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# 500 English Verbal Collocations

# 英语动词搭配 500 例

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### 英语动词搭配 500 例

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"We have customers all across Asia, so it's vital to have an operating system that intuitively recognizes which group we are dealing with. Windows® 2000 allows us to stay one-step ahead."

Time, May 29, 2000

# ... allows us to stay one-step ahead.

让我们领先一步

to stay one-step ahead 常用于广告语中。关于 step 还有很多用法,如: follow in sb. 's steps 指"跟着某人脚步走;效法某人的样子", They followed in their leader's steps. (他们紧随领导其后。)再如: keep step 指"步调一致;跟上", Hair styles and clothes' fashion should keep step together. (发型应与服装式样相配。)

# Summit Enters a New Era

A quarter century after the first summit, and a decade since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the leaders of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States gather for the landmark 2000 GB Summit. Dominating the agenda will be globalization, ranging from the impact of the IT revolution to the spread of infectious diseases.

Time, July 10, 2000

# Summit Enters a New Era

峰会进入新时代

在2000年的第八次首脑峰会(2000 G8 Summit)上,来自西方八国和日本的政府首脑们围绕着全球化(globalization)、IT 革命的影响(the impact of IT revolution)、以及传染性疾病(infectious diseases)展开讨论。era 指"时代;历史时期",如: an era of prosperity(繁荣时期), the postwar era (战后年代)。

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# **Eco-Lesson: Trust Your Senses**

field in Yokkaichi, Mie prefecture, and scoops a chunk of muddy sediment off the bottom. "Make sure you dig the trowel right down to where it gets hard," he advises the three farmers standing over him as he deposits the sample in a petri dish. The three men are paying rapt attention to Sekiguchi's lecture on how to gather specimens for toxin testing: a waste dump nearby has already poisoned some of their fields with cadmium and other heavy metals.

Sekiguchi, 49, is one of Japan's leading experts on toxic waste. He is practically a one-man environmental movement, spending hours poking around the country's landfills, toxic-waste sites and dioxin-spewing incinerators. He has seen so many nasty sites in the past three years that, he says only half-jokingly, he can detect dioxin contamination to the picogram (trillionth of a gram) just by sniffing the air.

Sekiguchi shares his techniques with locals and shows them how to monitor toxins. After the session with the farmers, he heads north to a town near

Time, May 29, 2000

# **Trust your Senses**

相信你的感觉

一位日本生态学者经常深入民间调查有毒垃圾(toxic waste)的污染情况。他教给各地居民测量污染指数的方法,并建议他们靠感觉识别污染物。trust your senses 指"相信你的感觉"。关于 sense,还可以说 make sense (讲得通;有意义), make sense of (理解:弄懂……的意思)。

ONLINE PRIVACY

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MANY WEB SCREERS WORRY THAT VISITING A TRAVEL SITE, BUYING A BOOK OR JOINING IN an electronic auction will reveal their private details to the world- or an employer or their mother. To increase consumer confidence in online transactions and global networks, as well as raise awareness of privacy issues among site owners and visitors, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is offering e-commerce sites a Privacy Policy Statement Generator. The questionnaire, available for use free of charge at the O.E.C.D.'s website, will help dotcomy give a reassuringly clear and detailed account of where they stand on privacy issues by partly automating the process. Accessible at http://ors.il.gov.ord.org/script/privals/pri

Time, October 9, 2000

# Keep It Confidential

保密

很多网民担心他们在访问旅游网站(traveling site),订货或参加网上拍卖(electronic auction)的过程中,一些不愿泄露的个人信息会被他人获取。为了让网民们放心地作网上交易(online transaction),经济合作与发展组织(OECD)为电子商务(e-commerce)网站提供了一种保护个人信息的生成程序,用户可以借助这些程序保护不愿公开的个人信息。

# Hitting its Stride

Time, August 7, 2000

# Hitting Its Stride

大步前进

悉尼(Sydney)是 2000 年奥运会的主办城市。 这个移民城市(a city of migration)向世人展现了她 丰富多彩的自然风光(natural wonder)和多样的文化 (cultural diversity)。奥运会的主办也促进了这个商业 中心(business center)的发展。hit one's stride 指"开始紧张地工作起来;大步前进"。在此比喻奥运会前 后这个城市的繁忙景象。

# **Can One Little Boy Make a Difference?**

With Elián's return, Havana may be learning to see a kinder, gentler *Yanqui* 

S ELIÁN GONZÁLEZ'S grandmas informed us this year, their clan sometimes displays affection by nibbling on each other. So when Elián's grandfather Juan González scooped the boy into his arms last week at Havana's José Martí Airport, he kissed him and joyfully urged him, "Bite my ear, hard!" Elián shyly buried his head in Juan's neck, then revealed to his Cuban kin why he couldn't chomp on his

Communist Pioneer scarves that dozens of his shouting, flag-waving Cuban classmates donned to greet him. In a calculated show of political restraint, Castro didn't come to the airport to hail the pint-size icon. Instead he broadcast a Cuban animated cartoon character to welcome Elián on national television—Elpidio Valdés, the patriotic, macheteswinging colonel who tells children to eat their vegetables and

Time, July 10, 2000

# Can One Little Boy Make a Difference?

一个小男孩能起大作用吗?

在古巴政府的强烈要求下,美国联邦法院驳回了关于古巴小男孩埃连的政治避难(political asylum)申请,埃连回到古巴。这一事件会给两国关系带来影响吗?make a difference 指 "有关系;有影响;起重要作用",如: Dollars make no difference to him. (钱对他不起任何作用。) I don't think it will make any difference. (我认为那没什么两样。)

# 前 言

世间一切事物的组成,都有其特有的结构:房屋有结构,雪花也有结构;电脑的硬件和软件有结构,人们写的文章也有结构。就英语动词的结构而言,有的由动词和名词组成,形成 Verb + Noun的固定搭配(如: to eat dirt, to eat humble pie, to eat crow,等),有的由动词和副词组成,形成 Verb + Adverb 的固定搭配(如: to give in, to give up, to dress up, to use up,等),有的由动词、名词和介词短语组成,形成 Verb + Noun + Prepositional Phrase 的固定搭配(如: to take pleasure in doing something, to pride oneself on something等),还有的由动词和动词不定式或动名词组成。这些统称为动词结构的词组,是构成英语语言的重要组成部分,而对这些结构的掌握和运用能力也是关系到英语学习成败最为重要的环节之一。

但总体说来,动词结构实指动词与其它词类的搭配。一个动词所表示的语意,取决于它与其它词类的组合形式,也就是我们讲的结构。仅以 remember 这个动词为例,当该词与动词不定式组成其 to remember to do something 的句式时,它的意思就有异于 to remember doing something 的句式所表达的意思了: remember to do ... 的意思是"不要忘记干某事",而 remember doing something 的意思则是"仍然记得干了(过)某事。再以 stop 这个动词为例,当该词后接动词不定式to do ... 的形式时,其意与后接 doing ... 的句式的意思就发生了很大的变化: to stop to work 的意思是"开始工作"而 to stop working的意思正相反,意思是"停止工作"。我们再以 suggest 这个动词的结构为例。该词有这样一个结构: to suggest someone do something。根据这个结构,我们就可以把"李先生建议你们在香港开个分公

司"这句话说成: Mr. Li süggested you set up a branch in Hong Kong.。同样,我们可以用这个结构把"有人建议赶紧把这个产品投放市场"译成: Someone suggested the products be launched into the market immediately.。然而,如果我们不熟悉动词 suggest 的这一结构,我们就很难表达日常生活中涉及"建议某人干某事"等类的思想概念了。

初学英语的学生需要掌握好英语的动词结构,大学毕业生照样而且更需要掌握更多的动词结构。仅以"很多人不能坚持写日记"或"他并未提及与她有过暧昧关系这件事"两句为例,如果不晓得to stick to do ... 和 not make a mention of doing ... 这两个动词结构,就很难用地道的英语将上述两个意思表达出来。再以"某人于某年毕业于某个大学的某个学科"这样一个句式为例,如果不知道 to graduate from ... as a ... major in ... 的句式的话,就不可能用地道的英语把"张杰 1992 年毕业于北京大学历史专业"译成 Zhang Jie graduated from Beijing University as a history major in 1992.。由此可见,掌握好英语的动词结构对学好英语这门语言是何等重要。

本书向大家提供的动词结构,均属常用结构,是口语会话和写作所必备的语言内容。为了使读者能够在尽可能短的时间里掌握每一结构的用法,我们首先提供了配有汉语译文的例句。在例句之后,我们又对该结构的用法作了说明,对有的结构的扩展思路文化形式也作了交代。为了使读者能更好掌握每一结构的用法,我们在每组(共5个)结构的下面提供了一篇短文。读者可以根据前面所提供的例句和解释,反复琢磨,深入思考,领悟出每一句子结构的用途和用场。当然,虽然本书对这些语句提供了参考译文,但是读者最好在翻译之前不看参考答案,这对加深读者对每一结构用的理解是很有好处的。还需要指出的是,本书所列出的句子结构实际上不足500例,但我们仍将此书列为《500例》丛书之中是因为该书所包含的其它的句子结构已为大多数的读者所熟知,勉强将这些结构列在书中失去了实际意义。若读者有异议,我们表示理解。最后,希望此书为广大的英语爱好者提供一些有益的帮助。

本书作者

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- [126] to deter somebody from doing ... 阻碍某人干某事,使某人干某事很灰心
- [127] to desist from doing ... 停止 做某事,不再干某事
- [128] to dissuade somebody from doing ... 劝阻某人做某事, 劝戒某人不做某事

- [129] to discourage somebody from doing ... 阻碍,不鼓励某人干某事,使某人丧失干某事的信心
- [130] to draw an inference from doing ... 从干某事中判断,推理,得知
- [131] to draw back from doing ... 不愿意干某事
- [132] to flinch from doing ... 干某事 不退缩,不畏惧
- [133] to exempt somebody from doing ... 不让某人干某事,使某人脱离干某事的义务
- [134] to free somebody from doing
  ... 将某人从某事中解脱出来
- [135] to get pleasure from doing ... 从做某事中得到快乐,乐趣
- [136] to infer something from doing ... 从干某事中得出结论、推
- [137] to prohibit somebody from doing ... 禁止,阻止某人干某事
- [138] to refrain from doing ... 抑制 着不干某事,克制着不干某 事
- [139] to get benefit from doing ... 从干某事中受益,得到好处
- [140] to prevent somebody from doing ... 阻止,防止某人干某 事,避免使某人干某事
- [141] to restrain somebody from do-

- ing ... 阻止某人干某事,克制自己不干某事
- [142] to shrink from doing ... 退避 干某事,不愿干某事
- [143] to protect somebody from doing ... 保护某人不受某事的 侵害
- [144] to save somebody from doing
  ... 拯救,保全某人以免干某
- [145] to stop somebody from doing .... 阻止、制止某人干某事
- [146] to accuse somebody of doing ... 控告, 谴责某人干某事
- [147] to acquit somebody of doing ... 宣告某人无罪
- [148] to approve of doing ... 同意, 批准,认可干某事
- [149] to be afraid of doing ... 害怕, 畏惧干某事
- [150] to be apprehensive of doing .... 扣心干某事
- [151] to be ashamed of doing ... 耻于干某事,对干某事感到惭愧
- [152] to be capable of doing ... 有 能力干某事,有才能干某事
- [153] to be chary of doing ... 对于 某事很谨慎,对于某事很小心
- [154] to be confident of doing ... 对 干某事充满了信心
- [155] to be desirous of doing ... 向 往干某事、渴望干某事
- [156] to be doubtful of doing ... 怀 疑干某事,对干某事没有把握

- [157] to be fearful of doing ... 担忧 干某事,害怕干某事
- [158] to be fond of doing ... 喜欢干某事,爱好干某事
- [159] to be frightened of doing ... 害怕干某事,不敢干某事
- [160] to be guilty of doing ... 干某 事有罪,对干某事感到内疚
- [161] to be horrified of doing ... 害 怕干某事,对干某事惊恐万状
- [162] to be in charge of doing ... 负责管理某事,负责照料某事
- [163] to be in favor of doing ... 赞 成某人干某事,支持某人干某 事
- [164] to be on the point of doing ... 正要干某事,正准备干某事
- [165] to be on the verge of doing ... 即将干某事, 几乎要干某事
- [166] to be proud of doing ... 以干 某事为荣,为干某事感到骄傲
- [167] to be scared of doing ... 害怕 干某事,对干某事惊恐不已
- [168] to be sure of doing ... 有信心 干某事,确信能干某事
- [169] to be terrified of doing ... 害怕干某事,对干某事惊恐不已
- [170] to be thinking of doing ... 正 考虑要干某事,正打算要干某 事
- [171] to be wary of doing 小心,提 防,警惕干某事
- [172] to be tired of doing ... 厌倦, 厌烦干某事