



# DICTIONARY OF ACTIVE ENGLISH VERBS

李庆国 李寄 编  
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英语活用  
动词词典

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A Dictionary of Active  
English Verbs

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## 英语活用动词词典

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## 前 言

词汇教学是中学英语教学的重要内容；英语动词由于类别多、意义多、搭配多的特点更成为中学英语教学的重点和难点。为了配合中学英语教学，帮助中学生正确理解和使用动词，编者根据中学英语教学大纲的要求，将初中英语第一册至高中英语第三册的动词和动词短语进行了归纳、总结、充实，编写了这本《英语活用动词词典》。

本着简明实用的原则，我们对中学英语动词进行了详略不同的处理。对运用范围广，使用频率高的动词，我们就动词类别、词义注释、词语搭配、习惯用语等作了详尽的表述；对相对生僻的动词则给予粗略的处理。正文一部分例句选自中学课本，便于读者紧扣课文加深对动词词义、用法的理解；另一部分选自国内外出版的各种英语词典、手册和读物，目的是使读者能举一反三，融汇贯通。例句中的单词均不超出中学英语词汇范围，以便培养读者综合运用语言的能力。对于词义、用法相近，中学生常误解、误用的动词，我们作了简明扼要的辨析。

词典正文收录的动词多为英语常用动词，因此也适用于其他英语初学者。

词典蒙南京大学朱申生老师精心审阅，李雪同志也做了大量工作，谨此致谢。

编者

1990年5月

## 略语表

<i>vt.</i>	verb transitive	及物动词
<i>vi.</i>	verb intransitive	不及物动词
<i>aux. v.</i>	auxiliary verb	助动词
<i>mod. v.</i>	modal verb	情态动词
<i>link-v.</i>	link verb	系动词
<i>n.</i>	noun	名词
<i>adj.</i>	adjective	形容词
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	副词
<i>prep.</i>	preposition	介词
<i>etc.</i>	et cetera	等等
<i>sth.</i>	something	某物
<i>sb.</i>	somebody	某人
<i>Syn.</i>	synonym	同义词
<i>Ant.</i>	antonym	反义词
<i>S</i>	senior high school	高中
<i>J</i>	junior high school	初中

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A

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.*

1. 吸收(水、热、光等):

The heat is absorbed by the water.

热量被水吸收。

Some of the waste is absorbed and made harmless. (SI-12)

一部分废物被吸收,变成无害的物质。

2. 吸引(注意),多用于短语 be absorbed in sth. /doing sth. 全神贯注于:

I was absorbed in reading a novel and didn't see him.

我专心致志地看小说,没有看见他。

She was completely absorbed in her work.

她全神贯注地工作着。

△ *Syn: be deep in,*

**accept** [ək'sept] *vt.*

1. 接受:

I can't accept your present.

我不能接受你的礼物。

He was accepted as a Party member ten years ago.

十年前,他被吸收入党。

The officers saw that the Swede was just the right sort of man, so they accepted him. (SI-15)

当官的看出这位瑞典人正是他们需要的那种人,就接受他入伍。

△ *Ant: reject, refuse*

2. 同意接受(看法、观点等):

The new theory has been widely accepted.

新理论已被广泛接受。

Galileo did experiments to test and prove an idea before he was ready to accept it. (SI-4)

伽利略在接受一种观念以前,都先做实验加以验证。

△辨析 *accept* 和 *receive* 都有“收到”的意思 *receive* 意为“接(收)到”,未必“接受”;*accept* 意为“接受,领受”。试比较:

*He received the gift, but he didn't accept it.*

他收到了礼物,但没有接受。

**act** [ækt] *vi. & vt.* :

1. 行动;做(事) (*vi.*):

*He acted as if nothing had happened.*

他表现得若无其事。

*We shouldn't keep on talking; we should act.*

我们不该总是空谈,应该拿出行动来。

*People who can see sometimes act just as foolishly.* (SI-3)

眼睛看得见的人有时也会做出同样的蠢事来。

2. 用于短语:

*act as* 担任;充当

*These ants act as guards and soldiers in time of trouble.* (SI-14)

这些蚂蚁在危急时刻充当卫兵。

*Professor White acted as president of the meeting.*

怀特教授担任会议主席。

*act out* 用手势或语言表达,比划着表达

*The Indian got out his knife and acted out cutting into the bag.* (SI-5)

印第安人拿出小刀,比划着割睡袋的样子。

*Tom tried to act out the story he had just read.*

汤姆想把他刚读过的故事连说带比划地讲出来。

**add** [æd] *vt. & vi.*

1. 加,增加 (*vt.*):

*Add 5 to 3 and you get 8.*

五加三得八

*Add a note to the poster and say that your teacher himself will play the*



last piece. (JIV-11)

请在海报上加上一句话,说你的老师将演奏最后一首曲子。

2. 补充说 (*vt.*):

In a moment the boy added, "I'm going to be a sailor, too." (SIII-1)

过了一会儿,男孩又说:“我也想当一名水手。”

3. 用于短语:

add to 增加

Since then, the Great Wall has often been added to, rebuilt and repaired. (SI-10)

自从那时起,长城不断得到扩建、重建和修缮。

His illness added to the family's difficulties.

他的病增加了家里的困难。

△*Syn*: *increase*

add up to 累计

Their debts added up to thirty-six thousand francs.

他们的债务累计达三万六千法郎。

Lincoln's whole school education added up to no more than one year. (SI-6)

林肯的学校教育累计只有一年时间。

**admire** [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 钦佩;羡慕

All of us admired him for his bravery.

我们都很钦佩他的勇敢精神。

The Swede admired Napoleon so much that he wanted to join the French army and fight for him. (SI-15)

这位瑞典人崇拜拿破仑,要加入法军为拿破仑而战。

△*Syn*: *respect*, *worship*

**advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *vt.* & *vi.*

1. 前进;进展 (*vi.*):

China is advancing rapidly in industry.

中国工业正迅速发展。

A group of Italian soldiers led by a captain were advancing slowly to-

ward the position of the enemy. (SI - 18)

一队意大利士兵在一名上尉率领下,正缓慢地向敌军阵地推进。

2. 推进;促进(*vt.*):

His work advanced the science of geography.

他所做的工作促进了地理学的发展。

Darwin's theory of "the survival of the fittest" advanced the development of science.

达尔文的“适者生存”理论促进了科学的发展。

**advise** [əd'vaiz] *vt.* 劝告,建议

1. 接名词或代词:

John is not feeling well; the doctor advised a complete rest.

约翰身体不适,医生建议他全休。

I always hesitate to advise my friends on what to read. (SIII - 3)

我总拿不准该建议我的朋友们看些什么书。

2. 接带不定式的复合结构 (advise sb. to do sth.):

His mother advised him not to smoke too much.

他母亲劝他烟不要抽得太多。

But I feel I'm right in advising you not to be too thorough in your use of reference books. (SIII - 3)

但我劝你在使用参考书时不要抠得太细,我觉得我是对的。

Will you advise me what to do next (when to start, where to go)?

您能告诉我下一步该怎么办(何时出发,到哪里去)吗?

△常接带 to 的不定式的复合结构的动词有: *advise, allow, ask, beg, encourage, expect, force, get, help, invite, permit, persuade, urge, want, wish* 等。

常接不带 to 的不定式的复合结构的动词有:

*make, let, have, see, hear, watch, observe, notice, feel* 等。

3. 接从句(从句中用虚拟语气):

I advise that you (should) leave at once.

我劝你立即离开。

We advise that action be taken immediately.

我们建议立即采取行动。

**affect** [ə'fekt] *vt.*

1. 影响:

Reading in bed has affected his eyesight.

躺在床上看书影响了他的视力。

The war and the suffering that it caused affected Einstein greatly. (SII-7)

这场战争及其造成的灾难对爱因斯坦影响很大。

2. 感动:

I was deeply affected by the story of Madame Curie.

居里夫人的故事使我深受感动。

All the people in the room were affected to tears.

屋里所有的人都感动得流下了热泪。

△ *Syn: move, impress*

**agree** [ə'gri:] *vi. & vt.*

1. 同意; 达成协议 (*vi.*):

1) 作 *vi.*:

He wanted to borrow my bike, but I did not agree.

他想借我的自行车, 我没同意。

They have agreed among themselves.

他们意见一致了。

△ 与介词连用:

agree on sth.:

They agreed on the date for the next meeting.

他们确定了下次会议的日期。

Wallace and Darwin agreed on the way in, which different forms of life had begun. (SIII-8)

华莱士和达尔文对不同形态生物的起源持相同观点。

agree with sb.:

I can't agree with you on the point.

我跟你在这一点上看法不同。

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They could not agree with one another and quarrelled among themselves.

他们各持己见, 争吵不休。

△有时接 view, opinion 等:

Whether or not they agreed with Darwin's views, many of them thought deeply. (SIII-9)

不管是否同意达尔文的观点, 许多人都在沉思。

2) 作 *vt.* (接不定式和从句):

He agreed to come on Monday instead of Tuesday.

他答应在星期一, 而不是在星期二来。

Have you agreed where to go for your holiday?

到哪儿去度假, 你们意见一致吗?

Have you agreed when the work should start?

这项工作何时开始, 你们达成一致意见了吗?

2. 一致; 协调(与 with 连用):

His words don't agree with his actions.

他言行不一。

The book's ideas did not agree with what was written in the Bible.

(SIII-8)

书中的观点与《圣经》中所阐述的不相吻合。

△*disagree vi.* 意见不同; 不一致

*The bishop and Huxley disagreed with some of the views in the books.*

(SIII-8)

主教和赫胥黎对书中一些观点持不同看法。

**aid** [eid] *vt.* 帮助; 援助

They encouraged and aided him in his scientific research.

他们鼓励并帮助他进行科学研究。

We aided him in setting up the factory.

我们帮助他建立了那家工厂。

△*Syn: help* 辨析见 *help*。

**allow** [ə'laʊ] *vt.*

1. 接名词或动名词:

Smoking is not allowed here.

此处禁止吸烟。

Mother does not allow swimming in winter.

妈妈不允许冬泳。

2. 接带不定式的复合结构(allow sb. to do sth.):

Please allow me to introduce you to our headmaster.

请允许我把你介绍给校长。

The students are not allowed to make any noise in class.

学生在课堂上不得大声喧哗。

△有时可接带副词的复合结构(allow sb. /sth. adv.):

The guard didn't allow Lenin in.

卫兵不准列宁进去。

△Ant: forbid

△Syn: permit, let

△辨析: allow, let, permit 都有“允许”的意思,常可通用。但这三个词有细微区别。allow(容许,允许)的主要意思是允许或使得某事发生,常有并不禁止的含义;permit(准许)含有积极地,正面允许的意义;let 常用于口语及非正式文体中。试比较:

The children allowed the dog to go into the school, even though it was not permitted.

尽管学校不允许,孩子们还是让狗进入校园。

Her father wouldn't let her go there alone.

她父亲不肯让她独自一人到那里去。

**amaze** [ə'meiz] vt. 使惊愕

I was amazed at the news.

听到这个消息我感到惊愕。

Her rapid progress in English amazed her teacher.

她英语学习进步很快,老师惊讶不已。

△Syn: surprise, astonish, shock, dumbfound 辨析见 surprise

**announce** [ə'nauns] vt.

1. 宣布;发表:

They announced the opening of a new Children's Palace.

他们宣布新的少年宫开放。

The news was announced by Radio Beijing.

这条消息是北京电台播发的。

The news was announced that he was out of danger.

据宣布他已脱险。

2. 宣告;预示:

At this moment the bell rang, announcing the end of the class. (SII - 1)

就在这时下课铃响了。

The dark clouds announced the coming of a storm.

乌云预示着暴风雨即将来临。

△*Syn; declare, broadcast, pronounce*

△辨析: announce(宣布),含有“预告”的意思;declare(宣布)意为(官方)郑重、正式的公布,宾语常为战争、和平等;broadcast(广播)意为用无线电或电视广播;pronounce(宣布)指小心谨慎或庄重地宣布。试比较:

It was announced that there would be a great celebration on National Day.

据宣布国庆节将举行盛大庆典。

The judge pronounced sentence on the prisoner.

法官宣布对罪犯的判决。

The United States declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941.

一九四一年十二月八日,美国对日宣战。

The Prime Minister will broadcast a speech this evening.

首相今晚将发表广播演说。

**answer** ['ɑ:nsə] *vt. & vi.*

1. 回答;答复:

1) 作 *vt.* :

Can you answer the question in English?

你能用英语回答这个问题吗?

He answered that he knew nothing about it.

他回答说他对此一无所知。

2) 作 *vi.* :

I asked an easy question, but no one answered.

我问了一个简单的问题,但没人回答。

If you do know, answer in a loud enough voice so that all the class may hear. (JVI - 8)

你如果知道答案,就大声回答,让全班同学都能听见。

2. 接(电话);应声(*vt.*);

Who answered the telephone?

谁接的电话?

He rose from the chair to answer the doorbell.

门铃响了,他从椅子上站起来去开门。

3. 用于短语 answer for 对……负责;得到报应

All these things are to be answered for. (SII - 3)

这一切都将得到报应。

You must answer for his safety.

你必须对他的安全负责。

△ *Syn; reply*

△ 辨析: answer 比较常用,所用范围较广,既可以表示回答问题,也可以表示接电话、应门铃等;reply 较正式,多用于正式文体,常与 to 连用,表示回答问题,答复信件等。

**apologize** [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *vi.* 道歉

She apologized to the teacher for being late for class.

她上课迟到,向教师道歉。

"John, I want to apologize — for us all," said Mr. Smith. (JV - 8)

"约翰,我要代表我们大家向你道歉,"史密斯先生说。

**appear** [ə'piə] *vi. & link-v.*

1. 出现(*vi.*);

A full moon appeared in the sky.

一轮满月出现在天空。

He promised to be here at 4 but didn't appear until 6.

他答应四点来,可是六点才到。

2. 显得,好像:

1) 接不定式(*vt.*):

He appeared to be very friendly with us.

他对我们显得很友好。

You appear to have travelled a lot.

看来你到过不少地方。

2) 接形容词(*link-v.*):

He appeared very excited.

他显得很激动。

The sky appears blue to us on earth. (SII-12)

从地面上看,天空是蔚蓝色的。

3) 用于结构 It appears/appeared that:

It appears to me that you are all mistaken!

我看你们都不对!

It appears that everybody is here. Let's start.

看来大家都到了,咱们就开始吧。

△类似结构有: It seems/seemed that ... 似乎; 好像 It happens/happened that ... 碰巧等。

It seems that you are right on this point.

看来你在这一点上是对的。

It happened that I was out that day.

碰巧那天我不在家。

△*Syn; look, seem* 辨析见 *look*.

**appreciate** [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *vt.*

1. 欣赏,喜欢:

It is difficult to appreciate modern paintings.

欣赏现代派绘画很困难。

We all appreciate a holiday after a year of hard work.

辛辛苦苦工作一年以后,我们大家都喜欢度假。



△*Syn; enjoy*

△辨析: *enjoy, appreciate* 都有“欣赏”的意思,但略有区别。*enjoy* 多指感官上的乐趣和满足,可译为“享受,喜欢”;*appreciate* 指对事物有深入的理解,并能作出优劣的判断,可译为“鉴赏、理解”。试比较:

*Not all of us can appreciate modern arts.*

并不是每一个人都能欣赏现代艺术。

*I enjoy your book very much.*

我很喜欢你的书。

2. 感激:

*I appreciate all you've done for me.*

对你为我做的一切,我深表感激。

*This kind of help is always appreciated. (JVI-8)*

这种帮助总是令人感激的。

△*Syn; thank*

**argue** [*ɑ:ɡju:*] *vi.* 辩论; 争论

*I'm not going to argue with you about this matter.*

我不准备和你争论这件事。

*He argued against (for) the plan.*

他提出理由反对(赞成)这个方案。

△可作 *vt.* :

*Columbus argued that the earth was round.*

哥伦布争辩说地球是圆的。

△*Syn; debate, quarrel*

△辨析: *argue* (争论)着重说理、论证; *debate* (辩论)多指正式的辩论,交锋意味较强; *quarrel* (争吵)指激烈、愤怒的争论,未必有依据。试比较:

*They argued with each other about the best place for a holiday.*

他俩对在哪里度假最好争论不休。

*The two lawyers debated on the court.*

两位律师在法庭上进行了辩论。