

韦 会 编

基础英英词典

THE ENGLISH-ENGLISH
BASIC DICTIONARY

北京语言学院出版社

THE ENGLISH- ENGLISH BASIC DICTIONARY 基础英英词典

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Preface

At any stage in a language learning course a student needs material which is specially written for his requirements, and this is as true for a dictionary as for a textbook. *The English-English Basic Dictionary* is specially designed for the Chinese intermediate students of English. At this level, a Chinese student will find an English-Chinese Dictionary which only gives the Chinese equivalents of the headwords or an advanced dictionary (even a learner's dictionary such as *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* or *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*) not only unnecessary but confusing, since he is unlikely to be able to find the information he requires easily and quickly.

This dictionary supports instruction on English and assists the learner in vocabulary learning. It gives simple definitions of about 4,500 headwords and many derivatives; the vocabulary has been carefully selected to be of maximum practical use and can therefore be used independent of any textbook and by learners at this level. The selection is particularly appropriate for the needs of everyday communication.

All definitions of words have been written as simply as

possible and within the controlled vocabulary of the dictionary. In addition, care has been taken to provide examples which demonstrate the use of words in a natural English context, and also indicate small variations in the usage of a word.

I would like to acknowledge the help of Deborah Joan Leonard of Lancaster, Massachusetts, U. S. A., currently Assistant Professor of English at Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, U. S. A. and Mr. William Hymenway.

前 言

每个学习英语的人都需要比较实用的教材和工具书。本词典是专为大学低年级学生,或具有同等英语水平的中国读者编写的。一般的初级英汉词典往往只给与汉语相对应的词而无释义,这对正确理解英语词义略嫌不足,而一般的高级英英词典,包括专为学生编写的《朗曼当代英语词典》、《牛津现代高级英语词典》又偏难。本词典介乎二者之间,是学生从使用英汉词典过渡到使用高级英英词典的桥梁。

本词典收入日常交际所常用的词及相关的派生词4 500个。每个领头词都用国际音标注,都有初级水平的英语学习者读懂的浅显的英语释义及例句。所用例句均采自当代现实生活,除讲解用法之外,还提供了有关的文化背景知识,以期有助于英语学习与教学。

本词典承蒙美国专家莱纳德教授与海民威先生的热心指导,在此深表谢意。

编者

1985. 12. 31 于北京

How to Use This Dictionary

The English-English Basic Dictionary is designed to help you learn English. You will probably use it to find the meanings of words which you do not know, to find how to spell a word or how to pronounce it. However, if you are able to use the dictionary properly it can also tell you a lot more about the English language.

Let us suppose you are reading and you see the word "ground" and you want to know what it means. Find it in the dictionary where it is printed in heavy letters **ground**. You will see that it has three explanations with the numbers 1, 2, 3. This shows you that this word has three different meanings; you must decide which one you need.

The letters (n.), (v.), (adj.), etc., are abbreviations which tell you what kind of word it is. If you look at **cost** you will see that it can be used as a

verb as well as a noun. All the abbreviations are shown in the *List of Abbreviations Used in This Dictionary* on page 13.

In slashes you will see /pəʊst/ which shows you how to pronounce the word **post**. Words in English which are spelt the same are sometimes pronounced differently. Look at **present**, you will see that the verb is pronounced /pri'zent/, but the adjective /'prezənt/. Sometimes the stress is different. Look at **import**, and you will see that the verb is pronounced /im'pɔ:t/ while the noun /'impɔ:t/. After each word you will find a simple explanation in English of what the word means. You will also find one or several sentences which help to show you what the word means and how to use it. Always look at these sentences carefully because they may show you different ways to use the same word.

If you look at **post** n., you will see more words such as *postage*, *post office*, *postman*. There are

the words which are connected with **post** n. If you want to know what *postage* means, for example, you must understand **post** first; this will make the explanation of *postage* easier.

Many verbs in English do not change on a regular way when you use them in the past. The examples will show you this; look at **wear** and you will see from the sentence that the past is **wore**. There is a complete list of these verbs at the back of the dictionary and also a list of numbers which Chinese students find confusing.

Say /r/ at the end of a word with the mark (r) when the next word begins with a vowel; e. g. Here it is /'hiər it is/; but in Here comes the bus /'hiə kəmz ðə 'bʌs/.

用法说明

《基础英英词典》是为具有初级英语水平的读者学习英语而编纂的。它向读者提供单词的正确发音、拼写和释义。

一、单词：单词用黑正体铅字标出，按照英语字母次序排列。黑斜体是派生词或与单词相关的复合词等。如：

post 后有 *postage*; *post office*; *postman*。

二、释义：在首字后有用阿拉伯数字 1、2、3 等标出的不同释义。如：**ground** 作为名词有三种释义。

三、例句：绝大多数的释义后均有例句，并标出该词的用法。英语动词的不同时态、数及不规则动词的变化等在例句中也有体现。如 **wear** 的过去时是 **wore**。在本词典后附有本词典中出现的一些不规则动词的一览表。

四、词典：字母 v. , n. , adj. 等是词类的缩写体。有些词既可作名词，又可作动词，如 **cost**。缩写字母表在本词典的第 13 页上。

五、音标：在符号 / / 内的是国际音标，它标出单词的发

音。英语中有些单词拼法相同,由于词性发生变化,发音也会有些变化。如: **present**, 作动词时发 /pre-'zent/, 而作名词和形容词时则发 /'prezənt/。有些单词发音相同而重音不同。如: **import** 作动词用时发 /im 'pɒt/, 而作名词用时则发 / 'impɔ:t/。在有些词的音标中有(r), 这表示当该词后面跟的若是以元音为首的词时,在连读的时候该词后需增加一个 /r/。如: Here it is. 应该读成 /hiə it iz/, 而在 Here comes the bus. 中就该读成 / 'hiə kəməz ðə 'bʌs/。

List of Abbreviations Used in This Dictionary

abbr.

abbreviated

Monday and *January* are often abbreviated to *Mon.* and *Jan.*

adj.

adjective

a word such as *hot*, *black*; it gives information about a noun: a *hot* day, the weather is *hot*

adv.

adverb

a word such as *quickly*, *always*, *here*; it gives information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb: Run *quickly* (how?); He *always* came late

		(how often?) ; Bring it <i>here</i> (where?)
art.	article	a, an, the.
aux.	auxiliary verb	a word such as <i>can, must, will</i> : I <i>can</i> go; He <i>must</i> come; She <i>will</i> help us
B. E.	British English	
coll.	colloquial	a word which you should only use when you talk to friends: It's <i>awfull</i> hot today = It's very hot today
conj.	conjunction	a word such as <i>and, but, because</i> , which joins words or sentences toge- ther: I like books <i>and</i> films

e. g.	for example	(from Latin: <i>exempli gratia</i>)
etc.	and so on; and the rest	(from Latin: <i>et cetera</i>)
illus.	illustration	there is an illustration (a picture to show what the word means
n.	noun	name of a person, thing or quality: <i>Mr. Miller</i> has a <i>car</i>
opp.	opposite	<i>high</i> is the opposite of <i>low</i>
phrasal v.	phrasal verb	a verb made up of a main verb and one or more other words (usually prepositions). A phrasal verb has a different meaning

pred. adj. predicative adjective

the plural of *book*
is *books*; the plural
of *man* is *men*

most adjectives can be used in expressions such as: a *happy* man (attributive adjective) and in sentences such as: This man is *happy* (predicative adjective). Some adjectives can only

pref.

prefix

be used predicatively: The man was *alive* (wrong: the *alive* man)

mis-, *un-* are prefixes; You add a prefix to the beginning of a word to make a new word: *mis* + *understand* = *misunderstand* (not to understand); *un* + *usual* = *unusual* (not usual)

prep.

preposition

a word such as *to*, *by*, *with*, *at*

pron.

pronoun

a word like *he*, *you*, *this*; It is used in place of a noun: That man's name

be used to do sth.

help. The man

sing. was the

the one

sb. was the

sth. You can

U. S. to the

v. w. a w.

= to make a

word two

stand -

stand (not to

stand) -

stand -

(get used)

a word such as to

to do sth.

a word like

to do sth.

in place of

that man

singular

somebody

something

American English

verb

equivalent to

is Miller; *he* is 30

years old

book is singular,

books is plural

an expression

means nearly the

same as another:

he was *absent* (=

not here)