CAMBRIDGE
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY *of*
ENGLISH

WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

英汉双解
剑桥国际英语词典

（重排校订本）

W
外教社

上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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剑桥国际英语词典

（英汉双解版）

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Foreword

The *Cambridge International Dictionary of English*
(CIDE) is one of the most recent developments from
the oldest publisher in the world, Cambridge
University Press. Strangely, Cambridge has never
published mainstream monolingual dictionaries
before, although it has in the last twenty years
become a major contributor to the field of English
Language Teaching. It is therefore appropriate that
this first dictionary should be designed for the foreign
learner of English in any part of the world. The fresh
approach that we have taken should appeal to all
those who appreciate good lexicography based on
solid scholarly principles and using the latest
computer techniques,many of them developed by our
computer team. Our first concern in writing *CIDE*
has been clarity and simplicity, that is the clearest
presentation we could devise with the minimum of
the fuss and clutter that are the usual feature of
dictionaries. There are no cumbersome numbers, and
a specific innovation of *CIDE* is that each entry is for
one core meaning to which the reader is immediately
directed by the GUIDE WORD , as in **bear** ANIMAL and **bear**
CARRY , or **bank** ORGANIZATION and **bank** RAISED GROUND.

Within each entry is a rich range of information:
the definition is written in a controlled Defining
Vocabulary; inflected forms are given, as are
examples and usage, idioms, compounds,
collocations, quotations, false friends and
grammatical description. Grammar codes are kept
deliberately simple, and every one is attached to an
example sentence. This means that the learner
always has a model of each pattern before its
description, and helps to ensure that the learner
produces the correct form.

Pronunciations carry the authority of the latest
edition of Daniel Jones's classic *English Pronouncing
Dictionary*.

Behind the scenes lies the enormous software
resource that has been created through the
international Cambridge Language Survey (CLS).
This gives lexicographers immediate access to all
instances of any word within one hundred million
words (including plurals, verb parts, etc.). Words in
the corpus are tagged with their part of speech, so
that all instances of *bear* (noun) with its plural *bears*
can be retrieved at the press of a button. The corpus
covers major varieties of English (British and US
English being equally represented) and covers all
kinds of writing. A special component, built in
association with the University of Cambridge Local
Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), is a learner corpus
in which learner errors are codified for retrieval and
analysis. This allows the learning difficulties of
specific language groups to be targeted. Our selected
false friends, presented by language, is one outcome
of our work on problems of language interference.

Another aspect of clarity is speed of access. A
major innovation of *CIDE* is the phrase index.
Lexicographers have never in the past solved the
problem of where entries for phrases and idioms are
to be found. Is *kick the bucket* under *kick* or under
bucket? The *CIDE* phrase index lists every phrase
under every word that might be looked up. It then
gives a page and line number. This makes it possible
to find a phrase quickly that is hidden in a long entry
like *go* or *come*.

Another innovation is the treatment of collocation,
a word or phrase which is frequently used with
another word or phrase in a way that sounds natural
to native speakers. It is only in the last few years that
it has been possible to find collocations by computer
from a corpus, using statistical techniques which
compare the overall frequency of a particular word
(or its inflections) with the frequency with which
other words are found nearby. Lexicographic
intuitions, however sharp and well-tuned, are just not
able to spot these reliably, but once the computer has
thrown them up, a skilled lexicographer can quickly
assess their importance to the learner. Lack of this
information is one of the last serious barriers against
a learner achieving fluency. *Rain* is *heavy* rather than
strong, *tea* is *strong* rather than *powerful*, *frosts* are
hard rather than *fierce*. Equally important and
presented with equal rigour are the small 'lexically
empty' words — the prepositions, adverbial particles,
etc. — whose choice has to be right for fluency or
comprehension. These are words like *in*, *out* and *with*
which follow or precede parts of speech such as
adjectives, nouns or verbs when used in particular
meanings. People visit their family *at* Christmas, and
are chummy *with* their neighbours.

CIDE is full of useful extra material. Over one
hundred Language Portraits contain material that
can be used as classroom topics; some will provide
enough material for a whole lesson. Gathered
together in one Portrait will be found information on
a wide range of topics — grammar, vocabulary,
punctuation, style, etc.

The pictorial illustrations break new ground in
covering hundreds of everyday objects which are
more satisfactorily described by a picture than by a
definition. Again, British and American variants, so
common in fields such as tools, cars or aircraft, are
treated in depth. In specialist fields such as law,
economics, medicine and engineering, entries have
been checked for factual accuracy by experts. This
technique is common in large dictionaries for native
speakers, but not (surprisingly) in learners'
dictionaries.

One of our major concerns has been completeness.
CIDE provides more entries and more examples than
has been possible in other learners' dictionaries. It
covers British, American, Australian and other
usages, pronunciations, spellings and grammatical
patterns. Huge numbers of new words and phrases, so
essential for those keeping in touch with changes in
ideas and technology, are included. The cultural
content is as fully international as we could make it,
reflecting the fact that English is often used today as
the only common tongue between groups of speakers
of other languages. We have tried to be sensitive and
unbiased in our treatment of gender, race and
religion.

We hope you enjoy this new dictionary, the first in
a new line of English-language reference books from
Cambridge University Press.   *Paul Procter*

前　言

　　《剑桥国际英语词典》(CIDE) 是世界上最老的出版社——剑桥大学出版社——最新的发展成果之一。说来也怪，剑桥以前从来没有出版过主流单语词典，虽然，过去二十年来它已成为英语教育领域中的一个主要贡献者。因此第一本这样的词典为世界任何地区的外国英语学习者而设计编写是非常恰当的。我们所采取的新颖做法会受到所有赞赏基于精博原则的高水准词典编纂学、并使用最新电脑技术的人们欢迎。这些技术中有很多是我们的电脑小组开发的。明了与简洁一直是我们编纂 CIDE 的首要关注。我们旨在以最简明的方式来释义、把编纂词典最容易犯的词义累赘、含糊不清的毛病减到最低限度。我们的词典中没有烦琐的标码。CIDE 的一项特殊创新就是每一词条有一个核心意义，读者可直接由 GUIDE WORD（引导词）查找，如 **bear** 〈ANIMAL〉及 **bear** 〈CARRY〉，或 **bank** 〈ORGANIZATION〉及 **bank** 〈RAISED GROUND〉。

　　每一词条中储有丰富的信息。词条的定义是用词汇量控制的常用词释义的。词形屈折变化也列出。还有例证、用法、惯用语、复合词、惯用搭配、引语、一些在字形上与其他语言相似、但在意义上不同的词*以及语法描述。语法标签力求简明，每一项均有例句。这就是说学习者总能在读规则描述之前看到一个样本，从而确保学习者能使用正确的形式。

　　读音依据最新版的权威经典著作——但尼尔·琼斯的《英语发音词典》。

　　作为后盾的还有国际剑桥语言调查 (CLS) 编制的庞大的软件资源。这使辞书编纂者能直接获取一亿个词中任何一个词的全部实况（包括复数、动词变化形式，等等。）语库中的词标明词性，所以 bear（名词）及其复数形式 bears 只需按一下按钮就能检出。语库覆盖英语的主要类别（英国英语和美国英语并重），还包括各种语体类型。与剑桥大学考试评议组织 (UCLES) 一起建立的一个特殊的组成部分，是把学习者的错误整理、归类后用于检索的学习者资料库。这可使特定的语言群体的学习困难成为研究的对象。我们所挑选的对某些国家的语言来说与英语貌似神离的这份词表是我们对语言干扰问题的研究成果之一。

　　明了的另一特色则体现在获取信息的速度。CIDE 的一项重大创新是词组索引。在过去，辞书编纂者从未解决短语或惯用语词条在何处可找到的问题。Kick the bucket 是查 kick 词条，还是查 bucket 词条？CIDE 的词组索引把每一个词组列入每一个可能被查找的词的词条中，并列出在词典的第几页和第几行。这使迅速查找收藏在 go 或 come 这样冗长的词条中的某一词组成为可能。**

　　另一项创新是在词或词组搭配方面。这对本族语的人来说是习以为常的。只是近几年来才有可能利用电脑从语库中使用统计技术把某一特定的单词或其屈折形式的出现频率与其近旁的其他词语的出现频率进行比较。辞典编纂者的直觉，不管有多敏锐和精细，却不能可靠地确认这些搭配。但是一旦经电脑把这些搭配显示出来，一个有经验的辞典编纂者就很易于把这种重要性传达给学习者。而缺乏这种信息则是对一个学员想掌握流利语言的最后一些严重障碍。说 rain is heavy 而不说 strong，说 tea is strong 而不说 powerful，说 frosts are hard 而不说 fierce。同样重要并且也得到同等重视的是那些似乎微不足道的虚词——即介词、语助词等——这类词的选择对语言地道流畅和理解正确是必不可少的。像 in, out 和 with 这类词用在像形容词、名词或动词的前面或后面就能表达各种特定意义。人们在圣诞节时（at Christmas）和家人团聚，与他们的邻居很亲热（chummy with）。

CIDE全书包含许多有用的额外材料。有一百多个框文说明可作教学题材使用；有些可给整堂课提供足够的材料。在一个框文说明中可以有关于语法、词汇、标点符号、文体等方面的信息。

插图的使用也是一项新举措，其内容涉及日常生活中的几百种物品。这些物品用图画比用字义来描绘更一目了然。再者，英国英语与美国英语的不同说法在诸如工具、汽车或飞机方面有如此显著的差别，故有必要加以详述。在诸如法律、经济、医学和工程学等一些专门领域中，有关词条内容的正确性均经各学科专家审定。这种做法在为说本族语的人所编写的大型辞书中是很普通的，但在学习者使用的辞典中并不普通，这也不足为怪。

我们的主要关注之一向来是完整性。CIDE比任何其它供学习者使用的词典提供更多的词条和更多的例证。这本词典包括英国、美国、澳大利亚和别的一些惯用法、读音、拼写和语法句型、数量极其丰富的新词和短语。这些对接触突飞猛进的思想和技术的人们来说是不可或缺的。我们尽可能使文化内容国际化。这反映了一个事实，即英语是说不同语言的群体之间的唯一共同语言。我们力图保持明智的头脑并在处理性别、种族和宗教方面不偏不倚。

我们希望你喜欢这本新辞典。这是剑桥大学出版社新推出的英语参考书系列的第一本。

保罗·普洛克特

* 根据中国读者的实际情况，本词典英汉双解版中将此项略去。

** 为节省篇幅，词组索引在英汉双解版中略去。

—英汉双解版编者

重排校订本前言

《剑桥国际英语词典（英汉双解版）》于2001年初出版，颇受使用者欢迎，一再重印。然因页数逾三千，查阅时费力不便。为方便读者，本词典现重排付印，在保留原有全部内容的前提下压缩了版面，从而使新版页数仅为原来的约一半。趁此重排之机，我们请支顺福同志校订了译文中的错讹之处，对不顺的语句进行了润色，对同一词在多个例句中的使用尽可能采用了较丰富多样的译法。另外，顺应时代和语言的发展现实，有些词的译名增加或改换了当代汉语中更为规范或通用的对应词。希望这个新的版本能为我国的文化和外语教育事业的发展起到更大的促进作用。我们在此感谢读者对本词典的关心，并竭诚盼望得到更多的指正和建议。

如何查找词和意义

一、查阅只有一个意义的词，你可根据字母次序。

→ **ear•pulg** /£ 'ɪə•plʌg, $ 'ɪr-/ n ［C usually pl］a small piece of soft material such as wax, cotton or plastic which you put into your ear to keep out noise or water （防噪音、防水的）耳塞

→ **ear•ring** /£ 'ɪə•rɪŋ, $ 'ɪr•ɪŋ/ n ［C］ a piece of jewellery, usually one of a pair, worn in a hole in the ear or fixed to the ear by a fastener that does not go through the ear 耳环: *gold earrings* 金耳环 | *a stud/clip-on earing* 镶有宝石的/夹的耳环 | *a pair of dangly earrings* 一副垂悬的耳环 | *He was wearing an earring in his left ear.* 他左耳上戴着一只耳环。⌷PIC⌷ **Jewellery**

二、有些词并未按照字母次序列入，因为当一个词的不同词性分享共同的形式和意义时，它们就被集合在一起。因此它们通常没有一个另立的定义。

base 〈NOT HONOURABLE〉/beɪs/ adj -r, -st literary not honourable and lacking in morals 卑鄙的: *I accused him of having base motives.* 我谴责他怀有不良动机。◆ (specialized) A **base metal** is a common metal such as LEAD, TIN or COPPER which is not a precious metal and which reacts easily with other chemicals. 贱金属

→ **base•ly** /'beɪ•sli/ adv literary 卑鄙地: *I shall lie basely to help them.* 为了帮他们，我将会昧着良心编个谎。

→ **base•ness** /'beɪ•snəs/ n ［U］ literary

base•ball /£ 'beɪs•bɔːl, $ -bɑːl/ n (the ball used in) a game played esp. in N America by two teams of nine players, in which a player hits a ball with a BAT and tries to run around four BASES on a large field before the other team returns the ball 棒球运动，棒球: *Jake never played baseball like the other kids.* ［U］ 杰克从不像其他孩子那样打棒球。

三、如果一个词的释义在离你认为可以找到的地方相隔超过5个词条的部位，参见标记可告诉你到哪里去查找它。

earth•en•ware /£ 'ɜː•θə•n•weə', £ -ð²n-, $ 'ɜːr•θə•n•wer/ n ［U］, adj ［not gradable］(dishes, bowls, etc.) made of quite rough clay, often shaped with the hands 陶器（的）

→ **ear•thi•ness** ☞ EARTHY

earth•ling /£ 'ɜː•θ•lɪŋ, $ 'ɜːr•θ/ n ［C］ (esp. in stories) a human being, esp. when talked to or talked about by a creature from another planet 地球人（尤指小说中外星人常用的称呼）

四、当一个单词的某个词义与定义稍有不同，该义就用例证表明或解释。

dec•o•rate (obj) 〈MAKE ATTRACTIVE〉/'dek•ə•reɪt/ v to add something to (an object or place), esp. in order to make it more attractive 装饰，装潢: *They decorated the wedding car with ribbons and flowers.* ［T］他们用彩带和鲜花装饰喜车。 | *The birthday cake was made and decorated* (= covered with ICING) *by her aunt.* ［T］生日蛋糕是她姑姑做的，并裱过了（撒上了糖衣）。◆ To decorate is also to paint the inside or outside of a house and/or put paper on the inside walls. 装修，粉刷，油漆; 裱糊墙纸: *We're going to decorate the kitchen next week.* ［T］我们打算下星期装修厨房。 | *I hate the smell of paint when I'm decorating.* ［I］我讨厌油漆时发出的那股味道。

五、但一个单词有一个以上的意义时，〈GUIDE WORDS〉（引导词）可帮助你找到你要的意义。更常用的一些意义一般先列出。

deck 〈FLOOR〉/dek/ n ［C］ a flat area for walking on, esp. one built across the space between the sides of a boat or a bus; a type of floor 甲板; （公共汽车的）层面; 地板: *The waves washed over the ship's deck in the stormy sea.* 在狂风暴雨的海上，海浪冲刷着船上的甲板。 | *When we've eaten, let's go up on deck and get some air.* 吃好后我们上甲板去透透气吧。

deck 〈SET OF CARDS〉/dek/, **pack** n ［C］ esp. Am a set of cards used for playing card games 一副纸牌: *We played our game of bridge with a new deck (of cards).* 我们用一副新牌玩桥牌。⌷LP⌷ **Cards**

deck obj 〈DECORATE〉/dek/ v ［T usually passive］to decorate or add something to (something) to make an effect 装饰，装点: *The room was decked with flowers.* 房间里用花装点着。 | *The statement was decked out with grand visions of the future and good intentions.* 这一声明带有对未来的伟大远见和良好的意愿。

deck obj 〈HIT〉/dek/ v ［T］ slang to hit, esp. to hit and knock down 击倒: *If you do that again I'll deck you.* 你再那么干的话，我会把你狠揍一顿。

六、注意: 引导词所列的有些词的不同意义并没有像本例中所示的那么分明，因为引导词所指的不同意义可能分享某些共同的特点。

用 法 说 明

galleon /'gæl·iən/ *n* [C] a large sailing ship with three or four MASTS (=poles for supporting sails), used both in trade and war from the 15th to the 18th centuries (15—18 世纪作商船或战船用的三桅或四桅) 大帆船

gear 〈ENGINE PART〉 /£ gɪəʳ,$ gɪr/ *n* a device, often consisting of connecting sets of wheels with teeth around the edge, that controls how much power from an engine goes to the moving parts of a machine 齿轮、传动装置、(排)挡: *Does your car have four or five gears?* [C] 你的车有 4 个排挡还是 5 个排挡? | *I couldn't find reverse gear.* [U] 我找不到倒车挡。| *The car should be* **in** *gear* (=with its gears in position, allowing the vehicle to move.) [U] 车子应该挂上挡。| *When you start a car you need to be* **in** *(Br) first / (Am)* **low** *gear.* 当你的车起步时,需使用第一/低速挡。◆ To *(Br)* **change** / *(Am also)* **shift** gear is to change the position of the gears to make the car go faster or move slowly. 换挡,调(排)挡◆ *(Br)* A **gear lever / stick** (*Am* **stick shift** or **gearshift**) is a metal rod that you use to change gear in a car or other vehicle. 变速杆

gear 〈EQUIPMENT〉 /£ gɪəʳ,$ gɪr/ *n* [U], *combining form* the equipment, clothes etc. that you use to do a particular activity 用具,装备,衣着: *fishing / camping / walking gear* 渔具/野营用具/步行装备 | *When riding a bicycle you should wear the proper headgear* (=protection for your head). 你骑车时应戴好合适的头盔。| *Police in* **riot** *gear* (=protective clothing) *arrived to control the protestors.* 穿着防暴衣的警察赶来控制住抗议者。| *(infml) She spends a lot on clothes and is always wearing the latest gear* (=clothes). 她在衣着上花了不少钱,总是穿着最新潮的时装。

gem /ʤem/, **gemstone** /£ 'ʤem,stəʊn, $ -,stoʊn/ *n* [C] a jewel, esp. when cut into a particular regular shape (尤指经加工用作装饰品的)宝石: *She inherited £ 20 000 in gold and gems.* 她继承了值 20 000 英镑的黄金和宝石。◆ If you say that someone or something is a gem you mean that they are especially good, pleasing or useful. 宝物,精品、难能可贵的人: *You've been an* **absolute** *gem — I couldn't have managed without your help.* 你真是天底下少有的好人. 没有你的帮助我不可能对付过去。| *And then he came out with a gem* (=clever remark) *about the absurdity of the situation.* 然后他走出来,对局势的乖谬作了一番精辟的评论。

generous /'ʤen·ər·əs/ *adj* (esp. of a person) willing to give money, help, kindness, etc., esp. more than is usual or expected, or (of an object) larger than usual or expected 慷慨的、宽大的、偏大的: **It** *was most generous* (**of you**) *to lend me £ 100.* [+ *to* infinitive] 你真是很大方,把钱借给我。| *She's very generous* **with** *her time — always ready to answer questions.* 她很舍得花时间——总是乐于帮助别人。| *There's a generous* (=kinder than deserved) *review of the book in today's newspaper.* 今天的报纸上,有对这本书比较宽容的评价。

用法说明

同一词条下不同意义之间用 ◆ 分隔。

同一意义下不同例句之间用 | 分隔。

有时词条与其他的单词一起以黑体的形式出现。这表示这些词共同构成了短语，该短语的意义与构成该短语的单词的意义是不同的。进一步的解释请参见Word词条所附的Language Portrait（框文说明）：Words used together

斜体的语法标签表示文体或用法信息。在定义前出现的语法标签表示适用于整个词条。请参见本词典前面的语法标签一览表和有关 Labels 的 Language Portrait（框文说明）。

例句后面有时会附有摘自流行歌曲、电视、电影、书籍、戏剧或名人语录的短语或语句。

词性（名词、动词、形容词等）以斜体表示。请看以下几页中的语法注释。

有些单词有多个词性，这时所有词性下的意义均由一句句子来解释。

动词后的 obj 指该动词后经常接宾语。（该动词是及物动词。）

girl /£ gɜːl, $ gɜrl/ *n* [C] a young woman, esp. one still at school 女孩，姑娘: *Two girls showed us round the classrooms.* 两个女孩领我们看了看教室。◆ Girl sometimes means daughter. 女儿: *We have two girls.* 我们有两个女儿。| *My little girl is five.* 我的小女儿五岁。◆ Adult women consider it offensive to be called girls by other people, esp. men, although this was common in the past, but they might call themselves or their friends girls. 成年女人不喜欢被其他人，尤其是男人称作 girls,但是她们可能用 girls 称呼自己或朋友: *Mum says she's going out with the girls tonight.* 妈妈说她今晚要和一些女友一道出去。| *The girls at work gave it to me.* 那些女工作人员把它给了我。◆ Women workers as a group are often called girls. 女职员: *shop / office girls* 商店 / 办公室女职员◆ (*Br dated infml humorous*) *He's just a big / great girl's blouse* (=a week and cowardly man). 他是个胆小懦弱的人。◆ A **girl Friday** is a type of SECRETARY or general helper in an office, usually someone willing to do several different types of work. 女秘书，女助理

geocentric /£ ˌdʒiːəʊˈsenˌtrik, $ -oʊ-/ *adj specialized* having the earth as its centre 以地球为中心的: *In 1543 Copernicus suggested instead of a geocentric model of the solar system, one in which the sun was central.* 1543 年，哥白尼提出太阳系是以太阳为中心而不是以地球为中心。

gossamer /£ ˈɡɒsˌəˌmə, $ ˈɡɑːˌsəˌmə/ *n* [U] the very thin thread that SPIDERS produce to make WEBS 蛛丝: *In the early morning the lawn was covered with gossamer* (**threads**). 草地在大清早时被蛛丝覆盖着。| (*fig.*) *The bride wore a delicate gossamer veil* (=one made of very delicate and light cloth). 新娘披着极薄的面纱。| "*A trip to the moon on gossamer* (=very delicate and light) *wings, / Just one of those things*" (from the song *Just One of Those Things* written by Cole Porter, 1935) "张开蛛丝般纤细的翅膀飞向月球、/ 就是那些事儿之一。"（选自柯尔·波特作的歌曲《就是那些事儿之一》）

gabardine, gaberdine /£ ˈɡæbˌəˌdiːn, $ -ə-/ *n* a thick cloth which is esp. used for making coats, or a long coat made from this cloth 轧别丁，华达呢: *It says on the label it's made of gabardine.* [U] 标签上写着是用华达呢做的。| *I was wearing my father's beige gabardine.* [C] 我穿着父亲的浅褐色的华达呢衣服。

gaming /ˈɡeimˌɪŋ/ *n* [U] *adj* [not gradable] (of) the risking of money in games of chance esp. at a CASINO 赌博（的）◆ The **gaming tables** are places where you can go to GAMBLE, esp. the tables on which people play cards or ROULETTE. 赌桌

generate *obj* /£ ˈdʒenˌəˌreit, $ -ə-/ *v* [T] *fml or specialized* to cause to exist, or to produce 产生，引起: *Her latest film has generated a lot of* **interest / excitement**. 她最近拍的电影引起了许多人的兴趣 / 激动。| *I'm afraid I can't generate much* **enthusiasm** *for the idea.* 恐怕我对这主意不会有什么积极性。| *There has been a lot of* **publicity / controversy** *generated by this event.* 这件事引起了颇多的报道/争论。| *The new development will generate 1 500 new jobs.* 新的开发项目将带来 1 500 个新的工作职位。| *These measures will increase the club's ability to generate* **revenue / income**. 这些措施会增加俱乐部的创收能力。| *The wind farm may be able to generate enough* **electricity / power** *for 2 000 homes.* 风力发电场可能可以为 2 000 户家庭提供足够的电力。|

The equipment generates a **signal**. 这设备发出了个信号。

govern *(obj)* 〈RULE〉/£ 'gʌv·°n, $ -ən/ *v* to control and direct the public business of (a country, city, group of people, etc.); to rule 治理（国家、城市、一群人等）；统治: *Military leaders have overthrown the president and are now governing the country.* [T] 军事领导人推翻了总统，现在正统治着这个国家。| *They accused the government of being unfit to govern.* [I] 他们指责政府不胜任治理国家。

动词后的*(obj)*指该动词后有时接宾语。（该动词既是及物动词又是不及物动词。）

grouse 〈BIRD〉/graʊs/ *n* [C] *pl* **grouse** a small fat bird with feathered legs and feet, shot for sport and food 松鸡: *They went grouse shooting at the weekend.* 他们周末去打松鸡。

grouse 〈COMPLAIN〉/graʊs/ *v* [I] *infml* to complain, esp. often （尤指经常）抱怨: *She's always grousing* **about** *her daughter's cooking.* 她总是抱怨她女儿的厨艺。

例句对语法信息亦做了注释。语法符号放在方括号［］中。请参见词典前的语法符号列表。
1. 语法信息出现在定义之前表示该语法信息对整个词条都适用。
2. 语法信息出现在例句后表示只适用于该单词特定的用法。

grow *(obj)* 〈INCREASE〉/£ grəʊ, $ groʊ/ *v past simple* **grew** *past part* **grown** to increase in size or amount, or to become more advanced or developed 长大；增长；发展: *This plant grows best in the shade.* [I] 这种植物在阴凉处长得最好。| *She has grown two centimetres taller in the past couple of months.* [L only + adj] 她在过去几个月里长高了两厘米。| *Football's popularity continues to grow.* [I] 足球的受欢迎程度继续增长。| *The labour force is expected to grow by 2% next year.* [I] 劳动力预期明年将增长2%。| *The male deer grows large branching horns called antlers.* [T] 雄鹿长着巨大的叫做鹿角的分枝角。| *One aim of psychotherapy is to enable people to grow in all their relationships* (=to develop stronger emotions within relationships). [I] 心理治疗的一个目的是帮助人们增进人际关系。

ganglion /£ 'gæŋ·gli·ən, $ -ən/ *n* [C] *pl* **ganglions** or **ganglia** *medical* a painful swelling, often on the back of the hand, or a mass of nerve cells, esp. appearing outside the brain or spine (=row of bones down the centre of the back). 腱鞘囊肿；神经节

词典给出了不规则动词、复数、比较级和最高级形式。

glossary /£ 'glɒs·°r·i, $ 'glɑːs²r·i/ *n* [C] an alphabetical list, with meanings, of the words or phrases in a text that are difficult to understand 词汇，语汇，术语汇编: *The book would have been more useful if a glossary* **of** *technical terms and abbreviations had been included.* 如附上专业术语和缩写的注释词表，这本书会更有用。

英国发音（£）和美国发音（$）均用国际音标注明。音标符号在词典后面的发音表中予以注明。

gag 〈JOKE〉/gæg/ *n* [C] *infml* a joke or story that is intended to amuse, esp. one told by a COMEDIAN 插科打诨，噱头: *I did a few opening gags about the quality of the band that was on before me.* 我的开场白是对在我前面表演的乐队调侃了一番。◆ *(Am and Aus)* A gag is also a trick played on someone or an action performed to amuse other people. 恶作剧，玩笑

斜体标签标明了英国英语、美国英语和澳大利亚英语之间的区别。这些区别包括单词、短语、拼写和特殊含义。请参见框文说明（Language Portrait）中 Variety 项下的 Varieties of English。

greatly /'greɪt·li/ *adv* Greatly means very much and is used esp. to show how much you feel or experience something. 非常: *I greatly regret not having told the truth.* 我非常后悔没有说出真相。| *She greatly admires her grandmother.* 她非常钦佩她的祖母。| *Her piano-playing has greatly improved / has improved greatly since I last heard her.* 自从我上一次听她演奏以来，她弹钢琴的技巧有了很大的进步。LP **Very, completely**

LP 表示框文说明会告诉你本单词或相关单词的其他有趣的信息。

PIC 表示有与本单词相关的插图。

☞ 表示参见…词条。

☆ 表示与…词条相比较。

grill *obj* 〈COOK〉/grɪl/ *Am also* **broil** /brɔɪl/ *v* [T] to cook (something) by direct heat, esp. under a very hot surface in a cooker（尤指在烤具十分烫的表面下）烤炙: *I decided to grill the sausages rather than fry them.* 我决定烤香肠而不是煎它们。PIC **Cooking**
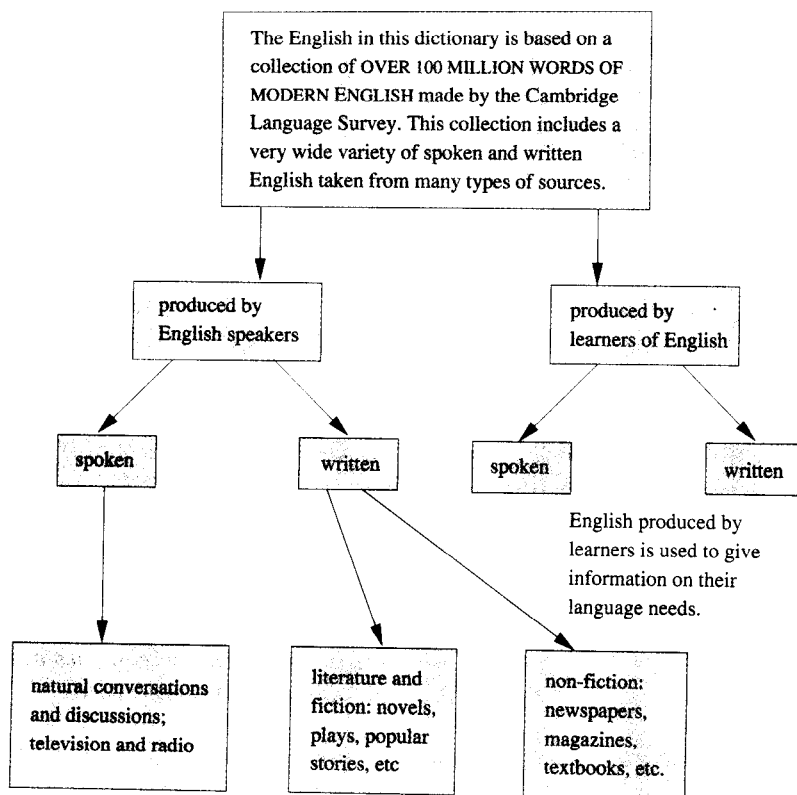
grounds /graʊndz/ *pl n* the small bits of coffee left at the bottom of a cup or other container that has had coffee in it 咖啡渣 ☞ GRIND 〈MAKE SMALLER〉

guilt 〈RESPONSIBILITY〉/gɪlt/ *n* [U] the fact of having done something wrong or committed a crime 犯罪；罪名: *Interrogating officers said they were certain of the suspect's guilt before they interviewed him.* 审讯官员说他们在传讯嫌疑犯之前就肯定他有罪。| *Both suspects* **admitted** *their guilt to the police.* 两个嫌疑犯都向警方承认了他们的罪行。| *The prosecution's task in a case is to* **establish** *a person's guilt beyond any reasonable doubt.* 起诉在一件案子中的任务是确定某人不容置疑地有罪。☆ INNOCENT 中的 **innocence**

The Cambridge Language Survey

The English in this dictionary is based on a collection of OVER 100 MILLION WORDS OF MODERN ENGLISH made by the Cambridge Language Survey. This collection includes a very wide variety of spoken and written English taken from many types of sources.

produced by English speakers

produced by learners of English

spoken

written

spoken

written

English produced by learners is used to give information on their language needs.

natural conversations and discussions; television and radio

literature and fiction: novels, plays, popular stories, etc

non-fiction: newspapers, magazines, textbooks, etc.

语法: 词类

下表简单解释各个词类并尽可能提供见于本词典的重要语法信息。同时指出哪些框文说明 (Language Portraits) 提供更多信息。

名词

● **主要用途**: 名词是表示人 *(brother)*、物 *(shoe)*、物质 *(oil)*、抽象概念 *(completeness)* 等名称的词。有许多复合名词: *sportswear; fire-alarm; life jacket*。

● **词形变化**: 大多数名词有复数形式，通常是在单数形式后加词尾 -s / -es / -ies 构成: *boys; losses; parties*。大多数复合名词在第二个词后加 -s / -es / -ies: *mountain tops; lunchboxes; cry-babies*。凡用其他方法构成的复数形式，本词典均予列出。

许多名词有所有格形式，通常是在名词后加 's 构成: *the dog's bowl; the old woman's kindness*。

有些名词有不同的阳性形式和阴性形式: *waiter, waitress*。必要时在阳性形式后列出阴性形式。关于此类词的现代用法，请参见 SEXISM 词条后的 Using language that is not sexist 框文说明。

● **语法**:

名词		
可与 *the* 连用	有复数形式 [C]	*table; book* 有复数形式的名词以 [C] 标示，意为可数名词(countable noun)，因为它们通常可以计数。可用 "How many...?" 提问: *a few chairs; ten books*。可与 a/an 连用: *She has a job in a supermarket.*
	没有复数形式 [U]	*furniture; literature* 没有复数形式的名词以 [U] 标示，意为不可数名词(uncountable noun)。它们不可以计数，但可用 "How much...?" 提问: *too much furniture; most literature*。它们通常不与 a/an 连用: *I'm looking for work.*
	总以复数形式出现 *pl n*	*trousers; belongings* 这些复数名词(plural nouns)没有单数形式。
从不与 *the* 连用 [not after *the*]	Interpol; Islam 它们是特定的人名、团体名、地名等。	
常与 *the* 连用	**the Kremlin; the UK** 这些名词单独使用时必须冠以 the，但若用于其他名词前可省略 the: *Kremlin officials; UK residents*。	

英语中有相当多不可数名词，其他语言中的可数名词在英语中往往不可数。有些名词有可数和不可数两种用法，意义不同: *The shop has sold five televisions today.* [C] / *Do you watch much television?* [U] · *These stretching exercises are good for your back.* [C] / *You really should take more exercise.* [U] 本词典例句对特定名词的单复数形式的使用及其与 *the, a / an* 和 *some* 等限定词的搭配问题提供必要的信息。

● **框文说明**: 关于名词的规则复数形式，请参见 FORM 词条后的 Forms of words。关于不规则复数形式的构成方法，请参见 PLURAL 词条后的 Plurals of nouns。关于可数名词和不可数名词的其他信息，请参见 ARTICLE 词条后的 The definite and indefinite articles。也请参见 POSSESS 词条后的 The possessive form。关于复合名词，请参见 WORD 词条后的 Words used together。