中学英语惯用法词典

English
Usage

刘强 段春英 主编



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编而写(or说) I 明 law or beside I

《中学英语惯用法词典》是以最新修订的《全日制中学英语教学大纲》为依据,并适当收集一些最常用的词语而编成的工具书。本书除了按传统词典的编写原则编写外,还具有如下显著特点:

11. 特别强调惯用法(股) 同义同志的事。 密丰常非 张质香英。

大多数英语初学者认为只要句子合乎语法规则,句子就无问题,其实不然。许多句子虽然合乎语法规则,但却因为不合乎惯用 法而不可使用,这一点在本词典中有较为详细的说明。

A 2. 体现针对性,突出实用性, 整理以及 () 同义同语 是 新

鉴于本词典的主要服务对象是中学生,因此本词典所给的释义例句侧重于阐明在中学阶段学生所必须掌握的基本词义和用法。名词说明是可数还是不可数,动词说明其常见的固定搭配。例如:

1)像 arrive,come,die,finish,leave 等非延续性动词的完成时 肯定句不能和段时间状语连用。如: He has died for five years. (X)

He has been dead for five years. (V)

It is five years since he died. (V)

He died five years ago. (\checkmark)

2)像 hope,inform,insist 等动词后面不能接人称代词加不定式 短语。如:

We hope her to go there. (X)

We hope (that) she will go there. (\checkmark)

I informed him to start at two o'clock. (X)

I informed him that he must (should) start at two o'clock.

3)像 advise, consider, delay, enjoy, finish, risk, suggest 等动词后面只接动词的 ing 形式,不接不定式。如:

I advised waiting till the proper time. (\checkmark)

I advised to wait till the proper time. (X)

I advised them to wait till the proper time. (\checkmark)

He suggested taking a walk after supper. (V)

He suggested to take a walk after supper. (X)

英语词汇非常丰富,有许多同义词(组)。有的同义词(组)意思差不多完全相同,可以通用。有的含义稍有差别,不能通用。这些词(组)的准确含义和正确用法,学生要特别注意学习和掌握,否则在阅读理解和口笔头应用时就容易出错。所以本词典将中学阶段可能学到的同义词(组)加以归纳,辨析其词义,并举例说明了其用法。

4. 对初学者可能遇到的问题给予提示

为使学生充分注意到在理解和使用词语时容易出错的地方,本词典特设了 项。同时,本词典对教材中出现的词组、短语和成语,都尽量收入。教材中没有出现而又极常用的习语和谚语,在不增加新词的前提下,亦适量收入,以扩大学生的知识面,因此本词典还特设了 概则词别与探视 项。

总之,在编写本词典的过程中,我们充分注意到实用性,科学性,知识性,亦适当注意到趣味性。

参加本词典编写的还有段鲲、王海鸥、高淑琴、闫淑英、庄晶、郭峘、韩晋华、苏焜坡、杨桂珍、穆丽萍、金宇迪、程家峥、路效林。

为编好本词典,我们虽已尽了努力,但由于水平所限,缺陷疏漏在所难免,我们真诚希望广大读者及专家对此书提出批评建议。

(X) Apoly's own in mais or mid har Nain强 Aboly's own in mis (bloods) reported that 1998 年秋于北京

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) prosesses a consesses a cons

My father is a doctor, 表文未養一位原生。(此句不可用 one.) She has only one daughter, 他名一个女儿。(不能用 s/km)

- a [ə,重读 ei], an [ən,重读 æn] (用于元音音素开头的词前) *art*. (不定冠词)
 - ①一(个,件,只,……), 同 one sode hoods Avia whe side at 2005ds
 Pass me an apple, please. 请给我一个苹果。
 - ②某类人或物中的一个,同 any A dog is a lovely animal. 狗是可爱的动物。
 - ③(计算价钱、速度、时间等用)每一, per
 The car runs at eighty kilometres an hour.
 这辆车每小时可以跑 80 公里。
 - ④在以 of 构成的短语里,表示同一性, 同 the same sender and a local The children are just of an age. 这些孩子们恰巧同岁。
 - ⑤用在专有名词前,表示某某人,某家的一个成员,某一种人物或其作品: A Mr Smith wants to see you. 有一位史密斯先生要见你。 I want a Raphael. 我想要一幅拉斐尔的画。

計資

- 1)a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前,an 用在以元音音素开头的词前。这里说的是音素,而不是字母。
 - ① 有些词,虽然是以辅音字母开始,但其发音却并非辅音。如: an honest [ɔ'nist] boy 一位诚实的男孩
 - ② 有些词,虽然是以元音字母开始,但其发音却并非元音。如: a university [ju;ni'və;siti] 一所大学 a one-eyed man 独眼龙
- 2)a(an)通常置于一般形容词前,如果形容词前有 so,how,as 或 too 修饰时,不定冠词应置于形容词和名词之间。如:
 how interesting a film 多有趣的电影
 too difficult a problem 非常难的问题

- 天气象你所希望的一样好 3)a(an)可和一个序数词连用,表示"再一(个,次)",如: He copied the article a second time. 他把文章又抄了一遍。
 - 4)a red and white flower 红白相间的一朵花(只用一个 a) a red and a white flower (两朵花)一红一白(用两个 a) an artist and author 指某人既是艺术家又是作家(一人) an artist and an author 指一位艺术家和一位作家(两人)

a(an)与 one 的区别:

a 和 one 均有"一"的意思。强调类别时,要用 a(an)不用 one,强调数量

时,用 one 不用 a(an)。如:

Mv father is a doctor. 我父亲是一位医生。(此句不可用 one) She has only one daughter. 她只有一个女儿。(不能用 a/an) (more than one year 指两年或三年(one 的倍数) more than a year 指一年零几个月 (不可能是 a 的倍数) a day or two; one or two days 一两天

abacus ['æbəkəs] n. (pl. abaci ['æbəsai]或 abacuses)算盘 ABC [eibi: si:] n.

①字母表

Has the child learned his ABC yet? 这个孩子学过字母表吗?

②(某方面的)基本知识(和 the 连用,跟 of 引起的短语) He does not know even the ABC of electricity. 他甚至连电学的基本知识都不知道。是公司是科阿爾小華華縣差

abet [ə'bet] (abetted;abetting) vt. 教唆(犯罪) 是 問題 解源 是 日本 He abetted the thief in robbing the bank, as to sail are narbird and I 他教唆小偷抢劫银行。日生令一的家原,人家最高多了前国各种专事国际

A My Sauth wants to see you. 第一位史密斯先生。[itilide] viilide

He is a man of ability. 他是个有本事的人。 Bruce has the ability to score a goal, but will he do it? 布鲁斯有进球的能力,但他会不会去做呢?

②才能,才干,技能(特别指智力方面的能力,有复数形式) a man of many abilities 有多方面才能的人

1)ability 后面接不定式,不接 of 加-ing 形式。如: have the ability to do it (不能说 of doing it) 于智慧的 (理解) 80.

2)"培养写作能力"可说成 devolop one's ability in (或 for) writing.

3)to the best of one's ability 表示"尽力地",如:

I'll do it to the best of my ability. 我将尽全力去做。

able ['eibl] adj. 有能力的;能干的 重点 monte app a matronam or

be able to 能:会

I won't be able to see him today. 我今天不可能见到他。

be able to 和 can 在表示"会"、"能够"(能力或客观的可能性)方面 是同义的。can 只有现在(can)和过去(could)两种形式,如果想用将来时 或完成时表示"能够",则要用 be able to。如: Nobody was able to(或 could) help you.

没有人能够帮助你。

She will be able to finish the work in a week. 她在一周内就能做好这件工作。

He hasn't been able to go to bed for two days.

他已两天没能睡觉了。The debt albaba o xis (virgan) records at it

aboard [ə'bə:d] mise about 表示"正要"-on the pein[b:cd'e] aboard

1. adv. 上船(飞机、车);在船(飞机、车)上 Table of Books onew york It's time to go aboard. 是上船(飞机、车)的时候了。

2. prep. 在船(飞机、车)上 蓝圆圆圆面的冰灯灵光像— on mode ad

They went aboard the ship. 他们上船去了 xou og at mode mal

不要把 aboard 与 abroad 混同。

I'm not about to stop when I'm su close to success. [tued's] tuode

- 1. adv.
 - ①周围:到处

He is walking about in the park. 他在公园里散步。 to be going to By X B)

②大约,左右

About fifty people came here. 大约有 50 个人到这里来。 be about to 即将;正要

It started to rain as I was about to leave the house. 我正要出门,天就开始下雨了。

2. perp.

①关于

They often tell me about your country. 他们经常告诉我关于你们国家的情况。

②在……周围;在……的各处 图 点点 图 原 景 图 四 1000 8 20

I walked about the town with her. 我跟她在镇上到处走。

1)about 在作"大约"、"左右"解释时,后面要接比较肯定的数字。如: I shall be with you in about twenty minutes. (🗸) (about 之后用 8回对方对某事有什么打算或有什么消息提供。如:

There are about a few students. (X) (about 之后不可用 a few) 因为 about 本身就是"多少不定",相当于 a little more or less than,所 以不可说:about a few, about a little, about more than five 或 about several。可以说:about a dozen, about five/ten 等。

2)about 还可表示"在身上,身边(带有某物)"。如:

There is a strange smell about him.

他身上有一种奇怪的气味。

I suddenly realized that I had no money about (with) me. 我突然意识到我没有带钱。

但是,身边带着的小物件(small things)常用 about;随身带的一般东 西常用 with。如:

日 have no change about me. 我没有带零钱。

I took an umbrella with me. 我带上一把伞。

3)在修饰时间、数目时,about 和 almost,nearly 不同。如: ods 面 1 It is about six o'clock. 6点钟左右。从上即附某五本素 svoda(1 (可以过 6点,也可以不到 6点)。(点 6 医不以下的,点 6 过以下)

It is almost (nearly) six o'clock. 快 6 点了。(还没到 6 点)。 4)be about to do 中的 about 表示"正要"=on the point of. 如 rods They were about to start when it rained.

他们正要走,突然下雨了。如此了) 猴土逐 broods on or smit a'il be about to 一般不与具体的时间副词连用。如不能说:

I am about to go next week (immediately). (X) mode trave and

应改为:I am about to go. =I shall go very soon.

be not about to 在美国英语中有时表示"不愿"或"不打算"

I'm not about to stop when I'm so close to success. Liund's Mode

就要成功了,我不愿意放弃。

1) be about to 与 be going to 的区别:

be about to..."即将……,就要……",等于说 be on the point of doing ·····,在时间上指最近的将来(immediate future)。

be going to 指不久的将来(near future)。 [as miss of belians of

请比较.

(He is about to leave here. (表明他马上就要离开) He is going to leave here.

(表明他将要离开这里,时间不紧迫,可以是明天或 更长一点时间)

be about to 通常接动词不定式,有时可去掉 to 加动名词。如: I was just about falling into a doze, when he suddenly came. 我正要打瞌睡,突然他来了。

美国人口语中常把 about 同 just 结合起来使用。如: I'm just about going. 我这就走。

2) What about 或 How about work and now drive ad Hada is

询问对方对某事有什么打算或有什么消息提供。如: (VIDD NOT What about your new plan? 你的新计划怎么样了?

What about the baby? We must find a baby-sitter. 那婴儿怎么办呢? 我们必须找人来照顾他。 建议(邀约)……好吗? 如:

How about a cup of coffee? 喝一杯咖啡好吗? 不为 III de prodets There is a strange smell about him.

above [ə'bʌv]

1. adv. 在上面;在高处

Look at the clouds above. 抬头看空中的云层。

The plane is flying above the clouds. 飞机从云层上面飞过去。

i took an umbrella with me. 北带上一起伞 介词 above, over 和 on 都作"在……上面"解,但意思有所不同。

1)above 表示在某物的上方或位置高于某物,不一定有"正上方"的含 义,与它意思相反的词是 below 点 3 摩不以 回出。 点 3 按以 面)

①吸收(水、热、光等)

2)over 则指在某物的正上方,与它意思相反的词是 under。 la 拟檀珍

3)on 指两个东西表面接触,一物在另一物的上面。如erds ald dased

Your office is above ours on the third floor. The light of Iquide

你们的办公室在我们办公室上面,在三楼。quada na sham aso ad] (不一定恰好在我们办公室的正上方)。Filipax d'al virgunda

Your office is right over ours.

你们的办公室就是我们头顶上的那间房间。

There is an apple on the table. 桌子上面有一个苹果。

4) above 只表示上下的位置, over 有"越过", "通过", "从……边缘往 下","在对面"以及"笼罩","盖起来"或"遍及全面"的意味。 climb over a mountain 爬过山

look over a hedge 从篱笆上面望过去。 Date to populate of all

The child fell over the balcony. 小孩从阳台上掉了下来。

The Edwards live over the road. 爱德华家住在路的对面。

②在……之上,比……高(强),高于,超过下的温频。(ba [taesdas]]。

The old man is above ninety. 那位老人年逾九十。

The book is above me. 这本书对我来说太难了。

You're far above me in every way. 你在各方面都比我强。 above all 首先;尤其是;最重要的是,不是是是是是一种意思。

Above all, we must be healthy.

最重要的是,我们必须健康。

1)above 和 below 作为介词,意思正相反,请参阅 below 项。bydW

2)above 接动名词或从动词转化来的抽象名词时,总是含有否定之意。 如:

He is above telling lies. 他不会撒谎。 She is above suspicion. 她无可怀疑。

3)above 有时可作名词。the above 可作单数,也可作复数,应视具体所指 而定。如:

The above shows that he is an honest man. 上述情况说明他是个诚实的人。

abreast [ə'brest] adv. 并排

They walked along the street two or three abreast.

他们一群人三三两两并肩在街上行走。

Keep abreast of 跟上

Read the papers if you want to keep abreast of the times. 如果你想跟上时代,你应该看报纸。

abroad [ə'brə:d] adv.

Some of the waste is absorbed and made harmless. 种国的(1)

My brother lives abroad. 我兄弟住在国外。是是是最后的 abroad 可和 from 连用,表示"从国外"。如: lelew edrosde notio They've just returned from abroad. 他们刚从国外回来。至

2) orer 则指在某物的正上方,与它意思相反的词是 unde**弘气;处侄②**

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] adj. 突然的,猛然的 no anno a rody a graffia me Y

The car made an abrupt turn. 那辆汽车突然改变了方向。

absence ['æbsəns] n.

你们的办公室就是我们去顶上的那回房铺。

①缺席;不在(不可数名词)
I did not notice his absence. 我没注意到他缺席了。

Who came in my absence? 我不在时谁来了?

②缺少:没有

In the absence of exact data, these discussions are useless. di de Merita mountain Med de 没有正确资料,讨论这些没用。 .vacalad adla and all build adla

absent

he Edwards ha over the road 委然华家在在悠台村面 1.['æbsənt] adj. 缺席的;不在的 present Tom has a cold and is absent from school. 汤姆感冒了,没有上学。如果外外,本意 som works a shood at

He arrived home to find his wife still absent. 他到家后,发现他妻子还不在家。每年期,是明从一张育出, 5000周

说"某人不在家"不常用 absent,而常用 not at home/not in/out/ away (from home)等。

2. 「əb'sent] vt. (注意发音) 缺席

Why did you absent yourself (from school) vesterday?

不要把 absent 之后的 oneself 丢掉。

absolute ['æbsəlju:t] adj.

He has absolute power. 他拥有绝对性的权力。

A child has absolute trust in its mother.

孩子是完全相信母亲的。

②肯定的,确实的

It is an absolute fact. 这肯定是事实。

I have made you an absolute promise that I will help you.

absolutely [ˈæbsəljuːtli] adv. 绝对地 who has saged edt breek

absorb [ab'so:b] vt.

Some of the waste is absorbed and made harmless. Which waste is

有一些废物被吸收,变成无害的东西。并 absords sovil radioral viv

Cotton absorbs water. 棉花吸水。从"汞素, 鼠蚤 mon 麻 [n hnords

②吸引(注意力,精力等) 图 () . beorde mort because as to all

The book absorbed his attention. 他完全被这本书吸引住了。 Running the shop absorbs all his energies. It amakes A agonid and 经营这个商店占用了他全部精力。英) and lo vandband lavost add

absorb 作"使全神贯注"解释时,应用被动形式,介词用 in,如: He was absorbed in his book. 他全神贯注在看书。 本句不能说成:His book absorbed him.

abstain [əb'stein] wit 新國東蒙蒙 新國東京 affection and a fine appears with a foreign account.

①戒除:节制

The doctor told him to abstain from beer and wine. 医生让他戒酒。

At the last election he abstained (from voting). 在最后的选举中他放弃了投票权。 de appende ashina al paloque sale

- 1)abstain 常跟 from 加动名词或名词连用。请见上面例句。不能说:ab-
 - 2)abstain 与 refrain 用法相同,后面均接介词 from,但含义稍有区别。refrain 是指暂时戒掉喝酒或抽烟,含义是"控制"。如: Please refrain from spitting in public places. The same beautique of 在公共场所请勿吐痰。

abstract [ˈæbstrækt] adi. 抽象的;深奥的

Why did he devote himself to abstract research?

他为什么要献身于抽象理论的研究?

A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is abstract.

abuse [əˈbjuːz] vt.

①辱骂 insult

They abused each other. 他们相互辱骂。 气更强烈,多指无条件拉笔1。

②滥用;虐待

The king abused his power. 那个国王滥用权力。 Stop abusing that dog! 别虐待那条狗。

abuse 作名词时,读音是[əˈbjuːs] 如本知题:思意识"质数, 险

academic [ˌækəˈdemik] adj.
①大学的,学术上的

an academic life 大学生活 an academic degree 学位 academic year 学年 academic freedom 学术自由 academic discussion 学术讨论 。 复新市监教美国,被计划 医外线

②学究式的,书生气的,不切实际的 accompleted and Total and To an academic attitude 学究式的态度

academy [əˈkædəmi] n. (可数名词)

①科学院之类机构本本数数全意题 attention. 他完全被数本本构的类C39学科①

the Chinese Academy of Sciences 中国科学院 dr gods ada gnimus the Royal Academy of Arts (英国)皇家美术院 国立国内企业会

- ②某些专科学校
 - a military academy 陆军军官学校,同军州"北坡畔全奥" 朴 drosda a naval academy 海军军官学校 A shood sid ni bedroads as well

accent [ˈæksənt] n. 腔调,口音 (可数名词) shood alth 知识自由的本

He speaks with a foreign accent. 他说话带外国腔调。 moneids mistade She speaks English with an American accent.

她讲英语带有美国只音。na read mort abstata ot and bior rotton bed

说某人讲话带有某种方言的口音,用介词 with (见上面例句);说某人讲 She spoke in tender accents. 她语调温柔。 电放射中藻型的总量系

(accents 常用复数形式,不妨看作是指 words)

accept [əkˈsept] vt. & vi. 承认;接受;答应 ta lit more 服器 marada()

Instead, he did experiments to test and prove an idea before he was ready to accept it. 相反,在他准备接受一种观念之前,他都先进行实验,对它加 tram 是有暂时被掉喝酒或瓶烟、食义是"磨制"。如。

I'm pleased to accept your kind invitation. Thus most chiral second 我很高兴按受你的盛情邀请。

- 1) accept 和 refuse 作为动词,意思正相反。试比较,如为 d b b vd W She accepted your gift. 她接受了你的礼品。 对于是是是一个人的 She refused to take your gift. 她拒绝接受你的礼品。 19woll A
- 2) accept 和 reject 作为动词,意思正相反。试比较. She offered him a cake and he accepted it. 她给他一块蛋糕,他接受了。 He rejected our proposal. 他拒绝了我们的建议。(reject 比 refuse 语 气更强烈,多指无条件拒绝)。
- 3)accept one's words as true 相信某人的话 g sid baseds gaid ad T

accept 和 receive 都有"收到"的意思,其区别是: receive 仅有"收 到,接到"的意思;而 accept 除了表示"收到",还有"接受,领受"的意思。 如果说 I received an invitation,是指"我收到一张请帖",去不去还不一 定;如果说 I accepted the invitation,则指"我接受邀请",我准备去,再 如: She received the gift, but she did not accept it. ** 1890 pinebase

她收到了礼物,但是她没有接受。 金币条章 norzewszib simehnos

The police aren't allowed to accept rewards.

警察不得接受酬谢。

an academic attitude 学究式的态度

acceptable [ək'septəbl] adj. 可接受的,值得欢迎的 如下是不愿(c) acceptance [ək'septəns] n. 接受,同意,承认是最本的。由于"未来

access [ˈækses] n. 接近,出入,了解或使用(不可数) beinsquiocoss]

全体学生都可以进入图书馆。計五五元用關不解茲 vasquoons 则类(s

access 后面介词一定要用 to, access 前面通常无冠词。

accident ['æksidənt] n. (可数名词) 意外的事;偶然的事 He was killed in a traffic accident. 他因车祸丧生。

by accident li by chance/accidentally 偶然地回 at balangua aH

by accident of 靠·····的机遇全常。增高具了图表迈自题类别等。seeg

By accident of birth she was rich, more seven llow ad tada year os at aH

她因生在富裕之家而富有。

without accident 平安无事地

They got back without accident. 他们平安地回来了。

辦析 accident 与 incident 的区别:

accident 常指意外的不幸事故,如"摔伤","车祸"等;而 incident 常指引起争端的"事件",往往带有政治性。如:

The Lugouqiao Incident took place on July 7, 1937.

卢沟桥事件是 1937年7月7日发生的。 To rediem red sqled soil A

accompany [əˈkʌmpəni] vt. ①陪伴,伴随

I accompanied him on the trip. 我同他一起去旅行。

The storm was accompanied with thunder. 风暴夹着雷声

②[乐] 伴奏

The pianist accompanied her singing.
钢琴家为她唱歌伴奏。

The singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr Li. 演唱者由李先生担任钢琴伴奏。 Washington Date of the piano by Mr Li.

注意

1)accompany 当"伴随,陪伴"解时,后面除了接宾语外,还可接介词(to) 短语,但不能接不定式作宾语补足语。因为这时的 accompany = go with,如:

I accompanied John to the station. (V)

I accompanied John to go to the station. (X) beginning are year.

We accompanied our boss to visit Japan. (X) 小人果就是情感

We accompanized our boss on a visit to Japan. (V) ale noibjoods

2)刚才我们说 accompany 之后不能接不定式作宾语补足语,但是可以接 表示"目的"的不定式短语。如: 变数 .a [sneages ka] managazas

I accompanied John to the station to ask about the train schedule.

3)类似 accompany 这种不能用不定式作宾语补足语的常见的词还有: suggest, imform, hope,如: d add of seepes avail along wal s visit

I hope him to come. (X) 应改为: 第全份 射事 升 起源了 人名贝克贝

I hope that he can /will come. (V)

Inform him to come tomorrow. (X)应改为:

Inform him that he must /should come tomorrow. (V)

He suggested her to take the money. (X)应改为:

He suggested she take the money. (🗸)或者改为:

He suggested to (for) her to take the money. (\checkmark)

accomplish [əˈkəmpliʃ] vt. 完成(任务等) nam val nisar ədə mi mid sənə

You will grow stronger when you find that you have accomplished a purpose. 等你发现自己达到了目的时,你会变得更加坚强。 ha managas and

He is so lazy that he will never accomplish anything trud to applicate all 他那么懒,将一事无成。

accord [alkard]

1.n. (不可数名词)作名词,常用在短语中,如: a moditive shading york!

in accord with 符合,一致 . 展图识别 to shram it to ships.

The story is not in accord with the facts.

这个故事与事实不相符。 of one's own accord 自愿地,主动地

Alice helps her mother of her own accord.

艾丽丝主动地帮助母亲。

with one accord 异口同声地

The cheered him with one accord. 他们异口同声地为他喝采。shanda with white story was accompanied with shands as well as the story was accompanied with the story was acc

2.v. 符合,给予

His actions accord with his words. 他的言行一致。 He was accorded praise for the work.

因那件作品,他受到赞美。onaig and as being accompanied at the plane of according [əˈkəːdiŋ] adv. 照;据;根据……所说。日本主义中毒等

according to 后加名词,通常表示以下两种含义:

According to the radio, it will rain tomorrow, A SHARA AND AND 根据电台广播,明天有雨。

②依照……

They are arranged according to their sizes of adol being modes I

他们是接照大小顺序排列的。 pisit of seed the barnagement of We accompanined our boss on a vis琴风手n.n [neith:ca'kompanined our boss on a vis琴风手n.n

Can you play the accordion? 你会拉手风琴吗? anishar was been used account [ə'kaunt]

- 1. n.
 - ①(关于事件、人物等的)叙述;描写;报道(可数名词) Give us a true account of what happened. 请告诉我们事件的真相。
 - ②户头;帐单;帐目(常用复数)
 He has an account with the bank in the High Street.
 他在海街的那家银行开立了帐户。
 Make out my account. 请替我结帐。

A shopkeeper must keep accounts. 店主必须记帐。

注意

"在银行开帐户"是 open(start) an account with (或 in) a bank

常用词组 与终语

- ②on account of... 同 because of... 由于……的原因 He retired on account of poor health. 他因健康欠佳而退休息 mag 倒含剂 提入的 mag 是 sides
- ③take...into account = take account of...把……考虑在内 I'm sorry Mike was rude, but you must take his headache into account.

对不起,迈克对你无礼;不过你得考虑到他当时头痛。

④turn (put)...to (good) account 利用…… He turned(put) his knowledge to (good) account. 他善用知识而受益。

2. v.

①说明,解释 (同答獎目) 旅遊; 歲度 a [inemviji's] Jienviji's]

I can't account for his absence. 他为什么缺席我说不清。

②认为 🔟 consider

I account (consider) him a fool. 我认为他是个傻瓜。

She is acknowledged as (to be) the best sammular and

accuse [əˈkjuːz] vt. 控告,指责

The policeman accused the boy of stealing the bicycle, belwood as wireless 控告那男孩偷自行车。

1)accuse sb. of (doing) sth. 控告;控诉 (and bagbelwords a W He accused me of taking bribes. 他控告我受贿。 bagbelwords a W 不能说成:

商业书信中常用的"你的来信(我们)已收到"靠译为:

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