

CONCISE

**ENGLISH-CHINESE
CHINESE-ENGLISH**

DICTIONARY

(New Edition)

精
选

英
汉
英
汉

词
典

新
版

精选英汉词典 (新版)

Concise English-Chinese Chinese-English Dictionary

英语文本主编 Martin H. Manser

英汉词典

朱原 王良碧 任永长 编译

汉英词典

吴景荣 施平 任小蕊 施其南 编

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JĪNGXUǎN YĪNG-HÀN
HÀN-YĪNG CÍDIǎN (xīnbǎn)

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前 言

《精选英汉、汉英词典》自 1986 年初版以来受到国内及世界各地读者的欢迎,每年重印,海内外总发行量已达 100 多万册。

社会在进步,科学技术日新月异,新事物不断涌现,英、汉两种语言也在发展,出现了大量的新词新义和新的用法。为了跟上时代前进的步伐,我们对本词典进行了修订增补。英汉部分系根据 Martin H. Manser 编纂的新版《牛津袖珍学生词典》(Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary)翻译并增补新词。新版紧跟 90 年代的发展步伐,不但扩大了收词量,增加了三千个新词(包括词组),而且增补了旧版所无的美语拼法、发音和用法;此外,还标出了动词、名词、形容词同介词的搭配,进一步增强了词典的实用价值。汉英部分修正了初版中的个别错讹或不当之处,而且根据近十多年来中国的改革开放在政治、经济、文化和民众日常生活等各个方面带来的新变化,增补了由此而在汉语中出现的新词新义和新用法。

《精选英汉、汉英词典》新版保持并发扬了初版内容精当实用、编排紧凑醒目、装帧小巧、便于携带的特点,既可供国内读者学习和使用英语时参考,也是海外英语读者学习和使用汉语的必备工具书。

编 者

1999 年 2 月

Preface

This *Concise English-Chinese Chinese-English Dictionary* (New Edition) is based on its highly acclaimed first edition, also published by Oxford University Press and the Commercial Press, which has been enlarged, extensively revised and updated to take account of new vocabulary and recent development in English and Chinese. Thousands of additional words and phrases reflect scientific and technological innovations, as well as changes in politics, economics, culture, and society. In particular, many new words and expressions as well as new usages and meanings which have entered the Chinese language as a result of China's open-door policy over the last decade have been included in the Chinese-English section of the dictionary. The English-Chinese section is based on the new edition of the *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, edited by Martin H. Manser, and provides additional guidance on difficult points of grammar and on American orthography and pronunciation.

This new dictionary retains all the merits of the first edition, while offering new features and expanded, up-to-date coverage to make it an essential, easy-to-use and authoritative reference tool for all Chinese-speaking learners of English and English-speaking learners of Chinese.

英 汉 词 典

English-Chinese
Dictionary

用法说明

GUIDE TO THE USE OF THE DICTIONARY

本 词

HEADWORDS

本词排黑正体 Headwords appear in bold type:

dance

table

同形异义词作为不同词目出现时, 在右上角用数码标出
Headwords spelt the same but with different meanings are entered separately with a raised number after each:

head¹

head²

复合词和派生词

COMPOUNDS AND DERIVATIVES

复合词和派生词用黑正体排在词条的末尾部分 Compounds and derivatives appear under the headword which forms their first element:

huge /hju:dʒ/ *adj* ... **hugely** *adv* ...

house¹ /haus/ *n* [C] ... '**housework** *n* [U] ...

习语和短语动词

IDIOMS AND PHRASAL VERBS

习语和短语动词排黑正体, 用简明的释义和例证阐明其用法
Idioms and phrasal verbs appear in bold type, followed by concise explanations and examples to illustrate their usage:

hook /huk/ *n* [C] 1 钩 gōu; 挂[掛]钩 guàgōu. 2 (拳击)肘弯[彎]击[擊] zhǒuwānjī. 3 [习语] **off the 'hook** (a) (电话听筒)未挂上 wèi guàshàng. (b) [非正式用语]脱离[離]困境 tuōlí kùnjìng: *let/get sb off the ~* 使某人脱离困境.

名 词

NOUNS

名词可用作单数 (a dog) 或复数 (some dogs) 的, 用 [C] (countable, 可数的) 表示 Countable senses of a noun are marked [C]:

label /'leɪbl/ *n* [C]

没有复数形式的名词 (如 sugar、milk), 标以 [U] (uncountable, 不可数的), 这类名词与 some、much、a lot of、enough 等连用 Uncountable senses of a noun are marked [U]:

linen /'lɪnɪn/ *n* [U]

可用作可数名词也可用作不可数名词的, 用 [C, U] 表示, 如 **coffee** 这个词在 Two coffees, please. (要两杯咖啡。) 这个句子里是可数名词, 在 Have you got any coffee left? (你还有咖啡吗?) 这个句子里是不可数名词。大多数名词的复数是有规则的, 即加 s, 如 dog — dogs, 或名词末尾是 s、z、x、ch 或 sh 时加 es, 如 church — churches. 如果是不规则变化则予以标出 Nouns with both countable and uncountable forms are marked [C, U]. Irregular plural forms of nouns are clearly shown within the entries:

man¹ /mæn/ *n* (*pl men* /men/)

lady /'leɪdi/ *n* [C] (*pl -ies*)

life /laɪf/ *n* (*pl lives* /laɪvz/)

形 容 词

ADJECTIVES

所有以辅音字母结尾的单音节形容词 (如 kind、green) 都以加 -er 和 -est 的方法来构成比较级和最高级。单音节或双音节形容词不以此种方法, 而以加 -r、-st、-ier、-iest 的方法来构成比较级和最高级的, 本词典都予以标出 Irregular comparative and superlative forms of adjectives are given in square brackets after the part of speech:

free /fri:/ *adj* [~r /-ə(r)/, ~st]

gentle /'dʒentl/ *adj* [~r /-lə(r)/, ~st /-list/]

happy /'hæpi/ *adj* [-ier, -iest]

hexagonal brackets immediately following their simplified form (except those reappearing in the same entry or those simplified radicals that are easily recognized). All Chinese translations are followed by pinyin romanization and tones (- first tone or *yīnpíng*, ' second tone or *yángpíng*, ˇ third tone or *shàngshēng*, ˋ fourth tone or *qùshēng* and no mark for a light tone):

honourable (美语 -*nor*-) /'ɒnərəbl/ *adj* 1 光荣〔榮〕的 *guāngróngde*; 荣誉〔譽〕的 *róngyùde*

若干符号用法

BRACKETS AND SYMBOLS

1. () 圆括号用于注出拼法、内容或意义的补充说明,以及代换部分、可省略部分。Round brackets () are used to show spelling variants, extra information, clarification of a meaning, words that can be substituted or omitted, etc.

2. [] 方括号用于注出语法、用法、文体、修辞色彩、学科等。Square brackets [] are used to show information about grammar, usage, forms, rhetorical devices, subject fields, etc.

3. [] 六角括号用于注出简体汉字的繁体字。Hexagonal brackets [] give the orthodox version of simplified Chinese characters.

4. ~ 代字号用于代表本词。A swung dash (~) represents the headword.

5. ⇨ 箭头号表示“参见”。An arrow (⇨) cross-refers the user to another entry.

6. / 斜线号用于英语中词语的代换。A forward slash (/) separates alternative structures.

7. △ 提醒号表示“禁忌语”。(△) alerts the user to slang or informal language which should be used with care.

略 语 表

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY

<i>abbr</i> = abbreviation 缩略语	<i>pp</i> = past participle 过去分词
<i>adj</i> = adjective 形容词	<i>prep</i> = preposition 介词
<i>adv</i> = adverb 副词	<i>pres part</i> = present participle 现在分词
<i>aux v</i> = auxiliary verb 助动词	<i>pron</i> = pronoun 代词
[C] = countable 可数的	<i>pt</i> = past tense 过去时
<i>conj</i> = conjunction 连接词	<i>rel pron</i> = relative pronoun 关系代词
<i>fem</i> = feminine 阴性	<i>sb</i> = somebody 某人
[I] = intransitive 不及物的	<i>sing</i> = singular 单数
<i>interj</i> = interjection 感叹词	<i>sth</i> = something 某事物
<i>modal v</i> = modal verb 情态动词	[T] = transitive 及物的
<i>n</i> = noun 名词	[U] = uncountable 不可数的
<i>P</i> = proprietary 专利	<i>US</i> = American 美语
<i>pl</i> = plural 复数	<i>v</i> = verb 动词

发 音 简 表

GUIDE TO ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

元音和双元音

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

音标	例词	读音
Phonetic symbol	Example	Pronunciation
i:	see	/si:/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/
e	ten	/ten/
æ	hat	/hæt/
ɑ:	arm	/ɑ:m/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/
u:	too	/tu:/
ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
ɜ:	fur	/fɜ:(r)/
ə	ago	/ə'gəʊ/
eɪ	page	/peɪdʒ/
əʊ	home	/həʊm/
aɪ	five	/faɪv/
aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ɔɪ	join	/dʒɔɪn/
ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
eə	hair	/heə(r)/
ʊə	pure	/pjʊə(r)/

辅 音

CONSONANTS

音标	例词	读音
Phonetic symbol	Example	Pronunciation
p	pen	/pen/
b	bad	/bæd/
t	tea	/ti:/
d	did	/dɪd/
k	cat	/kæt/
g	got	/gɒt/
tʃ	chin	/tʃɪn/
dʒ	June	/dʒu:n/
f	fall	/fɔ:l/
v	voice	/vɔɪs/
θ	thin	/θɪn/
ð	then	/ðen/
s	so	/səʊ/
z	zoo	/zu:/
ʃ	she	/ʃi:/
ʒ	vision	/ˈvɪʒn/
h	how	/haʊ/
m	man	/mæn/
n	no	/nəʊ/
ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
l	leg	/leg/
r	red	/red/
j	yes	/jes/
w	wet	/wet/

/ˈ/ 主重音符号 primary stress: **about** /əˈbaʊt/

/ɪ/ 次重音符号 secondary stress: **academic** /ˌækəˈdemɪk/

(r) 用于英国英语发音, 表示如果后面紧接以元音开始的词, 发 r 音, 否则省略

is sounded in British pronunciation when the word immediately following begins with a vowel. Otherwise it is not pronounced.

/-/ 表示省略了的相同的音标 indicates the part of phonetic transcription being repeated.

拼 写 法

SPELLING

如果不了解一个词开头的音是怎么写的,有时在词典里是很难查到这个词的。以下所列是最常遇到的困难 If the exact spelling of the first syllable of a word is not known, it is sometimes difficult to look it up in the dictionary. Here are some common problems:

首字母不发音 First letter not sounded

wh- 有时读作 sometimes pronounced as /h-/: who, whole.

wr- 读作 pronounced as /r-/: write, wrist.

kn- 读作 pronounced as /n-/: knife, know.

ho- 有时读作 sometimes pronounced as /ɒ-/: honest, honour.

ps- 读作 pronounced as /s-/: psychology.

pn- 读作 pronounced as /n-/: pneumonia.

第二个字母不发音 Second letter not sounded

wh- 有时读作 sometimes pronounced as /w-/: which, whether.

gu- 有时读作 sometimes pronounced as /g-/: guest, guess.

gh- 读作 pronounced as /g-/: ghastly, ghost.

bu- 有时读作 sometimes pronounced as /b-/, 如 build, buoy.

头两个字母发特殊的音 First two letters with special pronunciation

ph- 读作 pronounced as /f-/: photo.

qu- 通常读作 usually pronounced as /kw-/: quick.

ch- 有时读作 sometimes pronounced as /k-/: chorus.

请记住 Remember

- c-** 可读作 may be pronounced as /k-/ : call, 或读作
or pronounced as /s-/ : centre.
- g-** 可读作 may be pronounced as /g-/ : good, 或读作
or pronounced as /dʒ-/ : general.

如果在词典中查不到某个词, 下表可用作查找的指南 If you have difficulty in looking up a word, the following table may help:

读音 Pronunciation	可能的拼法 Possible spelling
f-	ph- (如 e. g. <i>photo</i>)
g-	gh- (如 e. g. <i>ghost</i>) 或 or gu- (如 e. g. <i>guest</i>)
h-	wh- (如 e. g. <i>who, whole</i>)
k-	ch- (如 e. g. <i>character</i>)
kw-	qu- (如 e. g. <i>quick</i>)
n-	kn- (如 e. g. <i>knife</i>) 或 or pn- (如 e. g. <i>pneumonia</i>)
r-	wr- (如 e. g. <i>write</i>)
s-	c- (如 e. g. <i>centre</i>) 或 or ps- (如 e. g. <i>psychology</i>)
dʒ-	j- (如 e. g. <i>job</i>) 或 or g- (如 e. g. <i>general</i>)
f-	sh- (如 e. g. <i>shop</i>) 或 or ch- (如 e. g. <i>chalet</i>)
i:	ea- (如 e. g. <i>each</i>)
ɪ	e- (如 e. g. <i>enjoy</i>)
e	a- (如 e. g. <i>any</i>)
ɑ:	au- (如 e. g. <i>aunt</i>)
ɒ	ho- (如 e. g. <i>honest</i>)
ɔ:	au- (如 e. g. <i>author</i>) 或 or oa- (如 e. g. <i>oar</i>)
ə	a- (如 e. g. <i>awake</i>) 或 or o- (如 e. g. <i>obey</i>)
ɜ:	ear- (如 e. g. <i>early</i>) 或 or ir- (如 e. g. <i>irk</i>)

ei	ai- (如 e.g. <i>aim</i>) 或 or ei- (如 e.g. <i>eight</i>)
əu	oa- (如 e.g. <i>oath</i>)
ai	ei- (如 e.g. <i>either</i>)
ju:	eu- (如 e.g. <i>Europe</i>)

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汉英词典 Chinese-English Dictionary

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A a

A, a /eɪ/ [*pl* **A's, a's** /eɪz/] 英语的第一个〔个〕字母 *yīngyǔde dìyīgè zímǔ*. **A level** *n* [C] [英国英语] 中学〔学〕生高级考试 *zhōngxuéshēng gāojí kǎoshì*.

A² abbr ampere(s)

a /ə 强式: eɪ/ (亦作 **an** /ən 强式: æn/) *indefinite article* [*an* 用于以元音开头的词前] 1 — *yī*; 一个〔个〕 *yī gè*: *a book* 一本书. *a teacher* 一位教师. *a million pounds* 一百万英镑. 2 (表示数量、群等): *a lot of money* 很多钱. 3 每 *měi*; 每一 *měi yī*: *70 miles an hour* 每小时 70 英里.

aback /ə'bak/ *adv* [短语动词] **take sb aback** ⇨ **TAKE¹**.

abacus /'æbəkəs/ *n* [C] 算盘〔盘〕 *suànpán*.

abandon /ə'bəndən/ *v* [T] 1 离〔離〕弃〔棄〕 *lìqì*; 遗弃 *yìqì*. 2 放弃 *fàngqì*: ~ *an idea* 放弃一种想法. 3 [正式用语] ~ **oneself to** 陷于〔某种感情〕 *xiàn yú*. **abandoned** *adj* 1 被遗弃的 *bèi yìqì de*. 2 (行为) 放荡〔蕩〕的 *fàngdàngde*. **abandonment** *n* [U].

abashed /ə'beɪʃt/ *adj* 窘迫的 *jiǒngpòde*; 羞愧的 *xiūkuide*.

abate /ə'beɪt/ *v* [I] [正式用语] 减少 *jiǎnshǎo*; 减轻〔輕〕 *jiǎnqīng*.

abatement *n* [U]: *noise ~ment* 减轻噪音.

abattoir /'æbətwa:(r); US æbə'twaɪ/ *n* [C] 屠宰场〔場〕 *túzāichǎng*.

abbess /'æbes/ *n* [C] 女修道院院长〔長〕 *nǚxiūdàoyuàn yuánzhǎng*.

abbey /'æbi/ *n* [C] 修道院 *xiūdàoyuàn*.

abbot /'æbət/ *n* [C] 修道院院长 *xiūdàoyuàn yuánzhǎng*; 寺庙〔廟〕住持 *sīmiao zhùchí*.

abbreviate /ə'brɪ:vɪət/ *v* [T] 简

略 *jiǎntuē*; 缩写〔寫〕 *suōxiě*. **abbreviation** /ə,bri:vɪ'eɪʃn/ *n* [C] 缩略 *suōlǜe*; 缩略语 *suōlǜeyǔ*.

abdicate /'æbdɪkət/ *v* [I, T] 让〔讓〕〔位〕 *ràng*; 放弃〔棄〕〔责任等〕 *fàngqì*. **abdication** /'æbdɪ'keɪʃn/ *n* [U].

abdomen /'æbdəmən/ *n* [C] 腹 *fù*; 腹部 *fùbù*. **abdominal** /æb'dɒmɪnəl/ *adj*.

abduct /əb'dʌkt, æb-/ *v* [T] 绑架 *bǎngjiǎ*. **abduction** /əb'dʌkʃn, æb-/ *n* [U, C].

aberration /,æbə'reɪʃn/ *n* [C, U] 越轨 *yuèguǐ*.

abet /ə'bet/ *v* [-tt-] [习语] **aid and abet** ⇨ **AID**.

abhor /əb'hɔ:(r)/ *v* [-rr-] [T] [正式用语] 憎恨 *zēnghèn*; 厌〔厭〕恶〔惡〕 *yànwù*. **abhorrence** /əb'hɔ-rəns/ *n* [U]. **abhorrent** /-ənt/ *adj*.

abide /ə'baɪd/ *v* 1 [T] 忍受 *rěnrshòu*; 容忍 *róngrěn*: *She can't ~ that man*. 她不能容忍那个男人. 2 [I] *by* 遵守 *zūnshǒu*; 坚〔堅〕持 *jiānchí*. **abiding** *adj* 持久的 *chíjiǔde*.

ability /ə'bɪləti/ *n* [C, U] [*pl* -ies] 才干〔幹〕 *cáigàn*; 能力 *nénglì*. **abject** /'æbdʒekt/ *adj* [正式用语] 1 情况可怜〔憐〕的 *qíngkuàng kěliánde*: ~ *poverty* 赤贫. 2 卑鄙的 *bēibǐde*. **abjectly** *adv*.

ablaze /ə'bleɪz/ *adj* 1 着火 *zhàohuǒ*; 燃烧 *ránshāo*. 2 [喻] 闪耀 *shǎnyào*.

able /'eɪbl/ *adj* [~r, ~st] 1 *to* 能够的 *nénggòude*; 能〔有能力、有办法、有机会〕做某事 *néngzuò mǒushì*: *Are you ~ to come with us?* 你能同我们一起走吗? 2 聪〔聰〕明的 *cōngmíngde*; 能干〔幹〕的 *nénggànde*. **able-bodied** *adj* 健壮〔壯〕的 *jiànzuàngde*. **ably** *adv*.

abnormal /æb'nɔ:ml/ *adj* 变〔變〕态〔態〕的 *biàntàide*; 反常的 *fǎnchángde*. **abnormality** /æbnɔ:-'mæləti/ *n* [C, U] [*pl* -ies]. **abnormally** *adv*.

aboard /ə'bɔ:d/ *adv, prep* 在船上 *zài chuán shàng*; 在飞机〔機〕上 *zài fēijī shàng*; 在火车上 *zài huǒchē*