

许承军 姜焕龙 主编

154198
大学英语词汇
与结构解析

(下册)

face or to face?
The thing for you to do is — the facts.

so a lovely or such a lovely?
Johnny is — boy

break forth or break off?
We think it is time — the talk.

吉林大学出版社

大学英语

词汇与结构解析

(下 册)

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吉林大学出版社出版

吉林省新华书店发行

(长春市东中华路 29 号)

长春市第二印刷厂印刷

开本:850×1168 毫米 1/32

1991 年 12 月第 1 版

印张:13

1991 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

字数:324 千字

印数 1-7000 册

ISBN 7-5601-1105-X/H·82

定价:6.60 元

前 言

怎样才能通过国家四级英语考试是当前大学生们十分关注的问题。《大学英语词汇与结构解析》就是我们为提大学生们应试能力特意编写的参考书之一。《大学英语词汇与结构解析》分上下两册：上册以结构解析为主，收进了语法和句法难点 75 条和平时学生们易混易错的短语动词 55 组；下册为词汇解析，收进了同义词、易混词 175 组。

《大学英语词汇与结构解析》以精讲多练为原则，在每条简练的辨析之后都有 10 个或 15 个选择练习题，力求使读者读一条解决一个问题。书中解释及例句尽引自中外文版词典和权威语法或用法论著，在此对其作者一表谢意。书中题条及英语解释均由东北电力学院外籍英语教师 Mr. Leland Cautwell Grant 和 Miss Ruth Wheeler Grant 审校。

《大学英语词汇与结构解析》通俗易懂，并附有综合练习题及参考答案，是一本实用的自学参考书。它不仅适用于大学生，也适用于准备高考的中学生，还可供教师指导学生考前练习之用。

由于作者水平有限，书中难免有不当之处，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1992 年 2 月

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able or capable?

1

Morris is a man who is able to help you when you are in difficulty and may be capable of jealousy when you have made superior progress in your study or work.

Warm-up exercise:

1. I was _____ to live on my salary at that time.
2. An electronic computer is _____ of storing million of bits information.
3. Using radio, even astronauts travelling in space are _____ to talk with the people on the earth.

[解释]

able 和 capable 都有“能”，“能够”之意，但两个词的用法不尽相同。

Placed after the noun, able (followed by “to” and infinitive) and capable (followed by “of”) suggest mere possession of ability or capacity without any clear indication of its extent or quality. (WDS)

able 和 capable 均可以做表语，表示“能够”“能”，其含义没有明显差别。但两个词的用法却截然不同，其一是 able 后接不定式；capable 后接 of。

You might be able to persuade him. (CEU) 你可能说服他。

The doctors are not able to agree about it. (CEU) 医生们不能同意这件事。

I don't believe you are capable of winning it. (CEU) 我认为你不能赢这场比赛。

It was felt that she was perfectly capable of taking care of herself. (CEU) 大家认为她完全能够照顾自己。

Also, capable can be applied to things as well as animals. Able ,

on the other hand, applies only to creatures capable of performing an action. (MGS) Capable is stronger in indicating potential, possibly unsuspected, whether for good or ill. (MGS)

able 仅能用于人或动物,表示褒义;而 capable 还能够用于东西或事情,可以表示贬义。

The frog is able to jump three meters. (CLD) 青蛙能跳三米远。

I haven't been able to get in touch with her. (CEU) 我没能与她取得联系。

Totalitarian governments are capable of the most unspeakable enormities. (MGS) 极权主义政府能做出最令人难以启齿的,无法无天的事来。

A ship yard is capable of producing two nuclear submarines a month. (MGS) 一个船厂每月能造两艘潜水艇。

预备练习的答案是 able, capable, able.

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with able or capable.

1. I shan't be _____ to come on January 1.
2. The cask is _____ of holding 5 gallons.
3. The patient was soon _____ to sit up and read.
4. Superpowers are _____ of anything foul and base.
5. Mary seemed _____ to put complicated thought in simple words.
6. He was one of those who are _____ of all kinds of tricks.
7. I would like to be _____ to read, but I am too old to learn.
8. A conductor is a body or substance that is _____ of carrying electrons easily.
9. She had been _____ to send home regularly fifteen dollars a week to maintain the family.
10. Computers are _____ of doing extremely complicated

work in all branches of learning.

Key to the exercise:

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 1) able | 2) capable | 3) able | 4) capable |
| 5) able | 6) capable | 7) able | 8) capable |
| 9) able | 10) capable | | |

accept or admit?

Having asked many questions the manager
admitted that our proposal was a practical one and
accepted the plan.

Warm-up exercise:

1. Tom _____ to breaking the window.
2. The union _____ my terms finally.
3. He _____ that his comprehension was weak.

[解释]

accept 和 admit 都有“接受”、“承认”之意,但两个词的内涵不同,使用的环境也不同。

accept Frequently accept suggests tacit acquiescence rather than active assent or approval. Sometimes it connotes an uncritical attitude. Sometimes it implies a surrender to the inevitable. (WDS)

accept 常表示默认,而不是积极地赞成或认可,有时也表示不加可否的态度或对注定要发生之事的妥协,所以往往译成“接受”、“同意”等。

I knew that they would accept my proposal. (CLD) 我知道他们会接受我的建议的。

Please accept this little gift in token of our esteem. (CEU) 请接受这小小礼物,以表敬意。

admit Admit, in contrast with accept, often adds the implication of concession; thus one who admits the truth of a contention accepts it more or less unwillingly; one can accept a proposition without question, but one admits it only after he has questioned it. (WDS)

与 accept 相反, admit 常表示主动地赞同或认可,往往译成“承认”。所以,一个人可以不声不响地接受(accepts)一项建议,而一个人只有在对比建议审问过后才能承认(admits)它。

He admits that he is afraid of the thunder. (CCE) 他承认他害怕打雷。

She admitted (to) having read the letter. (CEU) 她承认看过这封信。

预备练习的答案是 admitted, accepted 和 admitted。

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with accept or admit.

1. I can not _____ you as my assistant.
2. This man _____ that his motive is profits.
3. You must _____ the task to be difficult.
4. She _____ that we must do the work this way.
5. We have to _____ that he is a highly competent man.
6. Do you _____ (to) taking these goods without paying for them?
7. She fully _____ his account of how the accident happened.
8. He readily _____ our invitation to speak about his case.
9. It seemed intolerable that she should _____ herself beaten.
10. We must _____ the fact that there is a great deal we can not know.

Key to the exercise:

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1) accept | 2) admits | 3) admit | 4) accepts |
| 5) admit | 6) admit | 7) accepted | 8) accepted |
| 9) admit | 10) accept | | |

3

accuse or charge?

The police charged the man with theft and the accused denied his guilt.

Warm-up exercise:

1. She _____ her neighbour with receiving stolen goods.
2. His teacher _____ him of cheating in the examination.
3. They _____ that the police had beaten three students to death.

[解释]

accuse 和 charge 都有“控告”、“谴责”之意,但使用范围和方法不同。

accuse Accuse is the most general word, and may be used in formal or informal, official or personal, contexts. (MGS) An accusation can be formal, but it can also be informal, and even mild. (DAU)

accuse 可用于正式场合,也可用于非正式场合,译做“指控”、“指责”、“责备”等。

He is accused of killing ten young women. (CDD) 他被指控杀了十名年青妇女。

He accused his father of having broken his word. (CEU) 他责备他父亲违背诺言。

charge Charge, in this context, means to accuse formally, usually before a court. (MGS) To charge is to make a formal accusation. It is often used of an accusation brought at law or one delivered with a solemnity of an indictment. (DAU)

charge 主要用于法厅或非常严肃的场合,译做“控告”、“指控”等。

He denied the crime with which he was charged. (CLD) 他否认

自己犯了被指控的罪行。

The police charged the driver with reckless driving. (MGS)

交通警察指控那司机胡乱开车。

One accuses a man of cheating (an offense which one personally resents); one charges a man with cheating (an infraction of the rules of a game). (WDS)

在指控或指责某人犯了……法(规)或犯了……错误时,accuse 后接 of 引出的介词短语;charge 后接 with 引出的介词短语。

The police accused him of murder. (LCE)

The police are going to charge him with murder. (LCE)

警察(将)指控他犯了杀人罪。

The younger children accused John of eating more than his share. (DAU)

孩子们指责约翰吃多了。

In an impersonal construction only charge can be used. (DAU)
The accused refers to the person or group of people being tried in a court for a crime. (CLD)

charge 可带从句,并可用于非人称结构;accuse 不能。the accused 可表示“被告”;charge 不能。

The accused man stood up. (LCE) 被告站了起来。

The accused are three men in their early twenties. (CLD) 被告
是三个刚满二十岁的男孩子。

It was charged that he aided and abetted the enemy. (DAU) 他
被指控犯有援助敌人之罪。

The King charged that his minister had disobeyed instructions.
(CEU) 国王指责大臣不执行命令。

预备练习的答案是 charged, accused, charged.

Exercise; Fill in the blanks with accuse or charge.