

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：

$S + \sim + (to\ be/as)n. / adj.$

$S + \sim + to-v$

$S + \sim + v-ed$

$S + \sim + v-ing$

$S + \sim + that-clause$

$S + \sim + wh-clause$

$S + \sim + as\ if-clause$

用作及物动词：

$S + \sim + sb. / sth.$

$S + \sim + to-v$

$S + \sim + wh-to-v$

$S + \sim + v-ing$

$S + \sim + that-clause$

$S + \sim + wh-clause$

用作双宾动词：

$S + \sim + sb. + sth.$

$S + \sim + sth. + to\ sb.$

$S + \sim + sth. + for\ sb.$

$S + \sim + sb. + wh-to-v$

$S + \sim + sb. + that-clause$

$S + \sim + sb. + wh-clause$

用作宾补动词：

$S + \sim + sb. / sth. + (to\ be/as)n. / adj.$

$S + \sim + sb. / sth. + to-v$

$S + \sim + sb. / sth. + v-ing$

$S + \sim + sb. / sth. + v-ed$

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

abcd efghijklmn

opqrstuvwxy z

dam

【释义】

(1) 修筑水坝; 以水坝阻拦 to make a dam across a narrow valley, etc.; to hold back by means of dam; to block vt.

(2) 阻拦; 抑制 to hold back; to confine vt.

【解说】

(1) dam 用作名词的意思是“堤坝”, 转化为及物动词作“筑坝, 拦水, 以水坝阻拦”解, 指用障碍物堵塞, 以防止水流、眼泪等继续流出, 其后可接名词或代词作宾语。

(2) dam 引申可表示“抑制, 克制”, 这时常与 up 连用。

(3) dam 的过去式和过去分词均为 dammed.

【搭配】

[M₂] ~ up one's anger 抑制某人的怒气; ~ up one's feeling 抑制某人的感情; ~ up inflation 制止通货膨胀

【用法】

▲ S + ~ + sth.

The labour man tries their best to dam the river. 劳动人民尽最大努力筑堤防洪。They dammed the water to control flooding. 他们筑坝来防洪。Ira lost her boyfriend, she couldn't help damming her feeling. 艾拉失恋了, 她不能控制自己的感情。

【习语】

▲ **dam up** (v. + adv.)

△ **dam sth.** ⇔ **up**

① 筑堤、坝拦(水) to keep back (water) by building a wall or band in its way

They have dammed up that river. 他们在那条河中筑坝。They decided to dam up the valley and build a reservoir. 他们决定把山谷围起来, 建造水库。

◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构

A stream was dammed up. 溪流被坝截断了。

② 抑制; 控制 to control

It's hard to dam up one's feelings. 一个人要抑制自己的感情是不容易的。Hearing the news, she could hardly dam up her excitement. 听到这消息, 她几乎不能抑制自己的激动。

【辨异】

▲ **dam, bar, block, hinder, impede, obstruct**

见 block 条。

damage

【释义】

损害, 毁坏 to break or spoil; to cause harm or

injury to vt. & vi.

【解说】

(1) damage 的基本意思是“损害, 伤害”, 它主要是指在价值完整性效能等方面造成损害, 一般是部分性的, 可以用于有形物, 也可以用于无形物。还可表示对经济信心等造成坏的结果或影响。主要用作及物动词, 意思是“损害, 毁坏”, 可用于被动式。

(2) damage 偶尔也可用作不及物动词, 这时主动形式具有被动意义, 表示“受到损害, 被损害”, 常用来表述自然物的特性。

【搭配】

[N₁] storm ~ s 暴风雨使……受到损害; war ~ s 战祸损害

[N₂] ~ sb.'s appearance 毁了某人的面容; ~ car 毁坏汽车; ~ cities 毁坏城市; ~ one's confidence 对某人的信心产生影响; ~ crop 使庄稼受到损害; ~ economy 对经济产生影响; ~ goods 毁坏商品; ~ house 毁坏房屋; ~ sb.'s interests 损害某人的利益; ~ the national economy 损害国民经济; ~ sb.'s property 损害某人的财产; ~ sb.'s prospects 毁坏某人的前程; ~ sb.'s reputation 毁坏某人的名誉

[M₂] ~ badly/seriously 严重损害; ~ completely 完全损坏; ~ easily 容易损坏; ~ normally 正常损害; ~ partially 部分损害; ~ totally 全部损害; ~ usually 经常损害

【用法】

▲ S + ~

China damages easily. 瓷器容易破损。This dress damages easily. 这件衣服很容易坏。Wool usually damages if washed in hot water. 毛织物用热水洗一定会受损。

▲ S + ~ + sth.

You've damaged my bicycle. You shan't have it again. 你把我的自行车弄坏了。你别想再用了。Hailstones damaged crops and even killed farm animals. 冰雹毁坏了农作物, 甚至打死了牲畜。A fire has damaged the school houses. 一场大火烧坏了学校的房子。The flood damaged a lot of houses. 洪水毁坏了许多房屋。They shot down or damaged about 10 enemy planes. 他们击落击伤大约 10 架敌机。Drinking and smoking can damage your health. 饮酒和吸烟会损害你的健康。He tried to use it to damage our international reputation. 他企图利用此事来破坏我们的国际声誉。

◇ 用于 be ~ ed 结构

This lock is damaged. This door will never open! 这把锁坏了。门开不开了! Many houses were damaged by the earthquake. 许多房屋遭受了地震的损失。If men breathed in the fine paint spray, their lungs would be damaged. 如果工人吸入这种细微的漆雾, 他们的肺部就会受到损伤。Her heart was slightly damaged as a result of her long illness. 久病使她的心脏受到一些损害。The police

acknowledged that three police vehicles were damaged. 警方承认有三辆警车被毁。His political reputation was damaged due to his illegal marriage. 他的政治名誉由于他的非法婚姻而受到诋毁。

【习语】

▲ *damage for* (v. + prep.)

(对……)造成损害 to hurt sb./sth.

△ *damage for sth.*

The incident has damaged for his reputation. 这次事件给他的名声造成损害。

【辨异】

▲ *damage, demolish, destroy, ruin, spoil*

这组词都有“破坏, 毁坏”的意思。其区别是: *destroy* 指“强力摧毁、彻底破坏”, 常含有不能或很难修复的意思, 可用于借喻中, 对象可用于人或事物; *damage* 一般指“部分的破坏”, 通常作“损坏”解, 意味着损坏后价值减少或作用减小, 有时可用于借喻中; *demolish* 是正式用语, 指由于巨大外力或急速、猛烈的动作而造成的破坏, 其破坏力与 *destroy* 相当, 甚至达到粉碎的程度, 往往只剩下一堆废墟或残骸; *ruin* 现在多用于借喻中, 有时泛指一般的“弄坏了”, 较少用在指真正具体地“摧毁”“破坏”建筑物; *spoil* 一般指某物受到严重破坏或损伤, 基本上失去原有的价值、用途、美观, 一般含有不可弥补的意味, 作不及物动词用, 表示(食物)变坏, 腐烂变质等。

▲ *damage, harm, hurt, injure, wound*

这组词都有“破坏, 毁坏, 伤害”的意思。其区别是: *damage* 多指损害事物(无生物)的功能、价值; *injure* 指伤害、损坏人或动物的身体、健康、外表、感情、名声等等, 是最普通用语, 有时也用于物品的价值; *hurt* 是较浅的用语, 与 *injure* 基本同义, 指所受的伤害比较轻微; *wound* 主要指武器或凶器等等造成的外伤或剧烈的痛苦; *harm* 尤指伤及一个人或其心态、健康、权利、事业等。

damp

【释义】

(1) (使)潮湿 to make damp *vt.* & *vi.*

(2) 抑制 to depress, to restrain *vi.*

(3) (使)沮丧, (使)败兴 to make sad or dull *vt.* & *vi.*

【解说】

(1) *damp* 的基本意思是“(使)潮湿”, 可指稍微地潮湿, 也可指适度地潮湿, 还可指令人不快地潮湿, 可用作不及物动词或及物动词, 用作及物动词时, 可接名词或代词作宾语。可用于被动结构。

(2) *damp* 引申可表示“抑制, 使沮丧”, 后接副词 *down*, 表示“封(火), 降低(火势)”; 使失去精力或劲头; 遏制”等意思, 跟副词 *off*, 表示“(苗、芽等)因多水而腐烂”。

【搭配】

[M₂] ~ chillingly 刺骨地潮湿; ~ coldly 寒冷地潮湿; ~ depressingly 消沉地压抑; ~ inescapably 逃避不了地压抑; ~ mysteriously 秘密地压抑; ~ piercingly 刺穿地潮湿; ~ slightly 静静地压抑; ~ stuffily 闷热地潮湿

[M₃] ~ down 封(火), 降低(火势); 使失去精力或劲头; 遏制; ~ down a fire 把火封上; ~ down a furnace 把炉子封上; ~ down inflation 遏制通货膨胀的势头; ~ down sb.'s spirits 破坏某人的兴致; 使某人沮丧; ~ off (苗、芽等)因多水而腐烂

【用法】

▲ *S + ~ + sth.*

You should damp clothes before ironing them. 在烫衣服之前应将衣服打湿。She damped her cloth before cleaning the window. 擦窗之前她先把抹布弄湿。Nothing could damp his spirits. 任何事情都不能使他精神消沉。My failure last time has not damped my interest. 上一次的失败没有使我的兴趣减弱。

◇ 用于 *be ~ ed* 结构

If you walk in the rain for a while, your clothes will be damped. 如果你在雨中走, 那么你的衣服将被雨淋湿。His zeal was damped by the apathy of the public. 公众的冷漠使他沮丧。

【习语】

▲ *damp down* (v. + adv.)

① 把(某物表面)润湿 to make (a surface) slightly wet all over

△ *damp sth. ⇔ down*

You'd better damp down the ground and then sweep it. 你最好先把地上洒一层水, 然后再打扫。

② (用灰等)封(火)或灭(火) to make (a fire) burn more slowly, often by covering with ash or by controlling the flow of air

△ *damp sth. ⇔ down*

We may damp down the fire furnace for the night. 我们可以把火炉子封上过夜。Don't forget to damp down the fire before going to bed. 上床睡觉之前,

别忘了封火。If you don't use the fire now, you can damp it down. 如果你现在不用火, 你可以把火封上。

③ 使(兴趣、热情等)降低, 衰减 to control so as to reduce (something)

△ *damp sth. ⇔ down*

A few weeks' hard work should damp down his keenness. 几星期的艰苦工作减弱了他的热情。They were too keen at first and we had to damp down their enthusiasm. 起初他们的心情太着急, 我们只好给他们泼点冷水。Difficulties did not damp down his enthusiasm. 困难没有能够挫伤他的积极性。

④ 减少 to lessen

△ *damp down*

My hope of a better job damped down after six years' waiting. 经过六年的等待, 我想找份好的工作的希望淡了。My wish of going abroad to study English damped down. 我出国学英语的愿望渐渐地淡了。

▲ *damp off* (v. + adv.)

(幼苗)因水分过多而烂死 (of plants) to die because of too much water

△ *damp off*

You must see to it that there isn't too much water in the fields, otherwise the seedlings might damp off. 当心不要让田里积水太多, 不然的话, 秧苗要烂的。It rained so much last winter that half the vegetable crops damped off. 去年雨水过多, 一半蔬菜都烂了。The plants have damped off. 这些植物已淹死了。

dance

【释义】

(1) 跳舞 to move the feet and body in a way that matches the speed or movements of music; to

perform a named kind of such movement or the named music *vt. & vi.*

(2) 手舞足蹈; 摇晃; 跳跃 to move quickly up and down, or about *vi.*

【解说】

(1) dance 的基本意思是跳舞, 可用作不及物动词和及物动词, 用作及物动词时, 宾语可以接各种舞蹈。

(2) dance 在用作及物动词时, 还可作“把某情节或形象用舞蹈的形式表演出来”解, 这种用法多见于非正式的书面语体中。

(3) dance 还常用来指“以舞蹈的手段得到高位”。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ a dance 跳一个舞; ~ national dance 跳起民族舞蹈; ~ a waltz 跳华尔兹舞

[M₂] ~ bewitchingly 着迷地跳舞; ~ exquisitely 优美地跳舞; ~ frivolously 轻浮地跳舞; ~ gleefully 快乐地跳舞; ~ gracefully 优雅地跳舞; ~ impishly 顽皮地跳舞; ~ picturesquely 生动地跳舞; ~ quaintly 古雅地跳舞; ~ skillfully 技术高超地跳舞; ~ solemnly 庄严地跳舞; ~ strenuously 用力地跳舞; ~ violently 强有力地跳舞

[M₃] ~ away 不断地跳舞, 蹦蹦跳跳地离开, 在跳舞中虚度光阴; ~ one's chance away (因跳舞) 错过机会

[P] ~ for joy 欢欣鼓舞; ~ in a ring (众人) 围成一圈跳舞; ~ in the wind 随风飘舞; ~ to music 按音乐节拍跳舞; ~ to sb.'s pipe 跟着某人亦步亦趋; ~ with 与某人共舞; ~ with joy 高兴地手舞足蹈

【用法】

▲ S + ~

Do you dance? 你跳舞吗? She began to dance as soon as she heard the music. 她一听到乐曲便跳起舞来。They danced and danced until much of us joined in. 他们不停地跳着舞, 直到我们中间许多人都参加了进去。When he asked me to dance, I declined politely. 当他请我跳舞时, 我婉言谢绝了。They were dancing until after midnight. 他们一直舞到午夜以后。She danced across the room. 她跳着舞横穿过了房间。Will you dance with me? 你愿和我跳舞吗? She danced for joy. 她因快乐而跳跃。The leaves were dancing in the wind. 树叶随风飘舞。Snow flakes were dancing in the air. 雪花在空中飘舞。

▲ S + ~ + sth.

They danced a waltz. 他们跳华尔兹舞。She danced a national dance. 她跳起民族舞蹈。He danced the part of the girl. 他跳那个姑娘的角色。She danced her thanks. 她跳起舞来表示感谢。They danced the story of their homeland. 他们把他们祖国的传说用舞蹈的形式表现出来。

◇用于 be ~ed 结构

Is the polka often danced nowadays? 波尔卡舞现在还有人跳吗?

【习语】

▲ dance around (v. + prep.)

围着……跳(舞) to dance round sb.

△ dance around sb.

The little child danced around her at the sight of his mother. 孩子一见到母亲就蹦蹦跳跳围着她转。

△ dance sb. around sth.

He danced his wife around the room. 他带领他的太太绕着房间跳舞。

▲ dance away (v. + adv.)

用跳舞驱除, 蹦蹦跳跳地离开 to move away by dancing; to get rid of sth. by dancing

△ dance away

He was reaching out for the girl when she danced away from him. 正当他伸手去抓那个女孩的时候, 女孩蹦蹦跳跳地跑开了。

△ dance sth. ⇔ away

She danced away her worries. 她用跳舞来驱除她的烦恼。She danced her youth away. 她由于迷恋舞蹈而虚度青春。

▲ dance off (v. + adv.)

跳着舞走开 to depart with dance

△ dance off

Dance off now; I wish to be alone. 走开; 别来打扰我。

△ dance sb. ⇔ off

Allen danced her off to another part of the floor. 艾伦引她舞向舞池的另一部分。

▲ dance on/upon (v. + prep.)

①晃动, 摆弄 to shake sth./sb. on somewhere

△ dance sb./sth. on/upon sth./sb.

He danced the child on his knee. 他把孩子放在膝上摆弄着。

②奉承, 献媚 to give much attention to a person

△ dance attendance on/upon sb.

He danced attendance on/upon Bob. 他奉承鲍勃。

The young man danced attendance on his rich aunt, but got nothing from her when she died. 这个年轻人小心侍候他有钱的姑妈, 但是当他姑妈死时, 他一无所获。

▲ dance to (v. + prep.)

跟着……摇摆 to hang or swing loosely

△ dance to sth.

She loves to dance to fast music. 她喜欢随节奏明快的曲子跳舞。We danced to the music. 我们合着音乐跳舞。They refuse to dance to his tune. 他们拒绝听从他的指挥。

▲ dance up and down (v. + adv.)

△ dance up and down

跳动, 晃动 to jump or shake

The child danced up and down in rage. 那孩子暴跳如雷。The arrow on the computer screen danced up and down in front of my eyes. 计算机屏幕上的箭头在我眼前晃来晃去。The sudden pain made him dance up and down. 突然的疼痛使他蹦跳不已。

【辨异】

▲ dance dances, dance and dance

danced dances 指的是跳了一个又一个的舞; 而 danced and danced 指的是不停地跳舞。

dare

【释义】

(1) 敢; 敢于 to have the courage; to venture *vt.*

(2) 敢冒险; 不惧 to take the risk; to face *vt.*

(3) 挑激; 挑战; to suggest that sb. has not the courage or ability to do sth. *vt.*

【解说】

(1) dare 的基本意思是“敢”, 指“勇敢”, 含有大胆、鲁莽、爱冒险, 或因爱虚荣而甘冒生命或受惩罚的危险。

(2) dare 用作情态动词时, 意思是“敢, 竟敢”, 后面接不带的动词不定式, 有时态变化, 但没有人称形式的变化, 一般用于疑问句, 否定句和条件句, 但不用 do, does 或 did 来构成否定和疑问句结构, 在非正式语体(尤指口语中), 常用 daren't 或 dare

not 表示过去的时间。

(3)dare 用作行为动词时,后面通常接带 to 的动词不定式,有时可省略 to,有时态和人称的变化,用 do, does 或 did 来构成否定句和疑问句的结构。

(4)dare 还有“激某人做难办的事”的意思,即:问某人敢不敢(或能不能)做某事,暗示他不敢(或不能),后接以动词不定式充当补足语的复合宾语,不定式中的 to 一般不省去。

(5)dare 作“冒险,面对危难而不畏惧”解时,后直接接宾语,这是不常见的用法。

(6)dare 的过去式是 dared,但多用于正式语体,口语中少见。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ any danger 敢承担任何风险,敢冒任何危险

[M₂] ~ boisterously 兴高采烈地冒险; ~ bravely 勇敢地冒险; ~ courageously 有勇气地冒险; ~ dauntlessly 无所畏惧地冒险; ~ impetuously 鲁莽地冒险; ~ impishly 顽皮地挑激; ~ unhesitatingly 毫不犹豫地冒险; ~ virtuously 善良地挑激

【用法】

▲ S + ~ + v

No one dared ask him about his intentions. 没人敢问他的意思是什么。I wonder whether he dares try. 我不知他是否敢于一试。I daren't speak to him. 我不敢和他说话。He wanted to come, but daren't. 他曾想来,却又不敢来。And I daren't ask you, because I thought I must be wrong. 我不敢问你,因为当时我想我一定错了。The little girl said that she dare not go there alone. 那小姑娘说她不敢独自一个人去那儿。I daren't have asked him when we met. 当我们相遇时,我不敢问他。

▲ S + ~ + sb./sth.

He was ready to dare any hardship and danger. 他敢于面对艰难。I don't think he will dare the risk. 我认为他不敢冒这个险。He would dare all things in the cause of justice. 要是为了正义,他什么都不怕。She dared the anger of his family. 在他愤怒的一家人面前,她毫不畏缩。I dared him, but he didn't. 我向他挑战,可是他不敢应战。

▲ S + ~ + to-v

He didn't dare to speak to her. 他不敢对她说话。She didn't dare to look at him. 她不敢看他一眼。I cannot dare to protest. 我不敢提出抗议。He did not dare to tell her about it. 他不敢把情况告诉她。She did not dare to answer. 她不敢回答。Nobody would dare to suspect him. 没有人敢怀疑他。They wouldn't dare to be so rude. 他们不敢如此无礼。I have never dared to tell him the truth. 我一直没敢把真相告诉他。The children don't dare to make a sound while their parents are sleeping. 父母亲睡觉时孩子们不敢弄出一点声响。

She dared to walk the tightrope without a net. 她敢在下面不张网的情况下走钢丝绳。I wonder how he dared to say such a thing. 我奇怪他怎么敢说这样的话。

Does he dare (to) go? —He dares go. 他敢去吗? ——他敢。(Do you dare to ask him for money? 你敢向他要钱吗?)

▲ S + ~ + sb. + to-v

He dared me to walk down Chang'an street in my pyjamas. 他问我有没有胆量穿睡衣在长安街上行走。I dared him to ask the teacher to give us a holiday tomorrow. 我问他敢不敢请求老师明天给我们一天假。I dare you to do it again! 谅你不敢再干! He dared the boy to knock at the old man's

door. 他挑逗那孩子去敲那老人的门。I dared him to jump from the bridge into the river. 我用激将法要他从桥上跳入水中。

【辨异】

▲ dare, venture

dare 和 venture 都可用作及物动词,表示“敢,敢于”。但用法稍有区别:dare 为常用词,着重指有足够的勇气和胆量去做某事,venture 属正式用语,着重指不顾客观实际而冒险一试。

【注意】

(1)How dare……? 是表示愤慨时使用的句式,相当于感叹句。例如:

How dare he say such rude things about me? 他怎么敢说出这样对我不礼貌的话! How dare you? Take your hand off me at once. 放肆! 马上把你的手挪开。

(2)You dare! 和 Don't you dare! 是人们叫别人不要去该做不该做的事时的用语。例如:

"Mummy, can I draw a picture on the wall?" "You dare!" "妈妈,我可以在墙上画幅画儿吗?" "你敢!" "Don't you dare do that again!" "不要这样胆大妄为!"

(3)I dare say(有时写作 I daresay)的意思并不是"I dare to say",而是“也许”“我想是这样”,常用于不太肯定或谦虚的口吻中,后接不带 that 的从句,主语多用于第一人称现在时。例如:

I dare say you are right. 我想你是对的。I dare say you are thirsty after all that tennis. 打了这么半天网球,你也许渴了吧。I dare say this will exercise an even wider influence than we expected. 我看这件事所产生的影响要比我们以前所想的还要广泛。

I dare say 可用作插入语。例如:

There is something wrong with the TV set, I dare say. 恐怕电视机有毛病了吧。

I dare say 往往也作反语来用。例如:

Oh, you mean to win? I dare say you will. 噢! 你们打算取胜? 也许可以吧。

(4)在现代英语中,dare 的使用已趋减少,人们常用 not to be afraid or not to have the courage to 代替。例如:人们常用 He is not afraid of saying what he thinks. (他不怕讲出自己的想法。)取代 He dares to say what he thinks. (他敢于说出自己的想法。)

(5)dare 在各种句型中的形式如下:

祈使句: Don't you dare to go out with such a cold.
分词短语: The captured enemy colonel lay flat on his face, not daring to look up.
间接引语: He said that he dared not (to) reply.
现在完成时: He has never dared to say it.
虚拟语气: He would do it if he dared.

dart

【释义】

(1)投掷; 投射 to send suddenly and quickly; to hurl; to launch vt.

(2)向前冲; 飞奔 to move forward suddenly and quickly; to dash vi.

【解说】

(1)dart 的基本意思是像箭或标枪那样突然起动,并快速地、笔直地向前运动。

(2)dart 作不及物动词解时,意思是“猛冲”“飞奔”;

用作及物动词时意思是“投掷”“投射”，可接名词或代词作宾语。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ an angry look 投出愤怒的一瞥
 [M₃] ~ away/forward 飞奔而逃; ~ forth 放射; ~ off 飞奔而逃
 [P] ~ at a foe 扑向敌人; ~ into 冲进; ~ through 掠过; ~ to one's feet 一跃而起

【用法】

▲ S + ~
 The child darted into the room. 那男孩冲进屋。
 The little rabbit darted to its mother at the sight of a man. 这小兔子看到人, 匆忙跳到母兔处。She darted forward and kissed Mary on the cheek. 她跑上前去, 吻了一下玛丽的面颊。The hare darted off like an arrow. 野兔像飞箭似的逃跑了。The fish darted under the rock. 鱼儿突然游到礁石下面。Swallows darted through the air. 燕子在空中掠过。The rocket darted skyward. 火箭冲入云霄。

▲ S + ~ + sth.

The sun darts its beams. 阳光四射。

【习语】

▲ *dart at* (v. + prep.)

△ *dart sth. at sb./sth.*

① 瞥视(某人或某物) to look quickly or carelessly, often in passing, at (something or someone)

She darted an angry look at him. 她向他投以愤怒地一瞥。The old man was displeased and darted an angry look at me. 老人不高兴了, 瞪了我一眼。She darted a glance at her sister. 她朝姐姐瞥了一眼。She darted a glance at the handsome newcomer from under her lowered eyelids. 她低垂着眼睑朝那个英俊的新来者瞥了一眼。Jane darted an anxious look at the clock as she tried to finish her examination question. 简力图答完考题, 所以她焦急地瞥了一下钟表。

② 掷向(某人或某物) to throw (someone or something)

He darted spears at the lion. 他把标枪掷向狮子。

▲ *dart away* (v. + adv.)

飞奔而逃 to run quickly

△ *dart away*

The deer saw us and darted away. 鹿一看见我们就飞快地逃走了。The boy darted away like an arrow. 那男孩像箭一样地跑开了。

▲ *dart out* (v. + adv.)

投掷, 投射 to send suddenly and quickly

△ *dart sth. ⇔ out*

The snake darted out its tongue. 那条蛇像一般地伸出舌头。The lizard darted out its tongue at the insect. 蜥蜴伸出舌头去吃小昆虫。She opened the trunk and darted out a mouse. 她打开衣箱, 忽地窜出一只老鼠来。

【辨析】

▲ *dart, shoot*

这组词都指“投射”, 都强调起动的突然性, 但 dart 侧重启动后运动的速度与笔直, 而 shoot 侧重运动的持续和延伸。

dash**【释义】**

(1) 冲; 猛冲 to move or be moved violently vt. & vi.

(2) 猛掷, 使劲扔 to send or throw violently vt. & vi.

(3) 匆匆地写或画 to write or draw sth. quickly vt. & vi.

【解说】

(1) dash 的基本意思是“冲”, 指使人或物体以难以控制的、几乎疯狂的速度向前移动。引申可表示“使劲扔”或“匆匆地写或画”。

(2) dash 可用作及物动词, 也可用作不及物动词。用作及物动词时意为“猛掷/摔/撞”, 接名词或代词作宾语。用作不及物动词时, 意为“急奔, 猛冲”, 常与 here, there, home, downstairs 等副词连用; 若表示“赶往……”, 则用 dash to。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ stones 扔石头

[M₁] ~ high 冲得很高

[M₂] ~ aimlessly 无目的地地投掷; ~ blindly 盲目地冲; ~ despairingly 绝望地猛掷; ~ eagerly 急切地冲; ~ gently 温柔地扔; ~ hurriedly 匆匆地写; ~ madly 疯狂般地冲; ~ splendidly 辉煌地冲刺

[M₃] ~ along 滔滔不绝地说; ~ away one's tears 用手抹眼泪; ~ by 掠过; 冲过去; ~ down 飞奔而下, 猛泻下, 匆匆完成; ~ forward 向前冲; ~ in 冲进来; ~ in the details 匆匆把细节写下来; ~ off 匆匆完成, 飞出; ~ off a piece of article 赶写一篇文章; ~ onward 向前直冲; ~ out 删去, 涂掉; ~ out into the street 跑到街上; ~ out some words 删去一些字

[P] ~ about the streets 在街上横冲直撞; ~ across the garden 横冲过花园; ~ after the rabbit 紧追兔子; ~ against 和……碰撞, 冲击; ~ against the wall 撞到墙上; ~ down a hill 从山上冲下; ~ for sth. 向某物冲去; ~ into 冲入, 与……猛撞; ~ into the room 冲进房间; ~ into a shop 奔进商店; ~ out of the room 冲出房间; ~ over the snow 在雪地上飞驰; ~ through the station (火车) 飞快地驶过车站; ~ sth. to pieces 把某物摔得粉碎; ~ up the stairs 飞奔上楼; ~ upon the rock 冲击岩石; ~ sth. with sth. 在某物中掺一点某物

【用法】

▲ S + ~

I must dash, I'm late. 我得赶紧走了, 已经晚了。Dash downstairs to keep up with her, she left only a moment ago. 快到楼下追上她, 她才离开一会儿。The horse dashed onward. 那匹马向前直冲。The waves dashes high. 波浪冲得很高。He drove the police car at full throttle and dashed at the gangsters. 他驾驶着警车开足马力向匪徒冲去。I spent all day dashing around trying to do my Christmas shopping. 我一整天都在东奔西走, 设法采购圣诞礼物。

He had to dash to catch the ball before it hit the ground. 他得冲向前去把尚未落地的球接住。I must dash to catch a train. 我必须去赶火车。

▲ S + ~ + sth.

Don't dash stones! It's dangerous. 不要扔石头, 那样做危险。She picked up a cobblestone and dashed it through the glass. 她拾起一块鹅卵石猛地掷去, 石子打穿了玻璃。She dashed some paint on the paper and called it a tree. 她在纸上洒了些颜料, 说这就是一棵树。The waves dashed the shore of the lake. 波浪拍击着湖岸。The current of river dashes their boats on the rocks. 湍急的河水把他们的船只冲到了岩石上。

The president's veto of the bill dashed the hopes of many mayors. 总统对议案的否决使许多市长的希

望落空。The rain dashed our plans for a picnic. 下雨使我们的野餐计划成为泡影。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

Her spirits were dashed by the incident. 她因为那件事而心情沮丧。

【习语】

▲ **dash against** (*v. + prep.*)

(使)撞上(某物) to (cause to) hit (sth.) quickly and violently

△ **dash against sth.**

Day and night the waves dash against the rocks. 波浪日夜冲击着岩石。Waves dashed against the ship. 波浪撞击着船身。

△ **dash sb./sth. against sth.**

He dashed the chair against the door. 他把椅子向着门扔去。The force of the blast dashed him against the wall of the cave. 狂风的威力把他猛撞在山洞石壁上。The waves dashed the boat against the rocks. 波浪把那只船撞到礁石上。

▲ **dash away** (*v. + adv.*)

①匆忙离开 to leave in a hurry

△ **dash away**

I'm sorry, I must dash away now, I'm already late for the concert. 对不起,我得赶紧走。音乐会我已经迟了。

②匆忙抹去…… to remove (usu. tears) hastily

△ **dash sth. ⇔ away**

She turned round, and dashed away the tears with a corner of her handkerchief. 她转过身,用手帕的一角把泪水抹掉。

▲ **dash by** (*v. + adv.*)

飞驰而过 to move quickly

△ **dash by**

They dashed by in a car. 他们乘车奔驰而过。

▲ **dash down** (*v. + adv.*)

使劲掷下 to send or throw violently sth. down

△ **dash sth. ⇔ down**

He dashed down his sword and picked up a revolver. 他掷掉剑,捡起一把手枪。He dashed the bottle down. 他把瓶子猛地向地上一摔。He dashed the cup down in his anger. 他生气了,使劲把杯子掷下。

▲ **dash in** (*v. + adv.*)

猛冲进来 to move violently into sth.

△ **dash in**

He dashed in breathlessly. 他上气不接下气地猛冲进来。

▲ **dash off** (*v. + adv.*)

①匆忙离开 to hurry away

△ **dash off**

I must be dashing off now. 我得赶紧走了。The thief suddenly grabbed the bag and dashed off with it. 小偷突然抢过包跑掉了。

②匆忙地把……写好或画好 to write or draw (sth.) very quickly

△ **dash sth. ⇔ off**

He dashed off two articles before dinner. 在晚饭前,他匆匆地写了两篇文章。Annie took out her drawing pad and pencil to dash off a sketch of the Indians. 安妮拿出画本和铅笔,迅速地画了一幅印第安人的素描。

▲ **dash out** (*v. + adv.*)

冲出去;冲出来 to hurry outside

△ **dash out**

Why did you catch up your bag and dash out? 你为什么慌忙拿起书包就往外跑? The door opened and the children dashed out. 门开了,一群孩子冲了

出来。He dashed out, reckless of the danger. 他不顾危险,冲了出去。

▲ **dash one's brains out** (*v. + n. + adv.*)

把自己的脑袋摔开花 to kill oneself or someone by breaking the head open

△ **dash one's brains out on sth.**

The climber fell from the cliff and dashed his brains out on the rocks below. 那位攀登者从悬崖上掉了下来,在下面的岩石上摔得脑浆迸裂。

▲ **dash over** (*v. + prep.*)

使覆盖,淹没(某物) to (cause to) cover (sth.) quickly and violently, as with liquid

△ **dash over sth.**

Very big waves dashed over the sea wall at the height of the storm. 在暴风雨最猛烈的时候,巨浪吞没了海堤。

△ **dash sth. over sth.**

She's fainted, quick, dash some cold water over her face. 她晕倒了,快,往她脸上喷些冷水。Dash a bucketful of water over the muddy floor. 拿一桶水把这带泥的地板冲洗一下。

▲ **dash to** (*v. + prep.*)

把某物撞成碎片;把某人撞得粉身碎骨 to destroy sth. or sb. violently

△ **dash sb./sth. to sth.**

He dashed the bottle to pieces against the wall. 他把瓶子掷到墙上,摔得粉碎。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

The boat was dashed to pieces against the rocks. 船触礁后撞得粉碎。

▲ **dash toward** (*v. + prep.*)

朝……冲去 to move quickly to sth.

△ **dash toward sb./sth.**

A dog was dashing towards them. 一只狗正向他们冲去。He dashed towards the door. 他朝门口冲去。

【辨异】

▲ **dash, hurry**

这组词都可表示“急奔”。其区别在于:dash 指快速向前进,只用于距离很短的场合;hurry 多指赶往较远的地方。

▲ **dash, rush**

两者的共同意思是“快速向前运行”。其区别是:dash 强调近于疯狂的高速,而 rush 则强调手忙脚乱和无暇顾及后果。

date

【释义】

- (1) 记载日期 to write the date on *vt.*
- (2) 鉴定……的年代 to determine the age of *vt.*
- (3) 自……时代存在到至今 to have existed since sometime *vi.*
- (4) (使)过时,不流行 to (cause to) seem no longer in fashion *vt. & vi.*
- (5) 与人约会,相约 to go on or have a date with another or each other *vt. & vi.*

【解说】

(1) date 用作名词的意思是“日期”,转化为动词意思是“注(明)日期”。引申可作“鉴定……的年代”“约会”解。

(2) date 可用作及物动词,也可用作不及物动词。用作及物动词时可接名词或代词作宾语,作“断(鉴)定年代”解时,常以表示古物、古器等名词作宾语。用作不及物动词作“约会”解时,不指一般朋友

之间的约会,而指发生在情侣之间的约会,也可用以指异性中的一方对此种交往的同意,含有“就这样约定了”,属非正式用法,多用于美国人之间。

(3) date 用作不及物动词,还有“过时,不流行”的意思。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ the first of January 日期定为 1 月 1 日

[M₂] ~ exactly 确切断定

[M₃] ~ back 追溯; ~ back to 回溯到,从……就开始

[P] ~ as 确定某物的年代为; ~ from 始于; ~ in one's mind 在心中考虑

【用法】

▲ S + ~

She doesn't date often. 她不太常有约会。They have been dating for months. 他们两个人彼此约会已经有好几个月了。

Most fashions soon date. 大多时尚的东西很快就过时了。His songs are so good that they have hardly dated at all. 他的歌曲非常优美,几乎一点都不显得过时。His novels seem scarcely to date at all. 他的小说似乎丝毫没有什么过时。This type of music is beginning to date. 这种音乐开始陈旧了。

▲ S + ~ + sb./sth.

Please date your letters to me in future. 以后请在你给我的信上写明日期。He dated the arrival of each new bird. 每只新来的鸟的到达日期他都记下了。I can't date the house exactly. 这幢房子的年代我无法断定。I date this little disturbance from his birth. 我看这一小病从他生下那天就有了。

Her clothes date her, I'm afraid. 恐怕她穿的衣服使她看起来过时。That suit dates him. 他穿那身衣服显老。

Tom dated Alice yesterday. 汤姆与爱丽丝昨天约会了。She began dating boys when she was sixteen. 她 16 岁时就开始同男孩子约会了。He dated her Wednesday nights. 他常在星期三晚上同她约会。They've been dating each other for months. 他们彼此约会已好几个月了。

◇用于 be ~ ed 结构

This letter isn't dated. 这信没写日期。The letter is dated October 1st. 这封信的日期是 10 月 1 日。

▲ Others

We acknowledge the receive of your letter dated May 15. 5 月 15 日函已收悉。

【习语】

▲ date as (v. + prep.)

确定某物的年代为 to determine the age of sth.

△ date sth. as sth.

The unusual shape of the pot dates it as about A. D. 400. 这个壶的特殊形状使人们可以确定它的年代大约为公元 400 年。

◇用于 be ~ ed 结构

The statue has been dated as 5th century B. C. 这个雕像的年代为公元前 5 世纪。

▲ date back to (v. + adv. + prep.)

追溯到……,从……开始 to have existed since (the date of building or origin)

[不用于进行体,也不用于被动结构]

△ date back to sth.

The castle dates back to the 14th century. 此城堡建于 14 世纪。In China acupuncture dates back to ancient times. 在我国针刺疗法从古代就有了。This manuscript dates back to the 18th century. 这份手稿写于 18 世纪。The legend dates back to the 12th century. 这个传说可追溯到 12 世纪。

▲ date from (v. + prep.)

始于 to have existed since (the date of building or origin)

[不用于进行体,也不用于被动结构]

△ date from sth.

The Great Wall dates from the third century B. C. 万里长城建筑于公元前三世纪。This church dates from the 6th century. 这座教堂早在 6 世纪就建成了。This letter dates from Beijing. 这封信注有北京发出的日期。Their friendship dates from college days. 他们的友谊从大学时代就开始了。The custom dates from the time when men wore swords. 这项习俗始于人类佩带刀剑的时代。

▲ date in one's mind (v. + prep. + n.)

在心中考虑 to think carefully by oneself

△ date in one's mind st. / wh-to-v

Mike dated in his mind whether to accept the work. 迈克在心中考虑者是否接受这项工作。

【辨异】

▲ date back to, date from

这组词语都可译作“始于”。前者着眼于开始的时间,即“起自”;后者强调从过去某时延续到现在。

【注意】

date back to 连接的总是过去的时间,但 date 却总用一般现在时。to 有时也可换作 from,但此说法不很普遍。

dawn

【释义】

(1) 破晓;(天)初亮 to begin to grow light vi.

(2) 开始现出 to begin to appear vi.

【解说】

(1) dawn 的基本意思是“天破晓,黎明”,引申可表示人“开始觉醒”“开始明白过来”等。

(2) dawn 常用作不及物动词,多与介词 on/upon 连用,表示“(在头脑中)开始出现,明白过来,明确起来,清楚起来,初见,呈现”等。

(3) dawn 偶尔也用作系动词,接形容词或名词作表语,表示“发亮;破晓”。

【搭配】

[M₂] ~ abruptly 突然明白; ~ calmly 悄悄地天亮; ~ clearly 清楚地了解; ~ finally 终于开始现出; ~ gradually 渐渐地了解; ~ slowly 慢慢地清楚 [P] ~ on 明白; ~ on one's mind 了解; ~ on one's view 出现在某人面前; ~ upon the world 世界开始进入

【用法】

▲ S + ~

Day dawns in the east. 东方破晓。The morning dawned brightly. 拂晓天气晴朗。Day will dawn soon. 天很快就亮了。The day was dawning when we set out. 我们出发时天刚破晓。They were waiting for the day to dawn. 他们等待天明。

His genius dawned when he became an actor in Hollywood. 他在好莱坞当上电影演员之后,他的天才初露头角。The space age dawned in the twentieth century. 太空时代开始于二十世纪。A new age dawned with the invention of the radio. 随着无线电的发明,一个新时代开始了。A new era of progress is dawning in Asia. 一个进步的新时代正在亚洲大陆出现。

▲ S + ~ + adj./n.

The morning dawned fresh and clear after the storm

at night. 夜里暴风雨过后迎来空气清新的拂晓。The next day dawned bright and sunny. 第二天一早阳光灿烂。Last Sunday dawned a perfect day. 上星期日, 一早就是个好天气。

【习语】

▲ *dawn on/upon* (v. + prep.)

①(指白昼)来临于(某处); 给(某处)以光明 (of a day) to begin in (a place); to give a light to (darkness)

△ *dawn on/upon sth.*

A grey day dawned upon the sleeping city. 一个灰蒙蒙的白昼降临于这座沉睡的城市。The ocean dawned on our view. 海洋呈现在我们眼前。A smile dawned on his face. 他脸上露出了笑容。Victory was dawning on the battle front. 战场上出现了胜利的曙光。A new era is dawning upon the world. 世界正进入一个新时代。

②逐渐(被人)知晓, 明白 to become gradually known by (sb.)

△ *dawn on/upon sb./sth.*

The fact has just dawned on me. 我现在才明白这件事。The truth may one day dawn upon you. 你总有一天会明白真相。At last it dawned on us. 我们终于明白了。The answer dawned on me when I wasn't thinking about the work. 在我没考虑答案的时候, 答案不知不觉地出来了。

△ *It dawned on sb. that/wh-clause*

It suddenly dawned on me that I'd caught the wrong train. 我突然意识到我乘错了火车。It dawned on me that the following day would be her birthday. 我突然想起第二天是她的生日。It has slowly dawned upon us that he will not help. 我们慢慢地明白过来他将不会来帮忙。It dawned on me that I was lost. 我渐渐明白, 我迷路了。

It dawned on me where I had seen him before. 我渐渐想起以前是在哪里见到过他。It suddenly dawned upon me why he was so interested in my story. 我突然意识到他为什么对我的经历如此感兴趣。

【辨异】

▲ *dawn, break*

见 break 条。

dazzle

【释义】

(1)使目眩 to make sb. unable to see clearly or act normally because of too much light, brilliance, splendour, etc. *vt.*

(2)使惊异不已 to impress; to bewitch *vt.*

【解说】

(1)dazzle 的基本意思是强光等照射弄得人眼花缭乱, 引申可表示“使惊异不已”。

(2)dazzle 是及物动词, 接名词或代词作宾语。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ the crowd 使听众赞叹不已; ~ the young girl 使那少女目眩

[M₁] almost ~ 几乎目眩神惑

[M₂] ~ fatally 非常目眩; ~ hopelessly 令人绝望地看不见; ~ suddenly 突然目眩

[P] ~ at success 胜利使他头晕目眩; ~ by one's beauty 为某人的美貌而神魂颠倒; ~ sb. with one's oratory 某人的口才使某人赞叹不已

【用法】

▲ *S + ~ + sb./sth.*

The bright morning sun dazzled him. 早晨明亮的阳光照得他睁不开眼。I can't see because the light is dazzling me. 因为光线使我眼花, 所以我看不见。The splendid hall dazzled the young man. 富丽堂皇的大厅使那年轻人眼花缭乱。Such prospects almost dazzled the young girl. 如此光辉的前景几乎使小姑娘眼花缭乱。To look straight at the sun dazzled the eye. 直接看太阳会使人目眩。

He dazzled the crowd with his oratory. 他的雄辩口才使听众赞叹不已。

◇用于 be ~ ed 结构

She was dazzled by bright lights when she came into the room. 她走进屋内时被强光刺得睁不开眼。He was dazzled by her beauty. 他被她的美貌所倾倒。The student was dazzled by his sudden success. 突如其来的成功使那学生感到惊讶。

deal

【释义】

应付, 处理 to take action about *vt. & vi.*

【解说】

(1)deal 的基本意思是指把某物一片一片地分配, 或以适当的份数分给应给之人, 有时只表示给予或交给。

(2)deal 主要用作及物动词, 接简单宾语或双宾语, 其间接宾语可转化为介词 to 的宾语。deal 用作不及物动词时, 可表示“发牌”。

(3)deal 后常接介词 in 或 with, deal in 的意思是“经营”, deal with 的意思是“处理”“应付”或“论述”“涉及”。

(4)deal 的过去式和过去分词均为 dealt。

【搭配】

[N₂] ~ sb. a blow 给某人以一击; ~ sb. a scolding 给某人一顿责骂

~ the cards 发牌

[M₁] ~ ill 虐待; ~ well 优待

[M₂] ~ badly 虐待; ~ deservedly 应受到; ~ effectively 有效地处理; ~ exclusively 专门经营; ~ exhaustively/fully 详尽地论述; ~ fairly 公平地对待; ~ frankly 坦率地对待; ~ generally 一般性地论述; ~ honestly 忠实地处理; ~ honourably 光明正大地处理; ~ justly 公正对待; ~ kindly 好心地对待; ~ promptly 立即处理; ~ properly 适当地处理; ~ publicly 公开发放; ~ rapidly 迅速处理; ~ realistically 用写实手法处理; ~ rightly 公正地处理; ~ severely 严厉地对待; ~ sternly 严肃地对待; ~ tactfully 巧妙地处理; ~ wisely 机智地应付 [M₃] ~ out 分配, 分给; ~ out books to the students 把书发给学生; ~ out justice 伸张正义

[P] ~ a blow against/at sb. 打击某人; ~ at the shop 常在商店买东西; ~ in 经营; 从事; 参加; ~ in cotton goods 经营棉织品; ~ in foreign trade 从事对外贸易; ~ with 处理, 对付; 论述; 研究; 与……打交道; 做买卖; ~ with children 和孩子们谈他们的事; ~ with problem 处理问题; ~ with the problem of inflation 论述通货膨胀问题; ~ with such details 讨论这种细微末节

【用法】

▲ *S + ~ + sth.*

Who will deal the money? 谁来分发钱? Who dealt the cards? 是谁发的牌? It's your turn to deal the cards. 轮到你发牌了。

The country's threat to deal elsewhere and pay cash on the barrelhead is not likely to move its opponent. 这个国家扬言要到别处去买石油,并支付现款,但这种威胁不可能吓倒其对手。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

He is dealt at that shop for 20 years. 他与那家商店往来 20 年了。

▲ *S + ~ + sb./sth. + sth.*

The mother dealt the children the food. 母亲把食物分给孩子们。The teacher deals the students several papers. 老师发给学生几张纸。He dealt me a sudden blow on the chin. 他突然给我下巴一拳。His mother dealt him a severe scolding. 他母亲狠狠地骂了他一顿。This battle dealt the enemy hard blows. 这一仗狠狠地打击了敌人。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

Their prestige has been dealt a heavy blow. 他们的威望受到了沉重的打击。He had been dealt four aces. 他拿到了 4 张 A。

▲ *S + ~ + sth. + to sb./sth.*

He has dealt studying materials to us. 他已经把学习材料发给我们。I tried to deal justice to all men. 我尽力做到对大家公正。We dealt a deadly blow to the enemy. 我们给敌人一个致命的打击。

【习语】

▲ *deal at* (*v. + prep.*)

买东西 to be a customer of a business such as a shop
△ *deal at sth.*

They deal at Harridge's. 他们在哈里奇商店买东西。I've stopped dealing at that shop; their prices are too high. 我已不在那家商店买东西,那里的价钱太贵。

▲ *deal by* (*v. + prep.*)

以某种态度对待某人 to treat (someone) in a certain manner, as well or badly

△ *deal by sb.*

Mr. Cabe has always dealt fairly by me. 凯布先生一直对我公平相待。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

She's been badly dealt by. 她受到了虐待。

▲ *deal in* (*v. + prep.*)

买卖,经营 to trade in; to buy and sell

[常用于一般时态]

△ *deal in sth.*

He deals in hardware. 他做五金生意。Our company deals in electronics. 我们公司经销电子器件。His firm deals in the software of computer. 他的公司经销计算机软件。That shop deals in men's clothing. 那家商店经营男式服装。The greengrocer deals in all kinds of vegetables. 这家菜店出售各种蔬菜。This garage deals in machine oil, tyres and petrol. 这家汽车修理厂经销机油、轮胎和汽油。He deals in laser surgery. 他从事激光外科手术的研究。That woman deals in gossip and slander. 那个女人忙于搬弄是非和造谣中伤。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

The shares of that company have not been dealt in for some time. 那家公司的股票有好些日子没有经营了。

▲ *deal out* (*v. + adv.*)

分发;施与…… to give sth. to several people

[用于一般时态]

△ *deal sth. ⇔ out (to sb.)*

The teacher dealt out books to the students. 教师把书发给学生。The hostess dealt out three pieces of ham to each guest. 女主人给每位客人分了三片火腿。

She dealt out a bar of chocolate to each child. 她分给每个孩子一块巧克力糖。

The children felt that the teacher had been unfair in dealing out the punishment to the whole class. 孩子们觉得老师惩罚全班同学是不公平的。A judge must deal out justice to all men. 法官必须对每个人都执法公正。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

The money must be dealt out fairly. 钱一定要公平分配。The pears were dealt out fairly among the children. 梨公平地分给了孩子们。

▲ *deal with* (*v. + prep.*)

△ *deal with sb./sth.*

① 惠顾;与……交易,和……做买卖 to trade with; to do business with

[用于一般时态,不用于被动结构]

We have dealt with that firm for many years. 我们与那家公司有多年的生意往来。Manufacturers do not usually deal direct with members of the public. 厂商不直接和公众发生买卖关系。

We only deal with big and well-known firms. 我们只和那些大公司做生意。They often deal with that shop. 他们常到那家商店买东西。The Greens deal with the butcher at the corner of the street. 格林家通常在街角处的肉铺子内买肉。

② 应付,处理;对待 to take action about

[常用于一般时态]

He must deal with many difficulties. 他必须应付许多困难。Be careful. 他很难对付。The way to deal with a young fighter is to hit him hard in the first few minutes, so as to knock the stuffing out of him. 对付一个年轻拳击手的办法是在头几分钟里猛打他几拳,先杀杀他的锐气。The lifeguards must be trained to deal with any sort of emergency. 救生员一定要接受训练,学会应付各种紧急情况。A decisive person is needed to deal with the situation. 我们需要一个果敢的人来应付这个局面。Being prepared, we shall be able to deal properly with all kinds of complicated situations. 有了准备,就能恰当地应付各种复杂的局面。

How shall we deal with this matter? 我们如何处理这件事? She has a lot of correspondence to deal with. 她有大量信件要处理。I will deal with the problem now. 我将处理这个问题。We should deal with every case on its merits. 我们处理各种情况都应根据其本身的条件。You have dealt with the subject on the right lines, but your essay is lacking in detail. 你处理这一课题的原则是对的,但文章缺乏细节。The patient was difficult to manage, but the nurse dealt with him all right. 这个病人很难管理,但是护士把他护理得很好。We must deal with the situation at once, before it gets out of hand. 我们必须在局势失去控制之前采取措施。Your aunt deals very well with the wounded soldier. 你姑妈待这个伤员非常好。You should deal with him more politely. 你应该待他更客气一些。Deal with a man as he deals with you. 以其人之道,还治其人之身。

◇用于 *be ~ed* 结构

That matter has already been dealt with. 那件事已被处理。There are many difficulties to be dealt with when starting a new business. 开展一项新业务时,有许多困难需要解决。

③ 论述,涉及 to be concerned with, to be about; to give a speech on sth.; to discuss a problem