

Pocket
Oxford

English-Chinese

Dictionary

牛津袖珍

英汉双解词典

第11版

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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(英) Maurice Waite 主编

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

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Foreign Language Teaching and Research Publishing Co., Ltd. have made some changes to the original work in order to make this edition more appropriate for readers in the mainland of China.

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英汉双解版工作人员名单

译者：

米晓瑞 倪红梅 王莹 夏天 杨镇明

责任编辑：

冯倩倩 刘文竹

责任校对：

谢金霞 张帆

编校人员：

唐辉 王梦迟 徐娅子 张晶琳

出版前言

《牛津英语小词典》(*Little Oxford English Dictionary*, 简称 LOD)、《牛津袖珍英语词典》(*Pocket Oxford English Dictionary*, 简称 POD)、《牛津简明英语词典》(*Concise Oxford English Dictionary*, 简称 COD) 构成了世界上最权威的词典系列之一, 素以“释义准确、可靠、简明”著称于世。我国著名英语专家许国璋、王佐良、王宗炎、李赋宁、危东亚、熊德轭、丁往道、胡壮麟等教授均对该系列词典给予高度评价。外研社 2000 年独家引进出版了这一系列词典, 并根据中国读者需求发行英汉双解版。为紧跟当代英语的发展变化, 这一系列经历了不断的修订更新, 外研社也适时推出英汉双解版的最新版本。此次出版的《牛津袖珍英汉双解词典》即根据最新的 POD 第 11 版翻译而成。

《牛津袖珍英汉双解词典》(第 11 版) 共收录词目、短语和释义 120,000 余条, 不仅涵盖日常工作、生活、学习中所需的用语, 还包含政治、经济、体育、文化、医学等各个领域的专业词汇。同时, 本版特别增收了很多近几年才出现的新词(如 app, defriend, phone hacking)、新义项(如 link, poster, shortcut), 修订了部分条目的释义、短语、派生词、词源和专栏。

本词典以便于读者查阅、理解、实际运用为宗旨, 具有以下特色:

- 1) 词条释义简明精准, 避免使用难词术语;
- 2) 用法说明全面细致, 指导学习规范英语;
- 3) 拼写指南丰富简洁, 指出常犯拼写错误;
- 4) 词源信息完善详尽, 揭开词语身世之谜;
- 5) 词典开本袖珍便携, 满足读者不时之需。

辞书编纂, 万绪千端, 欲理还乱。殚精竭虑, 锱铢必较, 付梓之际仍不免朝夕惴惴。错漏之处, 敬希广大读者批评指正。

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辞书工作室

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Preface

The *Pocket Oxford English Dictionary* provides up-to-date and accessible information on the core vocabulary of today's English. It focuses on clear explanations of meaning and gives help with aspects of words which often cause difficulty, especially spelling, pronunciation, grammar, and usage.

The *Pocket* is based on the latest research from Oxford Dictionaries. We run the largest research programme in the world, which constantly monitors English of all types. Our primary source for new and revised material is the Oxford English Corpus, a dynamic database of more than two billion words which we can analyse to get a detailed picture of 21st-century English from around the world.

For this edition we have added more than a hundred new entries, including words such as *app*, *cloud computing*, *cybersecurity*, *defriend*, *hashtag*, *phone hacking*, *stress test*, and *textspeak*. Around a hundred existing entries now have new senses: familiar, established words such as *favourite*, *friend*, *link*, *mobile*, *poster*, *shortcut*, *tag*, and *virtual* now have additional meanings related to computing, the Internet, and mobile technology.

Consulting a book can still be the quickest and most convenient way of finding the word you want, as well as being an enjoyable method of browsing in its own right. But to explore the language further try Oxford Dictionary Online. This free site is updated regularly and allows you to search our largest dictionary of current English. It also offers information on usage, grammar, and writing, our Word of the Day, a language blog, and more. The subscription-based Oxford Dictionaries Pro features fully searchable dictionaries and thesauruses, audio pronunciations, millions of example sentences, and specialist language reference resources. Find Oxford Dictionaries Online at www.oxforddictionaries.com.

序 言

《牛津袖珍英语词典》提供当代英语核心词汇的最新简明信息，着力于释义清晰易懂，并且在词汇难点，特别是拼写、发音、语法及语用方面予以助力。

《牛津袖珍英语词典》依据牛津词典的最新研究成果编写。我们运行着世界上最大型的语言研究项目，不间断地密切关注一切英语变化。词典新素材及修订内容主要源于牛津英语语料库 (Oxford English Corpus)。通过分析这个包含逾 20 亿词的动态数据库，我们得以勾勒 21 世纪全球英语的详尽画卷。

本版新收录条目共一百余条，如：*app* (应用程序)，*cloud computing* (云计算)，*cybersecurity* (网络安全)，*defriend* (将…从好友列表删除；对…取消关注)，*hashtag* (帖子主题)，*phone hacking* (电话窃密)，*stress test* (压力测试)，*textspeak* (短信体) 等。另有一百条左右既有条目收录了与计算机、因特网和移动技术相关的新义项，如：*favourite* (收藏夹)，*friend* (加…为好友)，*link* (超文本链接)，*mobile* (便携的；移动的)，*poster* (发帖人)，*shortcut* (快捷方式)，*tag* (标志)，*virtual* (虚拟的；通过网络完成的) 等。

从书中查阅词汇或仍不失为最迅捷的方式，而且浏览方式本身亦具趣味。不过，若想探究语言之奥，牛津在线词典当可一试。该网站免费使用，定期更新。读者除可查询牛津最大的当代英语词典外，还能获得语用、语法、写作信息，浏览“每日一词”、语言博客等丰富内容。订阅版牛津词典专业版 (Oxford Dictionaries Pro) 提供多部词典全文检索，发音音频，数以百万计整句例证，以及专业语言参考资源。牛津在线词典网址：www.oxforddictionaries.com。

A short history of Oxford dictionaries

牛津词典简史

Oxford is famous for the *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)*, which has been the last word on words for more than a century. It is the largest dictionary of English, covering the history of the language, and aiming to include all vocabulary from the start of the Early Middle English period (AD 1150) onward, along with earlier Old English words that have remained in use.

牛津以《牛津英语词典》(OED) 闻名。一个多世纪以来,《牛津英语词典》一直是解释英语词语的圭臬。它是全球最大的英语词典,涵盖英语的历史,旨在收录早期中古英语时期(1150年)以降的全部词汇,以及迄今仍在使用的古英语词汇。

The *OED* was originally issued in instalments (called ‘fascicles’) between 1884 and 1928. A second edition was published in 1989 and is currently available in print as twenty volumes. A full revision of the whole dictionary is under way, and the current text may be accessed online at www.oed.com.

《牛津英语词典》最初是分期推出的(每期称为一个“分卷”),自1884年至1928年陆续出齐。第二版于1989年问世,目前有20卷印刷本印行。整部词典的全面修订工作正在进行中,当前文本可登录 www.oed.com 在线查询。

The project was originally planned by the Philological Society of London, who decided in 1857 that existing English language dictionaries were unsatisfactory and called for a complete re-examination of the language from Anglo-Saxon times onward. In 1879 the Society made an agreement with Oxford University Press to begin work on a *New English Dictionary* (which later became the *Oxford English Dictionary*), and Scottish schoolmaster James Murray was recruited as editor.

本项目初由伦敦语文学会策划。1857年,伦敦语文学会认为当时的英语词典不如人意,要求对盎格鲁-撒克逊时代以降的英语重新进行一次全面的研究。1879年,学会与牛津大学出版社签订协议,启动《新英语词典》(后更名为《牛津英语词典》)的出版工作,聘请苏格兰中学教师詹姆斯·默里担任主编。

This new dictionary was planned as a four-volume, 6,400-page work, and it was estimated that the task would be finished in approximately ten years. Five years later, when Murray and his colleagues had reached only as far as the word ‘ant’, they realized it was time to reconsider their schedule. It is not surprising that the project was taking longer than anticipated. Not only is the English language formidably

complicated, but it also never stops evolving. Murray and his staff had to keep track of new words and new meanings of existing words at the same time that they were trying to examine the previous seven centuries of the language's development.

按照计划，这部新词典分为四卷，共计 6,400 页，预计完工需要十年左右。五年后，默里和同事们仅仅编写到 *ant* 这个词，他们意识到必须重新考虑进度安排了。项目耗时超出预期，不足为奇。英语这门语言极为复杂，而且还在不断演化。默里和同事们既要下功夫研究过去七百年间英语的发展变化，同时又要追踪新词和既有词汇的新义。

The great *OED*, however, is not the only Oxford dictionary. In 1906, when work on the *OED* had reached the letter M, Humphrey Milford of Oxford University Press drew up a plan for two small dictionaries which would draw on the riches of the incomplete historical work.

不过，《牛津英语词典》这部巨著并非唯一的牛津词典。1906 年，《牛津英语词典》项目进展到了 M 字头，牛津大学出版社的汉弗莱·米尔福德拟定了两部小词典的出版计划，其编写工作可以利用尚未完工的这部历时性巨著的丰富内容。

The first was the *Concise Oxford Dictionary*, compiled by Henry Watson Fowler and his brother Frank from their cottage on the island of Guernsey in the English Channel. The first edition was published in 1911, priced at three shillings and six pence and containing 1,041 pages of dictionary text and around 38,000 headwords. The new dictionary was warmly received: a review of the time called the book 'a marvel of condensation, achieved by skilful hands', while another asserted that it was 'the best small dictionary extant', being 'literally without a rival'.

第一部是《牛津简明词典》，由亨利·沃森·福勒和弟弟弗兰克共同编纂，二人当时栖身在英吉利海峡中根西岛上一所小房子里。第一版出版于 1911 年，定价 3 先令 6 便士，词典正文 1,041 页，词目 38,000 个左右。这部新词典引发了热烈反响：当时有一篇书评称其为“浓缩奇迹，妙手著就”，还有一篇则断言它是“现今最好的小词典，可以说没有对手”。

The *Concise* went on to become one of the most famous and successful English dictionaries in the world. For the eleventh edition (2004) its title was changed to the *Concise Oxford English Dictionary*. The twelfth, centenary edition was published in 2011: it contains 1,682 pages of dictionary text and 66,500 headwords.

《牛津简明词典》后来跻身全球最知名、最成功的英语词典之列。自 2004 年第 11 版起，书名改为《牛津简明英语词典》。2011 年，第 12 版，亦即百年纪念版出版：词典正文 1,682 页，词目 66,500 个。

The second member of the range of small dictionaries to appear was the *Pocket Oxford Dictionary*, also edited by the Fowler brothers, which first came out in 1924 and is now in this, its eleventh edition.

小词典系列第二个面世的成员是《牛津袖珍词典》，主编仍为福勒兄弟，1924年印行。《牛津袖珍词典》目前出版到第11版。

The Oxford range now stretches from the two-volume historical *Shorter OED*, which was first published in 1933, to the tiny *Oxford English Mini Dictionary* (first edition 1981). In 1998 a completely new title appeared: a single-volume dictionary larger than the *Concise*. The rapid rise of digital technology meant that literally millions of words of real text could now be processed and analysed in a matter of seconds. Access to large databases of language and new ways of looking at the English language led to the production of a new dictionary, the *New Oxford Dictionary of English*. Now called simply the *Oxford Dictionary of English* and in its third edition (2010), it is the main source from which the current Oxford range is derived.

牛津系列词典目前大至1933年首版的历时性两卷本《牛津简编英语词典》，小至1981年首版的微型本《牛津迷你英语词典》，品类齐全。1998年，有一部全新的词典面世：单卷本，规模大于《牛津简明词典》。数字技术快速兴起，意味着现在瞬息之间就可以处理分析千百万个真实文本词汇。在大型语言数据库和新的英语考察方式助力之下，一部新词典诞生了，这就是《新牛津英语词典》。现在，《新牛津英语词典》直接改称为《牛津英语词典》¹，已经出版至第三版（2010），它是当前牛津系列词典内容的主要来源。

Oxford dictionaries are now compiled and updated on a database accessible over the Internet from anywhere in the world, and they may be consulted either online or as print books. Drawing on the evidence of language use provided by the two-billion-word Oxford English Corpus and the Oxford Reading Programme, editors are able to write definitions that are as clear, accurate, and up to date as possible, ensuring that Oxford's texts remain the world's most trusted dictionaries.

目前，牛津词典的编写和更新依据一个数据库进行，在世界任何地方都可以通过因特网访问这个数据库。牛津词典既可以在线查阅，也可以翻阅纸书。借助20亿词规模的牛津英语语料库和牛津阅读计划所提供的语言用法证据，编辑们能够写出尽可能清晰、准确、富有时代气息的释义，务使牛津保持世界最受信赖词典品牌的地位。

¹ 这部词典的中译名与OED的相同，注意区分。——编注

Guide to the use of the dictionary

本词典使用指南

1. STRUCTURE OF ENTRIES 条目结构

The *Pocket Oxford English Dictionary* is designed to be as easy to use as possible. Here is an explanation of the main types of information that you will find in the dictionary. 《牛津袖珍英语词典》编写的目标是尽可能地便于使用。以下是对词典中用到的几类主要信息所作的说明。

Headword 词目词	bathe /beɪð/ •v. (bathes, bathing, bathed) 1 wash by immersing the body in water (给…)洗澡 2 Brit.【英】 take a swim 游泳 3 soak or wipe gently with liquid to clean or	Verb forms (inflections) 动词形式 (即屈折变化)
• Introduces new part of speech 引出新词性	soothe 浸洗 •n. Brit.【英】 a swim 游泳 – DERIVATIVES 派生词 bather n. – ORIGIN 词源 Old English.	Regional label (showing where word is used) 地域标签(标示词语使用地域)
Sense number 义项编号	apogee /'æpədʒi:/ •n. 1 the highest point 最高点; 顶峰: <i>His creative activity reached its apogee in 1910.</i> 他的创作活动于1910年达到了顶峰。 2 the point in the orbit of the moon or a satellite at which it is furthest from the earth 远地点(月球或人造卫星轨道上与地球相距最远的点) – ORIGIN 词源 from Greek <i>apogaion diastēma</i> , 'distance away from earth'.	Pronunciation 音标

Part of speech
or word class
词性或词类

buck¹ /bʌk/ •n. **1** the male of some animals, e.g. deer and rabbits 雄性动物(如雄鹿、公兔) **2** a vertical jump performed by a horse (马的)弓背跃起 **3** **old use** 【旧义】 a fashionable young man 花花公子; 纨绔子弟 •v. **1** (of a horse) perform a buck (马)弓背跃起 **2** go against 抵抗; 反对: *The shares bucked the market trend.* 这些股票逆市上扬。 **3** (**buck up** or **buck someone up**) informal 【非正式】 become or make someone more cheerful (使)振奋; (使)打起精神
— ORIGIN 词源 Old English.

Usage label
(showing how word is used)
用法标签(表示词语使用方法)

Example of use (taken from real evidence)
用法例证(取自真实语料)

Typical pattern (in bold)
典型词组(用粗体标示)

Homograph number (shows different word with the same spelling)
同形异义词编号(表示拼写相同而词义不同)

buck² /bʌk/ •n. N. Amer. & Austral./NZ informal 【北美和澳/新,非正式】 a dollar (一)元

Derivatives (in alphabetical order)
派生词(按字母顺序排列)

centralize /ˈsentrəlaɪz/ (or **centralise**)
•v. (**centralizes, centralizing, centralized**)
bring under the control of a central authority 使处于中央集权下; 集权控制
— DERIVATIVES 派生词 **centralism** n. **centralist** n. & adj. **centralization** n.

Alternative spelling of headword
词目词的另一种拼法

Cross reference to another word in the dictionary (in bold small capitals)
参见词典中另一词条(用粗体小大写标示)

him /hɪm/ •pron. (third person sing.) used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to a male person or animal previously mentioned 他(用作动词或介词宾语)
— ORIGIN 词源 Old English.

Grammatical information (in round brackets)
语法信息(用圆括号标示)

Cross reference to another word in the dictionary (in bold small capitals)
参见词典中另一词条(用粗体小大写标示)

die² /daɪ/ •n. **1** sing. of **DICE** 名词 dice 的单数 **2** (pl. **dies**) a device for cutting or moulding metal or for stamping a design on to coins or medals 模具; 冲模; 压模

Plural form
复数形式

Phrases and
expressions
短语和习惯表达

- - PHRASES 短语 **the die is cast** an event has happened that cannot be changed 木已成舟; 事已成定局
- ORIGIN 词源 Old French *de*.

broccoli /'brɒkəli/ •n. a vegetable with heads of small green or purplish flower buds 花茎甘蓝; 花椰菜; 西蓝花
- ORIGIN 词源 Italian.

Spelling note
拼写指南

✓ 拼写指南

Spell **broccoli** with a double **c** and one **l**. broccoli 拼写时双写 c, 但只有一个 l。

defuse /di:'fju:z/ •v. (**defuses, defusing, defused**) **1** make a situation less tense or dangerous 缓和; 平息 **2** remove the fuse from an explosive device in order to prevent it from exploding 拆除(爆炸装置)的引信

Usage note
用法说明

USAGE 用法说明:

Don't confuse **defuse** and **diffuse**. **Defuse** means 'make a situation less tense or dangerous', while **diffuse** means 'spread over a wide area' (*technologies diffuse rapidly*). 不要混淆 **defuse** 和 **diffuse**。前者意为“使情况缓和”, 而 **diffuse** 意为“散布, 扩散”(例如 *technologies diffuse rapidly* 技术迅速传播开来)。

grizzly /'grɪzli/ •n. (also 亦作 **grizzly bear**)
(pl. **grizzlies**) a large variety of American
brown bear often having white-tipped fur
灰熊

Alternative
term for the
headword
词目词的
别称

— ORIGIN 词源 from GRIZZLED.

Word origin
(etymology)
词源(语源信息)

USAGE 用法说明:

On the confusion of **grizzly** and **grisly**, see the note at **GRISLY**. 关于 **grizzly** 与 **grisly** 的辨析, 参见 **grisly** 处的用法说明。

2. HEADWORD AND ALTERNATIVE SPELLINGS 词目词和其他拼法

The headword is the first word in each entry (a separate section of the dictionary that deals with a particular word) and is printed in bold (dark) type, e.g. **score**. Although there is only one way that most words can be spelled, sometimes you can use other spellings (called *variants*) which are also acceptable. Such spellings are given after the headword, e.g. **adaptor** (also **adapter**), or before a particular sense if the alternative spelling only applies to that sense. In all such cases the spelling given as the headword is the one that most people use. The label US shows spellings that are used in American English, e.g. **colour** (US **color**). 词目词是每个词条(即词典中用于讲解特定单词的独立条目)中的第一个单词, 用粗(黑)体标示, 如 **score**。尽管大部分单词只有一种拼法, 但偶尔也会使用其他可以接受的拼法(称为**变体**), 这些拼法在词目词之后给出, 如 **adaptor** (also 亦作 **adapter**); 如这种拼法只适用于某个义项, 则会置于那个义项前。无论在何种情况下, 词目词均为大多数人使用的拼写形式。标签 US【美】显示该拼法为美国英语使用, 如 **colour** (US【美】**color**)。

Where a verb can be spelled with either an **-ize** or **-ise** at the end, the two spellings are given in the following way: **apologize** (or **apologise**), to show that you can use either spelling. The spelling **-ise** is largely restricted to British English, while **-ize** is found in American writing and in English in other parts of the world, although it is used in British English as well. 当一个动词词尾既可拼作 **-ize** 也可拼作 **-ise** 时, 会如此标示: **apologize** (or **apologise**), 以此表示两种拼法可任选其一。**-ise** 这种拼法主要限于英国英语中使用, 而 **-ize** 虽然也用于英国英语, 但多用于美国英语和世界上其他国家使用的英语。

Words that are different in meaning but spelled the same way (called *homographs*) are given small numbers to distinguish them (e.g. **buck**¹, meaning 'the male of an animal such as a deer' and **buck**², meaning 'a dollar'). 意义不同但拼写相同的词(称为**同形异义词**)会添加上标序号以示区分(如 **buck**¹ 意为“雄性动物”, **buck**² 意为“(一)元”)。

3. FORMS OF NOUNS AND VERBS 名词和动词的变化形式

Plurals of nouns 名词复数

You can form the plurals of most nouns by adding *-s*, or *-es* when they end in *-s*, *-x*, *-z*, *-sh*, or *-ch* (as in *church*). These kinds of plurals are not shown in the dictionary. 当名词以 *-s*、*-x*、*-z*、*-sh* 或 *-ch* (如 *church*) 结尾时, 在词尾加 *-s* 或 *-es* 即可构成复数形式。这些复数形式在本词典中未予列出。

Irregular and difficult plural forms are shown, for example: **fly** (pl. **flies**), **foot** (pl. **feet**). 不规则和较难的复数形式予以列出, 比如: *fly* → *flies*, *foot* → *feet*。

Verbs 动词

Most verbs change their form (inflect) by adding *-s*, *-ing*, and *-ed* to the infinitive (the basic unchanged part of a verb), e.g. **jump** → **jumps**, **jumping**, **jumped**. Most verbs ending in *-e* add *-s*, *-ing* (dropping the *-e*) and *-d*, e.g. **bake** → **bakes**, **baking**, **baked**. Neither of these two patterns of verb forms is shown in the dictionary. 大多数动词的屈折变化是在动词原形后加 *-s*、*-ing* 和 *-ed*, 例如 *jump* → *jumps*, *jumping*, *jumped*。大多数以 *-e* 结尾的动词加 *-s*, 去掉 *-e* 加 *-ing*, 和 *-d*, 例如 *bake* → *bakes*, *baking*, *baked*。这两种动词的屈折变化在本词典中未予列出。

Irregular and difficult verb forms are shown, for example: **sing** (**sings**, **singing**, **sang**; past part. **sung**), **bat** (**bats**, **batting**, **batted**). 不规则和较难的动词屈折变化形式予以列出, 例如: **sing** (**sings**, **singing**, **sang**; past part. **sung**), **bat** (**bats**, **batting**, **batted**)。

Adjectives 形容词

Adjectives have three different forms that express the level or intensity of a particular quality. The basic level is called the *positive*, e.g. **sweet**; the level expressing more of a quality is called the *comparative*, e.g. **sweeter**; and the level expressing the most of a quality is called the *superlative*, e.g. **sweetest**. Most adjectives form their comparatives and superlatives in the following regular ways, and these are not shown in the dictionary. 形容词有三种形式来表达某一特性的程度或强度。基本程度称为原级, 如 *sweet*; 程度更进一步称为比较级, 如 *sweeter*; 程度最高称为最高级, 如 *sweetest*。大多数形容词构成比较级和最高级时符合规则变化, 如下所示, 这些变化在本词典中未予列出:

- words of one syllable adding *-er* and *-est*, e.g. **great** → **greater**, **greatest** 单音节词加 *-er* 和 *-est*, 如 *great* → *greater*, *greatest*
- words of one syllable ending in silent (unspoken) *-e*, which drop the *-e* and add *-er* and *-est*, e.g. **brave** → **braver**, **bravest** 词尾 *-e* 不发音的单音节词去掉 *-e* 加 *-er* 和 *-est*, 如 *brave* → *braver*, *bravest*
- words which form the comparative and superlative by adding 'more' and

‘most’ 加 more 和 most 构成比较级和最高级

In all other cases the forms are shown in the dictionary. 对于其他情况，本词典将给出其变化形式。

4. HYPHENATION 连字符

Although standard spelling in English is fixed, the use of hyphens is not. There are a few general rules that you should follow, and these are outlined below. 虽然英语的标准拼写是固定的，但连字符的使用却不是。有几条通用规则应该遵循，如下所列。

Noun compounds 名词复合词 : there are no set rules as to whether you should write a compound (a word such as **airstream**) as one word, two words, or with a hyphen (unless the hyphen is used to show the word’s grammatical function—see the next section): **airstream**, **air stream**, and **air-stream** are all acceptable. However, in modern English, people are tending to use hyphens less than before, and are writing compounds either as one word (**airstream**) or two words (**air raid**) rather than with a hyphen. While you will find one-word and two-word compounds in both British and American English, there is a general preference to write compounds as two words in British English and as one word in American English. 复合词(如 airstream)应写成一个单词、两个单词，或加连字符书写(当连字符用来显示单词的语法功能时除外，见下节)，这并无固定规则：**airstream**、**air stream** 和 **air-stream** 都是可以接受的。然而，在现代英语中，人们往往倾向于减少连字符的使用，把复合词写成一个单词(**airstream**)或两个单词(**air raid**)，而不是在单词中间添加连字符。虽然英国英语和美国英语中都有一个单词和两个单词的复合词，但英国英语普遍倾向于写成两个单词，美国英语则是一个单词。

To save space and avoid confusion, we give only one of the three possible forms—whichever is the standard British one—in the dictionary. This does not, however, mean that other forms are incorrect or not used. 为了节省篇幅、避免造成混乱，本词典只给出三种可选形式中的一种——标准英国英语中所用的形式。但这并不代表其他形式就是错误的，或是不可用。

Grammatical information 语法信息 : hyphens are also used to show a word’s grammatical function. When a noun compound made up of two separate words (e.g. **credit card**) is placed before another noun, the rule is that the compound has a hyphen, so you should write *credit-card debt* but *I used my credit card*. You will see this in example sentences in the dictionary but it is not otherwise mentioned in the dictionary entries. 连字符还用于表示单词的语法功能。当由两个独立单词组成的名词复合词(如 credit card)置于另一名词前时，复合词带连字符书写，所以必须写成 *credit-card debt* 和 *I used my credit card*。在本词典的例证中可以看到这种情况，但在词条中并不会提及。