

英语动词
用法词典

A DICTIONARY
OF ENGLISH
VERBS

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●英语学习系列词典●

●上海外语教育出版社●

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· 学生英语系列词典 ·
英语动词用法词典
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上海外语教育出版社出版发行
(上海外国语大学内)
上海市印刷三厂印刷
新华书店上海发行所经销

开本 787×960 1/32 17.5印张 5插页 379千字

1996年12月第1版 1996年12月第1次印刷

印数: 1-6000册

ISBN 7 · 81046 · 015 · 3

H · 423 定价: 23.00元

前 言

《英语动词用法词典》主要是为广大中学师生和同等文化程度的英语学习者编写的。共收录最常用的动词 500 余条,包括现行《中学英语教学大纲(修订本)》所规定的必修课及选修课要求基本掌握的全部动词,旨在为读者提供这些动词的普通用法及其例证,从而帮助读者解决运用时的结构、搭配、习语、同义词诸方面的疑难问题,也为英语教师提供比较简明实用而又系统完整的教学参考资料。

本词典根据 A、B、C 字母顺序排列,在词条用法处理上,紧扣《中学英语教学大纲》的要求,编排醒目,查检方便,例证繁简合宜,大体排列顺序为:1. 首词,2. 释义与例句,3. 习语,4. 同义词辨析。

首词内容包括:注音、不规则动词的过去式、过去分词(若与过去式相同,则不再重复列出)、动词类别等。

释义用中文标出,多种释义者则以常用频率为序,用阿拉伯数字 1, 2, 3, …… 列出。如果不同释义属于不同的动词类别,则用 vt., vi. 等分别说明。各个释义后附若干例句及其译文。同一释义有多种搭配用法时,用阿拉伯数字加半括号列出,即 1)、2)、

3)、……。英文或中文替代词用“/”引出。可省略词及简要说明分别用圆括号“()”标出；需要专门作解释或说明的内容，用“▲注意”引出。

习语及用法方面，一般提供若干表明惯用法的例句和译文。

同义词辨析部分，用“【辨】”字样引出同义动词及参阅词条。

我们在编写过程中参阅了国内外一些词典、工具书和论著，恕不一一列举，在此谨向有关作者和编者表示衷心的感谢。

除编写组成员外，顾耘、王效武、王凤娟、赵舒明、陶巧云等同志也参加了部分内容的编写工作。

由于我们水平有限，虽已尽心尽力，但疏漏不妥之处在所难免，望读者不吝指正。

编 者

一九九五年元月

A

accept /ək'sept / *vt. ; vi.*

1. 接受, 答应(*vt. ; vi.*): She willingly *accepted* my invitation. 她乐意地接受了我的邀请。/ Please *accept* me as a friend. 请把我当做朋友吧。/ Mr Brown offered him a job, but he wouldn't *accept*. 布朗先生给他提供一份工作, 可他不肯接受。

2. 吸收(*vt.*): It is 10 years since Bob was *accepted* as a member of our club. 鲍勃成为我们俱乐部的成员已有 10 年了。

3. 接受或同意(看法、状况等), 承认(*vt.*):

1) 跟名词或代词: He readily *accepted* the plan. 他欣然同意了这个计划。/ Don't *accept* blindly anything printed. 不要盲目相信一切印刷品。/ The police *accepted* his story as true. 警察对他的话信以为真。

2) 跟从句: I *accept* that the plane has no choice but to make a forced landing. 我同意飞机现在除了强行着陆已别无他法。/ Do you *accept* what they told you? 你同意他们跟你谈的看法吗?

▲注意: *receive* 用于完成时态时, 不能跟表示一段时间的状语。例如: “这封信我已收到 3 天了”不可译为: I have *received* the letter for three days. 而应译成: I *received* the letter three days ago. 或 It's three days since I *received* the letter.

【辨】 *accept* 和 *receive* 都表示“接受”，但 *receive* 是“收到”，“接到”，仅表示事实，并不含是否愿意接受；而 *accept* 是“接受”、“领受”，表示愿意或同意收下。例如：I *received* an invitation. 我收到一张请帖。/ I *accepted* an invitation. 我接受了邀请。/ I've *received* a present from John, but I'm not going to *accept* it. 我收到了约翰送的礼物，但是不准备接受。

ache /eɪk / *v.* 疼，痛：I'm *aching* all over. 我浑身疼痛。/ My head *aches* badly. 我头痛得厉害。

achieve /ə'tʃi:v / *v.*

1. 完成：They had *achieved* their plan by the end of last month. 他们到上月底已经完成了计划。

2. 实现，获得，达到：You will never *achieve* anything if you don't work harder. 要是不努力一些的话，你就永远一无所获。/ His purpose was *achieved* in the end. 他的目的终于达到了。

act /ækt / *v.* ; *u.*

1. 行动(*vi.*)：Think carefully before you *act*. 仔细考虑之后再作行动。/ We made up our minds to *act* immediately. 我们决定立即行动。/ This is to *act* first and report afterwards. 这是先斩后奏。

2. 做，行事(*vi.*)：I can't *act* this way. 我不能这样做。/ How ought I to *act*? 我该怎么办呢? / His son *acted* badly at school. 他儿子在学校表现不好。/ She is *acting* like a child. 她的行为简直像个孩子。

3. 演戏，表演(*vi.*)：She *acted* quite well in the play. 她在该剧中表演出色。/ The play *acted* well. 这个剧演得很好。

4. 扮演，演出(*vt.*)：Who is *acting* Mathilde Loisel? 谁来扮演玛蒂尔德·卢瓦泽尔? / A new play will be *acted* next week. 下周上演新戏。

5. 表现出……的样子, 装作(vt.; vi.): Don't *act* the fool. 别装傻。/ She's not really crying; she's only *act-ing* in order to gain your sympathy. 她不是真哭, 不过是装腔, 想得到你的同情。

6. 生效, 发生作用(vi.): The new medicine *acts* well. 这种新药很有效。/ The brake doesn't *act*. 煞车不灵了。

7. 用于某些习语:

1) *act as* (临时)担任, 充当, 起……作用: During World War II, she *acted as* a German spy. 二战期间, 她当德国间谍。/ One of my friends *acts as* guide. 我的一位朋友当向导。

2) *act for* 代理、代表(某人)办事: She *acted for* me while I was ill. 我生病时她代理我的职务。/ I'll *act for* him in the matter. 我来代他办理这件事。

3) *act on/upon*:

①对……起作用, 对……有影响: This medicine *acts on* the lung. 这种药对肺病有疗效。

②按照……行动, 执行: We should *act upon* this plan. 我们应根据这一计划行动。/ I'd like to *act on* your advice. 我愿奉行您的忠告。

4) *act out* 表演, 比划着表达: The boy tried to *act out* a story that he had heard. 那男孩连说带比划想讲出他所听到的故事。/ He got out his gun and *acted out* shooting at him. 他拿出枪, 比划着朝他开枪。

【辨】 *act*, *perform* 和 *play* 在与影剧中角色的名字连用时, 三词通用; 但讲到演戏或演电影时, 多用 *act* 或 *perform*。例如: I'd love to *act/per-*
form in *The Merchant of Venice*. 我很想参加《威尼斯商人》的演出。

add /æd / *ut.*; *vi.*

1. 加, 增加, 增添 (vt.): If the tea is too strong, *add* some hot water. 要是茶太浓, 可加点热水。/ *Add* together 73, 185, 34. 把 73, 185, 34 加起来。/ If you *add* 5 to /and 4, you get 9. 5 加 4 等于 9。/ Three *added* to four makes seven. 3 加 4 等于 7。

2. 加, 增加, 增添, 扩建, 增进 (常与 to 连用) (vi.): She learned how to *add* at the age of three. 她 3 岁时学会加法。/ This will *add* greatly to the cost. 这会使成本大大提高。/ This palace has been *added* to from time to time. 这座宫殿曾多次扩建。

3. 接着说, 补充说 (vt.): In a moment he *added*, "I'm going to be a driver, too." 过了一会儿, 他又说: "我也当个司机。" / I should like to *add* that the headmaster is pleased with your handwriting. 我还想说, 校长对你的书写很满意。

4. 用于某些习语:

1) *add up* 加起来; 合情合理: These numbers wouldn't *add up*. 这些数字加起来与总数不符。/ His account didn't *add up*. 他的叙述不合情理。/ He wrote down the weight of each stone and then *added up* all the weights. 他记下每一块石头的重量, 然后把所有的重量加在一起。

2) *add up to*:

① 总计, 总共: These figures *add up to* 365. 这些数字加起来总共是 365。/ The cost of the two trips *adds up to* 1000 yuan. 这两次旅行的开支合计 1000 元。

② 意味着, 归结为: It all *adds up to* this—he is a selfish man. 所有这些说明了一点——他是个自私自利的人。

address /ə'dres / *ut.*

1. 向……讲话,演说: Mr Li will now *address* the meeting. 现在由李先生给大家讲话。/ The professor *addressed* his students on the subject of war and peace. 教授就战争与和平问题给同学们作了演说。/ I was *addressed* in English by an American visitor. 一个美国客人用英语跟我讲话。

2. 在(信封、邮包等)上面写姓名地址: This letter was wrongly *addressed*. 这封信的地址写错了。/ *Address* all the mail to Miss Zhang when I go to Beijing on business. 我去北京出差时,请把所有邮件寄给张小姐。

3. 称呼: Let's *address* him as Smith. 我们就叫他史密斯吧。

admire /əd'maɪə(r) / *vt.* 钦佩,羡慕,赞美,夸奖: I *admire* her for her bravery. 我佩服她勇敢。/ Their happy marriage was *admired* by all the people in the village. 村里的人都羡慕他们婚姻幸福。/ Don't forget to *admire* the boy. 别忘了夸奖那个男孩。/ Many people here *admire* her as the city's best singer. 这里有许多人都称赞她是市里的最佳歌手。

advance /əd'vɑ:ns;əd'væns / *v. ; vt.*

1. 前进,进展(*vi.*): A group of soldiers were *advancing* towards the position of the enemy. 一队士兵正在向敌人阵地进发。/ The soldiers started to *advance* against the enemy at dawn. 拂晓时分,战士们开始向敌人进击。/ Half a year has passed and the experiment has not *advanced*. 半年过去了,试验却毫无进展。/ He *advanced* in his study. 他学业有所长进。

2. 促进,推进(*vt.*): This will further *advance* the friendly relations between the two countries. 这将进一步促进两国友好关系的发展。/ The enemy *advanced*

their tanks to the bank of the river. 敌人把坦克开到河岸边。

3. (时间等)提前(vt.): The time of the sports meet was *advanced* by two days. 运动会时间提前了2天。/ The date of the meeting was *advanced* from May 20 to May 5. 会议日期由5月20日提前到5月5日。

4. 提高(价格等), (价格)上涨(vt.; vi.): They have again *advanced* the price of milk. 他们再次提高了牛奶价格。/ Prices *advanced* rapidly. 价格猛涨。

5. 提出(建议等)(vt.): May I *advance* my opinion on the matter? 我可以谈谈对这件事的看法吗?

▲注意: 过去分词可作定语, 表示“先进的”、“高深的”, 间或用作表语。Many of our products have reached *advanced* world levels. 我们有许多产品已达到世界先进水平。/ They are having an *advanced* English course. 他们在学高级英语教程。/ He is *advanced* in years. 他年龄很大了。

agree /ə'grɪ:/ vt.; vi.

1. 同意, 赞成, 取得一致意见(vi.; vt.):

1) 单独使用: I can't readily *agree*. 我不能马上同意。/ They have already *agreed* among themselves. 他们已经取得了一致意见。

2) 跟介词 with(表示同意某人的意见等): He *agrees* entirely *with* us about this matter. 有关这件事, 他完全同意我们的看法。/ I fully *agree with* him that it is unnecessary to ask them for help now. 我完全同意他的意见, 现在没必要去请他们帮忙。/ I quite *agree with* what you have said. 我很赞同你所说的话。

3) 跟介词 on 或 upon(表示在某一点上取得或具有

相同意见): Both of us *agreed on* an early start. 我们俩都同意早点动身。/ They *agreed on* how to deal with the old machines. 他们就如何处理这些旧机器达成了协议。/ The price for the house has been *agreed on*. 有关房屋的价格已达成协议。

4) 跟介词 to (表示同意某一建议、安排、想法等): He *agreed to* my idea. 他同意我的意见。/ Do you *agree to* the arrangement? 你同意这一安排吗? / John's father didn't *agree to* his taking up the job. 约翰的父亲不同意他担任这项工作。

5) 跟介词 about 或 in (表示对某事有相同的看法, 或就某事取得一致意见): Have you *agreed about* the price yet? 你们讲好价钱了吗? / I don't *agree in* the young man's method. 我不赞成那位年轻人的方法。

6) 跟不定式 (表示同意做某事): They *agreed to* come to help me on Sunday. 他们答应星期日来帮我的忙。/ We must *agree to* differ. 我们应允许有不同看法。

7) 跟从句: They all *agreed* Jack was an honest boy. 他们都认为杰克是个诚实的男孩。/ I quite *agree* with you that we should practise speaking English more. 我完全同意你的意见, 我们应该多练习说英语。/ We couldn't *agree* how the work should be done. 关于怎样做这项工作, 我们无法取得一致意见。

2. 合适, 适合 (和 with 连用) (vi.): Sour-sweet fish *agreed* very well *with* her. 糖醋鱼很合她的胃口。/ Such a simple life as he lived didn't *agree with* Jack at all. 他过的这种简朴生活, 杰克根本过不来。

3. 一致, 协调 (vi.): The verb must *agree* with the subject in person and number. 动词和主语在人称和数上要一致。/ I hate the people whose words do not a-

gree with their action. 我讨厌那些言行不一的人。/ They will never agree. 他们永远合不来。

▲注意: agree with 不能用于被动语态; agree to 则可以, 而且这时的 to 可以省略。例如 The terms have now been agreed (to). 条款已被一致同意。

aim /eɪm/ *v. ; vt.*

1. 瞄准, 对准 (*vi. ; vt.*): The hunter aimed at the hare and fired but missed it. 猎人瞄准野兔开枪, 但没有打中。/ He picked up a stone and aimed it at the dog. 他捡起一块石头, 朝狗打去。/ The little boy aimed his toy-gun at the stranger. 小男孩用他的玩具枪对准陌生人。

2. 目的在于, 针对:

1) 作 *vi.*: We must aim high. 我们必须力争上游。Mary aims at becoming an English teacher. 玛丽立志当英语教师。/ When the worker said that the thief was among them, he was aiming at Bob. 那位工人说小偷就在他们中间时, 他是针对鲍勃的。

2) 作 *vt.* (常用被动语态): The visit was aimed at developing relations between the two countries. 这次访问的目的在于发展两国关系。

▲注意: 有时可跟不定式, 表示“想”、“打算”: Bill aimed to be a writer. 比尔想当作家。

【辨】aim at 和 aim for 都可表示“以……为目的”, 但是:

1) aim for 比 aim at 更强调最终目的。例如: We are aiming for London, though we might not be able to reach it before nightfall. 我们的目的地是伦敦, 尽管天黑之前可能到不了。

2) aim at 可以用于被动语态, 而 aim for 则不能。例如: My remarks were not aimed at you. 我的话不是

针对你的。

allow /ə'laʊ / *v.*; *vi.*

1. 允许, 准许(*vt.*):

1) 跟名词、代词或动名词(但不能用动名词复合结构作宾语): Some young people today do not *allow* any criticism at all. 现在有些年轻人根本批评不得。/ Nobody would *allow* it. 这是谁也不会允许的。/ Smoking is not *allowed* here. 此地禁止吸烟。

2) 跟名词或代词 + 不定式: I can't *allow* you to talk to Mother like that. 我不许你跟妈妈那样讲话。/ *Allow* me to introduce you to our headmaster. 请允许我介绍你见见我们的校长。

3) 跟名词或代词 + 副词或介词短语: His parents don't *allow* him out on Sunday. 他父母不许他星期天外出。/ Black people aren't *allowed* into such places. 不准黑人到这类地方去。

2. 给予(*vt.*): My parents *allow* me ten *yuan* a month for books. 我父母亲每月给我 10 元钱买书。/ How much time did your teacher *allow* you for the paper? 老师给你们多少时间完成答卷? / This bank *allows* 10% interest on deposits at the most. 这家银行至多给存款 10% 的利息。

3. 承认(*vt.*):

1) 跟名词、代词或动名词: The judge *allowed* the claim. 法官承认了这一要求。/ We must *allow* his being right. 我们得承认他正确。

2) 跟从句: Finally he *allowed* that he was wrong himself. 最后他承认自己错了。

3) 跟复合结构: We must *allow* him to be an honest man. 我们应当承认他是一个诚实的人。/ You must *allow* yourself to be in the wrong. 你应当承认自己错

了。

4. 用于某些习语:

1) *allow for* 考虑到, 连……算在内, 体谅: We should *allow for* unexpected difficulty. 我们应当考虑到可能出现意想不到的困难。/ We must *allow for* his youth. 我们应当体谅他的年轻。

2) *allow of* 允许, 容许(多用于否定句): The situation *allows of* no delay. 形势刻不容缓。

【辨】 *allow* 和 *permit*

1) *allow* 语气较弱, 指“容许”, 有“并不禁止”或“暗暗地允许”的含义; 而 *permit* 语气较强, 含有“认可”、“准许”、“批准”的意思。例如: Nothing is *permitted*, everything is *allowed*. 一切都不准许, 也不禁止。/ The nurse *allowed* the visitors to remain beyond the hospital visiting hours, though it was not *permitted*. 过了探视时间, 护士仍然允许探视者留在病房, 尽管按规定, 这是不许的。

2) 都可跟宾语 + 不定式, 意思很接近, 不过 *permit* 比 *allow* 正式一些。例如: We don't *allow* / *permit* people to smoke in the lecture hall. 我们不允许人们在讲演厅里抽烟。

3) 如果没有人称宾语, 都可以用动名词作宾语: We do not *allow* / *permit* smoking in the meeting-room. 我们不许在会议室里吸烟。

4) 在被动句中, 可以用人作主语, 也可以用动名词作主语: People are not *allowed* / *permitted* to smoke in the lecture hall. 讲演厅里不许吸烟。/ Smoking is not *allowed* / *permitted* in the lecture hall. 讲演厅里不许吸烟。

5) *allow* 可以与宾语 + 副词连用, 而 *permit* 一般不这样用。例如: She wouldn't *allow* me in. 她不愿让

我进去。

announce /ə'naʊns / *ut.* ; *vi.*

1. 宣布, 宣告, 发表(*vt.*): They *announced* the opening of the new Children's Palace yesterday. 昨天, 他们宣布新建的少年宫开放。/ The government *announced* that they would pay for their debts. 政府宣布愿意偿还债务。/ The news was *announced* as official. 这是作为官方消息发布的。/ It has been *announced* that Mr Green and Miss White will be married in October. 格林先生和怀特小姐已宣布将于10月份结婚。

2. 说, 告诉(*vt.*): He *announced* to me that he was planning a trip to Europe. 他告诉我说, 他正计划去欧洲旅行。

3. 当报幕员(或播音员等)(*vi.*): Both of them *announce* for Radio Beijing. 他们俩都是北京国际广播电台的播音员。

▲**注意:** *announce* 如果要接间接宾语, 必须在其前面加上介词 *to*。例如: He *announced* to his friends his engagement to Miss Alice. 他向朋友们宣布他已与艾丽斯小姐订婚。/ Mary *announced* to her parents that she was going to run for monitor. 玛丽向她父母亲宣布她准备竞选班长。

【辨】 *announce* 和 *declare* *announce* 表示“宣布”、“宣告”, 含有“预告”的意思。例如: It was *announced* that there would be a dance party on Saturday. 宣布说, 星期六举行舞会。用 *announce* 说个人要做某事时, 常含有“郑重其事”, 甚至是“煞有介事”的意思。例如: The boy *announced* that he was going to try out his toy plane that afternoon. 那男孩向大家宣布, 他下午要试飞他的玩具飞机。*declare* 表示“宣