DICTIONARY ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS

# 英语搭配大词典

苏州大学《英语搭配大词典》编写组 主编 王文昌

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主编 王文昌

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### 序 言

苏州大学王文昌教授让我阅读了他和他的同事们合力编写的《英语搭配大词典》,很感兴趣,写了下面几段话。

英语词语的搭配,是英语学习中的一个重要项目,英语教学专家如帕尔默 (H. E. Palmer)、霍恩比 (A. S. Hornby)、韦斯特 (Michael West) 等人,早就注意到了。道理可以说得极其简单。一个人学习英语,总在学习词语,或扩大词语量。阅读时,要认识词语;造句或写作时,要运用词语。词语是有生命的,是活动的,不是孤立的。因此,要正确地认识词语,或正确地运用词语,最好能在词语与词语的联合活动上多多用力,以便取得良好的效果。在这方面,搭配词典可以给我们帮助。我们不但可以通过它来查找某些词语的搭配关系,而且在适当场合,也可以把它的某些部分,例如有关常用词语的搭配关系,作为教材,使学生具体认识英语搭配的实际情况,从而养成正确认识词语和正确运用词语的习惯。帕尔默当年曾经有过这样的主张,值得重视。

苏州大学的同学们,针对目前英语教学的情况,收采大量材料,包括最近出现的搭配句语,斟酌损益,编成这部大型词典,以备查证、学习或进行研究之用,这是辛勤劳动的成果,是应当庆贺的。是为序。

**范存忠** 南京大学 1986 年 8 月

### 前 言

《英语搭配大词典》(A Dictionary of English Collocations) 是一部介绍英语词与词之间搭配关系的工具书。

英语中的词语组合浩如烟海,可以将它们粗分成为封闭型 (closed) 和开放型 (open) 两大类。封闭型搭配是在长期使用过程中逐渐形成的习惯固定词组,开放型搭配是在千变万化的语言环境 (linguistic context) 中按照一定语法结构和语义联系造就的灵活词语组合,可以无限生成。

《英语搭配大词典》兼收封闭型与开放型搭配,以 15,000 个常用词为词目,从语法结构和语义联系两个方面,向读者介绍用这些词作为搭配中心的词语组合,共 30 余万条。

本词典的语言材料选自享有较高声誉的中外英语词典以及当今出版的英美书籍报刊。 掌握符合习惯的英语词语搭配有助于非英语民族的人克服由于受本民族语言和文化的影响而产生的错误,避免不合习惯的类推,从而提高运用地道英语(idiomatic English)进行交际的能力。例如,英语中说 strong coffee (浓咖啡),但一般不用 thick 修饰 coffee;英语里有 weak coffee (淡咖啡)的搭配,但通常不说 thin coffee。然而,说明 soup (汤)的浓稠或稀薄时,却只能用 thick 或 thin,而不用 strong 或 weak。又如我们完全可以用 wide, narrow, thick, thin 等词修饰 book, board 或 a piece of cloth 等名词或名词短语,但在说到 head (头)的形状时,就只能用 wide 或 narrow,而不用 thick 或 thin (虽然 thick head 可以表示"傻瓜"的意思)。 big 和 large 是同义词,但它们的搭配能力也受到习惯用法的制约,英语中可以说 a big mountain或 a large mountain,但只能说 a big rain, a big event,在正常情况下不说 a large rain, a large event。

本词典从中国人学习英语的角度出发,选收常见常用的词语搭配,对具体语言现象进行描述,提供丰富多彩的表达方法,以尽量满足读者在复杂的生活中进行思想交流的需要。例如,若要表达"取得成功"的概念,读者可以从 success 词目下的动宾搭配项中找到 achieve / attain / earn / gain / get / make / obtain / reach / score / win success 等许多意义相同或相近的词语组合;而该词目下提供的 academic,amazing,brilliant, economic, ephemeral, fugitive, great, ill, lasting, marvellous, military, outstanding, political, prodigious, pronounced, temporary, unparalleled, well-merited 等词,又能使读者从中

选择在某种特定情景中修饰 success 的恰当词语。如果再从名词和介词的搭配项中看到 a remarkable success against malaria, his success in business 等组合, 读者又能知道如何表达"在某方面取得成功或成就"。

英语和其他语言一样,随着人类社会的发展而不断变化,反映新概念、新经验、新事物的词汇和表达方式不断涌现。诸如 have a think (想一想), have a hard think (冥思苦索), make a U-turn (作 U字形转弯, 作急转弯), credibility gap (信用差距), future shock (未来冲击), go overboard (逸出常轨; 作得过份), internal pollution (体内污染), jet fatigue / syndrome (喷气综合症), on the tube (在电视上), upward mobility (升人较高社会阶层的能力或倾向), vanity surgery (美容术,整容术)等近些年来已在英美社会开始广泛使用并已获得承认的词语, 本辞典在确定词目、选收搭配例证时, 均尽量予以收录, 力求在语言形式上反映现代英语的风貌, 在思想内容上把握当今时代的脉搏。

《英语搭配大词典》是我国编纂出版的第一部介绍英语词语搭配的专门性大型工具书。今天这部词典终于与读者见面了,这是编写组全体同志长期团结协作,废寝忘食,不避寒暑,辛勤劳动的成果。南京大学英文教授陈嘉先生、梁士纯先生、吕天石先生,我校美籍文教专家卡林(Robert Carling)、克劳斯(James Kraus)、埃丝德芙丝(Carmen Esteves)和加拿大籍文教专家芬克(Herta Funk)对词典编写提供了许多宝贵的意见和有益的帮助,江苏教育出版社为词典的出版作出巨大努力;另外,王怀念、吴敏苏、徐素蓉、赵尔平等同志协助我词典编写组承担了部分读稿、校对和誊写工作,我们在此一并表示衷心的感谢。由于我们水平有限,经验不足,疏漏之处在所难免,希望读者不吝批评指正。

《英语搭配大词典》编写组 1988年3月

### 用法说明

#### 一、词目

本词典所收词目大多为名词、动词和形容词,并酌收少量副词、介词及代词等。每一词目下列有词性、释义、搭配和例证。词目按英语字母顺序排列。词目的汉语释义以本词目下各项搭配关系中的主要意义为限。

如果一个词有几种词性,一般按不同词性分别处理。例如 answer, n. 列为一个词目; answer, v. 列为另一个词目。也有少数词语,虽具有两种或三种词性,但搭配关系比较简单,则列入同一词目,不分开处理。例如; alone, adj., adv.

在每个词目下, 先给词性和释义, 然后列举搭配关系和例证。例如:

**commute**, v. 变换; 兑换; 减轻(刑罚等); 经常来往; (美)使用月季票乘车

P commute between London and New York 经常往返于伦敦和纽约之间 || commute pain for pleasure 变痛苦为欢乐 || She commutes from Cambridge to London every day. 她每天来往于剑桥和伦敦之间。/ His punishment was commuted from death to life imprisonment by the judge. 他的死刑由法官减为无期徒刑。|| commute stone into gold 点石成金/commute imprisonment into a fine 以罚款代监禁 / commute an annuity into [for] a lump sum 将年金折算为一总数一次付清 || commute foreign currency to domestic 将外币兑换成本国货币 / He commutes to work on a half-hour bus ride each morning. 他每天早晨使用月季票乘半小时公共汽车去上班。

有些释义多、搭配关系繁复的词目,则先对词义进行分类,然后分别列举搭配方法和例证。例如:

answer, v. (1) 回答, 答复; 应答; 抗辩; 报复

- M answer back 回嘴; 为自己辩护
- P answer the question by saying that ... 回答这个问题说…
  - (2) 成功, 奏效

M This tool best answers (to) the purpose. 这把工具最顶用。

#### 二、中心词

本词典里的词目在搭配关系中称为中心词。在例证中,中心词用斜体排印,搭配词用黑斜体排印。例如:

create a fashion; follow the new fashion

Fashions change quickly.

exotic fashion

after a fashion

fashion of the moment

I was called away.

call across a river

extremely beautiful

good at English

He was leaning right against the wall.

#### 三、搭配例证的编排

每个词目下的搭配例证,先按中心词与搭配词的语法关系进行分类,然后再按搭配词的字母顺序排列。

语法分类用下列大写字母表示:

V(verbs 动词)

Q(qualifiers 定语性修饰语)

M (modifiers 状语性修饰语)

P(prepositions 介词)

O(others 其他)

现分别举例说明如下:

1. 名词为中心词:

success, n. 成功; 成就; 胜利; 取得成功的人

- V approach success 接近胜利
- V<sup>2</sup> Success has crowned his efforts. 他的努力终于获得成功。
  - Q a brilliant success 辉煌的成就
  - P I tried to persuade him, but *without success*. 我试图说服他, 但没有成功。
  - P<sup>2</sup> his success in business 他在商业方面的成功
  - 说明: V 表示该名词中心词用作宾语时常用来与之搭配,构成动宾结构的动词。 有的动词后面跟有副词或介词,构成一个短语动词,这个短语动词与该名 词中心词的动宾搭配也归入本项,例如: **meet with** success。
    - V<sup>2</sup> 表示该名词中心词用作主语时,它的后面常可以跟哪些动词构成主谓结构。
    - Q 表示该名词中心词常可以和哪些定语修饰语搭配使用。起修饰作用的可以是形容词、名词,也可以是其它词类 (作定语用的介词短语不包括在内)。构成主表搭配关系的形容词也归入修饰语这一类。例如: Success is now certain.
    - P 表示该名词中心词前面常可以用哪些介词。
    - P<sup>2</sup> 表示该名词中心词后面常可以跟哪些介词。
- 2. 动词为中心词:

think, v. 想, 思索; 想起; 认为; 料想

- M Great minds think alike. (谚) 英雄所见略同。 think out a plan 想出一个计划
- P What do you *think of* the idea? 你认为这个主意怎样? I will *think* more seriously *upon* the matter. 我要更认真地考虑这件事。
- 说明: M 表示常可用以修饰该动词中心词的副词和词组。例如: I thought as much. 果然不出我所料。
  - P 表示该动词中心词后常可以跟哪些介词。
- 3. 形容词为中心词:

difficult, adj. 困难的, 艰难的; (人)难弄的

- M become increasingly difficult 变得日益困难
- P a man difficult of access 难以接近的人

说明: M 表示常可以用来修饰该形容词中心词的状语修饰语。

- P 表示该形容词中心词后常可以跟哪些介词(少数形容词中心词前面带介词的用法也收入本项)。
- 4. 代词、副词、介词等为中心词时,其分类排列体例与名词、动词、形容词同。现一并举例如下:

another, pron. 另一个; 类似的一个

- P risk one's life for another 舍己为人
- P<sup>2</sup> another of his letters to her 他写给她的又一封信
- O one way or another 设法, 无论如何

immediately, adv. 立即; 直接地; 紧密地

- P the period *immediately before* the festival 节日前夕那段时间
- beneath, prep. 低于; 不值得
  - M They are *far beneath* the average in intelligence. 他们的智力远不如一般人。
- P He took a knife **from** beneath his coat. 他从外衣下面拿出一把刀来。 在某些词目的P项中,有一些介词与中心词并无固定的搭配关系. 把它们也归入该

词目的P项是从实用的角度出发,扩大例证的收集范围,以供读者参考和选用。例如:

I disliked him for his arrogance. 我讨厌他的傲慢。

He succeeded to admiration. 他圆满地成功了。

#### 四、符号说明

- 1. 圆括号"( )"用于:
- (1)表示语体、学科等,如(口)、(文)、(俚)、(谚)、(军)、(商)等。例如: Nothing is difficult to a man who wills. (谚)世上无难事,只怕有心人。
  - (2)表示可以省略的词语。例如: I have no wish to *engage in* (an) *argument* with you. 我不想和你进行辩论。The ten *days passed (by)* rapidly. 这 10 天很快就过去了。
    - (3)表示补充说明。例如: the *advisability of* moderation 温和(政策、立场等)的 可取之处
  - 2. 方括号"[]"用于:
    - (1)表示可替代例证中某一词语的同义词语。例如: a green [fresh] hand 生手[新手]
    - (2)表示在某一搭配中还可使用的别的词语。例如: *think up* an excuse [a plan] 想出一个借口[计划]
  - 3. 斜线号"/"用来分开包含同一搭配关系的不同例证。例如: The book doesn't *commend* itself *to* me. 我对这本书不感兴趣。/ I *commend* her *to* your notice. 请多关照她。
  - 4. 平行号"||" 用来分开不同的搭配关系。例如: I do not grudge his success. 我不 妒忌他的成功。 || guarantee its success 保证它的成功

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## 缩略语表

adj. adjective adv. adverb art. article conj. conjunction int. interjection	·····································	prep. preposit pron. pronour Q qualifier sb. somebo			
M modifiers ·····	SELECTION SELECTION OF THE SELECTION OF				
n. noun·····	1000		ng 某物		
O others	Charles Control of Paris	man film and			
P prepositions	Carrier and Control of the Control o	the state of the s	… 动词(搭配关系分类符号)		
··········· 介词(搭配关系分类符号)					
(复) 复数	(史)	历史	(物) 物理		
(口) 口语	(印)		(律) 法律		
(文) 书面语	(生)	生物学	(宗) 宗教		
(英) 英国用语	(生化)	生物化学	(空) 航空		
(美) 美国用语	(乐)	音乐	(建) 建筑		
(俚) 俚语	(讯)	电讯	(经) 经济学		
(谚) 谚语	(动)	动物;动物学	(药) 药学		
(喻) 比喻	(地) 」	也质学; 地理学	(语) 语言学		
(修)修辞	(机)	机械工程	(原) 原子能		
(谑) 戏谑语	(交)	······ 交通	(哲) 哲学		
(工) 工业	(宇)	宇宙空间技术	(海) 航海		
(无) 无线电	(军)	军事	(剧) 戏剧		
(自) 自动控制	(农)	农业	(船) 造船		
(天) 天文学	(林)	林业	(商)商业		
(化) 化学	(医)	医学	(植) 植物;植物学		
(气) 气象学	(体)	体育	(解)解剖学		
(心) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(冶)	冶金	(数)数学		
(水) 水利;水文	(纺)	… 纺织; 印染	. 1		
(电) 电工; 电学	(矿) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	… 矿物;采矿			
'			The state of the s		

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abacus, n. 算盘

V use an abacus 使用[打] 算盘 || work an abacus 打算盘

P beads **on** an abacus 算盘珠 / reckon **on** the abacus 用算盘计算 / set figures **on** the abacus 把数字打在算盘上

abandon, n. 放肆:任性

Q dissolute abandon 放 荡 || The students cheered with passionate abandon. 学生们热烈地尽情欢呼。 || reckless abandon 恣意放纵 || sensual abandon 肉欲放纵

P with abandon 尽情地; 放肆地 / scream and guffaw with abandon in dancing balls and restaurants 在舞会上和饭店里恣意尖叫哄笑/The child cried with abandon. 这孩子任性地哭闹。/ dance with gay abandon 纵情地 跳舞/The cheerleader waved his arms with wild abandon. 啦啦队长疯狂地挥动着双臂。abandon, v. 放弃,遗弃;抛弃

M definitely abandon their attempt 明确地放弃他们 的企图 || despairingly abandon 绝望地放弃 || I would never abandon my friends. 我永远不会抛弃朋友。 || The plan will most probably be abandoned. 这项计 划很可能被放弃。 || abandon recklessly 轻率地放弃 || abandon regretfully 遗 憾 地 放弃 || The man shamelessly abandoned his wife and child for another woman. 那个男人无耻地遗弃了妻儿. 另寻新 欢。 || abandon temporarily 暂时放弃

P abandon it as unnecessary 因不需要而抛弃它 || The burning oil tanker was abandoned by the crew. 着火的油轮被船员放弃了。|| In his early days he abandoned medicine for literature. 他早年弃医从文。|| abandon sb. to the mercy of... 听任某人受…的摆布/abandon oneself to pleasures 恣意享乐/Don't abandon yourself to despair. 别自暴自弃。/ The sailors abandoned themselves to drinking. 水手们恣意酗酒。/ abandon oneself to excessive grief 陷入过度的哀伤之中/abandon oneself to the pursuit of pleasures 恣意寻欢作乐

abandonment, n 放弃: 抛弃; 遗弃

Q a complete abandonment of secular duties and cares 彻底抛弃世俗的责任和牵挂 || cowardly abandonment 懦怯的放弃 || inglorious abandonment 可耻的放弃 || prudent abandonment 慎重的放弃 || reluctant abandonment 勉强放弃

P a notice of abandonment (保险) 委付通知

P<sup>2</sup> the abandonment of an action 放弃诉讼/ spontaneous abandonment of a right 自动弃权

abase, v. 贬抑; 使谦卑; 使降低 (地位、职务、身份等) M calumniously abase 中伤性地贬低 The old gossip who is in the habit of spreading slanderous rumors about his colleagues disgracefully abases himself. 那 个习惯于造谣中伤同事的を饶舌实乃可耻地自更身份。

|| dishonorably abase others 无耻地贬神他人|| slanderously abase 诽谤性地贬低

P abase oneself before a superior 在上司 [强者] 面前 感到自卑 || He was abased by misfortune. 他因遭到不幸而自卑。

abash, v. 使羞愧;使窘迫

M When the little child saw all the room filled with

strangers, she was *much* abashed 那个小女孩看到房 间里都是陌生人,感到很难为情。|| Your kindness *quite* abashed me. 你的好意令我十分不安。

P He is not abashed at detection. 他不以事情败露为耻。/ He is abashed at discovery. 他因事情暴露而感到羞愧。/ He was abashed at forgetting his wife's birthday. 他因忘了妻子的生日而感到惭愧。/ be abashed at a sight 看到某一景象而感到窘迫 / stand abashed at the display of wealth 在财富的炫耀而前感到羞愧 || He was quite abashed before the king. 他在国王面前感到很困窘。|| feel abashed in the presence of superior goodness and wisdom 在卓越的美德和超群的智慧面前感到自愧弗如

O Nothing can abash him. 他寡廉鲜耻。

abate, v. 减少,减轻;废除

M Demand has considerably abated. 需求已大大減少了。

P abate by law 依法废除/His pride was not abated by his many mistakes. 他的诸多错误并未使他变得谦虚些。 || abate 5 cents from [out of] the price 降价 5 分 || The wind abated in fury. 风势减弱了。/ The storm abated in violence. 暴风雨减势了。

abatement, n. 减少,减轻,消除;废除

plea in abatement (律) 妨诉抗辩

V The prices admit no abatement. 这些价格不容削减。 || effect an abatement 实行减价; 使之无效 || be obliged to make abatements 被迫削减

Q noise abatement 噪音的消除

P<sup>2</sup> abatement from the price asked 降低原要价 || There is no abatement in his temperature. 他的体温未 下降。|| abatement of action 撤消诉讼 / abatement of debts 债务减少 / abatement of the fever 热度减退 / abatement of a missance 排除妨碍行为 / abatement of

penalty 减刑 / abatement of taxes 减税 / abatement of weight 減重

abbreviate, v. 缩写;缩短;节略

P The ceremony was abbreviated by rain. 因为下雨, 仪式从箭。‖"Sweets" is abbreviated from "sweetmeats." "sweets" 是 "sweetmeats" 的 缩 写。‖"Mathematics" is sometimes abbreviated to "math." "mathematics" 有时缩写成 "math"。/ Young Men's Christian Association is commonly abbreviated to Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association (基督教青年会)通常缩写成 Y.M.C.A.。/ "Weight" is abbreviated to "wt." "weight" 缩写为 "wt."。

abbreviation, n. 缩写(词);缩短;节略

Q colloquial abbreviation 通俗口语体的缩略 || inelegant abbreviation 粗俗的缩略 || a recognizable abbreviation 一个可以看出其指代的缩写 || an unintelligible abbreviation 一个莫名其妙的缩写

P<sup>2</sup> "Can't" is an abbreviation for "cannot." "can't" 是 "cannot" 的缩写。 || "Mr" is the abbreviation of "Mister." "Mr" 是 "Mister" 的缩写。

ABC, n. 字母表; 基础知识; 入门

V **know** the ABC of a subject 了解一门学科的基础知识 || **learn** one's ABC 学字母[基础知识]

P They are only **at** the ABC of their studies. 他们的学习才刚刚入门。|| begin **with** the ABC of a subject 从一门课程的基础知识开始

- P<sup>2</sup> the ABC of English grammar 英语语法人门/He does not know even the ABC of philosophy. 他连哲学的基础知识也不懂。/ the ABC of finance 财政学入门 || ABC to speculation in stock exchange 证券交易所里投机买卖的基本知识
- O as easy as ABC 极为容易 || as plain as ABC 极其明白

abdicate, v. 退位; 放弃(职位、权利等)

M abdicate dramatically 戏剧性地放弃 || He ignominiously abdicated his responsibilities and fled. 他可耻地放弃了职责而逃走了。|| passively abdicate the office 不得已辞职 || submissively abdicate a right 顺从地放弃一项权利 || abdicate voluntarily 自动放弃 || abdicate willingly 心甘情愿地放弃

P abdicate from the throne 退位

O King Edward VIII abdicated to marry a commoner. 英王爱德华八世放弃王位去和一个平民结婚。

#### abdomen, n. 腹部

- V Abdomen is **composed** of.... 腹部由…组成。 | **exercise** the flaccid abdomen 锻炼松弛的腹部 | **flatten** the protruding abdomen 使突出的腹部变平 | **relax** the abdomen 放松腹部 (肌肉) || **slash** the abdomen horizontally 将腹部横向切开 || **slim** the abdomen (用运动,减食等方法) 減少腹部脂肪 || **tap** the abdomen 抽腹水
- Q a *heavy*, *pendulous* abdomen during later weeks of pregnancy 怀孕最后几周期间沉甸的腹部 || *lean* abdomen 无脂肪的瘦腹部

P rest [sleep] on the abdomen 俯卧

abduct, v. 诱拐,绑架

P The police caught the man who tried to *abduct* the boy *for* ransom. 警察抓住了那个企图拐走这男孩以便勒索赎金的家伙。 || *abduct* a person *from* his home把某人从家中劫走

abeam, adv. 正横 (与船的龙骨或飞机机身成直角)

M right abeam 正横,正对着船舷

- P Fire a broadside when their ship comes abeam of ours. 等他们的船对着我们的船舷时就用舷炮射击。/ The lighthouse was right abeam of our ship. 灯塔正对着我们的船舷。/ The enemy ship was abeam of ours. 敌船正对着我们的船舷。
- O We had the wind abeam. 我们的船舷受风。

aberration, n. 偏差,越轨;错乱;(天文)光行差

- V The *aberrations* of his youth had long been *forgotten*. 他年轻时的荒唐事早就被遗忘了。
- Q His peculiarities are no more than *harmless* aberrations. 他的怪诞不过是无害的越轨行为罢了。 | mental aberration 精神失常
- P He stole money in a moment **of** aberration. 他一时 糊涂偷了钱。 / She made the mistake in a moment **of** aberration. 她一念之差犯了个错误。
- P<sup>2</sup> A lie is an aberration **from** the truth. 谎言是对真理的歪曲。 || The delay was caused by an aberration in the computer. 那次耽误是由电脑的差错造成的。 || an aberration of the mind 精神失常 / the aberration of a star 星的光行差

abet, v. 教唆;煽动; (律)帮助 (某人作坏事)

P abet sb. against his master 唆使某人反对他的主人 || One man did the actual stealing, but two others abetted him by attracting the attention of the storekeeper. 一个人动手行窃, 另外两人则帮他把店主 的注意力转移开。|| He abetted the thief in robbing the bank. 他唆使那个窃贼抢劫银行。/ The jewel thieves were abetted in the robbery by some of the

- servants at the great house. 偷珠宝的贼作案时由那座 大宅里的一些仆人作内应。/abet a man in a crime 教唆某人犯罪/She abetted him in his folly. 她怂恿 他做蠢事。
- O aid and abet (律) 教唆 / He is said to have aided and abetted the murderer. 据说他曾教唆那个杀人犯。 abevance, n. 中止, 暂缓; (律) (所有权等的) 未定
- P The matter is kept in abeyance. 这件事被搁置起来 To / An inheritance is in abeyance when the rightful owner has not been determined. 在合法所有人未定的 情况下,继承权暂缓决定。/ The judge held the question in abeyance until he had the information necessary to make a decision. 法官在取得可供判决的必要 资料之前暂时搁置此案。 / Let's hold that question in abevance until we know more about it. 在了解到更多 有关情况之前, 让我们把那个问题暂搁置一下。 / an estate in abeyance 所有权未定的地产 / The question of Mary's marriage is in abevance till her mother comes home. 玛丽的婚事暂时被搁置起来,等她母亲回 来再说。/The land was in abeyance for several vears. 这块土地的所有权好几年没有确定。 statutes fallen into abevance 失效的法令/The law fell into abeyance. 这法律停止生效。 | It is a state of abeyance. 这是一种中止状态。
- P<sup>2</sup> The custom was revived after an abeyance of several centuries. 这风俗中断了几个世纪之后又流行起来了。

abhorrence, n. 厌恶, 痛恨; 被憎恶的事物

- V He **has** an **abhorrence** of sin [evil]. 他嫉恶如仇。 **show abhorrence** of snakes 显示出对蛇的憎恶
- Q He has a *great* abhorrence of medicine. 他非常厌恶药物。 || *uncontrollable* abhorrence 控制不住的憎恶
- P hold sb. in abhorrence 痛恨某人 | be struck with abhorrence 感到厌恶
- P<sup>2</sup> abhorrence of ingratitude [gambling] 对于忘恩负义 行为[赌聘]的憎恶/his abhorrence of flattery 他对于 谄媚的憎恶||It is an abhorrence to his feeling. 这是 他深恶痛绝的事。

abhorrent, adj. 可恶的, 讨厌的; 不相容的, 悖逆的

- P The procedure is abhorrent from the principles of law. 该程序违反法律原则。 || He is abhorrent of excess. 他厌恶过分的行为。 / abhorrent of violence 憎恨暴力 || Such an act is detestably abhorrent to my feeling. 这种行为是我极其痛恨的。 / Cruelty is abhorrent to him. 他憎恶残暴行径。 / a suggestion abhorrent to their principles 与他们的原则相悖的建议 / a theory abhorrent to reason 与理性相悖的理论
- abide, v. 遵守; 坚持; 忠于; 承担; 容忍; (文) 居住, 逗留 M abide faithfully by one's promise 忠实地遵守诺言 || abide staunchly by one's first love 忠诚于初恋 || Let us abide temporarily by the majority. 让我们暂时服 从多数人的意见吧。
  - P abide at a place [house] 住在一个地方 [一所房子里] || abide by 遵守,信守; 坚持 (原来的意见); 承担 (后果等); 忍受 / abide by an agreement 遵守一项协议 / abide by the condition of... 遵守… 的条件 / You'll have to abide by the consequences. 你必须承担后果。/ Both sides should trustworthily abide by the contract. 双方均应恪守本合同。/ take their disputes before the committee and abide by its decisions 把他们的争端提交委员会,并服从它的裁决 / abide by school discipline 遵守校纪 / abide by one's friends忠于朋友 / We agreed to abide by your judgement.

我们同意服从你的裁决。 / abide by the law 遵守法律 / You must abide by the results of your mistakes. 你 必须承担由你的错误所造成的后果。 / If you join the club you have to abide by its rules. 如果你参加俱乐部, 你就得遵守它的规章。 || He abode [abided] in Boston almost all his life. 他在波士顿几乎住了一辈子。 / abide in the wooded hills 住在树林茂密的山里 || Abide with me a while longer. 和我在一起多呆一会。 / abide with sb. 与某人住在一起

ability, n. 能力, 本领; 才干 V analyze sb.'s organizing ability 分析某人的组织能 力 | appreciate sb.'s literary ability 赏识某人的文学 才能 His condition baffles the diagnostic abilities of medical men. 他的病状使医生们迷惑不解,无法诊 断。 | conceal one's ability 不显露自己的才能 | cultivate one's ability 培养才能 | demonstrate [display] one's ability 显露自己的才能 | depreciate sb.'s leadership ability 贬低某人的领导才能 | develop special ability in... 发挥在…方面的特殊才能 || I do not doubt your ability to do the work. 我不怀疑你从事这 项工作的能力。 | estimate sb.'s executive ability 评价 某人的行政能力 | exhibit considerable ability 表现出 相当的能力 | She has the ability to swim like a fish. 她有象鱼一样游泳的本领。 | improve sb.'s conversational abilities 提高某人的会话能力 lack ability in science 缺乏科学才能 | make use of sb.'s ability 利用 某人的才能 | measure sb.'s ability 衡量某人的才干 | It outruns the human ability to control it. 这非人力 所能控制。 prostitute one's ability 滥用自己的才能 show ability in the dispatch of business 表现出处理 事情的才干

V<sup>2</sup> ability falls short (of) 能力不足,能力达不到

Q administrative ability 行政管理能力 | all-round ability 多方面的才能 | He has the artist ability to endow the people of whom he writes with flesh and blood. 他有把自己笔下的人物刻划得有血有肉的艺术 才华。 He shows more than average ability in this direction. 他在这方面有高于一般水平的才能。 || a lady of brilliant literary ability 文学才华横溢的女士 business ability 商业才干 | diplomatic ability 外交 才干 a woman of distinguished intellectual ability 智力出众的妇女 || a man of exceptional ability 具有 非凡才干的人 || innate ability 天赋 || The Americans are celebrated for their inventive ability. 明创造才能著称。 | language | linguistic | ability 语 言能力 | leadership ability 领导能力, 领导才干 | listening, speaking, reading and writing abilities 听、说、读、写的能力 | manifold abilities 多方面的才能 a man of mediocre ability 才能平庸的人 || Musical ability often shows itself early in life. 音乐才华往往在 幼年时期就显示出来。 a man of no ability 无能的人 || oratorical ability 口才, 演讲才能 || His organizing ability is very great. 他的组织才能真了不起。 | He shows rare ability in this direction. 他在这方面表现 出罕见的才能。 | reading ability in English 英语阅读 能力 || his reasoning ability 他的推理能力 || a scholar of recognized ability 一位才能得到公认的学者 || remarkable ability 杰出的才能 By sheer ability he has acquired the present position. 他获得目前的职位 全靠他的才能。 | He speaks English with some ability. 他英语讲得不错。 develop one's speaking ability 提 高自己的讲话能力 striking abilities in diplomacy 惊 人的外交才能 | men of substantial ability 有真本事的 人 | superior ability 卓越的才能 | She experimented with her teaching ability on those pupils. 她在那些小学生身上实验她的教学能力。‖ Professor Smith was a scholar of undoubted ability. 史密斯教授无疑是一位很有才能的学者。‖ unique ability 独特的才能‖ His ability is unquestionable. 他的才能不容置疑。‖ end Germany's war-making ability 推毁德国发动战争的能力‖ restore working ability 恢复工作能力‖ One's writing ability grows by practice.一个人的写作能力靠实践来提高。

P From each according to his abilities, to each according to his work. 各尽所能, 按劳分配。 || beyond his ability 他力所不及 || His appointment is from sheer ability. 他被任命全凭才干。 || He is wanting in ability. 他缺乏才能。 || He is not behind the other students in ability. 他的才能不亚于其他学生。 || a man of ability 有本事的人 || I will do it to the best of my ability. 我将尽力而为。 / to the utmost of one's ability 竭尽全力 || Thanks to his ability, he has obtained great success. 由于有才能,他获得了很大成功。 || rise in the world through ability 由于才干而飞黄腾达 || do to one's best ability 尽力而为

P<sup>2</sup> Washington has great ability as a general. 华盛顿 具有将军的離才大略。 || The boy shows remarkable ability at mathematics. 这男孩显示出非凡的数学才 能。 || ability for [in]

ability in music 音乐天才

O the ability to express oneself on paper 书面表达能力

ablaze, adj., adv. 燃烧; 闪耀; 激昂

M The wooden house was *quickly [soon]* ablaze. 木房子很快就烧起来了。

P a monster emporium ablaze with lights 一家灯火辉煌的大商场/ The sky is ablaze with flame. 天空被火光映得通红。/ She was ablaze with jewels. 她满身来光宝气。/ The streets are ablaze with decorations. 街道装饰得五彩缤纷。/ I was ablaze with anger when he kicked my dog. 他踢我的狗时我勃然大怒。/ The Peace Hotel was ablaze with lights. 和平饭店灯火辉煌。/ The mountain-sides are ablaze with azalea, wistaria, and many other beautiful flowers. 山麓开满了杜鹃花、紫藤花和其它许多美丽花朵,一片绚丽灿烂。

O set the flames of revolution *ablaze* 燃起革命烈火 **able**, *adj*. 能; 会; 有能力的; 有才干的

M You are better able to do it than I am. 你比我更有能力做这工作。 || He is financially able to establish a home. 他在经济上有能力建立一个家庭。 || a marvelously able author — 位 才 华 出 众 的 作 者 || particularly able 特 别能 干 || The patient was but poorly able to sit up. 病人仅能勉强坐起来。 || He is quite able to teach. 他相当会教书。 || be not so able in... as expected 并不象所期望的那样善于… || He made a very able speech. 他作了一次很漂亮的演说。

O Most little children are *able* to walk before they are *able* to talk. 大多数小孩先会走路后会说话。

**ablution**, *n*. (常用复) 沐浴, 洗净; (宗) 沐浴仪式, 洗手(仪式)

- V do [perform] the ablutions on the hands and the feet 洗手洗脚
- Q the morning ablutions and toilet 早晨的沐浴和梳 妆 || personal ablutions 沐浴 || sacred ablution 洗礼, 斋戒沐浴

abnormality, n. 反常, 变态; 畸形

V She has shown no abnormality in intelligence or in