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牛津高阶 英汉双解词典

Oxford
Advanced Learner's
English-Chinese
Dictionary



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牛津高阶 英汉双解词典

Oxford Advanced Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary

Ninth edition

第九版

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Abbreviations used in the dictionary 本词典使用的缩写

abbr. abbreviation 缩写	AustralE Australian English 澳大利亚英语
adj. adjective 形容词	BrE British English 英式英语
adv. adverb 副词	CanE Canadian English 加拿大英语
C countable noun 可数名词	EAFrE East African English 东非英语
conj. conjunction 连词	IndE Indian English 印度英语
det. determiner 限定词	IrishE Irish English 爱尔兰英语
I intransitive verb 不及物动词	NAmE North American English 美式英语
n. noun 名词	NEngE English from Northern England 英格兰北部英语
pl. plural 复数	NZE New Zealand English 新西兰英语
pp past participle 过去分词	SAFrE South African English 南非英语
prep. preposition 介词	ScotE Scottish English 苏格兰英语
pron. pronoun 代词	SEAsianE South-East Asian English 东南亚英语
pt past tense 过去时	US English from the United States 美国英语
sb somebody 某人	WAFrE West African English 西非英语
sing. singular 单数	WelshE Welsh English 威尔士英语
sth something 某事物	
symbol. symbol 符号	
T transitive verb 及物动词	
U uncountable noun 不可数名词	
v. verb 动词	

→ To see how the abbreviations are used to show how different types of verbs and nouns are used, look at pages **R5-12** and **R17-19**. 关于缩写表示不同动词和名词的用法, 见 **R5-12** 和 **R17-19** 页。

Symbols used in the dictionary 本词典使用的符号

~ replaces the headword of an entry 代替词目	OPP shows an opposite 表示反义词
■ shows new part of speech in an entry 表示词条中不同的词类	SYN shows a synonym 表示同义词
▶ derivative(s) section of an entry 词条中的派生词部分	IDM idiom(s) section of an entry 词条中的习语部分
• in headword (af-fect), shows where a word can be broken 指词目中的分隔点(如 af-fect), 表示单词可断开处	PHRV phrasal verb(s) section of an entry 词条中的短语动词部分
↔ in phrasal verbs, shows that the object may come either before or after the particle 用于短语动词, 表示宾语放在小品词前后均可	🔍 shows a word from the <i>Oxford 3000</i> (see pages xx-xxi) 表示牛津 3000 词汇表中的词汇(见 xx-xxi 页)
	AW shows a word from the Academic Word List (see pages xxiii-xxiv) 表示学术词汇表中的词汇(见 xxiii-xxiv 页)
	* separator of English text and translation 词典原文与译文分隔符

Labels used in the dictionary 本词典使用的标识

The following labels are used with words that express a particular attitude or are appropriate in a particular situation.

下列标识表示有关词汇反映特定态度或适用于特定场合。

approving expressions show that you feel approval or admiration, for example *feisty*, *petite*. 褒义词表示赞同或赞赏, 如 *feisty* (坚决而据理力争的)、*petite* (娇小的)。

disapproving expressions show that you feel disapproval or contempt, for example *blinker*, *newfangled*. 贬义词表示反对或藐视, 如 *blinker* (目光狭窄的; 心胸隘窄的)、*newfangled* (新奇怪异的; 时髦复杂的)。

figurative language is used in a non-literal or metaphorical way, as in *He didn't want to cast a shadow on (= spoil) their happiness*. 比喻指用比拟或隐喻方式表达, 如: *He didn't want to cast a shadow on (= spoil) their happiness*. 他不想给他们的幸福蒙上阴影。

formal expressions are usually only used in serious or official language and would not be appropriate in normal everyday conversation. Examples are *admonish*, *besmirch*. 正式用语通常只用于庄重或正式场合, 不宜用于日常会话中, 如 *admonish* (告诫; 警告)、*besmirch* (诋毁; 败坏... 的名声)。

humorous expressions are intended to be funny, for example *ignoramus*, *lurgy*. 幽默语目的是为了增加趣味, 如 *ignoramus* (无知识的人)、*lurgy* (小恙; 小病)。

informal expressions are used between friends or in a relaxed or unofficial situation. They are not appropriate for formal situations. Examples are *bonkers*, *dodgy*. 非正式用语用于朋友之间以及轻松或非正式场合, 不宜用于正式场合, 如 *bonkers* (疯狂; 愚蠢透顶)、*dodgy* (狡诈的)。

ironic language uses words to mean the opposite of the meaning that they seem to have, as in *You're a great help, I must say!* (= no help at all). 反语指说与表面意义相反的话, 如: *You're a great help, I must say!* (= no help at all) 我得说, 你可没少帮忙! (= 根本没帮忙)

literary language is used mainly in literature and imaginative writing, for example *aflame*, *halcyon*. 文学用语主要用于文学和创造性的写作中, 如 *aflame* (在燃烧)、*halcyon* (平安幸福的)。

offensive expressions are used by some people to address or refer to people in a way that is very insulting, especially in connection with their race, religion, sex or disabilities, for example *half-caste*, *slut*. You should not use these words. 冒犯语指以侮辱的方式对人说话或提及某人, 尤指与种族、宗教、性别或残疾等有关的问题, 如 *half-caste* (混血儿)、*slut* (荡妇; 邈遇女人)。这些词不应使用。

slang is very informal language, sometimes restricted to a particular group of people, for example people of the same age or those who have the same interests or do the same job. Examples are *dingbat*, *dosh*. 俚语指很不正式的用语, 有时只限于某一特定群体, 如同龄人、兴趣相同的人或同行, 如 *dingbat* (笨蛋; 蠢货; 傻瓜)、*dosh* (钱)。

specialist language is used by people who specialize in particular subject areas, for example *accretion*, *adipose*. 专业术语指特定学科领域的人使用的专门词语, 如 *accretion* (积聚层; 堆积层; 堆积或积聚过程)、*adipose* (身体组织用于贮存脂肪的)。

taboo expressions are likely to be thought by many people to be obscene or shocking. You should not use them. Examples are *bloody*, *shit*. 禁忌语指许多人认为猥亵或恶毒的用语, 应该避免使用, 如 *bloody* (该死)、*shit* (他妈的)。

The following labels show other restrictions on the use of words. 下列标识表明词汇使用的其他限制。

dialect describes expressions that are mainly used in particular regions of the British Isles, not including Ireland, Scotland or Wales, for example *beck*, *nowt*. 方言 (dialect) 指主要用于不包括爱尔兰、苏格兰或威尔士在内的不列颠群岛某些特定地区的词语, 如 *beck* (小溪)、*nowt* (无; 没有什么)。

old-fashioned expressions are passing out of current use, for example *balderdash*, *beanfeast*. 老式用法 (old-fashioned) 指逐渐过时的用语, 如 *balderdash* (胡说)、*beanfeast* (聚会; 喜庆)。

old use describes expressions that are no longer in current use, for example *ere*, *perchance*. 旧用法 (old use) 指现已不再使用的词语, 如 *ere* (在...之前)、*perchance* (也许; 可能)。

saying describes a well-known fixed or traditional phrase, such as a proverb, that is used to make a comment, give advice, etc., for example *actions speak louder than words*. 谚语、格言或警句 (saying) 指众所周知的固定说法或传统说法, 用作评论、建议等, 如 *actions speak louder than words* (行动比言语更为响亮)。

™ shows a trademark of a manufacturing company, for example *Band-Aid*, *Frisbee*. 表示生产厂家的商标, 如 *Band-Aid* (邦迪牌创可贴)、*Frisbee* (弗里斯比飞盘)。

牛津高阶英汉双解词典

(第九版)

(简体汉字本)

出版前言

本词典译自 *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (《牛津高阶英语词典》) 第9版, 由商务印书馆和牛津大学出版社合作出版。

本词典共收单词、短语、义项 185,000 多条。其中新词新义近 1,000 条, 具有鲜明的时代特色, 如反映互联网的 *live-stream* (网络直播), 以及反映全球文化交流融合的英语外来语, 如来自中国的 *guanxi* (关系)、*goji berry* (枸杞; 枸杞树)。本词典正文部分还增加了“情景表达”和“联想词”两类用法说明框, 将词条内容和实际应用有机结合, 进一步强化本词典的学习功能。此外, 本词典附录部分增加“牛津口语指南”, 介绍日常会话、口试、报告等常见口语场景中实用的口语技巧。词典后所附光盘包含 *iSpeaker* 程序, 以音、视频和互动的形式提供发音、会话练习, 并配有丰富的讲解和实例。加上现有的“牛津写作指南”和 *iWriter* 程序, 本词典能满足读者学习英语的多种需求, 是名副其实的“案头老师”。双解版译文力求准确规范, 对增订内容的翻译严格把关, 对旧版遗留问题加以更正, 同时也对原文中存在的个别问题做了必要的修订。

从原编者霍恩比为词典赋予语言学习功能, 到第九版编者将会话与写作功能融入学习型词典, 这部词典在如何更好地满足读者需要方面从未停止探索和创新。今年适逢《牛津高阶英语词典》问世七十年, 《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》引进出版三十年, 我们欣喜地为读者奉上最新的第九版, 感谢读者长期的支持, 也期待读者的批评指正。

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出版说明 (繁体汉字本)

牛津大学出版社于1948年出版了霍恩比 (ASHornby) 编写的 *A Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, 即《牛津高阶英语词典》(Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary) 的第一版。此书开创了学习型词典的先河, 出版后广受英语学子欢迎。据统计, 至今超过1亿人使用过这本词典, 影响极为深远。2018年是这本经典辞书问世七十周年, 同时其最新第九版完成编译, 推出英汉双解版。

为让《牛津高阶》与时俱进, 牛津大学出版社编辑部一直修订词书内容, 并持续加入丰富实用的英语学习资料。第九版内容较上一版增加约15%。全文修订超过5,000项, 另有近1,000全新的词汇和释义, 例如 crowdfunding、micropayment、ransomware、upcycle, 还有源自汉语的 guanxi (关系) 等等。新版还广泛收录日渐通用的英语外来词, 例如日语的 shonen (少年漫画) 和 shojo (少女漫画), 印度英语的 mehndi (曼海蒂; 人体彩绘术), 以及中国人熟悉的 goji berry (枸杞; 枸杞树) 等等。

修纂《牛津高阶英语词典》第九版之前, 编辑按例对教师和学生作了广泛深入的意见调查, 力求词典满足最普遍最迫切的学习需要。很多受访者表示, 学英语最大的困难是“说”和“写”, 再而是词汇不足。《牛津高阶》第九版为此新增提升口语能力的内容, 包括书后的“牛津口语指南”和A-Z正文中的“情景表达”用法说明。另外, 随书附送的DVD光碟包含 iWriter 和 iSpeaker 两个互动软件。iSpeaker 收录“语音、练习、会话、口语考试”四个训练单元, 让读者锻炼发音和会话技巧。其中的“口语考试”单元, 乃参照主要的国际英语水平测试如 IELTS、TOEFL、Cambridge English 等口语部分常见的题型, 编写出多项练习, 并附应试技巧。iWriter 则教授英语写作, 跟词典中的“牛津写作指南”配合使用, 涵盖议论文、报告、信件、评论等主要文体, 从构思、起草、写作到检查, 每个步骤都附详细说明, 包含范文和常用词汇等, 协助学生逐步实践各种文体的写作方法。

《牛津高阶》第九版其他主要的新内容还包括在A-Z正文中的“联想词”框, 提示与词目意义相关的词语, 启发读者学习更多词汇, 触类旁通; 于“参考信息”部分新增“同类词语学习”, 分门别类列出具有相同特点的词语, 帮助学习英语单词。

牛津词典编辑部经常收到读者查询, 问题包罗万有, 包括收词、释义、音标、拼写等等。为了解答这些问题, 同时也让更多读者全面了解本书的学习功能, 特别在参考信息末尾加录“本词典用法——词条使用详细说明”。在使用本词典前先仔细阅读一遍, 查阅起来必定事半功倍。

第九版在保留并巩固学习功能之余, 更注重语言实用技能; 一方面让读者接触最鲜活地道的英语, 准确理解词义, 另一方面帮助读者学习更多词汇, 训练英语“说”和“写”的技巧, 提高沟通和应付考试的能力。

词典编辑工作繁复琐碎, 疏漏之处在所难免, 尚祈广大读者不吝指正为感。

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二〇一八年三月

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Foreword

The first edition of A. S. Hornby's dictionary, published by Oxford University Press in 1948, represented a great leap forward in the provision of suitable materials for learners of English as a foreign language. As a teacher, Hornby realized that although his students were used to decoding literary texts of a bygone age, when it came to communicating in the modern language, they needed more support than was available from the resources of the day. The dictionary that Hornby produced with his colleagues Wakefield and Gatenby was one of the ways in which he addressed this need. Besides simplified explanations and helpful illustrations to aid understanding, it supplied the information they needed to produce good English themselves: information on how to pronounce words and on how to use them in grammatically correct sentences, as well as good models of usage in examples.

In the intervening years, the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* has changed, grown, and moved onto new media, but Hornby's principles continue to guide our work. This new edition is a rich resource for anyone who needs to communicate in English. "Express yourself" notes throughout the dictionary go beyond the single word to provide a bank of phrases for everyday situations, and the Speaking Tutor offers models, analysis, and tips on communicating at work, in exams, or in daily life, building on the resources for written English in the Writing Tutor and Language Banks. The digital versions of the dictionary offer the opportunity to watch, listen, and practise the spoken language interactively.

It is not just the dictionary that continues to pursue Hornby's aim of giving teachers and learners of English the tools to enable them to communicate, but also the Trust that he set up. The Hornby Trust ensures that standards of professionalism in TEFL continue to rise by offering teachers from around the world scholarships at British universities, where they can learn more about the teaching of English. Below, one recipient of a Hornby scholarship explains what this opportunity meant for him.

The legacy of A.S. Hornby lives on in the projects of the Trust and in this dictionary, and like the Scholars, we are proud to be associated with it.

Margaret Deuter
Managing Editor

霍恩比奖学金学人的话 (译文)

我在喀麦隆从事英语教学和教师培训十年后，荣获霍恩比奖学金，由此得以在我的祖国之外体验教育，机会十分难得。我在英国华威大学修读了文学硕士课程。这一课程国际性很强，既有经验丰富的资深教师，也有初入行的教学新锐。这不仅给了我与来自各种不同语言教学背景的同侪进行交流的机会，也让我对教师职业在理论上和实践中的复杂性及应用语言学和英语教学的不同分支有了更好的理解。

我所在国家的教育制度是以传授知识为中心的，而霍恩比奖学金让我体验到不同的教学法，并得以在回到喀麦隆后将这些教学方法运用到我的教师培训工作中。在华威大学就读期间，我还运用所学知识开发了供喀麦隆法语小学使用的英语系列教材。

完成文学硕士的学业回到喀麦隆后，作为基础教育部的政策制定者，也作为喀麦隆英语教师协会的一员，我发挥了更加积极的作用。我的关于喀麦隆小学写作教学与评估研究项目发展成一个在职培训课程，现已成为我国部分地区小学结业证书考试的阅卷教师必须接受的培训项目。我与世界各地的“霍恩比学人”保持着联系，这使我能利用同侪积累的丰富经验。我在自己执教的社区内推动发起了一个教师协会的研究项目，在为这一努力成果感到自豪之时，我不会忘记，此项成就以及国家和国际层面上其他成就的取得皆仰赖一位教师的美好心愿，他献出了自己的财富，使得像我一样的专业人员在各自不同的环境里能够有所作为。

Dr Harry Kuchah Kuchah

谢菲尔德大学

2006–2007 霍恩比奖学金学人

Key to dictionary entries

本词典词条说明

Finding the word 查找单词

Information in the dictionary is given in **entries**, arranged in alphabetical order of **headwords**. **Compound words** are in separate entries, also arranged alphabetically. 本词典的词条按词目的字母顺序排列。复合词作独立词条列出，也按字母顺序排列。

headwords 词目

book-binder /'bʊkbɑndə(r)/ *noun* a person whose job is fastening the pages of books together and putting covers on them 装订工人 ▶ **book-binding** *noun* [U]

book-case /'bʊkkeɪs/ *noun* a piece of furniture with shelves for keeping books on 书架; 书柜 ⇨ **VISUAL VOCAB PAGE V22**

book club *noun* **1** an organization that sells books cheaply to its members 书友会 (会员购书享受打折优惠)
2 = **BOOK GROUP**

entry 词条

Some headwords can have more than one part of speech. 有些词目会有两个或以上的词类。

Squares show where the information on each part of speech begins. 方块标示每种词类信息的起始。

blind-fold /'blaɪndfəʊld; NAmE -foʊld/ *noun, verb, adj., adv.*

■ **noun** something that is put over sb's eyes so they cannot see 障眼物; 眼罩

■ **verb** - sb to cover sb's eyes with a piece of cloth or other covering so that they cannot see (用布等)蒙住…的眼睛: *The hostages were tied up and blindfolded.* 人质被捆绑起来并蒙上了眼睛。

■ **adj., adv.** (BrE) (also **blind-fold-ed** BrE, NAmE) with the eyes covered 被蒙住眼睛 (的): *The reporter was taken blindfold to a secret location.* 那位记者被蒙着眼睛带到了一处秘密的地方。◊ *I knew the way home blindfold* (= because it was so familiar). 我蒙着眼都能走到家。◊ *I could do that blindfold* (= very easily, with no problems). 我做这事易如反掌。

headword and all possible parts of speech 词目及其词类

There are some words in English that have the same spelling as each other but different pronunciations. 英语中有些词拼法相同，但读音不同。

The small homonym number shows that this is the first of two headwords spelled *gill*. 同形异义词右上方的小号码表示同样拼作 *gill* 的词目中的第一个。

Different pronunciation is given at each headword. 每个词目后给出不同的读音。

gill¹ /gɪl/ *noun* [usually pl.] one of the openings on the side of a fish's head that it breathes through 鳃 ⇨ VISUAL VOCAB PAGE V12

⇨ **to the 'gills** (*informal*) completely full (完全) 满了, 饱了; 满满当当: I was stuffed to the gills with chocolate cake. 我吃巧克力蛋糕都撑到嗓子眼儿了。

gill² /dʒɪl/ *noun* a unit for measuring liquids. There are four gills in a pint. 及耳 (液量单位, 一品脱为四及耳)

There are also some words in English that have more than one possible spelling, and both spellings are acceptable. Information about these words is given at the most frequent spelling. 英语中还有些词可能有两种或以上的拼法, 而这些拼法都可接受。这类词的相关信息在使用频率最高的拼法下给出。

ban-is-ter (*also ban-nis-ter*) /'bænɪstə(r)/ *noun* (BrE *also ban-is-ters* [pl.]) the posts and rail which you can hold for support when going up or down stairs (楼梯的) 栏杆, 扶手: to hold on to the banister/banisters 紧抓住扶手 ⇨ PICTURE AT STAIRCASE

banjo /'bændʒəʊ; NAmE 'bændʒoʊ/ *noun* (pl. -os) a musical instrument like a GUITAR, with a long neck, a round body and four or more strings 班卓, 班卓琴 (拨弦乐器, 长颈, 圆身) ⇨ VISUAL VOCAB PAGE V40

The variant spelling is given in brackets. 不同拼法在括号中给出。

At the entry for the less frequent spelling a cross-reference directs you to the main entry. 在使用频率较低的拼法词条中, 以参见形式引向主词条。

ban-nis-ter = BANISTER

Irregular forms of verbs are treated in the same way. 不规则动词的各种形式以同样方式处理。

Some words that are **derivatives** of other words do not have their own entry in the dictionary because they can be easily understood from the meaning of the word from which they are derived (the root word). They are given in the same entry as the root word, in a specially marked section. 有些派生词在本词典中没有单独立目, 因为从其源词(根词)很容易便可理解其含义。这些词置于根词词条内, 以特定符号标示。

be-lated /br'leɪtəd/ *adj.* coming or happening late 迟来的; 晚出现的: *a belated birthday present* 迟来的生日礼物
▶ **be-lated-ly** *adv.*

The blue triangle

shows where the derivative section starts. 蓝色三角形标示派生词部分的起始。

You can find **idioms** and **phrasal verbs** in separate sections, marked with special symbols. 习语和短语动词分别列出, 以特定符号标示。

fetch /fetʃ/ *verb* 1 **1** (especially BrE) to go to where sb/sth is and bring them/it back (去) 拿来; (去) 请来: ~ sb/sth to fetch help/a doctor 去请人帮忙; 去请医生。The inhabitants have to walk a mile to fetch water. 居民得走一英里路去取水。◊ She's gone to fetch the kids from school. 她去学校接孩子了。◊ ~ sb sth Could you fetch me my bag? 你能帮我去取我的包吗? 2 ~ sth to be sold for a particular price 售得, 卖得 (某价) **SYN** sell: The painting is expected to fetch \$10 000 at auction. 这幅画预计拍卖可得 10 000 美元。

IDM fetch and 'carry (for sb) to do a lot of little jobs for sb as if you were their servant (为某人) 打杂, 当听差, 跑腿

PHRV fetch 'up (informal, especially BrE) to arrive somewhere without planning to 偶然来到; 意外到达: And then, a few years later, he somehow fetched up in Rome. 后来, 过了几年, 他不知怎么到了罗马。

idioms section

with symbol **IDM**

(see pages R23-24)

符号 **IDM** 标示习语部分 (见 R23-24 页)

phrasal verbs section

with symbol **PHRV**

(see pages R13-16)

符号 **PHRV** 标示短语动词部分 (见 R13-16 页)

Wordfinder notes help you to find words that you don't know, or have forgotten! They suggest entries that you can look up to find vocabulary related to the headword. If those entries contain their own Wordfinder note or Collocations note, the word is shown in **bold**. 联想词信息框提示你不知道或遗忘的词, 提供关联词条的查词线索。列出的词条中如果某词条本身包含联想词信息框或词语搭配用法说明, 该单词会以粗体显示。

WORDFINDER 联想词: accommodation, deed, house, lease, let, location, mortgage, squat, tenant

For example, at the entry for **home**, the list of words includes **house**, where there is a Collocations note, and **location**, where there is another Wordfinder note with more words to do with describing an area. 比如, 词条 **home** 的联想词信息框中, **house** 和 **location** 以粗体显示。查阅这两个词条可发现, **house** 条有词语搭配说明, **location** 条有联想词信息框, 内含更多描述区域的词。

Finding the meaning 查找词义

Some words have very long entries. It is not usually necessary to read the whole entry from the beginning, if you already know something about the general meaning that you are looking for. 有些词条很长, 如果你对所查词语的大意有所了解, 通常不必从头到尾读完。

Short cuts show the context or general meaning. 义项提示给出语境或大意。

spin [♂] /spɪn/ verb, noun

■ **verb** (spin-ning, spun, spun /span/)

• **TURN ROUND QUICKLY** 快速旋转 1 [♂] [ɪ, ɪ] to turn round and round quickly; to make sth do this (使) 快速旋转: (+ adv./prep.) *The plane was spinning out of control.* 飞机失去控制, 进入尾旋状态。◦ *a spinning ice skater* 做旋转动作的溜冰者 ◦ *My head is spinning* (= I feel as if my head is going around and I can't balance). 我觉得天旋地转。◦ ~ (round/around) *The dancers spun round and round.* 舞者不停地旋转。◦ ~ sth (round/around) *to spin a ball/coin/wheel* 转动球/硬币/轮子 2 [♂] [ɪ, ɪ] ~ (sb) round/around | + adv./prep. to turn round quickly once; to make sb do this (使) 急转身, 猛转回头, 急转弯: *He spun around to face her.* 他猛地回过身来, 面对着她。

• **MAKE THREAD** 纺线 3 [ɪ, ɪ] to make thread from wool, cotton, silk, etc. by twisting it 纺(线); 纺(纱): *She sat by the window spinning.* 她坐在窗前纺线。◦ ~ sth to spin and knit wool 纺毛线织毛活儿 ◦ ~ A into B *spinning silk into thread* 把蚕丝纺成线 ◦ ~ B from A *spinning thread from silk* 用蚕丝纺线

Meanings that are closely related share the same short cut. 相近词义收在同一义项提示内。