


牛津現代高級 英漢雙解辭典

Oxford Advanced Learner's
Dictionary of Current English
with Chinese Translation



新版本
上册

A - L

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Learner's Dictionary
of Current English
with Chinese Translation**
牛津現代高級英漢雙解辭典

上册 A至L

A S Hornby

主編：張芳杰

編輯：劉錫炳 林炳錚 滕以魯
 陳永昭 張先信

Hong Kong
Oxford University Press 1985
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General preface

This is a completely revised, up-dated and re-set impression of the third edition. It combines the traditions of the Oxford Dictionaries with the language-teaching skills of A S Hornby. It provides the student or teacher of the English language with the most practically useful and comprehensive record of the language as it is spoken and written today.

There are four new features of this revised impression:

- 1 A simple but detailed *Introduction*, which not only explains what is in the Dictionary, but also suggests how the Dictionary can be used.
- 2 A phonetic interpretation and transcription by Professor A C Gimson, editor of the *English Pronouncing Dictionary*.
- 3 An Appendix on *Punctuation*, explaining how all the English punctuation marks are used.
- 4 A *Key to the verb patterns* inside the back cover, for constant easy reference.

Preface to the phonetic information

In this revised impression, the representation of pronunciation differs somewhat from that shown previously. The phonetic notation now conforms to that to be found in the majority of important English dictionaries used by non-native learners of English, and in particular to the latest (14th) edition of the *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (Dent, 1977). As a consequence, the length mark associated with certain vowels has been restored, though in strict phonological terms this mark may be considered redundant if the chosen vowel symbols distinguish qualitative differences. Nevertheless, the reactions of users of the Dictionary have suggested that an indication of length is widely held to be pedagogically useful, there being many occasions when quantitative as well as qualitative features provide significant cues to meaning. In addition, the simple vertical primary stress mark has been restored in place of the previous slanting mark, which was judged by many to be too readily suggestive of a specific tone.

The pronunciations recommended differ little from those shown previously. However, certain highly-elided forms have been replaced by others of a more careful style, judged to be more useful for even the advanced learner of English. Similarly, the marking of syllabic consonants in non-final positions has been abandoned, an expanded solution involving the insertion of a weak vowel being preferred.

The task of making these and other changes has been shared between my colleague Dr S M Ramsaran and myself.

A C GIMSON
University College London

誌謝

世界許多地區的讀者，曾致書指出本辭典偶有印刷錯誤和疏漏之處，並建議可能增添之處，謹此仍舊向他們表示謝意。他們的建議均經過審慎考慮，其中本人同意之處，均已按照建議處理。

蓋登貝教授與威克斐爾德先生都曾分擔第一版（1942）的編輯工作。本辭典雖經第二版（1963）以及本版（第三版）大幅度的修訂和增添，他倆寶貴的貢獻依然存在。

為本版之間世，我很感謝牛津大學出版社英語教學部的編輯，特別是克麗絲蒂娜·露絲和詹納桑·普萊斯以及電腦排版部的工作同仁。

郝恩貝

總序

這是一部經完全修訂後，最新的、重新排版過的第三版辭典。本辭典兼容牛津辭典的傳統及郝恩貝先生之語言教學技巧，可提供英語教學的學生或教師最實用的、綜合性的今日英語說和寫的記錄。

本修訂版本有四種特色：

- 一、簡明而詳盡的說明，不僅說明本辭典的內容，並且指出其用途。
- 二、由「英語發音字典」編輯吉慕生教授作發音上的說明及注音。
- 三、附錄標點使用法，說明所有英文標點符號之用途。
- 四、封底內頁備有「動詞類型例釋」，以便易於經常參考。

發音說明

本修訂版中讀音的表示與以往者略有不同。其發音符號與非以英語為母語的外國學習者使用的大多數重要英文字典一致，尤其符合最新版（十四版）的「英語發音字典」（Dent, 1977）。因此，我們又採用了與某些母音有關的長音符號，儘管就嚴格的語音學觀點而言，如果這些母音符號辨別音質方面之不同時，此種長音符號可能被認為冗贅。雖然如此，本辭典讀者的反應建議中，曾提出長音符號在教學上普遍被認為是有用的，因為在許多情況中，音量和音質的特色表示對字義有不同的提示。此外，我們又恢復了簡單的垂直重音符號，以代替以前使用的斜線重音符號，由於許多人覺得斜線重音符號極易被視作表示一特殊的音調。

本版採用的發音方法則無異於以往。雖然如此，鑒於對甚至高級的學習者都比較有用，某些常被省略母音或音節的形式已由經過更審慎處理後的形式代替。同樣的，不是位於字尾的音節子音符號亦被廢除，整個的解決辦法是插入一弱母音代替。

以上修訂工作以及其他變更皆由我的同事羅慕蘭博士和我共同擔任。

吉姆遜
倫敦大學

Key to entries 字目例釋

bal-lad /'bæləd/ *n* simple song or poem, esp one

that tells an old story.

headword with pronunciation
首字及其發音

simple definition
簡單的定義

both¹ /boʊθ/ *adj* (of two things, persons, etc) the two; the one and also the other; (*both* precedes the *def art*, *demonstrative adj*), *possessives*, and other *adj*): I want ~ books/the books/these books. I saw him on ~ occasions. Hold it in ~ (your) hands.

examples of different uses of the headword
首字不同用法舉例

can² /kən; strong form: kæn/ *anom fin* The strong forms are used: What ,can he 'mean? What ,can we 'do about it? Where ,can they have 'got to?

example sentences showing stress patterns
表示重音的例句

disc, **disk** /drɪsk/ *n* 1 [C] thin, flat, round plate, eg a coin, a gramophone record; round surface that ap-

alternative spelling of the headword
首字不同的拼法

faux pas /fəʊ 'pɑː/ *n* (F) (*pl* unchanged) indiscreet action, remark, etc esp a social blunder.

borrowed foreign phrase, showing pronunciation
外來片語及其發音

gar-age /'gærɑːʒ/ *US*: gə'reɪʒ/ *n* 1 building in which to keep a car or cars. 2 (*US* = service station)

American English pronunciation
美式英語發音

goose /guːs/ *n* (*pl* geese /giːs/) 1 water bird larger than a duck; female of this, ⇨ gender;

irregular plural, with pronunciation
不規則的複數及其發音
cross-reference to a related word
參看相關字

hon-our² (US = honor) /'ɒnə(r)/ vt [VP6A] 1 respect highly, feel honour for; confer honour on:

American English spelling
美式英語拼法

lazy /'leɪzi/ adj (-ier, -iest) unwilling to work; doing little work; suitable for, causing, inducing inactivity: a ~ fellow; a ~ afternoon. ⇨ idle.

comparative and superlative forms of an adjective
形容詞的比較級和最高級

~bones n ~ person. lazily adv laziness n

compound, with stress pattern
複合字及其重音

leap /li:p/ vi, vt (pt, pp leapt /lept/ or leaped /li:pt/) 1 [VP2A, C, 3A] jump (*jump* is the usu word;

irregular form of a verb, with pronunciation
動詞的不規則變化及其發音

li-able /'laɪəbl/ adj (usu pred) 1 ~ for responsible according to law: Is a man ~ for his wife's debts in your country? 2 be ~ to sth, be subject to: If you drive a car to the danger of the public, you make yourself ~ to a heavy fine, or even to imprisonment. He is ~ to sickness. 3 be ~ to do sth.

special uses of an adjective with a preposition
形容詞接介詞的特殊用法

mean-while /'mi:nwaɪl/ adv, n (in the) ~, mean-while.

special grammatical way in which the headword is used
首字在文法上的特殊用法

pave-ment /'peɪvmənt/ n 1 (GB) paved way at the side of a street for people on foot (US = sidewalk).

where to divide the headword at the end of a line
首字在行尾時應如何分音節

people /'pi:pl/ n [U] (collective, with pl v. Note that for one human being, it is preferable to use *man*, *woman*, *boy*, *girl* and not *person*, which, although useful in definitions, may be derogatory or formal) 1 persons in general: streets crowded with

different word used in American English
美式英語用語

special note on problems of usage or grammar
用法或文法問題的特殊說明

pres-ent¹ /preznt/ *adj* 1 being in the place in question: *the Smiths, and other people ~ (= who were ~). Were you ~ at the ceremony?* ~ *company accepted.* (colloq) used to show that one's remarks do not apply to anyone who is ~. ⇨ **ab-sent**¹(1). 2 being discussed or dealt with; now being considered: *in the ~ case, this case.* 3 existing now: *the ~ government.* 4 ~ to, felt, remembered by: ~ *to the mind/imagination.* 5 (archaic) ready at hand: '*a very ~ help in trouble*'. ⇨ **n** 1 the ~, the ~ time, the time now passing: *the past, the ~,*

numbered headwords with the same spelling 以號碼表示的拼法相同的首字

stylistic value 字格標準

cross-reference to a word of opposite meaning 參看反義字

box to show a change in the part of speech 表示詞類變化的方格

pres-ent² /preznt/ *n* gift: *'birthday ~s; I'm buying it for a ~ (= as a gift), so please wrap it up nicely.*

part of speech 詞類

pre-sent² /pri:znt/ *vt* 1 [VP14, 15A] ~ *sth* to sb; ~ *sb* with *sth*, give; offer; put forward; submit:

verb patterns 動詞類型

run² /rʌn/ *vi, vt* (pt *ran* /rʌn/, pp *run*; -**nn**-) (For special uses and *adverbial particles* and *preps*, ⇨ 26 below;

doubling of consonant 子音重覆

26 [VP2C, 3A, 15B] (special uses with *adverbial particles* and *preps*):

run across, pay a short informal visit: *run across to a neighbour's flat to borrow some sugar. run across sb/sth*, meet or find by chance: *I ran across my old friend Jean in Paris last week.*

run after sb/sth, (a) try to catch: *The dog was running after a rabbit.* (b) seek the society of; go after in order to get the attention of: *She runs after every good-looking man in the village.*

run against sb, compete with him by running in a race; (esp US) compete with him (for an elected office).

special uses of a verb with adverbial particles and prepositions 動詞與副詞接語及介詞連用的特殊用法

shoot' /ʃoʊ/ n 1 [C] (sound of the) firing of a gun, etc: *hear ~s in the distance*;

..... a 'long ~, an attempt to solve a problem, etc with little evidence, few facts to go on: *It's a long ~ but I think John must have known about the murder*. not by a 'long ~, not even if circumstances were most favourable. 3 [C]

idioms, showing stress patterns

成語及其重音類型

tibia /'tɪbiə/ n (pl ~s /-bi:z/) (anat) shin-bone; inner and thicker of the two bones between the knee and the foot. ⇨ the *illus* at skeleton.

specialist English usage
專門用語

cross-reference to an illustration
參看插圖

vi-ol-ate /'vaɪələt/ v [VP6A] 1 break (an oath, a treaty, etc); act contrary to (what one's conscience tells one to do, etc). 2 act towards (a sacred place, sb's seclusion, etc) without proper respect: ~ sb's

privacy. 3 rape. vi-ol-ation /'vaɪə'leɪʃn/ n [U] violating or being ~d: *act in violation of a treaty*; [C] instance of this: *violations of the rights of the citizens/the right of free speech, etc.*

derivative, with pronunciation
轉化字及其發音

uncountable and countable
uses of the noun

名詞的可數與不可數用法

Using the Dictionary 本辭典用法說明

Who is this Dictionary for? 本辭典的對象

This is a Dictionary that has been specially prepared for the learner of the English language. All its parts have been designed and put together to give the learner the most *practical* help in developing the three language skills: speaking, writing, and reading.

本辭典特為學習英語者所編。各部分皆經設計和安排，在培養說、寫、讀三種語言技能上，給予學習者最實用的協助。

This is a Dictionary for the learner of English who has mastered the rules of English grammar and pronunciation, and has acquired a vocabulary that enables him to read and understand English of moderate difficulty. It is for the learner who wants to develop further his knowledge of how English words, compounds, and idiomatic expressions are used, what they mean, how they are pronounced, and how they are spelt.

使用本辭典者應已熟諳英文文法和讀法的規則，並已掌握一部分字彙，使其在閱讀和瞭解英文方面不太感到困難。本辭典可供學習者進一步瞭解英語單字、複合字以及成語的用法、意義、讀法和拼法。

What is in this Dictionary? 本辭典的內容

The Introduction 緒論

The Introduction has 3 aspects. 緒論包括三方面。

1 It explains, in simple, clear language, all the different parts that go to make up the entries for the words in the Dictionary. It also contains examples of all these different parts of a dictionary entry. 以簡易明晰的語言說明構成本辭典所列各字目之不同部分，並包含一個字目所有不同部分的例子。

2 It contains useful information about *spelling* (for example, how to spell the plurals of nouns), about *pronunciation* (for example, how to pronounce the inflections of nouns, verbs and adjectives), about *grammar* (for example, how to use a 'phrasal verb' like **take off**) and about *style* (for example, how to use idioms and proverbs). 包括拼法(如名詞複數形式的拼法)、發音(如名詞、動詞及形容詞語尾變化的讀法)、文法(例如像 **take off** 等動詞片語的用法)，以及字格(如成語和諺語的用法)等有用的說明。

3 It has 4 important lists, which the learner will find constantly useful: (i) Verb patterns (p xxxvi); (ii) The forms of the anomalous verbs (eg *can, could*) (p li); (iii) The strong and weak spoken forms of common words (eg *and, from*) (p li); (iv) The written and spoken forms of the common English contractions (eg *we're, wasn't*) (p liv).

包括四種重要的表，學習者隨時都會發現它們很有用處：(i)動詞類型(xxxvi頁)；(ii)變則動詞(如 *can, could*) 的形式(li頁)；(iii)常用字(如 *and, from*)的強弱讀法(li頁)；(iv)常用英文縮寫式(如 *we're, wasn't*)的寫法和讀法(liv頁)。

The Dictionary 本辭典

This is a Dictionary of the English Language as it is written and spoken today by educated British men and women. It lists words, compound words and idiomatic expressions that the learner is likely to come across in everyday English speech, in official and informal writing, and in the literature of the 20th and 19th centuries. For all the listed items there is information on (i) *spelling*, (ii) *pronunciation*, (iii) *grammatical use*, (iv) *meaning* (or meanings). In addition, there are examples showing their use in current English. Guidance is also

using the dictionary

given, wherever necessary or helpful, on difficult points of meaning, spelling and pronunciation. All special American English spellings and pronunciations are given.

本辭典中的英語為今日英國受過教育的男女所寫和說者。本辭典所列之單字、複合字及成語，學習者很可能在常日的談話，正式或非正式的寫作以及二十世紀和十九世紀的文學作品中接觸到。對於所列各字目，在拼法、發音、文法、意義等方面均有所說明。此外，尚有例句說明它們在當代英語中的用法。有必要或幫助時，凡是在字義、拼法和發音方面比較困難的地方也有所指引。美式英語的特殊拼法和發音均一一列出。

The Illustrations 插圖

There are a large number of illustrations, because a drawing is often a more useful way of showing a meaning than a written explanation. Many of these illustrations are found in groups, for example, *insects*, *wild cats* and *flowers*. Others are of systems that have many related parts, for example, *the respiratory system*, *the eye*, *the motor-car*, *football*. The learner is guided by a cross-reference from a word that is illustrated to the page where the illustration is found.

由於圖畫往往較文字解釋更能表示一意義，本辭典備有大量插圖。這些插圖有很多是成類出現的，例如 *insects*, *wild cats* 及 *flowers* 的插圖。有些插圖表明具有許多相關部分的某些系統，例如 *the respiratory system*, *the eye*, *the motor-car*, *football* 的插圖。學習者可自一字之參看部分找出插圖之所在。

The Appendices 附錄

There are 10 Appendices at the end of the book, containing useful information for the learner of English. There are 3 that the learner is particularly recommended to use:

本辭典末尾有十個附錄，供給學習英語者有用的知識。其中有三個特別介紹給學習者使用：

Appendix 3 *Affixes*. These are the small items of the language that are used to build up many English words. They are divided into *prefixes*, which come at the beginning of a word (for example *ex-*, *extra-*, and *under-*, as in *ex-president*, *extra-thin*, and *underestimate*), and *suffixes*, which come at the end of a word (for example *-ee*, *-ish*, *-ize*, as in *employee*, *childish* and *criticize*). Notes on how these affixes are used to form words, their pronunciations, and examples of their use, are also given.

附錄三接語。接語是英語中形成許多英文單字的小項目，分作字首（例如 *ex-president*, *extra-thin* 和 *underestimate* 中之 *ex-*, *extra-* 和 *under-*）及字尾（例如 *employee*, *childish* 和 *criticize* 中之 *-ee*, *-ish*, *-ize*）。有關接語之構成單字，讀音及用法舉例均有註明。

Appendix 4 *Numerical Expressions*. This is a unique and comprehensive guide on how to use numbers and expressions that contain numbers. For example, there are sections on how to express *distance*, *temperature*, *sports scores*, *the time*, *the date*, *amounts of money* and *telephone numbers*. Notes on pronunciation, and many examples of usage, are also given.

附錄四數字表達法。本附錄為一獨特的綜合性指南，說明如何表達數字和含有數字的詞句。比方說，本附錄各部分分別說明如何表達距離、溫度、運動分數、時間、日期、金錢數量以及電話號碼等。讀音與許多用法的實例也都列出來了。

Appendix 9 *Punctuation*. This is a detailed guide, with examples, on how to use all the English punctuation marks, for example *the comma*, *the colon*, *quotation marks*, *parentheses*, *the apostrophe*. There are also sections on the punctuation of *Abbreviations*, *Conversation*, *Quotations* and *Letters*.

附錄九標點使用法。本附錄對英文標點符號如逗點、冒號、引號、圓括弧、省略或所有格符號等的用法舉實例詳加說明。此外，尚有關於略語、會話、引句、書信等項目的標點用法的說明。

How is this Dictionary to be used? 本辭典的用途

There are two chief ways in which the Dictionary can be used.

本辭典有兩種主要用途。

1 It can be used to help the learner *understand* the meanings of words, compounds and idioms, when he meets them for the first time in spoken or written English.
用以幫助學習者初次聽到或看到某些單字、複合字及成語時瞭解它們的意思。

2 It can also help the learner to *use* words correctly in sentences of his own, (i) by giving their spelling and pronunciation, (ii) by showing their grammatical patterns and forms, (iii) by indicating (through examples) the contexts in which they are generally used.
也可幫助學習者造句時藉下列三種方式正確運用字詞：(i)表明拼法和讀音，(ii)表明文法的型式，(iii)以例句表明字詞在上下文中一般的用法。

If this *Introduction* is carefully studied, the user will come to understand the many different features of English words which are covered in the Dictionary. He will then be able to use the Dictionary regularly and successfully in reading, writing and speaking English.

使用者如能仔細閱讀本緒論，將會瞭解本辭典內英文字的多個不同特色，進而能在讀、寫、說英語方面經常和成功地使用本辭典。

The user of the Dictionary should also work carefully through the companion Practice Book, *Use Your Dictionary*. By doing all the exercises in *Use Your Dictionary*, the learner will increase his understanding of what is contained in the Dictionary, and of how it can be fully used.

本辭典的使用者亦應仔細閱讀另一手冊‘利用你的辭典’。在把‘利用你的辭典’中所有的練習做完後，將會進一步瞭解本辭典的內容以及如何充分予以利用。

Finding words and meanings

查單字和字義

How to find a word in the Dictionary 如何查單字

A headword 首字

In the Dictionary the words explained are arranged in alphabetical order and printed in **bold** type. They are called *headwords*. The information explaining the meanings and uses of a headword is called an *entry*. Sometimes two or more headwords have the same spelling. These are numbered, for example **die**¹, **die**². These headwords have the same spelling but they either have different meanings or they are different parts of speech.

本辭典所解釋的字均按照字母順序排列，並以黑體字排印，這些字稱作首字。對首字的意義和用法所作的解釋稱作字目。有時兩個或兩個以上的首字拼法一樣。它們均標有號碼，例如 **die**¹, **die**²。這些首字雖然拼法相同，但不是含義不同，便是屬於不同的詞類。

When you meet a word for the first time, in a book or paper, you will often find that its spelling is not the same as the headword to which it belongs, and which you need to refer to. This may be because it is the plural form of a *noun* (for example, *boxes*, *oxen*, *phenomena*). In the case of these three examples, the headword that you need to look up is the singular form of the nouns (**box**, **ox**, **phenomenon**) and you should refer to that. Note, however, that when a plural is very irregular (for example *brethren*), it will have an entry of its own.

當你在書籍或文件中初次遇到一字時，你時常會發現它的拼法與其所屬而且是你需要參考的首字不同。這種情形可能因為它是一個名詞的複數式（如 *boxes*, *oxen*, *phenomena*）。在上述三例中，你需要查閱的首字應是那些名詞的單數式（*box*, *ox*, *phenomenon*）。但是要注意，當一複數式很不規則時（如 *brethren*），它會單獨列為一個字目。

Sometimes, too, you will meet the irregular past tense or past par-

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ticiples forms of *verbs* (for example *sprang*, *sprung*, or *bore*, *borne*, or *spoke*, *spoken*). In all these cases, the headwords are the infinitives (*spring*, *bear*, *speak*), and those are the words to look up. To help you, though, the Dictionary has special entries for all of the irregular forms *sprang*, *sprung*, etc and these refer you to the full entries for the verbs:

有時你也會遇到動詞不規則的過去式或過去分詞 (例如 *sprang*, *sprung*, 或 *bore*, *borne*, 或 *spoke*, *spoken*)。在這種情況下,首字為不定詞 (*spring*, *bear*, *speak*),亦即需要查閱者。不過,為幫助學習者起見,本辭典特將 *sprang*, *sprung* 等不規則的動詞形式列為字目,並說明應該參考的不定詞字目:

sprang . . . *pt* of *spring*¹.

sprung . . . *pp* of *spring*¹.

Note, too, that if you meet the comparative (*faster*) or superlative (*fastest*) of an adjective (here, *fast*), it is the headword **fast** that you must refer to. Once again, irregular forms, such as *better* or *best*, have their own entries.

另外亦請注意,如果遇到形容詞(如 *fast*)的比較級(*faster*)或最高級(*fastest*)時,則必須查首字 *fast*。此外如 *better* 或 *best* 等不規則形式,也都單獨列為字目。

A derivative 轉化字

A *derivative* is a word formed by adding an ending (called a *suffix*) to a headword, for example *-able*, *-ness*, *-ance*, *-ly*, *-ment*, as in *acceptable*, *dryness*, *acceptance*, *yearly*, *amazement*. Derivatives are printed in **bold** type, and are listed alphabetically at the end of an entry. Some may be written *~ness*, *~ly*, *~ment*, etc (where the tilde *~* represents the headword). Others are printed in full because the spelling has changed, for example **amazing**, **mag-nifi-cence**. (⇨ Appendix 3 for a list and explanation of endings such as *-able*, *-ness*, etc.)

轉化字係由首字加字尾(suffix)而成,例如 *acceptable*, *dryness*, *acceptance*, *yearly*, *amazement* 中之 *-able*, *-ness*, *-ance*, *-ly*, *-ment*。所有的轉化字均以黑體字排印,並按字母順序排列,置於字目末尾。有些轉化字印作 *~ness*, *~ly*, *~ment* 等(以波浪號~代表首字)。有些轉化字由於拼法改變而整個字印出,例如 **amazing**, **mag-nifi-cence**。(有關 *-able*, *-ness* 等字尾的說明,請參看附錄三。)

Sometimes a derivative of a word has its own separate entry. This may be because its spelling is very different: compare **adhere** with its derivative **adhesion**. It may also be because its meaning is very different. For example, the derivative **scarcely** has a quite different meaning from that of its parent word **scarce**.

有時一個字的轉化字會單獨列為一個字目,這可能是因為拼法上有很大的差別:請比較 **adhere** 及其轉化字 **adhesion**。也可能是因為字義上有很大的差別,譬如轉化字 **scarcely** 與其母字 **scarce** 的意義就大不相同。

A compound 複合字

A *compound* is a word formed by adding another word to a headword. It is written as one word (**nightdress**), or as two words separated by a hyphen (**night-time**), or as two separate words (**night life**). The same compound may be found, in different books, newspapers, notices etc, written sometimes with a hyphen, sometimes as one word, sometimes as two words. Compare, for example, **headmaster**, **headmaster**, **head master**. This indicates that there is no general agreement amongst the users of the language about how that compound is written. The form given in the Dictionary is the most common in modern British English usage. Compounds are printed in **bold** type, and are listed alphabetically at the end of an entry, but before derivatives. In the longer entries, they are placed at the end of the numbered sections to whose meanings they are most closely related.