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,演讲) Speak, Say, Tell, Address, Talk, Speech, lecture

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:

2. The President gave an address to the American people.

总统向美国民众发表了演说。[名词]

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(非正式的)(专题)报告,讲座,演讲,如:

5. She gave a talk on her visit to China.

她作了一次访华报告。

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。

Speech(在会议或婚礼等场合当众发表的)讲话, 演讲,如:

1. She is due to make a speech on the economy next week.

她将在下周作一个关于经济的演讲。

lecture(通常指大学或学院里的)演讲,讲座,讲课,如:

4. They are listening to the lecture with avid attention.

他们聚精会神地听讲演。

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, hunt, seek, look for

search(通常系统地)搜查(某处);(通常指认真、系统地)搜查(某人),搜索,探求(具体或抽象的事物)如:

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

警察搜查房子, 寻找被盗赃物。

1.1. We're still searching for the answer to this question.

我们仍在探求这个问题的答案。

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。

Hunt (积极认真地)寻找,搜寻,如:

2. Police are hunting the killer of 6-year-old Jimmy.

警察正在寻找杀害 6 岁男童吉米的凶手。

Seek 探求,寻找(抽象事物);寻找(人或物),如:

3. They sought guidance from an expert in legal matters.

他们寻求了法律问题专家的指导。

Look for (常指较随意地)找,寻找,如:

4. I'm looking for the tin-opener - have you seen it?

我在找开罐器, 你见到它没有?

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。

Pay 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","(5...)比起来(5...) / (5...) / (5...) 化

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,终于) Last, final, latest, at last, in time, finally, in the end
- 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?

at last 强调久等之后.

4.1. At last firemen have put out a big forest fire in California.

消防队员终于扑灭了加利福尼亚洲的一场森林大火. (含有"好不容易"的意思)

in time 表示经过一段不定的时间之后

4.2. In time, all Sam's money was paid back in this way.

山姆所有的钱终于都用这种办法归还了。

finally 也表示久等之后,但有时表示在一系列因素的最后一个之后:

4.3. After putting it off three times, we finally managed to have a holiday in Greece.

推迟了三次度假之后,我们终于在希腊度了假。

in the end 和 finally 同义,但 finally 一般位于谓语前。这些词除 finally 之外,其他三个都可以用在谓语前,也可位于谓语后.

4.4. In the end, we stay at home and look after everything.

最后,我们还是呆在家里照看着一切。

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 quite 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 quests 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

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。

50.5(平静的)Calm, peaceful, quiet, still, silent

- ●形容天气的"温和"、"平静"、"寂静"时,如:
- 1. a calm day; a quiet night; a silent, moonless night; the still night air; a peaceful atmosphere.

平静的日子; 寂静之夜; 一个寂静、没有月亮的夜晚; 夜间宁静的空气;宁静的气氛。

- ●形容湖、海、洋的"平静"时用 calm, quiet 和 still。如:
- 2. The high wind passed and the sea was calm again . 大风过后,海又平静下来。
- 3. The waters of the lake were quiet yesterday. 昨天湖面平静。
- 4. Still waters run deep. 静水流深。
- ●形容"安静"时,可用组 quiet, still, silent, 如下:
- 5. Be quiet / silent . 请安静。
- 6. The audience was quite still . 全场听众几乎鸦雀无声。
- 7. The town was still / peaceful in the early hours of the morning . 清晨时刻整个城镇静悄悄的。
- 8. The building was usually very quiet / still . 那楼通常很安静。
- ●形容生活平静时,用 peaceful, quiet, 如:
- 9. He had a peaceful / quiet life.

他过着平静的生活。

特别的情况:

- ●形容人的内心平静时,用 calm.如:
- 10. Although she was frightened, she answered with a calm voice.

虽然她害怕, 但还是用平静的声音回答。

- ●形容物理上的静止是,用 still,如:
- 11. Please stand still while I take your picture . 我为你拍照时,请站好别动。
- ●形容人的性情温和、文静用 quiet, 含没有明显的运动和声音。如:
- 12. My parents are quiet people . They never go out in the evening . 父母爱静,晚上从不外出。
- ●表述社会和谐平静,或安详平和时,用 peaceful 如:
- 13. a peaceful society。 和谐的社会
- 14. I feel relaxed and peaceful.

我感到放松而平和。

注:体会如下的区别:

15. They stood calm. 他们镇静地站着。

They stood quiet. 他们安静地站着。

They stood silent. 他们默不作声地站着。

They stood still. 他们一动不动地站着。

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。

55 (有趣, 兴奋) Interesting, interested, exciting, excited

Interesting"有趣的,引起注意的";而 interested 是"感兴趣的,表现出兴趣的",如:

1.1. The story is very interesting, so all the children are interested in it.

这个故事很有趣,所以所有的孩子都对它感兴趣。

1.2. Our English teacher is very interesting.

我们的英语教师很有趣。

1.3. I read an interested expression on his face.

我看到他脸上露出一种感兴趣的表情。

★be interested 之后可接 in doing sth. 或 to do sth.,含义稍有差别:接前者意为"对做某事感兴趣",接后者意为"有兴趣地做某事"。如:

1.4. He is interested in becoming a painter.

他对当画家很感兴趣(即一心想当画家)。

1.5. We are interested to hear your remark.

我们很有兴趣想听听你的意见。

Exciting(一般用来修饰物)"令人激动的,令人兴奋的";而 excited(通常用来修饰人)是感到"激动的,兴奋的",如:

1.6. This voyage was the most exciting adventure of their lives.

这次旅行是他们人生中最刺激的冒险经历。

1.7. They waited and waited for something exciting to happen.

他们等啊等啊,等待着激动人心的事情发生。[修饰 ing 结尾的名词时,形容词放在名词之后]

1.8. The children were excited about opening their presents.

孩子们对打开礼物感到兴奋不已。

56 (相信) trust, confidence, faith, belief

Trust 指"信赖"、"信任", 含有"坚定的信念"的意思, 如:

2.1. Trust in the Lord. Trust to destiny.

相信上帝,相信命运

2.2. We trust him because we know he has never deceived anyone.

我们信任他,因为我们知道他从来没有欺骗过任何人。

confidence 指"在有证据的基础上相信", 也常指"自信"、"有把握", Confidence 淡化了感情,而常常暗示确信的强大理由:如:

2.3. She has great confidence in her success.

她对自己的成功充满信心。

2.4. a vote of confidence; confidence in currency; business confidence.

信任投票; 对货币的信任; 经营信心。

faith 指"认为有确凿证据或道理而完全相信", Faith 表示毫无疑问,通常充满感情的信任:如:

2.5. I have faith in you; I am sure you will do well.

我相信你,我肯定你会做好的。

belief 指"承认某事是真的, 尽管有或没有确凿的证据", 如: belief in ghosts.相信有鬼。

2.6. There is nothing more natural than a child's belief in his parents.

没有任何事情比孩子对他父母的信赖更为自然。

57(亲密的, 亲近的) Familiar(c3l23-2) close(c1l9-2)

familiar 指(人的行为)通过经常接触了解而不拘礼节的,"过分亲昵的;过于随便的;放肆的",如:

2.1. His greeting was familiar and friendly

他的问候让人觉得随意又亲切。

2.2. The driver of that taxi-cab seemed to me familiar to the point of impertinence.

那辆出租车的司机在我看来放肆到了无礼的地步。

Close 是指"亲密的;密切的",如:

2.3. Close to my brothers and sisters.

与兄弟姐妹间的亲密无间。

2.4. She and Linda became very close.

她和琳达变得非常亲密。

58(拿,带,取) Bring, fetch, get, take, carry

bring 指"从别处把东西或人带至说话者的地方"、"拿过来", 如:

3.1. I have brought your dictionary along with me.

我已经把你的词典带来了。

fetch 指"到别处去接某人,或取某物,然后返回",如:

3.2. She has gone to fetch water.

她去打水去了。

3.3. She's gone to fetch the kids from school.

她去学校接孩子了。

get 是常用词, 多用于口语, 与 fetch 同义 , 如 :

3.4. Go and get some water.

去打些水来。

take 指"把东西从说话者处带走或拿走", 如:

3.5. Please take the letter to the post office.

请把这封信送到邮局去。

carry 指"随身携带(不说明固定方向)", 有时含有"负担"的意思, 如:

3.6. Let me carry the box for you.

请让我替你拿这个箱子。

59(建立,成立)Form, organize, found, establish

form 含有"组成"或"构成"的意思,被"组成"或"构成"的东西必须具有外形,或者具有一定的结构,或者包含设计。如:to form a sentence, to form an idea, to form a group. 又如:

1. Parents and children form a family.

父母和子女组成了一个家庭。

organize 虽然包含"建立"的意思,但更强调整个机构中应当有分工严密的各个下属单位,各自履行自己的职责,从而整个机构是一个有机的整体:

2. In the end, we all decided to organize a concert for Easter.

最终,我们一致决定组织一场复活节音乐会。

found 所表示的"建立"或"成立"应当含有这样的意思:所建立的只是初步的,仍有待于进一步的发展和完善:

3. Her family founded the college in 1895.

她的家族于 1895 年创办了这所学院。

establish 包含着奠定基础,但更强调持续地存在下去。比方,几个人 founded a firm(成立公司),由于经营管理无方,几个月便倒闭了,这个公司不能叫做 established。再比如,某个居民区里有一家人家自筹资金办了一个小小的幼儿园(founded a little kindergarten),后来赢得大家的支持,越办越好,规模也逐渐扩大,这时这个幼儿园才真正地建立起来(Only now is the kindergarten really established)

4. They founded a little kindergarten three years ago, only now is the kindergarten really established.

他们三年前创办了一家小小的幼儿园,到现在这家幼儿园才真正的建立起来。

5. Brasilia has quickly established itself as the capital of the country.

巴西利亚很快被确立为国家的首都。

60(保护)Defend, guard, protect

Defend(采取措施击退进攻)防御,防卫,防护(使免受伤害或捕获),如:

1. They would have killed him if he had not defended himself

如果他没有进行自卫的话,他们早就把他给杀死了。

Guard(尤指留心守望,警戒)守护,维护,保卫,如:

2. They have a large dog guarding the house.

他们有一条大狗看守着这栋房子。

3. You can't get in; the whole place is guarded.

你进不去,整个地区都戒备森严。

Protect(常指提供安全的措施来)保护,维护(使免伤害),如:

4. Troops have been sent to protect aid workers against attack.

已经派出部队保护援助工作人员免遭袭击。

61: (活的)Living, alive, live

living 用于生物时, 指"活着的,活的", 如: all living things 所有生物。

1.1. Jenney was still living when Bill died.

比尔死时,珍妮还在世。

alive 指"还是活着的"、"还在世的", 着重于状态, 它用作表语, 或放在名词、代词后作定语, 不能用于名词前, 如:

1.2. We don't know whether he's alive or dead.

我们不知道他是死是活。

1.3. The spy was caught alive though he died from wounds the next day.

特务被活捉,不过第二天便因重伤而死。

live 只用于动物植物, 指"活的", 如:a live rat: 一只活鼠。

1.4. We saw a real live rattlesnake!

我们看见了一条活生生的响尾蛇!

62(漂亮的、好看的) beautiful, pretty, fair, handsome, lovely, good-looking

beautiful 是最普通用词, 可用于人、物、景色等, 给人以愉快或美感事物, "漂亮的,美丽的,美妙的", 一般用于形容女人和儿童, (通常用于认真的评价), 如:

5.1. The west lake is famous for its beautiful scenery.

西湖以风景优美著称。

5.2. To me he is the most beautiful child in the world.

对我来说,他是世界上最美丽的孩子。

pretty (程度不及 beautiful),侧重娇小的,一般用于小孩或青年女子,"漂亮的,招人喜爱的",如:a pretty little girl 俊俏的小姑娘;用于小孩时,指"漂亮可爱的";用于事物时,指"精致美好的",如:

5.3. She's a very charming and very pretty girl.

她是一个非常迷人的漂亮女孩。

5.4. She looks very pretty in that new skirt.

她穿那条新裙子很好看。

Fair 在内容上强调由新鲜或纯洁而引起的共鸣, 文学上或旧的用法。a fair maiden 美丽的少女。

5.5. The prince fell in love with a fair young maiden.

王子爱上了一位年轻美丽的少女。

handsome (一般指男人) 帅气的,英俊的; 用于女性时, 指"身材匀称, 仪表端正,健美的女子"; ; 用于儿童时, 指"外貌俊秀"; 用于其他事物时, 指"悦目或大方",如:

5.6. a tall, handsome woman; a handsome; a handsome citv.

一位高个头的健美女子;美观的房子;漂亮的城市。

5.7. He's the most handsome man I've ever met.

他是我见过的最俊美的男子。

lovely (往往用于女性、儿童、景色、物品等)指在外貌上能使人感到美好动人、漂亮可爱,带有亲切之意,"美丽的,可爱的",(但不如 beautiful 正式),如:

5.8. What a lovely smile she has!

她的微笑多可爱呀!

good-looking (尤指有漂亮迷人的脸蛋)"外貌美的,长得好看", 如:a good-looking man/woman 美男子/美女。

5.9. She's strikingly good-looking.

她非常漂亮。

63(生气的, 愤怒的) Angry, annoyed, cross, mad, heated

Angry 是指"生气的,愤怒的",对某事强烈厌恶及不耐烦,如:

1.1. I was so angry about the way the shop assistant treated me, I complained to the manager. 我对商店店员对待我的态度十分生气,于是想向经理投诉。

Annoyed [名词前不常用]"恼怒的,不耐烦的",程度上是有些生气(英文注解是 slightly angry),如:1.2. He was beginning to get very annoyed with me about my carelessness.

因为我粗心大意,他已开始恼火了。

Cross (非正式),是指"恼怒的,生气的",程度上是十分生气(英文注解是 annoyed or quite angry),, 英国人偏好用,如: 1.3. My mum was cross with me for breaking a vase.

妈妈对我打碎花瓶的行为相当生气。

Mad (非正式) 是指"感到生气的",程度上是非常生气(英文注解是 very angry),美国人偏好用,如:

1.4. He went mad just because I was ten minutes late!

仅仅因为我迟到 10 分钟,他就非常生气。[作此解时,名词前不可用]

Heated 是指"恼怒而激动的",程度上是充满怒气(英文注解是 full of anger and excitement),如:

1.5. She became very heated.

她不禁怒火中烧。

64(主要的). Important, key, central, main, major

这组形容词都含有"主要的"意思。

Important 重要的,重大的,有影响力的,如:

2.1. I have an important announcement to make.

我要宣布一件重要的事情。

key [常用于名词前](在特定形势下)关键的,至关重要的,如:

2.2. Education is likely to be a key issue in the next election.

在下届选举中教育可能成为关键的一个议题。

Central 处于中心的,最重要的,如:

2.3. Reducing inflation is central to (= is an important part of) the government's economic policy.

减少通货膨胀是政府经济政策最重要的组成部分。

Main [只用于名词前](许多相关事情中)最重要的,主要的,如:

2.4. The main thing is to stay calm.

最重要的是要保持冷静。

Major(一群人或事物中)主要的,较重要的,突出的,如:

2.5. We have encountered major problems.

我们遇上了大问题。

65(杀死) Kill, murder, butcher, do in, put to sleep

Kill 杀死,杀害,致死,如:

1.1. His brother was killed in a motorcycle accident.

他的哥哥死于摩托车事故。

Murder(故意)谋杀,凶杀,如:

1.2. The woman was murdered by her lover.

这个女人被她的情人谋杀了。

Butcher(用残忍和暴力的方式杀死)屠戮;残杀,如:

1.3. Our people are being butchered in their homes.

我们的人民在自己家里遭到了屠杀。

Do in(非正式),杀掉,干掉,如:

1.4. She did her old man in with a knife.

她用刀子把她老公杀了。

Put to sleep (通常指用注射方法)使(遭受痛苦的动物)安息,使安乐死,如:

1.5. The vet put my cat to sleep because it had cancer.

我的猫患了癌症,兽医打针让它安乐死。

66(原因, 理由)Cause, reason, ground, occasion

Cause (导致某事发生的)原因,缘故,表示具有明显因果关系的原因。如:

3.1. The cause of death was heart failure.

死亡的原因是心力衰竭。

3.2. The heavy rain was the cause of the flood.

大雨是导致洪水产生的原因。

reason(某种行为、相信某人或某事发生的)解释,理由,原因。reason 有时能与 cause 换用,但上

下文必须有能够查得出的或可以解释得出的因果关系。如果某"结果"是不言而喻的,也可以用 reason 表示"原因",如:

3.3. My reason for going to Paris is to study art.

我去巴黎是为了学习美术。

3.4. The airport was built during the war, but for some reason it could not be used then.

这个飞机场是在大战期间建造的,但是由于某种原因当时没有能够使用。

3.5. They are trying to find out the reason (or cause) of the terrible fire.

他们正在努力查寻那次可怕的火灾的原因。

Ground 常用复数, (相信或做某事,尤其是采取法律行动的)充分理由,根据,表示的"理由"包含着坚实的依据",如:

3.6. On what grounds do you suspect him?

你怀疑他的理由是什么?

3.7. The youngster has been excused by the law on the grounds of his youth.

这个青年由于年轻而受到法律的赦免。

Occasion 正式用语。(尤指引起恶劣行为的)原因,理由,如:

3.8. You had no occasion to be rude to her.let

你没理由对她粗暴无礼。

67(原谅) forgive, pardon, excuse, let off, turn a blind eye to

Forgive 原谅;饶恕;宽恕(且丝毫不怀有怨恨),如:

2.1. Hopefully she'll understand and forgive you, if she really loves you.

如果她真的爱你的话,希望她会理解并原谅你。

Pardon 原谅,饶恕,赦免,(侧重于免除责任或惩罚),如:

2.2. Pardon my rudeness - I should have introduced you two.

请原谅我的无礼,我本应该介绍你们俩的。

Excuse 原谅,宽恕(过错、恶行等);为...辩解(或找借口),如:

2.3. I know she was upset about splitting up with her boyfriend, but that doesn't excuse her terrible behaviour.

我知道她因为和男朋友分手心里很烦,但那并不能为她糟糕的行为开脱。

Let off 不惩罚,放过,宽恕,从轻处罚,如:

2.4. The police let the boy off with a caution since it was the first time he had been in trouble.

因为这男孩是初犯,经常只是加以警告,便放过了他。

turn a blind eye to (对某事)佯装不见,睁一只眼闭一只眼,如:

2.5. We can't turn a blind eye to anti-social behaviour.

我们不能对不良社会行为熟视无睹.

68(特别的) Special, especial, particular

Special 特别的,特殊的(通常指与众不同、更好、更令人愉快或涉及某些仪式的事情,强调的是事物特有的性质、性格或专门的目的、用途),如:a special hospital 专科医院。

3.1. The school will only allow this in special circumstances.

学校只有在特殊情况下才会同意这种事。[常用于名词前]

3.2. As an only child she got special attention.

她是个独生女,所以备受关爱。[只用于名词前]

Especial [只用于名词前](英式英语)格外的,特别的,(常指有意识地将某物或某事突出到"特别,与 众不同"的地位,强调的是重要性;多用于正式场合,在口语中,常被 special 替代),如:

3.3. Take especial care to spell her name correctly.

要特别留意把她的名字拼正确。

3.4. The lecture will be of especial interest to history students.

学历史的学生会对这个讲座特别有兴趣。

3.5. a day of especial / special importance

非常重要的一天。

particular[只用于名词前]不寻常的,格外的,特别的,(强调特定的,个别的),如:

3.6. We must pay particular attention to this point.

我们必须特别注意这一点。

3.7. These documents are of particular interest.

这些文件让人尤其感兴趣。

●但要注意,当表示程度或重要性等不同于一般时,special = particular. 如:

3.8. It was a special / particular day for me.

对我来说,这是一个不同寻常的日子。

69(很多的)Many, loads of, lots of, plenty

Many 许多,如:

1. Many of those present disagreed.

许多到场的人都不同意。

2. I have known her for a great many (= very many) years.

我认识她好多好多年了。

Loads of (非正式)大量的,许多的,如:

3. I have got loads of clothes that I will never wear again.

我有一大堆永远不会再穿的衣服。

Lots of (非正式)许多的,大量的,如:

4. The bus was completely full, and lots of people were standing.

公共汽车里挤满了人,许多人都站着。

Plenty 大量的,充足的,如:

5. A good general diet should include plenty of fresh vegetables.

良好的日常饮食应该包含大量的新鲜蔬菜。

70(惩罚)Punish, fine, make pay

Punish 惩罚,处罚,如:

1.1. My parents used to punish me by not letting me watch TV.

过去我父母常以不让我看电视来惩罚我。

Fine 罚款,如:

1.2. I was fined for speeding.

我因为超速行驶被罚款。

Make pay (通常指并非因犯法而)惩罚,报复,如:

1.3. She decided that she was going to make him pay for the insult.

因为受到了侮辱,她决心报复他。

71(负责的)responsible, in charge, at fault

Responsible 尽责的,负责任的,如:

1. The captain is responsible for the safety of the ship and its passengers.

船长要负责轮船及乘客的安全。

In charge (of) 主管,负责(业务或团体等),如:

2. She left her deputy in charge while she was abroad on business.

她在国外出差期间,让她的副手代为负责。

At fault (因出差错而)应受责备的,应负责任的,如:

3. He could never accept that he had been at fault.

他怎么也无法承认是他的错(是他应负责的)。

4. It's an open and shut case. The hospital is at fault.

这件事一目了然,责任在医院一方。

72(危险) Danger, risk

danger 系常用词, 指"目前的危险, 也可指今后的或不一定发生的危险", 如:fzheng

1.1. The patient was out of danger.

病人已经脱离危险了。

risk 指"冒险,风险",含有"主动冒险"的意思,如:

1.2. He rescued a child at the risk of his own life.

他冒着生命危险把那个孩子救出来了。

73(争吵) quarrel, argue, fight, have a row

Quarrel(通常指和先前的熟人或朋友)吵架,争吵,常指友好关系的终止,如:

2.1. They quarrelled with their neighbours over a tree in their neighbours' garden, which they said was blocking the light to their back window.

因为邻居花园里的一棵树,他们同邻居吵了起来,说那棵树挡住了他们家后窗的光线。

Argue 因意见不合而生气,相互争吵,如:

2.2. We're always arguing with each other about money.

我们总是为钱吵嘴。

2.3. They were still arguing; I could hear them down the road.

他们还在争吵;我在马路的那头都能听见他们的声音。

Fight(非正式)愤怒地争吵,甚至打架,如:

2.4. She was always arguing with him and fighting with him.

她总是跟他争辩吵嘴。

2.5. We don't fight very often and when we do, it's usually about money.

我们不经常吵架,而吵的时候通常都是为了钱。

Have a row(with) (非正式)争吵,吵架,如:

2.6. George had a row with his boss and he's afraid he may lose his job over it.

乔治和老板吵了一架,所以他担心可能会因此而丢掉工作。

74(摧毁、毁坏) Break(c1l6-6) destroy(c2l13-10) knock down(c2l28-4) ruin(c3l48-10)

Break 指瓦解,摧毁(决心,勇气,前程等),如:

3.1. to break sb's morale/resistance/resolve/spirit

瓦解某人的士气/抵抗力/决心/精神

3.2. The scandal broke him (= ruined his reputation and destroyed his confidence).

这桩丑闻把他毁了。(=毁坏他的名声,摧毁他的信心)

Destroy(完全)"摧毁、毁灭"(某物),含导致无用,不能或很难再修复的意味。如:

3.3. The building was completely destroyed by fire.

这栋建筑物被大火彻底焚毁了。

3.4. They've destroyed all the evidence.

他们销毁了一切证据。

Knock down 推倒,拆掉,拆毁(建筑物),如:

3.5. They're going to knock down all the old houses to make way for the new motorway.

他们将拆除所有这些旧房屋,修建新的高速公路。

Ruin 侧重指因外部原因而受到严重破坏,糟蹋,致使失去了价值,乐趣等,"毁坏;摧毁;严重损害";或 扰乱(社交场合等),如:

3.6. Entire villages have been washed away. Roads and bridges have been destroyed and crops ruined.

这些村庄全部都被冲走了。道路和桥梁都被破坏了,农作物也全毁了。

3.7. The bride's uncle ruined the wedding by getting drunk and starting a fight.

新娘的叔叔醉酒大家,把婚宴个搞乱了。

3.8. My wife was ruining her health through worry.

忧虑严重损害了我妻子的健康。

75(决定) Decide, choose, rule, settle, determine

Decide (经过思考而)决定,选择,如:

2.1. After careful consideration, I decided to accept the job offer.

仔细考虑之后,我决定接受这个工作。

Choose(在考虑多个选项之后)选定,选择,如:

2.2. Jenney chose to stay at home to look after the baby, rather than go back to work.

珍妮决定留住家里照看小孩,而不回去工作。

Rule 裁定,裁决,规定,如:

2.3. The government ruled that pubs could serve alcohol up to 24 hours a day.

政府规定,酒馆可以每天长达 24 小时供酒。

Settle(最终)决定,确定,安排好,如:

2.4. We have settled who will pay for the meal.

我们已经定了由谁来付饭钱。

2.5. It's all settled—we're leaving on the nine o'clock plane.

一切都定下来了,我们乘九点的航班走。

Determine(正式)(下决心)决定,确定,敲定,如:

2.6. My friends' support helped me to determine how I should proceed.

朋友们的支持帮我决定了下一步该如何走。

76(平的) Level, even, flat, smooth, plane

Level(与地平线平行的),"平的;平坦的",如:

4.1. Pitch the tent on level ground.

把帐篷搭建在平地上。

Even (表面光滑平整的), "平滑的;平的",如:

4.2. The tables are fitted with a glass top to provide an even surface.

桌子装了玻璃表面,因此十分平滑。

Flat(没有弧度、隆起或凹陷的表面)"平坦的",如:

4.3. We found a large flat rock to sit on.

我们找了一块可以坐的大而平的石头。

4.4. The road stretched ahead across the flat landscape.

公路向前延伸,经过一片平坦的地。

4.5. After a moment his right hand moved across the cloth, smoothing it flat.

过了一会儿,他用右手把布抹平。

Smooth(完全平坦且光滑的,不粗糙,不突起,没有孔洞等)"平坦而光滑的",更加强调光滑,如:

4.6. The water was as smooth as glass.

水平如镜。

4.7. The cloth feels smooth.

这块布料摸起来很滑。

Plane[[只用于名词前](专业术语,数学用语)完全平坦的,水平的,"平的",如:

4.8. a plane surface; a plane figure.

平面; 平面图形。

4.9. Then plane the wood smooth.

然后把木头刨光滑。

77(忍受) bear, stand, stomach, put up with

Bear 是指"承受,忍受,忍耐",如:

2.1. She couldn't bear to be parted from her children.

她无法忍受和孩子们分离。

Stand 是指"容忍,忍受(令人不快的或讨厌的人或事)",尤用于否定句和疑问句,强调不喜欢,如:

2.2. I can't stand his brother.

他弟弟让我受不了。

2.3. How do you stand him being here all the time?

他老在这儿,你怎么受得了呢?

Stomach 是指"容忍,忍受(令人不快的或难以接受的事情)",如:

2.4. Cruelty to animals was something George simply could not stomach.

虐待动物是乔治完全不能容忍的事。

Put up with 是指"(耐心地)容忍,忍受(难相处的人、困难的处境或某种行为)",如:

2.5. I'm not going to put up with their smoking any longer.

我再也不能容忍他们抽烟了。

78(尝试,努力)Try, attempt, seek, struggle, do your best, make an effort, have a go

Try 普通用词,尝试,试图,如:

6.1. You can try on the new coat.

这件新上衣,你可以试一试。

6.2. He tried to put the fire out by pouring water onto the stove, but that only made things worse.

他试图往火炉浇水来灭火,但那样只是使事情变得更糟。

Attempt 尝试,试图(尤指做困难的事)(较之 try,用于更正式的场合);或如:

6.3. It will be a long time before any landing on Mars can be attempted.

试图在火星上着陆是一件遥远的事。

6.4. I knew I would be unable to dissuade her, so I did not even attempt to.

我知道无法劝阻她,所以我甚至连试都没试。[dissuade: 劝(某人)勿做(某事);劝阻]

注:try 和 attempt 虽有时可互换,但在用法上区别较大。Attempt 只用作及物动词,而 try 可用作及物或不及物动词;attempt 后接不定式或动名词,含义无多大差别。而 try 后接不定式,表示试图做

某事;后接动名词,表示做某事看看有何效果,如:

6.5. He attempted to climb / climbing the mountain.

他们试图要攀登这座山。

6.6. He tried to persuade her to stay.

他试图要说服她留下。

6.7. Try phoning his home number.

给他家里打个电话试试。

Seek(正式),试图,设法,努力,如:

6.8. The publisher is seeking to recruit a new sales director.

出版商正试图招募一名新的销售主管。[recruit: 招募]

Struggle 费劲,努力,尽力(但成功的几率很小),如:

6.9. I struggled, but he was a tall man, well-built.

我使劲挣扎,但他又高又壮。

6.10. I struggled with my bags, desperately looking for a porter.

我提着行李艰难地走着,迫切地寻找着搬运工。[desperately: 不顾一切地,急于]

Do your best 尽力,尽全力,尽力而为,如:

6.11. I did my best to explain the situation to him, but I don't think he understood what I was saying.

我尽力向他说明情况,但我觉得他并不明白我的意思。

Make an effort 付出(比平常更多的)努力,尽力,如:

6.12. He made a special effort to be on time for the meeting.

为了准时到会,他做了特别的努力。

Have a go (at sth. / at doing sth.) 试一试,尝试,尽力,(=have a crack; have a stab), 如:

6.13. He had a go at fixing the computer himself, but he had to give up and call in an expert.

他试了试自己修理电脑,但后来不得不放弃,只好请专家。

79(傻的)silly, foolish, thick, stupid

Silly 是指"傻的,幼稚的",(有时是嘲笑一下别人,但并无多少贬义),如:

7.1. My best friend tells me that I am silly to be upset about this.

我最好的朋友说我要是为这事而沮丧难过就真够傻的。

7.2. You silly boy; why did you tramp about so long in the cold?

你这个傻孩子,为什么大冷天走这么大老远的路?

Foolish 指"(举止或行为)愚蠢的,傻的",(当一个人出现无头脑的、缺乏常识的、缺乏判断能力的行为、举止时,可用 foolish,通常用于更严肃的场合,含有比 silly 更强的责备之意),如:

7.3. I was foolish enough to believe what Jeff told me.

我真蠢,竟相信杰夫和我说的话。

7.4. It was a very foolish thing to do.

干那种事很蠢。

Thick(非正式)(通常以不友好的方式指人)迟钝的,愚笨的,与 unintelligent 同义,在英国常用,如:7.5. He's too thick to get into university.

他脑子太迟钝了,上不了大学。

Stupid 指"糊涂的,头脑迟钝的,笨的",(往往是形容人在智力上的低下,引起麻烦,是个贬义词),如:7.6. He is very stupid in learning maths.

他学数学很笨。

7.7. Henry is too stupid to understand such a complicated problem.

亨利太笨了,他不理解这么复杂的问题。