

让名词“动”起来 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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, flag..... 这些简单的英语单词，它们的名词意义就算对初学英语者来说也一定是小菜一碟，但老外经常把它们当做动词用，它们的动词意义和用法你知道吗？

1.table：名词，桌子；当动词用，是指开会时延期讨论提案等，也就是暂缓审议。

（to postpone discussion of a bill or suggestion until future time）；例如：They tabled the motion at the meeting. I made the motion and he seconded it.（我提案，他同意。）（second 这里是动词，意思是赞成；to second the motion 也就是附议）

We are tabling this matter until further notice.（我们延期讨论这件事，以后再说。）

2.pride：名词，荣誉；当动词用，是指感到得意或自豪。（to take pride in something）例如：We prided ourselves on our good work.（我们为自己工作的表现而自豪。）

I have long prided myself on being a good teacher.（我一向以身为一名称职的老师而自豪。）注意：to pride oneself on和 to be proud of 或 to take pride in 意思相近，只是用法和后面所跟的介词不同而已。

例如：They take great pride in her daughter who is now a famous scientist. I am very proud of being a Chinese.

3.carpet：名词，地毯；当动词用，是覆盖的意思。（to cover something）例如：The flower girls carpeted the floor with rose petals before the bride's entrance.（新娘进来前，花童将玫瑰花瓣撒满了地板。）

During the winter time my roof is carpeted with white snow.（冬天时我家的屋顶盖满了白雪。）

4.floor：名词

，地板；当动词用，是踩足汽车的油门，加速开车或使人惊讶。（to press accelerator of a car to the floor in order to speed up；or to astonish someone）例如：As soon as I saw his gun，I floored my car.（我一见到他有枪，立即踩足油门加速开车。）When you see a police car，don't floor it.（当你看到警车时，开快车。）The news really floored me；I hadn't been expecting it at all.（这个消息真使我吃惊地不知所措，这完全出乎我地意料。）

5.top：名词，顶端；做动词用，是做得更好，或高过某人。（to do something better or to be taller than someone）例如：If he had tried harder，he could have topped his class.（假如他以前用功些，他会在班里（成绩）名列前茅的。）The tax-cut issue will top today's agenda.（减税问题将是今天的主要议题。）Mr.Lin tops me by three inches.（林先生比我高三）

6.flag：名词，旗帜；当动词用，是指打旗号或做手势来传达讯息。（to give signal for communication）例如：When my car broke down，I flagged a police car.（当我的汽车抛锚的时候，我打了个信号招来一辆警车。）The beach life-guards usually flag one another for communication.（海滨救生员通常用旗号传达讯息。）

7.bridge：名词，桥梁、桥牌；当动词用，是连接或沟通的意思。（to connect）例如：The parents are trying to bridge the generation gap with their children.（父母都在设法弥合与儿女的代沟。）These tax reforms are attempt to bridge the gap between the rich and poor.（这些税收改革旨在弥合贫富之间的差距。）

8.club：名词，俱乐部、高尔夫球棒；当动词用，意思是用棍棒打人。（to beat someone with a stick）例如：The security officer should not club any

suspect who does not resist arrest. ( 保安人员对任何没有拒捕的嫌犯都不该用棍棒殴打。 ) I saw the police clubbing a suspected robber. ( 我看到警察用棍棒打了那个抢劫嫌疑犯。 )

9.soldier : 名词, 士兵; 当动词用, 是指不畏困难, 坚持下去。 ( to forge ahead no matter what difficulty is ) 例如: The Marine Corps usually have to soldier on under the hardest conditions. ( 海军陆战队通常在最艰难的情下, 仍要勇敢前进。 ) He doesn ' t like the job but he ' ll soldier on until they can find a replacement for him. ( 他不喜欢这个工作, 但他会继续干下去, 直到他们找到接替他的人为止。 )

10.duck : 名词, 鸭子; 当动词用, 是逃避、躲避、回避的意思。 ( to try to avoid ) 例如: His speech was full of generalizations , and ducked all the real issues. ( 他的讲话全是泛泛而谈, 回避了所有实质性的问题。 )

11.chair : 名词, 椅子、主席 ( chairperson ) ; 当动词用, 是担任主席 ( to be a chairperson ) 例如: He has chaired a committee on international affairs. ( 他担任国际事务委员会的主席。 ) She will chair the math department next semester. ( 下学期她将担任数学系主任。 )

12.doctor : 名词, 医生、大夫; 当动词用, 是指篡改、对.....做手脚。 ( to change , esp.in a dishonest way ) 例如: They were charge with doctoring the election results. ( 他们因篡改选举结果而受到控告。 ) to doctor the number 是做假账的意思, 相当于 to cook the book , to make something fraudulent or false He tried to doctor the number before tax time. ( 他在报税前设法做假账。 )

13.cushion : 名词, 坐垫; 当动词用, 是指缓和, 缓和或降低对某事的撞击或震动 ( to soften or decrease impact of something

) 例如：Powerful shock absorbers cushion our landing. (有效的减缓装置缓解了我们着陆时的冲撞力。)

) Nothing can cushion the sorrow of her mother's death. (什么也不能减轻她丧母的悲痛。)

14.cap：名词，便帽；当动词用，是指限额、约束或制止。(to limit something) 例如：The new law has capped the crabbing season in our area. (新法令限制了该地区捕蟹的时节。)

) (即不准随时捕蟹) Our school will cap the white student enrollment to promote its diversity programs. (本校为了促进生源的种族多元性，对白人学生的生源加以了限制。)

15.showcase：名词，陈列柜；当动词用，是指展览或亮相(to highlight)。 例如：She fully showcased her ability in the debate. (她在这场辩论赛中充分展示了自己的才华。)

) The real estate company is showcasing many new houses in the newspaper. (该房地产公司在报纸上展示了多款新房型。)

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