



中学英语 惯用法词典

English

NEW

Usage

刘 强 主编 / Basil 审定

九州出版社

《中学英语学习指导》丛书

中学英语 惯用法词典

English NEW Usage

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编写说明

《中学英语惯用法词典》是以最新英语课程标准、中学英语教学大纲和现行中学英语教科书为依据,并适当收集一些最常用的词语而编成的工具书。本书除了按传统词典的编写原则编写外,还具有如下显著特点:

1. 特别强调“惯用法”的特殊性

大多数英语初学者认为只要句子合乎语法规则,句子就无问题。其实不然,许多句子虽然合乎语法规则,但却因为不合乎惯用法而不可使用。这一点在本词典中有较为详细的说明。

2. 体现针对性,突出实用性

鉴于本词典的主要服务对象是中学生,因此本词典所给的释义例句侧重阐明中学阶段学生所必须掌握的基本词义和用法。名词说明是可数还是不可数,动词说明其常见的固定搭配。例如:

1) 像arrive, come, die, finish, leave等非延续性动词的完成时,肯定句不能和段时间状语连用。如:

He has died for five years. (×)

He has been dead for five years. (✓)

It is five years since he died. (✓)

He died five years ago. (✓)

2) 像hope, inform, insist等动词后面不能接人称代词加不定式短语。如:

We hope her to go there. (×)

We hope (that) she will go there. (✓)

I informed him to start at two o'clock. (×)

I informed him that he must (should) start at two o'clock. (✓)

3) 像advise, consider, delay, enjoy, finish, risk, suggest等





编写说明

动词后面只接动词的-ing形式，不接不定式。如：

I advised waiting till the proper time. (✓)

I advised to wait till the proper time. (×)

I advised them to wait till the proper time. (✓)

He suggested taking a walk after supper. (✓)

He suggested to take a walk after supper. (×)

3. 重视同义词(组)的用法辨异

英语词汇非常丰富，有许多同义词(组)。有的同义词(组)意思差不多完全相同，可以通用。有的含义和用法稍有差别，不能通用。这些词(组)的准确含义和正确用法，学生要特别注意学习和掌握，否则在阅读理解和口笔头应用时就容易出错。所以本词典将中学阶段可能学到的同义词(组)加以归纳，辨析其词义，并举例说明了其用法。

4. 对初学者可能遇到的问题给予提示

为使学生充分注意在理解和使用词语时容易出错的地方，本词典特设了“注意”项。同时，本词典对教材中出现的词组、短语和成语，都尽量收入。教材中没有出现而又极常用的习语和

谚语，在不增加新词的前提下，亦适量收入，以扩大学生的知识面，因此本词典还特设了“常用词组与搭配”项。总之，在编写过程中，我们充分注意到实用性、科学性、知识性，亦适当注意到趣味性。

参加本词典编写的还有段鲲、王海鸥、高淑琴、闫淑英、庄晶、郭恒、韩晋华、苏昆坡、杨桂珍、穆丽萍、金字迪、程家峥、路效林等，在此一并对他们的辛勤劳动表示诚挚的感谢。本词典完稿后，承蒙美国著名英语教学专家Basil(巴泽尔)先生审阅，在此深表谢意。

为奉献给广大读者一份教辅精品，我们已倾尽全力，但由于水平所限，缺陷疏漏在所难免，我们真诚希望广大读者及专家对此书提出批评建议，我们将不胜感激。

编者

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A

a [ə, 重读 ei], an [ən, 重读 æn] (用于元音音素开头的词前) *art.* (不定冠词)

① 一(个, 件, 只, ……), (同) one Pass me an apple, please. 请给我一个苹果。

② 某类人或物中的一个, (同) any A dog is a lovely animal. 狗是可爱的动物。

③ (计算价钱、速度、时间等用) 每一, (同) per The car runs at eighty kilometres an hour. 这辆车每小时可以跑 80 公里。

④ 在以 of 构成的短语里, 表示同一性, (同) the same The children are just of an age. 这些孩子们恰巧同龄。

⑤ 用在专有名词前, 表示某某人, 某某家的一个成员, 某一种人物或其作品: A Mr Smith wants to see you. 有一位史密斯先生要见你。I want a Raphael. 我想要一幅拉斐尔的画。

注意

1) a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前, an 用在以元音音素开头的词前。这里说的是音素, 而不是字母。

① 有些词, 虽然是以辅音字母开始, 但其发音却并非辅音。如:

an honest [ə'nist] boy 一位诚实的男孩

② 有些词, 虽然是以元音字母开始, 但其发音却并非元音。如:

a university [ju:'ni:və:siti] 一所大学

a one-eyed man 独眼龙

2) a(an) 通常置于一般形容词前, 如果形容词前有 so, how, as 或 too 修饰时, 不定冠词应置于形容词和名词之间。如:
how interesting a film 多有趣的电影
too difficult a problem 非常难的问题
so important a question 如此重要的问题
as beautiful a day as you can hope for 天气象你所希望的一样好

3) a(an) 可和一个序数词连用, 表示“再一

(个, 次)”, 如:

He copied the article a second time.

他把文章又抄了一遍。

4) a red and white flower

红白相间的一朵花(只用一个 a)

a red and a white flower

(两朵花) 一红一白(用两个 a)

an artist and author

指某人既是艺术家又是作家(一人)

an artist and an author

指一位艺术家和一位作家(两人)

辨析 a(an) 与 one 的区别:

a 和 one 均有“一”的意思。强调类别时, 要用 a(an) 不用 one, 强调数量时, 用 one 不用 a(an)。如: My father is a doctor. 我父亲是一位医生。(此句不可用 one) She has only one daughter. 她只有一个女儿。(不能用 a/an)

more than one year 指两年或三年
(one 的倍数)
more than a year 指一年零几个月
(不可能是 a 的倍数)

但是, 在一些固定短语里, 两者也能混用。如: a day or two; one or two days 一两天

abacus ['æbəkəs] *n.* (pl. abaci ['æbəsi])
或 abacuses 算盘

ABC ['eibi:'si:] *n.*

① 字母表 Has the child learned his ABC yet? 这个孩子学过字母表吗?

② (某方面的) 基本知识(和 the 连用, 跟 of 引起的短语) He does not know even the ABC of electricity. 他甚至连电学的基本知识都不知道。

abet [ə'bet] (abetted; abetting) *vt.* 教唆(犯罪) He abetted the thief in robbing the bank. 他教唆小偷抢劫银行。

ability [ə'bility] *n.*

- ① 能力, 本领(多用作不可数名词) He is a man of ability. 他是个有本事的人。
 Bruce has the ability to score a goal, but will he do it? 布鲁斯有进球的能力, 但他会不会去做呢?
 ② 才能, 才干, 技能(特别指智力方面的能力, 有复数形式) a man of many abilities 有多方面才能的人

注意

- 1) ability 后面接不定式, 不接 of 加-ing 形式。如: have the ability to do it (不能说 of doing it)
 2) “培养写作能力”可说成 develop one's ability in (或 for) writing.
 3) to the best of one's ability 表示“尽力地”, 如: I'll do it to the best of my ability. 我将尽全力去做。

able ['eibl] *adj.* 有能力的; 能干的

be able to 能; 会 I won't be able to see him today. 我今天不可能见到他。

辨析

be able to 和 can 在表示“会”、“能够”(能力或客观的可能性)方面是同义的。can 只有现在(can)和过去(could)两种形式, 如果想用将来时或完成时表示“能够”, 则要用 be able to。如: Nobody was able to (或 could) help you. 没有人能够帮助你。She will be able to finish the work in a week. 她在一周内就能做好这件工作。He hasn't been able to go to bed for two days. 他已两天没能睡觉了。

aboard [ə'bɔ:d]

1. *adv.* 上船(飞机、车); 在船(飞机、车)上 It's time to go aboard. 是上船(飞机、车)的时候了。
 2. *prep.* 在船(飞机、车)上 They went aboard the ship. 他们上船去了。

注意 不要把 aboard 与 abroad 混同。

about [ə'baʊt]

1. *adv.*

- ① 周围; 到处 He is walking about in the

park. 他在公园里散步。

- ② 大约, 左右 About fifty people came here. 大约有 50 个人到这里来。
 be about to 即将; 正要 It started to rain as I was about to leave the house. 我正要出门, 天就开始下雨了。

2. *prep.*

- ① 关于 They often tell me about your country. 他们经常告诉我关于你们国家的情况。
 ② 在……周围; 在……的各处 I walked about the town with her. 我跟她在镇上到处走。

注意

- 1) about 在作“大约”、“左右”解释时, 后面要接比较肯定的数字。如:
 I shall be with you in about twenty minutes. (✓) (about 之后用 twenty)
 There are about a few students. (×) (about 之后不可用 a few)

因为 about 本身就是“多少不定”, 相当于 a little more or less than, 所以不可说: about a few, about a little, about more than five 或 about several。可以说: about a dozen, about five/ten 等。

- 2) about 还可表示“在身上, 身边(带有某物)”。如: There is a strange smell about him. 他身上有一种奇怪的气味。I suddenly realized that I had no money about (with) me. 我突然意识到我没有带钱。

但是, 身边带着的小物件 (small things) 常用 about; 随身带的一般东西常用 with。如:

I have no change about me. 我没有带零钱。

I took an umbrella with me. 我带上一把伞。

- 3) 在修饰时间、数目时, about 和 almost, nearly 不同。如:

It is about six o'clock. 6 点钟左右。(可以过 6 点, 也可以不到 6 点)。

It is almost (nearly) six o'clock. 快6点了。(还没到6点)。

- 4) be about to do 中的 about 表示“正要”= on the point of...。如: They were about to start when it rained. 他们正要走,突然下雨了。

be about to 一般不与具体的时间副词连用。如不能说:

I am about to go next week (immediately). (X)

应改为: I am about to go. = I shall go very soon.

be not about to 在美国英语中有时表示“不愿”或“不打算”,如: I'm not about to stop when I'm so close to success. 就要成功了,我不愿意放弃。

辨析

- 1) be about to 与 be going to 的区别:

be about to... “即将……,就要……”,等于说 be on the point of doing..., 在时间上指最近的将来(immediate future)。

be going to 指不久的将来(near future)。请比较:

- He is about to leave here.
(表明他马上就要离开)
He is going to leave here.
(表明他将要离开这里,时间不紧迫,可以是明天或更长一点时间)

be about to 通常接动词不定式,有时可去掉 to 加动名词。如:

I was just about falling into a doze, when he suddenly came. 我正要打瞌睡,突然他来了。

美国人口语中常把 about 同 just 结合起来使用。如: I'm just about going. 我这就走。

- 2) What about 或 How about

询问对方对某事有什么打算或有什么消息提供。如: What about your new plan? 你的新计划怎么样了? What about the baby? We must find a baby-sitter. 那婴儿怎

么办呢? 我们必须找人来照顾他。

建议(邀约)……好吗? 如: How about a cup of coffee? 喝一杯咖啡好吗?

above [ə'baʊ]

1. adv. 在上面; 在高处 Look at the clouds above. 抬头看空中的云层。

2. prep.

① 在……上面 The plane is flying above the clouds. 飞机从云层上面飞过去。

辨析 介词 above, over 和 on 都作“在……上面”解,但意思有所不同。

- 1) above 表示在某物的上方或位置高于某物,不一定有“正上方”的含义,与它意思相反的词是 below。

- 2) over 则指在某物的正上方,与它意思相反的词是 under。

- 3) on 指两个东西表面接触,一物在另一物的上面。如:

Your office is above ours on the third floor. 你们的办公室在我们办公室上面,在三楼。(不一定恰好在我们的正上方)。

Your office is right over ours. 你们的办公室就是我们头顶上的那间房间。

There is an apple on the table. 桌子上面有一个苹果。

- 4) above 只表示上下的位置, over 有“越过”,“通过”,“从……边缘往下”,“在对面”以及“笼罩”,“盖起来”或“遍及全面”的意味。如: climb over a mountain 爬过山 look over a hedge 从篱笆上面望过去 The child fell over the balcony. 小孩从阳台上掉了下来。 The Edwards live over the road. 爱德华家住在路的对面。

- ② 在……之上,比……高(强),高于,超过 The old man is above ninety. 那位老人年逾九十。 The book is above me. 这本书对我来说太难了。 You're far above me in every way. 你在各方面都比我强。

above all 首先;尤其是;最重要的是

Above all, we must be healthy. 最重要的是,我们必须健康。

注意

- 1) above 和 below 作为介词,意思正相反,请参阅 below 项。
- 2) above 接动名词或从动词转化来的抽象名词时,总是含有否定之意。如:He is above telling lies. 他不会撒谎。☞ She is above suspicion. 她无可怀疑。
- 3) above 有时可作名词。the above 可作单数,也可作复数,应视具体所指而定。如:The above shows that he is an honest man. 上述情况说明他是个诚实的人。

abreast [ə'breɪst] *adv.* 并列

They walked along the street two or three abreast. 他们一群人三三两两并肩在街上行走。

keep abreast of 跟上 Read the papers if you want to keep abreast of the times. 如果你想跟上时代,你应该看报纸。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.*

- ① 到国外;在国外 My brother lives abroad. 我兄弟住在国外。
abroad 可和 from 连用,表示“从国外”。如:They've just returned from abroad. 他们刚从国外回来。
- ② 到处;广泛 Death is abroad. 到处都有人死亡。

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *adj.* 突然的,猛然的

The car made an abrupt turn. 那辆汽车突然改变了方向。

派生 abruptly [ə'brʌptli] *adv.* 突然地

absence [ˈæbsəns] *n.*

- ① 缺席;不在(不可数名词) I did not notice his absence. 我注意到他缺席了。
☞ Who came in my absence? 我不在时谁来了?
- ② 缺少;没有 In the absence of exact data, these discussions are useless. 没有正确资料,讨论这些没用。

absent

1. [ˈæbsənt] *adj.* 缺席的;不在的 **②** present Tom has a cold and is absent from school. 汤姆感冒了,没有上学。☞ He arrived home to find his wife still absent. 他到家后,发现他妻子还不在家。

注意 说“某人不在家”不常用 absent,而常用 not at home/not in/out/away (from home)等。

2. [əb'sent] *vt.* (注意发音) 缺席
Why did you absent yourself (from school) yesterday? 你昨天为什么缺席?(不上学)

注意 不要把 absent 之后的 oneself 丢掉。

absolute [ˈæbsəljʊ:t] *adj.*

- ① 绝对的,完全的 He has absolute power. 他拥有绝对性的权力。☞ A child has absolute trust in its mother. 孩子是完全相信母亲的。
- ② 肯定的,确实的 It is an absolute fact. 这肯定是事实。☞ I have made you an absolute promise that I will help you. 我已经给了你肯定的答复说要帮助你。

派生 absolutely [ˈæbsəljʊ:tli] *adv.* 绝对地

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.*

- ① 吸收(水、热、光等) Some of the waste is absorbed and made harmless. 有一些废物被吸收,变成无害的东西。☞ Cotton absorbs water. 棉花吸水。
- ② 吸引(注意力、精力等) The book absorbed his attention. 他完全被这本书吸引住了。☞ Running the shop absorbs all his energies. 经营这个商店占用了他全部精力。

注意

absorb 作“使全神贯注”解释时,应用被动形式,介词用 in,如:

He was absorbed in his book.
他全神贯注在看书。

本句不能说成: His book absorbed him.

abstain [əb'steɪn] *vi.*

- ① 戒除; 节制 The doctor told him to abstain from beer and wine. 医生让他戒酒。
- ② 投票 (弃权) At the last election he abstained (from voting). 在最后的选举中他放弃了投票权。

注意

- 1) abstain 常跟 from 加动名词或名词连用。请见上面例句。不能说: abstain to...
- 2) abstain 与 refrain 用法相同, 后面均接介词 from, 但含义稍有区别。refrain 是指暂时戒掉喝酒或抽烟, 含义是“控制”。如: Please refrain from spitting in public places. 在公共场所请勿吐痰。

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] *adj.* 抽象的; 深奥的
Why did he devote himself to abstract research? 他为什么要献身于抽象理论的研究?
A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is abstract. 花是美丽的, 但美本身是抽象的。

abuse [ə'bjʊz] *vt.*

- ① 辱骂 **同** insult They abused each other. 他们相互辱骂。
- ② 滥用; 虐待 The king abused his power. 那个国王滥用权力。
Stop abusing that dog! 别虐待那条狗。

注意 abuse 作名词时, 读音是 [ə'bjʊ:s]

academic [ˌækə'demɪk] *adj.*

- ① 大学的, 学术上的
an academic life 大学生活
an academic degree 学位
academic year 学年
academic freedom 学术自由
academic discussion 学术讨论
- ② 学究式的, 书生气的, 不切实际的
an academic attitude 学究式的态度

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* (可数名词)

- ① 科学院之类机构
the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院
the Royal Academy of Arts (英国) 皇家美术学院
- ② 某些专科学校
a military academy 陆

军军官学校
a naval academy 海军军官学校

accent [ˈæksənt] *n.* 腔调, 口音 (可数名词)

He speaks with a foreign accent. 他说话带外国腔调。
She speaks English with an American accent. 她讲英语带有美国口音。

注意

说某人讲话带有某种方言的口音, 用介词 with (见上面例句); 说某人讲话带有某种表示情绪的声调, 用介词 in。如:
She spoke in tender accents. 她语调温柔。 (accents 常用复数形式, 不妨看作是指 words)

accept [ək'sept] *vt. & vi.* 承认; 接受; 答应
Instead, he did experiments to test and prove an idea before he was ready to accept it. 相反, 在他准备接受一种观念之前, 他都先进行实验, 对它加以验证。
I'm pleased to accept your kind invitation. 我很高兴接受你的盛情邀请。

注意

- 1) accept 和 refuse 作为动词, 意思正相反。试比较:
She accepted your gift. 她接受了你的礼品。
She refused to take your gift. 她拒绝接受你的礼品。
- 2) accept 和 reject 作为动词, 意思正相反。试比较:
She offered him a cake and he accepted it. 她给他一块蛋糕, 他接受了。
He rejected our proposal. 他拒绝了我们的建议。 (reject 比 refuse 语气更强烈, 多指无条件拒绝)。
- 3) accept one's words as true 相信某人的话

辨析

accept 和 receive 都有“收到”的意思, 其区别是: receive 仅有“收到, 接到”的意思; 而 accept 除了表示“收到”, 还有“接受, 领受”的意思。如果说 I received

an invitation, 是指“我收到一张请帖”, 去不去还不一定; 如果说 I accepted the invitation, 则指“我接受邀请”, 我准备去, 再如:

She received the gift, but she did not accept it. 她收到了礼物, 但是她没有接受。

The police aren't allowed to accept rewards. 警察不得接受酬谢。

派生

acceptable [ə'kseptəbl] *adj.* 可接受的, 值得欢迎的

acceptance [ə'kseptəns] *n.* 接受, 同意, 承认

access [ˈækses] *n.* 接近, 出入, 了解或使用(不可数)

All students have access to the library. 全体学生都可以进入图书馆。☞ Only a few people have access to the full facts of the case. 只有几个人了解这件事情的全貌。

注意 access 后面介词一定要用 to, access 前面通常无冠词。

accident [ˈæksɪdənt] *n.* (可数名词) 意外的事; 偶然的事

He was killed in a traffic accident. 他因车祸丧生。

注意 句中介词用 in, 不可用 by。

by accident (同) by chance/accidentally 偶然地 I met him in the train by accident/by chance/accidentally. 我偶然在火车里面碰到了他。

by accident of 靠……的机遇 By accident of birth she was rich. 她因生在富裕之家而富有。

without accident 平安无事地 They got back without accident. 他们平安地回来了。

辨析 accident 与 incident 的区别:

accident 常指意外的不幸事故, 如“摔伤”, “车祸”等; 而 incident 常指引起争端的“事件”, 往往带有政治性。如: The Lugou-qiao Incident took place on July 7, 1937. 卢沟桥事件是 1937 年 7 月 7 日发生的。

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.*

① 陪伴, 伴随 I accompanied him on the trip. 我同他一起去旅行。☞ The storm was accompanied with thunder. 风暴夹着雷声。

② [乐] 伴奏 The pianist accompanied her singing. 钢琴家为她唱歌伴奏。☞ The singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr Li. 演唱者由李先生担任钢琴伴奏。

注意

1) accompany 当“伴随, 陪伴”解时, 后面除了接宾语外, 还可接介词 (to) 短语, 但不能接不定式作宾语补足语。因为这时的 accompany = go with, 如:

I accompanied John to the station. (✓)

I accompanied John to go to the station.

(×)

We accompanied our boss to visit Japan. (×)

We accompanied our boss on a visit to Japan. (✓)

2) 刚才我们说 accompany 之后不能接不定式作宾语补足语, 但是可以接表示“目的”的不定式短语。如:

I accompanied John to the station to ask about the train schedule. 我陪约翰去火车站问火车的时刻表。

3) 类似 accompany 这种不能用不定式作宾语补足语的常见的词还有: suggest, inform, hope, 如:

I hope him to come. (×) 应改为:

I hope that he can /will come. (✓)

Inform him to come tomorrow. (×) 应改为:

Inform him that he must /should come tomorrow. (✓)

He suggested her to take the money.

(×) 应改为:

He suggested she take the money. (✓)

或者改为:

He suggested to (for) her to take the money. (✓)

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成(任务等)

You will grow stronger when you find that you have accomplished a purpose. 等你发现自己达到了目的时,你会变得更加坚强。

☞ He is so lazy that he will never accomplish anything. 他那么懒,将一事无成。

accord [ə'kɔ:d]

1. *n.* (不可数名词) 作名词,常用在短语中,如:

in accord with 符合,一致 The story is not in accord with the facts. 这个故事与事实不相符。

of one's own accord 自愿地,主动地

Alice helps her mother of her own accord. 艾丽丝主动地帮助母亲。

with one accord 异口同声地 The cheered him with one accord. 他们异口同声地为他喝采。

2. *v.* 符合,给予 His actions accord with his words. 他的言行一致。☞ He was accorded praise for the work. 因那件作品,他受到赞美。

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *adv.* 照; 据; 根据……所说

注意 according to 后加名词,通常表示以下两种含义:

① 根据……,据说……According to the radio, it will rain tomorrow. 根据电台广播,明天有雨。

② 依照……They are arranged according to their sizes. 他们是按照大小顺序排列的。

accordion [ə'kɔ:dʒən] *n.* 手风琴

Can you play the accordion? 你会拉手风琴吗?

account [ə'kaunt]

1. *n.*

① (关于事件、人物等的)叙述;描写;报道(可数名词) Give us a true account of what happened. 请告诉我们事件的真相。

② 户头;帐单;帐目(常用复数) He has an account with the bank in the High Street. 他在海街的那家银行开立了帐户。☞ Make out my account. 请替我结帐。☞ A shopkeeper must keep accounts. 店主必须记帐。

注意

“在银行开帐户”是 open (start) an account with (或 in) a bank

常用词组与搭配

① make much (no) account of 重视(忽视)……He makes no account of difficulties. 他丝毫不理会困难。

② on account of... (同) because of... 由于……的原因 He retired on account of poor health. 他因健康欠佳而退休。

③ take... into account = take account of... 把……考虑在内 I'm sorry Mike was rude, but you must take his headache into account. 对不起,迈克对你无礼;不过你得考虑到他当时头痛。

④ turn (put)... to (good) account 利用……He turned (put) his knowledge to (good) account. 他善用知识而受益。

2. *v.*

① 说明,解释 I can't account for his absence. 他为什么缺席我说不清。

② 认为 (同) consider I account (consider) him a fool. 我认为他是个傻瓜。

注意 him 后不用加 as。

accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* 控告,指责

The policeman accused the boy of stealing the bicycle. 警察控告那男孩偷自行车。

注意

1) accuse sb. of (doing) sth. 控告;控诉

He accused me of taking bribes.

他控告我受贿。

不能说成:

He accused my taking bribes. (×)

He accused (me) that I had taken bribes. (×)

2) He was accused as an accomplice. (介词用 as) 他被告为同犯。

3) accuse... of = charge... with

He accused me of theft. = He charged me with theft. 他控告我偷窃。

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] vt. (和反身代词连用) 使……习惯

You must accustom yourself to getting up early. 你必须使自己习惯于早起。

be (get, become, grow) accustomed to 习惯于…… You'll soon get accustomed to the climate here. 你不久就会习惯于此地的气候。

ache [eɪk] vi. & n. 痛; 疼痛

I have walked ten miles and my legs ache.

我走了 10 英里路, 腿都疼了。My tooth ached all night. 我的牙齿痛了一夜。

注意 ache 有时表示“强烈地想……”, 如: He was aching (= having a strong desire) to see you. 他渴望见到你。

辨析 ache 与 pain 的区别, 请参阅 pain 项。

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] vt. & vi. 成, 获得 (胜利等); 取得预期效果

He will achieve nothing if he doesn't work hard. 如果他不努力工作, 他将不会有所成就。

注意

字母组合 ie 和 ei, 学生常易颠倒拼错, 要记住: ei 一般接在字母 c 和 s 之后, 其他字母后则接 ie。再如: believe, ceiling, receive, seize, field, thief 等。

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] n. 功绩; 成就 (可数名词)

We have made a few achievements in our scientific research this year. 今年我们在科学研究上取得了一些成绩。

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] vt. 承认; 鸣谢

I acknowledged myself beaten. 我认输了。

She is acknowledged as (to be) the best singer. 她被认为是最杰出的歌唱家。

Harry acknowledged my letter. 哈里说已收到我的信。

注意

商业书信中常用的“你的来信 (我们) 已收到”常译为: We acknowledged (the) receipt of your letter. 或 We acknowledged your letter.

across [ə'krɒs]

1. prep.

① 横过; 穿过 Walk across the field. 步行穿过这块地。

辨析 across 与 through 作为介词都有“穿过”的意思, 都可以指从一定范围的一边到另一边, 但在用法上有所不同。across 的含义与 on 有关, 表示动作是在某物体的表面进行的。through 的含义与 in 有关, 表示动作是在某物体的空间里进行的。试比较下列两组句子:

I walked across the square to the museum. 我走过广场, 来到博物馆。
Water flows through this pipe. 水从这根管子里流过。

He swam across the river. 他游过了河。
The river flows through the city from west to east. 这条河从西到东流过这座城市。

② 在另一边, 在对面 He lives across the river. 他住在河的那一边。The bus stop is just across the road. 汽车站在马路对面。

come across 邂逅…… I came across him in the store. 我在那家商店里偶然碰到他。

2. adv. 横过, 横断 If the road is busy, don't walk across. 如果道路拥挤, 就不要穿行。
The lake is 5 miles across. 那个湖有 5 英里宽。

act [ækt]

1. vi. 行动; 做; 做事 Think well before you

act. 要三思而后行。

act as 担任; 充当 Many students acted as guides for the foreign visitors. 许多学生充当外宾的向导。

2. *vt.* 扮演(角色) She acted her part well. 她扮演得不错。

3. *n.* 行动; 动作; 行为 It is an act of kindness to help a blind man across the street. 帮助盲人过街是友好的行为。

action [ækʃən] *n.* 行动; 行为; 活动

辨析 act 与 action 的区别:

act 指具体的“作为”, 着重于效果; action 偏重于抽象的“行动”, 指连续而复杂的行动, 注意动作的过程。

act 是“短暂的”、“个别的”; action 则往往占时较长, 包括不同步骤。但两个词的界限并不清楚, 有时可互换使用。如:

He was caught in the act of stealing. 他行窃时被当场抓住。

It was his act and he must accept the consequences. 那是他所为, 他必须承担其后果。We have had enough talk. It is now time for action. 我们谈得已经够多了, 现在是该行动的时候了。

注意

actions (复数) 泛指人的“行为”, 常与 words (言谈) 对应。如:

Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。His actions do not live up to his words. 他言行不符。

active [ˈæktɪv] *adj.* 积极的, 活跃的

He was active in sports. 他积极参加体育活动。She is a girl with an active brain. 她是个脑筋灵活的女孩。

activity [ækˈtɪvɪti] *n.* (常用复数) 活动; 活跃

She has many activities that take up her time when she's not working. 她除了工作之处还有许多活动, 这些活动占去了她的时间。

actor [ˈæktə] *n.* 男演员

actress [ˈæktɪs] *n.* 女演员

actual [ˈæktʃuəl] *adj.* (无比较级) 实际的;

现实的 The actual distance is only three kilometres. 实际距离只有 3 公里。The actual cost of repairs was a lot less than we had expected. 实际的修理费用比我们预期的要低得多。

actually [ˈæktʃuəli] *adv.*

① 实际上 Actually you owe me more than this. 实际上你欠我的不止这点钱。

② (有点出乎意料之外) 竟然 I actually saw him yesterday. 我昨天竟然看到他。(别人以为我绝不会看到他)

add [æd] *vt.* 加; 增加

Three added to four makes seven. 3 加 4 等于 7。"I'll come later," he added. “我随后去”, 他补充说。

add up to 总计 The expenses add up to 95 yuan. 支出合计为 95 元。

注意

我们说“3 加 4 等于 7”不能说成:

Three add four makes seven. (×) 但可以说成:

Three added to four is seven. (✓) 或:

Three and four makes seven. (✓)

addition [əˈdɪʃən] *n.* 附加物, 增加部分

A new baby is an addition to the family.

新生儿给家庭增加了一口人。

in addition 加之; 又 I paid 300 yuan in addition. 我又付了 300 元。

in addition to 除……之外; 加之 He earns 1,000 yuan in addition to his salary. 他除薪水之外, 赚了 1000 元。

address [əˈdres]

1. *n.*

① 住址; 通讯处 I'll drop in and leave the new address. 我会顺便再来一趟, 把新地址留下。

② 演说, 致词 He made an address to a number of educators. 他向一群教育家发表演说。(address 作名词用, 后面要接 to)

2. *vt.* 向……致词, 发表演说 (注意后面不

带 to) He addressed us on the subject. (us 前不能放 to) 他就这个题目向我们发表了演讲。

admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃən] *n.* 钦佩; 羡慕; 佩服 (不可数名词)

When Charles won the prize, his friends were filled with admiration. 查尔斯得奖时, 他的朋友都从内心里佩服他。

admire [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 钦佩; 羡慕; 赞美

The Swede admired Napoleon so much that he wanted to fight for him. 这个瑞典人非常崇拜拿破仑, 以至想为拿破仑而战。 I admire you for helping your sister so much. 你给予你妹妹这么大的帮助, 我佩服你。

注意

admire 之后不能直接跟从句。如不能说:

I admire that you are honest. (×) 要改成:

I admire you for your honesty. (✓) (注意要用 for)

admission [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* 允许进入; 入场费; 门票费

Admission to the cinema was for adults only. 这部电影只许成人入场。 Admission to the concert costs £ 5. 音乐会入场卷是 5 镑一张。

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt.*

① 让……进来 We do not admit children to this film. 我们不允许孩子看这部电影。

He was admitted to the school. 他被准许入学。

② 承认 I admit that I was rude and I am sorry. 我承认当时没礼貌, 真是对不起。

注意

1) admit 当及物动词使用时, “我承认那个故事是真实的”, 一句可以译为:

I admit { the story to be true.
that the story is true.
the truth of the story.

2) admit 后面不可接动词不定式短语作宾

语, 可以用动词或名词作宾语。如不能说:

We can't admit to use force. (×) 应改为:

We can't admit the use of force. (✓) 我们不容许使用暴力。

3) admit of (admit 为不及物动词) 意思是“容许”, 主语一定要是“物、事情”, 不能是“人”。如: It does not admit of doubt. 此事不容置疑。 The facts admit of no other explanation. 事实不容作其他解释。

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 收养

The Greens adopted a child whose parents were dead. 格林夫妇收养了一个父母双亡的孩子。

派生 **adoption** [ə'dɒpʃən] *n.* 采用; 采纳

adult [ˈædʌlt]

1. *n.* 成年人

2. *adj.* 成年人的 adult education 成人教育

advance [əd'vɑ:ns]

1. *vt.* 前进; 进展 Shall we advance or retreat? 我们是前进还是退却?

2. *vt.* 推进; 促进 The rain advanced their growth. 雨水促进了它们的生长。

3. *n.* 前进; 进展 Science has made great advances during the last fifty years. 科学在过去 50 年取得了很大的进步。

in advance 在前面, 预先 Please let me know the time of your arrival in advance.

请预先告诉我你到达的时间。

advanced [əd'vɑ:nst] *adj.* 先进的; 高级的

By the time he was fourteen years old, Einstein had learned advanced mathematics all by himself. 爱因斯坦 14 岁时, 已经自学了高等数学。

注意

advanced 和 progressive 不同。advanced 是“已经向前的”, progressive 是“前进

的”。如:

an advanced course in English 是“高级英语课程”

a progressive course in English 则是“循序渐进的英语课程”(也许是从初级英语开始的课程)

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] *n.* 有利条件; 优点(可数名词) He had the advantage (over other boys) of being born into a rich family. 他(与其他男孩相比)的有利条件是出生在一个富有的家庭。(这里要用 over) take advantage of... 利用……, 趁机 Mike took advantage of his visit to France to improve his French. 迈克利用访问法国之机提高法语。

adventure [əd'ventʃə] *n.* 冒险; 冒险活动 Boys are usually fond of adventures. 男孩子常喜欢冒险。☞ *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe* 《鲁滨逊漂流记》

派生 adventurous [əd'ventʃərəs] *adj.* 冒险性的

adventurer [əd'ventʃərə] *n.* 冒险家

adverb [ˈædvə:b] *n.* 副词

advertise [ˈdvɜ:təɪz] *vt. & vi.* 做广告

I advertised my house in the *Daily News*. 我在《每日新闻》上登了出售房子的广告。

☞ We should advertise for someone to look after the garden. 我们应该登个广告聘人来照管花园。

派生 advertisement [əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt] *n.* 广告

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* (不可数名词) 忠告; 建设 You'd better follow your teacher's advice. 你最好能接受老师的劝告。☞ He gave me a piece of advice. 他给我一句忠告。

注意

1) “求救于某人”可用 take advice 或 ask sb. for his advice. 如: We must take advice from experts. 我们必须听听专家们的建议。

2) advice 后面有时可接以 that 引起的同位语从句, 这时从句中的动词要用虚拟语气形式。如: Father's advice that a good boy (should) obey his parents helps me a lot. 好孩子应顺从父母, 父亲的这一忠告, 对我帮助很大。

advise [əd'vaɪz] *vt. & vi.* 劝告; 建议

If you are fond of stories, I advise you to read them quickly. 如果你喜欢故事书, 我劝你快速阅读。☞ He advised me not to be lazy. 他劝我不要偷懒。

注意 advise 作为动词, 下面句子都是正确的表达方式:

1) I advised waiting till the proper time.

我建议要等到适当的时候。(后接 -ing 形式)

2) I advised him (not) to buy the book.

我建议他买(不买)这本书。

(后接人称代词宾格后, 再接动词不定式)

3) I advised him against buying the book.

我建议他不买这本书。(用 against doing 形式)

4) I advised that he buy the book.

我建议他买这本书。

(advise 后加 that 引导的宾语从句, 从句中动词用虚拟语气)

派生 adviser (or) [əd'vaɪzə(r)] *n.* 忠告者, 顾问

advisory [əd'vaɪzəri] *adj.* 忠告的, 提供咨询的

aerial [ˈeəriəl] *n.* 天线

aeroplane [ˈeərəpleɪn] *n.* 飞机

affair [ə'feə] *n.*

① 事件; 事情(可数名词) He never tells me about his affairs. 他从不把他的事情告诉我。☞ Kate's birthday party was a happy affair. 凯特的生日聚会搞得很热闹。

② 事务, 业务(常用复数形式) The minister deals with important affairs of state. 这位部长处理重要的国家大事。☞ That's