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## A Handbook of Verb-patterns of Commonly Used English

# 英语常用动词句型手册

(附: 汉语词汇索引)

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#### 内容提要

"动词句型"是以动词为中心结构的句型。本书的编者结合我国英语教学实际,把英语动词归纳为 48 种句型(或用法),并以大、中学英语教学大纲中规定的 1873 个动词为纲目,列出了每个动词的用法,体例新颖,简明扼要,便于读者熟悉掌握。后面附有汉语词汇索引,便于汉英翻译。

#### 英语常用动词句型手册

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动词是英语学习中最难掌握的一部分。要学会正确运用英语,最重要的是要学会正确运用动词。"动词句型"是指以动词为中心结构的句型。显然,掌握这类句型大大有助于掌握英语。

本书汇集了 48 种句型,以大、中学英语教学大纲中规定的动词为纲目,用丰富的例证对每一个动词的用法通过句型加以阐释,简明扼要,一目了然。

A. S. Hornby 在(牛津现代高级英语词典)中归纳出 25 种动词类型,而本书却提出了 48 种。乍一看来,这似乎不够简练、不够抽象化和概括化,似乎不便学习,但事实并非如此。本书所汇集的 48 种类型,正由于划分比较细致,而且在一些句型中结合了习用词汇,因而显得更为具体,不必花许多功夫去记忆过多的抽象符号,也就更容易学习和掌握。

本书的编者都是在大学从事英语教学多年的老师,具有丰富的教学经验,最了解中国学生学习英语的难点。收集的例证很多都是直接来自教学,而不是转抄自各类词典。这也是本书的特色之一。我相信,本书的出版对当前的英语教学是会起到积极作用的,特此向广大读者推荐。

股钟崃 1991.7

#### 前言

学英语与学其它外国语一样,对于中国学生来说处处都有困难。要学好英语,除了勤学苦练以外,还必须辅之以一定的工具书。一般的工具书,如《英汉词典》等,由于照顾面广,对各种问题的处理很难详尽;为了满足各方读者的要求,《英语成语词典》、《英语短语动词词典》、《英语常用动词搭配手册》等专题工具书便应运而生。

目前,大学,甚至中学,在数学中已把听说和写作提到了议事日程。这就要求学生必须更多地关心语言结构和句型。而在各种句型中,动词句型尤为重要。若只知单词的释义,不熟悉句子的构造和句型,是不能正确地应用所学到的词汇的。初学者容易把一些释义相同或相近的词不加区别地相互代用,以致说出的话或造出的句子常常不合英语习惯用法,错误百出,不知所云。如当有人听过或见过;"I don't like to do this job."; "I oppose your decision."等,便很可能以为说或写"I dislike to do this job."没有什么不对,以为"Please explain me this sentence.""I object your decision."也理所当然是对的。其实,后面几种说法都不对,习惯上是不这么说或写的,也即没有这样的动词句型。究其出错误的原因,只能是对学过的句型没有归纳总结,使用时缺乏可靠的依据。

为了帮助广大学生熟悉和掌握英语动词的正确用法,我们编写了本《英语常用动词句型手册》,供读者用时参考。《手册》共收入英语动词 1873 个(句型 7598 个),全部选自大、中学英语教学大纲的词汇表。它适用于大学本科生、专科生、研究生、出国留学生,也适用于各类成人高校的学生 和有志上大学。高中生。同时,希望此书对大、中学英语教师及其他英语工作者也有所补益。

(手册)在编排上以动词为线索,每个动词后附有国际音标、动词的四种形式及(大纲)要求领会掌握的意项。每个动词下面列出了该动词应有的句型;编排上从及物到不及物,结构上由简到繁。每个句型下面提供了1-4个例句不等。本(手册)体例新颖,简明扼要,便于熟悉掌握。

各编委具体分编的部分如下,薛丽山 C 部,龚登塘 D 部,李锦程 E 部,邹必成 F 部,吴虹 H 部,薛琼华 J 部和 K 部,叶季容 L 部,夏立芸 N 部和 O 部,杨力 W、X、Y 部,其余各部均由何绍贤编写并统稿。 在编写过程中,何英、何华、肖兵三同志自始至终帮助打字和曹清稿子,李光华同志帮助校阅,在此谋向他们致以衷心的谢意。

本(手册)是根据教学中发现的问题而编写的,对每个动词的句型力求 收录齐备,例句的选择也力求正确、规范。为了照顾句型的完整,许多例句 中的动词的意项,由于和介词或副词构成短语动词、和其它词结合构成词 组或因上下文而意义有所引申等,已超出"大纲"规定的范围,特此说明。

由于编者水平有限,加之又未有可借鉴的国内外同类型书籍,这仅是一种尝试,故不当与遗误之处在所难免。敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者 一九八八年五月

### 动词句型一览表

- 1. S. + vt. + n. (pron.)1
  - 性,本句型中的动词可以变成被动语态,宾语之后,可服,可不跟状语。例如, They found a source of water.
- 2. S. + vt. + n. (pron.)<sup>2</sup>
  - 注:本句型中的动词不能变成被动语态。例如:

We have a nice house.

- 3. S. + vt. + ger. 1
  - 注:本句型中的动词宾语是动名词(短语),动名词(短语)不能改为不定式(短语)。 侧包。

Have you finished talking?

- '4. S. + vt. + ger. 2
  - 注:本句型中的动词宾语是动名词(短语),动名词(短语)含有被动意义。因此改为不定式(短语)时要用被动语态。例如:

My shoes want mending ( to be mended).

- 5. S. + vt. + ger. 1
  - 注:本句型中的动词实语为动名词,如陈述的是特定事物,可以改为不定式(即这 类动词之后可跟动名词,也可跟不定式)。例如:

I like reading books of this kind. I'd like to read that book.

- 6. S. + vt. + ger. const.
  - 注:本句型中的动词实语是动名词复合结构。例如:

I advised his starting at once.

- 7. S. + vt. + (not) to-inf. (ph.)
  - 注:本句型中的动词宾语是不定式(短语)或带逻辑主语的不定式结构。例如:

They offered to help us.

We leave him to solve the problem for himself.

- 8. S. + vt. + wh-to-inf. (ph.)
  - 注:本句型中的动词宾语为"凝阿代词或疑问副词 + to-inf. (ph)."例如:

Do you konw how to do it?

I couldn't decide what to do next.

- 9. S. + vt. + that-clause
  - 柱,本句型中的动词宾语是一个由连词 that 引导的从句(that 往往省略)。动词为 have, take 等时, 宾语为"it + that-clause",其中,it 为形式宾语,that-clause 为内 容宾语。例如,

They affirm (that) the atatement is true.

- 10. S. + vt. + wh-clause
  - 注:本句型中的动词宾语是一个由连接代词或连接副词引导的从句。例如:

I wonder whether he'll come.

- 11. S. + vt. + 10 + DO1
  - 注,本句型中的动词要求两个宾语。间接宾语和直接宾语。间接宾语是有生命的,移至句末后,其前要加介词 to. 例如, They of fered Peter the job. → They of fered the job to Peter.
- 12. S. + vt. + 10 + DO<sup>2</sup>
  - 注,本句型中的动词也要求两个英语,间接英语和直接英语。间接英语也是有生命的,但称至句末后,其前要加介词 for, 侧如,

Will you do me a favour? - Will you do a favour for me?

- 13. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + n. (pron.)
  - 注,本句型中的动词也要求两个宾语,但它们不能称为间接宾语和直接宾语,因为不能用 to 和 for 来改写句子。例如, He gave the door a hard kick.

不能改为

- \* He gave a hard kick to (或 for) the door.
- 14. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + n. (ph.) 1

注,本句型中的 m. (ph.)为名词(短语),作宾语补足语。例如:

They name the boy Richard.

- 15. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + n. (ph.)<sup>2</sup>
  - 注,本句型中的 n. (ph.),名词(短语),作主语补足语。例如:

Jill has made fack an excellent wife. He bore you no malice.

- 16. S. + vt. + n. (pron. ) + that-clause
  - 注,本句型中的间接宾语通常是有生命的,直接宾语是一个由连询 thant 引导的从句。例如:

They imformed him that the meeting will be held as scheduled.

- 17. S. + vt. + n. (pron. ) + wh-clause
  - 注,本句型中的 wh-clause 是由连接代词或连接副词引导的突语从句或突语补足语 从句。突语补足语从句通常由 as, what, whatever 引导。例如:

They denied him what he asked.

I found him as I had left him.

- 18. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + wh-to-inf. (ph.)
  - 注,本句型中的 wh-to-inf. (ph.) 是"疑问代(副)词 + 带 to 的不定式(短语)"结构,在句中用作直接宾语。例如:

Did you ask them what to do next?

- 19. S. + vt. + n. (pron. ) + adi.
  - 往,本句型中的形容词表方式或结果。例如:

He flung the door and window open.

20. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + (to be) adj. (n.) ph.

注,本句型中的形容词(或名词)短语作宾语补足语。例如:

He beleves himself (to be) a capable man.

21. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + (not) to-inf. (ph.)1

注:本句型中的 (not) to-inf. (ph.) 作状语,表示目的或结果。例如:

Last spring I boarded a train for Shanghai to visit my aunt.

22. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + (not) to-inf. (ph.)2

注:本句型中的 to-inf. (ph.) 作宾补、例如:

The teacher appointed the students to read the book first.

23. S. + vt. + n. (prop.) + (not) to-inf. (ph.)<sup>3</sup>

注:本句型中的动词含有"喜爱、厌恶"等意,动词不能改为被动语态,so-laf. (ph.) 作实补。例如:

I like people to tell the truth.

24. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + inf. (ph.)

注,本句型中的动词要求一个不带 to 的不定式(短语)作案补,但在被动语态时,不定式(短语)要带 to。例如,

Did you hear her sing that song?

25. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep. ph. 1

注:本句型中动词与介词紧密相关,是一种搭配。"take sb. by surprise"、"take hold of"等固定词组也属此句型。如宾语很长,或是一个句子,通常移到介词短语之后。例如:

We attach great importance to environment protection.

26. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep. ph. 2

注:本句型中的介词短语是宾语补足语。例如:

We found Bory in a rage.

27. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + adv. ph.

注:本句型中的 adv. (ph.) 是与动词可以自由组合,而又不可缺少的介词短语或 here, there 等副词。例如:

The police detained three people for questioning.

28. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + adv. part.

注,本句型中的动词与副词小词(adverbial particle)连用,构成短语动词。当动词宾语是人称代词时,副词小词放在宾语的后面,如果宾语很长,通常放在宾语之前。例如:

They bargained out obstacles.

29. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + as (like, for) ph.

注,本句型中的动词宾语之后接 as (lkie, for)短语,或接 as if(as through)引导的从句、例如:

He bears himself like a soldier.

30. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + pres. p1

注,本句墨中的现在分词(短语)用作宾语补足语。例如:

A phone call brought him hurrying to Leeds.

31. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + pres.  $p^2$ 

注,本句型中的现在分词(短语)在句中作状语,它也可以看作前面省略了 ta 的动名词短语。例如:

I had a hard time getting them to see the point.

32. S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + pt. p

注:本句型中的过去分词作案语补足语。例如:

Please have these letters translated into English.

33. S. + vt. + it + adj. (n.) + to-inf. ph. (ger. ph. or clause)

注,本句型中的 lt 为形式宾语,带 to 的不定式短语(动名词短语或从句)为真实宾语, adj. (a.) 是宾语补足语。例如:

I deemed it my duty to do it.

34. S. + vt. + it + prep. ph. + to-inf. ph. (clause)

注, (本句型中的动词与介词是搭配, tt 是形式宾语, to-lanf. (clause) 是真实宾语。例 brn.

How can you find it in your heart to drown these little kiffens?

35. S. + [be + V-ed] + prep. ph. (to-inf. ph. or clause)

注,本句型中的动词(表意动词的 V-ed 形式)与 be, get, become 等联系动词结合构成"系表结构",后跟介词短语、不定式短语或从句。例如:

She was buried in memories of the past.

36. S. + be + pred.

注,本句型为"主语 十 连系动词 十 表语"结构。表语可以是形容词、名词、代词、副词、敷词、介词短语、不定式短语、动名词短语、分词短语或从句。例如:

We are ready.

This house is to let.

37. S. + vi( + adv.)

注,本句型中的状语可有可无, \*there (it) + be + 主语\*属于此句型, 其主语可以 是名词(短语),不定式(短语)或从句。例如:

Does your dog bite?

There goes the last bus!

38. S. + vi. + adv. adjunct

注,本句型中的副词性附加语(adv. adjunct)包括名词短语 《介词短语 及 as it 等从句。例如:

He lingered in the garden until it was dark.

39. S. + vi. + adv. part.

注,本句型中的不及物动词后紧跟一个蒯词小词(adverblal particle) 或"副词小词十 介词短语",构成短语动词。例如:

The sun brazed down on us.

40. S. + vi. + adj. (n. or ref. pron.)

注,本句型中的不及物动词后为形容词(包括形容词性过去分词)、名词或反身代词。例如:

My sister died young.

41. S. + vi. + pres. 3.

注:本句型中的动词后为一现在分词。例如:

Don't bother walking such a long distance.

- 42. S. + vi. + prep. ph.
  - 注,本句型中的介词与动词紧密相关,是一种搭配,介词后可跟一个"名词(代词)+ 不定式(短语)"。例如,

We are waiting for him to come.

- 43. S. + vi. + to-inf. 1
  - 注:本句型中的 to-linf. 为表原因目的或结果的不定式短语,相当于一个并列句或 从属句。例如:

Last year he applied to return to his own village.

- 44. S. + vi. + to-inf. 2
  - 注:本句型中的 to-ind. 可改为"介词十名词或动名词"结构。例如:

Don't trouble to meet me. - Don't trouble about meeting me.

They agreed not to oppose my plan. - They agreed to my plan.

- 45. S. + vi. + to-inf. 3
  - 注:本句型中的不及物动词是 appear, chance, happen, seem 等。例如:

She appears to be satisfied. = 46. S. + vi. + (to be) + adj. (n.)

注,本句型中的形容词包括形容词性过去分词,不定式如果是 be,则\*to be\*可以省略。主语如果是不定式短语、动名词短语或从句,可以用 it 作形式主语,而把真实主语放到句末。例如:

He proved (to be) a coward.

- 47. S. + vi. + adj. + that-clause
  - 注,本句型中的 that-clause 为形容词宾语从句。例如:

Make certain that the doors are locked before you go out.

- 48. S. + vi. + [prep. + it + that-clause]政[prep. + wb-clause]
  - 注:本句型中 lt 为形式宾语, that-clause 和 wh-clause 为内容宾语。例如:

You must see to it that this sort of thing never occurs again.

Have you decided on where you'll spend your holidegs?

10

#### Α

abandon [o'bændon] (abandons. abandoned, abandoned, abandoning) 放弃: 离弃: 抛弃 S.  $+ vt. + n. (pron.)^1$ 

He never abandoned his friends.

他从不抛弃朋友。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + ptep. ph. 1 Lu Xun abandoned medicine for litersture.

鲁迅弃医学文。

He abandoned himself to despair. 他悲观失望了。

abide [ə'baid] (abides, abided or abcde, abided, abiding) 忍受. 容忍;等 待: 顶住; 坚持, 遵守; 逗留  $S. + vt. + n. (pron.)^{1}$ 

She can't abide such people.

她对这种人不能容忍。

S. + vt. + to-inf.

I can't abide to see such cruelty. 看到这种残忍的行为我受不了。

S. + vt. + ger. const.

She is abiding his coming.

她在等他的到来。

S. + vi. + adv. adjunct

house.

她住在娘家。

Tom abides with his uncle.

汤姆和他的叔叔住在一起。

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

We must abide by the contract.

我们必须遵守合同。

He abided by what he said.

他坚持他的诺言。

abolish [o'boli] (abolishes, abolished, abolished, abolishing) 废除. 取 消

S.  $+ vt. + n. (pron.)^{\perp}$ 

We abolished all unequal treaties. 我们废除了一切不平等条约.

Bad customs should be abolished. 恶劣的风俗应该废除。

absorb [ablants] (absorbs, absorbed, absorbed, absorbing) 吸收;吸 引:使专心

 $S. + vt. + n. (pron.)^{1}$ 

The student absorbed all the knowledge his teacher had given him.

这个学生把老师教给他的知识都吸收 7.

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep. ph. 1

Plants absorb food from soil.

植物从土壤中吸取养料。

S. + [be + V-ed] + prep. ph.He was absorbed in a book.

他全神贯注地在看书。

abstract [abstracts, abstracted. abstracted. abstracting) 提

取:抽出:转移

S. + vt. + n. (pron.)

Nothing can abstract his mind while he works.

他工作时,什么也不能分散他的心。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep.

ph. 1 The workers abstract metal from

这些工人从矿石中提炼金属。

She abode at (in) her mother's 30 abuse [abjuz] (abuses, abused. abused. abusing) 滥用; 虐待; 漫骂

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) 1

He abused his authority (and position).

35 他滥用职权。

ore.

She has been much abused.

她老受虐待。

accelerate [ akiseloreit ] (accelerates, accelerated, accelerated, accel-

erating) 加速: 促进

S.  $+ vt. + n. (pron.)^1$ Let us see why the reaction is acceler-

ated. 让我们看一看反应为什么会加快。

S. + vl.

The train accelerated.

火车加速了。

accepte [ok'sept] (accepts, accepted, accepted, accepting)接受,认可,承认

 $S. + vt. + n. (pron.)^{1}$ 

My brother accepted a gift yesterday.

我兄弟昨天接受了一件礼物。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + as (for. like) ph.

Don't accept everything you have heard as true.

不要认为你所听到的一切都是真实 的。

S. + vi.

After a little persuasion, he accepted.

稍加劝说他就接受了。

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

He refused to accept of any present. 20 他不接受任何礼物。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) 1

This hotel can accommodate 600 guests.

这家旅馆能供应 600 位旅客住宿。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + adv. 30 ph.

He accommodated me for the night. 他留我过夜。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep. ph. 1

I will accommodate my plan to yours. 我将使我的计划与你的协调一致。

The bank will accommodate him with a loan.

银行将给他一笔贷款。

accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] (accompanies, accompanied, accompanied, accompanied, accompanied, eccompanying) 陪伴, 伴随: 伴奏 S. + vt. + n. (pron.) 1

Lightning usually accompanies thun-

der

2

25

打雷时通常都会闪电。

The rain was accompanied by a high wind.

5 下雨的同时还刮着大风。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep.  $ph.^{1}$ 

His teacher accompanied him on the piano.

10 他的老师弹钢琴给他伴奏。

This article was accompanied with illustrations.

这篇文章附有插图。

accomplish [ə'kəmplif] (accom-

plishes, accomplished, accomplished, accomplishing) 完成

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) 1

They have accomplished that arduous task.

20 他们已完成了那艰巨的任务。

This mission must be accomplished. 这一使命必须完成。

S. + vt. + wh-clause

We accomplished in one day what it would take us several days to do.

我们一天就完成了过去几天才能完成 的工作。

| account[ə'kaunt] (accounts, accounted, accounted, accounting)说 の 明,解释,认为

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + as (for. like) ph.

I account it as unwise.

我认为(做)此事欠考虑。

35 S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + adj.

He accounted himself lucky to be

他认为自己活着很幸运。

alive.

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + (to be)

adj. (n.) ph.
In English law a man is accounted in-

nocent until he is proved guilty. 按照英国法律一个人在未证明有罪之

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

前是无辜的。

10

15

20

Women account for one third of all the representatives.

妇女占代表总数的三分之一。

You'll have to account to him if anything happens to the machine.

要是机器发生什么事故, 你得向他讲精楚。

accumulate [əˈkjuːmjuleit] (accumulates, accumulated, accumulated, accumulating) 积累、积蓄、堆积

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) <sup>1</sup>
We must accumulate funds for construction.

我们要为建设积累资金。

 $\mathbf{S.} + \mathbf{vi.}$ 

Dust soon accumulates if the rooms are not swept.

房间如不打扫,很快灰尘就会堆积起来。

S. + vi. + adv. adjunct Snow accumulated to a depth of five feet.

雪堆积达五尺深.

accuse[əˈkjuːz] (accuses, accused. accused, accusing) 谴责: 指控: 告发S. + vt. + n. (pron.) <sup>1</sup>

Everybody knows he was wrongly accused.

谁都知道他受到诬告。

S. vt. + n. (pron.) + prep. 30 ph. 1

They accused him of theft.

他们控告他偷窃。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + as (for. like) ph.

He was accused as accomplice. 他被控为同谋。

ache [eik] (aches, ached, ached, aching) 疼痛: 酸痛

S. + vi.

His head aches.

他头痛。

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

He was aching for home.

他渴望回家。

S. + vi. + to-inf.

He ached to be free.

他渴望自由。

achieve [əˈtʃiːv] (achieves. achieved, achieved, achieving) 完成. 达到. 达成, 获得

S.  $+ vt. + n. (pron.)^{1}$ 

They achieved this by stuborn and consistent work.

他们是靠顽强不懈的努力取得这一成 就的。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + adv. ph.

As a result of advertising, we've achieved a big increase in sales this year.

由于登广告, 今年我们的销售额大大增加了。

acknowledge[əkˈnɔlidʒ] (acknowledges, acknowledged, acknowledged.\* acknowledging) 承认: 致谢

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) 1

We must acknowledge his services to our university.

我们应当感谢他对我们学校的贡献。 It is universally acknowledged that solar energy is the most promising energy.

太阳是最有希望的能源, 这是大家所公认的。

S. + vt. + ger. 1

She acknowledged having been frightened.

她承认受了惊。

35 S. + vt. + that-clause

He acknowledged that he had been there.

他承认到过那里。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + as (for.

40 like) ph.

I acknowledge him as my closest friend.

我承认他是我的亲密朋友。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + pt. p. Jack acknowledged himself beaten.

杰克认输了。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + (to be)adj. (n.) ph.

Mr. Adams has acknowledged Harry to be his heir.

亚当斯先生承认享利为他的继承人。

acquaint[o'kweint] (acquaints, acquainted, acquainted, acquainting) 使 认识; 告知

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep. 10 ph. 1

I've acquainted him of my intention. 我已把我的意图告诉了他。

We must acquaint her with the facts of the case.

我们必须让她知道该事的详情。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + that-

I'll acquaint him that she has come. 我要把她来了的消息通知他。

S. + [be + V-ed] + prep. ph. He is well acquainted with the matter.

他十分熟悉此事。

acquire [ a'kwaia ] (acquires. ac- 25 quired, acquired, acquiring) 取得; 获 得

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) 1

She has acquired a good knowledge of English.

她英语学得很好。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + adv.

He acquired great influence among the students.

他在学生中有很大的影响。

act [ækt] (acts. acted. acted. acting) 行动; 举动; 起作用;表演

 $s. + vt. + n. (pron.)^{1}$ 

Last week a new blay was acted. 上星期上演了一出新戏。

Who is acting (the part of) Hamlet? 是谁扮演哈姆雷特(这个角色)? S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + adv. part.

They acted out their ideal.

他们的确把自己的理想变成了行动。 s. + vi.

The brakes wouldn't act, so there was an accident.

煞车不灵, 所以出了车祸。

S. + vi. + adv. adjunct

They acted as though nothing had happened.

他们就象没有事儿似的。

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

He acted as secretary to the board. 他充任委员会的秘书。

I'll act for him in this matter.

我来替他办理这件事。

He acted on (upon) our advice. 他按我们的劝告办了。

S. + vi. + adv. part.

I hope you will act up to the good ad-

vice they've given you.

我希望你能按照他们给你出的好主意

activate [ activiates, activiated, activiated, activiating) 使活 劲. 使活化

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) 1

The victory activiated the revolutionary spirit of the people.

胜利报奋了人民的革命精神。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + (not)30 to-inf. 2

> We must activiate the youth to study.

我们要激励青年去学习。

35 adapt [o'dept] (adapts. adapted. adapted, adapting) (使) 适应、改编 S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + adv. ph.

Difficult books are often adapted for use in school.

较难的书常常加以改写来供学校使 用。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep. ph. i

One should adapt oneself to the

changed conditions.

我们应当使自己适应变化了的情况。 S. + [be + V-ed] + prep. ph. They are adapted to various climates. soils and other natural conditions. 它们能适应各种气候、土壤和其它自然条件。

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

He quickly adapted to the climate in the high mountain.

他很快就适应了高山的气候,

add [æd] (adds. added, added. adding)加. 加上、增加、增进 S. + vt. + n. (pron.)<sup>1</sup>

If the tea is too strong, add some hot water.

如果茶太浓,再加点开水。

S. + vt. + that-clause

I should like to add that we are pleased with the results.

我想补充一句,我们对这个成果感到高兴。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep. ph. 1

Add to the stew all the meat and veg- 25 etables left over from last night.

把昨晚剩下所有的肉和蔬菜都加到杂 绘里。

The tournament added a brillant page to the annals of world table-tennis. 这次锦标赛给世界乒乓球史增添了光辉的一页。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + as (like, for) ph.

It being impossible to make a living in real estate. Staccy added in surance as a side line.

靠经营不动产无法谋生. 斯特西增加 了保险业务作为副业。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + adv. part.

We have added in new victories to this.

我们在此基础上又取得了新的胜利。 All this adds up to a new concept of the universe.

所有这些形成了对字宙的一个新概 念。

S. + vi.

At that time I didn't even know how to add.

那时候我连加法都不会。

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

Fireworks added to the attraction of the festival night.

烟火使节日之夜更加生色。

addresse [ə'dres] (addresses, addressed, addressed, addressed) 致词, 致函,写地址,称呼

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) He addressed the rally.

他在群众大会上讲了话。

Mr. Rochester himself addressed the labels.

罗杰斯先生亲自在标签上写下地址。 S. + vt. + IO + DO<sup>1</sup>

She never addressed him a civil word.

她很少对他讲过和气话。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep.

Address all the mail to Comrade Chang when I am away.

在我离开期间, 请把所有邮件寄张同志收。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + as (for. like) ph.

We addressed the boy as "Fatty.". 我们管那个男孩叫"胖子"。

35 adhere [əd'hiə] (adheres, adhered, adhered, adhering) 粘着: 附着: 坚持 S. + vi.

The two pieces of paper adhered, and I couldn't get them apart.

40 这两张纸粘住了,我分不开。

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

We must adhere to our original plan.

我们必须坚持我们最初的计划。

He always adheres to his opinion. 他老是固执已见。 20

30

adjoin [a'dzoin] (adjoins, adjoined, adjoined, adjoining) 贴近; 靠近

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) 1

The playing-field adjoins the school. 体育场临近学校。

S. + vi.

Our two houses adjoin.

我们两家房子相邻。

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

The house adjoins to the highway. 那间房子靠近公路。

adjust [o'dgast] (adjusts, adjusted, adjusted, adjusting) 调节: 调整

 $S. + vt. + n. (pron.)^{1}$ Adjust your watch.

把你的表拨准.

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep.

We should adjust ourselves to new conditions.

我们应使自己适应新的情况。

You can't see well through a telescope unless it is adjusted correctly to tour sight.

除非你把望远镜准确调节到适合你的 25 视力, 否则你就看不清楚。

S. + vi. + prep. ph.

He adjusted very quickly to the heat there.

他很快就适应了那里的炎热。

admire [ od maio ] (admires, admired. admired. admiring) 羡慕; 赞 常: 钦佩

S.  $+ vt. + n. (pron.)^{1}$ 

I admire this beautiful picture.

我常常这幅美丽的图画。

 $S_{r} + vt_{r} + n_{r} (pron.) + adv_{r}$ ph.

I admire him for his courage.

我钦佩他的勇气。

S. + vt. + to-inf.

He admires to do it.

他很想做这事。

admit [ od mit ] (admits, admitted. admitted, admitting) 允许进入;接 纳:承认

S. + vt. + n. (pron.)

The auditorium admits 3, 000 per-

这礼堂可以容纳三千人。

S. + vt. + ger. 1

He admitted having done wrong. 他承 认做了错事。

S. + vt. + that-clause

They admitted that they were then on 10 the spot.

他们承认当时在场。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + as (for.)like) ph.

This is admitted as true. 15

**议事被认为是真的。** 

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + prep.ph. 1

Three thousand students will be admitted to our university this year. 今年我校将招收三千学生。

She has been admitted into the Party. 她已被吸收入党。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + (to be)adj. (n.) ph.

They admitted my statement to be resonable.

他们承认我的陈述有道理。

S. + vi. + prep. ph. The matter admits of no dispute.

这件事没有争论的余地,

The gate admits to the underground railway.

此门通往地下铁道。

35 adopt [o'dopt ] (adopts, adopted. adopted. adopting) 收养;采用; 采纳; 通过

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) They adopted a resolution

40 agenda).

他们通过一个决议(一项议程)。

S. + vt. + n. (pron.) + as (for. like) ph.

The couple adopted an orphan as their own son.