

*The Best Resource for
American English as a Second Language*

The
AMERICAN HERITAGE[®]
dic • tion • ar • y
for Learners of English

美国传统 英汉双解学习词典



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Introduction 英文版序

Over a quarter of a century ago, Houghton Mifflin published the first in a long line of innovative and successful American Heritage Dictionaries. For the new century, we are pleased to offer an outstanding addition to this family of reference books; *The American Heritage Dictionary for Learners of English*. Continuing the rich American Heritage tradition, this Dictionary has been specially designed for you, students from all backgrounds and languages who are learning to master written and spoken English. 逾四分之一世纪前, 休顿·米夫林出版了长长的一系列富于创新且大受欢迎的美国传统词典的第一部。在新世纪到来之时, 我们很高兴为这一工具书家族增添一位出色的成员: 《美国传统英语学习词典》。本词典继承了美国传统词典的丰富传统, 专门为学习英语书面语和口语的背景各异、讲各种语言的学生所设计。

The American Heritage Dictionary for Learners of English is the first of its kind to be based on such a respected and authoritative dictionary of American English. The words entered here are those found in the books, magazines, encyclopedias, and other materials used by students such as you. We carefully examined and revised every entry to be easy to understand and to show you how words are actually used in American English today. 《美国传统英语学习词典》是此类词典中第一部以如此受人尊重的、权威的美国英语词典为基础编写的词典。本词典收录的词语来自学生使用的图书、杂志、百科全书以及其他资料。我们对每个词条都进行了仔细的审查和修订以使其易于理解并充分显示其在当代美国英语中的实际使用情况。

Here are some reasons we think this Dictionary will help you understand and use English in the most effective way possible. 我们认为, 本词典在以下几方面可有助于学生最有效地理解和使用英语:

UP-TO-DATE WORDS 最新词汇. Your Dictionary contains the very latest vocabulary list. It has over 40,000 words and phrases, with special attention to new business, medical, science, and technology words. It has thousands of new meanings added,

such as *Internet*, *ATM*, and *on-line*. 本词典包含了最新的词汇列表。它共收录 40,000 多条单词和短语, 特别注重新的商业、医学、科学以及技术用语, 并新增几千条释义, 如 *Internet*, *ATM* 和 *on-line*。

CLEAR DEFINITIONS 清晰的释义. The definitions in your Dictionary have been written to get the meaning across quickly and clearly. Like other American Heritage books, your Dictionary always lists the most common meanings of a word first, where they can be found most easily. 本词典释义清晰易懂。和其他美国传统词典一样, 本词典始终将最常见的词义放在词条首位, 以便于查找。

ACCURATE SAMPLE SENTENCES 准确的示例. The simplest way to quickly understand the meaning of a word is to see it used in a typical sentence. For this reason, we have included thousands of carefully written sample sentences and phrases throughout your Dictionary. In addition to learning that a word like *fly* can be both a transitive and intransitive verb, you can actually see the difference by reading the sample sentences in the entry. 迅速理解词义的捷径是看它在典型例句中的使用。因此, 我们在本词典中列举了众多精心编写的例句和短语。除了了解 *fly* 之类的词既可用作及物动词又可用作不及物动词之外, 读者还可通过阅读该词条中的例句真正看出这一区别。

SPECIAL ENTRIES 特色词条. Your Dictionary is the only ESL dictionary to include prefixes, suffixes, and abbreviations as separate entries. This helps you find what you are looking for immediately. 本词典是唯一一部将前、后缀以及缩写作为词条单独列出的 ESL 词典。这有助于学生直接查到所需要的内容。

SYNONYM AND HOMONYM BOXES 同义词辨析以及同音异义词专栏. Your Dictionary has 100 Synonym Boxes that identify words with similar meanings and help you understand the differences of meaning among groups of related words. The Homonym Boxes show words that have the same sound but different meanings, and show you how to spell

and pronounce these words correctly. What do *key* and *quay* have in common? Look them up in your dictionary; you may be surprised! 本词典的 100 处同义词辨析专栏列举了意义相近的词, 有助于读者理解各组相关词汇在意义上的区别。同音异义词专栏列举了读音相同但意义不同的单词, 并教读者如何正确拼读这些单词。*key* 和 *quay* 有什么共同点? 查一下本词典; 你可能会感到意外的!

WORD BUILDING NOTES 构词注释。Over 80 Word Building Notes help you to understand difficult words. Some Notes show how prefixes and suffixes affect the meanings of various words. Other Notes show how words have a central meaning that goes back to a common root in an ancient language. 80 多条构词注释有助于读者理解难词。有些说明展示了前、后缀如何影响各种词的词义。其他说明展示了一些单词如何获得了源于某一古语的共同词根的中心词义。

USAGE NOTES 用法说明注释。Nearly 100 Usage Notes point out common problems that every writer must deal with and give advice on how to solve them. What is the difference between *few* and *less*?

Is the word *each* used with a singular or a plural verb? The Usage Notes answer these and many other questions. 将近 100 条用法说明指出了大家在英语写作中必须面对的常见问题并提出了解决方法。*few* 和 *less* 之间有什么区别? *each* 和单数动词还是复数动词连用? 用法说明回答了这些以及很多其他问题。

HUNDREDS OF ILLUSTRATIONS 上百幅插图。The definitions in this Dictionary are illustrated by over 100 drawings that make it easier to understand what the words mean and also make it fun to keep turning the pages. These and other useful features make *The American Heritage Dictionary for Learners of English* a book that will increase your knowledge about words and excite you to learn more. So read and enjoy! 本词典中的释义配有 100 多幅图片, 便于理解词义, 并使人翻阅本词典时感到乐趣横生。这些以及其他有助益的特色使得《美国传统英语学习词典》成为一部既能给读者增长词汇知识又能激励读者更进一步学习的工具书。请尽情查阅吧!

Elements of the Dictionary 词典凡例

	B The symbol for the element boron (元素符号) 硼	symbol entry 元素符号词条
	Ba The symbol for the element barium (元素符号) 钡	
abbreviation entry 缩写词条	B. A. <i>abbr.</i> An abbreviation of 缩写 = Bachelor of Arts	
entry word 词目词	back-ward /'bækwərd; 'bækwəd/ <i>adj.</i> 1. In the direction of the rear 向后的; 朝后的: <i>a backward glance</i> 回头一瞥; <i>a backward tumble</i> 仰面跌倒 2. Less advanced than others, as in economic or social progress (经济或社会发展等) 落后的; 倒退的: <i>backward technology</i> 落后的技术 — <i>adv.</i> or back-wards /'bækwərdz; 'bækwədz/ 1. To or toward the back or rear 向后; 朝后: <i>He kept glancing backward to see who was coming.</i> 他不停地回头看谁来了。 2. With the back or rear first 倒退着; 退着: <i>With its hind legs a toad can dig its way into the ground backward.</i> 蟾蜍能用后腿倒着刨土入地。 3. In reverse order or direction 次序颠倒; 逆向: <i>count backward from 100</i> 从100倒着数 4. Toward a worse condition 恶化; 退步: <i>As prices rise, poor people slip backward.</i> 随着物价上涨, 穷人的处境每况愈下。 * bend over backward . To make an effort greater than is required 尽力; 竭力: <i>They bent over backward to be fair.</i> 他们想方设法做到公正。 know backward and forward or backwards and forwards . To know sthg. very well or perfectly 十分熟悉; 完全了解: <i>We know the play backward and forward.</i> 这个剧本我们能倒背如流。	sense number 义项序号
idiom 习语		definition 释义
part-of-speech label 词性标记	bad /bæd; bæd/ <i>adj.</i> worse /wɜrs; wɜ:s/, worst /wɜrst; wɜ:st/ 1. Being below an acceptable standard; poor 不合格的; 坏的; 拙劣的: <i>a bad book</i> 劣质书; <i>a bad painter</i> 糟糕的油漆工 2. Evil or wicked 邪恶的; 道德败坏的: <i>a bad man</i> 坏人 3. Disobedient; naughty 不听话的; 顽皮的: <i>bad behavior</i> 恶劣的行为 4. Unfavorable 不利的; 不利的: <i>bad luck</i> 霉运; <i>bad weather</i> 糟糕的天气 5. Disagreeable or unpleasant 使人讨厌的; 令人不快的: <i>a bad odor</i> 难闻的气味; <i>bad news</i> 坏消息 6. Incorrect; improper 错误的; 不恰当的: <i>a bad choice of words</i> 用词不当 7. Not working properly; defective 出故障的; 有缺陷的: <i>a bad telephone connection</i> 不通畅的电话线路 8. Rotten; spoiled 腐烂的; 变质的: <i>bad fish</i> 变质腐烂的鱼; <i>bad milk</i> 变质的牛奶 9. Harmful in effect 有害的: <i>Candy is bad for your teeth.</i> 糖果对牙齿有害。 10. Being in poor health or condition 不健康的; 生病的; 状况不佳的: <i>I feel bad today.</i> 我今天感觉不舒服。 <i>The jogger has a bad knee.</i> 那个慢跑健身的人膝盖有毛病。 11. Severe; intense 剧烈的; 强烈的: <i>a bad cold</i> 重感冒; <i>a bad snowstorm</i> 暴风雪; <i>a bad temper</i> 坏脾气 12. Sorry; regretful 难过的; 抱歉的; 遗憾的: <i>I feel very bad about what happened.</i> 我对所发生	

的事感到很遗憾。—*n.* **U** Something bad 不好的事情: *You must learn to accept the bad with the good.* 你必须学会对好事坏事都能接受。♦ **not half bad** or **not so bad.** *Informal* 【非正式】Reasonably good 不错的; 挺好的: *That meal was not half bad.* 那顿饭还算可口。♦ **too bad.** Regrettable; unfortunate 遗憾的; 不幸的: *It's too bad you can't come along.* 你不能一起来真遗憾。

bad-ness *n.* **U**

run-on entry
派生词条

Usage Note
用法说明注释

USAGE 用法说明: **bad** You should avoid using **bad** as an adverb. 应避免将 **bad** 用作副词。Instead of 不说 *We need water bad*, use 而说 *We need water badly.* 我们迫切需要水。Instead of 不说 *My tooth hurt bad*, use 而说 *My tooth hurt badly.* 我的牙痛得厉害。

HOMONYMS 同音异义词: **bad, bade** (past of bid 的过去式)。

homonyms
同音异义词

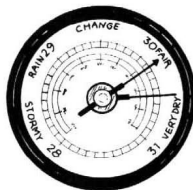
usage label
用法标记

ballistics /bə'listiks; bə'listiks/ *n.* **U** *(used with a singular verb 与单数动词连用)* The scientific study of the characteristics of projectiles, such as bullets or missiles, and the way they move in flight 弹道学

pronunciation
读音

barometer /bə'rɒmətə; bə'rɒmɪtə/ *n.* 1.

An instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, used to determine height above sea level and in weather forecasting 气压计 2. Something that shows shifts and changes like those of the weather; an indicator (显示变化的) 晴雨表, 指示器: *Opinion polls are used as a barometer of public mood.* 民意测验被看作是反映公众情绪的晴雨表。



art 插图

barometer
气压计

caption 插图说明

barium /'berɪəm; 'beəriəm/ *n.* **U** *Symbol* 符号为 **Ba** A soft, silvery-white, metallic element that occurs only in combination with other elements. Barium compounds are used in making pigments and safety matches. Atomic number 56 钡 (其化合物用于制作颜料和安全火柴; 原子序数 56) See table at **element** 见词条 **element** 中的元素周期表

symbol
元素符号

table cross-reference
参见表格

beauty /'bjʊti; 'bju:ti/ *n., pl. beauties.* 1.

U A pleasing quality, especially with regard to form, that delights the senses and appeals to the mind 美; 美丽: *the beauty of the snowcapped mountains* 雪峰之美 2. **C** A person or thing that is beautiful 美丽的人(或事物): *Modern supermodels are generally thought of as great beauties.* 时尚的超级模特一般被认为是大美女。3. **U** A feature that is good or effective 妙处; 优点: *The beauty of this scheme is that we come out ahead either way.* 这个方案的好处在于, 两种方式我们无论采用哪一种最终都占上风。

begin /brɪ'ɡɪn; bɪ'ɡɪn/ *v.* **be-gan** /brɪ'ɡæn; bɪ'ɡæn/, **be-gun** /brɪ'ɡʌn; bɪ'ɡʌn/, **be-gin-ning**.

inflected forms
屈折变化形式

example
例证

be-gins. —*intr.* 1. To take the first step in doing sthg.; start; commence 开始; *We began with the kitchen and cleaned the whole house.* 我们从厨房开始,彻底打扫了屋子。2. To come into being; originate 开始存在;起源: *Education begins at home.* 教育始于家庭。3. To accomplish in the least way; come near 最低限度地完成;接近: *The little bit of paint won't begin to cover the ceiling.* 这么点漆还不够刷天花板呢。—*tr.* 1. To start doing (sthg.) 开始做;着手处理: *If we begin our work now we'll have time to enjoy ourselves later.* 如果我们现在开始工作,后面就有时间玩了。2. To bring (sthg.) into being; originate 使存在;开创: *The owner's grandfather began the newspaper many years ago.* 报主的祖父多年前创办了这家报纸。3. To come first in (sthg.) 在...的首位;位于...的开头: *The letter A begins the alphabet.* A是字母表的首字母。

Synonym Note
同义词注释

SYNONYMS 同义词辨析: **begin, commence, start, embark.** These verbs mean to take the first step or to get working or moving. **Begin** is the most general word. 这些动词表示开始、开始工作或启动。begin 最常用: *The play begins at eight o'clock.* 该剧8点钟开始。**Commence** is a more formal word than **begin**. **commence** 比 **begin** 更为正式: *Our meetings always commence with a call to order.* 我们开会之前总是要求大家保持秩序。**Start** often means to begin from a standstill. **start** 常指从静止状态开始: *The train started as soon as we sat down.* 我们刚刚坐下火车就开动了。**Embark** means to set out on a venture or journey. **embark** 指开始从事某事业或开始旅行: *After getting her teaching certificate, my sister will embark on a new career.* 获得教师资格证后,我姐姐将从事新职业。**ANTONYM 反义词:** **end.**

be-sides /bɪ'saɪdz; bɪ'sɑːdz/ *adv.* In addition; also 还有;而且: *We had dinner and a late-night snack besides.* 我们晚饭后还享用了宵夜。—*prep.* In addition to 除...之外(还): *Dentists do other things besides drilling cavities.* 牙医除了钻牙洞还做其他事情。—See Note at **together** 见词条 **together** 中的注释

—Note cross-reference
参见注释

SYNONYMS 同义词辨析: **besides, too, also, likewise, furthermore.** These adverbs mean in addition to sthg. else. **Besides** often introduces sthg. that reinforces what has gone before it. 这些副词均表示除某事物之外。**besides** 后接的话语常加强前面的语气: *We don't feel like cooking; besides, there is no food in the house.* 我们不想做饭;再说,家里也没有食物。**Too** is the most casual, used in everyday speech. **too** 是最随意的表达方式,用于日常用语中: *If you're going to the library today, I'd like to go too.* 如果你今天去图书馆,我也想去。**Also** is more formal than **too**. **also** 比 **too** 正式: *My brother is usually very friendly, but he is also capable of holding a grudge.* 我哥哥通常很和气,但也会心怀忌妒。**Likewise** is even more formal. **likewise** 更为正式: *Their parents were likewise attending the ceremony.* 他们的父母也在

参加典礼。**Furthermore** often stresses the clause following it as more important than the clause before it. furthermore 常强调其后面的从句比其前面的从句重要: *I don't want you to go to that place; furthermore, I forbid it.* 我不想让你去那个地方;而且,我也不允许你去。

prefix entry
前缀词条

bio- or **bi-** *pref.* A prefix that means: 1. Life or living organism 生命;生物: *biography* 传记 2. Biology or biological 生物学;生物学的: *biophysics* 生物物理学

WORD BUILDING 构词: **bio-** The prefix **bio-** means "life." When used to form words in English, **bio-** generally refers to living organisms or to biology, the science of living organisms. Many of the words that begin with **bio-**, such as **bioethics** and **biotechnology**, have only come into being in the 20th century. Sometimes before an **o** **bio-** becomes **bi-**: **biopsy**. 前缀 **bio-** 的意思是“生命”。**bio-** 构成英文复合词时一般指“生物”或“生物学”。很多以 **bio-** 开头的词,如 **bioethics** (生物伦理学) 和 **biotechnology** (生物技术),只是在 20 世纪才出现。在 **o** 字母前面时,**bio-** 有时变为 **bi-**: **biopsy** (活组织检查)。

— Word Building Note
构词注释

status label
文体标记

breath·er /'brɪðər; 'brɪ:ðə/ *n.* **Informal** 【非正式】 A short period of rest 短暂的休息: *After this chore, let's take a breather.* 这事忙完后,我们休息一下。

GUIDE TO USING THE DICTIONARY

词典使用指南

This Guide is designed to help you find and understand the information in this Dictionary. 本指南旨在帮助查找并理解本词典中的信息。

The Alphabet 字母表

The English alphabet has 26 letters. Each letter has two forms. These are shown below. The first letter in each column is called a capital letter or an uppercase letter. The second letter in each column is called a small letter or a lowercase letter. 英语字母表有 26 个字母, 每个字母有两种形式, 如下所示。每列中的第一个字母称为大写字母, 第二个字母称为小写字母。

Aa	Nn
Bb	Oo
Cc	Pp
Dd	Qq
Ee	Rr
Ff	Ss
Gg	Tt
Hh	Uu
Ii	Vv
Jj	Ww
Kk	Xx
Ll	Yy
Mm	Zz

Capital letters are used as the first letter of proper nouns and at the beginning of sentences. Proper nouns are the names of people, places, or things. Some examples of each are shown below. 大写字母用于专有名词的首字母, 也用于句子开头。专有名词包括人名、地名或事物名称。以下列举了各类专有名词的一些例子:

Mary, Uncle Sam
England, Barton Street
Jeep, Rollerblade

You can find more information about using capital letters on page 1258 of this dictionary. 本词典第 1258 页提供了关于使用大写字母的更多信息。

Alphabetical Order 字母顺序

The order of the letters in the alphabet is called al-

phabetical order. In a list of words in alphabetical order, the letter *a* always comes before *b*, the letter *b* always comes before *c*, and so on. This is true for words that begin with capital letters as well as words that begin with small letters. 字母表中的字母排列顺序称为字母顺序。在按字母顺序排列的一组单词中, 字母 *a* 始终在字母 *b* 之前, 字母 *b* 始终在字母 *c* 之前, 以此类推。这对于以大写字母和小写字母开头的单词都适用。

apple
bring
cat
do
English
fill

Of course, the letter *a* also comes before all the letters after *b*, and so on. Again, this is true for both capital letters and small letters. 当然, 字母 *a* 也排在所有位于字母 *b* 之后的字母之前, 以此类推。这对于大、小写字母均适用。

aunt
French
live
new
show
yesterday

Many words begin with the same two or even three letters. When two or more words have the same first two letters, the words are alphabetized by the third letter. When two or more words have the same first three letters, they are alphabetized by the fourth letter. 很多单词开头的两个甚至三个字母都相同。当两个以上的单词开头的两个字母相同时, 这些单词按第三个字母排序。当两个以上的单词开头的三个字母相同时, 它们按第四个字母排序。

angry	slide	strand
animal	slip	strange
answer	slit	stranger
ant	slither	strap

Some words share even more letters, but the words are still alphabetized by the next letter that is different. 有些单词相同的字母还要多, 但这些单词依然按照下一个不同的字母进行排序。

underage
undergo
understand
underweight

All the entries in the Dictionary are in alphabetical order. 本词典中的词条均按字母顺序排列。

Guidewords 书眉词

This Dictionary has just one alphabetical list. All the entries, including single words, phrases, compound words with hyphens, abbreviations, proper names, prefixes, and suffixes, are in alphabetical order. To help you find the word you want to look up, we have put two boldface guidewords at the top of each page in this book. 本词典只有一个字母序列。所有词条,包括单词、短语、带连字符的复合词、缩写词、专有名词以及前缀和后缀,均按字母顺序排列。本词典各页顶端均有两个黑体印刷的书眉词,以帮助读者找到要查的单词:

bake/bald

The guideword on the left is the first boldface entry on that page. The guideword on the right is the last boldface entry on that page. The entry words *bake* and *bald* and all the alphabetical entries between them are listed on the page that has these two guidewords. 左边的书眉词是该页的第一个黑体词条,右边的书眉词是该页最后一个黑体词条。词条词 *bake* 和 *bald* 以及这两个词之间按字母顺序排列的所有词条都列在有这两个书眉词的那一页上。

The Entry Word 词目词

The word or phrase you look up in the dictionary is called an *entry word* or an *entry*, or sometimes a *main entry*. The entry words are printed in boldface a little to the left of the rest of the column. They are listed in alphabetical order. Words that begin with the same letter are put into alphabetical order using their second letter. If the first two letters are the same, the words are put in alphabetical order using the third letter, and so on. This is shown in the list below. 在本词典中列出的单词或短语称为词目词或词条,有时称为主词条。词目词为黑体,比该词条栏内其他内容稍偏左。词目词按字母顺序排列。以同一字母开头的单词按第二个字母排序。如果开头两个字母均相同,这些单词即按第三个字母排序,以此类推。见以下序列:

beagle
beak
beaker
beam

Some entries have more than one word. These may be written as phrases, such as *water fountain* and *water polo*, or as compound words with hyphens, such as *baby-sit* and *heavy-duty*. Phrases and compounds are listed in alphabetical order as if they were written as one word. 有些词条包含不止一个单词。这类词条可写成短语,如 *water fountain* 和 *water polo*,或写成带连字符的复合词,如 *baby-sit* 和 *heavy-duty*。短语和复合词按字母顺序排列,就像一个单词。

Superscript Numbers 上标数字

Some words have one spelling but different meanings and histories. These words, called *homographs*, are entered separately. Each has a superscript, or raised, number printed after the entry word. 有些单词拼写相同,但词义和词源不同。这些单词称作同形异义词,单列为不同词条。各同形异义词的词条后都有一个上标数字:

sole¹ /soul; səul/ *n.* 1. The bottom surface of the foot 鞋底 2. The bottom surface of a shoe or boot, often excluding the heel 鞋底 (不包括鞋跟)

sole² /soul; səul/ *adj.* 1. Being the only one; single; only 唯一的;单独的;仅有的: *Her sole purpose in coming is to see you.* 她来的唯一目的是要见你。2. Relating exclusively to one person or group 独占的;专用的;无分享者的: *She took sole command of the ship.* 她全权负责指挥这艘船。

sole³ /soul; səul/ *n.* A fish related to the flounder and used as food 鲆(可食用)

Syllables 音节

Entry words that have more than one syllable are divided into syllables by centered dots. 词目词有不止一个音节时以居中的圆点划分音节:

clas-si-cal /'klæsɪkl; 'klæɪsɪkl/ *adj.*

Related word forms are also divided into syllables. 派生的单词形式也进行了音节划分:

clas-si-fy /'klæsɪfaɪ; 'klæɪsɪfaɪ/ *tr. v.*
clas-si-fied, clas-si-fy-ing, clas-si-fies. 1. To arrange (sthg.) in categories or classes; categorize 把...分类;把...分级: *A librarian classifies books according to subject matter.* 图书管理员把书按照学科分类。2. To designate (information) as available only to authorized persons 把...列为密件: *classify military documents* 把军事文件列为密件 — '**clas-si-fi-a-ble** *adj.* — '**clas-si-fi-er** *n.*

At entries that have two or more words, the centered dots are omitted for words that are divided into syllables at their own alphabetical place as main entries in the dictionary. 在由两个或两个以上单词组成的词条中, 其中那些在本词典中按字母顺序作为主词条已出现过且划分过音节的单词不含居中的圆点:

an-swer-ing machine /'æns(ə) rɪŋ məʃɪn;
'ɑ:ns(ə) rɪŋ məʃɪn/ *n.*

For example, the word *machine*, which is a separate entry, has no centered dots at the entry for *answering machine*. 例如在词条 *answering machine* 中, 单词 *machine* 是独立词条, 不含居中的圆点。

The syllabication of an entry word shows the traditional way that writers break words at the end of a line. The pronunciations are divided into syllables according to the way a word is pronounced. Therefore, the syllable divisions of an entry word are not always the same as those of its pronunciation. 词目词的音节划分体现了作者在行末断词时的传统处理方法。读音是按照单词的发音方式划分音节的。因此, 词目词的音节划分并非总是与其读音音节一致:

serv-ice /'sɜ:vɪs; 'sɜ:ɪvɪs/ *n.*

Spelling Variations 拼写变体

Some words have two or more different spellings. The spelling variation or variations are shown in boldface after the entry word. The word *or* tells you that both spellings are equally common. 有些单词有两个以上的拼写形式。拼写变体以黑体形式列于词目词之后。单词 *or* 表示两种拼写方式都很常见:

ad-vis-er or **ad-vi-sor** /əd'vaɪzər; əd'vaɪzə/
n.

The word *also* tells you that the variant form is less common than the main entry word. 单词 *also* 表示变体形式不如主词目词常见:

a-llign also 又作 **a-line** /ə'lain; ə'lain/ *tr. v.*

Variants that do not fall immediately before or after their main entry word in alphabetical order are entered at their own alphabetical places. 没有直接出现在主词目词前后的变体作为独立词条按字母顺序列于本词典中:

a-lline /ə'lain; ə'lain/ *v.* Variant of **align** 单
词align的变体

British spellings 英式拼写. A number of spelling variations show the spellings preferred in England and other parts of the United Kingdom. These

spelling variations, such as *defence* and *colour*, have the label *Chiefly British*. They are entered at their own alphabetical places but are not given as spelling variations at the entries to which they refer. 有些拼写变体展示了英格兰以及英国其他地区倾向采用的拼写方式。这些拼写变体, 如 *defence* 和 *colour*, 有 *Chiefly British* 【主英】的标记。它们作为独立词条按字母顺序列于本词典中, 而不作为拼写变体列于他们所指示的词条下:

de-fence /dɪ'fens; drɪ'fens/ *n.* *Chiefly British* 【主英】Variant of **defense** 单词 **defense** 的变体

Parts of Speech 词性

The following italicized labels indicate parts of speech. 以下斜体标记表示词性:

<i>adj.</i>	adjective 形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb 副词
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction 连词
<i>def. art.</i>	definite article 定冠词
<i>indef. art.</i>	indefinite article 不定冠词
<i>interj.</i>	interjection 感叹词
<i>n.</i>	noun 名词
<i>prep.</i>	preposition 介词
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun 代词
<i>v.</i>	verb 动词

Plurals are indicated by the label *pl.* The label *pl. n.* appears at entries for words, such as *clothes* and *cattle*, that are only used in the plural. 复数形式的标记为 *pl.*。标记 *pl. n.* 出现于 *clothes* 和 *cattle* 之类仅用作复数的词条中。

These italicized labels are used for the traditional classification of verbs. 以下斜体标记用于动词的传统分类:

<i>tr.</i>	transitive 及物
<i>intr.</i>	intransitive 不及物
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary 助动词

A transitive verb is a verb that requires a direct object to complete its meaning. *Affect* and *elect* are examples of transitive verbs. An intransitive verb never takes an object; verbs such as *die* and *fall* are intransitive. Many verbs, of course, can be transitive or intransitive depending on how they are used. An auxiliary verb, such as *have* or *may*, is used with another verb to make a tense, mood, or voice. 及物动词需要有直接宾语才能表达完整的意义。例如, *affect* 和 *elect* 是及物动词。不及物动词不带宾语; *die* 和 *fall* 之类动词属于不及物动词。当然, 很多动词根据其使用情况既可作及物动词又可作不及物动词。 *have* 或 *may* 之类的助动词要

和另外一个动词连用,表示时态、情态或语态。

The labels for word elements are 构词成分的标记如下:

pref. prefix 前缀
suff. suffix 后缀

Entries that are abbreviations, such as A. M. and blvd., are labeled *abbr.* A. M. 和 blvd. 之类的缩写词条有 *abbr.* 标记。

Certain entries do not carry part-of-speech labels. They include contractions (*I'll*), symbols (*I²*, the symbol for iodine), and trademarks (*Band-Aid*). 有些词条没有词性标记。这些词条包括缩略语(*I'll*)、元素符号(*I²*, 碘的元素符号)以及商标(*Band-Aid*)。

Parts of Speech in Combined Entries 混合词条中的词性

Many words can be used as more than one part of speech. For example, *paint* can be both a verb (as in *to paint a wall*) and a noun (as in *a gallon of paint*). In such cases, the different parts of speech are defined in one entry called a *combined entry*. In an entry of this kind, each part of speech receives its own part-of-speech label. Each part of speech that follows the first part of speech is preceded by a dash (—). 很多单词可以有多种词性。例如, *paint* 既可作动词(如 *to paint a wall*),也可作名词(如 *a gallon of paint*)。此类情况下,各种词性都放在一个词条下,称为混合词条。在此类词条中,各词性都有其本身的词性标记。除第一个词性外,其他词性由破折号(—)引出。

If a piece of information, such as a pronunciation or a status label, appears before the first part of speech in an entry, that piece of information applies to all parts of speech in that entry. Examples of these status labels are *Slang* and *Formal*. Labels and pronunciations that appear after a part of speech apply to that part of speech only. Some entries, such as *contract*, have a different pronunciation for each part of speech. 如果读音或文体标记之类信息出现于词条的第一个词性前,该信息则适用于这一词条中的所有词性。此类文体标记包括 *Slang*【俚】和 *Formal*【正式】等。出现于某词性后面的标记和读音仅适用于该词性。有些词条各词性读音不同,如 *contract*。

contract /'kən'trækt; 'kɒn'trækt/ *n.* [C; U] An agreement between two or more persons or groups, especially one that is written and enforceable by law 合同; 合约; 契约: *a contract to sell the house* 售房合同; *a new*

labor contract 新的劳动合同 —*v.* /kən'trækt; kən'trækt/ —*tr.* 1. To make (sth.) smaller by drawing together 使收缩: *Hot water contracted the wool fibers in my sweater, and it shrank.* 我的羊毛衫浸过热水之后缩水了。2. To arrange or settle (sth.) by a formal agreement 立约规定(或确定): *contract a business deal* 订立商业交易合同 3. To get (sth.); acquire 得到; 获得: *contract the mumps* 感染腮腺炎; *contract a debt* 负债 4. To shorten (a word or words) by omitting or combining some of the letters or sounds (通过省略或合并)缩写(词语): *Most people contract "I am" to "I'm" when they speak.* 大多数人说话时把 *I am* 缩写成 *I'm*。—*intr.* 1. To draw together; become smaller 收缩; 缩小: *The pupils of the cat's eyes contracted.* 猫的瞳孔收缩了。2. To arrange by a formal agreement 订立合同: *The developers contracted for construction of several new houses.* 开发商们订立了建造几栋新住宅的合同。

Inflected Forms of Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs 动词、名词、形容词以及副词的屈折变化形式

An inflected form of a word differs from the main entry form by the addition of a suffix or by a change in the normal spelling of the main entry. For example, the verb *walk* forms its past tense, *walked*, by the addition of the suffix *-ed*, and *swim* forms its past tense *swam* by changing its spelling. 单词的屈折变化形式有别于主词条的拼写形式,它添加了后缀或改变了主词条的正常拼写。例如,动词 *walk* 通过添加后缀 *-ed* 构成其过去式 *walked*, 而 *swim* 通过改变拼写构成其过去式 *swam*。

In this Dictionary, inflected forms that are irregular or that have spelling changes are shown. They appear in boldface, have syllable divisions, and have pronunciations when necessary. An inflected form immediately follows the part-of-speech label or the number of the definition to which it applies. 本词典列出了不规则或有拼写变化的屈折变化形式。它们以黑体标示,有音节划分而且必要时还有注音。屈折变化形式紧接在词性或它所适用的义项序号之后。

Forms of verbs 动词形式. The forms of verbs that are irregular or that have spelling changes are shown. The forms are entered in this order: *past tense*, *past participle*, *present participle*, and *third person singular present tense*. 本词典列出了不规则

则或有拼写变化的动词形式。这些形式按以下次序排列:过去式、过去分词、现在分词以及第三人称单数的现在式。

fly¹ /flaɪ; flai/ v. **flew** /flu; flu:/, **flown** /flooŋ; fləʊn/, **fly-ing**, **flies** /flaɪz; flaiz/

When the past tense and past participle are identical, one form represents both. For example, *thought* is the past tense and past participle of the verb *think*. 当过去式和过去分词相同时,即用一种形式代表。例如, *thought* 是动词 *think* 的过去式和过去分词:

think /θɪŋk; θɪŋk/ v. **thought** /θɒt; θo:t/, **think-ing**, **thinks**.

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs 形容词和副词的比较。Adjectives and adverbs that form the comparative and superlative degrees by adding *-er* and *-est* and have spelling changes, such as a double consonant or a change from *y* to *i*, show these forms in full immediately after the part-of-speech label. 有些形容词和副词通过缀加 *-er* 和 *-est* 以及变化拼写,如双写辅音字母或将 *y* 变成 *i*, 构成比较级和最高级,这些变化以完整的形式紧接在词性之后:

fine¹ /faɪn; faɪn/ *adj.* **fin-er**, **fin-est**. 1. Of very good quality, skill, or appearance (质量、技术、外观等)非常好的;优秀的;杰出的: *a fine day* 好天气; *a fine performance* 精彩的表演 2. Being in a state of good health; quite well 健康的;身体很好的: *I'm fine, thank you.* 我很好,谢谢你。3. Very small in size, weight, or thickness (尺寸、重量、厚度等)很小的: *fine hair* 纤细的头发 4. Very sharp 很尖的: *a fine point on a pencil* 铅笔的尖头 5. Showing delicate and careful artistry 精巧的;精致的: *a fine painting* 精美的画; *fine china* 精致的瓷器 6. Consisting of small particles; not coarse 颗粒微小的;细的: *fine dust* 粉尘; *the fine spray of a water hose* 水管喷出的细细的水柱 7. So small as to be difficult to see or understand 细微的: *the fine differences between a rabbit and a hare* 家兔和野兔的细微差别 —*adv.* **fin-er**, **fin-est**. *Informal* 【非正式】 1. In small pieces or parts 细微地;微小地: *Chop the onions fine.* 把洋葱剁细。2. Very well 很好地: *The two dogs are getting along fine.* 这两条狗相处得很好。—**fine-ness** *n.* [U]

Irregular comparative and superlative forms are also given in full. 不规则的比较级和最高级形式也以完整的形式出现:

good /ɡʊd; ɡʊd/ *adj.* **bet-ter** /'betər; 'beta/, **best** /best; best/

Plural forms of nouns 名词复数形式。Regular plurals formed by adding the suffixes *-s* or *-es* to a noun are not normally shown in this Dictionary, but irregular plurals are always shown following the label *pl.* 本词典中一般不列出通过给名词增加后缀 *-s* 或 *-es* 构成的规则复数形式,但不规则复数始终出现在标记 *pl.* 之后:

mouse /maʊs; maʊs/ *n.*, *pl.* **mice** /maɪs; maɪs/

When a noun has a regular and an irregular plural form, both forms appear, with the most common form shown first. 当一名词既有规则的又有不规则的复数形式时,这两种形式均予以列出,较常见的形式放在前面:

cer-e-brum /'serəbrəm; 'serəbrəm/ *n.*, *pl.* **cer-e-brums** or **cer-e-bra** /'serəbrə; 'serəbrə/

Regular plurals are also shown when spelling might be a problem. 拼写可能出现错误的规则复数形式也予以列出:

po-ta-to /pə'tetəʊ; pə'tetəʊ/ *n.*, *pl.* **po-ta-toes**.

Sometimes inflected forms apply only to certain meanings of a word. In such cases, the inflected form appears in boldface after the number or letter of the meaning to which it applies. 有时屈折变化形式仅适用于某些词义。在这种情况下,屈折变化形式以黑体形式列在其所适用义项的序号或字母之后:

hang /hæŋ; hæŋ/ v. **hung** /hæŋ; hæŋ/, **hang-ing**, **hangs**. —*tr.* 1. To fasten (sthg.) from above with no support from below; suspend 悬挂;吊: *hang clothes to dry on a clothesline* 把衣服挂在晒衣绳上晾干 2. To fasten (sthg.) to allow free movement at the point of contact 安装…使能转动(或摆动): *hang a door* 把门装上 3. *Past tense and past participle* **hanged** /hæŋd; hæŋd/ To kill (sbdy.) by suspending by a rope around the neck 吊死;绞死 4. To hold or bend (sthg.) downward 垂下;低下: *hang one's head in sorrow* 心情悲痛地垂下头 5. To attach (sthg.) to a wall 贴;粘;糊: *hang wall-paper* 贴墙纸 —*intr.* 1. To be attached from above with no support from below 挂着;垂吊: *A sign hung over the door.* 一块招牌挂在门的上方。

From this example you can see that the verb *hang* usually has the past tense and the past participle

hung, but when used in the sense of an execution of a criminal, it has *hanged* as its past tense and past participle. 从上面这个例子可以看出, 动词 *hang* 的过去式和过去分词通常为 *hung*, 但当用来表示处决罪犯时, 其过去式和过去分词为 *hanged*。

Separate Entries for Inflected Forms 屈折变化形式作为独立词条

Irregular inflected forms that have a change in spelling of the main form of a word are entered separately when they are more than one entry away from the main entry form. For example, *flew*, the past tense of *fly*, and *men*, the plural of *man*, both have their own entries. 有些不规则的屈折变化形式是通过改变单词原本的拼写形式构成的, 当它们和主词条之间有其他词条时, 它们便作为独立词条列出:

flew /flu:/ flu:/ v. Past tense of **fly**¹ 单词 **fly**¹ 的过去式

men /men:/ men/ n. Plural of **man** 单词 **man** 的复数

The Dictionary does not normally give separate entries for inflected forms of words ending in -y, such as *berry*, *happy*, and *carry*, because forms such as *berries*, *happiest*, and *carried* have a regular spelling change that is easy to recognize. 对于以 -y 结尾的单词, 如 *berry*, *happy* 以及 *carry*, 本词典一般把其屈折变化形式列成独立词条, 因为 *berries*, *happiest* 以及 *carried* 之类的形式是更容易识别的规则拼写变化。

Labels 标记

This Dictionary uses labels to identify words and meanings whose use is limited in some way—to a particular style of expression, for example. When a label applies to all parts of an entry, it appears before the first part of speech. 本词典对在使用方面有某些局限性——比如, 局限于某种文体的单词或词义使用标记说明。当某标记适用于词条的所有部分时, 它便出现在第一个词性之前:

snitch /snɪtʃ/; snɪtʃ/ *Slang* 【俚】 v. —tr.

To steal (sthg. of little value) 偷(不值钱之物); *snitch candy* 偷糖果 —intr. To tell on sbdy.; turn informer 告密; 告发: *He snitched on his brother.* 他告发自己的哥哥。—n. 1.

A thief 小偷 2. An informer 告密者

The positioning of the label *Slang* in the above example means that both the noun and verb senses of the word are slang. 上例中的标记 *Slang* 【俚】所处的位置表明, 本词的名词和动词义项均为俚语。

A label may apply only to a single part of

speech, in which case it follows the part-of-speech label. Sometimes a label applies only to a single definition, in which case it follows the number or letter of the meaning for which it applies. 一个标记可以仅适用于某一词性, 这种情况下它紧接在该词性标记之后。有时标记仅适用于某一义项, 这种情况下它接在该义项的序号或字母之后:

hot /hat/; hot/ *adj.* **hot-ter**, **hot-test**. 1.

Having great heat; being at a high temperature; very warm 热的; 烫的; 高温的: *a hot stove* 炽热的炉子; *a horse that was hot after working in the sun* 在太阳底下劳作后浑身发烫的马; *a forehead hot with fever* 因发烧而滚烫的前额 2. Charged with electricity 带电的: *a hot wire* 带电的导线 3. Causing a burning sensation in the mouth 辣的: *hot chili* 辣椒; *hot mustard* 辛辣的芥末 4. Marked by intense feeling (感情) 强烈的; 激烈的: *a hot temper* 火爆的脾气; *a hot argument* 激烈的争论 5. *Informal* 【非正式】 Most recent; new or fresh 最近的; 新的; 新鲜的: *a hot piece of news* 一条最新消息 6. *Slang* 【俚】 Stolen 被盗的; 失窃的: *a hot television set* 一台偷来的电视机 —adv. In a hot manner; with much heat 热地; 烫地; 高温地: *The engine runs hot.* 发动机运转得都发烫了。

In this entry, the label *Informal* applies only to meaning 5 and the label *Slang* only to meaning 6. 在本词条中, 标记 *Informal* 【非正式】仅适用于义项 5, 而标记 *Slang* 【俚】仅适用于义项 6。

Status Labels 文体标记

Status labels indicate that an entry word or a definition is limited to a particular level or style of usage. All words and definitions not marked with such a label should be appropriate for use in all contexts. 文体标记意味着某个词目仅限于在某种情形或文体中使用。所有未作此类标记的词或义项则适用于各种语境。

Slang 俚语. This label indicates a style of language that uses unusual, often humorous expressions as a way of making an effect. Most people use some forms of slang but not in formal speech or writing. An example of a word labeled *Slang* follows. 该标记意味着一种语言风格, 它常常通过幽默等独特的表达方式产生效果。大多数人会使用一些俚语, 但在正式讲话或写作中不用。下面是一个带 *Slang* 【俚】标记的词条:

rip-off /rɪp ɒf/; rɪp ɒf/ n. *Slang* 【俚】 1.

A theft 偷窃 2. Something that makes one feel cheated 令人感觉上当之事物; 骗局:

That movie was a rip-off. 那部电影有名无实, 不值得一看。

Informal 非正式。Words that people use commonly in conversation and in informal writing but not in formal writing are identified by the label *Informal*. Informal words are ones you might use in a letter to a friend but should not use in a paper written for school or in a letter to a teacher, business, or newspaper, for example. 某些词常用于对话以及非正式写作而不适用于正式写作中, 这些词标有 *Informal* 【非正式】的标记。非正式词汇可用于朋友之间的通信, 但不应用于学术论文或写给老师、公司或报纸等的信中:

fish-y /'fɪʃi; 'fɪʃi/ *adj.* **fish-i-er, fish-i-est.**

1. Tasting, resembling, or smelling of fish 鱼味的; 像鱼的; 鱼腥味的: *a fishy smell* 腥臭味 2. *Informal* 【非正式】Causing doubt or suspicion 引起怀疑的; 可疑的: *There was something fishy about that excuse.* 那个借口不太可信。—**'fish-i-ness** *n.* [U]

Formal 正式。Words that people tend to use in more formal speech or writing have the label *Formal*. An example of a word labeled *Formal* is shown below. 人们倾向于在较正式的讲话或写作中使用的词以标记 *Formal* 【正式】表示。下面是一个带有 *Formal* 【正式】标记的词条:

lev-i-ty /'levəti; 'levəti/ *n.* [U] *Formal* 【正式】A light humorous manner or attitude; frivolity 轻率; 轻佻: *Levity is often improper in a court of law.* 轻佻在法庭上往往是不得体。

Offensive 冒犯。This label is used for words and expressions that are extremely insulting and are not used in polite speech and writing. 本标记用于标示一些具有冒犯性、不用于礼貌话语和书面语的词语和表达方式。

English-Language Labels 英语语域标记

These labels identify an entry as a form that is used in specific areas of the English-speaking world. 这些标记表示某词条用于某些讲英语的地区:

flat² /flæt; flæt/ *n.* *Chiefly British* 【主英】An apartment, usually on one floor of a building 公寓; 单元房

Cross-References 参见

A cross-reference is a word that refers you to another word. It signals that more information can be

found at another entry. A cross-reference is helpful in avoiding the repetition of information at two entries. It also may indicate where you can find additional information. 参见引导读者去查找其他词条。它表明其他词条提供了更多信息。参见有助于避免两个词条信息的重复。它也可以说明读者在何处能查到更多额外的信息。

The word referred to in a cross-reference appears in bold type and is preceded by a short phrase. 参见中的词条以黑体印刷, 并接在短语之后:

bade /bæd; bæd/ *v.* A past tense of **bid** 单词 **bid** 的过去式之一

This cross-reference tells you that *bade* is a past tense of the word *bid*. This indicates that more information about the entry can be found at *bid*. 本参见说明 *bade* 是单词 *bid* 的过去式。这意味着有关该词条的更多信息可以在词条 *bid* 中查到。

A cross-reference that refers to only one meaning of a word that has more than one meaning includes that meaning number. 仅指向多义词某一义项的参见标出了该义项的序号:

tzar /zɑr; zɑ:/ *n.* Variant of **czar** (sense 1) 单词 **czar** 的变体

This cross-reference tells you that *tzar* is a variant spelling of *czar*, but it refers only to meaning 1. 本参见说明 *tzar* 是 *czar* 的拼写变体, 但仅指义项 1。

Some cross-references refer to tables. The word or words in bold type tell you where the table can be found. 有些参见引导读者查阅表格。黑体词或词语说明表格所在的位置:

hy-dro-gen /'haɪdrədʒən; 'haɪdrədʒən/ *n.* [U] *Symbol* 符号为 **H** A colorless, highly flammable gaseous element present in most organic compounds. Hydrogen is the lightest, most abundant element and combines with oxygen to form water. Atomic number 1 氢(与氧合成为水; 原子序数 1) See table at **element** 见词条 **element** 中的元素周期表

Other cross-references refer you to a note that appears at another entry. 其他参见引导读者查阅另一词条中的注释说明:

huge /hʊdʒ; hju:dʒ/ *adj.* **hug·er, hug·est.** Of great size, extent, or quantity; tremendous 庞大的; 巨大的: *a huge iceberg* 巨大的冰山; *a huge difference* 巨大的差异 See Synonyms at **large** 见词条 **large** 中的同义词辨析 —**'huge-ly** *adv.* —**'huge-ness** *n.* [U]

lit-tle /'lɪtl; 'lɪtl/ *adj.* **lit-tler, lit-tlest or less** /les; les/, **least** /list; li:st/ 1. Small