

英语最常用词汇 用法范例

伍毅强 编著



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Usage Examples of the Most Commonly Used English Words

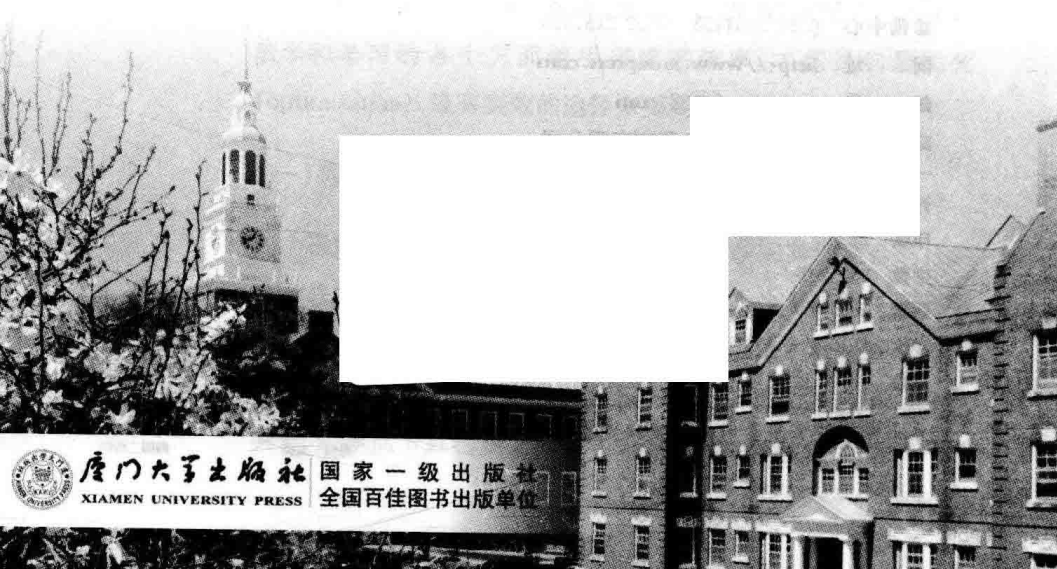


1000 Examples

lost Commonly
English Words

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序 言

P R E F A C E

近几十年来,中国人全民学英语的热潮经久未衰。学英语不仅是计划出国工作或留学人员的需要,也成为了各大中小学的必修课,囊括了各行各业、各个年龄层的人群。

伴随着英语学习热,英语教学和学习方法也一直是广大师生和英语爱好者探讨的热门话题。学过英语的人,都意识到学好一门外语太难、太花时间了,尤其是面对汪洋大海一般的英语词汇,更是觉得头痛,好不容易凭死记硬背记住的单词,却不知道该怎么用,也不清楚英美人听不听得懂,学习效率低下,学习效果十分不理想。很多英语学习者只好在面对词汇学习的困难中望而却步了。

笔者认为,要突破学英语的瓶颈,有两大问题要得到解决:时间和效率。学英语的人需要和时间赛跑,每天都想方设法挤时间学习英语。更为重要的是,效率是成败的关键,只有从英语教学和学习的各个方面着手来提高效率,才能找到最优化(optimization)、最有实效的途径来提高学习效率。

(一) 教学理念

语言的根本作用是交流。学习英语和学习其他科目的目的是一样的,即“学以致用”。以考试为目的的教学只能是死记硬背和题海战术,实则无多大实用价值。靠应试的教学理念延伸出来的课程、教材和教学方法指引下学到的英语只会是“死的”英语,效率低下且枯燥乏味,同时还让学生失去信心和学习兴

趣。英语作为一种语言,其教学目的应该是让学生在使用语言的过程中逐步打下坚实的语言基础,从而能够独立地继续提高自己的语言水平(proficiency),并具备在会话交流、阅读和写作等语言应用环境中提升英语的能力(competence)。

(二)课程和教材

所谓“教外国人的英语课程(EFL-English as a Foreign Language)”常常名符其实地培养出“说外国人英语的人(speakers of foreigner's English)”,而不是“能说标准和近似于母语的英语的人(speakers of standard or near-native like English)”。因此,课程设置应该以语言的实际应用为基础,以英语母语者自然掌握英语母语的步骤为蓝本,再稍加改编。就教材而言,教科书只是指南和大纲,课本仅仅是了解和学习的语言样板之一而已,只是学习者所需要的语言信息的百分之几。大量的语言用法、日常生活和工作中的常用语言和习惯表达要通过阅读大量的书籍报刊、观看电视和浏览网络等途径来获得。所有供学生学习的教材读物、媒体资料等都要以语言的常用性、真实性和应用性为基准,同时根据学生的需要来选择。

(三)教学方法

对绝大多数学生而言,学习英语的目的并不是学语法和文学,而是为了在实际生活中掌握并灵活运用一门语言。可是很多英语课让学生忘记了学习的目的:学了数年之后,语法远远胜过英美人,可以与他们较劲,可没法让他们听懂你的语法高见;读了不少英美文学后好像显得很有修养,可是谈论起来用的英语不符合习惯,表达不清。基本的语言不是教出来的,而是在实践中用出来的。老师的职责应该是根据学生的水平,提供实际的语言范例,示范语句和短语的用法,演示供学生参考的学习方法,提供大量的阅读材料的来源,设计各种课内,尤其是课外的语言实践活动,检查语言活动的结果。

(四) 学习技巧

英语学习包括听说读写这些基本技巧。语言的口语交流能力都是在日常生活的交流中提高的,而语言的读写能力(literacy)则需要通过阅读写作来增强。读书(reading)是学英语的关键之一。但是要注意两个误区:其一,精读(intensive reading),说穿了就是语法分析,或文学作品的欣赏,并不是学习基本语言的应用,因此把它作为基本语言学习是误导。泛读(extensive reading),即广泛阅读。学习语言,首先必须做大量的阅读,接触和了解语句词语的各种用法,这样才有语感,靠所谓“精读”是做不到的。在美国,从幼儿园起,一个学生每周平均看十几本书。读的书不是一本几本,而是几十本,甚至上百本,只有这样才能了解语言的各种用法,提高阅读水平。中国学生应将“熟读唐诗三百首”的精神应用到“读英文书籍三百本”中,那效果会让你自己都大吃一惊的。

除了多读之外,另一个问题是如何读。晨读和课堂上常做的读书活动多为朗读(read aloud)或默读(silent reading)。朗读的作用主要是语音的识别,熟悉词在短语和句子中的发音,而阅读理解(reading comprehension)才能达到读书的目的。语言和文字都是用来表达思想和传递信息的,所以读书的主要目的就是理解作者的含意,寻找你所需要的信息。简单来说,读书的目的常常是找出回答诸如以下问题的信息,即找出五个疑问词的答案:who, when, what, where, why。朗读或默读都应以理解意义表达方式和用法为重点,而不仅仅是读单词。

很多学英语的人都把自己的英语水平不够归咎于词汇量不够,所以全力背诵单词。诚然,词汇量是需要不断扩大的,但问题的实质是他们掌握的常用短语不够,而不是单个词的数量少了。根据 Bilber 等人的研究表明,最常用的 12 个英语动词(say, get, go, know, think, see, make, come, take, want, give, mean)就占日常语言交流的动词数量的 45%、学科用语的 11%!

因为这些动词能与其他很多的词搭配,形成众多的习惯用法和常见表达。因此,词汇学习的重点应该放在短语上。名词短语、动词短语、介词短语、副词短语等是英语的主要结构。英语水平 and 能力的体现不在于能背多少个单词,而是对词的搭配知道多少。英语晨读也可改成“晨聊”或“晨嗑”,背诵单词可改为背诵和使用短语及常用句子,用不了多久,你的英语会话能力就能明显提高,说出来的英语更为地道。阅读方式从读一个个的单词转到读一个个的短语。一个句子从几十个单词之间的关系简化到 3—4 个短语之间的关系,速度会极大的提升,理解水平也能快速增强。

总之,学习英语的过程是应用语言的过程,只有在实际使用语言中才能学会。最优化的学习,说到底,就是学地道的语言,学常用的语句,以短语为基本语素,学一个用一个,所有说出来的英语英美人都听得懂。要获得又快又有效率的结果,必须在以上提及的各个方面采用最优化的学习途径。本书就是以此为宗旨而编写的,旨在促进英语教育和学习的改革,在英语学习中闯出一条新路。

伍毅强

2015 年 9 月于美国新泽西州

致读者

TO READERS

《英语最常用词汇用法范例》是学习英语的辅助教材，适合大中小学学生、各个级别的英语教师、英语学习爱好者等，尤其是希望去美国留学、生活或工作的学生、老师和其他人士。

本书是学习英语单词的辅助教材，它以美国英语语库中最常用的 3000 高频单词为蓝本，精选出每个单词最常见的用法，并一一举例展示，全书一共收录了 18000 多个例句。例句中着重单词的搭配，以及常用语、成语、习惯用语在日常生活中的常用表达。所有的例句均由美国 TESL (Teaching English as a Second Language，即“教授英语为第二语言”)专业的研究生编写，具有语言的代表性，旨在帮助读者掌握英语最常用单词的实际用法，因而具有极高的实用性。为方便读者，例句同时配有中文对照参考译文。读者掌握了这 3000 单词的用法，便具备了准确无误地应用近三万美国英语常用语句的能力。

本书针对中国英语教学和学习的难点，在词汇的顺序编排上，将单词的词根与其派生的词一并列出，供读者参考比较。这样，读者在学习一个单词时，就能了解其相关的很多派生词的用法。所列的单词大多没有注明词性，因为和中文一样，很多词的词性在不同的句子中的词性不同，笔者希望使用者能尽量摆脱对语法的依赖，而重视词在句中及短语中的含义。

在每个词的范例中,本书对出现的习惯用法、动词短语、短语动词、名词短语、介词短语、成语等都用了不同颜色的字体作标明。方便读者在结合和了解背景知识的基础上学习和掌握英语词汇、习惯语的用法,从而达到准确无误的理解和使用地道的美国英语的目的。

新泽西学院教育学院的 TESL 专业的许多研究生参加了《英语最常用词汇用法范例》的编写、审校。同时, TESL 研究生李为佳女士负责翻译了部分范例,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,难免出错,请指正和赐教。

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► 1/2 二分之一

One-half (1/2) is a fraction. 二分之一是分数。

Five divided by ten is one-half. 五除以十是二分之一。

Fifty percent of something is one-half of something. 一个东西的百分之五十是它的二分之一。

Half a cup, half a teaspoon, one tablespoon. 半杯, 半茶匙, 一汤匙。

How do you like your coffee, Sir? Half and half, please. 您的咖啡中要加点什么吗, 先生? 牛奶和奶油各一半。

► 50 五十, 半数

Fifty percent (50%) of all people love English. 50%的人都喜欢英语。

It is 50/50. (half and half) 胜算各半。

Give me 50 dollars. 给我 50 块钱。

Fifty is an even number. 50 是个偶数。

She was in her 50s. (age) 她 50 多岁。(年龄)

He has a fifty percent chance of surviving. 他有 50% 的幸存机会。

In the 50s, many women did not have jobs outside of the home. 在 50 年代, 许多妇女没有家庭之外的工作。

► a (an) 一个

This is a good idea. 这是个好主意。

She is a literature teacher. 她是个教文学的老师。

There are a few (few) people in the room. 房间里有些(没有几个)人。

They drive to the beach twice a year. 他们开车去海滩, 一年两次。

I was charged \$30 a day to leave my car at the parking lot. 把车放停车场一天就收了我 30 美元。

He is an expert who knows all appliances from A to Z (in details). 他是一个通晓家用电器的专家。

► abandon 放弃, 抛弃, 陷入

The crew was forced to abandon ship. 这些船员被迫弃船。(习语, 不用冠词 a)

He made his decision with reckless abandon. 他不顾一切地做出了决定。

They abandoned the project after a few days. 几天之后他们放弃了该项目。

The van was found (left) abandoned in the country. 小面包车被发现遗弃在乡下。

► able, ability, capable 有能力的、能干的

I have a willing and able buyer for my house. 有个买家表示愿意并且有能力买我的房子。

The construction worker is able-bodied.

这个建筑工人身体素质很好。

We will be quite (well, barely, hardly) able to afford a new car next year. 明年我们一定有(可以有/几乎没有/没有)能力买得起新车。

The 12-year-old girl has an exceptional (extraordinary, remarkable, outstanding) music ability. 这位 12 岁的女孩有一种特殊的(非凡的/卓越的/杰出的)音乐才能。

Our new principal is capable of accomplishing many things. 我们的新校长有能力做很多事。

Students will be able to differentiate the seven elements that make up a business letter. 学生们将学会如何区分商务信件的七个元素。

It would be wise of you to choose an attainable goal. 选择量力而行的目标是很明智的。

Both baseball players demonstrated (showed) the ability to hit a home run. 两个棒球球员都有(显示出)全垒打的能力。

We will keep you posted (informed) on the weather condition to the best of our ability. 我们将尽最大的能力随时把天气情况通知你们。

Make your check payable to our store. 请在支票上注明是付给我们店的。

▶ **abort 流产** **abortion 流产, 中止**

Abortion is illegal in Kuwait because it is against the Islamic religion. 堕胎在科威特是非法的, 因为它违反了伊斯兰教。

He carried out an abortion on a

sixteen-year-old girl who was raped. 他给被强奸的 16 岁女孩做了流产。

She decided to have an abortion when she got pregnant at the age of 44. 当她 44 岁怀孕时她决定做人工流产。

A lot of countries have strict abortion laws (legislation). 很多国家都有严格的堕胎法。

The plan had to be aborted due to the lack of financial support. 由于缺乏财政支持, 这个项目不得不中止了。

▶ **about 关于, 关心, 大概**

I have a bad feeling about this. 我有一种不好的预感。

It is about time! 该行动了!

It is about to rain. 快下雨了。

I was about to leave when the phone rang. 我正要离开的时候, 手机响了。

You are about to get hit by that ball! 你会被那个球打到的!

I was thinking about you. 我在想你。 There's nothing you can do about it. 你做什么也改变不了。

It is all about having fun. 开心是最重要的。

How about a drink? 来杯酒怎么样?

My house is about five miles away. 我的房子离这儿大约五英里远。

▶ **above 在……以上, 高于, 超出**

His grades are always above average. 他的分数总是高于一般水平。

He is in heaven watching us from above. 他在天堂看着我们。

Planes usually fly above the clouds. 飞机一般飞在云上。

She performed over and above (above and beyond) everyone's expectations. 她表现得超出了大家的期待。

They bought an above ground pool. 他们买了个地上游泳池。

He was above it all. 他是这一切之上(不屑于这一切)。

► absence, absent 缺席, 缺乏

In the absence of wood, native people built their houses out of stone, clay, or straw. 因为没有(缺乏)木头,当地人用石头、泥土或稻草盖自己的房子。

When Jen was sick, she took a lengthy absence from her studies. 简生病了,休学了很长一段时间。

He took a long period of absence during his extended vacation. His co-workers were jealous of him. 他度过了一个延长了的假期,很久没有上班。同事们都嫉妒他。

How many students are absent from the group activities? 有多少学生缺席小组活动?

► absolutely, absolute 绝对, 完全 (synonym 同义词: complete, perfect)

He was absolutely right. 他是完全正确的。

She has absolutely no clue what he is talking about. 她完全不知道他在说什么。

"Are you going to see the band tonight?" "Absolutely!" "你去看今晚的乐队演奏吗?" "当然去!"

He is absolutely starving. 他饿极了。

The candidate's remarks were absolute nonsense. 候选人的言论纯粹是一派胡言。

The bride looked absolutely beautiful in her wedding dress! 新娘身着婚纱看起来十分漂亮!

► abuse 滥用, 谩骂

She was the victim of physical abuse. 她是身体虐待的受害者。

Don't take any abuse from them. 不要受他们的任何虐待。

Verbal abuse hurts too. 恶语也伤害人。

That was an abuse of privileges/power/drugs. 这是滥用特权/权力/药物。

The boss made excuses for his abuse. 老板为自己滥用职权找借口。

► academic 学术的

academy 学院

I am taking all academic courses. 我在修所有的学术课程。

He was highly respected in academic circles. 他在学术界中德高望重。

What are the academic requirements for that degree? 该学位有哪些学术要求?

Outstanding academic achievement earned him a scholarship. 杰出的学术成就使他赢得了奖学金。

► access 进入

The larger door made for easy access. 大一点的门方便进出。

He gave his wife access to his

A

account. 他让妻子使用他的帐户。

She was granted access to the facility.

她被获准进入该设施。

She was denied access to the main entrance. 她不容许进入大门。

The apartment is situated within easy access of shops and other facilities. 公寓位置便利, 离商店及其他设施都不远。

► accident 意外

I was in a car accident. 我遭遇了一场车祸。

Sorry, it was an accident. 对不起, 这是一个意外。

Did you hear about the accident? 你有没有听说过那个事故?

I am sorry. I slapped you, it was an accident. 对不起, 我打了你, 这是一个意外。

► accompany 陪同

Would you accompany me to the store? 你会陪我到商店去吗?

The parents accompanied the students on the trip. 家长陪同学生出行。

The text is accompanied by graphs. 文本附有图表。

The storm was accompanied by high winds. 风暴伴随着强风。

He will accompany her to the car. 他会陪她去上车。

► accomplish 完成

I have so many things I want to accomplish today. 今天我好多的事情要完成。

He is a very accomplished author. 他

是一个非常有成就的作家。

Her considerable (great) accomplishment in bioscience is startling. 她在生物科学方面的伟大成就是惊人的。

► account 帐户, 解释, 给……理由
accountant 会计

I do not have enough money in my checking (saving) account. 我的存款(储蓄存款)账户中钱不够。

I will take these ideas into account. (to give some thought to) 我会考虑这些想法。(想一想)

The young girl wants to open her first bank account. 这位年轻的女子要开她的第一个银行账户。

The couple want to open (close) a joint account. 这对夫妻想开(关闭)一个联名账户。

All the students on the bus were accounted for. (were all present) 校车上所有的学生都到齐了。

I checked the balance of my bank account online. 我在网上查看了自己的银行账户余额。

Can you give us an account of what happened? 你能不能给我们说说发生了什么事?

Accounts are always submitted to the tax office by April. 帐号通常是在四月提交给税务机关。

All my business accounts are organized alphabetically. 我所有的企业账户按字母顺序排列。

I do not have any cash, could you

please charge it on my room account?
我没有任何现金,请你将费用记在我的房间账号上好吗?

The bad weather accounts for the fact that few people came to the meeting.
恶劣的天气使参加会议的人寥寥无几。

The government should be hold fully accountable for the outbreak of Ebola. 政府应对埃博拉病毒的爆发负全责。

He is a certified accountant and helps people file tax return. 他是注册会计师,帮助人们报税。

► accurate 准确的

This document is accurate. 这个文件非常准确。

The tax forms were not quite accurate. 税收表不太准确。

How accurate are these papers? 这些论文准确吗?

His research was inaccurate. 他的研究不准确。

She gave a full and accurate confession in the courtroom. 她在法庭上供词十分完整和准确。

► accuse 指控,指责

His lawyer showed that he had been wrongly accused of the crime. 他的律师表示,他已被错误地指控犯罪。

DNA evidence has helped to free a lot of people who were falsely accused of murder. DNA 证据帮助释放了很多被诬告犯谋杀罪的人。

You certainly cannot accuse her of

working too hard. 你肯定不能指责她工作太努力。

He stands accused of stealing money from his company. 他被指控偷他公司的钱。

She was unjustly accused of lying to her boss. 她被冤枉欺骗她的老板。

The mayor faces serious accusations of fraud and abuse of power. 市长面临关于欺诈和滥用权力的严重指控。

► achieve 实现 achievement 成就

He worked hard to achieve his goals. 他努力达到自己的目标。

She wanted to achieve a basic understanding. 她想基本了解一下。

She was an overachiever. 她很成功。(He is an under-achiever. 他是落后的学生。)

If you believe you can achieve. 如果你相信,你就能做到。

He was proud of what he had achieved. 他为所做到的感到自豪。

Graduating at the top of her class was an impressive achievement. 毕业时她在班上名列前茅,这是一个令人佩服的成就。

Wars have often prompted significant technological achievements. 战争往往促进了技术成果的显著发展。

Climbing Mt. Everest is quite an achievement. 攀登珠穆朗玛峰是了不起的成就。

Roads and aqueducts are among the lasting achievements of the Roman Empire. 道路和水渠都属于罗马帝国的传世功绩。

A successful manager makes the workplace more positive by giving employees a sense of achievement. 一个成功的管理者通过给予员工成就感而形成一個更加积极的工作环境。

► acknowledge 确认, 承认

I would appreciate it if you would acknowledge my presence. 如果你能提到我的出席, 我将不胜感激。

He has not acknowledged that child is his own, but it looks just like him. 他没有承认孩子是他自己的, 但那孩子看起来长得像他一样。

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter. 我在此确认收到了你的来信。

We acknowledge what you are saying, but we still disagree. 我们知道你说的意思, 但我们仍然不同意。

► acquire 获取

It takes a long time to acquire a language. 这需要很长的时间来掌握一门语言。

I think it is easier to acquire a habit than to give one up. 我认为养成一种习惯比放弃一种习惯要容易。

When she lived in Japan she acquired a taste for seaweed. 当她在日本生活时, 她习惯了海藻的味道。

Unpaid internships can be a great way to acquire the skills needed for a well-paying job. 无薪实习有可能是一个很好的渠道来获得高薪工作所需要的技能。

To acquire the knowledge needed to be a doctor, students need to work

with real patients, not just books. 要获得成为一名医生所需要的知识, 学生需要与真正的病人接触, 而不只是书本。

► act 行动, 法案 action 行动 actor 演员

She acted without thinking. 她想都没想就行动了。

He never acts on other people's advice. 他对其他人的建议从来都是无动于衷。

The simple act of telling someone about a problem can help. 仅仅是跟别人说说某个问题的做法也会有所帮助。

He'll be the acting director until they can appoint a permanent one. 在他们没有任命永久人选时, 他会担当代理主任。

Stop acting the fool; I'm trying to talk to you. 别装傻了, 我要和你谈谈。

She is so disorganized—I wish she would get her act together. 她就是一团糟, 我希望她能有条理起来。

Almost two hundred suspects were detained in Britain last year under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. 在英国去年有近两百名嫌犯由于触犯了“阻止恐怖主义法案”而被拘留。

The state legislature passed an act banning the sale of automatic weapons. 州立法机构通过了一项禁止销售自动武器的议案。

You are going to have to clean up

your act if you are serious about keeping your job. 如果真想保住你的工作,你就得自己去收场。

The children acted out their favorite poem. 孩子们表演了他们喜欢的诗歌。

He was asked to act as an advisor on the project. 他被请来担任工程指导。

Why are you always acting the fool? 你为什么老装傻呢?

She had to sign the Official Secrets Act when she started her new job. 开始新工作之前,她必须签下办公室保密协定。

Tim always does a vanishing act when his mother comes to stay. 蒂姆总是在他老妈来住时玩失踪。

He put on a magic act. 他做魔术表演。

He joined the act at the circus. 他加入了马戏团的表演。

He acted like a fool. 他表现得像个傻瓜。

She was a class act. 她是个杰出的人。

Volunteering was a charitable act. 志愿服务是一种慈善行为。

Actions speak louder than words. 行动胜于雄辩。

Bill, stop throwing rocks! Act your age! 比尔,停止投掷石块!你还小啊(成熟一点/做自己年龄的事)。

Act 1 of the play was amazing. 该剧第一幕非常惊人。

She likes to act in the theater. 她喜欢在剧院扮演角色。

You need to get your act together if you want to go to college. 如果你想要上大学,你需要努力上进。

The main (leading) actor was Will Smith. 主要演员是威尔·史密斯。

It was not real. He is just an actor. 这是不真实的,他只是一个演员而已。

He fooled me. He is an accomplished actor. 他骗了我,他是一个成功的演员。

The actor practiced his lines. 演员练台词。

He did not seem scared; he must have been an experienced actor. 他似乎并不害怕,他一定是个老演员。

► active 活跃 activist 活动家 activism 行动主义,激进主义

Try to remain (keep) physically active as long as you can. 你要尽量保持体力活动。

That child has a very active mind. 那个孩子有非常活跃的头脑。

He is active in politics. 他积极参与政治。

There is an active volcano on the island. 岛上有个活火山。

The patient was informed he has active TB. 病人被告知他有活动性结核病。

Baking powder is an important active ingredient for baking. 发酵粉是用于烘烤的重要活性成分。

Facebook is an active social networking website. 脸谱网是一个活