

英语
动词词典

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Dictionary
of
English Verbs



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英语动词词典

路式成 主编

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序

学好一种外语，简单说来，就是要正确与熟练地掌握这种外语的词汇、语法及其特有的习惯用法。就词汇而言，在各种语言的各类词汇之中，当然以名词和动词为数最多，掌握的难度也更大；而掌握这两类词，比较起来，则动词又难于名词。试以一个中国人学习一对涵义基本上相近的一个汉语动词和一个英语动词为例，他会发现，如果深究起来，他应该学到的远不是这个英语词的简单的汉语对应词。例如本词典的第一个词 abandon，只知道其汉语对应词“放弃”、“丢弃”是绝对不够的。他还应该通过本词典所举词义常用而且相当关键的例句里，寻绎出这个词所表达“放弃”、“丢弃”的更精确全面的意义内含，亦即（一）由于形势或环境所迫而放弃驻居、权利、使用或实行；在这个意义上又往往（但不总是）意味着本来有责任不应放弃，如例句 1, 2, 4, 5, 8；（二）由于兴趣改变或是遭遇困难而放弃，如例句 3, 6；（三）不顾义务、责任或忠诚而遗弃、丢弃，如例句 9。这样，一方面要求读者通过例句和句中的情景与搭配深入地体会词的含义和用法，另一方面也要求辞典编者精选典型的、特点突出的例句来说明这个词和汉语相应词的确切完备的含义。这一点，正是这本词典所特别致力地方。

动词常与语法范畴里要表现的时间关系形式、语态、情态或其它形式密切地结合。这就要求要突出地显示词汇所应有的语法要求。例如 account (vt.) 作“认为”用，其宾语后需要有评价意味的词。因此这个词在习惯上常用 of, to be, 或 as 引出补语。例如本词典 account 条下，Solomon was accounted (to be/as) a wise man, 即在 accounted 后注明可加用 to be 或 as, 使人一目了然。此外，对于其它与动词有关的一些语法要求，如哪些动词后接双宾语，哪些动词后接动名词，哪些动词后接不定式等等，都有常用结构和例句为证，便于读者参考或学用。

本书取材丰富，收了将近600个常用动词词条，另有搭配词条700余个；全书有近15000个例句，堪称一本比较完备的动词用法词书。

本词典在解放军外国语学院多位教授、副教授共同努力下，博采众长。

编纂成功，对教学参考和自学进修裨益良深，诚为英语学习者所必备的工具书。

费致德

1988年11月12日

前 言

众所周知,学习英语中能否掌握好动词的用法是个至关重要的环节。本书旨在将动词的主要释义、语法特征和惯用法等三方面的要素有机地结合起来,使一动词的每一种涵义、每一种用法都有醒目的常用结构和典型例句来体现,从而向读者提供了多层次多角度的动词用法,可供高等院校英语学生、高中学生、英语教师、英语自学者使用,也可供翻译工作者参考。本书的主要特点有两方面:

一、选材比较丰富。总共收入常用动词的本词词条570个,固定搭配词条(或称短语动词词条)718个,并有近15,000个例句。选词的条件一是常用,二是中国人学英语不易掌握的词汇。例句主要选自外版图书,文字一般不随意更动,以确保其可靠性。

二、编排比较细腻。所有词条首先根据释义分项,在每一义项中先后给出动词的 vt 或 vi 特点、常用结构(含 verb pattern)的具体形式及成语)等等,最后是多样化的典型例句以说明上述特征。

为了保证词典质量并力求反映现代英语特色,收集材料中除利用了原积累的教学资料外,还广泛地参阅了中外工具书,其中主要的有:

Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English, Vol 1: Verbs With Prepositions & Particles (A. P. Cowie & R. Mackin)

Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs (R. Courtney)

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (A. S. Hornby)

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (P. Procter)

The World Book Dictionary (C. L. Barnhart & R. K. Barnhart)

《综合英语成语词典》(徐元度等)

《英语常用动词用法词典》(张道真)

《英语短语动词词典》(葛传棻等)

由于本书是一种新的尝试,因此尽管在编写过程中曾不断总结经验摸索途径,力图增加一些有用的特色,最后仍存在不够理想之处。从词条的取舍、常用结构的模式以及例句的典型性等方面来看都有待于改进,祈请同行专家指正。

张金度同志承担了本稿全部英语材料的打字工作,并校读了部分完

稿。最后还必须提到我的贤内助沈君慧同志，没有她置自己重病于不顾而给予全力的支持和帮助，我个人要履行好自己的职责是完全不可能的。

路式成

1988年2月

体例说明

(一) 词 条

本书收入两类词条，即本词词条和固定搭配词条，如有关动词 **act** 的词条中共有 **act, act as, act for, act from, act on/upon, act up to** 等 6 个词条，除第一条 **act** 为本词词条外，其余均为固定搭配词条（或称短语动词词条）。固定搭配词条主要为动词 + 副词虚助词或和介词虚助词 (verb + particle or / and preposition) 形式。现分别说明如下：

(二) 本词词条

1. 词条名称及各该动词类别（指 vt. 或 vi. 等）。当 vt. 和 vi. 并存时注 (vt. & vi.) 或 (vi. & vt.)，前后位置根据主要使用特点而定。

2. 释义。如一个动词有几种主要释义，则细分成义项。各义项分别注明动词类别。如 **act** 词条共有三个义项，其动词类别分别为 (vi.)，(vi.)，(vt. & vi.)。

3. 常用结构。这一项主要根据 *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (OALDCE) 提供的线索并参考其它词书改编而成。常用结构包括一般的使用结构及某些固定成语结构，是掌握一动词每一种释义用法的重要线索。如以 *grant* 的第二义项“承认，裁定”为例，在此义项下给的常用结构有 \sim sth, \sim (sb) + “clause”, \sim ed / \sim ing + “clause”, \sim ing sth to be + “adj.”, \sim sb sth, take sth for \sim ed, 其中前 5 个是一般的使用结构，take sth for \sim ed 为固定成语。 \sim 为该条自动词的基本形。

常用结构中如列出 *be* + \sim ed, 表示例句中有被动用法，否则不列。

常用结构中用到的标记有 sb, sth, oneself, itself, “adv.”, “adj.”, “n.”, “pron.”, “phrase”, “clause”, “compl.”, “direct speech” 等，其中有引号者为语法标记，分别说明于后：

(1) sb 笼统指人，而不包括动物（归入 sth）。

(2) sth 包括具体事物和抽象概念，也包括地点、场所、各种动物等等。

(3) oneself 和 itself 的区别在于前者代表任何人称（包括单、复数）

的反身代词，而后者代表其它任何物的反身代词。

(4) “adv.” 既指单个副词，也指起状语作用的短语。例如用 *back* + “adv.” 概括 *The horse backed suddenly. He promised to help and then backed out. The tractor backed into a ditch.* 等例句。动词 + “adv.” 是动词不及物用法的常用结构。

(5) “adj.”, “n.” “pron.” 都用于指单个形容词、名词、代词或含这些词的词组。如 *become* + “n.” / “adj.” / “pron.” 结构有下列例句说明：*Mr Jones became headmaster last year; It was some time before he became himself again; All at once the sky became dark and it started to rain.* 又如 *appear (to be)* + “adj.” / “n.” 结构的例句有：*He appears (to be) ignorant of the fact; The house appeared (to be) in good condition; The complaint appears (to be) well founded and demands immediate attention; You don't want to appear a fool, do you?*

(6) “phrase” 在本书中不指一般的短语，而专指疑问词 + 不定式 (interrogative + infinitive) 的短语结构，如 *ask sb* + “phrase” 结构可用例句 *You'd better ask the police how to get to the post office* 来说明。

(7) “clause” 在本书中指 *that*-clause 和 *depenent clause* / *question* 两种从句，如 *show* + “clause” 结构配有例句：*His pronunciation at once showed that he was a foreigner; That shows how ignorant we are.*

(8) “compl.” 为 “complement” 的缩略词，如一组例句中宾语补语有多种形式 (如 “adj.” / “adv.” / “n.” 等等)，则用 “compl.” 泛指。如说明 *account sb/sth* + “compl.” 结构的例句有：*I account it (to be / as) a stroke of good luck; They account it (as) unwise to draw the conclusion at this moment; He is too lazy. I account him (to be) of little worth.*

(9) “direct speech” 指直接引语，如说明 *add* + “direct speech” 结构的例句为：*“And I hope you'll come early.” she added.*

4. 例句。一般来说，所列的例句顺序大体上是同前面所给的常用结构顺序是相一致的。所附的中文译文只供理解英语例句参考，不能一律视作标准译文。

(三) 固定搭配词条

内容编排的顺序基本上同于本词词条，但一律不给常用结构，需要

另作说明的还有：每一词条注明了所有词的词性。为了确切掌握和使用方便，在同一义项中如果存在不止一种词性搭配则全部搭配可能均标出，如 *break off* 词条中第 1 项注的词性为 (vt. / vi. + adv.)，因例句为，*He broke off a piece of chocolate and offered it to me. (vt. + adv.)*
The mast had broken off at the base and lay over the side of the boat. (vi. + adv.)

(四)若干符号的用法

1. 圆括号 ()：除用于注释，如 (vt. & vi.) 等外，也用于表示可省略或不用的部分。如前述的例句中有 *I account him (to be) of little worth*，表示 *to be* 不论用或不用，句子意义相同。vi. 动词如标有 *vi. (+ "adv.")* 结构，说明此不及物动词可单独使用也可带状语使用。

2. 斜线号 /：用以表示斜线后的内容可以替代斜线前的内容，如在 *I account it (to be/ as) a stroke of good luck* 中，*as* 可以替代 *to be*。

A

abandon (vt.)

1. 放弃, 丢弃 ~ sb/sth / doing sth, ~ sth for sth, ~ sth to sb, be ~ed

The sailors abandoned the burning ship.

船员们离弃了着火的船。

Many tanks were abandoned intact by the Germans.

德国人丢下很多完好的坦克。

He has abandoned smoking.

他已不再吸烟。

They abandoned the search at 3 o'clock and left the scene.

他们在3点钟放弃搜索, 离开了现场。

All attempts to salvage the ship have been abandoned.

打捞这条沉船的一切尝试都放弃了。

George went to London to study law, but abandoned it for art.

乔治去伦敦要学法律, 但后来转而学了艺术。

The guerrillas abandoned the forest for attack on major targets.

游击队离开森林去攻击主要目标。

The garrison abandoned the city to the invaders.

守军把城市丢弃给了入侵者。

The retreating enemy abandoned their wounded soldiers to their fate.

撤退的敌人丢下伤员, 让他们听天由命。

2. 纵情, 恣意, 沉湎于 ~ oneself to

Don't abandon yourself to drinking.

不要纵酒。

Some young men abandon themselves to pleasures and do nothing.

有些年轻人纵情享乐而无所事事。

After failure in the exam, he abandoned himself to despair.

考试不及格后, 他就自暴自弃了。

abolish (vt.)

废除, 取消 ~ *sth*, *be* ~*ed*

Has slavery been completely abolished in the world?

奴隶制在世界上已完全废除了吗?

All superstitious practices should be abolished.

一切迷信活动均应废止。

If war could be abolished, armies would be unnecessary.

如果战争可以废止, 军队就不必要了。

Negro students voted to abolish all secret societies.

黑人学生投票要求禁止一切秘密会社。

absorb (vt.)

1. 吸收, 接收, 领会 ~ *sth/sb*, *be* ~*ed*

Dry earth absorbs water quickly.

干土吸水很快。

Anything black absorbs the light that falls on it.

任何黑色的东西都会吸收落在它上面的光线。

The powder absorbs moisture from the air.

这种粉末从空气中吸收水分。

The people of Gaul absorbed a great deal of the Roman culture.

高卢人大量地吸收了罗马文化。

It is difficult for him to absorb all the knowledge in this book.

他难以吸收这本书里的全部知识。

The new corporation absorbed three small companies.

这家新公司合并了三个小公司。

The United States has absorbed millions of immigrants.

美国吸收了以百万计的外国移民。

It took him several seconds to absorb what had been said.

过了好几秒钟他才弄懂人家说的是什么。

The new comers were quickly absorbed in the crowds.

新来的人很快就消失在人群中。

2. (使)全神贯注, (使)专心致志 ~ *sb*, *be/become/get* ~*ed in*

His work absorbs him.

他的工作使他全神贯注。

International affairs absorb his attention.

国际事务占有了他的注意力/他专心研究国际问题。

The circus absorbed the boys.

马戏演出使那些男孩子神往。

The book absorbs everyone who reads it.

这本书使每个读者着迷。

Smith is absorbed in the study of Chinese history.

史密斯专心学习中国历史。

The children were so absorbed in their game that they did not notice the passage of time.

孩子们只顾玩，没注意到时间很快过去。

She was completely absorbed in her grief.

她沉浸在悲哀中。

accept (vt.)

1. 接受 ~ *sth.*, ~ *sb as*

He accepted the present with hearty thanks.

他以衷心感激的心情接受了礼物。

Please accept my best wishes for your success.

请接受我对您成功的最美好的祝愿。

The Saxon tribes were forced to accept the Christian religion when they were conquered.

那些撒克逊部族被征服后被迫信奉基督教。

They accepted me as a member of their organization.

他们接纳我参加他们的组织。

I accepted his advice in buying a new car.

我听了他的话买了辆新车。

It seemed an unequal struggle, but we accepted the challenge.

这似乎是一场力量悬殊的较量，但我们还是接受了挑战。

His philosophy is to accept whatever might happen.

他的处世哲学是，不管出现什么情况他都听之任之。

2. 同意，认可 ~ *sth (as)*, ~ + "clause", *be ~ed*

I can't accept your decision.

我不能同意你的决定。

He accepted her excuse without question.

他同意了她的理由，没有提出疑问。

I cannot accept your story as true.

我不能相信你的叙述是如实的。

Some people don't accept modern music because they don't understand it.

一些人不接受现代音乐，因为他们听不懂。

He accepted that the change might take some time.

他同意：变化可能需要一段时间。

This theory has not been generally accepted.

这一理论还未被广泛接受。

accompany (vt.)

1. 陪同，跟随 ~ sb/sth, be accompanied

He will accompany you on your journey.

他将伴你旅行。

I was accompanied by two local villagers on my way through the forest.

有两名当地村民护送我穿过了森林。

The fishing boats were often accompanied by warships.

那些渔船常有军舰护航。

The manager himself accompanied the guests to the gate.

经理亲自把客人送到大门。

2. 伴随，同时发生 ~ sth, be accompanied with/by

He accompanied his angry words with blows.

他边怒骂边动手打。

Lightning usually accompanies thunder.

打雷时一般都闪电。

The text is accompanied by illustrations.

正文中附有插图。

His entreaties were accompanied with threats.

他请求中带有威胁。

The gift was accompanied by a letter.

礼物附有一封信。

3. 伴奏 ~ sb, be accompanied

Mr. Jones played the violin and his wife accompanied him on the piano.

琼斯先生演奏小提琴，他的夫人钢琴伴奏。

The folk-song singer was accompanied by an excellent accordion player.

民歌手由一名优秀的手风琴手为他伴奏。

accomplish (vt.)

完成, 实现, 成就 ~ sth, be ~ed

Do you think you can accomplish your purpose?

你认为你能够达到目的吗?

Scientists have accomplished great advances in exploring outer space.

科学家在探测外层空间方面取得了巨大进展。

I don't think mere petitioning will accomplish much.

我认为单是请愿不会有多大效果。

The task will not be accomplished in one generation.

这项任务不是一代人所能完成的。

The explorer accomplished the voyage in three weeks.

探险家在三周内完成了这次航行。

The distance was accomplished by the winning boat in 7 minutes.

优胜船在7分钟内就走完了这段距离。

accord (vt. & vi.)

1. 给予(vt.)(正式用语) ~sb sth, ~ sth to, be ~ed

They accorded him a hero's welcome.

他们把他当作英雄来欢迎。

The teacher accorded him praise for his good work.

因为他的学业好, 老师表扬了他。

The poet was accorded great honour.

诗人获得了极大的荣誉。

A hearty reception was accorded (to) him.

他受到热诚的接待。

2. 一致, 与……相一致, 与……符合(vi.) ~ with sth

Most of my classmates accord in that opinion.

我们班大多数同学都是那个意见。

His behaviour and his belief do not accord well.

他的行为与他的信仰不一致。

My information does not accord with this report.

我了解的情况与这篇报道不一致。

That man's style of living does not accord with his means.

那人的生活方式与他的收入不相称。

His opinion accords substantially with mine.

他和我意见基本一致。

His actions do not accord with any idea of a good husband.

他的行为与做一个好丈夫不相符。

What you say does not accord with the fact.

你说的与事实不符。

account (vt.)

认为 ~ sb/sth + "compl.", be ~ed

I account it (to be/as) a stroke of good luck.

我认为那是运气好。

They account it (as) unwise to draw the conclusion at this moment.

他们认为目前下这种结论是不明智的。

He is too lazy. I account him (to be) of little worth.

他太懒，我认为他没什么用处。

Solomon was accounted (to be/as) a wise man.

所罗门被看作一个极聪明的人。

Her husband was accounted (to be/as) innocent.

人们认为她丈夫是无辜的。

account for (vi. + prep.)

解释，说明(原因等)，交待(开支等的)用途

I can't account for his behaviour.

我无法解释他的表现。

How did John account for being late today?

约翰对他今天迟到一事是怎么解释的?

You must account to the schoolmaster for what you have done.

你必须把你干的事向校长讲清楚。

We must account for every cent we spent.

我们花掉的每一分钱都要有个交待。

He was unable to account for the deficit in the firm's balance.

他无法讲清楚公司出现的赤字。

Science can now account for many things which were thought to be supernatural by the ancients.

古人认为是超自然的很多现象，现在科学都能够加以解释了。

2. 是……的原因

Melting snow accounts for the regular spring floods in the valley.
河谷里每年春季的洪水是融雪造成的。

The record player is out of order, and that accounts for the strange noise.

留声机出了毛病，这就是发出怪声的原因。

His absence is accounted for by his illness.

他缺席的原因是他生了病。

Late frosts accounted for the poor fruit crop.

水果收成不好是晚霜造成的。

3. (在数量上)占

Young people account for more than 60 percent of the workers at the port.

年轻人在港口工人中占百分之六十以上。

The United States and Canada account for about one-fifth of the land watered by irrigation throughout the world.

美国和加拿大的水浇地约占全世界水浇地的五分之一。

Sugar accounts for nearly half of that country's export.

食糖在那个国将的出口货物中几乎要占到一半。

accuse (vt.)

~ sb of sth/of doing sth, be ~d

1. 控告

You cannot accuse a person of crime unless you have proof that he is guilty.

没有证据证明一个人犯了罪就不能对他进行控告。

John was accused of stealing a car.

约翰被控告犯了偷盗汽车罪。

After the fatal accident he was accused of man-slaughter.

这次人命事故发生之后，他被控犯了过失杀人罪。

They accused him of taking bribes.

他们控告他犯了受贿罪。

He was accused of being a spy.

他被控犯间谍罪。