

DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH USAGE

英文用法字典



DRAGON GATE PUBLISHING
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編輯大意

1. 中國人在學習英語的過程中，常遇見一些用法方面的問題。本字典 *Dictionary of English Usage* 對這些常見的用法問題，提供切合實際的例句及說明，希望對讀者有所助益。

2. 所謂「常見」，從主觀及客觀加以認定。主觀的根據，為編者自身學習英語的經驗；客觀的根據，為編者教學時觀察學生所常遭遇的問題。

3. 本字典處理常見用法，以強調其是否合乎慣用法 (idiomaticity) 為原則。一般認為，只要合乎文法，句子就無問題。其實不然。許多句子雖具有合乎文法的性能 (grammaticality)，但却因為不合慣用法而不可使用。要想讀通英文，不可不注意慣用法。

4. 中文譯成英文，往往不可按字直譯。許多常見的用法錯誤，多導源於此。本字典對於這種常見誤譯的舉例及說明，幾佔一半篇幅，是為本字典一大特色。

5. 所用例句，力求切合實際，譯文旨在幫助了解，是以有時僅譯部份，有時例句簡單則根本不附譯文。

本字典雖由本社全人合力編纂，歷時三年以上，方告完篇，惟疏誤在所難免。倘蒙各界不吝指正，尤所感荷。

楊景邁主編

英文用法字典

特 色:

(一)特別強調慣用法: 有人認為高英文只要合乎文法, 句子就無問題, 其實不然。許多句子雖具有合乎文法的性能 (grammaticality), 但卻因為不合慣用法而不可使用。例如 The book is hard to be understood. / Their school was not begun until September 等兩句文法均屬正確, 但卻不合慣用法, 而不能使用, 正確說法為: The book is hard to understand. / Their school didn't begin until September. 此外「這件襯衫的尺寸與那件不同」如說成 The size of this shirt is different from that of that shirt 文法也算正確, 但卻笨拙得可笑, 英美人絕對不會這樣說的, 正確說法為: The two shirts are different in size. 由此可知合文法的句子不一定通順、可用, 慣用法的重要可見一斑。本字典特別強調慣用法, 這是目前大多數字典或參考書所無法企及的, 欲使英文更上層樓, 非從習慣用法下手不可。

(二)告訴你動詞後面應接受詞、不定詞、動名詞或子句等:

(1) 像 die, finish, retire, arrive, graduate 等等動詞不能接有時間副詞的完成式:
He has died for ten years. (誤)

It is ten years since he died. (正)

(2) 像 inform, hope, insist 等等動詞, 不能接人稱受詞 + 不定詞:
We've informed him to attend the meeting tomorrow. (誤)

We've informed him that he should attend the meeting tomorrow.
(正)

(3) 像 assure, declare 等動詞不接不定詞:

He assured to help me. (誤)

He assured me that he would help me. (正)

He assured me of his assistance. (正)

(4) 像 apologize, criticize 等動詞不接子句:

He apologized that he was late. (誤)

He apologized for being late. (正)

十個中國學生, 有九個對英文動詞感到頭痛, 主要是不知道它要與不定詞、子句、受詞、或動名詞連接。本書把動詞後面應該接什麼以及不應該接什麼, 一一羅列, 是任何辭典無可比擬的。

(三)提出中國學生易犯錯的動詞 + 名詞的連語 (collocation) 觀念: 所謂連語是指字與字間的連用關係, 中國學生習作常犯錯誤, 或是句子不夠 idiomatic, 就是忽略了連語的正確用法所致。茲以中國學生最易犯錯的動詞與名詞的連語說明如下:

提出問題: raise a question

提出辭呈: tender one's resignation

提出申請: file (make) an application

提出警告: give (serve) a warning

以上四個「提出」, 英文要用不同的動詞表達, 而且不能互用, 例如不能說 raise an

application. 其他容易犯錯的例子如下:

- (1) 開 支 票: open a check (誤)
write (make) out a check (正)
- (2) 渡 過 難 關: pass (cross) one's difficulties (誤)
get (tide) over one's difficulties (正)
- (3) 這小孩不會接電話: The child can't receive the telephone. (誤)
The child can't answer the telephone. (正)
- (4) 接 受 體 檢: receive a physical exam (誤)
have (undergo) a physical exam (正)

要想精通英文,一定要熟記連語,本書收集許多重要的連語,也指出不少中國學生常誤用的連語。

(四)教你避免中式英語:在學習英語的過程中,常有用了中式英語,而不自知的現象,本書舉出許多人常犯的 Chinese English 例如:

- (1) (這是) 你的電話: It's your telephone. (誤)
You're wanted on the phone. (正)
It's for you. (正)
- (2) 送報生一大早送報: Newsboys usually send newspapers early in the morning. (誤)
Newsboys usually deliver newspapers early in the morning. (正)
- (3) 我最近會看到他: I will see him recently. (誤)
I will see him one of these days. (正)
- (4) 在我印象裏,他是個好人: In my impression, he was a good man. (誤)
It was my impression that he was a good man. (正)
- (5) 你要在上海轉車: You've to transfer trains at Shanghai. (誤)
You've to transfer at Shanghai. (正)
- (6) 他選讀化學: He chose (selected) a course in chemistry. (誤)
He took a course in chemistry. (正)

(五)舉凡常見用法錯誤,中國學生容易犯錯問題均可在本字典查到

使用說明:

- (一)本書按字母順序排列,讀者遇到用法困難,只要一查關鍵字眼,即可查到。所謂關鍵性字眼,大抵指動詞,名詞或形容詞,例如:「他離婚了」你想知道 He has divorced 對不對,可查 divorce,本字典告訴你 He has divorced his wife 才對,因為 divorce 是及物動詞。再如你不知道「開支票」,「渡過難關」,「接電話」,「提出辭呈」等的英文怎麼說,可分別查名詞 check, difficulty, telephone, resignation 等字,即可查出 write a check, get over one's difficulties, answer the telephone, tender one's resignation 等正確用法。
- (二)平日得空,讀者可任意翻閱,展讀本書,當然亦可逐頁精讀,對於讀者英語知識的增進,以及英語正確用法的認識,當有莫大的助益。

A

a, an ① a, an 的決定要看下一個字開頭的發音(即音標符號),而不一定是開頭的字母。例: a letter ['letə] of credit 信用狀,但 an L/C ['el 'si], L/C 是信用狀的簡寫,但因開頭發音是母音[e]故用 an。其餘例子: a Master of Arts degree 文科碩士學位;但 an M. A. degree/a one-eyed soldier, 但在 an hour 一小時後。

②「他決定買好的音響」如說成 He has decided to buy good stereo 則誤。stereo 作為 record player 解時(見 Longman Dict. of Contemporary English)應該是可數名詞,所以 good 前須加 a。凡可數不可數應查閱英英(用英文解釋英文的)字典。通常 [c] 表可數 [u] 表示不可數。但遇到沒有如此標明的,則可根據英文解釋而推定。例如 stereo 一字解釋作 a record player which gives out sound from 2 places by means of two loudspeakers。則顯然為可數名詞。又如 furniture 一字根據中文「傢具」解釋來推斷,則似乎並非不可數,但一看英文解釋就立刻明瞭 a furniture 是錯誤的,因為英文定義(例如根據 Advanced Learner's Dict.) 為 all those movable things such as chairs, beds, desks, etc. needed in a house。「一件傢具」應作 a piece of furniture 或 an article of furniture。

③ 下面幾個例子中的 a, 用在不可數(抽象或物質)名詞前面表示 a degree of/an amount of 或 a kind of 等的意義。例: show a great readiness to learn 顯示學習的高度意願/ He answered all the questions with a readiness that startled everyone present. 回答的敏捷使聞座為之震驚。

/a profound knowledge of Latin 精湛的拉丁文知識 / a thin, watery sunshine 薄弱而(似)帶水份的陽光。這種用法,應注意下列各點:(a) 該名詞常受形容詞或形容子句的修飾以表示其「程度」或「種類」。(b) 學生應從實際(字典及正確範例)觀察中,模倣得之,不可妄自杜撰,例如不可說 in a good health/have a great fun (兩處 a 都須刪)。

④ at a loss what to do 不知所措 /all of a sudden/give me a hand 幫我一下,等習語裏的 a, 既不能省也不可改用其他數字,例如不可說 give me one hand 或 give me two hands。反之,有些習語,不可加 a。例: at hand=near, 如 With the examination at hand, everybody is working hard. 考期逼近,大家拼命用功。/get out of hand 秩序紊亂,失去控制,如 The meeting has got out of hand, and there's nothing we can do. 更有一些習語,加 a 及不加 a 意義不同。例: in class 正在上課/in a class 在一班中,如 He is the best student in a class of 40. 全班四十人中的第一名。

⑤ Have a try 試一試 /take a look/ give it a hard pull 猛拉一下 /have a fall 跌一跤 /go for a swim/make an attempt /give a laugh/in a hurry/with a chuckle 閉口輕笑一聲 /with a start 一驚,等說法中的 a, 都有表示「一次」或「一下子」的意思。下列數點,應該注意:(a) 這些字 (try, look, pull 等) 當作動詞使用時,拼法也是一樣的。(b) 這些說法中的 a, 大多也不能改用其他數字,僅有少數例外,如 make several attempts. 須從實例中仿習,不可杜撰,例如「看了三次」不說 have taken three looks at it, 而說 have looked at it three times。(c) 這些說法中的動詞 (have, take, make 等), 不可硬按其字面意義來解釋,例如 have a try, 決不是「有一試」,而且那一個字應該配用那一個動詞,都是

固定的習慣用法，必須注意。

⑥ a few, a little 等用法，見 few 及 little。

⑦ Though he is a fool, he loves his country = Fool as he is, he loves his country. 注意：用 Fool, 不用 A fool.

⑧ a part of 與 part of 不同。前者僅指「一小部份」，後者才是「一部份」的意思。

⑨ a good (great) many, many a 等，見 many

⑩ a 和 one, 基本意義雖然相同，但在用法上應注意下列各點：

(a) 習語裏固定說法的 a, 不可改用 one。參見上述③, ④, ⑤各條。

(b) 含有數字對比的句意時，用 one 而不用 a。例：I have one dog but he has three (one 和 three 對照，one 不作 a。注意 but 的使用)。但不含對比的句意時，a 卻不必改作 one。例：I have bought a dictionary and two notebooks (並無以 dictionary 與 notebook 對照之意，a 較 one 佳。注意 and 的使用)。準此：more than one year 指二年或三年 (one 的倍數) / more than a year 指一年又幾個月 (不可能是 a 的倍數)。

(c) 60 miles an hour (行車最經濟速度) / 100 dollars a dozen 每打百元 / 3 times a day 等說法裏的 a, 都含(每一)「單位」的意義，不可改爲 one。沒有這種單位含義時，則 a hundred / a dozen 或 one hundred / one dozen 均可。

(d) a hundred per cent gentleman 一位道地的 gentleman, 指有教養而講道義的人 / a thousand thanks 萬分感謝，等說法裏的 hundred 和 thousand 並不指真正的一百或一千，不可用 one。

(e) The wedding took place on a Sunday morning.

The wedding took place one Sunday morning.

那次婚禮是在一個星期天的上午舉行的。二句意義相同。注意 one 及 on a 的用法。

⑪ 下面各組，每項說法均可，意義亦同：

half a pound

a half pound

two pounds and a half

two and a half pounds

但 one and a half pounds 不宜說成 one and half a pounds, 因爲 half a pounds 不太自然，也可乾脆說成 one point five pounds 1.5 磅。

⑫ a red and white flower 紅白相間的一朵花，僅用一個 a / a red and a white flower (兩朵花，一紅一白，用兩個 a。本來是 a red flower and a white flower, 將第一個 flower 省去而留下 a; 如要將第二個 flower 省去，則應寫成 a red flower and a white one)。

an artist and author (指一人兼具藝術家及作家的身分) / an artist and an author (指兩個人)。但如特別強調(常出現於對比句中)則雖同一個人，a 也應重複使用。例：He is not only a medical doctor but also an artist. 又如沒有誤解之虞時，雖指兩個人或物，也可以只用一個 a。例：a boy and girl / a woman and child.

a watch and chain (舊式掛錶，帶有鏈子，作一件算，用一個 a) / a cup and saucer (杯及碟配爲一付，飲茶或咖啡時，西方習俗總是一起端出來)。

⑬ 注意下列各種結構中 a 的位置：

such a beautiful day

so beautiful a day

how beautiful a day

what a beautiful day

as beautiful a day as you can

hope for

too difficult a problem

rather a difficult problem

(或 a rather difficult problem)

quite a difficult problem

(或 a quite difficult problem)

⑭ What kind of car did you buy? 指種類，例如什麼牌子的車。

What kind of a car is that? 含驚歎之意,「那算是什麼樣的車呢?」

⑤ 通常 a 不用在專有名詞(人名地名廠牌名等)之前,但有例外。注意下列各種情形:

(a) There's a Mr. Chang, who wants to see you = a certain Mr. Chang 「有位張先生」,通常講此話的人,不認識那位張先生。

(b) He has bought a Ford, not a Toyota. 一輛福特,不是一輛豐田車。He has bought a Chang Tah-Chien, not a Chi Pei-Shih. 一輛張大千的畫,不是齊白石的畫。

(c) This is quite a different Europe from what I thought. 和我想像中不相同的一個歐洲。

abbreviated 「縮寫為…」,介詞不宜用 as。例: January can be abbreviated to (as) Jan. / Mathematics is sometimes abbreviated to math.

abbreviation 有些 abbreviation 只留第一個字母,如 ① a. m. (=ante meridiem); 有些保留前數個字母,如 Feb. (=February); 有些是保留前後兩個字母,如 Dr. (=Doctor); 還有些保留字中重要字母,如 Ltd. (=Limited 有限公司)。這些縮字後面都要加句點。但是機關名稱的縮字通常不加句點,如 AIT (Asian Institute of Technology 亞洲理工學院)。

② 有一些縮字可以作一個單字綴讀,如 NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization 北大西洋公約組織),讀成 ['neto]。現在流行的若干新字原本是縮字,如 lab (laboratory) / exam (examination) 等。

ABC 也可小寫成 abc,指某學科的入門或基本知識。An ABC of German grammar 德文文法入門書。注意:要用 an,因為 ABC 的第一個字母 A 是母音。

abhorrence My girl friend has

(或 shows) a special abhorrence of snakes. 注意介詞不可用 to。只有形容詞 abhorrent 才可接 to。例: Snakes are abhorrent to most people.

abhorrent He is abhorrent of excess. 凡是太過份的,他都極不贊成。Such an act is abhorrent to my sense of right and wrong. 這種行為和我的道德觀念格格不入。

ability ① ability 後面接不定詞,不可接 of 加-ing 式。例: have the ability to do (of doing 誤) it.

② 「培養寫作能力」說成 develop (或 cultivate) one's ability in (或 for) writing.

③ a man of musical ability 有音樂天分的人。

④ ability 可以有複數形 abilities,特指心智能力或才幹 (mental powers)。例: a man of great abilities 極有才幹的人 / striking abilities in diplomacy 特殊的外交手腕。

⑤ I will do it to the best of my ability. 盡力而為。見 genius

able ① able 後接不定詞。例: 「有成家的經濟能力」說成 He is financially able to establish a home / 「只勉強能够…」 be but poorly able to / 「在…方面不如人所料那麼有能力」 be not so able in... as expected.

② be able to 常用在 shall, will, have (been), may, must 等之後,以表達「能」的意義,因為在這些字後不能再用 can,如 He will (或 may, must) be able to do so.

[註] 在 "shall be able to~", "will be able to~" 句型中的 shall 或 will, 表示「單純的未來」; 在 "may be able to~" 句型中的 may 表示「或能」(不表示「許可」); 在 "must be able to~" 句型中的 must 表示推斷的「一定」(不表示「命令」)。當然用了 be able to 就不要再用 can ("can be able to~" 是錯誤的說法)。

③ be able to 也常用以強調行為者之能力(ability)而取代 can, could. 如 I **am able to** live on my income. 見 (be) **capable of**

aboard They went **aboard** the ship (aboard 為介詞). / They went **aboard** just before the boat left (aboard 為副詞).

All **aboard!** 大家上船(上車)吧(開船開車前,提醒旅客的慣用語)!

abound ①「花園裏有很多花」可說成 (a) The garden **abounds in** flowers. (b) Flowers **abound in** the garden.

② Wild flowers **abound in** there 的 in 要去掉。

③ **abound with** 表示數量之多,而且不一定表示令人喜悅的事物。例: This place used to **abound with** snakes. / The ship **abounds in** modern facilities, but it **abounds with** rats.

about ①「大約有幾個學生」這話中文好像並無不通,但如譯成 There are about a few students 則不可。因為 about 本身即指「多少不定」(= a little more or less than), 故不可說 about a few, about more than five 或 about several (將 a little more or less than 代入上列說法,立刻可看出其欠妥之處。豈可說 a little more or less than a few 或 a little more or less than more than five)。所以 about 後須接較肯定的數字。例: **about** ten/**about** a dozen 等。

② 下列各語, about 前的介詞 (for, at 等)用了也沒有錯,但現代語法中,大多省去:

for **about** three miles
at **about** ten o'clock
in **about** 1973

但下列兩句的介詞不可省,因為省去後意義欠明確:

He will come to visit our coun-

try for **about** two weeks. 作大約為期兩週的訪問。

He will come to visit our country in **about** two weeks. 大約兩週後會來訪問。

④ 注意下列各組語法:

walk **about** the streets 街上到處走走 (about 為介詞)

walk **about** 到處走走 (about 為副詞)

books **lying about** the room 室內到處有書散置 (about 為介詞)

books **lying about** 到處有書散置 (about 為副詞)

以上的 about 改用(美式的) around 亦可。

④ be about to go 中的 about 表示「正要...」(on the point of...). 例: They **were about to** start, when it rained. 像這樣一句 They **were about to** start yesterday morning, 看起來似乎並沒有什麼錯誤,但實際上是欠妥的。因為作為一句獨立(無上下文)的句子而論,語意沒有明確交待,沒有說完。所以有人說 about to 不能接用表示時間的副詞,其實這話並不完全,像上面這句,如改為 Yesterday morning when they **were about to** start, it rained heavily, 就並無不妥,因為有了 when..., it rained 就可使 they **were on the point of starting** 的含意明確肯定,此外另加 yesterday morning 就並無不妥。

⑤ There is something I want to talk to you. 本句觀,須在 you 後加 about. 因為基本句法是 I want to **talk to you about** something, 不可省去 about. 反之 There's something I want to say 之後則不必加 about, 因為基本語法是 say something.

⑥ What about 或 How about

(a) 詢問(對方對某事有什麼打算或有什麼消息提供)。如 **What about** the baby? We must find a baby-sitter.

那嬰兒怎麼辦呢？必須找人來照顧。

(b) 建議（可接動詞的-ing式），如 *How about going out for dinner tonight?* 今晚出去吃飯，好不好？/*How about a drink?* 喝杯飲料，好不好（此處 drink 常指酒類）？

above ① **above** 作為形容詞用時，常指（行文中的）上文所述。如 *The above statement/the above sentence/the above list* 等。亦可將 **above** 寫在後面，如 *the sentence above*。凡有關高度的，則 **above** 常寫在後面，如 *the room above* 樓上面那間房間/*The clouds above began to get thicker*。上面雲層開始愈來愈厚（這種 **above** 常被認作副詞）。

② **above** 接用動詞-ing式（或從動詞轉來的抽象名詞），恒含「否定」之意。例：*He is above suspicion*。不容懷疑，人品很好。*He is above stealing*。不屑行竊。*He is not above cheating in examination*。品行不佳，考試時能作弊也會作弊的。*/not above asking* 不恥下問。

③ **the above** 可作單數也可作複數，端視所指而定。例：*The above is the most important article of the treaty*。條約中最主要的條款。*The above are some of the important points of the discussion*。

④ 關於 **above** 和 **over** 的用法，下列各點應注意：

(a) 表示高於某表面（但並不接觸）時：

1. 如僅指高低，則用 **above**，如 *400 feet above sea level/the sun rising above the horizon*。

2. 如部份地涉及「直接上方」則往往兩字可通用。例：*The sky is above (或 over) our heads/hold an umbrella over (或 above) one's head/fly above (或 over) the clouds*。

3. 如指從一端直達另一端，則用 **over**。例：*a bridge over the river/fly over*

the Sahara 飛越撒哈拉沙漠。

(b) 如指「直接上方」或全面覆蓋，則用 **over**。例：*a lamp over the table/spread a cloth over the table/pull his hat over his ears*。

(c) 表示非物質性的意義時，兩字有時可通用，有時則含義略有分別。

例：*To vote, one has to be over (或 above) the age of 21./There's nothing in this shop over (或 above) 100 dollars*（廉價商店，沒有超過一百元的貨品）。*He is over me in the office*（頭頭上司）。*He is above me in the company*（職位比我高，但不是直接上司）。

abreast They walked along the street two or three abreast。他們那一羣人三三兩兩併肩在街上行走。*/keep abreast of (=with) the times*（不落伍）趕上時代。

abroad 多指 *in or to a foreign country*，如 *at home and abroad* 在國內外/*go abroad/travel abroad*。有時亦指 *widely, in different directions*「到處」，端視上下文而定，如 *There is a rumor abroad*。四處謠言很多。*/Death is abroad*。到處有人死亡。

absence *absence of mind* 心不在焉；*absence from school* 缺課。*absence* 除作「缺席，不在」解外，尚有「缺少，沒有」之意。例：*In the absence of exact data, these discussions are useless*。沒有正確資料，討論這些徒勞無益。

absent ① *He is absent from Seoul*。是說「他不在漢城」。而 *He is absent in Seoul*。是說「他到漢城去（而不在）」。但是 *This word is absent in my dictionary*。却作「此字我的字典裏沒有」解。

② 說「某人不在家」不常用 **absent**，而常用 **not at home/not in/out/away (from home)** 等。

absolute construction 見 *being* ⑤

absolutely 作 *unconditionally, completely, wholly, quite* 解。例: He is *absolutely* the finest fellow I know.

absorb ① absorb 作「使全神貫注」解時, 應用被動式, 介詞用 *in*。例: He was *absorbed* (或 *engrossed*) *in* his book. 他全神貫注在看書。但本句不可說成 His book absorbed him.

② This is an *absorbing* (=very interesting) book.

③ 注意: *absorb* 的名詞寫法是 *absorption*.

abstain *abstain* 常接 *from* 加 *-ing* 式, 或加名詞。例: *abstain from smoking (drinking)* 戒煙 (酒) / *abstain from tobacco* 不抽煙。注意: 不可接不定詞, *abstain to* 是錯誤的說法。見 *refrain*

abundance ① an abundance of 後面接可數名詞或不可數名詞皆可。接可數名詞時, 後面可用單數或複數動詞; 但接不可數名詞時一定要用單數動詞。例: *An abundance of books are (或 is) kept in the library.* 那圖書館裏收藏很多很多書。/ *An abundance of food is needed.*

② abundance 如用在 *There* 加 *be* 開始的句子, 動詞常用單數。例: *There was an abundance of wheat last year.* 去年小麥豐收。

③ At the feast there was food and drink *in abundance*. 宴會上食物和飲料豐富。

accent 「重音放在第二音節」要說成 *place the accent on the second syllable*。說某人講話帶有某種方言的口音, 介詞用 *with*。例: He speaks English *with a foreign accent*. 說某人講話帶有某種表示情緒的聲調, 介詞用 *in*。例: He spoke *in tender accents*. 語

聲溫柔 (accents 常用複數式, 不妨看作是 *words*)。

accept ① *accept one's words as true* 相信某人的話; *accept one's story at the face value* 把某人的話當真。

② *accept* 和 *receive* 願意不同, *accept* 是「接受」, *receive* 是「收到」。例: *receive a gift* 收到禮物 (接受不接受沒提) / *John received a gift by post, but as he didn't want to accept it, he returned it to its sender.* 郵寄收到, 但因不願「接受」, 所以退還原寄件人。

access *access* 後面介詞一定用 *to*, *gain access to a person (place)* 得以接近某人(地) / *a man of easy (difficult) access* = *a man easy (difficult) of access* 易(難)於接近的人。

accident ① 「他在路上出事了」說成 *He had (或 met with) an accident on the way.*

② *I met him by accident* (=accidentally 或 *by chance*)。我偶然遇見他。

③ *He was hurt in a railway accident.* 注意: 介詞用 *in*, 不可用 *by*。

④ *They got back without accident.* 他們平安地回來了。

⑤ *By accident of (=By chance, luck, 或 fortune of) birth she was rich.* 幸運地生在富裕之家因而富有。

⑥ *Accidents will happen.* 天有不測風雲, 人有旦夕禍福 (安慰不幸者的話)。

⑦ *accident insurance* 傷害保險; 災害保險。見 *incident*

accommodate ① *accommodate (或 adapt) oneself to circumstances* 適應環境。注意: 介詞用 *to*。

② *accommodate a friend with a loan*. 借給朋友一筆錢。注意: 介詞用 *with*。又 *accommodate* 的拼法有 *-cc-* 及 *-mm-*。

accommodation ① *The hotel has*

accommodation(s) for 200 guests. 這旅館可容納 200 人。

③ Most hotels there give good *accommodations*. 那裏大部份的旅館設備都很好。注意: *accommodation* 在美國多用單數, 在美國多用複數。

④ *accommodation train* 在美國指「每站都停的火車慢車」, 又叫做 *local train*。

accompany ① *accompany* 當「伴隨, 陪伴」解時, 後面除了受詞外, 還可接介詞 (to) 片語, 但不能接不定詞補語。例: I *accompanied* John to the station (to go to the station 誤)。這是因為 *accompany* 在語意上等於 go with。再舉一例: We *accompanied* our boss to visit Pingtung (誤); 應改成 We *accompanied* our boss on a visit to Pingtung。

② 上面提到 *accompany* 後面不能接不定詞補語, 但可以接表「目的」的不定詞片語。例: I *accompanied* John to the station to ask about the train schedule。

③ 其他不能接不定詞的常用字有: suggest, inform, hope 等。I hope him to come (誤)。I hope that he can come (正)。但 I shall hope to come (正)。

accord ① of his own accord 他出於自願; in accord with = in accordance with, 後者比較常用。

② accord 當動詞解, 意為「賜與; 符合」。A cordial welcome was accorded (to) him. 熱烈歡迎他。/It does not accord with my wishes. 事與願違。

account ① *account* for 有三解: (a) 說明。He is ill; that accounts for his absence. (b) 佔有 (= represent) Do farmers account for 5% of Sweden's population? 農民是否佔瑞典人口的百分之五? (c) 引起 (某種結果) Careless driving accounted for the traffic accident. 這件交通事故是駕駛疏忽引起的。

故是駕駛疏忽引起的。

② He is of no account. 和 He is a person of no account. 他不是重要人物, 都是正式英語; 英語裏也有說成 He is no account. 和 He is a no-account person。

③ On no account (決不) should we neglect our work. 一句裏, 注意倒裝結構, 不能用 we should。

④ 「在銀行開戶頭」說成 open (或 start) an account at a bank。

⑤ He did it on his own account (= for his own benefit). 注意: on one's own account 「爲了自己的利益」或「獨自 (負責)」不等於 of one's own accord (= willingly)。

⑥ He turned (或 put) his knowledge to (good) account. 他善用知識而受益。注意: 本句中 account 的意思是 advantage 或 profit。但說 I got a lot of account from your lecture 是不對的; 應說 I got a lot of benefit (或 profit) from your lecture; 或 I benefited a lot from your lecture。

⑦ Her illness accounted for (= gave an explanation for) her absence。

⑧ I account (= consider) him a fool. 注意: him 後面不加 as。

⑨ We must take his report into account. 我們必須對他的報告加以考慮。

⑩ This is a matter of no account (= of no importance or value)。

accountable 對人「負責」用 to, 對事用 for. Who is accountable for this? 誰應負此責任? /We are accountable to him for the loss。

accuracy ① He explained the allusions with accuracy. 他精確地解釋那些 (在行文中所用的) 典故。注意: 介詞不可用 in。

② *accuracy of fire* 射擊準確。

accusable He is *accusable* of being dishonest. 有不誠實之(罪)嫌。

accusation ① 「他控告我」說成 He *brought* (或 *made, laid, lodged*) an *accusation against me*. 注意: 介詞用 *against*.

② *accusation* 可以用 *that* 子句當補足語。例: The *accusation* was *that* he had murdered a boy.

accuse ① 注意 *accuse* someone of something 的結構。例: He *accused* me of taking bribes. 他控告我受賄。注意: 下面兩句都不對。He *accused* my taking bribes. / He *accused* (me) that I had taken bribes. 第二句可以改成 He *accused* me of the fact that I had taken bribes. 但這種說法文法雖對, 實際幾乎無人使用, 應避免。

② He was *accused as an accomplice*. 他被指控為共犯。注意: 介詞用 *as*.

③ He *accused* me of theft. = He *charged* me with theft. 他控告我偷物。注意: *accuse... of... = charge... with...*

accustom *accustom* 使用主動式, 被動式皆可: (a) 使用主動式時常接反身代名詞。例: He had to *accustom himself* to the hot weather there. 他必須習慣那裏炎熱的天氣。(b) 使用被動式時, 為介詞, 後面常接動名詞或名詞。例: He is *accustomed to sleeping* late. 他習慣晚起床。注意: *sleep late* 是「晚起床」; 「晚睡」是 *go to bed late*. 又 "be accustomed to + 原形動詞" 是較舊式的用法, 最好避免使用。見 *used to*

accustomed ① *accustomed* 後可接 to + 名詞(動名詞), 也可接不定詞。例: I am *accustomed to hard work*. / I am *accustomed to doing* (或 *do*) hard work. 但以接 *-ing* 式較普遍, 接不定詞為舊式用法, 宜避免使用。

② *accustomed to* 作「習慣於」解時, 前面要用 *be* 或 *get*. 例: He is (或 *has got*) *accustomed to cold weather*. 注意: He has *accustomed to cold weather* (誤)。

ache ① *have* (或 *suffer from*) a *headache* (或 *toothache, stomachache, earache*). 注意 *ache* 當名詞, 指 a dull, continuous pain, 必須用在複合名詞中, 很少單獨出現。但 *pain* 則不可使用在複合名詞中。因此「腳痛」說成 *have a pain in the foot*.

② He was *aching* (=having a strong desire) to see you. 渴望見你一面。注意 *ache* 的 *-ing* 式要去掉字尾的 *e* 再加 *ing*.

acknowledge 商業書信裏常用的「你的來信已收到」有如下幾種說法: (a) We *acknowledge* (the) *receipt* of your letter. (b) We *acknowledge* your letter. 一般說來(a)句比(b)句普通, 而(a)句中沒用冠詞比用冠詞普通。

acquaint ① 說「認識他」可用如下幾個說法: (a) I *was acquainted with* him (I *acquainted* him 誤). (b) I *got acquainted with* him. (c) I *became acquainted with* him.

② *acquaint* 有兩個受詞時, 中間要加 *with*. 例: I *acquainted* him *with* my intention. / We should *acquaint* Western readers *with* the present status of our country. 我們應該讓西方讀者瞭解我們國家的現況。

acquaintance *acquaintance* 指和朋友的「相識」而關係不深, 因此, 和不同的形容詞連用, 表示不同的關係: *mercenary* (以金錢為目的) *acquaintance* 酒肉朋友 / *nodding acquaintance* 點頭之交 / *speaking acquaintance* 淺交的朋友 / *occasional acquaintance* 泛泛之交 / *intimate acquaintance* 深交。「我認識他」說成 I *have made acquaintance with*

him. 和 I have gained (或 made) his acquaintance 均可。

acquire ① acquire 直接加受詞，或接「間接」與「直接受詞」皆可。例：He acquired a small fortune through hard work. 由於勤勞發一筆小財。/ His hard work acquired him a small fortune. 他的努力使他得到一筆財富。

② an acquired taste 指經學習而得來的嗜好或愛好。

acquisition acquisition 單數時意為「獲得」，the acquisition of knowledge 獲得知識。複數時意為「才藝、學識」，a man of uncommon acquirements 博學多才的人。見 acquisition

acquirement acquirement 單數時意為「獲得」，如 the acquirement of property 獲得財產。一般說來，acquisition 指「物質的、外表的獲得」，如金錢、土地、財產等；acquirement 指精神上、內在的獲得，如學問、音樂、繪畫等；當然亦有少數例外，如「語言的習得」稱 language acquisition。

across ① Can you swim across the river? 假如指着河而問對方，則可省去 the river，而說成 Can you swim across (across 變成副詞)?

② across 作為 on the other side (of) 解時，與上述用法相似。注意下面的結構：

He lives across the street from our house.

He lives across from our house.

He lives across (此時 the street 及 from our house 在說話現場如都很明確，則可省去。across 作為副詞)。

act act 和 action 有如下的區別：① act 指某種動作的結果，action 指其過程或方式，如 an act of God 天災/His fist is like a hammer in action. 他的拳在動作上好像一個鎚。

② act 指單一的和個人的動作，action

強調複雜的，需要長時間完成的動作，如參加救火是一種 brave act, the action of an acid on a metal 酸對金屬的作用 (過程比較複雜)。

③ act 指比較具體的東西，action 比較抽象。He was caught in the act of stealing. 他行竊當場被捕。/ take remedial action 採取補救措施。

④ 當「行為」；「法令」；「法案」解時用 act，如 a rash act 輕率的行為/the quarantine act 檢疫法/an act of Congress 美國國會法案。當「作用」；「訴訟」；「戰鬥」解時用 action，如 chemical action 化學作用/civil action 民事訴訟/come into action 參加戰鬥。

action ① action 作為可數名詞時常可和 act 互用。例：We judge a man by his actions (或 acts). 由一個人的行為評判一個人。

② 指動作的姿態時用 action，不用 act。例：the action of a runner (swimmer, horse, etc.).

③ 「做愚笨的行為」說成 do (make) a foolish action.

④ take action = begin to act 採取行動。

⑤ He brought an action (=took legal action) against his partner. 他控告他的夥伴。注意：介詞用 against。

⑥ action 當「戰鬥」解時，前面用 in。例：Many people died in action. 死於戰爭。

⑦ Actions speak louder than words. 事實勝於雄辯。見 act

actually 往往有「說來奇怪，但竟然真的」的意思。I actually saw him yesterday. (別人以為我決看不到他)我昨天卻竟然看到他。

A. D. 嚴格而論 A. D. 已包含 in the year 之意，所以不必再用 in。但事實上，已無此限制。例：in 1776 A. D. (在公元後 1776 年)。但除非有特定需要，普通公元

後紀年，可不用 A. D.，例如 in 1984 就表示「在公元後 1984 年」。1776 A. D. 偶而亦可寫作 A. D. 1776 (但 B. C. 就不可)。

〔註〕A. D. = (拉丁) *anno Domini* (=in the year of the Lord)，其中 *anno* 是 *annus* 的「與格」，就已指「in the year」。

adapt ① *adapt* 作「使…適應」解時，接反身代名詞和介詞 *to*。例：We must *adapt* (=adjust) ourselves to the hot weather. 注意：本句說成 We must *adapt* to the hot weather 是不對的。

② This movie is *adapted from* a novel. 這部電影是由小說改編的。見 *adjust*

add ①「三加五等於八」有如下幾種說法：Three *added to* (add 膜) five makes eight.

Three *added to* five is eight.

Three *and* five make eight.

Three *and* five makes eight.

③ *add up to* 是近數十年才流行的習語，意為 (a) 總合起來成為；(b) 似乎就表示或意味着。例：Everything you say *adds up to* a refusal. 你所說的一切，似乎就表示拒絕。

④ *add to* 與 *add A to B* 不同，指 (增加後) 更進一步的狀態；不妨看作「促進」的同義語。例：A little salt will *add to* the taste. 加一點鹽會使味道更好。

addict *addict* 通常指耽溺於某種不良嗜好，如吸煙、飲酒、賭博等，與 *to* 連用。〔John 耽溺於飲酒〕下面 (a)(b) 兩種譯法皆可：

(a) John *addicted himself to* drinking. (b) John *was addicted to* drinking. 這兩句的 *to* 都是介詞。注意：*addict* 當動詞時唸作 [ə'dɪkt]，當名詞時唸作 ['ædɪkt]。例：an opium *addict* 吸食鴉片者。

address ① 動詞 *address* 作「對(人)

說話；發表演說」解時，後面不可加 *to*。例：*address* an audience (them) 對聽眾(他們)演說。但 *address* 作名詞時後面要加 *to*。例：He *made* (或 *gave, delivered*) an *address to* a number of educators. 向一羣教育家發表演說。

② *address* 用在被動式時，後面常加 *to*。例：The letter is *addressed to* her. 這封信是寄給她的。

③ *address* 指「較正式的演說」，*lecture* 特別指「學術性的演講」，*speech* 為「一般的演講」。

④ *address oneself to* = *apply oneself to* 忙著做(某事)，*to* 是介詞。John *addressed himself to* preparing for the exam. 忙著準備考試。

⑤ 在 How shall I *address* the old man in blue? 句裏的 *address* 做「稱呼」解。

adept *be adept* 後接 *in* 和 *at* 均可。例：He is *adept at* lying. 說謊的能手。/ *adept in* mathematical calculations 擅長於計算。

adequate 適當的；充份的。例：The pay is *adequate to* support the family (*adequate for* the purpose of supporting the family). 足維持家計 (接用 *to* 及不定詞)。/ The pay is not *adequate to* the work we expect him to do. 薪水和工作 (份量) 不相稱 (*to* 為介詞，後接名詞)。

adhere *adhere* 常與介詞 *to* 連用，作「堅持或固守一個人的原則、想法、要求或建議」解。例：He *adhered to* his plans to climb the mountain alone. 堅持獨自爬山的計劃。本句不可說成 He *adhered to* climb the mountain alone. 注意：*adhere* 和 *insist* 用法不同，*adhere* 後不可接 *that* 子句。例：He *adhered that* he would climb the mountain alone (誤)。

adjacent 鄰近的。The house is adjacent to a graveyard.

adjust adjust 後面用不用反身代名詞皆可。例: I soon adjust (myself) to my new work.

administration ① the Administration 在美國指「總統和他的內閣組成的政府」。例: Not much was done by the Carter Administration. 卡特政府沒有什麼作為。

② administration 又作「行政; 施政」解。例: public administration 公共行政 / civil administration 民政 / military administration 軍政。

admiration ① 「我欽佩他的天才」說成 I feel (或 express) admiration for his genius. 注意: 介詞用 for。

② 「他的天才贏得朋友的讚賞」說成 His genius won the admiration of his friends. 注意: 介詞用 of。

admire 以下三種說法都對: I admire you. / I admire your honesty. / I admire you for your honesty. 注意: 介詞用 for。但 admire 不可以 that 子句為受詞。例: I admire that you are honest (誤)。見 wonder

admirer He is an admirer of Napoleon. 他是拿破崙的景慕者。注意: 介詞用 of, 不可用 for。見 admiration

admission ① 作 "permission to enter" 解, admission 比 admittance 普通。例: Admission is by ticket only. 憑票入場。

② 作「入場費; 入學許可」解, 不可用 admittance。例: Admission is two dollars. 入場費二元。/ Admission is by examination only. 憑考試入學。/ apply for admission to a school 申請入學許可。

③ admission 可作「承認」解, 但常用在壞的方面。例: He made an admission of his guilt. 他認罪了。注意: 介詞用 of。

/He made an admission that he was the thief.

④ admittance 多用在正式的官方通告中。例: No admittance except on business. 閒人莫入。此外很少用。

admit ① admit 當不及物動詞時與 to 和 of 連用。與 to 連用時, 意為「通入」。例: This key admits to the main entrance. 用這把鑰匙可入大門。與 of 連用時, 意為「容許」。admit of 的主詞一定是「事」或「物」, 不能用「人」作主詞。例: It does not admit of doubt. 此事不容置疑。/ The sentence admits of several interpretations. 這個句子有各種不同解釋。

② admit 「承認」有時在它的 object 後面接受詞補語。例: He admitted himself a failure (= He admitted that he was a failure).

③ admit 後不可接不定詞片語。例: We can't admit to use force (誤)。We can't admit the use of force (正)。我們不容許使用暴力。

admonish ① admonish 勸告; 警告。不可有 double object, 應在中間加 of。例: John admonished me of the danger of trusting strangers. 類似這種用法的動詞有: inform, rob, remind, relieve, deprive 等。但 admonish me of 的 of 可與 against 換用; 而 inform 等動詞, 則不接用 against。

② admonish me for my absence 責怪我(無故)缺席。此處 admonish 表示(輕輕地)責備。

adopt 採取措施(measure), 採取...態度(attitude), 採納...方法(method), 等可用 adopt, 但是某公司採用(employ)新人, 某本書採用(quote 或 reproduce)某篇文章, 都不能用 adopt。

adorn ① adorn 作「裝飾; 打扮」解, 尤其用來修飾人。例: Mary adorned herself with jewels. 瑪莉身飾珠寶。