Collins

新东方-柯林斯
雅思备考词典

IELTS Examination Dictionary

20

word families

vocabulary builder

words in context

which word?   *word connections*   *word parts*

usage

新东方
XDF.CN

Collins

新东方-柯林斯
雅思备考词典

IELTS Examination
Dictionary

20

1993–2013
New Oriental 20th Anniversary

新东方20周年倾情奉献

北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Publishers and editorial team

The use of corpora in the making of this dictionary

When the first COBUILD dictionary was published in 1987, it revolutionized dictionaries for learners. It was the first of a new generation of dictionaries that were based on actual evidence of how English was used, rather than lexicographer intuition.

Collins and the University of Birmingham, led by linguist John Sinclair, developed an electronic corpus in the 1980s called the Collins Birmingham University International Language Database (COBUILD). This corpus, which is also known as the Collins Corpus, became the largest collection of English-language data in the world, and COBUILD dictionary editors use the corpus to analyse the way that people really use the language.

The Collins Corpus contains 4.5 billion words taken from websites, newspapers, magazines, and books published around the world, and from spoken material from radio, TV, and everyday conversations. New data is added to the corpus every month, to help COBUILD editors identify new words and meanings from the moment they are first used.

All COBUILD dictionaries are based on the information our editors find in the Collins Corpus. Because the corpus is so large, our editors can look at lots of examples of how people really use the words. The data tells us how words are used; what they mean; which words are used together; and how often words are used.

This information helps us decide which words to include in COBUILD dictionaries. Did you know, for example, that around 90% of English speech and writing is made up of approximately 3,500 words? The corpus tells us which these words are, and helps us ensure that when you use a COBUILD dictionary, you can be sure that you are learning the words you really need to know.

All of the examples in COBUILD dictionaries are examples of real English, taken from the Collins Corpus. The examples have been carefully chosen to demonstrate typical grammatical patterns, typical vocabulary, and typical contexts for your word.

In addition to the Collins Corpus, we also had access to a large learner corpus made up of texts produced by Chinese examination candidates.

The '51 Pigai' corpus, built by New Oriental Education and Technology Group, consists of:

- 3,819 student compositions, equal to about 1 million words
- 1,287 speaking test audio files.

This Chinese learner corpus allowed us to identify the types of mistakes that learners, especially Chinese learners, typically make in examinations. We were then in a position to provide users with tailor-made information relating to common usage errors, words that are often confused, and word families.

For example, an analysis of the learner corpus highlighted the fact that many Chinese students tend to mistakenly use *much* as a determiner with countable nouns (e.g. **much people*, **much benefits*). Other common errors related to the wrong use of prepositions (e.g. **a capacity of* ... instead of *a capacity for* ...) or a tendency to omit the verb *be* in, for example, *I'm concerned* ... . All of these issues were collated and then presented and explained in usage notes and 'Which Word?' boxes.

Additionally, our analysis of the corpus identified a tendency amongst learners to use the wrong form of a word. For example, we found instances of students using *product* as if it were a verb, or confusing the adjective *significant* with the noun *significance*. This valuable data has enabled us to provide tailored help in the form of the 'Word Families' feature. 'Word Families' boxes contain lists of words that are related by their 'root'. The part of speech (noun, verb, etc) is given, and the word is illustrated with an example from the corpus showing learners exactly how it is used.

To sum up, this dictionary is a product of the combination of Collins' wealth of experience in the field of lexicography and New Oriental's expertise and first-hand knowledge of Chinese learners of English. We think you'll agree that the two have come together to produce a fantastic resource to support you in your preparation for the IELTS examination.

Preface

It is of great importance that a learner of languages should have a good dictionary to hand; in many ways, it can be compared to having a learned teacher capable of tirelessly answering a multitude of questions. Through my many years of studying and teaching English, I have used a wide variety of dictionaries, but Collins dictionaries in particular have greatly impressed me. Collins dictionaries put the needs of the learner first: headwords are banded according to frequency in their natural context, enabling students to learn vocabulary in a systematic way. Headwords are explained in full-sentence definitions with information on their context, usage, and collocation, so that students learn more about the way words are used; all examples are selected from a corpus, ensuring that they are accurate and natural, and grammatical patterns of headwords are provided to help students with their language output.

My fascination with Collins dictionaries was what lay behind my motivation to build a New Oriental English Corpus for Chinese Learners, utilizing New Oriental's numerous resources and channels. Today, on an annual basis, New Oriental enrols more than three million students of diverse gender, age, and professional background. Our students come from different regions of China, many speak regional dialects, and their English abilities vary. This diversity provides us with a large sample for a truly representative corpus of Chinese English learners. To develop an English corpus for Chinese learners, New Oriental selected content from 30,000 student essays and more than 2,000 student recordings, covering more than eleven million words.

On 1st September, 2011, after two years of talks and development work looking at how best to exploit its corpus and experience in language training, New Oriental signed a strategic collaboration agreement with HarperCollins. One of the most important parts of the agreement was the joint production of an IELTS dictionary.

Currently, there are many good dictionaries available. However, we believe that the one New Oriental has developed with Collins offers a unique advantage, making it more attractive than other dictionaries on the market. We believe that this dictionary combines the character of New Oriental (especially regarding test preparation and vocabulary learning) with the great history and tradition of Collins dictionaries.

Thanks to both institutions' dedication, attention to detail, and careful design of samples and content, we have developed such a dictionary – the **New Oriental Collins IELTS Examination Dictionary**. This dictionary has the following characteristics:
1. The learning of vocabulary is the main focus. The dictionary contains a variety of special features designed to increase and enrich vocabulary in a natural context in a variety of ways: Which Word, Word Connections, Word Families, Words in Context, Word Parts, Usage Note, and Vocabulary Builder.
2. It extensively incorporates New Oriental's English Corpus of Chinese Learners; it illustrates and analyses common mistakes made by Chinese learners of English.
3. It is designed specifically for IELTS test preparation. Past IELTS papers were used as a reference for the selection and frequency banding of headwords, for the compilation and sorting of definitions, for the selection of examples, phrases, and collocations, and for the design of features. Additionally, it draws on New Oriental's extensive experience in preparing students for the IELTS examination.

4. It is tailored to suit the learning styles of Chinese students.
5. Through a variety of features and topics, it emphasizes the importance of language output, targeting the two most significant challenges for many Chinese students: speaking and writing.

It has been four years now since New Oriental and Collins began planning for the production of this dictionary. I would like to thank all the people who have made this possible – for their energy and tenacity in overcoming so many challenges while compiling and publishing this dictionary. We at New Oriental have been deeply impressed by the professionalism and academic competence of the Collins team throughout our collaboration. I sincerely hope that this carefully designed dictionary will prove effective, and that it will motivate students preparing for the IELTS examination. If this dictionary benefits them, all our efforts will have been worthwhile.

Michael Yu
President and CEO of New Oriental Education and Technology Group

序言

词典对语言学习的重要性不言而喻。一本好的词典就像一位知识渊博的老师，能够不厌其烦地解答学生的各种问题。在多年的英语学习和教学过程中，我曾经使用过多种词典，其中柯林斯公司出版的词典给我留下了深刻的印象。与其他词典相比，柯林斯词典独树一帜，比如：词典提供了词频信息，把词汇按真实语境中的使用频率分成了不同等级，便于学习者有区别地学习词汇；词条的释义大多采用完整的句子，其中包含词汇的使用场景、用法描述和搭配信息，使学习者在阅读释义的过程中，可以深入了解词汇的用法；词典的例句全部来自真实的语料，力求在最大程度上保持语言的原貌；词典也提供了词汇的语法结构信息，便于学习者进行语言输出。

正是由于柯林斯词典的原因，我开始了解语料库（Corpus），并产生了利用新东方的资源和渠道建设中国英语学习者语料库的想法。新东方目前每年培训的人次已经超过了300万，随着新东方的发展，这个数字还在增长。因为新东方的培训涵盖了不同性别、不同年龄、不同专业背景、不同地区、不同方言和不同英语基础的人群，新东方有条件建成样本容量大、代表性强的大规模中国英语学习者语料库。为了实现这一目标，新东方推出了各类作文批改和口语批改服务。自2009年10月以来，新东方已经收集了3万多篇学生作文和2千多段口语录音，总容量超过了1100万词，这些内容经过筛选构成了新东方中国英语学习者语料库（New Oriental English Corpus of Chinese Learners）。

为了更好地利用新东方的语料库资源和在培训领域的经验，经过两年多的筹划和准备，新东方于2011年9月1日与柯林斯出版集团正式签署了研发战略合作协议，其中一项重要的内容就是合作研发一系列为中国英语学习者量身定做的备考词典。

目前市场上已经有大量优秀的学习者词典，我们与柯林斯合作编写的词典必须有自己的特色，否则相当于做重复性的工作。我们希望这部词典在继承柯林斯词典传统的同时，能够体现出新东方的特色，尤其是在考试准备和词汇学习方面的特色。

在这样的背景下，《新东方-柯林斯雅思备考词典》应运而生，我们双方的专家对词典的体例和内容进行了精心设计。与其他学习者词典相比，这部词典有很多与众不同的地方。比如：

(1) 词典侧重词汇的学习和运用，设置了Which Word、Word Connections、Word Families、Words in Context、Word Parts、Vocabulary Builder等一系列有特色的专栏，力求通过多种方式帮助学生在真实语境中扩展词汇，并掌握词汇的准确含义和用法；
(2) 词典广泛参考了新东方中国英语学习者语料库，有针对性地研究和分析了中国英语学习者的各类常见问题，尤其是在口语和写作中的问题，并通过翔实的例证对这些问题进行了阐述；
(3) 词典为雅思考试量身定做，词条的选取和分级、释义的撰写和排序、例句的筛选、短语及搭配的提取、专栏的设置等都以雅思真题为参考依据，同时融入了新东方的雅思课堂教学经验；
(4) 词典的体例完全根据中国英语学习者的习惯设计，增强了词典的易用性；
(5) 词典侧重语言输出，针对口语和写作这两个中国考生的薄弱环节，词典提供了丰富的专栏内容和专题指导。

从新东方和柯林斯开始筹划合作编写一部词典到这部词典的付梓面世，四年多的时间已经过去。在整个词典的编撰过程中，双方的专家团队投入了大量的精力，克服了重重困难，我在此要对他们表示最诚挚的谢意。合作期间柯林斯专家团队的敬业精神和严谨的治学态度，让我和其他新东方人都感到非常钦佩。在汗水的浇灌下，我们双方最初的愿望现已经开花结果，呈现在读者面前。希望我们这部精心设计的词典会给那些正在准备雅思考试的人带来一份惊喜，增添一份希望。若能如此，我们付出的所有努力都是值得的。

俞敏洪
新东方教育科技集团董事长兼总裁

Introduction

Welcome to the **New Oriental Collins IELTS Examination Dictionary**, a brand-new dictionary, specially created for Chinese students preparing for the IELTS exam. The content has been carefully selected and compiled to give you all the information you need to prepare for the IELTS exam, and to help you achieve the IELTS score you are aiming for.

The Collins Corpus

The **New Oriental Collins IELTS Examination Dictionary**, like all Collins dictionaries, has been created using the Collins Corpus – a huge database of language which contains over 4.5 billion words of contemporary English. The corpus is central to all the information given in Collins dictionaries. It allows us to look in detail at how the language works, so that we can explain meanings, and describe how the language really works with confidence and accuracy.

Content

The Collins Corpus also allows us to see how frequently words occur in the language, and to identify the words that IELTS candidates need to master in order to achieve a high score. You will see that some words in the dictionary are highlighted with a star ✪. These are words that we have identified as being particularly important to IELTS candidates. They are words which regularly appear in discussions of IELTS topics, or which are often used in formal, written contexts. An understanding of the meanings and usage patterns of these words will provide you with a solid grounding in the key words you need when working towards the IELTS exam.

Coverage

In today's globalized world, learners of English need to be aware of the different varieties of English that are spoken around the world. The **New Oriental Collins IELTS Examination Dictionary** clearly shows you which words and phrases are particular to British or American English.

Definitions

One of the most practical and helpful features of the **New Oriental Collins IELTS Examination Dictionary** is the full-sentence definition. Every word is explained in a complete sentence, just as your teacher or a native speaker of English might explain it to you. Definitions formulated in this way use vocabulary and grammatical structures that occur naturally with the word being explained. They give you much more than the meaning of the word that you are looking up, and also contain information on collocates, grammar, context, and usage. The fullness of the definition helps you to understand not only the meaning of the word, but how to use it properly, and how to 'make it your own'.

Examples

All of the examples in this dictionary have been selected from the Collins Corpus. They have been chosen carefully to reflect the style of language used in IELTS texts. Since they are examples of real English, you can be sure that they show the word in use in a natural context.

Translations

The **New Oriental Collins IELTS Examination Dictionary** is especially helpful if you are making the transition to using a dictionary with definitions in English. Every sense, phrase, phrasal verb, and example has a Chinese translation, which acts as a stepping stone from your first language to the wealth of information contained in the dictionary. The translations complement the English material and provide you with additional support when you encounter a difficult word or expression.

Additional features

Where relevant, the dictionary provides useful information about grammatical patterns, for example, whether a word is typically followed by a preposition or an infinitive, or whether a noun is typically used with the plural form of a verb. There is a full explanation of the terms and notations used on pages xxiii-xxxii.

Many entries give synonyms and antonyms to help you broaden your range of vocabulary and create more variety in your writing style.

You will also find notes (also with a Chinese translation) giving you additional information about different ways in which the word is used.

Vocabulary enrichment

Another exciting innovation in this dictionary is its 500 colourful vocabulary enrichment features, which have been specially created to meet the needs of Chinese learners of English. These eye-catching boxes focus on words that are essential for IELTS. They help you expand your vocabulary and better understand the relationships between words and the contexts in which they appear. They will enable you to use English accurately and confidently when you sit the examination. There is a full explanation of these vocabulary features on pages xx-xxii.

Writing and Speaking guides

While a knowledge of vocabulary and grammatical structures is essential, the ultimate goal is to be able to use the language you have learnt fluently and appropriately in your writing and when speaking. For all the help you need to produce polished written texts and to achieve fluency in your spoken English, turn to the two guides near the end of the book: **Writing for IELTS** and **Speaking for IELTS**.

The **Writing for IELTS** guide gives advice on how to write clearly and effectively in English. It covers general skills, and provides help with writing for academic purposes. The focus is on the writing tasks involved in the IELTS exam.

The **Speaking for IELTS** guide helps you to prepare for the IELTS speaking test. It focuses on the words and structures you need to speak clearly and confidently about yourself and about important topics that typically come up in the IELTS speaking exam. Strategies are given for managing situations such as presenting an argument, giving an opinion, and clarifying what you have just said.

Both guides give plenty of examples of real English, and the sample texts fully illustrate the vocabulary and structures being explained. You will also find tips for preparing for the exam: in fact, the guides provide all you need to know to get ready for the test.

Make sure you read these guides as well as consulting the main part of the dictionary. By covering all the bases, you will be ensuring that you are completely prepared to sit the IELTS exam.

We hope you will enjoy preparing for IELTS using the **New Oriental Collins IELTS Examination Dictionary**. Not only will it help you to achieve the IELTS score you are aiming for, but it will also equip you for success in the future.

Guide to the dictionary entries

colour headwords

full sentence definitions

synonyms and antonyms

notes give additional information about the word

important words for IELTS indicated by a star

important grammatical structures shown

hyphenation points

phrases associated with the word class

inflected forms

pronunciation

derived words

grammatical information and patterns

frequency information

examples from the Collins Corpus

register labels

word classes

regional labels

category of word class

meaning splits

alternative spellings

cross-reference to a closely related word

ami·cable /ˈæmɪkəbəl/ ADJ When people have an **amicable** relationship, they are pleasant to each other and solve their problems without quarrelling. 友好的 = friendly; ≠ hostile □ *The meeting ended on reasonably amicable terms.* 这次会议在较为友好的氛围中结束。
ami·cably /ˈæmɪkəbli/ ADV [amicably with v] 友好地 □ *He hoped the dispute could be settled amicably.* 他希望这次纠纷能友好地得到解决。

amid ◆◇◇ /əˈmɪd/ PREP

The form **amidst** is also used, but is old-fashioned.
有时也使用**amidst**，但为过时用法。

If something happens **amid** noises or events of some kind, it happens while the other things are happening. 在……当中 □ *Workers are sifting through the wreckage of the airliners amid growing evidence that the disasters were the work of terrorists.* 在越来越多证据证明这些灾难是恐怖分子所为的同时，工人们正在仔细检查那些客机的残骸。

✪ analo·gous /əˈnæləgəs/ ADJ (*formal*) If one thing is **analogous to** another, the two things are similar in some way. 类似的 = similar; ≠ different □ *Marine construction technology like this is very complex, somewhat analogous to trying to build a bridge under water.* 像这样的海洋建筑技术非常复杂，有些类似于尝试在水下建筑一座桥。 □ *a new conflict situation analogous to the one on the Korean peninsula* 一个与朝鲜半岛冲突类似的新局面

an·chor /ˈæŋkə/ NOUN, VERB
NOUN [c] (**anchors**) **1** An **anchor** is a heavy hooked object that is dropped from a boat into the water at the end of a chain in order to make the boat stay in one place. 锚 **2** (*mainly AmE*) The **anchor** on a television or radio programme, especially a news programme, is the person who presents it. 节目主持人 □ *He worked in the news division of ABC – he was the anchor of its 15-minute evening newscast.* 他以前在美国广播公司的新闻部工作——他是该公司晚间15分钟新闻节目的主持人。
PHRASE **at anchor** If a boat is **at anchor**, it is floating in a particular place and is prevented from moving by its anchor. 停泊 □ *Sailboats lay at anchor in the narrow waterway.* 帆船停泊在狭窄的水道里。
VERB [I, T] (**anchors, anchoring, anchored**) **1** [I, T] When a boat **anchors** or when you **anchor** it, its anchor is dropped into the water in order to make it stay in one place. 抛锚 □ *We could anchor off the pier.* 我们可以在码头抛锚。 **2** [T] If an object **is anchored** somewhere, it is fixed to something to prevent it moving from that place. 使固定 = tether □ *The roots anchor the plant in the earth.* 根须把这植物固定在土里。

dry·er /ˈdraɪə/ also **drier** NOUN [c] (**dryers**) A **dryer** is a machine for drying things. There are different kinds of dryers, for example ones designed for drying clothes, crops, or people's hair or hands. 干燥器 □ *hot air electric hand dryers* 热风电动干手机
→ See also **dry**

Guide to the dictionary entries

Structure of entries

The entries have been structured to make all the information about meaning and usage as clear as possible.

The word class that a word belongs to – noun, verb, etc – is indicated at the beginning of an entry. If a word belongs to more than one word class, all the classes are listed at the beginning of the entry. The senses of the word are then grouped together by individual word class.

Additional grammatical information about these word classes – if a verb is used transitively or intransitively, or if a noun is countable or uncountable – is presented after the blue word class heading. If a verb can be both transitive and intransitive, or if a noun can be both countable and uncountable, this information is indicated after the word class heading. Then, each sense has a label to show transitivity or countability.

If a word is closely related to another word in the dictionary, you will find a cross-reference to that other word. For example, on a new line at the end of the entry **account**, you will find a cross-reference that reads 'See also **accounting**, **bank account**' following an arrow symbol. If you look up these entries, you can learn about the relationship between the words and any differences in their meanings. If the cross-reference appears after a number and at the end of a group of definitions of a phrasal verb, then the cross-reference is to a noun that is closely related to that phrasal verb. For example, at the end of the definitions of the phrasal verb **break through**, you will find a cross-reference that reads 'See also **breakthrough**'. If you look up this entry, you can learn about the relationship between the noun and the phrasal verb.

The dictionary also contains a large number of idiomatic phrases. Phrases are grouped together according to word class. So, for example, the idiom **clean up your act** follows the noun senses of the word **act**, and the phrasal verb **answer back** follows the verb senses of the word **answer**.

If there is more than one important word in a phrase, you might find a cross-reference to the phrase. For example, at the end of the entry **length**, you will find a cross-reference that reads '**at arm's length** → see **arm**', following a blue diamond. This tells you that you can find the idiomatic phrase 'at arm's length' at the entry for **arm**.

Definitions

In the **New Oriental Collins IELTS Examination Dictionary**, all the definitions are written in full sentences, using vocabulary and grammatical structures that occur naturally with the word being explained. This type of definition gives a lot of information about the way a word or meaning is used by speakers of the language.

Information about collocates and structure

For each definition, the word or phrase being defined is printed in bold. In addition, we have highlighted in bold those words which combine with the headword to make a set structure, for example:

> A **band of** people is … (at **band**)
> If you **say** something **to yourself**, you think it … (at **say**)
> If you are **unable to** do something, it is … (at **unable**)

In our definitions, we show the typical collocates of a word: that is, the other words that are commonly used with the word being defined. For example, the definition of the adjective **savoury** reads:

> **sa·vou·ry** /ˈseɪvəri/ (in AmE, use savory) ADJ **Savoury** food has a salty or spicy flavour rather than a sweet one. 咸味

This shows that you use the adjective *savoury* to describe food.

Information about Chinese collocations, if any, is given in brackets:

> PREP If you are **aboard** a ship or plane, you are on it or in it. 在（船或飞机）上 □ She invited 750 people aboard the

Information about grammar

The definitions also give information about the grammatical structures in which a word is used. For example, meaning 1 of the adjective **candid** reads:

> **can·did** /ˈkændɪd/ ADJ ① When you are **candid** about something or with someone, you speak honestly. 坦诚

This shows that you use **candid** with the preposition *about* before a thing and *with* before a person.

Other definitions show information about transitivity and the type of subject or object that a verb takes. For example, meaning 1 of the verb **soften** reads:

> softened) ① [I, T] If you **soften** something or if it **softens**, it becomes less hard, stiff, or firm. 使变软，变软 □ Soften

This shows that the verb can be used both transitively and intransitively. In the transitive use, it takes a human subject and a non-human object. In the intransitive use, it takes a non-human subject.

Finally, the definition of the verb **compel** reads:

> VERB [T] (compels, compelling, compelled) If a situation, a rule, or a person **compels** you **to** do something, they force you to do it. 迫使 □ the introduction of legislation to compel

This shows you what types of subject and object to use with **compel**, and it also shows that you typically use the verb in a structure with a to-infinitive.

Guide to the dictionary entries

Information about context and usage

In addition to information about collocation and grammar, definitions also can convey your evaluation of something, for example to express your approval or disapproval. Look at the definition of **unhelpful**:

> un·help·ful ˌʌnˈhelpfʊl ˈ... If you say that someone or something is **unhelpful**, you mean that they do not help you or improve a situation, and may even make things worse. 无益的，无帮助的 ❑ *The criticism is both unfair and*

In this definition, the expressions 'if you say that' and 'you mean that' indicate that these words are used subjectively, rather than objectively.

Other kinds of definition

We sometimes explain grammatical words and other function words by paraphrasing the word in context. For example, meaning 3 of the preposition **through** reads:

> ... ... To go **through** a town, area, or country means to travel across it or in it. ... ❑ *Go*

In many cases, it is impossible to paraphrase the word, and so we explain its function instead. For example, the definition of **unfortunately** reads:

> You can use **unfortunately** to introduce or refer to a statement when you consider that it is sad or disappointing, or when you want to express regret. ...

Lastly, some full definitions are expressed as if they are cross-references. For example:

> lab ˈlæb ... ... A **lab** is the same as a **laboratory**.

If you need to know more about the word **laboratory**, you should look at that entry.

Translations

A Chinese translation is given for each sense of each word. For example, the noun **amendment** has two senses, each of which has a Chinese translation:

> amendments ... ... An **amendment** is a section that is added to a law or rule in order to change it. 修正案 ❑ *an*
>
> An **amendment** is a change that is made to a piece of writing. 修改 ... alteration, change, correction ...

An individual sense of an English word may have more than one Chinese translation. For example, meaning 1 of the noun **accuracy** has two different Chinese translations.

> ac·cu·ra·cy ˈækjʊrəsi ... ... The **accuracy of** information or measurements is their quality of being true or correct, even in small details. 精确（性），准确（性）

Translations are also given for examples.

> hand is inches from mine. ... ❑ *That wasn't his fault, it was mine.* 那不是他的错，是我的。

Style and usage

Some words or meanings are used mainly by particular groups of people, or in particular social contexts. In this dictionary, where relevant, entries also give information about the kind of people who are likely to use a word or expression (for example journalists or businesspeople), and the type of social situation in which it is used. This information is shown in italics and within brackets.

In terms of geographical diversity, this dictionary focuses on British and American English using evidence from the Collins Corpus. Where relevant, the American or British form is shown at its equivalent word or meaning.

Geographical labels

BrE (British English) (英国英语): used mainly by speakers and writers in Britain, and in other places where British English is used or taught. Where relevant, the American equivalent is provided.

AmE (American English) (美国英语): used mainly by speakers and writers in the US, and in other places where American English is used or taught. Where relevant, the British equivalent is provided.

Style labels

academic word (学术词):	from the Academic Word List and often used in academic texts such as essays, e.g. **denote**
business (商业):	used mainly when talking about the field of business, e.g. **market share**
computing (计算机):	used mainly when talking about the field of computing, e.g. **search engine**
formal (正式):	used mainly in official situations, or by political and business organizations, or when speaking or writing to people in authority, e.g. **commence**
humorous (幽默):	used mainly to indicate that a word or expression is used in a humorous way, e.g. **bite the dust**
informal (非正式):	used mainly in informal situations, conversations, and personal letters, e.g. **okay**
journalism (新闻):	used mainly in journalism, e.g. **spearhead**
legal (法律):	used mainly in legal documents, in law courts, and by the police in official situations, e.g. **manslaughter**
literary (文学性):	used mainly in novels, poetry, and other forms of literature, e.g. **toil**
medical (医学):	used mainly in medical texts, and by doctors in official situations, e.g. **cardiac**
military (军事):	used mainly when talking or writing about military terms, e.g. **mobilize**