

English Common Used Verbs

英语常用动词手册

傅水根 编著



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用法说明

本词

本词排黑正体,如“accept”,“bear”。

词性

词性用斜体。

vi. Verb Intransitive 不及物动词。

v. Verb 及物不及物兼用动词。

习语多用搭配

习语多用搭配各种用法之间用“/”间隔,如“~sb. into/out of doing sth. 说服”。

若干符号用法

1. 代字号~ 用于代表词条的本词。
2. 圆括号()用于注出有关近义词、内容或意义的补充说明、代换部分、可省略部分。

前 言

初学英语者的英语表达中,通常存在着两个问题:一、用一些平时不常用的词,这种词在辞典里容易找到。这样做的结果是词汇背了不少,但表达时还是感到词汇量不够,因为一个词只能表达一个意思。而英美国家的人,特别是有一定语言修养的人在讲话和写文章时,用词相当精练,其中一个重要原因就是频繁使用动词短语。二、表达方法重复太多。例如 lead to (导致)这个短语,在初学者的文章中常常多次重复出现,他们不知道可以在适当的时候换用一下 result in 或 cause, bring 等词。

《英语常用动词手册》一书有两大特点:一、本手册选用英语常用动词,以同一动词的多种搭配即动词短语来表达不同的意思。读者能够在掌握有限的词汇的情况下,充分表达不同的意思,还可以通过使用这种简单动词短语,表达得更生动简练,更符合英美人的语言习惯。二、本手册中所选的动词短语,每一个都列出近义的表达形式,还列举与例句中的主宾语经常搭配的短语,供读者参考。这部分词汇和短语放在词条后的括弧中,没有注明中文意思,需要读者将它们与词条进行比较,体会它们之间的区别,体会一下在哪种场合下,用哪种表达形式更为贴切。

傅永根

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abandon / ə'baɪndən / *vt.*

1. 抛弃, 遗弃, 放弃 (desert, forsake, run out on, put away, give up)
The divorced mother ~ed her newborn, leaving it at the church.
那个离了婚的母亲遗弃了她的新生婴儿, 把他放在教堂门口。
He ~ed all his worries and put his whole heart in the program.
他抛弃了所有的忧虑, 全身心地投入计划。
He ~ed all his comforts and left for the revolutionary headquarters.
他放弃了舒适生活, 奔赴革命大本营。
2. ~ oneself to 沉溺于..., 纵情于... (surrender oneself to, give up oneself to, give oneself over to, indulge in)
He ~ed himself to drug and drink.
他自暴自弃, 沉溺于毒品和酒精。
The drug-addict ~ed himself to despair.
那吸毒者陷于绝望之中。
3. ~ to 使陷于 (subject to, reduce to, bring to, send to, put to, drive to)
The failure of medical attempts ~ed the patient to despair.
几次治疗失败, 使病人陷于绝望。

absorb / əb'sɔ:h / *vt.*

1. 吸收, 吸取, 吸收消化 (take in, consume, suck up, adopt)
He eagerly ~ed all new knowledge.
他如饥似渴地吸收各类新知识。
Newly established industries ~ed surplus labor released from mechanized agriculture.
新建工业把农业机械化后多余的劳力吸收消化了。
2. be ~ed in 全神贯注, 全心投入 (be lost in, be engaged in)
He was entirely ~ed in his reading.
他正在全神贯注地看书。
Closed in, he ~ed himself in designing new products.

他把自己关进门,全心投入新产品的设计工作。

accept / ək'sept / *v.*

1. ~ as 认为是 (recognize as, hold as, regard to be, count, look on as, reckon)

Mao Zedong was generally ~ed as a great poet, a great statesman and a great leader.

毛泽东被公认为伟大领袖、大政治家和大诗人。

This is an ~ed truth, not an ~ed theory.

这是一个公认的事实,不是公认的理论。

2. 接受,收取 (take, allow)

The store does not ~ cheques.

那商店不接受支票。

He had received the gift, but did not ~ it.

他收到了礼物,但没有接受这份礼物。

3. 接受,承认,认可 (take, acknowledge, admit, agree, approve, appreciate)

The enemy will never ~ the defeat lying down.

敌人决不会甘心失败。

We openly ~ your criticism.

我们公开接受你的批评。

accommodate / ə'kɒmədeɪt / *v.*

1. 容纳,供养 (hold, put up, accept)

How many people can this hotel ~?

这家旅馆能住多少人?

The city ~s 80% of the total industrial capacity.

该市容纳了80%的工业企业。

2. ~ to 使...与...相协调 (fit...in with, adjust...to, suit...to, adapt to)

In an extension plan, the architect has to ~ the new addition to the

building.

按照扩建方案,建筑师必须使新加部分与老建筑相协调。

I will ~ my plans to yours.

我将修改我的计划,以便与你的计划相协调。

3. ~ sb. with sth. 向…提供… (grant sb. sth., provide sb. with sth., supply sb. with sth.)

The bank will ~ my company with a soft loan of \$ 2,000,000.

银行将向我公司提供 200 万美元的长期低息贷款。

The government ~s underdeveloped areas with a relief fund of 30 million *yuan* every year.

政府每年向不发达地区提供 3000 万元的救济金。

4. 调解,调停 (settle, address, compromise, arrange, mediate, reconcile)

UN officials have come to ~ disputes.

联合国官员已经来调解争议了。

He worked as a go-between, ~ing quarrels in the community.

他作为一个中间人,来调解社区中的一些纠纷。

accompany / ə'kʌmpəni / *v.*

1. be ~ied with 伴有,伴随 (be illustrated with, be attended with, be characterized with, bear)

The publishing authorities would not pass the school books ~ied with ads.

出版当局不准那些附有广告的课本出版。

~ied with weaknesses, Mao Ze-dong's life was a great one.

毛泽东尽管有缺点,但他的一生毕竟是伟大的一生。

Close to midnight, lightning broke out ~ied with thunder.

近午夜时,雷电交加。

2. 陪伴 (go with, escort, keep company)

Two guards and a secretary ~ied the Minister to Beijing.

两名警卫员和一名秘书陪同部长到达北京。

Old as he was, he ~ied us on the whole tour.

虽然年事已高,但他还是陪我们走完了全程。

3. 伴奏 (harmonize)

The chorus was ~ied by Mr Liu at the piano.

合唱团由刘先生担任钢琴伴奏。

account / ə'kaʊnt / *v.*

1. ~ for 解释,说明理由 (explain for, justify, make excuses for)

"How do you ~ for your absence?" "I missed the buss." "Ah, that ~s for it."

"你为什么缺席?" "我误车了。" "啊,原来是这么回事。"

She has accounted for her wealth.

她已对自己财富的来源作了解释。

2. ~ for 捕获,捕杀 (catch, round up, capture, arrest, apprehend, seize, wipe out)

We ~ed for two deers.

我们捕获了两只鹿。

A flock of kangaroo was ~ed for.

一群袋鼠被捕杀了。

act / ækt / *v.*

1. 当一角色 (behave like, play)

Have you ever ~ed?

你以前演过戏吗?

2. 行为,行事说话 (behave, mind)

~ your age.

行为举止要符合你的年纪。

3. 行动 (do, take action)

Talking would not come to truth, we must ~.

空谈没有用,我们必须行动起来。

4. ~ on sth. 对…起作用,有效果 (work upon sth., go into play on sth., function on sth.)

The yeast ~s on the sugar which in turn turns into vinegar.

酵母对糖发生作用,使糖变成了醋。

The medicine the doctor gave has ~ed on the patient.

医生给的药已经对病人起作用了。

5. ~ up to 按照…办事 (~ upon, follow, observe, keep to, go by, keep in line with)

We must ~ up to the established principles.

我们必须按照既定原则办事。

We must ~ up to the corporate guidelines.

我们必须按公司的宗旨办事。

add / æd / *v.*

1. ~ up 归结起来,加起来 (put together, count up, bring together, link up)

~ing these up, we can come to the conclusion that this is a risky investment.

总而言之,我们能得出一个结论,即这是一项有风险的投资。

2. ~ed up to 加上,除外 (in addition to, counting in, besides, as well as)

His diligence, ~ed up to his intelligence, contributed to his success.

他的勤劳和智慧帮助他获得了成功。

address / ə'dres / *vt.*

1. 提出 (send, submit, present, refer, forward, put forward, transmit, bring forward)

Hamilton ~ed to Washington strong protests against the action.

汉密尔顿就这种行为向华盛顿提出强烈抗议。

The correspondent ~ed his observations to the press.

那记者向出版社提供了评论文稿。

2. 向…发表演说 (speak at, deliver a speech at, make a report at)

He was asked to ~ the meeting.

他应邀在大会上发表演说。

3. ~ sb. as 称…为 (call sb., take sb. for, refer to sb. as)

Don't ~ me as "Governor", I am only a mayor.

别称呼我省长,我是一名市长。

He was a mayor, and was ~ed as the "City Lord".

他是一位市长,被人们称作“城王老爷”。

4. 写地址 (bear an ~, have an ~, put an ~ on)

We can't mail the letter, for it is not ~ed.

我们无法投寄这封信,因为信上没写地址。

~ your parcels carefully before you mail them.

在包裹上仔细写明地址再投寄。

5. ~ oneself to (doing) sth. 忙于 (apply oneself to (doing) sth., absorb oneself in (doing) sth., get busy with sth., engage oneself in (doing)sth.)

In collaboration with FBI, the security guards ~ed themselves to putting the National House in order.

那些警卫与联邦调查局忙于合力维持国会大厦的秩序。

admit / əd'mit / *v.*

1. 允许进入,吸纳 (accept, take in, permit, allow in, let in)

This country ~s only one hundred immigrants a year.

该国每年只接纳 100 名移民。

The windows are too small and do not ~ enough light and air.

窗户太小,不能容足够的光照和空气进屋。

2. 容纳 (accommodate, allow)

The airport ~s large airbuses.

空港可停泊大型空中客车。

The ballroom can ~ 500 people.

舞厅能容纳 500 人。

3. ~ to sth. /doing sth. 承认 (confess, acknowledge, accept)

I ~ my mistakes.

我承认我所犯的错误。

It is generally ~ted that the Great Wall is a great project.

长城被公认为是一项伟大的工程。

I must ~ to feeling ashamed.

我承认我确实感到难为情。

He ~ted to the murder of a couple of others.

他承认他还谋杀过其他几个人。

4. ~ of 容许有, 有…的余地 (allow of, leave room for, suffer, be subject to, accept, be open to)

The work ~s of criticism.

这项工作容许有批评。

The Design ~s of improvement.

这项设计仍有改进的余地。

This is an order. It ~s of no exception.

这是命令, 不允许有人例外。

agree / ə'gri: / v.

1. ~(to sth.) 同意 (consent, share)

They all ~ to my decision.

他们都同意我的决定。

2. ~ with sb. 适合某人的健康或消化 (常用于否定句和疑问句)
(suit, serve)

The beef I had for lunch did not ~ with me.

我中午吃的牛肉使我的胃不舒服。

3. ~ with sth. 与…相符 (match, confirm with, comply with, correspond with, be in line with, be identical with, be in keeping with, meet, suit with)

What one says should ~ with what one does.

做人应该言行一致。

The objects we have developed should ~ with the corporate guidelines.

我们制订的目标应该与公司的宗旨相符。

allow / ə'laʊ / *v.*

1. ~ sb. sth. 允许, 批准 (ratify, grant, permit, give)

The hotel ~s tours 5 percent discount.

旅馆允许给旅行团 5% 的折扣。

They ~ their imagination full play.

他们充分发挥自己的想像力。

2. 认可, 承认, 认定 (admit, agree, confirm)

The court ~ed his innocence.

法院认定他无罪。

They ~ed that he was wrong.

他们认定他是错的。

3. ~ for 考虑到 (take into consideration, take into account)

It will take you an hour to get to the station, ~ing for traffic delays.

到车站需要一个小时, 包括路上耽搁的时间在内。

4. ~ of 容许, 留有余地 (admit of)

The meeting ~ed of late arrivals, ~ing for traffic difficulties.

考虑到交通困难, 会议允许迟到。

5. 导致、造成 (cause, bring about, result in, lead to, raise, give rise to)

The damaged oven door will ~ escape of microwave.

受损伤后的炉门会造成微波泄漏。

answer / 'ɑ:nsə / *v.*

1. 满足 (fulfill, satisfy, serve, meet)

Will this ~ your requests?

这能满足你的要求了吧?

2. ~ to 符合 (correspond with, meet, live up to, equal)

The applicants do not ~ to the qualifications.

这些申请人不符合条件。

3. ~ for 保证 (guarantee, promise, engage, confirm, assure)

I ~ for his innocence.

我保证他无罪。

4. ~ for 为…得到报应, 因…受责 (suffer for, learn for)

You will ~ for what you have done to us.

你会为你对我们所干下的一切得到报应的。

anticipate / æn'tisipeit / *vt.*

1. ~ 提前使用 (use up in advance)

He always ~d his salary and asked for an advance.

他总是提前用光薪水, 再要求预支。

The budget for the coming project is ~d. Additional funds are demanded.

下期工程预算已经提前用完了, 不得不追加资金。

2. 比…早, 先于… (predate, forerun, augur)

Columbus was probably ~d by sailors from Norway who reached Labrador 500 years earlier.

可能挪威水手比哥伦布早五百年就已捷足先登到过拉布拉多。

3. 预料并作好准备 (foresee, predict, forecast)

He is a very successful businessman. He can identify his market and ~ the market's wants and needs.

他是一位成功的企业家, 他能找准自己的市场, 预料市场的需求并作好准备。

We should be well prepared and ~ our competitor's designs.

我们应该做好充分准备, 预料我们对手的企图并采取有效措施。

appeal / ə'pi:l / *v.*

1. ~ to 求助于 (turn to, resort to)

The merchant ~ed to the towns-people to trade in his shop.

商人要求镇上的人在他的小店里进行交易。

It is not encouraged to ~ to the sword in addressing conflicts between countries.

在解决国家间争端时不应主张诉诸武力。

2. 上诉 (prosecute, sue, charge, set down)

He ~ed from a judgement.

他因不服裁判而提出上诉。

He ~ed against a decision.

他就这一决定提出抗诉。

He ~ed to another court.

他向另一法院提出上诉。

3. ~ to 引起, 吸引 (attract, engage, fire, work up, stir, excite, arouse)

His experiences at the South Pole ~ed greatly to my sense of adventure.

他在南极的经历深深地激发起我的探险欲。

Every exhibit at the exposition ~s to me immensely.

展览会上的每件展品都引起我极大的兴趣。

apply / ə'plai / v.

1. ~ one's mind to 把精力用于 (concentrate on, put one's heart on)

~ your mind to your work, not to trickery.

要把心思用在工作上, 不要用来搞阴谋诡计。

2. 使用 (use, spend on, go on)

The fund was ~ied for education of those who could not afford it.

该基金用来为那些无力支付学费的人提供教育。

3. ~ oneself to 全心全意地做 (address oneself to, be busy with, absorb oneself in, engage oneself in)

He ~ed himself to his assignments, only to find his efforts not appreciated.

他全心全意地努力完成任务,却发现并不被人赏识。

4. ~ to 向…申请 (ask, register with, request)

You have to ~ to the business administration for the business license before you are permitted to put your business into operation.

你得先向工商管理局申请营业执照,然后你才可以开始营业。

5. ~ to 适用于 (suit, go for, hold for, fit)

Textbooks for university students do not ~ to high school students.
大学生的课本并不适用于中学生。

appoint / ə'point / *vt.*

1. 确定,指定 (pick on, fix, decide on, determine)

The date ~ed for the talk between the conflicting parties was June 2nd.

争议各方为进行会谈商定的日期是6月2日。

We must ~ the date to meet again.

我们必须确定再次会面的日期。

2. 指定、任命、委派 (pick on to be, make, put up for, attach to be, tell off to be, choose to be, establish)

The president ~ed me the project manager.

总裁指定我为项目经理。

A committee must be ~ed for the corruption investigation.

必须委派一个委员会来调查腐败问题。

3. It is ~ed that... 指令要求… (It is ordered that..., It is commanded that..., It is instructed that...)

It was ~ed that the project be completed by schedule.

指令要求该工程必须按计划完成。

4. be ~ed 装备 (be equipped, be fitted out)

The hotel is well ~ed, not very well decorated though.