

英漢字典

求解作文兩用

英漢模範字典

MODEL
ENGLISH-CHINESE
DICTIONARY

WITH
ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

編輯者

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厲志雲	陸學煥

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此書有著作權翻印必究

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紹陽用箋

朱紹陽



新柳

積氣字典不惟為讀者以良師而又為作者以
帝什教國人一得矣而於英文之短長乃其
譯字典一第一大進步方今日市上流行一移
津英字典或曰此是為袖珍字典云云矣

乃據此字典曰置手頭直了猶脩英語毛端漢
索似文皆能左宜右南不便外士矣其年來出
版者一也似也

吳敬恆

二月九日

吳稚暉先生之評論

英漢模範字典在報上已略知梗概心儀
已久今日聞老快侯與貴館要係係會
英漢六辭典為迄今新出版之最大奇考國
人語外文日益精進由翻譯時代而進于創作
時代此兩字典之好字典即研治外文者達
精進一境界

FOREWORD

The publication of the *Model English-Chinese Dictionary* marks a departure from contemporary works of the kind. It is usually the case that, when a Chinese student consults a dictionary, he can seldom find anything more than the spelling, pronunciation, and meanings of words. One of the most important functions of a good dictionary is to show the student how each word is used by means of illustrative phrases or sentences. Indeed, no person can claim the knowledge of a word until he knows thoroughly how to apply it to a sentence. Such a need, which has never been met before, is happily fulfilled in the present work.

When illustrative sentences are systematically followed up as in this compilation, they give the greatest help to the student in showing him how to make up the initial and integral part of a composition. It provides him with fresh food for thought. I sincerely hope that with the publication of this dictionary, a stride will be made toward better understanding of the manifold and subtle problems of lexicography.

MONLIN CHIANG

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, NANKING

AUGUST 20, 1929

序

研究文字者、重視辭書、無殊於巾箱鴻寶、以其決疑解惑、有時且爲良師所不逮、使辭書訓詁、失之晦澀生僻、不能有叩皆鳴、其所負之責任爲何如乎、辭書喜以淵博相尚、旁徵博引、恒就作者主觀爲去取、客觀之應用、則反涉浮泛、用者苦之、他且勿論、試就國內所有英華辭書之詮釋引證、略一審閱、治心貴當者、不可多得、學子行文索解、以之參考、不獲要領、則於進步欣賞兩方面、其障礙爲何如乎、昔嘗譯釋英文字典多種、率爾問世、各書雖自有其優點、意殊未愜、則以囿於原書範圍、未能夷芟增益如所見、其間取材有不必卽以舉示吾國學子者、往往兼收並蓄、縷析無遺、而急待引伸講解者、反付闕如、用者僅獲睹字義之輪廓、而不能挾其精華、以甲國人習乙國文字、遺傳陶冶、彼此不同、必於此點加以分析、方合需要、同人編

輯此書、完全爲此理解所衝動、惟任重
力微、不過解除此種癥結之一部分、發
輝光大、期諸來者、同人從事英華字典
之工作、數年或十數年、而於此書之進
行、則有異常快感、易譯爲編、純就吾國
研究英文者應用方面、爲取材之標準、
工作不同者一也、一字旣加詮釋而求
其詳盡簡明矣、又必指示用法、及與他
字連綴而生之變化、屬於含義之不同
者、屬於綴詞之典馴者、均舉例以明之、
使用此書者、有左右逢源之樂、一掃人
云亦云、囫圇吞棗之弊、工作不同者二
也、爲英華辭典開一新紀元、爲吾國研
究英文者作一敲門磚、此書有焉、書旣
成、例不能無一言爲卷頭語、同人以此
相屬、乃自忘其譚陋而爲之序、
中華民國十八年、江浦張世鑾、

PREFACE

Although there are already quite a number of English-Chinese dictionaries in the market and new ones are appearing every year, the publication of the present work does not need more than a customary word of excuse, as, instead of being a mere duplicate or mutilation of any contemporary work, it is distinctively original — a pioneer, if such a term be allowable, in a new line of English-Chinese lexicography.

The distinctive feature of this dictionary is that it aims “to kill two birds with one stone”: it is a dictionary in which, in addition to the usual information found in ordinary dictionaries, there are appended to each and every word a number of phrases and sentences showing at a glance how the word may be correctly used in its various special senses. Illustrative sentences are indeed made use of in some other dictionaries; but they form only an inconspicuous part, and are, as a rule, not so thoroughly and systematically dealt with as in the present work as to constitute a special feature by themselves and serve a definite purpose — *an aid to composition*. Moreover, the illustrative elements found in ordinary dictionaries are frequently broken sentences or phrases, which are sometimes rather misleading to the students who are not yet quite familiar with the use of words in their different senses. Some larger dictionaries published in the United States or Great Britain employ as illustration quotations from classical authors or the Bible. They are admirable in showing the historical aspects, the changes in the meaning, probably, of the words so illustrated, but they would hardly serve our purpose, as they generally are obsolete in modern English literature. In the present work, however, the illustrative part is composed of complete phrases and sentences that are easily understood and are expressive of the meanings of the words compatible with present-day usage. To further remove any possibility of misunderstanding, all the illustrative phrases and sentences are accompanied with Chinese translation, so that the student will not fail to grasp their exact meaning.

With regard to its special serviceableness as an ordinary dictionary, we need only point out that: (1) It contains more than 35,000 entries, all of which have been so carefully weighed and considered that the greatest possible amount of useful vocabulary has been introduced, while archaic and obsolete words and phrases are excluded as far as practicable; (2) The definitions and explanations have all been made as clear and simple as possible so as to give the greatest

PREFACE

help to the users of the dictionary; (3) A very large number of words, English, American, as well as Japanese, have been consulted; (4) A large number of postwar new words and phrases, as well as new meanings of words, that are not found in most of our contemporary English-Chinese dictionaries, have been included in the work, so that readers of English will be able to run down a number of stumbling-blocks that other dictionaries fail to remove for them. On other minor good-features we shall not dwell; it is perhaps better to leave such features, of which we feel sure there are plenty, to be discovered by the readers themselves, than to boast of excellences that to most of them may seem non-existent.

A word, however, should be said as to the history of the present compilation. The plan for such a dictionary was started about fifteen years ago by Mr. K. Y. Chang, Mr. S. L. Chang, Mr. Tze-yun Lee, and myself. During this interval a number of friends have given us their valuable suggestions and have expressed willingness to collaborate, but have sooner or later dropped out, owing no doubt to the unusual heaviness of the task. After repeated attempts, dragged through long years, the work is at last brought out in its present shape. The plan of the work has thus been more than once revised, and it has no doubt profited by the changes made in the successive experiments. The actual compilation of the dictionary, as it is, has taken more than five years.

Grateful acknowledgments are made to the following gentlemen for their valuable suggestions and assistance:

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HENRY BAIN (平海蘭).

UTOPIA UNIVERSITY, SHANGHAI,

APRIL 15, 1929.

英漢模範字典編輯大意

- 一. 本書專供吾國各學校教員學生及各界研究英語者讀書或作文時檢查之用。
- 二. 本書之編纂以切於實用爲目的。故取材標準以普通應用之字句爲限。凡生僻之辭古廢之語概不欄入。
- 三. 本書所收單字爲數在三萬五千以上。釋義力求簡明。編制更求完善。同人費時五年之久。參考英語辭書十餘種。始克蒇事。戰後新字。舊字新義。均經酌量收納。
- 四. 吾人習見之英漢字典。往往僅載字義。不及用法。本書獨創一格。於單字釋義之後。除成語外。並附以普通應用之例句。凡作文或繙譯時不知單字之用法及其與他字之聯絡者。參考此書。有左右逢源之樂。
- 五. 本書所收戰後新字。一律用星標 * 記出。以便檢查。例如 *a'ëro, *International Federation of Trade-Unions, *Kellogg Anti-War Pact, *Reds, *Whites 等。
- 六. 本書所收英語以外之他國語。一律用 || 符號標出。以示區別。例如 || ad valo'rem, *|| Che'ka, *|| hartal' 等。

- (七) 本書單字之註音，悉以韋白斯特大辭典爲根據，其讀音符號，另行附表說明，茲不贅述。
- (八) 本書例句，分複詞全句兩種，先複詞，後全句，其漢文譯解，均用普通文言，祇求達意，不尙典雅。
- (九) 例句中遇有意義大致相同，用法無甚差別者，以及有可易以他字他詞，或代以互用字互用詞者，皆一律置於單圓括弧（ ）之內。
- (十) 例句中遇有可用或可省之字，一律置於雙圓括弧（（ ））之內。
- (十一) 字義或例句中遇有註解之處，一律置於方括弧[]之內。
- (十二) 例句中括弧內之字句，一律不加譯解。
- (十三) 見於例句中之本字，或與本字有關係之前置字，或含有本字之成語，一律用斜體字排印。
- (十四) 本書卷末，載有附錄四種，以資參考之用：
- (一) 同義字反義字對照表。
 - (二) 他國單字及成語。
 - (三) 前置字用法表。
 - (四) 重讀與大寫。

民國十八年四月厲志雲謹識。

SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE PRONUNCIATION

讀 音 符 號

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (ˈ), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (ˊ), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division is indicated by a short hyphen (-), except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or by a longer hyphen (—) used to join the members of words written or printed with a hyphen.

FOREIGN SOUNDS for which no special symbols are provided are represented by the nearest English equivalents.

PRONUNCIATIONS OMITTED. The accentuation only is given for some compound words, and for some derivatives ending in common suffixes like -ess, -est, -ing, -ist, -less, -like, -ness, -ship, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore easily be learned from the separate parts. In other cases where a part or the whole of a pronunciation is omitted, it is the same as that of a word immediately preceding, and may be supplied from this preceding entry.

ā, as in āle, fāte, lā/bor,
chā/os.

â, as in sen/âte, pref/âce,
leg/îs-lâ-tive.

â, as in câre, pârent, com-
pâre/.

ă, as in ăm, ădd, ăc-cept/,
re/ăd-mit/.

ã, as in ã/nâl, ín/fãnt, hus-
bãnd, mad/ãm.

ä, as in ärm, fä, fä/ther, äh,
pãlm.

a, as in ask, græss, dânce,
stãff, pãth.

ā, as in so/fā, i-de/a, ā-
bound/, mo/lār.

b, as in baby, be, bit, bob,
but.

ch, as in chair, chew, much,

d, as in day, do, add/ed.

đ: for đn as in ver/dure.

ē, as in ēve, mēte, se-rēne/.

ē, as in ē-vent/, dē-pend/, crē-
ate/.

ě, as in ěnd, ěx-cuse/, ěf-face/,
car/pět.

ē, as in re/cěnt, de/cěn-ey,
nov/ěl.

ẽ, as in ev/ẽr, pẽr-vert/; ru/-
mor (rõo/měr).

f, as in fill, feel, ful-fill/.

g (always "hard"), as in go,
begin.

gz: for x as in ex-ist/, ex-act/,
ex-am/ple.

h, as in hat, hot, hurt, oho.

hw: for wh as in what, why,
where.

ī, as in īce, sīght, in-spīre/,
ī-de/a.

ĩ, as in ill, ad-mĩt/, dĩ-vide/,
pĩty (pĩt/ĩ).

j, as in joke, jolly, prej/u-dice.

k, as in keep, kick.

K (small capital): for ch as in Ger.
ich, ach.

ks: for x as in vex, exit, per-
plex, dextrous.

kw: for qu as in queen, quit,
quality.

l, as in late, leg, lip, lot, lull,
holly.

SYMBOLS USED TO INDICATE PRONUNCIATION

m, as in **man**, **men**, **hum**, **hammer**.

n, as in **no**, **nine**, **man**, **manner**.

N (small capital): indicates nasal tone (as in French) of preceding vowel, as in **bon** (bôn).

ŋ (like **ng**): for **n** before the sound of **k** or of "hard" **g**, as in **bank**, **junction**, **linger**.

ng, as in **long**, **sing**, **sing'er**.

ō, as in **ōld**, **nōte**, **bōld**, **he'rō**, **cal'i-cō**.

ô, as in **ô-bey'**, **tô-bao'co**, **a-nat'ô-my**.

ô, as in **ôrb**, **lôrd**; **law** (lô), **saw** (sô), **all** (ôl).

ö, as in **ödd**, **nöt**, **för'est**, **hör'ror**.

õ, as in **cõn-nect'**, **cõn-trol'**, **cõm-blue'**.

ö, as in **söft**, **dög**, **clöth**.

oi, as in **oil**, **nois'y**, **a-void'**, **goi'ter**.

oo, as in **foöd**, **moön**; **rude** (rööd).

öo, as in **foöt**, **wööl**; **put** (pööt), **pull** (pööl).

ou, as in **out**, **thou**, **de'vour'**.

p, as in **papa**, **pen**, **pin**, **pop**, **put**.

r, as in **rap**, **red**, **rip**, **rod**.

s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in **se**, **this**, **haste**.

sh, as in **she**, **ship**, **shop**, **hush**.

t, as in **time**, **talk**; also for **ed** as in **baked**.

th (voiceless), as in **thin**, **through**, **wealth**.

th (voiced): for **th** as in **then**, **this**, **smooth**.

tü: for **tu** as in **cul'ture**, **na'ture**, **pic'ture**.

ü, as in **üse**, **püre**, **dü'ty**.

ü, as in **ü-nite'**, **for'mü-late**, **hü-mane'**.

û, as in **ûrn**, **fûrl**; **her** (hûr), **fîr** (fûr).

û, as in **ûp**, **tûb**, **stûd'y**, **ûp-hill'**.

û, as in **cir'cûs**, **can'cûs**, **cir'-cûm-stance**.

ü: for French **u**, as in **menu** (më-nü'); for German **ü**, as in **grün**, **Sün'de**.

v, as in **van**, **vent**, **vote**, **re-voke**.

w, as in **want**, **win**, **weed**, **wood**.

y, as in **yard**, **yet**, **yellow**, **beyond**.

z, as in **zone**, **haze**, **la'zy**.

zh: for **z** as in **azure**; for **s** as in **pleasure**; etc.

' as in **pardon** (pâr'd'n), **eaten** (ēt'n), **evil** (ē'r'l): indicates the elision of a vowel, or a slight vowel sound amounting to a mere vocal murmur.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

本書所用略字表

I

<i>a.</i> adjective.	<i>n.</i> noun.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>nom.</i> nominative.
<i>Brit.</i> British.	<i>obj.</i> objective.
<i>cap.</i> capital, capitalize; that is, make the initial letter a capital.	<i>Obs.</i> Obsolete.
<i>Chin.</i> Chinese.	<i>p. a.</i> participial adjective.
<i>colloq.</i> colloquialism.	<i>part.</i> participle.
<i>comp.</i> comparative.	<i>pers. pron.</i> personal pronoun.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>pl.</i> plural.
<i>def. art.</i> definite article.	<i>poet.</i> poetic, -ical.
<i>E.</i> English.	<i>Port.</i> Portuguese.
<i>e. g.</i> exempli gratia (L., for example).	<i>poss.</i> possessive.
<i>esp.</i> especially.	<i>p. p.</i> participle past.
<i>F.</i> French.	<i>p. pr.</i> participle present.
<i>fem.</i> feminine.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>G.</i> German.	<i>pres.</i> present.
<i>Hind.</i> Hindustani.	<i>pret.</i> preterit.
<i>Ind.</i> India.	<i>prin.</i> principal.
<i>interj.</i> interjection.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun, pronounced.
<i>It.</i> Italian.	<i>R.</i> Rare.
<i>L.</i> Latin.	<i>Rus.</i> Russian.
<i>l. c.</i> lower case; that is, make the initial a small letter, not a capital.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>masc.</i> masculine.	<i>Sp.</i> Spanish.
	<i>superl.</i> superlative.
	<i>U. S.</i> United States.
	<i>var.</i> variant.
	<i>vb. n.</i> verbal noun.
	<i>v. i.</i> verb intransitive.
	<i>v. t.</i> verb transitive.

II

【航空】	航空學	Aéronautics	【星】	星學	Astrology
【農】	農業	Agriculture	【天】	天文學	Astronomy
【代】	代數學	Algebra	【野球】	棒球	Baseball
【美史】	美國史	American History	【經】	聖經	Bible
【解剖】	解剖學	Anatomy	【生物】	生物學	Biology
【人】	人類學	Anthropology	【簿】	簿記學	Bookkeeping
【古物】	古物學	Archæology	【植】	植物學	Botany
【建】	建築學	Architecture	【佛】	佛教	Buddhism
【算】	算術	Arithmetic	【木工】	木工	Carpentry

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

【化】	化學	Chemistry	【米突制】	米突制	Metric System
【奕】	西洋棋戲	Chess	【軍】	軍事	Military
【商】	商業	Commerce	【礦】	礦物學	Mineralogy
【烹】	烹飪法	Cookery	【音】	音樂	Music
【棒球】	棒球戲	Cricket	【神話】	神話	Mythology
【結晶】	結晶學	Crystallography	【博】	博物學	Natural History
【畫】	繪畫	Drawing	【航】	航海術	Nautics
【教會】	教會	Ecclesiastical	【光】	光學	Optics
【經】	經濟學	Economics	【製藥】	製藥學	Pharmacy
【電】	電氣	Electricity	【語】	語學	Philology
【工程】	工程學	Engineering	【哲】	哲學	Philosophy
【英史】	英國史	English History	【語音】	語音學	Phonetics
【詼】	詼諧	Facetious, Humorous	【攝影】	攝影術	Photography [phy]
【美】	美術	Fine Art	【地文】	地文地理	Physical Geogra-
【漁】	漁業	Fishing	【理】	物理學	Physics
【築】	築堡壘	Fortification	【生】	生理學	Physiology
【法史】	法國史	French History	【政】	政治學	Politics
【地】	地理學	Geography	【印】	印刷術	Printing
【地質】	地質學	Geology	【心】	心理學	Psychology
【幾】	幾何學	Geometry	【鐵路】	鐵路	Railroads
【文】	文法	Grammar	【宗】	宗教	Religion
【砲】	砲臺學	Gunnery	【修】	修辭學	Rhetoric
【紋】	紋章學	Heraldry	【天主教】	天主教	Roman Catholic Church
【史】	歷史學	History	【羅馬史】	羅馬史	Roman History
【園】	園藝	Horticulture	【梵】	梵文學	Sanskrit Literature
【法】	法律學	Law	【外】	外科	Surgery
【論】	論理學	Logic	【測】	測量	Surveying
【磁】	磁學	Magnetism	【游泳】	游泳	Swimming
【石】	石工	Masonry	【成衣】	成衣術	Tailoring
【數】	數學	Mathematics	【神】	神學	Theology
【機】	機械學	Mechanics	【熱力】	熱力學	Thermodynamics
【醫】	醫學	Medicine	【動】	動物學	Zoology
【冶金】	冶金學	Metallurgy			