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CAMBRIDGE
Dictionary of
American English
with Chinese Translation

剑桥美国英语词典

(英汉双解版)



上海外语教育出版社

外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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209

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

剑桥美国英语词典(英汉双解版)/文军等译.

—上海:上海外语教育出版社,2010

ISBN 978-7-5446-1246-3

I. 剑… II. 文… III. ①英语—美国—双解词典②双解词典—英、汉 IV. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 020469 号

图字:09-2002-057

English text from *Cambridge Dictionary of American English*
published by Cambridge University Press.

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Cambridge University Press.

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本书由剑桥大学出版社授权出版,可在全世界范围内销售。

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflap.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflap.com.cn> <http://www.sflen.com>

责任编辑: 李法敏

印 刷: 上海叶大印务发展有限公司

开 本: 890×1240 1/32 印张 49.5 字数 500 千字

版 次: 2010 年 10 月第 1 版 2010 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 3 500 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-1246-3 / H · 0510

定 价: 98.00 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

剑桥美国英语词典(英汉双解版)

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项目负责: 李法敏

责任编辑: 李法敏

特约编辑: 王发祥 王孟包 张福基

版式设计: 李法敏

出版说明

《剑桥美国英语词典》(*Cambridge Dictionary of American English*)根据拥有1亿词次的“剑桥国际语料库”编写而成。该语料库的语料选自最新的图书、杂志、报纸、广播等,涵盖了书面语和口语,全面反映美语的实际使用情况,为《剑桥美国英语词典》的编纂者准确描写美语提供了保证。编纂者精心编写,把本词典打造成了一本实用、易用的美语词典,其主要特色有:

- 收录美国英语单词和短语 40 000 余条,兼收英国英语和加拿大英语的重要单词和意思。
- 英语释义用 2 000 个常用单词撰写,简明易懂。
- “引导词”帮助读者迅速找到所查之义。
- “语言描述”详解英语语法、词汇、拼写及发音方面的难点和重点。
- “用法说明”有的放矢地提供单词的用法信息。
- “习语索引”列出正文中出现的所有习语,方便读者查找。

该词典原版一出版便广受读者好评。为了进一步方便读者使用,我们组织专家将该词典编译成英汉双解版,定名为《剑桥美国英语词典(英汉双解版)》。

目前市场上的英式英语词典种类繁多,美式英语词典则屈指可数,英汉双解版的美语词典更是少之又少。但据调查,中国的英语读者所接触的语料却是美语居多,一些美式表达在英式英语词典中常难觅踪迹,美语词典的重要性和实用性显而易见。我们希望《剑桥美国英语词典(英汉双解版)》在这些问题上能为你释疑解惑。

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Preface

序 言

The ancient Romans said that in matters of language, usage is more powerful than Caesar. Their language was Latin, but this saying applies to English at the end of the 20th century as well. There is no central authority that decides what is and is not correct; it is all those who speak and write English, either as their first language or as a language they have learned later in life, who determine the ways in which the language grows and changes.

古罗马人曾经说过,就语言而论,用法之威力甚于恺撒。虽然他们的语言是拉丁语,但是这种说法亦适用于 20 世纪末的英语。没有核心权威决定孰是孰非,而就是所有使用英语的大众决定了它的成长变化方式,他们或将它作为母语,或作为后来习得的语言。

This dictionary describes the ways American English is used now — what words mean, how they are pronounced, their usual grammatical behavior, and typical contexts in which they appear. It was written using the Cambridge International Corpus, a computerized collection that includes some 100 million words of written and spoken American English taken from recent books, magazines, newspapers, radio and television broadcasts, and even telephone conversations. This resource provides substantial evidence of how words are used, which allows dictionary writers to describe the language accurately and to give examples that are based on genuine, present-day writing and speech.

这本词典描述了美国英语现今的使用方式——词汇的意义、发音、惯用法及其出现的典型语境。该词典使用“剑桥国际语料库”编写而成,“剑桥国际语料库”是一个计算机化的语料库,含有 1 亿词次的书面美语和口头美语,这些语料选自新近的图书、杂志、报纸、无线电广播及电视广播,有的还选自电话交谈。这个资源库为词汇用法提供了翔实的依据,从而确保了词典编纂者能精确地描述英语,配例基于真实、时新的书面语和口语。

The *Cambridge Dictionary of American English* has a number of features that make it a very user-friendly dictionary: GUIDEWORDS help you find

the meaning of the word you are looking for; LANGUAGE PORTRAITS explain the complexities of English, from “Addresses” to “Zero”; IDIOMS and COMPOUNDS are defined within the entry for their first important word; the LABELS tell you when a word is appropriate, and when it is not; USAGE NOTES give additional information about a word; and FULL COVERAGE of the words and phrases that students of American English will want to look up.

《剑桥美国英语词典》是一本便于读者使用的词典,有很多特色:“引导词”帮助你找到正在查询的词汇意义;“语言描述”解释英语语言的难点,包括“地址”、“zero 用法”等等;“习语”和“复合词”列在第一个最重要的单词的词条下,并给出释义;“标记”告诉你单词使用的合适场合;“用法说明”提供单词的更多信息;收录了美语学习者想查的“所有”单词和短语。

Every effort has been made to make this book the most accurate, realistic, up-to-date, and helpful tool of its kind. Like many types of tools, it will become even more useful as you become more familiar with it. The following pages explain the various features of CDAE and how to make the dictionary work for you. We hope this book will help you to master the challenging language known as English, so that your usage will help influence the ways in which it changes and grows during the 21st century.

编纂者竭尽所能,力图把该词典打造成一本最精确、最写实、最具时代感、最有益的工具书。与其他类型的工具一样,你知之越深,它的用处则越大。以下几页说明了《剑桥美国英语词典》的各种特色及怎样让该词典为你所用。我们希望这本书将帮助你掌握英语这门富有挑战性的语言,这样,你的用法必将影响它在 21 世纪的发展变化方式。

Paul Heacock
Managing Editor

保罗·希科克

总编辑

June 1999

1999 年 6 月

Finding Your Way Around the Dictionary

词典使用指南

The following examples are designed to help you find information in the dictionary.
以下实例用以帮助你查找本词典中的信息。

A typical entry:

典型词条:

HEADWORD and DEFINITION

词目和释义

different PARTS OF SPEECH with meanings related to the headword
意思与词目相关的不同词类

headword and SECOND MEANING

词目与第二个意思

PHRASAL VERBS formed with the headword

由词目组成的短语动词

speak [FORMAL TALK] /spi:k/ *v* [I] *past simple spoke* /spouk/, *past part spoken* /'spou.kən/ to give a formal talk 正式讲话 • *Will you be speaking at the conference?* 你会在会上讲话吗? • *Ted will speak about careers in education.* 特德将谈论教育中的职业问题。 • **USAGE:** The related noun is **SPEECH** [FORMAL TALK]. 相关名词是 **SPEECH** [FORMAL TALK]。

• **speaker** /'spi:kə/ *n* [C] a person who gives a speech at a public event 发言者; 演讲者 • *There will be three speakers at the graduation ceremony.* 毕业典礼上将有三人发言。 • *She's not a good public speaker.* 她不善于在公共场合讲话。 • A speaker is also the person who controls the way in which business is done in an organization which makes laws, such as the US House of Representatives 议长; *the Speaker of the House* 众议院议长 • See also **speaker** at **SPEAK** [KNOW A LANGUAGE]; **SPEAKER**.

• **speaking** /'spi:kiŋ/ *n* [U] • *She looks on public speaking as an opportunity to share information.* 她把当众讲话看作是分享信息的机会。 • *He has several speaking engagements* (= occasions when he will give a talk) *next month.* 下个月他要发表几次讲话。

speak [SUGGEST] /spi:k/ *v* [I/T] *past simple spoke* /spouk/, *past part spoken* /'spou.kən/ to show or express (something) without using words (不用语言) 显示, 表明; 表达 • *The incident spoke of shady financial dealings between the partners.* [I always + *adv/prep*] 这个事件表明了合伙人之间隐蔽的金融交易。 • *Her face spoke volumes* (= showed clearly what she thought). [T] 她的面部表情充分说明了她的想法。

□ **speak for** /'--/ *v prep* [T] to express the opinions or wishes of (someone) 表达 (某人) 的想法 (或希望) • *I can't speak for the others.* 我不能代表别人的想法。 • People say **speak for yourself** when they want to make it clear that they do not agree with what you said 你只能代

表你自己;你不能代表别人:“None of us like the hotel.”“Speak for yourself — I think it's OK.”“我们都不喜欢这家酒店。”“你只能代表你自己——我认为还可以。”

□ **speak out** /'s-i-/ v adv [I] to say, esp. publicly, what you think about something such as a law or an official plan or action (尤指当众)谈论自己对法律或官方计划及行为的看法 • He spoke out against the school's admissions policy. 他当众说自己反对学校的入学政策。

□ **speak up** TALK LOUD /'s-i-/ v adv [I] to speak louder 大声说话 • Speak up! We can't hear you in the back. 说大声点! 我们在后面听不见。

□ **speak up** EXPRESS OPINION /'s-i-/ v adv [I] to express your opinion about something or someone 表达(对某人、某事的)看法 • If you disagree, please speak up. 如果你不同意,请说出来。○ He spoke up for me when I was in trouble. 我遇到麻烦时,他替我说过话。

Different kinds of entry:

不同种类的词条:

some ABBREVIATION entries have a definition, cross-reference to the full form, and an example sentence

有些缩写词词条包含一个释义、完整形式的参照和一个例子

other ABBREVIATION entries are only a cross-reference to the full form

一些缩写词词条只有完整形式的参照

many VARIANT forms are entered as headwords and cross-referenced to the appropriate full form

许多变体形式列作词目,而且有对应的完整形式的参照

Parts of an entry:

词条的组成:

the HEADWORD appears in dark type at the beginning of an entry

词目用黑体印刷,置于词条的开始

ESL *n* [U] **abbreviation for English as a second language**, see at **ENGLISH** 〈缩写词〉 = **English as a second language** • Luisa teaches **ESL** in California. 路易莎在加利福尼亚教授作为第二语言的英语。

esp. *adv* **abbreviation for ESPECIALLY** 〈缩写词〉 = **ESPECIALLY**

fries /fraiz/ *pl n* **FRENCH FRIES** 炸薯片,炸薯条

ten /ten/ *number* 10 十 • The twins are ten. 那对双胞胎十岁了。○ a ten-seat minivan 十座的小型货车 • Ten can also mean ten o'clock. 十点钟 • D Numbers

◎ **tenth** /tenθ/ *adj, adv* [not gradable], *n* [C] • My sister spoke tenth, right after me. 我妹妹第十个发言,就在我后面。○ It was the tenth of May. [C] 那是5月10日。• A tenth is one of ten equal parts of something. [C] 十分之一

family PARENTS AND CHILDREN /'fæm-ə-li, 'fæm-li/ *n* [C/U] a social group of parents, children,

the GUIDEWORD in a box helps you to find the meaning you are looking for

when a headword has more than one meaning

当词目有不止一个意思时,方框里的引导词帮助你找到你所要查询的意思

VARIANT SPELLINGS for both singular and plural forms of a word are given after the preferred form

单词的单复数形式的变体拼写放在首选拼写之后。

the **PRONUNCIATION** is given after the headword and guideword. For more information about pronunciations, see page xx.

音标置于词目及引导词之后。要了解更多的发音信息,参见第 xx 页。

if an entry is a **VERB** with **INFLECTED FORMS** or variant spellings of inflected forms that are not regular, these are provided

如果词条为不规则动词,提供该词的屈折形式或屈折形式的变体。

VARIANT FORMS in British and Canadian English follow the pronunciation
英式英语和加拿大英语的变体形式置于音标之后

and sometimes grandparents, uncles, aunts, and other relatives 家;家庭 • *Her family moved here when she was eleven.* [C] 她 11 岁时家搬到了这儿。 • *Many people cope with the demands of both career and family.* [U] 很多人都在设法应付事业和家庭的需要。 • *She wants to get married and have a family* (= have children). [C] 她想结婚生子。 • **Your family name** is your **last name**. See at **LAST** **FINAL**. 姓

family **[BIOLOGICAL TYPE]** /'fæm.ə.li/, 'fæm-li/ *n* [C] specialized a large group of related types of animals or plants (专) (动植物的)科 • *The lion is a member of the cat family.* 狮子是猫科动物。

chili (pepper), chile /tʃɪl-i/ *n* [C/U] **pl** **chilies or chiles** any of several types of red **PEPPER** (= type of vegetable) that are used to make foods spicy 红辣椒 • *Chili is also a spicy dish made with beans, chilies, and usually meat.* 辣味肉末

special **[PARTICULAR]** /'speʃ.əl/ *adj* [not gradable] having a particular purpose 特殊的;特别的 • *Kevin goes to a special school for the blind.* 凯文上一所为盲人开办的特殊学校。 • *She's a special correspondent for the National Public Radio.* 她是全国公共电台的特约通讯员。 • **Special education/special ed** is education for children with physical or mental problems, who need to be taught in a different way. (针对残疾儿童的)特殊教育

do **[FOR QUESTIONS/NEGATIVES]** /du:/ *v aux* **he/she/it does** /dʌz, dəz/, **past simple did** /dɪd/, **past part done** /dʌn/ used with another verb to form questions and negative sentences 和另一动词共用表疑问和否定 • *Where do you work?* 你在哪儿工作? • *Why don't we have lunch together on Friday?* 我们星期五一起吃午饭,好吗? • *"Didn't you know Sophie was coming?" "Of course I did."* “你不知道索菲要来吗?”“我当然知道” • *Don't talk about that.* 不要谈论那事。 • **USAGE:** The negative contractions are *doesn't*, *didn't*, and *don't*. 否定缩写式为 *doesn't*, *didn't* 和 *don't* • **Ⓛ** **AUXILIARY VERBS**

knit **[MAKE CLOTHES]** /nɪt/ *v* [I/T] **knitting, past knitted or knit** to make (cloth or clothing) by connecting yarn (= fiber threads) into rows with two long needles, or to do this with a machine 编织,针织 • *She's knitting a scarf for her daughter.* [T] 她在给女儿织围巾。

• **specialty** /'speʃ.əl-ti/, **Br** **speciality** /'speʃ-i:'æɪ-l-ti/ *n* [C] a product that is unusually good in a particular place 特产 • *Oysters are a local specialty.* 牡蛎是当地的特产。 • *Paella is*

the **DEFINITION** is the most common or main meaning for a word
释义是单词最常见或主要的意义

SENTENCE DEFINITIONS provide additional meanings for a headword and are given immediately after examples in which the first definition is used
句子释义为词目提供了更多的意义,置于首个释义的例证之后。

IDIOMS follow after the example and sentence definitions
习语置于例证和句子释义之后

common **COMPOUNDS**, formed from the headword and one or more other words, are entered and defined after the idioms in an entry
本词典收录由词目和一个或者多个其他词构成的常见复合词,置于词条内的习语之后,并给出释义。

the specialty of the house at this restaurant. 肉菜饭是这家餐厅自制的特色食品。

donor /ˈdɒn.ər/ *n* [C] a person who gives money or something else of value to an organization 捐赠者 • *A large gift from an anonymous donor will allow us to continue our work.* 一位匿名捐赠者的厚礼让我们得以继续工作。 • A donor is also someone who gives some of their blood or who agrees to give an organ or part of their body to help someone else. 献血者; 捐献器官者

friend /frend/ *n* [C] a person you know well and like a lot, but who is usually not a member of your family 朋友 • *I dreamed my school friends were being chased by a whale.* 我梦见我学校里的朋友被鲸鱼追赶。 • *Today I got a call from a friend of mine.* 今天我接到了我一位朋友的电话。 • *Chloe was her best friend.* 克洛伊是她最好的朋友。 • *I moved to California, made friends (= became friends with people), and started dating.* 我搬到了加利福尼亚州,在那里结交朋友并开始约会。 • Friend can also be used when you are speaking to someone 对别人的称呼: *Well, friends, I think it's time to go.* 好了,朋友,我认为该走了。 • A person or organization that is a friend to/of a group or organization helps and supports them (某组织的)帮助者,支持者,赞助者: *He was no friend to slavery.* 他不赞成奴隶制度。 • *The Senator was a friend of business interests.* 这位参议员是商业利益的支持者。 • If you have **friends in high places**, you know important people whom you can ask for support and help in getting what you want. 贵人

acquire /əˈkwair/ *v* [T] to obtain or begin to have (something) 取得,获得,得到 • *His family acquired the property in 1985.* 他的家族1985年获得了那处地产。 • *She acquired her love of the outdoors as a child.* 从小她就养成了对野外的爱好。 • An **acquired taste** is something, such as a food or an experience, that you may not like at first but may begin to like after you have tried it over a period of time. 后天养成的爱好

If someone goes **head over heels**, their body rolls forward, esp. when falling 向前翻跟头,往前栽倒: *She tripped on the curb, and went head over heels into the bushes.* 她被路缘石绊倒了,栽进了灌木丛里。 • If someone is **head over heels in love**, they love another person very much 深深地爱上: *Laura fell head over heels in love with Chris.* 劳拉深深地爱上了克里斯。 • A **headache** is a pain you feel inside your head. 头疼 • A **headache** is also something that causes you difficulty or worry 令人头疼烦

RUNON ENTRIES are usually different parts of speech from the main entry and follow immediately after it
 内词条通常为主词条衍生而来的不同词类，置于其后。

PHRASAL VERBS are marked by a small box and follow after all other entries for a word

短语动词用一个小小方框标示，置于一个单词的所有其他词条之后

Forms derived from a phrasal verb follow immediately after it

由短语动词衍生出的形式紧随其后

Special helps for the user:

给使用者的特别帮助:

USAGE LABELS, following the part of speech, give special information about the use of a word. For more informa-

恼的事: *Finding a babysitter for New Year's Eve is going to be a real headache.* 除夕想找个看小孩的保姆真是件心烦的事。● A **headband** is a narrow strip of material worn around the head, usually to keep the hair back from the face. 束发带 ● A **head count** is the exact number of people in a place that you discover by counting, or the act of counting them 总人数; 点人数: *A quick head count revealed an audience of 56 people.* 迅速地数了一下人数后发现, 在场的观众有 56 位。

aim INTEND /eɪm/ *v* [I] to plan for a specific purpose; intend 计划, 打算 ● *The measures are aimed at preserving family life.* 这些措施旨在维护家庭生活。○ *This book is not aimed at the serious reader.* 这本书不是以严肃读者为对象的。

➡ **aim** /eɪm/ *n* [C] a result that your plans or actions are intended to achieve 目标; 目的 ● *The commission's aim was to convince workers of their extreme importance in ship production.* 委员会的目的是让工人们确信他们在造船业方面极其重要。

➡ **aimless** /'eɪm.ləs/ *adj* without having any clear purpose or specific reason 无目标的, 无目的的 ● *aimless violence* 毫无目标的暴行

➡ **aimlessly** /'eɪm.lə.sli/ *adv*

➡ **aimlessness** /'eɪm.lə.sniəs/ *n* [U]

count OPINION /kaʊnt/ *n* [C usually pl] a statement of belief in a discussion or argument 看法, 主张 ● *I think you're wrong on all counts.* 我觉得你的看法都是错的。

□ **count down** /'laɪ- / *v adv* [I] to count backward to zero 倒计时 ● *She counts down the top 10 music videos every week.* 她每星期都倒计时十大最佳音乐录像。

➡ **countdown** /'kaʊnt.daʊn/ *n* [C] an act of counting backward to zero, esp. before sending a spacecraft into space, or a period leading to an important event 倒计时 ● *The countdown to Tuesday's primary elections has begun.* 星期二的大选已开始倒计时。

□ **count obj in** /'laɪ- / *v adv* [T] *infml* to include (someone) in an activity or plan (非正式) 算上 (某人) ● “*We're going to the ballgame — want to come?*” “*Sure, count me in.*” “我们要去看球赛——你想去吗?” “当然了, 把我算上。”

esophagus /'ɪsəf.ə.gəs/ *n* [C] *specialized* the tube in the body that carries food from the mouth to the stomach (专) 食道; 食管

tion, see pages xv – xvii.

用法标记置于词性之后,对单词的使用提供专门的信息。详见第 xv—xvii 页。


USAGE LABELS also warn the user about when a word can be used, or if it should not be used at all


用法标记同时提醒使用者某个单词应该什么时候用,或者是否完全不应该使用


USAGE notes mark special information provided as guidance for the user
用法注释标示用以指导使用者的专门信息


When a related part of speech is very different in form from the headword, a USAGE label directs the user to the correct form

当相关的词类在词形上与词目有很大的不同时,用法标记引导使用者找到正确的形式

Every reference to a picture is marked by the symbol 

图片的参照用符号标示

Every reference to a Language Portrait is marked by the symbol 

语言描述的参照用符号标示

tempest /'tem.pəst/ *n* [C] *literary* a violent storm
〈文〉暴风雨 • A **tempest in a teapot** is something of no importance that causes a great deal of excitement 小事引起的大风波;大惊小怪: *It seemed like an innocent remark, but it set off a tempest in a teapot.* 它看上去是句不经意的话,但却引发了一场大风波。

piss /pɪs/ *v* [I/T] *rude slang* to urinate 〈粗俚〉小便,撒尿

• **piss** /pɪs/ *n* [C/U] *rude slang* urine, or the act of urinating 〈粗俚〉尿;撒尿

□ **piss away** *obj*, **piss** *obj away* /'l-/ *v* *adv* [M] *rude slang* to waste (something) 〈粗俚〉浪费 • *They pissed away the money Grandma left them.* 他们把祖母留下的钱挥霍光了。



□ **piss off** *obj*, **piss** *obj off* /'l-/ *v* *adv* [M] *rude slang* to anger or annoy (someone) 〈粗俚〉激怒,惹恼 • *It pisses me off when she doesn't call.* 她没给我打电话,我给气坏了。



• **pissed (off)** /'pɪst ('ɔf) / *adj* [not gradable] *rude slang* 〈粗俚〉 • *I get pissed off when people do stupid things.* 人们做傻事的时候我很生气。

□ **chill out** /'l-/ *v* *adv* [I] *slang* to relax instead of worrying or feeling anxious 〈俚〉放松 • *If anything major happens we're going to find out, so let's chill out and just do what we need to do.* 如果有什么重要的事发生的话,我们会知道的,所以放轻松点儿,就做我们要做的事。

Eskimo /'es.kə.mou/, **Inuit** *n* [C] *pl* **Eskimos** a member of a group of people who live in the cold northern areas of North America, Russia, and Greenland. 爱斯基摩人 • **USAGE:** In Canada and Greenland, the preferred name is Inuit. 在加拿大和格陵兰更喜欢说因纽特人。

speak  /spi:k/ *v* [I] *past simple* **spoke** /spouk/, *past part* **spoken** /'spou.kən/ to give a formal talk 正式讲话 • *Will you be speaking at the conference?* 你会在会上讲话吗? • *Ted will speak about careers in education.* 特德将谈论教育中的职业问题。 • **USAGE:** The related noun is **SPEECH** . 相关名词是 **SPEECH** .

sole  /soul/ *n* [C] the bottom part of a foot which touches the ground when you stand or walk, or the front part of the bottom of a shoe 脚掌;鞋底 • *shoes with leather/rubber soles* 皮革/橡胶底的鞋 •  **FOOT**

the  /ði:, ðə/ *definite article* enough 足够的 • *He hasn't got the experience for this kind of work.* 做这样的工作他的经验还不够。 •  **ARTICLES, DETERMINERS**

Grammar Codes

语 法 代 码

Grammar codes are used in the dictionary to give additional information about how words with different parts of speech can be used. These codes are given at the beginning of most entries to show the grammatical pattern or patterns covered in the entry. If more than one pattern is possible, each example is coded to show which pattern is being shown.

本词典中语法代码用来提供附加信息,说明具有多种词性的词的用法。这些代码置于大多数词条开头,以标明词条中所涉的语法结构。如果结构不止有一种,则每一例证后以代码标明该例证显示的是哪一种结构。

Noun codes

名词代码

C	countable noun 可数名词 Shows that the noun can be used in both singular and plural forms. 表示该名词既可用作单数,也可用作复数。	apple ripple gesture
C usually pl	Shows that the noun is countable, but is more commonly used in a plural form. 表示该名词是可数名词,但通常用作复数。	prop THEATERMOVIES misgiving lace CORD
C usually sing	Shows that the noun is countable, but is more commonly used in a singular form. 表示该名词是可数名词,但通常用作单数。	instant mess DISORDER understanding
U	uncountable noun 不可数名词 Shows that the noun can only be used in a singular form, and cannot be used with the indefinite articles <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> 表示该名词只能用作单数形式,而且不能与不定冠词 <i>a</i> 或 <i>an</i> 连用。	brightness carpentry dynamite
C/U	Shows that the noun has both countable and uncountable uses. 表示该名词可用作可数名词与不可数名词。	discovery <i>Many discoveries are made by accident.</i> [C] • <i>The discovery of gold changed history.</i> [U] September <i>You should come in September.</i> [U] • <i>Did they visit last September?</i> [C]
pl or pl n	Shows that the noun is always plural, and takes the plural form of a verb. 表示该名词总用作复数,其动词用复数形式。	<i>a city's finances</i> • <i>the guts of a machine</i> • <i>your insides</i> (= stomach)

LP ARTICLES, PLURALS OF NOUNS

Verb codes

动词代码

I	intransitive verb 不及物动词 Shows that the verb does not have a direct object in the sentence identifying the person or thing being acted on.	skip dive MOVE DOWN drop by
---	--	--

表示该动词在句中没有表达受事者的直接宾语。

T

transitive verb

及物动词

Shows that the verb has a direct object in the sentence identifying the person or thing being acted on.

表示该动词在句中有表达受事者的直接宾语。

I always + adv/
prep

Shows that the verb is intransitive and must be followed immediately by an adverb or preposition.

表示该动词是不及物动词,其后必须紧接副词或介词。

T always + adv/
prep

Shows that the verb is transitive and that the object of the verb must be followed by an adverb or preposition.

表示该动词是及物动词,其宾语后须接副词或介词。

always + adv/
prep

Used with verbs that can be transitive, intransitive, or both, but which always must be followed by an adverb or preposition.

与及物、不及物动词或二者连用,但其后须紧接副词或介词。

M

Shows that a phrasal verb (= verb + adverb/preposition) takes an object, but the object can come before or after the adverb/preposition. The two positions of the object are shown at the beginning of the entry.

表示一个短语动词(= 动词 + 副词/介词)带有一个宾语,但该宾语可置于副词/介词的前面或后面。该宾语的两个位置在词条开头中标明。

I/T

Shows that a verb can be used in both intransitive and transitive patterns.

表示一个动词可用于及物和不及物句型中。

I/M

Shows that a verb can be used in both intransitive and transitive patterns, but when it is transitive it is always followed by an adverb or preposition, and its object can come before or after the adverb or preposition. The two positions of the object are usually shown in parentheses at the beginning of the entry.

表示一个动词可用于及物和不及物句型中,但当用作及物动词时,其后常接一个副词或介词,其宾语可置于副词或介词的前面或后面。该宾语的两个位置通常在词条开头的括号中标明。

T/M

Shows that a verb is transitive, but that

trick

create

miss [NOT FIND]

climb [MOVE]

look [SEARCH]

stretch [SPREAD OVER AREA]

strap

smear [SPREAD]

word

swirl

hold [KEEP IN PLACE]

live [SPEND LIFE]

call out obj [SHOUT], call obj out
carry out obj, carry obj out
take obj up with obj, take up
obj with obj

change I changed jobs last year.
[T] • Things seem to change
quickly. [I]

fool She tries to fool people.
[T] • I was only fooling. [I]

back up (obj) [DRIVE BACKWARD],

back (obj) up

shut off (obj) [STOP], shut
(obj) off

brush She brushed her hair. [T] •

sometimes it is followed by an adverb or preposition and the object can come before or after the adverb or preposition.

表示一个动词是及物动词,但其后有时接一个副词或介词,其宾语可置于副词或介词的前面或后面。

He brushed the crumbs off his coat. [M]

heat *It costs a lot to heat the house. [T] • I'll heat up some soup. [M]*

L

linking verb**连系动词**

Shows that the verb is used to connect the subject of the sentence to its characteristics, which are usually described by an adjective or noun.

表示该动词用于连接句子主语与其特点,该特点通常由一个形容词或名词描述。

look SEEM

fall CHANGE PLACE

get BECOME

Ⓖ AUXILIARY VERBS, CONTRACTIONS OF VERBS, DO; VERBS MEANING "PERFORM", GET, HAVE AND OTHER VERBS USED TO MEAN "CAUSE", THE -ING FORM OF VERBS, LINKING VERBS, VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS, PHRASAL VERBS, TENSES, TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Adjectives**形容词**

only after n

Shows that an adjective is only used after a noun.

表示某一形容词只用于名词之后。

the president-**elect** • McLaughlin Glass, **Incorporated**

Ⓖ ADJECTIVES

Complements**补语**

These codes show that a verb, adjective, or noun is used in combination with particular types of words or phrases. If a verb can be either transitive or followed by a *that* clause or *wh*- word, the headword is followed by (*obj*).

下列代码表示某一动词、形容词或名词与特定类型的词或短语连用。如果某一动词可用作及物动词或可跟 *that* 从句或 *wh*-类词,那么词目后接 (*obj*)。

+ *that* clause Shows that a verb, adjective, or noun can be followed immediately by a clause beginning with *that*.

表示某一动词、形容词或名词后紧接 *that* 引导的从句。

agree *Most people agree that it's a good idea.*

convince *I'm convinced that she is lying.*

+ (*that*) clause Shows that the verb, adjective, or noun is immediately followed by a clause which can begin with the word *that* but does not have to.

表示该动词、形容词或名词后紧接 *that* 引导的从句,但 *that* 可省略。

admit *She admits that she made a mistake or 或 She admits she made a mistake.*

unlikely *It's unlikely that we will ever know or It's unlikely we will ever know.*

+ *to* infinitive Shows that a verb, adjective, or noun is followed immediately by a *to* infinitive.

表示某一动词、形容词或名词后紧接不定式。

able *I wasn't able to afford that new apartment.*

deserve *We deserve to know what happened.*

+ *wh*- word Shows that a verb, adjective, or noun is followed immediately by *who*, *what*, *why*, *when*, *where*, *how*, or *whether*.

表示某一动词、形容词或名词后紧接 *who*, *what*, *why*, *when*, *where*, *how* 或 *whether*。

see *I'll see how I feel tomorrow.*

surprised *You'd be surprised how quickly the time passes.*

Usage Labels

用法标记

Most words in the English language can be used in any context. Some words will not be appropriate or will seem strange when used in a particular context. Labels in the dictionary serve as a guide to help you to decide whether or not a term would be suitable. These tables list the labels used in this dictionary, describe them, and give examples of them.

英语的大多数单词都能在任何语境中使用,但有些词用在特定的语境里则不恰当或显得怪异。本词典的用法标记可帮助你确定某一词恰当与否。下表列出了本词典使用的标记,对之进行了描述,并辅以例证说明。

Words used in some places

用于某些地区的词

<i>Br</i> (英)	British English term 英式英语用语
<i>Cdn</i> (加)	Canadian English term 加拿大英语用语
<i>regional</i> (方)	terms used only in parts of US 美国部分地方用语

fortnight (= two weeks) • **tyre**
(= tire **WHEEL**)

loonie (= a Canadian dollar coin)

submarine (= sandwich) • **soda**
and **pop** (= soft drink)

Words used among some groups

用于某些人群的词

<i>law</i> (律)	terms used by lawyers, judges, and people involved in legal matters 法律用语
<i>literary</i> (文)	terms used in literature and similar writing 文学用语
<i>medical</i> (医)	terms used by doctors, nurses, and people talking about medical care 医学用语
<i>specialized</i> (专)	terms used in science, university studies, and particular types of work 专门用语
<i>trademark</i> (商标)	a product name that is owned by a company 商标

burden of proof (= responsibility for proving that something is true in a court of law)

wretch (= someone who is suffering) • **slumber** (= sleep)

c-section (= an operation that allows a baby to be born) • **hypothermia** (= a dangerous condition where the body temperature is too low)

alkali (= a substance that has a particular chemical behavior) • **effluent** (= liquid waste that is sent out from factories)

Band-Aid (= a thin strip used to cover small cuts) • **Xerox** (= a copy made on a photocopier)

Words from the past

过去使用的词

<i>dated</i> (旧)	terms used more often before the 1970s 20 世纪 70 年代前更常用的用语
<i>old use</i> (古)	terms used before the 20th century 20 世纪前的用语

coed (= a female student in a college) • **domestic** (= person paid to do work in a house)

alas (= used to express sadness or regret) • **hither** (= to or toward this place)