Collins

柯林斯 COBUILD
中阶 英汉双解学习词典

Collins COBUILD
English-Chinese
Learner's Dictionary

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出 版 前 言

哈珀·柯林斯出版公司(HarperCollins Publishers)有着悠久的词典出版历史,旗下的柯林斯词典乃凭借强大的语料库编纂而成,在词典出版领域享有盛誉。2006年外语教学与研究出版社(简称"外研社")从该公司引进出版了 *Collins COBUILD Learner's Dictionary* (Concise Edition) 的英文版本,读者反应良好,特别受到了英语教师的欢迎。为了更好地满足中国英语学习者的需求,柯林斯在此英文版的基础上,特为中国学习者量身定制了一个全新的版本。外研社组织英语专家和教师对其进行了精心翻译,在保持词典原有特色的基础上,力求做到译文准确通畅。在外研社和柯林斯的携手努力之下,这本全新的《柯林斯COBUILD中阶英汉双解学习词典》终于与读者见面了。

《柯林斯COBUILD中阶英汉双解学习词典》保持了柯林斯系列词典的鲜明特色:

(一)所有义项均采用整句释义,亲切自然,深入浅出,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。

(二)全部英语语料出自规模为45亿词的庞大语料库,例句真实、可靠、地道。

(三)增设附加栏,版面清晰,查找方便,提供词频、语法、搭配结构和语用等方面的信息,帮助学习者正确使用语言,成功达到交流的目的。

(四)创新地使用菱形符号标注词频信息,令基础和重点词汇一目了然。

作为一本学习型词典,例证丰富是本词典的一大特色。62,000余例证直接出自世界知名英语语料库 the Bank of English,所涉领域极其广泛,反映现代生活的方方面面,让读者在阅读使用过程中身临真实的语境,领略地道的英语。值得一提的是,本词典还针对中国英语学习者增设300多处用法说明,对容易混淆的词汇进行了细致的说明,条分缕析,例证充分,为学习者释疑解惑。

此外,由于本词典的全部英文语料均出自浩繁庞大的语料库,尽管我们力图精益求精,但难免会有疏漏之处,在此恳请读者不吝指正。

我们衷心地希望如此优秀的一部词典能为英语教师以及中高级英语学习者所拥有、所欣赏,成为您英语学习路上的一位良师益友。

外语教学与研究出版社
学术与辞书工作室

Editorial Staff for the Original English Content

Introduction 引言

Collins COBUILD has been in existence for more than 20 years, collecting and analysing increasingly large quantities of written and spoken English. All the statements that COBUILD makes are based on an examination of the English language in use, as represented in The Bank of English − our present collection, which now stands at over 650 million words. 柯林斯COBUILD词典系列自问世至今已逾20载,所收集和分析的书面及口头英语材料也与日俱增,蔚为大观。柯林斯COBUILD词典的所有释义及用法说明均以对英语语言实际应用的分析研究为基础,在我们所使用的语料库 The Bank of English中得到了充分展示,目前该语料库容量已超过6.5亿词。

This dictionary continues the established tradition of COBUILD Dictionaries in providing clear and detailed information about the English language. The explanations are all written in full sentences, and are based on the information we have derived from The Bank of English. The examples are all taken from this corpus, and represent real language in use; that is to say, each example is a chunk of language that served a purpose in a real text or conversation, and is not made up. 本词典延续了柯林斯COBUILD词典的既有传统,提供的英语语料清晰而详尽。本词典的词条释义全部使用整句,以 The Bank of English 中提供的语料信息为依据。词条例证也全部取自此语料库,为实际使用中的真实语言,即每个例证都是真实文本或对话中使用的语言材料,而非凭空杜撰。

The Bank of English 英语语料库

The Bank of English is a computer-held store of thousands of texts of English, known as a *corpus*. These texts range from serious novels, through popular fiction, newspapers, magazines and junk mail, to informal spoken conversations. About 25% of the texts are American, and a further 5% come from varieties of English such as Australian and Singaporean. At the time of writing, this corpus stands at over 650 million words, of which 20 million words have been transcribed from spontaneous speech. The Bank of English 是存储在计算机中的包含成千上万英语文本的资料库,即语料库(corpus)。这些文本内容广泛,涵盖严肃小说、通俗文学、报刊文章乃至垃圾电子邮件和非正式的口语材料。在这些语料中,约有25%源自美国英语,另有5%取自澳大利亚英语、新加坡英语等多种英语变体。至开始编纂本词典时,此语料库所收语料已经超过6.5亿词,其中有2,000万词来自自然真实的谈话记录。

The corpus is a rich store of information about the language. It enables dictionary writers to examine how words have been used, and to write dictionary entries which reflect the central and typical uses of the language. Every entry in this dictionary is based on the evidence of the corpus. 该语料库存储了丰富的英语语言信息,词典编纂者可以从中分析研究词语是如何使用的,由此写出能够体现英语的核心与典型用法的词条。本词典的所有词条均以该语料库为依据。

By using the corpus, we are able to establish which are the common and important meanings of a word, and which are the main grammatical patterns. This information is then carefully assembled by the editors and presented in a clear and detailed way. 借助该语料库我们可以确定一个词常见及重要的含义,并且明确该词的主要语法结构。然后这些信息会由词典编辑人员仔细收集汇总,并清晰详尽地呈现出来。

The Entries 词条

As with all COBUILD dictionaries, explanations of meaning are presented in full sentences. This style of explanation enables us to present words in their typical context, and to show the typical grammatical patterns associated with them. The direct and informal style of the explanations is similar to the way in which teachers in a classroom would explain what a word means. 与柯林斯

COBUILD系列的其他词典相同，本词典的释义全部使用整句。此种释义风格使我们能够在典型语境中呈现各个词语及与之相关的典型语法结构。这种直接而通俗的释义风格类似于教师在课堂上讲解词义时的方式。

The way the explanations are written shows you what the typical contexts, typical collocates, and typical structures are. For example, the explanation of meaning 1 of *sanction* says 此种释义方式能够体现典型语境、典型搭配和典型结构，例如 sanction 的第一个义项如下：

> If someone in authority **sanctions** an action or practice, they officially approve of it and allow it to be done.

This shows that the subject of the verb *sanction* is normally a person, and that it must be a person in authority. This information is important if you have to make a choice between the words *sanction* or *allow*, for example, because it shows you the sort of context in which the word will typically occur. 该释义表明动词 sanction 的主语通常是人，而且是掌权者。假如要在 sanction 和 allow 这两个词中选择其一，上述信息就很重要，因为该信息表明了该词通常会出现在何种语境中。

The explanation of meaning 17 of *run* says 动词 run 的第17个义项如下：

> When you say that vehicles such as trains and buses **run** from one place to another, you mean they regularly travel along that route.

This shows that this meaning of *run* is used only of vehicles, and so you would not say of your regular journey to school or work that you 'run' there. 该释义表明此义项下的 run 仅用于车辆，因而对于人上学或上班的路途就不能用 run。

Typical grammatical structures are also given in the explanations. For example, verbs which typically occur in the passive voice are defined in the passive. The first meaning of *reserve* says 典型语法结构也会在释义中给出。例如通常用于被动语态的动词，其释义也以被动形式给出。reserve 的第一个义项如下：

> If something **is reserved** for a particular person or purpose, it is kept specially for that person or purpose.

This use of the passive in the explanation reflects the most typical usage in the language, and is supported by the grammar note in the extra column, which says: *usu passive*. 释义中被动式的使用反映了这个词在语言中的典型用法，并且在附加栏中辅以语法标注：*usu passive* (通常被动)。

The explanations are often illustrated by examples, which are taken directly from The Bank of English. The examples have been carefully chosen to reflect typical collocations and structural patterns, and to show the word being used in a natural context. 词条释义经常用例证加以说明。这些例证都直接从 The Bank of English 中选取，经过仔细甄别，能够反映词语的典型搭配和结构模式，并且展现该词在自然语境中的使用情况。

The Extra Column 附加栏

Information about frequency, grammar and pragmatics is provided in the extra column, enabling you to find this information at a glance, separately from the main column of explanations and examples. This means that you will always know where to find information: explanations and examples for each meaning in the main column, with the other information laid out alongside it. 词

频、语法和语用等相关信息都置于附加栏中，与包含释义和例证的主体栏分开，使读者能够一目了然。这意味着读者总可以知道从哪里找到相关信息——每个义项的释义和例证排在主体栏里，其他信息列在其旁。

Frequency 词频

The corpus also enables us to provide information about frequency, so that whenever you look up a word you can see immediately if it is a very common word or not. About 80% of the entries in the dictionary have a frequency marker in the extra column. They work on a scale from 5 blue diamonds down to one blue diamond. 语料库亦使我们能够提供词频信息，从而使读者在查词时能够立即获知某个词语是否常用。本词典中约80%的词条在附加栏中有词频标记。词频分五级，最高级别以五个蓝色菱形标记，最低级别以一个蓝色菱形标记。

Words with five blue diamonds are the common grammar words, such as **the**, **with**, **also** and so on, as well as the more common vocabulary items such as **stand**, **sit**, and **think**. This is the smallest group of words, but because they are the most frequent words, they form a huge proportion of the language. 标有五个蓝色菱形符号的是 the，with，also 等常用语法词以及 stand，sit 和 think 等常用普通词汇。这些词是数量最少的一类词，但由于使用频率最高，在实际语言中占的比例非常大。

Words with four blue diamonds are also very common words, and together with the five-diamond words account for 75% of all English usage. 标有四个蓝色菱形符号的词也很常用，与标有五个蓝色菱形符号的词汇一起占英语用词总量的75%。

Words with three, with two, and with one blue diamond are progressively less frequent. And finally, some entries in the dictionary have no frequency band marker at all. These are words which you are more likely to read or hear than use regularly. 标有三个、两个和一个蓝色菱形符号的词语使用频率逐次降低。此外，本词典中还有一些词条完全没有词频级别标记，这些词语读到或听到的机会较大，但并不经常使用。

At the back of the book, we have listed all the words in the top three frequency bands. 在本词典后面我们列出了使用频率最高的三个级别中的所有词汇。

Grammar 语法

Grammar information is provided for all meanings, starting with a basic word class such as VERB, N-COUNT, and so on. If there is something important to say about restrictions, or about typical patterns, this information is provided after a colon (:). It also includes information about the grammatical patterns associated with each sense, and some semantic relations like synonyms and antonyms. The information is coded for brevity. There is a list of abbreviations used in the grammar notations on page xv-xvi, and an explanation of the word classes and patterns on pages xvii-xxviii. 所有义项都提供了语法信息，首先是基本的词类信息，如 VERB（动词）、N-COUNT（可数名词）等。若有关于用法限制或典型搭配方面的信息需要提供，则置于冒号(:)后面。语法信息还包括与每个义项相关的语法结构以及同义词、反义词等一些语义信息。为简洁起见，这类信息以略语进行标注。在xv至xvi页上给出了语法标注的略语表，xvii至xxviii页又对词类和语法结构作了具体解释。

Pragmatics 语用

In some entries, you will see in the extra column a box with such words as 'approval', 'emphasis', 'politeness', etc. inside it. It shows certain pragmatic information about the word concerned. Boxes like these indicate that some words are often used when trying to achieve certain goals or fulfil

particular intentions: expressing approval, emphasizing what one is saying or showing politeness, etc. 某些词条的附加栏里会出现一个方框，里面有 approval，emphasis，politeness 等标注。这显示的是该词的一些语用信息。这类方框表明人们常用某些词来达到一定的目的或实现某种意图，如表示赞同、强调所说的话或表示礼貌。

Style and Register 语体和语域

Information about style, register and regional variation is also provided in this dictionary. Vocabulary items that are used in British English and not American English are labelled BRIT; and similarly American vocabulary items are labelled AM. This information is placed within 【】 at the end of the definition. In many cases, the explanations will tell you what the equivalent word or expression is in the other region. Other labels indicate formal and informal language, spoken language, and so on. 本词典还提供了语体、语域和地域变体等方面的信息。用于英国英语而不用于美国英语的词汇都标注了【BRIT 英】，同样，只在美国英语中使用的词汇都标注了【AM 美】，此类信息一般置于释义结尾处的【】里。在许多情况下，释义会告诉读者某个词或表达方式在另一地区的对应词或对应表达方式。其他一些标签标示出正式用语、非正式用语、口语等特征。

The Appendices 附录

This book does not quite finish at the end of the dictionary text. Following it, you will find 19 pages of illustrations, all specially drawn for this book. And there are several appendices, listed on the contents page, which provide information on geographical place names in English, numbers, dates, time and weights and measures. Finally, the words in the top three frequency bands are listed. 词典正文结束之后紧接着是19页专门为本词典绘制的插图。此外还有多个附录，附录名在目录页列出，包括英语地名、数字、日期、时间和度量衡单位。最后还列出了使用频率最高的三个级别的词汇。

As with all COBUILD Dictionaries, it is our aim to provide information clearly and precisely. We welcome feedback from users, and are always pleased to hear your views. If you have any comments or criticisms of this dictionary, please write to us. 与其他COBUILD词典一样，我们的宗旨是为读者提供清晰准确的信息。我们欢迎读者提供反馈信息，并愿意随时听取大家的意见。各位读者如对本词典有任何批评或建议，都可写信告诉我们。

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Guide to the Dictionary Entries 词条说明

COLOUR HEADWORDS
彩色词目

PRONUNCIATION
发音

IMPORTANT
GRAMMATICAL
STRUCTURES
重要语法结构

HYPHENATION
POINTS
分节转行点

REGIONAL AND
STYLE LABELS
地域和语体标签

ALTERNATIVE
SPELLINGS 拼写变体

FULL SENTENCE
DEFINITIONS
整句释义

MEANING SPLITS
义项标记

INFLECTED
FORMS
屈折变化形式

NOTES ON
PRONUNCIATION
发音说明

CROSS REFERENCE TO
EXTRA INFORMATION
参见其他信息

ad·vis·er /æd'vaɪzə/ **(advisers)** also advisor. ◆◆◆◇◇
An **adviser** is an expert whose job is to give N-COUNT
advice to another person or to a group of
people. 顾问 □ *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

ad·vi·so·ry /æd'vaɪzəri/ **(advisories)** ① An ◆◇◇◇◇
advisory group regularly gives suggestions ADJ
and help to people or organizations, especially
about a particular subject or area of activity.
顾问的; 提供咨询的【FORMAL 正式】□
*...members of the advisory committee on the
safety of nuclear installations...* 核设施安全
顾问委员会的成员 □ *Now my role is strictly
advisory.* 现在, 我的角色只是个顾问。② An N-COUNT
advisory is an official announcement or report =warning
that warns people about bad weather, diseases, or
other dangers or problems. (关于天气、疾病或
其他危险、问题的)公告, 警报【AM 美】□ *26
states have issued health advisories.* 26个州已
经发布了健康警报。

ad·vo·ca·cy /'ædvəkəsi/ ① Someone's ◆◇◇◇◇
advocacy of a particular action or plan is their N-SING
act of recommending it publicly. 拥护; 提倡; 主 =support
张【FORMAL 正式】□ *I support your advocacy
of free trade.* 我支持你自由贸易的主张。②
An **advocacy** group or organization is one that N-UNCOUNT
tries to influence the decisions of a government =lobby
or other authority. 游说【AM 美】□ *Consumer
advocacy groups are not so enthusiastic
about removing restrictions on the telephone
companies.* 保护消费者团体并不热衷于取消
对电话公司的限制。

ad·vo·cate **(advocates, advocating, advo-** ◆◆◆◇◇
cated)

☑ The verb is pronounced /'ædvəkeɪt/. The
noun is pronounced /'ædvəkət/. 动词读
作 /'ædvəkeɪt/, 名词读作 /'ædvəkət/。

① If you **advocate** a particular action or VERB
plan, you recommend it publicly. 拥护; 提 =recommend
倡; 主张【FORMAL 正式】□ *Mr Williams is a* V n
*conservative who advocates fewer government
controls on business.* 威廉斯先生是个保守
派, 主张政府应减少对商业的控制。□ *...the* V-ed
*Europe-wide strategy advocated by Jacques
Delors to get people back to work.* 由雅
克·德洛斯提出的吸引人们返回工作岗位
的适用于全欧洲的策略 ② An **advocate of** N-COUNT
a particular action or plan is someone who =proponent
recommends it publicly. 拥护者; 提倡者
【FORMAL 正式】□ *He was a strong advocate
of free market policies and a multiparty system.*
他坚决拥护自由市场政策和多党派制度。③
An **advocate** is a lawyer who speaks in favour N-COUNT
of someone or defends them in a court of law. =lawyer
辩护律师【LEGAL 法律】→ See Usage Note at
lawyer. 见 lawyer 的用法说明 ④ An **advocate** N-COUNT
for a particular group is a person who works
for the interests of that group. (为某一类
人)谋利益者【AM 美】□ *...advocates for the
homeless...* 为无家可归的人谋利益者

Guide to the Dictionary Entries 词条说明

—even—

① DISCOURSE USES 话语用法
② ADJECTIVE USES 形容词用法
③ PHRASAL VERB USES
短语动词用法

① **even** /ˈiːvən/ ◆◆◆◆◆ ADV ① You use **even** to suggest that what comes just after or just before it in the sentence is rather surprising. 甚至；连 □ *He kept calling me for years, even after he got married...* 多年来他一直给我打电话，甚至是在他结婚以后。 □ *Even dark-skinned women should use sunscreens...* 就连黑皮肤的女性也应该使用防晒油。 □ *I cannot come to a decision about it now or even give any indication of my own views...* 现在我不能对此作出任何决定，甚至连我自己是什么观点都不能作任何暗示。 □ *He didn't even hear what I said.* 他甚至没听见我说什么。 ② You use ADV: ADV compar [emphasis] **even** with comparative adjectives and adverbs to emphasize a quality that someone or something has. (与形容词、副词的比较级连用)更加，愈发 □ *It was on television that he made an even stronger impact as an interviewer...* 作为采访者，他是在电视上造成了更大的影响。 □ *Stan was speaking even more slowly than usual.* 斯坦比平常说得更慢了。

PHRASES ③ You use **even if** or **even though** to PHRASE indicate that a particular fact does not make the rest of your statement untrue. 即使 □ *Cynthia is not ashamed of what she does, even if she ends up doing something wrong...* 辛西娅并不为她的所作所为感到羞愧，即使最终证明她所做的是错误的。 □ *Even though I'm supposed to be working by myself, there are other people who I can interact with.* 即使要我一个人工作，我还是可以和别人交流的。 ④ You use **even so** to introduce a surprising PHRASE =neverthe-less fact which relates to what you have just said. 即便如此；尽管这样【SPOKEN 口语】□ *The bus was only half full. Even so, a young man asked Nina if the seat next to her was taken...* 公共汽车只坐满了一半。尽管如此，一个年轻男子还是问尼娜她旁边的座位有没有人坐。 □ *She has never given up her nationality. Even so, her opponents argue that she is not a true Burmese.* 她从未放弃她的国籍。即便如此，她的反对者仍然说她不是真正的缅甸人。

② **even** /ˈiːvən/ ◆◆◇◇◇ ⇒ Please look at category 8 to see if the expression you are looking for is shown under another headword. 以下义项中未列出的表达方式请参见第8项。 ① An ADJ =constant **even** measurement or rate stays at about the same level. 不变的；恒定的 □ *How important is it to have an even temperature when you're working?...* 工作时保持心平气和有多么重要呢？ □ *The brick-built property keeps the temperature at an even level throughout the year.* 那栋砖砌的房子全年温度都能保持恒定。 ♦ **even·ly** ADV *He looked at Ellen, breathing evenly in her sleep.* 他看着沉睡中呼吸均匀的埃伦。 ② An **even** surface is smooth and flat. ADJ =level 平坦的；光滑的 □ *The tables are fitted with a glass top to provide an even surface.* 那些桌子安着玻璃面，这样便光滑平整了。 ③ If there ADJ

Style and Register 语体和语域

在英语里,有些词或义项主要用于特定人群或特定的社交语境。本词典在对此类词语或表达式进行释义时给出了有关其使用人群及适用语境的相关信息。该类信息通常出现在释义文字的结尾处,用小大写表示,并置于【】内。

全世界很多地方都把英语作为第一语言使用,而在这些英语使用者中最为重要的两大群体是英国英语和美国英语的使用者,大部分英文书籍、报纸、广播和电视节目以及供世界各地学习者使用的教材都出自英美两国。

本词典中的语料均出自 The Bank of English,主要描述的是英国英语和美国英语。一些词汇或义项若有相对应的英国英语或美国英语形式,本词典会将其列出,置于例证后带有√标记的方框里。

Geographical labels 地域标签

【BRIT 英】表示主要由英国以及其他使用或教授英国英语的地方的人们使用的英语。必要时会给出与该词目相对应的美国英语形式。

【AM 美】表示主要由美国以及其他使用或教授美国英语的地方的人们使用的英语。必要时会给出与该词目相对应的英国英语形式。

其他地域标签表示世界上其他地方使用的英语,如【AUSTRALIAN 澳】,【IRISH 爱尔兰】,【NORTHERN ENGLISH 英格兰北部】和【SCOTTISH 苏格兰】等。

Style labels 语体标签

【BUSINESS 商】:表示主要用于商业领域,如 annuity

【COMPUTING 计算机】:表示主要用于计算机领域,如 chat room

【DIALECT 方言】:表示用于某些英语方言中,如 ain't

【FORMAL 正式】:表示主要用于正式场合或为政治、商业机构所使用,或是用于与有威势之人沟通时,如 gratuity

【HUMOROUS 幽默】:主要用来表示某个词语或表达式为幽默用法,如 gents

【INFORMAL 非正式】:表示主要用于非正式场合、谈话和私人信件中,如 pep talk

【JOURNALISM 新闻】:表示该词主要为新闻用语,如 glass ceiling

【LEGAL 法律】:表示主要用于法律文件中、法庭上以及由警察在正式场合使用,如 manslaughter

【LITERARY 文】:表示主要用于小说、诗歌和其他文学体裁,如 plaintive

【MEDICAL 医】:表示主要用于医学文献以及由医生在正式场合使用,如 psychosis

【MILITARY 军】:表示该词主要为军事用语,如 armour

【OFFENSIVE 冒犯】:表示可能冒犯或侮辱他人,因此带有该标签的词语通常应避免使用,如 cripple

【OLD-FASHIONED 过时】:表示通常视为过时、不再普遍使用的词语,如 dashing

【RUDE 无礼】: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

【SPOKEN 口语】:表示主要用于口头谈话,不用于书面表达,如 pardon

【TECHNICAL 术语】:表示主要用于谈论商业、音乐、医药等专门学科中的对象、事件、过程等内容时,如 biotechnology

【TRADEMARK 商标】:表示源于某个商标品牌,如 hoover

【VERY RUDE 非常无礼】: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

【WRITTEN 笔语】:表示主要用于书面表达,而不用于口头交流,如 avail

Pragmatics 语用

人们使用语言来达到各种目的：发出邀请、表达赞美、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某种意图、达到某种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。着手编纂本词典时，我们对语言的分析就是基于这样一种理念，即语言的使用者使用语言是要意欲实现或实际达到某种目的的。这样就必然涉及到选择取舍，说话者需要确定要实现的目的，然后选择适当的语言去实现它。

不同语言的语用策略也各不相同。要有效地使用某种语言并成功实现语用目的就需要了解该语言的语用习惯。因此，向英语学习者提供尽可能多的语用信息就变得非常重要。

由于柯林斯 COBUILD 所使用的语料库 The Bank of English 收集了丰富的语料，我们在帮助学习者学习语用知识方面有着得天独厚的优势。例如，通过分析语料，我们找到了英语使用者用以表达赞成或异议、表露情感或强调所说内容的不同表达方式。

本词典中，我们力求使读者关注英语单词和短语的一些语用信息，英语学习者因文化和语言方面的原因可能会产生疑惑之处，我们对此给予了特别关注。我们所做的就是通过附加栏里设置带有方框的标签向读者提供语用信息。本词典出现的语用标签如下所示：

approval 赞成
选择使用带有该标记的单词或表达式来描述人或事物时，表明你对所谈及的人或事物认可赞同，如 angelic（天使般的）。

disapproval 不赞成
选择使用带有该标记的单词或表达式来描述人或事物时，表明你对所谈及的人或事物厌恶反感，如 brat（臭小子）。

emphasis 强调
许多单词和表达式可以用来强调所阐述的观点，如 never-ending（永无休止的）。

feelings 情感
有些单词或表达式能表达对某事物或某人的情感，如 unfortunately（不幸地）。

formulae 套语
英语中有很多单词和表达式具有比较固定的用法，只在特定语境下使用，比如用于向他人问候、致谢等时，如 hi（嗨），congratulations（恭喜你）。

politeness 礼貌
英语中一些单词和表达式可以用来表示礼貌客气，有时甚至十分委婉，如 elderly（上了年纪的）

vagueness 含糊
口语和写作中，说话者会使用很多词汇和表达式来表明自己对所陈述内容的真实性把握有多大，我们把这种语用信息称为"含糊性"，这类词和表达式有时也被叫做"模棱语"，如 presumably（大概）。

我们希望读者能够重视对英语语用知识的学习。语用在任何语言中都是交流的关键。了解词汇的使用语境及其微妙含义之后才能准确传达或者理解信息。无论你是打算批评、赞扬、说服某人或是其他，均能实现你的语用目的。能够成功地交流非常重要。通过提供大量的语用知识，我们希望借此帮助读者提高交流技巧。

List of Grammatical Notations 语法符号表

Word classes 词类

ADJ	adjective 形容词
ADV	adverb 副词
AUX	auxiliary verb 助动词
COLOUR	colour word 颜色词
COMB	combining form 构词成分
CONJ	conjunction 连词
CONVENTION	convention 惯用语
DET	determiner 限定词
EXCLAM	exclamation 感叹语
FRACTION	fraction 分数词
LINK	see 见 V-LINK
MODAL	modal verb 情态动词
N-COUNT	count noun 可数名词
N-COUNT-COLL	collective count noun 可数集合名词
N-FAMILY	family noun 家庭成员名词
N-IN-NAMES	noun in names 名称名词
N-MASS	mass noun 物质名词
N-PLURAL	plural noun 复数名词
N-PROPER	proper noun 专有名词
N-PROPER-COLL	collective proper noun 专有集合名词
N-SING	singular noun 单数名词
N-SING-COLL	collective singular noun 单数集合名词
N-TITLE	title noun 头衔名词
N-UNCOUNT	uncount noun 不可数名词
N-UNCOUNT-COLL	collective uncount noun 不可数集合名词
N-VAR	variable noun 可变名词
N-VAR-COLL	collective variable noun 可变集合名词
N-VOC	vocative noun 称呼名词
NEG	negative 否定词
NUM	number 数词
ORD	ordinal 序数词
PASSIVE	see 见 V-PASSIVE
PHRASAL VERB	phrasal verb 短语动词
PHRASAL VERB-ERG	see 见 V-ERG
PHRASAL VERB-LINK	see 见 V-LINK
PHRASAL VERB-PASSIVE	see 见 V-PASSIVE
PHRASAL VERB-RECIP	see 见 V-RECIP
PHRASAL VERB-RECIP-ERG	see 见 V-RECIP-ERG
PHRASE	phrase 短语
PREDET	predeterminer 前置限定词
PREP	preposition 介词
PRON	pronoun 代词
PRON-INDEF	indefinite pronoun 不定代词
PRON-INDEF-NEG	indefinite negative pronoun 否定不定代词
PRON-NEG	negative pronoun 否定代词
PRON-PLURAL	plural pronoun 复数代词
PRON-POSS	possessive pronoun 所有格代词
PRON-RECIP	reciprocal pronoun 相互代词
PRON-REFL	reflexive pronoun 反身代词
PRON-REFL-EMPH	emphatic reflexive pronoun 强调反身代词
PRON-REL	relative pronoun 关系代词
PRON-SING	singular pronoun 单数代词
QUANT	quantifier 数量词
QUANT-PLURAL	plural quantifier 复数数量词
QUEST	question word 疑问词
RECIP	see 见 V-RECIP
VERB	verb 动词
V-ERG	ergative verb 作格动词
V-LINK	link verb 连系动词
V-PASSIVE	passive verb 被动语态动词
V-RECIP	reciprocal verb 相互动词
V-RECIP-ERG	ergative reciprocal verb 作格相互动词
V-RECIP-PASSIVE	passive reciprocal verb 被动语态相互动词

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

adj	adjective group 形容词词组	**n-proper**	proper noun 专有名词
adj-compar	comparative form 形容词比较级形式	**num**	number 数词
adj-superl	superlative form 形容词最高级形式	**n-uncount**	uncount noun or noun group with an uncount noun 不可数名词或不可数名词词组
adv	adverb group 副词词组	**oft**	often 经常
amount	word or phrase indicating an amount of something 数量词或数量短语	**ord**	ordinal 序数词
		P	particle, part of a phrasal verb 小品词，短语动词的一部分
as if	clause beginning with *as if* or *as though* 以 as if 或 as though 开头的从句或分句	**passive**	passive voice 被动语态
		pl	plural 复数
brd-neg	broad negative 广义否定结构	**pl-n**	noun in the plural, plural noun group, co-ordinated noun group 复数名词、复数名词词组或并列名词词组
cl	clause 分句或从句		
colour	colour word 颜色词		
compar	comparative form 比较级形式	**pl-num**	plural number 复数数词
cont	continuous 进行时态	**poss**	possessive 所有格
def-n	definite noun group 限定性名词词组	**prep**	prepositional phrase or preposition 介词短语或介词
def-n-uncount	definite noun group with an uncount noun 限定性不可数名词词组	**pron**	pronoun 代词
		pron-indef	indefinite pronoun 不定代词
		pron-recip	reciprocal pronoun 相互代词
def-pl-n	definite noun group with a noun in the plural 限定性复数名词词组	**pron-refl**	reflexive pronoun 反身代词
		pron-rel	relative pronoun 关系代词
det	determiner 限定词	**quest**	question word 疑问词
-ed	past participle of a verb 动词过去分词	**quote**	direct speech 直接引语
		sing	singular 单数
group	noun group, adjective, adverb, or prepositional phrase 名词词组、形容词、副词或介词短语	**sing-n**	noun in the singular 单数名词
		supp	supplementary information accompanying a noun 名词补语
imper	imperative 祈使		
inf	infinitive form of a verb 动词不定式	**that**	'that'-clause that 从句
		to-inf	the to-infinitive form of a verb 带 to 的动词不定式
-ing	present participle of a verb 动词现在分词	**usu**	usually 通常
it	'introductory' or 'dummy' *it* 起引导作用或虚指的 it	**v**	verb or verb group 动词或动词词组
like	clause beginning with *like* 以 like 开头的从句	**v-cont**	continuous verb 延续性动词
		V-ed	past participle of the verb 动词过去分词
n	noun or noun group 名词或名词词组	**V-ing**	present participle of the verb 动词现在分词
n (not pron)	noun group, but not a personal pronoun 名词词组（不包括人称代词）	**v-link**	link verb 连系动词
		way	*way* preceded by a possessive determiner 前带所有格限定词的 way
names	names of places or institutions 地方或机构名称		
neg	negative word 否定词	**wh**	wh-word, clause beginning with a wh-word 特殊疑问词或由此类词引导的从句
non-recip	verb pattern with no reciprocal meaning 无相互意义的动词结构		

Explanation of Grammatical Notations 语法符号说明

引言

针对词条的每个义项,本词典在附加栏中几乎都提供了相应的语法信息。只有很少的词条,如缩略语、缩合词和一些外来词没有语法信息,因为这些词不属于任何词类或者由于用法灵活可以归属多个词类,如 AD, ditto, mpg, must've 等。

所给出的语法信息有以下三种类型:

1. 词目词的词类,例如 **VERB, N-COUNT, ADJ, QUANT**
2. 词目词区别于其他同词类词的用法限定信息或扩展信息,例如 **usu passive, usu sing, also no det**
3. 词目词最常用的搭配结构,例如 **V n, N of n, ADJ that, ADV with v**

除动词以外,其他所有词的搭配用法信息都是紧随词类或其用法限定信息、扩展信息之后。动词的搭配结构信息置于例证旁,与例证平行,便于查看和理解。

词目词的词类用大写字母标示。在某个搭配结构模式中,各个成分出现的先后顺序通常也是其出现在句中的顺序。用斜体表示的词(非词类)是在某个搭配结构中实际要用到的词。可选项之间用斜杠(/)分隔。

词类

ADJ 形容词:形容词可以有比较级或最高级形式,例如:*He has been <u>absent</u> from his desk for two weeks.* (他已经有两个星期没有坐在他的书桌前了。) ❑ *...the most <u>accurate</u> description of the killer to date* (迄今对杀人犯最准确的描述) ❑ *The <u>eldest</u> child was a daughter called Fiona.* (年龄最大的孩子是个女孩,名叫菲奥娜。)

形容词的搭配结构

ADJ n:表示该类形容词总是用于名词前,例如:*... a <u>governmental</u> agency* (政府机构)。

usu ADJ n:表示该类形容词通常用于名词前,有时用于连系动词后。

v-link ADJ:表示该类形容词用于 be, feel 等连系动词后,例如:*She was feeling <u>unwell</u>.* (她感觉不舒服。)这一类形容词有时也可用于其他位置,例如用于 make, keep 等动词的宾语之后,但从不用在名词前。

usu v-link ADJ:表示该类形容词通常用于连系动词后,有时也用于名词前。

ADJ after v:表示该类形容词用于实义动词后,例如:*Alan came running <u>barefoot</u> through the house.* (艾伦赤脚从房子里跑了过来。)

n ADJ:表示该类形容词跟在名词后,例如:*A distinction must be made between archaeology <u>proper</u> and science-based archaeology.* (必须区分考古学本身和以科学为基础的考古学。)

det ADJ:表示该类形容词紧跟在限定词后、置于其他形容词前,有时也用在数词前,例如:*...a <u>certain</u> limited geographic area* (某一有限的地理区域)。

本词典中,如果没有标示某形容词只能或者主要用于**ADJ n** 和 **v-link ADJ** 结构,这就表示该形容词在这两种结构中均可使用。

ADV 副词:副词可以有比较级或最高级形式,例如:*Much of our behaviour is <u>biologically</u> determined.* (我们的很多行为都是由生理决定的。) ❑ *I'll work <u>hard</u>.* (我会努力工作。) ❑ *Inflation is below 5% and set to fall <u>further</u>.* (通货膨胀率在5%以下,而且还将进一步降低。) ❑ *...those areas <u>furthest</u> from the coast* (距离海岸最远的那些地区)。

AUX 助动词:助动词与其他动词连用,并赋予该动词特定意义。助动词可用于构成进行时、被动语态,或用于构成否定和疑问形式。动词 be, do, get 和 have在某些义项下用作助动词。

COLOUR 颜色词：这类词表示某种颜色，既类似形容词又类似名词，例如：*the blue sky...*（蓝天）❏ *The sky was blue.*（那时的天很蓝。）❏ *She was dressed in red.*（她穿着红色的衣服。）❏ *...several shades of yellow*（几抹深浅不一的黄色）。

COMB 构词成分：构词成分通常与另一个词以连字符连接，构成复合词，例如：*grey-haired*（头发灰白的），*strawberry-flavoured*（草莓味的），*heat-resistant*（耐热的）。所构成的复合词的词类也会标出，例如 **COMB in ADJ, COMB in N-UNCOUNT**。

CONJ 连词：连词通常连接同一类型的语法成分，如两个分句、两个词组或两个词，例如：*She and Simon had already gone.*（她和西蒙已经走了。）❏ *It is completely waterproof, yet light and comfortable.*（它是完全防水的，但仍很轻巧舒适。）❏ *Racing was halted for an hour while the track was repaired.*（修理赛道时比赛中止了一个小时。）

CONVENTION 惯用语：惯用语指在问候、道歉或给出答复等会话中常用到的词或固定短语，例如：*hello*（喂），*sorry*（对不起），*no comment*（无可奉告）。

DET 限定词：限定词指用在名词词组开头的词，例如：*a tray*（一个托盘），*more time*（更多时间），*some books*（一些书），*this amount*（这一数额）。限定词可用于指某物的归属或与之相关联的人或事物，例如：*his face*（他的脸），*my flat*（我的公寓）；或用于疑问句开头，例如：*Whose car are they in?*（他们坐的是谁的车？）

EXCLAM 感叹语：感叹语指突然地、大声地或带着强调语气说出的词或短语，用以表达震惊、愤怒之类的强烈情感。感叹语常常后接感叹号，例如：*Good heavens!*（老天啊!），*Ouch!*（哎哟!）

FRACTION 分数词：分数词用于数字中，例如：*three and a half*（3½），*two and two thirds*（2⅔）；置于 of 和名词词组前，例如：*half of all households*（半数的家庭），*a third of the cost*（成本的1/3），*an eighth of Russia's grain*（俄罗斯1/8的粮食）；用于 in 或 into 后，例如：*in half*（分成两半），*into thirds*（分成三部分）。分数词也有与可数名词类似的用法，例如：*two halves*（两个半块），*the first quarter of the year*（今年的第一个季度）。

LINK 见 **V-LINK**

MODAL 情态动词：情态动词用在动词不定式前，例如：*You may go.*（你可以走了。）在疑问句中用于主语之前，例如：*Must you speak?*（你非得说话吗？）在否定句中置于否定词前，例如：*They would not like this.*（他们不会喜欢这样的。）情态动词没有屈折变化形式，第三人称单数不加 -s，例如：*She can swim.*（她会游泳。）

N-COUNT 可数名词：可数名词有复数形式，通常以末尾加 -s 构成。以单数形式出现时，该词前必须有 the，her 或 such 之类的限定词修饰，例如：*My cat is getting fatter...*（我的猫越来越胖。）*She's a good friend.*（她是一位好朋友。）

N-COUNT-COLL 可数集合名词：可数集合名词是指称多个人或事物的可数名词。其用法和可数名词类似，但以单数名词出现时，既可与单数动词连用，也可与复数动词连用，例如：*Their audience are much younger than the average.*（他们的观众年龄比平均年龄小得多。）❏ *The British audience has a huge appetite for serials.*（英国观众十分钟爱连续剧。）❏ *Audiences are becoming more selective.*（观众变得越来越注重选择了。）

N-FAMILY 家庭成员名词：家庭成员名词用于指家庭中的某一成员，例如：father, mummy 和 granny。家庭成员名词是可数名词，一般用单数，前面通常有所有格限定词修饰。它们