

依据教育部最新课程标准与教学大纲编写

A DAILY USE
ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY
FOR HIGH SCHOOL

中学英汉四用辞典

双解释义
固定搭配

文法句型
词汇辨义

何国贵 主编

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编写说明

随着我国改革开放的迅猛发展，实现了全方位的经济腾飞；中国已经融入世界经济行列。与此同时，人们对英语学习的渴求与日俱增。

《中学英汉四用辞典》涵盖了国家教育部颁发的《英语课程标准》和《英语教学大纲》中有关基础知识与常用词汇，依据课程标准和大纲规定的量化标准编写并适当加以延伸和扩展。力求通过句型结构、习惯表达以及词汇的释义，旨在以大量的例句帮助学习者达成必要的知识积累和适当的词语延伸。具有一定的前瞻性和阔容性。

《中学英汉四用辞典》在收词、释义、例句说明等方面都侧重客观描述，体现不同文体和语境中的实际运用。力求在传达出的内容中体现知识性、实用性、稳定性以及趣味性和交际性。

该辞典的体例具有独特创意，包括《双解释义》《文法句型》《习惯表达》和《词汇辩义》等四个方面。侧重词和短语在特定语境中的用法；收集和编写的例句内容丰富，具有时代感；句法语法覆盖细全，尽力做到句子译义贴切，浅显易懂。特别提供了一词多义、不同意义在句型中的表达。学习者可以从大量的实例中学习词语的含义和用法，获得示范和启迪；进而有可能扩充足够的词汇量。

《中学英汉四用辞典》收词 10,890 条；词组短语与固定搭配达 8,888 条；词汇辩义达 2,780 组；例句达 88,000 句。其中尤其突出了常用词或核心词的习惯用法。

由于编者的水平有限，辞典中难免存在一些问题和缺憾。希望读者给予纠正。

在此特向参与本辞典校勘的同志表示我们的敬意和衷心感谢，他们是：王锡福、白志甫、王景绍、聂成军、王本全、程家庆。

编者

2003 年 2 月

体 例 说 明

实 例	说 明
same[seim]adj ①exactly the one 同一的 ②exactly like 相同	1. 词条: 包括词的拼写、音标、词性与简略解释。词的解釋多采用短语或与之相应的同义词、近义词并配有中文注释。一词多义的不同释意用横向号码①②③标出。
① we came back the same way we went. 我们是从去时的原路回来的。 Actually they are both talking about the same thing. 实际上他们谈论的是同一回事。 He is the same age as my son. 他和我儿子同岁。 I saw the mistake at the very same moment that she did. 我和她同时发现了这一错误。 ② I saw the same dress in a shop last week. 我上星期在一家商店看到了同一样式的衣服。 I want to buy the same book as the one you showed me yesterday. 我想买昨天你给我看过的那种书。	2. 例句: 与释意相应的例句用纵向①②③号码排列。 例句力求典型实用, 均给出汉译; 力求表现词在句中的运用, 保持句型结构的完整性。 在句子语境中领会品味句意。
at the same time 同时, 也 They began to laugh at the same time. 他们同时笑了起来。 She hates him, but at the same time, she pities him. 她讨厌他, 可是她也可怜他。 come to the same thing 结果相同 Whether you pay with Chinese money or American money makes no difference. It comes to the same thing. 你付人民币或美元并没有什么不同, 结果都是一样的。	3. 短语: 包括词组、习惯表达方式和固定搭配, 以加强对该词的扩展、延伸记忆和运用。各短语均给出例句, 并附汉译。 词组中汉译助于提示对英语短语的理解, 主要强调在句型中的应用。
[辨] same 同样的 identical 同一的 equal 相等的 equivalent 等同于 My twin sister and I have got the same noses, the same hair, and the same tastes in clothes. 我和我孪生姐姐有一样的鼻子, 一样的头发, 对服装的品位也一样。 No two leaves are identical. 每片树叶都不相同。 We are not equal in ability. 我们的能力不同。 Nodding your head is equivalent to saying yes. 点头就等于说赞同。	4. 辨义: 将同一词性, 近义词归类成组, 突出这些词某一解的辨义, 并配有相应的例句和汉译, 旨在体现在特定语境中各近义词在语意和用法上的差异。 辨义词中的汉译是提示性的, 是在本组中特定范围内中领悟出其差异, 注意汉语译文解释。其目的是帮助学者记忆近义词并进行联想。

略写表

n. ...	noun	名词	v. ...	verb	动词
obj. ...	objective	宾格	adj. ...	adjective	形容词
adv. ...	adverb	副词	art. ...	article	冠词
aux. ...	auxiliary	助动词	pron. ...	pronoun	代词
prep. ...	preposition	介词	conj.	conjunction	连词
def. art. ...	definite article	定冠词	indef. art. ...	indefinite article	不定冠词
interj.	interjection	感叹词	abbr.	abbreviation	缩写

Key to Pronunciation And Stress

读音及重音例释

I. Vowels and Diphthongs 单元音和双元音(20个)

1. Vowels 单元音 (12个)	Symbols	Examples
前元音 (4个)	[i:] green [grɪn] seat [si:t] [ɪ] this [ðɪs] minute ['mɪnɪt] [e] leg [leg] said [sed] [æ] flat [flæt] glad [glæd]	
中元音 (2个)	[ɜ:] word [wɜ:d] first [fɜ:st] [ə] ago [ə'gəʊ] under [ˈʌndə]	
后元音 (6个)	[ɔ:] hall [hɔ:l] draw [drɔ:] [ɒ] hot [hɒt] clock [klɒk] [u:] moon [mu:n] true [tru:] [ʊ] book [bʊk] put [put] [ɑ:] glass [glɑ:s] far [fɑ:] [ʌ] sun [sʌn] come [kʌm]	
2. Diphthongs 双元音(8个)		
合口双元音 (5个)	[eɪ] day [dei] name [neɪm] [aɪ] five [faɪv] high [haɪ] [ɔɪ] boy [bɔɪ] noise [noɪz] [aʊ] how [haʊ] mouth [maʊθ] [əʊ] nose [nəʊz] low [ləʊ]	
集中双元音 (3个)	[ɪə] here [hɪə] near [nɪə] [eə] chair [tʃeə] there [ðeə] [ʊə] poor [puə] sure [ʃʊə]	

※. Stress 重音

重音符号['], 音节在符号后, 发音重于其它音节; 分首标重音: daughter ['dɔ:tə], 第二重音 be-low [bi'ləʊ]; 次重音 interrupt [ˌɪntə'rʌpt].

II. Consonants 辅音(28个)

	Symbols	Examples
爆破音 (6个)	[p] pen [pen] top [tɒp] [b] bag [bæg] tube [tju:b] [t] ten [ten] wet [wet] [d] deck [dek] head [hed] [k] cat [kæt] back [bæk] [g] guest [gest] fog [fog]	
摩擦音 (10个)	[f] face [feɪs] knife [naɪf] [v] very ['veri] five [faɪv] [θ] thin [θɪn] health [helθ] [ð] these [ði:z] other [ˈʌðə] [s] six [sɪks] person ['pɜ:sn] [z] zero ['ziərəʊ] reason ['ri:zən] [ʃ] shoe [ʃu:] fish [fɪʃ] [ʒ] pleasure ['pleʒə] measure ['meʒə] [h] heat [hi:t] happy [hæpi] [r] right [raɪt] hurry ['hʌri]	
鼻音 (3个)	[m] map [mæp] smooth [smu:ð] [n] nine [naɪn] know [nəʊ] [ŋ] thank [θæŋk] English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ]	
破擦音 (6个)	[tʃ] church [tʃɜ:tʃ] lunch [lʌntʃ] [dʒ] jump [dʒʌmp] judge [dʒʌdʒ] [ts] cats [kæts] gets [gets] [dz] reads [ri:dz] holds [həʊldz] [tr] try [traɪ] tree [tri:] [dr] drop [drɒp] driver [ˈdraɪvə]	
舌边音 清音 (1个)	[l] large [lɑ:dʒ] light [laɪt]	
浊音	[ɫ] little ['lɪtl] school [sku:l]	
半元音 (2个)	[w] way [wei] world [wɜ:ld] [j] yard [jɑ:d] young [jʌŋ]	

英语是形合语言,不同于汉语的意合语言。所以句法结构,特别是动词词形的变化是表意的中枢。句型可大致分为三种框架:

一、主语 + 系动词 + 表语

用来表示主语的身份,特征,属性,状态等。说明是‘谁’,‘什么’或‘怎么样’。如:

● 系动词由 to be 构成:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. I <i>am</i> a student. | 1. 我是学生。 |
| 2. My father <i>is</i> in good health. | 2. 我父亲身体良好。 |
| 3. That <i>is</i> all I want to say. | 3. 这就是我想说的。 |
| 4. <i>Be</i> careful! | 4. 要当心啊! |
| 5. <i>Get</i> ready to start. | 5. 准备开始。 |
| 6. The book <i>is</i> mine. | 6. 这本书是我的。 |
| 7. I <i>am</i> not sure about that. | 7. 对那件事我拿不准。 |
| 8. The weather has <i>become</i> cooler. | 8. 天气渐凉了。 |
| 9. He <i>is</i> old enough to support his family. | 9. 他已长大可以养家了。 |
| 10. The machine <i>is</i> out of order. | 10. 这部机器失灵了。 |
| 11. She <i>is fond of</i> her pupils. | 11. 她热爱她的学生。 |
| 12. She <i>is worried about</i> his health. | 12. 她担心他的健康。 |
| 13. He was determined to go camping. | 13. 他决定去野营。 |
| 14. The results <i>are</i> what I expected. | 14. 这结果是我预料到的。 |
| 15. The fruit <i>is</i> far from ripe. | 15. 果实远未成熟。 |
| 16. Doubt <i>is</i> often the beginning of the wisdom. | 16. 疑点常常是智慧的开端。 |
| 17. Health <i>is</i> a blessing that money cannot buy. | 17. 健康是钱买不来的恩赐。 |
| 18. The function of education <i>is</i> to develop the mind. | 18. 教育的作用是开发思维。 |
| 19. Many crops <i>are</i> gone forever before we knew anything about them. | 19. 许多作物不等我们了解就消亡了。 |
| 20. Creative imagination <i>is</i> of great importance. | 20. 创造性想象是十分重要的。 |

● 在主系表结构中,系动词前有助动词或情态动词补充句型完善句意,如:

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Mr. Zhang will be in charge of the project. | 1. 张先生将负责这项工程。 |
| 2. John can be your guide during the holidays. | 2. 约翰可在假期为你们作导游。 |
| 3. He was able to do the job alone. | 3. 他能够独立完成此项工作。 |
| 4. They had to be there on time. | 4. 他们必须按时到达那里。 |
| 5. Red color may be a symbol for danger. | 5. 红色可是危险的信号。 |
| 6. Of three people who travel together, there must be someone who can be my teacher. | 6. 三人行必有我师。 |

● 能在句中起系动词作用的有:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. The air becomes fresh and we feel quite comfortable. | 1. 空气新鲜我们倍感舒服。 |
| 2. The problem seemed quite easy, but it soon appeared very difficult. | 2. 问题似乎很简单,可很快就显出它的难度。 |
| 3. He went a child but returned an old man. | 3. 他走时还是孩子,回来已是老人。 |
| 4. Grandfather's story has long remained a mystery. | 4. 祖父的经历一直是个谜。 |
| 5. It feels good to take a walk along the beach. | 5. 沿着海滨散步感觉真好。 |
| 6. It gets warm and the trees turn green. | 6. 天暖了,树绿了。 |
| 7. Liu Hulan lived a communist, and died a heroine. | 7. 刘胡兰生是共产党员,死不愧为女英雄。 |
| 8. The piece of silk feels soft. | 8. 这块绸料手感好。 |
| 9. Now I can rest easy since I have won the good result. | 9. 我获得了好成果,现在可以安心了。 |
| 10. Through his effort, his wish came true. | 10. 通过努力他的愿望实现了。 |
| 11. Good medicine tastes bitter. | 11. 良药苦口。 |

12. The flower **smells** sweet.
13. Don't **marry** too young.
14. The cloth is **washing** thin.
15. The plan **proved** practicable.
16. He **stood** still while I took his picture.
17. Still waters **run** deep.
18. The father and son **look** alike.
19. My uncle **fell** sick.
20. The weather **stayed** bad for three days.

12. 这花真香。
13. 不要早婚。
14. 这布越洗越薄。
15. 这个计划证明是可行的。
16. 我给他照相时,他纹丝不动。
17. 静水流深。大智若愚。
18. 他们父子长得很像。
19. 我叔叔病了。
20. 天气一连三天都不好。

二、主语 + 谓语 (do 行为动词)

(一)行为动词是及物动词,句子结构可扩展为:主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语 + 状语(祈使句省略主语)

1. I want a cup of tea.
2. My son likes swimming in the sea.
3. He smiled his thanks.
4. My friend promised to help me.
5. She agreed to pay for it.
6. I asked him not to do it.
7. Do you consider him honest?
8. Father likes her to dress well.
9. I proved her wrong.
10. I will have him do the job.
11. Watch me do it.
12. He saw us go out.
13. We found her working at the desk.
14. Can you smell something burning?
15. Get yourself ready.
16. They painted the door white.
17. She kept me waiting.
18. Do you feel the house shaking?
19. They elected him monitor.
20. We call the dog "King".
21. I must get my hair cut.
22. She had a new dress made.
23. I have given it away.
24. She showed me to the door.
25. I wonder how to do it.
26. We must remember when to begin.
27. Tell me which to take.
28. The patterns show me how to make sentences.
29. Stop smoking!
30. His rich father left him a great money.
31. I hate refusing every time.
32. That needs explaining.
33. The matter wants doing.
34. He offered six hundred dollars for a computer.
35. I owe ten yuan to her.
36. My mother bought me a watch.
37. Get two tickets for me.
38. She wishes to be a newspaper publisher.
39. I tried my best to make myself understood.

1. 我要一杯茶。
2. 我儿子喜欢在海水里游泳。
3. 他用微笑致谢。
4. 我的朋友答应帮我。
5. 她同意担负费用。
6. 我求他不要做。
7. 你认为他诚实吗?
8. 父亲喜欢她穿的漂亮。
9. 我验证她错了。
10. 我要让他做这件事。
11. 看着我做。
12. 他看见我们出去的。
13. 我们发现她正伏案工作。
14. 你能闻到烧焦的气味吗?
15. 做好准备。
16. 他们将门漆成了白色。
17. 她让我久等了。
18. 你觉得房子在晃动吗?
19. 他们选他当班长。
20. 我们给这条狗取名叫“国王”。
21. 我必须得理发。
22. 她定做了一套新衣。
23. 我已经把它送人了。
24. 她送我到门口。
25. 我想知道怎样做。
26. 我们必须记住何时开始。
27. 告诉我要哪个。
28. 典例教我如何造句。
29. 禁止吸烟!
30. 他富有的父亲留给他一笔钱。
31. 很遗憾我每次都拒绝。
32. 这需要解释。
33. 此事尚待办理。
34. 他出价六百美元买了一台电脑。
35. 我欠她十元钱。
36. 母亲给我买了一块手表。
37. 给我买两张票。
38. 她希望当一名报纸出版商。
39. 我尽量让别人听懂。

40. Everyone recognises the importance of cultural exchange among nations today.
41. Remind me to stop at the post office on the way home.
42. I put the book in a box and wrapped it up in brown paper before I mailed it.
43. A bright smile helps you communicate with others.
44. Never take health for granted.
45. The music reaches the depths of my soul.

● 及物动词有被动结构

1. He *was warned* not to be late.
2. She *was believed* honest.
3. Happiness *can be found* in very ordinary life.
4. Tea *is generally served* at three.
5. It *is easier said than done*.
6. The window *were shut* tight against the rain.
7. Every possible use *should be made of* advanced technology.
8. Our offices *were equipped* with up-to-the-minute computer.
9. Smoking *is forbidden* in public.
10. The maths problem *was finally worked out*.
11. I feel honored to *be invited* to the meeting.
12. Chinese *is taught* in the university.
13. The theatre *was filled* to capacity.
14. He *was described* as ordinary in the novel.
15. Mr. White, you *are wanted* on the phone.
16. Readers *are requested* not to take these books out of the library.
17. He *was put* to death.
18. An oil pipe *is laid* between the two cities.
19. Dozens of new kindergartens *are expected* to be set up in this district this year.
20. The door *was locked* and I couldn't get out.

(二) 行为动词是不及物动词

1. The sun *was shining*.
2. In summer the temperature sometimes *rises* as high as 39°C.
3. I would rather *go* there today than tomorrow.
4. Prices *rose* gradually.
5. Sound *travels* at 340 metres per second in air.
6. Traffic accident usually *happened* when people are not careful enough.
7. Yesterday I went to the airport to meet my uncle, but I *failed*.
8. One can't *succeed* unless he tries.
9. The road *extends* for two miles beyond the river.
10. People are *longing* for peace.

三、There be 句型

表示某地方存在或有什么。There 是引导词, be 为谓语动词, 必须与后面的主语在人称、数上一致。有各种不同的时态, 并能与情态动词连用。

1. There are many green trees and colorful flowers

40. 当今大家都认识到了各国文化交流的重要性。
41. 回家的路上你要提醒我去邮局。
42. 我把书放进盒子, 用棕色纸包好然后将它寄出
43. 灿烂的微笑有助于你与他人交往。
44. 不要把身体健康不当回事。
45. 音乐触及我的心灵深处。

1. 他被警告不要迟到。
2. 相信她是诚实的。
3. 幸福可以平凡地存在于生活之中。
4. 一般是三点钟供应茶水。
5. 说的容易做的难。
6. 为防雨窗子关得很紧。
7. 应该尽可能利用高科技。
8. 我们办公室装备了最新式的计算机。
9. 公共场所禁止吸烟。
10. 终于解出了这道数学题。
11. 我很荣幸被邀请到会。
12. 这所大学有汉语课程。
13. 剧院客满。
14. 在本部小说里他被描写成普通人。
15. 怀特先生, 您的电话。
16. 要求读者不可以将书籍带出图书馆。

17. 他被处死。
18. 两城市之间铺设了一条油管。
19. 预计本区将成立几十个幼儿园。
20. 门被锁住了, 我出不去。

1. 那会儿太阳正在升起。
2. 夏天温度可达 39°C。
3. 我宁愿今天去那, 而不是明天。
4. 价格逐渐上涨。
5. 声速每秒 340 米。
6. 发生交通事故往往是在人们不注意的时候。
7. 昨日我去机场接叔叔, 但没有接到。
8. 人要努力才能成功。
9. 这条路向河外延伸两英里。
10. 人们渴望和平。

1. 街道两旁有许多绿树鲜花。

on both sides of the streets.

2. There used to be a rice fields here.

3. There must be reasons for his late.

4. There seems to be a mistake in the translation.

5. There happened to be nobody in the room.

6. There are likely to be more difficulties than I imagine.

7. There can be no doubt about it.

8. There could not be any misunderstandings between us.

9. There was a power cut and all the lights went out.

10. There was no answer to my knock, so I went away.

11. There have been great changes in the city since last year.

12. Where there is a will, there is a way.

13. There are some doubts about his story.

14. There might be an explosion when it's heated.

15. There will be much work to be done.

2. 这里过去曾是一片稻田。

3. 他来晚了肯定有原因的。

4. 看来有个地方译错了。

5. 恰巧屋子里没人。

6. 困难可能比我想象的要多。

7. 这是无可怀疑的。

8. 我们之间没有什么误会。

9. 停电了,所有电灯都熄灭了。

10. 敲了敲门,没人回答,我就走了。

11. 去年以来这座城市变化很大。

12. 有志者,事竟成。

13. 他的经历有疑点。

14. 加热时,它有可能会爆炸。

15. 将有许多工作应该做的。

四、词法应用

[词法应用]

1. 动词

(1) 行为动词

① She **does** well when **treated** well. 待她好时她做得好。

② He **had** his mobile phone **stolen** the other day. 前几天他的手机被人偷走了。

③ This method **requires** some explanation. 这个方法需要一些说明。

④ Regular physical activity **helps** lower blood pressure. 有规律的体育活动有助于降低血压。

⑤ Don't **expect** money to **buy** you happiness. 别指望拿金钱去买快乐。

⑥ She has **sponsored** more than 700 shelters and clinics around the world.

她资助了 700 多家收容所和医疗所。

⑦ Organizations **hope** to improve the public's environmental awareness.

组织者希望提高公众的环境意识。

⑧ Cancer **strikes** in every country in the world. 癌症袭击全球各国。

⑨ I **work** ten or twelve hours a day. 我每天工作 10 到 12 小时。

⑩ His lecture **raised** my interest in learning English. 他的讲座提高了我对英语学习的兴趣。

(2) 持续动词

① We **watched** the train until it disappeared in the distance.

我们注视着火车直到它在远处消失。

② Shakespeare **lived** from 1564 to 1616. 莎士比亚生于 1564 年,死于 1616 年。

③ She **wore** a new dress for the ceremony. 她为参加庆典穿了一身新装。

④ I hope it doesn't **rain** tomorrow. 我希望明天不要下雨。

⑤ He came round earlier but he only **stayed** for a few minutes. 他来得比较早可是只呆了几分钟。

⑥ I **read** about it in this morning's newspaper. 我是在今天的早报上读到这个消息的。

(3) 及物动词

① She **spread** a cloth over the table. 她铺了一张桌布。

② I **let** him have my watch for his camera. 我让他的相机和我的手表交换了一下。

③ It **puzzled** me why she agreed to come when she is so busy. 我奇怪她既然那么忙为什么同意来。

④ If you know the answer, **raise** your hand. 如果知道答案就举手。

⑤ The doctor **told** me to get more sleep. 医生告诉我要多睡眠。

(4) 不及物动词

① **Wait** outside the door until you are asked to get in. 在外面等着,叫你进来,你再进来。

② It **poured** with rain throughout the night. 整夜大雨瓢泼。

③ The sun **rises** when it appears above the horizon. 太阳从地平线上升起。

④ Bombs were **falling** on the city all night. 整夜向这座城市投弹。

⑤ You can't expect the money to **appear** from nowhere. 不能要来路不明的钱。

⑥ I could see people **moving** to and fro in the square. 我看到人们在广场上来来往往。

⑦ We're **hoping** for good weather, of course. 我们当然希望好天气。

⑧ She often **wished** for a quieter life. 她总是希望过上安静一点的生活。

(5) 及物与不及物动词

① The children greatly **desire** to come to Beijing. 孩子们最大的愿望是来北京。

② He **promised** (me) not to interfere. 他答应不予干扰。

③ **Write** me when time permits. 时间允许的话写封信来。

(6) 反身动词

① They **dressed** themselves like the villagers. 他们打扮成村民。

② The little girl **hid** herself in the big box. 小姑娘把自己藏在大箱子里。

③ You may **help** yourself to the books on the shelf. 书在架子上,你自己拿。

(7) 系动词

① He went a child but **returned** an old man. 他走时还是孩童,归时已是老人。

② What you said **sounds** all right. 你说的听上去还不错。

③ The problem **seems** quite simple. 这个问题似乎挺简单。

④ The plan **proved** practicable. 这个计划证明可行。

⑤ Don't **marry** too young. 结婚不要太早。

⑥ Mr Wang luobin's story has long **remained** a mystery. 王洛宾先生的故事很久以来是个谜。

(8) 表感知觉动词

① I could **smell** he had been smoking. 我能闻出他抽烟。

② My leg **ached** after long trip. 走长路后我的腿疼。

③ I'm sorry; I hope I didn't **hurt** you. 对不起,我没有伤害你吧?

(9) 表心理动词

① It is **understood** that you will come. 相信你会来的。

② I can **imagine** the scene clearly in my mind. 我可以清楚地想象出这一景象。

③ I don't **think** he is right. 我认为他不对。

④ You can't **believe** how badly he drives. 你无法相信他开车技术有多糟。

⑤ I **suppose** we ought to wait till she arrives. 我想我们应该等她来。

(10) 表关系动词

① She **owns** a car but rarely drives it. 她有一辆轿车但很少开。

② Has this project been **cost**? 这项工程估价了吗?

③ Who does the house **belong to**? 这房子属于谁?

④ He couldn't prove that the crime **is related to** her. 他不能证明该罪行与她有关。

⑤ She often **referred to** you in the letters. 她常在信中提起你。

(11) 表情感动词

① We'd **love** you to come to dinner. 我们很愿意你来吃饭。

② He **cared** for her deeply. 他深深地爱着她。

③ I **detest** him complaining. 我极讨厌他发牢骚。

④ I **dislike** his doing it. 我不喜欢他做这事。

⑤ My husband **hates** going shopping. 我丈夫讨厌逛商场。

⑥ She is a sweet women, who asked for nothing but to love and **cherish** her husband.

她是一个温柔的女人,除了疼爱丈夫别无所求。

(12) 短语动词

① I **came across** an interesting article in a magazine.

我在一本杂志上偶尔看到一篇有趣的文章。

② We'll **look into** the matter thoroughly. 我们要彻底调查这件事。

③ The prize is 500 dollars, which **works out** to about 4,000 yuan.

奖品是 500 美元,折合人民币约为 4000 元。

④ My rent was **paid for** six months in advance. 我预付出了六个月的房租。

⑤ The tricks **were meant to** be seen only once. 这种把戏只能玩一次。

⑥ There are only four to **choose from**. 只有四种选择。

⑦ He finally **caught a sight of** the village. 他终于看到了村庄。

⑧ We are **taking proper advantage of** our opportunity. 我们在适当地利用机会。

⑨ I'll be **absent from** work tomorrow. 我明天不上班。

⑩ I **kept up with** many of my old classmates. 我和老同学保持着联系。

2. 动词时态

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
(1) 一般式	过去一般时	现在一般时	将来一般时	过去将来时
(2) 进行式	过去进行时	现在进行时	将来进行时	过去将来进行时
(3) 完成式	过去完成时	现在完成时	将来完成时	过去将来完成时
(4) 完成进行式	过去完成进行时	现在完成进行时	将来完成进行时	过去将来完成进行时

① Traffic accidents usually happen when people are not careful enough.

人们不够注意往往造成交通事故。

② He disappeared from our lives 43 years ago. 他 43 年前就不知去向。

③ Don't eat so many sweets, or your teeth will get worse. 不要吃很多甜食, 那样牙齿会坏。

④ She said she would buy a better house for her parents.

她说她要给父母买一套好点的住房。

⑤ I've come only for a few moments. 我已到了一會兒。

⑥ They will have received my email now. 他们此时会收到我的 email。

⑦ It was raining heavily then. 那时正下着大雨。

⑧ I wonder what you are doing now. 我想知道你在干什么。

⑨ Children will be taking their holidays soon. 孩子们很快要放假。

⑩ Kate told me that her husband would be coming next day. 卡特对我说她丈夫第二天要来。

⑪ What have you been doing all this time? 你一直在做什么?

⑫ Tom died last night, he had been a good friend of mine. 汤姆昨晚去世了。他一直是我的—位好朋友。

⑬ Don't worry, he will have forgotten all about it soon. 别着急, 他会很快把所有这一切忘记的。

⑭ He told us that the party would have arrived by two o'clock. 他告诉我这一行人两点钟以前到达。

⑮ I shall have been working in the company for four years by the end of this year.

到今年年底我将在该公司工作四年了。

⑯ I supposed that the play would have been running by then. 我想那部话剧到时会上演。

3. 动词被动语态

① Smoking is forbidden here. 这里禁止吸烟。

② Drivers were warned not to break the rules. 警告司机不要违规。

③ We hope that an agreement will be arrived at. 我们希望能达成协议。

④ The experiment has been planned since 1994. 自 1994 年就计划了这个实验。

⑤ She looked at the books that had been placed on the shelf. 她看了看已经放在架子上的书。

⑥ He said the book would have been published by the end of this month.

他说这本书将在年底出版。

⑦ When we called, the tea was being served. 我们到的时候, 正值上茶之际。

⑧ The sick girl is being taken good care of. 这个病女孩这个在受到很好地看护。

⑨ Waste things mustn't be thrown away everywhere. 废物不能到处乱扔。

⑩ It could be seen that he was excited. 看得出来他很激动。

4. 助动词

① Do not touch the exhibits. 不要触动展览品。

② Have you got the tickets for train? 你拿到火车票了吗?

③ Each citizen shall carry his identification card when travelling.

每个公民出行都要带身份证。

④ How can I get to the zoo? 怎样去动物园?

⑤ Beijingers will show you the way to the station. 北京人会指给你去车站的路。

⑥ Would you tell me your new address? 告诉我你的地址好吗?

5. 情态动词

① Beijing can be very hot in July. 七月的北京很热。

② You may phone the office. 你可以给办公室打电话。

③ You might tell me the truth. 你要跟我说实话。

④ Passengers must not walk across the construction. 乘客不可跨越工地。

- ⑤ Oil will float on water. 油会浮在水面上。
- ⑥ He would go in spite of my warning. 他不听我的警告还是要去。
- ⑦ If you work well, you shall have high wage. 假如你干得好, 你就会拿高工资。
- ⑧ Dare he tell me what he knows? 他敢于告诉我他知道的事情吗?
- ⑨ It needs no explanation. 不必解释。
- ⑩ You'd better be on time. 你最好准时。
- ⑪ We students ought to obey the rules. 我们学生应该遵守规定。
- ⑫ My husband used to drink beer. 我丈夫从前常常喝啤酒。

6. 虚拟语气

- ① If I were you, I would go there. 如果我是你, 我就到那去。
- ② If only I had taken your advice. 要是我当初听从你的劝导就好了。
- ③ But for the storm, we should have arrived earlier. 如果不是暴风雨, 我们本该早点到达。
- ④ I wish I had been more careful next time. 但愿下一次我会仔细些。
- ⑤ It's necessary that John take the exam first. 约翰有必要先参加考试。
- ⑥ It's a pity that she miss the chance. 很遗憾她错过了这次机会。
- ⑦ Anyone in his position would have done the same. 任何在他的位置上的人都会同样会做的。
- ⑧ The guard insisted that everyone show their passports. 卫士坚持每人出示自己的护照。

7. 非谓语动词

不定式

- ① I feel it my duty to help others. 帮助他人是我的职责。
- ② He found the door locked. 他发现门锁住了。
- ③ To escape the pull of the earth, a rocket must reach a speed of 28440 km/h.
火箭需达到每小时 28440 公里的速度才可脱离地球引力。
- ④ Where to go hasn't been decided. 到哪里去还没有定下来。
- ⑤ Let's get a piece of music to listen to. 我们来听一首曲子吧。
- ⑥ Come have a glass. 来喝一杯吧。
- ⑦ Don't come till I tell you to. 我不通知你, 你不要来。
- ⑧ Why not do it again? 为什么不再做一遍呢?
- ⑨ To be brief, the matter stands thus. 简而言之, 事情就是这样。
- ⑩ I remember to lock the door. 记得要锁门啊。

动名词

- ① Saying is easier than doing. 说比做要来得容易些。
- ② Stop littering when walking in the street. 在街上走路不要扔纸屑。
- ③ After hearing the good news, all people were cheerful.
听到这个好消息, 人们欢呼雀跃。
- ④ Never give up trying again. 决不要放弃再试一次。
- ⑤ I've enjoyed talking to you about it. 我很高兴和你谈论这个事情。
- ⑥ My mother is not in favor of my selling the piano. 母亲不赞成我卖钢琴。
- ⑦ What stopped you from coming? 你怎么没来?
- ⑧ I regret not having taken your advice. 我后悔没有听从你的劝告。
- ⑨ I remember locking the door. 我记得把门锁上了。

现在分词

- ① My father's story is very interesting. 我父亲的经历很有意思。
- ② Mr. Chang is an honest and understanding man. 张先生是一位既老实又出色的人。
- ③ He is a college student, studying China law. 他是一个学习中国法律的大学生。
- ④ Her blood pressure climbed sharply, reaching 190/100. 她的血压陡然升高达 190/100。
- ⑤ When using the machine, you must read the instruction first. 使用机器前先看说明书。
- ⑥ Being surrounded, he was not able to get out of the crowd. 他因为被包围无法脱出人群。
- ⑦ The boiling water is too hot to drink. 滚开的水太烫没法喝。

过去分词

- ① She is an adopted child. 她是一个被收养的儿童。
- ② Don't get very exhausted when you do exercises. 操练时不要太劳累。

- ③ The question mentioned again is very important. 重又提出的问题很重要。
- ④ Time spent in a bookshop can be most enjoyable. 在书店度过时光最有乐趣。
- ⑤ He came in unnoticed. 没有人注意到他进来。
- ⑥ Seen in this light, the matter is not so serious. 从这个角度看,事情就没那么严重了。
- ⑦ I don't like to see you disappointed. 我不喜欢看到你沮丧的样子。
- ⑧ This done, he left the office. 做完后,他离开了办公室。
- ⑨ One gets used to all things. 人总是随遇而安。
- ⑩ You'd better drink the boiled water. 你最好饮用凉白开水。

8. 名词

- ① You'll find this map of great *value* in helping you to get round London.
你会觉得这张地图助你游览伦敦大有帮助。
- ② I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little *patience*.
我要尽快调查此事。只是要有耐心。
- ③ He gained his *wealth* by printing works of famous writers. 他出版著名作家的作品发了财。
- ④ The *coffee cup* was broken. 这个咖啡杯子打碎了。

9. 数词

- ① She became a famous scientist in her thirties. 她三十多岁就成为一个著名科学家。
- ② Shortly after the accident, two dozens of police were sent to the spot to keep order.
事故发生不久,有二十四名警察被派往现场维持秩序。
- ③ The earth is 49 times the size of the moon. 地球是月亮的 49 倍大。
- ④ He wrote a two - thousand - word article the other day. 前几天他写了一篇两千字的文章。

10. 代词

- ① *Everyone* said *they* would help. 大家都说要帮忙。
- ② - Can you come on Sunday or Saturday? 你是周日还是周六来呢?
- I'm afraid *neither* day is possible. 恐怕哪一天也来不了。
- ③ Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge, I can't remember *which*.
布莱克先生不是来自牛津大学就是来自剑桥大学,我记不得是哪一所大学了。
- ④ I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have *one*.
我希望有足够的眼镜为每一个客人准备一副。

11. 冠词

- ① *Many* people are still in the habit of writing silly things in public places.
许多人仍旧习惯在公共场合乱写乱画。
- ② *Wouldn't it be a* wonderful world if all nations lived in peace with one another?
假如各国彼此和平相处,那不是很美好的世界吗?
- ③ There was *an* accident here yesterday. A car hit a tree. The driver was killed.
昨日这里发生了车祸。一辆轿车撞到树上。司机死亡。

12. 介词、介词短语

- ① The train leaves at 6:00pm. So I have to be at the station *by* 5:40. at the latest.
火车下午六点开。所以我必须最晚 5 点 40 分之前赶到车站。
- ② If you keep on, you'll succeed *in* time. 如果你坚持下去,迟早会成功的。
- ③ We congratulate him *on* having a new job. 我们祝贺他找到了新工作。
- ④ The diameter of a circle passes *through* the centre. 圆的直径通过圆心。
- ⑤ *On account of* the weather, we had to cancel the projected outing.
由于天气的原因我们只好取消了计划好的郊游活动。
- ⑥ *On* his doctor's advice, he took a month holiday. 遵医嘱,他休假一个月。
- ⑦ They robbed him *of* every penny he had. 他们抢走了他所有的钱。
- ⑧ *Of* an evening I often take a walk along the river. 傍晚时分我常沿着小河散步。
- ⑨ Mr. Cooper will be away *at* the weekend. 库伯先生周末不在家。

13. 连词

- ① Excuse me breaking in, *but* I have some news for you. 对不起我闯进来是有消息要告诉你。
- ② *Neither* books *nor* pens *nor* a piece of paper was found on his desk.
他的桌上没有书,没有笔,就连一张纸片都没有。

- ③ Would you like a cup of tea first *or* shall we get down to business right now?
我们是先喝茶呢还是现在就着手谈生意?
- ④ Smoking adds to the general level of air pollution as *well* as damage our health.
吸烟增加空气污染的总体指标同时有害健康。
- ⑤ *In case of* emergency, telephone this number. 如果紧急,请拨打这个电话号码。

14. 形容词

- ① A man so difficult to please must be hard to work with. 一个挺难取悦的人必定很难共事。
- ② We often go to a park nearby on weekends. 我们周末经常去附近公园。
- ③ We spent the last few sunny days there. 我们在那度过最后几天晴朗的天。
- ④ My grandpa is a weak small old man. 我祖父是个瘦弱老人。
- ⑤ What he said sounds reasonable. 他说的听上去有道理。
- ⑥ This is just as important an experiment as that. 这个实验和那个实验一样重要。
- ⑦ He thought it safer to drive himself than let me do. 他觉得自己开车比让我开车安全些。
- ⑧ I like apples best of all fruits. 所有水果中我最喜欢苹果。
- ⑨ Draw a straight line on the paper. 在纸上划一直线。

15. 副词

- ① A new car is rather too much for me. 对我来说买辆新车太贵了。
- ② Do come straight to the point. 开门见山。
- ③ This happened early in 1950. 这事发生在1950年初。
- ④ Of the three boys, David runs fastest. 三个男孩中,大卫跑得最快。
- ⑤ The shirt fits perfectly. 这件上衣很合体。
- ⑥ Things gradually improved. 情况逐渐改善。
- ⑦ The weather was rather worse than I had expected. 天气要比我预想的糟。
- ⑧ His lecture is interesting enough. 他的讲座很有意思。
- ⑨ Think first, then act. 先思后行。

16. 构词法

(1) 合成法

- ① My mother is a **middle - aged** teacher. 我母亲是一位中年教师。
- ② **Sino - Japanese** trade has been expanding. 中日贸易一直在扩大。
- ③ I wrote a **five - page** summary of the situation. 我写了五页形势总结。
- ④ Mr. Green is my **brother - in - law**. 格林先生是我的堂兄。
- ⑤ The Zhongguan Cun is now a **heartland** of science and technology.
中关村是科技的中心地带。

(2) 派生法

- ① We mustn't judge by **appearance**. (appear) 我们不要以貌取人。
- ② Let me say this in **conclusion**. (conclude) 让我这样说作为结束。
- ③ Let me know the time of your **arrival**. (arrive) 请通知我你们到达的时间。
- ④ He was careful in **performance** of his duty. (perform) 他认真执行任务。

(3) 转换法

- ① That was very **thoughtless** of you. 你真是太不动脑子。
- ② His house was very small and **untidy**. 他的房子又小又不整洁。
- ③ She wanted to save her sister from **unhappiness**. 她想帮妹妹从不快中解脱出来。
- ④ The path was **invisible**. 小路看不见。
- ⑤ I **dislike** change my mind. 我不愿改变主意。

(4) 缩写和简写

- ① Entry to the **WTO** (the World Trade Organization) will help China improve its development of economy. 中国加入世界贸易组织会推动经济发展。
- ② She has to take tests such as TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) and GRE (Graduate Record Examination). 她必须参加如托福和 GRE 的考试。

[句法结构]

1. 基本句型

(1) 主 + 谓 + 宾

She smiled her thanks. 她以微笑答谢。

Every trade has its rules. 各行各业都有行规。

(2) 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 补

He wanted her mother to be in good health. 他希望她的母亲健康。

We proved her wrong. 我们证实她错了。

(3) 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 状 + 补

Her husband made her happy. 她的丈夫使她感到幸福。

I find him to be an honest man. 我认为他是一个诚实的人。

(4) 主谓一致

There are a great many angles to this matter. 看事情有许多角度。

There is no environmental damage. 环境没有被破坏。

Mary and Jane went to the theatre with a friend of theirs.

玛丽和珍妮是和她们的一位朋友一起去戏院的。

(5) 宾语的形式

I think it wrong to waste the resource. 我认为浪费资源是错误的。

I hate troubling you. 我不愿给你添麻烦。

Do you know how to get there? 你知道如何到达那里吗?

(6) 主句与从句

Alice received an invitation from her boss, which came as a surprise.

爱丽丝受到老板的邀请, 这使她感到惊讶。

Five years went by before he knew. 他5年之后才知道这件事。

(7) 独立片语

This done, he watered the flowers in the garden. 做完了这件事, 他到花园浇花。

To tell the truth, I don't believe it at all. 说实话, 我根本就不相信。

The waves beating violently against the shore, people could not hear her cry for help.

由于大浪疯狂地拍打海岸, 人们无法听到她的呼救声。

2. 简单句

(1) 陈述句

Little by little his savings accumulated. 他一点一点地积攒。

Thomas Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on February 11, 1847.

托马斯爱迪生 1847 年 2 月 11 日生于俄亥俄, 米兰。

(2) 疑问句

Did you decide to humor her? 你决定对她迁就(让步)了吗?

Has she got a big flat? 她有了一套大房子了吗?

Is there anything wrong with the truck? 这辆卡车出什么毛病了?

What can I do for you? 需要帮助吗?

Shall we have a swim with your friends? 我们和你的朋友一起游泳好吗?

Nothing can stop us now, can it? 没有什么能阻挡我们, 是不是?

Is your father a lawyer or a doctor? 你的父亲律师还是医生?

(3) 祈使句

Take care of your belongings. 保管好你的随身用品。

Please write at your early convenience. 请早日写信。

Do things the best way for the job. 工作要选择最佳方式。

Never neglect to take care of your health. 千万不要忽略保重身体。

Don't forget that communication is a two-way thing. 切记任何交流都是双向的。

Keep the environmental sanitation in the scenic spot. 维护景区内环境卫生。

(4) 感叹句

What a pretty bird! 多么美丽的鸟啊!

Look out! Be careful where you put your feet. 注意看脚下!

How well you look! 你看来多么健康!

3. 复合句

(1) 定语从句

- ① I know some farmers whose families are still poor. 我了解有的农民的家仍然贫困。
- ② The time has come when we must say goodbye. 到说再见的时候了。
- ③ I'd like to have the same toy as Jim used to have. 我想要吉姆过去玩的一样的玩具。
- ④ You can call me from three to five o'clock, during which time I am at home.
你可以在三点到五点之间给我打电话, 那段时间我在家。
- ⑤ Shirley is the only one of the girls who likes football. 舍利是姑娘中唯一喜爱足球的。
- ⑥ The first city I visited was Los Angeles. 我第一个造访的城市是洛杉矶。
- ⑦ I don't know the reason for which he refused us. 我不明白他为什么拒绝我们。
- ⑧ The chair on which you are sitting is a new one. 你坐的椅子是一把新的。
- ⑨ I like the way he smiles. 我喜欢他微笑的模样。
- ⑩ When buying Chinese herbs and gold, check the unit price and the way in which the weight is calculated. 购买中药和金饰时, 请事先查明单价和重量的计算单位。

(2) 名词性从句

- ① 主语从句
What he does has nothing to do with me. 他做的事与我无关。
That he was fond of music is clear. 很明显他酷爱音乐。
Whether he will go to the camp remains a question. 他去不去露营还是个问题。
It is important that we speak politely. 我们讲话有礼貌是很重要的。
- ② 表语从句
The village is not what it used to be. 这村庄已不再是从前的它了。
The fact is that the farmers there don't plant apples. 事实上那里的农民不种苹果。
The question is whether we can help them. 问题是我们能否帮助他们。
That is where we met the first time. 那就是我们第一次见面的地方。
The only change would be what they spend their money on.
唯一变化的会是他们花钱用来买什么。
- ③ 宾语从句
We don't know whether he has left. 我们不知道他是否走了。
I'm sure (that) she will win in the game. 我有把握他能赢。
They kept it quiet that he was dead. 他们对他的死保持静默。
A computer can only do what you have instructed it to do. 计算机只能按照你的指令做事。
- ④ 同位语从句
His suggestion that we have a picnic interested everyone. 他提出野餐的建议我们大家都感兴趣。
I have no idea when Jack will be back. 我不知道杰克几时回来。
The question whether he can pass the exam or not worried his parents.
他的父母担心他能否通过考试。
We expressed the hope that we would have further cooperation in the future.
我们表示希望今后有进一步的合作。
The news that his son will come back soon is true. 他的儿子很快要回来的消息是真的。
The fact that he succeeded in the experiment pleased us. 他的实验成功使我们很高兴。

(3) 状语从句

- ① 时间
As the storm burst the shoppers made for shelter. 暴风雨来时购物者向避雨处跑去。
A telegram came after she had gone. 电报是在她走后来的。
- ② 地点
Put everything where it is. 将东西放回原处。
You are able to go wherever you like on holidays. 假日里你到任何喜欢的地方都可以。
- ③ 原因
I read the book for the simple reason that I like the writer.
我读这本书仅仅是因为我喜欢本书的作者。