

英汉动词成语双解辞典

《英汉动词成语双解辞典》编译组

江西教育出版社

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A

ABIDE. The usual sense of *abide* is *stay*, though this is now archaic. There is also a colloquial use in the sense of 'endure', 'put up with', 'tolerate'. It is generally found only in negative sentences.

Abide 通常的意义是“逗留”，不过这种用法现已陈旧。在口语用法上还有“忍受”、“忍耐”、“容忍”等意义。这种用法通常只出现在否定句中。

I can't abide that fellow.

我不能容忍那个家伙。

She couldn't abide to live in poverty.

她忍受不了贫困的生活。

It is used only in the active voice, and usually only as an infinitive after an auxiliary verb or some part of the verb *can*.

它仅用于主动态，平常仅作为助动词后的不定式或与动词 *can* 连用。

ABIDE BY. Adhere to, remain faithful to.

坚持；坚守，遵守，守信。

Having made our decision, we must abide by it.

一旦作出了决定，我们就必须坚持。

You must abide by the regulations.

你必须遵守这些规则。

The past tense and past participle are *abided*: 'He abided by his word', 'They have always abided by their promises'. It is not used in the passive.

过去式和过去分词是 *abided*：“他说话守信用”，“他们总能履行他们的诺言”。不用于被动态。

ACCOUNT FOR. (1) Give a statement to show how money or property entrusted to one has been used.

(1) 对受委托的金钱或财产的使用情况加以说明;

She had to account to her husband for every penny she spent.

她得向丈夫交代她花去的每分钱。

The librarian has to account for each book in his charge.

图书馆员必须对他所管理的每本书负责。

All the missing volumes have now been accounted for.

所有遗失的书现在都已经交代清楚。

(2) Give an explanation of.

(2) 解释;

How do you account for the accident?

你怎么来解释这意外的事件呢?

The disappearance of the papers has never been accounted for.

这些文件的丢失从未加以说明。

ACQUIT ONESELF (followed by the adverbs *well*, *ill*, *creditably*, etc, or by an adverb phrase such as *with credit*, *with distinction*.)

(后跟随副词“好”、“坏”、“值得赞扬地”等,或跟随副词短语如“可信地”、“杰出地”。)

Achieve a result by one's efforts or conduct.

通过某人的努力或行动而取得某种结果。

Considering its lack of training, our team has acquitted itself well.

鉴于我队以往训练不足,现在取得的成绩已很不错了。

Used only in the active voice.

仅用于主动态。

ACT THE FOOL: ACT THE GOAT. Deliberately act in a foolish manner, often with the idea of entertaining or showing off. (Used mainly in spoken English.)

故意地表现出愚蠢的态度，常常有娱乐或卖弄的意思。
(主要用于口语英语中)

For goodness' sake stop acting the fool; it annoys people.

看老天爷面上别再装傻吧；真烦死人。

He would be quite a likeable fellow if only he wouldn't act the goat so much.

只要他不老是装疯卖傻，他仍是个相当讨人喜欢的家伙。
Not used in the passive.

不用于被动态。

ACT UP TO (ONE'S PRINCIPLES, PROFESSION, etc.). Behave in such a way that one's actions are in accord with one's principles, etc.

为人处世，与自己所主张的道德原则等一致。

He professes to have high principles, but he does not always act up to them.

他声称自己有很高的节操，但他有时候并不身体力行。

A passive is not usual, but it is not impossible:

通常不用被动语态，但也不是不可用。

Principles mean very little unless they are acted up to.

空谈道德准则无济于事，除非付诸实施。

ADD UP TO. Amount to, when everything is taken into consideration. (Colloquial.)

(对某事经全面考虑后)归结为……(口语)

She gave many excuses, but what they added up to was that she did not wish to be troubled.

她提出了许多推托的理由，归结起来一句话，她就是怕

麻烦。

AGREE WITH: AGREE TO. We always agree *with* a person, i.e. we are of the same opinion. When a proposition or a fact is concerned we may either agree *with* it or agree *to* it. *Agree with* means 'regard with favour or approval'.

我们同意某人，总是用 *agree with*，也就是说与他的意见相同。对某项建议或事情，我们可说 *agree with it* 或 *agree to it*. *agree with* 的含意是“赞成或赞许”。

I agree with all you say.

你说的我全赞成。

I don't agree with giving children expensive presents.

我不赞成给小孩昂贵的礼物。

Agree to means 'give consent to'. We may agree *to* something that we do not actually agree *with*.

Agree to 的含意是“答应”。我们可能答应 (*agree to*) 某件事，而实际上我们并不赞成 (*agree with*)。

They agreed to the proposal only under protest.
他们只是在不得已的情况下才接受了那个提议。

The workers threatened to strike unless the employers agreed to the terms within twenty-four hours.

工人扬言，除非雇主在二十四小时之内接受所提的条件，否则要罢工。

Agree with is not used in the passive, but *agree to* may be.

Agree with 不用于被动态，但 *agree to* 可以。

The terms have now been agreed to.

所提出的条件已被接受了。

A passive form without the preposition has been gaining ground over the past few years:

被动语态不用介词的情况近年来已经越来越多了。

Terms for the settlement of the dispute have now been agreed.

双方已就解决争端的条件达成了协议。

AIM. (1) The usual preposition to follow *aim* is *at* ('The marksman aimed at the centre of the target'), but *for* is sometimes used when the stress is on the ultimate objective which one has in view ('We are aiming for London, though it is doubtful whether we shall reach it before nightfall', 'It soon became clear that he was aiming for a directorship').

(1) 通常跟随 *aim* 的介词是 *at* (“射击手瞄准靶子的中心”), 但如果强调某人心目中的最后目的有时用介词 *for* (“我们的目标是伦敦, 虽然我们是否能在黄昏之前到达那里还有问题”, “很快就清楚了他最终属意于当一名董事”。)

(2) *Aim* can also take the name of the missile as its object:

(2) *Aim* 也能用投掷物的名称作为它的宾语:

He picked up a stone and aimed it at the dog.

他捡起一块石头, 把它投向那只狗。

(3) *Aim at* can be used in the passive, but not *aim for*:

(3) *Aim at* 能用于被动态, 但 *aim for* 不能:

Everything aimed at has now been achieved.

所有想做的事现已实现。

We all realised who that remark was aimed at.

我们全都意识到那些话是针对谁说的。

(4) In American English *aim to do something* is very frequent, and it is coming increasingly to be used in Britain:

(4) 美国英语中 *aim to do something* 是经常使用的, 在英国这种用法也日见增多:

The party aims to contest every constituency in the next election.

这一党的目标在于下届选举中争夺每一选举区。

Many speakers and writers in Britain, however, would not accept this as idiomatic; British usage prefers *at* followed by the gerund:

然而英国许多演说者和作家不认为这种结构是道地的英语；英国的惯用法倾向在 *at* 之后接动名词；

The party aims at contesting every constituency in the next election.

这一党的目标在于下届选举中争夺每一选举区。

The city council aims at demolishing all the slum areas within the next five years.

市政委员会立意要在未来五年中消灭所有的贫民区。

AIR ONE'S GRIEVANCES. Express them openly.

公开发泄，发牢骚，诉苦，出气。

Much of the ill-feeling is caused by the fact that there is no recognised means by which the workers can air their grievances.

多种敌对情绪的产生，是由于没有适当的渠道让工人们申诉他们的疾苦。

A passive is possible, but is not very common.

被动语态可用，但不多见。

The management instituted a system of consultation with the staff so that grievances might be aired.

管理部门建立了与全体工作人员协商的制度，因此任何不满意见都可发表出来。

AIR ONE'S VIEWS, OPINIONS. Express them openly, often with the suggestion of doing so to the annoyance of other people, who may not wish to hear them.

公开发表看法、意见等，常暗示达到引起那些不愿听的

人的不快的结果。

She is not the kind of person one can introduce into company; she is too fond of airing her opinions.

她不是那种可介绍到社交场合中去的人；她太喜欢发表意见。

Generally used only in the active voice.

通常仅用于主动态。

ANGLE FOR. Seek by indirect means to gain something one wishes for. (The metaphor is from angling, or fishing.)

用间接的方法企求获得所希望的东西（是从钓鱼或捕鱼而来的隐喻）。

We did not take his expression of interest in our ideas too seriously, for we suspected he was merely angling for votes.

他对我们的意见表示关心，但我们并不把这种表示看得太认真，因为我们猜想他不过想捞取选票而已。

Used only in the active voice.

仅用于主动态。

ANSWER BACK. Retort rudely (usually to a request, instruction or rebuke): e.g. 'Will you fetch me the telephone directory, please?' — 'Fetch it yourself!'

粗鲁地反驳（常指对要求、教训或指责）例如：‘请你把电话簿拿来好吗？——你自己动手吧！’

The mother reprimanded the child for answering her back.

母亲因小孩回嘴而谴责他。

Not used in the passive.

不用于被动态。

ANSWER FOR. Take the responsibility for.

负责任。

I cannot answer for other people's mistakes.

我不能对别人的错误负责。

You may get away with this kind of thing now, but you'll have to answer for it some day.

你也许能逃过对此类事情应有的惩处，但你将来总有一天要为其承担责任。

A passive use is rare.

被动态少用。

APPROVE (OF). *Approve* means 'give consent to':

Approve 意为“同意”：

The Council has now approved the scheme for the erection of a new public library.

委员会现在已经批准建立一座新的公共图书馆的计划。

If the scheme is approved, work on the project will start immediately.

如果计划批准，筹建工作将立即开始。

Approve of means 'regard with favour or approval'.

Approve of 意为“赞成或赞许”。

Her father did not approve of her going to dances and not returning until midnight.

她父亲对她跳舞直到半夜才回家很不赞成。

She would never do anything that was not approved of by her parents.

她决不做父母不赞许的事。

ARGUE ONE INTO SOMETHING. Persuade one to do something by persistent argument. (Followed by a gerund, a noun or a pronoun.)

以坚持不懈的辩论来说服某人做某事（后跟动名词、名词或代词）。

She argued her husband into doing what she

wanted.

她说服丈夫照着地所要求的去做。

He would not have done it of his own will, but he was argued into it by his wife.

他按自己的意愿是不会干的,但他被妻子说得没有办法。

The opposite idea is expressed by *argue out of*.

相反的意思用 *argue out of*.

ARGUE ONE ROUND. Bring one round to a desired point of view by argument.

以辩论使人接受既定的观点。

At first he was opposed to the scheme, but I managed to argue him round.

开初他反对这项计划,但我设法把他争取过来了。

If you have once made a decision, stand by it; don't allow yourself to be argued round.

如果你一旦作了决定,就坚持下去;不要让别人说得你改变主意。

ASK AFTER. Inquire about one's health, etc. (usually as a matter of politeness or general interest rather than to gain information for any specific purpose).

询问别人健康情况等。(通常出于礼貌或表示关心,而不是为了特定的目的想获得消息。)

When I met Mrs Smith this morning she asked after you and the children.

今天早晨我遇到史密斯太太,她问到你和孩子身体好吗。

Not used in the passive.

不用于被动态。

ASK FOR. (1) Ask to be given (something).

(1) 要求给予某物。

She walked up to the counter and asked for a pound of sugar.

她走到柜台边要买一磅糖。

Everything that was asked for has now been sent.
所要求的每样东西现在都送去了。

The motorist was asked for his name and address.
开车人被要求说出姓名和地址。

(2) Ask to see (someone).

(2) 要见(某人)。

Go to the inquiry office and ask for Mr Johnson.
到问讯处去, 说要见约翰逊先生。

Here is a gentleman asking for the manager
来了一位绅士要见经理。

A passive is unusual.

被动态罕用。

(3) Run the risk of something (usually something unwelcome or unpleasant) happening to one. (Colloquial.)

(3) 冒着会发生某事端(通常指讨厌或令人不愉快的事)的危险。(口语)

He is foolish to behave in that way; he is asking for trouble.

他那样干是愚蠢的; 他是自找麻烦。

If you go out without a coat in this weather you're asking for pneumonia.

这样的气候外出, 若不穿上外衣是会引起肺炎的。

Not used in the passive.

不用于被动态。

ASK OUT. Invite out (usually to one's house).

邀请出去(通常指别人家里)。

Mr and Mrs Brown are not at home; some friends have asked them out.

布朗先生和太太不在家，一些朋友请他们出去了。

I am going to look after my daughter's children; she and her husband have been asked out for the evening.

我就要去照管我女儿的孩子；她和她的丈夫被邀请参加晚会去了。

The name of a meal, such as *lunch*, *tea*, *dinner* may be added, or that of a social function, such as *dance*.

Ask out 后可以加餐名 (如 *lunch*, *tea*, *dinner* 等), 或加社会活动的名称, 如 *dance*.

We have been asked out to dinner next Thursday evening.

我们被邀参加下星期四晚间的宴会。

ATTEND ON: ATTEND TO. *Attend on* means 'wait upon'.

Attend on 意为“服侍”。

At least a dozen people attended on the bride of the wealthy prince.

至少有十二、三人服侍那位富贵王子的新娘。

Wherever she went she was attended on by a large number of followers and servants.

无论她到哪里，总有一大群侍从和仆人服侍。

Attend to means:

(1) Deal with:

Attend to 意为:

(1) 处理;

The manager himself is attending to the matter.
经理亲自处理这件事。

All the most urgent matters have now been attended to.

所有的紧急事件现在都已经处理了。

(2) Take notice of; give one's attention to:

(2) 注意; 留心:

You must attend carefully to these instructions.

你必须严格听从这些指示。

She didn't attend to what I was saying.

她没有留意听我所说的话。

No-one likes giving lectures that are not attended to by a large part of the audience.

没有人愿意作大多数听众不很重视的演讲。

AVAIL ONESELF OF. Take advantage of; make use of.

趁机利用; 利用。

I shall avail myself of your kind offer.

我将好自为之, 不负你的一片好心。

You should avail yourself of every opportunity of travelling abroad.

你当利用每个机会去海外旅游。

Note that when the subject of *avail* is a personal one, as in the above examples, the object must be a reflexive pronoun; but when the subject is non-personal, the object is an ordinary personal pronoun, or sometimes a noun.

注意: 当 *avail* 的主语是人, 如上面例句, 宾语就必须是反身代词; 但为非人称主语时, 宾语可用普通人称代词, 或有时用名词。

All his efforts availed him nothing.

他全部努力等于白费。

His plea for leniency did not avail the prisoner.

他请求法院对该犯人宽大处理, 但没有效果。

A passive is not used.

被动语不用。

B

BABY-SIT. A recent verb, made by back-formation from *baby-sitting*, i.e. sitting in someone else's house to look after the baby, or young children, in order that the parents may go out.

近来形成的动词。由 *baby-sitting* 倒反构词而成，即坐在别人家里代管婴儿或幼孩，好让父母可以出去。

Some women university students are willing to baby-sit for a few shillings an evening.

有些女大学生愿意代人看管小孩，看一晚得几先令的报酬。

She baby-sits for her daughter every Thursday evening.

每星期四的晚上地为女儿照顾小孩。

I am baby-sitting for a neighbour this evening.

今天晚上我为一位邻居照管小孩。

Baby-sat is not often used.

Baby-sat 不常用。

BACK. (1) a book: put paper cover on it to protect the binding.

(1) 给书装上包纸以保护封皮。

All scholars must back their textbooks with a sheet of strong brown paper.

所有的学生必须用一张厚实的褐色纸把教科书包起来。

All our books have now been backed.

我们所有的书现在都包好了。

(2) a horse: place money on, as a wager or bet,

in a race.

(2) 在赛马中将钱放上作为赌注。

I've been lucky today; every horse I've backed has come in first.

我今天很幸运；我打赌的每匹马都跑在前头。

The favourite was backed by hundreds of people, but they all lost their money.

这匹最有希望获胜的马有几百上千人下赌注，但他们全输了。

From this, by metaphorical application, comes the colloquial expression *to back a winner*, i.e. to undertake some enterprise which turns out much more successful or profitable than was expected.

作比喻应用时，由此产生口语用语 *to back a winner*，即经营某种企业，其结果之好或获利之额，远远超过预期。

In putting this new product on the market the firm has backed a winner.

因把这种新产品投入市场，这家公司大获利润。

In this metaphorical sense the passive is never used. We cannot say 'A winner was backed by the firm'.

这种比喻的用法从不用被动态。我们不能说 "A winner was backed by the firm."

(3) a scheme, project, etc.: give support to.

(3) 支持一个计划，方案等：

The Government are backing the campaign to cut down smoking.

政府支持减少抽烟的运动。

In his early days Hitler was backed by powerful financial interests in Germany.

希特勒早年得到德国强大的金融集团的支持。

(4) Hold the opinion that a particular candidate will be the successful one. (An extension of meaning (2), the implication being that if we were to place

a bet on the chances of the various candidates, we should put our money on this particular one.) (Colloquial.)

(4) 认定某个候选人一定成功 (这是第二种意义的扩展, 其含意是假若我们对不同的候选人中选的机会押上赌注, 我们应当押在这位候选人名下)。(口语)

Of the four candidates, I am backing Mr Jackson.
这四位候选人中, 我敢打赌杰克逊先生一定获胜。

He is being backed by a number of other people, too.

另外许多人也认定他会获胜。

BACK DOWN. Retreat from a position one has taken up: withdraw, or partially withdraw, a claim or an assertion. (Colloquial.)

从原有的立场退却: 撤回或部分撤回要求或主张。
(口语)

At first he was very aggressive in his attitude, but when he saw that he was likely to meet with stiff opposition he began to back down.

起初他的态度是咄咄逼人的, 但当他看到他很可能遇到猛烈的反抗时, 他开始退却了。

BACK OUT. Withdraw from. (Colloquial.)

退却。(口语)

Those who were most insistent that we should undertake the project were the first to back out when they saw that difficulties were likely to arise.

那些当初极力主张要执行这项计划的人, 就是后来一看到很可能发生困难就最先退却的人。

BACK UP. Give support to. (Colloquial.)

支持。(口语)