

当代英语 动词搭配与用法大词典

COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY OF
COLLOCATION AND USAGE OF
CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH VERBS

主编 刘乐亭

现代出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据:

现代英语动词搭配与用法词典/刘乐亭主编 - 北京:现代出版社,
2000,11

ISBN:7-80028-600-2

I. 现… II. 刘… III. 英语-动词-词典 IV. H314.2-61

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(200)第 78430 号

现代英语动词搭配与用法词典

xiandai yingyu dongci dapei yu yongfa cidian

主 编:刘乐亭

责任编辑:王剑峰

封面设计:袁 涛

出版发行:现代出版社

(北京市朝阳区安华里 504 号 邮编:100011)

印 刷: 新知识印刷厂

开 本: 850×1168 1/32 41.75 印张

版 次: 2001 年 1 月第一版,2001 年 1 月第一次印刷

印 数: 1-3,000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-80028-600-2/H·094

定 价: 48.00 元

主 编	刘乐亭			
副 主 编	顾应俊			
责任编辑	王剑峰			
编 者	刘乐亭	顾应俊	李宗芳	李惠来
	施能济	刘 晋	殷瑰儒	常新华
	丁晓蔚	申 文	朗丽莉	

审 校	汤一雯	张韵斐	孟广龄	陈 铎
	郭美凤	梁鹿亭	盛葵阳	简文光

前 言

词典作为一个工具,就是要从不同角度为各类不同的读者提供方便。当前英文词典的百花园里,英汉双语词典种类繁多,令人目不暇接。但是,作为英语学习者,我们都有共同的烦恼:我们总感到对动词的搭配与用法都不够详尽。为了查找某个成语或短语动词,往往要翻查许多词典,却常常没有结果。我们花费十年时间编了这部英语动词的搭配与用法词典,就是为了免除读者的翻查之苦。

学习、掌握英语词汇,首先要执词汇之“牛耳”——英语动词。这是因为英语动词与英语语法的主体,即六大难题——时态、语态、语气、情态动词、非谓语动词和从句——密切相关。此外,我们在学用英语动词时,头脑中要有一个清晰的联想网络(参见《体例说明》中的网络图)。虽说这个网络并不一定能覆盖所有的动词,具体到某个动词也不一定包含网络中的所有项目,但是,在使用动词时我们必须考虑网络中的某些因素。

我们分析对比了几个权威词汇表,从中筛选了1400多个动词。然后我们又根据70年代以后出版的30多部词典和若干套教科书选编典型的搭配词条2万多条,例证(例句和词组)18万多条。例证富有时代气息、口语化、实用性强;句型结构多变、齐全;编排醒目,便于查阅。

在本词典编写之初,北京师范大学外语系郑儒箴教授生前曾经参与策划,在若干原则问题上提出过宝贵建议。已故钱瑗教授也曾就语言学、词汇学理论给予热情指导。专家的参与为词典的高水准提供了保障。

由于英语动词在实际应用中变化甚多,所以疏漏之处在所难免。谨请前辈、同行指正。

刘乐亭

2000年12月于丽泽书屋

体例说明

一、动词成语、短语动词及动词搭配与用法的联想网络

动词搭配在各种词类中搭配形式最多、最复杂。本词典从以下几个方面来介绍动词的搭配：

1. n/pron + v 型。在这种形式的搭配中,要注意选择适当的名词/代词作主语。
2. v + n/pron 型。在这种形式的搭配中,要注意选择适当的名/代词作宾语。有的是固定组合。
3. v + v 型。这种搭配形式稳定,含义明确。
4. v + adj 型。v 是联系动词。
5. v + adv 型。
6. v + prep 型。
7. v + adv + prep 型。在 5、6、7 三种形式的搭配中有的自由词组,有的是固定搭配。
8. v + v-ing 型。
9. v + v-to do 型。
10. v + clause 型。
11. v + n/pron + 补语型。在这种组合中,不同的动词要求不同的词类作补语,甚至同一个动词在不同场合也需要不同的词类作补语。

以上 11 种组合搭配中,有的是固定的 (fixed), 或者叫作封闭型的 (close); 还有的是自由结构 (free combination 或者 free structure), 或称为开放型 (open)。

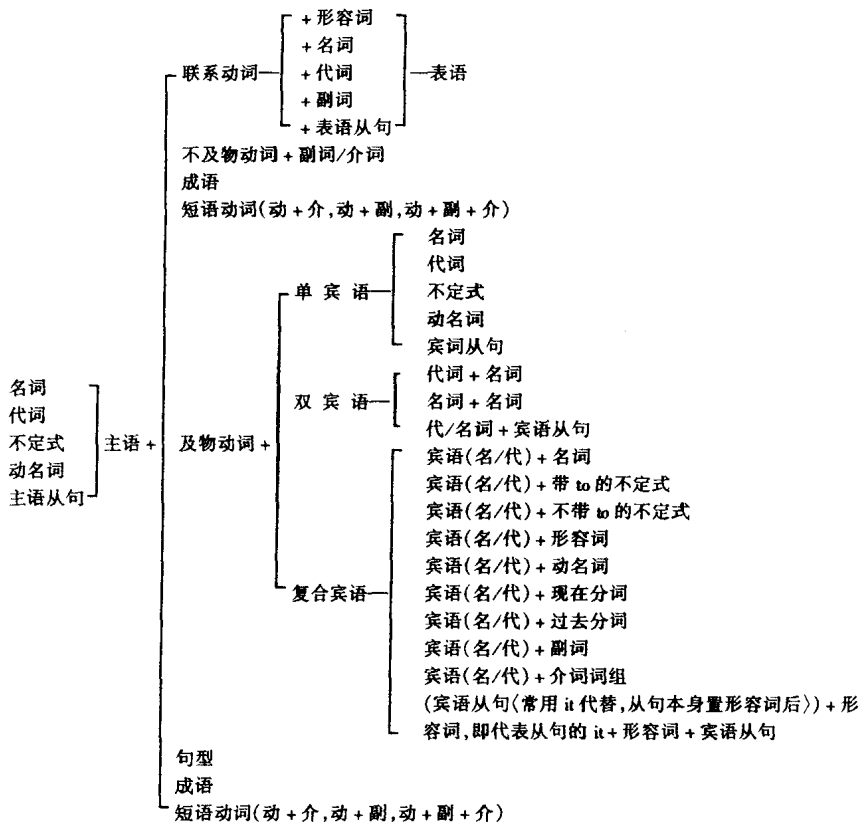
动词在使用时有许多情况并不属于搭配范畴,而是用法问题,有的则属于语法范畴。例如,是不及物动词还是及物动词;如果是及物动词,可以接什么样的宾语;可以用什么语气、什么语态,能构成什么样的句型等。因此,我们编织了一个动词搭配与用法的联想网络,这个网络就是我们选编例句的基本原则。

(见下页动词搭配与用法联想网络图)

二、收词

我们仔细研究了国内外出版的常用词汇表、常用词词典和动词词典等,选出常用动词 950 多个。在此基础上,兼顾不同的学科领域,筛选了在搭配上颇具变化的次常用动词 400 多个。两项加起来所收动词 1400 多个。

动词搭配与用法联想网络图



从总体上看,所收录的动词有以下特点:历史悠久,具有稳定性;英语国家普遍使用,具有通用性;用法灵活,搭配复杂多变,组词能力强;释义覆盖面广,具有多义性;选词注意使用频率,具有实用性。

但是,由于无先例可循,加之知识的无限性和认识的有限性,势必会出现多选或漏选的情况,或二者兼而有之。

三、词目与词条

以收录的 1400 多个动词为词目;以这些动词为中心词组合搭配而产生的成语、短语动词以及含有短语动词的成语为词条。本词典共收成语和短语动词等 2 万余条。词目和词条排黑正体,基本上按字母顺序排列。例证中出现的词目与词条排斜体。

同形异义的动词在右上角标出 1、2 以示区别。

四、体例示意图(例句的译文从略)

一个典型的动词的全部义项由四部分构成,依次是:本词、I类成语、短语动词、II类成语。见下表:

		动词本词→ answer vt vi	
第一部分: 本词 n + V, V + n 型搭 配的“自由 结构”	同一义项中 不同的搭配 不同的语态 不同的句型 及句型代码	1. (用语言、文字或行动)回答,解答,答复	
		[T1] You didn't <i>answer</i> his questions/letter. A call for 100 bottles of blood was <i>answered</i> promptly. <i>answer</i> the bell <i>answer</i> the door <i>answer</i> the telephone	
第二部分: I类成语 V + n 型	主语的搭配 S: a house, a bicycle, the plan	[T2] <i>Answer</i> me this question, will you?	
		[T5] He <i>answered</i> that he knew nothing about it.	
		[I] Why didn't you <i>answer</i> ? I telephoned this morning, but nobody <i>answered</i> .	
		2. 还击,对付(以下例句从略) 3. 答题,答试卷 4. 奏效,成功;符合要求	
第三部分: V + adv V + prep V + adv + prep 型的 “自由结构” 和短语动 词	V + adv 型的 短语动词	* answer back v adv 顶嘴,反驳;辩解	
		S: child, servant, pupil, junior O: mother, employer, teacher, senior [T1] When your mother scolds you, you shouldn't <i>answer</i> her back. [I] Don't <i>answer</i> back, or I'll fire you!	
	V + prep 型 短语动词: “自由结构” 介词宾语的 搭配 同义词	* answer for v prep	
		1. 以……的名义说,代表……回答	
		o: others, (my) wife, friends [I] (例句从略,下同)	
		* 2. (= account for 2) 将……说清楚 [T1]	
		* 3. 因……受惩罚,为……付出代价 o: crime, mistakes, failure	
		* 4. 对……负责,为……承担责任,为……担保 o: actions, behaviour, mistake, failure	

第四部分：
以短语动词
为中心的成
语，即 II 类
成语

II 类成语：

含有 answer be answered for (= be spoken for) 做出承诺

for 的成语 Are all these seats answered for?

answer to v prep

1.

* 2. 与……一致，适合；满足

* 3. 对……负有责任，需对……作出交代

II 类成语： answer to the description (of) 与所描述的情况一致

含有 answer S: criminal: (stolen) car; person

to 的成语 answer to the name of infml 名字叫做

answer up v adv

1. 迅速回答

2. 清晰地讲

五、句型结构

掌握动词的句型是英语学习的重要环节，因此，在选编例句时，编者特别注意句型的变化。全部例句按结构分类，统一编码，使动词的某个释义，乃至整个动词的语法特征一目了然。不同的句型由不同的句型代码表示。凡是句型结构相同的句子或词组共用一个句型代码。有时若干个释义共用一个代码，直到出现新句型时才重标新代码。下面就代码的含义加以说明：

T 代表及物动词

[T1] 只接一个宾语(名/代) (划线部分为宾语)

put up with him/the woman

They bought a new car.

blow up the bridge/blow the bridge up

[T2] 接双宾语(直接/间接宾语)

He bought me/his daughter a book/a book for me/his daughter.

[T2a] 两个宾语之一(直接宾语)为从句

He told me that he would leave the country.

I represented to him that it would be dangerous to take part in that act.

You must bring home to Mary where the difficulty lies.

[T3] 以带 to 的动词不定式为宾语

They are thinking of how to get out of the difficulties.

She forgot to lock the door.

[T4] 以动名词为宾语

stop crying

give up smoking/give smoking up
distract sb from doing

[T5] 接宾语从句

Fix our mind on where we are going.

He pointed out you were wrong.

I don't know when/why they left.

V 代表可接复合宾语的动词

[V1] 以名词/代词为宾语补语(划波浪线部分为宾补)

We chose him our chairman.

I consider him as a model worker.

[V2] 以不带 to 的不定式为宾补

We saw them work in the field.

The boss makes his employees work hard.

[V3] 以带 to 的不定式为宾补

We asked him to help us.

The criminal led him on to steal the money.

arrange for sb. to do sth

She keeps on at me to tell her the truth.

[V4] 以 -ing 式的动词为宾补

I caught him nodding in class.

Mother prevented her daughter (from) going out alone at night.

That fellow put the boy up to stealing.

[V7] 以形容词为宾补

We consider him foolish.

set up oneself as perfect

They thought of me as stupid.

[V8] 以过去分词为宾补[注]

take sth as settled

have a house built

[V9] 以介词短语或副词为宾补

I found him out/behind the door.

I 代表不及物动词

[I] 不接任何宾语

We stood up.

The car broke down on the way.

The horse stopped.

[13] 接不定式状语

come to hate sb.

go there to learn English

set out to sail across the sea

The teacher went on to tell us a new story.

[14] 接现在分词状语

He went on telling us the story.

The little girl came running to her mother for sympathy.

[15] 接从句

There were three yesterday. How does it come that there are now only two?

Mind out where you are walking.

How come (that) you just sat there doing nothing?

L 代表联系动词

[L1] 以名词或代词作表语

act as a leader

become a famous doctor

[L7] 以形容词为表语

grow bad

come in handy

[L8] 以过去分词为表语[注]

get tramped

[L9] 以小品词(副词或介词)为表语

Is your mother in?

The manager is at work.

为了方便读者查阅本词典所收动词的句型结构,书后附以索引。句型代码中数字的含义如下:

- 1 代表名词、代词或名词词组
- 2 在 T2 和 T2a 中表示两个宾语,在 V2 中表示不带 to 的不定式
- 3 表示带 to 的不定式
- 4 表示 -ing 形式的动词

- 5 代表从句
- 7 代表形容词
- 8 代表过去分词
- 9 代表副词或介词词组

六、释义与例证

当本词、成语或短语动词多义时,各个释义标有序列号码。同一释义的诸义项用逗号隔开;义项差异较大时用分号隔开。

本词典所收录的释义尽可能详尽。有的虽属鄙俗,甚至涉及性问题,但是,毕竟是人们使用的,在工具书中不应回避。

有关义项的分、合原则,由于人们的理解不同而有差异,本词典的处理仅供参考。

各条释义均附以例证,再现其特定的语言环境。本词典例证丰富,结构多变,搭配广泛力求口语化,实用性强。绝大部分选自 70 年代以来国内外出版的词典,少量例句选自报刊、杂志或教科书,共收录例证 20 万条。所收例证绝大部分为句子,也收录了相当数量的动宾结构的词组。全部例证均附参考译文。

对于例证的配备,本词典的原则是根据各释义、义项约定俗成的搭配范围,对作主语和宾语的名词的不同要求,多方位地搜集例句,而不满足于用单一的例证对某个释义或义项对号入座式的诠释。因此,本词典在选择例句时,在选择作主语、宾语的名词时考虑动词的基本含义、形象化用法、引伸含义等,按下列模式进行搭配组合:(见下页图)

七、关于英国英语和美国英语

某些词的拼写形式,英国英语与美国英语有所不同。本词典不统一形式,即两种形式并存,有时予以注明。

有些用法上的不同本词典有时注明 AmE 或 BrE。对此,只能是仁者见仁,智者见智。

八、缩略语

fml formal 正式用语,尤其常用于书面

infml informal 非正式用语,常用于口语

not fml not formal 熟人之间的口语

sl slang 俚语

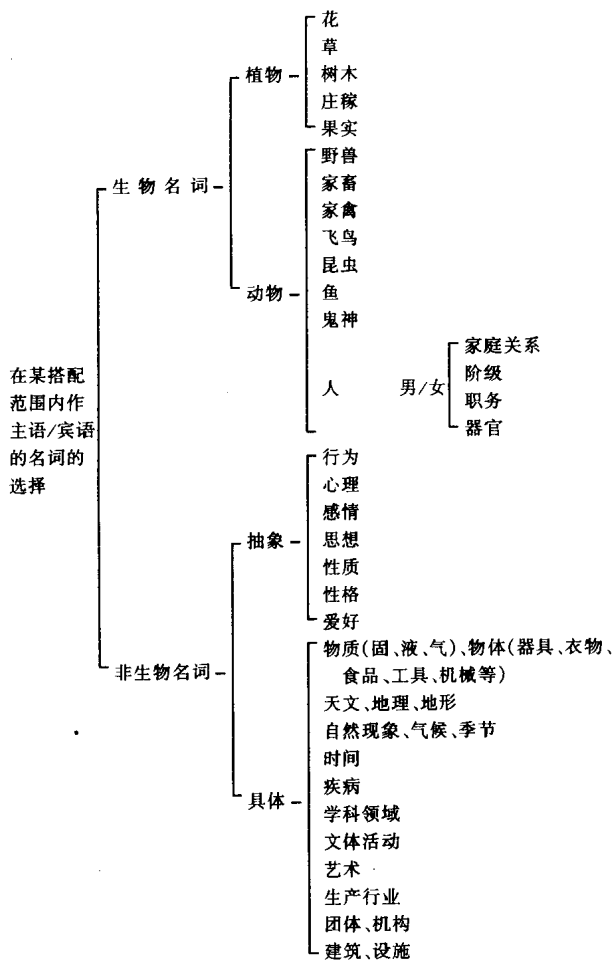
sb somebody 某人

sth something 某事

pass passive 被动语态

AmE American English 美国英语

搭配组合模式图



BrE British English 英国英语

v verb

vi intransitive verb 不及物动词

vt transitive verb 及物动词

n noun 名词

prep 介词

pron pronoun 代词
adj adjective 形容词
adv adverb 副词

九、主要符号用法说明

(一) () 括号的使用

1. 括号中的内容可有可无,如:

They hailed him (as) king. 他们拥戴他为国王。

have (sb) a black mark (against him) (给某人)记过

2. 对释义或译文作补充性说明,如:

hang off v adv (橄榄球赛)用手推开(对方球员)

在 hit off v adv 词条下有若干释义,第一条如下:

1. BrE not fml 模仿(动作或风格等)

有时非直译不可,而译文生硬时,括号中给出另一译文:

Never count the chickens before they are hatched. 鸡还未孵出来先别数鸡(不要异想天开)。

3. 有注释性内容或参考条目,如:

用法比较(见 best)

hatch out v adv

1. ……

* 2. (也用 hatch up) 制定

hit in v adv (= kick/knock in 1) 括号里的短语动词与 hit in 是同义词。

(二) /斜线的用法

表示可供选择的搭配,有时各搭配词组是同义词,如:

hand/give/pass/turn in 四个动词都可以跟 in 搭配,意思都是“上交”。

haul on/onto the wind 表示 haul on the wind 和 haul onto the wind 是同义词,为“使迎风航行”。

有时搭配的各词组含义不同,分别译出,如:

buy a pencil/book/an apple 买支铅笔/一本书/一个苹果

在 have in v adv/prep 条下,表示 in 既是副词又是介词。

十、情态动词

考虑到情态动词的特点,便于比较它们之间的联系与区别,本词典把情态动词的用法集中在一起,作为附录,附于书后。

目 录

前 言	1
体例说明	2
正 文	1—1231
附 录	
1. 情态动词的用法比较	(1232)
2. 常用动词的句型结构 表 A、B	(1262)
3. 引导各类从句的词语功能对比表	(1274)
4. 常用短语动词	(1276)
5. 常用不规则动词	(1299)
6. 联系动词	(1306)
7. 构词法	(1310)
8. 转换法	(1317)
参考书目	(1318)

A

abandon vt 1. 遗弃(亲人)[T1] He *abandoned* his wife and went away with all the money. 他遗弃了老婆,带上所有的钱跑掉了。|| *abandon one's family* 抛弃家庭 2. 丢弃;离开(常指永不归还) The damaged car was *abandoned* by its driver. 司机丢下损坏了的汽车走了。|| My memory *abandoned* me completely at this point. 这一点我全忘了。|| *abandon one's obligations/duties* 逃避义务/推卸责任 3. 放弃;打消念头;不再继续做某事 They had to *abandon* their plan for the storm. 他们被迫放弃了他们的计划,因为有暴风雨。|| She came to London to study law, but she *abandoned* it afterwards. 她到伦敦来学法律,可是后来打消了这一念头。|| The campaign was *abandoned* in the end. 运动终于停止了。|| Contemplation was *abandoned* for action. 停止思考,开始行动。|| I have *abandoned* the search. 我已经停止搜寻。|| *abandon an idea* 打消念头 || *abandon Christian for ...* 放弃基督教改信... || *abandon all hope* 不抱任何希望 || *abandon an attempt* 放弃尝试或努力 || *abandon writing* for the army 弃笔从戎 || *abandon smoking* 戒烟 || *abandon ship* 弃船逃生

* * * * *

abandon to v prep 任凭……摆布;将……交给[T1] They were forced to *abandon* the city to the conqueror. 他们被迫把该城交给征服者。|| The affairs of the nation have been *abandoned* to those dishonest politicians. 该国事务一直任凭一伙阴险的政客来摆布。

abandon oneself to 陷入(某种感情)之中,沉溺于…… After her mother died, she *abandoned herself to* grief. 母亲去世后,她陷入极度的悲痛之中。|| *abandon oneself to a life of pleasures* 恣意享乐 || *abandon oneself to sorrow* 陷入痛苦 || *abandon oneself to emotion* 感情失去了控制,感情用事 || *abandon oneself to intemperance* 毫无节制 || *abandon oneself to drinking* 恣意酗酒 || *abandon oneself to the pursuit of ...* 一味追求

abide vt vi 1. 容忍,容许;经得住,顶住[T1] How can they *abide* each other! 他俩居然能相安无事! || I can't *abide* loud noise. 大声喧哗我受不了。|| How can you *abide* that rude man? 你怎能容忍那无礼之徒? || I cannot *abide* the place. 这地方我受不了。|| *abide* the attacks of the enemy 顶住敌人的攻击。[T3, 4] I can't *abide* to see/seeing such cruelty. 我不忍心看这种残忍的景象。2. 持久,继续存在[I] Even after several setbacks, hope still *abides*. 即使遭到一系列的挫折,希望仍然存在。|| We need to lean on something that *abides*. 我们需要依靠长久的事物。3. 居住,停留,逗留 They *abided* there for some time. 他们在那里呆了些时候。|| Please *abide* with us a while longer. 请

多呆些日子吧。3. (旧用法或文学用语)等待,等候[T1] *abide* the event 等待事件的发生 || *abide sb's coming* 等候某人的到来 || I *abide* my time. 我在等待时机。4. 无条件接受,完全服从 I'll *abide* the verdict of the judges. 我完全服从法官的判决。

* * * * *

abide at 见 **abide in**

abide by v prep 1. **fml** 遵守,服从;忠于,坚持[T1] If you join the club, you must *abide by* its rules. 如果你要参加本俱乐部,你必须遵守各项制度。|| The team agreed to *abide by* the referee's decision. 该队同意服从裁判的判决。|| He *abides by* his resolution. 他不打算改变原决定。|| *abide by one's opinion/idea* 坚持自己的观点 || *abide by one's word* 言而有信 || *abide by one's friends* 忠于自己的朋友 || *abide by* the contract 信守合同 || *abide by discipline* 遵守纪律 || *abide by principle* 坚持原则 [T5] I will *abide by* what I said. 我说的话是算数的。2. 承担,承受,接受[T1 (no pass)] You must *abide by* the results of your mistakes! 你必须承担由于你的错误所造成的结果! || You'll have to *abide by* the consequences. 你必须承担这些后果。

abide in/at v prep 在……逗留或居住[I] The king went to visit his daughter and *abode in* her palace for ten days. 国王去看望了女儿并在她的宫中逗留了10天。|| He won't return home but will *abide in* the mountains. 他不愿回家,而要住在山里。

abide with v prep (旧用法)与……住在一起

(注意: **abide** 一词除了 **abide by** 和 **can't/couldn't abide** 外,其他用法均不常用,常以 **live, stay, wait** 或 **remain** 等代替)。

absorb vt 1. 吸收(光、热、水或气体等);吸取营养或知识[T1] Ozone *absorbs* heat from the sun. 臭氧吸收阳光的热量。|| Water *absorbs* oxygen. 水能吸收氧。|| Dark and black objects *absorb* a large amount of the light and heat which reach them. 深色及黑色物体能大量吸收照射在这些物体上的光 and 热。|| Cotton shirts *absorb* sweat. 棉布衬衣吸汗。|| A bright child *absorbs* knowledge easily. 聪明的孩子接收知识快。|| Frogs *absorb* water through their skins. 蛙类通过皮肤吸收水分。|| Rocks *absorb* more energy than they reflect. 岩石吸收的能量比反射的要多。|| Car bumpers are designed to *absorb* some of the impact. 汽车保险杠是用来缓冲冲击力的。|| Rough and soft surface can *absorb* most of the noise. 粗糙而松软的表面能消除大部分噪音。|| be *absorbed* into flood 被洪水吞没 || *absorb* new experience/strength 汲取新鲜经验/力量 || *absorb* (spiritual) nourishment 吸收(精神)营养 || The limestone

absorbs impurities from the ore. 石灰石吸收矿石中的杂质。2. 并入, 吞并; 同化 Most little shops have been *absorbed* into the big business. 多数小店已经被这家大公司吞并。

|| The Roman Empire *absorbed* many territories. 罗马帝国吞并了许多领土。|| People of many different nationalities have, over the years, been *absorbed* into the population of the city. 经过了若干年后, 许多不同的民族都被同化为该市居民。3. 汲取; 接受; 理解, 消化 This market will *absorb* all the goods we produce. 该市场能接受我们生产的全部产品。|| They have made out a plan to *absorb* idle money/labour force. 他们已经制定了吸收闲散资金/劳动力的计划。|| He has *absorbed* the point of view of his opponent. 他采纳了反对者的观点。|| Can the students *absorb* the lesson in an hour? 学生们在一小时之内能消化这一课的内容吗? || The clever boy *absorbs* all the knowledge his teachers can give him. 这聪明的学生能接受老师教给他的全部知识。|| *absorb* much information 接受很多信息(资料) || *absorb* the full meaning of a remark 理解一句话的全部含义 4. 承担(费用等); 承受(批评等) The company will *absorb* all the research costs. 该公司将承担全部研究费用。|| *absorb* criticism/blow/loss 经受得住批评/打击/损失 5. 吸引(注意力或兴趣), 使全神贯注; 耗费, 占用 His business *absorbs* him. 他埋头于业务。|| He is so *absorbed* that he hasn't noticed what has been going on outside. 他全神贯注(手中的工作), 竟没有注意到外边所发生的事。|| The girl *absorbed* his attention. 这姑娘把他吸引住了。|| Salaries and so on will *absorb* all the profits. 薪水等各项开支将用掉全部利润。|| *absorb* all sb's energies 耗尽某人全部精力 || *absorb* one's spare time 占用业余时间

* * * * *

"be absorbed in 专注于……; 被……所吸引, 沉迷 Time passes quickly when you are *absorbed* in reading a good novel. 当你专心看一部引人入胜的小说时, (就会觉得) 时间过得很快。|| He was so *absorbed* in his work that he didn't hear the stranger enter the room. 他只管理头工作, 竟没有听到有个陌生人进屋了。|| *be absorbed in one's own affairs* 把精力放在自己的事上 || *be absorbed in thought* 陷入沉思

abuse vt 1. 滥用, 乱用; 误用 [T1] Don't *abuse* your eyes by reading in poor light. 光线不好不要看书, 免得损害眼睛。|| The manager *abused* his authority. 经理滥用职权。|| The privilege has been much *abused*. 有人滥用特权。|| A good rider never *abuses* his horse. 一个优秀骑手从来不随意驱使自己的马。|| *abuse* one's position 借职务之便(干不正当的事) || *abuse* one's wealth 挥霍财富 || *abuse* the tool (不按规定) 胡乱使用工具 2. 辱骂; 虐待; 说(别人的) 坏话 The

patients were often physically *abused* and drugged. 患者经常在肉体上受到折磨, 被强迫用麻醉剂。|| Don't *abuse* and offend your friends. 不要说朋友的坏话去得罪他们。|| Two young women *abused* each other on the bus. 两个年轻女子在车上对骂。3. 辜负 I promise not to *abuse* her kindness. 我保证不辜负她的好意。|| You ought not to *abuse* the confidence they have placed in you. 你不能辜负了他们对你的信任。4. (旧用法) 欺骗 She has been much *abused*. 她已经多次上当受骗了。

accelerate vt vi 促进; 加速; 增加 [T1] His failure *accelerated* the fall of his government. 他的失误加速了他的政府的垮台。|| Fertilizer will *accelerate* the growth of these crops. 肥料将促进庄稼的生长。|| The heat causes the reaction to be *accelerated*. 加热使反应加快。|| *accelerate* world peace 促进世界和平 || *accelerate* economic development 加速经济发展 || *accelerate* the heartbeat 加速心脏跳动。[I] The number of ... *accelerated*. ... 的数目增加了。|| John's new car can *accelerate* from 10 m. p. h. to 60 m. p. h. in a few seconds. 约翰的新车在几秒钟内从时速 10 迈加速到 60 迈。|| I'll enter for the summer sessions to *accelerate*. 我要报名参加暑假速成班学习。

accept vt vi 1. 接受; 答应(某人的要求); 收入, 接收 [T1] He *accepted* the gifts/money. 他收下了礼物/钱。|| I cannot *accept* apology. 我不能接受你的歉意。|| To *accept* the position you offer would involve living in London. 接受你提供的工作意味着得住在伦敦。|| The government has *accepted* our terms finally. 政府终于接受了我们的条件。|| I cannot *accept* you as my assistant. 我不能接受你做我的助手。|| Neither group was prepared to *accept* Mr. X as premier. 双方都不准备接受 X 先生当首相。|| A new data system can *accept* and process information from any source. 一种新数据系统能接收并处理任何来源的信息。|| The ticket machine won't *accept* 20p pieces. 这种自动售票机不接收 20 便士的硬币。|| *accept* sb's criticism with an open mind 虚心接受某人的批评 || *accept* an office 答应担当职务 || *accept* an aid/favour/sb's kind offer 接受援助/恩惠/某人的好意 || *accept* sb's hand in marriage 答应某人的求婚 2. 同意, 认可 The jury *accepted* his story as true. 陪审团同意了他的陈述。|| The crowd *accepted* his statement as truth. 人们同意他的陈述真实可信。|| *accept* the story at the face value 同意所说情况的表面价值 || *accept* sb's view 赞同某人的观点 || *accept* on/upon the following condition 以下述情况为条件方可同意 || *accept* the reason/sb's excuse 对原因/某人的辩解无异议 [T5] Do you *accept* what he said? 你同意他所说的话吗? || We *accept* that the aircraft has no choice but to

crash into the sea. 我同意这种说法:飞机坠入大海是出于迫不得已。[I] He asked her to marry him, and she *accepted*. 他要求她嫁给他,她同意了。3. 承担,负责[T1] I *accepted* full responsibility for breaking the window/for the accident. 打破玻璃/出事故的责任全在我。|| *accept* delivery of goods 负责运送货物 4. 承兑,兑换;认付 *Accepted* at the Export and Import Bank of Japan, and there only. 只可在日本进出口银行兑换。|| *Accept* for £300 only. 只准兑换 300 英镑。|| I'll *accept* the bill only if you send it to my home address. 这份帐单只有寄到我家去我才能照单付款。|| *accept* a bill of exchange 承兑汇票 || *accept* a note 承兑票据 5. 正式采纳;录用 Her articles were *accepted* for publication by a learned journal. 她的文章被一家学术刊物发表了。|| The Standing Committee *accept* the report. 常委会采纳了这份报告。|| *accept* a manuscript 采纳一份稿件 6. 被接纳为一成员,录取 My son has been *accepted* at Beijing University. 我儿子被北京大学录取了。|| Many students have been *accepted* into the Communist Party. 许多学生被发展为共产党员。|| The children *gradually accept* the new comer. 孩子们与 newcomers 逐渐合群了。7. 吸收 This material won't *accept* water. 这种材料不吸水。8. 正视;听天由命,容忍 We're ready to *accept* the grave situation. 我们准备正视这严峻的形势。|| I know he's dead but I just can't *accept* it. 我知道他死了,可我就是接受不了这个事实。|| He's unwilling to *accept* his past. 他不愿正视自己的历史。|| Everybody must *accept* disease and death. 生病、死亡谁也不能回避,只能顺其自然。|| Why was all this suffering *accepted* in silence? 这样的苦难人们怎么能默默地忍受? || Astronaut *accepts* danger as being part of the job. 宇航员认为危险是这一职业的组成部分。|| be ready to *accept* the challenge of the unknown 随时面对未知事物的挑战。

*** **

accept of v prep 接受 [T1] *accept* of an aid 接受援助 || *accept* of a favor/gift/sb's kind offers 接受恩惠/礼物/某人好心的帮助

*** **

accept a brief on behalf of 为……辩护或代理案件 Mr. Green flatly declined to *accept a brief on behalf of* the accused. 格林先生断然拒绝为被告辩护。

accommodate vt 1. 接待;提供住宿 [T1] The host will *accommodate* us tonight/for the night. 今晚主人将留我们过夜。|| Can you *accommodate* five of them for two weeks? 你们能接待他们中 5 个人住两个星期吗? || The delegates were *accommodated* in university hotels. 代表们被接待住进大学招待所。2. 帮助,接济;陈设 When he lost his money, he asked his uncle to *accommodate* him. 他丢了钱后,请求叔叔接济他。|| When we asked

for help, a stranger *accommodated* us. 当我们请求帮忙时,一位陌生人前来相助。|| This hotel is well *accommodated*. 这家旅馆设备齐全。|| *accommodate* a friend (with money) (用钱来)接济朋友 || *accommodate* sb with a loan/kind offers 向某人提供贷款/好心相助 3. 容纳,装得下 This big room will *accommodate* six beds/50 people. 这个大房间放得下 6 张床/可容纳 50 个人。|| The handle was made large enough to *accommodate* his hands. 把柄做得很大,他拿着很顺手。|| When fully developed this site could *accommodate* factories providing about 3,000 jobs. (这块空地)全面开发后,可兴建提供 3,000 个就业机会的工厂。[I] *accommodate* up to ten beds 放得下 10 张床 4. 调解,使协调一致 [T1] *accommodate* differences/a dispute 协调分歧/调解争端 5. 提供方便,通融 The guard *accommodated* me by admitting me into the hall. 卫兵为我提供方便,允许我进入大厅。6. 考虑 *accommodate* the interests of all sides concerned 考虑有关各方利益

*** **

accommodate to v prep (加以调整)使适合 [T1] I'll *accommodate* my plans to yours. 我将把我的计划修改一下以便和你的计划协调起来。|| Can you *accommodate* your long legs to this bicycle? 你的腿那么长,骑这辆自行车合适吗? || When people stop working, they have to *accommodate* their desires to a new standard of living. 当人们不再工作后,必须使自己的需求适应新的生活水平。|| This chair *accommodates* its shape to a person's position. 这椅子的形状可随人的姿势而调整。(见 adapt to)

accommodate oneself to 使适应 The eyes can *accommodate themselves* to seeing objects at different distances. 眼睛能自动调节,以便看清远近不同的景物。|| *accommodate oneself* to new ways of living 使自己适应新的生活方式 || *accommodate oneself* to circumstances 使自己适应环境 || *accommodate oneself* to the changed situation 使自己能适应变化了的形势 || *accommodate oneself* to sb's needs 使自己适应某人的需要

accompany vt 1. 陪伴,跟随;护送 [T1] I'll *accompany* her home. 我陪她回家。|| Warship will *accompany* the convoy across the Atlantic. 军舰将为这支船队横渡大西洋护航。|| He was *accompanied* by his secretary. 他有秘书随行。|| *accompany* sb for some distance 陪某人走一段 || *accompany* sb in drinking a glass of wine 陪人饮酒 || *accompany* sb to the football game 陪某人看足球赛 || *accompany* sb to the gate 送人到大门口 2. 伴随;同时发生或并存;附带,带有 Lightning usually *accompanies* thunder. 打雷常伴有闪电。|| Sufferings *accompany* war. 苦难与战争并存。|| Fever is sometimes *accompanied* with delirium. 有时发高烧会出现神志不清