# NEW CENTURY DICTIONARY OF COLLEGE ENGLISH USAGE

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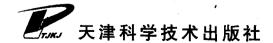
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新世纪 大学英语惯用法 词典

# New Century Dictionary of College English Usage

# 新世纪大学英语惯用法词典

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- 1.《新世纪大学英语惯用法词典》是专门为大学非英语专业 有志于通过大学英语四、六级考试的学生而编写的,它对自学大 学英语专业的学生及大、中学校的英语教师也很有参考价值。
- 2. 词典收录的词汇基本上限制在国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(包括文史本科及理工本科两种)规定的范围之内, 约有 2000 多个单词,200 多个词组。
- 3. 本词典不同于一般惯用法词典——选词紧扣《大纲》;讲解突出中国学生容易忽略甚至用错的惯用表达法,不猎奇,更不钻牛角尖,以实用、正确为原则。
- 5. 本词典编写既注重词法又注重句法,因为中国学生学习 英语时最感头痛的是词的习惯用法及其搭配和词在句子中的运 用。所以,本词典在处理每个词条时,首先列出其主要释义,然后 举出典型的例句。
- 6. 本词典注重对同义词,近义词的比较。这是中国学生容易混淆的地方。凡前面已经列举并进行比较过的词,后面不再重新讲解,只写"见——",以免重复。
- 7. 本词典编写时,主要参考了国内外近年来出版的惯用法专著。对同一问题,存在不同看法时,我们采纳一种通行的而又易于中国人接受的看法,决不将各家看法一一列出,搞得读者无

所适从。

- 8. 其中字母 A—E 由李士钧编写, F—Z 由张廷仪、张民志、张蕾、秦燕萍、谷红丽、邢定达、石海辉、王彩玲编写。
- 9. 由于编者水平有限,本词典中错误之处及不妥的地方一定不少,敬希各位读者批评指正。

往延仪

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### 凡 例

- 1. 本词典所收词条一律用黑正体印刷。
- 2. 本词典对多于一个释义的词条、词组或习惯用语,均用 1,2,3;1), 2),3);(1),(2),(3)分别列出释义。
  - 3. 全部词条按英文字母顺序排列。
  - 4. 词义辨析力求简明、通俗、准确、实用。
  - 5. 一些符号的使用:
  - 1)逗号",";分号";"

同一词条词义相等或近义时,一般用逗号分开;词义不同时则用分号隔开。

2)斜线"/"

斜线用来表示"替换",如:

I have no notion / idea of what he means.

The thermometer says five degrees above / below zero.

- 3)圆括号"( )"用来表示:
- (1)省略,如:worth (one's) while; He seems (to be) late for the train.
- (2)释义,如:That is a rather easy book. 那是一本相当浅易的书。(可能不合适读)
  - (3)英美用法不同,如:

He has been ill. (英) He has been sick. (美) 他生病了。

(4)引号""""

引号在本词典主要用在词条释义中。

(5)书名号( )

书名号用在书名上,如:《圣经》《哈姆雷特》。

6. 本词典例证或习惯用语中所使用的 one's 是指"本人的"(或"自己的"),sb's 是指"某人的"(或"别人的")。

#### A a

#### a, an

用作冠词。

- 1. 在以辅音开始的名词前面,不定 冠词用 a;在以元音开始的名词前 面,不定冠词用 an。注意以下 情况。
- 1)heir, hour, honour 等名词虽以辅音字母开头,但它们的发音均以元音音素开始,所以它们在用不定冠词时,要用 an。 || It is an honour more than I deserve. 这超过我所应得的荣誉。
- 2) uniform, union, unit, university, yard, youth 等名词虽以元音字母开始, 但它们的发音均以半辅音音素开始,所以它们在使用不定冠词时, 要用 a。 || A youth of about twenty wants to see you. 一位大约 20 岁的青年想要见你。
- 3)如果名词和不定冠词之间还有其他的词,要按照邻接不定冠词的词的第一个音来决定是用 a 或是用an。 || a very innocent child 一个非常天真的儿童; an honest man 一个诚实的人; an ugly little duck 一只五小鸭。
- 2. 作为不定冠词,a 可以指某一类的 人或物;用作表语时,可以说明某 人的职业、身份等。
- 1)指某一类的人或物。 If A light is an appliance for illumination. 灯是照 明用具。
- 2)说明某人的职业、身份等。 || Mr. Rogers is a lawyer. 罗杰斯先生是一位律师。
- 作为不定冠词,a可以泛指某人或 某物,但如在后面文字中复述该人 或该物时,因为第二次所指是很明

- 确的,要用定冠词。 We met a man in the theatre. The man is as tall as you. 我们在剧场中遇到一个人,那人跟你一样高。
- 4. 不可数名词前面不能用不定冠词 a,但在具体化了的不可数名词前 面则可以使用。‖Please write back at your earliest convenience.请早日赐予答复。To travel by air is a convenience indeed.乘飞机旅行真是一大方便。(不可数名词 convenience 在第二句中具体化了)
- 5.用于姓名前面时,指说话者不认识的人或某一类型的人。 || He is an Edison in his intelligence and invention. 在智慧和发明才能方面,他是一个爱迪生式的人物。
- 6.在形容词最高级前面不能用不定 冠词 a,但是当 most 作"非常的 (very)"解释或 best 作"非常好的 (excellent)"解释时,可以用 a。 = He is the most brilliant writer in the contemporary literary world.他是当 代文坛中最卓越的作家。He is a most brilliant writer.他是一位非常 卓越的作家。Charles is the best runner in our school.查理是我们学 校最好的赛跑运动员。Charles is a best runner.查理是一个非常好的 賽跑运动员。
- 7.不定冠词 a 属于中位限定词,中位限定词互相排斥,在同一个名词之前只能使用一个中位限定词,所以名词前面如果已经有了 a 时就不能再用指示代词(this, that, these...),物主代词(some, any, all, each, every, no, none, either, neither, another, one, many, much, enough, both...),名词属格(John's, Mary's...)等其他中位限定词。 || A/The/This/That/My/Your/Tom's/

- Mary's boy is playing in the kindergarten. (上述名词 boy 前面只能用 一个中位限定词。)
- 8. a 可用在 half, many, quite, rather, such, what 等词之后。 || We met him about half a month ago. 我们大约在半个月以前遇见他。He has many an intimate friend behind him. 他有很多亲密朋友支持他。They have done quite a good job for us.他们为我们做了很好的工作。It is rather an ugly form to look at.它看起来非常丑。No one wants to buy such a book.没有人想买这样一本书。What a splendid task they have done! 他们做的工作太卓越了。
- 9.a 可以用在 as, how, so, too 等副词之后。 They have bought as good a car as yours.他们已经买了一辆跟你的汽车一样好的汽车。You can never imagine how nice a girl she is. 你想像不到她是一位多么好的姑娘。It is not so good a place as the one we saw before.它不如我们以前看过的那个地方好。He is too cunning a fellow for us to deal with.他是一个我们难以对付的狡猾的家伙。
- 10. a 的以下用法表示"一样,相同"。 Her dress and her cap are of a colour.她的服装和帽子的颜色相同。 Please fetch me three pairs of shoes of a size.请给我拿 3 双尺码一样的鞋。 Birds of a feather flock together. 物以类聚,人以群分。 These mountains are nearly of a height.这些大山的高度几乎相同。
- 11.a 可以用作分配语(distribution), 相当于 each,用于表示次数、价格、速度等。 twice a week 每周两次; four times a year 每年 4 次; twenty dollars a kilo 每千克 20 美元; thirty pounds a piece 每个 30 英镑; His

- new car runs sixty miles an hour.他的 新汽车每小时跑 60 英里。
- 12. a 可以和数词 hundred, thousand, million, billion 以及名词 dozen, yard, meter, pound, dollar 等连用,表示数量,但不强调数量。a thousand 一千; a dozen 一打; a yard 一码; a pound 一磅; 一镑。 || There are about a hundred children playing in the park.公园里大约有 100 个儿童在游玩。
- 13.a, one 词义都是"一",但 one 的词 义更确切。所以在不着重确切数 量时,二者可以互相替代;在着重 确切数量时,要用 one 而不能用 a。
- 1)不着重确切数量。a day or two = one or two days(不能写作 one day or two); a week(month) or two = one or two weeks (months)(不能写作 one week(month) or two)。
- 2) 着重确切数量。 His doctor told him to take one tablet before sleeping. 他的医生叫他睡前服用一片(药片)。
- a bit of, a piece of, an article of...
  - 以上这些词称为单位词(partitive), 它们可作名词的前置定语,表示个数、数量。它们可以分为以下 6类;
- 1. 以个数表示的单位词。a bit of 一小块,一点(bread, advice, trouble); a piece of 一块,一张,一件(work, wood, paper); an article of 一件(furniture, luggage, clothing); an item of 一项,一则(news, information, business)。 || A suit of armour clad by ancient knights is exhibited in the museum now.一套古代武士穿的甲胄现在正在博物馆中展出。
- 2. 以形状表示的单位词。 a bar of 条 (chocolate, candy, metal); a block

- of 一大块 (stone, wood, buildings); a cake of 一块 (ice, tobacco, soap); a drop of 一滴 (oil, water, rain); a grain of 一粒 (sand, rice, salt); a head of 一头 (cattle, sheep, cabbage); a lump of 一块 (earth, coal, clay); a round of 一圆片 (beef, toast, ham); a slice of 一片 (bread, melon, meat)。 || Millions of germs can be found in a drop of dirty water under the microscope. 在显微镜下观察,一滴污水中能找到数以百万计的病菌。
- 3. 以容器表示的单位词。a bottle of 一瓶 (ink, wine, perfume); a bowl of 一碗 (rice, soup, millet); a box of 一盒, 一箱 (matches, tools, chalk); a bucket of 一桶 (cider, bear, wine); a cup of 一茶杯 (tea, milk, water); a glass of 一玻璃杯 (whisky, beer, water); a tin of 一罐 (pork, oil, tobacco)。 || Children bought a can of beef and other food for their picnic. 孩子们买了一罐牛肉和其他食物作野餐之用。
- 4. 以成对、成捆、成行、成群等来表示的单位词。 a bundle of 一捆 (firewood, sticks, straw); a dozen of 一打 (pens, eggs, notebooks); a flock of 一群 (sheep, birds, children); a group of 一群, 一组 (workers, houses, trees); a line of 一排, 一行 (trees, desks, houses); a pair of 一双, 一对 (hares, vases, trousers); a pile of 一堆 (sand; snow, apples); a swarm of 一大群 (bees, ants, locusts)。 || A row of seats has been arranged on the stage for honoured guests. 台上安排了一排贵宾们的坐席。
- 5. 以行动、行为表示的单位词。 a burst of 一阵突发 (anger, song, speed); a fit of 一阵发作 (coughing,

- laughter, fainting); a flash of 一闪 (lightning, wit, merriment); a peal of 一阵隆隆声(thunder, laughter, bells) a ray of 一线 (hope, sunlight, inspiration); an attack of 一阵发作 (malaria, fever, heartache)。 || That old man was caught in a fit of badly coughing. 那位老人突然一阵剧咳。
- 6. 一组以-ful 结尾的单位词。a bag-ful of 一袋之量(grain, flour, salt); a cupful of 一杯之量(beer, claret, drink); a handful of 一把之量(peanuts, soybeans, letters); a mouthful of 一口之量(soup, food, gruel); a spoonful of 一匙之量(sugar, salt, sauce); an armful of 一抱之量(hay, books, flowers)。 || Father returned from the department store with an armful of toys for his child. 爸爸从百货公司回来,给他的孩子买了一大地玩具。Anna added a teaspoonful of sugar to the lemonade and stirred it. 安娜把一匙糖加到柠檬汁中调拌。
- a good deal of , a great deal of , a lot of...
  - 以上这些词称做数量词(quantifier),它们可以作名词的前置定语,表示数量。数量词共有以下3类。
- 1. 后面既可接可数名词,也可接不可数名词的数量词。a lot of 许多; lots of 许多; plenty of 许多。 || Alice has lots of secrets and confidences to tell her bosom friend. 艾丽斯有许多秘密和知心话要倾诉给她的知心朋友。
- 2. 后面只能接可数名词的数量词。 a number of 一些; a good number of 许多; a great number of 许多; a large number of 许多; any number of (口) 大量的; numbers of 许多; a great many 许多; a good many 许多。 || A good many people visit scenic spots

- and historical sites on holidays. 假日的时候有许多人去名胜古迹参观。
- 3. 后面只能接不可数名词的数量词。an amount of 许多; a large amount of 大量的; a small amount of 少量的; any amount of 大量的; a quantity of 许多; a large quantity of 大量的; a small quantity of 少量的; quantities of 大量的; a good deal of 许多; a great deal of 许多。 || A large amount of grain is stored in the granary. 粮仓中储存大量的粮食。

#### abandon

用作动词,意为"放弃;抛弃"。 | They abandoned the plan, for it had been proved impractical. 他们放弃了 那个计划,因为那计划已被证明是 不切实际的。

本词经常用于 abandon oneself to 沉湎于;放纵于。 || That rich man abandoned himself to pleasures. 那个富人花天酒地。

- abandon, desert, forsake, give up 以上各词均为动词,都含有"抛弃, 放弃"的词义。
- 1. abandon 意为"放弃,抛弃",是指彻底的舍弃从前的,含有"今后不愿再……"的含义,是迫于环境、压力等所致,也可是自愿地。一般指船长抛弃沉船,科学家抛弃无用的计划,以及抛弃工作、地位、阵地、希望等。 || As the position had been exposed to the enemy's gunfire, the general decided to abandon it. 事。于该阵地已暴露在敌人炮火之下,将军决定放弃它。
- 2. desert 意为"抛弃",是指对信仰、誓言、责任、义务未尽到自己应做的而抛弃,例如抛弃家庭、妻子、朋友、家乡等。 || They deserted their friend when he was in misfortune. 他们在朋友有难之际抛弃了他。

- 3. forsake 意为"抛弃、背弃、遗弃",是 指对过去有感情、有眷恋的人或事 物的抛弃,如抛弃朋友、妻儿、爱 好、信仰等。 || Jack forsook his hobby and devoted himself to study. 杰克 抛弃了他的业余爱好,致力于学 习。
- 4. give up 意为"放弃;抛弃",是指经过一定的努力、奋斗、权衡以后感到无望而抛弃,如放弃努力、对于困难不再奋斗等。 || Doctors have given up the patient who suffers from cancer. 医生们已经放弃了对那位癌症患者的医治。

#### abide

- 用作及物动词,意为"容忍;忍受"。 || Civilized people should never abide such cruelty. 文明的人们不应容忍这种残暴行为。
- 2. 用作不及物动词,意为"遵守;居住"。作"遵守"词义时,要与 by 连用。作"居住"词义时,是不规则变化动词: abide, abode, abode。 || We are honest people. We should abide by our promise. 我们是正直的人,我们应当遵守诺言。They abode at/in a small town,他们居住在一个小城镇中。
- 经常用于 abide by 习语,意为"遵守;信守"。 || They both abide by the agreement made between them. 他们双方都遵守所商定的协议。

#### abide, dwell, live, reside, inhabit 以上各词词义都是"居住"。

1. live 意为"居住;生活",这是日常生活中最普通用语,可以表示具体居住地址,也可以表示是在何处生活,可以表示长期居住,也可以表示短期居住。 Sometimes my friend lives in the city and sometimes he lives in the countryside. 我的朋友有时生活在城市,有时生活在

乡村。

- 2. dwell 意为"居住",是文学用语和正式用语,不用于日常生活中,它的变化是 dwell, dwelt, dwelt。 Buke Willington often dwelt in his mountain castle in autumn to hunt in the nearby forest. 威灵顿公爵秋季时常住在他的山间城堡中,以便在附近山林中狩猎。
- 3. abide 意为"居住",是文学用语和 古语,仅用于诗歌或文学中,它的 变化是 abide, abode, abode。 Shakespear abode in London when he wrote his play "King Lear".当莎士 比亚写他的《李尔王》剧本时,他住 在伦敦。
- 4. reside 意为"居住",是正式用语,含有在某处长期合法居住的含义,有时也用以区别某人家居何地和进行职业活动时居住于何地。 || Doctors reside in the hospital if they perform operations at night.如果夜间要动手术,医生们就住在医院中。
- 5. inhabit 意为"居住于",指某些部落或某些动物居住或栖息在某地,注意本词是及物动词。 || Seals inhabit some small islands in the Pacific.海豹栖息在太平洋中的一些小岛上。

#### ability

- 1. 用作名词,意为"能力;能耐"。 He has shown his exceptional ability in his work. 他已经在他的工作上展示他的非凡才能。
- 2. 在使用复数时,表示(1)心智方面的才能,(2)多种的才能、能力。 If needs mechanical, electrical and metallurgical abilities to develop this new-type numerical-controlled machine tool. 研制这种新型数控机床需要机械、电子、冶金方面的多种才能。
- 3. 本词的后置定语可以用不定式或

- 由 in 引起的介词短语,但不能用由 of 引起的介词短语。 || His ability to achieve complicated tasks has made him stand out among others.他的完成复杂任务的能力已经使他出人头地。
- 4. 本词的习惯用法和常用习语:
- 1) a man of (great) ability 有(大)才能的人 || He is a man of great ability; nothing can put him on the spot.他是个有大才能的人,没有任何事情能把他难住。
- 2) be behind sb. in ability 能力不如 某人 || We admit that we are behind him in ability. We should learn from him in earnest. 我们承认我们能力 不如他,我们要老老实实向他 学习。
- 3) to the best of one's ability 竭尽全力 | Please set your mind at ease. We will help you to the best of our ability. 请放心,我们一定竭尽全力来帮助你们。
- 4) to the utmost of one's ability 竭尽 全力 || Everyone does his job to the utmost of his ability at his post. 每个 人都在自己的岗位上竭尽全力做 好自己的工作。

#### ability, aptitude, capability, faculty, genius, talent

以上各词词义都是"能力、才干"。

- 1. ability 意为"能力",主要指办事做事的能力、才干,故后置定语用不定式或介词 in,也表示智力、体力方面的能力,既可指先天具有的,也可指后天习得的能力。 || Staff members are paid according to their ability.取工们按照他们的能力大小得到报酬。
- 2. aptitude 意为"才能、资质",指先天 具有的或后天习得的表现于某一 方面的突出的天资或才能。例如

在艺术、绘画、数学、语言等方面敏于学习的才能。 II His aptitude for language has been given full play in his work. 他在语言方面的才能在工作中被充分发挥出来。

- 3. capability 意为"能力",本词主要指做某一事的实际能力和潜在能力,例如在经营、处事、管理方面的能力。本词用复数时表示多种能力。 II Our manager has extraordinary capabilities in management, organization and marketing. 我们经理在经营、组织、营销方面有非凡的能力。
- 4. faculty 意为"才能",指心智、思想、理解方面的能力。例如对于语言、文学、行政、交际、处事等才能。本词指经由后天学习而得来的才能。 || His success is mainly through his mental faculty and painstaking spirit.他的成功主要是由于他的心智能力和艰苦努力精神。
- 5. genius 意为"天才;才能",特指天生而独特的在脑力、智力上的奇才,例如在科学、语言、数学、绘画、表演等方面的突出才能。本词既可指天才的才能,也可指具有这种天才的人。 || Issac Newton was a genius in mathematics and physical science.依撒克·牛顿是数学和自然科学方面的天才。
- 6. talent 意为"天才;才能",例如在音乐、数学、绘画、表演等方面的天赋才能。本词所指的天生的才能与genius 的区别在于,它没有 genius 那种强烈的天才意味。爱因斯坦、牛顿、爱迪生等才算是有 genius,而talent 是指在某些方面比一般人有更高的天生悟性。 || She will count for much because she has a talent for music and acting. 地将来一定出人头地,因为她有音乐和表演的才能。

#### able

- 1. 形容词, 意为"有能力的;能够的"。 || Our manager is able and experienced in dealing with things. 我们的经理精明强于,处事老练。
- 本词经常用于 be able to do sth. "能够做某事"。 ∥ Henry is able to complete the task much earlier and better. 亨利能够更快和更好地完成任务。
- 3. 习语 be able to 与 ean 的区别如下。一般情况,二者可以混用,但是在确切含义上二者是有区别的。 can 的词义是天然能做某事,例如鸟天然能飞,鱼天然能游泳,不用后天学习就能做。 be able to 则是经由学习锻炼才能够做的。 Birds can fly, fish can swim and horses can run swiftly. 乌能飞,鱼能游泳,马能飞奔。 Through her mother's teaching, Connie is now able to embroider various fowls and beasts. 经过妈妈的教导,康尼观已能够绣出各种飞禽走兽。
- 反义词是 unable(不能够的),经常用于(be) unable to do sth. (不能做某事)的用法中。 || Owing to bad weather they are unable to attend the party. 由于天气不好,他们不能出席晚会。

#### able, capable, competent

- 以上各词均为形容词,词义都是 "有能力的;能够做的"。
- 1. able 意为"有能力的;能够的",指精明能干,对任何事都能应付,所指能力高于 capable。 

  My friend is an able man; he can handle anything skillfully. 我的朋友精明能干,任何事都能应付自如。
- capable 意为"有能力的;能够的", 所指能力次于 able。an able man 是 指无论多难的事、多高的要求都能

- 够做到的人。而 a capable man 是指能够完成一般要求的人。able 是精明能干; capable 是能够做到。另外, capable 除去以上词义以外,还有"可能做出某种不好的事"的含义。 || That naughty child is capable of lying to his teacher.那个淘气孩子有可能对他的教师说谎。
- 3. competent 指能胜任做某事的能力,意为"(对某件工作)有能力做到的;能胜任的",与 able 和 capable 的区别是: able, capable 可指(有能力或可能)做许多事,而 competent 只能指有能力或胜任某一件具体的事。 ‖ He is an able /capable man.他是个有才能/能干的人(能做许多事)。He is competent for his own job/teaching.他胜任他的本职工作/教学工作。

#### aboard

- 1. 用作副词。
- 1)在船/飞机上;(美)在火车/公共汽车上。 When the train ran across the boundless grassland, passengers aboard all looked out through the windows, admiring the magnificent northern scenery. 当火车飞驰在一望无际的大草原时,车上的乘客都向车外眺望,欣赏这壮丽的北国风光。
- 2)向船/飞机上;(美)向火车/公共汽车上。 When all the aircrew has come aboard, the plane takes off at once. 当全体机组人员都上了飞机时,飞机立即起飞。
- 2. 用作介词。
- 1)在船/飞机上;(美)在火车/公共汽车上。 || Passengers should take their seats securely aboard the airliner before it rises. 在班机升空以前,旅客们都要坐稳他们的座位。
- 2)向船/飞机上;(美)向火车/公共汽车上。 || The captain of the explo-

- ration team asked his team members to go aboard the ship at once. 探险队长命令他的队员们立即上船。
- 3. 本词的习惯用法和常用习语。
- 1) All aboard! (乘务员用语)请上船 (或请上车、请上飞机)! 开船(或 开车)啦! 飞机要起飞了! # "All aboard, ladies and gentlemen!" said a steward on the airplane. 一位空中小 姐说:"女士们先生们,请各位登 机!"
- 2) fall aboard 与(其他船)碰撞 ||
  During the dense fog, a ship fell aboard another ship and both of them sank at once. 在浓雾中,一艘船跟另一艘船碰撞, 两船立即都沉没了。
- 3) lay aboard 靠近(其他船) || Many boats laid aboard the large liner to sell native products to passengers. 许多小 船靠近一艘大班轮向乘客们售卖 土特产品。
- 4) Welcome aboard! (乘务员用语)欢迎各位乘客搭乘本船(车、飞机)! ∥ "Welcome aboard!" said the conductor while he greeted the passengers, 当一位列车员迎接上车的乘客时,他说,"欢迎各位乘客搭乘本次列车!"

#### abolish, abrogate, cancel

- 以上各词均为动词,词义都是"废除;取消"。
- 1. abolish 意为"废除;取消",指废除政治、社会、教育等方面的制度及社会上的风俗习惯等。 || Some hideous social phenomena like slavery, child labour have been abolished. 奴隶制、童工等丑恶的社会现象已经被消除。
- abrogate 意为"废除;取消",正式用 词,指由权威部门废除法律、法令、 条约、命令等,宣布其无效(repeal

- or annul by authority)。 With the progress of society we have abrogated some outmoded laws. 随着社会的进步,我们已经废除了一些陈旧过时的法律。
- 3. cancel 意为"废除;取消",指因故取消原计划、原会议或原定之事,此外,本词还作"删去"讲(从文章中删去词句,从公式中化简项目等)。 Both sides of the equation can be cancelled by some common factors.这方程式的两边可以用公因子化简。

#### abound

- 1. 用作动词, 意为"富于; 有很多" (经常与介词 in, with 连用)。 || That quiet and secluded valley abounds in beautiful wild flowers and small animals. 那个幽静的山谷中有 很多美丽的野花和小动物。
- 在使用本词的句子中,字词可以 颠倒,含义不变。 | Africa abounds with tropical plants.非洲富于热带植 物。Tropical plants abound in Africa. 非洲富于热带植物。

## abound,swarm,teem,overflow 以上各词均意为"富于;充满"。

- abound 意为"富于;有很多",是表示富裕、充满的最普通用词,一般用于正面的含义。 Minerals abound in this mountain range,这个山脉富于矿产。
- teem 指有的数量大或多,而"充满;富于",指在一个小的范围内充满各种活跃的东西。本词与介词with 连用。 || His article teems with proverbs and allusions. 他的文章中充满成语和典故。
- 3. overflow 意为"溢出;充满",用作及物动词时,指过多液体在容器中溢出,用作不及物动词时,指充满、洋溢,与介词 with 连用。 || His heart

- overflows with gratitude towards his benefactor. 他的心中充满对恩人的感激心情。
- 4. swarm 意为"群集;充满",指许多东西密集于一个小的范围。与介词 with 连用。本词有时用于贬义。 Their garden swarms with colourful butterflies in spring.在春天他们的花园中彩色蝴蝶群集。

#### about

用作副词。

- 到处。 || There are exotic flowers and rare trees growing about in that beautiful garden. 在那个美丽的花园中到 处生长着奇花异木。
- 3. 朝相反方向。 | They took the wrong turn about and could not find their hotel. 他们转错了路口,找不到他们的旅馆了。
- 4. 大约; 大概。 | His hometown is about one hundred kilometers from here. 他的家乡距离这里大约 100 千米。
- 5. 本词的习惯用法和常用习语:
  - 1) about and about 大致相同;很相似 We have listened to several academic reports recently, their contents are about and about. 最近我们听了几个学术报告,它们的内容很相似。
  - 2) barge about 鲁莽冲撞;蠹笨地走动 A dog barked and barged about in the herd to terrify the sheep and lambs. 一只狗在羊群中边吠边横冲直撞,以吓唬那些绵羊和羊羔。
  - 3) be about 流行 | An infectious disease is about around here. People should take good care about it. 一种传染病在附近流行,人们要多加

小心。

- 4) be about to 即将 || He suddenly jumped down as the train was about to start. 火车即将开动时,他突然跳下。
- 5) beat about (for) 极力寻找 | Explorers had lost their way in a primeval forest. They were beating about for a way out. 探险家们在一个原始森林中迷了路,他们正在极力寻找一条出去的路。
- 6) bring about
- (1)引起;使发生 | Mutual misunderstanding has brought about a conflict between the two young men. 相互误 解已经使这两个年轻人发生冲突。
- (2) 使(船)转变方向 ∥ Our ship was brought about to enter the harbour.我 们的船转变方向进入港口。
- 7) change about 改变立场;见异思 迁∥ When some friends lose power and influence, that shrewd fellow often changes about, forsakes them and makes some new friends. 当一些朋友 失势时,那个精明人时常见异思 迁,把他们抛弃,另交新友。
- 8) chop about (风)突然改变方向 || At night the wind suddenly chopped about, so our captain asked our ship to set sail. 夜里风忽然改变方向,所 以船长命令我们船扬帆。
- 9) come about 发生;(风)改变方 向∥A traffic accident came about when it was foggy thickly.下浓雾时, 发生了一起交通事故。
- 10) day about 每隔一天 ∥ Children like their new teacher very much. They visit her home day about. 孩子们非常喜欢他们的新老师,每隔一天就去她家看望一次。

#### about

用作介词。

- 在 ····· 的各处;处处。 || Beautiful deer sport about the small uninhabited island all day long. 美丽的鹿群终日 在这无人的小岛上到处嬉戏。
- 在(某处的)附近。 | To the parent s' convenience, many primary schools and kindergartens have been set up about here. 令家长们感到方便的是,在这附近已经建立了许多小学和幼儿园。
- 在(某人的)身上、身边。 || We respect that man because there is something noble about him. 我们尊敬那个人,因为他身上有高贵气质。
- 从事于。 | Mind what you are about and don't poke your nose into other's business. 注意你自己所做的工作, 不要多管闲事。
- 5. 在(某地的)四周;环绕。 | People could not get to that beautiful lake because there were high mountains and abrupt precipices about it. 人们不能到达那个美丽的湖,因为那湖周围有高山峭壁环绕。
- 关于。 | Directors are holding a meeting about import and export business. 董事们正在开一个关于进出 口业务的会议。
- 7. 本词的习惯用法和常用习语:
- 1) about sh's ears 在某人身旁;在某人近旁 || Some wasps always fly about our ears. We have to get away from here. 一些黄蜂总在我们身旁飞,我们必须离开这里。
- 2) be all about 关心(某事物) || Diana suddenly fell ill and was sent to hospital. Her friends were all about her health. 戴安娜忽然患病被送进压 院,朋友们都关心她的健康。
- 3) be green about the gills 有病 | Peter is green about the gills. A doctor is diagnosing for him. 彼得生病了, 一

位医生正在为他诊病。

- 4) be hairy about the fetlocks 没有教养;没有礼貌 || Those young people are hairy about the fetlocks. They show no respect to old folds. 那些年轻人没有教养,他们对老年人一点也不恭敬。
- 5) be nuts about (俚语)着迷;狂热 于∥ My friend is nuts about swimming. He stays in the swimming pool all day long. 我的朋友狂热于游泳, 他整天在游泳池里泡着。
- 6) be white about the gills 害怕 Walking alone in a lonely street in the evening, Jack was white about the gills when a drunkard suddenly jumped out from the darkness. 杰克一个人晚间在一条偏僻的大街上行走,当一个喝醉了的人忽然从黑暗中跳出来时,他感到害怕。

#### 7) care about

- (1) 关心; 关切 || The parents cared about their son's future and tried best to find a good school for him to study in. 父母关心他们儿子的前途,尽最大努力给他找一个好学校叫他去学习。
- (2)操心;忧虑 | Mother cared about her daughter's marriage and always urged her to make a boy friend more quickly.母亲忧虑她的女儿的婚事,总是催地快点交男朋友。
- (3)在乎 ∥ Naughty children know only playing. They never care about their failure in the examination. 淘气的孩 子们只知道玩耍,对考试不及格毫 不在乎。
- 8) dangle about (抱有某种希望地) 追随 || Much to Julia's disgust, each time she went out, some thick-skinned friends often dangled about her. 使朱 丽亚讨厌的是, 每当她外出时, 一

些厚脸皮的朋友时常追随着她。

- 9) feel anxiety about 对……焦急;对 …… 担心 || A ship has been wrecked. People all feel anxiety about the safety of its crew. 一只船失事 了,人们都对船上船员的安全 着急。
- 10) go about 着手;做 || The secretary has finished a letter, now she goes about another one. 那秘书已经写完了一封信,现在她着手写第二封。

# about, approximately, roughly 以上各词均为副词,词义均为"大

约",指某个数量大约为多少。
1. approximately 意为"大约;大概",用于表示非常接近某一精确数值或标准数值。 ‖ We heat the liquid to approximately its boiling point 100℃, precise to a thousandth of a degree. 我们把该液体加热到接近它的沸点

100℃,精确到 1/1 000 度。 2. about 意为"大约;大概",只用于一

R数値的接近。 || There are about eighty people present at the meeting. 大约有 80 人出席这一会议。 || (但是, approximately 也经常用于一般数值的接近,例如上面例句中的 about 就可用 approximately 替代。)

3. roughly 意为"大约;大概",表示在说某个数值时,根本就未打算说它的精确数或准确数,而只是想粗略地说个大概数值。 || There are roughly a hundred books on the shelf. 书架上大约有100本书。

#### about, of, on

以上各词用于一些动词、名词后面时,均表示"关于"的词义,但是互有区别。

1. 把 about 和 of 分别放在经常与它们连用的动词 hear, know, think, talk, consider, speak 等之后加以对比,就可以看出 about 是指"详细情

- 况",而 of 是指"有或无"。 | We hear/know about him. 我们听说/知道他的较详细情况。We hear/know of him.我们听说/知道有他这么个人。(对他的详细情况不清楚)We think/talk about the problem.我们较详细地考虑/谈论这个问题。We think/talk of the problem.我们想到/谈到这个问题。(没有详细地想或谈)
- 2. on表示较系统地有理有据地论述或讨论某事物,多用于书籍、论文、演讲、研究等的题目或介绍。 His work on philosophy has been published.他的论述哲学的著作已经出版。

#### above

用作副词。

- 1. 在上面;在高处。 || Galileo dropped a ball from above to test its acceleration. 伽利略从上面落下一球以测 验它的加速度。
- 2. (文章等)在前文。 | Examples given above definitely explain Einstein's theory of evolution. 上文所给的例子确切地阐明了爱因斯坦的进化论。

#### above

用作介词。

- 1. (指位置、高度)在……之上;高于。 Mount Chomolungma is the highest mountain in the world, it rises high above the clouds. 珠穆朗玛峰是世界上最高的山,它高耸入云。
- 2. (指价格、重量、数量等)高于。 || We have to use a large crane to move the huge rock, for it weighs above a hundred tons. 我们必须用一个大起重机来搬运这块巨石,因为它的重量超过 100 吨。
- 3. (指地位、价值、能力)高于。 || That brilliant diamond is a rare treasure. Its value is above any estima-

- tion.那颗灿烂的钻石是稀世珍宝, 它的价值超过任何估计。
- (指荣誉、重要性等)高于。 || A poet values poetry above life just as an artist regards art above anything, 诗人 視诗篇高于生命, 恰如艺术家視艺 水高于一切。
- (因太伟大、太好而)较……为优; 不屑于做。 | A learned man is never above asking questions of his inferiors. 博学的人从来不耻于下问。
- 6. (因太伟大、太好而)超越。 | We often meet with some supernatural phenomena, which are above human comprehension. 我们时常遇到一些超自然现象,它们超出人类的理解能力。
- 7. (指时间、空间、位置)在……之前;在……之上游。 || While explaining the problem, the scholar traced back even above the third century. 在解释这个问题时,该学者甚至追溯到公元3世纪以前。
- 8. 本词的习惯用法和常用习语。
- 1) above all (things) 尤其是; 最重要者 || Above all, we should be strict with ourselves and lenient with others. 最重要的是,我们要严以律己,宽以待人。
- 2) above all praise 赞美不尽的;卓越的 || His noble behaviour and kind character are above all praise. 他的高责行为和善良品格是令人赞美不尽的。
- 3) above sb's bend 某人力所不能及的 || This task is above our bend, you had better ask others to do it for you. 这个工作我们力所不能及,你最好请别人替你做。
- 4) above board 光明正大地;毫无欺骗地 || Honest people never cheat others. They do everything above