# 1 (上面) Over, On, Above

on 指线上或面上的接触点,仅在两个物体互相接触的情况下表示"在...上面"。

1.1. There is a bus on the bridge.

Above 与 over 都可以用的场合: 当表示垂直在上的正上方时, 两者均可用。

1.2. A lamp was hanging over/above the table.

当用作副词且与 and, or 连用,表示"……以上"时,两者均可用。如:

- 1.3. You get an A grade for scores of 75 and over/above. 75 分或 75 分以上的分数就是优等。
- 1.4. Big-screen TVs are defined as 27 inches or above/over. 大屏幕电视是指 27 英寸或更大的电视。

通常用 above 的场合

- (1)当不是表示垂直在上的上方时,通常用 above。如:
- 1.5. We have got a little house above the lake. 我们在湖边高坡上有一所小房子。
- (2) 当表示(数目、数量、水平、年龄)超过时,通常用 above。如:
- 1.6. Inflation is above 6%. 通货膨胀超过 6%。
- 1.7. Today's temperature is 10 degrees above zero. 今天气温是零上 10 度。
- 1.8. The town is 2,000 feet above sea level. 这座城市海拔 2,000 英尺。
- 1.9. We cannot accept children above the age of 10. 我们不能接受 10 岁以上的儿童。
- (3) (重要性、质量)超过,胜过
- 1.10. I rate her above most other players of her age. 我认为她优于大多数同龄参赛者。
- (4)(音量或清晰度)超过(另一种声音)
- 1.11. Then there was a woman's voice, rising shrilly above the barking.

接着,一个女人的尖厉声音盖过了犬吠声。

- (5) (社会地位或权威)高于
- 1.12. I know you're above me socially, but I must say I find your attitude offensive.

我明白你的社会地位比我高,但我得说我觉得你的态度很粗鲁。

通常用 over 的场合 当表示覆盖,横过或越过;数量、速度、年龄的"多于"时,通常用 over。如:

- 1.13. Spread a cloth over the table.在桌上铺一块桌布。
- 1.14. There is a bridge over the river.河上有一座桥。

see above 与 see over

在书或文章中, see above 的意思是"见前文""见上文", see over 的意思是"见下一页", 两者意思几

## 乎相反,注意不要弄混。如:

1.18. See above, / See over for further information.

# 2: (接受) Accept, welcome

Accept 收受;接受(建议、邀请等),如:

- 2.1. Please accept our sincere apologies. 请接受我们真诚的道歉。
- 2.2. It was pouring with rain so I accepted his offer of a lift. 天正下着瓢泼大雨,所以我接受了他的建议,搭了他的便车。

Welcome 欣然接受,乐意接纳(机会、好运等),如:

2.3. I welcome this opportunity to give my side of the story.

我很高兴有机会陈述我方的观点。[side of the story: 对事情的说法;辩解]

# 3. (讲话) Speak, Say, Tell, Address, Talk

Speak 讲话,说话,如:

3.1. I spoke to him about it yesterday.

我昨天跟他讲过这事。

Say(口头或书面),说,表达,如:

3.2. What did he say when you spoke to him yesterday?

昨天你和他讲话时他说了些什么?

Tell 告诉,讲述,如:

3.3. I told him all about what happened.

我把发生的事情全都讲给他听了。

Address(对某人或群体)讲话,发表演说,如:

3.4. I wasn't addressing you, I was speaking to my friend Mr. Roberts here.

我没有对你说话,我是在和我的朋友罗伯茨先生说话。

3.5. He is due to address a conference on human rights next week.

他下星期将在一个大会上发表关于人权的演说。

Talk 交谈,谈话,如:

3.6. We can't talk here; let's go into my office.

我们不能在这类谈话,还是到我的办公室吧。

4. (承认) admit, allow, agree, accept, own, own up, come clean

admit 承认(某事属实,尤指承认错误),如:

4.1. I admit that I was rather drunk when I said that.

我承认我说那话时是有些醉了。

Allow(正式)(谨慎地、有保留地)同意,认可,如:

4.2. She allowed that she might have been somewhat hasty.

她承认她可能有些草率。

Agree(常指在给予负面评价之前)承认(某事的正确性),如:

4.3. They agreed that the meeting had been useful, but wished that more time had been spent discussing the budget for the following year.

他们承认这次会议是卓有成效的,但希望用更多的时间讨论来年的预算问题。

Accept 认可,相信(某人的说法属实),如:

4.4. The police accepted his version of events.

警察相信了他对事件的陈述。

Own(承认某事是真实的) 承认, (旧式用法),如:

4.5. He owned to a feeling of guilt.

他承认有歉疚感。

4.6. She owned (that) she had been present.

她承认她当时在场。

Own up(为错误行为)承担责任,坦白,供认,如:

4.7. When the teacher asked us who had taken the book, John owned up.

当老师问我们谁拿了那本书时,约翰承认是他拿的。

4.8. Unless the person who stole the money owns up, the whole class will be punished.

除非偷钱的人坦白,否则全班同学都会受到惩罚。

Come clean (with sb.) (about sth.) (非正式)招供,招认,坦白(不愿说出的错误),如:

4.9. It was time to come clean with my mother.

该是和我母亲说实话的时候了。

4.10. If you come clean about what happened, I will promise to keep it to myself.

发生了什么事,你都告诉我,我保证不会对别人讲的。

4.11. It would be better if you come clean about it and let her know what kind of man she is seeing. 你最好一五一十地告诉她,让她知道她正在交往的那个男人是个什么货色。

5.(允许,许可) Admit, accept, receive, welcome, let in, take in

Admit (尤指因持有入场券等)准许进入,如:

5.1. You won't be admitted if you haven't got a valid ticket.

如果没有有效入场券,你会被禁止入内。

Accept 接纳,接受(成员),如:

5.2. The golf club is not accepting new members at the moment.

本高尔夫俱乐部目前不接纳新会员。

Receive 迎接,接待(客人)进入(某地),如:

5.3. The host and hostess were standing at the door to receive their guests.

男女主人站在门口迎接客人。

Welcome 欢迎(客人或新来者),如:

5.4. We had a party to welcome the new neighbours.

我们举行了一个聚会欢迎新邻居。

Let in 允许(某人)进入(建筑物等),如:

5.5. He came home drunk, and his wife would not let him in.

他醉酒后回家,妻子不让他进门。

Take in 收留. 留宿.如:

5.6. After their parents died, relatives took the children in.

这些孩子的父母去世后亲戚们便收留了他们。

#### 6.(发现) find, discover, come across

Find(偶然或通过寻找)找到,发现(某人或某物),如:

6.1. I found my other sock in the laundry basket.

我在洗衣篮里找到了我的另一只袜子。

Discover(第一个)发现(某物,某个地方或科学资料等,尤指曾不为人所知或隐藏的东西);(出乎意料地)发现,找到,发觉,如:

6.2. Christopher Columbus is said to have discovered America in 1492.

据说克里斯托弗.哥伦布在 1492 年发现美洲。

6.3. Police discovered a large stash of drugs while searching the house.

警方搜查这栋房子时发现里面藏有一大批毒品。

Come across 偶遇,偶然发现(某人或某物),如:

6.4. I was looking for my birth certificate and came across my old school photographs.

我在寻找我的出生证时偶然发我上学时的一些照片。

6.5(搜寻)search, comb, go through, look around

search (通常系统地)搜查(某处),如:

1. Police searched the house, looking for stolen goods.

警察搜查房子,寻找被盗赃物。

Comb(非常仔细、系统地)搜寻(某一区域),如:

2. Police combed the woods for any trace of the missing child.

警察在林子里四处搜寻失踪孩子的任何踪迹。

Go through 搜查(某处);(尤指)翻查(一系列物品或零散部件),如:

3. I went through the whole document again, but I still couldn't find the paragraph you mentioned.

我再次翻遍了整个文件,但还是没能找到你提到的那段话。

Look around ( 通常指随意地 ) 在 ( 某处 ) 四下寻找 , 如 :

4. I looked around the garden, but I couldn't find your ball.

我在花园里到处寻找,但没能找到你的球。

7. (到达) Arrive, come, reach

Arrive(人或交通工具,尤指经过一段旅程后)到达,如:

1. After a long trek through the mountains, we arrived safely in the village.

我们长途跋涉穿越山区后安全到达村庄。[trek: 长途跋涉]chen

Come 来,走到(所在的位置),如:

2. What time are the children coming home?

孩子们什么时候回家?

Reach 到达(空间距离比较短,尤指终点),如:

3. The climbers reached the top of the mountain without mishap.

登山者们顺利地到达了山顶。[mishap: 晦气;不幸 without mishap 平安]

# 8. (听) Listen, be all ears, hear, overhear, pay attention, eavesdrop

Listen (注意地) 听, 倾听, 如:

1.1. I like to listen to CDs in the car.

我喜欢在车上听歌碟。

Be all ears(非正式)(全神贯注地)听,倾听,如:

1.2. 'Are you paying attention?' 'Yes, go ahead – I'm all ears!'

"你在专心听吗?""是的,接着说吧,我在洗耳恭听呢!"

Hear 听见,听到,如:

1.3. I heard a bang.

我听到一声巨响。

Overhear 无意中听到,偶然听到,如:

1.4. I overheard two girls criticizing my best friend.

我无意中听到两个女孩在数落我最要好的朋友。

Pav attention 专心地听,如:

1.5. Are you paying attention at the back of the class?

你坐在教室后面是在专心听讲吗?

eavesdrop v. 偷听,窃听

The government illegally eavesdropped on his telephone conversations. 政府非法窃听了他在电话里的通话。

## 9 (卑鄙) mean, base

mean 通常表示令人厌恶的反社会的各种特征,如心胸狭窄、气量小等。例如,整个社会都为共同的事业而奋斗,而有的个别人只去经营自己的"小天地",这种人可谓 mean。

2.1. That was a mean thing to do.

这事做得不厚道(卑鄙)。

2.2. Don't be so mean to your little brother!

别对你弟弟那么刻薄!

Base 指思想卑鄙,让人蔑视,缺乏人类的自尊:

2.3. To betray a friend is a base action.

出卖朋友是卑鄙的行为。

# 10 (头脑) head, brain, mind

Head 头,头部,用来指人的头脑,心智,才智,如:

1. She has good head for maths.

她有数学才能。

2. You think everyone is against you, but it's all in your head.

你觉得所有人都与你作对,但那只是你的一己之见。

Brain 大脑,头脑,用来指人的智力,脑力,逻辑思维能力,如:

3. You need brains as well as brawn to do this job.

这项工作既需要脑力又需要体力。

4. I had a good brain and the teachers liked me.

我很聪明,老师们都喜欢我。

Mind 头脑,大脑;思想,思维,心思;思考和推理的能力,如:

5. There were all kinds of thoughts running through my mind.

各种念头在我脑海中闪过。

6. His mind is as sharp as ever.

他思维敏锐,一如既往。

7. He had the body of a man and the mind of a child.

他四肢发达,头脑简单。

## 11 (事情) Matter, thing, affair, business, concern

matter 所表示的"事情"在含意上比较模糊,通常指客观存在的或有待处理的问题:

1. She may need your help with some business matters.

她也许需要你帮助处理一些业务方面的事情。

thing 在含义上比 matter 还要模糊,有时为了含糊其词而有意用 thing。如:

2. The most frightening thing of all was that not a sound could be heard.

最为吓人的事情是一点声音也听不到。

affair 以单数形式出现时,通常指一般的"事情",而以复数形式出现时,通常指重大的"事情"。不管单、复数这个词所表示的"事情"都包含着"在进行中"、"处在过程中"或"交易、交往"的意思。

3. World / international / business affairs.

### 世界 / 国际 / 商业事务

4. The government has mishandled the whole affair.

政府对整个事件处理不当。

business 所表示的"事情"或"事务"多与"职务"有关,有时这个词指强加的"任务"。口语中的"None of your business!"(这不是你的事!) 以及"Mind your own business!"(多管闲事!) ,很能说明 business 的

### 这种含义:

5. I have got some unfinished business to attend to.

### 我还有一些未完的事要处理。

6. There was nothing left for the teams to do but get on with the business of racing.

这些队除了继续参加赛跑比赛,没有什么别的事可做。

Concern: 如果想表示个人的或者与个人有直接关系的"事情",最好用 concern, 这与 concern 在用作动词所表示的"关心、涉及"有联系:

7. It's no concern of mine.

### 这不关我的事。

8. What are your main concerns as a writer?

作为一名作家,你主要关注的是哪些事?

# 12: (比较) Compare to, compare with

compare to 描述事物(不同类)的相似性, "把…比作", "与…相似", 如:

1.1. Scientists sometimes compare the human brain to a computer.

### 科学家有时将人脑比作电脑。

注:compare to 也常用于文章的上下文,前后的关系。

Compare with 比较两个事物(同类)以辨别他们的相似性,或差别,"比较;对比","(与…)比起来(好/差)"

1.2. The flowers here do not compare with those at home.

### 这儿的花比不上家乡的花。

1.3. This school compares with the best in the country (= it is as good as them).

这所学校可与全国最好的学校媲美。

# 13(包含,容纳) Contain, hold

contain 着重"其中确实包含有",如:

2.1. The bottle contains water.

### 这个瓶子里有水

2.2. The speech contained some interesting ideas.

这个讲演包括一些有趣的思想。

hold 指"能容纳", Hold 可用作容纳这个意思, 但基本上侧重于容纳的能力: 如:

2.3. The house holds 20 people.

这房子能住下 20 人。

2.4. The pitcher holds two pints but contains only one.

这个罐子可装两品脱,但现在只装了一品脱。

14 ( 奇怪 ) strange, curious, weird, odd, a bit off(口语,不大好吧,不大对劲,有些奇怪) odd< strange< weird

odd 通常指不规律、偶尔出现的人或事物,往往令人困惑或奇怪。

Strange 最普通用词,奇怪的,陌生的,奇异的,如:

1. He says he heard strange noises in the night.

他说他晚上听到了奇怪的声音。

1.5. If you describe something or someone as weird, you mean that they are strange.

That first day was weird.

第一天很奇怪。

Curious 好奇的,引起兴趣的,或奇怪且反常的,如:

2. It's curious that he's never mentioned her before.

他以前从来没有提及过她,这很反常。

### 15 (宣布, 声明) Declare, announce

Declare 多用于正式场合,侧重于郑重宣布某一重大事件,尤其是宣布战争、和平、独立等国家层面的大事,如:

1. The government has declared a state of emergency.

政府已宣布进入紧急状态。

Announce 含有提前预告的意思,常指提前知道某些事,如发明、成果,或书籍出版的发行等。

2. They announced that the flight would be delayed.

广播通知,该航班将误点。

3. 'I'm having a bath and going to bed,' she announced, and left the room.

"我要洗个澡然后上床睡觉,"她大声说完便离开了房间。

# 16 (问) Ask, demand, question, Require, request

Ask 问,询问,如:

1.1. "What time is it?" he asked.

"现在几点?"他问道。

Demand 一再查问,强烈要求,如:

1.2. 'Where's your purse?' the burglar demanded.

"你的钱包在哪儿?" 盗贼一再追问道。

Question(尤指在面试或调查中)质询,询问,如:

1.3. She was arrested and questioned about the fire.

她被拘留讯问有关火灾的事情。

Require(要求所必须的东西;法律、协定、规章以及其他客观情况的要求)要求;命令;规定,如:

4. I have done all that is required by law.

我已做到了法律所要求的一切事情。

request (指通过正式手续(请帖),或非常有礼貌、客气地请求, 常用于"恐怕对方由于种种原因不能答应"的场合), 请求,要求,如:

5. You are sincerely requested to be present at the party.

敬请您光临晚会。

6. If you receive a request like this, you cannot fail to obey it.

如果你接到像这样的请求,你不可能不服从。

## 17 (希望) Desire, wish, want, Eager, anxious

desire 属正式用语、强调"主观愿望的热切性"、含有"强烈希望做某事"的意思、如:

2.1. He got the book he desired.

他得到了他渴望得到的那本书。

wish 语气比 desire 弱, 一般用于"难以实现或不可能实现的愿望", 强调"主语的主观愿望", 指"希望"、

"愿"、"想", 如:

2.2. I wish I could have a new car.

我多么希望有一辆新车(我要是有一辆新车就好了)。

want 多用于口语式普通场合, 指"想"、"要"或"需要", 表示"较弱的偏爱、选择"或"强烈的需要、热爱", 2.3. I want a book.

我要一本书。

17.1(渴望的) Eager 渴望的, 渴求的, 热切的, 如:

1. I was eager to go home. 我盼着回家。

Anxious (略带紧张) 急切的,渴望的,如:

2. She was anxious to make a good impression on her boyfriend's parents.

她热切希望能给男朋友的父母留下良好的印象。

# 17.2 (期待) Expect, hope

Expect 期待,预期(肯定会发生的事情),指望,如:

1.1. I am expecting a parcel in the post.

我在等一件邮包。

Hope 希望,期望(某事发生),如:

1.2. I hope to see you soon.

我希望不久就见到你。

### 18(困难)Hard, difficult

hard 是 easy 的反义词,当表示"体力上的困难"时候用 hard,如:

3. He was sentenced to two years' hard labor.

他被判处两年的苦役。

4. a project that required years of hard work.

# 一项需要多年艰苦劳动的工程

difficult 指"需要通过相当努力或一定的技艺、智慧、策略或勇气才能处理或解决的", 侧重于"智力上的困难",程度比 hard 要大,此外,也常常用于表示难以应付或难以对付. 如:

5. a difficult situation; a difficult problem / task / exam.

困难的形势; 难题;艰巨的任务;很难的考试。

6. It's really difficult to read your writing.

你的笔迹真是难以辨认。

# 19(得到)get, gain, win, earn

get 是最普遍、使用范围最广的词,"获得;得到",如:

1. I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside.

我坐在公共汽车的前部,以得到有利于观赏农村风光的机会。

gain 强调目的物需要努力奋斗才能得到: "获得;赢得;博得;取得",(有时更指这种东西具有价值,特别是物质价值。)

2. Who stands to gain from this decision?

谁会从这一决定中受益呢?

3. They realise that passing exams is no longer enough to gain a place at university.

他们认识到仅仅是考试通过,并不能确保进入大学。

win 虽然常常可以和 gain 换用,但 win 具有 gain 所不能表达的含义,"获胜,赢得,夺取; 使…赢得; 使…获得: 获得,挣得",获得者具有有利的品质,如:

4. It seemed certain that this would win the prize.

这一块会得奖,这似乎是肯定的了。

5. This invariably wins them the love and respect of others.

这种行为常常为他们赢得别人的爱戴和尊敬。

earn 包含着获得物与所花的气力是相互成比例的,"挣得,赚得;博得,赢得",如:

6. He earns about \$40,000 a year.

他一年大约挣 4 万元。

7. His achievements earned him respect and admiration.

他的成就为他赢得别人的尊敬和赞美。

## 20 (检查)Check, double-check, examine

Check 检查,检验,核实,(含有"校对"或"找错"的意思),如:

1.1. Always check your spelling before you post a letter.

在寄信之前总是要检查一下你的拼写是否正确。

1.2. Check your homework before you hand it in.

把你的家庭作业检查一下然后再交。

Double-check 复核,复查,仔细审核,如:

1.3. Check and double-check spelling and punctuation.

要反复检查拼写和标点符号。

1.4. I'll double-check the figures.

我将对这些数字进行复核。

Examine(仔细地)检查,检验(物或人以确认是否正常),含有"察看或观察以了解情况"的意思

1.5. The doctor examined the girl's foot to see if there was a broken bone.

医生仔细检查女孩的脚以确认是否骨折。

21(相当) fairly, quite, rather/pretty, very

它们的词义按照下面的排列顺序,从 fairly 到 very 为止,是逐渐加强的。

 $(not) \rightarrow fairly \rightarrow quite \rightarrow rather / pretty \rightarrow very$ 

fairly 语气最轻,尽管经常与褒义词连用,通常译为"还算"、"相当"。比如要说某部电影 fairly good,

指的可能是还勉强过得去,只是没有否定,(通常用作中性或褒义)。

quite 语气稍重,意为"颇"或"相当"。要是说某一部电影 quite good,那是说这部电影相当不错,虽不是最好,但至少值得看,(用作褒贬均可)。

rather 或 pretty 在语气上又稍重一点,意为"十分"或"相当" (pretty 不如 rather 正式)。要是说某一部电影 rather/pretty good,指的是这电影相当不错,意指要高出一般水平或出乎意料地好,(通

常用作中性或褒义)。

very 语气最强,意为"很"或"非常"。要是说某一部电影 very good,这是说这部电影很不错,算得上是精品之作。

- 4.1. The movie is fairly good. 这电影还算可以吧。
- 4.2. The movie is quite good. 这电影相当不错。
- 4.3. The movie is rather/pretty good. 这电影十分好看。
- 4.4. The movie is very good. 这电影太好看了!

Fairly 相当,还,尚且,凑合吧

3.1. The soup is fairly hot.

这汤还是热的。(说话者认为汤是热的,有爱喝热汤之意)

3.2. The soup is rather hot.

这汤相当热。(含说话人嫌汤太热,不宜喝之意)

3.3. We did fairly well but only fairly well.

我们做得还过得去,但也仅仅是过得去而已。

rather(常用于表示轻微的批评、失望或惊讶)相当,在某种程度上;(也常用在 too 或形容词或副词比较级前,而 fairly 则不可)。如:

3.4. This book is rather too difficult for me.

这本书对我来说是有点太难了。

3.5. I did it rather better last time.

我上一次做得还好一些。

在英国英语中,rather 常用来表述克制性的陈述 (understatement), 而 fairly 则不可,也不用 very, 如 3.6. This boy is rather clever.

这男孩有点聪敏。

在下面句子里,只可用 rather 而不用 fairly. 如:

3.7. I rather like him.

我有几分喜欢他。

# 21: (增加) grow, rise, increase

Grow 增加,增长(体积、数量、强度等),(尤指在自然进程中)长大,如:

1. The company profits grew by 5% last year.

去年公司的利润增加了5%。

2. Little Annie has grown five centimeters in the last six months.

最近6个月小安妮长高了5厘米。

Rise(数量或数目)上升,上涨,如:

3. The price of petrol is likely to rise again.

汽油价格很可能再次上涨。

4. Tourist trips of all kinds in Britain rose by 10.5% between 1977 and 1987.

英国各种旅游项目在 1977 至 1987 年间增多了 10.5%。

Increase 增长,增加(数目),如:

5. Sales have increased since last month.

自上个月来销售额已经增加。

# 22 (限制)Control, check, contain, limit

Control(尤指)限制,限定(行动自由),如:

1. Parents should control what their kids watch on television.

父母应该限定孩子看什么样的电视节目。

Check 控制,克制(做某事,或表露感情),如:

2. She wanted to tell him the whole truth but she checked herself-- it wasn't the right moment.

她本想告诉他全部真相,但是又忍住了——那还不是时候。

contain 控制,克制,抑制(感情),如:

3. She was unable to contain her excitement.

她无法抑制内心的激动。【同义词 restrain】

Limit 限制,限定(数量,范围,或充分自由),如:

4. Families are limited to four free tickets each.

每户限发四张免费票。

# 23(相符,适合) Agree, fit, match, suit

Agree (抽象的事情)相符合,相一致,如:

1.1. Their accounts of the incident agree on some points and differ on others.

他们对这个事件的叙述有些方面是一致的,有些方面则有分歧。

Fit (与人有关)与...一致,和...相称,如:

1.2. His face fits the description given by the police.

他的外貌与警察的描述一致。

fit 指"尺寸、大小"是否合适。

3.1. I tried the dress on but it didn't fit.

我试穿了那连衣裙,但不合身。

3.2. That jacket fits well.

那件短上衣很合身。

suit 指"颜色、款式"是否合适。 如:

3.3. Blue suits you. You should wear it more often.

你适合穿蓝色。你该多穿蓝色衣服。

3.4. I don't think this coat really suits me.

我觉得这件大衣不大适合我穿。

Match (非人具体的事物)与...相配,与...相似,指的是衣服搭配的是否好,像衣服与鞋的搭配,上衣与裤子的搭配等。如:

1.3. The curtains don't match the carpet.

这些窗帘与地毯不相配。

3.5. Her nails were painted bright red to match her dress.

她的指甲涂成了大红色,为的是与裙子相配。

# 24(几乎) almost, nearly

almost=very nearly。通用情况:

- ●在肯定句中:
- 1.1. The old man is almost / nearly 90 years old.

这个老人快 90 岁了。

- ●修饰 all, every, always 等时:
- 1.2. I go to bed at ten almost / nearly every day.

我几乎每天都是 10 点钟上床睡觉。

- ●在行为动词的否定式前: (注意与下面 almost 在 no...之前,nearly 在 not...之前的区别)
- 1.3. He almost / nearly didn't hear what I said.

他几乎没听到我讲些什么。区别情况:

- ●当要表示"接近"或"就要到了"时最好用 nearly;当想表达"不足"或"尚差一点儿"时最好用 almost。如:
- 1.4. I had nearly reached town, when the young man suddenly said, very slowly," Do you speak English?"

我几乎就要到达城镇了,这时那位年轻人突然非常慢地说道:"你会说英语吗?"

1.5. He slipped and almost fell.

他滑了一下,险些跌倒。

- ●只能用 almost 的场合: 修饰 no, none, never, any 以及由 no 或 any 的合成词(即 almost 可以用在这些词之前)。如:
- 1.6. Almost no one believed him.

几乎没人相信他的话。

1.7. They'll eat almost anything.

他们几乎什么都吃。

- ◇修饰表示感觉或心理的动词或形容词。例如:
- 1.8. I almost think you are right.

我还不完全相信你是对的。

- ◇修饰 more than 和 too。例如:
- 1.9. That's almost too much.

这简直是太过分了。

- ●只能用 nearly 的场合: 被 very, not, pretty 等副词修饰时(即 nearly 前可用 very, pretty, not 等词修饰)。例如:
- 1.10. I'm not nearly ready.

我还没有准备好。

1.11. We pretty nearly missed the train.

我们差点误了火车.

注:not nearly=far from;much less than 是"差得远,远远不够"的意思,并不是按字面翻译成中

文"几乎不"的意思。"几乎不"的英文是 hardly,不是 nearly not 或 almost not。

1.12. There is not nearly enough money for a new car.

买一部新车的钱远远不够。

1.13. I could hardly believe it when I read the letter.

读到那封信时,我几乎不敢相信。

1.14. Hardly a day goes by without my thinking of her (= I think of her almost every day).

我几乎没有一天不想她。(=我几乎天天想着她)

- ◇表示要做什么事但后来"没有做"或"避开不做"时。如:
- 1.15. We nearly called to see you last Saturday.

我们上周六差点来看你。

25(发生) Happen, occur, take place

happen 和 occur 通常指未预见地发生或偶然地发生,两者常可换用,只是后者比前者更正式。如:

1. The accident happened / occurred at about 10.

事故大约发生在 10 点钟。

表示某一事的发生是因为另一事的结果,通常用 happen。如:

2. What happened when you told her the news?

你告诉她这个消息时,她有何反应?

两者之后均可接介词 to,但含义不同:happen to 表示某事发生某人身上,occur to 表示某人想起了某事。如:

3. She hoped nothing bad would happen to him.

她希望不会有什么不幸的事发生在他头上。

4. A good idea occurred to me.

我想起了一个好主意。

5. It never occurred to her to ask anyone.

她从未想到去问问别人。

take place 通常指预先安排好要发生的事,主语通常是"运动、活动、会议等"的名词,在汉语中除译为"发生"外,还通常译为"举行"。如:

6. The meeting will take place on Sunday.

会议星期日举行。

7. Great changes have taken place here since last year.

自去年以来,这里发生了巨大的变化。

三者表示"发生"时都是不及物动词,因此既不能带宾语,也不能用于被动语态。如:事故是怎样发生的?

误: How was the accident happened / occurred?

8. 正: How did the accident happen / occur?

每4年举行一次选举。

误: Elections are taken place every four years.

9. 正: Elections take place every four years.

# 26(允许) Let, allow, permit

Let 是口语化用词,所表示的"允许",常含有"难以阻止"之意,如:

1.1. Don't let this happen again.

不要再让这种事发生了。

1.2. He would eat chocolate all day long if I let him.

我要是不拦着,他会整天不停地吃巧克力。

Allow 表示"允许、许可",侧重"容忍、听任、默许",含有消极不加反对的意思,如:

1.3. The dogs have greater freedom too, for they are allowed to wander outside their enclosure.

那些狗也有了较大的自由,因为允许它们在栅栏外面到处跑跑。

1.4. He allowed his mind to wander.

他听任自己的思绪信马由缰。

Allow of 是"容许"的意思, allow for 是"考虑",如:

1.5. The situation allows of no delay.

情况不容许有任何的延误。

1.6. It will take about an hour to get there, allowing for traffic delays.

考虑到交通阻塞,到那里大约需要一小时。

Permit 比 allow 正式,含有权威性的"允许、认可、批准"的意思,如:

1.7. Will they permit you to sit in on a few classes?

他们会同意你旁听几节课吗?

Permit 与 of 连用,意思是"允许有"。

1.8. We must never permit anything of the sort.

我们绝不允许存在这样的情况。

# 27(举起)Lift, raise

lift 指对物体"提,抬,举,(尤指)向上移动", 或者"抬起,举起(身体的一部分)" 也可以"抬起(头或眼睛)",或提高人的情绪等,如:

2.1. She can lift a pail of water from the ground.

她能把一桶水提起来。

2.2. Amy lifted her arm to wave. 'Goodbye,' she called.

埃米举起胳膊挥挥手。"再见,"她喊道。

2.3. When he finished he lifted his eyes and looked out the window.

他完成之后抬起眼睛往窗外看去。

raise 着重于"垂直高举"或"将物件由较低处移至较高处的适宜位置, 以发挥应有的作用", 如:raise a flag.

升旗。

2.4. He raised a hand in greeting.

他扬起手表示问候。

2.5. They had raised the white flag in surrender.

他们举白旗投降了。

### 28(稳定)Even, regular, fixed, firm

Even(测量结果,或速率保持在同一水平,表示有规律,无波动)不变的;恒定的;或(性情等)稳重的,平和的,如:

1. The brick-built property keeps the temperature at an even level throughout the year.

那栋砖砌的房子里全年温度恒定。

2. He spoke in a steady, even voice.

当时他说话的声音平稳而镇静。

Regular(在很长的一段时间内)稳定的;固定的,如:

3. She couldn't find any regular employment.

她找不到任何稳定的工作。

4. The man sat at his regular table near the window.

这个人坐在他固定的靠窗的位置。

Fixed 固定的;不变的;不能变的,如:

5. fixed prices; a fixed rate of interest.

固定价格;固定利率。

6. The money has been invested for a fixed period.

这笔款项已作定期投资。

Firm 牢固的;稳固的,如:

7. Stand the fish tank on a firm base.

把鱼缸放在牢固的基座上。

## 29 (停下) Stop, pull up, draw up, park

Stop 停下来,停止,如:

1. The car slowed down and then stopped.

那辆车慢慢减速,然后停了下来。

Pull up(指车辆或其驾驶员在某处,打算但还没有)停下来,如:

2. I had to pull up at the side of the road because one of the children was feeling sick.

我不得不在公路旁把车停下来,因为有关孩子想吐。

Draw up(指车辆在某处缓慢地)停下来,如:

- 3. A shining limousine drew up outside the entrance to the hotel.
- 一辆闪闪发亮的豪华轿车在宾馆入口处慢慢地停了下来。

Park 停车,如:

4. The only problem with driving into central London is that it's difficult to find anywhere to park.

驾车进入伦敦市中心唯一的问题就是很难找到停车位。

### 30(形状) Form, figure, shape

form 指"形式,形态",如:

2.1. This dictionary is also available in electronic form.

这部词典也有电子版本的。

figure (常指由线条或表面形成的特定形状) "外形"、"图形", 如:

2.2. a five-sided figure; a solid figure.

五边形; 立体图形。

2.3. She drew figures of fish.

她画鱼的轮廓。

shape 指"形状;外形;样子;呈...形状的事物"如:

2.4. In shape, it looks like a horse.

从外形看, 它看起来像马。

2.5. The pool was in the shape of a heart.

游泳池呈心形。

2.6. Squares, circles and triangles are types of shape.

正方形、圆形和三角形是不同形状的。

### 31(坚硬的) hard, strong, firm, solid

Hard(很难弯曲或断裂)硬的,坚硬的,如:

1.1. Diamonds are the hardest known mineral.

钻石是已知的最坚硬的矿石。

Strong 强硬的,结实的,坚固的,如:

1.2. The bridge isn't strong enough to bear the weight of a really big lorry.

那座桥不太坚固,承受不起一辆大卡车的重量。

Firm 牢固的,结实的,如:

1.3. Choose a soft, medium or firm mattress to suit their individual needs.

针对他们各人不同的需要挑选柔软、软硬适中或者牢固的床垫。

Solid 坚硬的,结实的,固体的,如:

1.4. The concrete will stay as solid as a rock.

混凝土会像岩石一样坚固。

1.5. The snow had melted, but the lake was still frozen solid.

雪已经融化了,湖面却依然冻得硬邦邦的。

### 32(整理) Organize, sort, sort out, order, put in order

Organize 布置,整理(以使清晰,整洁或有条理),如:

2.1. Could you help me organize these files?

你能帮我整理一下这些文档吗?

Sort 分类,拣选,如:

2.2. I have sorted your letters into three piles – 'deal with now', 'deal with tomorrow''.

我已把你的信分成了3堆,即"现在处理","明天处理"和"下周处理"。

Sort out 整理,清理(尤指混乱的东西),如:

2.3. It's going to take ages to sort out the mess left by Bill.

比尔留下的乱摊子要很长时间才能理顺。

Order(按特定序列或体系)整理,排列,如:

2.4. Probably the best plan is to order the entries alphabetically.

或许最好的方案就是将这些词条按字母顺序排列。[entry: 词条, 条目]

2.5. I need time to order my thoughts.

我需要时间梳理一下思路。

Put in order 整理,布置(以使整洁或有序),如:

2.6. We'll start by putting the room in order.

我们将先把房间布置好。

33(表述) state, express, voice

State 陈述,说明,如:

4.1. I wish to state my objections to the proposal.

我希望阐明我对这项提议的反对意见。

Express 表示,表达(思想感情等),如:

4.2. Teachers have expressed concern about the changes.

老师对这些变化表示忧虑。

Voice(用言语)表达,吐露(感情或意见),如:

4.3. A number of parents have voiced concern about their children's safety.

一些家长对他们子女的安全表示了担心。

## 34(适合的)Proper, suitable, fit, fitting

proper(对特定目的)适当的,唯一适合的,如:

1.1. That's not the proper place for that CD.

把那盘光碟放在那里不适合。

1.2. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

用适当的词填空。

Suitable(对特定目的或某种场合)合适的,适宜的.常用结构是:suitable for sth./sb., suitable to do sth.如:

1.3. This programme is not suitable for children.

这个节目儿童不宜。

1.4. I don't have anything suitable to wear for the party.

我没有适合在聚会上穿的衣服。

Fit(质量、素质或技能)适合的,恰当的,合格的,常用结构是:fit for sth. 和 fit to do sth.,如:

1.5. The food was not fit for human consumption.

这食物不适合人吃。

1.6. It was a meal fit for a king (= of very good quality).

这饭菜够得上御膳。

1.7. Your car isn't fit to be on the road!

你的车子还不适合上马路!

Fitting 特别适合的(某场合),相称的,如:

1.8. A fitting end to the meal would be a glass of wine.

餐后最好来一杯葡萄酒。

1.9. It's a fitting evening for a dance.

这是一个适合跳舞的夜晚。

35(想,猜) believe, guess, imagine, suppose, think

believe(比guess正式,根据经验却没有十足把握地)相信,认为,如:

2.1. I believe the new neighbours are American.

我想这些新邻居是美国人。

Guess(非正式)(认为某事是真的,或是可能的,通常说 I guess..美国人喜欢这样说)想,以为,如:

2.2. I guess we must have been a bit drunk at the time.

我想当时我们肯定有些醉了。

2.3. 'Are you ready to go?' 'Yeah, I guess so .'

"你准备好出发了吗?""是的,我想可以了。"

Imagine (比believe多了自主的想法 基于一定的信息,加上一些想象认为...是这样),设想,猜测,猜想,认为,如:

2.4. I imagine that must have been a frightening experience.

我想那肯定是一次令人恐惧的经历。

Suppose(当你要表述"有些不确定"时说:I suppose 我看;要我说;我想),或(根据所知)认为,料想,如:

2.5. I suppose I had better do some homework.

我看我最好做做功课。

2.6. Prices will go up, I suppose.

我觉得物价将会上涨。

Think 认为,以为(常指不明确的或不确定的想法),如:

2.7. I took my umbrella because I thought it was going to rain.

我带了雨伞,因为我以为会下雨。

36(支持,赞成) support, speak up for, be in favour of, stick up for

support 帮助,拥护(想法、计划等); 鼓励(某人有所成就或摆脱困境等); 或支持,支援(人或事),如:

1.1. I support your advocacy of free trade.

我拥护你自由贸易的主张。

1.2. We support various charities, not only by giving money, but also by taking part in fund-raising events.

我们支持各种形式的慈善活动,不仅提供现金,还参加一些筹款活动。

speak up for 辩护,(用言辞)维护,如:

1.1. Bill spoke up for me when all the others said I was wrong.

当别人都说我错的时候,比尔却替我说好话。

Be in favour of 赞同,支持(计划、建议、想法等),如:

1.2. I'm in favour of giving parents the right to choose which school they send their children.

我同意给予父母为孩子选择学校的权利。

1.3. Some are in favour of it, some are against it.

有的赞成,有的反对。

Stick up for(非正式)(大力)支持,维护(某人),如:

1.4. Although the brothers argue constantly, they will always stick up for each other against an outsider.

他们兄弟之间虽然经常争吵,但在对外人时他们总是相互支持。

37 (供给) Give, provide, supply

Give 给,给予,送给,如:

1. Bill gave his girlfriend a diamond ring.

比尔送给女朋友一枚钻石戒指。

Provide 供给,供应,提供(尤指食物或住宿等必需品),如:

2. We provided food for the hungry children.

我们为饥饿的孩子们提供食物。

Supply 供给,提供,供应(材料或设备等所需物品),如:

3. This catering company supplies many pubs in the city with food.

这家餐饮公司向市里的许多酒馆供应食品。

★supply 有时带有"弥补欠缺"之意,侧重于"大量提供"。当指供给具体的实物时,supply 和 provide 往

往可以通用。如果提供的是"经验、机会、帮助"等抽象概念,通常用 provide,而 supply 的宾语只能是具体的物品。

38 (认为...是...) Consider as, regard...as... treat...as...

Consider...(as)...侧重"经过考虑而认为", 表示"一种比较客观的看法",consider carefully before taking action 三思而后行。如:

1. I consider what he said (as) reasonable.

我认为他说的有道理。

Regard...as...指指(通常根据长期的经验而明确地)"把...认为"、"把...看作",如:

2. He was regarded as the foremost authority on chemistry.

他被认为是化学最高权威。

Treat...as... 表示"在某种认识的基础上看待或对待", 重在行动, 而不在认识, 如:

3. They will not be treated as enemies.

他们不会被当作敌人对待。

39 (容易的) Easy, simple, effortless

Easy 容易的,简单的(尤指不需多少努力),如:

1.1. That was an easy question.

那是个容易回答的问题。

Simple 简易的,简单的,如:

1.2. The answer is really quite simple.

实际上答案相当简单。

Effortless 容易的,不需费力的,如:

1.3. He gave a seemingly effortless performance.

他表演起来似乎轻而易举。

### 40 (最后) Last, final, latest

4.1. The final / last word in this dictionary is "zoom".

这本词典的最后一个单词是"zoom"。

last (与 first 相对),主要指一个系列(如顺序、位置、时间等)的最后,暗示其后不跟有其他人或东西。如:

4.2. He is sitting in the last row.

他坐在最后一排。

4.3. He was the last to arrive.

他是最后一个到的。

final 不是指顺序上的最后, 而是表示以此作为结束或到达终点, 强调结论的确定性和决定性。如:

4.4. Final victory is ours.

最后的胜利是我们的。

4.5. The final exam may present some problems.

期末考试可能会带来一些问题。

4.6. I'm not coming, and that's final! (= I will not change my mind)

我不来,就这么定了!

Latest [只用于名词前]是指"最近的,最新的",如:

4.7. Have you heard the latest news?

你得到最新消息了吗?

41 (生病的,不舒服的) ill, poorly, indisposed, out of sorts, unwell, unhealthy, under the weather

Ⅲ(一般用在动词之后)生病的,身体不适的,健康状况不良的,如:

6.1. My father is seriously ill in hospital.

我父亲病重住院。

6.2. He fell ill and died soon after.

他病倒不久便去世了。

Poorly(名词前不常用,总是用在动词之后),(尤指孩子)生病的,不适的,不舒服的,如:

6.3. The baby is poorly – I think she is teething.

宝宝看起来有些不舒服,我想她是在长牙。

Indisposed(正式)[名词前不常用]有小病的,身体不适的,如:

6.4. James is indisposed after last night's celebrations.

昨夜的庆典之后,詹姆斯感觉身体不适。

Out of sorts (非正式)有小病的,不舒服的,如:

6.5. I'm feeling a bit out of sorts – I think I will have a lie-down.

我感到有些不舒服,我想还是躺下来。

Unwell(名词前不可用,总是用在动词之后)染病的,不舒服的,如:

8.1. Bill has been guite unwell with pneumonia.

比尔得了严重的肺炎。

Unhealthy 不舒服的,身体不适的;或可能致病的;不健康的,如:

8.2. They looked poor and unhealthy.

他们看起来贫病交加。

8.3. Avoid unhealthy foods such as hamburger and chips.

不要吃不健康食品,如汉堡和薯条。

Under the weather(非正式)(身体)略有不适的,不得劲的,如:

8.4. Dad is a bit under the weather this morning – he may be catching a cold.

今天早上爸爸有点不舒服,他可能是感冒了。

42 ( 意思,意图 ) Meaning, sense, purport

meaning 系常用词, 指"用语言文字、姿态、行动、图画等所表达的意义或含义", 如:

the meaning of asentence 句子的意思。

7.1. I don't quite get your meaning (= understand what you mean to say).

我不太明白你要说的意思。

sense 指"一个词,或词组所表达的意思",尤指"一个词的特殊意义",如:

- 7.2. The word has several senses.这个词有许多意思。
- 7.3. The word 'love' is used in different senses by different people.

"爱"这个字不同的人用来表示不同的意思。

7.4. He was a true friend, in every sense of the word (= in every possible way) .

无论从哪个角度讲,他都是个真正的朋友。

7.5. In a sense (= in one way) it doesn't matter any more.

从某种意义上说,这事已无关紧要了。

7.6. In no sense can the issue be said to be resolved.

无论如何这个问题都不能说已经解决了。

7.7. In some senses (= in one or more ways) the criticisms were justified.

在一定意义上,那些批评意见是有道理的。

purport 系正式用语, 指"文件、演讲等长篇文章的主题或大意", 如:

7.8. What's the purport of her letter?

她的信的大意是什么?

43(完成, 实现) complete, reach, realize, succeed, achieve, accomplish

Complete 是指"完成(任务)",如:

1.1. Julia completed the crossword puzzle.

朱莉娅完成了这个纵横字谜。

Reach 是指"实现,达到(一直为之奋斗的目标)",如:

1.2. She reached her target weight loss of ten pounds.

她终于达到了减少 10 磅体重的目标

Realize 是指"实现(梦想或希望)",如:

1.3. I finally realized my ambition to visit America.

我终于实现了访问美国的心愿。

Succeed 是指"取得成功",如:

1.4. Our plan succeeded.

我们的计划成功了。

1.5. He succeeded in getting a place at art school.

他被艺术学校录取了。

Achieve 是指"(凭借努力或能力)获得,达到,实现(某事)",如:

1.6. He had finally achieved success.

他终于获得了成功。

1.7. We have achieved what we set out to do.

我们已经达成了原初的目标。

Accomplish 是指"达到,实现(目标,尤指自己设立的目标)"

1.8. She accomplished her goal of winning an Olympic gold medal.

她实现了赢得奥运会金牌的目标。

44(赞赏,尊重) Admire, respect, look up to, Regard

Admire 赞赏,钦佩(某人),如:

2.1. I really admire you for standing up to the bullies.

我真的很钦佩你能勇敢地对抗恶棍。[stand up to: 勇敢地对抗, 抗争]

Respect 尊敬,尊重,敬重,(对品质、成就等)尊敬,尊重,如:

2.2. She had always been honest with me, and I respect her for that. 她一直对我很诚实。我非常敬重她这一点。

I have the greatest respect for your brother. 我非常尊敬你的哥哥。

Look up to 尊敬,敬仰(常指德高望重的长者),如:

2.3. She looked up to her older sister and wanted to be like her. 他仰慕自己的姐姐,希望能像她一样。

Regard 敬重,仰慕,如:

3.2. My regard for her talents and her personal qualities is as high now as it ever was. 我自始至终都非常敬重她的才华和人品。

# 45(目标,目的)purpose, goal, aim, end

Purpose 是指"意图,目的,用途",一般指近期的、比较确定的目标,同时强调有意去做,如:

1. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss arrangements for the firm's Christmas party. 这次会议的目的是讨论公司圣诞晚会的安排。

Goal 是指"目标,目的",指通过仔细考虑而最后选中的比较宏大的"目标",往往在短期内无法实现,需要经过克服重重困难,花费很多精力和时间才能达到的目的或目标,如:

2. One of my goals in life is to become a millionaire before I'm forty.

我的人生目标之一就是在 40 前成为百万富翁。

3. They had at last achieved their goal of landing a man on the moon.

他们的目标终于实现了,将人送上了月球。

注:一个人的 purpose 可以由自己来完成,也可以由他人来完成,而一个人的 goal 则必须由他自己来完成。

Aim 是指"目标,宗旨",一般指具体、明确的目标;或较小的,近期的目标,而且还暗示希望达到此目标的人思想清楚,方向明确,如:

4. Bob's one aim in life is to earn a lot of money.

鲍勃唯一的人生目标就是挣很多的钱。

5. She went to London with the aim of finding a job.

她去伦敦的目的是为了找工作。

End 比较正式,往往指长远的,或最终的目标、目的,而且往往是从原则和逻辑必然性中推理出来的,并暗示着要达到这种目标或目的,就需要有计划的行动方针。它经常与为达到目的的手段对比着使用。如:

6. For the end of getting better education, he went abroad.

为了受到更好的教育,他出国去了。

7. We are willing to make any concessions necessary to this end (= in order to achieve this). 为达到此目的我们愿作出任何必要的让步。

#### 46(出现, 出席)Appear, show up, turn up, put in an appearance

Appear 出现,出席,如:

1.1. When I fell over, a nice young man appeared as if from nowhere and helped me to my feet.

在我跌倒时,不知从哪儿冒出一个好心的小伙子扶我站了起来。

Show up(非正式)(按计划或预期)来到,露面,如:

1.2. I was expecting ten guests but only eight showed up.

我原指望有 10 位客人,结果只来了 8 位。

Turn up(非正式)(常指出乎意料地)出现,露面,如:

1.3. He would turn up at meetings, but Lord knows where he came from.

开会时他便会露面,但天知道他从哪里来。

Put in an appearance (尽管无兴趣仍然短暂地)出席,露面,到场,如:

1.4. You must put in an appearance, at least, or she will think you're avoiding her.

至少,你必须露一下面,否则她会认为你在躲避她

#### 47(普通的)General, common, ordinary, broad, average

General 全体的,普遍的,一般性的,如:

1.1. There has been a general improvement in exam results this year.

今年的考试成绩普遍提高了。

1.2. This book is intended for the general reader, not for the specialist.

这本书是为一般读者写的, 不是为专家写的。

Common 常见的,普遍的;共享的,共同的,广为认知的;当用作"普通的,平常的"时,只能用于名词前,如:

1.3. Some birds which were once a common sight are now becoming rare.

有些曾经随处可见的鸟类现在日益稀少。

1.4. We are working together for a common purpose.

我们在为一个共同的目标一起工作。

1.5. In most people's eyes she was nothing more than a common criminal.

在多数人的眼里她只不过是个普通的罪犯。[只用于名词前]

Ordinary(强调平淡无奇的)普通的,平常的,一般的,平凡的,如:

1.6. His ordinary supper consists of only bread and milk.

他通常的晚餐不过是面包和牛奶。

Broad 普遍的,广泛的,(表述该意义时,只能用于名词前),如:

1.7. He's a friend in the broad sense of the word.

他是普通意义上的朋友。

Average 平均的,普通的,平常的,一般的,如:

1.8. He was only average academically.

他的学习成绩一般。

1.9. I was just an average sort of student.

我只是一个普通的学生

#### 48(除...外) except, besides

except 的含意是"从整体里减去一部分", 因为"所说的道理或事实不能适用于那部分", 着重于"排除在外", 如:

2.1. We all went there except Bill.

除了比尔以外, 我们都到那儿去了。

besides 指"除...外, 另外还有", 着重"另外还有", 如:

2.2. I have five other books besides this.

除这本以外, 我还有五本别的书。

49(简短的) Brief, short

Brief 简洁的,扼要的,如:

1.1. a brief description / summary / account; Please be brief.

简明扼要的描述 / 总结 / 叙述; 请简明扼要。

1.2. I left a brief note saying I had gone to the post office.

我留了一张简短的便条说我去邮局了。

Brief 短时间的,短暂的,如:

2.1. a brief visit / meeting / conversation; a brief pause / silence.

短时间的访问 / 会议 / 交谈; 暂时停顿 / 沉默。

2.2. This time their trip to London to see a show is brief.

这次他们去伦敦看展览的旅行很短暂。

Short (演讲、信件、书等)简短的,简略的,如:

1.3. This is a short note to say thank you.

这是一封简短的致谢信。

Short 短期的,短暂的(比 brief 更常与 time 搭配使用),如:

2.3. We have got a lot to do and only a very short time to do it in.

我们要做的事情很多,但只能在很短的时间内完成。

2.4. How could you do it in such a short period of time?

你是怎么在如此短的时间里做到的?

2.5. She has a very short memory (= remembers only things that have happened recently). 她的记性很差,时间一长就忘。

### 50(安静)Quiet, peace, calm, silence

Quiet(没有明显的运动和声音)宁静,寂静,平静,安静,如:

1. He called for guiet and announced that the next song was in our honor.

他叫大家安静,然后宣布下一首歌要送给我们。

Peace(环境、社会)和谐平静,安详平和;(不被打扰)安宁,宁静,如:

2. I would work better if I had some peace and guiet.

四周若再安静一些,我会干得更好。

3. Look, I have been busy dealing with people all afternoon and I just want five minutes' peace.

瞧,我整个下午一直忙着与人打交道,真想有5分钟安静一下。

4. He just wants to be left in peace (= not to be disturbed).

他只希望别打扰他。

Calm(动作、行为等的)平和,安静;(尤指没有海浪或风时的)平静,如:

5. The police appealed for calm.

警察要求大家保持安静。

Silence(常指无人说话时的)寂静,沉默,如:

6. They stood in silence.

他们默不作声地站着。

51(胆小的)chicken, yellow

chicken(非正式)[名词前不可用]胆小的,害怕冒险的,如:

1. Come on, don't be chicken – let's go on the roller coaster!

快点,别怕,咱们坐过山车去!

Yellow(非正式)怯懦的,胆怯的,如:

2. He showed his yellow streak when he didn't back me up against the bullies.

我受欺负时他没有帮我,这表现出他的怯懦。

3. Get rid of that yellow streak. Show some courage.

不要害怕,拿出勇气来.

52(引起,使发生, 产生)Cause, create, effect, produce, bring about, generate, provoke, trigger Cause 是指"引起,使发生,促使",尤其指坏事,或不愉快的,如:

1. The customer caused a fuss because the steak was too well done.

那位顾客因为牛排做得太老了而大吵大闹。

2. Do they know what caused the fire?

他们知道引起这场火灾的原因吗?

Create 是指"引起,造成,产生(某种情绪或状况)",如:

3. Criticizing will only destroy a relationship and create feelings of failure.

批评责备只能破坏关系,让人产生失败感。

4. Singing can create a sense of wellbeing

唱歌能够给人一种心旷神怡的感觉

Effect(正式),是指"引起,招致,产生(变化或发展等)",如:

5. The Women's Movement effected major changes in women's rights.

妇女解放运动使女权发生了重大变化。

Produce 是指"导致,产生,引起(某种反应或结果)",如:

6. A phone call to the manager produced the result she wanted.

她给经理打了个电话便如愿以偿。

7. You can never be quite certain that an action will actually produce the effect that you intend. 你永远都无法确定一次行动是否真的会产生预期的效果。

Bring about 是指"致使,使发生,造成",如:

8. What brought about the change in his attitude?

是什么使他改变了态度?

9. She brought about a reconciliation between her husband and his father.

她促成了丈夫和他父亲之间的和解。

Generate 是指"创造,产生,引起(抽象事物,如讨论、兴奋或兴趣等)",如:

2.1. Chat-show appearances by the stars generated a lot of interest in the film.

有明星露面的访谈秀引发了人们地该影片的极大兴趣。

Provoke 是指"激起,引起,引发(强烈或不利的反应)",如:

2.2. The management's decision to have a pay freeze provoked an angry response.

管理层冻结薪水的决定犯了众怒。

Trigger 是指"(直接)引起,触发",同义词 set off,如:

2.3. Her father's death triggered a bout of depression.

她父亲的死使大家笼罩在一片愁云惨雾之中。

2.4. Nuts can trigger off a violent allergic reaction.

坚果可以引起严重的过敏反应。

53(湿的) Wet, damp

Wet 湿的,潮湿的,多雨的,如:

3.1. I wore rubber boots so as not to get my feet wet.

我穿了一双胶靴,这样脚就不会弄湿。

Damp(尤指摸上去相当)湿的,潮湿的(但通常表面无水迹),通常让人感到不舒服的潮湿,如:

3.2. Wipe the surface with a damp cloth.

用湿布擦拭表面。

3.3. The cottage was cold and damp. 这小屋又冷又湿。

53(远) Far,distant

这两个词都含"远"的意思。

Far 有两个词性:副词及形容词,而 distant 只是形容词。

当两个词都是形容词的时候:

far 指的"空间上的较远距离",是相对而言。该词是形容词的时候,只能用于名词前。如:

1.1. I saw her on the far side of the road.

我看见她在马路那头。

1.2. Who is that on the far left of the photograph?

相片上最左边的那个人是谁?

distant 指 "遥远的", 表示是时间、空间的远距离, 指时间时距离可大可小, 指空间时强调"两物相距的间隔", 当指极大的距离(如太阳与地球的距离)时, 则用 distant, 不用 far, 如:

1.3. The ability to do this will be necessary in future flights to distant planets.

将来飞往遥远的行星时,需要这样的能力。

1.4. But the historian attempting to reconstruct the distant past is always faced with a difficult task. 但是,试图再现远古情景的史学家,总面临着艰难的任务。

注:与数字连用时,distant 不管远近都可以用,但不能用 far,如:

1.5. The station is five miles distant from my home.

车站离我家5英里。

1.6. The book should be held about six inches distant from the eyes.

"应当把书保持在离开眼睛大约六英寸处。"

54 ( 实践,练习 ) Practice(c2l39-7) exercise(c1l14-9) drill(c3l19-8) train (c1l49-1)

practice 指"为一目的或使技能达到熟巧而进行体力或智力方面的反复实践", 侧重于"技能、技巧"的练习,如:

2.1. He does his practice on the violin every day.

他天天练小提琴。

2.2. The boy is practicing adding.

这男孩在练习加法。

exercise 指"体力或智力的反复运用以发挥力量或增进健康", 侧重于"练习"本身,如:grammatical exercises:语法练习。

2.3. She does piano exercises twice a day.

她每天练习钢琴两次。

2.4. You should exercise more so as to keep energetic.

你应当多锻炼以保持精力充沛。

drill 指"以某种特殊方式,模式或单一动作进行反复不断的联系,以锻炼身心或巩固所学的知识或技能", 侧重于"机械性"的重复,如:pattern drills:句型操练;rifle drill 步枪操练。

2.5. The Marines carried out landing exercises in a drill that includes 18 ships and 90 aircraft.

海军陆战队在一场军事训练中进行了登陆练习,包括 18 艘军舰和 90 架飞机。

2.6. The children were drilled to leave the classroom quickly when the fire bell rang.

孩子们接受了如何在火警拉响时迅速离开教室的训练。

train 意为"培训,训练,教育,锻炼,"概括性用语,指通过练习或受培训为某事做准备。如:

2.7. The coach is training athletes for the track-and-field competition.

教练正在为田径比赛训练运动员。

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