

最新

中学英语  
实用辞典

何若琪 辜端英 主编

海洋出版社

# 最新中学英语实用辞典

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# 前 言

《最新中学英语实用辞典》是作者根据从教 30 多年的经验和针对英语学习者经常遇到的实际问题而编写的。辞典中包括词条近 3000 条,每个词配有英语与汉语的解释,每个词条列有固定词搭配和习惯用法,并有充分例句加以精炼说明。

本辞典还针对中学生及中学教师在学习和备课时遇到的疑难点作了详细的解释,对各个常用的、易混的同义词、近义词、形近异义词的基本用法作了辨析,并例举说明和正误比较。为了使读者易于掌握各个词的正确用法,还对一些容易用错的短语和习惯表达法进行了辨析,指出其错误之所在,并给出了正确的表达方式,从而避免了要查阅多种书籍的麻烦。

本辞典内容丰富,表达力求浅显实用。它是初、高中学生、中学教师、成人高等学校学员及社会上自学英语者必备之工具书。

本辞典由北京师范大学附属中学两位有多年英语教学经验的高级教师何若琪,辜端英主编。参加编写工作的有中国人民大学外语系副教授王岗鸣,北京理工大学副教授何兆枢,中国人民公安大学副教授程复兴和北京钢铁学院分院教师马代林。

由于我们的水平有限,书中难免有错误和疏漏之处,请广大同行和读者指正。

编 者

1991 年 6 月

## 凡 例

全书采用通用辞典的编排方式,每个词条后面用国际音标注音,其次用英语注明词类:

*n.* (名词)

*pron.* (代词)

*adj.* (形容词)

*vt. & vi.* (及物与不及物动词)

*vt.* (及物动词)

*vi.* (不及物动词)

*link-v.* (系动词)

*conj.* (连词)

*aux. v.* (助动词)

*mod. v.* (情态动词)

*adv.* (副词)

*inf.* (不定式)

*-ing-form.* (现在分词形式)

一词分属两个以上的词类时,用阿拉伯数字 1、2、3 划分;及物动词或不及物动词用 1)、2) 划分;同一词类有几个解说时用 ①、②、③ 划分。

本书为了节省篇幅,采用了一些符号。其中代字号“~”代表词条的本词。鱼尾号“【】”代表如下意义:

【搭】代表词的搭配

【惯】代表词的习惯用法

【辨】代表对词的辨析

【误】代表错误用法

【正】代表正确用法

【注】代表注释

【转】代表词的转化

【美】代表美国英语

【英】代表英国英语

a, an [ei; ə], [æn; ən, n] *indef, indef art.* 不定冠词(1)a 用在:①以辅音字母开始的词前:a boat 小船 a pen 钢笔 a house 房子②以“y”[j]或“w”[w]音开始的元音字母前:a university 大学 a Eurasian 欧亚混血人 a one-way street 单行道 a once-in-a-lifetime chance 唯一难得的机会(2)an 用在:①以不发“y”[y]或“w”[w]音的元音字母开始的词前:an offer 建议 an Indian 印第安人, 印度人 an apple 苹果②以不发音字母“h”前:an hour 小时 an honest man 诚实的人③后面是个非重读音节字母“h”前(这条规则现在很少用了):an historical event 历史事件④以元音开始的缩略词中的辅音字母前:an M. A. 文学硕士【注】不定冠词的用法:①可用来表示“一(个)”:There are ten millimetres in a centimetre. 1 厘米有 10 毫米。The bus was travelling at forty-five kilometres an hour. 公共汽车以每小时 45 公里的速度行驶。A dozen bottles were packed into each case. 每箱装 12 瓶。②可作“任何一个”解释:A baby needs the love and care of its mother. 婴儿需要母爱和关怀。An elder person should be respected. 应该尊敬长辈。③有时作“某一”解释:I met an old friend yesterday. 我昨天遇见一位老朋友。A neighbour of mine has seven cats. 我的邻居有 7 只猫。④可用于表示“职业”, “行业”, “阶级”, “宗教”等名词之前:

He is a lawyer. 他是个律师。She has become a Christian. 她已成为一个基督教徒。⑤表示“某人”, “需要的一个成员”, “某一种人物或其作品”: A Mr. Jones has been elected Chairman. 一位姓琼斯的先生已经当选为主席。⑥用在同位语中:pepper, a kind of spice, is used to add flavour to the dish. 胡椒粉——一种调味品是用来增添菜肴味道。⑦用在某些成语中的名词前:such an honour 这样的荣誉 So unique a character. 如此独特的性格。What a pity! 真可惜! quite a change 几乎完全变了样 more than a casual acquaintance 非泛泛之交 many a time 多次, 常常。【惯】①a basin of 一盆;a basin of water 一盆水②a block of 一大块;a block of rock 一大块岩石③a burst of 一阵;On his appearance there was a burst of applause. 他一出现便发出喝采声。There is a burst of merriment. 发出了一阵欢乐声。With a little burst of laughter, they began to talk. 一阵小小的笑声后, 他们开始谈话。④a group of 一片(组);a group of girls 一群女孩 a group of trees (houses) 一丛树;一群房屋 ⑤a little now and a little then 时而, 是个名词性短语, 它比 now and then 更为短暂;Jack did some drawing a little now and a little then. 杰克偶而画画儿(强调画的时间很短)。We study at the same school, and we see each other now and then. 我们在同一个

学校学习,时而见面。⑥a moment ago=just now)刚才(句中用此时间状语时,谓语动词要用过去式):I heard the news only a moment ago. 我刚才听到这个消息。⑦a sea of fire 火海;a sea of faces 人海;a sea of trouble 无数的困难 ⑧a start of joy 一阵惊喜;He jumped with a start of joy. 他一阵惊喜跳了起来。Mother was used to such knocks, but this time she gave a start of joy. 母亲对这种敲窗户的声音已经听惯了,然而这次她却有点惊喜。⑨a type of 一种类型的:What type of car do you want? 你要哪一种类型的汽车?【辨】①a few 相当于 a small number(of)有一些;少数几个;a few 与 few 的区别:a few 和 few 后面跟可数名词复数,如 friends, books 等。a few 是肯定意义,而 few 是否定意义,如:He has a few friends. 他有几个朋友。I know a few of these people. 这些人当中我认识几个。We are going away for a few days. 我们要离开几天。Few people know his name. 几乎没人知道他的名字。②a good many 相当于 a large number of 许多(与可数名词连用):A great many men were killed. 许多人被杀。A good many things kept him busy. 许多事情使他一直很忙。Have you any friends? — I have a good many. 你有朋友吗? — 我有许多朋友。③a great(good)deal(of)相当于 very much. 在介词 of 后接不可数名词,如 work, trouble...大量(的);She

is a great deal better today. 她今天身体好多了。a great deal of work 许多工作。I have got into a great deal of trouble. 我已陷入很大的困境。It took me a great deal of time to memorize the new words. 记忆这些生词花了我不少时间。The camel can keep a great deal of water in its stomach. 骆驼胃里能储存大量的水。He knew a great deal. 他懂得很多。We learned a great deal from the workers. 我们从工人那里学到很多东西。④a great many 大量的。用于可数名词之前:A great many English novels have been translated into Chinese. 大量英语小说已译成中文了。I've been there a great many times. 我已去过那里多次了。⑤a little 相当于 some but not much 一点儿;少量的(肯定意义),而其同义词 little 则是否定意义(后面跟不可数名词),如 water, milk 等:There is a little milk left in the bottle. 瓶子里剩下一点儿牛奶。He knows a little French. 他懂一点法语。I have little money. 我身上没带多少钱。⑥a lot 相当于 much, many 许多;大量。much 和 many 较多用于否定和疑问句子中。I have a lot of (lots of) work to do today. 今天我有许多工作要做。There were such a lot of people in the shop! 商店里的人真多!【注】a lot of 和 lots of 通常用于肯定句中。⑦a number of 许多,用于可数名词之前:A number of students are (is) reading newspapers

in the library. 许多学生在图书馆里看报纸。I have a number of questions to ask you. 我有一些问题要问你。

【注】a number of 后面应接复数名词, 谓语动词一般用复数, 但有时也用单数: A great number of persons have (has) assembled. 许多人已集合好了。There is a large number of teachers in our school. 我们学校有许多教师(用单数)。【误】The number of girls in our class are thirty.

【正】The number of girls in our class is thirty.

**able** ['eɪbl] *adj.* be able to do something; have the power, means or opportunity to do sth. 能做某事; 聪明; 能干的; 有本事的; Shall you be ~ to come? 你能来吗? You are better ~ to do it than I am. 你比我更有能力承担此事。【搭】as attrib. 作定语: She is an ~ teacher. 她是位能干的老师。That's an ~ portrait. 那是一幅笔法娴熟的肖像画。to be ~ + to-inf.: He is ~ to overcome all kinds of difficulties. 他能克服各种困难。Will you be ~ to finish the work before Sunday? 你能于星期日前完成这项工作吗? 【惯】an ~ lawyer 精明的律师 an ~ speech 一篇精彩的演说

【辨】able, capable: ①举 able 例句: He is an able engineer. 他是个能干的工程师。He was able to finish the work in time. 他能及时完成工作。He was not able to see the difference. 他看不出区别来。He made a very

able speech. 他作了一个精彩的演说。【误】He is able of doing great things. 【正】He is able to do great things. 他能干大事。He is acknowledged as an able statesman. 他被公认为是有才干的政治家。②capable 除上述的意思外, 用于人时, 指有普通能力应付一般的要求, 涵义没有 able 强, 但有时可以互相替用, 指某种可能性。如: He is a capable teacher. 他是个胜任的老师。They are capable of anything. 他们什么事都干得来。The situation is capable of improvement. 情况可以好转。【注】capable 后接 of 加名词或动名词。不用不定式动词。【误】He is capable to do the job. 【正】He is capable of doing the job. 他胜任这工作。

**about** [ə'baʊt] 1. *prep.* ①concerning; regarding; in connection with 关于; 有关; She talked ~ his family. 她谈到他的家庭。What do you know ~ him? 关于他, 你知道些什么? ②in various directions; to various places, etc. 向各方面; 向各处: near to 在附近 walking ~ the town 在市内到处走 travelling ~ the world 在世界各地旅行 idle men standing ~ the street corners 在街角到处站立的闲人 books and papers lying ~ the room 零乱散置于室内的书和文件 I haven't any money ~ me. 我身上没有带钱。I dropped the key somewhere ~ here. 我的钥匙失落在这附近。2. *adv.* ①to various places, in various

directions 到各处: The children were rushing ~. 孩子们到处乱跑。Don't leave waste paper and empty bottles ~ in the park. 不要在公园到处乱扔废纸空瓶。He's taking Mary ~ a lot these days (e. g. to dances, theatres, cinemas). 这几天, 他带着玛丽到处去玩。(如跳午, 看戏, 看电影) There were books lying ~ on the floor. 有些书散置在地上。There was no one ~ (no one be seen) 附近看不到一个人。② of degree (= a little more or less) 大约: ~ as high as that tree 大约与那树一般高 for ~ five miles 大约 5 英里。~ 6 o'clock 大约 6 点钟【惯】how about; what about 询问消息; 提供建议; 或询问意见的用语: ① What about his qualifications for the position? 对于担任此职他的学习经历如何? ② How about going to France for our holidays? 我们到法国去度假如何? 【注】① around *prep. & adv.* 在周围; 在四外: We sat around the table. 我们坐在桌子周围。He traveled around. 他四处旅行。He turned around. 他转过身来。② on *prep.* 论及; 关于: speak on international affairs 演讲国际形势 a lecture on Shakespeare 关于莎士比亚的讲座【辨】(1) about, around (round): about, around (round) 都有“在…周围”的意思, 但 about 只是笼统地表示在某位置的附近或周围, 而 around (round) 由表示以某物为中心而环绕着: Don't

leave your toys lying about the floor. 别把你的玩具满地乱扔。The water was all round (around) the house. 房子四周都是水。(2) about, on: about 和 on 都表示“关于”, 但 about 指是“记叙”, 而 on 指的是“论述”: On Practice《实践论》。【误】We are sitting about the monument. 【正】We are sitting around the monument. 我们正坐在纪念碑周围。【误】This is a book about English grammar.

【正】This is a book on English grammar. 这是一本英语语法书。

above [ə'baʊ] *prep. & adv.* higher than; at a higher point 高于; 在…之上: The sun rose ~ the horizon. 太阳升起在地平线上。We were flying ~ the clouds. 我们飞在云层之上。A voice from ~ shouted a welcome. 从高处传来的人声高呼欢迎。【辨】above, over: 两词在用作介词时, 都表示“在上方”, 但有以下几点异同。① above (在…上方); over (在…正上方): His office is over ours. 他的办公室就是我们头上那个房间。His office is above ours. 他的办公室在我们上面。② 一般地说“高于”, 即不能接下面的东西, 可以用 over, 也可用 above: The sky is over our heads. 天空在我们头上。The heaven is above us. 天空在我们头上。③ over 表示“在…上面”即能铺盖其上, above 不可表示这一意思: She put her hands over her face. 她用手遮住脸。She spread a cloth over the table.

她把一块布铺在桌上。④over 和 above 都可以表示“多于, 超过”。over 一般用于时间, 距离, 年龄。above 一般用于数量, 价格, 重量。It weighs above ten tons. 它的重量超过 10 吨。Above 100 people were there. 100 多人在那儿。He is over fifty. 他 50 多岁。He stayed there for over a month. 他在那里住了一个多月。⑤over 可表示“遍于”, 而 above 不能。above 可能表示精神上的“超出”而 over 不能。如: all over the world 全世界 above one's ability 超过某人的能力【误】There is a picture above the blackboard. 【正】There is a picture over the blackboard. 黑板的正上方有一张画。

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b] 1. *vt.* take or suck in (a liquid); take in heat, light, knowledge etc. 吸收(液体); 吸热; 吸光; 吸收知识; Paper that ~s ink is called blotting paper. 吸收墨水的纸叫吸水纸。The clever boy ~ed all the knowledge that his teacher gave him. 这聪明的男孩子把老师给的知识完全吸收了。Dry sand ~s water. 干沙吸水。We must ~ whatever experience is useful to us. 我们必须吸收一切有用的经验。He ~ed the point of view of the teacher. 他接受了老师的观点。She tried to ~ as much information as possible. 她想法尽量多吸收一些知识。2. *adv.* 全神贯注地; 入神地: He was quiet in the car, very much ~ed in his own thoughts. 他静

静地呆在汽车里, 完全陷入沉思中。Absorbed in his work, he neglected food and sleep. 他的心思全在工作上, 连吃饭、睡觉都顾不上了。He found the girl ~ed in the reading of Lei Feng's stories. 他发现这女孩子看雷锋的故事看入迷了。【惯】be absorbed (in) 全神贯注; 专心致志: They sometimes were so absorbed that they skipped meals and rest. 有时候他们是那样专心致志, 甚至不吃也不休息。She was completely absorbed in her task (work). 她的的心思完全集中在工作上了。They all became absorbed in technical innovations. 他们都一心一意地搞技术革新了。

**accept** [ək'sept] *vt.* take; receive 接受: He ~ed a present from his friend. 他接受了朋友的礼物。I ~ed your offer. 我接受你的好意。I ~ed it with pleasure. 我愉快地接受了它。【搭】to ~ sth. : She ~ed criticism with an open mind. 她虚心接受批评。to ~ sth. (or sb.) as + adj. (or n.): They ~ed news as authoritative. 他们把那消息看作是权威性的。The manager did not ~ her as his secretary. 那经理没有收她作秘书。to be ~ed; How is this phrase to be ~ed. 这短语如何解释呢? 【辨】receive, accept: ①receive “收到”, “接到”这一动作, 而 accept 是指经过考虑接受下来: I have received three letters from him. 我收到他 3 封信。He received an invitation to the English

evening. 他接到参加英语晚会的邀请。He accepted the criticism from the masses. 他接受了群众的批评。He received the present, but he did not accept it. 他接到礼物,但没有接受它。②receive 是终止动词,用于现在完成时时,不能跟表示一段时间的状态语连用。【误】I have received his letter for five days. 【正】I received his letter five days ago. 或 It's five days since I received his letter. 我收到他的信已经5天了。

**account** [ə'kaunt] 1. *vt.* regard; consider 认为; 视为: 【搭】to ~ sb. + n. (adj.): Some of them ~ed Charles a hero. 他们一些人把查尔斯视为英雄。We ~ your action unwise. 我们认为你的行为是不明智的。to ~ sb. + to be: We ~ honesty to be the most sacred of morality. 我们认为诚实是最大的美德。【惯】to account for 代表: Women account for one third of all the representatives. 妇女占了代表总数的三分之一。2. *n.* explanation 说明: Please give me an ~ of your trip. 请你告诉我你旅行的内容。He gave a brief ~ of his life. 他略述了他的生平。I shall give you a full ~ tomorrow. 明天我给你一个详细的说明。【惯】on account of 相当于 because of 因为: He could not come on account of his illness. 他因病不能来。The harvest was poor on ~ of the failure of the rain. 因为没有雨农作物欠收。

**accustom** [ə'kʌstəm] *vt.* make used (to) 习惯于: 【搭】to ~ oneself (sb.) to sth.: I could not ~ myself to western food. 我不习惯吃西餐。This ~ed him to danger. 这已使他习惯于危险了。to be (get, become) grow ~ed to sth.: The young workers are not ~ed to the night shift. 现在年轻人不习惯上夜班。to ~ oneself to + ing-form: I am not ~ed to staying up late at night. 我不习惯于熬夜。

**achieve** [ə'tʃi:v] *vt.* finish successfully 完成; 取得, 达到; 实现: ① 完成; 取得; 达到: They ~ed some victories despite these odds. 尽管受到这些挫折, 他们还是取得一些胜利。They hoped to ~ their aims by the end of the year. 他们希望在年底前实现他们的目标。I've ~d only half of what I hoped to do. 我希望做的事只完成了一半。Last year these steel plants ~d a 10 per cent increase over 1976. 去年这些钢铁厂比1976年增产10%。② 取得成绩(成就): We congratulate them on what they had ~d. 我们祝贺他们取得的成就。He will never ~ anything if he doesn't work hard. 他要不努力就不会取得任何成绩。In social welfare they have ~d a lot, too. 在社会福利方面, 他们也取得很大的成绩。I'm sorry I've ~d so little in all these years. 我很遗憾, 这些年来做出的成绩是这样的小。【辨】finish, achieve: 两个词都表示“完成”。① finish 是完成日常

事务: I finished writing the composition last night. 昨夜我写完了这篇作文。He finished his homework. 他完成了作业。②achieve 往往用于经过努力而达到预期的目的: We have achieved our aims in the past four years. 在过去4年中我们已实现了我们的目标。【误】He has achieved the novel. 【正】He has finished the novel. 他完成了这部小说。

**act** [ækt] *vt. & vi.* perform actions, do sth. 行动; 做事: ①perform actions, do sth. 行动: This is the time to ~. 是行动的时候了。Let's see how they will ~. 咱们看看他们将如何行动。We'll ~ immediately. 我们将立刻行动。②do what is usual expected, required 做; 行事: The brakes wouldn't ~, so there was an accident. 刹车失灵, 所以发生了车祸。The police refused to ~. 警察拒绝干涉。③take part in a play on the stage 参加; 演出: I don't think the play will ~. 我认为这个剧不能演出。She ~s well. 她演得很好。【惯】①act as 充当; 起...作用: He acted as secretary to the board. 他当委员会的秘书。I act as interpreter. 我当翻译。Who acted as chairman in his absence? 他不在时谁当主席? ②act for 代理; 代表(某人)办事: He acted for Smith while he was ill. 史密斯生病时, 他代理其职务。I will act for him in this matter. 我来代他办理这事。③act on (upon) 按...行事; 起...作用: He is act-

ing on our advice. 他是按我们的劝告办事的。This medicine acts on the heart. 这药对心脏病起作用。

【转】**action** ['æksən] *n.* 行动; 动作: The time has come for action. 是行动的时候了。**active** ['æktiv] *adj.* 精力充沛的; 积极的: A boy with an active brain will be more successful than a dull boy. 一个具有灵活头脑的孩子比一个迟钝的孩子有出息。He takes an active part in school affairs. 他积极参加学校里的活动。

**actual** ['æktjuəl] *adj.* real, as a fact 实际的; 现实的; 事实上的: ~ state 真实情况 Can you tell us the ~ condition of this country? 你能告诉我们这个国家的真实情况吗? 【转】**actually** ['æktju:əli] *adv.* really, in fact 实际地; 果然地: I actually found him there. 我果然在那里找到他。Did he actually say so? —He did indeed. 他果然是这样说的吗? ——是的, 确实这样说了。【辨】actually, indeed; indeed 实在地。多用于承接前言, 加强前言的确实性: Are you thirsty? —Indeed I am 你渴吗? ——我确实渴了。That was indeed a hard question. 那确是一个难题。

**add** [æd] *vt. & vi.* increase 增加: Let me ~ something to this picture. 我们在这幅画上加点东西。Farmers ~ fertilizer to the soil. 农民把肥料加施到地里。Please ~ the item to my bill. 请把这一项加到我们的帐单

上。【辨】add to, add up to; ①add to 是“增加”; add to knowledge 增加知识 add to trouble. 增加麻烦。②add up to 合计起来; 加起来。All this adds up to a new concept of the universe. 这一切构成对宇宙的新看法。The money we pay for the development of agriculture added up to 28000 dollars. 我们用于发展农业的资金加起来达 2.8 万美元。It added up to 150 yuan. 加起来总共是 150 元。

【误】The matter added up to our many difficulties. 【正】The matter added to our many difficulties. 这事增加了我们不少麻烦。

address [ə'dres] 1. vt. say sth. to in speech or writing 向…说话或发表演说; 写给; 称呼: Mr. Y will now ~ the meeting. 现在由 Y 先生向大会演说。Please ~ your complaints to the manager, not to me. 请把你的怨言向经理提出, 不要向我讲。Don't ~ me as colonel, I am only a major. 不要称呼我为上校, 我只是一个少校。2. n. particulars of the town, street, house, where a person may be found and to which his letters may be sent 通讯处; 住址: Let me know if you change your ~. 假如你变化通讯处, 请通知我。speech or talk (to an audience) 演说; 谈话。【搭】to ~ sb. : She ~ed her aunt in the street. 她在街上与她姑母攀谈。Professor Liu will ~ the audience on the subject of energy resources. 刘教授向听众

作有关能源的演讲。to ~ sb. + sth. : We ~ed the boy "Fatty". 我们管那个男孩叫做“胖子”。to ~ sth. to sb. I'll ~ a letter to my mother. 我将写封信给我母亲。You can ~ your questions to the dean. 你可以向系主任提出你的问题。to be ~ed: He was wrongly ~ed. 他被称呼错了。【辨】address, speak: 两词都有“演讲”, “讲话”的意思, 但仍有区别: ①address 是“向…讲话”, 是及物动词, 后面直接跟讲话的对象: Comrade Chen will address the meeting. 陈同志将在会上讲话。He addressed his friend on this matter. 他对他的朋友讲了这事。He addressed the rally. 他在群众集会上讲了话。但如果 address 的宾语不是人或人的集会, 其意思就不是“讲话”: I want to address a letter to my friend. 我想给我的朋友发一封信。I addressed a question to him. 我向他提出一个问题。②speak 是不及物动词, 所以 speak to 相当于 address, 是“向…讲话”的意思: speak at 在会上讲话 speak about (on) 谈…问题。如: I'll speak to him about the matter. 我要同他谈谈这件事。He is going to speak at the meeting this afternoon. 他将在下午的会上讲话。He is going to speak about international situation. 他将谈谈国际形势。【误】He addressed to the audience his commanding voice. 【正】He addressed the audience in his commanding voice. 他以

命令的口吻向听众讲话。

**admit** [əd'mit] *vi.* & *vt.* allow to enter; let in; acknowledge 许可进入, 承认: The servant opened the door and ~ted me (into the house). 仆人打开门让我进(到屋里)。Children not ~ted. 儿童免进。I ~ted my mistake (that I was wrong). 我承认我错了。He ~ted having done wrong. 他承认做错了事。【搭】to ~: This, I ~, is true. 我承认这是真的。to ~ sb. (or sth.): This ticket ~s two persons. 这张票可让两人进场。She has ~ted the fact. 她已承认这事实。to ~ sth. + to be: They ~ted my statement to be reasonable. 他们承认我的陈述有理。They ~ted me to be correct. 他们承认我是对的。to ~ + that-clause: They ~ted that they were then on the spot. 他们承认他们当时在场。【惯】①admit of 容许; 有...的可能: The matter admits of no delay. 这事不能耽搁。The regulations do not admit of our doing that. 照规定我们不能这样做。②admit to 承认: She admitted to being easily annoyed. 她承认自己爱生气。I must admit to being ashamed for what has happened. 发生这样的事我应承认我感到惭愧。Did he admit to taking it? 他承认是他拿的吗? 【注】admit to 中“to”是介词。【误】He admits to be afraid of the thunder. 【正】He admits that he is afraid of the thunder. 他承认他怕雷声。

**adopt** [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* take (an idea, custom, etc.) and use 采纳; 采用: I like your methods of teaching and shall adopt them in my school. 我喜欢你的教学法, 并将在我的学校里采用。European dress has been adopted by people in many parts of the world. 欧式服装(西服)为世界许多地方的人所接受。①采用; 采取: We ~ed the high-speed building method. 我们采用了高速建筑法。Finally they ~ed the suggestion. 最后他们采纳了这个建议。They were discussing which system to ~. 他们正在讨论应该采用哪个体系。②通过: After some discussion the agenda was ~ed. 经过讨论通过了这个议事日程。The resolution was ~ed by the majority. 这个决议已为多数通过。③收养: Another peasant family ~ed him as their own son. 另一户农民把他收养为自己的儿子。Soon the ~ed child became very fond of her adoptive parents. 不久这个被收养的孩子就非常喜欢他的养父母。

**advance** [əd'vɑ:ns] *l. vt. & vi.* come, or go forward 前进; 推进; put forward 提高, 提前: Our troops have advanced two miles. 我们的军队已经前进了两英里。The shopkeepers advanced the price. 店主们提高物价。The date of the meeting was advanced from the third of June to the first of June. 会议时间由6月3日提前到1日。2. *partic. adj.* 过去分词作定语;

far on in life or in progress 年高的, 程度高的; advanced in years, very old 年高的 advanced country 先进国家 3. n. 前进, 预先 Send your luggage in advance before you leave. 你动身前先把行李送去。【惯】①in advance 事先; 在前: Galileo's ideas were in advance of the age in which he lived. 加利略的思想超越了他所生存的时代。②be on the advance (物体) 在上涨中 ③in advance of 在... 的前面 【误】I see no advance to his work yet. 【正】I see no advance in his work yet. 我看他的工作还毫无进展。

**advice** [əd'vaɪs] n. opinion about what to do, how to behave 劝告; 忠告; 建议: You won't get well unless you follow your doctor's ~. 如果你不听医生忠告, 你就不会痊愈。If you take my ~ and study hard, you will pass the examination. 如果你听我的劝告用功学习, 你就能考试及格。【注】advice 是不可数名词。【误】He gave me an advices. 或 【误】He gave me some advices. 【正】He gave me a piece of advice. 他给我一句忠告。He gave me some advice. 他给我一些忠告。【误】He would not listen my advices. 【正】He would not listen to my advice. 他不听我劝告。

**advise** [əd'vaɪz] vt. give advice to 劝告: What do you ~ me to do? 你劝告我做什么事? 【搭】to ~ sb. (or sth.); No one ~d her. 没有人劝告

她。The doctor ~d an immediate operation. 医生建议马上开刀。to ~ sb. + to-inf. ; We ~d him to give up smoking. 我们劝他戒烟。to ~ sb. + wh-to-inf. ; Please ~ me how to do it. 请告诉我该怎么做。Can you ~ him where to go? 你能告诉他往哪儿走吗? to ~ sb. + wh-clause; Please ~ me when I should stop. 请告诉我什么时候停止? Please ~ her which is the best. 请告诉她哪一个最好。to ~ + ing-form; They ~d writing a letter to her. 他们建议给她写封信。to ~ + that-clause (subjunctive mood); We ~ that steps (should) be taken at once. 我们建议马上采取措施。

【惯】①to advise sb. against 劝... 不要做... His mother advised him against wearing long hair. 他妈妈劝他不要留长发。I advised him against wrong. 我劝他不要做错事。②to advise sb. of 通知: Mr. Wang advised me of the postponement of the meeting. 王先生通知我会议延期了。③to advise sb. on 建议: I advised them on technical problems. 技术上的问题, 我向它们建议过。【误】He advices his younger brother to study hard.

【正】He advises his younger brother to study hard. 他劝他的弟弟努力学习。

**affair** [ə'feə] n. anything done or to be done 事情: They talk about the business ~s 他们谈论商业。The government reformed the financial ~. 政府

改善它的财政。Most husbands do not have household ~s. 丈夫大都不操持家务。This is not my ~. 这不是我的事。Mind your own ~. 管你自己的事。【辨】affair, matter; ①affair 表示“事”，“事务”。泛指事务或发生的事情或自己关心和必要做的事情等，复数则指“情形”，“事态”。如财务，外交等：This is a complicated affair. 这是一件复杂的事。The picnic was a pleasant affair. 这次野餐是件愉快的事。He asked me how affairs stood. 他问我情形怎样。He is an expert in foreign affairs. 他对外交颇有研究。②matter “事情”，“事故”。普通用词，通常指必须考虑和处理的事，而不强调整行动：I will go and see him about the matter. 我去找他谈这件事。I must think the matter over. 我必须考虑这件事。That will simplify matters. 这样事情就简单些了。There's nothing the matter with the machine. 这机器没出什么毛病。

**afford** [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* have the money, time 买得起；负担得起；抽得出（时间，精力）干某事：This is all I can ~. 我所能供应的只有那个。这就是我所能做的。The book is dear. I can't ~ to buy it. 这本书太贵，我没有钱买它。I can't ~ to lose so good a chance. 我不能失去这样的好机会。I can't ~ the time for a long journey. 我没有时间作长途旅行。①有经济条件做某事（常与 can 等连用）：In

those days they couldn't to ~ call in a doctor. 那时候他们请不起大夫。Before liberation many people could not ~ to go to school. 解放前很多人上不起学。I can only ~ the cheapest. 我只买得起最便宜的（那种）。I can't ~ going every day. 我每天可去不起。②经不起：He says he really can't ~ to wait another day. 他说他确实一天也等不了。They couldn't ~ any more setbacks. 他们经受不住更多的挫折了。③给予；使得到：This letter ~ed them peculiar satisfaction. 这封信使他们感到特别高兴。These efforts ~ed us useful experience. 这些努力使我们得到一些有益的经验。【注】afford 经常跟在 can, could 或 be able to 之后，后接名词，动词或不定式。【误】We cannot afford of spending too much money on entertainment. 【正】We cannot afford to spend too much money on entertainment. 我们花不起太多的钱开宴会。

**affraid** [ə'freid] *adj.* frightened; feeling fear 害怕【搭】as pred. 用作表语：Don't be ~. 别怕。to be ~ + to-inf. : Our frontier soldiers are not ~ to lay down their lives for the motherland. 我们的边防战士为了祖国不怕牺牲自己的生命。Don't be ~ to ask questions. 不要怕提问题。to be ~ + that-clause: I am ~ (that) they have gone out. 恐怕他们已出去了。to be ~ of sb. (or sth. ) : I am not

~ of hardships or death. 我不怕苦也不怕死。to be ~ of + -ing-form: They were talking quietly, because they were ~ of disturbing others. 他们轻声说话怕影响别人。to be ~ not (or so): Do you think he will come? — I am ~ not. 你认为他会来吗? — 恐怕不会。It'll rain. — I am ~ so. 要下雨了。——我想是这样。【注】①afraid 是形容词,不能单独作谓语用。be afraid of 是常用词组,意思是“害怕...”。如: The girl is afraid of the tiger. 这女孩怕老虎。②be afraid to do sth. 是“不敢干某事”: He was afraid to sing in public. 她不敢当众唱歌。③afraid 不能作定语,用来修饰名词。【辨】afraid for, afraid of, afraid to: ①afraid for “提心吊胆”, “担心”。用作表语: He was afraid for himself. 他提心吊胆。We are afraid for the results. 我们对这些结果感到忧虑。②afraid of “怕”, “对...害怕”。用作表语,后接名词,宾语从句或动名词: He is afraid of death. 他怕死。That is what I was afraid of 我所害怕的就在于此。I am afraid of making mistakes. 我怕犯错误。③afraid to “不敢”, “怕”, 接原形动词: He is afraid to see her. 他不敢见她。【注】I am afraid 在口语中作“恐怕”讲,表示客气: I am afraid he will not come. 恐怕他不会来了。【误】He afraids dogs. 【正】He is afraid of dogs. 他怕狗。【误】He is an

afraid boy. 【正】He is a frightened boy. 他是个受惊的男孩。

after ['ɑ:ftə] prep. following in time; later than 在...之后(指时间): ~ dinner 饭后 ~ dark 天黑以后 ~ 2 o'clock 两点钟之后 ~ that 在那之后 soon ~ 不久之后 shortly ~ 不久之后 the day ~ tomorrow 后天 the week ~ next 下周 half ~ 半点钟之后【注】①after 相当于 next in order 次序(之后): Put the direct object ~ the verb. 把直接宾语放在动词之后。After you! 请先走! ②after 相当于 behind 在...后面: Shut the door ~ you leave the room. 离开房间的时候请把门关上。【惯】day after day 一天天地 week after week 一周周地 time after time 一次又一次地 one after another 轮流地 one after the other 轮流地 after all 毕竟: You are right after all. 你毕竟是对的。Our views are not so far apart, after all. 我们的观点毕竟相差不多。I know he hasn't finished the work, but, after all, he is a busy man. 我知道他没完成那项工作, 毕竟他太忙了。

【辨】(1) In three days, after three days: ①In three days 用在过去时的句子中是“3天之内”。用在将来时的句子中是“3天内”或“3天后”: He will come in three days. 他3天后来。I can finish the article in three days. 我可以在3天内写好这篇文章。He wrote the article in three days. 他是在3天内写好这篇文章的。②