

A DICTIONARY OF  
CURRENT ENGLISH USAGE

修订版

# 现代英语 用法词典

张道真 ©主编



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## (修订版)

邢豫昆 副主编



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邮 编 100048

电 话 68418523(总编室)

网 址 cnuph.com.cn

E - mail master@cnuph.com.cn

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## 前言

编撰一部全面反映词汇用法的工具书是我多年来的愿望。此念缘于在英语学习过程中,我深感掌握词汇用法之不易。一般通用的词典由于包罗广泛,对每个词的讲解较为简略,而其实际用法则远复杂于词典上所反映的情形。虽然市面上不乏用法词典,但它们往往偏重于某些侧面,而对大量用法上的问题处理不足。尤其是在撰写语法著作时,我愈加体会到要真正掌握语法,掌握词汇用法不可或缺,二者结合才能打好语言基础。我于1958年开始此词典的体例构思、资料搜集和撰写工作,初稿完成于1965年,其后,不断对初稿进行加工充实,前后历时二十多年,此用法词典终于1983年得以面世,一偿夙愿。

这是一部着力讲解近一万个常用词用法的词典。这些词仅占英语总词汇量的五十分之一,却是最基本、最常用、最活跃也是较难掌握的词。掌握了这些词的用法,表达一般思想,应付日常工作,即大体具备了良好的基础。这些词的选定是在参阅许多学者如 Thorndike, Dewey, Palmer, Michael West 等人提出的常用词汇表的基础之上,根据各个词的出现频率、多义性、结构功能、搭配能力、语义上的重要性及语体上的通用性,确定出 5,000 多词的词汇表。然后,在材料搜集的过程中又与语言实际相印证,进行调整补充,凡属打好英语基础所必需的词汇均收录入内。

在词义讲解方面,本词典尽皆剔除陈旧、偏狭、生僻的义项和方言、俚语,而对于表达日常思想所需词汇的常用用法,则力求包容无遗。词义讲解并未完全以国外词典惯例为圭臬,而是根据中国人的概念,进行必要的归纳组合,使之易于理解。

在对词汇用法的处理方面,本词典特别考虑到了中国人在学习英语时最容易产生的问题和所犯的错误。以动词为例,特意对及物和不及物两类用法进行了区分,从其后跟结构、介词、副词或名词搭配,以及词义引申等层面予以讲解。名词处理则考虑到可数和不可数、单数和复数、原义和转义等问题。对于介词用法,本词典赋予较大篇幅,对使用过程中可能出现的诸如词义、结构、搭配等问题,都试图予以说明。尤其是成语,因其是中国学生最感困难的问题之一,所以作了较为细致的处理,如 come 后列出了 come about, come around 等 40 多个成语,在 hand 后列出了 at first hand, at hand, by hand, ask for one's hand 等 50 多个成语。有时一个成语中实际上包含有许多成语,例如在 to one's surprise [joy, etc.] 一条后,就有 to one's surprise, to one's amazement [regret, sorrow, relief, amusement, satisfaction, horror, delight] 等近 20 条成语。又如,在 in 一词后就包括了 in token of, in payment of, in hope of, in celebration of, in support of, in reply to, in response to, in preparation for, in compliance with, in revolt against 等许多成语。

为充分说明词的各种用法,本词典收入了大量例句,少则三五条,多则几十条,比如在讲解 feel 作系动词的用法时举有 20 多个跟形容词的例句,10 多个跟过去分词的例句,还有 20 多个跟复合宾语的例句,以帮助读者掌握词汇的实际用法,加深对语言规律的认识。此外,较多例句还可说明词汇确切的词义和灵活的译法,如 cut 一词,通过大量例句说明其可以表示“切”、“砍”、“割”、“剪”、“裁”、“伐”、“削”、“铰”、“挖”、“刺”、“切除”等多种含义,反之又可掌握其“用工具等把一部分从一整体中分出来”这一基本含义。限于篇幅,仅对这些例句中的少量难句进行了整句或部分翻译。未附汉语译文,可促使读者抛却对汉语的依赖,有利于逐步培养用英语思维,不经翻译直接运用英语的能力。

《现代英语用法词典》自出版以来,受到了读者的欢迎,迄今已印刷了二十余次,这一方面使我由衷高兴,另一方面更感责任重大,为使它更好地服务于读者,特进行了本次修订。

此次修订,主要集中在以下几个方面:

一、调整例句。依据近年来新出或新版的一些词典,如 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners, The Random House College Dictionary, Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Collins COBUILD English Dictionary for

Advanced Learners 等,对原有过于陈旧的例句进行删减,同时增加了部分新的例句。

二、增加“词汇搭配”和“词汇辨析”。一般人学习外语时,往往苦于词语搭配的纷纭复杂和难以辨明近义词之间的微妙差异,为更清晰地说明词汇的用法,特增设“词汇搭配”和“词汇辨析”专栏,进行专门说明。

三、补充义项。将原版本中疏漏的一些词汇的较重要的义项进行了补充添加。

四、修正讹误。因本词典援引例句多源于现代质量较高的英语原著,其中涉及人名、地名、机构名称等专有名词处颇多,此次修订,将原版中因排版错误、校对疏略而造成的讹误之处一一进行了修正。

本词典编排力求醒目,在体例上尽量做到不言自明。注音基本上采用 Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 的系统,因为它照顾了英美读音的差别。但为了与大家习惯运用的注音方法尽量接近,也做了少量调整。现在除了[ou]改为[əu]外,主要是把[æ:]改成[ɜ:],[eə]改成[ɛə]。另外,[ə]可读[ə],也可不读音。估计大家在使用中不会发生困难。再就是[ ]中的词通常是替换词,( )中的词是省略词。\*号表示后面是成语,△号引起的是解释。

本词典既可查阅,亦可通读,通读则会使读者受益良多。若能有意识地去记忆所阅内容,则更利于听、说及写作能力的提高,同时,在语言实践中反复验证,如此可逐步加深认识,最后抵达自觉运用之境。

在本词典编写过程中,我得到了多方面的帮助,有的领导同志给予鼓励和支持,有些同志帮助看稿子,并提出宝贵意见,有些同志帮助打字、抄写等,对他们特表示衷心感谢。

张道真

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a [ə; 重读 ci], an [ən] (用于元音前) *art.* (不定冠词)

1. 一个 (= one):  
Rome was not built in *a* day. (Prov.)  
There was now not *a* minute to lose. (Bennet)  
His wages were forty pounds *a* year. (Wells)  
△有时带有“同一”的意思:  
Birds of *a* feather flock together. (Prov.)
2. 某一个 (= a certain):  
I took my things to *an* hotel in New Street. (Doyle)  
Then *an* idea came to him, which he calmly considered. (London)  
I went into *a* stationer's to buy *a* picture. (Scheurweghs)
3. (表类属) 某类人或物中的一个:  
(1) 用在表语之类成分中, 说明属于哪类人或物:  
You are *a* just man. (Greene)  
He doesn't strike me as being *a* particularly able person. (Shaw)  
We knew Moses as *an* authority on Wagner. (Pollitt)  
(2) 用在主语中, 代表一类人或物:  
A knife is a tool for cutting with. (PEG)  
Does *a* dog have a keen sense of hearing? (Wood)  
Can *a* novelist shut his eyes to the state of his country? (Fox)  
(3) 用在其他成分中:  
She endeavored to show him the simple affection of *a* daughter. (Dreiser)  
Political power grows out of the barrel of *a* gun. (Mis)  
4. (用在某些物质名词前) 一种, 一份:  
It was *a* wonderful tea. (Priestley)  
The bakery makes *a* very fine rye bread. (Long)  
A high-grade paper is made from rushes. (Mis)  
A large coffee for me. (Galsworthy)  
Oh, you may as well bring me *a* chocolate too. (Mansfield)  
5. (用在表示风雨等的名词前) 一阵:  
It was clear daylight now and *a* fine rain was falling. (Hemingway)  
A cold drizzle was failing. (Mis)  
There's *a* cold wind this morning. (Maurier)
6. (用在某些抽象名词前) 一种引起某种情绪的事物等:  
She showed *a* certain elegance. (Bennet)  
He felt again *a* great tenderness for Ruth. (Walpole)  
That is *a* great disappointment. (Wilde)  
It was no longer *an* embarrassment to face Christine. (Cronin)  
He was in *an* ecstasy. (Mis)  
It is *a* pleasure to work with you. (Doyle)  
You have *a* very good knowledge of English. (Greene)
7. (用在某些专有名词前) 某个叫...的人, 一张...的画, 一个像...的人等:  
I saw *a* Mrs. Danvers on the twelfth at two o'clock. (Maurier)  
He had *a* Van Gogh in the dining room. (Sinclair)  
I didn't know I was *an* ardent Romeo. (Dreiser)  
They bought *a* secondhand Morris for sixty pounds. (Cronin)  
He ordered *a* second Martini. (Cronin)  
What *a* strange London they saw! (Wilde)  
Ten minutes later he was there, confronting *a* queer George in greasy overalls. (Priestley)  
When *a* Forsyte was engaged, married or born, the Forsytes were present. (Galsworthy)
8. 用在某些词组或成语中, 例如:  
*a* little / *a* few / *a* bit / *a* lot / *a* great many / many *a* / *a* rule / *a* in a hurry / *a* all of a sudden / *a* take an interest in / *a* take a pride in / *a* take a dislike to / *a* to make a fool of oneself / *a* to be in a position to / *a* to have a headache / *a* to be a pity / *a* to have a cold / *a* to have a fancy for / *a* on an average / *a* at a discount  
△可与形容词最高级连用, 表示“非常”:  
This is *a* most beautiful country about here. (Yeats)

## A

△也可和一个序数词连用, 表示“再(一个, 次)”:

Then he copied the article *a* second time. (London)

a- [ə] prefix

1. 构成副词:  
*aside/apart/ashore/aback/afar/asunder/aloud*
  2. 构成形容词:  
*ablaze/asleep/alive/alight/astir/aglow/awake/afire/akin*
  3. 构成动词:  
*arise/arouse/awaken/abridge/amend*
- △间或与一个分词连用:  
He went *a* begging. (COD)  
They set the bells *a* ringing. (COD)

abandon [əˈbændən] vt. & n.

I 动词:

1. 放弃 (= give up):  
He had to *abandon* his journey before it was well begun. (UED)  
She was obliged to *abandon* that idea. (Dreiser)  
He *abandoned* his search. (London)  
He *abandoned* all hope. (MD)  
Perhaps we should also *abandon* our oil concession? (Aldridge)  
The scientist *abandoned* his research for lack of fund. (FWF)  
But the contest could not be *abandoned*. (Hudson)  
Its southern organizing campaign was *abandoned*. (Foster)
2. 遗弃, 弃掉 (= desert):  
The cruel man *abandoned* his wife and child. (ALD)  
I don't think that John would *abandon* his friends if they were in trouble. (ELD)  
The sailors *abandoned* the burning ship. (DCE)  
A good mother will not *abandon* her baby. (Thorndike)

## 词汇搭配

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| abandon + | car/ship   |
|           | baby/child/friend/wife                             |
| abandon + | decision/idea/plan/policy/principle/project/search |
|           | effort/attempt/idea/hope                           |

3. 用于 \* *abandon oneself* 到听任 (感情泛滥), 陷入, 沉溺于:

- He *abandoned himself* to grief. (DCE)  
He *abandoned himself* to despair. (Wells)  
Only weak and cowardly natures *abandon themselves* to sorrow. (Mis)  
She *abandoned herself* to a life of pleasure. (ELD)  
△过去分词可作定语或表语, 表示“被遗弃的”或“甘心干坏事的” [极坏的]:  
The *abandoned* house was torn down. (FWF)  
The pleasure-seeker led an *abandoned* life. (FWF)  
You *abandoned* wretch! (ALD)  
Is he so *abandoned* as to feel no shame at such an accusation? (Evans)

II 作名词, 主要用于 \* *with...abandon* 尽情地, 任意地

- The girls jumped up and down and waved their arms *with abandon*. (Thorndike)  
The child cried *with abandon*. (MD)  
They were so excited that they jumped and shouted *with abandon*. (Mis)  
The Gipsies danced *with gay abandon*. (FWF)

abandonment [əˈbændənmənt] n. 放弃  
Some critics of the audio-lingual method have advocated the complete *abandonment* of the structural drill. (AOT)

abash [əˈbæʃ] vt. (通常用过去分词作表语) 不好意思, 羞愧

- When the little child saw all the room filled with strangers, he was much *abashed*. (Thorndike)  
The poor man felt [stood] *abashed* at this display of wealth. (ALD)



He was *abashed* at forgetting his wife's birthday. (FWF)  
 △间或用作状语:  
 The workman stood *abashed* as his mistakes were pointed out. (DCE)

**词汇搭配**

**abash + sb** (通常用被动式 sb be abashed)

**abate** [ə'beɪt] *vi.* & *vt.*

1. (风、雨等) 减弱, 减退 (*vi.*):

The ship waited till the storm *abated* before sailing out to sea. (DCE)

The wind has *abated*. (Harrap)

**词汇搭配**

rain/storm/wind  
hope } + **abate**

2. 使减退, 使减弱 (*vt.*):

Nothing could *abate* his rage. (MD)

The medicine *abated* his pain. (Thorndike)

His pride was not *abated* by his many mistakes. (DCE)

to *abate* the anger of the mob (MED)

3. 消除 (*vt.*):

We must *abate* the smoke nuisance in our big cities. (OSD)

**词汇搭配**

**abate +** { pain/fury/rage/pride/anger/envy  
tax/price  
writ/nuisance/noise

**abbreviation** [æbrɪvɪ'eɪʃən] *n.* 缩写 [词]

"Mr." is the *abbreviation* of "Mister". (FWF)

G.B., C.B.I., Yorks., and Dr. are *abbreviations*. (FWF)

The *abbreviation* for mister is Mr. (Neal)

**ABC** [eɪbi:'si:]

1. 字母表 (不可数):

Has the child learned his *ABC* yet? (DCE)

2. (某方面的) 基本知识 (和 the 连用, 跟 of 引起的短语):

He does not know even the *ABC* of philosophy. (Mis)

**abdicate** [æb'dɪkeɪt] *vi.* & *vi.*

1. 退位 (*vt.*, *vi.*):

The king *abdicated* (from) his throne, and the country became a republic. (Thorndike)

King Edward VIII *abdicated* to marry a commoner. (FWF)

2. 放弃 (职责、权利等) (*vt.*):

He *abdicated* all responsibility for the care of the child. (DCE)

He *abdicated* his responsibilities and fled. (FWF)

**词汇搭配**

**abdicate +** throne/right/responsibility/opinion

**abduct** [æb'dʌkt, əb-] *vt.* 拐骗

Kidnappers *abducted* the child. (FWF)

The police think the missing woman has been *abducted*. (DCE)

**abet** [əbet] *vt.* 教唆 (犯罪)

He *abetted* the thief in robbing the bank. (DCE)

The criminal was aided and *abetted* by his brother. (FWF)

**abhor** [ə'hɔː, əb-] *vt.* 憎恶, 厌恶, 讨厌

Most people *abhor* cruelty to children. (DCE)

Spitting in the street is a practice I *abhor*. (ELD)

She *abhors* snakes. (FWF)

The pacifist *abhorred* all violence. (MD)

**abhorrence** [əb'hɒrəns, (美) -hɔːr] *n.*

Many people show *abhorrence* of snakes. (Thorndike)

He has a great *abhorrence* of medicine. (Mis)

**abhorrent** [əb'hɒrənt, (美) -hɔːr] *adj.*

1. 令人憎恶的:

Cruelty is *abhorrent* to him. (DCE)

Slavery is *abhorrent* to a humane man. (McMordie)

The practice of killing animals for food is utterly *abhorrent* to me. (DCE)

This was one of the most *abhorrent* notions that the settlers brought with them in their wagons. (DCE)

2. 截然相反:

Cruelty is *abhorrent* to love. (Thorndike)

Violence is *abhorrent* to his gentle nature. (ALD)

**abide** [ə'baɪd] *vi.* & *vt.* (过去时及过去分词: abided 或 abode)

1. (和 by 连用) 遵守, 服从 (*vi.*):

We agreed to *abide* by your judgment. (Galsworthy)

He *abided* by his word. (DEU)

We must *abide* by the rules of the game. (ELD)

She will *abide* by her promise. (EPV)

He must *abide* by the contract. (McMordie)

The two men agreed to *abide* by the referee's decision. (CIE)

△law-abiding 表示“守法”:

to lead a new and *law-abiding* life (URW)

2. (和 by 连用) 承受 (*vt.*):

You must *abide* by the results of your mistakes. (DCE)

You will have to *abide* by the consequences. (ALD)

**词汇搭配**

**abide + by + law/rules/contract/promise/commitment/decision/judgment/mistake/result**

3. (和 can 连用, 用于否定或疑问句) 忍受, 受得了 (*vt.*):

I *can't abide* loud noise. (FWF)

I *can't abide* rude people. (DCE)

I *can't abide* that chap. (ELD)

How *can* you *abide* him? (ALD)

I *cannot abide* the place. (DEU)

I *can't abide* to see [abide seeing] such cruelty. (DCE)

4. (比较陈旧文气的用法) 居住, 待 (*vi.*):

He *abode* in Boston almost all of his life. (Evans)

*Abide* with me a while longer. (FWF)

5. (陈旧用法) 等候 (*vi.*):

He will *abide* my coming. (Thorndike)

I will *abide* the coming of my lord. (Tennyson)

**词汇搭配**

**abide +** { noise/place/sb  
to do sth  
doing sth

**ability** [ə'bɪlɪti] *n.*

1. 能力, 能够 (多作不可数名词):

He was a man of great *ability*. (Doyle)

Smith had some *ability* and he liked work. (Shaw)

They invited her in and questioned her as to her *ability*. (Dreiser)

His organizing *ability* is very great. (Hill)

Many courses have a primary objective—the development of aural comprehension and speaking *ability*. (AOT)

The child's reading *ability* was satisfactory for his age level. (URW)

Washington had great *ability* as a general. (Thorndike)

It's a great *ability* to be able to hide one's *ability*. (FWF)

From each according to his *abilities*, to each according to his work. (Mis)

△后面有时跟一个不定式作定语:

Hardy had the *ability* to see this and Lawrence had not. (Fox)

He had lost all faith in his *ability* to succeed. (Cronin)

They believed in man's *ability* to master the world. (Fox)

Has he the *ability* to do the work? (GPU)

2. (用于复数形式) 能力, 才能:

He also took part in it according to his *abilities*. (Sinclair)

I think most of us could give a pretty accurate appraisal of our own *abilities* in other languages that we know. (AOT)

She experimented with her teaching *abilities* on me. (Hill)

3. 用于 \* to the best of one's ability 尽力地:

I tried to do my work *to the best of my ability*. (Cronin)

I will carry out your instructions *to the best of my ability*. (Wood)

**able** [eɪbl] *adj.*

1. (和 be 连用, 跟不定式) 能够:

The doctors are not *able* to agree about it. (Sinclair)

The patient was soon *able* to sit up and read. (Sinclair)

I shan't be *able* to come on January 1. (Snow)

I haven't been *able* to get in touch with her. (Mis)

She had been *able* to send home regularly fifteen dollars a week to maintain the family. (Dreiser)

△be able to 和 can 意思相近, 但 be able to 可有更多的时态形式 (见上例), 另外还可以和情态动词或某些系动词连用 (a), 也可用于不定式或动名词短语中 (b):

- a. I ought to *be able to* live on my salary. (Shaw)  
You might *be able to* persuade him. (Dreiser)  
He seemed *able to* put complicated thought in simple words. (Maugham)
- b. I would like to *be able to* read, but I am too old to learn. (Greene)

He said he so much regretted *not being able to* swim. (Mis)  
△还可用作定语:

a patient *able to* describe his symptoms accurately to the doctor (URW)

## 2. (作定语或表语) 能干, 有才能, 有水平的:

Lester was an *able* man. (Dreiser)  
Nicola's the *ablest* man I've met in Bulgaria. (Shaw)  
The general impression at the studio was that he was *able*. (Maugham)

He made a very *able* speech. (ALD)  
Mine is to begin with hack-work and develop into an *able* author. (London)

Mrs Thomas is a very *able* teacher. (DCE)  
She was widely regarded as one of the most *able* members of the president's staff. (DCE)

This problem is now being looked at by some of the *ablest* minds/scientists in the country. (CALD)

### 词汇搭配

**able + man/author/mind/scientist/speech/performance**

△可用于 **able-bodied** 身体强健的:

Any *able-bodied* citizen can join it. (London)  
**ably** ['eibl] *adv.* 能干地, 出色地

He could play the horn very *ably*. (DCE)  
Still an active woman, she was managing the household *ably*. (Cronin)

**-able** [əbəl] *suffix* 构成形容词

## 1. 可以...的, 值得...的 (带有被动意思):

adorable / advisable / applicable / approachable / believable / calculable / conceivable / curable / debatable / despicable / eatable / escapable / estimable / evitable / excusable / explicable / laughable / lovable / measurable / movable / navigable / not able / notice able / numer able / pass able / pay able / penetrable / practicable / recognizable / reconcilable / refutable / reliable / repairable / respectable / surmountable / tolerable / unforgettable / variable / vulnerable / washable

## 2. 具有其他意义:

comfortable / knowledgeable / sizable / suitable / preferable / agreeable / remarkable

△其中有些可变为副词 (e → y): comfortably / preferably / remarkably

**abnormal** [əb'nɔ:məl, (美) -nɔ:-] *adj.* 不正常

Is the child *abnormal* in any way? (DCE)  
It is *abnormal* for a man to walk in his sleep. (Thorndike)  
The stillness caught Lanny's attention; it seemed *abnormal*. (Sinclair)

An *abnormal* amount of snow fell in October. (FWF)

### 词汇搭配

**abnormal + child/amount/behavior/power**

**aboard** [ə'bɔ:d, (美) ə'bɔ:d] *adv. & prep.*

## I 作副词: 上船 [车、飞机等]

All *aboard*! (Evans)  
It's time to go *aboard*. (ALD)  
When the boat overtook us we got *aboard*. (Mis)  
Welcome *aboard*! (ALD)  
All 257 *aboard* died in a DC-10 airliner crash in Antarctica. (WTYB)

## II 作介词: 上 (车、船等)

They went *aboard* the ship. (DCE)

### 词汇搭配

**aboard + ship/train/bus/plane/horse's back**

**abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ, (美) ə'bɑ:-] *vt.* 废除, 消除, 取消

They must finally *abolish* capitalism and establish socialism. (Foster)

New Zealand *abolished* the death penalty for murder in 1941. (URW)

Only when capitalism has been *abolished* will it be possible to *abolish* poverty, unemployment and war. (Pollitt)

Abraham Lincoln *abolished* slavery in the United States. (ELD)

Many schoolboys would like to *abolish* homework. (Neal)  
Capital punishment was *abolished* some years ago. (FWF)

There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be *abolished*. (DCE)

### 词汇搭配

**abolish + law/social system/poverty/phenomenon**

**abolition** [ə'bɒlɪʃən] *n.* 废除, 消除

They work for the complete *abolition* of capitalist exploitation of man by man. (Foster)

He demanded *abolition* of the privileges of the nobility. (Hazen)

He was a staunch supporter of the movement for the *abolition* of slave trade. (Cameron)

The *abolition* of slavery in the United States occurred in 1865. (Thorndike)

The M. P. fought for the *abolition* of income tax. (FWF)

We all hope for the *abolition* of war. (JED)

**abominable** [ə'bɒmɪnəbəl, (美) ə'bɑ:-] *adj.*

## 1. 可憎的, 可恶的:

Their cruel treatment of prisoners was *abominable*. (DCE)  
Murder is the most *abominable* crime. (FWF)

## 2. 糟糕, 极坏:

The food in this hotel is *abominable*. (DCE)  
The weather was *abominable*. (FWF)

**abound** [ə'baʊnd] *vi.*

## 1. 有大量的... (和在或 with 连用):

Some languages *abound in* idioms. (MD)  
The park *abounds in* wild animals. (DCE)  
The river *abounds in* fish. (ALD)  
The land *abounds in* springs and streams of water. (McMordie)

The hut *abounded with* vermin. (ALD)

This country used to *abound with* snakes. (McMordie)

Our garden *abounds with* roses. (FWF)

The jungle *abounds with* wild game. (MD)

those of us who still *abound in* good will (URW)

## 2. 大量存在:

Fish *abound in* the ocean. (Thorndike)  
Wild animals *abound in* the park. (DCE)  
Vermin *abounded in* the hut. (ALD)  
Tulips *abound in* Holland. (FWF)  
Buffalo used to *abound on* the Western plains. (MD)  
Wild flowers *abound* there. (Wood)  
Social and cultural activities *abound* everywhere. (Craig)

### 词汇搭配

some place + **abound in/with + sth**  
sth + **abound in/on + some place**

**about** [ə'baʊt] *prep. & adv.*

## I 作介词:

### 1. 关于 (在不同场合有不同译法, 注意各种搭配):

#### (1) 和某些动词连用:

I want to consult you, Lionel. It's *about* my boy. (Galsworthy)

What's all this *about*? (Priestley)  
He *told about* the intrigues of the Tsar's government. (Sinclair)

What are you two *talking about*? (Wilde)  
He began to *ask her about* herself. (Cronin)

My aunt has often *spoken to me about* you. (Wilde)

What have you been *thinking about*? (Mansfield)

I *read about* it in the paper. (Walpole)

She did not *argue further about* it. (Wells)

She *inquired about* my brother. (Snow)

Father doesn't *worry much about* me. (Mansfield)

You needn't *trouble about* my children. (Mansfield)

He never *complained about* working overtime. (London)

She'll *arrange with you about* it. (Dreiser)

What can you *do about* it? (Aldridge)

△还有 chat, say, know, write, question, quarrel, grumble, understand, care, learn, hear, agree 等动词可以和它连用。

#### (2) 和某些形容词连用:



- When I first saw you together, I was so *happy about* it. (Snow)
- I'm every bit as *sorry about* it as you. (Mansfield)
- We were very *anxious about* him. (Galsworthy)
- She was somewhat *concerned about* Constance. (Bennet)
- You are entirely *wrong about* the whole matter. (Wilde)
- What have you been *busy about* today? (Walpole)
- You are certainly very *thoughtful about* others. (Wilde)
- He's *keen about* it. (Hemingway)
- I've been feeling awfully *bad about* it. (Greene)
- I am *strict about* such things. (Llewellyn)
- He is also *enthusiastic about* your prose. (Yeats)
- I was *uneasy about* leaving her alone in that state. (Snow)
- △还有 right, worried, crazy, foolish, calm, reserved, secret, mad, uncomfortable 等形容词可以和它连用。
- (3) 和某些名词或词组连用:
- That at least is my *idea about* friendship. (Wilde)
- I am very glad to hear *news about* the progress of your book. (Yeats)
- I had better give a few *particulars about* myself. (Wilde)
- They still have *illusions about* capitalism. (Foster)
- Hans never *troubled his head about* these things. (Wilde)
- He said he had to *see me about* something important. (Greene)
- Then Davy *went to London about* the union. (Llewellyn)
- Men are in a *hurry about* such things. (Shaw)
- An elderly woman came to *consult him about* her throat. (Cronin)
- They are *divided in their opinions about* it. (Sinclair)
- I have no *doubt about* that. (Wilde)
- She *knows nothing about* music. (London)
2. 在...周围, 围绕:
- There was a white fence *about* the house. (ELD)
- There was a necklace of coral *about* her white throat. (Wilde)
- I went closer, and he put his arms *about* me. (Llewellyn)
- They stood all *about* him as he sat. (Wells)
- Everything *about* me was so beautiful. (Wilde)
- He saw the water all *about* him green-blue. (Wells)
- A moat runs *about* the castle. (MD)
- △主要用于描绘性文字, 平常多用 round 表示这个意思, 如: She had a gold chain round her neck. (Wood)
3. 在...范围内 (到处...):
- She walked and walked for three hours *about* the London streets. (Galsworthy)
- After tea I wandered alone *about* the town. (Davies)
- He got up and strolled *about* the room. (Maurier)
- He held my hand as we ran *about* his yard. (Cronin)
- He goes *about* the country lecturing about the evils of drink. (Wood)
- The papers were scattered *about* the floor. (Wood)
4. 在...附近 (一带), 在身边:
- She was very much like Maxim *about* the eyes and jaw. (Maurier)
- His face was swollen *about* the eyes and nose. (Llewellyn)
- This is a most beautiful country *about* here. (Yeats)
- She is a woman who likes to have her children *about* her. (Wood)
- I don't think there's much sense in hanging *about* here. (Maurier)
- The streets *about* the castle are full of places of historic interest. (Wood)
- △第 2, 3, 4 类意思也可用 around 表示, 特别是在美国。
5. (某人、某地、某物) 有某特点:
- There was something very gentle *about* this young Englishman. (Aldridge)
- There is a strange smell *about* him. (DCE)
- He has a certain way *about* him. (MD)
- What is especially admirable *about* Bristol is that it is both old and alive. (Priestley)
- There was something *about* him that I did not like. (Wood)
- There was a certain charm and picturesqueness *about* the old cottage. (Wood)
6. 在身边, 身上 (带有某物):
- Have you a pencil *about* you? (Thorndike)
- I suddenly realized that I had no money *about* me! (Wood)
- Do you happen to have his letter *about* you? (Wood)
- △有时表示“向四周...”:
- The professor looked *about* him uneasily. (Sinclair)
7. 用于成语:
- \* *be about* 在干 (某事), 忙于 (某事)
- What are you *about*? Do come along. (Shaw)
- What was he *about*? What had happened to him? (Walpole)
- He knew what he was *about*. (Greene)
- It was eight o'clock and most of the townspeople were already *about* their business. (CIE)
- Do the shopping now, and while you're *about* it buy yourself a pair of shoes. (DCE)
- I do not like to be interrupted when I am *about* an important piece of work. (Wood)
- △有时表示“ (如何) 考虑 (某事)”, 在下面句子中可译为“怎么搞的”:
- I can't think what you're *about* not to take the gentleman's offer! (Wells)
- \* *Be quick about it!* 赶快干!
- \* *go about* (着手) 做 (某事)
- She *went about* her business of preparation. (Bennet)
- Then we *went about* our respective tasks. (Mis)
- All that afternoon Manson *went about* his work fretfully. (Cronin)
- Do you know how to *go about* it? (Mis)
- He *went about* the job half-heartedly. (Wood)
- \* *see about* 负责处理
- I will *see about* it. (Dreiser)
- I was hurrying to the booking office to *see about* our tickets. (Cronin)
- \* *set about* 开始积极地去 (做) (某事)
- I must *set about* my packing. (ALD)
- Flanagan *set about* making tea. (Maugham)
- Andrew *set about* writing his report. (Cronin)
- They *set about* their task with zeal. (Wood)
- \* *What [How] about...* ...怎么样, ...怎么办
- Of course I'll come. *What about* Friday? (Walpole)
- What *about* our going to Blackmore for a week? (Walpole)
- How *about* going to bed, eh? (Lewis)
- How *about* sending him a copy? (Ball)
- And how *about* a cup of tea? (Craig)
- What *about* father? We can't just leave him here.
- What *about* that business we talked about this morning? (Priestley)
- II 作副词:
1. 到处, 四处 (活动):
- I am used to going *about* alone. (Shaw)
- She spent the rest of the morning wandering *about*. (Galsworthy)
- The little boy ran *about* looking for its mother. (ELD)
- They strolled *about* for a time. (Dreiser)
- Don't rush *about*. (Eckersley)
- I have been *about* a good deal in England. (Mansfield)
- Richard plays *about* in school instead of working. (Eckersley)
- The little ducks were swimming *about* in the pond. (Wilde)
- He gets *about* a great deal. (Worrall)
- She's always following him *about*. (Galsworthy)
- The visitors sat *about* on the floor. (DCE)
- The birds were flying *about* and twittering with delight. (Wilde)
- I think it a scandal that there's so much racial prejudice still *about*. (GPU)
2. 在附近:
- There were few people *about*. (Cronin)
- Is Stanley *about*? (Priestley)
- Is Miss Smith anywhere *about*? (Eckersley)
- Nobody seemed *about*, so I went in. (Greene)
- It being Thursday afternoon, scarce a soul was *about*. (Bennet)
- The man in charge hadn't been *about* just at the moment. (Wells)
- If he is not here he is *about* somewhere. (Worrall)
- When I got in the village I found nobody *about*. (Llewellyn)
- △上面两类意思也可用 around 表示, 特别是在美国。

## 3. 在 [向] 四周:

All *about* was the white snow. (Dreiser)  
 She glanced *about* and saw her in earnest conversation with a young man. (Bennet)  
 The city was fortified all *about*. (Mis)  
 That applies to at least nine-tenths of the people we see *about*. (Galsworthy)

## 4. 大约, 大概 (多和一个数词连用, 表示数量、长度、年龄、时间等):

I shall be with you in *about* twenty minutes. (Davies)  
 He is only *about* five feet high. (Sinclair)  
 Only *about* a third of the land is arable. (White)  
 She was *about* fifty, quite stout. (Cronin)  
 He came (at) *about* 4 o'clock in the afternoon. (Hill)  
 She got here *about* half past five. (Walpole)  
*About* ten o'clock the telephone rang again. (Maurier)  
 I shall be in Ireland *about* the 20 or 23 of Feb. (Yeats)  
 I expect now to be in London *about* the second week in January. (Yeats)

## 5. 差不多, 大概:

He was *about* the same age as Philip. (Maugham)  
 "How are you?" "Oh, I'm just *about* the same." (Dreiser)  
 She was *about* of his own age. (Sinclair)  
 We must be just *about* on time. (Lewis)  
 I've *about* finished. (Greene)  
 This is *about* as far as we can go today. (Snow)  
 I'm just *about* half-way through. (London)  
 It's *about* the only thing left for me to do. (Cronin)  
 I'm *about* ready. (DCE)

## 6. 用于成语:

\* **be (up and) about** (尤指病后) 起来走动, 起床开始活动  
 Mr. Green is (out and) *about* again. (ALD)  
 It's nothing serious. I'll *be up and about* in no time. (Mis)  
 It's time you *were up and about*. (ALD)  
 He's *up and about* every morning at dawn. (EPV)  
 \* **be about to do sth** 正要 [即将] 做某事  
 Mrs. Gerhardt was *about* to begin, but Jennie spoke first. (Dreiser)

He was *about* to say something more, and then checked himself. (Wells)

He waited until she was *about* to leave. (Sinclair)  
 He met her in the doorway just as she was *about* to go away. (Galsworthy)

He was *about* to be transferred to another part of the Province. (Forster)

He is *about* to go. (Thorndike)

## △ be not about to 在美国有时表示“不愿”或“不打算”:

"Will she come with us?" asked Bill. "She's *not about* to," answered Mary. (DAI)

I'm *not about* to stop when I'm so close to success. (DCE)

\* **bring about** 引起, 造成, 实现  
 One must understand the changes in class relationships which the revolution *brought about*. (Fox)

This *brought about* a crisis within the labour movement. (Mis)

It would *bring about* an improvement of their conditions. (Pollitt)

I did not fail to give my view as to how Socialism would be *brought about*. (Pollitt)

\* **come about** 发生, 成为现实

Then you will tell us how it all *came about*. (Wilde)  
 This is how it *came about*? (Doyle)

It is truly an amazing change. How has it *come about*? (Pollitt)

He never really expected that those plans would *come about*. (Mis)

How does it *come about* that you are here, and not in London? (EPV)

\* **face [turn] about** 向后转, 转过身来

You are going the wrong way. *Face about*. (Thorndike)  
 He saluted smartly, *about faced*, and marched out. (Mis)

The ship *turned about* and left the battle. (DCE)  
 Hearing her name, she *turned about*. (MD)

*About turn!* (美 *About face!*) (ALD)

The ship *came about* and headed back for safety. (EPV)

△ **about-face** 可作名词:

He did a complete *about-face*. (ALD)

\* **get [be] about**

(1) (病后) 起来走动, 起床活动:

He has quite recovered and is able to *get about*. (McMordie)  
*Is he about yet?* He may still be asleep. (DCE)

(2) (谣言、疾病等) 流传:

A rumour has *got about* that he is going to resign his appointment. (McMordie)

The rumor was already *about*. (Mis)

Smallpox is *about*. (Mis)

\* **leave... about** 到处乱放 [扔]

Don't *leave* your things *about*. (Mis)

He is always *leaving* his papers *about*. (Palmer)

\* **order sb about** 随便使唤, 对...发号施令  
 Now there was no one to *order* him *about*. (Mis)

He *orders* me *about* as if I were his wife. (PEG)  
 He didn't want to be *ordered about*. (Mis)

\* **put about**

(1) 传播 (谣言):

Somebody has *put* the story *about* that the Department is being closed down. (CIE)

Some has been *putting* rumours *about* that we are leaving. (EPV)

It was *put about* that he was seeing a great deal of a certain young lady. (CIE)

(2) 使 (船) 往回转:

The skipper *put* us *about* to avoid submarines that had been reported in that area. (CIE)

Some of the ships had been *put about* and were heading home. (Mis)

\* **put oneself about [be put about]** 发愁

He told her that it was useless for her to *put herself about*. (Mis)

I was much *put about*. (COD)

**above** [ə'baʊ] *prep. & adv.*

I 作介词:

1. 在...上方 (和 below 相对):

We flew *above* the clouds. (DCE)

The office was in darkness except for the solitary light *above* his desk. (Priestley)

The flowers formed an archway *above* their heads. (Maurier)

They lived in a flat *above* the shop. (Wood)

*Above* this notice was a landscape painting on the wall. (Macaulay)

The moon was now *above* the trees in the east. (Dreiser)

The shelf should be six feet *above* the level of the floor. (Wood)

The chorus was seated *above* the orchestra. (MED)  
 The water is smoother *above* the dam. (MED)

2. 在...之上, 比...高 [强], 高于, 超过:

The temperature was only a degree *above* zero. (Greene)

Henry's work is well *above* the average. (Eckersley)

He was a head *above* me. (Llewellyn)

As a scholar, he is far *above* me. (Wood)

You're far *above* me in every way. (Mansfield)

The mountain is 1,000 feet *above* sea level. (Mis)

He was esteemed and beloved *above* most men in his position. (Hudson)

You can't expect to succeed if you attempt tasks *above* your ability. (Wood)

It was *above* my means. (Collins)

She values safety *above* excitement. (DCE)

A soldier should value honour *above* life. (ALD)

Labor costs are now some 20 percent *above* those in the United States. (WTYB)

3. (和数词连用) 超过, ...以上:

*Above* 200 people were there. (Palmer)

That car cost *above* £2,000. (Eckersley)

All children *above* six years of age must go to school. (ALD)

There were *above* one hundred present. (Worrall)

It weighs *above* (over) ten tons. (OSD)

The population of this city is *above* a hundred thousand. (McMordie)

- There is nothing in the shop (at / for) *above* £5. (DCE)
- Anything *above* fifty dollars will be too expensive. (MD)
4. 引起短语作表语:
- (1) 不致(做出某事), 不屑于:
- He wouldn't steal; he's *above* that. (He's *above* stealing.) (DCE)
- Some of the staff *are not above* putting their hands in the cash-box. (CIE)
- Don't worry. Father is quite *above* trying to influence your choice in this matter. (CIE)
- He is *above* meanness and deceit. (ALD)
- I should think that you would *be above* anything like that. (Dreiser)
- Do you think the Germans *are above* doing such a thing? (Mis)
- He really is unselfish and *above* small jealousy and hatred. (Mis)
- If you want to learn, you must not *be above* asking questions. (OSD)
- A true gentleman is *above* envy, jealousy or vindictiveness. (Wood)
- (2) 不致受到, 不容(注意搭配词):
- She thinks she is *above* criticism. (EPV)
- His conduct has always *been above* suspicion. (ALD)
- The umpire in the game must *be above* suspicion of supporting one side over the other. (DAI)
- Have you assumed all along that he *was above* reproach? (Snow)
- His handling of Government money during his term of office *was not entirely above* reproach. (CIE)
- △有时有其他意思(如“超然于...之上”等):
- One could not *be above* the battle, one fights it out. (Snow)
- He *was above* all nervousness. (一点也不紧张) (Lewis)
5. 用于成语:
- \* *above all* 首先, 最重要的是, 特别是
- Above all* he was a first-rate mathematician. (Hudson)
- He *was above all* a great Marxian teacher. (Gallacher)
- But *above all* tell me quickly what I have to do. (Doyle)
- Workers, *above all*, will know how to approach the problem correctly. (Pollitt)
- And *above all*, I wanted to show that I did not care. (Cronin)
- Above all*, it was his earnestness that decided her. (URW)
- \* *above all things* [everything] 比什么都重要的是, 最... (London)
- What I need, you know, *above all things*, is criticism. (Wood)
- Above all things* he wanted to be decent in his treatment of people. (Dreiser)
- He longed, *above everything*, to be quite alone with her. (Cronin)
- \* *be above one* [one's head] 太高深, 无法理解
- Well, this sort of talk is *above me*. (Shaw)
- This book is *above me*. (ALD)
- The last paper he gave, on the theory of flight, *was way above my head*. (CIE)
- The lecture *was above the heads* of most of the audience. (Wood)
- \* *get above oneself* 自以为了不起
- Some people argued that to educate the working classes would only lead to their *getting above themselves*. (Wood)
- \* *over and above* 除...之外
- He gets a number of perquisites, *over and above* his salary. (Wood)
- five men *over and above* the usual crew. (MED)
- II 作副词:
1. 上方(的):
- Looking up, he saw the light in the window *above*. (Priestley)
- "I want to see Miss Golspie." "The young lady *above*, isn't it?" (Priestley)
- My bedroom is just *above*. (ALD)
- Above*, there were four men to a bedroom. (Lewis)
- Stars glittered *above*. (MD)
- The clouds *above* began to get thicker. (DCE)
- Seen from *above*, the fields looked like a geometrical pattern. (ALD)

2. 前面(上面)的, 上述的:
- All the conditions described *above* were criticized. (Hazen)
- The *above-mentioned* rule will come into force in June. (Clark)
- In the *above* examples [in the examples *above*] you can see the usage of "above". (Eckersley)
- See the statement *above* [the *above* statement]. (ALD)
- See the examples given *above*. (MD)
- Please send the parcel to the *above* address. (Clark)
- △有时表示“上级的”:
- Take your complaints to the powers *above*. (MD)
- △可用作名词:
- I finished writing the *above* at one o'clock. (Pollitt)
- The *above* will be used to illustrate the theory. (MD)
- aboveboard** [əbʌvˈbɔ:d, əbʌvbɔ:d, (美) əbʌvˈbɔ:rd] *adj.* & *adv.* 正大光明(地)
- His part in the affair *was quite* (open and) *aboveboard*. (DCE)
- All his dealings *were open and aboveboard*. (MD)
- The controversy *was resolved* fairly because everyone acted *aboveboard*. (MD)
- abreast** [əbreɪst] *adv.*
1. 并列:
- The soldiers *are marching* four *abreast*. (Thorndike)
- They walked two *abreast*. (MD)
2. 用于 \* *keep abreast* of 跟上:
- Read the papers if you want to *keep abreast of* the times. (DCE)
- The reporter must *keep abreast of* new development. (MD)
- abridge** [əbrɪdʒ] *vt.*
1. 缩写, 缩短:
- This story must *be abridged*. (Thorndike)
- The book *was abridged* to a more readable length. (MD)
- an *abridged* edition of 'David Copperfield' (ALD)
2. 缩小(用于书面语):
- No one can *abridge* your legal rights. (FWF)
- The Magna Carta *abridged* the King's powers. (MD)
- The rights of citizens must not *be abridged* without proper cause. (Thorndike)
- 词汇搭配**
- abridge + { story/book  
right/freedom/power
- abridg(e)ment** [əbrɪdʒmənt] *n.* 缩写(本), 缩写
- Have you seen the new *abridgement* of Gibbon's Roman History? (MD)
- He read an *abridgement* of the long novel. (MD)
- The town council voted for an *abridgement* of the mayor's power. (FWF)
- abroad** [əbrɔ:d] *adv.*
1. 在国外:
- Denny *was still* *abroad*. (Cronin)
- You haven't been *abroad* before, have you? (Mansfield)
- His son *was living* *abroad*. (Snow)
- He set his heart on pursuing his studies *abroad*. (Hudson)
- They disguise aggression *abroad* as the defense of this country. (Perlo)
- In 1883 the first Russian Marxist organization *was formed* *abroad*. (Mis)
- On our trip *abroad* we visited relatives in Belgium. (FWF)
2. 往国外, 到国外:
- Why shouldn't we go *abroad* together (you and I)? (Bennet)
- I'm afraid people will be down on me for taking you *abroad*. (Mansfield)
- I think I'll take a trip *abroad* somewhere. (Cronin)
- △可与 from 连用, 表示“从国外”:
- They've just returned from *abroad*. (Mis)
3. 在外面传:
- Rumors of victory *were* *abroad*. (MD)
- The news soon spread *abroad* that the examination results *were* ready. (DCE)
- There is a rumour *abroad* that... (ALD)
- △间或表示“出外”, “出门”(这一个用法已较陈旧):
- He rarely went *abroad* by day, but at twilight he would go out. (Wells)

It's unsafe to be *abroad* at night if you're not wearing something white. (FWF)

**abrupt** [əbrʌpt] *adj.*

1. 突然的, 猛然的:

The road is full of *abrupt* turns. (OSD)

I feel that I owe you a great many apologies for my *abrupt* departure yesterday. (Doyle)

There had been no expectation of war with the Japanese until their *abrupt* attack on Pearl Harbour. (URW)

The train came to an *abrupt* stop, making many passengers fall off their seats. (DCE)

The road made an *abrupt* rise up the hill. (Thorndike)

He made an *abrupt* turn to avoid another car. (Thorndike)

The cliff made an *abrupt* descent to the sea. (FWF)

#### 词汇搭配

**abrupt** + turn/departure/attack/stop/rise/descent

2. 粗鲁, 没礼貌:

He has a very *abrupt* manner. (ALD)

His manner became less *abrupt*; he was almost polite. (Long)

He was very gruff and had an *abrupt* way of speaking. (Thorndike)

His *abrupt* reply hurt our feelings. (FWF)

sound *abrupt* on the telephone (OSD)

△有时指文章不流畅:

The ideas in your composition are good but the style is rather *abrupt*. (ALD)

#### 词汇搭配

**abrupt** + manner/way/reply

**abruptly** [əbrʌptli] *adv.* 突然地, 猛然地

Mr. Povey *abruptly* left the room followed by Fan. (Bennet)

"You want to be famous?" she asked *abruptly*. (London)

At this point in his narrative Dr. Finchatton stopped *abruptly*. (Wells)

He woke up *abruptly*, as though someone had called his name. (Walpole)

She had come to a resolution. *Abruptly* she got out of bed. (Wells)

**abscond** [əbskɒnd, æb-, (美) æbskænd] *vi.* 潜逃

The accused man *absconded* while on bail. (Wood)

The cashier stole money from the bank and *absconded* with it, but the police caught him. (Thorndike)

The treasurer *absconded* with the club's funds. (MD)

The thief *absconded* with the jewels. (FWF)

He *absconded* with another youth. (Wood)

**absence** [ˈæbsəns] *n.*

1. 缺席, 不在 (不可数):

I did not notice his *absence*. (Palmer)

Cecily, you will read your political economy in my *absence*. (Wilde)

I shall take your place in your *absence*. (Hill)

He acted as Chairman in my *absence*. (Galsworthy)

During our *absence* the monkey had passed the crisis of his illness. (Cronin)

The campaign had begun during Martin's enforced *absence*. (London)

He made up a wonderful story to explain his *absence*. (Worrall)

She had been dropped from the school for over-*absence*. (Mis)

His *absence* from school was caused by illness. (Thorndike)

2. 一次缺席或不在 (可数):

She soon found it possible, during his several *absences*, to do this regularly. (Dreiser)

Eleanor would later blame her mother-in-law for her husband's frequent *absences*. (Collins)

The sailor returned after an *absence* of two years. (Thorndike)

3. 没有, 不存在 (不可数, 间或加不定冠词):

The police were delayed by the *absence* of information about the crime. (DCE)

Darkness is the *absence* of light. (Thorndike)

A major problem is the *absence* of detailed standard rules of organization. (Mis)

True communication implies the *absence* of external controls. (AOT)

We were obliged to accept it as true in the *absence* of other evidence.

He shows an *absence* of initiative. (FWF)

△*absence of mind* 指“心不在焉”:

*Absence of mind* may have had results. (Hill)

**absent** [ˈæbsənt] *adj.*

1. 缺席, 不在:

He was *absent* from the meeting. (Palmer)

Why were you *absent* from school yesterday? (ALD)

He arrived home to find his wife still *absent*. (Priestley)

Three members of the class were *absent*. (Thorndike)

2. 心不在焉:

He had an *absent* look on his face. (DCE)

I asked him a question but he looked at me in an *absent* way and didn't answer. (ALD)

The dull, *absent* look on her face implied boredom. (DCE)

"Nothing," Rosie said in an *absent* way. (COBUILD)

3. 不存在, 没有:

Snow is *absent* in some countries. (Thorndike)

In the Manx type of cat, the tail is *absent*. (DCE)

**absent**<sup>2</sup> [ˈæbsənt, æb-, (美) æb-] *vt.* 用于 \***absent oneself** (from)

缺席

Why did you *absent yourself* (from school) yesterday? (ALD)

I began to *absent myself* from the house longer every day. (Davies)

He *absented himself* from the class. (Hill)

**absentee** [ˈæbsənti:] *n.* 缺席的人, 不在的人

There were many *absentees* from the meeting. (DCE)

△有时作定语:

An *absentee* landlord does not live on the land he owns. (Thorndike)

**absenteeism** [ˈæbsənti:zəm] *n.* 无故缺席

*Absenteeism* constitutes grounds for dismissal. (URW)

**absently** [ˈæbsəntli] *adv.* 心不在焉地

She was staring *absently* across the water. (Voynich)

look at somebody *absently* (ELD)

**absent-minded** [ˈæbsəntmaɪndɪd] *adj.* 心不在焉

You are *absent-minded*. (Maugham)

Mr. Cave was more *absent-minded* than usual. (Wells)

He had an *absent-minded* manner. (Sinclair)

The *absent-minded* man put salt in his coffee and sugar on his egg. (Thorndike)

An *absent-minded* movement of his hand caused the cup to fall. (URW)

**absent-mindedly** [ˈæbsəntmaɪndɪdli] *adv.* 心不在焉地

He greeted her *absent-mindedly*. (Cronin)

**absolute** [ˈæbsəlu:t] *adj.*

1. 绝对的, 完全的:

Their ideal was *absolute* independence. (Hazen)

A child has *absolute* trust in his mother. (ALD)

You must tell the *absolute* truth. (Mis)

I look upon this as an *absolute* necessity. (Worrall)

Ronny's steps died away, and there was a moment of *absolute* silence. (Forster)

And we want our own say, *absolute*, as to how we use it. (Lewis)

That's *absolute* nonsense. (DCE)

His story was an *absolute* lie. (FWF)

2. 肯定的, 确实的:

It is an *absolute* fact. (ALD)

The police have *absolute* proof of his guilt. (FWF)

I have made you an *absolute* promise that I will help you. (DCE)

△有时表示“专制的”或“独立的”:

An *absolute* ruler can do just as he pleases. (DCE)

In the sentence *It being Sunday, we slept late*, the phrase *It being Sunday* is an *absolute* construction. (MD)

**absolutely** [ˈæbsəlu:tli, ˈæbsəlu:tlɪ] *adv.*

1. 完全地, 绝对地:

(1) 修饰形容词:

He's *absolutely* right. (Snow)

Of course it's *absolutely* impossible. (Sinclair)

Father and mother are *absolutely* different. (Mansfield)



They were *absolutely* firm in their opposition to the constitution. (Hazen)  
 He felt himself *absolutely* free. (Maugham)  
 They're *absolutely* first-class quality. (Cronin)  
 (2) 修饰动词、介词短语等:  
 So she was *absolutely* convinced. (Bennet)  
 He had so *absolutely* misunderstood her reason. (Mansfield)  
 They're *absolutely* discouraging me from any such thing. (Snow)  
 Constance was *absolutely* in the wrong. (Bennet)  
 He knew *absolutely* nothing. (Dreiser)  
 They seemed to have *absolutely* no sense of moral responsibility. (Wilde)  
 He refused *absolutely*. (ALD)

2. 当然是(用于答语):

"Do you think so?" "Absolutely."

△在位于所修饰的词前面时用第一种读音,在放在所修饰词后面或单独使用时用第二种读音,如最后两句。

**absorb** [əb'sɔ:b, əb'zɔ:b, (美) -ɔrb] vt.

1. 吸收(水分等),吸引:

A blotter *absorbs* ink. (Thorndike)

The sponge *absorbed* all the spilt water. (FWF)

Ozone *absorbs* heat from the sun. (WTYB)

The tissue *absorbs* the light in the beam and converts it into heat. (SS)

Water *absorbs* oxygen. (MD)

Acoustic tile *absorbs* sound. (MD)

The powder *absorbs* more heat and thus speeds up the melting. (Mis)

Because they *absorb* energy from the heat. (BES)

The limestone *absorbs* impurities from the ore. (SS)

Water is *absorbed* into the soil. (Wood)

In fluorescent materials energy previously *absorbed* is emitted again as light. (SS)

#### 词汇搭配

**absorb** + ink/water/heat/light/oxygen/sound/energy/impurity

2. 吸取,接受(看法、知识等):

He had *absorbed* the point of view of his chief. (Sinclair)

I doubt if she *absorbs* much information at that Lycée. (Macaulay)

The clever boy *absorbed* all the knowledge his teachers could give him. (OSD)

Can the students *absorb* the lesson in an hour? (FWF)

#### 词汇搭配

**absorb** + point of view/information/knowledge/lesson

3. 吸引(注意力、精力等):

The book *absorbed* his attention. (MD)

Running the workshop *absorbs* all his energies. (MED)

His business *absorbs* him. (ALD)

Lanny sat down to study it and became *absorbed*. (Sinclair)

4. 用于 \* (be) *absorbed in* 被...吸引住,专注于,聚精会神(干事):

Simon was so *absorbed* in his book, he didn't even notice me come in. (CALD)

He was *absorbed* in a book. (ALD)

The old man was *absorbed* in the task. (Sinclair)

She was completely *absorbed* in her own affairs. (Bennet)

So *absorbed* was he that Nathalie hadn't dared to make a sound. (Walpole)

The boy was *absorbed* in building a dam in the brook. (Thorndike)

He is completely *absorbed* in his work. (OSD)

He found his uncle *absorbed* in the reading of a workers' newspaper. (Sinclair)

△有时表示“吞并”、“并入”:

The Roman Empire *absorbed* many territories. (MD)

Most little shops have been *absorbed* into big businesses. (DCE)

△absorb可构成两个形容词:absorbent(能吸水的)和absorbing(吸引人的):

The best thing to do is to put down *absorbent* floor covering in those rooms. (DCE)

*absorbent* cotton (MED)

Boys find stamp-collecting an *absorbing* pastime. (FWF)

**absorption** [əb'sɔ:pʃən, -zɔ:-, (美) -ɔr-] n. (被)吸引,吸收  
 Some poisonous gases can enter the body by *absorption* through the skin. (CALD)

Complete *absorption* in sport interfered with his studies. (ALD)

Everybody noticed the *absorption* of the children in their game. (Thorndike)

The rate of *absorption* varies among individuals. (WTYB)

I don't understand James' *absorption* with military history. (DCE)

Her *absorption* in her work is so great that she thinks about nothing else. (CALD)

Israel asked for a loan to help with the *absorption* of Soviet immigrants. (DCE)

**abstain** [əb'steɪn] vi.

1. 戒(烟、酒等),不(发言):

If you *abstain* from eating candy and rich foods, you will not be so fat. (Thorndike)

The doctor told him to *abstain* from beer and wine. (ALD)

Patrons are requested to *abstain* from smoking in the restaurant. (CIE)

A teetotaler *abstains* from drink. (MD)

He took a vow to *abstain* from alcohol/smoking/sex. (CALD)

He *abstained* from speaking at the meeting. (AHD)

2. (投票)弃权:

Several MPs *abstained* from voting at the end of the debate. (CIE)

At the last election he *abstained* (from voting). (ALD)

In the UN voting, three neutral countries *abstained*. (MD)

#### 词汇搭配

**abstain** from + wine/beer/drinking/eating/meat/smoking/sex/comment/speaking/voting

**abstention** [əb'stenʃən] n. 弃权(可数),不吃(某物),不参加(不可数)

Vegetarians are known for their *abstention* from eating meat. (FWF)

The draft law was passed by 134 votes to 19, with 5 *abstentions*. (DCE)

*Abstention* from alcohol is essential while you are taking this medication. (CALD)

**abstract**<sup>1</sup> [əb'strækt] adj.

1. 抽象的:

A flower is beautiful, but beauty itself is *abstract*. (ALD)

The word "hunger" is an *abstract* noun. (DCE)

Does anyone imagine that they went there and gave up their lives for some *abstract* democracy? (Pollitt)

*Abstract* ideas may lead to concrete plans. (FWF)

These troublesome words seem *abstract* and elusive. (AOT)

Truth and beauty are *abstract* concepts. (CALD)

This debate is becoming too *abstract*—let's have some hard facts! (CALD)

2. 泛泛的(不具体):

His plans were too *abstract* to be put into operation. (DEU)

Your ideas on this subject seem a little *abstract*. (DCE)

He was motivated by an *abstract* sense of duty. (MD)

3. 用于 \* in the *abstract* 抽象地,理论上:

I like dogs in the *abstract*, but I can't bear this one. (DCE)

In the *abstract*, we approve of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," but we do not always follow it. (Thorndike)

△可用作名词,表示“集中表现,提纲,摘要”:

An individual is an *abstract* of humanity. (MD)

Please write an *abstract* of this scientific article. (FWF)

He read through the papers and made an *abstract* of their contents. (DEU)

**abstract**<sup>2</sup> [əb'strækt, əb-] vt. 提炼出,抽象出,写出提纲

The author *abstracted* his book. (MD)

Please *abstract* this scientific article. (FWF)

At all levels past the rudimentary, strategies for *abstracting* meaning from text and imparting meaning into text count for nearly everything. (DCE)



Data used to produce the 19X binding profile was *abstracted* from reference 21. (DCE)

△在口语中有时指“偷走”:  
Can you *abstract* the watch from my pocket without my knowing it? (Thorndike)

The thief *abstracted* £5 from my wallet. (FWF)

#### 词汇搭配

**abstract +** { metal/ money/watch/book  
idea/qualities/story/data/meaning  
sb

**abstraction** [əb'strækʃən, æb-] *n.*

1. 提取, 除去 (不可数):

After the *abstraction* of the juice from the orange, only a tasteless pulp was left. (Thorndike)  
The *abstraction* of heat from a surface will make that surface cold. (MD)

2. 抽象概念 (可数):

Don't lose yourself in *abstractions*. (ALD)  
The ideas of whiteness, roundness, bravery, and length are *abstractions*. (Thorndike)

3. 心不在焉的状态 (不可数):

He wore a look of *abstraction* and I knew his thoughts were far away. (DCE)

Whenever he studied a problem, his *abstraction* was so deep that he did not eat for two days. (Thorndike)

**absurd** [əb'sɜ:d, (美) -ɔ:rd] *adj.* 愚蠢, 荒唐, 可笑

She said to herself that the idea was *absurd*. (Bennet)

"You are being very *absurd*, Laura," she said coldly. (Mansfield)

He felt guilty. How *absurd*! (Walpole)

It was *absurd* to be frightened. (Wilde)

It is *absurd* to predict that the sun will not rise tomorrow. (URW)

It is *absurd* and ridiculous that he should behave so! (Bennet)

It is an *absurd* attitude to take towards life. (Wilde)

I don't think it would be wise for me to write a reply to that *absurd* article of McManus. (Yeats)

Even sensible men do *absurd* things. (DCE)

What an *absurd* suggestion! (ALD)

**absurdity** [əb'sɜ:di(ə)ti, -zɜ:, (美) -ɔ:-r-] *n.*

1. 荒唐可笑 (不可数):

His story of being kidnapped by little green men was sheer *absurdity*. (FWF)

I find myself growing increasingly angry at the *absurdity* of the situation. (COBUILD)

2. 荒唐可笑之处, 荒唐的话 (可数):

He told his son about the *absurdities* and weaknesses of this great one and that. (Sinclair)

The *absurdities* of the playful little monkeys amused us. (FWF)

**abundance** [ə'bʌndəns] *n.*

1. 充足, 大量 (不可数, 和在连用):

At the feast there was food and drink in *abundance*. (DCE)  
One quality the team possessed in *abundance* was fighting spirit. (DCE)

Both are characteristics the Tiphook chairman has in *abundance*. (DCE)

She is planting vegetables in great *abundance* in one acre of land. (Yeats)

Large-sized pines are found in *abundance* in the area. (Mis)  
There are mosquitoes in *abundance* in these dark wet places. (JED)

It can offer you just about everything you can think of by day and by night, in *abundance*. (DCE)

2. 大量的 (和不定冠词及 of 连用):

There is also an *abundance* of first-class timber. (Mis)

There was an *abundance* of food. (Wood)

It was one advantage of the district that it never lacked an *abundance* of cheap coal. (Cronin)

He has an *abundance* of good stories. (ELD)

There was such an *abundance* of apples that year that many were left to rot under the trees. (Thorndike)

There was an *abundance* of corn last year. (DCE)  
It is 40 percent more expensive than coal, and there is an

*abundance* of alternative energy sources. (DCE)

Optimists point out that there is an *abundance* of good news. (DCE)

The Bordeaux exhibition goes all out for an *abundance* of images. (DCE)

**abundant** [ə'bʌndənt] *adj.*

1. 大量的, 充裕的, 丰富的:

There are *abundant* supplies of firewood in the forest. (DCE)

She was a pretty girl with large dark eyes and *abundant* black hair. (Hudson)

Rice is *abundant* in the river valleys. (JED)

Birds are *abundant* in the tall vegetation. (Collins)

There were streams with *abundant* fish in them. (Mis)

There is *abundant* water despite the dry spell. (FWF)

During the 18th century land was cheap, grain was plentiful, and meat was *abundant*. (DCE)

Latin America has an *abundant* labor force and natural resources. (DCE)

a cultural life that is more varied and *abundant* than in smaller towns (URW)

2. 用于 \* (be) *abundant in* [with] 有丰富的, 有大量的:

The trees are *abundant in* fruit. (Wood)

Plant fossils are *abundant in* some types of rock. (DCE)

The rivers and forests of the New World were *abundant with* fish and game. (MD)

#### 词汇搭配

sth + be *abundant in* + some place

some place + be *abundant in* / with + sth

**abuse** [ə'bju:z] *vt.*

1. 辱骂:

The landlord had the right to beat, *abuse* or even kill them at will. (Mis)

You are always *abusing* and offending people. (Shaw)

He was politely *abused* in the capitalist press. (London)

2. 滥用, 乱用, 虐待:

The privilege has been much *abused*. (Wood)

They *abused* their power and rode roughshod over the people. (Mis)

He showed how the rich and powerful can *abuse* their position. (Collins)

A good workman doesn't *abuse* his tools. (FWF)

Stop *abusing* that dog! (FWF)

3. 辜负:

I promised not to *abuse* her kindness. (Mis)

He could not *abuse* her trust. (Lewis)

#### 词汇搭配

sb/dog/prisoner

**abuse +** { eye/land/tool/wealth/position/power/privilege/  
authority  
confidence/kindness/trust

**abuse** [ə'bju:z] *n.*

1. 辱骂 (不可数):

He burst into a storm of *abuse*. (Gallacher)

He greeted me with a stream of *abuse*. (DCE)

He constantly addressed her in terms of *abuse*. (Freeman)

2. 滥用, 乱用, 虐待, 损伤 (可数, 不可数):

Here are some recent *abuses* of the word. (Collins)

They talked about the uses and *abuses* of figures to prove things in politics. (DCE)

Borrowing money is an *abuse* of friendship. (FWF)

Child *abuse* is a punishable offence. (FWF)

Our car has taken much *abuse*. (MD)

3. 腐败的事, 弊端 (可数, 不可数):

Such *abuse* can only be checked by the force of public opinion. (Wood)

An inescapable logic led me to connect these particular *abuses* to a whole deplorable system. (Fox)

The commission of enquiry found a number of *abuses* in the granting of import licences. (ELD)

**abusive** [ə'bju:siv] *adj.*

1. 骂人的:

Please don't use such *abusive* language. (FWF)

He became violent and *abusive* toward Ben's mother.

(Collins)

Smith denies using *abusive* language to the referee. (DCE)  
 Drunken football fans began directing a stream of *abusive* language at the policemen. (DCE)  
 Smith was fined £500 for making foul and *abusive* comments to match officials. (DCE)

The woman became angry and *abusive* when she was not allowed into the hotel. (DCE)

After several unwarranted and unreasonably *abusive* attacks in the press, Riva Palacio resigned on August 10, 1848. (DCE)

They called each other *abusive* names, which might have been alarming if I had not heard it all before. (DCE)

2. 滥用的, 胡乱的, 虐待的:

One in eight women lives in an *abusive* relationship. (COBUILD)

*Abusive* handling can ruin the camera. (MD)

He was arrested for his *abusive* treatment of the dog. (FWF)  
 He became *abusive* and his wife was injured in the struggle. (DCE)

Agency staffers want the Commission to seek a Federal court injunction barring Microsoft from what they consider *abusive* practices. (DCE)

Robin left home at 16 to get away from *abusive* parents. (DCE)

An arranged marriage of eighteen years came to an end when her *abusive* husband was murdered in a brawl. (DCE)

President Clinton grew up in an *abusive* home. (DCE)

She has been in an *abusive* marriage; he has been incarcerated for six years. (DCE)

**abyss** [ə'bis] *n.* 深渊 (多用于抽象意义)

One slip on this mountain and you will fall into the *abyss*. (FWF)  
 The sad man was in an *abyss* of hopelessness. (DCE)

**academy** [ə'kædəmi] *n.*

1. 科学院之类机构:

Bernard Shaw and I are busy founding an *Academy* of Irish Letters. (Yeats)  
 the Chinese *Academy* of Sciences  
 the Royal *Academy* of Arts

2. 某些专科学校:

a military *academy*  
 a naval *academy*  
 an *academy* of art  
 an *academy* of music

**academic** [ə'kædəmik] *adj.*

1. 学校的, 学术上的:

He remembered his *academic* days fondly. (FWF)  
 A good historian must have an *academic* mind. (FWF)  
 How to talk to a Martian is rather an *academic* question. (FWF)

Their *academic* standards are high. (COBUILD)

I was terrible at school and left with few *academic* qualifications. (COBUILD)

I'd had enough of *academic* life. (COBUILD)  
 The author has settled for a more *academic* approach. (COBUILD)

the *academic* year 学年

*academic* freedom 学术自由

an *academic* degree 学位

*academic* discussion 学术讨论

2. 学究式的, 书生气的, 不切实际的:

The question of freedom of speech is only an *academic* one under a dictatorship. (DEU)

Such is the size of the problem that these arguments are purely *academic*. (COBUILD)

He was a sharp, *academic* sort of fellow. (Aldridge)

The system is failing most disastrously among less *academic* children. (COBUILD)

The question [issue] is *academic*. (ALD)

**accelerate** [ə'kseləreit] *vt. & vi.* 加快, 加速

1. 作 *vt.*:

Fertilizer will *accelerate* the growth of these tomato plants. (FWF)

The government is to *accelerate* its privatisation programme. (COBUILD)

Decay is *accelerated* by enzymes. (SS)

The heat causes the reaction to be *accelerated*. (SS)

The bad weather *accelerated* our departure. (MD)

2. 作 *vi.*:

John's new car can *accelerate* from 10 mph, to 60 mph in a few seconds. (Neal)

The car suddenly *accelerated*. (FWF)

词汇搭配

**accelerate** + train/departure/heartbeat/step/growth/decay/reaction/fall/peace

**accent** ['æksənt, (美) 'æksent] *n.*

1. 重音 (可数):

The word "woman" has its *accent* on the first syllable. (FWF)

In the sentence *I heard you*, the *accent* could be on the *I*, the *heard* or the *you*. (MD)

2. 口音 (可加不定冠词):

He had a strong Scotch *accent*. (Davies)

He had some sort of an English *accent*. (Hemingway)

He spoke French with a strong *accent* of Provence. (Sinclair)

He spoke quickly with a queer *accent*. (Maugham)

From your *accent* I judge you are a man of some education. (Wells)

He had some difficulty in understanding the man's *accent*. (Shaw)

3. [口] 强调, 着重 (可加不定冠词):

At this year's Motor Show the *accent* is on sports cars. (ALD)

A heavy *accent* is placed on personal cleanliness and order. (Mis)

He is putting the *accent* on military readiness. (Collins)

**accent**² [æ'ksent] *vt.* 重读

He *accented* the wrong syllable. (Mis)

*Accent* the word "woman" on the first syllable. (FWF)

**accept** [ək'sept] *vt.*

1. 接受:

Please *accept* this little gift in token of our esteem. (Worrall)

Will you *accept* the invitation? (Shaw)

Union has *accepted* my terms finally. (Yeats)

They *accepted* the plan in principle. (NP)

I cannot *accept* you as my assistant. (ALD)

But neither group was prepared to *accept* Soares as premier. (WTYB)

2. 接受, 同意 (某种看法等):

Philip *accepted* the explanation. (Maugham)

Do you *accept* what he told you? (Sinclair)

Barbary willingly *accepted* this view. (Macaulay)

Rhodesian guerrillas *accepted* a British cease-fire plan, ending the seven-year civil war. (WTYB)

She surrendered; she *accepted* the situation. (Bennet)

The new theory became widely *accepted*. (ELD)

The police *accepted* his story as true. (FWF)

△有时可跟 that 引起的从句:

I *accept* that the aircraft has no choice but to crash into the sea. (DCE)

I can't begin to *accept* that that is a basis for a decision. (Snow)

△有时表示“承受”:

The boy *accepted* full responsibility for breaking the window. (FWF)

词汇搭配

**accept** + { gift/invitation/term/plan/sb/explanation/  
situation/theory  
sth/sb as n. or adj.

**acceptable** [ək'septəbəl] *adj.* 可以接受的, 值得欢迎的

The bargain is *acceptable*. (Thorndike)

Your work is not *acceptable*; do it again. (DCE)

Cheapness is not the only factor that makes them *acceptable*. (SS)

None of the suggestions was *acceptable*. (Wood)

**acceptance** [ək'septəns] *n.* 接受, 同意 (不可数)

The President's *acceptance* of the flowers they bought delighted the children. (Thorndike)

His *acceptance* of bribes led to his arrest. (FWF)

The employer gave his *acceptance* to the worker's suggestions. (FWF)

It took years for Einstein's theory to gain *acceptance*. (FWF)  
*Acceptance* of this view would also end up in a mess. (Mis)  
 The proposal met with [found] general *acceptance*. (ALD)

△偶作可数名词:

We have sent out thirty invitations and so far we have had twenty *acceptances*. (ELD)

access ['ækses] *n.*

1. 进入的道路, 进入, 通路 (不可数):

*Access* to the town was across a narrow bridge. (ELD)  
 The only *access* to that building is along that muddy track. (DCE)

There is no *access* to the house from the main road. (Wood)  
*Access* to mountain-towns is often difficult because of bad roads. (Thorndike)

Switzerland has *access* to the sea via the River Rhine. (FWF)  
 The only *access* to the farm was a dirt road. (MD)

2. 能接近, 进入, 了解或使用 (不可数):

Has he *access* to men who could help him get work? (Thorndike)

Only high officials had *access* to the emperor. (ALD)  
 Students have *access* to the library during the vacation. (ELD)

Only a few people have *access* to the full facts of the case. (Wood)

Students need easy *access* to books. (DCE)

We had *access* to his private files. (MD)

He gained *access* to the premises by posing as a commercial traveller. (Wood)

accessible [æk'sesəbəl] *adj.* 容易接近, 得到或使用

The principal was always *accessible* to the students. (FWF)

A doctor must have a telephone *accessible* at all times. (FWF)

A telephone is put where it will be *accessible*. (Thorndike)

The books are easily *accessible* as all the shelves are open. (DCE)

Medicine should not be kept where it is *accessible* to children. (ELD)

The new airport will be *accessible* from all directions. (MD)

Such information is not readily *accessible*. (MD)

accident [æk's(ə)dənt] *n.*

1. 事故 (可数):

A sad *accident* happened at Madame Blavatsky's lately. (Yeats)

He related just how the *accident* had occurred. (Dreiser)

My dear boys. Have you had an *accident*? (Cronin)

Has there been an *accident*? (Shaw)

His father and mother were killed in a carriage *accident*. (Walpole)

I met with an *accident*. (Hill)

The train met with an *accident* and many comrades were injured. (Pollitt)

Then one day Mr. Polly had a bicycle *accident*. (Wells)

He repeated his story of the *accident*. (Wells)

*Accidents* will happen. (Prov)

2. 偶然的事 (可数):

Your meeting us was a mere *accident*. (Wilde)

Perhaps it isn't an *accident* that it isn't here. (Snow)

The discovery was a happy *accident*. (MD)

It was just an *accident* that I found the missing letter. (ELD)

3. 用于成语:

\* **by accident** 偶然地

She had found it *by accident*. (Maugham)

We met *by accident*. (MED)

Last time I ran across her *by accident*. (Priestley)

*By accident* he discovered that Lanny had visited that country. (Sinclair)

Columbus discovered America *by accident*. (FWF)

\* **by accident of** 靠...的机遇

*By accident of* birth he was rich. (DCE)

\* **without accident** 平安无事地

The night passed *without accident*. (Mis)

accidental [æk's(ə)dəntl] *adj.* 偶然的

Breaking Mary's doll was purely *accidental*; John did not mean to do it. (Thorndike)

Our meeting was quite *accidental*. (Palmer)

The jury returned a verdict of *accidental* death. (COBUILD)

Buy an insurance policy that covers *accidental* damage. (DCE)  
 Regulations are need to limit *accidental* releases of these chemicals. (DCE)

It is better not to extend what was, after all, an *accidental* and purely professional relationship. (DCE)

Seven years later, it lost its second main tourist accommodation when the lake was burned down in an *accidental* fire. (DCE)

Sister Aimee died in 1944, from an *accidental* overdose of sleeping tablets. (DCE)

This standard ensures the unit is waterproof and so prevents an *accidental*, and potentially fatal, combination of water and electricity. (DCE)

accidentally [æk's(ə)dəntəli] *adv.* 偶然地

I only made her acquaintance *accidentally*. (Shaw)

He fell *accidentally*. (Hill)

I only met her *accidentally*. (Forster)

I *accidentally* upset the water jug. (Eckersley)

acclaim [ə'kleim] *vt. & n.*

I 作动词: 为 [向] ...欢呼, 欢呼拥戴

Critics *acclaimed* the new play. (FWF)

The crowd *acclaimed* the winners. (Thorndike)

Parisians *acclaimed* Lindbergh when he landed. (MD)

The people *acclaimed* him king. (FWF)

*acclaim* him as a great actor (OSD)

词汇搭配

**acclaim +** { discovery/a new play/the winner  
sb (as) title

II 作名词: 称赞, 赞扬 (不可数)

The new opera was greeted with universal *acclaim*. (FWF)

The book was greeted with critical *acclaim*. (MD)

The film received great critical *acclaim*. (OSD)

Einstein's achievements earned him the *acclaim* of the entire scientific community. (URW)

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt, (美) ə'kɑ:] *vt.*

1. 容纳, 招待住宿:

This big bedroom will *accommodate* six beds. (Thorndike)

Can you *accommodate* a party of five for two weeks? (Thorndike)

This car *accommodates* six people quite comfortably. (ELD)

The landlady could not *accommodate* us because all her rooms were booked. (Neal)

This hotel can *accommodate* 600 guests. (OSD)

The delegates were *accommodated* in university hostels. (Wood)

We were *accommodated* in a small room on the third floor. (Wood)

词汇搭配

**accommodate +** sth/sb/people/group

2. 使...适应 (和) 连用:

Can you *accommodate* your long legs *to* this chair? (Thorndike)

I will *accommodate* my plans *to* yours. (ALD)

The roads are built *to accommodate* gradual temperature changes. (Collins)

You will have *to accommodate* yourself *to* the situation. (FWF)

I can easily *accommodate* myself *to* your plans. (ELD)

You must *accommodate* yourself *to* his needs. (Hill)

词汇搭配

**accommodate +** { sth to some environment  
some environment

3. 帮忙解决困难:

He wanted change for a quarter, but I could not *accommodate* him. (Thorndike)

He asked his uncle *to accommodate* him (when he lost all his money). (DCE)

The bank will *accommodate* you with a loan. (ALD)

When we asked for help, the policeman *accommodated* us. (MD)

词汇搭配

**accommodate +** sb

**accommodating** [ə'kɒmədeɪtɪŋ, (美) ə'kɑː] *adj.* 好说话的, 容易适应新环境的

The taxi-driver was very **accommodating**. (FWF)

In our search for local historical material the storekeeper was most **accommodating**. (URW)

**accommodation** [ə'kɒmədeɪʃən, (美) ə'kɑː] *n.*

1. [英] 住处 (不可数):

The government will provide temporary **accommodation** for up to three thousand people. (COBUILD)

Rates are higher for deluxe **accommodations**. (COBUILD)

What sort of **accommodation** can you get in this city? (DCE)

Wanted, **accommodation** for a married couple with small child, in London. (ALD)

What kind of **accommodation** did you have on the ship? (FWF)

The hotel has **accommodation** for fifty people. (JED)

2. [美] 膳宿, 招待 (多作复数):

He wired the hotel for **accommodations**. (MAU)

Sweepstakes winners will enjoy a week-long stay in luxury **accommodations** in Las Vegas. (CALD)

3. 适应, 妥协 (不可数):

The **accommodation** of our desires to a smaller income took some time. (Thorndike)

If labour and management don't reach an **accommodation** there will be a strike. (FWF)

**accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.*

1. 陪伴, 伴随 (到某处):

He wished her to **accompany** him. (Cronin)

He said he was going to **accompany** her home. (Maughan)

One day his father **accompanied** him to school. (Mansfield)

I will **accompany** you for some distance. (Shaw)

Will you **accompany** me in drinking a glass of wine? (ELD)

She was **accompanied** by her brother. (London)

She enters, **accompanied** by her mother. (PEG)

#### 词汇搭配

**accompany** + sb + home/to school/for some distance/  
in drinking

2. 伴随发生, 同时做某动作:

Lightning usually **accompanies** thunder. (DCE)

Suffering **accompanies** war. (FWF)

An award of two thousand dollars **accompanied** the prize for the best novel of the year. (URW)

The rain was **accompanied** by a high wind. (Thorndike)

Once again, success in farming is **accompanied** by new worries. (WTYB)

This was **accompanied** by shake-up in the Secretariat. (WTYB)

The growth of monopoly capital in the U. S. was **accompanied** by arising working-class movement. (Mis)

He **accompanied** his speech with gestures. (MD)

The lecturer **accompanied** his explanation with some tape recordings. (ELD)

3. 伴奏:

Her mother **accompanied** her on the piano. (Cronin)

The pianist **accompanied** her singing. (FWF)

The singer was **accompanied** at the piano by Gerald Moore. (ALD)

#### 词汇搭配

**accompany** + { her/the singer (某人)  
her singing (为歌唱等伴奏)

**accompaniment** [ə'kʌmpənɪmənt] *n.*

1. 伴随发生的情况 (可数):

Disease is an **accompaniment** of poverty. (ELD)

There may be some unpleasant **accompaniments** to your trip but on the whole you will like it. (Thorndike)

2. 伴奏 (可加不定冠词):

She sang to a piano and violin **accompaniment**. (Thorndike)

Jane sang a song with a piano **accompaniment** by John Smith. (ELD)

Peggy played the **accompaniment** to Mary's song perfectly. (Eckersley)

She sang to the **accompaniment** of the piano. (Wood)

**accomplice** [ə'kʌmpli(ə)s, (美) ə'kʌm-, ə'kʌm-] *n.* 同谋犯, 帮凶

The butler was an **accomplice** in the robbery. (FWF)

The two are **accomplices** in crime. (Wood)

an **accomplice** of a criminal (Wood)

**accomplish** [ə'kʌmplɪʃ, (美) ə'kʌm-, ə'kʌm-] *vt.*

1. 完成, 取得 (成就):

He knew that he had **accomplished** something after all. (Cronin)

He **accomplished** a great deal during his first year. (ELD)

Robin Hood always **accomplished** what he set out to do. (FWF)

But I don't see what you can possibly **accomplish** here. (Sinclair)

It is the workers who will **accomplish** this task. (Fox)

Sophia had **accomplished** miracles in the millinery. (Bennet)

The builders have **accomplished** the difficult piece of work they were paid to do. (JED)

All this was **accomplished** in a year. (Gallacher)

2. 实现, 达到 (目标):

They didn't **accomplish** the purpose desired. (Sinclair)

This, in fact, was what the pattern practice was supposed to **accomplish**. (AOT)

The best method to **accomplish** this goal is to unite as many sympathetic people as possible within the labour movement itself. (Pollitt)

#### 词汇搭配

**accomplish** + sth/a great deal/task/miracle/work/purpose/goal

**accomplished** [ə'kʌmplɪʃt, (美) ə'kʌm-, ə'kʌm-] *adj.* 有修养的, 有造诣的

You are a most **accomplished** critic. (Yeats)

Cicero was an **accomplished** orator. (FWF)

He was the most **accomplished** man I have ever known. (Yeats)

△accomplished fact 表示“既成事实”。

**accomplishment** [ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt, (美) ə'kʌm-, ə'kʌm-] *n.*

1. 完成, 实现 (不可数):

The **accomplishment** of his purpose took two days. (Thorndike)

Circumstances were not favourable for the **accomplishment** of such a union. (Hazen)

The **accomplishment** of this task depends upon the efforts of the whole Party. (Mis)

All nations must work for the **accomplishment** of peace. (FWF)

The establishment of full diplomatic relations with China was a major **accomplishment** of the Carter administration. (DCE)

2. 成就, 修养 (可数):

Developing the supersonic jet was quite an **accomplishment**. (FWF)

In the 19th century, a young woman of many **accomplishments** might sing, play the piano and paint. (URW)

Lanny was pleased to have his musical **accomplishments** admired. (Sinclair)

Among her **accomplishments** were playing the piano, dancing, sewing and cooking. (ALD)

**accord** [ə'kɔ:d, (美) ə'kɔ:rd] *n.* & *v.*

1. 作名词:

1. 协议:

The Camp David **accords** contained the following key provisions. (WTYB)

2. 用于成语:

\* **in accord (with)** 符合, 一致

What he has done is not **in accord with** your instructions. (Wood)

Some of his projects were hardly **in accord with** their interests. (Sinclair)

The decision was **in accord with** popular sentiment. (MD)

Our views on politics are not **in accord**. (FWF)

\* **of one's own accord** 自愿地, 自动地

Mary came of her own **accord**. (Bonnet)

I know you were there of your own **accord**. (Galsworthy)

You did it of your own **accord**. (Mis)