

新世纪英汉大词典

NEW CENTURY ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

Collins 外研社

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新世纪英汉大词典

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出版说明

《新世纪英汉大词典》由外语教学与研究出版社同英国柯林斯出版公司深度合作而成，不仅借助了世界上规模最大的英语语料库 the Collins Corpus，更采用了世界先进的词典编纂平台 DPS (Dictionary Production System)，中英双方全程协作，历时八载，终于使这部皇皇巨制得以问世。

本词典收录词条逾 25 万，义项 35 万余，例证近 15 万，搭配词逾 10 万，厚达 3000 多页。词典之大，一方面“有容乃大”，另一方面又绝非空大、肥大，而是大而有方，大而有度。

于纸质词典而言，每一寸版面都靡费不得，每一条收录的内容都须科学地精心甄选。什么样的词、义项、例证才有资格入选？在这个问题上，囿于时代条件，过往国内辞书编写很大程度上仰赖编者个人学养和所能驾驭的资源。本词典则不同，编者力求客观、准确，英方专家借助海量的英语语料库 the Collins Corpus (容量为 45 亿词，口语、书面语并重，学科领域覆盖面广，包容主要英语国家及地区的英语)，科学地统计分析当前英语世界实际存在哪些词，近些年出现了哪些新词、新义、新用法，每一个词的使用频率如何，有哪些拼写形式，哪一种拼写形式用得最广，有哪些义项，具体用于什么地方，怎么用，哪个或哪几个例证、搭配最为典型，然后选定使用频率达到一定门槛的词予以收录，实事求是地编写成一部鲜活而实用的词典。毕竟，一个词或拼写如果用者寥寥，也就失去了收录进纸质词典的价值。外研社负责组织翻译、审订、编校，确保中文内容精准可靠，并在此过程中根据实际情况提出了大量修改意见。

本词典还有以下几点值得一提：

1. 多义项词条每个义项前加入义项区分导航，包括近义词、搭配词、学科标签等，使查阅者能清楚区分各个义项，快速查得所需释义，同时深入掌握词语用法，提升英文写作、口语表达与汉英翻译水平。
2. 语言变动不居，跟踪并及时筛选收录有代表性的最新语言动态顺理成章。全球最大的英语语料库 the Collins Corpus 实时动态更新，使得这一系列过程科学、客观、系统而精确。新词、新语、新义、新用法在本词典中恰如茫茫辞海上的粼粼波光，昭示着时代前进的方向。相信细心的读者可以从中发现许多惊喜，在此略举几例：

amazeballs *interj* 〈俚〉超赞

bang tidy 〈俚〉(质量)极好的，超棒的；品质极佳的

bromance *n* 〈非正式〉兄弟情(指男性间的亲密友情)

couchsurfing¹ *n* 蹭沙发，借宿(在朋友或社交网络其他成员家里过夜，而不住宾馆或旅店的做法)

frenemy *n* 〈非正式〉1. 友敌，腹黑友(爱憎参半的朋友) 2. 敌友(亦敌亦友的人)

gossip mill *n* 流言圈；八卦坊

liquitab *n* 洗涤剂胶囊；药物胶囊

photobomb *vt* 〈非正式〉闯入…的镜头；乱入

silver surfer *n* 〈非正式〉(尤指退休的)银发网民，老年网民

3. 百科条目丰富，中文释义规范、准确。本词典均衡收录了自然科学、人文社会科学 130 余个学科领域的专科条目，释义经各领域专家审定，科技术语优先采用全国科学技术名词审定委员会审定的译法。
4. 结合中国英语使用者的需求，特设数百个 USAGE NOTE (用法专栏) 和 CULTURE NOTE (文化专栏)。USAGE

NOTE 详细讲解词语间的细微区别和正确用法；CULTURE NOTE 帮助查阅者深入了解语言背后的文化信息。

5. 立体化出版，同步推出配套移动应用，提供全部词目的发音、部分词条的图片和音频释义，支持拍照取词，纸版与移动应用相得益彰。随后还会陆续推出融入更多个性化和社会化学习功能的词典应用。

外语教学与研究出版社
综合出版事业部
辞书工作室

本词典历经策划、编写、翻译、审订、编校、排版、印装等工序，诸环节参与者无不尽心竭力，力求完美。然辞书出版千头万绪，虽殚精竭虑，亦不免有所疏失，敬希广大读者、各界大贤批评指正。

Introduction

简介

This first edition of the Collins FLTRP New Century English-Chinese Dictionary celebrates a successful collaboration between the two well-known publishing houses of Collins and the Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press and continues a tradition of excellence in lexicography. Collins and FLTRP have mobilized their enormous documentary, lexicographical and textual resources to present you with this in-depth analysis of the latest developments in the English and Chinese languages.

The Collins FLTRP New Century English-Chinese Dictionary draws on Collins' 4.5 billion-word computerized database of English, the Collins Corpus. The material in the corpus comes from a large variety of different sources, including books, magazines, newspapers, websites and spoken language. It also covers a wide range of subjects, including science, sport, business and technology, and includes texts from different English-speaking countries and regions, including Great Britain, North America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. The corpus thus represents language that is relevant, up-to-date and authentic, providing a true reflection of current English as it is used around the world.

The corpus is at the heart of all the material written at Collins. Dictionary editors use specialist software to check the corpus for evidence about any word. The editors can find out how frequently the word is used, which is its most common spelling, and in which sorts of document it most often appears. At a very basic level, information about the existence and relative frequency of words is used to establish which words need to be included in the dictionary. However, the corpus offers much more besides: by looking at examples of the word in use, editors build up a picture of the different senses in which it is used, and of the normal context and register of each sense. This information can then be reflected in the dictionary entry in the form of different numbered senses and also in grammatical information, subject-field labels, regional information, register labels and examples. For example, the corpus may indicate that a particular sense of the word is used mainly in Canada, or that it is used when talking about computing, and it can back this up with examples of the word in context.

Below is an example of how the corpus shows some of the thousands of examples of the word *narrow*.

doors of the lift and squeezed through a **narrow** 11in gap in a bid to jump down to the third
Rosenbaum, the family adviser added: 'This very **narrow** decision by the court shows that the Government

disturbing is that we still have quite a **narrow** industrial base,' said Mr Scott. 'When

What's disturbing is that we have a **narrow** industrial base. When the recovery comes
record-breaking six-in-a-row triumph. It was a **narrow** squeak for Errol, for had Newry lost to

supreme prize. Germany's Seizinger, **narrow** leader in the battle for the World Cup

shares were mostly dull. The FTSE moved in a **narrow** band either side of the break-even line

to make amends for missing out by such a **narrow** margin last year, moved to the front with
pace-setters in division two, while Larne have a **narrow** half point lead over Ards and Willowfield

both won their matches. Munster's **narrow** win over Leinster means that they, like

Stray at your peril. Some fairways are so **narrow**, we may have to walk in single file,' joked
because the shoes feel too tight only mean a **narrow** shoe that slips off! Sir Patrick tight-lipped

it is possible to extend the previously **narrow** focus on westernised middle-income parents
low pay and limits women's chances by the **narrow** range of occupations to which they tend

agencies, the focus of the second part will **narrow** into a detailed case study of the activities

to be treated as curiosities and in very **narrow** contexts. Most cases are still essentially
fire escape. He had positioned himself in a **narrow** doorway, in the vain hope it would provide

the deafening crash of gunfire filled the **narrow** confines of the alley. He heard the clang

empty. Then he eased himself through the **narrow** gap feet first, and dropped lightly to

Through careful analysis of the corpus evidence, editors can look up a word like *narrow* and use the information to construct a dictionary entry that distinguishes between the word's different senses and to supply appropriate collocation indicators and examples to demonstrate each sense.

narrow¹ /ˈnærəʊ/ *adj* ① (physically) 窄的; 狭窄的: *It's quite a narrow road.* 这条路很窄。| *She had long, narrow feet.* 她双脚瘦长。② (limited in range) 有限的; 小的 ③ [+ideas, view, definition] 目光短浅的; 狭隘的; *I think you are taking too narrow a view.* 我觉得你的观点太狭隘了。④ (meagre) 匮乏的; 贫乏的 ⑤ [+victory] 勉强的; [+majority] 差距极小的; [+escape] 死里逃生的; 惊险的: *It was a narrow victory; by only five votes.* 赢得很险, 就多了5票。⑥ (minute) 仔细的; 缜密的; 详尽的 ⑦【金融】(of assessment of liquidity) 流动性差的 ⑧ (parsimonious) 吝啬的; 过分节俭的 ⑨【语言】(of phonetic transcription) 窄音的; 紧音的 ⑩【农】[+agricultural feeds] 富含蛋白质的

IDIOM ♦ a narrow squeak or a narrow escape (非正式) 侥幸的脱险; 勉强的逃脱: *Two police officers had a narrow escape when rioters attacked their vehicle.* 两名警察在暴乱分子袭击警车时死里逃生。

One special feature of the software allows editors to analyse a summary of all the words that occur frequently alongside a given word and how these words are related grammatically. For example, by using this software to look at the verb *forge* it can be clearly seen that this word is likely to be used with a range of nouns, such as *piston* and *alliance*, *relationship* and *partnership*, as well as *signature*. Compilers can use this information to identify the different senses of the word, show relevant collocation indicators and select appropriate example sentences that reflect the normal use of the word for dictionary users. All of this information allows users of the dictionary to navigate their way around entries easily in order to find the meaning and translation that they are looking for and to see how that word is used in context.

forge² /fɔːdʒ/ **A** *vt* ① [+metal] 打; 锻造: *To forge a blade takes great skill.* 锻制刀片需要高超的技巧。② (make) 制作; 塑造; 使成形 ③ (devise, create) [+agreement, relationship] 制定; 缔结: *The prime minister is determined to forge a good relationship with America's new leader.* 总理决心与美国新领导人建立良好的关系。to forge a link between sth and sth 在...与...之间建立关系(或联系); 在...与...之间承前启后: *The programme aims to forge links between higher education and small businesses.* 这项计划旨在使高等教育与小型企业进行合作。④ (commit forgery) [+signature, banknotes, documents, will] 伪造: *He admitted seven charges including forging passports.* 他承认了包括伪造护照在内的七项指控。| *She tried to forge his signature.* 她试图假冒他的签名。B *vi* ① (move steadily) 稳步前进 ② (increase speed) 加快速度; 加速前进

The corpus also plays an important role in ensuring that the latest additions and changes to the English language are included. By analysing and monitoring a specialised corpus of today's language, dictionary compilers can keep abreast of how language is evolving. These changes can then be reflected in the dictionary to ensure it portrays an up-to-date and relevant picture of the language.

The Collins FLTRP New Century English-Chinese Dictionary also contains hundreds of additional features to help the user in gaining a fuller understanding of the language and culture: biographical entries referring to people across all walks of life; language and usage notes explaining words which are commonly confused in English; and hundreds of encyclopaedic references giving information about the most important events, customs and institutions in the United Kingdom and the United States. These features are explained more fully in the How to Use the Dictionary guide that follows.

We are delighted to present you with this first edition of the Collins FLTRP New Century English-Chinese Dictionary and hope that you will find it a valuable reference resource that complements and enhances all areas of your language study.

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Preface 1

序 1

《新世纪英汉大词典》的编纂工作历时八年，即将付梓。这是我国外语辞书出版界的一大喜讯。

就我国常见的英语词典而言，有多种形式。我国学者自行编著的，一般为英汉词典或汉英词典；从国外直接原版引进或购置版权在国内影印的，一般为英英词典；也有国内组织力量对国外英语词典加以翻译的，成为英汉词典或英英/英汉双解词典。《新世纪英汉大词典》与上述套路不同，它是中英两家出版社强强合作的成果。柯林斯出版公司依托世界上规模最大的英语语料库 the Collins Corpus，对当代国际通用的英语词语和例证科学地进行精选。外语教学与研究出版社则借助先进的 DPS 词典编纂平台，组织百余人的力量进行翻译、审订和编校。这便为本词典的科学性、系统性、时代性奠定了基础。

英语作为如今全球最为重要的国际通用语，存在诸多区域性变体，而且新的变体还在不断产生。通常所谓的“英汉大词典”，有的以英国英语为主，有的以美国英语为主。本词典的一个突出之点在于它除了同时收录大量的英国英语和美国英语的词条外，也收录了取自加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰、南非、印度、加勒比等英语国家及地区的特有英语词汇，如：bachelor apartment *n*〈加拿大〉(one-room flat) (配卫生间和小厨房的)单室公寓房；单身公寓；fadeout *n*【体】〈澳，方〉(尤指澳式橄榄球比赛中球队的)竞技状态走低，表现渐差；califont *n*〈新西兰〉燃气热水器；baas *n*〈南非〉老板(南非有色人种对白人经理或老板的称呼)；dabba *n* (印度的)保温提锅，金属保温饭盒；backra *n* (牙买加的)白人，像白人一样生活的人。不仅如此，我们还可以不时看到英语语料中源自其他非英语国家的信息，如以下各例所示：burqa *n* 布卡(穆斯林妇女在公开场合穿的罩衫)；café au lait 〈法〉*n* 牛奶咖啡；dacha *n* (俄罗斯的)乡间邸宅(或别墅)；keirin *n* 竞轮(起源于日本的自行车竞速运动)；paenula *n*【服】佩奴拉(古罗马人穿的带风帽斗篷)。

本词典以语词为主，博采百科，是一部百科全书式的英汉词典。我们随意翻阅，就会发现本词典除收录英语国家的古今人物、地名、事件、宗教、神话相关词外，其他国家的也赫然在列。在人物方面，单以德国的作曲家 Bach (巴赫)为例，就有 5 位之多，如 Bach, Johann Christian (1735—1782, 德国作曲家, J.S. 巴赫(J. S. Bach) 第十一子, 因自 1762 年起居于伦敦而称作“英国巴赫”(the English Bach))；Bach, Johann Christoph (1642—1703, 德国作曲家, J.S. 巴赫(J. S. Bach) 的远亲, 一些作品被误认为是 J.S. 巴赫所作)；Bach, Johann Sebastian (1685—1750, 德国作曲家、管风琴演奏家, 作品极为丰富, 多用复调音乐写成, 充满激情与创新, 代表作有《勃兰登堡协奏曲》(Brandenburg Concertos, 1720—1721)、《B 小调弥撒曲》(Mass in B Minor, 1733—1738) 等)；Bach, Karl (1714—1788, 德国作曲家, J.S. 巴赫(J. S. Bach) 第三子)；Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann (1710—1784, 德国作曲家, J.S. 巴赫(J. S. Bach) 长子)。显然，这些信息对从事音乐研究和翻译的人员极有帮助。在城市和古迹方面，我们在 D 字头中可以找到如下非英语国家地名：Dalmatia *n* 达尔马提亚(克罗地亚西南部地区)；Calabar *n* 卡拉巴尔(尼日利亚东南部港市)；Calissia *n* 卡里西亚(波兰城市 Kalisz 的古称)；Da Nang *n* 岬港(越南中部港市)；Dasht-i-Kavir *n* 卡维尔盐漠(伊朗高原中部盐质荒漠)等。至于有关神话和宗教词条收录之广，从下例便可知其梗概：Daimoku, daimoku *n* 1. (words) (佛教日莲宗的)“南无妙法莲华经”；2. (act of chanting) (佛教日莲宗)唱念“南无妙法莲华经”的修行。

与此同时，本词典对其他词语的收录和释义大大拓宽。以 turf war 这个短语条目为例，除列出常规义项“黑帮火并；帮派地盘争斗”外，本词典还列出衍生义项“争权夺势；争夺控制权”，并分别设置例证说明其在具体语境中的用法。再以 East 的名词条为例，它有如下 5 个义项：1. (Asia) 东方(指相对欧洲和其他西方世界来说具有独特文化特色的亚洲)；2. (Communist countries) 东方国家(指多位于东半球的历史上和现存的共产党领导的国家)；3. (area east of the Mississippi) 美国东部地区(指美国俄亥俄河以北、密西西比河以东地区)；4. (area east of the Alleghenies) 美国东部地区(指美国马里兰州以北、阿勒格尼山脉以东地区)；5.【牌】坐在东首位置的人；东首位置。

作为“新世纪”的英汉大词典，本词典追踪并甄选收录本世纪涌现的新词语、新义项，及时反映最新语言动态。其中令国人倍感亲切的如：Shenzhou *n*【航天】“神舟”号飞船(中国研制的载人飞船系列)；taikonaut *n* 中国宇航员；中国太空人。域外的如 Facebook 就立有 3 个词条，作为名词：脸谱网(著名社交网站)；作为动词：A *vi* 用脸谱网 B *vt* 在脸谱

网搜索(某人)的信息;作为修饰语:[+page, profile, account, status]脸谱网的。再以与 data(数据)有关的复合词语为例,立条竟多达32个,如 databank(数据库)、data carrier(数据载体)等。即使像“-mania(表示‘狂’,‘狂热’)”这样的后缀也极具时代气息,如:Trudeaumania n【政】〈加拿大〉特鲁多狂热(加拿大民众对前总理特鲁多的狂热)。

本词典在编排上也有较多特色。其中特别值得一提的是,开创性地为多义项条目每个义项添加义项区分导航,包括近义词、搭配词、学科标签等,使查阅者能清楚区分各义项,迅速查得准确汉语解释,了解其具体如何搭配使用。其次,以尖括号(<>)标记词语或义项通行的国家或地区,如〈英〉、〈美〉、〈南非〉等,也用于提示适用场合,如〈正式〉、〈非正式〉、〈褒〉、〈贬〉、〈古〉、〈罕〉等。涉及特定学科或专业领域的词语或义项,采用鱼尾号(【】)标记,如【考古】、【生】、【军】、【物】、【医】、【生理】、【海】等,共区分自然科学、人文社会科学130余个学科领域的百科条目,这在其他同类词典中实不多见。有的条目标记得非常精细,如有关体育运动的词语就区分到【足】、【冰】、【美橄】、【英橄】、【板】等诸细分领域。此外,本词典对一些词条的处理更为清楚,如 abridgement 这个词,在一般词典中要在 abridge 条内找到 -ment 形式,才能了解到该词是前者的名词形式;而在本词典中我们可以发现除了 abridgement 这个词条为 abridgment 的异体词外,在 abridgment 条内还可以找到3个义项:第1个义项解释为“删节本;简本;缩略版”;第2个义项解释为“删节;压缩”;第3个义项则标明是法律用语,表示“限制;约束”之意。

秉承做使用者良师益友的理念,本词典还专门辟有众多 USAGE NOTE(用法专栏)、CULTURE NOTE(文化专栏)、IDIOM(习语专栏)和 PHRASAL VERB(短语动词专栏)。

“用法专栏”详细讲解词语间的细微区别和正确用法,如对作为助动词的 dare(敢;竟敢)释义后,编者在“用法专栏”框内提醒读者“在否定句或疑问句中,第三人称的 dare 通常不加 -s: he dare not come; dare she come? 在过去时态的否定句中, dare 通常加 -d: he dared not come。”这往往是我们在使用 dare 这个助动词时难以把握的。同样,对 factor(因素;要素)这个词条,“用法专栏”特地指出“factor 仅指导致某种结果的因素,而不指计划或安排等的一部分,要表达此意时应用 component 或 element 等词”。这样,我们不仅知道 factor 的词义,而且掌握它的正确用法,更学到在表示计划或安排时该使用的其他词语。

“文化专栏”为我们提供某个词语的历史文化背景。以常见的 café(咖啡馆)为例,我们被告知在咖啡馆里“除了喝咖啡、品茶、吃便餐,人们还可以会见朋友、读书、看报、上网。大城市步行区的咖啡馆常常设有露天咖啡座(pavement café),供人们在户外就餐。”该专栏还告知“英国的咖啡馆不供应酒类,但美国的咖啡馆开始出现了一些变化。”这有助于我们不仅了解 café 的词义,而且提醒自己在不同情况下应有的举止行为。

在“习语专栏”和“短语动词专栏”中,我们可以了解某个词语和其他词语的搭配用法,及其特定的意义,如在 eat(吃)这个词条下的专栏中,我们可以查到的习语和短语动词就有10余条,如: to eat your heart out 伤心去;嫉妒去; to eat sb out of house and home〈非正式〉把某人吃穷;吃光某人的家当; to eat your words 收回说过的话; to have sb eating out of your hand 完全控制某人;把某人攥在手心里。这些短语的语义均有细微变化,有的根本没有“吃”的原意,如: I'll eat my hat〈非正式〉(要是…)我就把我的名字倒过来写; what's eating sb?〈口〉什么事让某人烦恼? 这些习语和短语动词一般都有斜体形式的例证详解其在具体语境中的用法。

综上所述,这样一部巨制的编写和出版绝非易事。它有赖于柯林斯出版公司英语语料库的支持;它有赖于外语教学与研究出版社辞书工作室姚虹和申葳两位领导的决策、规划、组织和近20名编辑的编校工作;它有赖于上百名英语教师和翻译经年累月、埋头苦干的辛勤劳动,特别是申雨平、李明、高永伟、赵翠莲、李子亮、高晓燕、赵根宗、彭娟、申迎丽、曾艳、王莹、张轶蓓、周汶等学者参与的审订工作;它也有赖于其他各领域众多专家对专业条目所做的不可或缺的审订工作或有益指教,他们是本词典专业条目质量的有力保证,谨列名讳于下:王有志、刘冰、刘夙、武春生、郑光美、李新正、徐正会、张锋、张志升、车云峰。这里,我要特别感谢申雨平、李明、高永伟和赵翠莲四位老师担负了副主编的重任。他们都是国内辞书编辑的专家,水平高超,经验丰富:申雨平是北京外国语大学教授,外研社特聘专家,《汉英词典》(第三版)审订者之一;李明是苏州大学教授,《牛津·外研社英汉汉英词典》定稿人之一;高永伟是复旦大学教授,复旦大学外文学院副院长,《英汉大词典》(第二版)执行主编,《新英汉词典》(第四版)主编;赵翠莲是解放军外国语学院教授,《中华汉英大词典》执行主编,《牛津·外研社英汉汉英词典》定稿人之一。同时还要特别感谢王有志、刘冰、刘夙、郑光美和武春生五位专家,他们为各自领域专业条目的定稿付出了大量心血。王有志先生现为全国科学技术名词审

定委员会通信委员会委员、第二炮兵军语编审特约专家,承担了十余个细分学科领域的审定工作;中国科学院植物研究所的刘冰博士和上海辰山植物园的刘夙博士是植物分类及中文名拟定方面的专家,承担了植物物种中文名及相关项目的审定工作;郑光美院士是我国著名的鸟类学家,他主编的《世界鸟类分类与分布名录》是我们确定本词典中鸟类名称时参阅的不二之选,我们发现的所有相关疑难条目均从郑先生那里得到了圆满解答;武春生先生是中国科学院动物研究所昆虫学专家,他长期以来不惮其烦地为我们答疑解惑,是我们始终可以信赖的坚强后盾。

愿外语教学与研究出版社和柯林斯出版公司今后有更多合作!

愿参与本词典翻译和审订的各位老师和专家会有更多成果,为我国外语教育事业的发展做出更大贡献!

胡壮麟

北京大学外国语学院

Preface 2

序 2

Access to a good dictionary is essential for anyone learning a language, from the beginner to the most advanced. From a dictionary we expand our knowledge of a language, both understanding what we hear and read and gaining fluency in speaking and writing. The primary purpose of a dictionary is clearly to explain the meanings of words. In the case of an English-Chinese dictionary, this may involve an English-speaker wanting to know the Chinese equivalent of an English word that they know, or a Chinese-speaker wanting to know the meaning of an English word that they don't know. But a dictionary can also answer other sorts of inquiry: it may be consulted to check on the approved spelling of a word, to show how the word is pronounced, or to offer guidance as to its correct grammatical and pragmatic use.

All dictionaries fulfil their purpose to some extent, but some dictionaries are surely more successful than others. In order to gauge the usefulness of a particular dictionary, we can perhaps look at three essential qualities: authority, comprehensiveness, and clarity.

Authority can be defined as 'the confidence that results from great expertise'. The user of a dictionary has to be able to trust that the publishers of the dictionary know what they are doing and have marshalled all the resources available to them in order to provide definitive solutions to any inquiry the user may make.

Both Collins and FLTRP have excellent credentials as dictionary publishers. FLTRP was founded in 1979 and has become established as the leading foreign-language educational publisher in China, with cooperative relationships with more than 500 publishing companies all over the world. The firm of Collins, meanwhile, published its first dictionary, a Greek-English lexicon, as long ago as 1824. It also has a strong tradition of collaborating with overseas publishers to produce authoritative bilingual dictionaries. In the 1970s it was the first publisher to release a comprehensive English-Spanish/Spanish-English Dictionary, and has continued to publish large-scale bilingual dictionaries for the major European languages, as well as dictionaries of Russian, Arabic, and a variety of Indian languages.

However, authority as a dictionary publisher does not rest solely upon longevity. Since the 1980s, Collins has been at the forefront of using computer technology in the creation of dictionaries. This began with a project undertaken in conjunction with Birmingham University, led by the renowned linguist John Sinclair, which pioneered the use of electronic 'corpora'. A corpus is a large, searchable database, containing millions of words of language taken from books, newspapers, magazines, speeches and conversations, and a range of other sources. It allows editors to look at any word and get a systematic picture of how it behaves in terms of its frequency, its different meanings, its grammar, and its collocates – the words alongside which it frequently appears. Corpora remain at the heart of the dictionary-creation process and continue to give editors the objective evidence on which they base their decisions about which senses, uses, and collocates of a word need to be included in a dictionary entry. They also supply real-world examples of words in use, so users can be sure that the English they encounter in this dictionary is not invented but actually represents the way that expert speakers use the language.

Comprehensiveness, our second essential quality, can be defined as 'including everything that is necessary or relevant'. A dictionary is not much use if it fails to include all of the words that a user might want to look up. This includes not only the words in everyday use, but also words that are encountered in more specialized types of language. We expect a good dictionary to include words that have come into use only recently (such as *hashtag* and *selfie*), as well as obsolete and archaic words that occur in classic literature (such as *aged* and *nuncle*, which are unlikely to be found in modern texts but which occur in the works of William Shakespeare). The dictionary should include words encountered in informal contexts such as blogs and emails, but also words encountered in academic and technical texts: the vocabulary of genetics, of engineering, of linguistics, and so on. Moreover, if a language has different varieties and dialects, the dictionary should ac-

knowledge this variation. In the case of English, this means covering not only British English and American English, but also including words from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and India, and also regional variations within the English-speaking countries.

This English-Chinese dictionary offers enormous coverage of vocabulary, with over 250,000 different English words and phrases explained and nearly 500,000 Chinese equivalents of these words. It is particularly rich in its coverage of people and places and of historical and technical terms. This comprehensive coverage means that the user is very likely to find the word they want, however obscure or technical it may be. Not only this, but the dictionary's vast scope also means that the reader encounters rare and unfamiliar words on every page. Browsing such a large dictionary can therefore be a pleasant voyage of discovery, allowing readers to scan the page at leisure and learn new words and phrases.

Clarity, the last of our three essential qualities, refers to 'being easy to read and understand'. Even if a dictionary has enormous scope, users will still become frustrated if they are not able to find the word they are looking for, or if they find it but cannot work out how best to translate it. Dictionaries therefore need to be set out so that users can recognize immediately what it is that they are looking at. A dictionary entry may contain various different types of information (such as pronunciations, inflected forms, translations, and collocations), and each of these component parts needs to be clearly differentiated by the judicious use of fonts and symbols.

Two key features of this English-Chinese dictionary make it easy for readers to find what they need in it. Firstly, each English word has its own entry, so the user can always find the word in its correct alphabetical position and never have to look for it under another word. Secondly, all of the different meanings of a word are given translation indicators – a principle first established in the ground-breaking Collins Spanish Dictionary in the 1970s. So for the word *ash*, the translations for the different senses of 'dust', 'tree', and 'wood' are clearly signposted, as are the precise translations appropriate for the technical discourse of geology, chemistry, and phonetics.

There is therefore every reason to believe that this dictionary is admirably equipped to meet its purpose. It is the product of the skilful application of technology by expert and experienced editors and translators; it covers the vast landscape of the English language in great detail; and it has been thoughtfully designed so that the user can readily alight on the translations they need. I am pleased to commend it to the reader.

Susan Hunston

Professor of English Language
University of Birmingham

Entry Guide

词条结构

词目词

nest /'nest/ *n* ①【动】(bird) 营巢鸟; 作窝鸟
②【史】〈美, 古〉(settler) 打算在无人居住的土地上定居的人

国际音标读音

nestful /'nestfʊl/ *n* 满巢; 满窝

与该名词连用的常见搭配词

nesting /'nestɪŋ/ *n* ①【动】[+of birds] 营巢; 作窝
②【心】筑巢倾向(指为自己营造有安全感、舒适、可控的周围环境的倾向)

词目或义项学科标签

词目词的词类

-ness *suffix* 表示“状态”、“情况”、“性质”; *greatness, selfishness, meaninglessness*

外来词国际音标读音及标有源语语言标签的源语读音

Nesselrode, Karl Robert /'nesəl,rəʊd/; 俄 *nɪsɪl'rodə* /*n*
涅谢尔罗迭(1780—1862, 俄国外交官, 外交大臣(1822—1856), 克里米亚战争后代表俄国签署了《巴黎条约》(1856))

标注词目词使用区域的地域标签

Nessie /'nesi/ *n* 〈苏格兰, 非正式〉尼斯湖水怪 → *see also culture note in Ness!*

标注词目词语体风格的语体标签

文化专栏参见项

词目词的变体形式

greybeard 〈英〉, **graybeard** 〈美〉 /'greɪ,bɪəd/ *n*
①(old man) 老者; (尤指) 智者 ②〈文〉(container) 石酒壶; 粗陶大酒壶

缩略语全写形式

NESTA /'nestə/ *n* = **National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts** (英国) 国家科技艺术基金会

词目词的异读音

cobaltite /kəʊ'bɔɪltaɪt, 'kəʊbɔɪl,tɪt/ *n* 辉砷钴矿

语法信息

abloom /ə'blu:m/ *adj* [作表语] 开花的; 开满花的

同一词的不同词类分列条目, 用数字序号区分

cobalt¹ /'kəʊbɔɪlt/ (符号为 **Co**) *n* ①【化】(metal) 钴(化学元素): *The country is rich in copper, cobalt and diamonds.* 这个国家有丰富的铜、钴和钻石资源。 ②(colour) 钴蓝色

词目词的附加信息

cobalt² /'kəʊbɔɪlt/ *adj* 钴蓝色的; 深蓝色的: *They walked past stalls selling huge sprays of crimson, saffron and cobalt flowers.* 他们经过很多卖花的摊位, 摊位上摆放着大把大把的鲜花, 有深红色的, 有金黄色的, 还有深蓝色的。

参见项

cobalt bloom *n* = **erythrite** ①

动词的及物和不及物用法

nest² /'nest/ **A** *vi* [bird+] 营巢; 作窝: *Some species may nest in close proximity to each other.* 一些鸟类会彼此紧挨着营巢。 **B** *vt* [+boxes, tables, dolls] 把...套叠放置: *Russian dolls that have smaller versions nested inside each other* 从大到小一个套一个的俄罗斯套娃

与该不及物动词连用作主语的常见搭配词

与该及物动词连用作宾语的常见搭配词

义项提示词或短语

grievance /'gri:vəns/ *n* ①(cause for complaint) 委屈; 冤情: *She has a genuine grievance.* 她真的受了委屈。 | *The customer may well have a genuine grievance.* 顾客很可能真的有怨气。 | *They had a legitimate grievance.* 他们的不满是合乎情理的。 **to harbour a grievance** 有怨气; 有不满情绪: *Colin never harboured a grievance for long.* 科林从来不会长时间积压怨气。 ②(feeling of resentment) 不满; 怨恨; 不平: *a deep sense of grievance* 深深的不满 ③〈废〉(affliction) 苦恼; 苦难

整句例证

短语例证

不规则屈折变化形式

grit² /grɪt/ vt (**grits, gritting, gritted**) ① (clench) 咬紧; 磨: *We stubbornly fight on, gritting our teeth.* 我们咬紧牙关, 顽强地继续战斗。② (cover with grit) [+road] 用沙砾覆盖: *The roads had been gritted before the snow started to fall.* 雪还没有开始下, 路上就已经撒好沙砾了。

义项序号

词目词构成的习语, 以◆标记

(IDIOM) ◆ to grit your teeth 咬紧牙关; 坚持忍耐: *There is going to be hardship, but we have to grit our teeth and get on with it.* 困难是会有, 但我们一定要咬牙坚持下去。| *Gritting my teeth, I did my best to stifle one or two remarks.* 我咬牙拼命把嘴边的一两句话压了下去。| *'Thanks.' He spoke through gritted teeth.* 他咬着牙说: “谢谢。”

不规则屈折变化形式单立条目

cobbler /ˈkɒblə/ **cobby** 的比较低级
cobbliest /ˈkɒblɪst/ **cobby** 的最高级
cobbling /ˈkɒblɪŋ/ **cob**² 的现在分词

cobble² /ˈkɒbl/ vt ① (pave with cobbles) 用鹅卵石铺 ② [+shoes] 制作; 修补

(PHRASAL VERB)

► **cobble together** vt sep **to cobble sth together** or **to cobble together sth** 草率(或匆忙)地拼凑; 胡乱拼凑: *The group had cobbled together a few decent songs.* 这个组合胡乱拼凑出了几首还不错的歌曲。| *You can cobble it together from any old combination of garments.* 把以前的衣服随便搭配一下就能拼凑出一套来。

词目词构成的短语

动词, 以▶标记

短语动词的固定搭配

与该形容词连用的常见搭配词

amoral /eɪˈmɒrəl/ adj ① (unprincipled) [+person, character, action, attitude] 无道德原则的; 没有道德的: *JR is ruthless, greedy, selfish, amoral and dedicated to exploiting others in his quest for wealth and power.* JR 冷酷无情, 贪婪自私, 毫无道德感, 为追求财富和权力一心利用他人。| *The film was violent and amoral.* 这部电影充满暴力, 毫无道德观念。② (nonmoral) 与道德无关的; 非道德的: *I strongly disagree with this amoral approach to politics.* 我强烈反对这种认为政治和道德无关的做事方式。

(USAGE NOTE)

immoral 经常被误用为 **amoral**。immoral 适用于表示违背道德规范, 而 amoral 则用来描述没有道德观念的人或不适合用道德标准考量的情况。

用法说明栏深入解说词汇的具体用法、提供相关语用信息

注册商标符号

Greyhound[®] /ˈɡreɪhaʊnd/ n 灰狗巴士: *She takes off on a Greyhound.* 她乘坐一辆灰狗巴士离开了。

(CULTURE NOTE)**Greyhound**

灰狗巴士 (Greyhound) 指由灰狗客运公司运营的长途客车。该公司成立于 1914 年, 是美国最大的长途汽车客运公司, 其车站遍布全美各地。目前灰狗巴士的运行线路超过了 3,800 条, 包括很多不通铁路的路线, 已成为美国廉价城际旅行的代名词。

文化专栏提供相关文化背景知识

表示此词具音频释义

表示此词具图片释义



macaw /məˈkɑː/ n 金刚鹦鹉 (热带美洲的长尾大鹦鹉, 羽毛艳丽)

How to Use the Dictionary

词典使用说明

1. 词目

词目词以黑体大号字显示,并按照字母顺序排列。分写复合词或短语条目亦依此原则显示和排列。首字母大写的条目若单列词条,置于小写条目之前。如 **Arras** 置于 **arras** 之前。

1.1 缩略语、首字母缩略词和符号词

缩略语、首字母缩略词和符号词均作为词目出现,并按照字母顺序排列。依照通常做法,这类词不加句点,但几乎所有的缩略词加句点和不加句点两种形式都是可接受的。

1.2 含数字和符号的条目

1.2.1 带有数字的缩写条目,如系连续数字,按数字次序排入词条。如:

G3, G5, G7, G8, G9, G10, G24, G77

1.2.2 字母加数字构成的词,如 **GR8 (great)**, **B4 (before)** 等,并不把此中的数字拼读成单词之后排序,而是和其他含数字的缩写条目(如 **K2**)等同处理。如:

GR, gr, Gr., gr., GR8, Graafian follicle

1.2.3 少数以数字开头的条目,把条目中的数字拼读成单词之后排序。如:

foretriangle, 4EVA, forever

1.2.4 带有 & 等符号的条目,按符号读出后的字母顺序排列。如 **R & B** 视作 **R and B**, 排在 **randan** 之后。

1.3 词缀

用于构成新词的前缀(如 **in-**, **pre-**, **sub-**)、后缀(如 **-able**, **-ation**, **-ity**)及中缀(如 **-i-**, **-o-**)单列条目。

1.4 复数形式条目

若某个单词的复数形式亦为标准用法时,此词的单数和复数形式均单列条目。如:

affair /ə'feə/ *n* ① (incident) (发生的)事情,事件: *It was a dreadful affair.* 那是一件可怕的事情。| *The government has mishandled the whole affair.* 政府对整个事件处理不当。② (type of event) 事项;场
.....

affairs /ə'feəz/ *npl* ① [+of person] 个人的事;公司事务: *my late father's affairs* 我已故父亲的私人事务 ② (political) 公共事务: *current affairs* 时事

1.5 变体形式

1.5.1 词目常见且可接受的变体形式,若与主条目仅限于合写或分写、大小写或是否加变音符号的不同,则并列在同一词条内,中间用逗号分隔;其他则分立词条,标注音标和词性,参见至主词条。如:

facecloth, face cloth /'feɪs,kloʊθ/ *n* (主英)面巾

caffaism /kæ'fi:zəm/ *n* = **caffeinism**

1.5.2 词目的美式拼写和英式拼写不同时,美式拼写并列在同一词条内,中间用逗号分隔。按字母顺序排列距英式拼写较远的美式拼写亦单列条目,参见至英式拼写。如: