

高级

高中生
大学生
研究生
通用

A Practical Dictionary
of
Commoner English Verbs
for
Chinese Students

英语动词句型活用词典
搭配

刘 镜 主编

乔寿宁 审校
杨希敏

山西教育出版社
SHANXI EDUCATION PRESS

A Practical Dictionary
of
Commoner English Verbs
for
Chinese Students

高 级

英语动词 句型 搭配 活用词典

刘 镜 主编

乔寿宁 审校
杨希敏

山西教育出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高级英语动词句型搭配活用词典/刘镜编著. —太原:
山西教育出版社, 2003.1

ISBN 7-5440-1836-9

I. 高… 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 (2002) 第 091132 号



山西教育出版社出版发行

(太原市迎泽园小区2号)

山西新华印业有限公司人民印刷分公司印刷

新华书店经销

2003 年 1 月第 1 版 2003 年 1 月山西第 1 次印刷

开本: 850 × 1168 1/32 印张: 45.25

字数: 2242 千字 印数: 1—5 000 册

定价: 68.00 元

编者名单

主 编 刘 镜

审 校 乔寿宁 杨希敏

编 委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

王丽霞 刘 镜 李小筏

参加部分编写工作及其他工作人员

(以姓氏笔画为序)

马戴维	王步云	王亮则	田贵堂
白云健	刘文丽	陈为民	杨书芸
杨丽娟	杨 韬	李向东	李建生
李 哲	周为群	张卫国	张 蓉
张增喜	郑卫红	郑大有	郑祖荫
赵小玲	赵敬芸	赵锦林	程秋蓉
薛增玖	戴 毅		

序 言

乔寿宇

英语词典学家、英语教学专家霍恩比(A. S. Hornby)在他的《英语句型和惯用法》一书的序言中写道:“懂得单词如何搭配与懂得单词的意义是同等重要的,甚至可能更为重要。在各种句型中动词句型要算是最重要的了。学习英语的人除非熟悉这些句型,不然就无法运用他们学到的词汇。”巫宁坤教授也说:“动词是英语的灵魂,而活用英语动词则是学好英语的关键”。

刘镜先生依学习英语的这些至理名言治学,积35年英语教学经验,倾10多年孜孜不倦、锲而不舍的辛劳,继1992年编著出版了《学生英语动词句型·搭配·造句三用词典》后,历经六个寒冬酷暑的磨砺,终于又编写出上述词典的姊妹篇、属中高级本的这部《高级英语动词句型·搭配活用词典》,实属难能可贵,可喜可贺。

我受刘镜先生委托,曾有幸阅读了这部词典的近半书稿,并就个人肤浅学识提出过一些仅供商榷润色的意见。我觉得这部词典很有特色,很有价值。它以动词句型为主线,注重动词与名词、形容词、介词、副词等词类、词语的搭配,提供大量有据而规范的实例,充分展现了每个所选动词的各种用法和搭配关系。该词典句型准确,例句精当,汉译流畅,且体例新颖醒目,编排科学得当,便于读者查考使用,确是一本较为完备实用的英语动词惯用法词典。

掌握英语动词这一灵魂,运用英语即可一通百通。仅以此寥寥数语作为这部宏篇巨作的序言,并至诚向广大英语学习研究者推荐之。

本书收词有据，针对性强，以高中生、大学生为主要对象，对于大中学校英语教师、学习和从事英语写作的人士以及翻译工作者，均有较高的使用价值，对潜心研究英语动词的读者也有一定参考价值。

本词典主要有以下两个特点：

1. 选材丰富，实用性强

本书选用例句 41 380 多条，习用短语 800 多个，大都选自英文原著、文学名著、科普读物、教材等（少量借用了国内外各名家词典）。选例注重稳定性与实用性，语言规范，信息量大，涉及面广，且信息准确、全面。有些动词常用词义多，用法多，搭配能力强，因而提供的用例也多。动词的每一义项，每一用法，包括习惯性搭配和灵活性搭配，均附实例，使词义与用法相结合，重在实用。

如 acknowledge，选用 29 例；admit，选用 49 例；agree，70 例；arrange，50 例；assume，31 例；attach，34 例；bear，123 例；boil，38 例；break，150 例；bring，88 例；charge，73 例；claim，32 例；commit，40 例；conduct，30 例；confront，25 例；contract，30 例；crack，30 例；crush，33 例；discharge，37 例；do，183 例；employ，34 例；engage，64 例；fancy，42 例；get，238 例；give，168 例；go，302 例；have，218 例；keep，207 例；take，295 例，分列 17 个义项，列出 20 个句型，32 个习用短语，等等，不再罗列。当然，并非例句越多越好，有些动词常用词义少，用法简单，则只给一两个用例。

2. 以动词句型为纲，突出词语搭配

如动词 stare，stride，在 v. + pre. phr. /adv. v. + adj. 下面，选用了如下搭配例句（完整例句见本词典 stare，stride 条）：

stare at，stare curiously at，stare fixedly yet absently at，stare out of，stare into the shadows，stare into her face，stare off into the distance，stare up at，stare wide open，stare open mouthed

stride away，stride in，stride on into，stride out，stride on ahead，stride out through，stride back to，stride aimlessly about，stride along，stride down，stride down to，stride rapidly towards，stride briskly towards，stride from，stride through，stride up，stride firmly ahead，stride with，stride over，stride across

在 v. + pre. phr. 的搭配关系中，介词搭配不同，语义有差别，读者通过例句，自可区分。

如 agree to，agree with，agree on/upon，agree about，agree in；change to，change into（完整例句参见本词典 agree，change 条）。

在英语学习中，能否掌握好动词的用法是个至关重要的环节。李赋宁教授曾说：“学生在外语学习中最常犯的错误大都出在动词身上。检验外语基本功的最中心环节也就在动词。”可见，学会正确使用英语动词，是练好基本功，提高听、写、说能力的关键一环。英语动词是句子的核心，要提高句子水平上的运用能力，进而发展在语篇水平上进行交际的能力，最中心的环节也在于能否熟练地活用英语动词。

要活用英语动词，就必须熟悉动词句型，了解动词与其他词语的搭配关系。英语教学专家霍恩比（A. S. Hornby）生前就很重视词语之间的搭配关系，并认为：“好的词典往往提供有关句型的资料。”编者在多年的英语教学中逐渐萌生出一个强烈的愿望：为学生们编写一两本有关动词句型及词语搭配的书。编者费时 10 多年，广泛收集英语动词第一手资料，又经过 6 年的艰辛努力，《高级英语动词句型·搭配活用词典》终于问世了。

《高级英语动词句型·搭配活用词典》是一部英语动词惯用法专用词典。书中共收英语动词 1945 个，包含了英语中几乎全部常用动词。全书 200 多万字，例句 4 万多条。词典以动词句型为主线，突出动词与名词、介词、副词、形容词的词语搭配，选例注重典型实用，句型结构力求完备齐全，列举大量范例，试图全面地展现每个所选动词的各种用法和搭配关系，为正确使用英语动词提供了准确而可靠的依据。

本书选词以《大学英语教学大纲（文理科本科用）》中的分级词汇表为主要依据。动词词目左上角标（▲）者，为中学学习的动词；标（※）者，为大学 1—4 级的动词；标（+）者，为大学 5—6 级的动词；无标号者为该词汇表以外所补充的动词。

再如动词 *comb*, 作“梳理”讲, 选用了如下搭配例句 (完整句子见本词典 *comb* 条):

~ *ruffled hair* (梳理纷乱的头发), ~ *one's hair before the mirror* (对着镜子梳理头发), *was neatly ~ ed* (梳得明净利落), ~ *her hair behind her ears* (把头发梳到耳后), ~ *her hair by candlelight* (借着烛光梳头), ~ *her hair in two long braids* (梳成两条长辫), ~ *her hair in an American style* (梳成美国发式), ~ *her hair back in a heavy bun* (往后梳成一个大髻), *vigorously ~ ed up her hair* (使劲往上梳), 等等, 这些实用例句都为读者展示出多种搭配用法, 供英语学习者模仿活用。

在 **[v. + n.]** 的搭配连用中, 我国学生常常在这方面出现连用不当的错误。究其原因, 是学生受汉语思维的影响, 仅用一些浮泛的汉语释义使用英语动词, 对动词的实际含义缺乏理解, 更不了解词语搭配和英语习惯用法所致。试看下面 3 个例句 (选自《英语常见错误解析》, 高文志, 王庆云编著):

① Did you attend the examination? (误)

② Did you join the examination? (误)

③ Did you take the examination? (正)

attend, *join*, 汉语释义一般为“参加”, 故而出现①、②两句的错误用法。英语中没有“*attend the examination*”的说法, 不能这样连用。读者如查本词典 *take* 一词第 15 义项, 便可明白错误的根源是, 学生没有全面掌握 *take* 这个常用动词的含义, 不懂“词语搭配”。把握英语动词的“常用词义”, 注意搭配和句子结构, 动词就能“活用”起来。*join* 的含义是加入 (协会、俱乐部、组织等), 成为……的一员, 参加 (活动等), 不能与 *examination* 搭配连用, 语义不通。为避免此类错误, 讲究搭配的词典应在这方面提供典型例证, 让读者明确其搭配对象和使用范围。有鉴于此, 编者在选例中刻意选了一些这方面的典型例句。即以 *attend*, *effect*, *raise* 3 个动词为例, 看它们常与哪些名词 (或代词) 搭配连用 (完整例句参见本词典 *attend*, *effect*, *raise* 3 个动词):

attend the meeting, *attend a conference*, *attend his funeral*, *attend church*, *attend activities*, *attend parties*, *attend a performance*, *attend school*, *attend two lectures*, *attend classes*

effect a change, *effect a grand disaster*, *effect changes*, *effect the chemical composition of matter*, *effect this*, *effect my purpose*, *effect his escape*, *effect a cure*, *effect nothing*, *control is effected by*

raise his hand, raise the bow, raise his hat, raise his head, raise your eyes, raise his eyes to heaven, raise himself on an elbow, raise the fallen child to his feet, raise his sister from the ground, raise a white flag, raise his back and purr, raise the river stage, raise the price, raise my rent, raise our technical level, raise the living standards, raise the social status, raise the value, raise his voice, raise their skill, raise his salary to 500 dollars, raise its daily output, raise the strain to breaking point, raise him to the first rank, raise a laugh, raise my interest, raise a general desire, raise some doubts, raise a dust, raise a cloud of thick black smoke, raise blisters, 等等。

从以上的举例和论述中, 读者不难看出本书的特色所在。

本书在定稿时, 承蒙山西大学乔寿宁教授、山西大学师范学院杨希敏教授详细审阅书稿, 提出许多宝贵而中肯的意见, 并对例句译文精心修改润色, 为本书增色不少, 乔寿宁教授还为本书作了序, 特在此谨向两位教授表示衷心的感谢。另外, 张祖梅老师和我的许多同行、朋友始终热情支持协助本书的编写工作, 谨此一并表示诚挚的谢意。

谨向热情关心并鼎力支持本书出版的任兆文社长表示由衷的感谢; 谨向精心审读本书、为本书的出版做了许多工作、提出许多宝贵意见的仇小燕责任编辑表示深切的谢意。

由于编者水平有限, 书中谬误和疏漏之处在所难免, 敬请专家、读者批评指正。

编 者

1999年3月

to 的动词不定式 ⑦ **that - clause** 代表 **that** 引导的从句 ⑧ **wh - clause** 代表 **what, when, why** 之类词引导的从句。

12. 在动词的义项下 (除少数不及物动词外), 均用表格列出句型, 同一义项有几种不同句型时, 用 1), 2), 3) …… 标出不同句型。(几种释义用同一句型时, 则将句型置于 1.2.3. …… 诸项释义之上。) 如 **imagine**, 在释义项下, 分别列出 9 个句型:

- 1)

~ + n. /pron.

 (例句参见本词典 **imagine** 条)
- 2)

~ + n. /pron. + to - inf.

- 3)

~ + n. /pron. + n. /adj. /- ed - form

- 4)

~ + n. /pron. + - ing - form

- 5)

~ + sb. /one's + - ing - form

- 6)

~ + - ing - form

- 7)

~ + n. /pron. + pre. phr.

- 8)

~ + that - clause

- 9)

~ + wh - clause

13. 书中选收常用词组、短语动词约 826 个, 均以下画线标明, 并全部附设例句, 以便正确理解和使用。

14. 书后附动词索引, 供读者检索。

15. 本书略语 (部分略语见上 11):

vt. (及物动词) vi. (不及物动词)

link - v. (系动词)

aux. v. (助动词)

mod. v. (情态动词)

int. (感叹词)

adj. (形容词)

oneself (反身代词)

sb. (somebody)

sth. (something)

主要参考书目

葛传槩 陆谷孙等编：《新英汉词典》

李思国 刘世同主编：《全新多用英汉词典》

兰荣祺主编：《英汉双解英语动词句型模式词典》

王文昌主编：《英语搭配大词典》

张道真编著：《现代英语用法词典》

陆谷孙主编：《英汉大词典》

Summers Della. *Longman Active Study Dictionary of English*

Courtney R. *Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs*

Reader's Digest. *Family Word Finder*

Barnhart CL and Barnhart RK. *The World Book Dictionary*

目 录

使用说明	6
主要参考书目	8
词典正文	1 - 1417
动词索引	1418 - 1436

A

*abandon[ə'beɪndən] vt.

1. 放弃; 离弃; 丢弃; 遗弃; 抛弃

1) ~ + n./pron.

They abandoned the original plan. 他们放弃了原来的计划。 At last he lost heart, and abandoned all hope of escape. 最后, 他失去了信心, 而且完全放弃了逃走希望。 In the end, the operation was abandoned. 最后, 这个作战计划还是被放弃了。 The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged into the icy water. 弃船命令发出了, 数以百计的旅客跳入冰冷刺骨的海水。 But is it right just to abandon him? 可是把他扔下不管, 这样做好吗? In his early childhood he was abandoned by his cruel father. 在他很小的时候, 他就被狠心的父亲遗弃了。

2) ~ + n./pron. + pre. phr.

They abandoned the city to the conqueror. 他们把城市丢弃给了征服者。 The retreating enemy abandoned their wounded soldiers to their fate. 撤退的敌人丢下伤员, 让他们听天由命。 In his early days Lu Xun abandoned medicine for literature. 鲁迅早年弃医从文。 Later I found out that Booto had been abandoned as a very young dog. 后来, 我发现布图这条狗很小的时候就被人遗弃了。

2. 放纵; 使沉溺于

用于 abandon oneself to:

Some young men abandon themselves to pleasures and do nothing. 有些年轻人纵情享乐而无所事事。 You should not abandon yourself to drinking. 你不应该沉迷在饮酒里。

*abide[ə'baɪd](abode 或 abided) vt., vi.

I. vt. 忍受, 受得了, 容忍 (常用于否定句和疑问句, 多与 can, could 连用)

1) ~ + n./pron.

I can't abide rude people. 我对粗暴无礼的人忍受不了。 Nobody can abide your attitude. 你这种态度谁都受不了。

2) ~ + to-inf.

She couldn't abide to live in poverty. 在贫困中度日, 她忍受不了。

II. vi. 1. 遵守(法律、诺言、决定等); 坚持(意见等) (by)

~ + pre. phr.

Citizens must abide by the Constitution and the law. 公民必须遵守宪法和法律。 He abided strictly by the principles of secret work. 他严格遵守秘密工作的原则。 He has always abided by his word. 他一向遵守他的诺言。 We must abide by the truth. 我们必须坚持真理。

2. 继续存在

The boys began to sing one of the men's songs: "One generation passes on . . . Another generation comes and goes . . . But Allah abides forever." 孩子们唱起了成人唱的一首歌曲: "一代人消逝而去...另一代人来而复去...可是真主永世常在。"

*abolish[ə'bolɪʃ] vt.

废除(法律、习惯等); 取消

~ + n./pron.

Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery in the

United States. 亚伯拉罕·林肯废除了美国的奴隶制。 The exploitation of man by man will be abolished for ever. 人剥削人的制度将永远被废除。 These outmoded customs should be abolished as soon as possible. 这些旧风俗应该尽早废除。 Many schoolboys would like to abolish homework. 许多上学的孩子都希望取消家庭作业。 No plan will be accepted unless it abolishes poverty. 任何计划都是不可接受的,除非它消除贫困。

+ absorb[əb'sɔ:b] vt.

1. 吸收(液体、光、热等); 吸收(知识等)

~ + n./pron. (+ pre. phr.)

The root absorbs water and mineral salts from the soil. 根从土壤中吸收水分和无机盐类。 A red object absorbs all colours except red. 红色物体能吸收除红色以外的所有颜色。

The sponge absorbed all the spilt water. 海绵把洒下的水都吸收了。 Animals absorb foods into their bodies. 动物将食物消化吸收到身体里。 Whenever a liquid evaporates, heat is absorbed from its surroundings. 液体一蒸发就要向周围吸收热量。 Much of the energy is absorbed as the sun's rays pass through our atmosphere. 太阳光线通过大气层时许多能量被吸收了。 Water is absorbed into the soil. 水为土壤所吸收。 The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge his teachers could give him. 这个聪明的男孩把老师们教给的知识完全吸收领会了。

2. 吸引(注意、精力等); 使专心, 使全神贯注

1) ~ + n./pron.

The book absorbed his attention. 这本书引起了他的注意。 Running the factory absorbed all his energies. 办工厂花去了他的全

部精力。 His business absorbed him. 业务占据了整个身心。 The circus absorbed the boys. 马戏演出使男孩子们神往。

2) 用于 be absorbed in:

They are absorbed in their laboratory work and formulae. 他们埋头在实验室和方程式中。 Never before had he been so absorbed in a book. 以前读书他从没有这样专心致志过。

The boy was absorbed in reading a tale of adventures. 这男孩正在全神贯注地阅读一篇冒险故事。 Mr. Fanthorp seemed quite absorbed in his book. 范索普先生似乎完全被书吸引住了。

3. 并入; 使合并

~ + n./pron. (+ pre. phr.)

The larger firm absorbed the smaller one. 那家大公司合并了这家小公司。 Most little shops were absorbed into big businesses. 大部分小商店都被大买卖家吞并了。

4. 消减(振动等), 缓冲(震动等); 承受, 经受

~ + n./pron.

This padding should absorb any sudden shocks. 这种垫料一定会减少震荡的。 The spring must absorb most of the shock. 弹簧一定能承消大部分震动。 He was able to absorb this new blow. 他受住了这一新的打击。

* abuse[ə'bju:z] vt.

1. 滥用, 妄用; 糟蹋; 虐待

~ + n./pron.

Government officials shouldn't abuse their power. 政府官员不应该滥用职权。 They abused their power and rode roughshod over the people. 他们滥用职权, 对待人民专横跋扈。

He did not abuse the confidence they had placed in him. 他没有滥用他们对他的信任。 "Think still again," it said, "and do not act rash-

ly. The best of God's gifts may be abused, and yet they are all good." "再想一想吧,"它说,"不要鲁莽从事。上帝恩赐的精华可能会被滥用,可它们终究是好的。" Don't abuse your eyes by reading in a bad light. 不要在光线不好的地方看书,以免糟蹋自己的眼睛。 "Mr Bennet, how can you abuse your own children in such a way!" "班纳特先生,你怎么舍得这样糟蹋自己的亲生儿女?" Stop abusing that dog! 不要虐待那只狗!

2. 辱骂, 漫骂

~ + n. / pron.

He abused me a little for being so slow. 他怪我慢手慢脚,骂了我几句。 He abused me and of course I answered rather hotly. 他竟辱骂我,当然我也有点不大客气回敬了他几句。 The young worker was very much abused by his boss, but he held in his temper. 这个年轻工人被工头大骂,但他还是忍住了怒气。

* **accelerate** [ək'seləreit] vt., vi.

I. vt. 使加快,使增速;促进

~ + n. / pron.

This medicine can accelerate heartbeat. 这种药能加快心跳速度。 We should accelerate our research in atomic power generation and speed up the building of atomic power plants. 我们要加快原子能发电的研究,加速原子能电站的建设。 Let us see why the reaction is accelerated. 让我们看一看反应为什么会加快。

Bacterial reproduction is accelerated in weightless space. 在失重的空间,细菌繁殖加快了。

This accelerated our departure. 这促使我们尽快离开。 Sunshine, fresh air, and rest often accelerate a person's recovery from sickness. 阳光、新鲜空气以及休息往往可使病人尽快康复。

II. vi. 加快,增速

The car suddenly accelerated. 汽车的速度突然加快了。 A falling body accelerates at a rate of 32 ft/s². 落体以 32 英尺/秒² 的速度加速落下。 He felt the patient's pulse and noticed that it accelerated slightly. 他给病人诊脉,发现病人脉搏稍为加快了。

▲ **accept** [ək'sept] vt.

1. 接受(礼物、邀请、批评、建议等),同意(某种看法)

1) ~ + n. / pron.

He received a gift but didn't accept it. 他收到一份礼物,但没有接受。 He refused to accept the money. 他拒绝接受这笔钱。 Emma accepted this invitation for herself and her friend. 爱玛接受了对她和她的朋友的邀请。 She sincerely accepted this customer's criticism. 她诚恳地接受这位顾客的批评。 The manager of the American firm accepted our proposal. 这家美国公司的经理接受了我们的建议。 I accept your view without any reservations. 我毫无保留地同意你的看法。 For some strange reason Galileo did not completely accept this idea. 由于某种奇怪的原因,伽利略没有完全接受这一见解。

2) ~ + n. / pron. + as + sth.

Please accept the dictionary as a present. 请把这本词典作为礼物收下吧。 He accepted the book as a present. 他把那本书作为礼物收下了。

2. 答应,接受

1) ~ + n. / pron.

She offered him a lift and he accepted it. 她提出让他搭车,他答应了。 He asked her to help him and she accepted him. 他请她帮助,她答应了他。 He asked her to marry him and she accepted him. 他向她求婚,她答应了。

2) ~ + n. / pron. + as sb.

I cannot accept you as my assistant. 我不能接受你作为我的助手。

3. 承认, 认可; 认为, 相信

1) ~ + n./pron.

I accept your reasons for being late. 我相信你迟到的理由。 It seemed that they had accepted defeat, because they did nothing further the next day. 看来, 他们是认输了。 因为第二天, 他们没有什么举动。 Within the family it was accepted that Ruth and Martin were engaged, but no announcement was made. 家庭内部承认罗丝和马丁订了婚, 可是并不对外宣布。

2) ~ + n./pron. + as/for...

People accept him as a genius. 人们承认他是天才。 We accept the conclusion as correct. 我们认为这个结论是正确的。 Don't accept everything you see on TV as true. 别以为在电视上看到的東西都是真的。 I accept his words as true. 我对他的话信以为真。 The opinion is accepted as true. 这个意见被认为是正确的。 He did not seem very glad to see me, but merely accepted me as one of the people of Blackwater Park. 他似乎并不那么高兴见到我, 他只不过把我当作黑水别墅里的一个普通成员而已。 Neither Othello's colour nor his fortune were such that it could be hoped Brabantio would accept him for a son-in-law. 不论就奥赛罗的肤色或是就他的财产来说, 都别想指望勃拉班修会承认他做女婿。

3) ~ + that-/what-clause

I accept that I was wrong to be so angry. 我承认我这样动怒是不对的。 Do you accept what he told you? 你相信他对你说的话吗?

4. 接纳(会员等)

常用于 be accepted at/as/for/into:

Has he been accepted at Cambridge University? 他被剑桥大学录取了吗? She has been accepted as a new member of the club. 她已经被接纳为俱乐部新会员。 Yuri was accepted for astronaut training. 尤里被录取进行宇航员训练。

5. 承担(责任); 担任(职位)

~ + n./pron. (+ as...)

Hanging his head, he refused to accept the responsibility. 他低着头, 不肯承担责任。 He accepted a position as treasurer. 他担任了司库的职位。

* accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] vt.

1. 陪同, 陪伴

~ + n./pron. (+ pre. phr./adv.)

He wished her to accompany him. 他希望能陪伴他。 They accompanied me to my house. 他们陪我回到了我的住所。 He accompanied Fanthorp to the lounge. 他陪同范索普来到大厅。 Fidele could not accompany them because she was unwell. 斐苔尔身体不适, 不能跟他们一道去。 He decided to accompany me on the journey. 他决定陪我旅行。

He accompanied the two Americans through more rooms and corridors. 他陪两个美国人又穿过一些房间和走廊。 He said that he and his daughter would accompany them home the next morning. 他说他和他女儿第二天早晨要陪他们一起回家去。 He was accompanied in his travels by his private secretary, Mr. Joseph Stangerson. 他是在他的私人秘书约瑟夫·斯坦节逊先生陪同下做旅行游览的。 In three days he arrived, accompanied by several young men of his family. 过了3天他就来了, 伴同他来的有他家里几名年轻男子。

2. 伴随, 与...一起发生

~ + n./pron. (+ pre. phr.)

High fever and general prostration accompany the infection. 感染伴有高热和全身虚脱。 He handed her the letter which had accompanied the check. 他把跟支票一起寄来的那封信递给她看。 Increased production is accompanied by a constant rise in the people's living standards. 生产提高了, 人民的生活水平也就随之不断地提高。 The rain was accompanied by high wind. 下雨的同时还刮着大风。 The lightning is accompanied with thunder. 闪电带着雷声。 He accompanied his speech with blows on the table. 他讲话时不断地用拳头捶打桌子。 I had a headache accompanied with fever last night. 我昨晚又头痛又发烧。

3. 为…伴奏

~ + n./pron. (+ pre. phr.)

The pianist accompanied her singing. 这位钢琴家为她的演唱伴奏。 Her mother accompanied her on the piano. 她母亲弹钢琴为她伴奏。 The singer was accompanied by a famous pianist. 演唱者由著名钢琴家伴奏。 The singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Moore. 歌唱者由穆尔先生担任钢琴伴奏。

* accomplish [ə'kʌmplɪʃ] vt.

完成(任务); 取得(成就); 实现(计划、诺言等); 达到(目标); 做到, 做成

1) ~ + n./pron.

They have accomplished the task only in a few days. 他们在短短几天内就完成了这一任务。 We are determined to accomplish the great cause of unification of the motherland. 我们一定要完成统一祖国的伟大事业。 He accomplished 9 items in his research work in 1983. 1983年他完成了9项研究工作。 "You must accomplish loyally the commission with which I deign to charge you," said the young woman. "你必须忠实地完成我赏脸派给你的

差事,"那年轻妇女说。 The task must be accomplished within three days and permits of no delay. 这项任务限定3天完成, 不许拖延。

We must accomplish the splendid goal of the four modernizations. 我们一定要实现四个现代化的宏伟目标。 And the note would accomplish a dual purpose. 这封便笺可以达到双重目的。

Without the efforts of the comrades, I could have accomplished nothing. 没有同志们的努力, 我是什么也干不成的。 A stubborn, determined fighter can accomplish things which seem impossible under ordinary circumstances. 一个顽强的战士, 可以做出在一般情况下看似无法做到的事。

accord [ə'kɔ:d] vi., vt.

I. vi. 符合, 一致

Their views do not accord on politics. 他们的政治观点不一致。

与with连用:

Their views accord with ours. 他们的观点和我们一致。 Our words and deeds must accord with the interests of the people. 我们的言行要符合人民的利益。 The experimental results accord with the theoretical calculations. 实验结果与理论计算是一致的。 This does not accord with what you said yesterday. 这与你昨天所说的不一致。

II. vt. 给予(欢迎、称颂等)

1) ~ + n./pron. + n./pron.

They accorded him praise for his good work. 他们表扬他工作搞得好。 On the death of the famous writer, the newspaper accorded him a high appraisal. 这位著名作家逝世后, 报纸对他作了高度评价。 He was deeply moved when he said: "I feel really honoured by the welcome which you comrades have accorded me." 他非常激动地说: "同志们欢