

最常用

英语动词用法词典

孙茂荣 主编

吴琼 审订



北京语言学院出版社

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序

英语最常用动词是学生学习英语的一个难点。掌握英语最常用动词的用法,对学好英语有很大帮助。这本《最常用英语动词用法词典》就是为帮助学生学好最常用动词而编写的。

我认为这本字典有以下三个特点:

1. 这本词典包括中学教材的全部最常用动词。

2. 一个动词每个词义都配有例句。每个动词词义解释之后,配有较多的动词词组。这些词组也都配有例句。不论是词义解释的例句或是动词词组中的例句,一般都紧扣教材,这样可使学生便于记忆。

3. 作者在词典的[辨]中,对同义词的区别作了较好的归纳分析。具体作法是每组同义词都集中一点(即某个词义的运用)加以区别比较。如 repair, mend, patch, fix 是就“修理、修补”这个词的运用加以区别。又如 believe, trust 这组同义词作及物动词时就“相信”这个词义的运用加以区别;作不及物动词时则就“信仰、信任”比较或指出其相同点。在[辨]中除对同义词加以辨析外,还对一些具有不同语法作用的词,例如 do, have, use (包括 used 和 would) 用法,也作了比较详细的介绍。所举例句一般也都紧扣教材。这样的讲解方法可便于学生理解和记忆。

我觉得这本词典不但对中学师生是一本较好的参考书,而且对同等程度的自学者或大学生也不失为一本较好的参考书,因而乐于推荐。

吴 琼

1992年8月28日

前 言

英语动词繁多,词义丰富,搭配能力强,用法很广。每一个英语句子几乎都少不了动词,可见学习和掌握英语动词用法是何等重要。

翻开每一部英语词典,我们都可以见到英语动词的用法。由于这些词典收录的动词很多,加上各种词类的词混编在一起,作为中学生要从这些词中去查找自己需要学习和使用的动词,势必要花费很多时间和精力,影响学习效率。

有的英语词典专门对英语动词的用法作过处理,但这些词典收录的动词比现行中学英语教材中出现的要多些。因此,我们着手编写一本《英语最常用动词词典》,把所收录的动词范围缩小到现行中学英语教材之中,并对这些动词的用法进行了认真的分析、归纳和辨析,旨在为中学生学习英语动词提供一本有使用价值的工具书。

本词典以现行初中英语教材1—6册和高中英语教材1—3册为依据,从中选出近300个词义丰富、搭配能力强的英语动词,并从以下三个方面进行讲解:

1. 动词的意义(注明 *vt.* 或 *vi.*):列举每一动词在初一—高中英语教材中(课文、练习、短文阅读中)所出现过各种意义,个别常用词义有补充;

2. 动词词组的意义:列举由每一动词所构成的词组在教材中所出现过的各种意义,个别常用词组意义有补充;

3. 词义辨析:对某些同义、近义、反义或用法容易混淆的动词及词组进行比较详细的对比、分析和归纳,叙述力求简明扼要,通俗易懂。

本词典所举例句(均附汉译)大部分选自初、高中英语教材,部分选自有关教学参考书、词典和其它工具书。在编写过程中,我们得到了全国部分省市教学经验丰富、业务水平高的中学英语教师及教研员的热情支持和帮助。《大学英语》编辑部为本词典的出版工作做了许多工作,清华大学外语系吴琼教授全面审订了本词典,在此一并表示衷心的感谢!

由于我们水平有限,经验不足,加之编写时间仓促,缺点错误在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

1992年8月

A

accept

1. *vt.* 接受(某物); 吸收(为成员)

I can't accept your present.

我不能接收你的礼物。

Did you accept the invitation?

你接收这个邀请了吗?

He was accepted as a Party member last year. 他去年被接收为党员。

2. *vt.* 接受; 同意(某种理论或计划)

His theory was so advanced that few people could understand it at that time and even fewer could accept it. 他的理论非常深奥, 当时能理解这种理论的人寥寥无几, 而愿意接受的人则更少了。

They accepted the plan in principle. 他们原则上同意了这项计划。

[辨] accept 与 receive 的区别:

accept 作及物动词是“接受、领受”的意思, 表示主观方面的意愿; receive 作及物动词表示“收到、接到”的意思, 强调客观动作, 与主观意愿无关。试比较下列句子:

I accepted a gift. 我接受了一

件礼物。(收下了)

I received a gift. 我收到了一件礼物。(要不要接受, 还不一定)

He received a colour TV set, but he didn't accept it. 他收到了一架彩电, 但他并没接收。

act

1. *vt.* 扮演

Can you get someone to act the woman teacher in the play?

你能找个人来扮演剧中的女教师吗?

2. *vi.* 行动; 表现; 做

Let's act, and act today. 让我们行动起来, 今天就行动起来。

He acts as if he were a child. 他表现得象个孩子似的。

You mustn't act like that. 你不能那样做。

构成词组:

1. act as 充当; 担任

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

这些蚂蚁在出乱子的时候, 就充当警卫和士兵。

He acted as chairman of the meeting. 他担任会议主席。

He acted as manager while Mr Smith was ill. 在史密斯先生生病期间, 他担任经理。

2. act on 对……有效;听从

This medicine acts on the heart. 这种药对心脏有效。

He acted on his father's advice.

他听从父亲的意见。

Acting on the doctor's advice, he gave up smoking. 他听从医生的劝告,把烟戒了。

add1. *vt.* 加;增加

If you add 5 to 5, you get 10.
五加五得十。

If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water. 如果茶太浓,再加点热水。

2. *vt.* 补充说;继续说

"And I hope you will come early," he added. 他补充说道:"我并且希望你早点来。"

He added that he would come to see me if he had time.
他接着说,他如有时间会来找我。

构成词组:

1. add to 给……加上;增加;扩大

You can add a note to the posters. Say that your teacher himself will be there. He will play the last piece. 你可以在海报上加上一条,就说你的老师将亲自参加,并演奏最后一首。

When farmers add fertilizer to the soil to make plants

grow better, or spray poison to kill plant pests, poison is sent into the air, the water, and the soil. 农民们为了使农作物长得更好而给土壤施肥,或者为了杀死作物害虫而喷撒农药时,有毒物就被排放到空气中、水里和土壤里。

since then, the Great Wall has often been added to, rebuilt and repaired, especially during the Ming Dynasty. 从那以后,尤其在明朝期间长城不断得到扩建和修缮。

2. add up 加起来

He wrote down the weight of each stone and then added up all the weights. 他记下每块石头的重量,然后把所有的重量加起来。

Please add up ten numbers.
请把十个数目加起来。

3. add up to 加起来是;总计

The figures add up to 356. 这些数字加起来是356。

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。

advance1. *vt.* 促进;提前;提出

His scientific research work advanced the growth of rice.
他的科研工作促进了水稻的

生长。

The time of the class meeting was advanced by an hour.

班会的时间提前了一个钟头。

May I advance my opinion on the matter? 我可以提出我关于这件事情的意见吗?

2. *vi.* 前进; 往前走; (物价) 上涨

A group of Italian soldiers led by a captain were advancing slowly toward the position of the enemy. 一队意大利士兵, 在一位上尉的率领下, 正在缓慢地向敌人的阵地前进。

They advanced to meet the foreign friends. 他们走上前去迎接外国朋友。

Prices continue to advance in some capitalist countries. 某些资本主义国家的物价继续上涨。

advise

1. *vt.* 劝告; 忠告

The doctor advised me to have a rest at home. 医生劝告我在家休息。

I advised him to go to bed early. 我劝他早点去睡觉。

2. 建议, 给(某人)出主意

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

Please advise me whether I should accept the offer. 请给我出主意, 我是否应该接受此项提议。

[辨] advise 与 persuade 的区别:

① advise 作及物动词, 表示“劝说, 劝告”的意思, 相当 try to persuade, 着重强调“劝”这个动作。例如:

He advised me to go. 他劝我去。(有没有去不一定)

I advised him to stay at home. 我劝他呆在家里。(他肯不肯呆在家里, 不一定)

② persuade 作及物动词, 表示“说服、劝服”的意思, 着重强调劝后而说服的结果。例如:

He persuaded her to go. 他说服她去了。(结果她去了)

I persuaded them not to go swimming. 我说服他们不要去游泳。(结果他们没有去)

afford

1. *vt.* (常接在 can 或 be able to 后面) 担负得起(费用); 买得起; 抽得出(时间)

The Einsteins, however, could not afford to pay for the advanced education that young Albert needed. 年轻的阿尔

伯特需要接受高等教育,然而爱因斯坦夫妇付不起学费。

This book is too dear; I can't afford to buy it. 这本书太贵,我买不起。

If you want to pass the examination, you can't afford time for the cinema. 如果你想考试及格,你就不能抽出时间去看电影。

2. (指事物)供给,给予

The meeting will afford you an opportunity of hearing good public speakers. 这个会将给你一个听到出色的演说家们演说的机会。

It will afford me great pleasure to have dinner with you. 与你共餐将是我的一大乐事。

agree

1. vt. 同意;一致认为;承认

I agreed to buy this dictionary. 我同意买这本词典。

We all agreed that the plan was a good one. 我们大家一致认为这是一个好计划。

They agreed that it was a mistake. 他们承认这是错误的。

2. vi 同意;答应

I asked him to help me with my English and he agreed. 我请他帮助我学习英语,他答应

了。

构成词组:

1. agree on 对……取得一致的意见

Finally they agreed on a plan of work. 最后他们就一项工作计划取得了一致意见。

2. agree to 同意;赞成(某种意见、计划、方案等)

Do you agree to our plan? 你同意我们的计划吗?

At the meeting all of us agreed to the research work. 在会上,我们都赞成这项研究工作。

3. agree with 同意(某人的意见或看法,宾语是人);与……意见一致;与……相符合;适宜于

Do you agree with me? 我同意我的意见吗?

I didn't agree with you on this point. 在这点上,我与你意见不一致。

They could not agree with one another, because each believed that he knew just what the beast looked like.

他们彼此意见不一致,因为他们每个人都深信唯有自己才知道这头动物是什么样子的。

Your theory agrees with what I had already heard. 你的说法跟我所已经听到的一致。

The climate here doesn't agree with me. 这里的气候对我不

适宜。

aim

1. *vt.* 把……瞄准,用……掷去
(常与 at 连用)

The man aimed his arrow at the fox. 那人把箭瞄准那只狐狸

He aimed his gun at the tiger, fired, and missed. 他把枪照准那只老虎射击,但未打中。

Tom got angry with his brother and aimed a heavy book at his head. 汤姆对他的弟弟发怒,拿起一本厚书向他的头掷去。

2. *vi.* 瞄准;针对(常与 at 连用)

First aim at the target and then let the arrow fly. 先瞄准靶子,然后把箭射出去。

In saying this, I am not aiming at you. 我说这件事的时候,并不是针对你的。

allow

1. *vt.* 允许;许可

Smoking is not allowed here.
此地禁止吸烟。

My father will not allow me to go out at night. 我父亲不让我夜间外出。

2. *vt.* 给;让……得到

How much money does your father allow you for books?
你父亲给你多少钱买书?

She allowed her imagination full play. 她让自己的想象力得到充分的发挥。

3. *vt.* 承认

I allowed that I was wrong.
我承认我错了。

We must allow him to be a genius. 我们必须承认他是一个天才。

构成词组:

1. allow for 体谅;考虑到

we must allow for his youth.
我们必须体谅他的年轻。

It will take thirty minutes to get to the station, allowing for traffic delays. 到车站去需要三十分钟,连路上交通的耽搁都考虑在内。

2. allow of 容许

The situation allows of no delay. 情况刻不容缓。

[辨] allow 与 permit 表示“允许,许可”时的区别:

- ① allow *vt.* 含有消极地不完全阻止或反对的意味,侧重听任或默许某人做某事。
例如:

Please allow me to introduce them to you. 请允许我把他们介绍给你。

He will not allow his child to go swimming in the river. 他不让孩子到河里游泳。

- ② permit *vt.* 含有积极地从正面给予允许或许可的意

思,且语气较强。例如:

“Mr Grossett,” said my father, “will you permit an old pupil to shake hands with you?” “克罗塞特先生,”我父亲说道,“请允许您从前的一个学生同您握握手,好吗?”

Women are not permitted to vote in that country.

在那个国家里,妇女不准参加选举。

但有时,allow 和 permit 可以通用。一般来说,permit 比 allow 更正式些。例如:

Allow (Permit) me to congratulate you on your success. 请允许我祝贺你的成功。

answer

1. vt. 回答;答复

Please answer this question in English. 请用英语回答这个问题。

He answered that he knew nothing about it. 他答复说关于此事他一无所知。

2. vt. 响应;回复(信件)

They answered the Party's call and went to work in the countryside. 他们响应党的号召,到农村去工作。

Have you answered his letter?

你回了他的信吗?

构成词组:

answer for 对……负责;担保;受到惩罚;得到报应

He said he would answer for her safety. 他说他要对她的安全负责。

I can't answer for his honesty. 我不能担保他的诚实。

In the days when all these things are to be answered for, I summon your brother, the worst of your bad race, to answer for them separately. 当所有这一切都要偿还的日子到来时,我要叫你的弟弟——你们这个孬种中最坏的一个,单独来偿还这一切。

You will have to answer for your wrong-doing one day.

为了你的恶行,将来有一天你要得到报应的。

[辨] answer 与 reply 的区别:

① answer vt. 是最广泛的词,包括笔头,口头或对动作的回答。例如:

He is answering the teacher's questions. 他在回答老师的问题。

But before I die, answer me one question. 但是在我临死之前,请回答我一个问题。

He answered the door-bell.

他听到门铃响便去开门。

②reply *vt.* 用于较正式的文体中,指对别人所说的或所写的东西的答复,后接直接引语或 *that* 引导的宾语从句。用作不及物动词时,后面与介词 *to* 连用,表示回答别人的问题。例如:

He replied, "I know nothing about the matter." 他回答说:“关于这件事,我一无所知。”

She replied that she knew nothing about it. 她回答说,她对此事一无所知。

You should reply to me by letter. 你应写信回答我。

He did not reply to my letter. 他没有回我的信。

appear

1. *vi.* 出现;来到

On both sides of the Great wall new cities appeared, trees were planted, and deserts became grassland. 长城两边,出现了新城市,种植了树木,沙漠变成了草原。

Bright stars appear in the night sky. 夜晚天上出现明亮的星星。

We expected him, but he never appeared. 我们指望他来,

但他始终没有来。

2. *link-v* 好象;似乎

John appeared to be quite strong when I saw him last.

上次我见到约翰时,他好象很强壮。

It appeared that the little girl would probably never walk.

看来这个小姑娘大概永远不会走路了。

arrange

1. *vt.* 整理;分类;排列

Be sure to arrange the tools in good order before you leave. 你离开之前务必把工具整理好。

The catalogues are arranged in alphabetical order. 目录是按字母的顺序排列的。

2. *vt.* 筹备;安排

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Brown and Miss White. 布朗先生与怀特小姐的婚礼已筹备好了。

Everything has been arranged. 一切准备就绪。

3. *vt.* 调解;解决

Mrs. White often has to arrange disputes between the two boys. 怀特太太时常不得调解这两个孩子之间的纠纷。

构成词组:

1. arrange for 安排;准备;约定

The headmaster arranged for me to attend the meeting.

校长安排我参加这个会议。

I have arranged for a car to meet you at the airport. 我已准备了一辆小车到机场接你。

The meeting arranged for tomorrow has been postponed. 原定明天开的会已经延期。

2. arrange with……about (for)
与……商定

Have you arranged with the museum for the visit? 你已与博物馆接洽好参观的事吗?

arrest

1. *vt.* (依法)逮捕;拘捕

The police arrested the thief and put him in prison. 警方将那小偷逮捕关押起来。

Do you know that John was arrested this morning? 你知道今天早上约翰被捕吗?

2. *vi.* 阻碍;妨碍(一种进展或运动)

No attempt of the reactionaries can arrest the progress of the world revolution. 反动派的任何阴谋诡计都无法阻挡世界革命的进展。

Poor food arrests the natural growth of children. 粗劣的食物妨碍儿童的自然生

长。

3. *vi.* 引起……的注意;吸引

The bright colours of the flowers arrested the children's attention. 花卉的鲜艳色彩引起了孩子们的注意。

Her excellent performance arrested us. 她的精彩表演吸引了我们。

arrive

1. *vi.* 到达;来到

When will the train arrive? 火车什么时候能到达?

This problem wasn't settled until Mr. Smith arrived. 这个问题史密斯先生来后才解决。

2. *vi.* (指时间)到;来

At last the day arrived. 那一天终于到了。

The time for action has arrived. 行动的时候已经到了。

构成词组:

1. arrive at 到达(一般指到达小地方,如城镇、乡村等);弄懂;得出(某种结论或想法)

When the Red Army men arrived at the village, the villagers gave them a warm welcome. 当红军战士到达村庄时,村民们热烈欢迎他们。

He hasn't yet arrived at that obvious fact even after the

hardest mental labour. 他甚至经过最艰苦的思索之后,还没有把显而易见的事实弄明白。

How did you arrive at that idea? 你怎样获得那种想法的?

2. arrive in 到达(一般指较大的地方,如国家、城市等)

Mr Green arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon. 格林先生昨天下午到达上海。

[辨] get to, arrive 与 reach 表示“到达(某地)”时的区别:

① get to 表示“到达(某地)”这一意思时,是非正式用语(reach, arrive 是正式用语),用于口语中,无论指大地方或小地方都可以用。例如:

we got to Beijing yesterday morning. 我们昨天上午到达北京。

They had to get to the village before supper. 他们必须在晚饭前到达那个村庄。

② arrive 是及物动词,表示“到达(某地)”时,要先接 at 或 in, 然后再接地点名词。一般来说,到达国家、城市等大地方,用介词 in; 到达城镇、乡村等小地方,用介词 at, 例如:

They arrived in Japan yesterday. 他们昨天到达

日本。

When we arrived at the station, the train had already left. 我们到达车站时,火车已开走了。

arrive 和 get 表示“到达”时,如果地点是副词,如 home, here, there, 就不用介词 in, at 或 to. 例如:

We arrived home very late last night. 昨晚我们很迟到家。

There is a family of ants that lives below a tree in front of our house, but I don't know when they got there. 有一家蚂蚁住在我们房屋前的一棵树下,但我不知道它们是什么时候到达那儿的。

③ reach 表示“到达(某地)”这一意思时,一般为及物动词,后面直接跟表示地点的名词(无论地方大小都可以);但有时也可作不及物动词,后面跟副词,如 home, here, there. 例如:

He reached Beijing last Thursday. 他上星期四到达北京。

When Aqiao reached home, she found that her father had grown old and her brother had become a young man. 当阿巧回到家时,她发现她的

父亲已经老了,弟弟也长大成人了。

ask

1. vt. 问;询问

May I ask you a question? 我可以问你一个问题吗?

The teacher asked me whether I had finished my homework. 老师问我是否做完了作业?

2. vt. 请;邀请

They asked me to go to the meeting tomorrow. 他们请我明天去开会。

I asked him to come again. 我邀请他再来。

3. vt. 请求;要求

I must ask to be excused. 我必须请求原谅。

构成词组:

1. ask about 询问;打听;询问(某人)有关(某事)

We must ask about the time of the train to Beijing. 我们必须打听一下开往北京的火车时间。

We must ask him about it. 我们必须向他打听一下这件事。

2. ask after 探问;问候

We are going to ask after the sick friend. 我们准备去探问那位病友的情况。

He asked after your health. 他问候你身体好。

3. ask for 要求;来找;来取;向(某人)要(某物)

They asked for the most beautiful silk and the best gold thread. 他们索取了最漂亮的生丝和最好的金线。

Did anybody ask for me when I was out? 我外出时,有人来找我吗?

Li Ming told me that Liu Ying had just come to ask for her dictionary. 李明告诉我刘英刚才来要她的词典了。

He came to ask me for the book yesterday. 他昨天来向我要书。

He asked me for help. 他向我求助。

attend

1. vt. 照料;看护;诊察(病情等)

Who attended the baby when his mother was out? 母亲不在家时,谁照料这孩子?

The patient has three nurses attending him. 那位病人有三个护士看护他。

Which doctor is attending you? 哪位医生给你看病?

2. vt. 出席;参加(会议等);上(学);听(演讲、课等)

This is such an important meeting that you should attend it. 这是一个重要会议,你应该参加。

Children must attend school.

儿童必须上学。

We are going to attend the lecture this afternoon. 今天下午我们准备去听演讲。

构成词组:

1. attend on: 照料, 照顾

The patient has been attended by nurses night and day since the operation. 自从动了手术以来, 病人一直由护士日夜护理。

2. attend to (to 当介词) 用心, 从事; 注意(听); 料理

You must attend to your work. 你必须用心做好工作。

You should attend to what he is saying. 你应该注意听他讲的话。

I have my business to attend to. 我有事务要料理。

B

back

1. *vt.* 支持, 拥护

At the meeting some people backed his views. 在会上有些人支持他的观点。

We all backed the plan they worked out. 我们都拥护他们订的计划。

2. *vi. (vt.)* 后退; 使后退

The horse backed suddenly. 马突然后退。

He backed the car into the garage. 他把车子倒退到汽车间。

构成词组:

1. back out 不守信用; 变卦; 回缩

You have agreed to help us, and must not back out at the last moment. 你们已同意帮助我们, 不能在最后时刻不守信用。

He agreed to help me with my English, but backed out.

他答应帮我学习英语, 但又变卦了。

Just as I was backing out, my sleeve caught on the corner of an upright tray of diamonds. 正当我往回缩时, 我的衣袖挂在一个盛放钻石的立式托盘的角上了。

2. back up 支持; 倒退

I hope you'll back me up in this argument. 在这场争论中, 我希望你能支持我。

The train was backing up. 火车正在倒退。

bear (bore, borne)

1. *vt.* 带来; 携带

This letter bears good news. 这封信带来好消息。

2. *vt.* 支撑; 负担

The ice is too thin to bear your weight. 这冰太薄, 撑不住你的重量。

Who will bear the expense?