

麦克米伦

高阶英汉双解词典

MACMILLAN

English-Chinese

DICTIONARY

FOR ADVANCED LEARNERS



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

· 空闻城市

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出版说明

英国麦克米伦出版公司(Macmillan Publishers Limited) 1834 年成立于英国伦敦, 是一家具有 170 多年历史的大型综合性出版社。百余年来, 麦克米伦以其高质量的图书和期刊服务于社会并因此获得了来自世界各国、各界读者的拥戴。《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》(Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners) 出版于 2002 年, 是一部专为高级英语学习者设计的词典。刚一问世, 便赢得了“爱丁堡公爵英语联盟英语图书奖”(Duke of Edinburgh English-speaking Union English Language Book Award) 和“英国文化委员会创新奖”(British Council Innovation Awards) 两项 LT(英语语言教学) 界最负盛名的大奖, 其实力和受欢迎程度可见一斑。这次外语教学与研究出版社联合麦克米伦出版公司邀请国内专家对这本英英词典进行翻译, 在中国出版此词典的英汉双解版, 相信能为国内的英语学习者带来福音。

本词典的编纂主要得益于世界英语语料库(World English Corpus), 这使编者能在大量的语言材料中挑选适合高级英语学习者使用的语言信息。而强大的软件支持使他们的工作更加得心应手。本词典以满足读者的学习需求为最高目标, 收入单词及短语 10 万余条, 充分满足使用者查找生词的需要。释义准确、简明, 用 2,500 释义词汇编写而成, 高中程度即可读懂。本词典例证丰富, 给读者以充分的语境来理解词汇的含义。在体例设计方面推陈出新, 为义项较多的词条添加“释义菜单”, 方便读者迅速找到所需词义。对用法说明进行详细分类, 包括用法解释、辨析、搭配、其他表达方式、谈论或描写、隐喻用法、替换词、词源等不同类型的, 方便使用者了解词汇特点, 记忆词汇用法。提供 1,000 余幅双色插图和 16 页全彩插图, 生动形象地对词汇进行了辅助解释, 加深使用者的印象。本词典在释义中特别以不同的标志来指明各词在文体上的特征, 如口语、幽默、冒犯、过时等等, 尤其是十分明确地指出正式、非常正式、非正式和非常不正式之区别。这就使学习者能正确理解词义及语境, 在使用时不致误用。特别值得一提的是本词典的“语言提示(Language Awareness)”插页。它简明扼要地解说了 21 世纪初英语的惯用法, 涉及到话语、语用、修辞、文体、构词法和英式英语与美式英语的比较; 又及计算机英语、商务英语的特点等诸多方面, 是英语学习者必备的参考资料。

本词典的汉语译文是由厦门大学外文学院的一批优秀学者翻译完成的, 并经过了专家的审订。译文准确、流畅, 相信能对使用者翻译方面的学习提供有益的帮助。在本词典编纂过程中, 外语教学与研究出版社组织编校人员通力合作, 仔细核校文字, 力求词典译文的准确和顺畅。但我们知道, 主观努力和客观效果之间总会有一定的差距, 其中都难免有疏漏之处, 在这里也恳请广大读者批评指正。

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PREFACE 1 序言一

英国麦克米伦出版公司是世界上居于领先地位的出版商,已有长达 150 余年的历史,是地地道道的老字号。其声誉是在不断创新的基础上与时俱进的。2002 年,麦克米伦出版公司与外语教学与研究出版社合作,在大陆出版《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》,引起国人瞩目,成为我国广大教师、高级英语学习者和研究人员案头常备的工具书。如今两家出版社再次强强联合,推出了《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》,这必将为母语为汉语的英语学习者和研究者带来福音,也会对国内的英语教学产生有益的影响。

《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》有以面向英国英语和美国英语学习者为主的两个版本,这部《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》是在英式英语版本的基础之上翻译而成的,具有如下特色:

1. 向读者提供大量的反映时代进步的信息。评价一部词典的是否有用首先要看它能提供多少信息。在这方面,《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》为我们提供了 100,000 条词目,80,000 个例证,30,000 个成语和短语,都比以往任何英语学习词典要多。

2. 语言真实,来自生活。《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》所采用的释义和例证的最大特色是语言的鲜活、真实性、趣味性。这就是说,学习者查词典不是为学习而学习,而是通过词典学到在日后工作中真的能说能写的语言。这本词典的编者得益于上世纪 90 年代末建立起来的收词达两亿个的 World English Corpus (世界英语语料库)。这个语料库由 3 大部分组成,包括一般用途的语料库——指英语学习者常用的英语词语;学习者语料库——它收录全世界高阶学习者使用的英语,以及他们使用英语中的经验、问题和所需的信息;英语教学语料库——各种教材和读物所覆盖的以及教室中所用的词汇。

3. 进行需求分析,对用户友善。当代外语教学的一个基本理念是在制订课程大纲和编写教材中要“以学生为中心”,体现学生自主化、个性化学习。我们很高兴地看到《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》自始至终贯彻了这个理念,具体表现在:

——英语有 100 万余个词汇,学习者是无法全部对付的。本词典的编者研究确定真正要说和写得流利的有 7,500 个词,占语料库收录词数的 90%。这样,编者在辞典中以红色标明,引起学习者注意。对最常用词又分成三等,分别以一个星、两个星和三个星标示。

——区别产出性词汇和接受性词汇。对后者的解释从简;对前者则提供搭配和语法信息,加上例句。需特别提示的搭配有 400 余条。这一点保证词典的使用者获得最需要的知识和信息。

——定义简短清晰,结合以菜单的使用。学习者一般不喜欢又长又啰嗦的解释,因此《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》力求定义简练明白,释义词汇控制在最常用的 2,500 词之内。有些词条是多义项的,编者将这些义项整理成菜单。学习者不必将义项——过目,浪费时间,而可以直接从菜单中选择。需要指出的是,词典编者不厌其烦,在词典附录中将这 2,500 词——列出,便于学习者掌握。

4. 潜移默化的语言提示。《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》在许多条目中经常提供与某词语有关的信息,如同义词和搭配,还专辟了 33 页集中提供语言提示。属于这方面的子栏目有数字、学术写作、计算机词汇、商务英语等。显然,这些内容涉及英语语法、语域、语用等方面的语言知识。在外语教学中我们曾强调培养综合运用语言的能力,以至重语言技能,轻语言知识。词典编者妥善地处理了两者的关系。这应引起我们的注意。

5. 讲究词典编辑的符号化。自人类使用文字以来,形成以读写为主的线性思维方式。《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》的编者充分利用现代科技的进步,将文字符号与其他符号并用,以利于使用者的理解和使用,如:

——本词典配有 1,000 余幅插图,另有 16 页彩色插图。这有利于读者通过直观掌握语义。有些词语所指的事物很相似,读者看到图后便能分辨其细微差异。

——《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》不惜工本,采用双色套印。需要说明的是,这不仅仅是为了追求形式上的优美,它还是功能性的,即第二色(红色)主要用于标注最常用的基础词汇,以使其区别于较不常用的词汇,使读者能一目了然。

最后,《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》主要读者对象为英语水平进入或已是高级阶段的学习者,对其他阶段的老师和学习者也有价值。虽然有人认为使用英英词典可以培养我们用英语进行思维,事实上这要视具体情况而定。譬如说 pacemaker 一词的英语解释为 a small piece of electronic equipment connected to someone's heart to help the muscles move regularly,如果对其中的有些单词和结构形式不熟悉而抓不住确切语义,看到“(心脏)起搏器”的汉语表述便一目了然,这时回到英语解释,一样可以培养用英语进行思维。对翻译工作者来说,汉语解释可以提供多个选择,如 pacesetter 有“标兵;榜样;先导”等译法,词典使用者可以根据具体语境进行选择。

胡壮麟

北京大学教授

2005 年 8 月

PREFACE 2 序言二

我的专业是研究英语学习词典,所以跟朋友及英语老师聊天,他们都会问我哪一本英语学习词典最好。而我的答复永远都是:“哪一本可以解答你或者你的学生在学习英语时遇到的疑难,哪一本便是最好的!”这个答复听起来好像是推托别人的话,或者只是一个过得去的答案,其实这是我的心里话。

据保守估计,全球约有 3.05 亿人以英语作为第二语言。假如这些人在某种程度上或环境下都要用学习词典去解答疑难,不但词典的需求量十分大,而且每个使用者对词典的要求亦有极大差异。为了满足这个庞大市场的个别需求,词典的编纂者不但需要清楚了解使用者的学习困难及常见问题,还要不断创新,建立各自词典的独特风格作为卖点。虽然市面上已经有很多高质量的词典,但是没有一本能够照顾所有使用者的需要。所以购买词典时,首先要考虑你对词典的要求是什么。比如说,某编纂者认为语法是学习英语的最大障碍,他便编一本注重语法分析及应用的词典。如果你想用词典来查究语法知识,这便是你最理想的词典。英语老师们亦可利用自己的教学经验及对本地英语课程的认识,针对学生的个别需要,帮助他们挑选一本最适合的英语学习词典。

香港特区政府提倡两文三语已有好几年,很多中学亦积极推行母语教学。很自然地,英汉双解版的学习词典逐渐成为主流,取代了英英词典在课堂内外的地位。很高兴得知麦克米伦出版公司联合外语教学与研究出版社准备出版《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》(以下简称 MED)的英汉双解版。对以汉语为母语的使用者来说,这无疑是一个重大喜讯。自 MED 英语版在 2002 年出版以来,屡获大奖,深受使用者的欢迎。现在加上汉语翻译,香港学生及老师更能在课堂上或自学时充分利用此英语学习词典作为学习工具。

我相信如果使用者能够详细参阅 MED 的“用法指南”(USING YOUR DICTIONARY),很快便会感受到 Michael Rundell 和 Gwyneth Fox 两位词典学专家的功力。两位专家设计简易的菜单去帮助使用者建立翻查词典的技巧和习惯,让他们以最快的速度从词典中找到所需要的答案。我特别喜欢 MED 以下三个特点:

- (1) 运用电脑语言资料库的语言材料为依据,以颜色显示,将生词分为理解(decoding)和表达(encoding)两种功能,然后按需要加上注释及例句;
- (2) 提供丰富的文化资料(cultural specific information);
- (3) 加上多项的词语搭配(collocation)。

《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》的实用价值甚高,我相信它一定会带给使用者们无限惊喜。

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——学习词典的新标杆

英英学习词典 (learner's dictionary) 在 1995 年同时出现了《牛津高阶英语词典》(Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)、《朗文当代英语辞典》(Longman Contemporary English Dictionary)、《柯林斯 Cobuild 英语词典》(Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary)、《剑桥高阶英语词典》(Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary) 四强争霸的局面,史称第三次词典大战。2002 年伊始,又加入了有明星级主编主持的《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》(Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners),从此五大天王短兵相接,鏖战不休。这本 2002 年全新出版的《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》网罗了两位当今世界顶尖的词典编纂家、词典学学者——前《朗文当代英语辞典》总编辑 Michael Rundell 和前《柯林斯 Cobuild 英语词典》的编辑部主任 Gwyneth Fox,汲取了《朗文当代英语辞典》和《柯林斯 Cobuild 英语词典》两本词典的长处,并注入了自行研发的创新,不仅收词量大,材料丰富多元,而且查阅简易,版面令人感到赏心悦目。因此,《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》接连摘下两项英国教育文化的大奖,实属罕见,但又不令人意外。

事实上,由于学习词典市场的竞争日趋白热化,彼此互相参考模仿已经是公开的秘密,因而这五本词典也大同小异。而这“大同”的部分,就是学习词典异于其他类型词典的核心特质:(1)收词量适中:收词量依算法不同,约在数万之数。收入常用的基本、核心词汇,属中型词典规模;(2)运用语料库:词典从数以亿计的、储存于计算机中的语料库取材,释义、用法更客观,例证更地道;(3)释义浅显易懂:释义都以 2,500 个最基本、最常用的“释义词汇”写成,释义语言简单明了,高中程度即可读懂;(4)语法说明清楚详尽:读者不需受过任何训练,即可通过语体标签、语法代码、句型公式来清楚掌握词汇正确、典型的用法;(5)例证充足可靠:例句和短语例证数量充沛,展现了词汇的典型用法及语境,方便读者举一反三;(6)提供词频信息:词典所收的词汇依其语料库所统计的频率分段标示,方便读者循序渐进分级掌握;(7)强调词语搭配:词典列出典型、重要的搭配,让读者在没有专业搭配词典辅助时,写作一样能得心应手;(8)重视口语、俚语、习语:此类语言在给母语人士使用的综合性英语词典里收录有限,然而学习词典里却数量众多,让读者除了书面语之外,还能应付电影、电视、广播常用的俚语和口语;(9)插图丰富精美:插图从英语学习者的观点出发,融入语言学中语义场的概念,引导读者触类旁通,有利于系统性的词汇学习。

至于“小异”的部分,就是各家在“为读者服务”上互相较劲的主战场了。同行有的,《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》不但都有,而且还做得更好,除此之外,《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》又能够提供一些别家没有的创新。两大明星主编各自从《朗文当代英语词典》和《柯林斯 Cobuild 英语词典》带来了学习词典的精髓,又加入了一些具有前瞻性的创新,如英美分册、双色印刷、释义菜单、词语搭配、文化信息、隐喻专栏、词源解说等,其中有些已被同行模仿,渐渐成为学习词典的标准,有些仍然标志着《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》鲜明的特色。

在大家殷切的期盼下,《麦克米伦高阶英语词典》终于在原有英国英语版的优良基础上出版了英汉双解版,相信在译者不眠不休的努力之下,译文一定是忠实可靠的。读者不仅仅可以看英文学英文,若能对照汉语翻译仔细阅读,也能同时增强本身翻译的能力,做个遨游于英汉之间的双语人。

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TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE 译者序言

近年来,语言学研究蓬勃发展,引人注目。功能语言学、社会语言学、语料库语言学、认知语言学、语用学等领域出现了一些新的研究成果。这些研究成果无不影响着英语词典的编纂。可以说,《麦克米伦高阶英汉双解词典》是语言学研究的一项新成果,反映着英语词典编纂的新趋势。

这部词典是为具有一定英语水平的英语学习者编写的,着重解决英语学习者在学习过程中遇到的问题。我们在翻译的过程中,深感其设计理念新颖,结构合理,一定能成为我国英语学习者的良师益友。

随着国际交流的日益增多,英语正成为国际通用语。这部词典在收词方面体现了这一点。它的收词量大,覆盖面广,反映时代的发展步伐。本词典不仅收录了英国英语和美国英语这两大英语变体的主要词汇,着重介绍了英国英语和美国英语在发音、拼写、语法上的区别,而且考虑到了英语在加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰、印度、爱尔兰、加勒比、南非、东非、西非等地的变体。本词典提供了词汇的文体特性,如正式、非正式、非常正式、非常不正式、幽默、文学、冒犯、过时、无礼等,以及词汇在商业、计算机、新闻、法律、语言学、医学等专业语境中的具体用法。需要指出的是,这部词典还收录了不少其他同类词典尚未收录的新词。

语料库的应用给词典编纂带来了新气息。语料库容量大、资料真实、信息提取速度快,因而在词典编纂中得到了广泛的使用,使词典编纂产生了革命性的变化。语料库为选词和释义提供了依据,大大提高了词目和义项选择的科学性和客观性,使单词及义项的出现率有了具体可靠的依据,因而释义更为准确。麦克米伦出版公司以容量为两亿词的最新版世界英语语料库为依据,于2002年推出了这部高阶英语词典。在语料库和数据抽取软件的支持下,这部词典提供了大量的最新用法说明和搭配信息。

本词典收词量多达10万余条,其中常用单词7,500个。本词典根据词频将这7,500个词分为三个等级。值得一提的是,本词典使用2,500个最常用的词汇作为释义词汇,把词条放在具体的语境中进行释义和说明,做到了释义准确、简明扼要。对于具有5个以上义项的词目,词典提供了释义菜单。为了避免词汇多义性所造成的学习困难,本词典提供了具有语境的例句,对常用的一些容易混淆的词进行了辨析。例如词条 *also* 就精确地辨析了 *also*, *as well* 和 *too* 之间的差别。

本词典采用了1,000多幅插图。这1,000多幅插图以直观的形式使难懂的词汇变得亲切,使抽象的释义具体化,让人对词的意思一目了然。本词典的一个特色是使用双色印刷。红色词目词表示英语中最常用的词汇,红色的星号表示词汇使用频率的高低。浅红色阴影部分提供了词源、词义辨析、用法、表达法、隐喻等方面的信息。

作为一部高阶英语词典,本词典还邀请多位语言学专家编写了“语言提示”插页,向学习者简明扼要地介绍了口头话语、学术写作、隐喻、语用学、商务英语、计算机词汇等方面的知识,帮助学习者全面地了解英语语言的各种特征。

尤其突出的是,本部词典及时反映了语言学界近年来对于隐喻现象的研究成果。这部词典在一些词条里介绍了词的隐喻含义,形成了词典的一大特色。通过隐喻,我们可以了解到说英语的人理解和表达现实世界的过程。在词条 *conversation* 里,词典告诉我们英语把谈话或讨论隐喻成“旅程”,说话者从一处说到另一处。例如: *Let's go back to what you were saying earlier.* (我们回到你前面所说的话题吧。)因此,了解英语词汇的隐喻含义能大大提高准确理解和运用词汇的能力。

这部词典还最大限度地提供词汇的语用信息,注意到了在交际中如何恰当地表达礼貌、态度、情感,如何适当地使用话语标记语,在不同的社会群体中如何避免引起冒犯。这样的语用信息能帮助学习者使用正确得体的自然语句,表达自己的思想。例如,词条 *each* 提供了有关 *each* 用法的信息。在词条 *age* 中,本词典详细地介绍了谈论年龄的各种表达方式。在词条 *apologize* 中,我们可以了解到英语常见的表示道歉的表达方式。在词条 *agreement* 中,我们知道与 *agreement* 经常搭配使用的词有 *conclude*, *negotiate*, *reach*, *secure*, *sign* 等。

此外,本词典还提供了丰富的词源信息。例如词条 *Sir Humphrey* 说明该词源自一部英国老电视剧系列剧中的汉弗莱·亚普雷爵士这一人物。

本词典从多个视角给使用者带来各种新知识。我们相信,它一定能成为使用者爱不释手的一部实用工具书,帮助他们提高英语的实际运用能力。我们在翻译的过程中,尽力保证译文的准确性。但是,由于水平和时间有限,难免出现错误和疏漏之处,敬请使用者批评指正。

外语教学与研究出版社为本部词典的出版做了大量的工作,谨在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

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FOREWORD 原版序言

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WHEN I WAS ABOUT 12, I decided to write my own dictionary. I found a loose-leaf binder and patiently wrote dictionary entries on obscure words, which I stored in the binder. My dictionary never became very large and after a while I turned to making a football scrapbook like most other children of my age, but for a few months I put some effort in my attempt to outdo the *Oxford English*. You might imagine from this that I was showing a precocious interest in dictionary-making and an early aptitude for lexicography. Perhaps it was indeed an early sign of my interest in language, but it certainly did not reveal any early aptitude. Indeed almost every strategy I adopted for the creation of that dictionary was the wrong one for the job. 我在大约 12 岁的时候决定编写一本自己的词典。我找了个活页夹,很耐心地编写晦涩词汇的词条,并把它们保存在活页夹里。我的词典一直没办法变得很大,所以一段时间后我就跟我的同龄儿童一样转而编写足球剪贴簿。但有几个月,我努力想超过《牛津英语词典》。你或许会从这里想到我对词典编纂表现出超常的兴趣,早早显露出词典编纂的天赋。也许这确实是我对语言感兴趣的早期迹象,但这没有真正显示任何早期的天赋。实际上,我在编纂那部词典时所采用的各种策略几乎都是错误的。

In the first place, I started with the most obscure words; early entries I remember writing were for *widdershins*, *gyre*, and *perne*. What I did not realize was that it is often possible to guess the meaning of rare words from their context and that they have in any case little impact on the overall intelligibility of what one is reading (and they will almost always occur in writing). It is, oddly, more likely to be the common words that cause the greater problems and over which a good dictionary has to take special care. The reason is that common words are often affected by the situation in which they are used, and they shift in meaning in subtle and unpredictable ways depending on the words they accompany. They are the words that you need to look up when they do not seem to have their normal meaning. 首先,我从最晦涩的单词开始。记得我编写的早期词条是 *widdershins*, *gyre* 和 *perne*。我所没意识到的是,根据上下文猜测罕见单词的意思经常是可能的;它们无论如何也不会对所阅读之物的整体理解产生多大影响(而且它们几乎总是出现在书面语中)。奇怪的是,常用词更有可能引起较大的问题,一本好词典对此要特别注意。理由是,常用词经常受它们所处的情景的影响,并根据所连用的词的不同而在意义上发生微妙而且无法预测的变化。它们是那些出现与常用词义不同的意思时需要查阅的词。

Take a word like *conventional*, for example. If you knew the word *conventional* in its social sense of 'usual', 'normal', or 'customary', and you saw or heard the words *conventional oven* in connection with a recipe, you would have a rough idea of what is meant but you would be likely to suspect that the writer or speaker meant something more precise than 'a usual oven'. You might therefore want to look the word up in order to find out how it is being used in this context. The dictionary you are looking at (unlike my childhood effort) has taken great care over the definition (or more accurately, the definitions) of words like *conventional*. If you look *conventional* up in this dictionary, you will find that the first example tells us that a *conventional oven* is an oven that operates in the traditional way as opposed to a microwave oven, which does not use an external heat source.

Notice that the information is actually contained in the example, not in the definition. Examples are drawn or adapted from real usage but they are carefully chosen to give extra information about the way a word is used. That way the dictionary can pack in more information about the commoner words. 以 *conventional* 这样的词为例。如果你知道单词 *conventional* 在交际中的常用意思是“普通的”、“正常的”或“惯常的”,当看到或听到与烹饪有关的词组 *conventional oven* 时,你可能粗略知道其意思,但你也可能会怀疑作者或者说话人指的是比“普通炉子”更精确的东西。因此你可能想查一查这个词,弄清楚它在这种语境里的用法。你正在查阅的词典(不像我小时候编的那一本)非常注意诸如 *conventional* 这类单词的释义(或者更准确地说,多个释义)。如果在本词典里查一查 *conventional*,你会发现其第一个例句告诉我们 *conventional oven* 是一种传统的炉子,与不用外部热源的微波炉相对应。注意,这一信息实际上是包含在例子里,而不是在释义中的。例子均取自实际用法或经过改写,但它们都经过精心挑选,以提供有关单词用法的额外信息。那样,词典就可以容纳有关常用单词的更多信息。

Sometimes a word combines with another word to make a phrase that has a distinct meaning of its own. So *conventional*, for example, combines with *medicine* and *war* to create new and quite specific meanings; *conventional medicine* is science-based Western medicine as opposed to Chinese medicine or so-called alternative medicines, and *conventional war* makes no use of nuclear weapons or biological weapons (nor interestingly, I suspect, swords and bows and arrows). When a word occurs in such phrases, they are either indicated in the dictionary entry or they have entries to themselves. 有时候,一个词与另一个词组合构成具有自己特有意义的短语。因此,举例来说,*conventional* 与 *medicine* 和 *war* 组合产生出新的特定意思:*conventional medicine* 是指以科学为基础的西医,与中医或者所谓的非正统医学相对应。*conventional war* 不使用核武器或者生物武器(有趣的是,我猜测也不使用刀剑和弓箭)。当词出现在这样的短语中时,它们要么在词典的条目标出,要么单独列为词条。

Words like *conventional* are a great deal more useful to the advanced learner of English than words like *widdershins*, not least because if they are used they will be immediately understood. They are, however, a great deal more difficult to learn (and they are a great deal more difficult to define). Because of the multiplicity of uses that many common words have, the *Macmillan English Dictionary* provides simple indexes, or 'menus', to the longer entries, which will help you to get more quickly to the sense of the word you need; indexes like these are an innovation in dictionary making and we believe that they will make using the dictionary a great deal easier. 对于高级英语学习者来说,像 *conventional* 这样的词比像 *widdershins* 那样的词有用得多,尤其是因为它们一旦使用马上就被人理解。不过,它们更难掌握(而且更难下定义)。由于许多常用词有多种用法,本词典为它们提供了简单索引,或称“菜单”,这将有助于读者更快地找到你所需要的单词意思。这样的索引在词典编纂中是一种创新。我们认为它们会使词典的使用方便很多。

It will be apparent from everything that I have said that the *Macmillan English Dictionary* is a rich resource of

information about words such as *conventional*. It will help you find the right word for your purpose and should reduce the number of occasions when you accidentally use the wrong expression. But, just because it has a lot to say about the common words, this does not mean that it neglects the rarer words. From time to time you are bound to encounter uncommon words that you need to look up; this dictionary will not normally let you down, although it does not provide definitions of words as rare (and as useless) as *widdershins*, *gyre*, and *perme*. The vocabulary is therefore divided into two groups – common words that you may need to use yourself and that you are bound to encounter in a range of rather different contexts, and rarer words that you are not likely to need to use yourself but that need a brief definition when they are met in books or talk. 从我已说过的话中显然可以看出,本词典包含着有关像 *conventional* 这样的词的丰富信息。它能帮助读者找到恰当的用词,减少意外误用表达法的次数。但是,并非由于它提供了大量有关常用词的信息,就意味着它忽视了较罕见的单词。读者一定不时会遇到需要查阅的不常用词。尽管本词典没有提供像 *widdershins*, *gyre* 和 *perme* 一样罕见(且无用)的词的释义,在正常的情况下,本词典不会让读者失望。词汇因此分成两类:读者自己可能用到的,在众多不同的上下文肯定会遇到的常用词以及读者自己可能用不到,但在读书或谈话时遇到的需要简单释义的较罕见词。

Concentrating on the rare words was not my only childhood mistake when I attempted to create my own dictionary. A more serious one was that I arrived at my definitions by looking at the definitions of other dictionaries. I reworded them of course – even at the tender age of 12, I was intuitively aware of the dangers of plagiarism – but I saw my role as one of collating the wisdom of previous lexicographers. Of course that way there is room for little new wisdom. Perhaps shockingly, until 20 years ago my practice would not have been out of place in many dictionary teams. Lexicographers would draw on a mixture of previous practice, intuitions, and half-remembered examples, supported by chance encounters with the word in print. With the advent of large corpora and the development of powerful computer software capable of exploring those corpora, dictionary-making has changed beyond all recognition. The lexicographers who worked on the *Macmillan English Dictionary* had the opportunity of examining hundreds and in some cases thousands of instances of a word in use. From these instances they could work out what a word really meant in contemporary English, rather than what it was supposed to mean. Take the example I gave above of the use of *conventional* in the phrase *conventional oven*. It may seem obvious that a *conventional oven* is one that is not a microwave oven, but only once it has been pointed out. If the lexicographers who worked on this dictionary had relied on intuition, they might easily have forgotten this use of the word, and of course if they had relied on previous dictionaries they could easily have missed it because many of those dictionaries were prepared before the microwave oven came into popular use. 把精力放在罕见词上并非我童年试图编写自己的词典时所犯的唯一错误。一个更严重的错误是,我参照其他词典来写出自己的释义。当然我进行了改写——甚至是在12岁这么一个幼小的年龄,我从直觉上就意识到剽窃的危害。可是我把自己的作用看作是整理以前的词典编纂家的智慧。当然,那样做没有多少产生新智慧的空间。也许令人吃惊的是,直至20年前,我的做法在许多词典编纂小群体中并没有什么不妥。词典编纂者会综合利用先前的实践经验,直觉以及记得不太清楚的例句,并以印刷品中偶然遇到的词汇为证明。随着大型语料库的出现以及能检索语料库的强劲计算机软件的开发,词典编纂已经变得完全不同了。本词典的编纂者有机会审视数以百计甚至在一些情况下数以千计的有关某个单词用法的例子。从

这些例子中,他们能确定出单词在当代英语中的真正意思,而不是人们所假定的意思。以我在上面举的词组 *conventional oven* 中的 *conventional* 的用法为例。也许 *conventional oven* 不是微波炉这一点看似很显然,而这一点只有一次被指出来。如果编写这本词典的编纂者依赖于直觉,他们可能很容易忘记该词的这种用法。当然,如果他们依赖以前的词典,他们可能很容易把它遗漏掉,因为许多词典是在微波炉得到广泛使用之前编写的。

As a 12-year-old, I could not have known that computers would one day revolutionize the way dictionaries were made. Even so, I showed no great prescience in the way I decided which words went into my dictionary. Apart from rarity, the other factor that dictated whether a word entered my dictionary was where it was found. Only words that appeared in literary texts qualified. The words *gyre* and *perme*, for example, came from Yeats. (I was a dreadful child.) Again, the *Macmillan English Dictionary* is very differently constituted. Insofar as it is possible, this volume aims to reflect accurately the state of the contemporary language. That means that the words in it are described as they are used in journalism, popular fiction, letters, business manuals, and of course, most importantly of all, speech. My dictionary was like every other dictionary that I had ever seen at the age of 12, a dictionary of *written* English. This dictionary on the other hand is a dictionary of *spoken* as well as *written* English. If you use it well, you should end up speaking like a native speaker, not a native writer! 作为一个12岁的孩子,我无法知道计算机会有这一天使词典的编纂方法发生革命性的变化。即使是这样,我没有非凡的先知能力来确定哪些词应收录到我的词典里。除了罕见之外,能确定单词是否收入我的词典的另一个因素是单词在何处被发现。只有出现在文学文本里的单词才有资格。例如,单词 *gyre* 和 *perme* 来自叶芝(我是个可怕的孩子)。然而本词典却完全不一样。这本词典旨在尽可能准确地反映当代语言的状况。那就是说,词典里的单词是根据它们在新闻报道、通俗小说、信函、商务手册,当然最重要的还有口语中的使用来加以描述的。我编的词典就像我12岁时看到的每一本词典一样,是一本 *书面* 英语的词典。而这本词典却是一本 *口头* 和 *书面* 英语的词典。如果使用得当,读者最终会像说本族语的人那样说话,而不是像写本族语的人那样说话!

My juvenile dictionary was limited in yet another way. All the books that supplied me with the words I was trying to define were from the British Isles. Indeed, apart from being grateful that westerners were in English, I suspect I felt that it was a matter of no importance that the United States spoke English. The *Macmillan English Dictionary* makes no such mistake. More than any *Advanced Learners' dictionary* before, it seeks to represent the English of the world and treats American and British English as being of equal importance. Depending where you are reading this, you may be looking at an American edition where words used only in the UK are defined more briefly or, if they are unlikely to be encountered outside the UK, not at all. Alternatively you may be looking at the British edition where the same principle operates in reverse. Either way, you will find far more coverage of English words spoken in other countries than is usually the case, with Australian English, for example, well represented in the word list. 我青少年时编写的词典还有另一方面的局限性。提供我试图定义的单词的所有书都来自不列颠群岛。实际上,除了对西方人都用英语感到庆幸,我觉得美国使用英语的事实无关紧要。本词典没有犯这样的错误。比以前编写的高级英语学习词典都要进步的是,本词典试图表现世界英语,把美国英语和英国英语看作是同等重要的。取决于阅读此文的地点,读者看到的可能是一本美国

版词汇,其中只在英国使用的词汇就会定义得更简单些。如果它们不可能在英国以外的地方出现,则根本不给出现义。读者也可能看到是英语版的词典,情况则正相反。以上两种版本中,读者都会发现比往常收录了更多其他国家使用的英语词汇,例如词汇中就收录了相当多的澳大利亚英语单词。

There can be no doubting the correctness of this decision. English is no longer any country's property but has

become a true *lingua franca*, and it is appropriate that the first major English dictionary of the 21st century is a dictionary of world English. If you work with this dictionary, it will help you become a citizen of the world. 这种决定的正确性是不容置疑的。英语不再是某个国家的财产,它已经成为真正的国际通用语。21 世纪的第一本大型英语词典也应该是一本世界英语词典。如果你使用这本词典,它将帮助你成为世界公民。

INTRODUCTION 原版前言

MICHAEL RUNDELL 迈克尔·朗德爾

Editor-in-Chief 主编

AT THE BEGINNING OF 2001, there was a lot of discussion of Stanley Kubrick's famous movie: how close had we come to the world portrayed in 2001: A Space Odyssey? In particular, would computers soon be able to understand human language and hold conversations with us? Though we have not reached that point yet, advances in language technology have been rapid and impressive, and this has transformed the process of creating dictionaries. 2001 年初,人们在纷纷讨论斯坦利·库布里克的名著影片:我们离《2001:太空漫游》中所描写的世界有多远?特别是,计算机很快就能理解人类语言并与我们交谈吗?虽然我们还没有达到那种程度,但是语言技术的发展已非常迅速,令人赞叹。这已改变了词典编纂的过程。

There has never been a more exciting time to produce a new dictionary. Everything is changing and expanding; the English language itself, the technology that helps us to describe it, and the needs and goals of people learning and teaching English. 对于编纂一部新词典来说,没有比此时更加激动人心的时刻了。一切都在变化和扩大:英语语言本身、帮助我们描写英语的技术以及学习和教授英语之人的需要和目标。

The 1980s saw the development of the first large corpora of English text. Twenty years on, the use of the corpus as the primary data source for dictionaries has become standard practice, and the quality, range, and sheer volume of available corpus resources has increased dramatically. This means we are in a better position than ever before to provide a description of English that reliably corresponds to the way that people speak and write the language. 20 世纪 80 年代开发了第一个大型英语语篇的语料库。20 年过去了,把语料库用作编写词典的主要语料来源已经成为普遍的做法,而现在可以利用的语料库资源的质量、范围和净容量都已得到巨大的提高。这意味着我们现在处在比以往任何时候都更优越的地位,能够可靠地对英语进行描述,并与人们说或写这种语言的方式保持一致。

Along with all these benefits come fresh challenges. The amount of data at our disposal continues to grow, yet the physical size of printed dictionaries remains constant. So it is more important than ever that we have a clear idea of what dictionary-users really need. And the advantage of creating a completely new dictionary is that it gives us the opportunity to ask fundamental questions (why do learners consult dictionaries, and what can we do to meet their needs more effectively?) and to adapt our methods accordingly. 伴随所有这些好处而来的是新的挑战。我们使用的数据量在继续增加,而印刷出来的词典的体积却要保持不变。因此,现在更加重要的是我们对词典使用者的真正需求要有清晰的认识。编纂全新的词典的优势在于它使我们有机会提出基本的问题(学习者为什么查词典,我们该做什么才能更好地满足他们的需求?)并采取相应的方法。

What, then, are the requirements of a good learners' dictionary? Briefly, it should include the right informa-

tion, the information should be easy to find, and – once found – it should be easy to understand and easy to use. Ensuring that we cover the 'right' information calls, first, for careful analysis of all the available linguistic data. A large and diverse corpus is an essential basis for this operation, but it is only the starting point. Intelligent dataextraction software enables us to get maximum value from the corpus, and we have benefited from a collaboration with the University of Brighton's Information Technology Research Institute. The resulting 'Word Sketches', which provide a rich account of the collocational and syntactic behaviour of the core vocabulary of English, have enabled us to describe these features in greater depth than ever before. 那么,好的学习词典的要求是什么呢?简而言之,它应该包括正确的信息,而且信息应该很容易就能找到;一旦找到,它应该是容易理解、容易使用的。要保证我们包括了“正确的”信息,首先要仔细分析所能获得的一切语言数据。一个丰富的大型语料库是这项操作的主要基础,但它只是起点而已。智能化的数据提取软件使我们能够从语料库中最大程度地获益。我们已经从与布赖顿大学的信息技术研究院的合作中受益匪浅。合作成果“词的速写”详细地描写了英语核心词汇的搭配和句法特征,使我们能够以前所未有的深度描述这些特征。

The next challenge is to make the most appropriate selection from all this data. We have been guided here by research into dictionary-users' needs and skills, taking special account of the differences between the *receptive* and *productive* needs of advanced learners. One of the major innovations of the *Macmillan English Dictionary* is to make a clear distinction between the core vocabulary of English – which many users will need to 'encode' as well as 'decode' – and the tens of thousands of less frequent words that many users will never even encounter, and few will ever need to use productively. Drawing on reliable word frequency information, we have identified a central core of around 7,500 words that are most likely to be needed by students working in both receptive and productive modes. These headwords – words such as *absorb*, *barrier*, *credit*, *decision*, and *exclusive* – appear in red type with a 'star rating' to show their frequency, and the explanations are broken up into easy-to-read paragraphs. For 'productive' vocabulary of this type, advanced learners need a wide range of information; not only about meaning, but also about how words combine (their collocational and syntactic behaviour), what registers they usually appear in, and what they tell us about the speaker's attitude. Conversely, for very infrequent (or 'receptive') words – such as *amplitude*, *balustrade*, *canonize*, *deleterious*, and *emanate* – the primary need is for a simple and clear explanation of meaning. Consequently most of these entries are very short. This 'dual-track' approach has great benefits for the user: productive vocabulary is described in depth, while the brevity of the 'receptive' entries enables us to include much more vocabulary of this type. 另一个挑战是从所有的这些数据中进行最恰当的选择。在此我们

得到了对词典使用者的需求和技能的相关研究的引导,特别考虑高级学习者接受和产出这两种需要之间的区别。本词典的一个主要创新之处是清楚地区分了许多使用者需要“编码”和“解码”的英语核心词汇和许多使用者可能从来不会碰到、很少人会使用的数以万计的不常用词汇。我们利用可靠的词频信息识别出大约 7,500 个主要核心词汇。这些词汇都是学生在接受和产出时可能需要的。这些词目词,如 absorb, barrier, credit, decision and exclusive, 以红色字体出现,并标有“星号等级”来表示它们的词频。对它们的解释也分成易读的段落。对于这种“产出性”的词汇,高级学习者需要广泛的信息:不仅关于词义,而且还有关于单词如何组合(它们的搭配和句法特征)、通常出现的语境以及所表明说话人的态度等方面的信息。相反,对于很不常用(或“接受性”)的单词,如 amplitude, balustrade, canonize, deleterious and emanate, 最需要的是对意思进行简明的解释。因此,这些条目大部分很简短。这种“双轨”式的方法对使用者有很大的好处:产出性的词汇得到了深入的描写,而“接受性”词条的简洁使我们能够纳入更多的这种词汇。

Another of the *Macmillan English Dictionary's* innovations is that two similar but separate editions have been created from the same database: one for learners whose main target variety is American English, the other for learners of British English. The differences are small but significant: the vocabulary and contexts of example sentences sometimes differ between the two versions, while styles of spelling, punctuation, and phraseology reflect the conventions of one variety or the other. The result is that a user of either edition will know that the dictionary was specially written for her or him. 本词典的另一个创新之处就是用同一个数据库编出两种相似但又相互独立的版本:一种针对目的语是美国英语的学习者,另一种针对英国英语的学习者。两者的差别很小,但意义重大:两种版本例句的词汇和语境有时不同,

但拼写、标点和措词的方式却反映了这种或那种英语变体的常规。结果是,任何一种版本的使用者都会知道词典是特别为她或他编写的。

There is a great deal more that is new and special about the *Macmillan English Dictionary*: a fresh approach to describing the meanings of complex words, using broad 'meaning-clusters', each with sub-senses; innovative usage notes on topics such as metaphor and academic-writing skills; and a section of special features on issues such as pragmatics, managing conversation, and the avoidance of offence. And much more. 本词典还有许多创新和别具一格的地方:对复杂单词的意思采用新的描述方法;使用宽泛的“意义丛”,每个意义丛含有多个次项意义;关于隐喻和学术写作技巧等主题的创新性用法说明;叙述语用、驾驭会话和避免冒犯等问题的专题部分。它的创新之处和别具一格的地方还有很多。

The *Macmillan English Dictionary* is the product of good linguistic data, leading-edge software, and a coherent, learner-based philosophy. Above all, however, it is the product of high-quality people. While technology plays a major part, dictionaries are not written by computers, but by highly skilled editors. It has been a privilege to work with such a talented and creative team of lexicographers, and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking them all for producing such an excellent book. I hope you enjoy the results of their hard work and find our dictionary a pleasure to use. 本词典是出色的语言数据、最先进的软件和一贯基于学习者的思想共同作用的产物。然而,最重要的是,它是高素质人才创作的产品。虽然技术起着重要的作用,但词典不是计算机编写出来的,而是由高水平的编写人员编写的。与这样一群才华横溢、富有创新精神的词典编纂家一起工作真是莫大的荣幸。我想借此机会感谢他们所有的人编纂出一本这么优秀的书。我希望读者们会喜欢他们努力工作的成果,觉得使用我们的词典很开心惬意。

USING YOUR DICTIONARY 使用说明

Finding a word 查找单词

Some words have more than one entry because they belong to a different word class although they are spelt the same. The small number at the end of the headword tells you that there is more than one entry for this word. 有些单词的条目不只一个,因为它们虽然拼写相同但词类不同。词目词后面的小数字说明这个单词的条目不只一个。

Compound words are separate entries in the alphabetical list. 复合词作为独立条目按字母顺序排列。

Some words are shown at the end of the entry for the word from which they are derived. These words can be understood by reading the definition for the main entry. 有些单词出现在条目末尾,为条目的派生词。阅读主条目的释义就能理解这些单词的意思。

There is a list of word classes on the inside front cover. 封二印有词类表。

Some words are often used in idioms or other fixed expressions. These expressions are shown at the end of the main entry. Look for fixed expressions at the entry for the first main word in the expression. 有些词经常用在习语或其他的固定表达法中。这些表达法被列在主条目的末尾。请按表达法的第一个主要单词在条目中查找固定表达法。

Phrasal verbs are shown after the entry for the main verb. 短语动词出现在主要动词的条目后。

Finding the meaning of a word 查找词义

Many words have more than one meaning. 许多单词的词义不止一种。

When meanings are very different, they are shown as separate senses with numbers. 词义不同时,就用数字将各个词义分别标出。

When meanings are closely related, they are shown as subsenses with letters. 几个词义密切相关时,它们就作为次词义用字母标出。

acid¹ /'æsɪd/ noun ★★

1 [C/U] a chemical substance with a pH value (= a measure used in chemistry) of less than 7 酸,酸类 (PH 值小于 7): *hydrochloric acid* 盐酸 —compare 比较 ALKALI

2 [U] *informal* [非正式] the illegal drug LSD 迷幻药 (指二乙基麦角酰胺)

acid² /'æsɪd/ adj

1 very sour; ACIDIC 酸的,酸味的: *Add more sugar if it tastes too acid.* 如果味道太酸就多加些糖。**2** containing acid or consisting of an acid; ACIDIC 含酸的;酸性的: *These plants prefer an acid soil.* 这些植物喜欢酸性土壤。**3** an acid remark or acid humour shows criticism in a way that is clever but cruel; ACERBIC 尖刻的;刻薄的;辛辣的

acid, house noun [U] a style of HOUSE music that developed in the US in the mid-1980s and became very popular in the UK in the late 1980s where it was played at RAVE parties 迷幻电子乐(迪斯科电子乐的一种,20世纪80年代中期起源于美国,于80年代晚期风靡英国,常在年轻人的狂欢聚会中演奏)

acidic /ə'sɪdɪk/ adj **1** containing acid 含酸的;酸性的; *acidic soil* 酸性土壤 **2** very sour 酸的: a rather unpleasant acid taste 相当令人讨厌的酸味

acidify /ə'sɪdɪfaɪ/ verb [I/T] to become an acid, or cause a substance to become an acid (使)酸化; (使)变成酸性物质 —**acidification** /ə'sɪdɪfɪkeɪʃn/ noun [U]

bat² /bæt/ verb **1** [I/T] to hit the ball with a bat in a game such as baseball or CRICKET (棒球或板球等运动中)用球棒击(球) **1a**. [I] in baseball or cricket, the team that is batting is trying to score points by hitting the ball (棒球或板球中)击球得分 **2** [T] to hit something small that is flying through the air in order to stop it landing on you 挥打,击(小的飞行物): *He was trying to bat the flies away with his newspaper.* 他试图用报纸把苍蝇赶走。

bat your eyes/eyelashes to open and close your eyes very quickly several times, intending to be attractive to someone 眨眼睛;抛媚眼;送秋波

go to bat for sb mainly Am E *informal* [主美,非正式] to give someone your support and help 支持某人,为某人出力

not bat an eyelid to not be shocked, worried, or upset by something 面不改色;泰然自若

bat a round phrasal vb [T] to discuss ideas or plans in an informal way (以非正式的方式)谈论,讨论(意见或计划)

dolly /'dɒli/ noun [C] **1** *informal* [非正式] a DOLL **2** a flat structure with wheels for moving heavy loads or for supporting a film camera (搬运重物的)台车;移动摄影车 → CORN DOLLY

addicted /ə'dɪktɪd/ adj unable to stop taking an illegal or harmful drug (吸毒)成瘾的,上瘾的: *She says she's unable to give up smoking; she's completely addicted.* 她说她无法戒烟,已经完全上瘾了。♦ + to *He admitted he was addicted to cocaine.* 他承认他吸食可卡因上瘾了。**a.** enjoying a particular activity very much and spending as much time as you can doing it 入迷的: + to *I don't want the kids getting addicted to stupid TV programmes.* 我不想让孩子们沉迷于无聊的电视节目中。

Some words have many different meanings, and so the entries can be long. Entries with five or more meanings have a 'menu' at the top to make it easier to find the specific meaning you are looking for. 有些单词有许多不同的词义, 因此其条目可能很长。有5个或更多词义的条目在上方有个“菜单”, 以便能更容易查到所要找的某个词义。

All the definitions are written using a carefully selected 'defining vocabulary' of 2,500 words so that it is easy to understand the definitions. There is a list of these words at the end of the dictionary. 所有的释义都是用精选的2,500个“释义词汇”写成的, 因此这些释义很容易理解。本词典末尾有释义词汇表。

Any word in a definition that is not from this list, and that is not the entry immediately before or after the one you are looking at, is shown in CAPITAL letters. You can find its meaning elsewhere in the dictionary. 释义中的单词如果不是选自这个释义词汇表, 也不是所查阅的单词前后紧接着的条目, 就用小大写字母表示。读者可以在词典其他地方查到该单词的词义。

Finding out more about a word 发现单词的更多信息

The International Phonetic Alphabet shows you how a word is pronounced. A list of the symbols used is given at the end of the dictionary. 国际音标标明了单词的发音方式。本词典末尾列出了所使用的发音符号表。

When British and American pronunciations are very different, both are given. 英式发音和美式发音的差别很大时, 两种发音都予以标注。

You can find the pronunciations for compound entries at the main entry for each of the words in the compound. 可以通过复合词中各单词主条目的发音得知复合词条目的发音。

Stress marks tell you which part of a compound to stress when you are saying it. 重音标记说明复合词在发音时哪个部分要重读。

Irregular inflections are shown. 不规则的屈折变化形式予以标出。

Some words are printed in red with a star rating to show their frequency. For example, a word with one star is fairly common and a word with three stars is one of the most basic words in English. This helps you to identify the words that you are most likely to need to use. 有些词印成红色, 并用星号表示它们的词频。例如, 标有1颗星的是相当常见的用词, 而标有3颗星的是英语的最基础词汇之一。这样做有助于识别出最可能需要的单词。

bleed /bli:d/ (past tense and past participle **bled** /bled/) verb ★

- 1 when blood flows out 当血流出时
- 2 make sb pay money 使某人付钱
- 3 when colour spreads 当颜色散开时
- 4 take liquid/gas from sth 从某物抽出液体/气体
- 5 take blood from sb 取某人的血

1 [I] to have blood flowing from your body, for example from a cut 出血, 流血: *I scraped my knee and it's bleeding.* 我擦破了膝盖, 正在流血。◆ +from *He was bleeding from a wound in his shoulder.* 他肩膀上的一处伤口在流血。◆ **bleed heavily/profusely** *The victim was dumped by a roadside, bleeding profusely.* 受害者被扔在路边, 血流如注。◆ **bled to death** (= die from losing blood) 流血过多而死了 *She would have bled to death if we hadn't found her.* 如果我们没有发现她, 她可能已经流血过多而死了。

2 [T] to make someone pay a lot of money, especially regularly over a long period of time (尤指定期) 勒索, 榨取: *He'll try to bleed the company for years.*

corporate raider noun [C] **business** 〔商〕a person or organization that tries to take control of a company by buying a large number of its shares (试图通过大量购买其他公司的股票以取得控制权的) 公司劫掠者

commerce /'kɒmɜ:s/ noun [U] ★★ the activity of buying and selling goods and services; **TRADE** 商业; 贸易: *the needs of industry and commerce* 工商业的需求

basil /'beɪzəl; Am E 〔美〕'beɪzəl/ noun [U] a plant whose sweet leaves are used in salads and cooking, especially in dishes containing tomato. Basil is a **herb**. 罗勒(一种香草, 其甜叶用在色拉和烹饪中, 尤其用在有西红柿的菜中)

cabin crew noun [C] the people on a plane whose job is to look after the passengers (飞机) 机舱乘务员

do /du:/ (3rd person singular **does** /weək 弱读 dəz; strong 强读 dɔ:z/; past tense **did** /dɪd/; past participle **done** /dʌn/) verb ★★★

convince /kən'vɪns/ verb [T] ★★★

1 to make someone believe that something is true 使确信; 使信服:

blank /blæŋk/ adj. ★★

1 blank paper or a blank space is empty and contains

embarrass /ɪm'bærəs/ verb [T] ★

1 to make someone feel nervous, ashamed, or stupid

Italic words (called 'labels') show which part of the English-speaking world a word is used in, or tell you whether it is used in informal contexts, specialized contexts etc. Lists of these labels are given at the end of the dictionary. 斜体词(称作“标记”)说明单词是在英语世界中的哪些地方使用,或者表明它能否用在非正式的或专门的语境等中。本词典的末尾给出了这些标记的列表。

Sometimes a word that is used only in British English has an exact equivalent in American English. These equivalents are shown at the end of a definition. 有时,只用在英国英语中的单词在美国英语中有一个完全对等的对应词。这些对应词出现在释义的末尾。

Example sentences in *italic* show you how a word is used in context. 斜体字的例句表明单词在语境中的用法。

Information about collocation – how words combine and which structures can be used with a word – is shown in **bold** and is followed by an example sentence. 有关搭配的信息——单词的组合方式以及哪些结构能与某个单词连用——用黑体字标示,后接例句。

When a word has many collocations, these are shown in a box at the end of the entry with the sense number that they refer to. 如果一个单词有多种搭配,这些搭配便在条目后的专栏里列出,同时标明它们所对应的义项序号。

Information is provided to help you to learn more about how a word is used. 提供信息帮助你更多了解单词的用法。

bus¹ /bʌs/ noun [C] ★★

1 a large road vehicle with a lot of seats that you pay to travel on, especially one that takes you fairly short distances and stops frequently 公共汽车;巴士;大客车:
by bus *The children go to school by bus.* 孩子们乘公共汽车去上学。◆ **take/catch a bus** *We took a bus into the centre of town.* 我们乘公共汽车到市中心。◆ **miss the bus** (= not reach it before it leaves) 没赶上公共汽车 *If we don't leave soon, we'll miss the last bus.* 如果我们不快点离开,就赶不上最后一班公共汽车了。—picture 图 → C7 **1a. mainly Am E** [主美] a COACH

2 *computing* [计] a set of wires that send information from one part of a computer system to another 总线;母线

aubergine /'əʊbə,ʒi:n/ noun [C/U] Br E [英] a vegetable with a smooth dark purple skin and white flesh. 茄子 Am E [美] **eggplant** —picture 图 → C11

basis /'beɪsɪs/ (plural **bases** /'beɪsɪz/) noun [C]

★★★

1 a particular method or system used for doing or organizing something 方式;方法;系统: **on a...basis** *workers who are employed on a seasonal or temporary basis* 从事季节性工作或临时工作的人 ◆ *Tickets will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis.* 票将根据先到先得的原则出售。◆ **1a.** used for giving the reason why something is done 根据: *He declined to say on what basis bail was refused.* 他拒绝说出为什么不准许保释的原因。

◆ **on the basis of sth** *Don't make your decision on the basis of cost alone.* 不要只根据成本作决定。◆ **on the basis, that** *Most councillors supported the proposal on the basis that the city needed new jobs.* 大多数地方政务会委员支持这个提议,原因是这座城市需要新的工作岗位。◆ **1b.** used for saying how often something happens (用于表示事情发生的频率) 每: **on a daily/monthly/annual etc basis** *Safety equipment was checked on a daily basis.* 安全设备每天都检查。◆ *It's a violent city, with murders occurring on a regular basis.* 这是个暴力泛滥的城市,经常发生谋杀案。

2 the important ideas, facts, or actions from which something can develop 基础;根据: ◆ **of** *Bernard's work forms the basis of all modern physiology.* 贝尔纳的著作构成了整个现代生理学的基础。◆ ◆ **for** *The agreement between the parties will provide the basis for future negotiations.* 双方的协议将为以后的谈判提供依据。

Words frequently used with basis basis 的常见搭配词

verbs — constitute, create, establish, form, lay, provide, serve as

Both **above** and **over** can be used to mean 'at a higher level than something'. 单词 **above** 和 **over** 都能用来表示“在...上方”: *the light above/over the door* 门上方的灯。

Use **above** when something is not directly over something else. 当表示某一物不在另一物的正上方时用 **above**: *on the hillside above the river* 在河岸边的山坡上。

Use **over** when something moves or stretches across the space above something. 当表示某物在另一物的上方空间移动或伸展时用 **over**: *flying over London* 飞越伦敦上空 ◆ *the bridge over the river* 河上的桥。

Use **over** when something covers something else. 当表示某物覆盖另一物时用 **over**: *She put a scarf over her hair.* 她把围巾戴在头上。

Do not confuse **see above** (= look at something mentioned earlier) with **see over** (= look at the next page). 不要混淆 **see above** (见上文) 和 **see over** (见下页)。