

A DICTIONARY **OF CURRENT** **ENGLISH USAGE**

(重排本)

外研社 · 现代英语用法词典

张道真 编

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

现代英语用法词典

(重排本)

A DICTIONARY OF CURRENT ENGLISH USAGE

张道真 编

外语教学与研究出版社

(京)新登字 155 号

现代英语用法词典

(重排本)

张道真 编

* * *

外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京西三环北路 19 号)

北京外国语大学印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

开本 787×1092 1/16 112 印张 5400 千字

1994 年 10 月第 1 版 1998 年 2 月第 6 次印刷

印数: 50001—60000 册

* * *

ISBN 7-5600-0873-9

H·429

定价: 128.00 元

前 言

经过几十年艰苦漫长的岁月,这部词典总算初步完成,终于和读者见面了。

我为什么花这么长时间来编写这样一部书呢?这是由于自己在学习英语过程中,深深感到掌握词汇用法的艰难。一般词典由于照顾面很广,对每个词的讲解都比较简略,而实际用法要比词典上反映的复杂得多。虽然也出版过不少用法词典,对我们掌握词汇给了很大帮助,但往往偏重某些侧面,而大量用法上的问题都没有处理。因此渴望有一本能比较全面反映词汇用法的工具书。特别是在写语法书时,感到要真正掌握语法,必须掌握词汇的用法,两相结合才能打好语言基础。1958年我便产生了编这样一部词典的念头,第二年开始搜集资料,经过两年多的准备,1961年开始编写,1965年完成初稿。后来,海外的朋友又寄来了许多新出的书,于是我夜以继日地对本词典进行修改、充实,现在终于完成,可以出版供大家使用了,希望对读者学习英语、掌握词汇用法能起一定的作用。

这是一部着重讲解近一万个常用词用法的词典。这些词仅占英语总词汇量的五十分之一,但却是最基本、最常用、最活跃也是较难掌握的词。掌握了这些词的用法,表达一般思想,应付日常工作,就大体上有了良好的基础。这些词是怎样选定的呢?首先是参阅了许多学者如 Thorndike, Dewey, Palmer, Michael West 等提出的常用词汇表,考虑了各个词的出现率、多义性、结构功能、搭配能力、语义上的重要性及语体上的通用性,订出了 5000 多词的词汇表。在搜集材料的过程中又印证语言实际,进行了调整,最近几年又参照新出的许多词典,如: Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Macmillan Dictionary, The Random House College Dictionary, The Family Word Finder 等进行了补充,凡属打好英语基础需要的词都收了进去。

关于词义讲解,并不是有义必录,而是有所选择,有所取舍。凡属陈旧、过偏、少见的用法以及俚语方言都予以剔除。常用用法,特别是表达我们日常思想需要的词汇,则尽量包括进去。在词义讲解时没有完全按照外国词典的作法,而是根据中国人的概念,进行必要的归纳组合,使之比较易于理解。

在处理词汇的过程中,注意结合中国人在学习英语时最容易产生的问题。就动词来说,特意对及物和不及物两类用法进行了区分,注意了后面跟什么样的结构,与什么介词、副词或名词搭配,以及词义的引申变化等。名词处理时注意了可数和不可数问题,用单数还是复数形式,是原义还是转义等。对介词给了较大篇幅,对使用中可能出现的诸如词义、结构、搭配等问题,都试图予以说明。特别是对成语,给予了较大篇幅,如 come 后列出了 come about, come around 等 40 多个成语;在 hand 后列出了 at first hand, at hand, by hand, ask for one's hand 等 50 多个成语。有时一个成语中实际上包含了许多成语,例如在 to one's surprise [joy, etc.] 一条后,就有 to one's surprise, to one's amazement [regret, sorrow, relief, amusement, satisfaction, horror, delight] 等近 20 条成语。又如在 in 一词后就包括了 in token of, in payment of, in hope of, in celebration of, in support of, in reply to, in response to, in preparation for, in compliance with, in revolt against 等许多成语。成语是中国学生最感困难的问题之一,所以作了较细致的处理。关于同义词的辨析,虽不是本词典重点解决的问题,但也给了一定注意,在必要的地方也作了简单的讲解。由于例句较多,同义词问题有时自然得到解决,不再另行处理。

为了说明词的各种用法,本词典收入了大量例句,少则三五条,多则几十条。为什么要收入这么多例句?一个原因是例句多可以加深印象。我们在教学中讲一个用法,往往需要举七八个例句,或用好些例句进行练习,只有这样学生才能确切掌握用法,留下深刻印象。除此之外,还有词的搭配问题,例如在讲 feel 作系动词的用法时举了 20 多个跟形容词的例子,举了 10 多个跟过去分词的例子,还有 20 多个跟复合宾语的例子,不多举例就不知道能和什么词搭配。此外还要靠较多例句说明确切的词义和灵活的译法,如 cut 一词,通过大量例句说明其可以表示“切”,“砍”,“割”,“剪”,“裁”,“伐”,“削”,“铰”,“挖”,“刺”,“切除”等概念,反过来又可以掌握“用工具等把一部分从一整体中分出来”这一基本概念。这些例句大多是从现代质量较高的原著中选来的,既是例句又是例证。通过它们可以了解词汇在日常语言中的实际运用。由于篇幅关系,例句没有附汉语译文。这对初学的人会造成一定困难,但对基础稍好的人也有一些好处,就是避免过多依靠汉语,有利于逐步发展用英语思维,不经翻译直接使用英语的能力。

本词典编排力求醒目。在体例上尽量做到不言自明。注音基本上采用 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 的系统,因为它照顾了英美读音的差别。但为了与大家习惯运用的注音方法尽量接近,也做了少量调整。现在除了[ou]改为[əu]外,主要是把[æ:]改成[ɜ:],[eə]改成[eə]。另外,[ə]可读[ə],也可不读音。估计大家在使用中不会发生困难。再就是[]中的词通常是替换词,()中的词是省略词。* 号表示后面是成语,△号引起的是解释。在个别难句后加了译文(全句或部分)。派生词尽量列在原词后面,而不一定完全依照字母顺序排列。

如何使用本词典,不同的人可作不同考虑。有的人只需结合问题参阅有关部分,有的人则需要通读。一般说来,通读一遍是有好处的,虽然不可能都记住,但可以留下较深印象,以后查考比较方便,在运用语言时可比较自觉。如果可能的话,还可把某些例句译为汉语进行对比。要发展听说及写作能力的人,最好做些记忆工作,以加深印象,同时在语言实践中反复验证,这样认识可逐步加深,最后达到自觉运用的目的。

在编写过程中得到了多方面的帮助,有的领导同志给予鼓励和支持,有些同志帮助看稿子,并提了宝贵意见,有些同志帮助打字、抄写等,对他们特表示衷心感谢。

张道真

引用文献 (List of Sources)

(前面为例句末表示出处的缩写语)

- (AEP) *Advanced English Practice* (1971) by B.D. Graver
- (ALD) *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* by A. S. Hornby, A. P. Cowie, etc. (1974)
- (AOT) *The Art of TESOL* (English Teaching Forum, 1975)
- (Ball) W.G. Ball, *A Practical Guide to Colloquial Idioms* (1958)
Conversational English (1953)
- (Barrie) M.J. Barrie, *Mary Rose* (1925)
The Admirable Crichton (1929)
What Every Woman Knows (1945)
- (Bennet) Arnold Bennet, *Old Wives' Tales* (1954)
- (BES) *Basic English for Science* by Peter Donovan (1978)
- (Cameron) K.W. Cameron, *The Young Shelley* (1951)
- (Chambers) *Chambers Universal Learners' Dictionary* by E M Kirkpatrick (1980)
- (CIE) *Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English*, Vol. I by A.P. Cowie & R. Mackin (1975)
Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English Vol II : Phrases, Clauses & Sentence Idioms (1983)
- (Clark) A.M. Clark, *Spoken English, an Idiomatic Grammar for Foreign Students* (1954)
- (COD) *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English* by H.W. Fowler & F.G. Fowler (1976)
- (Collins) V.H. Collins, *Choice of Words* (1953)
Right Word, Wrong Word (1956)
One Word and Another (1954)
A Book of English Idioms (1956)
- (Craig) Kenneth Craig, *Situational English Dialogues for Chinese Students* (1978)
- (Cronin) A.J. Cronin, *The Citadel* (1957)
The Hatter's Castle (1931)
The Green Years (1944)
- (DAI) *A Dictionary of American Idioms* by M.T. Boatner, J.E. Gates, etc. (1975)
- (Davies) W.H. Davies, *The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp* (1908)
- (DCE) *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* by Paul Procter, Robert F. Ilson, etc. (1978)

- (DEI) *Longman Dictionary of English Idioms* (1979)
- (DEU) *Collins Gem Dictionary of English Usage* by Margot Butt (1978)
- (DFQ) *A Dictionary of Famous Quotations* by Robert Hyman (1976)
- (Doyle) A. C. Doyle, *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1955)
The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes (1955)
- (DPV) *Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs* by Rosemary Courtney (1983)
- (Dreiser) Theodore Dreiser, *Jennie Gerhardt* (1911)
Sister Carrie (1900)
The Financier (1912)
An American Tragedy (1925)
- (Eckersley) *A Comprehensive English Grammar* by C. E. Eckersley & J. M. Eckersley (1961)
- (EI) *English Idioms & How to Use Them* by Jennifer Seidl & W. McMordie (1978)
- (ELD) *Collins English Learner's Dictionary* by D. J. Carver, etc. (1974)
- (EPV) *Dictionary of English Phrasal Verbs* by Tom McArthur & Beryl Atkins (1976)
- (ERD) *An English-Reader's Dictionary* by A. S. Hornby & E. C. Parnwel (1979)
- (Evans) *A Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage* by Bergen Evans & Cornelia Evans (1957)
- (Fagan) H. Fagan, *The Commoners of England* (1958)
The Unsheathed Sword (1958)
- (Forster) E. M. Forster, *A Passage to India* (1924)
- (Foster) W. Z. Foster, *Outline Political History of the Americas* (1951)
- (Fox) R. Fox, *The Novel and the People* (1937)
- (Fowler) H. W. Fowler, *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* (1957)
- (Freeman) W. Freeman, *A Concise Dictionary of English Idioms* (1957)
- (FWF) *Reader's Digest Family Word Finder* (1978)
- (Gallacher) W. Gallacher, *Revolt on the Clyde* (1936)
- (Galsworthy) J. Galsworthy, *Maid in Waiting* (1931)
Flowering Wilderness (1932)
The Man of Property (1906)
The Silver Box (1906)
Strife (1909)
Justice (1910)
The First and the Last (1928)
- (GPU) *Guide to Patterns and Usage in English* by A. S. Hornby (1977)
- (Greene) Graham Greene, *The Quiet American* (1951)
The Heart of the Matter (1948)
The End of the Affairs (1951)
Our Man in Havana (1958)

- The Honorary Consul* (1973)
- (Gurrey) P. Gurrey, *Teaching English as a Foreign Language* (1955)
- (Hazen) C.D. Hazen, *Modern European History* (1925)
- (Hemingway) E. Hemingway, *The Sun Also Rises* (1926)
Farewell to Arms (1929)
For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940)
The Old Man and the Sea (1952)
- (Henderson) B. L. Henderson, *A Dictionary of English Idioms* (1954)
- (Hill) L. A. Hill, *A Guide to Correct English* (1979)
- (Holt) E. Holt, *The World at War* (1956)
- (HPT) *How to Prepare for the TOEFL* (1980)
- (IME) *Index to Modern English* by Thomas Lee Growell, Jr. (1964)
- (JED) *Longman Junior English Dictionary* by A. W. Frisky (1977)
- (Kartun) *Kartun, Africa, Africa!* (1954)
- (KL) *Kernel Lessons* (Intermediate) by Robert O'Neil, etc. (1974)
- (Lewis) Sinclair Lewis, *Babbitt* (1922)
Arrowsmith (1925)
- (London) Jack London, *Martin Eden* (1946)
The People of the Abyss (1905)
The Iron Heel (1907)
- (Long) R. B. Long, *The Sentence and Its Parts* (1961)
- (Macaulay) R. Macaulay, *The World My Wilderness* (1950)
Fabled Shore (1949)
- (Mansfield) K. Mansfield, *Bliss* (1920)
The Garden Party (1922)
The Dove's Nest (1925)
Something Childish (1924)
Journal (1927)
The Letters of K. Mansfield (1927)
- (Maugham) Somerset Maugham, *Of Human Bondage* (1947)
The Circle (1931)
The Bread Winner (1931)
The Constant Wife (1931)
- (Maurier) D. du Maurier, *Rebecca* (1956)
- (Maurois) A. Maurois, *Ariel* (1955)
- (McArthur) *Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English* by Tom McArthur (1981)
- (McMordie) W. McMordie, *English Idioms and How to Use Them* (1962)
- (MD) *Macmillan Dictionary* by W. D. Halsey, etc. (1973)
- (MED) *Longman Modern English Dictionary* by Owen Watson (1976)
- (Millington) J. M. Millington, *Peculiarities in English* (1957)

- (Mis) Miscellaneous, including:
 Felix Greene: *China* (1961)
 Agnes Smedley: *The Great Road* (1956)
 Jack Lindsay: *Betrayed Spring*
 Aldridge: *The Diplomat* (1950)
 R. Llewellyn: *How Green Was My Valley* (1939)
Selected Works of Mao Tsetung
 Lenin — a Biography (published by Lawrence & Wishart Ltd, London)
- (Neal) Eric Neal, *A Sentence Dictionary* (1978)
- (NP) Newspapers and Periodicals (Including *the Daily Worker*, *Newsweek*, *China Reconstructs*, *Beijing Review*)
- (Olden) H. Olden, *U. S. Over Latin America* (1959)
- (OSD) *Oxford Students' Dictionary of Current English* (1978)
- (Palmer) H. E. Palmer, *A Grammar of English Words* (1964)
- (Partridge) E. Partridge, *Usage and Abusage* (1947)
- (PEG) *A Practical English Grammar and Combined Exercises* by A. J. Thomson & A. V. Martinet (1979)
- (Perlo) V. Perlo, *American Imperialism* (1951)
- (Perrin) P. G. Perrin, *The Perrin-Smith Handbook of Current English* (1955)
- (Pollitt) H. Pollitt, *Serving My Time* (1940)
Selected Articles and Speeches (1954)
- (Priestley) J. B. Priestley, *Angel Pavement* (1937)
English Journey (1934)
An Inspector Calls (1974)
- (Prov) *The Oxford Dictionary of English Proverbs* (1952)
- (RCD) *The Random House College Dictionary* (1979)
- (SAT) *Scholastic Aptitude Test* (1977)
- (Scheurweghs) G. Scheurweghs, *Present-Day English Syntax* (1959)
- (Shaw) G. B. Shaw, *Candida* (1929)
Mrs. Warren's Profession (1934)
The Devil's Disciples (1901)
Widower's Houses (1893)
Arms and the Man (1930)
Fanny's First Play (1930)
Man and Superman (1903)
The Pygmalion (1954)
Major Barbara (1954)
Immaturity (1931)
- (Sinclair) Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle* (1905)
Jimmie Higgins (1918)

- World's End* (1940)
- (**Snow**) C.P. Snow, *Home-comings* (1962)
The Affair (1960)
- (**SS**) *Scientifically Speaking* by B. C. Brookes, Bob Keston, etc. (1971)
- (**Thorndike**) Edward Thorndike, *Thorndike-Century Junior Dictionary* (1955)
- (**Treble**) H. A. Treble, *The ABC of the English Usage* (1936)
- (**TWV**) *Two-Word Verbs* (The Key to English Series) (1964)
- (**UED**) *The Universal Dictionary of the English Language* by H. C. Wyld (1960)
- (**URW**) *Use the Right Word, A Modern Guide to Synonyms* by Editors of the Reader's Digest (1971)
- (**US**) Understanding Science, a Technical Reader by Erik Egersten (1975)
- (**Voynich**) E. Voynich, *The Gadfly* (1895)
- (**Walpole**) H. Walpole, *Hans Frost* (1929)
- (**Webster**) *Webster Collegiate Dictionary* (1976)
- (**Wells**) H. G. Wells, *Kipps* (1905)
Tono Bungay (1909)
Ann Veronica (1909)
The History of Mr. Polly (1910)
The Invisible Man (1897)
Love and Mr. Lewisham (1900)
Collected Short Stories (1956)
- (**White**) W. J. White, *Shelley* (1962)
- (**Whitford**) H. C. Whitford, *A Handbook of American Idioms and Idiomatic Usage* (1953)
Handbook of American Idioms and Idiomatic Usage (by Harald C. Whitford and Robert J. Dixon, revised and expanded) (1973)
- (**R. C. Whitford**) Robert C. Whitford, *Concise Dictionary of American Grammar and Usage* (1955)
- (**Wilde**) Oscar Wilde, *The Importance of Being Earnest* (1895)
Lady Windermere's Fan (1893)
An Ideal Husband (1895)
A Woman of No Importance (1894)
The Happy Prince and Other Stories (1888)
The Picture of Dorian Gray (1891)
- (**Wood**) F. T. Wood, *Current English Usage* (1962)
English Verbal Idioms (1973)
English Prepositional Idioms (1979)
- (**Worrall**) A. J. Worrall, *English Idioms for Foreign Students* (1955)
More English Idioms for Foreign Students (1978)
- (**WTYB**) *World Topics Year Book* by Don Lawson, etc. (1979)

World Topics Year Book by Don Lawson, etc. (1980)

(Yeats) J. B. Yeats, *The Letters of J. B. Yeats* (1954)

(Zandvoort) R. W. Zandvoort, *A Handbook of English Grammar* (1948)

(注) 参考文献包括:《新英汉词典》(上海译文),《英语成语辞典》(商务), *New Dictionary of English Collocations* (Kenkyusha), *Sanseido's Dictionary of Current English Usage* (Sanseido), *A Dictionary of English and American Usage* (Kaitakusha), *Living English Structure* by W. S. Allen, *The Teacher's Work Book of 30,000 Words* by E. Thorndike & I. Lorge, *How to Use the New Method English Dictionary* by Michael West, *Interin Report on Vocabulary Selection* by Faucet & Thorndike,《英语常用词汇》高名凯、刘正琰合编。

A

a [ə; 重读 eɪ], an [ən] (用于元音前) *art.* (不定冠词)

1. 一个 (= one):

Rome was not built in *a* day. (Prov)
There was now not *a* minute to lose. (Bennet)
His wages were forty pounds *a* year. (Wells)

△ 有时带有“同一”的意思:

Birds of *a* feather flock together. (Prov)

2. 某一个 (= a certain):

I took my things to *an* hotel in New Street. (Doyle)
Then *an* idea came to him, which he calmly considered. (London)
I went into *a* stationer's to buy *a* picture. (Scheurweghs)

3. (表类属)某类人或物中的一个:

1) 用在表语之类成分中, 说明属哪类人或物:

You are *a* just man. (Greene)
He doesn't strike me as being *a* particularly able person. (Shaw)
We knew Moses as *an* authority on Wagner. (Pollitt)

2) 用在主语中, 代表一类人或物:

A knife is a tool for cutting with. (PEG)
Does *a* dog have *a* keen sense of hearing? (Wood)
Can *a* novelist shut his eyes to the state of his country? (Fox)

3) 用在其他成分中:

She endeavored to show him the simple affection of *a* daughter. (Dreiser)

Political power grows out of the barrel of *a* gun. (Mis)

4. (用在某些物质名词前)一种, 一份:

It was *a* wonderful tea. (Priestley)
The bakery makes *a* very fine rye bread. (Long)
A high-grade paper is made from rushes. (Mis)
A large coffee for me. (Galsworthy)
Oh, you may as well bring me *a* chocolate too. (Mansfield)

5. (用在表示风雨等的名词前)一阵:

It was clear daylight now and *a* fine rain was falling. (Hemingway)
A cold drizzle was falling. (Mis)
There's *a* cold wind this morning. (Du Maurier)

6. (用在某些抽象名词前)一种, 引起某种情绪的事物等:

She showed *a* certain elegance. (Bennet)
He felt again *a* great tenderness for Ruth. (Walpole)
That is *a* great disappointment. (Wilde)
It was no longer *an* embarrassment to face Christine. (Cronin)
He was in *an* ecstasy. (Mis)
It is *a* pleasure to work with you. (Doyle)

You have *a* very good knowledge of English. (Greene)

7. (用在某些专有名词前)某个叫...的人, 一张...的画, 一个象...的人等:

I saw *a* Mrs. Danvers on the twelfth at two o'clock. (Du Maurier)
He had *a* van Gogh in the dining room. (Sinclair)
I didn't know I was *an* ardent Romeo. (Dreiser)
They bought *a* secondhand Morris for sixty pounds. (Cronin)
He ordered *a* second Martini. (Cronin)
What *a* strange London they saw! (Wilde)
Ten minutes later he was there, confronting *a* queer George in greasy overalls. (Priestley)
When *a* Forsyte was engaged, married or born, the Forsyte were present. (Galsworthy)

8. 用在某些词组或成语中, 例如:

a little / *a* few / *a* bit / *a* lot / *a* great many / many *a* / as *a* rule / in *a* hurry / all of *a* sudden / take *an* interest in / take *a* pride in / take *a* dislike to / to make *a* fool of oneself / to be in *a* position to / to have *a* headache / to be *a* pity / to have *a* cold / to have *a* fancy for / on *an* average / at *a* discount

△ 可和形容词最高级连用, 表示“非常”:

This is *a* most beautiful country about here. (Yeats)

△ 也可和一个序数词连用, 表示“再一(个, 次)”:

Then he copied the article *a* second time. (London)

a- [ə] *prefix*

1. 构成副词:

aside / apart / ashore / aback / afar / asunder / aloud

2. 构成形容词:

ablaze / asleep / alive / alight / astir / aglow / awake / afire / akin

3. 构成动词:

arise / arouse / awaken / abridge / amend

△ 间或一个分词连用:

He went *a* begging. (COD)
They set the bells *a* ringing. (COD)

abandon [ə'bændən] *vt. & n.*

I 作动词:

1. 放弃 (= give up):

He had to *abandon* his journey before it was well begun. (UED)
She was obliged to *abandon* that idea. (Dreiser)
He *abandoned* his search. (London)
He *abandoned* all hope. (MD)
Perhaps we should also *abandon* our oil concession? (Aldridge)
The scientist *abandoned* his research for lack of fund. (FWF)
But the contest could not be *abandoned*. (Hudson)
Its southern organizing campaign was *abandoned*. (Foster)

2. 遗弃, 弃掉 (= desert):

The cruel man *abandoned* his wife and child. (ALD)
I don't think that John would *abandon* his friends if they were in trouble. (ELD)

The sailors *abandoned* the burning ship. (DCE)

A good mother will not *abandon* her baby. (Thorndike)

3. 用于 * **abandon oneself to** 听任(感情泛滥), 陷入, 沉溺于:

He *abandoned himself to* grief. (DCE)
He *abandoned himself to* despair. (Wells)
Only weak and cowardly natures *abandon themselves to* sorrow. (Mis)

She *abandoned herself to* a life of pleasure. (ELD)

△ 过去分词可作定语或表语, 表示“被遗弃的”或“甘心干坏事的[极坏的]”:

The *abandoned* house was torn down. (FWF)
The pleasure-seeker led *an abandoned* life. (FWF)

You *abandoned* wretch! (ALD)

Is he so *abandoned* as to feel no shame at such an accusation? (Evans)

II 作名词: 主要用于 * **with ... abandon** 尽情地, 任意地

The girls jumped up and down and waved their arms *with abandon*. (Thorndike)

The child cried *with abandon*. (MD)

They were so excited that they jumped and shouted *with abandon*. (Mis)

The Gipsies danced *with gay abandon*. (FWF)

abandonment [ə'bændənment] *n.* 放弃

Some critics of the audio-lingual method have advocated the complete *abandonment* of the structural drill. (AOT)

abash [ə'beɪʃ] *vt.* (通常用过去分词作表语)不好意思, 羞愧

When the little child saw all the room filled with strangers, he was much *abashed*. (Thorndike)

The poor man felt [stood] *abashed* at this display of wealth. (ALD)

He was *abashed* at forgetting his wife's birthday. (FWF)

△ 间或用状语:

The workman stood *abashed* as his mistakes were pointed out. (DCE)

abate [ə'beɪt] *vi. & vt.*

1. (风、雨等)减弱, 减退 (*vi.*):

The ship waited till the storm *abated* before sailing out to sea. (DCE)

The wind has *abated*. (Harrap)

2. 使减退, 使减弱 (*vt.*):

Nothing could *abate* his rage. (MD)

The medicine *abated* his pain. (Thorndike)

- His pride was not *abated* by his many mistakes. (DCE)
to *abate* the anger of the mob (MED)
3. 消除 (vt.):
We must *abate* the smoke nuisance in our big cities. (OSD)
- abbreviation** [əˈbrɪviˈeɪʃən] *n.* 缩写[词]
"Mr." is the *abbreviation* of "Mister". (FWF)
G.B., C.B.I., Yorks., and Dr. are *abbreviations*. (FWF)
The *abbreviation* for mister is Mr. (Neal)
- ABC** [ˈeɪbiːsi:]
1. 字母表(不可数):
Has the child learned his *ABC* yet? (DCE)
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 philosophy. (Mis)
begin with *the ABC* of a subject (Mis)
- abdicate** [ˈæbdɪkeɪt] *vt. & vi.*
1. 退位 (vt., vi.):
The king *abdicated* (from) his throne, and the country became a re-public. (Thorndike)
King Edward VII *abdicated* to marry a commoner. (FWF)
2. 放弃(职责、权利等) (vt.):
He *abdicated* all responsibility for the care of the child. (DCE)
He *abdicated* his responsibilities and fled. (FWF)
- abduct** [æbˈdʌkt, əb-] *vt.* 拐骗
Kidnappers *abducted* the child. (FWF)
The police think the missing woman has been *abducted*. (DCE)
- abet** [əˈbet] *vt.* 教唆(犯罪)
He *abetted* the thief in robbing the bank. (DCE)
The criminal was aided and *abetted* by his brother. (FWF)
- abhor** [əbˈhɔː, əb-] *vt.* 憎恶, 厌恶, 讨厌
Most people *abhor* cruelty to children. (DCE)
Spitting in the street is a practice I *abhor*. (ELD)
She *abhors* snakes. (FWF)
The pacifist *abhorred* all violence. (MD)
- abhorrence** [əbˈhɒrəns, (美) -hɔːr-] *n.*
Many people show *abhorrence* of snakes. (Thorndike)
He has a great *abhorrence* of medicine. (Mis)
- abhorrent** [əbˈhɒrənt, (美) -hɔːr-] *adj.*
1. 令人憎恶的:
Cruelty is *abhorrent* to him. (DCE)
Slavery is *abhorrent* to a humane man. (McMordie)
abhorrent criminal acts (MD)
- △ 有时表示“憎恶”:
abhorrent of violence (MD)
2. 截然相反:
Cruelty is *abhorrent* to love. (Thorndike)
a suggestion *abhorrent* to their principles (MD)
- abide** [əˈbaɪd] *vi. & vt.* (过去时及过去分词: abided 或 abode)
1. (和 by 连用)遵守, 服从 (vi.):
We agreed to *abide* by your judgment. (Galsworthy)
He *abided* by his word. (DEU)
We must *abide* by the rules of the game. (ELD)
She will *abide* by her promise. (EPV)
He must *abide* by the contract. (McMordie)
The two men agreed to *abide* by the referee's decision. (CIE)
- △ law-abiding 表示“守法”:
to lead a new and law-*abiding* life (URW)
2. (和 by 连用)承受 (vt.):
You must *abide* by the results of your mistakes. (DCE)
You will have to *abide* by the consequences. (ALD)
3. (和 can 连用, 用于否定或疑问句)忍受, 受得了 (vt.):
I *can't* *abide* loud noise. (FWF)
I *can't* *abide* rude people. (DCE)
I *can't* *abide* that chap. (ELD)
How *can* you *abide* him? (ALD)
I *cannot* *abide* the place. (DEU)
I *can't* *abide* to see [*abide* seeing] such cruelty. (DCE)
4. (比较陈旧文气的用法)居住, 待 (vi.):
He *abode* in Boston almost all of his life. (Evans)
Abide with me a while longer. (FWF)
5. (陈旧用法)等候 (vi.):
He will *abide* my coming. (Thorndike)
I will *abide* the coming of my lord. (Tennyson)
- ability** [əˈbɪlɪti] *n.*
1. 能力, 能够(多作不可数名词):
He was a man of great *ability*. (Doyle)

- Smith had some *ability* and he liked work. (Shaw)
They invited her in and questioned her as to her *ability*. (Dreiser)
His organizing *ability* is very great. (Hill)
Many courses have as a primary objective the development of aural comprehension and speaking *ability*. (AOT)
The child's reading *ability* was satisfactory for his age level. (URW)
Washington had great *ability* as a general. (Thorndike)
It's a great *ability* to be able to hide one's *ability*. (FWF)
- △ 后面有时跟一个不定式作定语:
Hardy had the *ability* to see this and Lawrence had not. (Fox)
He had lost all faith in his *ability* to succeed. (Cronin)
They believed in man's *ability* to master the world. (Fox)
Has he the *ability* to do the work? (GPU)
2. (用于复数形式)能力, 才能:
From each according to his *abilities*, to each according to his work. (Mis)
He also took part in it according to his *abilities*. (Sinclair)
I think most of us could give a pretty accurate appraisal of our own *abilities* in other languages that we know. (AOT)
She experimented with her teaching *abilities* on me. (Hill)
Listening, speaking, reading, and writing *abilities*. (AOT)
3. 用于 * to the best of one's ability 尽力地:
I tried to do my work to the *best of my ability*. (Cronin)
I will carry out your instructions to the *best of my ability*. (Wood)
- able** [ˈeɪbəl] *adj.*
1. (和 be 连用, 跟不定式)能够:
The doctors *are not able* to agree about it. (Sinclair)
The patient was soon *able* to sit up and read. (Sinclair)
I shan't *be able* to come on January 1. (Snow)
I haven't *been able* to get in touch with her. (Mis)
She had *been able* to send home regularly fifteen dollars a week to maintain the family. (Dreiser)
- △ *be able to* 和 *can* 意思相近, 但 *be able to* 可有更多的时态形式(见上例), 另外还可以和情态动词或某些系动词连用(a), 也可用于不定式或动名词短语中(b):
a. I ought to *be able* to live on my salary. (Shaw)
You might *be able* to persuade him. (Dreiser)
He *seemed able* to put complicated thought in simple words. (Maugham)
b. I would like to *be able* to read, but I am too old to learn. (Greene)
He said he so much regretted not *being able* to swim. (Mis)
- △ 还可用作定语:
a patient *able* to describe his symptoms accurately to the doctor (URW)
2. (作定语或表语)能干, 有才能, 有水平的:
Lester was an *able* man. (Dreiser)
Nicola's the *ablest* man I've met in Bulgaria. (Shaw)
The general impression at the studio was that he was *able*. (Maugham)
He made a very *able* speech. (ALD)
Mine is to begin with hack-work and develop into an *able* author. (London)
an *able* performance (MD)
- △ 可用于 *able-bodied* 身体强健的:
Any *able-bodied* citizen can join it. (London)
- ably** [ˈeɪbli] *adv.* 能干地, 出色地
He could play the horn very *ably*. (DCE)
Still an active woman, she was managing the household *ably*. (Cronin)
- able** [əbəl] *suffix* 构成形容词
1. 可以...的, 值得...的(带有被动意思):
adorable / advisable (in-) / applicable (in-) / approachable (in-) / believable (in-) / calculable (in-) / conceivable (in-) / curable (in-) / debatable (in-) / despicable / dispensable (in-) / eatable / escapable (in-) / estimable (in-) / evitable (in-) / excusable (in-) / explicable (in-) / laughable / lovable / measurable (im-) / movable (im-) / navigable (in-) / notable / noticeable / numerable (in-) / passable (in-) / payable (im-) / penetrable (im-) / practicable (im-) / recognizable (ir-) / reconcilable (ir-) / refutable (ir-) / reliable (un-) / repairable (ir-) / respectable / surmountable (in-) / tolerable (in-) / unforgettable / variable (in-) / vulnerable (in-) / washable
2. 具有其他意义:

comfortable / knowledgeable / sizable / suitable / preferable / agreeable / remarkable

△ 其中有些可变为副词(e→y): comfortably / preferably / remarkably

abnormal [æb'no:məl, (美) 'nɔ:-] *adj.* 不正常

Is the child *abnormal* in any way? (DCE)

It is *abnormal* for a man to walk in his sleep. (Thorndike)

The stillness caught Lanny's attention; it seemed *abnormal*. (Sinclair)

An *abnormal* amount of snow fell in October. (FWF)

abnormal structure of a plant / an *abnormal* situation (MD)

aboard [ə'bo:d, (美) ə'bɔ:d] *adv. & prep.*

I 作副词: 上船[车, 飞机等]

All *aboard*! (Evans)

It's time to go *aboard*. (ALD)

When the boat overtook us we got *aboard*. (Mis)

Welcome *aboard*! (ALD)

She got a seat in one of the cars, and, just as the train was to pull out, her husband came running along and climbed *aboard*. (Horwill)

All 257 *aboard* died in a DC-10 airliner crash in Antarctica. (WTYB)

II 作介词: 上(车, 船等)

They went *aboard* the ship. (DCE)

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ, (美) ə'ba:-] *vt.* 废除, 消除, 取消

They must finally *abolish* capitalism and establish socialism. (Foster)

New Zealand *abolished* the death penalty for murder in 1941. (URW)

Only when capitalism has been *abolished* will it be possible to *abolish* poverty, unemployment and war. (Pollitt)

Abraham Lincoln *abolished* slavery in the United States. (ELD)

Many schoolboys would like to *abolish* homework. (Neal)

Capital punishment was *abolished* some years ago. (FWF)

There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be *abolished*. (DCE)

abolition [ə'bɒlɪʃən] *n.* 废除, 消除

They work for the complete *abolition* of capitalist exploitation of man by man. (Foster)

He demanded *abolition* of the privileges of the nobility. (Hazen)

He was a staunch supporter of the movement for the *abolition* of slave trade. (Cameron)

The *abolition* of slavery in the United States occurred in 1865. (Thorndike)

The M.P. fought for the *abolition* of income tax. (FWF)

We all hope for the *abolition* of war. (JED)

abominable [ə'bɒmɪnəbəl, (美) ə'ba:-] *adj.*

1. 可憎的, 可恶的:

Their cruel treatment of prisoners was *abominable*. (DCE)

Murder is the most *abominable* crime. (FWF)

2. 糟糕, 极坏:

The food in this hotel is *abominable*. (DCE)

The weather was *abominable*. (FWF)

abound [ə'baʊnd] *vi.*

1. 大量的... (和在 in 或 with 连用):

Some languages *abound* in idioms. (MD)

The park *abounds* in wild animals. (DCE)

The river *abounds* in fish. (ALD)

The land *abounds* in springs and streams of water. (McMordie)

those of us who still *abound* in good will (URW)

The hut *abounded* with vermin. (ALD)

This country used to *abound* with snakes. (McMordie)

Our garden *abounds* with roses. (FWF)

The jungle *abounds* with wild game. (MD)

2. 大量存在:

Fish *abound* in the ocean. (Thorndike)

Wild animals *abound* in the park. (DCE)

Vermin *abounded* in the hut. (ALD)

Tulips *abound* in Holland. (FWF)

Buffalo used to *abound* on the Western plains. (MD)

Wild flowers *abound* there. (Wood)

Social and cultural activities *abound* everywhere. (Craig)

about [ə'baʊt] *prep. & adv.*

I 作介词:

1. 关于(在不同场合有不同译法, 注意各种搭配):

1) 和某些动词连用:

I want to consult you, Lionel. It's *about* my boy. (Galsworthy)

What's all this *about*? (Priestley)

He *told* *about* the intrigues of the Tsar's government. (Sinclair)

What are you two *talking* *about*? (Wilde)

He began to *ask* her *about* herself. (Cronin)

My aunt has often *spoken* to me *about* you. (Wilde)

What have you been *thinking* *about*? (Mansfield)

I *read* *about* it in the paper. (Walpole)

She did not *argue* further *about* it. (Wells)

She *inquired* *about* my brother. (Snow)

Father doesn't *worry* much *about* me. (Mansfield)

You needn't *trouble* *about* my children. (Mansfield)

He never *complained* *about* working overtime. (London)

She'll *arrange* with you *about* it. (Dreiser)

What can you *do* *about* it? (Aldridge)

△ 还有 chat, say, know, write, question, quarrel, grumble, understand, care, learn, hear, agree 等动词可以和它连用。

2) 和某些形容词连用:

When I first saw you together, I was so *happy* *about* it. (Snow)

I'm every bit as *sorry* *about* it as you. (Mansfield)

We were very *anxious* *about* him. (Galsworthy)

She was somewhat *concerned* *about* Constance. (Bennet)

You are entirely *wrong* *about* the whole matter. (Wilde)

What have you been *busy* *about* today? (Walpole)

You are certainly very *thoughtful* *about* others. (Wilde)

He's *keen* *about* it. (Hemingway)

I've been feeling awfully *bad* *about* it. (Greene)

I am *strict* *about* such things. (Llewellyn)

He is also *enthusiastic* *about* your prose. (Yeats)

I was *uneasy* *about* leaving her alone in that state. (Snow)

△ 还有 right, worried, crazy, foolish, calm, reserved, secret, mad, uncomfortable 等形容词可以和它连用。

3) 和某些名词或词组连用:

That at least is my *idea* *about* friendship. (Wilde)

I am very glad to hear *news* *about* the progress of your book. (Yeats)

I had better give a few *particulars* *about* myself. (Wilde)

They still have *illusions* *about* capitalism. (Foster)

Hans never *troubled* his head *about* these things. (Wilde)

He said he had to *see* me *about* something important. (Greene)

Then Davy went to London *about* the union. (Llewellyn)

Men are in a *hurry* *about* such things. (Shaw)

An elderly woman came to *consult* him *about* her throat. (Cronin)

They are *divided* in their opinions *about* it. (Sinclair)

I have no *doubt* *about* that. (Wilde)

She *knows* nothing *about* music. (London)

2. 在...周围, 围绕:

There was a white fence *about* the house. (ELD)

There was a necklace of coral *about* her white throat. (Wilde)

I went closer, and he put his arms *about* me. (Llewellyn)

They stood all *about* him as he sat. (Wells)

Everything *about* me was so beautiful. (Wilde)

He saw the water all *about* him green-blue. (Wells)

A moat runs *about* the castle. (MD)

△ 主要用于描绘性文字, 平常多用 round 表示这个意思, 如: She had a gold chain round her neck. (Wood)

3. 在...范围内(到处...):

She walked and walked for three hours *about* the London streets. (Galsworthy)

After tea I wandered alone *about* the town. (Davies)

He got up and strolled *about* the room. (Du Maurier)

He held my hand as we ran *about* his yard. (Cronin)

He goes *about* the country lecturing about the evils of drink. (Wood)

The papers were scattered *about* the floor. (Wood)

4. 在...附近(一带), 在身边:

She was very much like Maxim *about* the eyes and jaw. (Du Maurier)

His face was swollen *about* the eyes and nose. (Llewellyn)

This is a most beautiful country *about* here. (Yeats)

She is a woman who likes to have her children *about* her. (Wood)

I don't think there's much sense in hanging *about* here. (Du Maurier)

The streets *about* the castle are full of places of historic interest.

(Wood)

△ 第 2, 3, 4 类意思也可用 around 表示, 特别是在美国。

5. (某人、某地、某物)有某特点:

There was something very gentle *about* this young Englishman. (Aldridge)There is a strange smell *about* him. (DCE)He has a certain way *about* him. (MD)What is especially admirable *about* Bristol is that it is both old and alive. (Priestley)There was something *about* him that I did not like. (Wood)There was a certain charm and picturesqueness *about* the old cottage. (Wood)

6. 在身边, 身上(带有某物):

Have you a pencil *about* you? (Thorndike)I suddenly realized that I had no money *about* me. (Wood)Do you happen to have his letter *about* you? (Wood)

△ 有时表示“向四周...”:

The professor looked *about* him uneasily. (Sinclair)

7. 用于成语:

* **be about** 在干(某事), 忙于(某事)What *are* you *about*? Do come along. (Shaw)What *was* he *about*? What had happened to him? (Walpole)He knew what he *was about*. (Greene)It was eight o'clock and most of the townspeople *were* already *about* their business. (CIE)Do the shopping now, and while you're *about* it buy yourself a pair of shoes. (DCE)I do not like to be interrupted when I *am about* an important piece of work. (Wood)

△ 有时表示“(如何)考虑(某事)”, 在下面句子中可译为“怎么搞的”:

I can't think what you're *about* not to take the gentleman's offer! (Wells)* **Be quick about it!** 赶快干!* **go about** (着手)做(某事)She *went about* her business of preparation. (Bennet)Then we *went about* our respective tasks. (Mis)All that afternoon Manson *went about* his work fretfully. (Cronin)Do you know how to *go about* it? (Mis)He *went about* the job half-heartedly. (Wood)* **see about** 负责处理I will *see about* it. (Dreiser)I was hurrying to the booking office to *see about* our tickets. (Cronin)* **set about** 开始积极地去(做某事)I must *set about* my packing. (ALD)Flanagan *set about* making tea. (Maugham)Andrew *set about* writing his report. (Cronin)They *set about* their task with zeal. (Wood)* **What [How] about...** ...怎么样, ...怎么办Of course I'll come. *What about* Friday? (Walpole)*What about* our going to Blackmore for a week? (Walpole)*How about* going to bed, eh? (Lewis)*How about* sending him a copy? (Ball)And *how about* a cup of tea? (Craig)*What about* father? We can't just leave him here.*What about* that business we talked about this morning? (Priestley)

II 作副词:

1. 到处, 四处(活动):

I am used to going *about* alone. (Shaw)She spent the rest of the morning wandering *about*. (Galsworthy)The little boy ran *about* looking for its mother. (ELD)They strolled *about* for a time. (Dreiser)Don't rush *about*. (Eckersley)I have been *about* a good deal in England. (Mansfield)Richard plays *about* in school instead of working. (Eckersley)The little ducks were swimming *about* in the pond. (Wilde)He gets *about* a great deal. (Worrall)She's always following him *about*. (Galsworthy)The visitors sat *about* on the floor. (DCE)The birds were flying *about* and twittering with delight. (Wilde)I think it a scandal that there's so much racial prejudice still *about*. (GPU)

2. 在附近:

There were few people *about*. (Cronin)Is Stanley *about*? (Priestley)Is Miss Smith anywhere *about*? (Eckersley)Nobody seemed *about*, so I went in. (Greene)It being Thursday afternoon, scarce a soul was *about*. (Bennet)The man in charge hadn't been *about* just at the moment. (Wells)If he is not here he is *about* somewhere. (Worrall)When I got in the village I found nobody *about*. (Llewellyn)

△ 上面两类意思也可用 around 表示, 特别是在美国。

3. 在[向]四周:

All *about* was the white snow. (Dreiser)She glanced *about* and saw her in earnest conversation with a young man. (Bennet)The city was fortified all *about*. (Mis)That applies to at least nine-tenths of the people we see *about*. (Galsworthy)Look *about* and tell me what you see. (Thorndike)

4. 大约, 大概(多和一个数词连用, 表示数量、长度、年龄、时间等):

I shall be with you in *about* twentyminutes. (Davies)He is only *about* five feet high. (Sinclair)Only *about* a third of the land is arable. (White)She was *about* fifty, quite stout. (Cronin)He came (at) *about* 4 o'clock in the afternoon. (Hill)She got here *about* half past five. (Walpole)*About* ten o'clock the telephone rang again. (Du Maurier)I shall be in Ireland *about* the 20 or 23 of Feb. (Yeats)I expect now to be in London *about* the second week in January. (Yeats)

5. 差不多, 大概:

He was *about* the same age as Philip. (Maugham)“How are you?” “Oh, I'm just *about* the same.” (Dreiser)She was *about* of his own age. (Sinclair)We must be just *about* on time. (Lewis)I've *about* finished. (Greene)This is *about* as far as we can go today. (Snow)I'm just *about* half-way through. (London)It's *about* the only thing left for me to do. (Cronin)I'm *about* ready. (DCE)

6. 用于成语:

* **be (up and) about** (尤指病后)起来走动, 起床开始活动Mr. Green is (out and) *about* again. (ALD)It's nothing serious. I'll *be up and about* in no time. (Mis)It's time you *were up and about*. (ALD)He's *up and about* every morning at dawn. (EPV)* **be about to do sth** 正要[即将]做某事Mrs. Gerhardt *was about to* begin, but Jennie spoke first. (Dreiser)He *was about to* say something more, and then checked himself. (Wells)He waited until she *was about to* leave. (Sinclair)He met her in the doorway just as she *was about to* go away. (Galsworthy)He *was about to* be transferred to another part of the Province. (Forster)He *is about to* go. (Thorndike)△ **be not about to** 在美国有时表示“不愿”或“不打算”:“Will she come with us?” asked Bill. “She's *not about to*,” answered Mary. (DAI)I'm *not about to* stop when I'm so close to success. (DCE)* **bring about** 引起, 造成, 实现One must understand the changes in class relationships which the revolution *brought about*. (Fox)This *brought about* a crisis within the labour movement. (Mis)It would *bring about* an improvement of their conditions. (Pollitt)I did not fail to *give* my view as to how Socialism would be *brought about*. (Pollitt)* **come about** 发生, 成为现实Then you will tell us how it all *came about*. (Wilde)This is how it *came about*? (Doyle)It is truly an amazing change. How has it *come about*? (Pollitt)He never really expected that those plans would *come about*. (Mis)How does it *come about* that you are here, and not in London? (EPV)* **face [turn] about** 向后转, 转过身来You are going the wrong way. *Face about*. (Thorndike)He saluted smartly, *about faced*, and marched out. (Mis)The ship *turned about* and left the battle. (DCE)Hearing her name, she *turned about*. (MD)

About turn! (美 *About face!*) (ALD)

The ship *came about* and headed back for safety. (EPV)

△ *about-face* 可作名词:

He did a complete *about-face*. (ALD)

* *get [be] about*

1) (病后)起来走动, 起床活动:

He has quite recovered and is able to *get about*. (McMordie)

Is he *about* yet? He may still be asleep. (DCE)

2) (谣言、疾病等)流传:

A rumour has *got about* that he is going to resign his appointment. (McMordie)

The rumor was already *about*. (Mis)

Smallpox is *about*. (Mis)

* *leave... about* 到处乱放[扔]

Don't *leave* your things *about*. (Mis)

He is always *leaving* his papers *about*. (Palmer)

* *order sb about* 随便使唤, 对...发号施令

Now there was no one to *order* him *about*.

He *orders* me *about* as if I were his wife. (PEG)

He didn't want to be *ordered about*. (Mis)

* *put about*

1) 传播(谣言):

Somebody has *put* the story *about* that the Department is being closed down. (CIE)

Some has been *putting* rumours *about* that we are leaving. (EPV)

It was *put about* that he was seeing a great deal of a certain young lady. (CIE)

2) 使(船)往回转:

The skipper *put* us *about* to avoid submarines that had been reported in that area. (CIE)

Some of the ships had been *put about* and were heading home. (Mis)

* *put oneself about [be put about]* 发愁

He told her that it was useless for her to *put herself about*. (Mis)

I was much *put about*. (COD)

above [ə'baʊ] prep. & adv.

I 作介词:

1. 在...上方(和 below 相对):

We flew *above* the clouds. (DCE)

The office was in darkness except for the solitary light *above* his desk. (Priestley)

The flowers formed an archway *above* their heads. (Du Maurier)

They lived in a flat *above* the shop. (Wood)

Above this notice was a landscape painting on the wall. (Macaulay)

The moon was now *above* the trees in the east. (Dreiser)

The shelf should be six feet *above* the level of the floor. (Wood)

The chorus was seated *above* the orchestra. (MED)

The water is smoother *above* the dam. (MED)

2. 在...之上, 比...高[强], 高于, 超过:

The temperature was only a degree *above* zero. (Greene)

Henry's work is well *above* the average. (Eckersley)

He was a head *above* me. (Llewellyn)

As a scholar, he is far *above* me. (Wood)

You're far *above* me in every way. (Mansfield)

The mountain is 1,000 feet *above* sea level. (Mis)

He was esteemed and beloved *above* most men in his position. (Hudson)

You can't expect to succeed if you attempt tasks *above* your ability. (Wood)

It was *above* my means. (Collins)

She values safety *above* excitement. (DCE)

A soldier should value honour *above* life. (ALD)

Labor costs are now some 20 percent *above* those in the United States. (WTYB)

3. (和数词连用)超过, ...以上:

Above 200 people were there. (Palmer)

That car cost *above* £ 2,000. (Eckersley)

All children *above* six years of age must go to school. (ALD)

There were *above* one hundred present. (Worrall)

It weighs *above* (over) ten tons. (OSD)

The population of this city is *above* a hundred thousand. (McMordie)

There is nothing in the shop (at / for) *above* £ 5. (DCE)

Anything *above* fifty dollars will be too expensive. (MD)

4. 引起短语作表语:

1) 不致(做出某事), 不屑于:

He wouldn't steal; he's *above* that. (He's *above* stealing.) (DCE)

Some of the staff are not *above* putting their hands in the cash-box. (CIE)

Don't worry. Father is quite *above* trying to influence your choice in this matter. (CIE)

He is *above* meanness and deceit. (ALD)

I should think that you would be *above* anything like that. (Dreiser)

Do you think the Germans are *above* doing such a thing? (Mis)

He really is unselfish and *above* small jealousy and hatred. (Mis)

If you want to learn, you must not be *above* asking questions. (OSD)

A true gentleman is *above* envy, jealousy or vindictiveness. (Wood)

2) 不致受到, 不容(注意搭配词):

She thinks she is *above* criticism. (EPV)

His conduct has always been *above* suspicion. (ALD)

The umpire in the game must be *above* suspicion of supporting one side over the other. (DAI)

Have you assumed all along that he was *above* reproach? (Snow)

His handling of Government money during his term of office was not entirely *above* reproach. (CIE)

△ 有时有其他意思(如“超然于...之上”等):

One could not be *above* the battle, one fights it out. (Snow)

He was *above* all nervousness. (一点也不紧张) (Lewis)

5. 用于成语:

* *above all* 首先, 最重要的是, 特别是

Above all he was a first-rate mathematician. (Hudson)

He was *above all* a great Marxian teacher. (Gallacher)

But *above all* tell me quickly what I have to do. (Doyle)

Workers, *above all*, will know how to approach the problem correctly. (Pollitt)

And *above all*, I wanted to show that I did not care. (Cronin)

Above all, it was his earnestness that decided her. (URW)

* *above all things [everything]* 比什么都重要的是, 最最

What I need, you know, *above all things*, is criticism. (London)

Above all things he wanted to be decent in his treatment of people. (Dreiser)

He longed, *above everything*, to be quite alone with her. (Cronin)

* *be above one [one's head]* 太高深, 无法理解

Well, this sort of talk is *above* me. (Shaw)

This book is *above* me. (ALD)

The last paper he gave, on the theory of flight, was way *above* my head. (CIE)

The lecture was *above the heads* of most of the audience. (Wood)

* *get above oneself* 自以为了不起

Some people argued that to educate the working classes would only lead to their *getting above themselves*. (Wood)

* *over and above* 除之...外

He gets a number of perquisites, *over and above* his salary. (Wood)

five men *over and above* the usual crew (MED)

II 作副词:

1. 上方(的):

Looking up, he saw the light in the window *above*. (Priestley)

"I want to see Miss Golspie." "The young lady *above*, isn't it?" (Priestley)

My bedroom is just *above*. (ALD)

Above, there were four men to a bedroom. (Lewis)

Stars glittered *above*. (MD)

The clouds *above* began to get thicker. (DCE)

Seen from *above*, the fields looked like a geometrical pattern. (ALD)

2. 前面(上面)的, 上述的:

All the conditions described *above* were criticized. (Hazen)

The *above-mentioned* rule will come into force in June. (Clark)

In the *above* examples [in the examples *above*] you can see the usage of "above". (Eckersley)

See the statement *above* [the *above* statement]. (ALD)

See the examples given *above*. (MD)

Please send the parcel to the *above* address. (Clark)

△ 有时表示“上级的”:

Take your complaints to the powers *above*. (MD)

△ 可用作名词:

I finished writing the *above* at one o'clock. (Pollitt)

The *above* will be used to illustrate the theory. (MD)

aboveboard [əˈbʌvˈbɔ:d, əˈbʌvbɔ:d, (美) əˈbʌvbɔ:d] *adj. & adv.* 正大光明(地)

His part in the affair was quite (open and) *aboveboard*. (DCE)

All his dealings were open and *aboveboard*. (MD)

The controversy was resolved fairly because everyone acted *aboveboard*. (MD)

abreast [əˈbrest] *adv.*

1. 并列:

The soldiers are marching four *abreast*. (Thorndike)

They walked two *abreast*. (MD)

2. 用于 * keep abreast of 跟上:

Read the papers if you want to *keep abreast of* the times. (DCE)

The reporter must *keep abreast of* new development. (MD)

abridge [əˈbrɪdʒ] *vt.*

1. 缩写, 缩短:

This story must be *abridged*. (Thorndike)

an *abridged* edition of 'David Copperfield' (ALD)

The book was *abridged* to a more readable length. (MD)

2. 缩小(用于书面语):

No one can *abridge* your legal rights. (FWF)

The Magna Carta *abridged* the King's powers. (MD)

The rights of citizens must not be *abridged* without proper cause. (Thorndike)

abridge (e) ment [əˈbrɪdʒmənt] *n.* 缩写(本), 缩小

Have you seen the new *abridgement* of Gibbon's Roman History? (MD)

He read an *abridgement* of the long novel. (MD)

The town council voted for an *abridgement* of the mayor's power. (FWF)

abroad [əˈbrɔ:d] *adv.*

1. 在国外:

Denny was still *abroad*. (Cronin)

You haven't been *abroad* before, have you? (Mansfield)

His son was living *abroad*. (Snow)

He set his heart on pursuing his studies *abroad*. (Hudson)

They disguise aggression *abroad* as the defense of this country. (Perlo)

In 1883 the first Russian Marxist organization was formed *abroad*. (Mis)

On our trip *abroad* we visited relatives in Belgium. (FWF)

2. 往国外, 到国外:

Why shouldn't we go *abroad* together (you and I)? (Bennet)

I'm afraid people will be down on me for taking you *abroad*. (Mansfield)

I think I'll take a trip *abroad* somewhere. (Cronin)

△ 可和 from 连用, 表示“从国外”:

They've just returned from *abroad*. (Mis)

3. 在外面传:

Rumors of victory were *abroad*. (MD)

The news soon spread *abroad* that the examination results were ready. (DCE)

There is a rumour *abroad* that ... (ALD)

△ 间或表示“出外”, “出门”(这一个用法已较陈旧):

He rarely went *abroad* by day, but at twilight he would go out. (Wells)

It's unsafe to be *abroad* at night if you're not wearing something white. (FWF)

abrupt [əˈbrʌpt] *adj.*

1. 突然的, 猛然的:

The road is full of *abrupt* turns. (OSD)

I feel that I owe you a great many apologies for my *abrupt* departure yesterday. (Doyle)

There had been no expectation of war with the Japanese until their *abrupt* attack on Pearl Harbour. (URW)

The train came to an *abrupt* stop, making many passengers fall off their seats. (DCE)

The road made an *abrupt* rise up the hill. (Thorndike)

He made an *abrupt* turn to avoid another car. (Thorndike)

The cliff made an *abrupt* descent to the sea. (FWF)

2. 粗鲁, 没礼貌:

He has a very *abrupt* manner. (ALD)

His manner became less *abrupt*: he was almost polite. (Long)

He was very gruff and had an *abrupt* way of speaking. (Thorndike)

His *abrupt* reply hurt our feelings. (FWF)

sound *abrupt* on the telephone (OSD)

△ 有时指文章不通顺:

The ideas in your composition are good but the style is rather *abrupt*. (ALD)

abruptly [əˈbrʌptli] *adv.* 突然地, 猛然地

Mr. Povey *abruptly* left the room followed by Fan. (Bennet)

"You want to be famous?" she asked *abruptly*. (London)

At this point in his narrative Dr. Finchatton stopped *abruptly*. (Wells)

He woke up *abruptly*, as though someone had called his name. (Walpole)

She had come to a resolution. *Abruptly* she got out of bed. (Wells)

abscond [əbˈskɒnd, æb-, (美) æbˈskænd] *vi.* 潜逃

The accused man *absconded* while on bail. (Wood)

The cashier stole money from the bank and *absconded* with it, but the police caught him. (Thorndike)

The treasurer *absconded* with the club's funds. (MD)

The thief *absconded* with the jewels. (FWF)

He *absconded* with another youth. (Wood)

absence [ˈæbsəns] *n.*

1. 缺席, 不在(不可数):

I did not notice his *absence*. (Palmer)

Cecily, you will read your political economy in my *absence*. (Wilde)

I shall take your place in your *absence*. (Hill)

He acted as Chairman in my *absence*. (Galsworthy)

During our *absence* the monkey had passed the crisis of his illness. (Cronin)

The campaign had begun during Martin's enforced *absence*. (London)

He made up a wonderful story to explain his *absence*. (Worrall)

She had been dropped from the school for over-*absence*. (Mis)

His *absence* from school was caused by illness. (Thorndike)

2. 一次缺席或不在(可数):

She soon found it possible, during his several *absences*, to do this regularly. (Dreiser)

a long *absence* / numerous *absences* from school (ALD)

The sailor returned after an *absence* of two years. (Thorndike)

3. 没有, 不存在(不可数, 间或加不定冠词):

The police were delayed by the *absence* of information about the crime. (DCE)

Darkness is the *absence* of light. (Thorndike)

A major problem is the *absence* of detailed standard rules of organization. (Mis)

True communication implies the *absence* of external controls. (AOT)

We were obliged to accept it as true in the *absence* of other evidence.

He shows an *absence* of initiative. (FWF)

△ *absence of mind* 指“心不在焉”:

Absence of mind may have bad results. (Hill)

absent [ˈæbsənt] *adj.*

1. 缺席, 不在:

He was *absent* from the meeting. (Palmer)

Why were you *absent* from school yesterday? (ALD)

He arrived home to find his wife still *absent*. (Priestley)

Three members of the class were *absent*. (Thorndike)

2. 心不在焉:

He had an *absent* look on his face. (DCE)

I asked him a question but he looked at me in an *absent* way and didn't answer. (ALD)

an *absent* expression on her face (MD)

an *absent* air (UED)

3. 不存在, 没有:

Snow is *absent* in some countries. (Thorndike)

In the Manx type of cat, the tail is *absent*. (DCE)

absent-minded [ˈæbsəntˈmaɪndɪd] *adj.* 心不在焉

You are *absent-minded*. (Maugham)

Mr. Cave was more *absent-minded* than usual. (Wells)

He had an *absent-minded* manner. (Sinclair)

The *absent-minded* man put salt in his coffee and sugar on his egg. (Thorndike)

An *absent-minded* movement of his hand caused the cup to fall. (URW)

absent-mindedly [ˈæbsəntˈmaɪndɪdli] *adv.* 心不在焉地

He greeted her *absent-mindedly*. (Cronin)