

英语词汇学习丛书

# 英语中的名词·代词·冠词

USAGE OF NOUNS,  
PRONOUNS & ARTICLES



安徽教育出版社

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王轶军 潘利群 编著

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(皖)新登字 03 号

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安徽教育出版社出版发行

(合肥市金寨路 381 号)

新华书店经销 芜湖新华印刷厂印刷

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开本 787×1092 1/32 印张:7 字数:200,000

1994 年 12 月第 1 版 1994 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数:5,000

ISBN7—5336—1614—6/G·2055

定价:4.40 元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与本厂联系调换

## 前 言

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这是一本介绍名词、代词和冠词用法的书。

英语里的任何一个词都不是孤立存在的,在实际使用中,它或多或少要和其它词发生关系,即所谓的搭配,动词如此,其它词也一样。搭配有多种形式,以名词为例,它可以和动词、形容词、介词等组合成具有一定意义的词语。范围之广、数量之大,任何一本书都难以穷尽,而且,随着语言的发展,活用的搭配会越来越多。

本书收录了约 1000 个名词,着重探讨了名词与介词的搭配。这一方面体现了英汉两种语言的差别,另一方面也是初学者在学英语中感到有疑难的地方——对名词前或名词后究竟跟哪个介词心中没谱。查词典虽能得知所跟的介词,但往往不知其用法,而且并不是所有的词典都能提供所跟的介词,它们往往分散在各种词典中,从这个意义上说,本书的这部分内容可以说是对一些词典作了很好的补充。

在编写这部分时,我们常常为寻找某一名词的搭配例证而费尽心思,上下求索,翻阅尽可能多的参考书。凭着多年的工作经验,我们知道某个名词与某个介词存在着一种搭配形

式,弃之可惜,收入吧就要从大量资料中寻找例证,工作颇费力气。编写工作常常这样艰难地进行。

本书收入代词 80 个,除对基本意义设例说明外,还有针对性地选了一些代词惯用语。这是代词部分的一个显著特点。阅读本书,读者不仅知道了代词的基本意义和用法,而且也熟悉了其惯用语,避免了在代词学习上的片面性。

冠词包括定冠词和不定冠词。本书详细介绍了它们的意义和用法。

为保证全书例证的真实性、可信性和权威性,我们对每一条例证都附了出处。出处大多引自原版词典和著作,也有一些取自国内权威图书,在此谨向被引用的著译者们表示诚挚的谢意。

最后,我们把本书编写中的分工情况作一说明,以示负责。冠词、代词、名词的 A—L 部分由王轶军撰写,名词的 M—Z 部分由潘利群撰写。全书最后由王轶军统稿定稿。由于本书涉及面广,参考量大,虽经编者悉心编写,但遗漏或讹谬恐在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编 者

1994 年 1 月于金陵

# 说明

本书收录名词、代词和冠词。

## 一、冠词

侧重于基本意义的诠释和设例说明。

## 二、代词

1. 包括人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、否定代词、定量代词、不定代词、疑问代词和关系代词，共计 80 条。

2. 除基本意义和用法外，还收有一些常用的惯用语，如 himself 词目下收进 by himself, for himself, in himself。

## 三、名词

1. 只收入与介词构成的搭配。

2. 与不同的介词搭配时，其编排顺序为先列后置介词，后列前置介词。无论哪一种方式构成的短语，均按字母顺序进行编排，如 force 词目下的搭配排列为 force for, force in 和 in force。

3. 与同一个介词搭配构成意义不同的介词短语时，在该搭配的前面用(1)(2)(3)……来区分其释义，如 gift for 下辖两个意义：(1)天赋 (2)礼物。

4. 与两个介词或两个以上的介词搭配构成意义相同的介词短语时，把它们放在一起，中间用斜线隔开，如 hatred 后面既可用 for，又可用 toward，且意义相同，把 hatred for 和 hatred toward 合并成一条，写成 hatred for/toward。

5. 为方便使用，在一些名词的搭配后面设有不定冠词标志，表示该搭配的中心词为可数名词，无此标记的则视为不可数名词。如：abundance of, an”表示在此种搭配意义上 abundance 是可数名词，“in abundance”表示在此种搭配意义上 abundance 是不可数名词。

四、全书所收词目均按字母顺序排列。

五、书中的例句来源见书末“参考书目”。

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# A

a, an art.

1. 一(个): I can see **a** boy, **an** old man, and two dogs. (GEW) 我可以看见一个男孩、一个老人和两条狗。

2. 每一(个): These shoes are £10 **a** pair. (ULD) 这些鞋子每双 10 英镑。

3. 任何一个: A dog has four legs. (ULD) 狗有四条腿。

4. 某一个: A friend of yours asked me about you. (OSC) 你的一位朋友问了我有关你的情况。

5. (用于某些物质名词前) 一种: Copper is **a** metal. (ED) 铜是一种金属。

6. (用于由定语修饰的抽象名词前) 某一种; 一些: **a** happiness that he couldn't completely hide (CEED) 他不可能完全藏而不露的一种幸福感 / There is **a** certain sincerity about the man. (OSC) 这个人有些诚意。

7. (用于表示食物、饮料等的物质名词前) 一份; 一客: Have **an** ice! (ULD) 来份冰淇淋。

8. (用于某些专有名词前) 某个叫……的人; 一个像……的人; 一幅……的画像: There's **a** Mr Brown outside who would like to speak to you. (ULD) 外面有个叫布朗先生的人想跟你说话。 / He had **a** Van Gogh in the dining room. (DCEU) 他餐厅里有幅梵·高的画像。

9. 用于同位语短语, 对名词进行解释: Captain Stout, **a** notorious pirate, sailed into the harbour. (OSC) 斯托特船长, 这位臭名昭著的海盗驾船驶进了港口。

10. 与其他词语组成词组或成语: **a** few weeks 几个星期 / **a** great many 许多 / all of **a** sudden 突然 / many **a** time 多次

**a few**

1. 几个, 一些 (作主语、宾语、表语或定语, 用于可数含义, 表示肯定):



There are only *a very few* left. (DCE)剩下的微乎其微。/Winter has not many warm days, *only a few*. (TJD)冬天暖和的日子并不多,只有几天。/There are *a few* books in the library about geology. (ULD)图书馆里有一些有关地质学方面的书。

2. a good few/quite a few 相当多: The basket had *quite a few* rotten apples in it. (DAI)篮里有好多烂苹果。

3. not a few (正式用语)不少: I have seen and conversed with *not a few* of the principal actors in these events. (GME)我见过这些事件的许多参与者,并同他们谈话。

4. only a few 微乎其微(相当于 few): We thought *many people* would come to lunch, but *only a few* came. (DAI)我们原以为会有许多人来吃午饭,但来得很少。

#### **a little**

1. 很少,一点点(作主语、宾语或定语,用于不可数意义,表示肯定): *Many a little makes a mickle.* (谚)积少成多,集腋成裘。/She had *a little* cold last week, but *she's fine* now. (FWF)她上周有点感冒,但现在好了。

2. 相当,某种程度(用作副词): The children wanted to play *a little* longer. (DAI)孩子们想再多玩一会儿。

3. not a little 相当多: It has caused me *not a little* anxiety. (ALD)这事引起了我很大的焦虑不安。

4. only a little 不多(相当于 little): We thought we had a whole bag of flour, but *only a little* left. (DAI)我们原以为还有整整一袋面粉,但所剩无几。

5. quite a little 相当多: We are not finished; *quite a little* is left to do. (DAI)我们没做完,还有不少事要做。

#### **ability n.**

1. ability in 在……方面有能力和才能: He has unusual *ability* in science. (HSD)他对科学有着非凡的才能。

2. beyond one's ability 超出某人的能力: Composing music is *beyond*

*his ability.* (RHD)音乐作曲他力所不及。

**absence n.**

1. absence from 缺席, 不在: His *absence from* the meeting was not noticed. (EPI)没人注意到他没参加会议。

2. absence in 不在甲地而在乙地: *absence in* London (NED) 暂离某地而在伦敦

3. in the absence of 某人不在时: *In the absence of* Mr. Smith, his wife gave us a lesson. (GTCE) 史密斯先生不在场时, 他夫人教训了我们一顿。

**abundance n.**

1. abundance of, an 丰富, 充裕: There was an *abundance of* food. (EPI) 食品丰富。

2. in abundance 丰富: At the feast there was food and drink *in abundance*. (DCE) 盛宴上有很丰富的食品和饮料。

**access n.**

1. access to 接近, 通向……的捷径: Only graduate students have *access to* the library shelves. (GP) 只有研究生有权接近图书馆书架。

**accommodation n.**

1. accommodation for 供应, 接待: This hotel has *accommodation for* fifty people. (JED) 这个宾馆能接待 50 人。

2. accommodation to, an 给某人提供便利: It will be an *accommodation to* me if you will meet me tomorrow instead of today. (HSD) 要是你愿意明天会见我而不是今天, 这对我是再适合不过的了。

**accompaniment n.**

1. accompaniment to/of, an ……的陪伴物: Ruffled disquiet was a perpetual *accompaniment to* my living. (ED) 坎坷不安始终伴随我的生活。/ Destruction and suffering are *accompaniments of* war. (HSD) 战争伴随着破坏和苦难。

2. to the accompaniment of 在……伴奏下: She sang *to the accompaniment of* the piano. (EPI) 她在钢琴的伴奏下唱歌。

**accomplishment** *n.*

accomplishment in 在……方面的成就: She is known for her **accomplishment in** improving the country's hospitals. (DCE)她在改善该国医院方面成绩卓著, 尽人皆知。

**accord** *n.*

1. in accord (with) (与……)一致; 符合: Our views on politics are not **in accord**. (FWF)我们的政治观点不一致。/Some of his projects were hardly **in accord with** their interests. (DCEU)他的一些方案与他们的利益几乎不相符。

2. of one's own accord 自愿地; 自动地: I know you ~~were there~~ **were there of your own accord**. (DCEU)我知道你到那里是出于自愿。

3. out of accord (with) (与……)不一致: What ~~they are~~ **doing is out of accord with** what they have always said. (CD)他们目前的所作所为同他们一向宣传的完全是两码事。

**accordance** *n.*

in accordance with 按照; 依据: **In accordance with** your wishes, I am returning your pencils. (BWD)如你所愿, 我现在把铅笔还给你。

**account** *n.*

1. in account with 与……有帐务往来: We are **in account with** that firm. (CD)我们与那家公司有帐务关系。

2. of... account 有……重要性: The doctor is a man **of some account** in the village. (DCE)这个医生在庄上有些威望。

3. on account of 由于: **On account of** his youth, he was not allowed to take the senior course. (GTCE)由于年龄小, 他未被获准上高年级课程。

**ache** *n.*

**ache in, an** 某部位疼: I have an **ache in** my foot. (NHLD)我脚疼。

**acquaintance** *n.*

**acquaintance with, an** 了解, 知道: I have an **acquaintance with** the language. (DCE)我稍懂这语言。

**acquisition n.**

1. acquisition of 获得: He devotes his time to the *acquisition of* knowledge. (ALD) 他把时间花在求知上面。
2. acquisition to, an 对……而言是得到的人或物: Mr. A will be a valuable *acquisition to* the teaching staff of our school. (ALD) A 先生将是我们学校教师中不可多得的一位。

**action n.**

1. in action 在活动; 在运转; 在战斗中: He was killed *in action* in North America. (DCEU) 他死于北美的事迹。/ The machine is now *in action*. (CD) 机器正在运转当中。
2. out of action 失去作用; 出故障: After a bad fall he was *out of action* for a month. (CD) 他严重跌伤之后, 整整一个月不能动弹。

**activity n.**

1. activity with 伴随……的活动: *Activity with* mistakes is better than *indolence without* mistakes. (DEC) 做事犯错误总比怠惰无过强。
2. in activity 在活动: During the summer the packing houses were *in full activity* again. (DCEU) 夏季期间, 包装工场的业务又繁忙了起来。

**addiction n.**

- addiction for, an 癖好: Some people have an *addiction for* tobacco, and they *smoke* continually. (BWD) 有些人有烟瘾, 他们不停地抽烟。

**addition n.**

1. addition to, an 添加的人或物: The new *addition to* the house is a playroom. (BWD) 房屋新增加了一间游艺室。
2. in addition to 除……外: *In addition to* the roast beef, I would like to have a baked potato. (AID) 除烤牛肉外, 我还想来一份烤土豆。

**admiration n.**

1. admiration for 羡慕: His *admiration for* the movie star waned. (DEC) 他对这位影星的仰慕之情消失了。
2. in admiration of 赞赏: We were lost *in admiration of* the beauty of

the scene. (ALD)这个美景让我们赞叹不已。

**admission n.**

1. admission to (1) 进入: *Admission to* the school is by examination only. (OSD) 进入那所学校必须通过考试。(2) 入场券价格: *Admission to* the show is one dollar. (TJD) 那个展览门票是 1 元。

2. admission of, an 承认: To resign now would be an *admission of* failure. (ALD) 现在辞职就是承认失败。

**admittance n.**

admittance to 允许进入: She had *admittance to* all the theatres free of charge. (TJD) 她获准免费进所有的剧院。

**advance n.**

advance in, an 在……方面的发展或进步: There have been great *advances in* the last 20 years. (DCE) 过去 20 年航天事业有了巨大的发展。

2. advance on, an 比……高超; 比……进步: The present proposals are certainly an *advance on* the previous ones, though they are still not satisfactory. (EFL) 目前的提议无疑比先前的进了一步, 尽管这些还不能令人满意。

3. in advance of 在……之先: Her ideas were *in advance of* her time. (AHSD) 她的思想超越了她的时代。

4. on the advance (物价) 在上涨: Petroleum is *on the advance*. (CD) 石油价格在上涨。

**advantage n.**

1. advantage in, an 优越之处: I don't agree with the view that there is no *advantage in* being patient. (GCE) 忍耐没有好处, 这一看法我不赞成。

2. advantage over, an 胜过; 优于: This method has an *advantage over* that one. (CD) 这个方法比那个方法优越些。

3. advantage to, an 某人的优点; 优势: Tom's pleasant personality is a great *advantage to* him. (PAP) 汤姆生性乐观, 这是他的一大优点。

4. of... advantage 有……好处: It would be *of* no *advantage* to us to do that. (EPI) 做那事对我们不会有好处。

5. to one's advantage 对某人有利: The present world situation is *to our advantage*. (DEC) 现在的世界形势对我们有利。

**adventure n.**

1. adventure for, an 某人的经历: The trip to Florida was an *adventure for* Helen. (TJD) 旅游佛罗里达对海伦是一次了不起的经历。

2. adventure of, an……的冒险经历: Have you read about the *adventures of* Marco Polo? (FWF) 你读过马可·波罗冒险方面的书吗?

**advertisement n.**

1. advertisement for, an……的广告: She was a little girl in an *advertisement for* children's clothing in the Sunday Times. (DEP) 在《星期日时代》上刊登的儿童服装广告中她是个小女孩。

2. in advertisement 在广告中: I wish I could buy all the beautiful things I see *in advertisement*. (GP) 我希望能买到在广告中见到的一切漂亮东西。

**advice n.**

1. advice on/about 关于……的建议: He gave me some good *advice about* building a house. (NHL) 他对我建房之事提了些好的意见。

2. advice to 对某人的劝告: My *advice to* you, sir, is to speak the truth. (DCEU) 先生, 我对您的忠告是说真话。

3. on the advice of 遵照……的嘱咐: Mr. Carter has stopped smoking *on his doctor's advice*. (GP) 卡特先生遵从医嘱戒了烟。

**affection n.**

1. affection between 在……两者之间的情感: *Affection* grew up *between* them. (GPU) 他们之间产生了爱情。

2. affection for/toward 爱: Mrs. Perkins has great *affection for* all her students. (GP) 珀金斯夫人深爱她的所有学生。/ Every mother feels *affection toward* her children. (ALD) 每位母亲都爱自己的孩子。

**affinity** *n.*

1. affinity between, *an* 在……两者之间的密切关系: There is an **affinity between** the Spanish and Portuguese languages. (EPI) 西班牙语和葡萄牙语相近。
2. affinity for, *an* 吸引: Hemoglobin has a greater **affinity for** carbon monoxide than for oxygen. (Web. 3) 血红蛋白对一氧化碳的亲合力要大于对氧气的亲合力。
3. affinity with, *an* 与……关系密切: Portuguese has an **affinity with** Spanish. (EPI) 葡萄牙语和西班牙语相近。

**afternoon** *n.*

1. in the afternoon 在下午: **In the afternoon** he took Ruth for a walk. (DCEU) 下午他带上露丝去散步。
  2. on... afternoon 某日下午: **On Saturday afternoon** he went to the National Gallery. (DCEU) 星期六下午他去了国家美术馆。
- 注: 在表示时间时, *in the afternoon* 笼统指“下午”, *on... afternoon* 则表示具体特定的某个下午。

**age** *n.*

1. at the age of 在……年龄: **At the age of** fifteen Saul knew that the life he was then living was to be his lot. (DEP) 15 岁时, 索尔知道他当时所过的生活将注定终生。
2. of age ……岁; 到达法定成年年龄: In Britain all children must receive full-time education until they are at least fifteen years **of age**. (EPI) 在英国, 所有儿童必须接受全日制教育至少到 15 岁。
3. over age 超龄: He found he would not enter for the scholarship, as he was **over age**. (EPI) 他发现自己不能报名参加奖学金考试, 因为他超龄了。
4. under age 低于规定的最小年龄: He was rejected by the army because he was **under age**. (DEC) 他因为尚未成年而被拒绝参军。

**aggression** *n.*

1. aggression against, *an* 侵犯: This is an **aggression against** personal

liberty. (ED)这是侵犯人身自由的行为。

2. aggression on/upon, an 对……的侵略: They started an *aggression upon* us. (DEC)他们向我们发动了侵略战争。

**agony n.**

in an agony/agonies of 处于极度痛苦中: He was *in an agony of* remorse. (ALD)他深深处于悔恨痛苦中。

**agreement n.**

1. agreement about 对……意见一致: There is very little *agreement about* what to do. (DCE)关于该做些什么,意见很不统一。

2. agreement between 在……两者之间的一致: See if there is *agreement between* your answer and John's answer. (BWD)看看你和约翰的答案是否一致。

3. agreement for, an 为……的协议: An *agreement* is reached *for* the ending of a strike. (EPI)为结束罢工而达成了一项协议。

4. in agreement (with) (与……)持相同意见,同意(……): We are *in agreement* on that point. (ALD)我们在那点上意见一致。/We are *in agreement* with their decision. (DCE)我们同意他们的决定。

5. in the agreement 在协议里: Nothing is said about that *in the agreement*. (DEC)协议里丝毫没有提到那一点。

**aid n.**

1. aid in, an 在……方面的辅助物: A dictionary is an important *aid in* learning a new language. (DCE)词典是学习新语言的一个重要工具。

2. aid to, an……辅助手段: Later on, repetition drill becomes a useful *aid to* memorization of the dialogue. (AOT)以后,重复操练成了记忆对话的一种有用手段。

3. by the aid of 借助于: Small though the writing was, I managed to make it out *by the aid of* a magnifying glass. (EPI)字虽小,但我借助放大镜还是把它辨认出来了。

4. in aid of 为了帮助: The concert is given *in aid of* the blind. (PAP)举行音乐会以帮助盲人。



5. with the aid of (1) 在……帮助下: *With the aid of* a neighbour, he managed to extinguish the fire. (EPI) 在一个邻居的帮助下, 我得以扑灭大火。(2) 借助于 (=by the aid of): I'm reading *An Ideal Husband* *with the aid of* a dictionary. (DCEU) 我借助词典在阅读《理想丈夫》一书。

注: by the aid of 和 with the aid of 用法大致相同, 前者侧重跟物, 后者跟人或物都可以。

**aim** *n.*

1. aim at 瞄准: He took good *aim at* the target before he fired. (DCEU) 射击前他瞄准了靶子。

2. aim in 目的; 志向: What is your *aim in* working so hard? (DEC) 你如此勤奋为的是什么?

**air** *n.*

1. by air 乘飞机: I've never travelled anywhere *by air*. (GCE) 我从来没乘飞机到过什么地方。

2. in the air (1) 在空中: The scent of the narcissi was *in the air*. (DCEU) 空中飘着水仙花的香味。(2) 悬而未决: We go to Paris on Monday, but after that all our plans are *in the air*. (CDEI) 我们星期一去巴黎, 但是我们还未决定去巴黎以后干什么。(3) (谣言等) 在流传: What changes they will make nobody knows, but there is something *in the air*. (HAI) 无人知道他们会作什么改革, 但有谣言在流传。

3. on the air 在广播: They said that the president will be *on the air* tonight at ten o'clock. (HAI) 人们说总统今晚 10 点将发表广播讲话。

**alignment** *n.*

1. in alignment 呈一直线: The troops were *in perfect alignment*. (TJD) 部队排列成笔直的一条直线。

2. out of alignment 不成直线: The desks are *out of alignment*. (OSD) 课桌没有对齐。

**all** *n.*

1. 一切, 全部, 大家 (作主语、宾语、定语、表语或同位语): *All is not*