

英语基本动词用法词典

A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH WORD
GRAMMAR ON BASIC VERBS



A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH
WORD GRAMMAR ON BASIC VERBS

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英语基本动词用法词典

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A DICTIONARY OF
ENGLISH WORD GRAMMARTON BASIC



《英语基本语法词典》

附

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《英语基本动词用法词典》编写人员

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前 言

对于英语学习者来说,学会正确使用动词是提高语言运用技能极为重要的一环。中国人学习外语,倾向于用类推法造句,这个习惯有时候会导致错误地使用动词。关于这些问题,普通的语法书和词典通常都未能予以适当的解说。

本词典共收选英语中最常用的动词 389 个。词典所收动词不是按一般意义来对词的定义和结构进行解说,而是就每个词在句法和意义的制约下,使用什么样的句子形式来表情达意做了详尽的说明。各词的句式类型提供了丰富的造句知识。句型解说中,不仅说明主语、谓语、宾语、补语、修饰语等的句法因素,如:义务性或任意性的副词、不定式、动名词、that 从句、wh-从句等的区别,而且说明各句子成分的意义因素,如:人、动物、物、事等的区别。通过对各动词搭配关系的讲述,能够帮助学习者准确地掌握动词的含义,按照正确的用法使用动词,达到表达思想和情感的目的。

在本书编写过程中,我们总结吸取了一些综合性和专科性词书的优点和长处,参阅了多种国内外的图书资料。全书内容以适合中国人学习英语为基点,以突出实用为主旨。

由于我们的水平有限,书中的错误疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者和专家们批评指正。

编 者

使用 说 明

一、本词典共收选英语基本动词 389 个。词典正文按英文字母顺序编排，正文前列有所收动词的词目表。各词条目的内容含动词的中心意思、句型释义和补充说明三大部分。

二、动词的中心意思部分突出概述该动词的基本词义，同时指明其在英语语法中的用法特点。

三、句型释义部分是本书的核心内容，着重讲解例释动词在句法中的搭配运用、词义范畴、语言习惯等。动词所构成的句型分别按句型 1；句型 2；句型 3……分段排列。同一句型含有多种句式时，分别用句型 1 ①…… ②……列出。句型讲解中，该动词使用代字符~，其余均用中文或英文标明。例如：
admit: 句型 1 ①主语(语言、事实等)+~+of+宾语(解释、疑问、议论等)表示“有余地，容许有”：……The regulations admit of no exception。这些规则不容许有例外。

depend: 句型 1 ①主语(事)+~+on[upon]+宾语(事、物、人)表示“依……而定，得看”：Price depends on costs and demand。价格取决于成本和需求。

各句型或句式的例证附有参考译文。例证后采用[注]对该句型或句式的用法、语言习惯、易混用和误解之处、动词词义的变化、句型或句式的替换等问题做出解释。注释若不止一个，则用[注]1……2……3……等表示。

四、补充说明部分侧重讲述与动词相关的分词、动名词、名词及同义词的用法特点、句法作用、词义的异同和修辞色彩

等。有多项补充说明者,用①……②……③表示。

五、符号的使用

1. 圆括号“()”用于:

①句型成分和释义中,表示对该成分内容和含义的解释。

例如:主语(人)+~+宾语(物,事等);主语(刀,剑等)+~+状语(状态副词)

②句型句式的例证中或注解中,表示进一步说明。例如:
They cook French Style。(非正式用法)

2. 方括号“[]”用于:

①句型成分或例证中,表示括号内外的部分可交替换用。

例如:主语(人、机构等)+~+宾语(成品)+of[out of/from];
catch one's breath [words, etc.]表示(人一瞬间)停止呼吸[说话等]

②句型或句式的例证和注解中,如“[]”内的词语前加有“*”号,表示换用后为错误用法。例如:I gave [* afforded] David a book。我给了戴维一本书。

3. 星号“*”用于例证中,表示错误的用法。例如:* John is appearing rich。

4. 斜线“/”用于句型和例证中,表示可相互换用的句型或句式。例如:主语(物,事)+~+宾语₁(人,物)+宾语₂(益处,喜悦等)/主语(物,事)+~+宾语₂(益处,喜悦等)+to+宾语₁(人,物)。

5. 对应号“ \longleftrightarrow ”用于例证中,表示前后两句对比。例如:
The parade is beginning。游行即将开始。 \longleftrightarrow The parade has just begun。游行刚刚开始。

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accept

accept[ək'sept]用作及物动词时,表示“愿意接收,接受,接纳;签名,承认,认可;服从,同意”。用作不及物动词时,表示“同意,承认;认付,承兑”。可用于进行体,被动态,构成祈使句。

句型 1 主语(人)+~ 表示“接受,答应”:When he suggested drinks, she readily accepted. 他建议喝一杯,她欣然接受了。When he asked her out to dinner and the movies on his night off, she accepted out of curiosity. 他晚上不上班,请她出去吃饭看电影,她出于好奇便答应了。[注]本句式中表示提议、邀请的从句应前置。

句型 2 ①主语(人)+~+宾语(钱,物) 表示“收到,接受”:He was happy to accept the gift. 他高兴地接受了礼物。Terman asked his questions in writing and accepted the answers in writing. 特曼去函询问,并收到书面答复。[注]本句式可以用 accept sth. from sb. 结构。如:His smile told Lisa that this person was acceptable and that this banana might be accepted from him. 他的微笑告诉莉萨,这个人合意的,可以接受他的香蕉。②主语(人)+~+宾语(建议,招待,好意) 表示“接受,领受”:I hereby accept the proposal. 我特此接受此项建议。The United States accepted Japan's proposal for a conference on fishing rights. 美国接受了日本关于召开捕鱼权会议的提议。[注]1. 本句式的宾语是人时,指那人提出的建议等。如:He asked her to marry and she accepted him. 他向她求婚,她答应了他的请求。2. 主语为第一人称,谓语是现在时时,表示宣言性行为,如例 1。3. 用于进行体时表示说话者的现时活动或将来意图。如:We are accepting your offer. 我们接受你的好意。Well? Are you accepting the invitation to this party? 怎么?你准备接受这个邀请去赴宴吗?③主语(人)+~+宾语(决定,命运) 表示“服从”:He was too much of a gambler not to accept Fate. 他赌博成性,只好听天由命。Although life was therefore difficult, people accepted their way of life and probably enjoyed it as much as we do ours. 生活尽管艰难,但人们仍然遵循他们的生活方式,或许还像我们一样满足于自己的生活。[注]可用被动态。如:Overnight changes might not be accepted by the women themselves. 一夜之间的变化也许不能令妇女们接受。④主语(人)+~+宾语(学说,说明) 表示“认可,同意”:Do you accept what he is saying? 你同意他的话吗? I want somebody who'll accept the truth about me and doesn't need protection. 我希望有人真正了解我,而不需要提防。[注]可用于进行体、被动

态。如: His contributions are now accepted universally. 他的贡献现已得到普遍承认。⑦主语(人)+~+宾语(责任,使命) 表示“接受,负担”: My sister accepted a position as cashier. 我妹妹接受了做出纳员的工作。She accepted the responsibility for the job. 她担负起这项工作的责任。[注]本句式也可表示“承兑汇票”,如: accept a bill of exchange ⑧主语(物)+~+宾语(物) 表示“接受”: The surface will not accept ink. 这表面吸不上墨水。The slot machine accepts only pennies. 自动售货机只收硬币。

句型3 ①主语(人)+~+宾语(人)+as[into] 表示“接收,接纳”: I can not accept you as an assistant. 我不能接收你当助手。Gradually, a few families accepted him into their circle of friends. 有几家人逐渐把他纳入自己的朋友圈子。[注]1. 本句式 as 后接地位、资格; into 后接组织。2. 可用于被动态。②主语(人)+~+宾语(物)+as 表示“认为,认可”: Can we accept this interpretation of the manuscript as correct? 我们能认为这样解释手稿是正确的吗? When a body of theory has been set in a final-looking black print, and bound between covers, there is a tendency to accept it as something finished, complete and changeless. 当一种理论一经发表,白纸黑字,装订成册,人们便倾向于认为它已大功告成,完美无缺,不可变动。③主语(人)+~+宾语(物)+to be [to do] 表示“理解”: How is this phrase to be accepted? 这个短语如何理解呢? Users of a language accept words to mean certain things. 一种语言的使用者按一定事物的意义来理解相应的词语。

句型4 主语(人)+~+that 从句 表示“认可,同意”: I accept that he was telling the truth. 我认为他在说实话。I accept that the change may take some time. 我承认到时候总会出现变化。[注]可用于 It is accepted that... 句型。如: It must be accepted that an agreement is not likely to be wholly palatable to either party. 必须承认,一项协议不可能完全符合双方的口味。

补充 ①现在分词 accepting 不能前置作定语;表示“承认,允许”的过去分词 accepted 已形容词化,可以前置作定语。如: an accepted belief [opinion, truth, fact] 公认的信念[意见、真理、事实]; an accepted member of society 团体正式成员; accepted principles of behaviour 公认的行为准则。②名词 acceptance 用作宾语时一般不加冠词。如: The proposal met with [found] general acceptance. 该提案得到普遍接受。Despite its critics, the theory slowly gained acceptance. 这种理论尽管受到批评,但仍然渐渐地得到承认。表示“承蒙,承受”时,可变为可数名词,用复数。如: We have sent out thirty invitations and so far we have had twenty accep-