

外教社

简明

英汉 — 汉英  
词典

SFLEP

Concise

English-Chinese  
Chinese-English  
Dictionary



上海外语教育出版社

外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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# 前 言

在上海外语教育出版社的策划下,《外教社简明英汉—汉英词典》终于与大家见面了。词典的汉英部分由邱懋如编纂,英汉部分词条 A 至 forcibly 由侯靖靖编纂,词条 ford 至 obnoxious 由杨春雷编纂,词条 oboe 至 shut 由聂小莉编纂,词条 shutdown 至 zoom lens 由梁文波编纂,侯靖靖担任初审,邱懋如负责终审定稿。侯、杨、聂、梁四位是在上外从事专业基础英语教学多年的一线教师,最了解中国学生在英语学习上的弱点,因此本词典的针对性和适用性特别强。

词典的英汉部分和汉英部分各收约 30,000 词条,均为英语听说读写译过程中最需要的常用词语。有了一本双向词典,学生无论在阅读英文原著和用英文表达上遇到什么困难,查一本词典就解决问题了,能起到事半功倍的作用。

本词典除了常用词语悉数收录以外,还具有新颖性和独特性。由于社会交际和科技的飞速发展,英汉语中新词语层出不穷,本词典收了最新最常用的新词语 3,000 余条。这些新词语部分来源于权威的工具书,还有不少是本人在美英等国深造讲学时从主流媒体和文学作品中收集的。例如,时髦的 CXOs(首席官),本词典就收录了 CCO(首席文化官)、CEO(首席执行官)、CFO(首席财务官)、CHRO(首席人力资源官)、CIO(首席信息官)、CKO(首席知识官)、CMO(首席营销官)、COO(首席运营官)、CPO(首席隐私官)、CSO(首席战略官)、CTO(首席技术官)等 11 个。此外,政治方面的 CE-PA(内地与香港关于建立更紧密经贸关系的安排)、rogue state(无赖国家)、axis of evil(邪恶轴心),科技方面的 taikonaut(太空人)、nanotechnology(纳米技术),生活方面的 EVD(高密度数字激光视盘系统)、SARS(严重急性呼吸系统综合征,萨斯,非典)、blogger(在网站上发表文章的博客),经济方面的 logistics(物流)、sourcing center(采购中心),体育方面的 YOYO test(悠悠体能测试)、THG(类固醇类兴奋剂)等均可查到。

根据本人多年教学和翻译实践,中国学生在使用英语中最易犯搭配错误,从而产生大量汉式英语。例如,学生会从“取得经验”译为 get experience 进行推理,将“取得进步”译成 get progress,而常



用的搭配为 make progress。为了帮助学生克服这方面的弱点,本词典适当增加了名词为中心词的动宾搭配内容。

随着中国日新月异的飞速发展,国际上出现了学习汉语热。为了帮助外国友人学习汉语,本词典在英汉部分的汉语释义中增加了汉语拼音,使学汉语的人也能像学英语的人一样使用本双向词典,在阅读中文原著和用中文表达时做到“一本在手,心中不慌”。

尽管我们五位编者兢兢业业,竭尽全力为中外学习英语和汉语的读者奉上一部与时俱进的常用、新颖、独特的双向词典,但由于水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免,望读者不吝批评指正。

邱懋如

2007年6月1日于上海外国语大学

# Preface

Initiated by Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, *SFLEP Concise English-Chinese Chinese-English Dictionary* is now available to the readers. The Chinese-English section of the dictionary is compiled by Qiu Maoru and the English-Chinese section is the collaborative work of Hou Jingjing (“A” to “forcibly”), Yang Chunlei (“ford” to “obnoxious”), Nie Xiaoli (“oboe” to “shut”) and Liang Wenbo (“shutdown” to “zoom”). Hou Jingjing made a preliminary revision of the manuscript. Qiu Maoru revised and finalized the dictionary. Experienced in teaching English majors at Shanghai International Studies University, Hou, Yang, Nie and Liang know at first hand what problems the Chinese students of English may encounter in their English learning and what kind of bilingual dictionary they urgently demand, hence this practical and user-friendly bidirectional dictionary.

About 30,000 entries included respectively in the English-Chinese and the Chinese-English sections are the words and expressions most frequently used in the training of learners’ listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating abilities. This bidirectional dictionary will serve as a good instrument to help students read original English texts and express themselves in idiomatic English. With this two-in-one dictionary at hand, the learners can achieve twice the result for half the effort.

In addition to its extensive coverage of frequently used expressions, this dictionary also boasts its novelty and uniqueness.

The rapid development of social communication, science and technology has greatly enriched both the English and Chinese vocabulary. This dictionary includes more than 3,000 up-to-date entries, which I have collected by consulting authoritative reference books and reading the mainstream media and literary works during my study and lecture tours in English-speaking countries. For example, this dictionary includes 11 different **CXOs** (首席官),

namely, **CCO** (首席文化官), **CEO** (首席执行官), **CFO** (首席财务官), **CHRO** (首席人力资源官), **CIO** (首席信息官), **CKO** (首席知识官), **CMO** (首席营销官), **COO** (首席运营官), **CPO** (首席隐私官), **CSO** (首席战略官), **CTO** (首席技术官). Furthermore, new words in a wide range of subject matters are available in this dictionary. For example, **CEPA** (内地与香港关于建立更紧密经贸关系的安排), **rogue state** (无赖国家), **axis of evil** (邪恶轴心), **taikonaut** (太空人), **nanotechnology** (纳米技术), **EVD** (高密度数字激光视盘系统), **blogger** (在网站上发表文章的博客), **SARS** (严重急性呼吸系统综合征, 萨斯, 非典), **logistics** (物流), **sourcing center** (采购中心), **YOYO test** (悠悠体能测试) and **THG** (类固醇类兴奋剂).

My years of teaching and translation practice reveal that Chinese students often use wrong combinations of words when expressing themselves in English, thus producing many Chinglish expressions. For example, students often translate “取得进步” into “get progress” rather than the more idiomatic collocation “make progress”, as they deduce it from the fact that “取得经验” can be translated into “get experience”. In order to help students in this aspect, due attention is paid to verb-object collocations in this dictionary.

The unprecedented development of China has stimulated worldwide interest in learning the Chinese language. In order to help foreign learners of Chinese, Chinese *pinyin* is widely used in this dictionary. As this is a bidirectional dictionary, it will help overseas learners read original Chinese texts and express themselves in idiomatic Chinese. With this two-in-one dictionary at hand, they can also achieve more with less effort.

The five of us have endeavored to present our readers with an up-to-date user-friendly bidirectional dictionary. We sincerely hope that both Chinese and foreign users will find it a good guide to their study of English or Chinese. Any suggestions for improvement will be most welcome.

Qiu Maoru  
Shanghai International Studies University  
June 1, 2007

# 外教社简明英汉—汉英词典

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英 汉 词 典  
**English-Chinese  
Dictionary**

# 体例说明

## (英汉部分)

### 一、词目与词条

1. 词目指词典所解释的对象,包括单词、复合词、缩写词、词缀、构词成分、短语、习语、派生词等。词目均为蓝色黑正体。
2. 词目与解释、说明性文字等一起构成词条。词条的第一个词目为首词。不同的词条按首词的字母顺序排列。
3. 拼法相同而词源不同的词,分立词条,在首词右上角用数码标出序号,如: **heel**<sup>1</sup>, **heel**<sup>2</sup>。
4. 复合词一律单独立条。
5. 词义较为复杂或常用的派生词单独立条;在内词条中不便处理的派生词单独立条;放在内词条中不便检索的派生词单独立条。其他的派生词做内词条处理。

### 二、注音

1. 英语单词注音采用国际音标。音标放在双斜杠“//”内,置于相应的词目后。如: **history** /'hɪstəri/。
2. 一个单词若需注两个读音,中间用分号隔开,如: **often** /'ɒfən; 'ɒftən/。
3. 复合词的各个组成部分若已单独立条,则不注音;否则加注音标。
4. 收在内词条中的派生词,若其读音为首词读音和后缀读音相加者,不再注音;否则仍加注音标。
5. 内词条中的短语和习语不注音标。
6. 释义(含短语和习语的释义)中的汉语对应词加注汉语拼音,放在括号中的解释性文字不加注汉语拼音,如: **ordain** /ɔ:'deɪn/ vt  
1. ... 2. (法律等)规定 guīdìng; 命令 mìnglìng。

### 三、屈折变化形式

词目的不规则屈折变化形式用蓝色黑正体,放在圆括号内,置于相应的词性标注前。若词目为动词,圆括号内的屈折变化形式指其过去式和过去分词,如:take /teɪk/ (took; taken) vt 1. ...。当过去式与过去分词相同时,则不重复标注,如:make /meɪk/ (made) vt 1. ...。若词目为名词,圆括号内的屈折变化形式指其复数形式,如:honey /'hʌni/ (honeys 或 honies) n 1. ...。若词目为形容词或副词,圆括号内的屈折变化形式指其比较级和最高级,如:good /gʊd/ (better; best) adj 1. ...。

### 四、释义

1. 一个词有多条不同的释义时,各条释义分别列出,前面标以 1., 2., 3. 等数码。
2. 同一义项内的不同汉语对应词之间用分号隔开,如:tame ... 1. 驯服的 xúnfúde; 驯化的 xúnhuàde。

### 五、例证

1. 释义与例证之间用中文冒号分隔,词目如果在例证中以原形出现时,用代字号“~”代替,否则全部拼写出来,如:talk /tɔ:k/ vi 1. 说话 shuōhuà; 讲话 jiǎnghuà: ~ to sb about sth 和某人谈某事。位于◆后的“~”则代表整个蓝色黑体部分的短语、习语或常用搭配,如:so /səʊ/ ...◆... so as to 为了 wèile: He shouted ~ be heard. 他大喊以便别人能听到。
2. 本词典中的括号“( )”共有 4 种意思。(1) 表示括号中的单词可有可无,而不影响其意思,如:pay (a) tribute to sb's integrity 赞赏某人的正直;(2) 对中文释义进行进一步的解释说明,如:earmark /'iəmə:k/ n (家畜耳朵上的)耳记 ěrjì;(3) 表示“或”字后面的单词可以完全替代括号前面的单词,如:have (或 get, gain) sb's ear (意见等)被某人听取 bèi mǒurén tīngqǔ;(4) 若括号中没有“或”字,且在中文释义中有相应的解释,则表示意义不同的另一种搭配形式,如:on good (bad, friendly, equal) terms with 与...关系好(不好、友好、平等)yǔ...guānxì hǎo。

## 六、内词条(短语、习语、派生词)

1. 词条中设立内词条,用来解释短语、习语、派生词。短语、习语、派生词均用蓝色黑正体,全拼出来。
2. 内词条中先排短语、习语及常用搭配,以“◆”开始;后排派生词,以“▶”开始。不同的短语和习语之间用“/”分隔。均按字母顺序排列。如: bloom /blu:m/ *n* 花 huā — *vi* 1. 开花 kāihuā 2. 繁盛 fánshèng; 兴旺 xīngwàng: *Life ~ed with happiness and hope.* 生活欣欣向荣。◆ *in full bloom* 1. 盛开着花 shèngkāizhe huā 2. 正在充分发挥(或发展) zhèngzài chōngfèn fāhuī / *take the bloom off* 使陈旧 shǐ chénjiù ▶ *bloomy adj* 1. 开满花的 kāimǎn huā de 2. 生气勃勃的 shēngqì bóbo de.
3. 派生词的释义若是对主词条释义的重复,一般不提供汉语释义。否则则根据情况提供汉语释义。

## 七、略语表

<i>abbr</i>	缩略语	<i>adj</i>	形容词	<i>adv</i>	副词
<i>art</i>	冠词	<i>comb. form</i>	组合语素	<i>conj</i>	连接词
<i>int</i>	感叹词	<i>n</i>	名词	<i>pref</i>	前缀
<i>prep</i>	介词	<i>pron</i>	代词	<i>v aux</i>	助动词
<i>vi</i>	不及物动词	<i>vt</i>	及物动词		

〈贬〉贬义	〈粗〉粗俗词语	〈儿〉儿童用语
〈非正〉非正式用语	〈古〉古词,古义	〈罕〉罕用
〈忌〉忌讳用	〈旧〉旧时用	〈口〉口语中用
〈俚〉俚语	〈昵〉亲昵用词	〈谑〉戏谑词语
〈诗〉诗歌用词	〈书〉书面语	〈婉〉委婉语
〈谚〉谚语	〈喻〉比喻	〈正〉正式用语

〈德〉德语	〈俄〉俄语
〈法〉法语	〈汉〉汉语
〈拉〉拉丁语	〈日〉日语

〈意〉意大利语  
〈英〉英国英语  
〈主英〉主要为英国英语  
〈英俚〉英国英语俚语  
〈英口〉英国英语口语  
〈主英口〉主要为英国英语口语

〈苏格兰〉苏格兰英语  
〈美〉美国英语  
〈主美〉主要为美国英语  
〈美俚〉美国英语俚语  
〈美口〉美国英语口语  
〈主美口〉主要为美国英语口语

【船】船舶,造船  
【电】电学  
【电信】电信技术  
【纺】纺织  
【核】核物理学  
【机】机械工程  
【建】建筑,土木工程  
【经】经济,财政  
【空】航空,航天  
【昆】昆虫(学)  
【罗神】罗马神话  
【鸟】鸟类(学)  
【气】气象学  
【日史】日本历史  
【摄】摄影技术  
【生化】生物化学  
【史】历史(学)  
【体】体育  
【微】微生物(学)  
【物】物理学  
【戏】戏剧  
【修辞】修辞(学)  
【医】医学  
【印】印刷技术  
【语】语言学  
【植】植物(学)

【地】地理学,地质学  
【电子】电子学  
【动】动物(学)  
【海】航海  
【化】化学  
【计】计算机技术  
【解】解剖学  
【军】军事(学)  
【矿】矿物(学)  
【逻】逻辑学  
【律】法律  
【农】农业  
【汽车】汽车  
【商】商业,贸易  
【生】生物(学)  
【生理】生理  
【数】数学  
【天】天文学  
【无】无线电技术  
【希神】希腊神话  
【心】心理学  
【药】药物(学)  
【音】音乐  
【鱼】鱼类(学)  
【哲】哲学  
【宗】宗教



# GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH- CHINESE SECTION

## I. Headwords and Entries

1. Headwords refer to the words explained, including words, compound words, abbreviations, affixes, phrases, idioms and derivatives. Headwords appear in blue boldface.
2. Entries consist of headwords along with their explanatory texts. Entries are arranged in alphabetical order of their first words.
3. Homographs are listed as separate entries, whose first words are marked by raised numbers. For example: **heel**<sup>1</sup>, **heel**<sup>2</sup>
4. All compound words are shown in separate entries.
5. Derivatives shown as separate entries include those that have complex meanings, those that are frequently used, and those that cannot be conveniently treated or located as minor entries. Derivatives other than the above mentioned cases are treated as minor entries.

## II. Phonetic Notation

1. The phonetic symbols used are from the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association. The symbols follow the corresponding headwords. For example: **history** /'hɪstəri/.
2. Multiple pronunciations are shown with a semicolon between them. For example: **often** /'ɒfən; 'ɒftən/.
3. No pronunciation is shown for compound words whose individual components are listed as separate entries. Pronunciation is given otherwise.
4. No pronunciation is shown for derivatives listed in minor entries whose pronunciation is a combination of the pronunciation of the headword and that of the suffix. Pronunciation is given

otherwise.

5. No pronunciation is shown for phrases or idioms listed as minor entries.
6. In definitions (including those of phrases and idioms), Chinese *pinyin* is given to the Chinese equivalents, but not to the explanatory texts in brackets. For example: ordain /ɔ:'deɪn/ *vt* 1. ... 2. (法律等)规定 guīdìng; 命令 mìnglìng.

### III. Inflections

Irregular inflections are shown in blue boldface in round brackets. They come directly before the corresponding word class label. If the headword is a verb, inflections in round brackets are the past and past participle forms of the verb. For example: take /teɪk/ (took; taken) *vt* 1. ... . Inflection is not repeated where the past and the past participle forms of the verb are the same. For example: make /meɪk/ (made) *vt* 1. ... . If the headword is a noun, inflections in round brackets are their plural forms. For example: honey /'hʌni/ (honeys 或 honies). If the headword is an adjective or an adverb, inflections in round brackets are their comparative and superlative forms. For example: good /gʊd/ (better; best) *adj* 1. ... .

### IV. Definitions

1. When a word has more than one meaning, each meaning is shown separately and given a separate number.
2. The different Chinese equivalents of the same meaning of a word are separated by semicolons. For example: tame ... 1. 驯服的 xúnfúde; 驯化的 xúnhuàde.

### V. Examples

1. Definitions and their examples are separated by Chinese colons. The headword can be substituted by the symbol “~” when it appears in its base form in the example. Otherwise, the first word is spelled. For example: talk /tɔ:k/ *vi* 1. 说话 shuōhuà; 讲话 jiǎnghuà; ~ to sb about sth 和某人谈某事. The

symbol “~” after ♦ substitutes the phrase, idiom or the common collocation in blue boldface. For example: *so* /səʊ/ ...♦ ... *so as to* 为了 wèile; *He shouted ~ be heard.* 他大喊以便别人能听到。

2. Round brackets “( )” in this section are used in 4 different cases: (1) The words in brackets can be left out without affecting the meaning. For example: *pay (a) tribute to sb's integrity* 赞赏某人的正直; (2) Further explanation is given of the Chinese definition. For example: *earmark* /'iəmə:k/ *n* (家畜耳朵上的)耳记 ěrjì; (3) When no Chinese explanation is given, the words after the word “或” can replace the word preceding the brackets. For example: *have (或 get, gain) sb's ear* (意见等) 被某人听取 bèi mǒurén tīngqǔ; (4) When there is corresponding Chinese explanation but no “或” in brackets, words in the brackets suggest alternative collocations with different meanings. For example: *on good (bad, friendly, equal) terms with* 与...关系好(不好、友好、平等) yǔ...guānxì hǎo.

## VI. Minor Entries (Phrases, Idioms and Derivatives)

1. Minor entries are listed within main entries to illustrate phrases, idioms and derivatives, which are spelled in blue boldface.
2. Minor entries begin with phrases, idioms and common collocations introduced by “♦”, followed by derivatives introduced by “▶”. Phrases and idioms are arranged in alphabetical order and separated by “/”. For example: *bloom* /blu:m/ *n* 花 huā — *vi* 1. 开花 kuāhuā 2. 繁盛 fánshèng; 兴旺 xīngwàng; *Life ~ed with happiness and hope.* 生活欣欣向荣。♦ *in full bloom* 1. 盛开着花 shèngkāizhe huā 2. 正在充分发挥(或发展) zhèngzài chōngfèn fāhuī / *take the bloom off* 使陈旧 shǐ chénjiù ▶ *bloomy adj* 1. 开满花的 kāi mǎn huā de 2. 生气勃勃的 shēngqì bóbo de.
3. No Chinese definition is given to derivatives if their definitions are a repetition of their main entries. Chinese definition is given, however, to derivatives where clarification is needed.

## VII. Short Forms and Labels

<i>abbr</i> abbreviation	<i>adj</i> adjective	<i>adv</i> adverb
<i>art</i> article	<i>comb. form</i> combining form	
<i>conj</i> conjunction	<i>int</i> interjection	<i>n</i> noun
<i>pref</i> prefix	<i>prep</i> preposition	<i>pron</i> pronoun
<i>v aux</i> auxiliary verb	<i>vi</i> intransitive verb	<i>vt</i> transitive verb

〈贬〉 derogatory	〈粗〉 vulgar	〈儿〉 used by children
〈非正〉 informal	〈古〉 archaic	〈罕〉 rare
〈忌〉 taboo	〈旧〉 obsolete	〈口〉 colloquial
〈俚〉 slang	〈昵〉 intimate	〈谑〉 jocosity
〈诗〉 poetic	〈书〉 literary	〈婉〉 euphemistic
〈谚〉 proverb	〈喻〉 figurative	〈正〉 formal

〈德〉 German	〈俄〉 Russian
〈法〉 French	〈汉〉 Chinese
〈日〉 Japanese	〈苏格兰〉 Scottish English
〈拉〉 Latin	〈意〉 Italian
〈英〉 British English	〈美〉 American English
〈英俚〉 British slang	〈美俚〉 American slang
〈英口〉 colloquial British English	
〈美口〉 colloquial American English	
〈主英〉 mainly British English	
〈主美〉 mainly American English	
〈主英口〉 mainly colloquial British English	
〈主美口〉 mainly colloquial American English	

【船】 shipbuilding  
【电】 electricity  
【电信】 telecommunications  
【纺】 textile

【地】 geography, geology  
【电子】 electronics  
【动】 zoology  
【海】 nautical