

# 最新中学英语 词语用法类编

—动词、短语、句型

海南出版社

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林虹 牟光蓉 胡润清 傅世坤 编 著  
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## 前 言

中学生学英语,面临的最大困难在于词语的掌握。英语词汇浩瀚似海,用法更是千变万化。能否对词语用法有较好的掌握,是中学生学好英语的关键。而在词汇中,动词尤显重要。为了帮助中学生学好英语,我们特奉献这部对中学生有明显实用性和针对性的英语学习参考书。

本书以整体教学思想为指导,严格按国家教委新颁发的《中学生英语教学大纲》(修订本)选词。词义、用法基于中学英语教材,并适当扩充到常用范围。针对中学生最容易出错的问题,注重处理动词及物和不及物两类用法的区分;动词后面跟什么结构,与什么词搭配以及它所构成的短语及其用法等。并适当指出了词的同义、反义、转义等现象,教给学生巧学词汇的方法。使学生能在较短的时间内对动词的各种用法有一个整体的、全面的、系统的掌握,达到教学大纲的要求。

本书具有以下几个特点:(一)编排醒目,体例上尽量做到不言自明。例句具有实用性和代表性,且大多选自课文或练习中的句子,它既可作为教师、学生日常教学和学习的参考资料,也可作为毕业复习的辅助资料。(二)注重学生学习方法和能力的培养,给出具有代表性的示范,指点要领,以求举一反三,触类旁通;并对难点和易混淆的地方特加以注释。(三)本书以动词为主,也对其他知识要点、结构、句型作了归纳总结、列表附出。一册在手,会使师生教学更得心应手。(四)精心设计编制了“中学英语知识自我检查一览表”和动词重点、难点

的练习题,使学生能全面地总结复习和衡量自己掌握知识和应用技能的实际水平,以便查漏补缺。

本书是中学生理想的学习和复习手册,也是中学英语教师必要的教学参考书。

在本书的编写过程中,我们得到了重庆市教科所和有关专家教师的具体帮助指导,在此,我们特表示感谢,并希望使用本书的老师和学生提出意见,以便我们修定,使之不断完善。

编 者

一九九二年七月

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## A

**absorb vt.** 吸收(水、热、光);吸引(注意)

1. Dry sand absorbs water.
2. Some of it is absorbed and made harmless.

其中的一些被吸收,变成无害的东西。

3. His business absorbs him.

他的业务吸引着他。

be absorbed in 全神贯注在,专心于

She is absorbed in study. 她专心研究。

**accept vt.** 承认;接受

1. Most scientists of the time accepted what he said.

当时大多数科学家都承认他所说的话。

2. I received an invitation and accepted it.

**achieve vt.** 取得成就

He will never achieve anything. 他将一事无成。

**act vi. vt.** 行动,做;起作用,有效;扮演(角色)

1. People who can see sometimes act just as foolishly.

眼睛看得见的人有时也做出同样的蠢事。

2. The medicine acts well. 这药效力不错。

3. He acted his part well. 他演得不错。

**act as** 充当,担任

These ants act as guards and soldiers in time of trouble.

这些蚂蚁在出了乱子的时候,就充当警卫和士兵。

**act on** 遵照

He acted on his doctor's advice.

他照医生说的做。

**act out** 比划着说;表演

1. He got out his knife and acted out cutting the bag.

他掏出刀子,比比划划地做着割睡袋的样子。

2. Excitedly, I acted it out for others.

我兴奋地比划着向他人示意。

**add vt. vi.** 加,增加;又说,补充说

1. He told them to add all the numbers from 1 to 100 together.

2. In a moment he added, "I'm going to be a sailor."

过了一会儿,他又补充说,“我将来也要当水手。”

**add to** 增加

This added to our difficulties.

**add up** 合计

He added up the figures. 他合计了那些数字。

**add up to** 总计为

His whole school education added up to no more than one year. 他所受的全部学校教育加起来不过一年。

**admire vt.** 崇拜,钦佩

1. This Swede admired Napoleon and joined the French army. 这个瑞典人崇拜拿破仑,并参加了法国军队。

2. I admire him for his courage. 我佩服他的勇气。

**admit vt.** 允许;容纳;承认

1. The safe-guard opened the door and admitted me into the house.



那个门卫打开门,允许我进了那座房子。

2. Only 100 boys are admitted to the school every year.

该校每年只收一百个男生。

3. I admit that I was wrong. 我承认我错了。

advance vi. vt. 前进;进步;提高(涨价);促进;提出  
(意见)

1. A group of soldiers were advancing slowly along the path. 一队士兵正慢慢地沿着小路前进。

2. The country advanced in civilization.

那个国家的文明进步了。

3. Prices have advanced 5 per cent during the past year.

去年物价增涨了百分之五。

4. The rain advanced their growth.

5. May I advance my opinion on the matter?

我可以就这事提出我的意见吗?

advise vt. 建议;劝告

1. The doctor advised a complete rest. 医生建议全休。

2. I always hesitate to advise my friends on what to read.

我总是不大愿意指点我的朋友们该读什么书。

3. Please advise me whether I should accept the gifts.

affect vt. 影响;感动

1. The war and the suffering that it caused affected him greatly. 这场战争及其所造成的苦难对他影响很大。

2. The climate affected his health.

3. She was affected by heat. 她中暑了。

4. I was too much affected to answer.

我被感动得答不出话来。

**afford vt.** (常接在 can, be able to 后) 担负得起(……的费用, 损失等)

1. My father could not afford to buy me an expensive piano. 我父亲给我买不起贵重的钢琴。
2. We can't afford to go away for a holiday this summer.
3. The trees afford a pleasant shade.
4. It will afford us great pleasure to do it with you together. 和你一道做这事会让我们感到很愉快。

**agree vi. vt.** 答应; 赞成; 承认; 认为

1. I asked him to help me and he agreed.
2. We agreed to start early. 我们同意早动身。
3. We all agreed that we'd better put off the meeting.
4. I agree that this is often true.
5. We are all agreed that we should ask him about the matter.

**agree on** 对……意见一致

We agreed on a price for the car.

**agree to do sth.** 同意做……

They agreed to do what I asked.

**agree to sth.** 同意、赞成(计划、条件、建议等)

1. I agree to the plan. 我赞成这计划。
2. Do you agree to this arrangement?

你同意这项安排吗?

**agree with**

同意某人的意见; 与……一致; (食物, 气候) 适合

1. They couldn't agree with one another.
2. Its ideas did not agree with what was written in the Bible. 书中的看法与圣经中所写的不相符合。
3. The verb must agree with its subject in person and number. 动词必须在人称和数上与它的主语一致。
4. The climate does not agree with me.
5. Egg doesn't agree with me. 我不吃蛋。

**aim (at) vi. vt. 瞄准; 立志要**

1. He aimed at the lion, fired and killed it.  
他瞄准那头狮子, 开枪打死了它。
2. He aims at becoming a doctor.  
他立志要作一个医生。
3. I aim to be a writer. 我立志当一个作家。
4. He aimed the gun carefully.
5. Tom got angry with his brother and aimed a heavy book

at

his head. 汤姆对他的兄弟发怒, 拿起一本厚书向他头上掷去。

**amuse vt. 娱乐, 逗……乐, 使……高兴(发笑)**

1. He amused himself by drawing pictures.
2. The children amused themselves by playing games.
3. His foolish mistakes amused all of us.
4. You amused me. 傻样儿!
5. Keep the boy amused with the toys.
6. We were amused to learn that our football team won the game. 我们高兴地获悉我们足球队赢了。

**announce vt.** 宣布;宣告;通知;通告;发表;报告;通报

1. At this moment the bell rang announcing the end of class. 这时下课铃响了。
2. They announced the date of the memorial meeting in the newspaper. 他们在报上宣布了纪念会的日期。
3. Jane announced her engagement to Robert among her sisters. 珍妮在她的姐妹中宣布了她的婚约。
4. The Government announced the earthquake danger to be past. 政府宣布地震危险结束了。
5. The secretary announced the physicist, Professor Hunter. 秘书通报物理学家,亨特教授到了。
6. The colourful flowers and wet warm winds announced that spring was here.

**answer vt. vi.** 回答;回应;写回信

1. You didn't answer his question.
2. Nobody answered the door. 没有人应门。
3. Have you answered his letter?
4. He answered that he knew nothing about it.
5. I answered with a smile. 我置之以一笑。

**answer for** 对……负责;保证

1. All these things are to be answered for!  
所有这一切都是要偿还的!
2. I cannot answer for his safety.  
我不能保证他的安全。

**apologize vi.** 道歉

John, I want to apologize.

apologize to sb. for... 因……向某人道歉

He apologized to her for coming late.

appear vi. 出现;显得;好象

1. The word READY appears on the screen of the vision-phone. 电视电话机上出现了“请通话”这个词。

2. When we reached the top of the hill, the town appeared below us. 当我们到达山顶时,市镇就出现在下面。

3. He promised to be here at four but didn't appear until six. 他答应四点钟到这儿,但直到六点钟都没来。

4. You appear well this morning.

你今上午显得很精神。

5. Why does she appear so sad? 她为啥显得如此悲伤?

6. The idea appears in many books.

这想法,许多书中都提及过。

appreciate vt. 感谢,感激;欣赏

1. I appreciate your kindness. 我感谢你的好心。

2. This kind of help is always appreciated.

这种帮助总是令人感激的。

3. You can't appreciate English poetry unless you understand its rhythm.

你不懂英文诗的韵律,就不能欣赏英文诗。

argue vt. vvi. 讨论;争论;争吵;辩论

1. They argued a difficult problem.

2. I argued with him about it.

3. Do what you are told and don't argue.

4. The scientist argued that his discovery had changed the

course of history.

那个科学家讲,他的发现已使史实有所改变。

**arise** (arose, arisen) vi. 出现;升起;起来

1. Questions arose. 问题出现了。
2. A new difficulty has arisen.
3. A strong wind arose and blew our boat onto the rocks.

**arouse** vt. 唤醒;激起

1. We aroused him from his deep sleep.
2. Immediately, it aroused interest.

**arrange** vt. 筹备;整理;准备;安排

1. Bassanio and Portia arranged to get married.

巴萨尼奥和鲍西娅筹备结婚。

2. Arrange the books on the shelves.
3. He arranged his papers before starting to write.
4. The meeting was arranged for Sunday.
5. Can you arrange to meet me tomorrow?

**arrest** vt. 逮捕;吸引注意;妨碍;阻止

1. If I break that window, the police will be sure to arrest me.

2. The bright colours of the flowers arrested the child's attention. 花朵鲜艳的颜色吸引了孩子们的注意力。

3. Poor food arrests the natural growth of children.

营养不丰富的食物妨碍儿童的自然生长。

4. The doctor arrested the growth of disease.

医生阻止了疾病的恶化。

**arrive** vi. 到达;(时间、事件)到来;达到(结论)

1. No papers and letters arrived this morning.
2. The train arrived at the station.
3. Tom arrived in New York yesterday.
4. At last the day arrived.
5. Have they arrived at a decision yet?

ask vt. 问;询问;要求;请求

1. May I ask you a question?
2. She asked me about his health.
3. She asked me to help her.
4. At last they went to an old friend of their father's and asked his advice.
5. I asked that I should be allowed to see her.

ask for 索取;请求;来找

1. They asked for the most beautiful silk and the best gold thread. 他们索取最漂亮的生丝和最好的金线。
2. When they asked for more, he sang more.  
当他们要求再唱几首歌时,他就又唱了几首。
3. Has anybody asked for me? 有人来找过我吗?

astonish vt. 使吃惊;使惊奇

1. The news astonished everybody. 这消息使每个人吃惊。
2. Napoleon was astonished.
3. You look astonished at the news.
4. I am astonished that he didn't come.

attack vt. 进攻;攻击;侵害

1. The enemy attacked us at night.

2. Some minority leaders attacked the policies of the Government. 一些少数党的领袖攻击政府的政策。

3. The disease attacked his bones.

病害侵蚀了他的骨头。

4. He attacked the difficulties at once.

他立即着手克服困难。

**attend vt.** 出席,参加;照看,侍候

1. He told me he had an important meeting to attend.

他告诉我他有一个重要会议要参加。

2. The nurse is attending the patient.

那个护士正照料着那个病人。

**awake (awoke, awoke) vt. vi.** 唤醒;醒过来

1. I was awake by the noise. 我被嘈杂声吵醒了。

2. The baby often awoke at midnight.

那婴儿常在半夜醒过来。

**avoid vt.** 避免;回避

1. We only just avoided an accident.

我们幸免于一场灾祸。

2. I cannot avoid seeing him. 我不能不会见他。

## B

**back vt. vi.** 使倒退;退后;支持;打赌

1. He backed the car into the garage.

2. The horse backed suddenly.

3. The union leaders decided to back the Government.



4. Jane backed the winner and won £5.

base vt. 基于;以……作根据

1. He based his ideas on scientific experiment.

他的看法是建立在科学实验的基础上的。

2. He based his arguments on facts.

他的争辩是有事实根据的。

be vi. v. aux 是;成;到;存在;有;生存;发生  
(作系动词,用于述表结构)

1. My parents are both teachers.

2. The plastic cover of the book is brown.

3. They were in the garden yesterday morning.

(作助动词,用于进行时态,被动语态)

4. The children are practising the piano.

5. Tom was scolded by his father.

(用于表“将来”概念的特殊结构中)

6. What are you going to do tomorrow?

7. Every member of the party is to pay his own expenses.

参加宴会者将自付开销。

8. Bob lived to be ninety. 鲍布活到九十岁。

be able to 能,会,可能

1. Sorry, I won't be able to see him today.

抱歉,我今天见不到他。

2. I'm quite able to pay for this suit.

我完全付得起这套衣服的钱。

be afraid 害怕;恐怕

1. He had been afraid of this all along.