》继承韦氏传统，忠实反映美式与英式英语之间在用词、发音及语法等诸多方面的差异。在许多情况下，美国人用词不同，如 railroad、condo、mailbox、gasoline、airplane、drugstore、period (句号) 等；他们的发音不同，如 basket、lieutenant 等，语调也有拖长的特点；他们的语法也有不同之处，如现在完成时，他们用得少些。如此不一而足。

当然，语言是人类最稳定的造物之一，它的演进总似蜗行牛步。美式英语虽已独具一格，《牛津美式英语词典》也在强调它的独立身份，但它与英式英语仍是一奶同胞。

词典对使用者宛似拐杖。没有人能离开它。《牛津美式英语词典》(英汉双解) 有益于我国英语界的进步，对我国留美或移民北美的人们来说，也是一根学习与融入的拐杖，具有额外的重要性。

常耀信，博士，英文教授，博士生导师，曾求学于英国剑桥大学和美国坦普尔大学，任教于天津南开大学和美国关岛大学。研究方向为英美文学。著有《美国文学简史》(英文版)、《英国文学简史》(英文版)、《美国文学史（上）》、《希腊罗马神话》(英文版)、《漫话英美文学》、《精编美国文学教程》、《英国文学大花园》、《研究与写作》(英文版) 及《美国文学评论选读》(上、下) 等。主编有《美国文学选读》(上、下)、《英国文学通史》(三卷) 及《多种视角：文化及文学比较研究论文集》。此外，还在国内外刊物上发表过多篇论文，介绍和评论英美文学，阐述中国文化对美国文学的影响等。自 1986 年起为美国《文化》(*Paideuma*) 杂志特邀编辑，1988 年被选入英国国际传记中心编纂的《远东及太平洋名人录》，后亦被多次选入《美国名师录》。

Foreword

Keith Folse

Learners realize the importance of vocabulary very early in the language learning process. While incorrect pronunciation, spelling, or grammar may cause confusion, the bottom line is that without vocabulary, there is no communication. Our learners need vocabulary to become good speakers of English. When my students ask me what they can do in order to improve their English as quickly as possible, I always give the same answer, "Vocabulary, vocabulary, and more vocabulary. You need to learn a lot of vocabulary as quickly as possible, and then you need to practice using the language in speaking, writing, or reading as much as possible."

The *Oxford American Dictionary* is the second of three new dictionaries, written specifically for learners of American English. It contains a wealth of vocabulary information, both in terms of the number of entries as well as the depth of information about each word. With its easy-to-read definitions, corpus-based example sentences, and important information on synonyms, antonyms, and word usage, this dictionary will help our English language learners acquire vocabulary efficiently. Such innovative features make it an outstanding resource for all English language learners, and I have no hesitation recommending this book to them as a great way to improve their vocabulary.

A closer look at any page of this dictionary will show that certain words are highlighted with a key symbol. These words are on the "Oxford 3000", a list of the most important and useful words to learn in English. As teachers, we can be confident that this fully research-based word list will show our students which words they need to know to provide them with a framework to build on. What is more, all the dictionary definitions are written using these Oxford 3000 words, so as our students look up words, they are not only learning the meanings of those words but also practicing the Oxford 3000. This is a win-win situation for our learners.

The best way to learn new vocabulary is to use it, and the dictionary contains hundreds of helpful notes, full of important information about words to facilitate practice. One of the most recent and most powerful advances in second language vocabulary acquisition is the use of corpus collections to identify the most common collocations of target words. The dictionary features Topic Collocations boxes, which list common word combinations. My favorite example of this is the note at "e-mail," which lists over 20 common collocations such as "*access your e-mail*," "*download an attachment*," and other similar everyday expressions. This dictionary represents real English, something our students crave. The Oxford 3000, the example sentences, and usage notes are all based on corpus evidence, reflecting American English as we actually speak and write it.

In sum, the *Oxford American Dictionary* is a vocabulary resource that I am eager to recommend to my students for both class and independent vocabulary learning. Learners have to acquire a huge number of new vocabulary items, and this dictionary makes the task more achievable by providing the type of up-to-date and easy-to-read vocabulary information needed for successful vocabulary development. Helping our students build a solid and extensive vocabulary is perhaps the single most important service that we can do for them in their journey to learn English.

Dr. Keith Folse is Professor of TESOL at the University of Central Florida (Orlando). He has taught English in five countries and is a frequent conference presenter all over the world. He is the author of 55 textbooks on composition, grammar, reading, vocabulary, and speaking. He has also written the new *Oxford American Dictionary Vocabulary Builder*, a book of practice activities to accompany this dictionary.

前言

基思 • 弗尔斯

语言学习者在语言学习过程中的最初阶段就会发现词汇的重要性。纵使错误的读音、拼写或语法可能会引起混淆，但前提是没有词汇，就没有沟通可言。语言学习者须要掌握词汇才可使他们的英语变得流利。每当学生来问我怎么做才能使自己的英文水平提升得最快，我总是给他们同样的回答："词汇、词汇、更多的词汇。要在最短的时间内学习大量的词汇，然后尽量在会话、写作和阅读方面练习怎么使用英语。"

《牛津美式英语词典》是专门为美式英语学习者编写的三本系列词典当中的第二本。本词典无论以词条数量还是以每个词语的篇幅的详细程度来算，都可谓词汇信息丰富。本词典提供简单易懂的释义、来自语料库的例句，还有与近义词、反义词和词语运用相关的重要信息，可帮助英语学习者有效掌握词汇。这些创新的特点令本词典成为所有英语学习者的出色工具书，而我亦从不犹疑向他们推荐这本词典作为增进词汇的最佳途径。

只要细心阅读本词典任何一页就会发现某些词汇旁标有钥匙符号。这些词汇属于"牛津3000核心词"，一个列出英语学习中最重要和最实用词语的词表。作为教师，我们确信这个基于详尽研究得出的词表可向学生指出他们必须掌握哪些词语，使他们可得出基本框架再拾级而上。另外，所有词条的释义均以这些"牛津3000核心词"写成。当学生查找词条时，他们不单学习所查找的词语的意思，同时亦在练习使用"牛津3000核心词"，对学习者来说可谓一石二鸟。

学习新词汇的最佳方法就是运用这些新词，而本词典收录数百条用法说明，当中包含有关词语的重要信息，有助于学习者运用这些词语。第二语言词汇习得中最新和最强大的发展就是运用语料库找出目标词语最常见的搭配。本词典特设"主题词搭配"用法说明框，框中列出常见词语搭配。我最喜欢的例子是e-mail条下的用法说明，里面列出超过20个常见搭配，例如access your e-mail、download an attachment和其他类似的日常用法。本词典呈现鲜活地道的英语，正是我们的学生所渴求的。"牛津3000核心词"、书中的例句和用法说明全部以语料库为依据，反映了现实生活中人们所说和所写的美式英语。

归纳以上所述，《牛津美式英语词典》是我至诚向我的学生推荐的词汇工具书，不论课堂使用还是自学词汇皆得宜。学习者须要掌握大量新词语的用法，而本词典提供最新和最易读的词汇信息，帮助学习者有效扩充词汇量，令他们学有所得。我们为学生在学习英语过程中所能提供的唯一且最重要的协助，也许就是帮助他们建立稳固且广博的词汇。

基思 • 弗尔斯博士是美国中佛罗里达州大学（奥兰多）的TESOL（对母语为非英语人士的英语教学）教授。他曾在五个国家教授英语，亦经常在世界各地的研讨会发言。他撰写了55本关于写作、语法、阅读、词汇和会话的教科书。他亦撰写了《牛津美式英语词典词汇扩充练习册》，内有练习题，与本词典搭配使用。

Guide to the Dictionary
本词典用法说明

Finding Words and Phrases
查找单词和短语

Words marked with a 🔑 symbol are part of the **Oxford 3000™** list of important words (see page R5–6).
标有 🔑 钥匙符号的单词是“**牛津 3000™ 核心词**”中的重点词汇（见 R5–6 页）。

gift 🔑 /gɪft/ *noun* **1** [C] something that you give to a person; a present 赠品；礼物： *wedding gifts* 结婚礼物 ◆ *Their teacher was presented with a gift of flowers and candy.* 他们的老师获赠鲜花和巧克力。◆ *They often give away a free gift with the magazine.* 这本杂志经常送赠品。 **2** [sing.] **a gift (for sth/doing sth)** a natural ability 天分；天赋： *She has a gift for languages.* 她有语言天赋。 SYN **talent**

Different meanings are marked with numbers.
不同释义以数字标示。

Shortcuts in longer entries help you to **find the right meaning** quickly.
较长词条有义项提示帮助迅速**找到合适词义**。

close[1] 🔑 /kləʊs/ *adj.*
→ NEAR 接近 **1** (not before a noun 不用于名词前) **close (to sb/sth); close (together)** near 靠近；接近： *Is our hotel close to the beach?* 我们的旅馆离海滩近吗？◆ *It's close to midnight.* 快到半夜了。◆ *The edges are fairly close together.* 两条边彼此很接近。
→ RELATIONSHIP 关系 **2** (used about a friend, etc.) known very well and liked（朋友等）亲密的，亲近的： *They invited only close friends to the wedding.* 他们只邀请了亲近的朋友参加婚礼。 **3** near in a family relationship 近亲的： *a close relative* 近亲
→ COMPETITION, ELECTION, ETC. 竞赛、选举等 **4** only won by a small amount 以微弱优势获胜的： *a close contest/game/race/election* 势均力敌的竞赛 / 比赛 / 赛跑 / 竞选

Words with the **same spelling**, but different parts of speech, have different numbers.
拼写相同但词性不同的单词后由不同数字区别。

close[2] /kləʊs/ *adv.* near 靠近；接近： *The child stood close to his mother.* 小孩紧挨母亲站着。◆ *to follow close behind someone* 紧跟某人 ◆ *I held her close* (= tightly). 我紧紧抱住她。
IDM **close by (sb/sth)** at a short distance from someone or something 离…不远；在不远处： *She lives close by.* 她就住在附近。

Words from the **Academic Word List** are marked. See pages R7–10.
学术词汇表中的单词以 AW 标出。见 R7–10 页。

in·tel·li·gent 🔑 AW /ɪnˈtɛlədʒənt/ *adj.* having or showing intelligence 聪明的；聪颖的： *All their kids are very intelligent.* 他们的孩子都很聪明。◆ *an intelligent question* 机智的问题 ▶ **in·tel·li·gent·ly** AW *adv.*

Derivatives (= words formed from another word) are given at the end of an entry.
派生词（由另一单词所产生的单词）于词条末列出。

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Dots in a word show where it divides into syllables.
词目中的**分隔符**表示单词音节的分隔。

an·gle[1] /ˈæŋgl/ *noun* [C] **1** (MATH 数学) the space between two lines or surfaces that meet, measured in degrees 角: *a right angle* (= an angle of 90°) 直角 • *at an angle of 40°* 以 40 度角 • *The three angles of a triangle add up to 180°.* 三角形的三角之和等于 180 度。 **2** the direction from which you look at something 角度: *Viewed from this angle, the building looks bigger than it really is.* 从这个角度看，这栋建筑物显得比实际的要大。

Content area vocabulary is labeled for words that are often used in a particular academic subject (see page xiii).
专科词汇即某一学科中常用单词，附标识（见 xiii 页）。

Idioms are shown in a separate section.
习语单独设项。

IDM **at an angle** not straight 呈一定角度；倾斜: *This hat is meant to be worn at an angle.* 这顶帽子是要斜着戴的。

an·gle[2] /ˈæŋgl/ *verb* [T] to put something in a position that is not straight; to be in this position 斜放；斜置: *Angle the lamp toward the desk.* 把灯斜对着书桌。

Phrasal verbs are shown in a separate section.
短语动词单独设项。

PHR V **angle for sth** to try to make someone give you something, without asking for it directly （间接地）博取；（转弯抹角地）谋取: *She was angling for a free ticket to the game.* 她正设法弄一张比赛的免费门票。

Understanding and Using Words
理解和使用词汇

The **definition** (= the meaning of the word) is given in simple English.
释义以简单英语写成。

eat /it/ *verb* (*pt.* **ate** /eɪt/, *pp.* **eat·en** /ˈitn/) **1** [I, T] to put food into your mouth, then chew and swallow it 吃: *Did you eat all the cookies?* 你把曲奇饼全吃了？ • ***Eat up*** *your lunch, Joe* (= Finish it all). 乔，把午饭吃完。 • *She doesn't* ***eat right*** (= eat healthy food). *No wonder she's so thin.* 她吃得不健康，难怪那么瘦。 **2** [I] to have a meal 吃饭；用餐: *What time should we eat?* 我们什么时间吃饭？ • *Do you want to go out for* ***a bite to eat?*** 你想出去吃点便餐吗？

Irregular verb forms are given.
附不规则动词形式。

Example sentences show you how to use a word.
例句示范如何运用单词。

Collocations (= words that go together) are highlighted.
搭配用法以粗体标出。

The part of speech (= noun, verb, adjective, etc.) is given.
附词性（如 noun、verb、adjective 等）。

mouse /maʊs/ *noun* [C] (*pl.* **mice** /maɪs/) **1** a small animal with fur and a long tail 老鼠;

Irregular plural forms are given.
附不规则复数形式。

Comparative and **superlative** forms with irregular spellings are given.
附带不规则拼写的比较级和最高级。

ti·ny /ˈtaɪni/ *adj.* (**ti·ni·er**, **ti·ni·est**) very small 微小的；极小的: *the baby's tiny fingers* 婴儿细小的手指

The **pronunciation** of all words is given.
附所有单词的**读音**。

chick·en[1] /ˈtʃɪkən/ *noun* **1** [C] a bird that people keep for its eggs and its meat 鸡 ➲ See picture on page **P1** **2** [U] the meat of this bird 鸡肉: *roast chicken* 烤鸡 ◆ *a chicken sandwich* 鸡肉三明治

The **grammar** of words is given (= if a noun is countable or uncountable, if a verb is transitive or intransitive).
附单词的**语法**（名词为可数或不可数、动词为及物或不及物）。

Stress marks show stress on compounds.
重音符号表示复合词的重读。

ˈparking ˌmeter *noun* [C] a machine beside the road that you put money into when you park your car next to it 停车计时器

awe·some /ˈɔsəm/ *adj.* **1** (*formal*) impressive and sometimes frightening 令人敬畏的; 令人惊叹的: *an awesome task* 令人畏惧的任务 **2** (*informal*) very good; excellent 了不起的; 非常棒的: *We went to an awesome party at Dave's house.* 我们去戴维家参加了一次很棒的聚会。◆ *Wow! That's totally awesome!* 哇! 那简直棒极了!

Information about **register** (= informal, formal, etc.) is given.
附**语域**信息（如非正式、正式等）。

Building Your Vocabulary 扩充词汇

Special symbols show **synonyms** (= words with the same meaning) and **opposites** (= words with the opposite meaning).
附特别符号表示**同义词**和**反义词**。

op·ti·mis·tic /ˌɑptəˈmɪstɪk/ *adj.* hoping or believing that what happens in the future will be good or successful 乐观的; 抱乐观态度的: *I applied for the job, but I'm not very optimistic about my chances of getting it.* 我申请了这份工作，但对获得录用的机会不太乐观。 SYN **hopeful** OPP **pessimistic** ▶ **op·ti·mis·ti·cal·ly** /-kli/ *adv.*

Illustrations can give you extra help to expand your vocabulary.
插图可为扩充词汇提供更多帮助。

el·e·phant /ˈɛləfənt/ *noun* [C] a very large gray animal with big ears, two long curved teeth (**tusks**) and a long nose (called a **trunk**) 象; 大象 ➲ See picture on page **P1**

Related words help you to expand your vocabulary.
相关词语帮助扩充词汇。

Words in definitions that are not in the **Oxford 3000** are explained.
"牛津 3000 核心词"以外的释义用词设文字解释。

vine·yard /ˈvɪnyərd/ *noun* [C] a piece of land where GRAPES (= green or purple fruit) are grown for making wine （种植葡萄以酿酒的）葡萄园

beard /bɪrd/ *noun* [C] the hair that grows on a man's cheeks and chin 胡须; 络腮胡: *He has a beard.* 他有胡子。◆ *He's growing a beard.* 他正在蓄须。◆ *He shaved his beard off.* 他刮掉了胡子。➲ Look at **goatee**, **mustache**

Cross-references direct you to related vocabulary.
参见项提供指引至相关词语。

mu·sic /'myuzɪk/ *noun* [U] **1** an arrangement of sounds in patterns to be sung or played on instruments 音乐；乐曲： *What sort of music do you like?* 你喜欢哪种类型的音乐？ • *classical/folk/pop/rock music* 古典 / 民间 / 流行 / 摇滚音乐 • *Who composed this piece of music?* 这首乐曲是谁创作的？ • *a music lesson* 音乐课 **2** the written signs that represent the sounds of music 乐谱： *Can you read music?* 你看得懂乐谱吗？ • *I forgot my music – can I share yours?* 我忘记带乐谱了，可以和你一起看吗？

TOPIC COLLOCATIONS 主题词搭配

Music 音乐

listening 听
- **listen to/enjoy/love/be into** classical/jazz/pop/hip-hop (music)
- **listen to** the radio/an MP3 player/a CD
- **put on/play** a CD/a song/some music
- **turn down/up** the music/radio/volume
- **go to** a concert/gig/performance
- **download** music/an album/a song

playing and performing 演奏；演唱
- **play** a musical instrument/the piano/a note/a tune
- **sing** a song/a solo/the blues/in a choir
- **start/join/quit/leave** a band
- **give** a performance/a recital/a concert
- **perform/appear** live/in a concert/at a festival

recording 录制
- **write/compose** music/a melody/a tune/a song/an opera/a symphony
- **record/release** an album/a single/a CD

THESAURUS 同义词辨析

dirty

dusty • filthy • muddy • grubby

These words all describe someone or something that is not clean. 以上词均表示不干净的、肮脏的。

dirty not clean; covered with dust, soil, mud, oil, etc. 肮脏的；污秽的： *Put your dirty clothes in the hamper.* 把你的脏衣服放在篮子里。

dusty full of dust; covered with dust 布满灰尘的；灰尘覆盖的： *shelves full of dusty books* 摆满尘封书籍的书架 • *dusty roads* 一条条尘土覆盖的马路

filthy very dirty and unpleasant 污秽的；肮脏的： *It's absolutely filthy in here.* 这里面肮脏极了。

muddy full of or covered in mud 多泥的；泥泞的： *Don't you come in here with those muddy boots on!* 你别穿着那双沾满泥巴的靴子进来！ • *a muddy track/field* 泥泞的小径 / 田地

grubby (*somewhat informal*) somewhat dirty, usually because it has not been washed （通常因未经洗涤）脏兮兮的，邋遢的： *He hoped she wouldn't notice his grubby fingernails.* 他希望她不会注意到他那脏兮兮的手指甲。

PATTERNS 句型
- dirty/dusty/filthy/muddy/grubby **clothes**
- dirty/dusty/filthy/grubby **hands**
- a dirty/dusty/filthy **room**
- to **get** dirty/dusty/filthy/muddy

Note boxes help you expand your vocabulary, and also help with difficult grammar points. See pages xv–xix for a full list of notes.

用法说明框帮助扩充词汇，亦解说难懂的语法要点。完整用法说明表见 xv–xix 页。

WHICH WORD? 词语辨析

Broad or wide? * broad 还是 wide?

- **Wide** is more often used than **broad** when you are talking about the distance between one side of something and the other. 表示一边到另一边的距离时，wide 比 broad 更常用： *The gate is four yards wide.* 大门有四码宽。 • *The table is too wide to go through the door.* 这张桌子太宽，过不去这扇门。
- **Broad** is often used about geographical features * broad 常用来形容地理特征： *a broad expanse of desert* 一大片沙漠，and in particular phrases such as 也用于某些特定短语，如： *broad shoulders* 宽阔的肩膀

WORD BUILDING 词汇扩充

- Food can be cooked in various ways: by **boiling** in a pan of hot water; by **frying** in a frying pan with hot oil or fat; or by **broiling** under a broiler, which heats the food from above. 食物的烹调方法多种多样：用一锅热水煮 (boil)，用热油在锅里煎或炒 (fry)，或用烘烤炉烤 (broil)。
- Cakes and bread are **baked** in the oven, but we use the word **roast** for cooking meat or potatoes in the oven. 用烤箱烤蛋糕和面包用 bake，但是用烤箱烤肉或土豆则用 roast。
- We can **toast** bread in a toaster to make it crisp and brown. 可以用烤面包机把面包烤得 (toast) 金黄香脆。

Content Area Vocabulary
专科词汇

Words in this dictionary are given a **subject label** if they are often used in a particular academic subject, for example the word **circumference** is used in Mathematics. 本词典中的单词如常用于某学科领域，会以学科标识标出，如 circumference 一词用于数学领域。

cir·cum·fer·ence /sərˈkʌmfrəns/ *noun* [C, U] (**MATH** 数学) the distance around a circle or something shaped like a circle 圆周；周长: *The circumference of the moon is about 6,800 miles.* 月球的周长大约是 6,800 英里。◆ *The moon is about 6,800 miles in circumference.* 月球的周长大约是 6,800 英里。➲ See picture at **shape**[1]

Sometimes, different meanings of a word are used in different content areas, for example the noun **appendix** has one meaning that is used in Biology and another meaning that is used in English Language Arts. 某些情况下，同一单词的不同释义用于不同的领域，例如 appendix 做名词时其中一个释义用于生物，另一释义则用于英语语言文学。

ap·pen·dix AW /əˈpɛndɪks/ *noun* [C] **1** (*pl.* **ap·pen·dix·es**) (**BIOLOGY** 生物) a small organ inside your body, near your stomach 阑尾 ➲ See picture at **organ** **2** (*pl.* **ap·pen·di·ces** /-dəsiz/) (**ENG. LANG. ARTS** 英语语言文学) a section at the end of a book, etc. that gives extra information （书等的）附录

This is the list of the subject labels used in this dictionary. 以下为本词典中使用的学科标识。

Art 美术
Biology 生物
Business 商业
Chemistry 化学
Computers 计算机
English Language Arts 英语语言文学
General Science 科学
Geography 地理
Health 医疗保健
History 历史
Math 数学
Music 音乐
Physics 物理
Politics 政治
Religion 宗教
Sports 体育

List of Illustrations 插图一览

At or near these words in the dictionary, you will find pictures to help you to understand words and expand your vocabulary. 本词典中以下词条处或其附近配有插图协助理解单词和扩大词汇。

Many of these pictures have different parts labeled, for example the picture at **volcano** includes the items *lava*, *magma*, *vent*, and *geyser*. 这些插图中很多均对不同的部分进行标注，例如 volcano 条的插图中有 lava、magma、vent 和 geyser 等的标注。

At many other entries, you will find larger pictures including several related items, for example the picture near the entry for tree shows many different trees, other plants, and parts of a tree/plant. 在其他很多词条中可找到较大的插图，其中包含数个相关项目，例如在 tree 条附近的插图展示了不同的树木、其他花草以及树木 / 花草的不同部分。

amoeba
anchor
angle
antelope
arch
armadillo
atom
bag
bandage
barbed wire
bar code
baseball
basket
basketball
battery
bear
bed
bicycle
binoculars
bison
blimp
blind
boat
body
bolt
bowling
bread
brush
bucket
bulldozer
camel
candle
canoe
car
card
cart
cat
chair
chess
chili
cliff
clothes
clothespin
comb
compass
computer
container
cord
cougar
cow
coyote
crossword
cymbal
dagger
dice
dimension
dive
dog
dolphin
domino
drum
earth
easel
edge
egg
extreme sports
fan
fire hydrant
flashlight
flower
football
fox
garbage can
giraffe
glasses
glove
goose
gorilla
graph
hair
hang glider
hat
helicopter
hinge
hippopotamus
hockey
home
horse
hot-air balloon
house
ice skate
in-line skate
instrument
iron
jellyfish
jewelry
jigsaw puzzle
juggle
kangaroo
key
kitchen
knitting
knot
koala
ladder
lamp
leopard
line
lizard
magnet
magnifying glass
mailbox
mask
medal
microscope
money
moose
motorcycle
music
nut
octopus
opossum
organ
overlap
padlock
pan
panda
panther
pattern
peg
penguin
pig
pigeon
pin
pitcher
plug
porcupine
raccoon
rack
razor
rhinoceros
ripple
rodent
roll
roller skate
rope
sewing
shade
shape
shark
sheep
shellfish
shoe
skateboard
skeleton
ski
skunk
skyscraper
sleigh
slingshot
snail
snap
snorkeling
snowboard
soccer
the solar system
solid
spring
squeeze
stationery
stethoscope
stroller
submarine
surfing
swan
swing set
swollen
syringe
tambourine
tarantula
tennis
tent
thermometer
tiger
tool
track and field
tractor
tree
truck
tweezers
USB flash drive
vacuum cleaner
Venn diagram
volcano
waffle
wallet
watch
wavelength
windsurf
wolf
xylophone
zebra
zipper

List of Notes 用法说明一览

In this dictionary, you will find a lot of notes on various aspects of usage in English, which should help you expand your vocabulary and improve your knowledge of many words. Here is a list of the notes in this dictionary, listed according to the type of note. 本词典中有大量有关英语不同方面用法的说明，有助扩大词汇和增进对很多单词的知识。以下是本词典中的用法说明一览表，次序根据用法说明框的类型排列。

AWL Collocations 学术词搭配

These notes show how you can use words from the **Academic Word List** in combination with other nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, especially in academic writing. The word in **blue** shows the entry where you can find the note. 下列用法说明示范如何将学术词汇表中的单词与其他名词、动词、形容词和副词搭配使用，尤其于学术文章中使用。蓝色字体显示所在词条。

accurate / inaccurate / accuracy / accurately
assume / assumption / assuming
available / availability
conclude / conclusion / conclusive / inconclusive
contribute / contributing / contribution
create / creation / creative / creativity
emphasis / emphasize
estimate (verb) / estimated / estimate (noun)
evaluate / evaluation
evident / evidence
identify / identification / identity
illustrate / illustration
investigate / investigation
predict / prediction
rely / reliability / reliable / unreliable
significant / insignificant / significance / significantly
summary / summarize
theory / theoretical
valid / validate / validity
vary / variable / variation / varied

Culture 文化资料

These notes give you more information about an aspect of life or culture in North America. The word in **blue** shows the entry where you can find the note. 下列用法说明介绍北美的生活或文化。蓝色字体显示所在词条。

African American
election
grade
grade point average
Mardi Gras
party
Thanksgiving

Grammar 语法说明

These notes help make clear grammar points that often cause problems. The word in **blue** shows the entry where you can find the note. 下列用法说明解说常见的语法疑难。蓝色字体显示所在词条。

advice – *advice* as an uncountable noun
affect – *affect* and *effect*
always – the position of *always* in a sentence
billion – *billion* or *billions*?
can – *can* in different tenses
could – *could* and *was/were able to*

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