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新英汉介词活用词典

**Prepositions in Phrases
and Sentences**

郭正行 编著

南开大学出版社
1997

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序

郭正行君致力于英语辞书编、译多年,已有若干著作问世,最近又有新作《新英汉介词活用词典》。介词乃是英语中极为活跃的一个词类,它与其他词类的搭配使用更是一复杂问题。当今英语辞书均涉及介词搭配,然而郭君此书立意虽在介词搭配,编纂角度却有不同,其中不仅较为全面地包括其他词类与介词的前后搭配用法,且收集了诸多惯用习语,甚为难得,实堪为从事英语学习或工作的读者学习及参考。

吾年已九十有一,然而致力于中英文字交流之热忱一如既往。每见有益于促进英语学习之事则感快慰。今见郭君新著,欢喜之情油然而生,欣然命笔作此小序,以飨读者。

李荣野

前 言

英语中的介词是一个非常活跃的词类,在表示词与词之间的关系上起着重要的作用。一方面,某些动词、名词、形容词、副词后面接固定的介词来表示特定的意义;另一方面,某些名词前面使用不同介词也会产生不同的含义,例如在 way 前面可以用 by, in, on; 在 account 前面可以用 by, for, from, in, of 或 on, 意义各不相同。有时名词前使用某一特定介词属于习惯用法,例如“在大学”说 at/in a university, 而“在校园”却说 on campus。这许许多多用法常会引起学习和使用上的困难,而许多词典限于篇幅,不能列其详。

本书立足于其它词类与介词的搭配,从动词、名词、副词、形容词出发,详述其与介词的搭配用法及所表示的意义,不仅包括介词搭配在后的用法,而且包括其搭配在前的用法,特别是广泛搜集了由此构成的千变万化的习语及成语,对于难区分者还附有注释,力争做到“全”而“详”,适用于所有英语学习与研究者,及英语外事外贸、口笔译工作者使用。

本书包括 7,800 个中心词,约 23,000 词条,编写中参阅了二十余种国外有权威性的辞书。

本人编写此书历时八年有余,竭尽心力,在此过程中得到了夫人汪庆庚女士的全力支持与协助,对本书的完稿起了促进作用。尤其是承蒙英语界前辈李霁野老先生重视,在听过本书部分词条后欣然口授为本书作序。南开大学出版社给予热情支持,使本书得以顺利出版,在此一并致以衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平所限,缺点错误在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

1996 年 12 月

凡 例

一、本书词条按中心词字母顺序排列,同一词形属于不同词类者分别单独列出。同一中心词的后搭配在前,前搭配在后;同属前搭配者按介词字母顺序排列,后搭配亦同。

二、词条中含有名词时一般以名词为中心词,如 *cramped for space* 的中心词为 *space*。若一个词条中有两个名词,一般以前者为中心词,如 *keep one's head above water* 及 *head and shoulders above* 的中心词均为 *head*。

三、符号说明

1. 冒号“:”用于隔开释义与例句。

2. 圆括号“()”在英文中表示可省去的词,如 *make a song (and dance) about/over* 表示可以说 *make a song about/over* 或 *make a song and dance about/over*。在释义中表示词条中未给出的词,如“*have something on* (人)拿着(某人)把柄”,其中第一个圆括号内为动词的主语,第二个圆括号内为介词宾语。

3. 斜线“/”①表示可替换的词,如 *break/burst/burst forth into song* 表示动词可用 *break* 或 *burst* 或 *burst forth*。又如第二项中的 *above/over* 表示可用 *above* 或 *over*。②用于隔开例句。

4. 方括号“[]”表示该短语方括号前的词可换成方括号中的词,但同时释义也相应选用方括号中的词,如“*speak ill [well] for* (事)说明(某人、事)有问题[很好]”表示两个短语:“*speak ill for* (事)说明(某人、事)有问题”和“*speak well for* (事)说明(某人、事)很好”。

5. 等号“=”表示两词条意义相同,如 *wage war against/on=make war on*。

6. 省略号“~”表示例句中的心词,如在 *sponge, n.* 词条下 *He passed the ~ over the old spite.* 中的~即表示 *sponge*。如果句中使用的不是原形,则在“~”后加以变化部分,如 *sponge v.* 词条下 *The nurse ~d blood from the wound.* 中的~*d* 表示 *sponged*。如果中心词放在句首,则第一个字母大写后加“~”,如同上词条下 *S~ the mud spots off the car*,句中 *S~* 表示 *Sponge*。

7. 斜体表示 ①词类 ②中心词的变化部分及与中心词搭配的介词。

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A

A n.

from A to Z 从头到尾;彻底地;He knows his Shakespeare from A to Z. 他对莎士比亚了解得十分详细。/At one time a shop assistant served a long apprenticeship so that he knew his business from A to Z. 曾有一段时间,店员学徒时间很长,以使他能完全了解业务。

abandon v.

abandon sb./sth. to (人)把某人、事、物遗弃于(某人、状态);In the frantic rush to escape the insane had usually been forgotten and ~ed to horrible deaths. 在疯狂的逃跑之中,精神病患者通常被遗忘而丢弃,导致惨死。

abandon oneself to (人)沉溺于(某状态);After her mother died, she ~ed herself to grief. 母亲死后,她完全陷于悲哀之中。/He ~ed himself to despair. 他完全陷于绝望。

abandon n.

with abandon 任意地;They were so excited that they jumped and shouted with ~. 他们太激动了,因而纵情地又跳又叫。/The girls jumped up and down and waved their arms with ~. 姑娘们来回跳着,疯狂地挥动手臂。

abbreviate v.

abbreviate sth. to (人)把某词缩写为(某形式);December is usually ~d to Dec. December 一词通常缩写为 Dec.。/Young Men's Christian Association is commonly ~d to Y. M. C. A. 基督教青年会一般缩写为 Y. M. C. A.。

abdicate v.

abdicate sth. in favour of (君主)让位给(某人);The king ~d the throne in favour of his brother. 国王把王位让给他的弟弟。

abdicate (oneself) from (君主)让(位);The king ~d from his throne, and the country become a republic. 国王逊位,于是那个国家成了共和国。/The ruler ~d himself from the government. 那位统治者从政府中退位了。[注:也可省去 from.]

abdicate sth. to (人)把某事放弃给(某人);The father image of the chancellor casts a long and overpowering shadow over a people which has in the past ~d its political thinking and social sovereignty to the paternalistic leader. 大臣那父亲般的形象给民族投下长时期的、压倒一切的影响,因为这民族过去一直是把其政治思想和社会的统治权交给家长式的领袖。

abduct v.

abduct sb. from (人)把某人从(某地)拐走;The child was ~ed from its home yesterday. 那孩子是昨天被人从家中拐走的。

abet v.

abet sb. in (人)怂恿某人做(某事);Unthinkingly, I have laid myself upon to the charge of

aiding and *~ing* the seal cutter *in* obtaining money under false pretenses. 未加思索,我就使自己受到教唆私刻图章者以欺诈手段谋财之嫌。/He *~ted* the thief *in* robbing the bank. 他唆使那个窃贼抢银行。

abeyance *n.*

fall/go into abeyance ①(法律、规则等)失效: The right fell *into ~*. 这种权利已经失去。/ These regulations will fall *into ~* next month. 这些规定将在下个月失效。②(计划, 法律)被搁置: The new law will go *into ~* until it has received royal approval. 新法律将被搁置,直至女王批准为止。/Because of the increased cost, the city's plan to enlarge the underground train service has had to go *into ~* until at least next year. 由于成本上涨,城市扩大地铁营运计划被迫至少搁置到明年。

hold/leave/keep sth. in abeyance(人)把某事搁置起来: We decided to hold the problem *in ~* for the next meeting. 我们决定把问题搁置到下次会议。/The judge held the question *in ~* until he had the information necessary to make a decision. 法官在得到可资判决之必要资料之前,暂时搁下此一案件。

in abeyance ①搁置: The matter is still *in ~*. 此事至今悬而未决。/The usual rules of the game are *in ~* during informal practices. 在非正式比赛中暂不执行通常的规则。②所有权未定: It is an estate *in ~*. 这是一份所有权未定的地产。③暂时失效: The rule has been *in ~* since 1935. 这一规定自1935年起失效。

abhorrence *n.*

an abhorrence to(某人)所厌恶的人、事、物: These words are an *~ to* his feelings. 这种语言是他所深恶痛绝的。

have an abhorrence of(人)厌恶(某人、事、物): He has a great *~ of* medicine. 他对药物深恶痛绝。/Most people have an *~ of* snake. 大部分人都厌恶蛇。

hold sb./sth. in abhorrence(人)厌恶(某人、事、物): All his friends hold him *in ~*. 他的所有朋友都厌恶他。

abhorrent *a.*

abhorrent from ①强烈反对(某事)的: Mr Smith is a man most *~ from* violence. 史密斯先生是一位强烈反对暴力的人。②与(某事)矛盾的: This is *~ from* the principles of law. 这是与法律原则相矛盾的。

abhorrent of 忌嫌(某事)的: The Greeks were *~ of* excess. 希腊人深恶行为过度。/He is *~ of* compromises. 他最讨厌妥协。

abhorrent to ①令(某人)憎恶的: Such an act is *~ to* my feelings. 这种行为是我所痛恶的。/Cruelty is *~ to* him. 残忍是他所憎恶的。②与(某事)相反的: This is a religion *~ to* our custom. 这是和我们的习俗不相容的宗教。/Dictatorial methods are *~ to* American ways of thinking. 独裁的方法是与美国思维方式不相容的。

abidance *n.*

abidance by 对(条例等)的遵守: *~ by* rules[terms] 遵守规则[条款]

abide *v.*

abide by ①(人)遵守(法律、协定等): If you join the club, you must *~ by* its rules. 你如果参加俱乐部,就必须遵守它的规则。/We agree to *~ by* your judgement. 我们同意服从

你的裁决。②(人)承受(某事): You will have to ~ *by* the consequences. 你必须承受这后果。③(人)坚持(某事): He ~s *by* his resolution. 他不移初志。/ The old man ~s *by* his opinion. 这个老人坚持己见。④(人)忠于(某人): He ~s *by* his friends. 他忠于自己的朋友。

abide in (人)居住在(某地): He *abode in* Boston almost all of his life. 他几乎一生都住在波士顿。/ The king went to visit his daughter and *abode in* her palace for ten days. 国王去看他的女儿,在她的宫殿里住了十天。

abide with ①(人)与(某人)住在一起: A ~ *with* me a while longer. 再和我一起住一些时候吧。/ The man ~d *with* the woman for twenty days. 这男子和这女子同居 20 天。②(事)保持于(某人): The love ~s *with* him all his days. 他一生都保持着这份爱情。

ability *n.*

ability in/at (某事)的能力: I think most of us could give a pretty accurate appraisal of our own ~ies *in* other languages that we know. 我认为我们大多数人都能对自己掌握的外语能力做出相当准确的评估。/ We have no ~ *in* that kind of work. 我们没有做那种工作的能力。[注:也接不定式: Once more he had shown his ~ *to handle* a delicate situation to the credit of his government and himself. (他再次显示了处理微妙局势的能力,从而给他的政府和他本人增加了信誉。)]

of ability 有能力的: He was a man *of* great ~. 他是一位十分能干的人。/ I do not know of any man *of* exceptional ~. 我不知道有什么杰出的人才。

to the best of one's ability/abilities 竭尽全力: I will carry out your instruction *to the best of* my ~. 我将竭尽全力执行你的指示。/ She did the work *to the best of* her ~. 她竭尽全力做这件事。

ablaze *a.*

ablaze with ①因(某事)发光的: The house was ~ *with* lights. 这所房子灯火通明。/ She was ~ *with* jewels. 她满身珠宝宝气。②因(某事)激昂的: Her face was ~ *with* anger. 她满面怒容。/ His face was all ~ *with* excitement. 他满脸激动的神色。

able *a.*

able for 有(某事)能力的: Leave real living to people who are ~ *for* it. 把真正的生活留给有能力生活的人们吧。/ Mary is ~ *for* four helpings of dessert. 玛丽能连着吃四道甜食。[注:多接不定式: The patient was soon ~ *to sit* up and read. (病人很快就能坐起来看书看报了。)]

abominable *a.*

abominable to 为(某人)所痛恶的: Anything savouring of Christianity is ~ *to* him. 一切有基督教气味的东西都是他所痛恶的。

abomination *n.*

have an abomination for (人)痛恶(某人、事、物): They have an ~ *for* heretics. 他们痛恶异教徒。

abortion *n.*

do/perform an abortion on (人)给(某人)堕胎: The doctor did/performed an ~ *on* her. 医生

给她作了流产。

abound *v.*

abound in ①(物)大量存在于(某地): Fish *~ in* the ocean. 海洋里有大量的鱼。/ Wild animals *~ in* the park. 公园里有许多野兽。②(人、地、物)富有(某事、物): The young soldiers *~ in* vigour and courage. 这些年轻的士兵富有活力和勇敢精神。/ The book *~s in* printing mistakes. 这本书里有很多印刷错误。

abound with(地点)富有(某事、物): Distant forests are aglow with tropical colours and *~ with* strange forms of life. 远方的森林闪现热带的五彩缤纷, 富有各种奇异的生物。/ Our garden *~s with* roses. 我们的花园里有许多玫瑰花。

abreast *ad.*

abreast of ①与(某人、国)并驾齐驱 ②与(某物)齐头: *~ of* the tip of the island 与该岛的尖端齐头

keep abreast of/with(人、国)跟上(时代、进步): Read the papers if you want to keep *~ of* time. 如果你想跟上时代就要看报。/ We should keep *~ with* the present state of science. 我们应该跟上现代科学的步伐。

abridge *v.*

abridge sth. from(人)由(原本)删节成某作品: It was *~d from* the original work. 这是由原本删节而来的。

abridge sb. of(人)剥夺某人(某事): We *~ him of* his rights[enjoyment]. 我们剥夺他的权利[欢乐]。

abridge sth. to(人)把某作品删节至(某长度): The book was *~d to* a more readable length. 该书被删节到更适宜阅读的长度。

abroad *ad.*

from abroad 从国外: After his return *from ~* he came to see me. 他从国外回来后就来看我。/ This is brought *from ~*. 这是从国外带来的。

abscond *v.*

abscond from ①(人)从(某地)潜逃: Determined to be a poet at any price, he *~ed from* college with his clothes and took refuge in a lonely farmhouse. 他决心不惜一切代价当一名诗人, 于是携带衣服从学校潜逃, 在一个偏僻的农舍躲避。②(人)逃避(某义务): You cannot *~ from* your responsibilities. 你不能逃脱责任。

abscond with(人)带着(某人、物)潜逃: The dishonest cashier *~ed with* the bank's money. 不忠实的出纳员携带银行的款潜逃了。

absence *n.*

absence from 不在(某地): His *~ from* school was caused by illness. 他没上学是因为生病。/ His *~ from* the meeting was not noticed. 他缺席会议没被人注意。

during/in sb.'s absence 在某人不在期间: During our *~* the monkey had passed the crisis of his illness. 我们不在的期间, 猴子度过了疾病的危机。/ I shall take your place in your *~*. 你不在时我来替你。

in the absence of 没有(某人、事、物): In the *~ of* adequate evidence, the thief was only

lightly punished. 由于证据不足, 窃贼只受到轻罚。/What shall I do in the ~ of any other helper? 没有助手我将做什么呢?

absent *a.*

absent from ①不到(学校、会议)的: He was ~ from the meeting. 他没出席会议。/Why were you ~ from school yesterday? 你昨天为什么旷课? ②不存在于(心、生活)的: Mary is ~ from mind today. 玛丽今天心不在焉。/Anxiety, depression, excitement—such enemies of sleep are ~ from the lives of young children. 忧虑、压抑、兴奋——这样一些妨碍睡眠的因素在幼儿的生活中是不存在的。

absent *v.*

absent oneself from (人)不到(学校、会议等): Some students ~ed themselves from the lecture. 有几个学生没去听课。/I began to ~ myself from the house longer every day. 我开始每天有更多的时间不在那所房子里。

absentee *n.*

an absentee from 未到(会议、学校等)的人: He was charged with being an ~ from the army. 他被指控开小差。/There were many ~s from the meeting. 有很多人没有出席会议。

absolution *n.*

absolution from 免除(罪责等): The church granted/pronounced ~ from all his sins. 教会宣布赦免他的一切罪过。

absolve *v.*

absolve sb. from (人等)免除某人(罪责、义务等): Society cannot be ~ed from responsibility for its slums. 社会对其贫民窟负有责任, 这是无法推卸的。/I was ~d from blame in the matter. 关于此事, 对我已免除议处。

absorb *v.*

absorb sb./sth. into ①(事物)把某物吸入(某物): Animals ~ foods into their bodies. 动物把食物吸收到身体里。/Water is ~ed into the soil. 水份被吸收进入土壤。[注: 多用被动态。] ②(人、事)使某人、公司并入(大集团): The surrounding villages have been ~ed into the growing city. 周围的村庄已经并入日益扩大的城市。/The small firms were ~ed into large cartels. 小公司被并入大规模的卡特尔。[注: 多用被动态。]

be absorbed by/with (人)被(某事)吸引: She was ~ed by/with the problem. 她全神贯注于那个问题。/Jim was utterly ~ed by the film's slow unfolding. 吉姆被影片的缓缓展开吸引住了。

be absorbed in (人)专注于(某事): The children were ~ed in their home work. 孩子们在专心做作业。/Time passes quickly when you are ~ed in reading a good book. 当你专心致志读一本好书时, 时间过得很快。

abstain *v.*

abstain from ①(人)戒绝(某事、物): From this personal blow stemmed, I believe, an act of renunciation, his decision to ~ from meat. 我相信, 他决定戒荤这一自制的行动是由这

次亲自所受的打击所引起的。/The doctor told him to *~ from* beer and wine. 医生嘱咐他戒绝啤酒和酒类。②(人)避免(某事): I have *~ed from* the use of many expressions, in themselves proper and beautiful, but which have been foolishly repeated by bad poets. 许多短语本身很恰当、很美,但是一些蹩脚诗人愚蠢地重复多次,因而我一直避免使用它们。/Early Christians *~ed from* the responsibilities of office. 早期的基督教徒逃避圣事的义务。③(人)放弃(投票权): Some delegates *~ed from* voting. 有些代表放弃投票。/Several MPs *~ed from* voting at the end of the debate. 有几名国会议员在辩论结束表决时弃权。

abstinence *n.*

abstinence from 对(某事、物)的禁戒: *~ from* alcohol 戒酒 /after long *~ from* the movies 在长期不看电影之后

abstract *n.*

in the abstract 抽象地;理论上: I like dogs *in the ~*, but I can't bear this one. 一般地说我喜欢狗,可是我不能容忍这一只狗。/They consider the subject *in the ~*. 他们从理论上考虑这一问题。

abstract *v.*

abstract sth. from ①(人)从(某事、物)中提炼某事物: Metal is *~ed from* ore. 金属是从矿石中提炼的。/You should learn to *~ the essential points from* an argument. 你要学会从论据中提炼要点。②(人、事)使注意力离开(某事): He *~ed his attention from* his surroundings. 他使自己的注意力避开周围的事物。/Noise *~ed her attention from* her work. 噪音使她无法集中精力工作。③(人)从(某物)偷取某物: The mischievous boy used to *~ eggs from* a nest. 那个淘气的孩子过去常从鸟窝里掏蛋。/The thief *~ed money from* a till. 小偷从现金抽屉里偷钱。

abundance *n.*

an abundance of 大量的(某事、物): There was an *~ of* food. 食物很充足。/There was such an *~ of* apples that year that many were left to rot under the trees. 那年苹果结得太多了,以致于许多苹果丢在树下烂掉。

in abundance 大量地: There are mosquitoes *in ~* in these dark wet places. 这些阴暗潮湿的地方蚊子特别多。/She is planting vegetables *in great ~* in one acre of land. 她在一英亩地上种了大量的蔬菜。[注:这一表达比 an abundance of 意味更强。]

abundant *a.*

abundant in 富有(某事、物)的: The trees are *~ in* fruit. 树上果实累累。/These stories are *~ in* goodness and truth. 这些故事充满善良和真理。[注:也用 with: The rivers and forests of the New World were *~ with* fish and game. (新大陆的河流和森林里有丰富的鱼和猎物。)]

abuse *n.*

heap/shower abuse on/upon (人)大肆辱骂(某人): It's no use heaping *~ on/upon* him. 对他大肆辱骂是没用的。/They heaped the vilest *~ on* Yi Ho Tuan. 他们对义和团大肆进行最卑鄙的辱骂。

hurl abuse at (人) 辱骂(某人): They hurled ~ and insults *at* the speaker. 他们对讲演人横加辱骂。/He hurled ~ *at* the unfortunate man who had made the mistake. 他辱骂那个不幸犯了错误的人。

abusive *a.*

abusive to 对(某人)辱骂的: He became ~ *to* his guests. 他开始骂他的客人。

abut *v.*

abut against (物) 一直延伸到(某点): The wall ~s *against* the corner of the field which is the other farmer's property. 墙一直延伸到另一位农民地产的拐角。/The house ~s *against* the church. 房屋一直延伸到教堂。

abut on (物) 与(某物)毗连: The building ~s *on* the road. 大楼靠近路旁。/His estate ~s *on* mine. 他的地产与我的地产毗连。[注: 不用被动态。]

academy *n.*

at an academy 在专门学校: He studies *at* an ~ of music. 他在一所音乐学院学习。

accede *v.*

accede to ① (人) 接任(某职); 继承(财产): When the king died, the prince ~d *to* the throne. 国王死后, 王子继承了王位。/Upon his father's death, he ~d *to* an estate. 父亲死后, 他继承了一份产业。② (人) 同意(某事): They ~d *to* our demands. 他们同意了我们的要求。/Even if Americans once worked a revolution of which they are proud, we need not feel so bound by this fact that we demurely ~ *to* every other revolution, regardless of its methods, purposes, and consequences. 即使美国人曾经发起一场他们引以自豪的革命, 我们也没必要受这一事实的制约, 以致于假装正经地同意另外的任何革命, 而不管其方法、目的和后果。③ (人、国) 加入(某条约等): Our government ~d *to* the treaty. 我国政府加入了该盟约。/Jack said that he ~d *to* a political party. 杰克说, 他参加了一个政党。

accelerator *n.*

easy up/let up on an accelerator (人) 松开变速器

step on an accelerator (人) 踩踏变速器

accent *n.*

an accent on ① 重音在(某音节、词): We must place an ~ *on* the last syllable. 我们必须把重音放在最后一个音节。/The word "woman" has its ~ *on* the first syllable. woman 一词的重音在第一音节。② 对(某事)的强调: A heavy ~ is placed *on* personal cleanliness and order. 十分强调个人的清洁和整齐。/A good many things contributed to this ~ *on* success. 许多因素促成了这种对成就的重视。

in... accents 用……的言语: She told her story *in* broken ~s. 她断断续续地叙述她的经历。

with an accent 带有口音: He spoke French *with* a strong ~ of Provence. 他讲的法语带有明显的普罗旺斯地方口音。/He spoke quickly *with* a queer ~. 他说得很快, 带有一种古怪的口音。

accept v.

accept sb. /sth. as (人)认为某人、事、物是(某人、事、物): They ~ed us as their equals. 他们认为我们是他们的对手。/Generally a correct idea will take many years before it is ~ed as true. 一般说来,一个正确的想法要经过许多年才能为人们所接受。

acceptable a.

acceptable to 可为(某人)所接受的: The conditions are ~ to all concerned. 这些条件可为有关各方接受。/If these terms are not ~ to you, we may suggest others. 如果这些对你来说不可接受,我们可以提出另外的条款。

access n.

access to ①接近、进入(某地)的通路: Switzerland has ~ to the sea via the River Rhine. 瑞士通过莱茵河可以通海。/The only ~ to the garden is by a narrow path at the side of the house. 到花园去的唯一途径是走房屋侧面的一条窄路。②接近(某事、地)的权利: Only a few people have ~ to the full facts of the case. 只有几个人有权接触这一案件的全部事实。/He gained ~ to the premises by posing as a commercial traveller. 他装作是流动推销员获准进入店堂。

easy of access 容易接近的: This place is easy of ~. 这个地方很容易去。

hard of access 不易接近的: He is hard of ~. 他这个人不易接近。

accessibility n.

accessibility to 可为(某人)所接近: the professor's ~ to all students 这位教授之可以为所有学生所接近

accessible a.

accessible from 从(某地)容易进入的: The new airport will be ~ from all directions. 新机场从四面八方都可以进去。/The ascent is ~ from north. 这个斜坡从北边容易上。

accessible to ①容易为(某人)接近的: The director is ~ to everyone. 厂长易与所有的人接近。/The White House is ~ to ordinary visitors. 普通游客也可进入白宫参观。②易受(某事)影响的: He is ~ to bribery. 他易受贿赂。/An open-minded person is ~ to reason. 虚心的人容易服理。

accession n.

accession to ①对(某事)的同意: I think we can take for granted his ~ to the request. 我想我们可以理所当然地认为他同意这一要求。/He expressed his ~ to the decision made by Congress. 他表示同意国会所作的决定。②(王位、权力)的获得: On his ~ to the throne the new King proclaimed an amnesty for all political prisoners. 新国王一登基就宣布对所有政治犯实行大赦。

accession(s) to 对(某物)的增加物: Here is a list of ~s to the library. 这里是图书馆新增图书目录。/~ to the determination made by Congress 对国会所下决心的进一步肯定

accessory n.

an accessory to (某罪行)的帮凶: He is an ~ to the murder. 他是这一谋杀案的帮凶。/He was indicted as being an ~ to the crime. 他被控为这桩罪行的从犯。

accident *n.*

by accident 偶然地: Last time I ran across her *by* ~. 上次我偶然碰见她。/ Columbus discovered America *by* ~. 哥伦布发现美洲纯属偶然。

by accident of 靠(某事)的机遇: *By* ~ of birth he was rich. 他碰巧出生在富贵人家。

in an accident 在事故中: His father and mother were killed *in* a carriage ~. 他的父母在一次马车事故中丧生。/ The locomotive was damaged *in* a railway ~. 机车在铁路事故中被损坏。

leave sth. to accident (人)听其自然: We mustn't leave it *to* ~. 我们不能听其自然。

without accident 平安无事地: The night passed *without* ~. 这夜平安地过去了。

accidental *a.*

accidental to (某事、物)附带的: Songs are essential to musical comedy, but ~ *to* Shakespeare's plays. 歌唱是音乐喜剧所不可少的,但在莎士比亚的剧中却并非是必需的。/ Is this paralogistic procedure essential or ~ *to* his doctrine? 对于他的教义来说,这种谬误的程序是必不可少的还是附带的?

acclamation *n.*

by acclamation 用口头表决方式: All the members said, "Aye", and the motion was passed *by* ~. 所有的会员都说“赞成”,这动议就口头表决通过了。/ Someone made a motion to elect the popular candidate to the chairmanship *by* ~. 有人提议以口头表决方式选举深受欢迎的候选人当主席。

acclimatize *v.*

acclimatize (oneself) to (人)适应(某事物): We ~d (ourselves) quickly *to* the jungle. 我们很快就适应了丛林。/ He became ~d *to* the new surroundings. 他适应了新环境。

accommodate *v.*

accommodate sth. to (人)使某事适应(某事): They ~ their counsels *to* his inclination. 他们使自己的忠告适应他的意愿。/ I will ~ my plan *to* yours. 我将使我的计划适应你的计划。

accommodate oneself to (人等)适应(某事): They ~d themselves easily *to* the new conditions. 他们很容易地适应了新的环境。/ The eye can ~ itself *to* seeing objects at different distances. 眼睛可以自动调节观看远近不同的物体。

accommodate sb. with (人等)向某人提供(某事、物): The bank ~d him *with* a short-term loan. 银行向他提供一笔短期贷款。

accommodation *n.*

accommodation for 供(若干人)用的住处: The hotel has ~ *for* fifty people. 旅馆可容纳 50 人住宿。/ Wanted, ~ *for* a married couple with small child, in London. 征求在伦敦供一对夫妇带一小孩的住处。

an accommodation on 关于(某事)的调解

an accommodation to ①对(某人)的便利: It will be a great ~ *to* me if you will meet me tomorrow. 你如果明天肯见我,与我便利良多。②对(某事)的适应: We had to make an ~ *to* wartime conditions. 我们不得不适应战时的环境。/ The ~ of our desires *to* a smaller

income took some time. 使我目前的欲望适应于较目前少的收入需要些时间。

an accommodation with 与(某人、国)的谅解: It is necessary to reach an ~ *with* our neighbouring countries. 与我们的邻国达成谅解是必要的。

accompaniment *n.*

an accompaniment of/to 伴随(某事)的情况: Fame is not always an ~ *of* success. 成功并不总是意味着出名。/ There may be some unpleasant ~s *to* your trip but on the whole you will like it. 你在旅途中也许会碰到一些不愉快的事,但总的来说你会喜欢这次旅行的。

an accompaniment to 对(歌曲、乐器)的伴奏: Peggy played the ~ *to* Mary's song perfectly. 佩奇为玛丽的歌唱伴奏得好极了。/ This kind of instrument is used as an ~ *to* guitars. 这种乐器用来给吉它伴奏。

to the accompaniment of 用(某乐器)伴奏: They sing *to* the ~ *of* the banjo. 他们由五弦琴伴奏着歌唱。/ He delivered his speech *to* the ~ *of* applause from the audience. 在他讲话的过程中听众的掌声不断。

accompany *v.*

accompany sb. at/on (人)用(某乐器)给某人伴奏: Her mother ~ied her *on* the piano. 她母亲用钢琴给她伴奏。

accompany sb. to (人)伴随某人到(某地): He ~ied the other boys *to* the ball game. 他陪着其他男孩去看球赛。/ One day his father ~ied him *to* school. 有一天,他父亲陪他去上学。

accompany sth. with (人)在某事同时做(某事): The lecturer ~ied his explanation *with* some tape recordings. 讲演人在讲解时播放一些录音。/ He ~ied his speech *with* gestures. 他用手势助说话。

be accompanied by/with (事)伴有(某事): The rain was ~ied *by* a high wind. 这场雨伴有大风。/ His entreaties were ~ied *by* threats. 他的请求中带有威胁。

accomplice *n.*

an accomplice in (某罪行)的同谋者: The two are ~s *in* crime. 这两人是犯罪的同谋者。/ He was an ~ *in* a robbery. 他是一起抢劫案的同谋者。

an accomplice of (某人)的同谋者: He was arrested as an ~ *of* a criminal. 他作为一名罪犯的同谋而被捕。/ That man was an ~ *of* the burglar. 那人是窃贼的同谋者。

accomplished *a.*

accomplished in 在(某事)有造诣的: He is ~ *in* an art. 他专长于一种艺术。/ They are more ~ *in* this sort of rationalizing than Arnold was. 他们在这种找借口的伎俩上比阿诺德更高明。

accomplishment *n.*

of accomplishment(s) 有修养的: In the 19th century, a young woman *of* many ~s might sing, play the piano and paint. 在19世纪,一个很有修养的淑女会唱歌、弹钢琴和绘画。

accord *n.*

an accord with sb. about 与某人、国关于(某事)的协定: We reached an ~ *with* the neighbouring country about our common border. 我们与邻国就共同边界问题达成一项协定。

at accord 和解: For your father's remembrance, be *at* ~. 看在你死去的父亲份上, 和解吧。
bring sth. into accord with (人)使某事与(某事)一致: We'll have to bring their views *into* ~ *with* ours. 我们必须使他们的看法与我们一致。

in accord 一致: Our views on politics are not *in* ~. 我们对政治的看法不一致。

in accord with 与(某事)一致: Luckily, the chairman's views are *in* ~ *with* those of his committee. 幸而, 主席的观点与委员会一致。/What he has done is not *in* ~ *with* your instructions. 他所做的与你的指示不一致。

of one's own accord 自愿地; 自动地: He came to see you *of* his own ~. 他是自愿来看你的。/He participated *of* his own ~. 他是自愿参加的。

out of accord with 与(某事)不一致: Their actions are *out of* ~ *with* their words. 他们言行不一。

with one accord 异口同声地: The audience praised him *with* one ~ after he finished his speech. 他演说结束后, 听众一致称赞他。/I hey protested *with* one ~ that they had not done it. 他们异口同声地抗议说, 这不是他们干的。

accord v.

accord sth. to (人)给(某人)以某事: Children will readily ~ *to* others what others ~ *to* them. 孩子们会很容易地把人们给予他们的一切回报给人们。/He treated bishops with the superficial deference that a sergeant major ~s *to* a junior subaltern. 他以一种表面的尊敬对待主教们, 就象军士长对待少尉一样。[注: 也用双宾语结构: We ~ed him a hero's welcome. (我们把他当作英雄加以欢迎。)]

accord with (事)与(某事)一致: Our information does not ~ *with* his report. 我们的情报与他们的报告不一致。/The speaker's remarks did not ~ *with* the sentiments of those who listened to him. 讲演人的话与听众的感情不协调。

accordance n.

in accordance with 按照(某事): *In* ~ *with* your wishes, I have written to him. 根据你的愿望, 我给他写了信。/He did not act *in* ~ *with* the orders that were given to him. 他没有遵照所下达给他的命令去做。

account n.

balance accounts with = square accounts with

by all accounts 根据各方面所说: He is, *by* all ~s, a very rich person. 据各方面所说, 他是个很富有的人。/By all ~s he is very stubborn. 据各方面所说, 他十分固执。

by one's own account 据某人自己说: *By* her own ~, she has never met that person. 据她自己说, 她从未见过那人。

call sb. to account (人)责问某人: We cannot allow that young fellow to carry on in this irresponsible way; we shall have to call him *to* ~. 我们不能允许那个年轻人再这样不负责任; 我们必须对他加以责问。/The teacher has been called *to* ~ for the disorder in his classroom. 那位教师因教室秩序紊乱而被责问。

charge sth. to sb.'s account (人)把某事、物记入某人帐内: Charge the goods *to* my ~. 把这些货记入我帐内。/Don't forget to charge the money *to* my ~. 别忘记把这笔钱记入我帐内。

close an account/one's accounts with (人等)与(某人等)结清帐目: The company has closed its ~ *with* the bank. 该公司已与银行结清帐目。