

王希山 张智学 编著

大学英语 多功能



兰州大学出版社

词典

双解 用法
例句 正误
相关词语
相同用法
辨析

大学 英 语

多功能词典

——双解 用法 例句 正误
相关词语 相同用法 辨析

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序

《大学英语多功能词典》严格按照《大学英语》(文理科本科用)一至四册亦即一至四级编写而成。因此《词典》亦分四部分,与《大学英语》第一至四册教材一一对应。《词典》每部分含十个单元,每单元对大学英语教材中每课所含单词和短语的用法,根据实用的需求,从多种功能的角度,以丰富的例句进行了注释、讲解和辨析。

《词典》凝聚了两位作者多年从事外语教学的观察和经验,其中多数注释和讲解包含正误辨析:对中国学习者易犯的错误事先加以指出,并用改正、讲评、英汉互译等方法进行剖析,以期使用者不但知其然而且能知其所以然。《词典》采用词条形式,英汉双解,有助于使用者逐渐习惯于用英语思考。这是《词典》的一个十分重要的特色。

如果说《词典》是一部配合《大学英语》课本的小词典,那么其中的“辨析”则是一部配合有关课本的近义词辨析辞书。“辨析”围绕课文出现的某一单词和常见的有关近义词展开讨论,从语义、文体、用法等诸方面提供十分有用的信息。“辨析”的一个特点是除单词之外,也收录由一个以上单词构成的词语。如第一部分第五单元第三条,与 bear, stand, endure, tolerate 并列的还有 put up with 这个短语动词。又如同一部分第四单元第四条比较 come to do something 和 get to do something, 这些都是在一般只收单个单词的近义词词典中找不到的。

总之,对于广大读者来说,无论是拟“考级”的学习者,或是教授《大学英语》的教师,亦或是英语自学者或爱好者,《词典》犹如一位良师益友,随时愿为你排忧解难。

两位作者多年从事公共英语教学,成果累累,此书便是他们大

半生心得体会的结晶，是他们奉献给广大同行和其他读者的又一份厚礼，必将受到广大读者的欢迎。

王易仓

一九九七年十二月二十日

前言

《大学英语多功能词典》主要依据《大学英语》课本(文理科本科用)并参阅了国内外大量书典编写而成。全书收有:精选的约1200重点词汇(包括全部短语动词、短语形容词、复合介词以及其它固定短语)、约800个辨析词汇、152个相关词语、280个用法类似词语、112个与某些副词或介词常连用的动词,共约2600个词语。

本书的主要特色:

1. 词条英汉双解。

2. 表述详细。词语的用法用文字表述;其中部分词语还有反义对比说明。用法或直接放在词条释意之后,如 very “正是那个,恰好的”(只作定语;其前必须用 the 指示代词或物主代词);或放在正误句的解释中,如 wonder: I. 一般来说, wonder 跟从句或动词不定式时,才作及物动词用;或放在辨析中,如 add to “增加,增添”, to 后常跟表示知识、智力、生理、情绪、困难、问题等抽象名词,一般不与物质名词连用。这样,表述详细,有助于理解,便于自学,让读者更易于掌握词语的正确用法。

应注意:

1)“还可接……”,表示除了接名词和代词外,“还可接……”。

2)接某某介词,指接某某介词短语。如:“接 upon/on”,即是接 upon/on—短语。

3)wh—表示以 wh 开始的疑问词。

3. 例句丰富,难中易结合,适用于不同层次学习者的需要。例句结构多样,不仅充分体现了词条的用法,又注意尽量重现已学

过的句型、结构和搭配,新旧结合,知新温故。此外,本书还涉及了部分句法问题,这是一般词典所不具备的。

4. 正、误句解释简易明了。本书编选了较常见的误句约 700 句,并用正句改之。改正理由或见词条的用法(如,误: It was proposed that this matter would be considered at the next meeting.

正: It was proposed that this matter (SHOULD) BE considered at the next meeting.); 或见辨析(如,误: Oak may bend but will not smash. 正: Oak may bend but will not BREAK. 见辨析); 或

加以说明(如,误: The enemy retreated back after heavy losses. 正: The enemy retreated after heavy losses. “retreat”本身就含有

“后退”之意,再用“back”,其语意重复)。关键部分采用大写形式,醒目直观。

正误句有三种类型: 第一,如上述; 第二,汉译英。如,译: 你在想些啥? 误: What is on your mind? 正: What is IN your mind? “in one's mind”与“on one's mind”意思不同,前者表示“think”,后者为“consider”。比较 There is nothing IN his mind. (他无所用心。) There are too many problems On his mind. (他心事重重。); 第三,英译汉。如,译: He likes flinging his money about. 误: 他爱乱扔钱。正: 他花钱如流水。这三种类型中,第一种最多,第二种次之,第三种最少。

5. 辨析清楚。该书共收了约 213 组约 800 个同义、近义、近形词语,帮助读者区分他们在语义上的差异和拼写上的相似,避免误用。

6. 相关词语同处。所列的相关词语都常见常用。如,在 look into 词条下的相关词语列有:

look at, look back, look down on/upon, look for, look forward to, look out, look over, look up

7. 英语中的某些常用介词或副词,单列词条。在释意后列出一

些常用的动词,并有例句,便于串联记忆。如 away,列出了与之连用的 21 个动词(break, call, clear, drain, drive, get, give, go, keep, move, pull, put, ride, run, send, stand, stay, take, throw, turn, walk 等),并附有释例(释例略)。

8. 在有限篇幅内,尽可能多地收录了常用搭配词语。在有些词条下,列举了一些常与之搭配的词,放在括号内。如,interfere with a plan (discipline, the view, one's sleep, one's lesson, one's studies)。

9. 检索方便。本书附有两个索引表:词条索引表和辨析词语索引表。

综上所述,本书的特色为一般词书无法同时具备,更是其它英语辅导材料所无法比拟的,它集双语释义、用法说明、释例、正误、辨析、相关词语等多种功能于一身,一书多用,无论查阅,自学均很方便,是一本实用性很强的书。本书不仅适合非英语专业的学生,也适合英语专业的学生。学生学习方便,复习容易,记忆牢固,无异会对英语教与学有很大的帮助。此外本书也适用于研究生、各种应试者、英语爱好者和其他英语工作者。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏错误之处实属难免,恳望读者和专家不吝赐教!

编者

1997. 10

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BOOK ONE

UNIT ONE

1 **case**: *n.* real situation, true state 真实情况, 实情 (与 *the* 连用, 作表语; 可接 *with*)

1) He thought he had found the right answer, but that was not the case. 2) That must have been the case with your wife. 3) If that's the case, I may as well try. 4) Such being the case (事实既然如此), he can't go up to a higher class.

译: 彼得的情况并不如此。误: That isn't the case of Peter. 正: That isn't the case WITH Peter. 误: In case I'll forget, please remind me about it. 正: In case I forget, please remind me about it. “in case”-从句中不用将来时, 要用现在时。

2 **average**: *a.* usual, ordinary 平常的, 普通的 (多作定语, 其前常用 *the*)

1) The average American boy likes sports. 2) The average man is not interested in this subject. 3) She is a girl of average intelligence. (见辨析, P. 9.)

3 **decide on**: *v. prep.* make a choice or decision about 选定, 决定 (可接人、物或动名词)

1) They have decided on a new house. 2) Let's put our heads together and decided on a plan of action. 3) I was merely asking if the law school had definitely decided on you. 4) I've decided on going there.

4 **fill in**: *v. prep.* 1. write in, put in 填写; 填充 (还可接 *with*-短语, 作状语)

1) Would you please fill in your name, address and telephone number here? 2) You got the date wrong when you were filling in the cheque. 3) You should fill in all the blanks on the application form. 4) The men filled in the hole with dirt.

Ⅰ. take someone's place (美语) 临时补缺, 代替 (后跟 for-短语, 表示被代替者)

1) Can you fill in for Steve tonight as he's ill? 2) He filled in for the chairman during the meeting.

译: 你能代我去开会吗? 误: Can you fill in for me to go to the meeting?

正: Can you fill in for me AT the meeting? "fill in for sb." 不接不定式。

相关词语: fill up 装满; fill with 用……装满。

5 **sure**: a. I. certain (to happen) 一定的, 必然的 (作表语; 可跟不定式; 不定式的行为主体与主语为同一人/物)

1) One thing is sure: he can't have gone far. 2) Be sure not to forget it. 3) It's sure to rain. 4) He is sure to live to ninety.

Ⅰ. having no doubt 确信的, 有把握的 (作表语; 常接 about, of 或从句)

1) Are you sure about it? 2) Tom is always sure of himself. 3) He is sure of living to ninety. 4) They were not sure whether they could come or not. 5) I am sure smoking hurts you.

误: Are you sure of that they will help us? 正: Are you sure that they will help us? 或: Are you sure of their HELPING us? 从句前 of 须去掉。

误: I am quite sure for it. 正: I am quite sure OF it. “肯定什么事”为“be sure OF/ABOUT...”。(见辨析, P. 9)

6 **set aside**: v. adv. save for a special purpose 留出, 拨出 (以备专门之用, 可接 for)

1) Have you set aside some money for a possible emergency?

2) As a student he should set aside an hour for outdoor activities every day. 3) She set aside part of her dinner for the next day's lunch.

相关词语: set about 开始; set back 推迟, 延缓, 阻碍; set down 写下; 记下; 登记, 记载; set fire to 点燃; set forth 阐明, 陈述; 启程; set free 释放; set

off 出发;使爆炸;set out 动身,陈列,显示;set out(to do sth.)打算,着手(做……),set up 建立,竖立,升起;使自立

7. **complete**: *vt.* finish (sth.) 完成, 结束 (还可接动名词)

1) Why not complete your medical course(疗程)? 2) The railway is not completed yet. 3) They have completed getting in the wheat.

误: He has completed to repair the car. 正: He has completed repairing the car. “complete”不用不定式作宾语。(见辨析, P. 9)

8 **occupy**: *vt.* take up, fill 占据, 占用(地点、时间、注意力, 心思、职位等) (occupy oneself 和 be occupied 后接 in/with, 不能用 for)

1) The enemy occupied the fort. 2) My books occupy a lot of space. 3) Many cares and anxieties occupied his mind. 4) They said that women occupy the lowest positions in the teaching profession. 5) My time is fully occupied by my daily work. 6) The workmen were occupied in/with pulling down the house. 7) He occupies himself in/with unimportant matters every day.

误: She is occupied for translating a French novel. 正: She is occupied IN/WITH translating a French novel.

9 (and)…as well: also, too, in addition 又, 也 (as well 不用于否定句, 只放在句末)

1) I'm going to London and my sister's coming as well. 2) He speaks German, and English as well. 3) She not only sings; she plays the piano as well. 4) China is a socialist country, and a developing country as well.

误: She is clever as well beautiful. 正: She is clever AS WELL AS beautiful. 或: She is clever AND beautiful AS WELL.

10 **solve**: *vt.* find a solution to 解决(问题、困难、题目等)

1) How are you going to solve the questions put forward? 2) Perhaps time would solve the problems. 3) He has solved a mathematical equation (方程式). 4) He finally solved the difficulty of transportation.

11 **aware**: *a.* realizing 意识到的 (作表语, 接 of 或从句; that-从句不用 of, 别的名词从句前多不用 of, 但 what-从句前一定用 of)

1) We must be clearly aware of the situation. 2) He was not aware of

having done wrong. 3) It was several minutes before I was aware of what was happening. 4) I was not aware (of) how deeply he had felt the death of his mother.

误: He is fully aware of that he is late for the meeting. 正: He is fully aware that he is late for the meeting. 误: My mother was not aware my having resigned my post owing to my poor health. 正: My mother was not aware OF my having resigned my post owing to my poor health. (见辨析, P. 8.)

12 **enable**: *vt.* make (sb.) able (to do sth.) 使……能做…… (不用人作主语; 常接宾语+不定式)

1) This bird's wings enable it to fly very fast. 2) Flying enables us to travel fast. 3) The microscope enables small objects to be observed.

误: I enable him to get there in time. 正: This train enables him to get there in time. 注意: 不应将 enable 同 able 相混。后者是形容词。如: I haven't been ABLE to get in touch with her. 误: The light woodwork enables the room more attractive. 正: The light woodwork MAKES the room attractive. “enable”本身包含有“能力”之意, 因此在无需表示“使……具有能力”的场合, 用 make 较好。

13 **concentrate**: *v.* bring or come together to one point 集中(思想, 努力, 精力、注意力等) (常用 on/upon)

1) He concentrated on his reading so that he could understand the story. 2) She concentrated her thought on the subject. 3) The young boy concentrates all his attention on the toys. 4) His whole mind was concentrated on one thing only: how to turn the tables on the enemy (……如何使局势对敌人不利)。

误: I am concentrated on both speaking and writing. 正: I am concentrating on both speaking and writing. 在被动语态中“concentrate”一般不用人称主语。(见辨析, P. 10.)

14 **skim**: *v.* read quickly to get the main ideas of 略读 (可接副词或介词短语)

1) This book is worth skimming through. 2) Don't read the report

word for word; just skim it. 3) He always skims over a newspaper after breakfast. (见辨析, P. 8.)

15 **look over**: *v. adv.* survey, examine quickly 翻阅, 审阅(较快地看一遍), 复习(多接表示印刷品的名词等); 探看, 查看

1) She is looking over her notes before the exam. 2) The teacher is looking over the examination papers. 3) We must look over the school before sending our son there. 4) This engine needs to be looked over.

16 **recognise**, *-ze*; *vt.* know again (sb. or sth. one has seen, heard, or met before) 认出, 识别, 辨别(还可接从句, 宾语可接 to be. 一般不用现在完成时, 而用过去时)

1) I could hardly recognize my hometown; it had changed so much. 2) Dogs recognize people by their smell. 3) I recognized the girl as (to be) my friend's daughter. 4) She recognized at once that it was Mrs. Smith's voice on the phone.

误: On the plane home, I suddenly recognized that I had left my coat at the hotel. 正: On the plane home, I suddenly REALIZED(觉察) that I had left my coat at the hotel. (见辨析, P. 10.)

17 **skip**: *v.* pass over 跳过(不读), 跳读

1) We'll skip the next chapter. 2) She skips the hard words when she reads. 3) In reading a novel, I generally skip over all the long descriptive passages.

误: I like to skip over reading. 正: I like to skip in reading. “skip over”中 over 的宾语为“跳过的部分”, 故误句不合逻辑。(见辨析, P. 8.)

18 **make use of**: use well, take advantage of 利用

1) Do you want to make use of this brush? 2) We must make the best use of our time, and learn as much as possible. 3) Effective use was made of aid sent from overseas. 4) She began to consider what use could be made of it.

误: You must make use of your time well. 正: You must make GOOD use of your time. 该短语的意义由名词 use 体现, 因此若表示“充分地/好好地, 有效地利用”不能用副词, 必须用形容词 full, good, the best 来修饰

use.

19 **make/take a(形容词) note/notes (of)**: write notes (of) 记下, 作笔记 (of 后可用名词, 代词或从句. make a note of 较 take a note of 常见; take notes of 比 make notes of 常见)

1) Hand in hand with(与……密切相连) reading, he had developed the habit of making notes. 2) Do you take notes of the lectures? 3) Please make a note of that, will you? 4) While she talked, we all took notes of what she said.

误: He read a great deal, and made notes fully while he read. 正: He read a great deal, and made FULL notes while he read. “take/make a note/notes (of)”的意义主要 由名词 note/notes 表示, 故应用形容词来修饰该名词, 而不能用副词修饰 make/take.

20 **go over**: *v. adv.* read, explain, speak again; review; examine 重读(说, 看), 复习, 检查

1) Let's go over the new words again. 2) Could you go over the explanation once more, please? 3) After writing an article, we must go over it several times and revise it conscientiously. 4) They went over the process again, but without result.

相关词语: go ahead 继续(干下去), 立即开始; go beyond 超出, 超过, 超越; go by 从旁边经过; (时间)消失; go down 下来; 下沉; go in for 爱好, 参加; go off (疼痛)消失; (水、电等)断掉; go on 继续下去; (时间等)流逝; go through 仔细查看; go up 上升, 增长; 涨价; 升级.

21 **mention**: *vt.* speak or write about sth. in a few words 提到, 提及 (还可接动名词; 从句; 间接宾语前用介词 to. 不用不定式作宾语)

1) She didn't mention your name. 2) By the way, don't mention him to Mr Trotter. 3) She mentioned that she had glanced through it. 4) I don't know English, not to mention (更不要说) French. 5) He mentioned to me that he would leave soon.

误: I never mentioned to go away for a holiday. 正: I never mentioned go~~ING~~ away (that I would go away) for a holiday. 误: Did you mention this for my sister? 正: Did you mention this TO my sister? 误: I have forgot to

mention about it. 正: I have forgot to mention it. 作为及物动词, 这个动词已含有“说到、提及”之意, 故不应再使用介词。

22 **as well as**: in addition to 既……又, (除……之外)又……, 和……一样(都) (作连接词用, 也可放在句首, 连接名词、动名词、形容词、不定式、介词短语和从句)

1) He is my friend as well as my teacher. 2) As well as breaking his leg, he hurt his arm. 3) He was kind as well as sensible. 4) We cannot expect her to do the homework as well as look after the children. 5) The conflict (冲突) spread everywhere, into little villages, as well as into the cities. 6) In my opinion, he was to blame as well as she was.

误: We shall travel by night as well by day. 正: We shall travel by night as well as by day. (参见 and as well)

23 **develop**: *vt.* acquire gradually 养成(习惯、技巧、意识、体格、志趣等)

1) Hand in hand with reading, he had developed the habit of making notes. 2) She developed an especial liking for Christina. 3) He developed an interest in science.

24 **lead to**: *v. prep.* have as a result; cause 引起, 造成, 导致(某种结果) (to 是介词)

1) Too much work and too little rest often leads to illness. 2) The accident led to many lawsuits (官司). 3) Foreign relations are endless (国际关系永无宁日); the solution of one problem usually leads to another.

误: This test is obviously bad because it leads to incorrectly learning.
正: This test is obviously bad because it leads to incorrecT learning. “lead to”一般与名词搭配, learning 是名词, 故需用形容词修饰。

25 **share**: *vt.* use or have with others 分享, 分用 (可接 between/with sb.)

1) Three doctors share the office. 2) They shared the cake between them. 3) I share the office with two other teachers. 4) I'll share the cost with you.