

最新●牛津现代  
高级英汉  
双解词典

OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S  
DICTIONARY OF  
CURRENT ENGLISH  
with Chinese Translation

第4版

1989

THE LATEST!

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高级英汉  
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## 出版前言

《最新牛津现代高级英汉双解词典》一书系根据1989年《牛津现代英语高级学习者词典》第四版译出，其第一、二、三版及三版修订版分别付梓于1948年、1963年、1974年及1980年，问世后一直盛销不衰。第一版印刷12次，第二版19次，第三版高达28次，深受世界各国各界人士特别是莘莘学子们的钟爱。为适应当今知识爆炸时代英语变化发展之形势，A. P. 考韦先生在前三版主编A. S. 霍恩比先生奠定的基础上，充分吸收英美辞书编纂原理之精华，综合现代语言学最新研究成果，并大幅度地实行更新，主编第四版。其特色主要表现在：

- 1.增加了4,000余条新词汇；
- 2.将深受世界各国学子们钟爱，充分体现传统特色的动词句型，重新编排为32个，并设计出一套简明、易记的编码；
- 3.增设了200个动、名词用法注释说明，澄清了某些语法或语义方面的疑难点；
- 4.吸收了大量美语词汇；
- 5.所提供的81500个例句绝大部分是全新的；
- 6.专门设计出一个供高水平学生及教师研习之用的“详尽指南”。

《牛津现代英语高级学习者词典》第二版，第三版其汉译本均在香港出版，本词典是第一部由大陆编译者完成的汉译双解本。除力求完全体现第四版上述特色外，还具备以下两大特点：

- 1.使用了规范的现代汉语，译文力求准确、贴切、简明、易懂；
- 2.采用了英汉双解形式，架起一座帮助读者过渡到直接使用英—英词典的金桥，并为翻译、传译工作者提供两种语言文字的互译参考。

本词典无疑是一项浩大工程，之所以能在短期内面世，首先靠的是以李振华、杨广育同志为主编的全体编译者及总策划李桅同志的辛勤工作、不懈努力。北京大学的李赋宁、王岷源、胡壮麟、胡春鹭……诸位教授对译稿进行了最后的校订，王虹琦、任少和、傅景波等同志对本词典难度极大的计算机排版和版式设计工作作出了特殊贡献。社会各界人士也给予了各种形式的支持、帮助和鼓励，在此我们表示衷心的感谢，并敬祈广大读者不吝指正，以便再版时有所改进，使之更趋完美。

一九九一年五月

## 编译者序

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (以下简称 OALD) 是英国第一部引进动词句型分类法和区分名词可数与不可数的详解语文词典; 就其服务对象而言, 又是一部不可多得的教学词典。OALD 成功地把现代语言学的新理论、新原则与词典的编写有机地结合起来, 讲活句型、词法, 注重用法, 对非英语国家的英语学习者帮助极大。其主编霍恩比 (A. S. Hornby) 是著名的英语词典学家、英语教学专家。他曾长期执教海外, OALD 是他在日本任教期间, 与盖顿比 (V. Gatenby) 和韦克菲尔德 (H. Wakefield) 合作编写的, 1942 年在日本出版, 初名《英语习语及句法词典》(Idiomatic and Syntactic English Dictionary)。二次大战后, 牛津大学出版社以影印形式出版它, 并易名为《现代英语高级学习者词典》(The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English); 经补充修订, 1963 年出了第 2 版; 1974 年出了第 3 版, 并在原书名前冠以“牛津”字样; 1980 年又出修订版 (亦称新 3 版)。香港也出版了 OALD 的第 2、3 版的汉译本。

OALD 自问世以来, 备受各国辞书界、学术界的推崇, 深得海内外莘莘学子们的钟爱。为顺应英语日新月异发展之势, 英语词典学家考韦 (A. P. Cowie) 先生, 在霍恩比奠定的基础上推陈出新, 主编了第 4 版, 于 1989 年出版。其特色在本词典《出版说明》中已有所阐述, 这里只补充一点:

重新编排的 32 个动词句型分类, 代码简明易记, 如: La 表示“连系动词+形容词”; Ln 表示“连系动词+名词”; Tn 表示“及物动词+直接宾语 cn, 或 n 短语, 或代词”。

至于本词典自身的特色, 《出版说明》中也有所阐述, 这里只稍加补充。我们之所以在编译过程中采用双解形式, 是因为后者作为一种发展趋向, 已经越来越显示其优越性, 而为世界各国辞书界、学术界人士和广大读者所接受, 所欢迎。以英汉词典为例, 采用单解形式, 初看起来似乎是一条“捷径”, 省时省力, 但久而久之便会使学习者对英语中的大量词汇产生歪曲或不全面的理解, 这是因为两种语言中的对应词其词义多数难以完全吻合, 绝对的对等词在两种语言中实在为数甚少。要消除这种弊端, 必须采用双解形式, 把英释和汉释结合起来, 并以英释为主, 汉释为辅。这对广大英语学习者、爱好者乃至研究者来说, 实在是一种最佳选择, 退一步说, “世无完书”, 任何一部英汉词典, 也难保证其中不出现理解性、表达性错误和疏漏。英释对这类错误和疏漏来说, 是一面“照妖镜”; 而对广大读者来说, 则是正确理解英语词汇涵义乃至短语、例句的可靠保证。

作为一项浩大工程, 本词典之所以能在短时间内编译出来, 这是集体努力的结果。我们深切感谢山西人民出版社陆嘉生总编辑、李仁发副编审及李桅总策划, 没有他们的远见卓识和强烈的事业心, 本词典的问世是不可能的。在这里我们还要感谢许多为本词典做过某些工作的人士, 限于篇幅, 不再一一列名。

为了编译好本词典, 我们全体编译者勤奋笔耕, 历经艰辛, 尽了最大努力, 但由于时间仓促, 水平有限, 疏漏和错误在所难免, 竭诚祈望广大读者批评指正。

一九九一年五月

## 英文版前言

自牛津大学出版社出版已故 A. S. 霍恩比先生编纂的《现代英语高级学习者词典》第一版问世以来，至今恰好经历了四十个春秋。这是一部令人瞩目的开拓性著作。它对使外国学生倍感困惑的英语用法方方面面（包括结构类型和搭配）均作了详尽的研究，对自己的广大读者在阅读与写作方面的需求则了如指掌。霍恩比明确地意识到掌握英语不仅意味着应具备理解能力，还应具备遣词造句能力；为学生编写词典必须对培养上述两种能力予以考虑，作出安排。

在编写本辞书过程中，我始终尊重并贯彻霍恩比的传统，密切注意语法词汇和结构，更加突出释例。此外，本辞书还作了一些革新，其中包括全面修订的动词句型，重新设计的词条格局以及为使读者易于查找成语、派生词及多义词的每项词义所作的安排等。本辞书，尤其是其中新编的关于动词、名词的《用法说明》，受益于牛津大学出版社词条研究机构托利兹大学实施的一项为期四年的基础研究；也从牛津英语词典的资料中汲取了丰富营养，获益匪浅。

本辞书曾蒙受几位专家的特别指导。已故的 A. C. 吉姆森教授是最早参与编写本辞书的专家之一。他英年早逝，使我们无法继续获得他的指导。我的一位亲密同仁苏珊·拉姆萨兰博士承担并出色地完成了语音编辑工作。她对不同发音及成语、短语重音的完整处理构成了本辞书新的特色。

这次全面修订工作的完成是牛津众多编辑及计算机工作人员通力合作的结果。它体现了全体参与者忘我工作的精神及娴熟的专门技巧。这里要特别感谢莫伊拉·哈德卡斯尔、理查德·米尔班克和安·沃森；他们长期承担了专项修订职责。

我还要特别感谢负责本书出版工作的经理乔纳森·克劳瑟先生。他在本辞书各个环节的进程中都发挥了关键作用。对他协调复杂的计算机程序，精心掌握本辞书组织工作中的每一细节那种非凡的能力我实在赞佩不已。

利兹大学  
A. P. 考韦

## PREFACE

It is just over forty years since OUP published its first edition of the late A S Hornby's *Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. This was a remarkable pioneering work, based on detailed research into aspects of English usage (including construction patterns and collocations) known to cause difficulties for foreign students, and reflecting a clear understanding of their needs as readers and writers of the language. Hornby perceived that proficiency in English implied the ability to compose as well as to understand, and that the learner's dictionary must be designed to develop both kinds of skill.

In planning the present edition I have built on the strengths of the Hornby tradition, giving close attention to grammatical words and patterns and even greater prominence than before to illustrative examples. But there are some major innovations, including a completely revised verb pattern scheme and a redesigned entry structure, facilitating access to idioms, derivatives and compounds, as well as to the individual senses of polysemous words. The dictionary has benefited from a four-year programme of basic research carried out by the OUP Lexical Research Unit at the University of Leeds, especially in its thematic treatment of verbs and nouns in the new Notes on Usage. It has profited greatly, too, from access to the very rich resources of the Oxford English Dictionary archive.

The fourth edition has drawn on the expert knowledge of several specialists. The late Professor A C Gimson was among the first to be involved in planning, but his untimely death deprived us of his guidance as work proceeded. The job of Phonetics Editor was taken on and very ably carried out by a close colleague, Dr Susan Ramsaran. She has provided, as a new feature, a full treatment of variant pronunciations and of stress in idioms and illustrative phrases.

This comprehensive revision has also called for collaborative effort by a large group of specialist editors and computer staff at Oxford. The result testifies to the commitment and professional skill of the whole team; but particular thanks are due to Moira Hardcastle, Richard Milbank and Ann Watson for carrying the responsibility for specific aspects of the revision over very long periods.

To the OALD Unit Manager, Jonathan Crowther, an additional measure of thanks is due. He has played a key role at every stage of the project and I pay tribute to him, in particular for his co-ordination of a complex computer program, his meticulous attention to the detail of dictionary organization and his exemplary editing.

A P Cowie

*University of Leeds*

# KEY TO ENTRIES 词条例释

**car-di-gan**    kɑ:diɡən    *n* knitted woollen jacket, usu with no collar and with buttons at the front.    ← **headword** 黄词  
 ← **definition of the headword** 黄词的定义

**pur-sue**    pe'sju: US - 'su:    *v* [Tn] (*g. n*) 1 follow (sb/sth) esp in order to catch or kill; chase: ***pursue a wild animal, one's prey, a thief***    ○ *The police pursued the stolen vehicle along the motorway.*    ← **examples of different uses of the headword** 黄词的不同用法举例

**fa-cia (also fas-cia)**    'felʃə    *n* 1 = DASHBOARD (DASH). 2 board, etc with a name on it, put above the front entrance of a shop.    ← **alternative spelling of the headword** 黄词的不同拼法

**lime**<sup>1</sup>    laɪm    *n* [U] 1 (also **quicklime**) white substance (calcium oxide) obtained by heating limestone, used in making cement and mortar and as a fertilizer. 2 = BIRDLIME (BIRD).    ← **different word used with the same meaning** 异体词

**march**<sup>1</sup>    mɑ:tʃ    *v* 1 (a) [I, Ipr, Ip] walk as soldiers do, with regular steps of equal length: ***Quick march!*** ie a military command to start marching    *Demonstrators marched through the streets.*    *They marched in and took over the town.*    ○ *march by, past, in, out, off, away, etc*    ○ *The army has marched thirty miles today.*    (b) [I, Ipr, Ip] walk purposefully and determinedly: *She marched in and demanded an apology.* (c) [Tnpr, Tnp] cause (sb) to march: *march the troops up and down*    ○ *They marched the prisoner away.*    ○ *She was marched into a cell.* 2 (idm) **get one's marching orders**; **give sb his/ her marching orders** (infml or joc) be told / tell sb to go; be dismissed / dismiss sb: *She was totally unreliable, so she got / was given her marching orders.* 3 (phr v) **march past (sb)** (of troops) march ceremonially past (an honoured guest, a high-ranking officer, etc), eg in a parade. ... **marcher** *n*: freedom marchers    ○ *civil-rights marchers.*    ← **number of the definition** 定义顺序编号  
 ← **letters to show closely related meanings** 表示密切联系的意义的字母编号  
 ← **start of the idioms section** 成语部分开始  
 ← **idioms shown in bold print** 用黑体词表示的成语

**la-bor-at-ory** /lə'borətri/; US 'ləbrəto:ri/ *n* room or building used for (esp scientific) research, experiments, testing, etc.

pronunciation of the head word with the different pronunciation used by speakers of American English 首词的读音及其美式英语中的不同读音

**pi-geon** 'pɪdʒɪn *n* 1 (a) [C] any of several types of wild or tame bird of the dove family: *a carrier-* / *'homing-pigeon*, ie one trained to carry messages or to race as a sport. > illus at App 1, page iv. (b) [U] flesh of a wild pigeon eaten as food: [attrib] *pigeon pie*. 2 (idm) **'one's pigeon** (informal) one's responsibility or business: *I don't care where the money comes from: that's not 'my pigeon.* put / set the cat among the pigeons > CAT'.

stress marks in idioms and examples 成语及举例中的重音标志

reference to the headword where an idiom is defined 参照给出成语解释的首词条目。

**champ**<sup>1</sup> tʃæmp *v* 1 [I, Tn] (esp of horses) chew (food) noisily. 2 [Ipr, Tn] ~ (at / on) sth (of horses) bite at sth nervously or impatiently: *horses champing at the bit*. 3 [I, Ipr, It] ~ (at sth) (used esp in the continuous tenses) be eager or impatient, esp to begin sth: *He was champing with rage at the delay.* ☉ *The boys were champing to start.* 4 (idm) **champ at the 'bit** (informal) be restlessly impatient to start doing sth.

**champ**<sup>2</sup> /tʃæmp/ *n* (informal) = CHAMPION (2)

headwords with the same spelling separated by different numbers 以不同号码分列的拼法相同的首词 information about which preposition to use after the headword 首词后介词用法说明 special note on grammar or usage 语法及用法的特殊说明 part of speech label 词类标志 headword and definition number where the meaning is given 给出词义的首词及定义编号

**shake**<sup>1</sup> /ʃeɪk/ *v* (pt **shook** /ʃʊk/; pp **shaken** /ʃeɪkən/) 1 (a) [La, I, Tn, Tn-p, Cn-a] ~ sb sth (about around) (cause sb sth to) move quickly and often jerkily from side to side or up and down: *a bolt shaking loose in an engine.*

irregular forms of a verb with pronunciation 动词不规则变化及其读音 codes showing the verb patterns 动词结构式编码

**safe**<sup>1</sup> self *adj* (-r, -st) 1 [pred] ~ (from sth / sb) protected from danger and harm; secure: *You'll be safe here.* ☉ *safe from attack / attackers.* 2 [pred]...

comparative and superlative forms of the adjective 形容词的比较级和最高级 grammatical information about adjectives 形容词在语法上的用法说明

**mouse** maʊs *n* (pl **mice** /maɪs/) 1 (often in compounds) (any of several kinds of) small rodent with a long thin tail: a 'house mouse ○ a 'field mouse ○ harvest-mouse. →illus. 2 (fig esp joc or derog) shy, timid person: *His wife, a strange little mouse, never said anything.* ○ *Are you a man or a mouse* (ie brave or cowardly)? 3 (computing) small hand-held device that is moved across a desk-top, etc to produce a corresponding movement of the cursor, with buttons for entering commands. →illus at COMPUTER.

irregular plural form of a noun with pronunciation 名词的不规则复数变化及其读音

reference to an illustration on the page 参看本页插图

labels giving information about usage 关于用法的说明性标志

label showing specialist subject area 表示专门知识领域的说明性标志

reference to an illustration at another entry 参看另一词条插图

**ash**<sup>1</sup> æʃ *n* (a) [C] tree commonly found in forests, with silver-grey bark and hard close-grained wood. →illus at App 1, page i. (b) [U] its wood, used for tool handles, etc.

grammatical information about nouns 关于名词的语法说明

reference to an illustration in the Appendices 参看附录中的插图

**ring**<sup>2</sup> rɪŋ *v* (pt rang /ræŋ/; pp rung /rʌŋ/) 1 [I] make a clear resonant sound, usu like that of a bell being struck: *Will you answer the telephone if it rings?* ○ *The metal door rang as it slammed shut.* ○ *The buzzer rang when the meal was ready.* 2 [Tn, Tn-pr] cause (a bell, etc) to sound: *ring the fire alarm* ○ *ring the bell for school assembly.* 3 [La] produce a certain effect when heard: *Her words rang hollow.* 10 (phr v) **ring off** (Brit) end a telephone conversation: *He rang off before I could explain.* **ring out** sound loudly and clearly: *pistol shot rang out.* **ring sth up** record (an amount, etc) on a cash register: *ring up all the items, the total, £6.99.*

start of the phrasal verbs section 短语动词部分开始

phrasal verbs (special uses of a verb with a particle or preposition) shown in bold print 用黑体表示的短语动词(动词与小副词或介词组成的短语的特殊用法)

**sad** sæd *adj* (-dder, -ddest) 1 showing or causing sorrow; unhappy: *a sad look, event, story* ○ *John is sad because his dog has died.* ○ *I'm sad you're leaving.* ○ *It was a sad day for us all when the school closed down.* ○ *Why is she looking so sad?*

doubling of consonants in the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective 形容词比较级和最高级中的辅音字母重复

**chat** tʃæt *n* [C, U] friendly informal conversation: *I had a long chat with her (about her job).* ○ *That's enough chat — get back to work.* →Usage at TALK<sup>1</sup>. △**chat** v (-tt-) 1 [I, lpr, lp] ~ (away); ~ (to/with sb) (about sth) have a chat: *They were chatting (away) in the corner.*

reference to a usage note where words with similar meanings are compared 参看该词条中有同义词比较的用法说明

doubling of consonants before adding ed and -ing to the verb 动词加 ed 和 -ing 前的辅音字母重复

**NOTE ON USAGE:** Both **long** and **a long time** are used as adverbial expressions of time. 1 **Long** is not used in positive sentences unless it is modified by another adverb, eg *too*, *enough*, *ago*: *You've been sleeping too long/ long enough.* ○ *She waited there (for) a long time.* 2 Both can be used in questions: *Have you been here long/ a long time?* 3 In negative sentences there can be a difference in meaning. Compare: *I haven't been here for a long time* (ie It is a long time since I was last here) and *I haven't been here long* (ie I arrived here only a short time ago).

special paragraph explaining the differences between similar words and phrases 对同义词和短语进行辨析的专题说明

**re·ject** rɪ'dʒekt r 1 [Tn, Cn-n a] refuse to accept (sb/ sth): *reject a gift, a possibility, an opinion, a suggestion* ○ *a rejected candidate, applicant, etc* →...3 [Tn] not give due affection to (sb/ sth); rebuff: *The child was rejected by its parents.*

start of the derivative section 派生词部分开始

△ **re·ject** / 'ri:dʒekt/ n rejected person or thing: *rejects from an officers' training course* , *export rejects*, ie damaged or imperfect goods [attrib] *reject china, earthenware, etc.*

derivatives of the headword with pronunciation 首词的派生词及其读音

**re·jec·tion** / rɪ'dʒekʃn/ n (a) [U] rejecting or being rejected. (b) [C] instance of this: *Her proposal met with continual rejections.*

start of the compound section 复合词部分开始

□ **re·jection slip** formal note from an editor or a publisher accompanying a rejected article, book, etc.

compound of the headword with a mark showing where the main stress falls 首词复合词及表示主要重音的标志

**pa·tho·lo·gical** ˌpæθə'lɒdʒɪkl n 1 of or relating to pathology. 2 of or caused by a physical or mental illness. 3 (infml) unreasonable; irrational: *a pathological fear of spiders, obsession with death, hatred of sb* [ a pathological (ie compulsive) liar. **pa·tho·lo·gic·ally** / -kli/ adv: *pathologically jealous, mean, etc.*

dots showing where a word can be divided when writing or typing 用圆点所表示的一个词在书写或打印时可断开的位置

gloss in example to make clear the meaning of the headword in a particular case 说明首词特定意义的注释

**inch** ɪntʃ n 1 (abbr in) measure of length equal to 2.54 cm or one twelfth of a foot: *a pile of books 12 inches high.* → App 4, 5. 2 small amount or distance:

reference to sections of the appendices 参看附录部分

**jo·vial** ˈdʒəʊviəl *adj* very cheerful and good-humoured; merry: *a friendly jovial fellow* ~ *in a jovial mood*.

↓  
Δ**jo·vi·al·ity** ˌdʒəʊviˈæləti *n* [U]. **jo·vi·ally** /-iəli/ *adv*.

derivatives that are close in meaning to the headword and are undefined 与首词词义相近因而未给定义的派生词

**au·tumn** ˈɒtəm / (**US fall**) *n* [U, C] the third season of the year, coming between summer and winter.

← different word used in American English 美式英语用词

↓  
**col·our**<sup>1</sup> (**US color**) / ˈkʌlə(r) *n* 1 (a) [U] visible quality that objects have, produced by rays of light of different wavelengths being reflected by them:

different spelling used in American English 美式英语所用的拼法

**joiner** ˈdʒɔɪnə(r) *n* (*Brit*) skilled workman who makes the wooden fittings of a building, eg window frames and doors. Cf **CARPENTER**.

← reference to another headword with a related meaning 参看有相关词义的另一首词

# USING THE DICTIONARY

## — A PRACTICAL GUIDE

### 辞典用法——实用指南

This practical user's guide to the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* has been written especially for students. The Guide does not try to provide a full explanation of all the kinds of information that are given, or how they are arranged. (If you need a detailed description you should turn to the section headed *Using the Dictionary — A Detailed Guide to the Entries* at the back.) Instead, it is written from the point of view of a student (ie you) wishing to find answers to the problems that you meet when trying to understand or use English. Generally, these problems are of two kinds:

《牛津现代高级英语辞典》使用者的实用指南是特地为学生编写的。‘指南’的目的不在于详细说明辞典中的各种资料及其编排方法。(如需详细说明,请参阅辞典后面的“辞典用法——词条详尽指南”一节。)相反,编写指南的出发点是考虑学生(你)希望得到解答的、在理解和运用英语时所遇到的各种问题。一般来说,这些问题有两类:

**A You need to know how to look up words and their meanings in the dictionary.**

你需要知道怎样在辞典中查找单词及其意义。

**B You need to know how to use words in speech or writing correctly and appropriately.**

你需要知道在说和写时怎样正确恰当地使用这些词。

You should try following the steps in this guide and looking up the examples shown before you start using the dictionary regularly. In this way you will begin to develop the reference skills needed to become a successful dictionary user.

你应遵循本指南中的步骤,先查找所举的各种例子,然后再正式使用辞典。这样,你就开始具备成功地使用本辞典的有关技巧。

#### A FINDING WORDS AND MEANINGS

查阅单词及其意义

#### SIMPLE WORDS 简单词

#### 1 What is a simple word? 什么是简单词?

A SIMPLE WORD (sometimes called a ROOT) is a word like *perhaps*, *read* or *police*. Roots cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful parts—unlike *reader* (a DERIVATIVE), which consists of *read* and *-er*, or *policeman* (a COMPOUND), which consists of *police* and *man*.

简单词(有时称为词根)是象 *perhaps*, *read* 或 *police* 之类的词。词根不能分解成更小的有意义的部分,不象 *reader* (派生词),它由 *read* 和 *-er* 构成,也不象 *policeman* (复合词),它由 *police* 和 *man* 构成。

#### 2 How to look up simple words 怎样查找简单词

Let us suppose that you've met this sentence: 假设你遇到这样一个句子:

*Perhaps your student will win a prize next year.*

This sentence consists entirely of simple words — there are no derivatives or compounds. Each word has its own special section (its own ENTRY) in the dictionary, and each appears at the top of its entry (in bold print) in the same spelling as in the sentence. Here are two entries which show this:

这一句子全部由简单词构成,句子中没有派生词也没有复合词。每个词在辞典中都有其特别位置(词条),每个词出现在词条之首(黑体字),与上述句子中的拼法相同。从下面两个词条可以看出这一点:

**per-haps** / pə'hæps, also præps/ *adv* it may be (that); possibly ...

**stu-dent** / 'stju:dnt; US 'stu:- / *n* 1 (a) person who is studying for a degree, diploma, etc at university or some other place of higher education or technical training: a BA student ○ a medical student...

#### 3 Simple words in the plural form, in the past tense, etc 简单词的复数、过去式等

Simple words, and derivatives and com-

pounds too, take special endings (called INFLECTIONS) when they are being used in the plural or in a different tense, etc. Look at this example:

简单词、派生词及复合词用于复数形式或不同的时态时，词尾要发生变化（称为屈折变化）。例如：

*Perhaps your students will win prizes next year.*

Here, *students* and *prizes* are the PLURAL forms of *student* and *prize*. But the entries you should refer to are those for **student** and **prize** (SINGULAR forms), as before. Now look at this:

句中 *students* 和 *prizes* 是 *student* 和 *prize* 的复数形式。但你仍需查阅 *student* 和 *prize* (单数形式) 的词条。请看下面这个例子：

*Your students won prizes last year.*

Here, *won* is the PAST TENSE form of *win*, and **win** is the entry you need to turn to. However, just in case you don't know that *win* and *won* are related, a special entry is provided at **won** to direct you to **win**:

句中的 *won* 是 *win* 的过去式，因此你需查阅 *win* 这一词条。但是万一你不清楚 *win* 与 *won* 之间的关系，辞典开列了 *won* 这一特别词条，引导你去查阅 *win*：

**won** *pt, pp* of **WIN**.

#### 4 Different spellings of the same simple word

同一简单词的不同拼法

Sometimes a word has different spellings. Compare *banian* and *banyan* (the name of a kind of fig-tree). Now suppose that you meet *banyan* for the first time, and want to find out its meaning. This spelling is given as an alternative at the entry for **banian**, like this:

一个词有时有不同的拼法。比较 *banian* 与 *banyan* (榕树)。假定你第一次遇到 *banyan*，并想查找其词义。这一拼法是作为一种可供选择的拼法出现在 *banian* 词条之下的：

**ban-ian** (also **ban-yan**) ...*n* Indian fig-tree...

However **banian** and **banyan** are quite a long way from each other in alphabetical order (*banish*, *banjo*, *bank* and *banquet* all come in between). It is unlikely you would find the above entry if all you had was the spelling *banyan*. So a special entry is given at **banyan** to redirect you:

然而按字母顺序排列，*banian* 和 *banyan* 之间有很大距离 (*banish*, *banjo*, *bank* 和 *banquet* 都位于它们之间)。如果你只知道 *banyan* 这一拼法，你就不大可能找到上述词条。因此辞典中给出了 *banyan* 这一特别词条供你查找：

**ban-yan** = **BANIAN**.

#### 5 Different words which have the same form

具有相同形式的不同的词

Sometimes, the same spelling of a word can be used in two or more different ways. *Fine*, for instance, can be a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb. In order to check its meaning you must know which entry to look at. Now suppose that you are faced with this sentence:

有时一个词的拼法不变却可以有两种或更多的用法。如 *fine*，可以是名词、动词、形容词或副词。为了弄清词义你必须知道应查看哪一个词条。假定你遇到这样一个句子：

*Everyone thought that the fine was too heavy.*

You refer to **fine** in the dictionary and you find three numbered entries, including four part of speech labels (*n, v, adj, adv*):

你在辞典中查阅 *fine*，就会找到三个有顺序编码的词条，词条下还注明了 *fine* 的 4 种词性 (*n, v, adj, adv*):

**fine**<sup>1</sup>...*n*... *Offenders may be liable to a heavy fine.*

△**fine** *v*... *The court fined him £ 500...*

**fine**<sup>2</sup>...*adj*... *a very fine performance...*

**fine**<sup>3</sup>...*adv*... *That suits me fine...*

Which of these entries will explain the meaning of *fine* as it is used in the sentence? Here are two strategies you can use: (a) Try to work out the part of speech of *fine* from clues in the sentence itself. Since *fine* is preceded by *the* and described by *heavy*, it is a noun. Or you can try: (b) Compare the words of your sentence with those of the examples. You will notice that *heavy* appears in your sentence and in an example in the noun section of the first entry (where it describes *fine*). So *fine* in your sentence is a noun meaning 'a sum of money that must be paid as a punishment'.

哪一个词条能解释清楚句子里 *fine* 的词义呢？你可以采取两种方法：(a) 根据句中线索确定

fine 的词性。由于 fine 前有定冠词并由 heavy 加以说明，因此它是名词。或者你也可以试试：

(b) 将你遇到的句子中的词与例子中的词进行比较。你会注意到 heavy 既出现在你的句子里，也出现在第一个词条名词部分的例子里（在该例子里 heavy 修饰 fine）。所以你句子中的 fine 是名词，意思是“罚金”。

## 6 Looking for a meaning when a word has several meanings 一词多义时确定恰当的词义

Suppose that you read or hear the following sentences:

假定你读到或听到下列句子：

*Have you checked all the details of the report?*

*The attack has been checked on the central front.*

In both sentences *check* is used as a verb, not as a noun, so you need to refer to **check**<sup>1</sup>, not **check**<sup>2</sup> or **check**<sup>3</sup>. But the verb entry has several meanings. How do you decide which one is being used in each sentence? A helpful approach is to compare the words which accompany *check* in each sentence with those which accompany it in the various examples. Here is part of the entry:

在这两句中，*check* 都是动词而不是名词，因此需查阅 **check**<sup>1</sup> 而不是 **check**<sup>2</sup> 或 **check**<sup>3</sup>。但这一动词词条有几层意思，你怎样决定句子里所用的是哪一个意思呢？一种有益的方法是将句子中同 *check* 一起使用的词与各个例子里同 *check* 一起使用的词进行比较。下面是这个词条的一部分：

**check**<sup>1</sup>... v 1... (b) [Tn] examine (sth) in order to make sure that it is correct, safe, satisfactory... *check the items against the list...*

*He must check his work more carefully...* 2

(a) cause (sb/sth) to stop or go more slowly... *check the enemy's advance...*

If you now look back at your first sentence, you will notice that *details* (the object of *check*) is close in meaning to *items* in the first of the dictionary examples given here. You may notice too that if you turn round the second sentence (*We have checked the attack...*) it is very like *check the enemy's advance* (the last example). From this, it is not hard to work out that in the first sentence *check* means ‘examine in order to make sure...’, while in the second it means ‘cause to stop

or go more slowly’.

现在再看第一个句子，你会注意到 *details* (*check* 的宾语) 与辞典第一个例子的 *items* 词义相近。再看第二句 (*we have checked the attack...*) 你可能会注意到它与 *check the enemy's advance* (最后一个例子) 非常类似。这样就不难确定第一句中 *check* 的意思是‘检查以便弄清楚’，而第二句中 *check* 的意思是‘阻止或妨碍’。

## IDIOMS 成语

### 1 What is an idiom? 什么是成语？

An IDIOM is a phrase which has a special meaning of its own. (It is difficult to work out the meaning of the whole phrase from the meanings of the individual words.) Examples are: *as a matter of fact* (= in reality; to tell the truth) and *with a vengeance* (= with unusual speed or enthusiasm). Idioms are often unchangeable: we don't say *as a matter of truth* or *with a retaliation*.

成语是本身有特定意义的短语。(很难从单个的词义推断整个成语的意思。)例如：*as a matter of fact* (= in reality; to tell the truth 实际上，其实) 和 *with a vengeance* (= with unusual speed or enthusiasm 以不同寻常的速度或热情)。成语一般形式固定，不能改变；我们不能说 *as a matter of truth* 或 *with a retaliation*。

### 2 How to find idioms in the dictionary 怎样在辞典中找到成语

Let's suppose that you read or hear the following sentences:

假定你读到或听到下列句子：

*Of course it's important — it's a matter of life and death.*

*I managed to get these shirts on the cheap.*

Perhaps you are puzzled by the phrases at the ends of these sentences: you sense that *life and death* does not literally mean ‘living or dying’ and you have never seen *cheap* used after *the* (ie as a noun). So what should you do? (a) Turn to the entry for the first important word (the first noun, verb, adjective or adverb) that puzzles you. In the first sentence this is probably *matter*. (b) Look through the numbered sections of that entry till you find ‘(idm)’ (= IDIOMS), like this:

或许你会对这两个句子末尾的短语感到困惑不解：你意识到 *life and death* 字面上并不是‘生与死’的意思，你也从未见到过 *cheap*（作为名词）用在定冠词 *the* 之后。那该怎么办？(a) 查阅使你感到困惑的第一个重要的词（第一个名词、动词、形容词或副词）的词条。第一句中可能要查的词就是 *matter*。(b) 沿着词条中各个编号的部分一直看下去，直到你找到 ‘(idm)’ (= IDIOMS)，如：

**matter<sup>1</sup>... 5 (idm) as a matter of fact... be no laughing matter... for that matter...**

(c) Then read through the list of phrases in bold print till you find **a matter of life and death** in its alphabetical place.

然后沿黑体短语查下去，直到你找到 *a matter of life and death*。

**a matter of life and death** an issue that is crucial to survival, success, etc: *Of course this must have priority — it's a matter of life and death.* **a matter of opinion ...**

What happens if you decide to look up *life*? Again, look for the numbered section labelled ‘(idm)’. You will find:

如果你决定查找 *life* 会发生什么情况呢？同样，也要查找标有 ‘(idm)’ 的编号部分。你会找到：

**life ...15 (idm) ... a matter of life and death**  
→ **MATTER<sup>1</sup>**.

(This takes you to **matter<sup>1</sup>**, which as we have seen is the first important word in the idiom and is the entry where the idiom is explained.)

(这又使你回到 **matter<sup>1</sup>**。正如我们已经看到的，*matter* 是成语中的第一个重要词，成语的解释列在这个词条下。)

Next you want to find the meaning of *on the cheap*. You may perhaps look in the entry for *on*, but the idiom is not there. (This is because *on* is a preposition, not a noun, a verb, an adjective or an adverb.) So you turn to **cheap**, follow the procedure already explained, and find:

下一步你要查阅 *on the cheap* 的意义。你也许会查 *on* 这一词条，但在那里找不到这个成语。（这是因为 *on* 是介词，不是一个名词、动词、形容词或副词）。因此你转向 *cheap*。按照上面解释的步骤，你会找到：

**cheap... 7 (idm) ... hold sth cheap ... make oneself cheap...on the cheap (infml) without paying the usual, or a fair, price: buy,**

*sell, get sth on the cheap.*

## PHRASAL VERBS 短语动词

### 1 What is a phrasal verb? 什么是短语动词？

In English, verbs often combine with prepositions (eg *into, from, of, out of*) or adverbs (eg *away, back, up, out*) of position or direction. Some combinations have meanings which are not easy to understand from those of the individual words. Those combinations are called PHRASAL VERBS. Examples are *make (something) up* (= invent), *come across (somebody or something)* (= discover), *break down* (= collapse). Some phrasal verbs consist of three words, e.g. *put up with (somebody or something)* (= tolerate).

英语动词常与表示位置和方向的介词(如 *into, from, of, out of*)或副词(如 *away, back, up, out*)相结合。这些结合而成的短语，有的不容易根据其中每个词的意思悟出其意义。这些结合而成的短语就叫做短语动词。例如 *make (something) up* (= invent 发明) *come across (somebody or something)* (= discover 发现) *break down* (= collapse 坍塌；失败)。有些动词短语由三个词组成，如 *put up with (somebody or something)* (= tolerate 忍受)

### 2 How to find phrasal verbs in the dictionary

怎样在辞典中查找短语动词

First it is important to be able to tell whether *go over, walk out, run on*, etc are phrasal verbs or not. Look at this sentence:

首先，重要的是能够分清 *go over, walk out, run on*，是不是短语动词。请看这个句子：

*The waiter went over to a cupboard and took some glasses out.*

Here, *went over* and *took ... out* are not phrasal verbs, because they express ordinary ‘movement’ meanings of the verbs and ordinary ‘direction’ meanings of the adverbs. Those meanings can be referred to in the numbered sections of the entries for *go, over, take* and *out*. But suppose you meet this sentence:

这句中 *went over* 和 *took...out* 不是短语动词。因为它们只是表达了动词普通的‘动作’意义和副词的普通‘方向’意义。这些词义可以在 *go, over, take* 和 *out* 词条的编码释义部分查到。但假定你