

英语形容词 搭配用法

*Collocation Usages of
English Adjectives*

总主编◎梁为祥

东南大学出版社

英语形容词搭配用法

(词法编著)

Collocation Usages of English Adjectives

(首例、新颖、实用)

总主编:梁为祥

主 编:肖 辉 郭明静

副主编:陈红梅 周雅君 王鉴莺

徐 黎 柯 可

东南大学出版社

· 南京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语形容词搭配用法/梁为祥主编. —南京:东南大学出版社,
2010.9

ISBN 978-7-5641-2356-7

I. ①英… II. ①梁… III. ①英语-形容词 IV. ①H314.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 148411 号

英语形容词搭配用法

出版发行:东南大学出版社

社 址:南京四牌楼2号 邮编 210096

出 版 人:江 汉

责任编辑:戴坚敏 史 旻

网 址: <http://www.seupress.com>

电子邮件: press@seu.edu.cn

经 销:全国各地新华书店

印 刷:南京新洲印刷有限公司

开 本:787 mm × 1 092 mm 1/16

印 张:15

字 数:352 千字

版 次:2010 年 10 月第 1 版

印 次:2010 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 978-7-5641-2356-7

定 价:30.00 元

本社图书若有印装质量问题,请直接与读者服务部联系。电话(传真):025-83792328

前 言

在英语中,动词,形容词搭配用法是最常见的。专门讲英语形容词搭配用法的书,国内尚属罕见。编者在多年的学习和教学过程中,十分关注英语形容词搭配用法,主要是与介系词搭配的用法,与汉语形容词的用法很不相同,尤其是初学者不易全面掌握。为了满足越来越多的人学习英语的需要,也为了给英语工作者提供一本学习参考工具书,我们谨以此奉献给读者。

本书收录能用作补语的形容词和介系词构成的词组,绝大多数均属于固定搭配的用法。本书共收集字目超过一千条,例句超过二千例。几乎收集了所有有搭配用法的形容词。

在编写过程中,我们参阅了国内外出版的多种版本的英汉词典、英语书籍及美语词典。书中概括三个方面的内容:词义、词条和例句。我们的出发点是:一是方便读者阅读,每个词条均单独列出,有的形容词具有多个不同意义的搭配词条,分别列出,均在其后注释其意义,再分别举例说明;二是对使用频率高的形容词力求多例详尽;同时注意酌量收录用于口语、文字语、古语中的以及不常见的形容词词组。

如本书中有不足之处,恳请读者批评、指正。

编者

2009.11 于南京

目 录

A	1
B	16
C	22
D	42
E	59
F	68
G	80
H	85
I	91
J	114
K	116
L	117
M	124
N	129
O	134
P	141
Q	158
R	159
S	172
T	193
U	199
V	219
W	222
Y	229
Z	229

A

aback: (海)(帆)处于顶风位置的

be taken aback (吃一惊, 被弄糊涂)

例: 1. He was taken aback by her sharp retort. 被她尖刻地一顶, 他大吃一惊。

2. I am completely taken aback at the question. 我被这问题弄得稀里糊涂。

3. The ship nearly lost its mast when its sails were suddenly taken aback by the shifting gale. 飓风猛地掉向, 船帆逆着风, 桅杆差点给折断。

abed: 在床上的

be abed with (因患...而...)

例: John was abed with cold. 约翰因患感冒而卧床。

abhorrent: 使人讨厌的, 令人憎恶的; 强烈反对的, 相抵触的

be abhorrent of (憎厌的..., 讨厌的...)

be abhorrent to (与...抵触的, 与...不相符的)

3. All Chinese citizens are able to vote for electing a Premier of the State Council. 所有中国公民有资格投票选举国务院总理。

II. be (was/were) able to do sth. (表示过去拥有的某种能力时,若无时间、条件等状语限定,一般不用 could 而用 was/were able to do sth. 或 used to be able to do sth. 代替;表示过去一次做成某事时,除在从句中,一般不用 could 而用 was / were able to do sth. 或 succeeded in doing sth.)

例: 1. I was able to help him with tiding over a difficulty. 我曾有能力帮助他渡过难关。

2. He used to be able to give a lecture in English. 他过去常常能够用英语做讲座。

abreast: 朝同方向并列的, 并肩的

to keep abreast of / with (与...齐头并列, 使不落后于..., ...跟上...)

例: 1. Ambulances were running abreast of the plane. 救护车与飞机齐头并进。

2. Scientists try to keep abreast with recent scientific developments. 科学家们努力跟上最新的科学发展。

absent: 不在场的, 缺席的, 心不在焉的

be absent at (去...地方了)

be absent from (缺席的, 不在...的)

be absent in (外出在...地方)

be absent for (离开...时间)

be absent on (外出做...)

be absent with (因...而缺席)

例: 1. John has been absent from work all week. 约翰有整整一周没有来上班。

2. Revenge is absent from his mind. 他压根儿就没有复仇的念头。

3. He is absent at Beijing. 他去北京了。

4. Mr. Li is absent in Europe. 李先生外出在欧洲。

5. She would be absent for a couple of days. 她有事要离开几天。

6. We were absent on a tour in summer holiday. 暑假期间我们外出旅行了。

7. He was absent with leave today. 今天他请假缺席。

absorbed: (过去分词作形容词) 极感兴趣的, 全神贯注的, 专注的

be absorbed in (专心于..., 对...全神贯注的)

be absorbed with / by (对...感兴趣)

例: 1. He was too absorbed in his newspaper to hear any sound outside. 他专心读报, 外面任何声音都没有听见。

2. Jack is absorbed with / by Chinese. 杰克对中文特别感兴趣。

abundant: 大量的, 丰富的, 富裕的

be abundant in / with (...丰富的, 富有的)

be abundant among(在…中不缺乏…的)

- 例:1. The freshwater lake is abundant in fish and shrimps. 这个淡水湖盛产鱼虾。
 2. Forests are abundant with coal. 这片森林煤炭丰富。
 3. Enthusiasm and courage were abundant among the volunteers. 志愿者们都颇不乏热情和勇气。

abuzz: (一般用作表语) 嗡嗡响的, 嘈杂的

be abuzz with(…嘈杂的)

be abuzz over(对…议论纷纷的)

- 例:1. The industry is already abuzz with speculation that this company will someday ditch its partners. 整个企业界已是议论纷纷, 都在谈论着这家公司有朝一日会背弃它的合伙人。
 2. Beijing was abuzz over the new policy. 北京对这项新政策议论纷纷。

acceptable: 可接受的, 值得接受的; 合意的, 令人满意的; 可忍受的

be acceptable by(…能接受的)

be acceptable to(对…能接受)

be acceptable that... (…最好还是…)

- 例:1. It seems to me that this is an agreement that is acceptable by all sides. 在我看来, 这是一个各方都能接受的协议。
 2. The proposal put forward by me is acceptable to all. 我提出的这条建议大家都能接受。
 3. It is acceptable that she shut her mouth. 她最好还是把嘴闭起来。

accessible: 可接近的, 可进入的; 可得到的; 易受影响的, 易感的

be accessible by(通过…可进入的)

be accessible to(…可使用的, 易得到的; 对…易感的)

- 例:1. This town is accessible by rail. 这座小城镇有铁路通过。
 2. A collection of books in the library is recently accessible to the public. 这家图书馆的一批藏书近来才向公众开放。
 3. Mr. Zhang is not accessible to pity. 张先生不太有同情心。

accomplished: (过去分词用作形容词) 达到了的, 完成了的, 有造诣的, 有才的

be accomplished in / at(…有才艺的, 善于做…)

- 例:1. The actress is accomplished at dancing and singing. 这位女演员能歌善舞。
 2. The engineer is much accomplished in the development of computer software. 这位工程师在计算机软件开发方面很有造诣。

accountable: 负有责任的

be accountable to sb. for sth. (对…负有…的责任)

be accountable for(对…负责)

- 例: 1. These cadres are accountable to the public for the great loss. 这些干部应为这些巨大损失对公众负有责任。
2. Each person should be accountable for his own work. 人人都应该对自己的工作负责任。

accurate: 精确的, 准确的

be accurate at(做…准确的)

be accurate to(在…方面准确的, 精确的)

be accurate in(在…中注意准确性)

- 例: 1. The guidance system of the missile is accurate to within a matter of yards. 这种导弹制导系统的准确性使误差保持在几码之内。
2. All people must be more accurate in the scientific research. 所有的人都应该在科研中更加注意准确性。
3. A computer is quick and accurate at figure. 计算机计算又快又精确。

accustomed: (一般用作表语) 惯常的, 习惯的, 适应了

be accustomed to(习惯于…)

grow/ get accustomed to(适应了…的)

- 例: 1. Mr. Smith wants to be accustomed to having lunch in the restaurant. 史密斯先生常习惯于去那家餐馆吃午饭。
2. My eyes soon grew accustomed to the dark office. 我的眼睛很快适应了那暗暗的办公室。

acquisitive: (对金钱、财物等) 渴望得到的, 能够获取并保存的

be acquisitive of(…渴望的, 能吸收的)

be acquisitive to/for(极想得到…)

- 例: 1. Young students in colleges are acquisitive of all kinds of knowledge. 大学里的年轻学生们渴望各种知识。
2. Youths during the May 4th Movement were acquisitive of new ideas. 五四时期的青年能够吸收新思想。
3. The young man is acquisitive to /for the property from his parents. 这个青年人极想得到其父母的财产。

across-the-board: 包括一切的, 全面的

be across-the-board at(…全面的)

- 例: The increase was across-the-board at prices. 物价的提高是全面的。

adamant: 坚硬的, 坚定不移的, 固执的

be adamant about(对…抱坚决态度)

be adamant in(固执地做…)

be adamant to(不为…所动)

be adamant against(坚决不迁就…)

例: 1. Tom won't change his mind—he is quite adamant about it. 汤姆不会改变主意的——在这件事情上,他固执己见。

2. The student was adamant in refusing to accede to a demand. 这位学生固执地拒不答应一项要求。

3. We should be adamant to any temptations. 我们应该不为任何诱惑所动。

4. We should be adamant against appeasing any mistakes. 我们应该坚决不迁就任何错误。

adaptable: 适合于…, 适应于…

be adaptable to(…适应于…)

例: Soil and climate here are adaptable to the growth of any crops. 这儿的土壤和气候适合于任何庄稼生长。

addicted: 入迷的, 热衷于, 上了瘾的

be/become addicted to(热衷于…)

例: 1. Now, some officials become too addicted to the oral report. 现在有些官员太热衷于口头

admissible: 可进入的, 有资格加入的

be admissible to (可进入…的, …可容许的)

例: 1. Foreign products are admissible to the domestic market. 经过批准外国产品可以进入国内市场。

2. Such a behavior is not admissible to the university campus. 这种行为是不容许带入大学校园的。

admirable: 令人钦佩的, 绝妙的, 极好的

be admirable for (…令人赞美的)

例: The work is admirable for the vast labor it involved. 这部作品因工程浩大而引人赞美。

adult: 成年的, 成熟的, 老成的

be adult about (对…老成持重的)

be adult to do (做…成熟老练的)

be adult in (在…方面老练)

例: 1. He always tries to be adult about the situation. 这种形势他总是抱老成持重的态度。

2. Aren't you adult enough to know that there are two sides to every issue? 长这么大了你难道还不懂得每一件事都有两面性吗?

3. She is very adult in her behavior. 她举止老成。

advanced: (年)老的, 先进的

be advanced in (在…方面先进的, 年事已高的)

例: 1. The old man is far advanced in life. 这位老人年事已高。

2. The weapon is advanced in technique. 这门武器技术上很先进。

advantageous: 有利的, 有助的

be advantageous to (对…有益, 有利)

例: 1. I'm very doubtful whether the proposed scheme would be financially advantageous to us. 我怀疑所提方案在财政上是否对我们有好处。

2. The situation is highly advantageous to us. 这个形势对我们极为有利。

adverse: 相反的, 敌对的, 不利的

be adverse to (…对…不利的, 有妨碍的, 与…相反的)

例: 1. His act is adverse to the attainment of my subject. 他的行为妨碍我实现我的目的。

2. The result is adverse to his wishes. 此事的结果与他的愿望相反。

advisable: 可取的, 适当的, 明智的

be advisable to (做…是可取的, 明智的)

例: 1. It is undoubtedly advisable to reach an agreement. 达成一项协定无疑是明智的。

2. I thought it was most advisable to try again. 我认为最好再试一下。

adust: 烧焦的

be adust with (因…而在怒火中燃烧)

例: After we saw the film "Nanjing! Nanjing!", we were adust with anger. 看了电影“南京! 南京!”之后, 我们都在怒火中燃烧。

affable: 和蔼可亲的, 殷勤的

be affable in (在…可亲的)

be affable to (对…彬彬有礼的, 殷勤的)

例: 1. The girl is affable and courteous in manner. 这女孩态度和蔼可亲, 举止彬彬有礼。
2. Prof. Zhang is affable to his guests. 张教授待客殷勤。

affectionate: 表示关爱的, 充满深情的, 温柔亲切的

be affectionate to/with (爱…)

be affectionate to (…对…强烈倾向的, 任性的)

例: 1. She is very affectionate to/toward her children. 她很爱她的孩子。
2. The student is very affectionate with reading English novels. 这个学生很爱看英文小说。
3. The little boy is very affectionate to his parents. 这个小男孩对他的父母很任性。

affirmative: 肯定的, 表示赞同的, (态度、方法等) 乐观的, 积极的

feel /be affirmative about (对…持乐观的态度)

例: He didn't feel very affirmative about what was happening. 他对在发生的事不持有乐观的态度。

affluent: 丰富的, 充裕的, 富饶的

be affluent in (…丰富)

be affluent with (…有许多…的)

例: 1. The mountainous areas of our country are affluent in minerals. 我国的山区矿产丰富。
2. There are affluent with this month's wages in my pocket. 口袋里有本月发的许多工资。

afield: 离开着的

look/be afield to do (做…是扩大范围的, 离开很远的)

例: We don't have to look far afield to find evidence of bad carpentry in language. 我们不必广泛检查即可发现使用语言拙劣的证据。

aflame: (一般用作表语) 火一般红的, 绚丽的

be aflame with (…是火一般红的, 坐立不安的)

例: 1. The mountainside is aflame with the crimson maple. 山腰上的枫叶红似火。

2. He was aflame with curiosity. 他因为好奇而坐立不安。

aflutter: (一般用作表语) 飘动的, 激动的

be aflutter with (由/因…而激动不已的, 飘动着的)

例: 1. The whole campus was aflutter with the good news. 全校师生由于这个好消息而激动不已。

2. The roofs were aflutter with red flags. 屋顶上全飘扬着小红旗。

afraid: (一般用作表语) 恐惧的, 害怕的; (用于提出异议, 说出令人不愉快的事实, 拒绝对方要求的场合, 使语气婉转) 遗憾的

be afraid of (害怕…的)

be afraid for (担心…的)

be afraid to do (不敢, 生怕做…)

例: 1. PLA men were not afraid of death in the battle field. 解放军战士在战场上都不怕死。

2. Some cadres are always afraid of their own positions. 有些干部总是担心失去自己的地位。

3. In the early morning she is afraid to wake her husband. 一大早她生怕把丈夫弄醒了。

aghast: (一般用作表语) 吓呆的, 惊骇的

be aghast to do (做…惊呆了)

be/stand aghast at (面对…而害怕得目瞪口呆)

例: 1. We were aghast to hear his defection. 我们听到他叛逃的消息都惊呆了。

2. All of us were/stood aghast at a sight before us. 我们大家伙被面前的一种景象吓得目瞪口呆。

aglow: (一般用作表语) 发光的, 通红的, 炽热的

be aglow with (由于/因…而通明的, 通红的)

例: 1. The trees were aglow with the colors of autumn. 秋色斑斓, 层林尽染。

2. He was all aglow with hard riding. 由于骏马疾驰, 他满脸通红。

3. The sky was all aglow with the setting sun. 夕阳映照, 漫天通红。

agog: (一般用作表语) (出于好奇而…) 渴望着的, 兴奋期待着的, 轰动着的

be agog for (渴望…)

be agog at (好奇地看…)

be agog to do (渴望做…)

be agog over (对…激动)

be agog with (期待着…)

例: 1. We are agog for the news of his promotion. 我们渴望听到他升迁的消息。

2. The teenagers were agog at the sight of the movie star. 看到那个电影明星时, 孩子们好

奇而又兴奋。

3. We are all agog to know how you did it. 我们渴望了解这事你是如何做的。

4. The whole people are now agog with the ceremony of the Republic. 全国人民现在正兴奋地期待着共和国的庆典。

5. She was all agog over her new granddaughter. 得知小孙女刚刚出生,她激动万分。

agreeable: 令人愉快的,惬意的,(口语)欣然同意的

be agreeable to doing/to do(乐意做…)

be agreeable to sth. (乐意接受…,符合…)

例:1. The two political parties were agreeable to accept the proposal of both sides. 两政党都欣然同意接受彼此的提案。

2. We are all agreeable to doing what you suggest. 我们都乐意照你的建议去做。

3. What we did was agreeable to the custom of those days. 我们所做的都是符合当时的风俗。

ahead: (一般用作表语)领先,占优势,有盈余的

be ahead of(…领先…)

be ahead at(在…占优势,在先)

例:1. His educational ideas were far ahead of his times. 他的教育思想远远地超越了他所处的时代



alien: 外国的, 外国人的, 陌生的, 外侨的, 异己的

be alien from(…性质不同的…, 异己的)

be alien to sth. (与…本性不容的)

例: 1. The old man's ideas are alien to modern thinking. 这个老人的思想与现代思想格格不入。

2. I think that the effect is alien from the one intended. 我认为效果与原先意图完全相反。

alight: 燃烧着的, 点亮着的

be alight with(…闪烁的, 发光的, 兴奋的)

例: 1. Her eyes were alight with expectation. 她的双眼闪烁着期待的目光。

2. The teacher's face is alight with happiness. 老师的脸上喜气洋洋。

alike: (一般用作表语) 同样的, 相像的

be alike to(…是一样的)

be alike in(…有些相似)

例: 1. All music is alike to me. 所有的音乐我听起来都是一样的。

2. They are somewhat alike in their beliefs. 他们的信仰有些相似。

alive: (一般用作表语) 有活力的, 热闹的, 充满(生物或活动的东西的), 注意到的, 意识到的, 敏感的

be alive in(在…有生气的, 有活力的)

be alive with(充满的…, 热闹的…)

be alive to sth. (意识到…的, 敏感的…)

例: 1. Their intimacy of the night before yesterday was alive in her feeling. 他们前天晚上的幽会至今还在她的心里留下温馨。

2. The sleepy town is alive with tourists in the summer. 夏日里, 这个死气沉沉的城镇因旅游者的到来而变得热闹起来。

3. They are alive to the new things. 他们对新鲜事物很敏感。

ambitious: 有野心的, 有抱负的, 有强烈欲望的

be ambitious of(有强力的…)

be ambitious for/after(渴望…)

be ambitious to do sth. (有雄心壮志做…)

例: 1. Some people in the government are ambitious of glory. 政府中有人有强烈的荣誉欲望。

2. Teachers are very poor, so they are very ambitious for earning extra money. 教师太穷, 他们非常渴望赚点外快。

3. Scientists of our country are ambitious to succeed in life. 我国的科学家们有雄心壮志要在一生中有所成就。

ambivalent: 有矛盾的, (态度等) 矛盾的

be/feel ambivalent about sb./sth. (…对某人某事有矛盾性情绪)

- 例: 1. I have been ambivalent about what you did. 对你所做的事我一直有矛盾的看法。
2. He feels ambivalent about me. 他对我这个人的感觉一直矛盾。

amenable: 顺从的, 易作出回应的, 对…负有义务(或责任)

be amenable to (…听从…的, 易作出响应的, 经得起的, 对…负责)

- 例: 1. I must be amenable to my parents' directions. 我得听父母的话, 让我往东我不能往西啊!
2. An illness is amenable to herb treatment. 草药可用来治疗疾病。
3. It is a dubious argument that high officials are not amenable to the laws. 所谓大官可以不对法律负责乃是一种值得怀疑的论点。

analogous: 相似的, 类似的, 可比拟的, 同功的

be analogous to (…同…可比拟的, 同功的)

- 例: 1. People often say that sleep is analogous to death. 人们常说, 睡眠可以和死亡相比拟。
2. The wing of a fly is analogous to the wing of a bird. 蝇翅和鸟翅是同功的。

angry: 愤怒的, (风浪等) 狂暴的

be angry about (对…生气)

be angry over (对…愤怒)

be angry at (因…而恼火)

be angry with (因…而发起脾气)

be angry to do (发现…会生气的)

- 例: 1. He is always angry about something or other. 他动不动就为了一点小事就发火。
2. The boss got/became angry at/with us for being late. 我们迟到了, 老板冲着我们直发脾气。
3. She is never angry at being pestered by kids. 孩子们怎么烦她, 她从来都不生气。
4. The teacher got angry over nothing. 这个老师常常发无名之火。
5. The waves were angry at the sea. 浪涛在大海上狂吼着。
6. I'll be angry to find that nothing has been done now. 要是知道现在什么都没有做时我会发火的。

anomalous: 反常的, 异常的, 不规则的, 例外的

be anomalous in (在…与…不同)

be anomalous for (…是例外的, 不规范的)

- 例: 1. Mr. Brown is anomalous in his likes and dislikes. 布朗先生的好恶与常人不同。
2. Isn't it anomalous for a liquor store not to sell wine? 酒店里不卖酒岂非怪事?

answerable: 对…负责的, 应作出交代的, 相称的

be answerable to/for (对…应负责的)

be answerable with (因为/由于…承担责任的)

- 例: 1. We are answerable to our superiors for carrying out our duties. 我们履行职责必须对上司负责。
2. He was answerable with his head if an army was not duly supplied. 如果部队的供给不及时, 他就会掉脑袋。

anxious: 焦虑的, 由忧虑引起的, 渴望的, 急切的

be anxious about (对…发愁)

be anxious for (急于…)

be anxious at (为…感到不安)

be anxious on (对…感到担忧)

be anxious to do sth. (…急于想做…)

- 例: 1. We children are anxious about the poor health of our parents. 我们这些孩子们为父母的健康不佳而发愁。
2. She is anxious for her child's safety on the road. 她为她的孩子路上的安全而担忧。
3. Mary has for a long time been most anxious for your return. 许久以来, 玛丽最盼望的事情就是你的归来。
4. They are/ become anxious at his delay. 他们为他的耽搁感到不安。
5. He was anxious on the tariff question. 他对关税问题感到担心。
6. I'm anxious to know the result of this experiment. 我急于想知道这个实验的结果。

apart: 分离的, 除了…以外

be apart from (除了…外, 有分歧的)

- 例: 1. Apart from his copying, he has little to do. 他除了抄写工作以外无事可做。
2. The books are apart from the rest of the collection. 这些书与其他藏书隔开。

apathetic: 无情的, 缺乏感情的, 缺乏兴趣的, 冷漠的

be apathetic to/about (对…缺乏兴趣)

- 例: 1. Public opinions were apathetic toward/to the whole affair. 公众舆论对整个事件态度漠然。
2. The rich man is quite apathetic about the condition of the poor. 这个富翁对穷人的境遇无动于衷。

ape: [俚] 狂热的, 疯狂的

be ape drunk (…有七八分醉意)

go ape over sb. (为…神魂颠倒)

- 例: 1. The old man was ape drunk this evening. 今天晚上此老汉有七八成醉意。