# GNG

马钟元 马藻珠

XUEYINGYU

# 中学英语常用词汇手册

河北人民出版社

## 中学英语常用词汇手册

马钟元 马葆琪

河北人民出版在

#### 中学英语常用词汇手册

马钟元 马葆琪

河北人民出版社出版(石家庄市北马路45号) 河北新华印刷一厂印刷 河北省**长年**4 龙发行

本书是为初、高中的学生和老师以及具有同等学历的各行各业自学英语的读者们编写的。书中所收入的词条以初、高中英语课本为依据,并吸收了少部分课本外的常用词汇。 我们认为,对于具有初等英语水平的读者来说,学习并掌握好这些单词是非常重要的。因为它是学好英语的基础。帮助读者打好这一基础,正是我们编写本书的宗旨。

本书是以句型为主,通过句型,剖析这些基本单词的正确用法。在"注意"一项中,对易混淆的同义词及中国学生。 3的错误做了必要的讲解,并配合以简明实用的例句。力求使读者对于每一个单词的用法有个正确的了解。

我们希望本书对中学生,尤其是中学毕业班学生复习功课,对中学英语教师备课及引导学生复习会有一定的帮助。 但是,由于我们水平有限,本书难免还存在一些问题,请读者在使用过程中提出意见和批评。

本书承<sup>7</sup> 1.北大学外语系副教授吴新同志校阅,并得到许景渊先 1.1黄为葳先生的大力协助,特此表示最诚挚的谢意。

作者 1982年8月

### 缩略表

| abstract n.         | abstratct noun        | (抽象名词)  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| adj,                | adjective             | (形容词)   |
| adv.                | adverb                | (副 词)   |
| art.                | article               | (冠 词)   |
| attrib, adj.        | attributive adjective | (定语形容词) |
| cl.                 | clause                | (从 句)   |
| cempl.              | complement            | (补 语)   |
| demonstrative pron. | demostrative pronoun  | (指示代词)  |
| depend.             | dependent             | (从 句)   |
| ing-form            | spresent participle   | (现在分词)  |
|                     | lgerund               | (动名词)   |
| infin,              | infinitive            | (不定式)   |
| int.                | interjection          | (感 叹 词) |
| n.                  | noun                  | (名 词)   |
| obj.                | object                | (宾 语)   |
| past partic.        | past participle       | (过去分词)  |
| predic. compl.      | predicate complement  | (谓语补足语) |
| prep.               | preposition           | (介 词)   |
| pron.               | pronoun               | (代 词)   |
| relative pron.      | relative pronoun      | (关系代词)  |
|                     |                       |         |

| sb.       | somebody          | (某 人)     |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| sth.      | something         | (某 物)     |
| that-cl.  | that-clause       | (that 从句) |
| to-infin. | to-infinitive     | (不定式to)   |
| v. 1.     | linking verb      | (系 动 词)   |
| v. i.     | intransitive verb | (不及物动词)   |
| v. t.     | transitive verb   | (及物动词)    |

#### A

- a (an) [强 ei/弱ə]; an [强 æn/弱 ən]
  - art. (非特指) 一个;指一类;与few, great, many 等结合(相当于some),修释一个名词(名词要用复数)。

A horse is an animal.

(马是一种动物。)

Every morning I see a great many children going to school.

(每天早晨我看见许多孩子去上学。)

#### 【注意】

- 1. a 和 an 的区别:
- 一般说来,在以辅音开头的词的前面用 a,在以元音 开头的词的前面用 an。例如:a book(一本书),a cat (一只猫),an ax (一把斧头),an open window(一面开着的窗子)。要特别注意,这里说的是辅音音素和元音音素,而不是辅、元音 字 母。例如:an hour[auə](一个小时),an M.[em]A.(文学硕士)等等,尽管词的开头是辅音字母"h","M",但词的前面用 an,因为在 hour中"h"不发音,开头的读音是元音音素[au],在"M.A."中,开头的音素是元音[e]。但是 a unit ['ju:nit](一个单位), such a one [wan](这样一个), a European [juərou'pi:n](一位欧洲人)等等,都是辅音音素开头,所以要用 a。
- 2. a 和 one 的区别:

前者是"任何一个",不强调数目观念;后者是"一个",即不是"二个"、"三个",强调数目的观念。试比较下面两个句子:

To build the factory will take more than a year.

(盖这工厂要用一年多的时间〈可能是一年零二个月、三个月〉。)

To build the factory will take more than one year. (盖这工厂要用不止一年的时间〈恐怕要二、三年〉。)

3. a 和 an 通常用在一般形容词前 面,例如: a beautiful girl; 但当 what, many, such出现时,应该是 what a beautiful girl; such a beautiful girl; many a beautiful girl. 如果 在形容词前有 how, as, so, too, 那么 a 或 an 要放在形容词后 面,例如:

How clever a girl is she?

(她是怎样聪明的一个女孩子呢?)

She is as clever a girl as I ever met.

(她是我所靠曾遇见过的一个聪明的女孩子。)

She is so clever a girl that all her teachers like her.

(她是如此聪明的一个女孩子,以致她的老师们都喜欢她。) She is too clever a girl

(她是实在聪明的一个女孩子)。

a 和 an 可放在 quite 和 rather 前 面,也可放在它们的后面,例如:

a quite heavy rain (quite a heavy rain) (一场相当大的雨) a rather heavy rain (rather a heavy rain)

#### abl ['eibl]

- ad. 有才能的,能干的,具有…能力的
  - 1. 作定语
  - 4 •

He is an able student. (他是个很能干的学生。)

2. to be able + to-infin.

The girl is able to look after her brother. (这个姑娘能够照顾弟弟。)

#### 【注意】

- 1. able 和 can 都表示"能力", 但用法不同:
  - 1) able 是形容词, 而 can 是个情态动词。它们都不能作 谓 语动词, 例如:

误: He ables to run very fast.

IE: He is able to run very fast.

(他能跑得很快。)

误: He cans run very fast.

正: He can run very fast.

(他能跑得很快。)

2) 用 able 造句,可以有不同的时态来表示,而 can 没有将来时或完成时,例如:

I have not been able to go to school for a week. (我有一个星期投能上学去了。)

Comrade Wang will be able to finish his work in two days.

(王同志在二天以后可以完成他的工作。)

3) 不可说"can be able to do sth",例如:

误: He can be able to do the exercises.

正: He is able to do the exercises.

II. He can do the exercises.

#### (他会做这些练习。)

2. able 的名词 ability 后面可接带 to 的不定式或接介词 in 或 for. 但是不能接"of 短语"。例如:

误: He has the ability of organization.

正, He has the ability in (或 for) organization.

(他有作组织工作的能力。)

误: I doubt his ability of doing the work.

正: I doubt his ability to do the work.

(我怀疑他能否做这项工作。)

about [ə'baut]

prep. 大约;关于;在…周围

We arrived there about midnight:

(我们大约在午夜时分到达那里。)

It is a book about Lei Feng's life:

(这是一本关于雷锋生平的书。)

Shall we take a walk about the school campus?

(咱们在校园里散散步好吗?)

adv. 大约;来来回回

It's about ten o'clock in the morning,

(大约是早上十点钟。)

Don't move about!

(不要来回走动。)

#### 【注意】

1. about 和 nearly (almost) 的细小区别:
He is about forty.
(他年纪在四十岁左右。)

• 6 •

He is nearly (almost) forty. (他年近四十了。)

 to be about + to-infin (就要, 将要)后面不可再加表示时间 的词,例如;

误. He is about to start next morning.

正, He is about to start.

(他要立刻动身)。

E. He starts next morning.

(他将在明天动身。)

above [ə'bʌv]

prep. 在…上面,在…之上

The plane flies above the clouds:

(飞机在白云上面飞行。)

He is a man above vulgar interests.

(他是一个脱离了低级趣味的人。)

adv. 在上面

My room is just above.

(我的房间就在上面。)

attrib.adj. 上面的, 如上的

For the above reasons we have to close the meeting.

(根据上述的理由、我们不得不结束会了。)

n. 上面, 上边, 以上

The above shows that he is honest.

(以上表现出他是诚实的。)

#### 【注意】

above 用作介词时与 on 和 over 的意义略有不同。 on 是和

• 7 •

表面相接触;它的反义词是 beneath;例如: There is a book on the table. (桌上有一本书。) over 指 "在 ··· 的正上方" (= directly above),保持一定的距离,它的反义词是 under;例如: The lamp hangs over the table. (桌子上面悬着灯。)而 above 只表示在上方或位置高出于什么,它的反义词是 below;例如: The sun rises above the horizon. (太阳升到地平线上。)试比较下面两句:

John's office is above Smith's on the second floor. (约翰的办公室在史密斯上面,二楼。〈不一定正好在史密斯的办公室的正上方。〉)

John's office is right over Smith's.

(约翰的办公室就在史密斯头上那间屋子。〈垂直在上〉) accept [ək'sept]

v.t. 接受, 答应

Has she accepted our invitation? (她接受我们的邀请了吗?)

#### 【注意】

accept 和 receive 的区别:
accept 是"接受",而 receive 是"收到"。例如:
He received a present but refused to accept it.
(他收到一件礼物,但他拒绝收下。)

according [ə'ko:diŋ]

adv. (与 to 连用)据…所说,按照,依据

According to the papers, there is a bumper harvest in our country this year.

(据报纸公布,今年我国农业获得大丰收。)

#### 【注意】

在作"依据"讲的时候, according to 不能引起形容词短语,例如:

误: These facts are according to the report by Prof.Li. 正: These facts are made according to the report by Prof. Li.

(这些事实是根据李教授的报告得出的。)

across [ə'krəs]

prep. 在…对过, 在…那边

The shop is just across the street.

(商店就在马路对过。)

adv. 横过、横跨

The river is just 1,500 metres across.

(河宽1,500米。)

#### 【注意】

- 1. 经常听到美国人说 It's across to you. 意思是"这是你的事了"。
- 2. 不要把 across 和 cross 混淆, cross 是动词, 意思是"越过", "穿过", 例如:
  - 误. Children mlst be careful while acrossing the street.

正: Children must be careful while crossing the street. (孩子们在过马路时必须小心。)

act. [ækt]

n. 行为, 动作

It's a brave act.

(这是勇敢的行为。)

v.i. 行动; 举动; 表演; 起作用

We must act at once.

(我们必须立即行动起来。)

He acted foolishly.

(他举动愚笨。)

What do you think of his acting?

(你认为他表演得如何?)

The pills act well.

(这药丸效力大。)

#### 【注意】

- 1. 作为动词, act 和 do 的意义有时不同。act 常常作不及物动词, do 一般用作及物动词,特别指具体事情或工作,例如; We shouldn't keep on talking like this; we should act. (我们不应该老是这样空谈了;我们应该行动起来。) She is doing some exercises. (她正在做一些练习。)
- 2. 可以说 It's time to act (是行动的时候了。), 也可以说 It's time for action. 意义相同。

active ['æktiv]

adj. 活跃的; 积极的; 主动的

an active life (活跃的生活)

She is active in work.

(她工作积极。)

This sentence is in the active voice.

• 10 •

#### (这个句子是主动语态。)

#### 【注意】.

1. "工作积极"可以说 be active in work, 也可以说 take an active part in work, 例如:

She takes an active part in work.

(她工作积极)。

2. active 和 busy 意义不同。试比较下面两句:

He is active in his work.

(他工作积极。〈侧重主动,活跃〉)

He is busy with his work.

(他正忙着干他的工作。〈侧重忙碌,没有时间〉)

#### add [æd]

v.t. 加, 加上…

Five added to ten makes fifteen.

(五加十得十五。)

#### 【注意】

上例中 five added to ten 是句子的主语, 其中 added to ten 是过去分词短语, 修饰 five, makes fifteen 是句子的谓语。

v.i. 增加, 增进

to add to sth.

The car added to the enjoyment of my travel.

(小汽车增 加了我旅游中的乐趣。)

advance [əd'va:ns]

v.t. 使…向前进

The Party has called on us to advance the movement of

increasing production and practising economy to a new stage. (党号召我们把增产节约运动推向新高潮。)

v.i. 前进, 进展

The Red Army advanced rapidly against the enemy. (红军迅速向敌人进攻。)

n. 增进,来临、上升

an advance in health (健康的增进) the advance of night (夜幕来临) an advance in rank (晋级)

adj. (只作定语) 先头的, 预先的 an advance unit (先头部队) an advance notice (预告)

#### 【注意】

advance 和 progress 无论作名词或是动词都可作"进步"、"前进"解。但是 advanced 与 progressive 的意义却有所不同,试比较下面两句:

Jane is having an advanced course in English.

(珍妮正在参加一个高级英语课程的学习。)

Jack is having a progressive course in English.

(杰克正在上一个循序渐进的英语课程。)

afraid [ə'freid]

adj. 害怕; 恐怕

to be afraid of sb. (或 sth.)
 Our fighters were not afraid of death.
 (我们的战士不怕死。)

2. to be afraid + to-infin.

Many people living in New York are afraid to go out at night.

(许多在纽约居住的人都怕在夜间外出。)

3. to be afraid + that-cl. (用在口语中)
I am afraid she's right.
(恐怕她是对的。)

#### 【注意】

1. 在口语中可以说: I'm afraid not! 或 I'm afraid so.例如:
Can you come to our English Evening?——I'm afraid not.
(你能来参加我们的英语晚会吗?——我怕来不了。)
Will the train be late?——I'm afraid so.
(列车会误点吗?——恐怕是误点了。)

2. afraid to do sth. 和 afraid of doing sth. 有时有区别, 例如:

I'm afraid to see the leader today.

(我今天害怕见领导。)

I'm afraid of seeing him today.

(我今天不免要见到他。)

#### after ['a:ftə]

prep. 在…之后; 追…; 模仿

After his graduation Le went abroad.

(毕业后他就出国了。)

He ran after me.

(他跑着向我追来。)

It's a play after Shakespeare,