•中青文馨系列• UP-TO-DATE

文馨

新观念英汉词典

主编/陈献忠

刘世惠

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绘图/赖美渝

WEN SHIN'S NEW ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY

中国甚至出版社

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中国音车去成社

(京)新登字083号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

文馨新观念英汉词典/陈献忠,刘世惠主编,一北京:中国青年出版社,2001

ISBN 7-5006-4182-6

I. 文··· □. ①陈··· ②刘··· □.①英语 - 词典②词典 - 英、汉 Ⅳ. H316

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2001)第09399号

北京市版权局著作权合同登记章

图字: 01-2001-0215号

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中国丰丰土成社 出版 发行

社址: 北京东四12条21号 邮政编码: 100708

网址: www. cyp. com. cn

编辑部电话: (010) 84015396 发行部电话: (010) 64010813

上海纪元印刷有限公司印刷 新华书店经销

787 × 1092 1/32 42.5 印张 彩插 8 4000 千字

2002年1月北京第1版 2002年1月第1次印刷

印数: 1-50000 册 定价: 65.00 元

青与出版处联系调换.

h4033570



写在简体字版出版时

《文馨英汉词典系列》在大陆由中国青年出版社出版发行。多年来的夙愿一朝实现、心中不禁涌出诸多感慨和话语。

大约十年前,我的台湾朋友蔡浪涯先生就竭力向我推荐由台湾文馨出版社出的这套英汉词典。它精巧的编辑、设计、排印一时吸引了中青同仁。90年代初的大陆、辞书的出版并不像今日这样繁荣。它第一次激起了我与文馨合作的渴望。但文馨的范发馨社长久久未能允诺。因为他既是一位严格的前辈出版家、又是一位完美主义者。此后近十年的时间、他以抱病之躯、花巨资完善该词典的重新编撰。终于、在公元2000年、成全了我深埋在心底的想法。

当范先生把散发着油墨清香的三本英汉词典摆放在我面前,我在欣赏、翻检之余、感佩之情油然而生。这不愧是彼岸学者、出版家通力合作的上乘之作。收词丰富,体例新颖、编排有创意、印制精美、它体现了台湾编创者的丰富学养,也折射出出版家不一般的眼光和襟怀。应该说、在英汉词典的出版方面,无论其编辑思想,还是其编辑方法、虽然不能就此做出台湾同行已经全面超越大陆同行的结论、但他们确实有许多可贵的经验需要我们虚心求教。据我了解,文馨出版社的英汉词典在台湾被誉为"第一品牌",几十年常销、畅销不衰、确为名至实归。

大陆辞书出版、近年日趋活跃。但长期以来,在中文辞书出版中,已有《新华字典》、《现代汉语词典》等名牌、大牌,并形成了它们无可撼动的地位。相形之下,英汉词典的出版仍属战国局面。我们正是看中这一点而从英汉词典的出版切入,特别是倾力将"台湾第一品牌"引入,虽不敢妄称它也将成为"大陆第一品牌",但会使大陆英汉辞书出版的百花园圃中增添一道亮丽风景,这确是无疑的。

此次以"中青文馨系列"推出的简体字版包括三本,分别是《文馨当代英汉词典》、《文馨当代英汉词典精致版》和《文馨新观念英汉词典》。权且把这看作是我们中青社在辞书出版中的第一声"婴啼"吧。

祭君浪涯十多年前是我国台湾省出版界的风云人物、后又涉足商界、投资和移民上海。我曾讥讽他"没有文化"和"不懂出版"。但正是他向我力荐《文馨英汉词典系列》、并鞍前马后地为中青社引进这一套书的版权穿梭往返于两岸之间。正是因了他的作用、我们和文馨的范社长发馨合作十分愉快,并得以在较短时间内完成了工程浩大的简体字版的修订、编辑、印制工作。如果硬要给蔡先生一个头衔的话,他是事实上的简体字版的策划者、监制者,我向他脱帽致敬。

再次感谢我的台湾同行和本社同仁以及更多参与这套词典工作的无名英雄们。

胡守文 2001年5月16日 从多年的教学经验,我们发现中国学生学习英文的最大挫折,大部分来自于不知如何应用自己所认识的英文词汇,因而感到灰心,放弃学英文的兴趣。为了替学生解决这些问题,我们乃决心编一本与传统性质不同的英汉词典。我们发现常用的英语词汇并不多,如果能掌握这些常用基本词汇的运用,则充分表达自己的意思,写出流畅的英文,都不是难事。

我们从这样的观念为出发点,设定编辑这本词典的方向,确确实实地帮助学习英语者.突破 困难,认识每个词的正确基本用法。

我们希望这是一本使用者词典,是一本真正好用的词典。内容从词目、释义、例句、短语、同义词、反义词、词语搭配、辨析、插图、常用口语、文化生活及中国学生常犯的错误说明等等,都字字珠玑,精彩实用。

文馨出版社在投下无数的人力、财力后,我们已达成从开始设定的编辑目标。有心学好英文的人不难发现本词典是你学习英文的最佳伴侣。

总之,我们相信有了这本词典后,人人都觉得英文变容易了,也变有趣了。

傳献忠 劉せ志 2000年10月

编辑体例

读者在使用本词典之前, 先对本词典的编辑体例有初步的了解, 不但能充分利用本词典的所有优点, 也能学会如何掌握千变万化的词义, 以及所查询问语的正确用法。

1. 词目

(1)收录词汇量及重 要词提示

|本词典共收录一万余词, 其中在词前加星号 (*) 者表示该词为基本词汇, 在口语或写 |作中极为常见, 约有三千个。

(2)排列

所有词汇按 ABC 顺序排列。

(3)拼法相同而词源 不同的词

拼法相同而词源不同的词,分开收录,且分别在该单词的右上角依序加注1,2等小数字,以便区别。

例: * mean'/mi:n/ 阔 及 代表, 意味: 企图

mean²/mi:n/形 卑鄙的: 小气的

(本词典735及736页)

(4)拼法

(5)分音节

英、美拼法不同的单词, 第一个为美式拼法, 第二个为英式拼法, 并特别以 [英] 表英式拼法。

例: * be·hav·ior, [英] be·hav·iour /bi`heivjə(r/ (本词典99页)

词目采用圆点(,)划分拼写音节。

阿日末市四点(、) 対方が与言 P。 例: * con·tin·u·ous /kən`tɪninəs/ (本词典236页)

> hap-pi-ness / hæpɪnɪs/ (本词典531页) a-e-ri-al /eɪ`ɪrɪəl, `erɪəl/ (本词典26页)

(6)有两种拼法的词

有两种以上的拼法时,较常见的拼法列于前。

例: * ad-vis-er, ad-vi-sor /əd varzəm/ (本词典26页)

11. 发音

(1)发音

本词典标注美国读音,采用宽式国际音标,标示于 / / 之内。

(2)重音

主重音加在音节的左上方 //; 次重音加在音节的左下方 //; 单音节的词目不标注重音。

買。

例: cham-ber / tʃembəɪr/ (本词典174页)

rep-re-sent / repri zent/ (本词典986页) add /æd/ (本词典17页)

(3)两种发音

(5)易混淆的发音

(6)注意发音

读音相同而重音不同时,音标都重复标示;部分音节读音不同时,相同部分则以短线符号(-)表示从IIK。

1711

列: e-lab-o-rate /i`læbərit, ə-, -`læbrit / (本词典356页)

(4)轻重读法 词题 表示

词目重音如有重读 (strong form) 与轻读 (weak form) 的区别, 则以"重读"及"轻读"

表示

例: * a²/轻读 ə, 重读 eɪ/, an /轻读 ən, 重读 æn / (本词典1页)

音标中的语音音节之间通常以重音符号区分之。无重音者、一般不用区分音节的符号。但在两音节的发音易发生混淆时、则置圆点(,)于其间。

河: es·say·ist ſesɪɪst. `eseɪ·ɪst/ (本词典378页)

发音容易读错或该注意的词都加注"(★注意发音)"于音标之后,以示提醒。

例: proph·e·cy / pra:fəsɪ/ (★注意发音) (本词典935页)

proph·e·sy / pro:fə.sai/ (★注意发音) (本词典935页)

川、词件

(1)词性

词目的词性皆以缩写表示,原则上接于发音之后。词类用下列符号标明之:

選 → 连接词 副 → 副词 极 → 不及物动词

(2)同一同目有两种以上词性

| 同一词目有两种以上词性时, 第二个 (及其后的) 词性之前加 ──。

例: * dam·age /ˈdæmɪd√ 名 (复 dam·ag·es /~iz/)

—— 頭 (三单现 dam-ag-es /~tz/; 过去、过分 ~d /~d/; 现分 dam-ag-ing) (本词典268及269页)

IV. 词形变化

(1)词形变化

(2) 名词

名词、代词、动词、助动词、形容词、副词等都依其不同词性的准则标示词类变化。 规则变化及不规则变化均详尽标示。词形变化中的"~"表示与词目或其音标完全相同者、"-"表示词目或其音标的一部分。词形变化使用的缩写如下:

过去→过去式 过分→过去分词 现分→现在分词 名词词目均标示可数、不可数的情形。若为可数,则列出复数形,并针对复数形的不规则变化, 音节、发音的差异及词尾以外有变化的部分详尽标示。

例: * af-ter-noon / æftə ei nu:n, .a:f-/ 名 (可数, 不可数) (复 ~s /~z/)

(本词典29页)

blan-ket / blæŋkɪ/ 名 (可数) (复 ~s /-ts/) (本词典112页)
cage /keɪdʒ/ 名 (可数) (复 cag-es / keɪdʒɪz/) (本词典152页)
deer /dtacz/ 名 (可数) (单复数同形)

→ (复 deer) (本词典280页)

goose /gu:s/ 名 (复 geese /gi:s/) (本词典505页) mos-qui-to /mə`ski:təo/ 名 (可数) (复 ~es, ~s /~z/) (本词典771页) sis-ter-in-law / sistərin.lə:/ 名 (可数) (复 sis-ters-in-law / sistərin.lə:/)

(本词典1082页)

(3)动词

动词词目均列出第三人称单数现在式、过去式、过去分词、现在分词, 并针对美英变化差异, 则列出复数形音节变化及词尾辅音字母重复的部分详尽标示。

例: ag·i·tate ſædʒə.teɪt/ 题 (三单现 ~s /-ts/; 过去、过分 ag·i·tat.ed /~ɪd/; 现分 ag·i·tat.ing) (本词典32页)

* be-gin /bi' gɪn/ 函 (三单现 ~s /~z/; 过去 be-gan /- gæn/; 过分 be-gun /- gʌn/; 现分 be-gin-ning) (本词典98页)

* cut /kʌt/ 鈾(三单现 ~s /-ts/; 过去、过分 cut; 现分 cut.ting) (本词典266页)

* run /rʌn/ 齒(三单现 ~s /~z/; 过去 ran /ræn/; 过分 run; 现分 run·ning) (本词典1019页)

* trav·el / trav·l/ 勉 (三单现 ~s /~z/; 过去、过分 ~ed, {英} trav·elled /~d/; 现分 ~ing, [英] trav·el·ling) (本词典[229页)

(4)形容词、副词

形容词及副词标示比较级和最高级,规则变化及不规则变化均详列。规则变化除特殊情形外,一律不标示音标。

例: *hap-py / hæpɪ/ 形 (比较级 hap-pi-er; 最高级 hap-pi-est) (本词典531页) hap-pi-ly / hæpɪlɪ/ 禪 (比较级 more ~; 最高级 most ~) (本词典531页)

* good /god/ 形 (比较级 bet.ter / betacn/; 最高级 best /best/) (本词典503页)

* well'/wel/ 顧 (比较级 bet.ter / betaur/; 最高级 best /best/) (本词典1294页)

* big /bɪg/ 形 (比较级 big.ger; 最高级 big.gest) (本词典108页)

* se-vere /sə`vɪə ɪr/ 形 (比较级 se-ver-er, more ~; 最高级 se-ver-est, most ~) (本词典1058页)

* long' /lɔ:ŋ, lɑ:ŋ/ 形 (比较级 long.er / lɔ:ŋgəːn/; 最高级 long.est / lɔ:ŋgɪst, `lɑ:ŋgɪst/) (本词典699页)

V. 释义、例句、短语

(1)释义的分类及附 | 加说明

释义按照其重要程度用 1, 2, 3... 分项, 必要时再细分为 ①②③ 等; 而有必须明示其 范畴或用法者, 概标明于括号()或[]内。因为释义和例句具有密切关系, 所以在 释义的右栏中,必附以例句配台,以罹调释义由上下文决定的观念。

例: back-bone / bæk_bəʊn/ 名 (复 ~s /~z/)

1(可数)脊椎: Try to hold your backbone straight while

sitting, 华孝时应设法挺直脊背。

2(the back-The older employees are the backbone

bone)骨干, 中 of our company.

坚分子。 老员工是我们公司的中坚。

3(不可数)骨 A coward has no backbone, 懦夫没有骨气。 气、竖毅 I don't have the backbone to do it

我没勇气做那件事。 (本词典82页)

*dad·dv / dædi/ 名(可数) (复 dad·dies /~z/) (当称呼用) 爸爸. 爹爹 (本词典268页)

ad-iec-tive / æd~iktiv/ 名(可数)(复~s/~z/)

[语法]形容词 In the sentence "Every man was happy",

(略作 adj. 或 the words "every" and "happy" are ad-

jectives. 在"Every man was happy" 这个 句子里, every 和 happy 都是形容词。 (本词典19页)

名词可数 (countable) 者, 以"可数"标示; 不可数 (uncountable) 者, 以"不可数"标 示; 若为"可数, 不可数",则视种类或特殊事例, 两者选择运用。凡"可数"必标示 复数形。

形容词若仅作定语 (attributive) 用法者, 以"(用在名词前)"标示; 仅作表语 (predicative) 用法者, 以"(不用在名词前)"标示。

原则上,例句随附于释义的右栏。例句以完整的句子为主,两个(以上)例句接排时以 "/" 分隔。例句对于学会单词的用法或使用时机非常有帮助, 是写作或翻译的重要参 考资料。所附例句的多寡依其变化与适用情况的多寡而定、安排的顺序则按照常用与 否而定,通常最常用的情况放在最前面。例句除了有中文翻译之外,有时候另附有语 法要点与注意用法等,旨在帮助学习者确定该词的正确用法。例句中除了词目、短语 之外, 有些词也以细斜体字印出, 这么做的目的在提醒词典的使用者, 注意哪些词可 能具有特别语法含义,或者容易忽略。

*di-rec-tion /də`rekfən, daɪ-/ 名 (复 ~s /~z/) 例:

1(可数)方向. In which direction is the beach?

方位,方面 海滩在哪个方向?

Turn around — you are going in the wrong direction.

回头, 你走错方向了。

Leaves were blowing in all directions.

树叶随风四处飘扬。

a sense of direction 方向感

2(不可数)指! This department is under the direction of Mrs. White. 挥,监督,管理 这个部门由怀特太太主管。

He did the work under my direction.

他在我的指导下做这工作。

3(可数)(作 di- Read the directions on the bottle.

rections)指示, 请读瓶上的说明。

We asked the policeman for directions. 说明(书)

+ 我们向那位警察问路。 (本词典305页)

*la·bor, [英] la·bour f leɪbəər/ 名 (复~s /~z/) **3**(可数, 不可 | She was in labor for two days.

数)(分娩的) 她阵痛了两天。

阵痛 (本词典658页)

*con-sul-ta-tion / ka:nsəl teɪfən/ 名 (复~s /~z/)

1(不可数)请! The doctor is now in consultation with a patient.

教,协商;查一大夫现在正为一位病人看病。 询; 会诊

(本词典232页)

(2)可数名词母不可 数名词

(3)定语形容词与表 语形容词

(4)例句

(5)短语及其替代语

短语或惯用语亦按第一个字母顺序排列,不同的是,短语依词类收录,即排列于词目在该短语所属词性的所有释义之后。短语以①②③等分项。短语中使用的 one 表示相当于主语的代词, sb. (=somebody) 表示主语以外的人, sth. (=something) 表示非人之事物。

例: * mind /maind/ 名 (复 ~s /~dz/)

1(可数, 不可: I believe in mind over matter.

数)心,心思,精;我相信精神胜过物质。

神(↔ body, My mind told me one thing, and my heart another.

matter, heart) 我的理智告诉我的是一回事,可我的内心说的是另一回事。
It's better to avoid her when she's in this uppleasant state

of mind. 在她心情这么不好时, 最好躲着她。

Your mind is not on your work. 你的心思没放在工作上。

2(不可数)(亦 He has a brilliant [sharp] mind.

作 a mind)头 他有着聪明 [敏锐] 的头脑。

脑, 智力, 心智 { Her ten-year-old son already has the mind of an adult.

(=brains, in- : 她十岁的儿子已有成年人的智商。

telligence) You're not using your *mind* most of the time.

你大部分时间都不用心。

3(可数)有才 Some of our best *minds* are emigrating abroad.

智的人我们之中一些最有才智的人要移民国外。

4(可数)心意, Why don't you speak your mind plainly?

主意, 想法(= 你何不坦率表示你的意见呢?
opinion) To my mind she is very smart.

在我看来她很聪明。

Nothing will make me change my mind.

没有任何事情可以使我改变主意。

5(不可数)记 That brings your story to *mind*. 亿、回忆(=me- 那件事让人想起你的故事。

Out of sight, out of mind. [谚] 眼不见心不烦; 离久情疏。

It completely slipped my mind. 我完全把它忘了。

bear [have, I'll keep your suggestion in mind for the future.

keep]... in 我会记住你的建议,未来也许用得上。

mind 切记, Here are a few rules to bear in mind. 记住 这里有几条必须记住的规则。

bring [call]... I can't call his name to mind. to mind 使想 我没办法想起他的名字。

The photographer often makes us call to mind some

incident of former intimacy with an absent friend. 摄影师常使我们想起与昔日故友亲近的往事。

cross [come It never crossed my mind to ask you.

into, enter] 我从没想到要问你。

one's mind 突 A strange idea came into his mind. 然想起 一个奇怪的念头涌上他的心头。

in one's mind In my mind she's never been a good mother.

依某人的想法,在我看来她不曾当过好母亲。 在某人看来 In my mind he is a good boy

在某人看来 In my mind he is a good boy. 依我看来他是个不错的小孩。

keep [have] | Keep an open mind! That's the only way you can an open mind | learn.

保持心胸开放! 保持心胸开放! 那是你学习的惟一办法。

keep [set] Stop talking and keep your mind on your work.

one's mind on :不要讲话了, 专心在工作上。

mory)

SE STATE

... 专心于…

Jack has kept his mind on going to college next year. 杰克决心明年上大学。

lose one's mind 失去理

Have you lost your mind? 你发疯了吗? What a silly thing to say! Have you lost your mind?

智. 发狂

怎么说这种傻话, 你发疯了吗?

make up one's

I can't make up my mind whether to go on vacation or stay here and work.

mind 决定,决 -i`(=decide) :

我没办法决定是去度假,还是留在这里工作。

She couldn't make up her mind what blouse to wear. 她无法决定穿哪件上衣。

They've made up their minds to stay in the U.S.

他们已决定留在美国。

Your mind is already made up. Why talk to me?

你心意已决, 为什么还找我谈?

on one's mind 为某人所关心 She's got something on her mind, 她心中有事。

I wonder what's on your mind. 我想知道你在想些什么。

mind 发疯, like that. 心神错乱

out of one's You must be out of your mind to give up a good job

你一定是疯了,才会放弃那么好的工作。

使某人放心。

put [set] sb.'s Let me set your mind at rest. There is nothing wrong mind at rest | with your lung.

上你可以放心,你的肺并没有毛病。 take one's Let's try to take her mind off her exams.

[sb.'s] mind 我们来想办法不让她挂心考试的事。 off... 使某人! A good holiday will take your mind off all the unhappiness of the past few months.

不再挂心…

好好度个假可以让你忘掉过去几个月的所有不愉快。

仔细思考

turn one's Let us now turn our minds to tomorrow's party. mind to 注意 ! 我们现在开始想明天聚会的事吧!

turn... over | She turned it over in her mind. in one's mind: 她仔细思考过那件事。

I promise to turn this matter over in my mind. 我答应你仔细思考这件事。 (本词典751页)

(6) 同义词、反义 词、相关词、词 类变化

同义词、反义词、词类变化、相关词或辨析查询等参考资料皆以方括号【】表示。 【同义词】标示与词目意义相同或相似的词。【反义词】标示与词目意义相反或相对 的词。【相关词】归纳与词目有密切关连的(复合)词。【词类变化】详列词目词性的 变化情形,若【词类变化】中所列出的词在本词典中另列词目,则不标示音标释义等, 只列词性; 若未另列词目, 则一定标示释义, 音标如为不规则变化, 也必详列。

资讯小方块、插图、列表

(1)资讯小方块

本词典提供许多资讯小方块,如"词语搭配"、"容易错的用法"、"辨析" 化生活"、"注意用法"、"常用口语"、"比较用法"、"容易混淆的词"等。旨 在加深学习者对某个词汇词义与用法的认识, 有效提升阅读与写作能力。就编排而 言、将资讯放在小方块内、视觉效果较佳、使读者一目了然、印象深刻。其中"辨析" 所举列的词汇是让读者自行查阅该词, 以充分了解这些词的差异, 在练习写作文字运 用技巧上可获得很大的进步。

(2)插图

本词典插图经精心设计,不但具有图解该词词义以便于理解,更具有相关意义的 整理、比较、对照的功能、善加利用、观念不容易混淆。且均附中译、若插图解释出现 在例句中,该句的词目部分以细斜体印刷,并佐以 🕏 以利查阅。

(3)列表

本词典涵盖一些语法概念, 将需要注意的相关资料集中于一处, 列表详加说明。

VII. 符号用法

(1)箭号 :	差表示参照其后的词。						
, , , , , ,	例: * seem 中,…【辨析】 🗟 appear 表示 seem 的辨析请参照 appear						
	(本词典1048页)						
(2)圆括号()	表示()内为补充说明或为可以省略的部分,在释义中亦包括语法说明。						
	例: upstream 中 … 潮 形 在上游 (的), 逆流 (的) = 超 在上游, 逆流;						
	形 在上游的, 逆流的 (本词典1256页)						
	indolent 中 … 懒惰的, 怠惰的 (比 lazy 正式的用词) (本词典598页)						
	Olympic 中 ··· — 名 (作 the Olympics) 奥林匹克运动会 (= the Olymp Games) (本词典826页)						
(3)方括号[]	表示[]内为同等语。						
	例: patch 名 1例句中 ··· trousers with patches on [at] the knees =						
	trousers with patches on the knees 或 trousers with patches at the knees						
	(本词典865页)						
	sky-high 中 … 副 形 高入云霄地 [的], 极高地 [的] = 副 高入云霄地,						
	极高地; 形 高入云霄的, 极高的 (本词典1087页)						
(4)星号 ★	表示有关发音、拼写、语法、习惯用法等的补充、说明、参考及注意事项。						
	例: ad·van·ta·geous / ædvən`ted₃əs/ (★注意发音) 形 (本词典24页)						
	baby-sit 例句中 ··· He did a lot of baby-sitting last summer. 他去年暑假做了很多临时保姆的工作 (★过去式 baby-sat 较少用、						
	大部分用 did baby-sitting 来取代)。 (本词典81页)						
(5)等号 =	=表示其后的词为同义词 (synonym)。						
	例: * just 中 ··· 1恰巧, 正好 (= exactly) (本词典646页)						
(6)双箭号 ◆ →	↔ 表示其后的词为反义词 (antonym)。						
	例: * king 中 ··· 1君主, 国王 (← queen) (本词典653页)						

Ⅷ.略语表

	sb.	somebo	ody	sth.	something	
[英]	英国 (的);	英语	[文]	文学用语	轻蔑	轻蔑语
[美]	美国(的)		[口]	口语	[讽刺]	讽刺语
[婉语]	委婉用语		[法律]	法律学	【儿】	儿语
	竞技比赛		[方]	方言	[诗]	诗中用语
	高尔夫球		[俚]	俚语	[古]	古语
[网球]			[谚]	谚语	[谑]	戏谑语
[棒球]				圣经	[角军]	解剖学
	昆虫		[军]	军事; 军事用证	吾 [海]	航海
	数学			动物学 (的)	[空]	航空
	电影		[植]	植物学 (的)	[乐]	音乐
	电视		[化]	化学	[电]	电学; 电气
[天]	天文学		[物理]	物理学	[电算]	电子计算机
[医]	医学		[生物]	生物学	[建]	建筑学
[机]	机械		[商]	商业	"贸易	贸易用语

作文必备的短语与句型

1. 以动词为中心的短语

▶ be+介词短语 be at a loss "茫然: 不知所措" (本词典703页) He was at a loss what to say, 他茫然不知要说什么。 I was at a loss to explain the meaning. 我不知如何解释其意思。 be at pains to ... "苦心于…; 费力去…" (本词典852页) I was at great pains to make him believe the truth. 我煞费苦心使他相信这个事实。 be beyond control "无法控制" (本词典238页) The mob were beyond control of the police. 警方无法控制暴徒。 be in high [great] spirits "高兴; 兴高采烈" (本词典1119页) He is in high [great] spirits. 他兴高采烈。 be in trouble "在困难中; 惹上麻烦; 受苦" (本词典1234页) I lost all my money and I am in trouble now. 我把钱弄丢了因此现在陷入困境。 Are you in trouble again? What did you do this time? 你又惹麻烦了吗? 这次做了什么事? be in vain "徒然; 白费工夫" (本词典1261页) All their efforts were in vain. 他们的努力都是徒劳。 □ I tried in vain to persuade her. 我试着说服她俱徒劳无功。 be in vogue [fashion] "在流行" (本词典1276及417页) □ This song is in vogue among the young. 这首歌正在青少年间流行。 be out of [above, beyond] the reach of ... "在…的手拿不到或力所不能及之处" (本词典961页) □ These things were beyond the reach of them. 他们拿不到这些东西。 be up [down] to date "最新式的;流行的" (本词典272页) □ The world record is most up to date. 这是最新的世界记录。 ▶ 动词+不定式 fail to ... "疏忽;未能够…" (本词典408页)] Don't fail to keep your promise. 不要不遵守诺言。 intend to ... "打算; 有意" (本词典617页) □ I intend to call on him soon. 我打算待会儿去拜访他。 manage to ... "设法" (本词典720页) □ I managed to get out of the maze. 我设法走出迷宫。 pretend to ... "假装" (本词典921页) The boys pretended to be sleeping. 这些男孩们假装睡觉。 □ I don't pretend to be an artist, 我不自命为艺术家。 tend to ... "有…倾向、有助于…" (本词典1190页) We tend to use more and more electric appliances in the home. 我们在家中有使用越来越多电器的倾向。 Moderate exercise tends to make people healthy. 适当的运动有助人们健康。 ▶ 动词+介词 believe in ... "相信;信仰;相信…的存在;相信…是有益的"(本词典100页) □ I don't believe in ghosts. 我不相信有鬼。 □ I believe in kceping early hours. 我相信早睡早起是有益的。 come from ... "出生于: 出身于" (本词典208页) □ She comes from Florida. 她出生于佛罗里达。 □ She comes from a middle-class family. 她出身于中产阶级的家庭 depend on [upon] ... "依赖; 依靠" (本词典288页) Don't depend so much on your parents. 别太依赖父母。 You can be safely depended upon. 你是可令人安心依靠的人。 He depended upon his uncle for school expenses. 他依赖伯父负担学费。

hit on [upon]... "想起;想到" (本词典555页)

interfere with ... "妨碍; 干扰; 干预" (本词典620页)

At last she hit on [upon] a good idea. 最后她想到一个好主意。

你没有权利妨碍别人的舒适。
long for "热望;渴望" (本词典700页)
□ He longs for something pleasant. 他渴望令人愉快的事物。
look on [upon] "看; 旁观" (本词典701页)
He always looks on [upon] the bright [dark] side of things,
他总是看事情的光明 [黑暗] 面。
result from "由…造成; 起因于…" (本词典995页)
□ Her death resulted from the careless driving, 她因开车不小心而死。
specialize in "专攻;专门;擅长" (本词典1114页)
□ He specializes in the manufacture of hats. 他擅长做帽子。
succeed in "成功于···; 完成" (本词典1158页)
After all he succeeded in solving the problem.
他终于成功解决这个问题。
sympathize with "同情" (本词典1176页)
☐ I heartily sympathize with a friend in his grief.
我很同情处于悲伤中的朋友。
▶ 动词+副词
break out "(战争、火灾、传染病等) 发生; 爆发" (本词典133页)
□ A fire broke out in my neighborhood. 我家附近发生火灾。
bring up "养育 (子女); 教养; 提出 (话题、问题等)" (本词典137页)
□ She was brought up in a wealthy family. 她在富裕家庭中长大。
□ He brought the plan up for discussion. 他提出计划来讨论。
give away "赠送; 颁发; 放弃; 失掉" (本词典495页)
□ They gave away prizes to the students. 他们颁奖给学生。
□ You have given away a good chance of victory. 你已错失一个胜利的好机会。 give up "放弃; 戒除 (习惯等); 停止; 投降; 自首; 让给" (本词典495页)
give up 放弃, 拟脉 (习惯等); 悖止; 投降; 自自; 让给 (本何典495页)
□ He gave up his business. 他放弃他的事业。
□ The doctors gave him up. 医生放弃了他。
□ He gave up smoking and drinking. 他戒烟酒。
□ He gave himself up to the police. 他向警方自首。
throw away "扔掉; 抛弃 (机会、忠告、好意等)" (本词典1206页)
□ I must throw all this rubbish away. 我必须丢掉这所有的垃圾。
□ I must throw all this rubbish away. 我必须丢掉这所有的垃圾。 □ Why did you throw away his advice? 你为何不听他的忠告?
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□ I must throw all this rubbish away. 我必须丢掉这所有的垃圾。 □ Why did you throw away his advice? 你为何不听他的忠告? ▶ 及物动词+宾语+介词
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□ I must throw all this rubbish away. 我必须丢掉这所有的垃圾。 □ Why did you throw away his advice? 你为何不听他的忠告? ▶ 及物动词+宾语+介词 (1)宾语为名词者 give birth to "生下;引起" (本词典110页) □ She gave birth to a pretty baby. 她生下一个漂亮的婴孩。 □ The conflict gave birth to another war. 这场冲空引发另一场战争。
□ I must throw all this rubbish away. 我必须丢掉这所有的垃圾。 □ Why did you throw away his advice? 你为何不听他的忠告? ▶ 及物动词+宾语+介词 (1)宾语为名词者 give birth to "生下;引起" (本词典110页) □ She gave birth to a pretty baby. 她生下一个漂亮的婴孩。 □ The conflict gave birth to another war. 这场冲空引发另一场战争。
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□ I must throw all this rubbish away. 我必须丢掉这所有的垃圾。 □ Why did you throw away his advice? 你为何不听他的忠告? ▶ 及物动词+宾语+介词 (1)宾语为名词者 give birth to "生下;引起" (本词典110页) □ She gave birth to a pretty baby. 她生下一个漂亮的婴孩。 □ The conflict gave birth to another war. 这场冲突引发另一场战争。 give rise to "惹起;引起" (本词典1007页) □ His conduct gave rise to another trouble. 他的行为引起另一件联频。
□ I must throw all this rubbish away. 我必须丢掉这所有的垃圾。 □ Why did you throw away his advice? 你为何不听他的忠告? ▶ 及物动词+宾语+介词 (1)宾语为名词者 give birth to "生下;引起" (本词典110页) □ She gave birth to a pretty baby. 她生下一个漂亮的婴孩。 □ The conflict gave birth to another war. 这场冲突引发另一场战争。 give rise to "惹起;引起" (本词典1007页) □ His conduct gave rise to another trouble. 他的行为引起另一件麻烦。 play a part in "扮演一个角色;饰演" (本词典896页)
□ I must throw all this rubbish away. 我必须丢掉这所有的垃圾。 □ Why did you throw away his advice? 你为何不听他的忠告? ▶ 及物动词+宾语+介词 (1)宾语为名词者 give birth to "生下;引起" (本词典110页) □ She gave birth to a pretty baby. 她生下一个漂亮的婴孩。 □ The conflict gave birth to another war. 这场冲突引发另一场战争。 give rise to "惹起;引起" (本词典1007页) □ His conduct gave rise to another trouble. 他的行为引起另一件麻烦。 play a part in "扮演一个角色;饰演" (本词典896页) □ He played a very influential part in the research.
□ I must throw all this rubbish away. 我必须丢掉这所有的垃圾。 □ Why did you throw away his advice? 你为何不听他的忠告? ▶ 及物动词+宾语+介词 (1)宾语为名词者 give birth to "生下;引起" (本词典110页) □ She gave birth to a pretty baby. 她生下一个漂亮的婴孩。 □ The conflict gave birth to another war. 这场冲突引发另一场战争。 give rise to "惹起;引起" (本词典1007页) □ His conduct gave rise to another trouble. 他的行为引起另一件麻烦。 play a part in "扮演一个角色; 饰演" (本词典896页) □ He played a very influential part in the research. 他在这项研究中扮演颜具影响力的角色。
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apply oneself to ... "致力于…; 专心于…" (本词典58页)

Bob applied himself to learning Chinese. 鲍勃致力于学中文。

He applied himself to the study of literature. 他专心于研读文学。 avail oneself of ... "利用; 趁着" (本词典77页)

I availed myself of a holiday to visit London. 我趁着假日去伦敦游览。

▶ 及物动词+宾语+不定式

advise ... to ... "忠告: 劝告" (本词典26页)

The doctor advised him to give up smoking. 医生功他戒烟。 allow ... to ... "允许; 容许; 听任" (本词典40页)

I'll allow them to play as they like. 我允许他们要怎么玩就怎么玩。

He allowed weeds to grow in the garden. 他听任花园杂草丛生。 cause ... to ... "使…" (本词典169页)

The heavy rain caused the river to overflow. 大雨造成河水泛滥。

□ What causes an apple to fall to the ground? 是什么原因使苹果掉落地面? enable ... to ... "使…能够…" (本词典364页)

This invention enabled him to make a living.

这项发明使他的生计有了着落。

encourage ... to ... "鼓励" (本词典365页)

The teacher encouraged the pupil to study harder.

老师鼓励学生再用功一点。 entitle ... to ... "使…有权利 [资格]…" (本词典373页)

Nothing can entitle you to ask such a question.

你没资格问这样的问题。

[] I'm not entitled to attend the meeting. 我没资格参加这场会议。 entreat ... to ... "恳求;请求" (本词典373页)

□ 1 entreated him to help me. 我恳求他帮助我。 forbid ... to ... "禁止:不许" (本词典459页)

□ I forbid you to marry the man. 我不准你嫁给那个男人。

We are forbidden to smoke in his room. 我们不可以在他的房间吸烟。 force ... to ... "强迫; 迫使" (本词典460页)

□ We forced him to agree with us. 我们迫使他同意我们的意见。 permit ... to ... "准许; 容许" (本词典877页)

Will you permit me to smoke here?

(= Will you permit my smoking here?) 你容许我在这抽烟吗? persuade ... to ... "说服; 劝" (本词典880页)

The teacher persuaded him to accomplish the purpose.

老师说服他去达成这个目标。

require ... to ... "(有权威的人) 要求; 命令" (本词典988页)

He required them to make close investigations of the matter. 他要求他们对这件事做周详的调查。

We are required to report to the commission at once. 我们被要求立刻到委员会报到。

2. 以名词为中心的短语

▶ 名词+不定式

ambition to ... "雄心; 野心; 抱负" (本词典44页)

John's ambition to be a statesman was realized.

约翰想成为政治家的雄心大志已经实现。 anxiety to ... "渴望; 热望" (本词典53页)

He is full of anxiety to please his mother. 他很渴望取悦他的母亲。 attempt to ... "尝试; 企图; 努力" (本词典73页)

[] He made an attempt to save the refugees. 他企图救这些难民。 courage to ... "勇气; 胆量" (本词典248页)

Do you have the courage to fight against us? 你有勇气和我们对抗吗? curiosity to ... "好奇心" (本词典263页)

His curiosity to know everything made him open the door.

什么事都想知道的好奇心让他开了这扇门。 desire to ... "欲望; 愿望" (本词典292页)

□ She felt a strong desire to see her son. 她有一股想看儿子的强烈欲望。

eagerness to ... "热望; 渴望" (本词典346页)

In her eagerness to win the prize Mary practices at the violin every day. 因为渴望得奖, 玛丽每天练习拉小提琴。

misfortune to ... "不幸" (本词典756页)

... He had the misfortune to break his arm. 他不幸折断手臂。 obligation to ... "责任: 义务" (本词典817页)

We are under obligation to pay our taxes. 我们有纳税的义务: pleasure to [of. in]... "高兴; 快乐" (本词典898页)

It is a pleasure to hear from you. 听到你的消息令人高兴。

Will you do me the pleasure of talking with me? 你愿意和我谈谈吗? He takes (a) pleasure in traveling by ship, 他以乘船旅游为乐。

promise to ... "答应: 允诺" (本词典933页) He made me a promise to pay within a week. 他答应我一星期内付钱。

▶ 名词十介词

absence of ... "缺乏; 无" (本词典5页)

Most of the tragedies are caused by the absence of reason.

大部分悲剧的发生是没有理由的。 advance in ... "进步;上进;进展;上涨" (本词典24页)

He made a great advance in learning, 他在学习方面有很大的讲步。

The advance in the cost of living is amazing. 生活费的上涨令人吃惊。 appeal to ... "诉诸 (舆论、武力等)" appeal for ... "求助; 恳求" (本词典56页)

L The president made an appeal to arms, 总统诉诸武力。

The sufferers made an appeal for food and medicine. 受难者恳求供给食物和药品。

application to ... "(原理、公式等的) 适用或应用;申请;志愿"(本词典57页)

This rule has no application to the case. 这项规则不适用于这种情况。 I made an application for admission to the university.

我向这所大学提出入学申请。 aspiration for [after, toward]... "热望;渴望;大志;抱负;雄心"(本词典68页)

I have no aspiration for [after] the position. 我对获得这个职位并无野心。 attention to ... "注意: (集中) 注意于" (本词典74页)

Don't pay any attention to what they said. 不要管他们所说的话。 belief in ... "相信; 信赖; 信任; (宗教上的) 信仰; 信心" (本词典100页)

□ I have no belief in fortune-telling. 我不相信算命。

□ She has no great belief in doctors. 她不很相信医生。

□ He has strong belief in Christianity. 他坚信基督教。 contrast to ... "对比" (本词典237页)

□ He is a great *contrast to* his brother. 他和他哥哥之间有显著的差异。 dealer in ... "商人; ····商" (本词典274页)

□ He is a dealer in tea. 他是茶叶商人。 decrease in ... "减少" (本词典278页)

The decrease in population for the year was 10 percent.

今年的人口减少了10%。

improvement in ... "改良; 改善; 改进; 进步" (本词典588页)

He has made a lot of improvement in health. 他的健康情形有很大改善。

They have made little improvement in living standards. 他们的生活水平没怎么改善。

independence from ... "独立; 自立" (本词典595页)

India declared its independence from Britain in 1947.

印度在1947年宣布脱离英国独立。

inquiry into ... "查究; 调查" (本词典608页)

□ He made special inquiries into the problem. 他特别调查这个问题。 introduction to ... "导入;入门书;介绍"(本词典625页)

This is an introduction to English grammar, 这是一本英语语法入门书。

He made introductions of his son to society. 他带领儿于人社会。 objection to ... "反对; 异议" (本词典816页)

I have no objection to your plan for the future. 我不反对你未来的计划。

] They made [raised] an objection to my going abroad. 他们反对我出国。 passion for ... "热情; 激情" (本词典863页)

Mary was filled with passion for him. 玛丽对他满腔热情。

3. 以形容词为中心的短语

▶ 形容词+不定式	
be apt to "有…的倾向: 易于…" (本词典60页)	
We are apt to waste time on worthless matters. 我们容易在无聊的事上浪费时间。	
be bound to "有义务[责任]: 必定" (本词典126页)	
Everybody is bound to obey the law. 每个人都有遵守法律的义务。	
Such a plan is bound to fail. 这样的计划一定会失败。	
be likely to "可能;似乎" (本词典687页)	
She isn't likely to go to such a place. 她不可能去这样的地方。	
be prompt to "三刻;迅速;即时" (本词典933页)	
The players are prompt to obey the manager. 选手立刻服从领队。	
▶ 形容词+介词	
be absent from "不在: 缺席; 缺课" (本词典5页)	
Henry has been absent from school these ten days. 亨利这十天缺课。 be aware of "发觉: 注意到" (本词典79页)	
I was aware of the approaching danger. 我注意到即将来临的危险。	
They were never fully aware of the extent of this disaster.	
他们从未发觉这场灾祸已扩大。	
be desirous of "渴望;希望" (本词典293页)	
一 He was desirous of his son's success. 他希望儿子能成功。	
be different from "与…不同" (本词典301页)	
Baseball is quite different from cricket. 棒球和板球相当不同。	
□ Tom is quite different from (〖美□] = than) any other friend of his. 汤姆和他的朋友迥然不同。	
be distinguished for "以…蓍称" (本词典319页)	
He is distinguished for his knowledge of Chinese painting. 他以具有中国画的知识著称。	
be empty of "缺乏;没有" (本词典364页)	
□ The streets were quite empty of automobiles. 街道上没有什么车子。	
Their minds seemed completely empty of fresh ideas. 他们似乎缺少新鲜的想法。	
be ignorant of "对·····无所知" (本词典580页)	
□ He is entirely ignorant of the world. 他对于这个世界一无所知。	
be impatient of [with, about] "不能忍受; 对…不耐烦; 对…感到焦躁" (本词典:	584页
□ We were impatient of restraint, 我们不能忍受受到限制。	
Don't he impatient with the new maid. 别对新女佣感到不耐烦。	
Don't be impatient about such a thing. 别对这样的事感到烦躁。	
be incapable of "不会…: 无法…" (本词典590页)	
[] He is incapable of lying. 他不会撤谎。	
The building is incupable of repair. 这株建筑物无法修复 be indispensable to [for] "对…是不可缺少的; 对…是必要的" (本间典598页)	
Water is indispensable to life. 水对生命而言是必要的。	
Dictionaries are indispensable for learning English.	
对学习英语而言,字典是不可或缺的。	
be subject to "服从; 隶属; 受…支配" (本词典1155页)	
India was once subject to the United Kingdom 印度會一度隶属主联会 13.	#I
India was once subject to the United Kingdom. 印度曾一度隶属于联合 臼 The citizens of a country are subject to its laws. 国民需服从法律。	1 4 .
be superior to 优于 (本词典1165亩)	
He's superior to her in speaking French, 在说法语方面他比她强	
be worthy of "值得" (本词典1313页)	
The invention is worthy of being remembered. 这项发明值得记住。	

生活常用词汇