

# 牛津现代高级 英汉双解词典



OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S  
DICTIONARY OF CURRENT  
ENGLISH  
WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION

The Commercial Press  
Oxford University Press

# 牛津现代高级英汉双解词典

**Oxford Advanced  
Learner's Dictionary  
of Current English  
with Chinese Translation**

(简化汉字本)

商 务 印 书 馆  
牛 津 大 学 出 版 社

1996年 北京

English text originally published as *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* by Oxford University Press © Oxford University Press 1948, 1964, 1974, 1980

Chinese text originally published (using Orthodox characters) as *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English with Chinese Translation* by Oxford University Press © Oxford University Press 1970, 1984

Copyright in this dictionary © Oxford University Press 1988

First published 1988

英语版©牛津大学出版社 1948, 1964, 1974, 1980

英汉版(繁体字本)©牛津大学出版社 1970, 1984

英汉版(简化汉字本)©牛津大学出版社 1988

第一次印刷 1988

NIÚJĪN XIÀNDÀI GÀOJÍ  
YĪNGHÀN SHUĀNGJIĒ CÍDIǎN  
牛津现代高级英汉双解词典

---

出版: 商务印书馆  
(北京王府井大街 36 号 邮政编码 100710)

牛津大学出版社  
(香港鲤鱼涌和域大厦)

发行: 新华书店总店北京发行所

印刷: 河北省三河市艺苑胶印厂

ISBN 7-100-00636-8/H·233

---

1988 年 5 月第 1 版

开本 850×1168 1/32

1996 年 4 月北京第 15 次印刷

字数 5421 千

印数 100,000 册

印张 45 1/2

定价: 56.00 元

# 牛津现代高级英汉双解词典

(简化汉字本)

## 出版说明

本书由牛津大学出版社和商务印书馆合作出版。原书由牛津大学出版社提供, 书名是《牛津现代高级英汉双解辞典》(Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English with Chinese Translation) (英文版第三版; 英汉双解版(繁体字本, 1984年), 主编张芳杰, 编辑刘锡炳、林炳铮、滕以鲁、陈永昭、张先信。

该词典英文版自问世以来, 曾先后三次修订, 第三版不仅增加了大量语文方面的新词新义, 还增收了若干科技方面的新词, 为学习英语者所熟悉, 风行世界, 其英汉双解版备受读者欢迎。现将英汉版改用简体字出版, 以便更加有助于海内外广大读者使用。

根据双方协议, 商务印书馆对原书作了少量的修订; 对某些词语作了删改, 修改了某些科技名词、人地名等的汉译, 或保留原译, 增加了通用译法。

商务印书馆

1987年2月

# Contributors

## *General Editor*

A S Hornby

*with*

A P Cowie

## *Pronunciation*

Professor A C Gimson

Dr S M Ramsaran

## *Specialist Editors*

Dr L Todd

S Murison-Bowie

## *Illustrations*

Roger Gorringe

Carl James

Richard Lewington

Sean Milne

Colin Newman

Vyvyan Thomas

David Woodroffe

# Acknowledgements

I continue to be indebted to correspondents in many parts of the world for calling attention to occasional misprints and errors, and for suggestions on possible additions. These suggestions have been carefully considered and acted on where I felt in agreement with them.

Professor V Gatenby and Mr H Wakefield shared the work of compiling the first edition (1942). The value of their contributions remains, although these were extensively revised and added to in the second edition (1963) and in this third edition.

I pay tribute to the editors of the English Language Teaching Department of the Oxford University Press, especially Christina Ruse and Jonathan Price, and to the staff of the computer type-setting section, for their work on the text of this edition.

A S HORNBY

# General preface

This is a completely revised, up-dated and re-set impression of the third edition.

It combines the traditions of the Oxford Dictionaries with the language-teaching skills of A S Hornby. It provides the student or teacher of the English language with the most practically useful and comprehensive record of the language as it is spoken and written today.

There are four new features of this revised impression:

- 1 A simple but detailed *Introduction*, which not only explains what is in the Dictionary, but also suggests how the Dictionary can be used.
- 2 A phonetic interpretation and transcription by Professor A C Gimson, editor of the *English Pronouncing Dictionary*.
- 3 An Appendix on *Punctuation*, explaining how all the English punctuation marks are used.
- 4 A *Key to the verb patterns* inside the back cover, for constant easy reference.

## Preface to the phonetic information

In this revised impression, the representation of pronunciation differs somewhat from that shown previously. The phonetic notation now conforms to that to be found in the majority of important English dictionaries used by non-native learners of English, and in particular to the latest (14th) edition of the *English Pronouncing Dictionary* (Dent, 1977). As a consequence, the length mark associated with certain vowels has been restored, though in strict phonological terms this mark may be considered redundant if the chosen vowel symbols distinguish qualitative differences. Nevertheless, the reactions of users of the Dictionary have suggested that an indication of length is widely held to be pedagogically useful, there being many occasions when quantitative as well as qualitative features provide significant cues to meaning. In addition, the simple vertical primary stress mark has been restored in place of the previous slanting mark, which was judged by many to be too readily suggestive of a specific tone.

The pronunciations recommended differ little from those shown previously. However, certain highly-elided forms have been replaced by others of a more careful style, judged to be more useful for even the advanced learner of English. Similarly, the marking of syllabic consonants in non-final positions has been abandoned, an expanded solution involving the insertion of a weak vowel being preferred.

The task of making these and other changes has been shared between my colleague Dr S M Ramsaran and myself.

A C GIMSON  
University College London

## 志 谢

世界许多地区的读者,曾致书指出本词典偶有印刷错误和疏漏之处,并建议可能增添之处,谨此仍旧向他们表示谢意。他们的建议均经过审慎考虑,其中本人同意之处,均已按照建议处理。

盖登贝教授与威克斐尔德先生都曾分担第一版(1942)的编辑工作。本词典虽经第二版(1963)以及本版(第三版)大幅度的修订和增添,他俩宝贵的贡献依然存在。

为本版之问世,我很感谢牛津大学出版社英语教学部的编辑,特别是克丽丝蒂娜·露丝和詹纳桑·普莱斯以及电脑排版部的工作同仁。

郝恩贝

## 总 序

这是一部经完全修订后,最新的、重新排版过的第三版词典。本词典兼容牛津词典的传统及郝恩贝先生之语言教学技巧,可提供英语教学的学生或教师最实用的、综合性的今日英语说和写的记录。

本修订版本有四种特色:

- 一、简明而详尽的说明,不仅说明本词典的内容,并且指出其用途。
- 二、由“英语发音字典”编辑吉慕生教授作发音上的说明及注音。
- 三、附录标点使用法,说明所有英文标点符号之用途。
- 四、封底内页备有“动词类型例释”,以便易于经常参考。

## 发 音 说 明

本修订版中读音的表示与以往者略有不同。其发音符号与非以英语为母语的外国学习者使用的大多数重要英语词典一致,尤其符合最新版(十四版)的“英语发音字典”(Dent, 1977)。因此,我们又采用了与某些元音有关的长音符号,尽管就严格的语音学观点而言,如果这些元音符号辨别音质方面之不同时,此种长音符号可能被认为冗赘。虽然如此,本词典读者的反应建议中,曾提出长音符号在教学上普遍被认为是有用的,因为在许多情况中,音量和音质的特色表示对字义有不同的提示。此外,我们又恢复了简单的垂直重音符号,以代替以前使用的斜线重音符号,由于许多人觉得斜线重音符号极易被视作表示一特殊的音调。

本版采用的发音方法则无异于以往。虽然如此,鉴于对甚至高级的学习者都比较有用,某些常被省略元音或音节的形式已由经过更审慎处理后的形式代替。同样的,不是位于词尾的音节辅音符号亦被废除,整个的解决办法是插入一弱元音代替。

以上修订工作以及其他变更皆由我的同事罗慕兰博士和我共同担任。

吉 姆 逊  
伦敦大学

# Key to entries 词条例释

**bal·lad** /'bæləd/ *n* simple song or poem, esp  
 词目及其发音

one that tells an old story.

**simple definition**  
 简单的定义

**both**<sup>1</sup> /bəʊθ/ *adj* (of two things, person, etc)  
 the two; the one and also the other; (*both*  
 precedes the *def art.* demonstrative *adjj*,  
 possessives, and other): *I want ~ books / the*  
*books / these books. I saw him on ~ occasions.*  
*Hold it in ~ (your) hands.*

**examples of different uses of the**  
**headword**

词目不同用法举例

**can**<sup>2</sup> /kæn/ *strong form: kæn/ anom fin* .....  
 ..... The strong

forms are used): *What ,can he 'mean? What*

*,can we 'do about it? Where ,can they have*  
*'got to?*

**example sentences showing stress**  
**patterns**

表示重音的例句

**disc, disk** /disk/ *n* 1 [O] thin, flat, round  
 plate, eg a coin, a gramophone record;  
 round surface that ap-

**alternative spelling of the head-**  
**word**

词目不同的拼法

**faux pas** /,fəʊ 'pɑ:/ *n* (F) (*pl* unchanged)

indiscreet action, remark, etc esp a social  
 blunder.

**borrowed foreign phrase, showing**  
**pronunciation**

外来短语及其发音

**gar·age** /'gærɑ:ʒ/ **US: go'reiʒ/** *n* 1 building  
 in which to keep a car or cars. 2 (US=  
 service station)

**American English pronunciation**  
 美国英语发音

**goose** /gu:s/ *n* (*pl* geese /gi:s/) 1 water bird

**irregular plural, with pronunciation**  
 不规则的复数及其发音

larger than a duck; female of this, ⇨

**gander;**

**cross-reference to a related word**  
 参看相关词



hon·our<sup>2</sup> (US=honor) /'ʊnər/ vt [VP6A]

1 respect highly, feel honour for; confer honour on:

## American English spelling

美国英语拼法

lazy /'leɪzi/ adj (-ier, -iest) unwilling to

work; doing little work; suitable for, causing, inducing, inactivity: a ~ fellow; a ~

afternoon. ⇨ idle. '~-bones n ~ person.

lazi·ly adv lazy·ness n

## comparative and superlative forms of an adjective

形容词的比较级和最高级

## compound, with stress pattern

复合词及其重音

leap /li:p/ vi, vt (pt, pp leapt /lept/ or

leaped /li:pt/) 1 [VP2A, C, 3A] jump (*jump* is the usu word);

## irregular form of a verb, with pronunciation

动词的不规则变化及其发音

li·able /'laɪəbl/ adj (usu pred) 1 ~ for,

responsible according to law: Is a man ~ for his wife's debts in your country? 2 be ~

to sth, be subject to: If you drive a car to the danger of the public, you make yourself ~ to a heavy fine, or even to imprisonment. He is ~ to seasickness. 3 be ~ to do sth,

## special uses of an adjective with a preposition

形容词接介词的特殊用法

mean·time /'mi:ntaɪm/ adv, n (in the) ~,

meanwhile.

## special grammatical way in which the headword is used

词目在语法上的特殊用法

pave·ment /'peɪvmənt/ n 1 (GB) paved way

at the side of a street for people on foot (US

= sidewalk).

## where to divide the headword at the end of a line

词目在行尾时应如何分音节

## different word used in American English

美国英语用语

people /'pi:pl/ n [U] (collective, with *pl* v. Note that for one human being, it is preferable to use *man*, *woman*, *boy*, *girl* and not *person*, which, although useful in definitions, may be derogatory or formal).  
1 persons in general: *streets crowded with*

special note on problems of usage or grammar  
用法或语法问题的特殊说明

numbered headwords with the same spelling  
以号码表示的拼法相同的词目

stylistic value 字格标准

cross-reference to a word of opposite meaning  
参看反义词

box to show a change in the part of speech

表示词类变化的方格  
part of speech 词类

verb patterns 动词类型

doubling of consonant 辅音重复

special uses of a verb with adverbial particles and prepositions  
动词与副词性小品词及介词连用的特殊用法

pres·ent<sup>1</sup> /'preznt/ adj 1 being in the place in question: *the Smiths, and other people ~ (= who were ~). Were you ~ at the ceremony?* ~ **company excepted**, (colloq) used to show that one's remarks do not apply to anyone who is ~. ⇔ absent<sup>1</sup> (1). 2 being discussed or dealt with; now being considered: *in the ~ case, this case.* 3 existing now: *the ~ government.* 4 ~ *to*, felt, remembered by: ~ *to the mind/ imagination.* 5 (archaic) ready at hand: '*a very ~ help in trouble*'. □ n 1 the ~, the ~ time, the time now passing: *the past, the ~,*

pres·ent<sup>2</sup> /'preznt/ n gift: '*birthday ~s; I'm buying it for a ~ (= as a gift), so please wrap it up nicely.*

pre·sent<sup>3</sup> /pri'zent/ vt 1 [VP14, 15A] ~ *sth to sb; ~ sb with sth*, give, offer; put forward; submit:

run<sup>2</sup> /rʌn/ vi, vt (pl *ran* /ræn/, pp *run*; -nn) (For special uses and adverbial particles and preps; ⇨ 26 below; ..... 26 [VP20, 3A, 15B] (special uses with adverbial particles and preps):

**run across**, pay a short informal visit: *run across to a neighbour's flat to borrow some sugar. run across sb/ sth*, meet or find by chance: *I ran across my old friend Jean in Paris last week.*

**run after sb/ sth**, (a) try to catch: *The dog was running after a rabbit.* (b) seek the society of; go after in order to get the attention of: *She runs after every good-looking man in the village.*

**run against sb**, compete with him by

running in a race; (esp US) compete with him (for an elected office).

**shot**<sup>1</sup> /ʃɒt/ *n* **1** [O] (sound of the) firing of a gun, etc; *hear ~s in the distance*; .....

..... **a 'long ~**, an attempt to solve a problem, etc with little evidence, few facts to go on: *It's a long ~ but I think John must have known about the murder.* **,not**

**by a 'long ~**, not even if circumstances were most favourable. **3** [O]

— **idioms, showing stress patterns**  
成语及其重音类型

**tibia** /'tɪbiə/ *n* (pl ~e/-brɪ:/) (anat) shin-bone; inner and thicker of the two bones between the knee and the foot. ⇒ the **illustration at skeleton.**

— **specialist English usage**  
专门用语

— **cross-reference to an illustration**  
参看插图

**vi-ol-ate** /'vaɪələt/ *vt* [VP6A] **1** break (an oath, a treaty, etc); act contrary to (what one's conscience tells one to do, etc). **2** act towards (a sacred place, sb's seclusion, etc) without proper respect: ~ sb's *privacy*.

**3** rape. **vi-ol-ation** /,vaɪə'leɪʃn/ *n* [U]

violating or being ~d: *act in violation of a treaty*; [O] *instance of this: violations of the rights of the citizens / the right of free speech, etc.*

— **derivative, with pronunciation**  
派生词及其发音

— **uncountable and countable uses of the noun**  
名词的可数与不可数用法

# Using the Dictionary

## 本词典用法说明

### Who is this Dictionary for? 本词典的对象

This is a Dictionary that has been specially prepared for the learner of the English language. All its parts have been designed and put together to give the learner the most *practical* help in developing the three language skills: speaking, writing, and reading.

本词典特为学习英语者所编。各部分皆经设计和安排,在培养说、写、读三种语言技能上,给予学习者最实用的协助。

This is a Dictionary for the learner of English who has mastered the rules of English grammar and pronunciation, and has acquired a vocabulary that enables him to read and understand English of moderate difficulty. It is for the learner who wants to develop further his knowledge of how English words, compounds, and idiomatic expressions are used, what they mean, how they are pronounced, and how they are spelt.

使用本词典者应已熟谙英语语法和读法的规则,并已掌握一部分词汇,在阅读和了解英语方面不太感到困难。本词典可供学习者进一步了解英语单词、复合词以及成语的用法、意义、读法和拼法。

### What is in this Dictionary? 本词典的内容

#### The Introduction 绪论

The Introduction has 3 aspects. 绪论包括三方面。

- 1 It explains, in simple, clear language, all the different parts that go to make up the entries for the words in the Dictionary. It also contains examples of all these different parts of a dictionary entry.

以简明明晰的语言说明构成本词典所列各词目之不同部分,并包含一个词目所有不同部分的例子。

- 2 It contains useful information about *spelling* (for example, how to spell the plurals of nouns), about *pronunciation* (for example, how to pronounce the inflections of nouns, verbs and adjectives), about *grammar* (for example, how to use a 'phrasal verb' like **take off**) and about *style* (for example, how to use idioms and proverbs).

包括拼法(如名词复数形式的拼法)、发音(如名词、动词及形容词词尾变化的读法)、语法(例如象 **take off** 等动词短语的用法),以及字格(如成语和谚语的用法)等有用的说明。

- 3 It has 4 important lists, which the learner will find constantly useful: (i) Verb patterns (p xxxiii); (ii) The forms of the anomalous verbs (eg *can*, *could*) (p xlix); (iii) The strong and weak spoken forms of common words (eg *and*, *from*) (p xlix); (iv) The written and spoken forms of the common English contractions (eg *we're*, *wasn't*) (p li).

包括四种重要的表,学习者随时都会发现它们很有用处: (i) 动词类型 (xxxiii 页); (ii) 变态动词(如 *can*, *could*) 的形式 (xlix 页); (iii) 常用词(如 *and*, *from*) 的强弱读法 (xlix 页); (iv) 常用英语缩写式(如 *we're*, *wasn't*) 的写法和读法 (li 页)。

#### The Dictionary 本词典

This is a Dictionary of the English Language as it is written and spoken today by educated British men and women. It lists words, compound words and idiomatic expressions that the learner is likely to come across in everyday English speech, in official and informal writing, and in the literature of the 20th and 19th centuries. For all the listed items there is information on (i) spelling, (ii) pronunciation, (iii) grammatical use, (iv) meaning (or meanings). In addition, there are examples showing their use in current English. Guidance

is also given, wherever necessary or helpful, on difficult points of meaning, spelling and pronunciation. All special American English spellings and pronunciations are given.

本词典中的英语为今日英国受过教育的男女所写和说者。本词典所列之单词、复合词及成语,学习者很可能在日常的谈话,正式或非正式的写作以及二十世纪和十九世纪的文学作品中接触到。对于所列各词目,在拼法、发音、语法、意义等方面均有所说明。此外,尚有例句说明它们在当代英语中的用法。有必要或帮助时,只是在词义、拼法和发音方面比较困难的地方也有所指引。美国英语的特殊拼法和发音均一一列出。

### The Illustrations 插图

There are a large number of illustrations, because a drawing is often a more useful way of showing a meaning than a written explanation. Many of these illustrations are found in groups, for example, *insects*, *wild cats* and *flowers*. Others are of systems that have many related parts, for example, *the respiratory system*, *the eye*, *the motor-car*, *football*. The learner is guided by a cross-reference from a word that is illustrated to the page where the illustration is found.

由于图画往往较文字解释更能表示一意义,本词典备有大量插图。这些插图有很多是成类出现的,例如 *insects*, *wild cats* 及 *flowers* 的插图。有些插图表明具有许多相关部分的某些系统,例如 *the respiratory system*, *the eye*, *the motorcar*, *football* 的插图。学习者可自一词之参看部分找出插图之所在。

### The Appendices 附录

There are 10 Appendices at the end of the book, containing useful information for the learner of English. There are 3 that the learner is particularly recommended to use:

本词典末尾有十个附录,供给学习英语者有用的知识。其中有三个特别介绍给学习者使用:

Appendix 3 *Affixes*. These are the small items of the language that are used to build up many English words. They are divided into *prefixes*, which come at the beginning of a word (for example *ex-*, *extra-*, and *under-*, as in *ex-president*, *extra-thin*, and *underestimate*), and *suffixes*, which come at the end of a word (for example *-ee*, *-ish*, *-ize*, as in *employee*, *childish* and *criticize*). Notes on how these affixes are used to form words, their pronunciations, and examples of their use, are also given.

附录三词缀。词缀是英语中形成许多英语单词的小项目,分作前缀(例如 *ex-president*, *extra-thin* 和 *underestimate* 中之 *ex-*, *extra-* 和 *under-*)及后缀(例如 *employee*, *childish* 和 *criticize* 中之 *-ee*, *-ish*, *-ize*)。有关词缀之构成单词,读音及用法举例均有注明。

Appendix 4 *Numerical Expressions*. This is a unique and comprehensive guide on how to use numbers and expressions that contain numbers. For example, there are sections on how to express *distance*, *temperature*, *sports scores*, *the time*, *the date*, *amounts of money* and *telephone numbers*. Notes on pronunciation, and many examples of usage, are also given.

附录四数字表达法。本附录为一独特的综合性指南,说明如何表达数字和含有数字的词句。比方说,本附录各部分分别说明如何表达距离、温度、运动分数、时间、日期、金钱数量以及电话号码等。读音与许多用法的实例也都列出来了。

Appendix 9 *Punctuation*. This is a detailed guide, with examples, on how to use all the English punctuation marks, for example *the comma*, *the colon*, *quotation marks*, *parentheses*, *the apostrophe*. There are also sections on the punctuation of *Abbreviations*, *Conversation*, *Quotations* and *Letters*.

附录九标点使用法。本附录对英语标点符号如逗点、冒号、引号、圆括弧、省略或所有格符号等的用法举例详加说明。此外,尚有关于略语、会话、引句、书信等项目的标点用法的说明。

## finding words and meanings

### How is this Dictionary to be used? 本词典的用途

There are two chief ways in which the Dictionary can be used.

本词典有两种主要用途。

1 It can be used to help the learner *understand* the meanings of words, compounds and idioms, when he meets them for the first time in spoken or written English.

用以帮助学习者初次听到或看到某些单词、复合词及成语时了解它们的意思。

2 It can also help the learner to *use* words correctly in sentences of his own, (i) by giving their spelling and pronunciation, (ii) by showing their grammatical patterns and forms, (iii) by indicating (through examples) the contexts in which they are generally used.

也可帮助学习者造句时借下列三种方式正确运用字词: (i) 表示拼法和读音, (ii) 表明语法的型式, (iii) (以例句) 表明字词在上下文中一般的用法。

If this *Introduction* is carefully studied, the user will come to understand the many different features of English words which are covered in the Dictionary. He will then be able to use the Dictionary regularly and successfully in reading, writing and speaking English.

使用者如能仔细阅读本绪论, 将会了解本词典内英语词的许多不同特色, 进而能在读、写、说英语方面经常和成功地使用本词典。

The user of the Dictionary should also work carefully through the companion *Practice Book, Use Your Dictionary*. By doing all the exercises in *Use Your Dictionary*, the learner will increase his understanding of what is contained in the Dictionary, and of how it can be fully used.

本词典的使用者亦应仔细阅读另一手册‘利用你的词典’。在把‘利用你的词典’中所有的练习做完后, 将会进一步了解本词典的内容以及如何充分予以利用。

## Finding words and meanings

### 查单词和词义

#### A headword 词目

### How to find a word in the Dictionary 如何查单词

In the Dictionary the words explained are arranged in alphabetical order and printed in **bold** type. They are called *headwords*. The information explaining the meanings and uses of a headword is called an *entry*. Sometimes two or more headwords have the same spelling. These are numbered, for example **die**<sup>1</sup>, **die**<sup>2</sup>. These headwords have the same spelling but they either have different meanings or they are different parts of speech.

本词典所解释的词均按照字母顺序排列, 并以黑体字排印, 这些词称作词目。对词目的意义和用法所作的解释称作词条。有时两个或两个以上的词目拼法一样, 它们均标有号码, 例如 **die**<sup>1</sup>, **die**<sup>2</sup>。这些词目虽然拼法相同, 但不是含义不同, 便是属于不同的词类。

When you meet a word for the first time, in a book or paper, you will often find that its spelling is not the same as the headword to which it belongs, and which you need to refer to. This may be because it is the plural form of a *noun* (for example, *boxes*, *oxen*, *phenomena*). In the case of these three examples, the headword that you need to look up is the singular form of the nouns (**box**, **ox**, **phenomenon**) and you should refer to that. Note, however, that when a plural is very irregular (for example *brethren*), it will have an entry of its own.

当你在书籍或文件中初次遇到一词时, 你时常会发现它的拼法与它所属而且是您需要参考的词目不同。这种情形可能因为它是一个名词的复数式 (如 *boxes*, *oxen*, *phenomena*)。在上述三例中, 您需要查阅的词目应是那些名词的单数式 (**box**, **ox**, **phenomenon**)。但是要注意, 当一复数式很不规则时 (如 *brethren*), 它会单独列为一个词条。

Sometimes, too, you will meet the irregular past tense or past participle

forms of verbs (for example *sprang*, *sprung*, or *bore*, *borne*, or *spoke*, *spoken*). In all these cases, the headwords are the infinitives (**spring**, **bear**, **speak**), and those are the words to look up. To help you, though, the Dictionary has special entries for all of the irregular forms *sprang*, *sprung*, etc and these refer you to the full entries for the verbs:

有时你也会遇到动词不规则的过去式或过去分词(例如 *sprang*, *sprung*, 或 *bore*, *borne*, 或 *spoke*, *spoken*)。在这种情况下, 词目为不定式(*spring*, *bear*, *speak*), 亦即需要查阅者。不过, 为帮助学习者起见, 本词典特地将 *sprang*, *sprung* 等不规则的动词形式列为词条, 并说明应该参考的不定式词条:

**sprang... pt of spring<sup>3</sup>.**

**sprung... pp of spring<sup>3</sup>.**

Note, too, that if you meet the comparative (*faster*) or superlative (*fastest*) of an adjective (here, *fast*), it is the headword **fast** that you must refer to. Once again, irregular forms, such as *better* or *best*, have their own entries.

另外亦请注意, 如果遇到形容词(如 *fast*)的比较级(*faster*)或最高级(*fastest*)时, 则必须查词目 *fast*。此外如 *better* 或 *best* 等不规则形式, 也都单独列为词条。

### A derivative 派生词

A *derivative* is a word formed by adding an ending (called a *suffix*) to a headword, for example *-able*, *-ness*, *-ance*, *-ly*, *-ment*, as in *acceptable*, *dryness*, *acceptance*, *yearly*, *amazement*. Derivatives are printed in **bold type**, and are listed alphabetically at the end of an entry. Some may be written ~**ness**, ~**ly**, ~**ment**, etc (where the tilde ~ represents the headword). Others are printed in full because the spelling has changed, for example **amazing**, **mag.nifi.cence**. (⇒ Appendix 3 for a list and explanation of endings such as *-able*, *-ness*, etc.)

派生词系由词目加后缀(suffix)而成, 例如 *acceptable*, *dryness*, *acceptance*, *yearly*, *amazement* 中之 *-able*, *-ness*, *-ance*, *-ly*, *-ment*。所有的派生词均以黑体字排印, 并按字母顺序排列, 置于词条末尾。有些派生词印作 ~**ness**, ~**ly**, ~**ment** 等(以波浪号~代表词目)。有些派生词由于拼法改变而整个字印出, 例如 *amazing*, *magnificence*。(有关 *-able*, *-ness* 等词尾的说明, 请参看附录三。)

Sometimes a derivative of a word has its own separate entry. This may be because its spelling is very different: compare **adhere** with its derivative **adhesion**. It may also be because its meaning is very different. For example, the derivative **scarcely** has a quite different meaning from that of its parent word **scarce**.

有时一个词的派生词会单独列为一个词条, 这可能是由于拼法上有很大的差别: 请比较 *adhere* 及其派生词 *adhesion*。也可能是因为词义上有很大的差别, 譬如派生词 *scarcely* 与其母词 *scarce* 的意义就大不相同。

### A compound 复合词

A *compound* is a word formed by adding another word to a headword. It is written as one word (**nightdress**), or as two words separated by a hyphen (**night-time**), or as two separate words (**night life**). The same compound may be found, in different books, newspapers, notices etc, written sometimes with a hyphen, sometimes as one word, sometimes as two words. Compare, for example, **head-master**, **headmaster**, **head master**. This indicates that there is no general agreement amongst the users of the language about how that compound is written. The form given in the Dictionary is the most common in modern British English usage. Compounds are printed in **bold type**, and are listed alphabetically at the end of an entry, but before derivatives. In the longer entries, they are placed at the end of the numbered sections to whose meanings they are most closely related.

复合词系以词目加另一词而成。有时写成一个词(*nightdress*); 有时写成两个词, 中间以连字符分开(*night-time*); 有时单独写成两个词(*night life*)。在不同

的书、报纸、公告等中，同一复合词可能以不同形式出现：有时中间加有连字符，有时写成一个词，有时写成两个词（例如 head-master, headmaster, head master）。这表示英语的使用者对于该复合词的写法意见并不一致。本词典所列的形式为现代英国英语用法中最常见者。复合词系以黑体字印出，并按字母顺序排列于词条末尾，但在派生词之前。在较长的词条中，复合词则排在意义上与其关系最为密切那一项的末尾。

### An idiom 成语

An *idiom* (also called an *idiomatic expression*) is a phrase or sentence of two or more words that has a special meaning of its own. Idioms are printed in **bold italic** type, and are listed alphabetically at the end of an entry, but before both compounds and derivatives. In the longer entries, they are placed at the end of the numbered sections to whose meanings they are most closely related. To find an idiom, look for it in the entry for the most important word in the phrase or sentence (usually a *noun*, *verb* or *adjective*). For example, **pick holes** is found in the entry for **hole**; **get hold of the wrong end of the stick** is found in the entry for **stick**. (⇒ *Using idiomatic English* on page xxxi of this Introduction.)

成语(亦称惯用语)为本身有其特殊含义且由两个或两个以上的词构成的短语或句子。成语系以黑斜体字排印，依字母顺序排列于词条末尾，但在复合词与派生词之前。在较长的词条中，成语则排在意义上与其关系最密切那一项的末尾。查一个或语时，先找该短语或句子中最重要的一个词的词条（通常为一名词，动词或形容词），例如 pick holes 可在 hole 的词条下查出；get hold of the wrong end of the stick 可在 stick 的词条下查出。（请参看本绪论 xxxi 页之‘怎样用成语’。）

### A verb with a particle or a preposition 与副词性小品词或介词连用的动词

English contains many phrases made up of a *verb* and an *adverbial particle*, for example **go back**, **run away**, **take sth down**, or of a *verb* and a *preposition*, for example, **go through sth**, **run into sb**, **take after sb**. Many of these phrases are idiomatic, and are printed and listed in the same way as other idioms.

英语中有许多短语是由动词与副词性小品词组成，如 go back, run away, take sth down, 或由动词与介词组成，如 go through sth, run into sb, take after sb。这类短语有很多是习惯用法，它们排印和排列的方式与其他的成语相同。

In the entries for the very common verbs like **go**, **make**, **put**, **take**, these verbal phrases are all gathered together in alphabetical order at the end of the verb's entry. They are called 'special uses with *adverbial particles* and *prepositions*'. For example, at the end of the entry for the verb **take** you will find **take after sb**, **take sth apart**, **take (away) from sth**, **take sth back**, etc. (⇒ *How to use a verb with the correct adverbial particle or preposition* on page xxix of this Introduction.)

在那些很常用的动词如 go, make, put, take 等的词条中，这类动词短语全按字母顺序集中排列在该动词词条的末尾，称作‘与副词性小品词和介词连用的特殊用法’。例如在动词 take 这个词条的末尾，你会发现 take after sb, take sth apart, take (away) from sth, take sth back 等。（请参看本绪论 xxix 页之‘怎样正确使用与副词性小品词或介词连用的动词’。）

When you meet a *verb + particle* in speech or writing, it may take one of several forms. Compare *He took down the curtains*; *He took the curtains down*; *He took them down*. These are different ways of using **take sth down** and this is the phrase you should look up in the Dictionary. On the other hand, *go through John's pockets*, *go through them* are the two possible ways of using the *verb + preposition* **go through sth**, and that is the form which should be looked up.

当你在谈话或写作中遇到‘动词+副词性小品词’时，它可能以不同形式出现。比较 He took down the curtains; He took the curtains down; He took them down。这三个句子便是使用短语 take sth down 的不同方式，这也就是你在本词



典中应该查的短语。在另一方面, go through John's pockets, go through them 便是使用‘动词+介词’ go through sth 的两种可能的方式, 而 go through sth 就是你应该查的形式。

### Definition numbers 定义的编号

## How to find the meaning of a word 怎样查词义

Many entries are divided into sections numbered in bold type, i. e. **1, 2, 3, 4** etc. These numbers show the different meanings or usages that the headword has. For example, the verb **decorate** has three meanings: **1** to adorn, to make attractive. **2** to give a building paint, plaster, wallpaper, carpets, etc. **3** to award someone a medal. Definitions are listed in order of meanings from the most common or most simple to the most rare or most complicated.

有许多词条分成若干项, 分别用黑体字 **1, 2, 3, 4**, 等予以编号。这些号码表示词目所具有的各种意义或用法。譬如动词 **decorate** 有三种意义: **1** 装饰; 美化。 **2** 装修(房屋); 油漆(房屋); (给房屋)涂灰泥, 糊壁纸, 铺地毯等。 **3** 授勋; 颁奖。各定义系按意义的顺序排列, 从最常用或最简单的用法到最少用或最复杂的用法。

If you are faced with **decorate** used with one of these meanings you will want to have some way of deciding which of the numbered definitions is the right one. This is one of those occasions when the *example phrases and sentences* will prove of great value. Suppose that you have this sentence in front of you: *Two airmen were decorated for their heroism.* This will suggest that meaning **3** is the right one, as the sentence closely resembles the example provided in the entry: *Several soldiers were decorated for bravery.* It is by matching the sentence you have with the example sentences in the Dictionary entry that you are able to decide which definition is the right one.

当你碰到 **decorate** 一词用到其中的一种意义时, 你会希望有某种方法来决定在那些编号的定义中, 哪一个最合适。这正是本词典所收例句极具价值的时候。假若你面前有这样一句: *Two airmen were decorated for their heroism.* 这个句子将提醒你第 **3** 义最合适, 因为它和词条中的例句 *Several soldiers were decorated for bravery* 很相近。唯有将你面前的句子和本词典词条中的例句相比, 你才能够决定哪一个定义最合适。

### Example phrases and sentences 例句

These form a very large and very important part of the Dictionary. They follow the definitions in *italic* type. They are included for 7 reasons.

本词典所收例句占很大篇幅, 而且是很重要的一部分。例句都接在定义后面, 以斜体排印。本词典所收例句, 有七项理由:

- 1 They show how the headword, derivative, compound or idiomatic expression is used in different sentence patterns.

表示词目、派生词、复合词或成语如何用于不同的句型中。

- 2 They show the kinds of style or context in which the word or phrase is usually used. They include the words or sorts of words that the headword is usually used with. For example, at **sensational(2)** there is a *sensational writer/newspaper*; at **sense(4)** there is *have no sense of shame*; a *sense of one's own importance/responsibility*.

表明词或短语通常所用的各种文体或上下文。并且举出通常与词目用在一起的各种字。例如, 在 **sensation** 的第 **2** 义有 *a sensational writer/newspaper* 一例; 在 **sense** 的第 **4** 义有 *have no sense of shame*; a *sense of one's own importance/responsibility* 等例。

- 3 They often include information on where to put the stress when using the headword in a phrase or sentence. For example, at **failure(3)** there is *'heart failure*; *'engine failures*.

时常标明词目用在短语或句中时重音的所在, 例如 **failure** 第 **3** 义中之 *'heart failure*; *'engine failures*。

- 4 They teach the writing conventions of correct punctuation and the use of capital letters, because many of the examples are full, correctly written and