

# 牛津·外研社 英汉汉英词典

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Oxford · FLTRP

English-Chinese

Chinese-English Dictionary

*The world's most  
trusted dictionaries*

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

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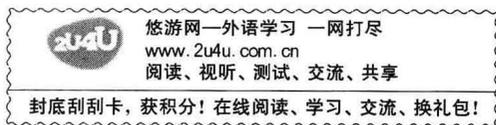
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# 出版说明

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《牛津·外研社英汉汉英词典》是牛津大学出版社和外语教学与研究出版社戮力同心奋战六载的硕果。它的出版意义非凡，因为这是首部由中英两国出版社合作编写的词典，并且是迄今为止规模最大的英汉汉英词典。

牛津大学出版社具有130余年的词典出版历史，在国际词典出版领域享有盛誉，外语教学与研究出版社也是中国词典出版领域规模最大、最具影响力的出版机构之一。两社的合作可谓强强联合，推出的这部《牛津·外研社英汉汉英词典》在中英两国词典史上都具有里程碑意义。

本词典的编纂开创性地采用了基于互联网平台的电子词典编纂系统。来自英国、美国和中国的编译者在编纂系统上同步工作，并且可以随时查看、修改编纂内容，交流、讨论相关问题。如此便捷的工作平台大大提高了编纂效率，又从根本上保证了词典的质量。

## 本词典的诸多创新和特色，可以概括为以下八个方面：

**一、收词面广，新词语多，例证丰富。**本词典英汉部分共收录词目65,000条，汉英部分收录词目80,000余条，覆盖面广，查得率高。此外，本词典力争与时俱进，收录了数千条最新涌现的科技、人文社科等领域的新词，同时还提供大量典型例证，其中英汉部分的例证及语法结构近80,000条，汉英部分的例证70,000余条。如此海量的信息，在同类词典中首屈一指。

**二、依托权威语料库，确保语言地道鲜活。**本词典依托先进而强大的语料库编纂而成，英汉部分基于包含20亿词的牛津英语语料库（Oxford English Corpus），汉英部分的新词添加则借助了香港城市大学的LIVAC共时语料库，处处呈现真实语境中的地道用语。

**三、满足中外读者理解与表达的双重需求。**市场上，英汉汉英类词典虽成

书者众，但在内容及编排上顾及差异需求者少。而本词典方方面面都着意兼顾，悉心之处比比皆是，能真正满足学习英语的中国人和学习汉语的外国人理解和表达的双重需求。

**四、首创义项指示语，确保精准选词。**本词典借助指示语区分不同义项或同一义项下的不同对应词，帮助读者消除理解或表达选词时无所适从的困惑，更杜绝因选词错误而造成的尴尬。

**五、提供常用搭配词，丰富表达。**本词典英汉部分提供近70,000搭配词，包括动词与名词、形容词与名词、动词与副词、形容词与副词的搭配等等，以搭配扩充实例，既丰富了表达又帮助读者深入掌握单词的用法。

**六、精选重要语用主题，辑成90条语用信息框，分类例解相关表达。**语用信息框对表达这些主题所必须的语言结构与措词进行归纳分类，有效帮助读者用外语准确自然地进行表达。

**七、特设330个文化知识框，深入讲解中国及英美文化。**文化与语言密不可分，为了帮助读者深入了解语言背后的文化信息，本词典在正文中特别插入了330条与正文词目相关的文化知识，又为本词典平添了文化百科词典的功能。

**八、附录丰富实用。**附录包含中英信函范例、互联网和电子邮件指南、打电话常用语、短信息缩略语、中国及英美历史文化事件年表、中国及英美节日及假期等。附录不仅内容丰富，更兼顾了中外读者的实际需求，处处体现实用原则。

《牛津·外研社英汉汉英词典》的匠心独到远不止于以上八个方面，读者在使用过程中会更加深切地体会到它诸多方面的人性化设计。相信这本词典的权威性与实用性能让它成为译者、学生、教师和商务人士最好的案头工具书。

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**The LIVAC Corpus LIVAC 语料库**

The editors would like to thank the ChiLinStar (Zhuhai) and its parent organization, the Language Information Sciences Research Centre of the City University of Hong Kong, for providing data from the LIVAC Synchronous Corpus.

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# Preface

## 序言

The *Oxford Chinese Dictionary* is a unique and ground-breaking project in every way. This landmark publication is the result of six years' cooperation between two of the world's foremost reference publishers: Oxford University Press (OUP) in Oxford, New York, and Hong Kong, and Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press (FLTRP) in Beijing.

It is the largest one-volume English-Chinese/Chinese-English dictionary, and the first and only dictionary of its size to have been created by English and Chinese publishers working together. OUP is one of the world's leading publishers of bilingual dictionaries; OUP China has published English-Chinese dictionaries for over 25 years from its base in Hong Kong; and FLTRP is one of the biggest and most respected dictionary publishers in China. Together, OUP and FLTRP represent the state of the art in bilingual dictionary publishing.

The dictionary is also exceptional in that it is based on corpus research, which means that it draws on real evidence about the way that words are used in English and in Chinese. The English side of the dictionary is based on the two billion-word Oxford English Corpus, which provides evidence for English meanings and usage, while the choice of new words added to the Chinese-English side of the dictionary is based on the Linguistic Variations in Chinese Speech Communities (LIVAC) Corpus from the City University of Hong Kong.

The dictionary was compiled by translators and editors – working simultaneously in the UK, the US, and China – who could see and edit each other's work as the dictionary developed. This was made possible by a pioneering web-based electronic dictionary compilation system, which allowed native speaker experts from each country, immersed in contemporary English and Chinese, to provide the most up-to-date and accurate translations possible. As a result, the dictionary provides modern idiomatic coverage of general Chinese and English, with thousands of new words from fields such as computing, business, the media and the arts – words which have never appeared in a Chinese/English dictionary before – as well as thousands of colloquial expressions, and tens of thousands of real-language example sentences that illustrate key points of construction and usage. A wide range of literary vocabulary has also been included, together with vocabulary from specialized fields including science, technology and medicine – an inclusion that reflects the enormous volume of cultural interchange between modern China and the English-speaking world.

The *Oxford Chinese Dictionary* provides translators, students at all levels, teachers, and business people with a reference work that is without rival in authority, currency, and accuracy.

The Publishers

无论从何种角度看,《牛津英汉汉英词典》都是一项不同寻常且极富开拓性的工程。它的出版具有里程碑意义,因为这是位居世界工具书出版前沿的牛津大学出版社(牛津总部及纽约和香港分社)和外语教学与研究出版社(北京)精诚合作六载的不凡成果。

本词典是目前规模最大的单卷本英汉/汉英词典,也是同等规模中首部,并且是唯一一部由中英两国出版社合作编写的词典。牛津大学出版社是世界上首屈一指的双语词典出版机构,总部位于香港的牛津大学出版社中国有限公司已有25年的英汉词典出版历史,而外语教学与研究出版社也是中国词典出版领域规模最大、最具影响力的出版社之一。两社携手合作,代表了双语词典出版的最高水准。

本词典的另一独特之处在于它是基于语料库研究编纂而成的,本词典采用的中英文均为源自真实语境中的地道用语。英汉部分基于包含20亿词的牛津英语语料库,该语料库为英语词条的含义和用法提供了充足的佐证;汉英部分的新词添加则借助了香港城市大学的LIVAC共时语料库。

本词典由来自英国、美国和中国的编者和译者同步合作完成。在编纂过程中,编者和译者可以随时查看并修改彼此的工作,这得益于网络的开创性电子词典编纂系统。该系统对来自各方专注于现代英语和汉语研究的本族语专家们颇有助益,使他们能给出最新、最精确的翻译。因此,本词典包含了地道的现代通用汉语和英语,此外还收录了数千条同类词典中从未收录的计算机、商务、媒体和艺术等领域的新词。与此同时,本词典还收录了数千条口语表达法以及数万条源于真实语境的例句,用于讲解关键结构和用法。本词典广泛收录语文学性词汇,同时收录科技、医药等领域的专业词汇,充分反映了当今中国和英语国家之间大量的文化交流。

《牛津英汉汉英词典》是译者、各级学生、教师和商务人士最好的参考书,它在权威性、实用性、准确性方面均无与伦比。

出版者

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# Introduction

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Users of this dictionary will find that it contains a whole range of effective tools for tackling practical linguistic tasks. In designing this dictionary the editors have ensured that every entry provides as much information as possible for each of the following users and tasks:

- the native English speaker trying to understand Chinese
- the native English speaker trying to write or speak Chinese
- the native Chinese speaker trying to understand English
- the native Chinese speaker trying to write or speak English

Users have different levels of skills and knowledge. For the advanced user, we provide thorough coverage of up-to-date language. We include a wide range of vocabulary in specialist but nonetheless highly topical areas such as business, politics, sport, information technology, and the environment. New developments in popular culture and contemporary lifestyles are also reflected in this dictionary.

For intermediate users, we have designed the dictionary to enable them to work with the foreign language, using it correctly and well. Particular care has been taken in the selection of the translations. Our electronic corpora give us a wealth of examples of words in use in real, everyday circumstances. When one good translation has been identified and checked in many contexts, it will be given as the only general translation for one sense of the headword. It has been our general policy throughout to give two or more translations only in those rare cases where they are consistently interchangeable, and to avoid adding less safe alternatives when one equivalent is adequate. Where appropriate, other equivalents, which have been found to work in more restricted contexts, will be shown in the examples.

Where nuances of meaning within a sense of the headword are translated in different ways, these nuances are pinpointed by means of semantic indicators and/or typical collocates. For a step-by-step guide to using this type of information to arrive at the most suitable translation, see the section *Using this dictionary* on p. xii.

Translations given in isolation are, however, not enough to enable someone to work in a foreign language: grammatical constructions are also needed if the translation is to be used correctly. For these reasons, one of the editors' principal concerns has been to include these constructions wherever they are required. This is a significant feature of our dictionary.

On the English-Chinese side of the dictionary, headwords, compounds, and phrasal verbs stand out clearly on the page. English compounds are found in their proper place within the overall alphabetical order of headwords. Phrasal verbs are given a very full and explicit presentation which avoids ambiguous meta-language and, for the Chinese user, shows very clearly the positioning of the noun object.

This dictionary has a wide coverage of North American as well as British English, and exclusively British or North American English is marked. Where appropriate, American variants are given in translations of Chinese words and phrases in the Chinese-English side of the dictionary, and marked accordingly.

The needs of users extend beyond the bounds of individual dictionary entries. To make it an effective aid for somebody working in a language that is not their own, the dictionary offers access to the language in several different ways. The user thumbing through this dictionary will find lexical usage notes, cultural notes, features on particularly difficult aspects of the Chinese language such as kinship terms and measure words, a list of irregular English verbs, model letters and CVs, and sections on electronic text messaging and using email and the Internet.

## Lexical usage notes

These are boxed notes which appear within the dictionary text. They give the user facts about certain types of words that behave alike, for example names of countries, languages, colour terms, and days of the week, and provide ways of discussing topics such as age, date, time, and measurement. A full index to these notes is given on p. xxix.

The purpose of these notes is to make generalizations across lexical items, by summarizing syntactic facts that are common to most members of the set. This supplements the coverage of individual entries: in a one-volume dictionary it is not possible to give all the facts at each headword. Cross-references to the notes are given at all relevant entries, normally immediately after the pronunciation of the headword. The reference is to the page in the dictionary on which the usage note appears.

These notes are intended for specific users: people seeking to express themselves in a language not their own. Thus, the usage notes which appear in the English-Chinese half of the dictionary are written in English and present facts about expression in Chinese, and vice versa

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in the Chinese-English section. Since they are designed to help translation into a foreign language, they do not represent a systematic analysis of linguistic facts, nor do they set out to give a comprehensive survey of all possible translations. Containing helpful additional information about Chinese and English to enable the user to see how the building blocks of the language fit together, their overarching purpose is to allow the user to say and write specific things accurately and naturally in the target language.

Many of the lexical usage notes represent a functional approach to language use, grouping the basic structures and expressions necessary in order to write or talk about a specific topic. Thus, as well as being readily usable reference aids for the individual user, they will also serve as valuable vocabulary-teaching material for teachers of Chinese and English.

## Cultural notes

This dictionary incorporates a wide variety of cultural notes covering aspects of Chinese, British and American society, institutions, and culture. These are conveniently located at the relevant alphabetical position in the word list to provide additional information on a term where a translation is impossible or cannot convey enough information on its own. Cultural notes containing information on aspects of Chinese culture include those on *Confucianism*, *the Temple of Heaven*, *dough sticks*, *hutongs*, *the Yellow Emperor* and *dragon boat racing*. These notes are intended for specific users: people seeking to gain a deeper understanding of a culture that is not their own. Thus, the cultural notes which appear in the Chinese-English half of the dictionary are written in English, and vice versa on the English-Chinese side. There are over three hundred cultural notes in total.

## History and culture

There are very few overlaps between British and American traditions and those of the Chinese. There are also striking differences in history, governance, and administration. In order to address this in more detail, the dictionary contains separate sections that include brief chronologies of Chinese, British, and American history; UK counties and US states; sections on the various Chinese, British, and American holidays and festivals; and a list of the different Chinese ethnic groups. These sections can be found in the middle of the dictionary.

## Model letters

A rich and varied set of model letters is to be found in a special section in the centre of the dictionary. Once again, these are designed for people seeking to write in a language not their own. Thus, the model letters for the English-speakers are written in Chinese but introduced in English, and vice versa. Chinese and English letters are grouped according to broad themes covering personal and social correspondence, travel, and employment. The letters in the two languages are shown on facing pages for ease of comparison but are not direct translations. Each spread of letters provides a typically idiomatic treatment of a similar theme in order to highlight the differences in letter-writing conventions between English and Chinese.

## Using the telephone

This section offers practical advice on the language of calling procedures.

## SMS (text message) abbreviations

In order to reflect the prominence of electronic text messaging in contemporary society, the basic vocabulary of text messaging and SMS abbreviations are presented.

## Using email and the Internet

This section introduces the basic vocabulary of email and the Internet. It features model email messages and presents the vocabulary used in standard web pages, allowing ease of navigation in the target language.

# 简介

在处理实际语言问题时，本词典将成为读者的有效工具，其编排设计确保以下各类读者从词条中均可获取大量的信息：

- 尝试理解汉语的英语母语者
- 尝试表达汉语的英语母语者
- 尝试理解英语的汉语母语者
- 尝试表达英语的汉语母语者

读者的语言技巧及知识水平各不相同。针对语言水平较高者，本词典收录了当今英语和汉语中的众多词语，也广泛收录了专业词汇，这些专业领域，如商务、政治、体育、信息技术、环境等，频现于日常会话中。流行文化和现代生活方式的最新时尚在本词典中亦有体现。

外语水平中等的读者可借助本词典正确恰当地使用外语。词目的释义、例证的翻译均经斟酌而定。大量例证遴选自计算机语料库，以展现外语使用的日常语境。若某一释义可同时适用于多个语境，它即成为词目义项的唯一释义。本词典关于词目对应词的原则为：某一对应词若足以应对不同语境，则将其作为该义项的唯一释义；仅当两个或以上对应词可完全互换时，才同时予以列出，此类状况在本词典中并不多见。若其他对应词适用于更为具体的语境，则列为例证。

词目的同一义项有多个不同对应词时，各释义分列在不同指示词后，或与不同搭配词并置，由指示词或搭配词凸显其细微差别。利用此信息作出恰当翻译的具体步骤请参见“使用说明”（第xxi页）。

单独出现的释义并不足以帮助读者正确使用外语，语法结构也不可少。因此本词典的关注点之一即是囊括必需的语言结构，此亦为本词典的特色。

本词典英汉部分的词目、复合词及短语动词均以黑体字排印。复合词依字母顺序与词目一并列出。短语动词的编排清晰全面，避免了元语言语义不清，汉语母语者可对名词宾语在短语动词中的位置一目了然。

本词典涵盖了北美英语和英国英语，对于仅限于英国或北美英语其一而不能通用的词语均予以标示。汉英部分的某些词目释义也列出了美国英语的变体。

仅用词典的词条难以满足读者多样的外语使用需求。为使读者更好地使用外语，本词典提供了另外几种更为有效的途径：特别收录的语用信息框、文化知识框、汉语中亲属称谓和量词等难点、英语不规则动词表、信函、简历等范文，以及短信息、电子邮件和互联网应用专题。

## 语用信息框

本词典正文内设有语用信息框，对用法相似的词汇，如国名、语言、颜色、星期等进行分类例解，以及提供谈论年龄、日期、时间、度量等话题的多种表达方式。“英语·汉语语用信息框一览表”见第xxix页。

词典因篇幅所限，无法于每一词条给出详尽释义。语用信息框旨在作超越词汇层面的概括，总结出语义相关的整套词汇所共同的句法特性，以补充词条信息。与语用信息框相关的词条均在词目的音标后标有参见符号，指向所参语用信息框所在的页码。

语用信息框的设立旨在帮助尝试用外语表达的读者。英汉部分的语用信息框以英语描述了汉语语境中的多种表达方式，汉英部分反之。由于以将母语译为外语为目的，本词典并未对语料做系统性分析，亦未试图列出所有可行的译文。这些有关英汉两种语言的补充材料有助于读者弄清语言的各个成分如何相互结合，构建成句子，其最终目的是让读者能够用外语准确地自然地表达具体事物。

语用信息框将表达具体话题所必需的结构与措辞归纳分类，从功能方面阐释语言的应用。读者可套用这些表达方式，对于外语教师这也是极有价值的词汇教学材料。

## 文化知识框

本词典融合了大量关于中国、英国、美国的社会、习俗、文化背景知识，按字母顺序列在相关词条下，是对词条信息的有力补充。英美文化背景知识包括迪士尼乐园（Disneyland®）、唐宁街（Downing Street）、联邦调查局（the FBI）、敲门问答笑话（knock-knock joke）、超级碗橄榄球赛（the Super Bowl）等英美文化的方方面面。这些信息旨在帮助读者深入理解别国文化。中国文化背景知识以英语介绍，英美部分用汉语写成。本词典总计收录文化知识三百余条。

## 历史与文化

英美与中国的文化传统共通之处甚少，历史、国体、行政管理等方面也有巨大差异。本词典特在全卷中部辟专章列出中、英、美的历史、文化年表、节假日、民族，以彰显诸多不同之处。

## 信函范例

本词典在全卷中部特辟专章提供各种类型信件文书范例，这也是专为尝试用外语书写的读者而设。英语母语者可借鉴英文说明的汉语信件文书范例，汉语母语者反之。信件类型涵盖私人、社交、旅行、应聘，相同类型信件文书的典型处理编排在同一对页上以便对比两语书写习惯的差异，但二者并非简单互译。

## 打电话

本节列举打电话时的常用语言。

## 短信息中的缩略语

针对当代社会短信息使用频增的现象，本词典罗列了短信息的基本词汇和常用缩写。

## 电子邮件和互联网

本节介绍了使用电子邮件和互联网的基本词汇，展示了电子邮件范例，罗列了一般网页的常用词汇，使浏览外语网页更为轻松。

# Using this dictionary

## English-Chinese dictionary

### Order of entries

All entries (with the exception of phrasal verbs) are entered in strict alphabetical order, ignoring hyphens, apostrophes, and spaces. Headwords spelt the same, but with unrelated meanings (homographs) are entered separately, with a raised number following each. Compound words are entered in their alphabetical place in the dictionary, either as separate entries or, where several fall together in the alphabet, grouped together under the first element.

### back end

**A** **n** ① (part) 后端; (of vehicle) 尾部; **to look like the ~ of a bus** Brit colloq 十分邋遢 ② Brit (period) 后期; **the ~ of the year** 年底 ③ Comput 后端

**B** **n** **back-end** (adj) Comput 后端的

**backer** /ˈbækər/ **n** ① Fin (of project, event, business) 赞助商 ② (supporter) 支持者 ③ Games 下注者

**back**: ~ **fire** vt ① Aut (ignite, engine) 点火; ② (have opposite effect) «plan, scheme» 事与愿违; **to ~ fire on sb.** 对某人产生适得其反的效果; ~ **flip** v 后空翻; ~ **formation** **n** ① 词 (word) 逆构词; ② 词 (process) 逆构法; ~ **gammon** ▶ p. 307 **n** 间十五子棋

### Structure of entries

Each entry on the English-Chinese side of the dictionary is organized hierarchically, by grammatical category, then sense category. Grammatical categories and senses are ordered according to frequency of use, the most commonly-used coming first. Phrasal verbs always appear at the end of the entry.

### bash

**A** **n** ① (noun) 猛击 ② (idiom) 闯祸; **my car has a ~ on the door** 我那辆车的车门撞瘪了一块 ③ attempt 尝试; **to have a ~ at sth.**, **to give sth. a ~** v ① 试做某事 ② (party) 盛大聚会; a birthday ~ 生日庆典

**B** vt ① (hit or punch hard) 猛击 ② (collide with) 猛撞 (vehicle, person, wall) ③ (fortify) 无端地指责 (with a personal opinion, trade union)

**C** vi 猛烈撞击; **to ~ into sb. sth.** 猛烈撞上某人/某物

### Phrasal verbs

- **bash about**, **bash around** vt [~ sb. about or around] colloq 闯祸
- **bash in**, **bash down** vt [~ sth. in, ~ in sth.] colloq 破门而入 [硬闯]; **to ~ the door in** 破门而入; ~ those cardboard boxes in 砸烂那些纸箱
- **bash on** vi colloq 骚扰; **to ~ on (with sth.)** 干扰 [做某事]

Within sense categories, distinctions between alternative translations are shown by sense indicators in round brackets and/or collocates in angle brackets (showing words with which the translation typically occurs). Field labels and style

labels further assist the user to recognize restrictions in a word's context or register.

**massive** /ˈmæsɪv/ **adj** ① (large and solid or heavy) 厚实的 (building, walls); 粗大的 (tree) ② (very large) 巨大的 (victory); 大量的 (increase, crowd); 大规模的 (shift, attack); 大额的 (bill) ③ (very serious) 非常严重的 (heart attack); a ~ haemorrhage/stroke 大出血/严重中风 ④ colloq (successful) 极为成功的; **the band are going to be ~** 该乐队要大获成功

### back end

**A** **n** ① (part) 后端; (of vehicle) 尾部; **to look like the ~ of a bus** Brit colloq 十分邋遢 ② Brit (period) 后期; **the ~ of the year** 年底 ③ Comput 后端

Where two translations are given with no indicators or collocates to distinguish them, they are synonymous and interchangeable. Occasionally, there is no equivalent translation. Sometimes an explanation will be given in its place: this is shown in square brackets.

### in

**A** **prep** ① (within enclosed space) 在...里; (within flat ... 五分之一的机会; a tax of 22 pence ~ the pound 每英镑 22 便士的税金 ② Brit (approximately within) [表示约数]; ~ the ~ their hundreds thousands 数以百计, 千计

Sometimes a phrase or example will be given instead: this implies that the headword cannot be used outside of the example or phrase context.

### in

**B** **ins** **npl** colloq **the ~s and outs (of sth.)** (某事的) 详情; **to know the ~s and outs of a job** 了解工作的全部细节

General translations of headwords are often followed by phrases in which the general translation is most commonly used, as well as those in which it may not be used. Examples always appear at the end of the entry or sense and include typical usages, fixed phrases, idioms, and proverbs. All examples are printed in bold type. A swung dash is used to represent the headword. Note that synonymous forms of expression in English are indicated through the use of the word 'or', which appears in italics.

**pandemonium** /ˌpændɪˈmeɪniəm/ **n** 间 混乱; it's sheer or absolute ~ 简直是一片混乱

### Translating into Chinese

To translate *to experience extreme difficulties*, you would go through the steps shown on the right. The section that follows gives other examples of how to get the best out of the English-Chinese side of the dictionary for various translation tasks.

## Translating into Chinese

## Goal 1 Translate

to experience extreme difficulty

## Process 1 Identify the problem words or phrases.

**experience** and **extreme**2 Look up *experience* and choose the appropriate grammatical category.**B vt****experience** /ɪk'spiəriəns/**A n** ① [u] (knowledge, skill) 经验; **to have ~ of sth./doing sth.** 有某事物/做某事的经验; **to ~****B vt** ① (undergo) 经历 (problems, change); **to ~ sth. at first hand or personally** 亲身经历某事; **to ~ difficulty doing sth.** 做某事遇到困难 ② (feel) 体验 (pain, fear); 体会 (emotion); **to ~ pleasure** 感受愉悦; **to ~ profound relief** 感到极大的宽慰

## 3 Choose the appropriate sense category.

**1** (undergo)**B vt** ① (undergo) 经历 (problems, change); **to ~ sth. at first hand or personally** 亲身经历某事; **to ~ difficulty doing sth.** 做某事遇到困难 ② (feel) 体验 (pain, fear); 体会 (emotion); **to ~ pleasure** 感受愉悦; **to ~ profound relief** 感到极大的宽慰

## 4 Choose the most appropriate phrase or collocate in the sense. Note the translation.

**经历** <problems, change>**to ~ difficulty doing sth.** 做某事遇到困难**B vt** ① (undergo) 经历 (problems, change); **to ~ sth. at first hand or personally** 亲身经历某事; **to ~ difficulty doing sth.** 做某事遇到困难 ② (feel) 体验 (pain, fear); 体会 (emotion); **to ~ pleasure** 感受愉悦; **to ~ profound relief** 感到极大的宽慰5 Look up *extreme* and choose the appropriate grammatical and sense categories in the same way that you have done for *experience*. Choose the most appropriate phrase or collocate included in the sense. Note the translation.**extreme** /ɪk'stri:m/**A adj** ① (very great) 极度的; ~ poverty 赤贫 ~ **caution/pleasure/urgency** 极度的谨慎/快乐/紧迫 ② (unusual) 极端的; ~ weather conditions 极端恶劣的天气条件; **to go to ~ lengths to do sth.** 不遗余力地做某事; **to an ~ degree** 极端地 ③ (extremist) 偏激的 (political view); **the ~ right/left** 极右/极左6 If necessary, look up *difficulty* in the same way.**difficulty** /ˈdɪfɪkəlti/ **n** ① [u] (of task, activity) 困难; **the ~ of doing sth.** 做某事的困难; **to have ~ (in) doing sth.** 做某事有困难; **to have ~ with sth.** 在某事上有问题; **to have ~ with one's eyesight** 视力有问题; **to be under some ~** 在困难的条件下 ② (incompleteness) 难度; **the level of ~ of sth.** 某事的难办程度 ③ [u and c] (trouble) 麻烦; (obstacles) 障碍; **in ~** 处于麻烦中; **to create or make difficulties** 制造麻烦; **to meet difficulties** 遇到困难; **to run into difficulties** 碰到困难; **to have difficulties with sth.** 在某事上碰到麻烦

Result The translation

经历极度的困难

**Goal 2** Translate *a posh nightclub*

**Process** 1 Look up *nightclub*. English compounds appear in alphabetical order in the word list.

**~club**

**night:** ~ **bird** *n* ① Zool 夜间活动的鸟; ② ~ **bird** colloq 夜猫子; ~ **blind** *adj* 夜盲的; ~ **blindness** *n* ① 夜盲; ~ **cap** *n* ① (drink) 夜酒; **to have a ~cap** 睡前喝些酒; ② (hat) 睡帽; ~ **clothes** *npl* 睡衣; ~ **club** *n* 夜总会; a ~ **club hostess/singer** 夜总会女招待/歌手; ~ **clubbing** *n* ① 泡夜总会; **to go ~clubbing** 去泡夜总会; ~ **dress** *n* (女式) 睡衣; ~ **editor** *n* 夜

2 Note the translation.

**夜总会**

~ **club** *n* 夜总会; a ~ **club hostess/singer** 夜总会女招待/歌手; ~ **clubbing** *n* ① 泡

3 Look up *posh* and choose the appropriate grammatical category.

**A** *adj*

**posh** /pɒʃ/  
**A** *adj* ① colloq (elegant) 精致的 (clothes); (stylishly luxurious) 豪华的 (restaurant, area, wedding)  
 ② Brit (upper class) 上流社会的 (person, voice)  
**B** *adv* Brit 以上流社会腔调; **to talk ~** 谈吐优雅  
 (Phrasal verb)  
 • **posh up** *vt* [~ sb./sth. up, ~ up sb./sth.]  
 Brit colloq 使...变得漂亮 (house, clothes, oneself);  
**to be all ~ed up** 打扮得漂漂亮亮

4 Select the most appropriate numbered sense category.

① (stylishly luxurious)

**A** *adj* ① colloq (elegant) 精致的 (clothes); (stylishly luxurious) 豪华的 (restaurant, area, wedding)  
 ② Brit (upper class) 上流社会的 (person, voice)

5 Look for the noun collocate, in angle brackets, which is closest to your context.

*restaurant*

**A** *adj* ① colloq (elegant) 精致的 (clothes); (stylishly luxurious) 豪华的 (*restaurant, area, wedding*)  
 ② Brit (upper class) 上流社会的 (person, voice)

6 Note the translation.

**豪华的**

**A** *adj* ① colloq (elegant) 精致的 (clothes); (stylishly luxurious) **豪华的** (*restaurant, area, wedding*)  
 ② Brit (upper class) 上流社会的 (person, voice)

**Result** The translation

一个豪华的夜总会

Goal 3 Translate

it's natural for her to want to stay a little longer

Process 1 Look up natural and choose the appropriate grammatical category.

A adj

natural /'nætʃrəl/

A adj 1 (usual, normal) 正常的 (reaction, consequence); it is ~ (for sb.) to do sth. (某人) 做某事是很正常的; it is ~ that ... 是很正常的; it is ~ that he should want to see his daughter 他想见女儿是很自然的; the ~ thing to do would be to protest 抗议是理所当然的; it's only ~ 这很正常 2 (in accordance with nature) 本能的 (urge, behaviour, aversion); (innate) 天生的 (ability, orator, linguist); it is ~ (for sb./sth.) to do sth. (某人/某物) 天生会做某事; it's not ~! 这有悖天性!; sb.'s ~ inclinations 某人与生俱来的爱好; a ~ gift for singing 歌唱的天赋 3 (unaffected) 自然的; to be ~ with sb. 与某人在一起时轻松自如; try and look more ~ 尽量表现得再自然一些 4 (not man-

2 Choose the most appropriate numbered sense category.

1 (usual, normal)

A adj 1 (usual, normal) 正常的 (reaction, consequence); it is ~ (for sb.) to do sth. (某人) 做某事是很正常的; it is ~ that ... 是很正常的; it is ~ that he should want to see his daughter 他想见女儿是很自然的; the ~ thing to do would be to protest 抗议是理所当然的; it's only ~ 这很正常 2 (in accordance with nature) 本能的 (urge, behaviour, aversion); (innate) 天生的 (ability, orator, linguist); it is ~ (for sb./sth.) to do sth. (某人/某物) 天生会做某事; it's not ~! 这有悖天性!; sb.'s ~ inclinations 某人与生俱来的爱好; a ~ gift for singing 歌唱的天赋 3 (unaffected) 自然的; to be ~ with sb. 与某人在一起时轻松自如; try and look more ~ 尽量表现得再自然一些 4 (not man-

3 Look for the basic structure you need.

It is ~ (for sb.) to do sth.

A adj 1 (usual, normal) 正常的 (reaction, consequence); it is ~ (for sb.) to do sth. (某人) 做某事是很正常的; it is ~ that ... 是很正常的; it is ~ that he should want to see his daughter 他想见女儿是很自然的; the ~ thing to do would be to protest 抗议是理所当然的; it's only ~ 这很正常

4 Note the translation.

(某人) 做某事是很正常的

A adj 1 (usual, normal) 正常的 (reaction, consequence); it is ~ (for sb.) to do sth. (某人) 做某事是很正常的; it is ~ that ... 是很正常的; it is ~ that he should want to see his daughter 他想见女儿是很自然的; the ~ thing to do would be to protest 抗议是理所当然的; it's only ~ 这很正常

5 Use the translation of the basic structure to translate your sentence.

Result

The translation

她想多待一会儿是很正常的

**Goal 4** Translate

*the police have sealed off the area*

**Process** 1 *Seal off* is a phrasal verb, so go to the end of the entry *seal* where you will find the phrasal verbs listed in alphabetical order, each verb clearly signalled by a round bullet.

• **seal off**

**Phrasal verbs**

- **seal in** vt [~ sth. in, ~ in sth.] 密封住 (smell, flavour)
- **seal off** vt [~ sth. off, ~ off sth.]
  - ① (make separate from) 隔开 (section of building)
  - ② (prevent access to) 封锁 (building, street, area)
- **seal up** vt [~ sth. up, ~ up sth.] 封死 (door, window)

2 Select the appropriate sense category of the phrasal verb pattern.

② (prevent access to)

- **seal off** vt [~ sth. off, ~ off sth.]
  - ① (make separate from) 隔开 (section of building)
  - ② (prevent access to) 封锁 (building, street, area)

3 Select the appropriate collocate showing context for the translation, in this case typical objects of the verb translations.

area

- **seal off** vt [~ sth. off, ~ off sth.]
  - ① (make separate from) 隔开 (section of building)
  - ② (prevent access to) 封锁 (building, street, area)

4 Identify the appropriate translation.

封锁

- **seal off** vt [~ sth. off, ~ off sth.]
  - ① (make separate from) 隔开 (section of building)
  - ② (prevent access to) 封锁 (building, street, area)

5 If necessary, look up *area* and select the appropriate translation.

地区

**area** /'eəriə/ n ① (measurement) 面积 ② Geog 地区; a mountain desert ~ 山区; 沙漠地区; residential port ~ 住宅区/港区 ③ part of building: 场址; the reception/waiting ~ 接待处/等候区 ④ (unit) 区, the ~ of the brain controlling speech 大脑的言语控制区 ⑤ (sphere of knowledge) 领域; (part of activity, business, economy) 专门: that's not my ~ 那不是我的专长; ~ of interest/responsibility 兴趣/责任范围

6 Now construct the translation of the sentence.

**Result** The translation

警察把这个地区封锁了

## Chinese-English dictionary

### Order of entries

Entries on the Chinese-English side of the dictionary are organized according to the traditional method, first by single-character entry, then with multiple-character entries beginning with the same character listed below them.

柄 bǐng  
柄杈 bǐngquán  
饼 (餅) bǐng  
饼铛 bǐngchēng  
饼肥 bǐngféi  
饼干 bǐnggān  
饼子 bǐngzi  
炳 bǐng  
屏 bǐng  
屏除 bǐngchú  
屏迹 bǐngjì  
屏绝 bǐngjué  
...

Single-character entries are ordered according to their Pinyin pronunciation, alphabetically, and then by tone. Chinese has four tones and a neutral tone. The four tones are marked above the relevant vowel in the Pinyin. The neutral tone is not marked.

妈 mā  
麻 má  
马 mǎ  
骂 mà  
吗 ma

Characters with the same Pinyin and tone are ordered by the number of strokes in the character. The character with the smallest number of strokes is listed first.

陂 bēi  
杯 bēi  
卑 bēi  
背 bèi  
悲 bēi  
碑 bēi  
鹩 bēi

Characters with the same Pinyin, tone, and stroke number are ordered by the first stroke in the character. These strokes are listed according to the following sequence: — (horizontal line), | (vertical line), / (left slash), \ (dot), → (straight stroke with a bending tip, or with an extended bending stroke such as J L <).

Multiple-character entries listed below single-character entries are similarly ordered by Pinyin, tone, and then the number of strokes.

Characters with more than one pronunciation contain cross-references to the alternative Pinyin. These are marked with a ▶. For example:

答 dā = 答 dá [only used in phrases like 答理 答应, etc.]  
▶ dá

If you do not know the pronunciation for the Chinese character you are searching for, you can refer to the Chinese radical index. See p. R58 for further information.

### Structure of entries

Each entry on the Chinese-English side is organized hierarchically, by grammatical category, then sense category. Grammatical categories and senses are ordered according to frequency of use, the most commonly-used coming first. Note that idioms, including chengyu (成语) are not accorded a part of speech. This is because they are often phrasal.

Sense categories are also ordered according to frequency of use. Literal senses will always appear before figurative senses.

Within sense categories, distinctions between alternative translations are shown through the use of sense indicators in round brackets. Sense indicators include the following:

- synonyms indicating difference in sense:

乖<sup>1</sup> guāi (形) ① (聪明) clever: 学~了 become wiser | 他的女儿嘴挺~。 His daughter is a real sweetie. ▶~巧 ② (听话) obedient: ~孩子 obedient child

- information indicating a typical context for the headword:

【挂号】 guàhào (动) ① (指在医院) register: ~请排队。 Please queue up to register. ② (指邮寄) send by registered post: 这封信要~吗? Do you want to have the letter sent registered?

- information defining or restricting the headword:

广<sup>2</sup> (廣) Guǎng (名) ① (指省) Guangdong Province ② (指市) Guangzhou City  
▶ ān

Field labels (in square brackets) and style labels (in angle brackets) further assist the user to recognize restrictions in a word's context or register:

【硬玉】 yìngyù (名) 【矿业】 jadeite

【桂冠】 guàiguān (动) (旧) (喻) resign from office

Entries may contain cross-references to multi-character entries, which contain further exemplification of the sense. The marker ▶ is used:

黎 ① (形) (书) (众多) numerous: ~民, ~庶 ② (黑) black: ▶~黑

Some head characters may only be used in conjunction with other characters, and in combinations in which this character appears after the other character in question. In these cases, the user is directed to the predominant character combination. The marker ▶ is used:

蚧 jiè ▶ 蛤蚧 géjiè