

# 英语 常考词 实用多功能 大词典

郑太平等编

湖南科学技术出版社

TOEFL NMET

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# 英语常考词

## 实用多功能大词典

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### 内容简介

本书以 TOEFL、EPT、NMET、大学英语统考等各类各级考试的常考词约 9000 个为主词条。重要主词条原则上都包括：解义、释疑、辨异、同义词、反义词、动词句型及实例等。本书具有明显的实用特点，既可作为大、中学生、研究生、出国人员顺利通过各级考试的可靠助手，又是英语教学人员的详尽、实用的参考书，亦是翻译工作者遣词造句的得力工具，对自学成才者来说，更可达到举一反三、事半功倍、乃至无师自通的效果。

## 前 言

读者常常反映,希望有一本英语词典,能囊括各种常见的疑难问题,并予以正确的解答,免除为求一正确的答案而在众多的英语词典中进行的搜索之苦,使随处可见的不明不白的疑难、难以适从的烦恼冰解冻释。

有感(鉴)于斯,作者经数年之不懈努力而编著了本书。本书具有以下突出的特色:

一、全部主词条都是 TOEFL、EPT、大学英语统考等的常考词。

二、在同义词的辨异、释疑方面,追求完整、详尽、准确,且附有较丰富的应用实例。

三、主词条的不同词类的词都尽量排在一起,便于联想、对比、强化记忆。

四、句法、词法、文法等方面的各种常见疑难问题,本书都广为收集,体现在全书的各个部分。a, adjective, adverb, auxiliary verb, conjunctive, fronting, gerund, noun, participle, preposition, pronoun, question, subjunctive, the 等主词条,则作了相当集中的解说。实例部分则由于紧跟重要主词条,一般未配译文,仅注释了个别单词。

五、本书兼顾了各个层次读者的需要,具有很强的针对性、实用性、科学性。一书在手,各种各类的常见疑难问题,几可迎刃而解。能帮助大、中学生、研究生、出国人员等顺利通过各级考试。如配上一本袖珍常用词典一起使用,则效果更佳。

在编著本书的过程中,参考了大量国内外的有关著作。“参考文献”仅列出了其中的一部分。谨在此对这些书的编、著者表示诚挚的谢意。同时,衷心地感谢所有关心、支持、帮助过我们的工作的朋友们。

限于时间与水平,书中的缺点、疏漏,实难避免,祈请有关专家及广大读者批评、指正。来信请寄“长沙国防科大图书馆陈南收”。邮编:410073。也欢迎集体或个人邮购,价格优惠。

郑太平

1995年9月于国防科大

## 使用说明

- 一、文法、词法、句法等方面的疑难问题及其解说,散见于全书各个部分,但集中在 a, adjective, adverb, auxiliary verb, conjunction, fronting, gerund, noun, participle, preposition, subjunctive, the, verb 等词条上。
- 二、缩略语采用普遍认同的标准形式,不另行列出缩略语表,如[法]指“法语”,[律]指“法律”等。
- 三、选择题答案一律为第四项选择;如果有四个以上的选择项,则第五项(第六项……)选择也是正确的,甚至更佳。诚然,若括号中只有 1~3 个词,则属可替代词等,不属选择项。
- 四、参见项后面若有括号,其中肯定有省略号~,该符号代替主词条,不是代表位于其前的那个词;如:flippant“见 brash(~ncy, n.)”,不表“brashncy”,而表 flippancy,即~仅代替与主词的相同部分。为避免误解,常须多接主词的某一个字母,如 obsolete 见 musty(~lescent, a.);当然,margin 见 edge(~al, a.)则无疑代替整个主词条,不可能表示 mal.
- 五、所列的动词句型源自权威性著作,但本书作者在审慎研究的基础上作了个别的增、删。
- 六、如一个主词条同时出现了动词、名词、形容词等,由于其用法、辨异、解释等都是相通的,故多在一种词类中进行解释等。
- 七、为了节约版面,在参见项中的词,不一定是相关的词,而可能是完全无关的词。
- 八、在单词的释义中,不同意群的释义之间用分号隔开,但若使用了括号,则只好用逗号。
- 九、为了整齐,第一个释义若有说明性文字,常将其置于释义之后,以求版面整齐。
- 十、紧跟主词条释义之后的,一般皆为该词条的同义词,但不一定全都如此。如主词条 mathematics, tree 等所紧跟的就不是同义词,而是相关词。
- 十一、如一个词条内的同一个词两次出现,但标音不同,说明该词有两种念法。

# 动词句型表

## Verb Pattern I

VP 1 的动词可以与一个简单的直接受词(名词或代名词)连用(参较 VP 17 动词名词的用法)。

	Subject × Verb	Direct Object
1	He cut his finger.	
2	We have already had	breakfast.
3	He does not like	cold weather.
4	We always do	that.
5	I want	six.
6	We lit	a fire.
7	They were throwing	stones.
8	A baby cannot dress	itself.
9	He laughed	a merry laugh.
10	She smiled	her thanks.
11	I dug	a hole.

## Verb Pattern 2

VP2 的动词后面可以跟 (not) to 及不定词。这 to × 不定词通常被认为是前面动词的受词。关于不及物动词(如 be, happen, come)后面跟 to × 不定词的例子,请参看第二十五型。参较第十七型 B。

	Subject × Verb	(not) to × Infinitive, etc.
1	He wants	to go.
2	I have promised	to help them.
3	They decided	not to go.
4	Did you remember *	to shut the windows?
5	He agreed	to pay for it.
6	Have you	to go to school today?
7	Would you care	to go for a walk?
8	He pretended	not to see me.

\* See remember in VP 17, Group A, example 3.

### Verb Pattern 3

VP3 的动词后面可以跟名词或代名词加上 (not) to 及不定词。(参较 VP10各句,其中之 to×不定词系 in order to ×不定词。)

	Subject × Verb	Noun or Pronoun	(not) to × Infinitive
1	He wants	me	to be early.
2	I asked	him	not to do it.
3	I told	the servant	to open the window.
4	Please help *	me	to carry this box.
5	He likes	his wife	to dress well.
6	Your teacher expects	you	to work hard.
7	I warned	him	not to be late.
8	He allowed	the soldiers	to take him prisoner.
9	They have never known *	him	to behave so badly.

\* Cf. examples 6 and 4 in VP5.

### Verb Pattern 4

VP4 的动词后面可以跟名词或代名词, to be (时常省略), 及补足词。用第四型动词的句子也可以用第十一型动词构造。

	Subject × Verb	Noun or Pronoun	(to be)	Complement
1	They believed	him	(to be)	innocent.
2	Do you consider	her	(to be)	honest.
3	I consider	it	(to be)	a shame.
4	Tom's teacher thinks	him	(to be)	the cleverest boy in the class.
5	We proved	him	(to be)	wrong.

### Verb Pattern 5

第五型动词的用法与第三型动词的用法相似, 其重要的不同就是不定词前面的 to 省略了。(比较 Allow me to go. Let me go.) 用于此型之动词, 有些称为感官动词(即视觉、听觉等之动词), 这些动词亦可用于第六型。



	Subject × Verb	Noun or Pronoun	Infinitive, etc.
1	I made	him	do it.
2	Let	me	go!
3	We must not let	the matter	rest here.
4	They have never known *	him	behave so badly.
5	I will have	him	do the work.
6	Will you help *	me	carry this box?
7	Would you have	me	believe that?
8	I heard	him	come in.
9	We saw	them	go out .
10	They felt	the house	shake.
11	Watch	me	do it.
12	Did anyone notice	the thief	leave the house?

### Verb Pattern 6

VP6 动词后面可跟名词或代名词及现在分词。若是感官动词, 第五型亦可用。

	Subject × Verb	Noun or Pronoun	Present Participle
1	He kept	me	waiting.
2	I found	him	working at his desk.
3	They left	me	standing outside.
4	I heard	him	giving orders.
5	We watched	the train	leaving the station.
6	Do you feel	the house	shaking?
7	Can you smell	something	burning?
8	I saw	him	running off.

### Verb Pattern 7

VP7 的动词后面可以跟受词及作受词补足语用的形容词。

	Subject × Verb	Object	Adjective
1	Don't get	your clothes	dirty.
2	The sun keeps	us	warm.
3	Get	yourself	ready.
4	Don't make	yourself	uneasy.
5	I found	the box	empty.
6	We painted	the door	green.
7	They set	the prisoners	free.
8	Can you push	the door	open?
9	The cold weather turned	the leaves	red.
10	He wished	himself	dead.

### Verb Pattern 8

VP 8 的动词后面可以跟受词及作受词补足语的名词。

	Subject × Verb	Object	Noun
1	They elected	him	king.
2	The people crowned	Richard	king.
3	They chose	Mr Smith	chairman.
4	We call	the dog	'Spot'
5	They named	their son	Henry.
6	They made	Newton	President of the Royal Society.
7	They called	them	cowards.

### Verb Pattern 9

VP 9 的动词后面可以跟受词及过去分词。

	Subject × Verb	Object	Past Participle
1	You must get	your hair	cut.
2	Where did you have	them	printed?
3	She had	a new dress	made.
4	Have you ever heard	Italian	spoken?
5	His actions made	him	respected.
6	King Charles I had	his head	cut off.
7	The soldier had	two horses	shot under him.

### Verb Pattern 10

VP10 的动词后面可以跟受词及副词或副词片语(包括意义为 in order to ... 之副词性不定词)。并参看关于副词接语之注解, 注意副词接语可更换之位置(在受词之前)。

	Subject × Verb	Object	Adverb, Adverb Phrase, etc.
1	Put	it	here.
2	He took	his hat	off.
3	He has given	it	away.
4	Mr Smith showed	me	to the door.
5	We employed	her	as a cook.
6	They treat	their sister	as if she were only a servant.
7	He brought	his brother	to see me.
8	He took	the medicine	in order to get well.
9	They led	me	to believe that there was no danger.
10	I don't know	her	to speak to.

### Verb Pattern 11

VP11 的动词后面可以直接跟以 that 开始的名词子句。

	Subject × Verb	(that) × Clause
1	I hope	(that) you will come.
2	I suppose	(that) you will be there.
3	He explained	that nothing could be done.
4	Do you think	(that) it will rain?
5	He saw	(that) the plan was useless.
6	I suggested	(that) he should leave early.

这一型句子若用被动构造,可用 it 在前代表后面的句子。

It was explained that nothing could be done.

注意:在有些动词的情形(例如 believe, hope, think, say),可以用 so 代替一个肯定子句,用 not 代替一个否定子句。

So I noticed (said, thought, etc.).

I believe so.

### Verb Pattern 12

VP 12 的动词后面可以跟名词或代名词及为 that 所引导的子句。

	Subject × Verb	Noun or Pronoun	(that) × Clause
1	I told	the man	(that) he was mistaken.
2	I warned	you	(that) he would be late.
3	We satisfied	ourselves	that the plan would work.
4	Please remind	him	that he must be here early.

注意被动构造:

Has he been told (warned, reminded, etc.) that...?

注意以 so 代替子句的用法(如第十一型)。

I told you so!

So I told you!

### Verb Pattern 13

VP 13 的动词后面可以跟连系词(why 除外) 及 to 和不定词。

	Subject × Verb	Conjunctive	to × Infinitive, etc.
1	I wonder	how	to do it.
2	I do not know	what	to do.
3	He is learning	how	to swim.
4	She was wondering	which	to buy.
5	Will you find out	how	to get there?
6	You must remember	when	to begin.
7	I do not know	whether	to go or stay.

### Verb Pattern 14

VP 14 的动词后面可以跟名词或代名词, 连系词(why 除外), 及 to 和不定词。

	Subject × Verb	Noun or Pronoun	Conjunctive	to × Infinitive, etc.
1	We showed	him	how	to do it.
2	Please tell	me	which	to take.
3	Can you advise	me	which	to buy?
4	The patterns show	you	how	to make sentences.
5	Tell	me	whether	to come or not.
6	They told	him	when	to start.
7	Tell	her	what	to do.

注意被动构造:

1. He was shown how to do it.

6. He was told when to start.

注意: 用此型所造的句子亦可用第十六型构造。

We showed him how he should do it.

### Verb Pattern 15

VP 15 的动词后面可以跟以连系词所引导的子句。whether 有时可以 it 代替。

	Subject × Verb	Conjunctive	Clause
1	I wonder	why	he has not come.
2	I wonder	whether (if)	he will come.
3	I do not mind	where	we go.
4	Do you know	who	he is?
5	I do not care	what	you think.
6	Can you suggest	where	this ought to go?
7	Please say	what	you want.
8	Nobody knows	whose	it is.

### Verb Pattern 16

VP 16 的动词后面可以跟名词或代名词及以连系词所引导的子句。

	Subject × Verb	Noun or Pronoun	Conjunctive	Clause
1	Tell	me	what	it is.
2	Ask	him	where	he put it.
3	They asked	us	when	we should be back.
4	Can you tell	me	how	high it is?
5	Can you inform	me	when	the train leaves?
6	Please advise	me	whether	these seeds should be sown now.

### Verb Pattern 17

VP 17 的动词后面可以跟动名词。此型再分为三组。在 A 组中(包括片语式动词如 keep on, go on, give up)若动名词可以替换为不定词,则两者意义互异。在 B 组中,动名词可以替换为不定词,意义不变。在 C 组中,动名词等于被动式不定词。

#### GROUP A (A 组)

	Subject × Verb	Gerund, etc.
1	Please stop	talking.
2	He enjoys	playing tennis.
3	I remember	doing it.
4	Please excuse	my being so late.
5	Do you mind	staying a little longer?
6	Do you mind	my staying a little longer?
7	She couldn't help	laughing.
8	He keeps on	coming here.
9	They went on	talking.
10	Has it left off	raining yet?

注意:

1. We stopped to talk (i.e. stopped doing something in order to talk).
3. 参较: He never remembers to post my letters (i.e. never remembers that he has letters of mine to post).
5. i.e. Will you please stay a little longer?
6. i.e. Will you please allow me to stay a little longer?
9. 参较: They went on to talk (i.e. next talked) about other matters.

#### GROUP B (B 组)

	Subject × Verb	Gerund, etc.
1	He began	talking (= to talk).
2	He likes	swimming (= to swim).
3	I prefer	staying (= to stay) indoors on cold winter evenings.
4	I hate	refusing (= to refuse) every time.
5	He started	packing (= to pack) his books and clothes.

#### GROUP C (C 组)

	Subject × Verb	Gerund (= Passive Infinitive)
1	It wants	doing (= to be done).
2	Your work needs	correcting (= to be corrected).
3	That needs	explaining (= to be explained).

#### Verb Pattern 18

VP 18 的动词后面可以跟直接受词, 介系词, 及介系词受词 (介系词受词可能是名词, 代名词, 动名词, 或子句。A 组中介系词为 to, B 组中介系词为 for。A 与 B 两组之句子亦可改造为第十九型。C 组中介系词不一定, 且 C 组各句不可改造为第十九型。

#### GROUP A (A 组)

	Subject × Verb	Direct Object	Prep.	Prepositional Object
1	I gave	the money	to	my friend.
2	They told	the news	to	everybody they met.
3	We showed	the pictures	to	our teachers.
4	I don't lend	my books	to	anybody.
5	He offered	one	to	me.
6	I owe	ten pounds	to	my tailor.
7	Throw	that box	to	me.
8	Bring	that book	to	me.

改造为第十九型各句如下：

1. I gave my friend the money.
6. I owe my tailor ten pounds.
8. Bring me that book.

GROUP B (B 组)

	Subject × Verb	Direct Object	Prep.	Prepositional Object
1	He bought	a gold watch	for	me.
2	Please save	some	for	me.
3	She made	a new dress	for	herself.
4	Have you left	any	for	your sister?
5	Please get	two tickets	for	me.

改造为第十九型各句如下：

1. He bought his wife a gold watch.
2. Please save me some.
3. She made herself a new dress.
4. Have you left your sister any?
5. Please get me two tickets.

GROUP C (C 组)

	Subject × Verb	Direct object	Prep.	prepositional Object :
1	Thank	you	for	your kind help.
2	Ask	him	for	some more.
3	Compare	this	with	that.
4	They punished	him	for	being late.
5	Congratulate	him	on	his success.
6	Don't throw	stones	at	the dog.
7	What prevented	you	from	coming?
8	Add	this	to	what you already have.
9	I explained	my difficulty	to	him.
10.	Protect	us.	from	the enemy.

本句型按照这个词序，恒用于直接受词为代名词的场合，如上例 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 及 10。可是在有些情形，直接受词可以出现在句末，其词序为“介系词 × 介系词受词 × 直接受词”，而非“直接受词 × 介系词 × 介系词受词”。这个词序的颠倒常是为了 (a) 意义的明晰，或 (b) 强调直接受词的重要。

1. We heard from Jones all about his sister's escape.

我们由琼斯处听到关于他的妹妹(姊姊)逃走的一切经过。(为了意义的明晰必需颠倒。His sister's escape from Jones (他的妹妹由琼斯处逃走)可能意义完全不同。)

2. I explained to everyone in the room that nothing could be done until the following week.

我向房间里的每一个人解释说,不到下一个星期毫无办法。(为了意义的明晰必须颠倒。)

3. Add the examples I have written on the blackboard to what you already have (or) Add to what you already have the examples I have written on the blackboard.

把我写在黑板上的例子跟 你已经有的加在一起(或)在你已经有的上面再加上我在黑板上所写的例子。

(两种说法均可。颠倒使直接受词较为突出。)

4. Don't throw stones at the dog. Don't throw at the dog anything that might hurt him.

不要向那只狗掷石。不要向那只狗投掷任何可能伤害它的东西。(在第二句中为了清楚必需颠倒:前行词 dog 在 him 之前。)

#### Verb Pattern 19

VP 19 的动词后面可以跟两个受词,一个间接受词和一个直接受词。此型可再加细分。A 组中之动词可以与介系词 to 连用(即 VP 18A)。B 组中之动词可以与介系词 for 连用(即 VP 18B)。C 组中之动词很少或从来不用于第十八型。(少数的几个例外在各动词条内有注解。)

##### GROUP A

	Subject × Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
1	Have they paid	you	the money?
2	Will you lend	me	five shillings?
3	Our teacher gave	us	an English lesson.
4	I read	him	the letter.
5	Please throw	me	that book.
6	His mother told	him	a story.
7	He handed	me	the book.
8	The pupils wished	their teacher	'Good morning.'
9	He denies	her	nothing.



### GROUP B

	Subject × Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
1	She made	herself	a cup of tea.
2	Her father bought	her	a new dress.
3	Buy	me	one.
4	Did you leave	me	any?
5	She ordered	herself	a new dress.
6	Will you do	me	a favour?
7	Can you spare	me	one?
8	Can you get	me	a copy of that book?

### GROUP C

(极少或决不可变为第十八型)

	Subject × Verb	First Object	Second Object
1	I envy	you	your fine garden.
2	Forgive	us	our sins.
3	That will save	me	a great deal of trouble.
4	I struck	him	a heavy blow.
5	He asked	me	a question.

注意：在这种情形，直接受词和间接受词这两个名词已避免使用。譬如动词 strike 通常被认为是需要双重受词。第五个例句中的 ask 有时用于第十八型，与介系词 of 连用（如 to ask a question of someone 问某人一个问题）。

### Verb Pattern 20

VP20 的动词后面可以跟表示期间，距离，价钱或重量的补足语。介系词 for 可与此型中某些动词连用，但时常省略。

	Subject × Verb	(for) × Complement
1	We walked	(for) five miles.
2	They had come	a long way.
3	The forests stretched	(for) miles and miles.
4	The rain lasted	all day.
5	He may live	(for) many years yet.
6	We walked	(for) two hours.
7	It weighs	five tons.
8	The thermometer went up	ten degrees.
9	It cost	ten shillings.
10	Will you stay	(for) the night?