

无敌英语词组例解

周国彪 主编

An

Excellent

京城一线教师精心编著

English

与中学教学内容同步配套

Phrases

内容丰富范例准确精到

Illustration

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沈阳出版社

无敌英语词组例解

主 编：周国彪

编 者：陈淑芬 周国彪

赵凤琴 张 联

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序

语言知识是运用外语能力的基础。外语学习必须扎实掌握语音、词汇、短语、句型、语法等基础语言知识。语音是运用外语的声音物质外壳；词汇、短语（词组）是运用外语的建筑材料的砖瓦；句型、语法是语言变化发展的内在规律，是组词造句运用外语的总框架。缺乏语音、词汇、句型、语法语言知识中的任何一种，连一个最简单的句子或一个最简单的对话也难以组成，一个最简单的思想或信息也难以吸收和传递。掌握运用外语的能力只有通过扎实的双基训练、交际性操练和进行交际活动才能掌握。因此，扎实打好双基，掌握运用外语的能力，是整个外语学习过程贯穿始终的一个极为重要的学习原则。

在语言学习和运用中，英语词语类别多、意义多、搭配多以及句型、语法的复杂多变，导致对缺乏语感的英语学习者精确遣词造句的困难。基于这一思路，为配合中学英语教学，帮助中学教师和学生正确理解和使用词汇、短语、句型和语法，编著者根据中学英语教学大纲的要求，结合现行教材，将初中英语第一册至高中英语第三册的词汇、短语（词组）、句型、语法进行归纳、总结、充实、提高，编写了这套英语语言知识例解丛书。丛书包括《无敌英语词汇例解》、《无敌英语词组例解》、《无敌英语句型例解》、《无敌英语词汇辨析》和《无敌英语语法例解》五册，基本上涵盖了中学英语中所有的重点和难点。

本套丛书的突出特点是：

2 无敌英语词组例解

1. 本着简明实用的原则, 编著者对中学英语的各项基本语言知识进行了详略不同的处理。对运用范围广、使用频率高的词语、句型等语言点, 就其类别、注释、搭配、习惯用法等作了精当的表述, 力求解释简明, 定义确切, 辨异清晰, 用法示例典型。对其主要的使用场合, 都附有大量例句来说明, 以便研究、比较; 重点、难点, 一目了然; 而对相对生僻的语言点则给予粗略的处理。

2. 丛书正文所列例句一部分选自中学现行教材, 便于学生紧扣课文加深对基础语言知识的理解, 另一部分选自英语原文。句子结构新颖多样, 语言优美规范, 对写作十分有益。从这一点来说, 学生可以随机选用, 无须费时另外寻觅, 绞尽脑汁区别概念。

3. 突出词语、句型在语义和句法上的辨析。在辨析中尽可能两两结合, 三两结合, 真正将“辨析”二字的含义体现出来, 力图解决学生最感困惑的问题。这样, 学习、考试、作文等都可以随时选用。

4. 列出的常用词语、句型、语法等语言点, 具有词典及语法工具书的作用, 旨在扩大学生的使用范围和知识面。

5. 每册书后都配有练习题, 题量视情况而定。所有练习均附有答案, 便于自测, 以求达到帮助学生学习、复习、巩固之目的。

本丛书编著格调新颖, 内容详实, 讲练结合, 达到一书多用之功效, 可以作为中学教师、学生以及英语爱好者必备之案头手册便览。

由于编者水平有限, 书中难免有不当之处, 恳请读者予以指正。

在编写过程中主要引用了张道真先生编著的《现代英语用法词典》、《现代高级英汉双解词典》、人教版高中教材等书目。

编者

2000年7月

目 录

序.....	(1)
第一章 开篇.....	(1)
第二章 演绎篇.....	(3)
A.....	(3)
B.....	(24)
C.....	(42)
D.....	(63)
E.....	(71)
F.....	(77)
G.....	(95)
H.....	(109)
I.....	(121)
J.....	(127)
K.....	(131)
L.....	(137)
M.....	(152)
N.....	(166)
O.....	(181)
P.....	(198)
Q.....	(232)
R.....	(233)

S	(254)
T	(314)
U	(348)
V	(352)
W	(354)
Y	(374)
第三章 实践篇	(375)
练习一 动词及动词短语辨析练习	(375)
练习二 选择正确的动词短语填空	(410)
练习三 用近义词语替换下列句子中的划线部分	(424)
练习四 用正确的英文短语翻译括号中的中文	(428)
练习五 改错题	(432)
练习六 完型填空	(434)
参考答案	(459)
(45)	C
(60)	D
(71)	E
(77)	F
(80)	G
(100)	H
(131)	I
(137)	J
(181)	K
(137)	L
(121)	M
(100)	N
(181)	O
(108)	P
(122)	Q
(123)	R

第一章 开篇

怎样学好、用好英语词组

多年来,我们深感:我国的中学生,需要一本能便于他们使用的实用英语短语词典。随着英语教学改革的不深入,高考中对学生能力部分测试的比重的增加,对学生词汇量的要求也不断提高。没有一定的词汇量和扎实的词汇功底,想在高考中取得优异成绩是不可能的。而英语短语是词汇中不可缺少的重要组成部分,特别是动词短语,在英语词汇中非常活跃,学好、用好短语会使学生们的英语表达能力更上一个台阶。学生学会用短小词组表达思想比用一个同样意义的词来表达思想更显口语化,更自然,更贴切。比如: We put off the picnic because of the bad weather. 就比 We postponed the picnic because of the bad weather. 更口语化,更自然。学好英语短语要靠平时学习时不断地有意识地总结和积累,碰到词形相近的要进行比较,分辨出意义差别。碰到意义相近的,要注意总结、归纳和交替使用。学生们在积累短语的过程中要特别记忆惯用法和固定搭配,动词与介词、动词与副词、介词与名词等搭配。特别是一些惯用法中的冠词问题,是必须通过熟练记忆、不断运用来掌握的。许多学生出现错误或看不懂句意往往是理解不准,记忆不清,张冠李戴,乱套语法规则所致。英语语言表达中有许多东西是无法用为什么来进行解释的,它们是约定俗成的固定搭配。作为初学者只有通过不断总结,强化记忆,多多使用,才能提高自己的运用能力。

《无敌英语词组例解》一书共收集英语短语、习语、成语四百余组,每组中还分若干个条目。为便于查阅,按字母顺序编写。在收录短语的过程中特别收录了学生们在课本中见过的、学过的短语

及例句。对每一条短语都配备了充足的例句，并对较难的短语及例句作了解释或给出了译文，帮助学生更好地理解该短语的意义及用法。本书的另一个特点是：它分成了两个部分，第一部分收录总结短语及配备例句。第二部分为实践篇。在这一部分中设置了不同形式的练习来测试检验英语短语的学习效果，帮助学生进一步巩固所学的短语。

我们通过细致的编写和设计，努力完成了这本著作，我们希望这本书能受到高中生及英语自学者的喜爱并对他们有裨益，成为必不可少的参考用书。

第二章 演绎篇

A

▲ about

1. set about 开始做某事

- (1) Come and set about your work. You've wasted enough time.
- (2) As soon as mother got home, she set about preparing supper.

2. What (How) about...? 怎么办? 怎么样?

- (1) Of course I'll come. What about Friday?
- (2) How about going to Dalian for holiday?
- (3) What about father? We can't just leave him here.

3. be about to do sth. 正要 做某事

- (1) He was about to leave when the telephone rang.
- (2) He waited until she was about to leave.
- (3) He met her in the doorway just as she was about to go away.

4. bring about 引起, 造成

- (1) The revolution brought about changes in class relationships.
- (2) This brought about crisis within the labour movement.

5. come about 发生, 成为现实

- (1) We don't know how it came about.
- (2) He never really expected that those plans would come about.

▲ absorb

1. absorb attention (knowledge etc.) 吸引注意力 (吸收知识等)

- (1) The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge his teacher could

give him.

(2) The book absorbed his attention.

2. be absorbed in 被……吸引住, 专注于……, 聚精会神(干某事)

(1) He was so absorbed in the book that he didn't even notice me come in.

他那么聚精会神地读书以至于连我进来都没注意到。

(2) She was completely absorbed in her own affairs.

她完全专注于自己的事务中。

▲ accident

1. by accident 偶然地

(1) I found the magazine I need by accident.

我偶然发现了我需要的那本杂志。

(2) She met and got to know her husband quite by accident.

她非常偶然地相识了她的丈夫。

2. without accident 平安无事地

He was afraid that something might happen but that night passed without accident.

▲ according

1. according to 按照, 根据, 依据; 根据(某人说的话等); 合乎

(1) According to the law (根据法律), you are innocent.

(2) I'm free to spend the money according to my own judgement (按我的意愿).

(3) According to John (根据约翰说的) there will be a meeting next week.

(4) According to the Bible (按照圣经上所说的), the world was created in seven days.

(5) Isn't it according to (合乎) international law?

▲ accustom

1. accustom oneself to 使……习惯于

- (1) He has to accustom himself to the cold weather of the new country.

他得使自己适应新的国度的寒冷天气。

- (2) You must accustom yourself to getting up early.

你得习惯于早起。

2. be accustomed to (= be used to) 习惯于

- (1) I am accustomed to hard work.

我已经习惯于干重活了。

- (2) You will soon be accustomed to eating Chinese food.

你很快就会习惯吃中国饭菜的。

▲ achieve

1. achieve goal (success, aims, purpose, etc.) 实现目标 (达到成功, 实现目的, 目标)

- (1) He went back to his own country without achieving any success.

- (2) Nothing will stop me from achieving my aims.

- (3) We all hope to achieve our goal by peaceful means.

2. achieve 和一些代词如: a lot, little, nothing, a great deal, much, anything 连用表示“取得成就”, “成功”。

- (1) They argued for two hours but it didn't achieve much.

他们争了两小时, 但没有什么结果。

- (2) I've achieved only half of what I hoped to do today.

我今天只做了我希望做的事情中的一半。

▲ act

1. act as 充当, 起……作用

6 无敌英语词组例解

- (1) In time of war, the young men acted as soldiers. (充当士兵)
- (2) He acted as manager (起经理的作用, 充当经理) during my absence.
- (3) One of his friends acted as go-between. (充当中介人)
2. act for 代理 (某人职务), 代办 (处理某事)
 - (1) Please act for me while I am away.
 - (2) He is temporarily acting for him in that post.
3. act on sb's advice (order etc.) 按某人的劝告 (命令等) 行事
 - (1) The lawyer will act on your instructions (按照你的指示办)
 - (2) I have decided to act on your recommendation (按你的建议去做) to immigrate to Australia.
4. act out 表演 (对话、故事等)
 - (1) He tried to act out the story that he had read.
 - (2) I'll ask some pairs to act out the dialogue tomorrow.

▲ add

1. add... to... 往……增加……
 - (1) She added some sugar to the milk to make it sweet.
她往奶里加了些糖, 使它甜。
 - (2) We need to exert our imagination and add art to our teaching.
我们需要发挥想象力使教学增加些艺术的成分。
2. add to 增加, 加强
 - (1) The music added to our enjoyment.
 - (2) I'm sorry for adding to your trouble.
3. add up 加起来
 - (1) Every time I add up these figures, I get a different answer.
 - (2) Please add up these numbers and tell me the total.
请把这些数字加起来, 然后告诉我总数。
4. add up to 加起来总和达到; (总起来看) 说明……
 - (1) The entire school education of Lincoln added up to no more

than one year.

林肯所受的学校教育加起来只不过一年。

- (2) He wouldn't admit that the facts didn't add up to anything.

他不愿承认这些事实不能说明任何事情。

5. add fuel to the flame 火上加油

Bob was angry with his brother and his brother added fuel to the flame by laughing loudly.

鲍勃已经跟他弟弟生气了，他弟弟还火上加油地大笑着。

▲ admit

1. admit to …… 允许进入

- (1) The boy was admitted to school this year.

这个男孩今年被吸收入学了。

- (2) This ticket admitted only one person to the concert.

这张音乐会的票只许一人入场。

2. admit to 承认

- (1) He admitted to the murder.

他对这次谋杀事件供认不讳。

- (2) The boy admitted (to) breaking the window.

这个男孩承认打破了玻璃。

▲ advance

1. in advance 事前，提前

- (1) There is no need to book a train ticket in advance now, You can buy one whenever you want.

现在没有必要提前订火车票，你随时可以买到车票。

- (2) You should have told them in advance that you were coming.

你本应该提前告诉他们你要来。

2. in advance of 在……前面

Don't get too far in advance of the others.

不要比别人走得太超前。

▲ advantage

1. have an advantage over 在……方面比较有利

You have an advantage over me. You can speak English.

你比我强，你会讲英语。

2. give sb. an advantage over 使某人在……方面比较有利

Your university education gave you an advantage over the boys who couldn't go to university.

你所受的大学教育使你优于（强于）上不了大学的孩子。

3. take advantage of 利用（某人的处境等）；利用机会

(1) I took the advantage of the fine weather today to play tennis.

我利用了今天的好天气去打网球。

(2) I can't take the advantage of your good nature.

我可不能利用你心眼好。

▲ advise

1. advise sb. against doing 劝……不要做

(1) The doctor strongly advised him against smoking.

(2) Her father advised her against marrying in haste.

她爸爸劝她不要匆忙结婚。

2. advise on 就……出主意

My classmate advised (me) on how to learn English well.

▲ after

1. after all 到底，……毕竟，终究

(1) Don't be angry with him any more; he is a child of six after all.

(2) Let me do it alone. After all, I'm not a child any more.

(3) She was afraid she would fail her final English exam. She

passed it after all.

2. ask after 问候

When I met Mr Wang, he asked after you.

3. be after 追求, 寻求

(1) You know what you are after.

(2) The police are after the murderer.

(3) Why, man, she's after your money.

(4) The young man is after the pretty girl.

4. day after day (year after year, etc.) 日复一日地 (一年又一年地, 等等)

(1) Day after day he waited for her to come back.

(2) They worked on the poor land year after year.

5. one after another 一个接一个地

(1) After class, the students went out of the lab one after another.

(2) The pupils are tired of one examination after another.

6. the day after tomorrow 后天

They will return the day after tomorrow.

7. the week after next 再过一个星期

(1) I'll try to pay you the money the week after next.

▲ again

1. again and again 反复地, 一再地

(1) He read the letter through again and again.

(2) They sang the song again and again in tears.

2. once again 再一次, 再一遍

(1) Don't be discouraged. Let's try once again.

(2) Let's sing the song once again.

3. over and over again 多次地, 一再地

(1) He read the letter over and over again.

(2) She told me her story over and over again, which made me tired.

4. time and (time) again 多次, 一再地

He asked himself the question time and (time) again.

▲ age

1. at one's age 在……年龄, (岁数)

(1) You can't understand this even when you are at my age.

(2) He began to make a living at the age of twelve.

2. be over age 超龄

He found he couldn't enter for the competition, as he was over age.

3. be under age 未成年, 不足龄

John was rejected by the army because he was under age.

▲ agree

1. agree with 同意某人意见

(1) In a way, I agree with Mike.

(2) I don't agree with a single word you have said.

2. agree on 就……取得一致意见

After an hour of heated discussion, we agreed on the matter.

经过一个小时的激烈讨论, 我们达成了协议。

3. agree to 同意某一建议、安排等

(1) I find it impossible to agree to your plans.

(2) All the people agreed to this arrangement.

4. agree with 相一致, 相吻合, 适合

(1) The subject and the verb must agree with each other in person and number.

主语和谓语必须在人称和数上一致。

(2) I have a stomach-ache now. The food I ate may not agree with me.