

中学英语常用动词

ENGLISH
COMMON
VERBS

山东教育出版社

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前 言

为了帮助广大读者正确地掌握英语动词，我们编写了《中学英语常用动词》一书。

本书共收录了常用动词600个，其中大部分选自中学英语教材。书中对每个动词的词义、同义词的选择、习惯用法、固定搭配等方面的特点和疑点作了解释，并配有适量的例句。例句尽量结合读者实际，力求通俗易懂、规范实用。书中对常出现的错误作了分析，并指出错误的原因；对容易混淆的同义词或词组作了比较和说明。

本书可供中学生及英语自学者之用，也可作为英语教师的教学参考用书。

作 者

一九八六.十

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A

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.*

1. 吸收 (知识、液体、热力、光线等)

Dry sand absorbs water. 干沙吸收水分。

The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge that his teacher gave him. 那聪明的男孩把老师所教他的全部知识都吸收了。

[在此处 absorb 可用 take in 代替]

2. 吸引..., 全神贯注, 神往 [常用作 be(get) absorbed in]

His business absorbed him. 他的业务使他全神贯注。

He is absorbed in thoughts. 他在沉思。

He was absorbed in a book and didn't hear me call him. 他只顾看书, 连我喊他都没有听见。

Absorbed in his research, he even forgot meals. 由于他专心致志搞研究, 他甚至忘记吃饭。

3. 占有

The job absorbs all of my time. 这件工作占了我的所有时间。

accept [æk'sept] *vt.*

1. 接受, 领受

I can't accept your gift. 我不能接受你的礼物。

He accepted the invitation from his friend. 他接受了朋友的邀请。

His proposal was accepted. 他的提议被接受了。

2. 接受, 同意 (看法等)

I accept your reasons for being late. 我同意你对迟到所作的解释。

I accept what he said at the meeting. 我接受他会议上的观点。

【说明】

1. accept 与 receive 的区别:

accept 表示接受, 决定于主观意志所表示的行为是主动的, receive 表示收到, 所表示的行为往往是不由主观意志所决定的。

accept a present 收下一件礼物 (不再退还)

receive a present 收到了一件礼物 (也许准备退还)

I received his gift yesterday, but I don't think I will accept it. 我昨天收到了他的礼物, 但是我并不想接受。

2. 由于 accept 和 except [ik'sept] 发音近似常被误用。

accept 只作动词用, 而 except 多用作介词, 表示“除...之外”和 but 为同意词。如:

Everyone except John went home. 除约翰外, 大家都回家了。

3. accept 的反义词为 refuse。

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt.* 达到, 完成

She will never accomplish anything. 他将永远一事无成。

He can accomplish more in a day than any other boy in his class. 他一天之内完成的工作比班上其他男孩都多。

achieve [ə'tʃi:ʋ] *vt.* 完成, 靠努力而获得或达到

I've achieved only half of what I hope to do.
我仅完成了我所希望完成的一半。

He will never achieve anything. 他将永远不会有成就。

You will achieve your purpose if you work hard.
假如你苦干, 你会如愿以偿的。

He finally achieved success. 他最后获得了成功。

act [ækt] *vi.* & *vt.*

1. 行动, 做某事 *vi.*

The time for talking is past, we must act at once. 空谈的时候已经过去了, 我们必须立即行动。

He acted kindly towards his classmates. 他对同学很亲切。

2. 行为, 表现 *vi.*

He acted badly at school. 他在学校表现不好。

3. (戏剧) 扮演, 上演, 演戏 *vi.*

Did he ever act on the stage? 他在舞台上演过戏吗?

His plays don't act well. 他的剧本演出效果不好。

She is not really crying. She is only acting to get your sympathy. 她不是真哭, 只是装哭以取得你的同情。

4. 假装, 装作…似的 *vi.*

act 表示此意时, 其后往往跟形容词作表语。如:

Even elephants have been known to act dead.

众所周知, 大象也会装死。

Try to act interested. 尽力假装有兴趣。

5. 起作用, 发生效用 *vi.*

The medicine failed to act. 这种药没有疗效。

The brakes wouldn't act, so there was an accident. 闸不灵了, 所以发生了车祸。

6. 扮演 *vt.*

Who is acting (the part of) Hamlet? 是谁扮演哈姆雷特这个角色呢?

Can you get someone to act the woman teacher in the play? 你能物色一个人在剧中扮演女教师吗?

[此处可用 play 替换]

常用调组:

1. act as 充任, 作…, 起…作用

A trained dog can act as a guide to a blind man.

受过训练的狗可以充当盲人的向导。

He acted as manager. 他当经理。

2. act for 代理

He acted for Smith while he was ill. 史密斯生病时他代理其职务。

add [æd] *vt. & vi.*

1. 加 *vt.*

If the tea is too strong, add some hot water. 如果茶太浓就再加点开水。

If you add 5 to 5 you'll get 10. 五加五得十。

Three added to four makes seven. 三加四等于七。

(关于主谓一致见 equal 的用法。)

2. 附言, 接着说, 补充说 *vt.*

She said good-bye and added that she would send us some pictures. 他说了再见, 并说要寄些照片给我们。

That, he added, was a mistake. 那是个错误, 他补充说。

3. 增加 *vi.* (常和 to 连用)

The music added to our enjoyment. 音乐增加了我们的乐趣。

The joy of others adds to my pleasure. 他人的欢乐增加了我的愉快。

The trees and spring add greatly to the beauty of Jinan. 树木和泉水使济南更加秀丽。

常用调组:

1. add in 包括, 算...在内

Don't forget to add me in. 别忘了把我也算在内。

2. add up to 总计达, 总而言之, 其含意是

The cost added up to 10 million dollars. 费用计达一千万美元。

What he said at the meeting did not seem to add up to much. 他在会上的发言似乎无关紧要。

All this adds up to a new concept of universe. 这一切意味着对宇宙的新看法。

【说明】

plus 与 add 的区别:

plus 为介词, 而 add 为动词。

Four plus five is nine. = Four added to five is nine. 四加五等于九。

admire [əd'maɪə] vt.

1. 羡慕, 钦佩, 赞赏 (常和 for 连用)

The Swede admired Napoleon so much that he wanted to join the French army and fight for him. 这个瑞典人非常崇拜拿破仑, 因而想参加法国军队为拿破仑打仗。

I admired her for her bravery. 我钦佩他的勇敢精神。

His cleverness is much admired. 他的聪明为人们

所羡慕。

I gave her an admiring look. 我赞赏地看了她一眼。

2. 夸奖, 赞美

Don't forget to admire the boy. 不要忘记夸奖那孩子。

【说明】

admire 后可以接名词或代词,不可接 that 引导的从句。如“我佩服他的学习精神”, 可译为 I admire his learning. 或 I admire him for his learning. 不可译为 I admire that he is learned.

admit [əd'mit] *vt. & vi.* admitted, admitted, admitting

1. 许可 (人或物) 进入, 许可...参加 *vt.*

The servant opened the door and admitted me (into the house). 仆人打开门让我进 (到屋里去。)

Only three hundred students are admitted every year to our school. 我们学校每年只收三百学生。

He was admitted into the Party. 他被批准入党了。

2. 容纳 *vt.*

The theatre admits only 200 persons. 这个剧院只能容纳二百人。

3. 承认 *vt.*

1) 跟名词或代词

She admitted her crime. 她承认了罪行。

I admit my mistake. 我承认我的错误。

2) 跟从句:

Johnny admitted that he had been in prison, but he was no longer a thief and wanted to forget the past. 约翰尼承认他曾蹲过监狱,但他认为自己不再是贼,而且要忘掉过去。

3) 跟动名词

He admitted having done wrong. 他承认他做错了。
Did he admit breaking the window? 他承认是他打破的窗子吗? [表示承认做过某事只可跟动名词,不可跟动词不定式,如不可说 Did he admit to break the window?]

4) 跟复合结构:

She admitted herself beaten. 她认输了。

4. 容许 *vt.*

The facts admit no other explanation. 事实毋庸置疑。

【说明】

1. admit, allow, let 与 permit 的区别:

- 1) admit *vt.* 允许 (多指允许某人进入某地或加入某一团体,或允许某物进入 = permit sb. (sth.) to enter.

I admitted him into the office. 我允许他进入办公室。

2) permit 和 allow 意思和用法相近,可互相代替,用来表示允许,两个词后都可以跟不定式的复合结构。
如:

We do not allow (或 permit) people to smoke here. 我们不许人们在这里吸烟。

如果“允许”后面没有人称宾语，则只能用动名词，不可用不定式。如：

We do not allow (或 permit) smoking here. 我们不许在这里吸烟。

3) permit 稍微正式一些，allow 在非正式英语中常见。permit 往往指正式许可，如上级对下级的许可。如：The guard permitted them to pass. 哨兵准许他们通过。

allow 仅仅指不禁止某种行动，默许某人去做某事，较为消极。如：

At last they were allowed to go with us. 最后允许他们一道跟我们去了。

2. 在非人称的被动语态中不能用 allow. 如：

It is not allowed to smoke in the lecture hall.

应把 allowed 改为 permitted. 或者改为：Smoking is not allowed (或 permitted) in the lecture hall.

3. let 允许，指积极的允许也指消极的允许，不予反对，多用在口语中。如：

The ticket collector won't let us go on to the platform without a ticket. 检票员不允许我们无票上站台。

4. 注意这四个词的搭配不同：

不可说 admit sb. to do sth., 但常说 allow (或 permit) sb. to do sth., let sb. do sth.

advance [əd'va:ns] *vi. & vt.*

1. 前进, 进行 (常和 on, upon, against 连用) *vi.*

A group of Italian soldiers were advancing slowly toward the position of the enemy. 一队意大利士兵正慢慢地朝敌人阵地前进。

The forces of the enemy advanced against us.
敌人正朝我们进攻。

2. (工资、物价等) 上涨 *vi.*

As the wages advanced, the cost of living rose too. 随着工资的提高, 生活费用也提高了。

Prices have advanced 5 per cent during the past year. 去年一年物价上涨了百分之五。

3. 使前进, 推进, 提出 *vt.*

The time of the meeting was advanced from the 10th of June to the 3rd of June. 开会的时间由六月十日提前到六月三日。

May I advance my opinion on the matter? 我可以提出关于这个问题的看法吗?

【说明】

advanced 表示“程度高的, 高级的, 先进的”。

Einstein's theory was so advanced that few people could understand it at that time. 爱因斯坦的理论是那样高深, 当时极少有人能够理解。

The professor is engaged in advanced studies.
教授正从事于高深的学术研究。

advanced countries 先进国家, 发达国家

advancing countries 发展中国家

advise [əd'vaɪz] *vt. & vi.*

1. 劝告、忠告、建议 *vt.*

1) 跟名词或代词

The doctor advised a complete rest. 大夫建议要完全休息。

We advised an immediate decision. 我们建议应立即作出决定。

Her father advised her against marrying so early. 他父亲劝她结婚不要太早。

2) 跟动词不定式的复合结构

The doctor advised him not to smoke. 大夫劝他不要吸烟。

What do you advise me to do? 你看我该怎么办?

3) 跟名词(或代词) + 连接词(why除外) + 不定式

Can you advise me which to buy? 你能告诉我买哪一个吗?

4) 跟从句 从句中谓语形式往往用虚拟语气, 用 should + 原形动词, should 可省。

Please advise me whether I should accept the offer. 请指示我是否应该接受这项建议。

We advise that steps be taken at once. 我们建议应立即采取措施。

5) 跟动名词

We advise their starting early. 我们建议他们早
点开始。

They advised going slowly. 他们建议进行得慢一
些。

2. 通知, 告知 *vt.*

I will advise you of my future plans. 我将告诉
你我未来的计划。

We are to advise you that the matter is under
consideration. 事情已在讨论中, 特此通知。

3. 商量、提出意见 *vi.*

He will advise with me to his research program.
他将与我商量他的研究项目。

Will you advise on these points? 关于这几点点提
意见好吗?

afford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.*

1. 负担得起 (…的费用, 损失, 后果); 抽得出时间; 做
得到, 经得起 (常和 can, could, be able to 连用)

1) 跟名词

Can you afford £15,000 for a house? 你有一万五
千镑买一所房子吗?

If you want to pass that examination, you can't
afford time for the cinema. 如果你想考试及格, 你
就不能花时间去看电影了。

2) 跟不定式

The Einsteins, however, couldn't afford to pay