

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

smile

【释义】

- (1) 微笑 to have, make or give a smile *vt. & vi.*
 (2) 以微笑待之 to have a feeling which a smile expresses *vt. & vi.*

【解说】

- (1) smile 用作不及物动词时的基本意思是“微笑”，指通过明亮的目光和嘴角向上弯曲的动作以表示善意或善意的高兴或快乐。
 (2) smile 用作及物动词时，表示“用微笑表达……”，接名词作宾语，也可接同源宾语。

【搭配】

- [N₂] ~ one's approval 以微笑表示赞许；~ a bitter smile 苦笑了一下；~ one's thanks 以微笑表示感谢
 [M₂] ~ bitterly 苦笑；~ broadly 笑逐颜开；~ coldly 冷淡地一笑；~ kindly 慈祥地笑；~ shyly 不好意思地一笑；~ sweetly 甜甜地笑
 [M₃] ~ away sb.'s fears 以微笑解除某人的恐惧；~ one's tears away 破涕为笑
 [P] ~ at 对……微笑；~ at a child 对着孩子笑；~ at the threats 对于威胁一笑置之；~ from ear to ear 咧嘴大笑；~ in face 当面笑；~ sb. into good humour 笑得某人高兴起来；~ on/upon 对……笑，青睐；~ through the tears 含泪微笑；~ to oneself 暗自微笑

【用法】

▲ S + ~

He was smiling all over his face. 他满面笑容。It is rare to see him smile. 难得见他一笑。He smiled to see her so happy. 看到她这样高兴，他笑了。He smiled to think what a fool he's been. 他想到自己何等愚蠢时笑了。

▲ S + ~ + sth.

Father smiled his approval. 父亲以微笑表示赞许。She smiled her thanks. 她以微笑表示感谢。She smiled a bitter smile. 她苦笑了一下。

▲ Others

Eason came in smiling. 伊森笑着走了进来。

【习语】

▲ smile at (v. + prep.)

对……微笑，以微笑对待 to direct a smile towards sb./sth.

△ smile at sb./sth.

He smiled at the thought of hearing his friend's jokes again. 一想到又要听朋友的笑话，他笑了。It often prevents an argument if you smile at people who are rude to you. 你若经常对冲撞你的人笑脸相待，常可避免争吵。The teacher smiled at my answer. 老师被我的答案逗笑了。

Not many of us can smile at grief. 我们当中很少有人对伤心事淡然处之。She smiled at the compliment and turned away. 她对那种恭维一笑了之，转身就走。

▲ smile on/upon (v. + prep.)

△ smile on/upon sb./sth.

① 对……微笑 to direct a smile towards sb.

She smiled on him. 她向他友好地笑了一下。

② 好运降临 to favour sb./sth.

The weather smiled on us; it is a fine day. 老天爷照顾我们；天气很好。Fortune has rarely smiled on me. 幸运几乎对我无缘。

Many fortunes smile upon you in your new life together. 祝你们新婚幸福。

【辨异】

▲ smile, beam, chuckle, giggle, grin, laugh, sneer
 见 beam 条。

smoke

【释义】

- (1) 冒烟, 冒气 to give off smoke or other visible vapour *vi.*
 (2) 抽烟 to draw in smoke from a cigarette, cigar, pipe, etc. through the mouth, then blow it out again *vt. & vi.*
 (3) 用烟熏制 to preserve sth. to give a special taste *vt.*

【解说】

- (1) smoke 用作名词的意思是“烟”，用作动词时意为“冒烟”“抽烟”“吸烟”“用烟熏制”。
 (2) smoke 可用作不及物动词，也可用作及物动词。用作及物动词时，接名词或代词作宾语。可用于被动结构。
 (3) smoke 还可接以形容词充当补足语的复合宾语。

【搭配】

- [N₂] ~ the ceiling 熏黑天棚；~ fish 熏鱼；~ ham 熏火腿；~ the insects 用烟熏虫子；~ opium 吸鸦片；~ a pipe 抽烟斗；~ the plants 用烟熏植物；~ a sheet of glass 熏黑一块玻璃
 [M₁] ~ well 很好吸

[M₂] ~ badly 出烟太多；~ deliciously 抽得有滋有味；~ endlessly 不停地抽；~ gravely 抽烟哑了嗓音；~ poorly 不好抽

[M₃] ~ away one's time 以抽烟消磨时间；~ out 熏出，查出，使……公诸于世；~ out snakes from a hole 熏蛇出洞

【用法】

▲ S + ~

The fireplace smokes badly. 这壁炉冒烟太多。He never smokes. 他从不抽烟。The doctor told me not to smoke. 医生告诫我不要抽烟。

▲ S + ~ + sth.

He was smoking a pipe. 他正抽着一支烟斗。He smoked one cigarette after another. 他一根接着一根地吸着香烟。He smoked a cigar after lunch. 他午饭后抽一支雪茄。If you smoke opium, give it up. 如果你吸鸦片，就戒掉吧。

He was smoking ham. 他在熏火腿。People smoked fish to preserve them. 人们把鱼熏制一下以便保存。They had to smoke the plants in a greenhouse. 他们只好用烟熏温室里的植物。Why didn't you try to smoke the insects? 你为什么不试着用烟熏死虫子呢？

He smoked a sheet of glass to look at the sun. 他熏黑了一块玻璃用以观察太阳。

◇ 用于 be + ed 结构

The ceiling was smoked. 天棚给熏黑了。

▲ S + ~ + oneself/sth. + adj.

He smoked himself sick. 他因吸烟而致病。You should give up smoking or you'll smoke yourself sick. 你该戒烟，否则你会得病的。He smoked his throat raw. 他抽烟抽得嗓子都疼了。

【习语】

▲ smoke out (v. + adv.)

用烟熏出 to force out of a place by using smoke

△ smoke sb./sth. ⇔ out

He smoked the snakes out from the hole. 他把蛇从洞中熏出。The soldiers smoked the enemy out of their hiding-places. 士兵们用烟把敌人从隐蔽的地方熏了出来。

◇用于 *be ~ ed* 结构
The escaped convicts were smoked out of the house. 逃犯被熏出了屋子。

smooth

【释义】

(使)光滑, (使)平坦; (使)顺利 to make smooth *vt. & vi.*

【解说】

(1) smooth 用作形容词的意思是“光滑的”; 用作动词的意思是“(使)光滑”“使平坦”。引申则可表示“(使)顺利”。

(2) smooth 可用作不及物动词, 也可用作及物动词。用作及物动词时, 接名词或代词作宾语。可用于被动结构。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ the anger 平息愤怒; ~ one's dress 熨平衣服; ~ a wrinkled tablecloth 熨平起皱的桌布

[M₂] ~ artfully 巧妙地熨平; ~ diplomatically 缓和外交关系; ~ mechanically 机械地熨; ~ skillfully 熟练地熨平; ~ socially 缓和社会关系

[M₃] ~ away 消除, 克服, 使容易, 使顺利; ~ away misunderstanding 消除误会; ~ away obstacles 消除障碍; ~ down 弄光, 使平滑; ~ down one's hair 捋平头发; ~ out difficulties 排除困难; ~ out a handkerchief 把手绢弄平; ~ out the tablecloth 把桌布拉平; ~ over 掩饰, 调停, 平息, 排除; ~ over obstacles 消除障碍

【用法】

▲ *S + ~ + sth.*

She smoothed her dress with an iron. 她用熨斗熨平了衣服。She smoothed a wrinkled tablecloth. 她把起皱的桌布熨平了。

The mayor was able to smooth the anger of the mob. 市长终于平息了暴民的愤怒。This agreement will smooth the way to peace. 这一协议将为和平铺平道路。

【习语】

▲ *smooth away (v. + adv.)*

消除, 弄平 to make sth. go away by flattening it

△ *smooth sth. ⇔ away*

I can't smooth these folds away, they keep coming back. 我无法消除这些皱纹, 它们总是折了回来。We'll be able to smooth away these difficulties. 我们将克服这些困难。

▲ *smooth back (v. + adv.)*

抹平 to push sth. in a backward direction so that it lies flat

△ *smooth sth. ⇔ back*

She smoothed back her hair with a movement of which she was unconscious. 她下意识地把头发向后捋了捋。Let me smooth your collar back, it's sticking out again. 让我把你的领子捋平, 它又翘起来了。

▲ *smooth down (v. + adv.)*

①弄平, 弄光滑 to make sth. lie flat or smooth

△ *smooth sth. ⇔ down*

He smoothed down his hair. 他将头发捋平。She smoothed her dress down over her knees as her

father entered the room. 她父亲进屋时, 她把裙子弄平盖住膝盖。

◇用于 *be ~ ed* 结构

This wood has not been smoothed down well enough. 这木头刨得不够光滑。

②(使……)平息 to make sb./sth. calmer

△ *smooth down*

The sea has smoothed down. 大海已风平浪静。

△ *smooth sb./sth. ⇔ down*

See if you can smooth the chairman down, he's still very angry about the decision. 看你是否能使主席平静下来, 他还在为那项决定生气。What can we do to smooth his hurt feelings down? 我们能做些什么来安抚他受伤的感情呢?

▲ *smooth out (v. + adv.)*

△ *smooth sth. ⇔ out*

①弄平 to flatten sth.

The bed will be more comfortable if you smooth out the sheets. 如果你把床单弄平, 睡在床上会更舒服些。Smooth out any unevenness in the cloth before you cut it. 先把布上的皱纹弄平后再裁剪。

②缓和, 调解 to make sth. free of trouble

They need a friend to smooth the matter out between them. 他们的事情需要一位朋友在中间进行调解。His advice helped to smooth out their relationship. 他的劝说有助于缓和他们的关系。

▲ *smooth over (v. + adv.)*

平息 to make calmer

△ *smooth sth. ⇔ over*

The teacher smoothed over the quarrel between the two boys. 老师平息了两位男孩之间的争吵。Perhaps a gift of flowers will help to smooth your quarrel over. 也许赠送花可以化解你们的吵架。

smuggle

【释义】

走私 to take (esp. goods) illegally from one country to another, esp. to avoid paying the necessary tax *vt.*

【解说】

(1) smuggle 的基本意思是“非法运送”, 指为逃避关税而触犯法律, 把货物偷偷“带入或带出”某区域。也可指一般地把某人/某物偷偷带进或带出某地。

(2) smuggle 是及物动词, 接名词、代词作宾语。可用于被动结构。

(3) smuggle in 表示“非法带进”; smuggle out 表示“非法带出”。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ drugs 走私毒品; ~ goods 走私货物; ~ a letter 偷偷地带信; ~ Swiss watches 走私瑞士表

[M₂] ~ secretly 偷偷地带

[P] ~ across 走私过境; ~ into 走私运进; ~ through 偷运出

【用法】

▲ *S + ~ + sth.*

They secretly smuggle goods into the country to avoid paying custom duty on them. 他们偷偷将货物带进国内以逃避关税。It is serious crime to smuggle an animal into Britain. 私运动物进英国是严重犯罪。

【习语】

▲ *smuggle in (v. + adv.)*

非法带进 to bring (goods or sb.) unlawfully into a country or prison

△ *smuggle sb./sth.* ⇨ *in*

It's difficult to smuggle tools in to this prison. 很难把这些工具偷偷带进监狱。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

Some of these jewels have been smuggled in, we have no record of the taxes payable on them. 这些珠宝有些是走私入境的,没有任何上过税的证明。

▲ *smuggle out* (v. + adv.)

非法带出 to take (goods or sb.) unlawfully out of a country or prison

△ *smuggle sb./sth.* ⇨ *out*

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

Information was smuggled out by a friendly guard. 情报由一个友好的士兵偷送出来。

△ *smuggle sb./sth. out of sth.*

It should be possible to smuggle two prisoners out of the prison camp and send them across the waters. 把两名囚犯偷偷带出去并把他们送过海是可能的。They tried to smuggle these historical relics out of the country. 他们企图把这些历史文物偷运出境。She managed to smuggle a message out of prison to her friends. 她在狱中设法将信息偷偷传给外面的朋友。

▲ *smuggle through* (v. + adv.)

非法通过 to take (goods or sb.) past (a custom post), as when entering a country

△ *smuggle sb./sth.* ⇨ *through*

Don't worry, we'll smuggle you through somehow. 别着急,我们总会设法使你混过海关的。For years he has been smuggling watches through. 多年来他一直非法走私手表。

snap

【释义】

- (1) 猛地咬住 to snatch with the teeth *vt. & vi.*
- (2) (使某物)发出尖利声音地突然断裂/打开/关闭 (to cause sth. to) to break suddenly/open/close sth. with a sharp noise *vt. & vi.*
- (3) 厉声地说 to speak or say sth. in a sharp voice *vt. & vi.*
- (4) 拍……的快照 to take a snapshot of *vt.*

【解说】

- (1) snap的基本意思是指突然地停止一个相当快的猛烈的动作,如咬、夺、抢、抓或打开/关闭,突然破裂等。有时这些动作会伴有尖利的声音,由此引申可表示“厉声地说”,还可指“拍快照”。
- (2) snap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、代词作宾语。可用于被动结构。
- (3) snap作“厉声地说”解时,能引出直接引语。
- (4) snap的过去式和过去分词均为 snapped。

【搭配】

- [N₂] ~ the line 咬住线; ~ the metal bar in two 金属杆啪的一声压断; ~ a nice photograph 拍一张挺棒的快照; ~ the rubber band 橡皮筋啪的一声拉断; ~ one's whip 鞭子抽得很响
- [M₂] ~ explosively 轰的一声关上; ~ irritatingly 厉声地说; ~ joyously 拍出笑盈盈的照片; ~ nervously 愤怒地说
- [M₃] ~ back 弹回; 厉声回答; 猛然恢复到原来的水平; ~ off 折断; 啪地关灯; ~ on 拧紧; 啪地开灯

[P] ~ at 咬; 对……厉声说; 急切地接受

【用法】

▲ S + ~

The branch suddenly snapped. 树枝突然折断了。He stretched the rubber band till it snapped. 他的橡皮筋啪的一声拉断了。

The lace snapped when I pulled hard at it. 我用力拉鞋带,鞋带啪地绷断了。He snapped down the lid of the box. 他砰的一声把箱子盖上了。

The sergeant snapped out an order. 警官厉声下了一道命令。He never speaks calmly—just snaps all the time. 他从来不心平气和地说话——总是高声说话。

He snapped into action. 他立即行动起来。After years of hard work and poverty, he finally snapped. 他多年劳累和贫困因体力不支而病倒。

▲ S + ~ + sb./sth.

The enormous fish snapped the line. 一条大鱼咬住了线。

The great weight snapped the metal bar in two. 重量很大把金属杆啪的一声压成两截了。

The photographer snapped a nice photograph of him. 摄影师给他拍了一张挺棒的快照。I snapped you sunbathing on the beach. 我给你拍了一张海滩日光浴的照片。He snapped the children playing in the garden. 他给正在花园里玩耍的孩子拍照。

The circus manager snapped his whip. 马戏团主管把鞭子抽得很响。

▲ S + ~ + sth. + adj./v-ed

The box snapped open. 箱子啪的一声开了。She snapped her bag shut. 她喀达一声把提包关上了。The shark snapped its jaws shut. 鲨鱼啪的一声把嘴合上了。

▲ 引出直接引语

“Come here at once,” she snapped. “快过来,”她高声喊道。“Mind your own business,” he snapped. “别多管闲事,”他厉声嚷道。

【习语】

▲ *snap at* (v. + prep.)

① 咬 to make a biting movement directed towards (sb./an animal)

△ *snap at sb./sth.*

The dog snapped at his ankles. 狗对准他的脚踝猛地咬去。As the fish snaps at the fly, he gets caught on the hook. 鱼咬饵时,就被钓在钩上。

② 对……厉声说 to speak suddenly and angrily to sb.

“I'm tired of hearing your complaints,” he snapped at me. “你那些牢骚我都听烦了,”他对我厉声说。It's not good for a teacher to keep order by snapping at the children all day. 对老师来说,整天靠厉声训斥孩子们来维持秩序不是个好办法。

③ 急切地接受 to be eager to accept or take advantage of sth.

Of course I snapped at the price, it was so low. 当然我立即接受了那价钱,太便宜了。The chairman snapped at the committee member's suggestion to break for coffee. 主席马上接受了那位委员的建议,同意休会喝些咖啡。

▲ *snap back* (v. + adv.)

△ *snap back*

① 弹回 to return with a sharp movement

Be careful, the wire might snap back and cut your hand. 小心,那钢丝会突然弹回来,划破你的手。

② 厉声回答 to reply sharply

Don't try to be friendly to him; he'll only snap back.

不必试图对他友好,他只会恶狠狠的回答你。

③猛然恢复到原来的水平 to improve or return to a former standard, suddenly
Share prices snapped back when the good news reached possible buyers. 想买股票的人获悉那好消息时,股票猛然回升到原来的价格。

▲ **snap off** (v. + adv.)

①折断 to cause to break off sharply

△ **snap off**

The branch snapped off under the weight of the snow. 那树枝在积雪的重压下啪的一声折断了。 Suddenly the branch that he was standing on snapped off. 他踩的树枝突然啪的一声折断了。

②啪地关灯 to turn off a light suddenly

◇用于 be ~ed 结构

△ **snap sth.** ⇔ **off**

Suddenly the light was snapped off and no one could see the murderer escape. 灯突然啪的一声关了,谁都没看见凶手逃走。

▲ **snap on** (v. + adv.)

①扣紧 to fasten sth. on firmly by pressing

△ **snap on**

These earrings snap on with special fastener. 这付耳环是用特制的按扣扣上去的。

△ **snap sth.** ⇔ **on**

He snapped the lid on to keep the contents dry. 他把盖子扣紧,以使内物保持干燥。

②啪地开灯 to put a light on suddenly

△ **snap sth.** ⇔ **on**

The policeman snapped the light on and caught the thief stealing the jewels. 警察啪地打开灯,抓住了正在偷珠宝的贼。

▲ **snap up** (v. + adv.)

抢购 to buy or obtain sth.

△ **snap sth.** ⇔ **up**

I snapped up the coat at that cheap price. 在价格便宜时我买下了这件大衣。

◇用于 be ~ed 结构

The cheapest articles at the sale were quickly snapped up. 大减价中最便宜的物品很快抢购一空。

snatch

【释义】

抓取 to take hold of sth. with a sudden quick often violent movement; to take quickly as chance allows, sometimes wrongly or without permission *vt. & vi.*

【解说】

(1)snatch的基本意思是“抓取”,指用粗暴、突然、匆忙、不礼貌的手段从别处夺走或抓取某人或某物,强调的是抓的动作,而结果可能抓到了,也可能没抓到,含有鬼祟的意味。引申可指趁机、鬼祟、迅速地获取。

(2)snatch可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词。用作及物动词时,后接名词或代词宾语。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ book 抢走书; ~ child 抢走小孩; ~ handbag 抢走手提包; ~ letter 抢走信
~ chicken 抓起一只小鸡; ~ line 抓住绳子; ~ straw 抓住一根稻草; ~ time 抓紧时间

[M₂] ~ callously 无情地抓起; ~ hastily 赶紧抓起; ~ hurriedly 匆忙地抓起; ~ instantaneously/swiftly 迅速地抓起

[M₃] ~ away 夺走,迅速移开; ~ off 吹飞; ~ up 突然拿起

[P] ~ at 抓住; ~ from 从……夺走; ~ out of 从……夺走

【用法】

▲ **S + ~**

Don't snatch, the teacher is coming. 别抢了,老师来了。 It is rude to snatch. 抢夺是无礼的。

▲ **S + ~ + sth.**

The thief snatched her handbag and ran. 小偷抢了她的手提包就溜了。 She snatched my book. 她一把就把我的书抢去了。 The hawk snatched the chicken and flew away. 鹰抓起一只小鸡就飞走了。 He snatched a kiss when no one was looking. 在无人注意时,他偷吻了一下。

I packed, then snatched four hours' sleep. 我整理好行李后抓紧时间睡了四个小时。 They snatched victory in the closing seconds. 他们在比赛的最后几秒钟侥幸获胜了。

【习语】

▲ **snatch at** (v. + prep.)

抓住……,抓向…… to try to seize (something or someone)

[常用于进行体]

△ **snatch at sth.**

He snatched at the magazine but was not quick enough. 他想一把抓住那本杂志,但动作慢了一点。 He snatched at the ball but did not catch it. 他伸手去抓球,但没抓住。 She snatched at the line that the sailors threw to her. 她一把抓住水手抛给她的绳索。 You should snatch at every chance to improve your English. 你应该抓住一切机会提高你的英语。

▲ **snatch at a straw** (v. + prep. + n.)

抓住一切机会 to try to save oneself by any means, however hopeless

They say that a drowning man will snatch at a straw. 据说快要淹死的人连一根稻草也要抓。

▲ **snatch away** (v. + adv.)

[常用于进行体]

△ **snatch sb./sth.** ⇔ **away**

①猛然移开 to remove (something) sharply or suddenly

He snatched his hand away with a cry of pain. 他猛地把手抽回,痛得叫起来。

②夺走,抢走 to take (something or someone) away from someone suddenly

The death suddenly snatched away his mother. 死神突然夺去了他母亲的生命。

▲ **snatch from** (v. + prep.)

从……把……夺走 to take (something or someone) sharply or suddenly away from (someone or something)

△ **snatch sb./sth. from sb./sth.**

They snatched the drowning man from the river. 他们从河里把溺水的那个人救了上来。 He snatched the baby from fire. 他迅速地将婴儿从火中救出。 The thief snatched the purse from the old lady. 小偷一把抢走了老太太的钱包。 He snatched the letter from me. 他从我手上抢去了那封信。

◇用于 be ~ed 结构

Mother held her child tightly, as if she were afraid he would be snatched from her. 妈妈紧紧抓住孩子,生怕别人会把他抢走似的。 The baby had been snatched from pram. 那婴儿被人从婴儿车中劫走了。

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

从……里面把……夺走/拿出 to take (someone or something) sharply or suddenly from inside (something)

△ **sneak sth. out of sb./sth.**

Snatching his handkerchief out of his pocket he mopped his perspiring face. 他从口袋里掏出手绢, 擦掉脸上的汗。

◇用于 be ~ ed 结构

The letter was snatched out of my hand before I could read it. 那封信我还没有来得及看就被别人从我手里抢走了。

▲ **sneach up** (v. + adv.)

猛地抓起 to seize (something or someone) and lift it or him/her suddenly

[常用于进行体]

△ **sneach sb./sth. ⇔ up**

The soldiers snatched up their rifles and prepared to fire. 战士们急速拿起步枪准备射击。He snatched his coat up and ran out of the house. 他抓起外套, 冲出屋子。He snatched up some food and ran. 他抓起一些食物就跑了。The boy snatched up a handful of snow and stuffed it in his friend's collar. 那孩子抓起一把雪往朋友的衣领里塞。

sneak

【释义】

(1) 潜行 to go quietly and furtively vt. & vi.

(2) 偷 to steal vt. & vi.

【解说】

(1) sneak 的基本意思是“潜行”, 指狡猾地、间接地、偷偷摸摸地做某一件事或进/出某地点而不被人所发现, 常用于贬义。引申可指以不正当的或明显欺诈的方法逃脱, 通常是困境。

(2) sneak 可用作不及物动词, 也可用作及物动词。用作及物动词时, 后接名词或代词作宾语, 有时还可接双宾语。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ an apple 偷苹果; ~ book 偷书; ~ a look 偷看; ~ money 偷钱

[M₃] ~ around 偷偷绕过; ~ away/off 偷偷溜掉; ~ in 偷偷溜进; ~ out 偷偷溜走

[P] ~ about 在……鬼鬼祟祟地转来转去; ~ from 从……偷; ~ into 偷偷溜进……; ~ on 向……汇报……; ~ out 从……溜出; ~ up 偷偷地向……靠近

【用法】

▲ **S + ~ + sb./sth.**

He sneaked a look at her as she was passing by. 当她走过时, 他偷偷地看了她一眼。I want to sneak a look at his book. 我想偷偷地看一看他的书。

▲ **S + ~ + sb. + sth.**

I tried to sneak her some turkey, but the nurse stopped me. 我试图偷偷地送些火鸡肉给她, 但被护士拦住了。

【习语】

▲ **sneak away/off** (v. + adv.)

偷偷溜走 to leave secretly

△ **sneak away/off**

Noticing that there was likely to be trouble, the coward sneaked away. 那个胆小鬼看到要发生骚乱时就偷偷地溜掉了。She sneaked away without telling anyone. 她没告诉任何人便悄悄溜走了。

How did he sneak off in the middle of the meeting without being noticed? 他是怎么在会议中途偷偷溜走而未被发现的? The cat ate the food and sneaked off. 猫吃完食物就溜走了。

▲ **sneak in** (v. + adv.)

①(使)偷偷溜进 to (cause to) enter a place secretly

△ **sneak in**

He sneaked in by the back way. 他偷偷地从后面的通道溜进来。The boys used to sneak in without paying. 男孩子过去常常不交钱偷偷溜进去。Typhoid fever sneaks in when sanitation fails. 环境卫生搞不好, 伤寒就会乘虚而入。

△ **sneak sb. ⇔ in**

I'll see if I can sneak you in after dark. 我要看天黑之后能否把你偷偷溜进去。

②以不光明的手段加进去 to be able to add (something, usu. spoken or written) in a slightly dishonest manner

△ **sneak sth. ⇔ in**

Every time he appears on television, he finds a way to sneak in a mention of his latest book. 他每次在电视上露面的时候都要找机会说说他最近写的书。

▲ **sneak into** (v. + prep.)

(使)偷偷溜进…… to (cause to) enter a place secretly

△ **sneak into sth.**

She sneaked into the house after everyone was asleep. 大家入睡后, 她偷偷溜进屋子。

△ **sneak sth. into sth.**

The children sneaked the snake into the house. 孩子们偷偷地把蛇带进了屋子里。

▲ **sneak on** (v. + prep.)

汇报…… to give information about (a guilty person) (to someone in charge)

△ **sneak on sb. to sb.**

The class had an agreement not to sneak on each other to the teacher. 全班同学达成协议, 不向老师互相告发。She sneaked on her best friend to the teacher. 她向老师告了最好的朋友一状。

▲ **sneak out** (v. + adv.)

(使)偷偷溜出 to (cause to) leave in a secretive manner

△ **sneak out (of sth.)**

Let's sneak out the back way. 我们从后面溜出去吧。He stole the money and sneaked out of the house. 他偷了钱便溜出了屋子。

△ **sneak sb./sth. ⇔ out (of sth.)**

We have to invent a new method for sneaking prisoners out without the guards noticing. 我们必须想出新的办法使囚犯们偷偷溜出去而不被看守发现。The soldier was charged with sneaking army food out of the camp. 那个士兵被指控从军营里往外偷军用品。

▲ **sneak up on** (v. + adv. + prep.)

偷偷地靠近……, 向……袭来 to come near (someone or something) gradually and secretly; to happen or reach (someone) gradually

△ **sneak up on sb./sth.**

Don't sneak up on me like that! You gave me quite a shock! 别那样偷偷地靠近我, 你吓了我一大跳。James loves sneaking up on his sister to frighten her. 詹姆斯喜欢偷偷溜到妹妹背后吓她一大跳。Darkness was sneaking up on the travellers as they entered the forest. 旅游的人们走进森林时, 黑暗渐渐向他们袭来。The jewel thief sneaked up on the

house without being seen. 珠宝盗窃犯偷偷地向房子靠近而未被发现。

【辨异】

▲ *sneak, lurk*

这组词都可以表示“偷偷地做某事”。其区别是：*sneak* 强调的是一种动机，即希望保持不被别人注意的状态，不包括所采取的行动，它既可指严重的事件，也可指无害的事情，有时还指恶作剧或怯懦，而很少指构成威胁的犯罪活动；*lurk* 则指秘密的或偷偷摸摸的行为，常有威胁性。

sniff

【释义】

(1) 嗅；闻 to test by sniffing; to try the smell of *vt. & vi.*

(2) 喘粗气 to draw air in through the nose so that there is a sound *vt. & vi.*

【解说】

(1) sniff 的基本意思是“闻，嗅”，指将鼻子贴近某人或某物，通过嗅觉器官来对其进行判断，可以表示“嗅”的动作，也可以表示“嗅出”的结果。引申可指“喘粗气”“觉察到”。

(2) sniff 可用作及物动词，也可用作不及物动词。用作及物动词时，后接名词或代词作宾语，有时还可以接以形容词充当补足语的复合宾语。

(3) sniff 可以引出直接引语，意思是“哼了一声说道”。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ clothes 闻衣服；~ flower 闻花；~ medicine 闻药；~ perfume 闻香水

~ danger 觉察到了危险；~ plot 觉察到了阴谋

[M₂] ~ appreciably 高兴地闻了闻；~ greedily 贪婪地闻；~ instinctively 本能地闻了闻；~ suspiciously 疑惑地闻

[M₃] ~ around 四处察看；~ out 嗅出；~ up 吸入

[P] ~ at 嗅……

【用法】

▲ S + ~

She lifted the lids and sniffed appreciably. 她掀开盖子高兴地闻了闻。

He must have had a cold, he is sniffing. 他一定是感冒了，正在打喷嚏。The man who had cold was sniffing. 那个伤风的人在呼呼地吸气。

▲ S + ~ + sb./sth.

The dog is sniffing the man. 这只狗正在闻那个人。The dog sniffed the ground. 这狗嗅地面。You must sniff this lovely perfume. 你该闻一闻这优雅宜人的香水。I sniffed the medicine before taking a spoonful of it. 我闻了闻药，然后服了一些。

The police sniffed a plot and broke up the meeting. 警察发觉有阴谋就驱散了这个会议。

▲ S + ~ + sth. + adv.

I can sniff something burning. 我闻到有什么东西烧焦的味儿。

▲ 引出直接引语

"I expected something rather nicer," she sniffed. 她鼻子里哼了一下说道：“我希望的是更好的东西。”“I am not appreciated in the office,” he sniffed. 他傲气地埋怨说：“我在办公室里不受重视。”

【习语】

▲ sniff at (v. + prep.)

△ sniff at sb./sth.

① 闻……，嗅…… to put the nose to (something or someone) and take short breaths so as to smell it or him/her

The dog sniffed suspiciously at the stranger. 狗疑惑地嗅着那个陌生人。She sniffed at several perfumes before choosing one. 她闻过几种香水后选取了一种。He is sniffing at a rose. 他在闻玫瑰花。The dog was sniffing at the lamp-post. 那只狗正在嗅路灯柱。

② 瞧不起 to look (someone or something) down

You shouldn't sniff at this opportunity, you may not get another like it. 你不应该小看这个机会，你未必再得到同样的机会了。

◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构

Such a good offer is not to be sniffed at. 不应该对这样的好提议不屑一顾。

▲ sniff out (v. + adv.)

嗅到，闻出；探知，觉察 to find (something or someone) by using the nose with short breaths; to discover (something, often bad) by guessing

△ sniff sb./sth. ⇨ out

The police were determined to sniff out the ringleaders. 警方决心要找到匪首。Police sent dogs into the crowd to sniff out the drugs. 警察把警犬放到人群中去嗅出毒品。The dog sniffed the fox out. 狗闻出了狐狸的味道。

He says he can sniff out trouble before it starts. 他说他能在麻烦事发生之前就觉察出来。

▲ sniff up (v. + adv.)

吸入鼻腔 to take (something such as liquid or steam) into the nose with short breaths

△ sniff sth. ⇨ up

He sniffed the vapour up. 他吸入蒸汽。If you sniff up this special drug, it will clear your head. 如果你把这种特殊的药物吸入鼻腔，就能使头脑清醒。

◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构

It is a preparation to be sniffed up through the nostrils. 这是一种由鼻吸入的药物。

【辨异】

▲ sniff, smell

这组词的共同意思是“嗅”。其区别在于：

① smell 更强调嗅觉，而 sniff 更强调嗅觉器官。所以 smell 可用于表示“有无嗅觉”，而 sniff 可表示“吸入”。

② smell 可表示“散发臭味”，而 sniff 可表示“鼻子里哼了一声说道”，引出直接引语，而 smell 无此意义和用法。

soak

【释义】

(1) 泡 to become wet through by being in liquid or absorbing liquid *vt.*

(2) 浸透 to cause sth. to absorb as much liquid as possible *vt.*

(3) 酗酒 to drink heavily *vi.*

【解说】

(1) soak 的基本意思是“泡”，指将某物浸入液体之中，使被浸泡的物质完全浸透、变软或溶化。soak 还可表示“浸透”。引申可指“酗酒”“沉浸”“课税”。

(2) soak 主要用作及物动词，作“酗酒”解时还可用作不及物动词。用作及物动词时，后接名词或代词作宾语。可用于被动结构。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ bread 泡面包; ~ cloth 泡布; ~ clothes 泡衣服; ~ ground 泡地

[M₂] ~ naturally 自然地渗透; ~ thoroughly 湿透

[M₃] ~ in 渗入; ~ off 泡掉; ~ out 被泡掉; ~ through 浸透; ~ up 吸收

[P] ~ into 把……泡在……里; ~ with 用……浸泡

【用法】

▲ S + ~

It's not good to soak. 酗酒是不好的。You do nothing but soak with the guests all day long. 你整天无所事事却和人家去酗酒。

▲ S + ~ + sb. / sth.

You'd better soak clothes before washing. 衣服在洗之前最好先泡一会儿。The little girl soaked her clothes. 小女孩已把她的衣服泡上了。

The rain soaked us. 雨水淋湿了我們。

Are you in favour of soaking the rich? 你同意向富人课以重税吗?

◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构

I was caught in the rain and my clothes were soaked. 我让雨浇了, 全身湿透了。

【习语】

▲ soak in¹ (v. + adv.)

△ soak in

① 浸透, 渗入 to enter a material by passing through the surface

Wipe the applejuice off the carpet before it soaks in. 趁苹果汁还未渗入地毯, 快把它擦掉。Put some water on and let it soak in naturally. 倒一些水, 让它自然渗透。The water has soaked in. 水已经渗进去了。

② 被逐渐理解 to become gradually and clearly understood

The chairman waited until his suggestion had had time to soak in before inviting the committee's opinions. 主席等他的建议被慢慢理解后才征求委员们的意见。

▲ soak in² (v. + prep.)

① 在……中浸泡……, 浸泡在……中 to place and leave (something) in (liquid or a container of liquid); to lie for a long time in the (liquid or a container)

△ soak in sth.

The clothes are soaking in soapy water. 衣服在肥皂水里泡着。Let the clothes soak in water overnight. 让衣服在水里泡上一晚上吧。

△ soak sth. in sth.

Soak the cloth in the dye for an hour. 把布放进染料里泡一个小时。She soaked the dirty clothes in water. 她把脏衣服都泡到水里了。

② 沉浸于……之中 to make (oneself) give one's whole attention to; to fill (oneself) with (something such as knowledge)

△ soak oneself in sth.

He soaked himself in the atmosphere of the place. 他沉浸在那一场合的气氛中。During these long summer visits he had soaked himself in the traditions and customs of the place. 在长时间的暑期观光过程中, 他已把自己完全沉醉在欣赏这个地方的传统和习惯之中。

▲ soak into (v. + prep.)

△ soak into sth.

① 浸入…… to enter (something such as material) The water soaked into the soil. 水渗进泥土中。It

will not take long for the melted snow to soak into the soil. 不用多久融雪就会渗入土壤。

② 被……逐渐理解并接受 to be gradually understood and accepted by (one's mind)

The idea hasn't soaked into his head. 这种想法还没印入他的头脑。You need a rest from studying to allow the facts to soak into your mind. 你需要休息一下再研究, 好让那些资料在你头脑里被吸收。

▲ soak off (v. + adv.)

泡掉 to remove (something) by leaving it for a time in liquid

△ soak sth. ⇔ off

A good way to get a stamp off an envelope is to soak it off. 从信封上揭下邮票的一个好办法就是把它泡掉。

▲ soak out (v. + adv.)

被浸泡掉 to (cause to) be removed by being left in liquid

△ soak out

Do you think the dirt will soak out? 你认为这污垢会泡掉吗?

△ soak sth. ⇔ out

You can soak out most marks in this special cleaning liquid if you leave the clothes in it long enough. 只要把衣服在这种特殊的洗涤剂中浸泡一段时间, 大部分污垢就可以泡掉。

▲ soak through¹ (v. + adv.)

浸透 to pass through a material or garment

△ soak through

This coat was supposed to keep rain out, but the water has soaked through. 这件外衣说是能防雨, 但雨水照样透了进来。

△ soak sb. ⇔ through

◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构

Don't stand there; you'll be soaked through. 别站在那, 你会湿透的。We all got soaked through. 我们都淋得湿透了。

▲ soak through² (v. + prep.)

浸透…… to pass completely through (a material or garment)

△ soak through sth.

The rain had soaked through the roof. 雨水已经渗透了屋顶。Blood soaked through the bandage. 血渗透了绷带。

▲ soak up (v. + adv.)

△ soak sth. ⇔ up

① 吸收, 吸入, (使) 充满 to take in (something such as liquid); to be filled with (something)

Blotting-paper soaks up ink. 吸墨纸吸收墨水。A sponge soaks up water. 海绵能吸水。Use a paper towel to soak up the cooking oil. 用纸巾把油吸干。The ground soaked up the rain. 地面吸干了雨水。

② 大量而迅速地吸取 to take in or learn (something) easily, quickly and in quantity Charles soaks up facts as fast as the teacher gives them. 老师讲的东西, 查理一下子就全能记住。Don't soak up everything uncritically. 不要不加批判地接受一切。

▲ soak with (v. + prep.)

用……浸泡, 使充满…… to fill (something) with a lot of (usu. liquid)

△ soak sb. / sth. with sth.

Before planting the bushes, soak the ground with water. 种这种灌木之前先把地面浇透。

◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构

He was soaked with rain. 他被雨水淋透了。

【辨异】

▲ *soak, drench, impregnate, saturate, sop, steep, waterlog*

这组词的共同含义是“浸泡”。其区别是: *soak* 强调完全浸泡在液体中,以致被浸泡的物质完全湿透、变软或溶化; *saturate* 侧重指浸透到饱和的承度,暗示不能再增加了; *steep* 特指把某物的精髓浸泡出来并使其同液体溶为一体; *impregnate* 主要指把某物浸泡在不是水的液体中使其渗透到各处; *sop* 通常指用肉汤、牛奶或酒来泡食物,也指把某物用液体浸透; *waterlog* 专指使某物浸透水,使其变得无用、太沉重或湿润; *drench* 专指被雨水彻底淋透。

soar

【释义】

- (1) 翱翔 to fly, esp. at a great height without moving the wings *vi.*
 (2) 昂扬 to rise rapidly or to a very high level *vi.*
 (3) 屹立 to be very high esp. so as to give one a feeling of splendid power *vt.*

【解说】

- (1) *soar* 的基本意思是“翱翔”,指鸟靠向上的惯力而在天空飞行而不拍动翅膀或处于飞行的状态。引申可指人的思想境界连续迅速地提高。
 (2) *soar* 多用作不及物动词。后加副词 *up* 可以表示“飞高”“物价上涨”等。

【搭配】

- [M₁] ~ high 高飞
 [M₂] ~ gracefully 优美地翱翔; ~ lazily 懒散地翱翔; ~ loftily 高高地飞翔; ~ magnificently 雄伟地屹立着; ~ serenely 静静地屹立着
 [M₃] ~ up 飞涨
 [P] ~ above 在……上飞翔; ~ into 飞入; ~ on 凭……高飞; ~ over 在……上飞过; ~ through 穿过……; ~ to 升至……

【用法】

▲ *S + ~*
 A bird is soaring into the sky. 一只鸟正飞向云端。The temperature soared to 80°C. 温度猛增到摄氏 80 度。Price soared when war broke out. 战争爆发时物价飞涨。Skyscrapers soar above the horizon. 摩天大楼拔地而起高耸入云。His ambition soared to the throne. 他志在登上王位。

【习语】

▲ *soar up (v. + adv.)*
 高飞,翱翔,升高 to fly or go up high in the air; to rise
 △ *soar up*
 A skylark soared up into the sky. 一只云雀高飞入云。The balloon soared up on a gust of wind. 一阵狂风把气球吹向空中。The prices seemed soaring up without limit. 物价好像无限制地飞涨。

sober

【释义】

- (1) 严肃; 镇定 to make or become sober *vt. & vi.*
 (2) (使) 清醒 to make sb. avoid drunkenness; to

recover from too much alcoholic drink *vt. & vi.*

【解说】

- (1) *sober* 的基本意思是节制饮食,专指不醉酒,可指在特定场合/时间不醉酒,也可指习惯性的不醉酒。引申可指在紧张、兴奋的情况下所表现出的头脑冷静、沉着和不受感情、偏见、恐惧或其他不合情理的行为的影响而处于冷静状态。
 (2) *sober* 可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词。用作及物动词时,主要接人作宾语。
 (3) 表示“(使)醒酒”,常说 *sober up*; 表示“(使)清醒”,常说 *sober down*。

【搭配】

- [N₂] ~ children 使孩子们静下来; ~ crowd 使人群静下来; ~ students 使学生静下来
 [M₂] ~ extremely 极度严肃; ~ moderately 适度地严肃; ~ occasionally/uncommonly/unusually 非常清醒; ~ thoughtfully 彻底地清醒
 [M₃] ~ down 清醒; ~ up 醒酒

【用法】

▲ *S + ~ + sb.*
 The bad news sobered all of us. 那坏消息使我们严肃认真起来。The voice of our dean sobered him a little. 主任的声音使他平静了一些。Who would like to sober the children? 谁愿意去让孩子们安静下来?

【习语】

▲ *sober down (v. + adv.)*
 (使) 清醒起来,冷静下来 to (cause to) become less excited

△ *sober down*

The class sobered down as the teacher came into the room. 老师走进了教室,全班就安静了下来。Please sober down a bit; I've got some important news for you. 请冷静,我有重要消息要告诉你。

△ *sober sb. ⇔ down*

I suppose one bad crash and two near misses would sober most people down. 我想,一次撞车和两次险些相撞会使大多数人严肃起来。You must find a way to sober the children down. 你想个办法让孩子们平静下来。

▲ *sober up (v. + adv.)*

(使) 醒酒,(使) 清醒 to (cause to) cease being drunk

△ *sober up*

The offender apologized when he sobered up. 冒犯者醒酒后道了歉。He will sober up after a nap. 睡一会儿他就会清醒过来的。

△ *sober sb. ⇔ up*

Throw a pail of water over him, that will sober him up. 给他浇一桶水,这会使他醒过来的。The shock will sober her up. 这次打击会使她清醒过来的。

solve

【释义】

解决,解答 to find a solution to; to come to an answer, explanation, or way of dealing with sth. *vt.*

【解说】

- (1) *solve* 的基本意思是“解决”,指为有一定难度的问题寻求满意的答复或解法,从而使这一问题得到解决。
 (2) *solve* 多用作及物动词,后接问题、困难等名词或代词作宾语。可用于被动结构。

【搭配】

〔N₂〕~ difficulty 解决困难; ~ equation 解答方程式; ~ problem 解决问题; ~ question 解答问题; ~ riddle 解谜

〔M₂〕~ accurately 准确地解答; ~ basically 基本解决; ~ constructively 积极地解决; ~ definitely 明确地解决; ~ ingeniously 机灵地解决; ~ promptly/swiftly 迅速地解决

【用法】

▲ S + ~ + sth.

Talk to me about whatever is troubling you, I'll help you solve it. 把你的麻烦事讲给我听吧,我来帮你解决。He finally solved the difficulty of transportation. 他终于解决了运输的困难。Perhaps time would solve the problem. 或许时间会解决这个问题。How are you going to solve the questions put forward? 提出的这些问题你打算怎么解决? He helped me to solve the math problem. 他帮我解出了那道数学题。The clever child solved the riddle. 这个聪明的小孩很快解开了这个谜。He is trying to solve a crossword puzzle. 他正在做猜字游戏。

◇用于 be ~ed 结构

This difficulty can easily be solved. 这个问题很容易解决。The riddle couldn't be solved by the child. 这个谜语孩子猜不出来。

【辨异】

▲ solve, decipher, resolve, unfold, unravel

这组词均可指“解释模糊、神秘或不可理解的事物”。其区别是:solve指为一定难度的问题寻求满意的答复或解法;resolve通常指对问题或情况的各方面进行周密的分析或思索,以便得出结论或解法,但不暗示寻找答案;unfold专指逐步展开或阐明,直至结论或彻底的解决方法变得明朗;unravel强调努力、耐心地把错综复杂的事物加以整理或澄清;decipher特指译解密码,也指解释神秘、难以理解或不可思议的事物。

sort

【释义】

分类;整理 to arrange in groups vt. & vi.

【解说】

(1) sort的基本意思是指按照某人/物的特征和属性进行分类、分级,使其更加整齐与完整。

(2) sort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,常与副词连用表示“整理”“解决”,有筛选的意味。

【搭配】

〔M₂〕~ alphabetically 按字母顺序排列

〔M₃〕~ out 分类,整理,解决

〔P〕~ by 按……排列; ~ with 与……相称,与……一致

【用法】

▲ S + ~ + sb./sth.

Sort these eggs by size. 把蛋按大小分开。Please sort these cards according to their colour. 请按颜色将这些卡片分开。We sort books by subjects. 我们按主题对书进行分类。You had better send somebody over to sort the situation. 你最好还是派人去弄清情况。

◇用于 be ~ed 结构

Letters are sorted at the post office. 信件在邮局进

行分拣。

【习语】

▲ sort out (v. + adv.)

① 分类,整理 to separate things of one sort from thing of other sorts

△ sort sth. ⇔ out

Sort out things you want to keep and throw everything else away. 把你要保存的东西挑选出来,其余的扔掉。She spent an afternoon sorting out her coins and stamps. 她花了一个下午来整理她收藏的钱币和邮票。We must sort out the good apples from the bad ones. 我们必须把好的苹果与坏的分开。

② 整顿,解决 to put in good order; to solve

△ sort sb./oneself/sth. ⇔ out

Let get my hands on them! I'll sort them out. 让我来捉住他们,我要狠狠地收拾他们一顿。Let's leave John and Ann to sort themselves out. 咱们让约翰和安自己去解决问题吧。

◇用于 be ~ed 结构

That school was sorted out in a matter of two months. 那所学校仅用了两个月的时间就整顿好了。

△ sort out wh-to-v

Have you sorted out how to get there yet? 你解决了怎么到达那里的问题了吗?

▲ sort with (v. + prep.)

与……符合,一致或协调 to suit or agree (badly or well) with (something or someone)

△ sort with sb./sth.

The present conditions sort well with the workers. 目前的条件很符合工人们的要求。You mustn't sort with thieves. 你绝不能与盗贼为伍。Such conduct hardly sorts with position as a teacher. 这种行为与一个教师的身份极不相称。His actions sort ill with his family's wishes. 他的行为不合他的家人的心意。

sound

【释义】

(1) 发出声音;响 to give out sound vt. & vi.

(2) 发出……的信号 to give the signal for vt.

(3) 探测 to measure the depth of water by letting down a weight fastened on the end of a line vt.

(4) 试探,探询 to try to learn sb.'s views, sentiments vt.

【解说】

(1) sound的基本意思是“发出声音”“响”,引申可表示“发出……的信号”。sound还可作“探测”解,指以测深索来测量水的深度,引申可表示“试探”“探询”,指小心或含蓄地试探他人的观点、意见等。

(2) sound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,可用于被动结构。

(3) sound也可用作系动词,意思是“听起来”,其后接名词或形容词作表语,也可接 as if 从句。

【搭配】

〔M₂〕~ admirably 发出羡慕的声音; ~ faintly 发出微弱的声音; ~ fortunately/luckily 幸运地发出声音; ~ impressively 发出给人深刻印象的声音; ~ loudly/splendidly 发出响亮的声音; ~ melancholy 发出悲哀的声音; ~ nicely 发出美妙的声音; ~ perfectly 发出完美的声音; ~ queerly/