

# 英语 常用动词详解词典

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# 《英语常用动词详解词典》

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# 序

在 21 世纪的头一年，喜事接二连三地来临：申奥成功、足球出线、APEC 会议顺利召开、我国加入了世贸组织。中国走向世界，世界走向中国。在这样的形势下，英语作为中外交流中一个最通用的语种，其重要性更被提升到了一个新的高度，学好英语已经成了我国千百万群众的迫切心愿。而高凌先生主编的《英语常用动词详解词典》在这个时刻问世，真可谓适逢其时。它的出版不啻为想学好英语的人们送上了一份厚礼。

众所周知，要想学好一门外语必须下苦功夫而无捷径可走，但学习方法的得当与否却会使学习效果迥然不同。前人的无数经验已经证明，在浩如烟海的英语词汇中把一千五百个最常用的动词学深、学透、学活，是学会用英语会话、造句和作文的关键。正因为如此，英语教学专家霍思比才在他那部著名的《牛津现代英语高级学生词典》(OALD)中，花费大力气引入了英语动词句型分类法，从而使该辞典具有了极强的活用功能。与此同时，以动词为中心的词汇搭配 (collocation) 是学好英语的另一个关键。通过动词与介词、副词、副词小品词以及名词的搭配，可以生成难以数计的词语，从而使学习者能随心所欲地和正确地运用英语来表达自己的思想和描述客观世界。正因为如此，像最新出版的柯林斯、朗文、剑桥等各种英语词典都把动词搭配的内容置于极端重要的地位。这就表明，在正确理解并记熟了一千五百个英语常用动词的主要词义以后，再能掌握以这些动词为中心的不同句型以及它们的各种搭配用法，便可以说是基本上掌握了活用英语的精髓，学习者的英语水平也就上了一个新的档次。

高凌先生主编的这部《英语常用动词详解词典》正是能帮助读者达到上述目的的一部工具书。这是因为高凌先生具有数十载从事英语教学的丰富经验，非常了解一般中国人学习英语过程中的难点所在。这也是因为高凌先生为了编好这部词典，率领一群助手焚膏继晷地苦熬了整整十年，从卷帙浩繁的英语书刊中爬梳剔抉，收集了大量具有高语言质量的例证，使词典变得血肉丰满。这部词典所选取的每一个动词都是英语中使用频率最高的常用词，并从七个方面对每个动词的用法作详细阐

析。辞典的“释义”栏有中英文双解，在此栏目之后独创性地设立了一个“解说”栏，针对中国读者易于误解词义或对词义易于产生模糊概念之处，对词的基本义和引申义作出具体生动和要而不烦的进一步讲解（例如对 wipe 这个动词的若干含义所作的具体细腻和条分缕析的解说）。继而是以丰富的例证来表现该动词的多种搭配（如名十动、动十名、动十副、动十小品词、动十介等）。这一部分可说是词典的精华，读者若能反复阅读这些例证，便会大大丰富自己的英语表达手段。接下来的“用法”栏是本词典的另一个精华部分。在这个配有大量例句的动词句型栏目里，编者在借鉴了牛津、朗文等著名词典中动词句型分类法的基础上，结合自身的教学经验对动词句型作了新的分类和简化，而所配置的例句大多具有典型性，可使读者触类旁通，见一知十，如若能下点功夫掌握了这二十五种句型，在下笔作文或开口讲话时便会达到各种句型的英语句子脱口而出的理想境界。以下的动词“习语”栏也借鉴了国外先进的辞书编纂经验，既标出习语的结构（动十介、动十介十名十介等），又标明其各个部分之可分或不可分，使读者能够学会正确地运用动词习语。特设的“辨异”栏，不仅辨别同义词和近义词之异，而且对条目词本身的不同用法详加辨析，这又是本词典的一个特点。最后一项为补遗性质的“注意”栏，给读者提供了很难在一般英语词典中找到的英语动词用法方面的知识和应予注意之点，如易于陷入的误用陷阱、英国英语和美国英语习惯上的异同、习语的古今演变、一句多意的和多句一意等等，可谓穷尽了英语常用动词用法的方方面面。

综上所述，我们不难得出一个结论：尽管目前市场上已经有了不止一种的英语动词用法词典，然而，无论是就栏目之完备与具有独创性、解说之详尽与细腻、例证之丰富与具有典型性而言，还是就篇幅之大和内容之翔实与条理分明而言，这部词典在同类辞书中都堪称出众的精品，是一部质量上乘的煌煌巨著，一部将会为广大的英语学习者、英语教师和翻译工作者提供得力帮助的上佳工具书。这也是我乐于为这部词典作序的原因。

徐式谷

2001年11月于北京东城雍和官畔

注：徐式谷先生系商务印书馆编审，前副总编辑，中国辞书学会双  
语词典专业委员会副主任委员。

# 写在前面

呈现在您面前的，是一部《英语常用动词详解词典》。顾名思义，本词典的主要特点就在于“详”。这个“详”字有两方面的含义，一是凡涉及到动词用法的方方面面，本词典均设项叙述；二是每一项下的叙述也都十分详尽。具体说来，本词典的各项内容为：

## (一) 释义

【释义】项提供条目词的双语释义。汉语释义在前，英语释义在后；基本词义在前，引申和比喻意义在后。意思相近的词义用逗号分隔，意思稍远的词义用分号分隔。本词典提供释义注意少而精，英文释义则力求浅近，便于读者理解和记忆。

## (二) 解说

【解说】项是本词典的独创，是本词典各项的精髓，是画龙点睛之笔。主要包括条目词词义的延伸解释和用法的必要说明。内容当简则简，当详则详。

## (三) 搭配

【搭配】项提供条目词的词汇搭配。就动词而言，这些搭配可分为：

- 名词 + 动词 (以  $N_1$  表示)
- 动词 + 名词 (以  $N_2$  表示)
- 动词 + 副词 (以  $M_1$ 、 $M_2$  表示)
- 动词 + 副词小品词 (以  $M_3$  表示)
- 动词 + 介词 (以  $P$  表示)

本词典中的【搭配】项下不仅收入了那些没有规律可循的、毫无道理可言的固定搭配，也收入了大量的自由搭配。如是不仅可以帮助读者在使用英语时能选择正确的用词、语言富有变化、避免汉语式英语，而且读者从中可以感到，区区几千词，如此这般地搭配起来，便可生成数十万条词语，面对外面五彩缤纷的世界，表达自己的思想已非难事。

## (四) 用法

【用法】项提供条目词所使用的句型和例句。

学习英语动词之难，不在于词义，而在于用法。用法之难，又在于句型结构。本词典将动词的用法概括为若干句型，择其要者如：

用作不及物动词：

$S + \sim$

$S + \sim + to - v$

用作系动词：

S+~+(*to be/as*)*n.* /*adj.*

S+~+*to-v*

S+~+*v-ed*

S+~+*v-ing*

S+~+*that-clause*

S+~+*wh-clause*

S+~+*as if-clause*

用作及物动词：

S+~+*sb.* /*sth.*

S+~+*to-v*

S+~+*wh-to-v*

S+~+*v-ing*

S+~+*that-clause*

S+~+*wh-clause*

用作双宾动词：

S+~+*sb.* +*sth.*

S+~+*sth.* +*to sb.*

S+~+*sth.* +*for sb.*

S+~+*sb.* +*wh-to-v*

S+~+*sb.* +*that-clause*

S+~+*sb.* +*wh-clause*

用作宾补动词：

S+~+*sb.* /*sth.* +(*to be/as*)*n.* /*adj.*

S+~+*sb.* /*sth.* +*to-v*

S+~+*sb.* /*sth.* +*v-ing*

S+~+*sb.* /*sth.* +*v-ed*

除此之外还有一些不常见的句型如以 *as if* 引起的从句作宾语补足语、引出直接引语等等，读者一看便知，就不在此罗列了。

及物动词多可用于被动结构，而在形式上又与过去分词充当表语相同，有时不易区别又常常不必区别，故本词典对此概表述为“◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构”。

本项一个显著的特点是例句众多。少则十余个，多则上百个。对此我们是这样考虑的：首先，找出“一句顶一万句”的典型例句，操作起来难度太大，举一其实难能反三，倒是“熟读唐诗三百首，不会作诗也会吟”更实际些。其次，这众多的例句并非简单罗列、随便堆砌，而是按其内在规律分为若干组，如 *wipe* 接名词或代词作宾语，就分了 8 组：①擦物体如 *table* 等；②擦去物体上的灰尘字迹等；③擦人体某部位如眼睛等；

④擦去人体部位上的东西如 tear 等；⑤接 with 短语表示“用……擦”；⑥接 on 短语表示“用……擦”；⑦用于比喻义；⑧以蜡、抹布等涂抹物作宾语(较少见)。读者从这众多例句中细加揣摩，相互比较，其中规律便不难知之了，记之凿凿了。

### (五) 习语

【习语】项提供习语的意义与用法。

本词典收入的“习语”除短语动词外，还收录了不少在作用上与短语动词相类似的其他组合形式。择其要者有：

动词+副词

动词+介词

动词+副词+介词

动词+介词+宾语

动词+宾语+介词+宾语

动词+形容词

动词+代词

有些“动词+副词小品词”只是简单的动词性组合，如 carry away(拿走，带走)，考虑到它们常常也具有一个或数个习语性意义，所以也一并收录进来。

对于习语用法，本词典作了些新的尝试，一是给出习语的构成，如(v. + prep.)、(v. + n. + prep. + n.)等；二是标明可分或不可分(用 $\Leftrightarrow$ 表示)；三是列出所使用的句型，如 $\triangle$  wipe off,  $\triangle$  wipe sth.  $\Leftrightarrow$  off,  $\triangle$  wipe sth. off sth.，我们觉得这样处理有利于读者切实掌握这些习语的用法。

### (六) 辨异

本词典在【辨异】项下不仅处理同近义词语的辨异，也处理了一些条目词自身不同用法的辨异，如 wipe with 与 wipe on。这类辨异多为其他工具书所忽视，然而却为许多学子当知而不知。

除“纵向辨异”法外，本词典还十分重视“横向辨异”，即对一个辨异点，逐词横向比较。这样诠释同近义词语的异同条理清楚，一语中的，便于记忆。

### (七) 注意

【注意】项其实是“补遗”项，有些内容前面各项没有收罗进去，又很重要，就统统收入这一项处理。如典型正误、一句多意、多句一意、英美异同、古今演变等等。

编写这样一本大部头词典，从起心动念算起，大约已有十个寒暑了。大家虽有良好初衷，且始终以严谨自律，时时如履薄冰，不敢稍有草率，但毕竟学识有限，经验不足，疏漏谬误之处恐怕不少，诚望同行先进及读者诸君不吝赐教，再版之时定当依教奉行，一一订正，以使本词典日臻完善。

编者 谨识

2001年9月·北京

Cathy grew away from mother. 卡西渐渐与母亲疏远了。She's grown away from the family. 她与家人的关系疏远了。He has grown away from his old friends. 他已经和老朋友疏远了。It's natural for children to grow away from their family. 孩子们长大后独立于家庭是很自然的事。

▲ **grow back** (v. + adv.)

重新长出 to grow again

△ **grow back**

All her hair was burned off in the fire, but the doctors have promised that it will soon grow back. 她的头发在大火中烧掉了,但医生保证她的头发还会长起来的。Don't worry about cutting the rose bushes severely, they always grow back, stronger and healthier than ever. 不必担心把玫瑰花丛剪得太厉害,花丛还会长起来的,而且会更加茂盛。

▲ **grow down** (v. + adv.)

△ **grow down**

① 向下长 to grow towards downward

The root grows down. 根向下长。Even if you plant the seed upside down, the roots will still grow down. 即使你把种子倒过来种,根还是往下长。

② 变短 to become shorter:

The candle grew down until only an inch was left. 蜡烛越烧越短,最后只剩下一英寸。

▲ **grow from** (v. + prep.)

从……长出,从……发展而来 to starting from somewhere or to develop from something

△ **grow from sth.** / v-ing

Plants grow from seed. 植物由种子长成。There is a new trunk growing from the fallen dead tree. 从倒下的枯树上长出一棵新树干。Some plants grow from seed and some from cuttings. 有的植物从种子发芽生长,有的是从插枝成长起来。This strange little tree grew from a nut that I planted in the garden. 这棵奇异的小树是从我种在花园里的一颗坚果长出来的。

Most international firms have grown from small family businesses. 多数跨国公司是从小的家庭商行发展起来的。The idea grew from a remark made unthinkingly by the chairman. 这个计划起始于主席无意间说的一句话。The singer's interest in music grew from listening to the radio. long before she ever went to a concert. 这位歌手早在没听过音乐会之前听广播时就萌发了对音乐的兴趣。

△ **grow sth. from sth.**

Children enjoy growing flowers from seed. 孩子们喜欢用花籽种植花卉。

▲ **grow in**<sup>1</sup> (v. + adv.)

△ **grow in**

① 向里长 to become bigger or longer in an inward direction

Your toenails are very long, you ought to cut them before they start growing in, or you could be in a lot of pain. 你的脚趾甲太长了,应该剪掉,不然指甲会往里长,给你造成很大的痛苦。The creeper is growing in towards the gutter, and should be cleared away. 蔓草往沟里生长,应该除掉。

② 重新长出 to grow again

The plants are growing in again, despite the drought. 尽管干旱,植物又在原地长出来了。All her hair was burned off in the fire, but the doctors have promised that it will soon grow in again. 她的头发在大火中烧光了,但是医生保证她的头发还会长出来。

▲ **grow in**<sup>2</sup> (v. + prep.)

① 在……中长大 to become bigger in something

△ **grow in sth.**

Carrots grow well in this soil. 胡萝卜在这种土壤中长得很好。I don't think that such a large plant will grow in such a small pot. 我认为,这么大的一棵植物不能在这么小的花盆中生长。

△ **grow sth. in sth.**

You must grow these tropical flowers in a heated glasshouse. 你必须把这些热带花卉种在暖房中。

② 在……方面提高,增高 to develop with regard to a quality

△ **grow in sth.**

She has grown in stature but not in wisdom. 她长了个儿,但没长智慧。As people get older, they hope to grow in wisdom. 人们随着年龄的增长,希望自己增长智慧。We are pleased to report that the club membership is growing in quality, if not in quantity! 我们高兴地报告,纵然俱乐部成员的数量未增加,素质却在提高。

▲ **grow into** (v. + prep.)

[常用于被动结构]

△ **grow into sb./sth.**

① 伸入……之中 to push into

The fence posts took root and grew into the earth! 篱笆生了根,长在了地里。The old tree has grown into the wall of the building. 这棵老树长进了建筑物的墙中。

② 逐渐适应,变得适合 to grow so as to fit something  
She is a good actress, but still needs time to grow into the part she is playing. 她是一位优秀的演员,不过还需要时间来适应她所演的角色。You need time to grow into a new job. 适应一项新工作需要时间。The coat is too big for him now, but he will grow into it. 这件上衣他现在穿太大了,不过有一天他会长得穿起来合身的。

③ 成长为…… to become as something

He has grown into a man. 他已经长成了大人。Steve has grown into a fine young man. 史蒂夫已长成一个英俊的少年。The small shop grew into a large firm. 那个小店发展成为一家大商行。

▲ **grow on/upon** (v. + prep.)

[常用于进行体]

△ **grow on/upon sb./sth.**

① 适合在……生长 to have something natural as its place for growth

I used to think that this sweet tropical fruit grew on a bush, but later learned that in fact it grows upon the ground. 我原以为这种甘美的热带水果长在矮树上,后来才知道,它实际是长在地里的。

② 引起……的喜爱 gradually to give more pleasure to someone

You may not care for this kind of decoration at first, but as you get used to it you will find it grows on you. 开始,你也许不喜欢这种服饰,可是当你见惯了就会觉得越来越喜欢它了。I didn't like this painting at first, but it's beginning to grow on me. 起初,我并不喜欢这幅画,可是现在我开始喜欢了。She grows upon you when you get used to her. 等你跟她相处惯了,你就会喜欢她。Football grew upon him as he grew older. 随着年龄的增长,他对足球的兴趣越来越浓。

③ 成为……的习惯 to become habitual to someone  
Saving regularly soon grows on you. 经常节省,很快就会形成习惯。Be careful, a bad habit like that can grow upon a person. 当心,你会染上那样的坏习惯。

▲ **grow out** (v. + adv.)

长出 to become bigger in an outward direction

△ *grow out*

The new leaves are growing out. 新叶长出来了。The plant is alive after all! There are new leaves growing out. 这棵植物终究没死! 它又长出了新叶。

▲ *grow out of* (v. + adv. + prep.)

[常用于进行体, 也不用于被动结构]

△ *grow out of sth.*

① 产生自……, 从……发展 to grow from something; to develop from something

The book grew out of a series of lectures. 这册书是由一系列讲义汇集而成的。The mistake grew out of his carelessness. 错误是因他的粗心大意而产生的。My troubles grew out of my bad temper. 我的烦恼是因我的坏脾气而产生的。Most international firms have grown out of small family businesses. 多数跨国公司是从小的家庭商行发展起来的。There is a new trunk growing out of the fallen dead tree. 从那棵倒下的枯树中长出一棵新树干。

② 渐渐穿不上, 长得太大以至…… to grow too large to fit something

The boy has grown out of his clothes. 这孩子已长大, 自己的衣服都穿不了了。

③ 停止, 戒除 to stop something

The boy has grown out of these toys. 这个男孩已长大了, 不再需要这些玩具了。He has grown out of the bad habits of his boyhood days. 他已长大了, 戒除了儿时的不良习惯。He is growing out of his habit of smoking. 他正戒除抽烟的习惯。

▲ *grow over*<sup>1</sup> (v. + adv.)

被……覆盖 to be covered with something

△ *grow sth.* ⇔ *over*

◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构

When we returned from our holidays after only three weeks, the whole garden was grown over with strong plants with wide leaves and long roots. 我们只在外面度了三周假, 整个花园便长满了一种叶很宽, 根很长的植物。

▲ *grow over*<sup>2</sup> (v. + prep.)

覆盖…… to cover something

△ *grow over sth.*

Climbing plants had grown over the walls, giving the building an appearance much more ancient than it was. 攀缘植物爬满了墙壁, 使这座建筑物显得更加古老。

△ *grow sth. over sth.*

The wound left a nasty mark on his face, so he grew beard over it to hide it. 他脸部受伤后落下一块难看的伤疤, 所以他留起胡须把它遮住。

▲ *grow together* (v. + adv.)

① 集中在一起生长 to grow in places very near to another

△ *grow together*

These two bushes can grow together, they like the same kind of soil. 这两种灌木可种植在一起, 它们适于同一类土壤。

△ *grow sth.* ⇔ *together*

Farmers don't usually grow crops and flowers together. 农民通常不把庄稼和花草种在一起。

② 形成更紧密的联系 to become larger in such a way as to become joined

△ *grow together*

The brother and sister used to quarrel a lot in their childhood, but grew together more as they got older. 他们兄妹孩提时代经常吵架, 但随着年龄的增长, 彼此关系融洽起来。

▲ *grow old together* (v. + adj. + adv.)

老死相伴 to stay together until die

"Living with you! Keeping your home, having your babies, growing old together." she said. "和你一起生活! 操持家庭, 抚育孩子, 老死相伴。"她说。

▲ *grow up* (v. + prep.)

△ *grow up*

① 向上生长 to become bigger in an upward direction  
All plants like to grow up towards the sunlight. 所有的植物都喜欢朝着阳光向上长。This bush has grown up a lot in the last few months. 这棵树从几个月来已向上长高了很多。

② 长大, 成熟 to become older

What do you want to be when you grow up? 你长大后以后想做什么? Tom wants to be a coach when he grows up. 汤姆长大了以后想当教练。Jane is growing up so fast. I think she's going to be a tall woman. 简长得真快, 我想她一定能长成一个高个子姑娘。Stop acting like a child with your bad temper! Do grow up. 别耍小孩子脾气了! 快成熟点吧。

③ 出现 to arise

As time went on, a genuine friendship grew up between them. 随着时间的流逝, 他们之间产生了真诚的友谊。An intimate friendship grew up between them. 他们之间渐渐产生了亲密的友情。A custom grew up of dividing the father's land between the sons. 出现了几个儿子们分老子田产的习俗。

## 【辨异】

▲ *grow, become*

见 become 条。

▲ *grow, plant, sow*

这组词都有“栽种, 播种”的意思。其区别是: grow 是指种植、栽培树木、水果、蔬菜、花卉或庄稼等; plant 主要指把种子或秧苗植入土壤, 使其生长; sow 着重指把种子撒、播在土里, 使其生长。

▲ *grow up, bring up, raise, rear*

见 raise 条。

## 【注意】

(1) grow 表示“变得”这一概念时, 表示“由小增大”或“由少增多”, 不能表示“减小”或“减少”, 表示“减小”“减少”须用 become。试比较:

{ 它越来越小。

{ 误: It grows smaller and smaller.

{ 正: It becomes smaller and smaller.

(2) grow old together 相当于“白头到老”, 但妇女用此词时则常带贬义, 表示对家庭或生活的不满, 译作“老死相伴”。

## growl

## 【释义】

(1) 作低沉的怒吼声 to make a low, threatening sound vi.

(2) 咆哮着说 to say in a growling manner vt.

## 【解说】

(1) growl 的基本含义是“吼”, 可指狗等发怒时“嗥叫”、雷声等轰鸣, 也可指人“咆哮着说”, 指因某事而发怒以至说话时非常激动。

(2) growl 多用作不及物动词, 也可用作及物动词, 用作不及物动词时, 后接抽象名词或 that 引导的从句作宾语。也可引出直接引语。

## 【搭配】

[N<sub>2</sub>] ~ one's answer 咆哮着回答; ~ one's disapproval 怒声提出反抗

[M<sub>2</sub>] ~ audibly 大声地怒吼; ~ furiously 狂怒地咆

哮; ~ menacingly 威胁地吼着; ~ ominously 不吉利地吼着; ~ warningly 带有警告性地怒吼  
 [M<sub>3</sub>] ~ out 以低沉的声音说  
 [P] ~ about 抱怨……; ~ at 对……狂叫; ~ in 从……传来吼声; ~ with 因……而吼叫

## 【用法】

▲ S + ~

The thunder is growling. 雷声隆隆。His stomach growled. 他饥肠辘辘。The dog was angry and growled at me. 那狗发怒向我咆哮着。She growled at her husband. 她向她丈夫吼叫。

▲ S + ~ + sth.

He growled his answer. 他咆哮似地回答。He growled his disapproval. 他怒声提出反抗。He growled a few words. 他粗暴地吼了几句。

▲ S + ~ + that-clause

He growled that he would be late. 他怒气冲冲地说他要迟到了。

▲ 引出直接引语

"Come here," I growled. "过来!"我怒气冲冲地说。

## 【习语】

▲ growl out (v. + adv.)

以低沉的声音说 to speak in a deep voice

△ growl sth. ⇔ out

The guard growled out a warning, threatening the prisoners with his gun. 看守吼了一声警告,并用枪威胁囚犯们。

## grudge

## 【释义】

不愿给;吝惜 to be unwilling to give or to allow vt.

## 【解说】

(1) grudge的基本含义是“吝惜,不愿给”,是指对属于自己的东西特别吝惜,不愿落入他人之手,在给人自己应该得到的东西时犹豫、勉强,含有自私、吝啬或卑鄙的意味。引申可指“嫉妒”。  
 (2) grudge在句中主要用作及物动词,后接名词、动词不定式或动名词作宾语,也可接双宾语。

## 【搭配】

[N<sub>2</sub>] ~ sb.'s job 嫉妒某人的工作; ~ money 吝惜钱财; ~ sb.'s success 嫉妒某人的成功; ~ time 吝惜时间

[P] ~ to 舍不得给……

## 【用法】

▲ S + ~ + sth.

He grudges every penny he has to spend. 他吝惜他不得不花的每一分钱。I don't grudge his success. 我认为他的成功是应该的。

▲ S + ~ + to-v

He grudges to pay his taxes. 他不愿意纳税。There is no one who grudges to help her. 没有人不乐意帮助她。

▲ S + ~ + v-ing

He grudged paying so much for such bad food. 他不愿意为这么差的食物付这么多的钱。He grudges paying his taxes. 他不愿意缴税。She will not grudge doing a bit extra when it's needed. 如果真的需要的话,她还是愿意做一点额外的事的。I grudge paying £2 for a bottle of wine that is not worth 50p. 我不愿为一瓶不值50便士的酒付出2英镑。

▲ S + ~ + sb. + sth.

He grudges you your reward. 他很吝啬,不愿给你报

酬。You surely don't grudge me another jar of wine? 你当然不会不肯让我再来壶酒吧? His cruel master grudged him even the food he ate. 他那残忍的主人甚至连他吃的食物也不大愿意给他。John never grudged his children what they really need. 对于孩子们真正需要的东西,约翰从不吝惜。

The neighbors grudge us our swimming pool. 邻居们都羡慕我家的游泳池。You should not grudge him his prize. 你不该嫉妒他获奖。You should not grudge him his good pay. 你不该嫉妒他的工资高。The brother grudged his sister her brilliant academic record. 哥哥嫉妒妹妹辉煌的工作业绩。Some people always grudge others their success. 一些人总是嫉妒别人的成功。

## 【辨异】

▲ grudge, begrudge

这两个词都表示“吝惜,不愿给”或“嫉妒”,在用法上基本相同。其区别在于:begrudge比grudge的语气重些,但不如grudge常用。

## 【注意】

在口语中有时会见到 be grudged 的用法,此时并不表示被动。例如: I am grudged even such a short period of time now. 我现在甚至连这么点时间也会不得浪费。

## grumble

## 【释义】

(1) 发怨言;鸣不平 to complain or protest in a bad-tempered way vi.

(2) 抱怨地说 to say in a sullen, dissatisfied way vt.

## 【解说】

(1) grumble的基本含义是“发怨言”“抱怨地说”,这种抱怨大多是没理由的或喋喋不休的,既可以是向上级对下级的抱怨,也可以是下级对上级的抱怨,这种牢骚常常会使人们感到反感。  
 (2) grumble可用作不及物动词,也可用作及物动词,用作及物动词时,可接名词、代词或 that 引导的从句作宾语。

## 【搭配】

[N<sub>2</sub>] ~ the bad food 抱怨伙食不好; ~ the boss 抱怨老板; ~ the situation 抱怨局势; ~ the students 抱怨学生; ~ the teacher 抱怨老师; ~ the weather 抱怨天气

[M<sub>1</sub>] ~ forever 抱怨个没完; never ~ 从不抱怨[M<sub>2</sub>] ~ constantly 不断地抱怨[M<sub>3</sub>] ~ out 牢骚

[P] ~ about 为……而发牢骚; ~ at 抱怨……; ~ into 发出……声; ~ over 抱怨……

## 【用法】

▲ S + ~

Don't grumble. 不要发牢骚。The man is grumbling. 这人正在发牢骚。

▲ S + ~ + sb./sth.

Students often grumble their teachers just as the teacher grumbles them. 学生经常抱怨老师,就像老师抱怨学生一样。He grumbled the bad food. 他抱怨伙食开得不好。Consumers grumbled their endless complaints. 消费者无休止地抱怨。

▲ S + ~ + that-clause

The office worker often grumbles that she is unfairly treated by her boss. 这位办公室工作人员经常发牢骚说老板对她不公平。Mother often grumbles that I

don't work hard. 妈妈经常抱怨我不努力学习。You cannot grumble that he often gets late for school. 你不能抱怨他上学老迟到。They grumbled to me that the decision was not fair. 他们向我抱怨说那裁决不公平。

## 【习语】

▲ **grumble about** (v. + prep.)

抱怨, 指责 to complain or accuse

△ **grumble about sth.**

They were all grumbling about the company's refusal to increase their pay. 他们都在埋怨公司拒绝给他们加工资。I have already had all I need, I grumble about nothing. 我已经有了我所需要的一切, 再没有什么可抱怨的了。There's no pleasing our teacher, he always grumbles about our work even when we've done our best. 没有办法取悦我们的老师, 他总是埋怨我们的学业不好, 即使我们竭尽全力也不行。

▲ **grumble at** (v. + prep.)

抱怨, 指责 to complain or accuse

△ **grumble at sb./sth.**

Why grumble at me about your own mistakes? 这是你的愚蠢错误, 为什么要抱怨我? Grumbling at difficulties is no way to overcome them. 抱怨困难是无济于事的。He grumbles at his lot instead of resolutely facing his difficulties. 他不是果敢地去面对困难, 而是抱怨自己运气不佳。There's no pleasing our teacher, he always grumbles at our work even when we've done our best. 没有办法取悦我们的老师, 他总是埋怨我们的学业不好, 即使我们竭尽全力也不行。

▲ **grumble over** (v. + prep.)

抱怨, 指责 to complain or accuse

△ **grumble over sth.**

The students often grumble over the food. 学生们老是抱怨伙食。He could do nothing but grumble over the situation. 他除了埋怨局势之外别无他法。Don't grumble over this food, it's quite good. 有这样的饭菜就别埋怨了, 已经够好的了。Taxpayers are grumbling about the waste of government money, as usual. 纳税者一如既往, 埋怨政府的钱浪费掉了。

## 【辨异】

▲ **grumble about, grumble at, grumble over, grumble to**

这组词语都是“抱怨”的意思。其区别是: grumble about and grumble over 用于“人抱怨事物”; grumble at 也用于“人抱怨事物”, 还用于“人抱怨人”; grumble to 则指“向人抱怨事物或人”。

## guarantee

## 【释义】

保证; 担保 to give a guarantee vt.

## 【解说】

(1) guarantee 的意思是“保证, 担保”, 指对货物质量、人的品质或所承担义务的保证, 也可表示担保某事必然会出现某种结果, 含有不容置疑的意味。

(2) guarantee 用作及物动词, 后可接名词、代词、动词不定式或由 that 或疑问词引导的从句作宾语; 也可接双宾语; 还可接以动词不定式充当补语的复合宾语。可用于被动结构。

## 【搭配】

[N<sub>2</sub>] ~ a balanced budget 保证预算平衡; ~ the efficiency of labour 保证劳动效率; ~ a good harvest 保证获得丰收; ~ sb. a job 担保某人有工作; ~ life

and safety to sb. 保证某人的生命安全; ~ the materials one needs 保证需要的原料; ~ the payment of the debts 保证偿还债务; ~ the profit for the enterprise 保证企业的利润; ~ the quality of goods sold 保证售出产品的质量; ~ sb. regular hours 保证某人具有固定的工作时间; ~ satisfaction to customers(商店)保证顾客满意

[M<sub>2</sub>] ~ fully 充分保证; ~ reliably 可靠地保证; ~ solemnly 庄严地保证; ~ unconditionally 绝对地保证; ~ unequivocally 明确地保证

[P] ~ against 保证不受……; ~ sb. against loss 保证某人不受损失; ~ a new car against rust 保证新汽车不生锈; ~ for 保证, 担保(用多久); ~ sth. for one year 保证某物用一年; ~ from 保证……不受; ~ sb. from loss 保证某人不受损失

## 【用法】

▲ **S + ~ + sth.**

We can't guarantee our workers' regular employment. 我们不能保证我们的工人经常受雇。We can't guarantee the punctual arrival of trains in fog weather. 雾天我们不能保证火车准时到达。We guarantee prompt delivery. 我们保证迅速交货。They have guaranteed delivery within three days. 他们保证三天之内交货。Wealth does not guarantee happiness. 财富并不能确保幸福。

◇ 用于 be ~ed 结构

Our goods are guaranteed, you may return any bad ones. 我们的货物是有保证的, 有问题可以退货。With the growth of economy, stability of the currency is guaranteed. 随着经济的发展, 货币的稳定有了保证。

▲ **S + ~ + to-v**

I will guarantee to prove every statement I made. 我将保证实现我的每一项声明。I guarantee to fulfil the task. 我保证完成任务。We guarantee to be here tomorrow. 我们保证明天来。We guarantee to do the thing thoroughly. 我们保证把事情做彻底。Can you guarantee to get these before noon? 你能保证在中午之前弄到这些吗? They guaranteed to look into the case at once. 他们保证马上调查此案。

▲ **S + ~ + that-clause**

I guarantee that he will come. 我保证他会来的。I guarantee that you will be cured. 我确信你的病会治好的。I can guarantee that you will be satisfied with the result. 我保证你会对这个结果满意。I guarantee that you will have a good time there. 我保证在那里你会玩的很开心。We guarantee that you will be compensated for any loss caused by our negligence. 由于我们的疏忽而造成你的损失, 我们保证赔偿。I guarantee that you'll enjoy yourself. 我保证你会过得很快活。Who can guarantee that he will keep his word? 谁能担保他说了算数?

▲ **S + ~ + wh-clause**

I cannot guarantee what he told me is reliable. 我不敢说他告诉我的话都可靠。

▲ **S + ~ + sb. + sth.**

Buy a train ticket doesn't guarantee you a seat. 买一张火车票并不保证你就会有座。He will guarantee us possession of the house by May. 他保证我们5月可以搬进这间房子。He guaranteed me the possession of the valuable data. 他向我保证我会得到那些珍贵的资料。This guarantees you the right to use the typewriter. 这保证你有权使用打字机。Can you guarantee me a job when I get there? 你可以确保我到那儿就可以找到一份工作吗?

◇ 用于 be ~ed 结构

The students are not guaranteed jobs when they graduate. 不保证学生毕业时能够获得工作。

▲ *S + ~ + sb./sth. + to-v*

Can you guarantee the watch to keep good time? 你能保证这表走得准吗?

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

The machine is guaranteed to run well. 保证机器运行良好。

### 【习语】

▲ *guarantee against/from* (v. + prep.)

(常用于进行体)

保证……不…… to promise to replace sb./sth. that suffer damage from a certain risk

△ *guarantee sb./sth. against/from sth.*

The insurance policy guarantees us all against loss. 保险单保证我们大家免受损失。 This contract guarantees you against damage by fire or flood. 这份合同保证你不会因火灾或水灾而受损失。 This guaranteed them against injury. 这保证了他们不受伤。 The makers guarantee this special glass against breakage! 制造商担保这种特种玻璃不破碎。 Good packing guarantees goods from breakage. 良好的包装保证了商品不受损坏。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

This washing machine was guaranteed against mechanical failure—I demand a new one! 这台洗衣机出售时曾担保过不出机械故障——我要换一台新的。

▲ *guarantee for* (v. + prep.)

担保……使用一定时期 to promise something won't failure until a certain length of time

△ *guarantee sth. for sth.*

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

The watch is guaranteed for three years. 此表保用三年。 The camera is guaranteed for twelve months. 这架相机保用一年。

## guard

### 【释义】

(1) 保护 to keep from danger, watchfulness vt. & vi.

(2) 控制 to control vt. & vi.

### 【解说】

(1) guard 的基本意思是防御而进行警戒, 可指“保护”“守卫”以防外敌侵入, 也可指“看守”“控制”以防内部人外逃。引申可指“防范”“严守机密”“警惕”“预防”等。

(2) guard 是及物动词, 宾语通常是人, 宾语后常接介词 from 表示“保护某人/某物不受……”, 接 against 表示“防范”。

(3) guard 的过去分词是 guarded, 常作形容词, 在句中可作表语, 意为“审慎的”“严守的”。

### 【搭配】

[N<sub>2</sub>] ~ the prisoners 看守囚犯; ~ a secret 守秘密

[M<sub>2</sub>] ~ adequately 适当地保护; ~ carefully 谨慎提防;

~ closely 严密看守; ~ dependably 可靠地保护;

~ jealously 戒备地提防; ~ rigidly 严守; ~ strongly

严密地提防; ~ zealously 积极地提防

[P] ~ against 预防; ~ from 使……免除; ~ with 以……防身

### 【用法】

▲ *S + ~ + sb./sth.*

The soldiers guarded the prince whenever he left the

palace. 每当王子离开皇宫, 士兵们都要保护他。 Two fierce giffins guarded the entrance to the castle. 在城堡的进门处, 守着两个凶猛的怪物。 It's our duty to guard this bridge and not let the enemy pass. 我们的责任是守卫这座桥不让敌人通过。 The soldiers guarded their prisoners. 士兵们看守囚犯。 The dog guarded the house. 这条狗看守着这所房子。 Guard the secret with your life; tell it to no one! 用生命保守住这秘密, 别告诉任何人。 Guard your temper. 克制住你的脾气。 I warned her to guard her tongue in the presence of these people. 我提醒过她在这些人面前说话要谨慎。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

The player was guarded closely by her opponent. 那名运动员被她的对手紧紧地看住。 The barrier was closed and strongly guarded. 关卡已经关闭并被严密地防守着。 When they exchanged ideas, their talk was too guarded. 在他们交换意见时, 说话都很谨慎。

▲ *Others*

The boxer is biting with his right arm, guarding with his left. 这个拳击手是用右手出击, 左手防护。

### 【习语】

▲ *guard against* (v. + prep.)

避免, 预防 to take precaution to avoid something

△ *guard against sth./v-ing*

We must guard against accident. 我们必须谨防事故。 We must guard against such a situation. 我们必须警惕这样的局面。 Guard against mispronunciation when you learn a foreign language. 学外语时要提防发音错误。

The doctor must always guard against passing on disease to his family. 医生必须时常提防把疾病传给他的家人。 You must guard against catching a cold. 你一定要防止得感冒。

△ *guard sb./sth. against sth.*

Take this medicine regularly, it will guard you against a return of the illness. 按时服此药可防止你犯病。 Wear a hat to guard your face against the sun. 戴顶帽子可以遮阳光。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

We were guarded by sentries against surprise attack. 我们由哨兵守卫, 以免遭受突然袭击。

▲ *guard from* (v. + prep.)

保护 to keep from danger

△ *guard sb./sth. from sb./sth./v-ing*

I will guard you from all dangers. 我会保护你, 使你不受任何危险。 The wall guards the place from thieves. 围墙保护此地不受盗贼之苦。 This medicine will guard you from a cold. 这种药将会帮助你预防感冒。 The fence along the middle of the road is intended to guard vehicles from crashing into each other. 道路中央的防护栏是为防止汽车相撞而设的。

### 【辨异】

▲ *guard, defend, protect, safeguard, shield*

见 defend 条。

## guess

### 【释义】

猜 to form an opinion or make an statement about sth. without definite knowledge vi. & vt.

### 【解说】

(1) guess 的基本意思是从不肯定的, 不充足的或模糊的含义中“猜测, 猜出, 猜中”。

(2) guess 可用作不及物动词, 也可用作及物动词。用作及物动词时, 接名词或代词(如 answer, riddle, thought, age, outcome, result 等)作宾语, 还可接 that 或疑问词引导的从句。guess 也可接以动词不定式或“to be + n./adj.”充当补足语的复合宾语。

(3) guess 用作不及物动词时, 常与介词 at 连用, 有“猜猜看”的意思, 但并不表示“猜中”。guess 后也可加 right/wrong, 表示“猜对/猜错”。

(4) 在美国英语中, guess 还常表示“想”, 跟 that 从句。

#### 【搭配】

[N<sub>2</sub>] ~ sb.'s age at forty 猜某人的年龄在 40 岁的样子; ~ the answer 猜答案; ~ sb.'s doubt 猜中某人的疑虑; ~ sb.'s meaning 猜着某人的意思; ~ the reason 推测原因; ~ the result 猜测结果; ~ a riddle 猜一个谜语; ~ a secret 猜着秘密; ~ the solution of a problem 猜着解决问题的办法; ~ sb.'s thoughts 猜中某人的想法; ~ the truth 推测真实情况; ~ sb.'s weight 猜某人的重量

[M<sub>1</sub>] ~ nearly 接近猜中

[M<sub>2</sub>] ~ cleverly 精明地猜测; ~ correctly 正确地猜想; ~ easily 容易猜中; ~ luckily 幸运地猜中; ~ profoundly 深刻地猜测; ~ rightly 猜中; ~ shrewdly 精明地猜测; ~ skillfully 天才地猜想; ~ wildly 乱猜

[M<sub>3</sub>] ~ about 猜测

[P] ~ at 对……猜测; ~ at sb.'s age 猜某人的年龄; ~ at the answer 猜答案; ~ sth. from various circumstances 从各种情况来推测某事

#### 【用法】

▲ S + ~

Think and guess. 想一想, 猜一猜。I don't really know, I'm just guessing. 我真的不知道, 我仅仅是猜想。She guessed right. 她猜对了。

▲ S + ~ + sth.

Guess this riddle! 猜猜这谜语! I can only guess the reason. 我只能猜测原因。Can you guess my weight? 你能猜出我的体重吗? I should guess his age at 40. 我看他有 40 岁。She guessed the right answer at once. 她立刻猜出正确的答案。Did you know Joe and Alice were secretly married? —Yes, I had guessed it. 你知道乔和艾莉丝秘密结了婚吗? —嗯, 我已猜到了。

▲ S + ~ + wh-to-v

Guess what to do next. 猜一猜下一步要干什么。Can you guess how to do it? 你能猜到怎么做吗? I can't guess how to control the machine. 我猜不出来怎样操纵那台机器。

▲ S + ~ + that-clause

I'd guess that she's about 30. 我猜想她大约 30 岁。She guessed that the letter had something to do with her husband. 她猜想这封信与她丈夫有关。I guessed that he would do it. 我猜想他会做这件事。I guessed that we'll leave now. 我想我们该走了。I guess that we shall miss the train. 我捉摸会赶不上火车的。

▲ S + ~ + wh-clause

Guess how old I am. 猜猜我多大了。They are guessing where the exam will take place. 他们在猜测在哪里考试。Can you guess where he has gone? 你能猜出他到什么地方去了吗? He guessed what I was thinking about. 他猜出了我的心思。Just guess what in the parcel? 猜猜看包裹里是什么? He could hardly guess what time it was. 他几乎猜不出是什么

时间了。

▲ S + ~ + sb./sth. + to-v

I guess this hall to accommodate 1000 persons. 我猜这个大厅能容纳 1000 人。I guess this reading room to contain five thousand books. 我猜想这间阅览室能放 5000 册书。

▲ S + ~ + sb./sth. + to be n./adj.

I should guess her to be thirty. 我猜她有 30 岁了。I guess you to be her father. 我猜想你是她父亲。I guess you to be a retired army officer. 我猜你是位退伍军人。

#### 【习语】

▲ guess at (v. + prep.)

猜想 to form an opinion

△ guess at sth.

I can't guess at your name. 我可猜不出你叫什么名字。I can't even guess at her age. 我甚至连她的年纪也猜不着。Let us guess at the height of the building. 让我们推测一下这座楼房的高度。Can you guess at the price? 你能猜出这个价格吗? Ordinary people can only guess at the causes of the sharp rise in the cost of living. 普通百姓对生活费用急剧上涨的原因只能猜测。

△ guess at wh-clause

Just guess at what he means. 猜猜他是什么意思。I can't even guess at what you mean. 我甚至连你是什么意思都猜不出。

#### 【辨异】

▲ guess, guess at

这组词语都可表示“猜测”“猜”。其区别是: guess at 更强调“猜”的动作本身, 含有“试猜一下”“猜猜看”的意思; 而 guess 无此含义。

▲ guess, conjecture, surmise

这组词都有“猜想”“想像”“料想”的意思。其区别是: guess 指对某事并未确知的情况下, 只凭想像的可能性来猜测; conjecture 指凭经验从不完善不肯定的证据中进行推断; surmise 指凭直觉观察推断出有效结论, 暗含有客观态度和冷静思考的能力, 往往有较充分的推测根据。

▲ guess, suppose

这组词都含有“未确知的想法”的意思。其区别是: guess 是完全根据个人所想, 毫无一点儿根据, 而 suppose 猜想某事目的是希望发现是否是事实。

#### 【注意】

(1) guess 作“认为”“想”解时, 一般不用进行时代。作“猜想”解时, 可用于进行时代。例如: I guess it's going to rain. 我想天要下雨了。

(2) 下列四句意思相同:

我猜想他 50 岁。  
 I guess his age as fifty.  
 I guess his age at fifty.  
 I guess him to be fifty.  
 I guess that he is fifty.

## guide

#### 【释义】

引导; 指导 to lead, direct or show the way to a person, etc. vt.

#### 【解说】

(1) guide 用作名词时的意思是“向导”, 转化为动词意思是“引导, 指导, 指路, 引路”, 指熟悉道路的向导或懂得如何避开险阻的人指引另一人如何到达某地或如何做好某件事情, 也可指借助于某物(如信号、

灯光等)来防止走弯路或误入歧途。

(2) *guide* 是及物动词,接名词或代词作宾语,可用于被动结构。

### 【搭配】

[*N*<sub>2</sub>] ~ the actions 指导行动; ~ a boat 驾驶船只; ~ the policies 指导政策; ~ the state 领导国家; ~ a tourist 为旅客导游

[*M*<sub>2</sub>] ~ competently 有力地领导; ~ fearlessly 无畏地引路; ~ genially 友好地带领; ~ intelligently 聪明地领导; ~ safely 安全地引导

[*M*<sub>3</sub>] ~ back 引导返回; ~ in 引导进去; ~ out 引导出去; ~ up 引导上去

[*P*] ~ sb. across 领着某人穿过; ~ sb. along 领着某人沿着; be ~ed by sth. 以……为领导; ~ sb. in his studies 指导某人学习; ~ the young man into the right path 引导年轻人走正路; ~ sb. to a place 领某人到某地; ~ toward 指导向

### 【用法】

▲ *S + ~ + sb. / sth.*

He flashed a torch to guide me. 他打手电给我引路。He guided her across the roads. 他领着她过马路。I guided him to his chair. 我把他引到他的座位上。He guided them round the Art Show. 他带领他们参观美术展览。The Party is guiding the country forward from victory to victory. 党在领导我国从胜利走向胜利。Teacher should guide students toward a better mastery of the art of writing. 老师应当指导学生更好地掌握写作技巧。

The Prime Minister guides the state. 首相掌管国事。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

A blind man is sometimes guided by a dog. 盲人有时靠狗引路。You must not be guided by your feelings. 你绝不应让感情来支配你。They will be guided by what you say. 他们将以你说的话作为指导方针。

### 【习语】

▲ *guide back to* (*v. + adv. + prep.*)

引导(某人)回到(某地) to act as a guide back to  
△ *guide sb. back to sth.*

The light guided them back to the harbour. 灯光引导他们返回港口。

▲ *guide in*<sup>1</sup> (*v. + adv.*)

引导(某人)进入 to act as a guide in  
△ *guide sb. in*

Mother guided him in. 母亲引导他走进来。

▲ *guide in*<sup>2</sup> (*v. + prep.*)

△ *guide sb. in sth. / v-ing*

① 引导(某人)进入(某处) to act as a guide in somewhere

He guided her in the park. 他领着她进入公园。

② 在……方面引导 to direct or show the way to a person in (something)

This book guides us in using English words and idiom. 这本书指导我们如何使用英语单词和习语。I guide him in his studies. 我辅导他学习。

▲ *guide into* (*v. + prep.*)

引导(某人)进入 to act as a guide into

△ *guide sth. into sth.*

I guided the car carefully into the garage. 我小心地把汽车开进车库。

▲ *guide out of* (*v. + adv. + prep.*)

引导(某人)从(某处)出来 to act as a guide out somewhere

△ *guide sb. out of sth.*

He guided me out of the room. 他领着我走出这个房间。

### 【辨异】

▲ *guide, conduct, direct, lead*

见 *conduct* 条。

▲ *guide, pilot, steer*

*guide* 指出熟悉道路的向导或懂得如何避开险阻的人指引,也可指受到信号、原则、仪表等指示;*steer* 指操纵车船或飞机向某方向运行;*pilot* 指给船只领航穿过不熟悉或有危险的水域。

### 【注意】

表示“指导某人做某事”,通常不说 *guide somebody to do something*,一般要说 *guide somebody in doing something*。

## gulp

### 【释义】

(1) 噎 to make a sudden swallowing movement as if surprised or nervous *vi.*

(2) 吞食 to swallow food or drink quickly or greedily *vt.*

### 【解说】

(1) *gulp* 的基本意思是“噎”“吞食”,指吞食物或水很快且很急,还可表示“大口呼吸”“喘不过气来”。

(2) *gulp* 可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词。用作及物动词时,接名词或代词作宾语。

### 【搭配】

[*M*<sub>2</sub>] ~ disgustingly 厌恶地吞食; ~ eagerly 急切地吞食; ~ hungrily 饥饿地吞食

[*M*<sub>3</sub>] ~ down 吞下

### 【用法】

▲ *S + ~*

He ate his food in such a hurry speed that he gulped. 他吃得那么匆忙,噎住了。He tried to speak, but gulped, and no words came. 他想说话,可又哽住了,一个字也说不出来。

▲ *S + ~ + sth.*

Don't gulp your food. 吃东西不要狼吞虎咽。He gulped water. 他咕嘟咕嘟地喝水。The fish rises every now and then to gulp air from the surface. 那条鱼不时浮上来大口呼吸水面上的空气。

### 【习语】

▲ *gulp back* (*v. + adv.*)

△ *gulp sth. ⇔ back*

① 吞下(饮料) to swallow (liquid) quickly and in quantity rather rudely

The soldier took pride in being able to gulp back a whole pint of beer at once, by pouring it down his throat. 那个士兵能以一口气把一品脱啤酒灌进肚里而自豪。

② 控制,抑制(眼泪) to hold back; to control (tears) Mary was still crying when unexpected visitors arrived; gulping back her tears, she made an effort to greet them cheerfully. 当有人突然来访时,玛丽还在哭,她强忍着泪水,努力做出高兴的样子来接待他们。

▲ *gulp down* (*v. + adv.*)

吞吃,吞下 to swallow (food or liquid) quickly and in quantity, rather rudely

△ *gulp sth. ⇔ down*

Late for work again, Jim gulped down a cup of coffee, with no time for anything to eat. 又要迟到了,吉姆猛饮一杯咖啡,顾不上吃点东西。Don't gulp your food down, it's both rude and bad for your stomach. 别狼吞虎咽,那样既粗鲁又伤胃。

## gum

## 【释义】

胶合 to stick sth. with sticky substance vt. & vi.

## 【解说】

(1) gum 用作名词时意思是“树胶”“口香糖”, 转化成动词时, 指“(把某物)粘合起来”或“给……涂胶”。

(2) gum 可作及物动词, 也可作不及物动词, 作及物动词时, 跟简单宾语。

(3) gum 的过去式和过去分词均为 gummed.

## 【搭配】

[M<sub>3</sub>] ~ down 用来粘合; ~ on 用胶粘合; ~ together 粘在一起; ~ up 粘住了

## 【用法】

▲ S + ~

My fingers gummed together as the sticky candy melted in my hand. 粘糖在我手中化开了, 把我的手指粘住了。

▲ S + ~ + sth.

Have you gummed the labels? 你在标签上涂胶了吗? The machine gummed the back of stamps. 那台机器给邮票的背面上了胶。

## 【习语】

▲ gum down/on (v. + adv.)

用胶粘合 to fasten (paper) down with a sticky substance

△ gum sth. ⇔ down/on

This old stamp isn't sticky any more; I shall have to gum it down onto the envelope. 这张旧邮票的背面没黏性了, 我得用胶把它粘在信封上。If you haven't got the special fasteners to fix your photographs into the book, you'll have to gum them on. 如果没有专用的固定物把相片固定在相册中的话, 你就得用胶水粘。

▲ gum up (v. + adv.)

△ gum sth. ⇔ up

①使(某物)发粘 to make (something) sticky

◇用于 be ~ed 结构

I spent hours sticking the photographs into the family book, and my fingers got all gummed up. 我费了好几个小时用胶水把相片粘贴在家庭相册上, 弄得手指都粘在一起了。His pocket was all gummed up with candy. 他的口袋全被糖粘住了。

②使(某事)出麻烦, 弄糟(某事) to cause trouble in; to spoil (something)

The committee was doing well until the chairman's independent action gummed up the work. 委员会的工作原来进展得很顺利, 后来主席自行其是, 把事情弄糟了。All this dirt that has got into my watch has gummed up the watch. 手表被钻进去的污垢弄坏了。

◇用于 be ~ed 结构

Our holiday plans have been gummed up by bad weather. 我们的度假计划叫坏天气打乱了。

## gush

## 【释义】

(1) 涌出; 迸出 to burst, flow out suddenly vt. & vi.

(2) 滔滔不绝地说; 过分热心地说 to talk with excessive enthusiasm vt. & vi.

## 【解说】

(1) gush 的基本意思是“涌出”“迸出”, 常可引申表示说话滔滔不绝或过分热心。

(2) gush 可用作及物动词, 也可用作不及物动词。用作及物动词时, 接名词或代词作宾语。用作不及物动词时, 常接 from 表示“从……涌出”, 接 over 表示“滔滔不绝地说”“过分热心地说”。

## 【搭配】

[M<sub>2</sub>] ~ copiously 大量地涌出; ~ impetuously 轻举妄动地迸出; ~ richly 大量地涌出; ~ terrifically 极端地喷出

[M<sub>3</sub>] ~ forth 涌出, 喷出; ~ out 涌出, 喷出; ~ over 不停地谈

[P] ~ about 涌出; ~ from 从……喷出; ~ into 涌进; ~ with 涌出

## 【用法】

▲ S + ~ + sth.

The wound gushed blood. 伤口中鲜血直流。His eyes gushed sudden tears. 他突然泪如泉涌。

▲ 引出直接引语

He gushed, “I love you.” 他感情丰富地说: “我爱你。”

## 【习语】

▲ gush forth (v. + adv.)

(液体) 涌出, 迸出 to flow quickly and in quantity from (something)

△ gush forth from sth.

Blood gushed forth from the terrible wound, and no one could stop the flow. 血从那可怕的伤口中涌出来, 谁也止不住。The stream gushes forth from the rock. 一股小泉从岩石中涌出来。

▲ gush from (v. + prep.)

(液体) 从……涌出, 迸出 to burst, to flow out suddenly

△ gush from sth.

Clear water gushed from the spring. 清水从泉水中涌出。Blood gushed from the wounds. 血从伤口里涌出。

▲ gush over (v. + adv.)

滔滔不绝地说, 过分热心地说 to talk with excessive enthusiasm

△ gush sb. ⇔ over

Young mothers are always gushing over their babies. 年轻的母亲们总是滔滔不绝地谈论他们的婴儿。Girls are always gushing over handsome film stars. 女孩子们总是过分热心讨论英俊的电影明星。

▲ gush out (v. + adv.)

滔滔不绝地说 to talk with excessive enthusiasm

△ gush out

His words gushed out. 他的话滔滔不绝。

▲ gush with (v. + prep.)

倾倒下或涌出(某种液体) to pour freely with (a liquid)

△ gush with sth.

The wound gushed with blood. 伤口大量流血。The terrible wound gushed with blood and no one could stop the flow. 那可怕的伤口血流如注, 谁也止不住。

abcdefghijklmnop

opqrstuvwxyz

# hail

**【释义】**

- (1) 如冰雹般地降下 to fall or pour down like hail; to come or send down hard and fast vi.
- (2) 致敬; 向……欢呼 to greet; to give a welcome cry to; to call out to (so as to attract attention) vt.

**【解说】**

(1) hail的基本意思是“下冰雹”或“如冰雹般降下”，引申可表示“欢呼”，指兴高采烈、诚心诚意、高声地致敬。也可表示“从远处呼唤”。  
 (2) hail作“下冰雹”解时用作不及物动词。作“欢呼”“呼唤”解时，用作及物动词。可接名词、代词作宾语；也可接双宾语，其间接宾语可以转换为介词for的宾语；还可接以as短语充当补足语的复合宾语。可用于被动结构。

**【搭配】**

[N<sub>2</sub>] ~ the astronauts 向宇航员们欢呼; ~ an old friend 向老朋友打招呼; ~ the outcome of the trial 对审判的结果满意; ~ the performers 向演员们欢呼; ~ the proposal 对这个提案满意; ~ singer 欢迎歌唱家; ~ a taxi 叫了一辆出租汽车  
 [M<sub>2</sub>] ~ admirably 极好地欢迎; ~ aptly 恰当地欢迎; ~ cheerfully 兴高采烈地欢呼; ~ dearly 亲切地欢迎; ~ dramatically 不寻常地欢呼; ~ enthusiastically/rapturously/riotously 热烈欢呼; ~ fervidly 充满激情地欢呼; ~ furiously 狂热欢呼; ~ heartily 由衷地欢呼; ~ impressively 令人难忘地欢呼; ~ inexpressibly 无法形容地欢呼; ~ mechanically 习惯性地欢呼; ~ officially 正式欢迎; ~ ostensibly 表面上地欢迎; ~ personally 亲自欢迎; ~ privately 私自欢迎; ~ publicly 公开欢迎; ~ reasonably 合理地欢迎

**【用法】**

▲ S + ~  
 It's hailing. 正在下冰雹。 Sometimes it hails during a summer thundershower. 有时候夏天的雷阵雨中会夹有冰雹。  
 ▲ S + ~ + sb./sth.  
 Millions of people hailed the astronauts. 数百万人向宇航员们欢呼。 They hailed us cordially. 他们热情地欢迎我们。 Here comes the new teacher, let's hail him. 新老师来了，我们欢迎他。 We hailed them as soon as they stood on the stage. 他们一站到台上，我们就开始欢迎。 The people lined the streets to hail the returning heroes. 人们夹道欢迎凯旋归来的英雄们。  
 She hailed a taxi. 她叫了一辆出租汽车。  
 ◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构  
 I was hailed by an old friend from across the street.

我的一位老朋友从马路对面向我打招呼。 The proposal was hailed with the greatest satisfaction. 人们极为满意地欢迎这个提案。

▲ S + ~ + sb. + sth.  
 She hailed me a taxi. 她给我叫了一辆出租车。  
 ▲ S + ~ + sth. for sb.  
 She hailed a taxi for him. 她给他叫了一辆出租车。  
 ▲ S + ~ + sb./sth. + as n.  
 They hailed him as the President. 他们拥戴他为总统。 Please hail him as our friend. 请欢迎他作我们的朋友。 They hailed her as a member of their organization. 他们欢迎她参加他们的组织。 Can you really hail Jim as the new director? 难道你欢迎吉姆作新主任吗? They hailed the cleverest child as the leader of the class. 他们欢迎最聪明的孩子当他们的班长。 They hailed the painting as one of the greatest works of art. 他们认为那画是最杰出的艺术品之一。

◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构  
 She was hailed as a heroine. 她被当作英雄受到欢迎。 The discovery was hailed as the scientific sensation of the century. 这项发明被认为是本世纪科学上的一次轰动。

**【习语】**

▲ hail from (v. + prep.)  
 自……来, 是(某地方的)人 to come from  
 △ hail from sth.  
 He hailed from country. 他来自农村。 These students hail from all parts of the country. 这些学生来自全国各地。 Where does the ship hail from? 这条船是从哪里来的? These apples hail from Xinjiang, they taste delicious. 这些苹果产自新疆, 味道很美。  
 ▲ hail down (v. + adv.)  
 揍; 咒骂 to beat, to hit, to strike; to curse  
 △ hail sb./sth. down on sb./sth.  
 They caught the thief and hailed blows down on him. 他们抓住小偷狠狠地揍了他一顿。 They hailed curses down on us. 他们猛烈地咒骂我们。

**【辨析】**

▲ hail, greet, salute  
 这组词的共同意思是“迎接, 向……致敬”。其区别在于: greet 可指任何形式的致意, 如听到一则消息, 接受某一物件后表示自己的某种感情; hail 指远处招呼以示欢迎; salute 是比较正式的用语, 常指以军队的敬礼或鸣炮、行礼等方式向某人致敬或以正式的仪式迎接某人, 向某人致敬。

# halt

**【释义】**

(1) (使) 停下来 to (cause to) stop for a time; to