

## 1. absorb assimilate suck

都含有“吸收”的意思。

### **absorb**

指“一物被另一物所吸收”，使用范围较广，连用的名词有表示液体的（water, ink, etc.），表示能量的（heat, light, etc.）或表示比喻用法的（knowledge, ideas, etc.）。

Dry sand absorbs water.

干沙吸收水分。

The rocks absorb more energy than they reflect.

岩石吸收的能量比反射的能量要多。

If the air contains impurities, they may be absorbed by our bodies and make us ill.

如果空气中含有杂质，这些杂质就会被我们的身体吸收，使我们生病。

The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge that his teacher could give him.

那个聪明的男孩把他的老师教给他的知识全部都掌握了。

### **assimilate**

指“进程缓慢的吸收动作，所吸收的东西一般为人体吸收的食物”或指“接受知识、新思想等”（注：assimilate含有“同化”的意思，表示不仅吸收而且将吸收的东西转化为同化体的物质。）

Food is first absorbed, then digested and finally assimilated by our bodies.

首先吃进食物，然后经过消化，最后为我们身体所吸收。

We assimilate some kinds of food more easily than others.

我们吸收某些种类的食物较易于吸收其他种类的食物。

**Good students assimilate knowledge quickly.**

优秀学生接受知识快。

**She is quick to assimilate new ideas.**

她接受新思想很快。

### **suck**

主要指“(用嘴)吸收水等液体”或指“吸取营养 接收信息等”。与 **up** 连用,指“(完全)吸收 吸取”,与 **absorb** 的意思基本相同,与 **in** 连用,含有“吸进去”的意思。(注:suck in somebody 或 suck somebody in, suck somebody into something 意为“将某人逐渐置于不利的场合或使某人卷入有害的活动之中”,常用被动语态。)

**The baby was sucking milk from her mother's breast.**

婴儿正在吃妈妈的奶。

**Plants suck up moisture from the soil.**

植物吸收土壤中的水分。

**A sponge sucks in water.**

海绵吸水。

**He sucked in air, then went under the water again.**

他吸了一口气,然后又潜入水下。

## **2. accept receive gain acquire secure**

都含有“得到”的意思。

### **accept**

指“乐意或经考虑后而同意得到某种东西,侧重于人的主观意志及得到的结果”。

**I accepted his kind advice without any hesitation.**

我毫不迟疑地接受了他的善意劝告。

She accepted his gift with pleasure.

她高兴地收下了他的礼物。

The new theory became widely accepted.

这个新理论已被广泛接受。

She accepted my invitation to dance.

她接受了我的跳舞邀请。

### **receive**

指“收到别人赠送的、发来的或提供的东西”，侧重于“接收”这个动作或事实，不强调是否乐意或同意。

He received an invitation from the United States,  
and accepted it

他收到了来自美国的邀请信，并接受了这一邀请。

She received the present from him, but she didn't  
accept it.

她收到了他的礼物，但并未接受。

We received a warm welcome from them.

我们受到他们的热烈欢迎。

They received a good education.

他们受过良好的教育。

### **gain**

指“得到、获得”意为“通过努力，往往是通过竞争获得某些有用的、需要的或想要的东西”。

There is nothing to be gained by waiting.

等待将一无所获。

He quickly gained experience.

他很快取得经验。

He gained her affections.

他赢得了她的爱。

He gained full marks in the examination.

他考试得了满分。

His misfortune gained him much sympathy.

他的不幸使他得到了许多同情。

India gained independence from Britain in 1947.

印度于 1947 年从英国的统治下获得独立。

### **acquire**

指“通过技能或不断的努力实践而得到某种东西”，或指“慢慢地并逐渐地获得智力、技能或知识等”(注:acquire 有“养成”的含义。)

I managed to acquire two tickets for the concert.

我设法得到了两张音乐会的票。

He acquired a good knowledge of English by careful study.

他通过用心学习获得了很好的英语知识。

Reading is not the only way of acquiring knowledge.

读书不是获取知识的惟一途径。

They have acquired many skills in these few years.

这几年来他们学会了许多技能。

A bad habit is easily acquired but broken with difficulty.

坏习惯染上容易改掉难。

### **secure**

指“顺利地得到所需要的东西，或通过努力而得到了某物”。正式用语。

Can you secure me two good seats for the concert?

你能给我弄到这场音乐会的两个好座位吗？

He secured a position in a library.

他在图书馆中谋到了一个职位。

They secured the property three years ago.

三年前他们获得那笔财富。

He's lucky to have secured such a good job.  
他真幸运，找到了这么好的一份工作。

### 3. **accuse charge impute inform**

都含有“指控某人做了错事或触犯法律”的意思。

#### **accuse**

与 of 连用，构成“accuse somebody of (doing) something”这一结构，指“控告或斥责某人做了错事或有违法行为”。普通用语，不论正式场合或非正式场合、官方或私人人都可用。

The mother accused her daughter of lying.  
母亲指责她的女儿撒谎。

His teacher accused him of cheating on the test.  
他的老师说他考试作弊。

The police accused him of murder.  
警方指控他犯有谋杀罪。

He was falsely accused of fraud.  
他被诬告犯有诈骗罪。

#### **charge**

与 with 连用，构成“charge somebody with (doing) something”这一结构，指“控告某人犯罪”法律术语或指“斥责某人做了错事”，一般用语。

The police charged him with murder.  
警方指控他犯有谋杀罪。

What is he charged with?  
他被指控的罪名是什么？

They charged him with neglecting his duty.  
他们指责他玩忽职守。

The driver was charged with speeding.

司机被指控超速驾车。

### **impute**

与 to 连用, 构成 “ impute something to somebody/ something ” 这一结构, 指 “ 确认某人 ( 某事 ) 由于某种行为、性质或结果而造成了过错 ”。正式用语。

They imputed the accident to the driver's carelessness.

他们将车祸归咎于驾驶员的疏忽。

The police impute the rise in crime to the greater freedom enjoyed by young people.

警方将犯罪率上升归咎于年轻人享有的自由太多了。

She imputes her failure to her misfortune.

她将自己的失败归咎于她不走运。

No blame can be imputed to him.

不能归罪于他。

### **inform**

常与 on 连用, 构成 “ inform on somebody ” 这一结构 指 “ ( 主要向警方 ) 告发、告密或检举某人做错某事 ”。

He informed on them to the police.

他向警方告发了他们。

They went to the police and informed on the criminals.

他们到警察局去告发了那些罪犯。

I am not going to inform on anyone.

我不打算告发任何人。

She immediately informed the police about that suspicious man.

她立即向警方告发了那个可疑的人。

#### 4. **achieve finish complete conclude close end**

都含有“完成 结束”的意思。

##### **achieve**

指“成功地结束或完成某事”，侧重于通过技能、耐心和努力才达到一定的目的。

By hard work we can achieve anything.

只要我们努力工作，任何事情都能成功。

They hoped to achieve their aims by the end of the year.

他们希望在年底前实现他们的目标。

All this cannot be achieved overnight.

所有这一切不是一夜之间能够完成的。

He creatively achieved the task.

他创造性地完成了这项任务。

##### **finish**

指“完成或终结某项活动”，含有“(某人)按照一定的程序，完成了最后一步工作或步骤”的意思。普通用语。(注：**finish**作及物动词时，后面除接名词作宾语外，还可接动名词作宾语，但不能接动词不定式或从句。)

When will you finish your college course?

你什么时候修完你的大学课程？

He finished writing the letter just now.

他刚刚写完这封信。

Have you finished with the dictionary?

那本词典你用完了没有？

They finished their performance by singing a song.

他们唱了一首歌作为演出的结束。

### **complete**

指“结束或圆满地完成某事”含有“终了、完毕”的意思。常常指“完成建筑、工程、交通工具等的建造”。（注：complete 后只能接名词而不能接动名词作宾语，其后也不能接动词不定式或从句。）

They might have already completed that project.  
他们也许早就完成了那项工程。

The railway is not completed yet.  
这条铁路尚未竣工。

I completed the assignment just as the bell was ringing.  
我做完作业时正好铃响。

When will you be able to complete the house?  
你们什么时候能够建好这幢房子？

### **conclude**

主要指“学术演讲或较正式会议等活动的结束”，常伴有结束方式的说明，与介词 by, with 连用，构成“conclude something by doing something 或 conclude something with something”结构。正式用语。

The meeting concluded with applause.  
会议以鼓掌结束。

He concluded his speech by quoting a passage from Albert Einstein.  
他引用了一段艾伯特·爱因斯坦的话结束了他的演说。

The film concludes with the heroine's death.  
影片以女主角之死而告终。

The peace negotiations were successfully concluded.  
和平谈判圆满结束。

### **close**

通常指“会晤、会议、演讲、讨论等社会活动以及商店营业

等宣告结束”。

Then they closed the interview.

这时他们结束了会晤。

The chairman declared the discussion closed.

主席宣布讨论结束。

She closed her speech with a funny joke.

她用一個有趣的笑話結束了自己的發言。

We always close business at 7 p. m.

本店总是在下午 7 点钟停止营业。

### **end**

指“某事已进行到底 该终结或结束了”常常表示“前进或发展的终止”。

Our vacation ended when school started.

开学时我们的假期也就结束了。

He ended his letter with good wishes to the family.

他以向全家问好结束了他的信。

It is necessary to end this state of affairs.

这一局面该结束了。

They decided to end their relationship.

他们决定终止他们的关系。

## **5. adapt adjust accommodate conform fit**

都含有“适应于 适合于”的意思。

### **adapt**

与 to 连用，构成“adapt (oneself ) to something”这一结构，指“某人或某物经改变以适应新的需要或不同的情况等”。

She adapted quickly to life in London.

她很快就适应了伦敦的生活。

They adapted themselves to the cold weather of that area.

他们使自己适应了那个地区寒冷的天气。

You should adapt yourself to the changed conditions.

每个人都应当使自己适应变化了的形势。

Can you adapt your way of thinking to the new life-style?

你能使你的思想适应新的生活方式吗？

### **adjust**

与 to 连用，构成 “adjust (oneself) to something” 这一结构，指 “经过一些调节，使某人或某物适合于他人或他物”。

He soon adjusted to his new way of life.

他很快适应了他新的生活方式。

Intelligence is the ability to adjust oneself to changes in the environment.

智能是指适应周围环境变化的能力。

She will have to adjust herself to new conditions.

她必须使自己适应新的形势。

I have to adjust my expenses to my income.

我必须量入为出。

### **accommodate**

与 to 连用，构成 “accommodate (oneself) to something” 这一结构，指 “改变习惯、生活方式等以适应周围环境或客观的需要” 或指 “使某物适合于他物”。

We must accommodate ourselves to the climate here.

我们必须适应这里的气候。

We must accommodate ourselves to new circumstances.

我们必须使自己适应新的环境。

The eye can accommodate itself to seeing objects at different distances.

眼睛能自动调节，看到远近不同的物体。

I'll accommodate my plans to yours.

我将改变我的计划来配合你的计划。

### **conform**

与 to 连用，指“使某人或某物适应或符合某些客观要求、准则或标准等”[注 conform 可与 with 连用，指“(使)一致(使符合)”。]

He conformed his life to certain principles.

他使自己的生活符合某些准则。

We should see to it that all work done conforms to high standards.

我们应当注意使我们完成的一切工作符合高标准。

This piece of equipment does not conform to the official safety standards.

这设备不符合官方的安全标准。

Most people conform to the customs of society.

大多数人乐于遵守社会习俗。

### **fit**

指“使某人适合或胜任某项工作或活动”常与 for 连用，构成“fit somebody for something 或 fit somebody to do something”结构。

Her special abilities fit her well for the job

她的特殊才能使她胜任这项工作。

This school fits students for college.

这所学校为学生进大学做准备。

She is ideally fitted for the position.

她是这个职位的理想人选。

Military training fits men to make long marches.

军训能使人们适应长途行军。

His great height fitted him to play team games.

他的高大身材使他能够参加球队的比赛。

## 6. add increase expand extend

都含有“增加到某一程度”的意思。

### **add**

与 to 连用，指“在数量、尺寸或大小等方面增加”，或指“一个事物与其他事物相联系”。

He added some wood to the fire.

他给火炉添加了些木柴。

This adds considerably to our difficulties.

这一点在很大程度上增加了我们的困难。

The fine day added to our pleasure.

晴朗的天气给我们增兴不少。

The index adds appreciably to the usefulness of the book.

索引明显地增加了这本书的实用价值。

They will add to the house next year.

下一年，他们将扩建房屋。

### **increase**

作及物动词，指“增加或增大数量、数目、财富、权力等”。普通用语。

Our government has recently increased taxation.

我国政府近来增加了税收。

The driver suddenly increased speed.

驾驶员突然加速。

We should increase production and practice economy.

我们应当增产节约。

Many western countries have increased trade with China.

许多西方国家已增加了同中国的贸易。

### **expand**

指“事物的面积、体积等变大、扩大或增长”。普通用语。

These factories have been expanded from old ones.

这些工厂由老厂扩建而成。

A tire expands when you pump air into it.

给轮胎打气时，它就会胀大。

Metals expand by heat.

金属受热膨胀。

The city has expanded out towards the suburbs.

这座城市已向郊区扩展。

The small pocket dictionary was expanded into a larger volume.

这本袖珍小词典经增补，成为一本较大的词典。

### **extend**

作及物动词，指“增加或加长事物的长度、宽度或持续时间”含有“增加空间或时间长度”的意思。

They extended her visa.

他们延长了她的签证的有效期限。

They have decided to extend this railway to the next town.

他们已经决定把这条铁路延伸到下一个市镇。

The deadline is extended until the end of the week.  
截止日期延长到周末。

He extended his vegetable garden.  
他扩大了他的菜园子。

## 7. **admire esteem honor praise respect value**

都含有“赞美 钦佩 尊敬”的意思。

### **admire**

指“用愉快或满意的心情看待某人或某事，态度热情而友好”或指“赞赏某人(诚实、勇敢)的品质、优美的声音或高超的技术等”，也指“尊敬长辈、朋友、名人等”。

I admire her for her bravery.

我钦佩她的勇敢精神。

He intended to drive his car and admire the view.

他想开车出去观赏风景。

They admired the beauty of the garden.

他们称赞庭院的美丽。

She was admired for her scientific achievements.

她因她科学上的成就而受到人们的崇敬。

### **esteem**

指“对某人或其性格、才干表示赞赏和强烈的个人偏爱，并对其有高度的评价或极为尊重”。

He is highly esteemed in business circles.

他在实业界受到高度敬重。

The old teacher was much loved and esteemed.

那位老教师很受爱戴和尊敬。

We esteem him for his honesty.

我们因为他为人诚实而敬重他。

No one can esteem you more than I do.

没有人比我更尊敬你了。

### **honor**

指“对某人表示敬佩或敬意”用被动语态时常指“因某事而感到荣幸”。

He honors his teachers.

他尊敬老师。

We had a dinner to honor our winning team.

我们举行宴会，以对我们的获胜球队表示敬意。

I was honored with an invitation to the wedding.

承邀参加婚礼，我深感荣幸。

We were greatly honored by his visit.

他的来访使我们感到极为荣幸。

### **praise**

指“对某人或某事给以热情的称赞或表扬，侧重于用语言或其他方式表示全面的赞同”。

The teacher praised him for his diligence.

老师赞扬他勤奋好学。

Everybody praises the city for its scenery.

大家都赞颂这座城市风景美丽。

Every cook praises his own broth.

[ 谚 ] 每个厨师都夸自己做的菜好。

He was warmly praised for his spirit of selflessness.

他大公无私的精神受到人们的赞扬。

### **respect**

指“对地位较高或同等地位的人的品德、意愿、成就或行为等表示尊敬”或指“尊重法律、风俗习惯、别人的感情或私生活等”。

I deeply respect his courage.

我深深敬佩他那勇敢的精神。

All respect him for his integrity.

他为人正直，大家都尊敬他。

Children should respect their parents and teachers.

孩子们应当尊敬自己的父母和老师。

We should respect others' privacy.

我们应当尊重他人的隐私。

**value**

指“尊重、重视或珍重某人或某物，因其有价值或较为珍贵”。

Do you value her as a secretary?

作为一个秘书，她受到你的器重吗？

I have always valued his advice.

我向来尊重他的指教。

These things are valued for their rarity.

这些物品由于稀有而受到珍视。

Which do you value most, wealth or health?

你珍视哪一种，财富还是健康？

## 8. admit confess acknowledge

都含有“承认”的意思。

**admit**

指“在压力或外力下不得不承认已经证实或无法否认的事实”，或指“因受到良心谴责或经明辨是非而承认事实”。

(注：admit 后除接名词或动名词作宾语外，还可接从句，但不能接动词不定式。)

The accused man admitted his guilt.

被告人对他的罪行供认不讳。

He admits (that) he made a mistake.

他承认他犯了一个错误。

We must admit the task will be difficult.

我们得承认这将是一项艰难的工作。

He admits being ignorant of the fact.

他承认不了解事实。

### **confess**

语气较强，也比较正式。作及物动词时，通常指“供认犯罪事实或承认显然不利于本人的事情”，有“忏悔”的含义。如果某事并不是显然不利于自己，习惯上则用 confess to。

The criminal confessed his crime.

该犯供认了自己的罪行。

He confessed that he had broken the vase.

他承认他打碎了花瓶。

I must confess to having some doubts about it.

我得承认对此事有所怀疑。

She confessed to having heard about it.

她承认听说过这件事。

### **acknowledge**

指“承认客观事物的存在及其真实性”，或指“公开承认主观上的错误或缺点”，有时也指“勉强承认曾经遭到否认或未曾公开的事情”。

I acknowledge my mistake.

我承认我的错误。

He acknowledged that the accident was due to his negligence.

他承认这次事故是因为他的疏忽造成的。

The boys acknowledged him as the best player on the football team.

孩子们公认他是这支足球队中的最佳球员。

He openly acknowledged his defeat.