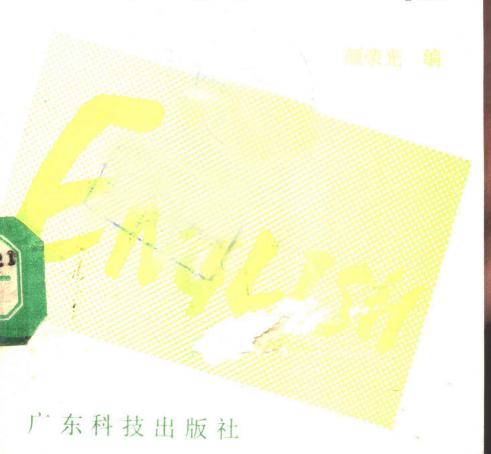
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## CLASSIFICATION AND MEMORY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

英语学习——归类与记忆



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英语学习
一归类与记忆

CLASSIFICATION AND MEMORY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

## 英语学习

## ——妇类与记忆

CLASSIFICATION AND MEMORY

of the IN

ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING 颜荣光 编

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#### 内容简介

本书将英语的基础知识,特别是词汇,从几个方面 进行了归类与分析,内容包括有常用词组和同、近义 词,具有多种含意的短语动词,反义词,反义词对偶词 组等的分组归纳,还包括有简单的构词法常识。读者 读完本书后,能更科学、更系统地进行英语学习,可收 到事半功倍的效果。本书适用于初中以上学生及其他自 学英语者。

## 前 言

学习外语,要讲究学习方法。如果学习不得其法,就会费时多而收益少;如果根据语言构成的基本规律,对语言进行分析与研究,采取科学的方法进行学习,就会事半功倍,效果显著。

心理学研究表明:人们对客观事物的识记,再认和重现不是孤立的、零散的和毫无联系的,而是成组或系列地被认知或重现出来的。因此,本书把英语基础知识,特别是词汇,从各个方面进行归类,尽量使之系统化和创造更多的联想条件,以便读者在自学英语方面,能够收到良好效果,记得易,记得牢和运用方便。限于编者水平,书中错误和不足的地方,祈请批评指正。

编者 一九八八年六月

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# 一、常用词组和同、近义词的归类与辨析

## (一)附例句部分

下列各组同、近义词(组)是要通过例句才易于**体会其同异** 之处的。

## ABLE, CAN, CAPABLE

able

①作表语形容词, "能够", 指"实有的能力", 常构成短语 动词"be able to (do something)", 动词"be"可有时态变化。如:

The child is able to walk. (这个小孩子能够走路了。) ②要经过努力才"能做到"。如:

He worked hard and was able to pass the exam. (他用功所以能够考试合格。)

③常作褒义词用,"能够",其后面的不定式通常不用被动语态。如:

am sure our team is able to win. (我深信我们队能够获胜。)

要注意,不能把"这本英语书能够(被)翻译成汉语"。译成 "This English book is able to be translated into Chinese."

④作定语形容词,"有本事的,很有才干的",着**重在才华**出众方面。如:

He is an able statesman. (他是一个 很有 才 干的政治 家。)

can

其含义与"be able to"几乎一样,但它只有现在时和过去时,没有将来时和完成时,没有"经过一定 努力才'能够'做到的"含义。如:

We can do it. (我们能够做此事。) capable

①作表语形容词,"能够",指潜在的"能力"或应付某某(事)的"能力", 常构成短语 动词"be capable of (something或 doing something)", 动词"be"可有时态变化。如:

She is surely capable of walking 10 miles. (她肯定能走10英里。)

②主语所具有的或所承受的"能力"。如.

She is capable of teaching English and Chinese. (她有教英语和汉语的能力。——表"具有")

This English book is capable of being translated into Chinese.(这本英语书能被译成汉语。——表"承受")

③作定语形容词,"有本事的,有才干的",但所含"能干"的意思没有"able"那样强。如:

He is a capable cadre.[他是一个(颇为)能干的干部。] ④褒义和贬义均可用。如:

My elder brother is capable of teaching.(我哥哥有教学的能力。——褒义)

That fellow was capable of telling a lie. (那家伙过去很会说谎。——贬义)

## ACCEPT. RECEIVE

#### accept

①主观上愿意"接受"或"领受"。如:

The leader accepted criticism from the masses with an open mind.(这个领导人虚心接受了群众批评。)

②"答应"。如:

I received his offer but did not accept it.(我接受了他的申请但并没有答应。)

#### receive

- ①表示客观上"收到"或"接受"别人的东西。如:
- l have already received his letter.(我已经收到了他的信。)
  - ②"接待"或"接见"。如:

Diplomates often receive foreign guests.(外交官员经常接待外宾。)

## ACHE, AGONY, PAIN

#### ache

较轻微的持续的固定位置的"疼痛"。如。 She has a headache.(她头痛。)

#### agony

"极度痛苦"。如:

He looked on in agony at his child's sufferings. (他在旁痛苦地看着他的孩子受苦。)

#### pain

①肉体上各种程度之"痛"。如:

The patient feels a pain in his chest. (病人觉得胸部作痛。)

②精神上或感情上的"痛苦"或"苦恼"。如:

The good news eased her mother's pain.(好消息减轻了她母亲的苦恼。)

## ACROSS, THROUGH

#### across

"横过",指在某一物体表面进行的动作,有从一边到另一边的含意。如:

They sailed across the ocean last year. (他们去年驾船横渡海洋。——指从海洋的一边到另一边,与两岸无关) through

①"穿过",指通过立体容积,从体积的一端到另一端。如:

The hunter walked through the forest and reached the village.(猎人穿过了森林来到乡村。)

②通过洞穴的"运动"。如:

The train passed through a tunnel. (火车通过了一条 隧道。)

③穿过一定范围的"动作"。如:

The hostess walked through the dining hall. (女主人走过了大饭厅。——这里指饭厅有两扇门,女主人从饭厅的一门进,从另一门出。试比较: The hostess walked across the dining room.这句只是说女主人从饭厅的一边走到另一边,没有通过饭厅两边的含意,与上一例句意思不同。)

## AFFAIR, BUSINESS, MATTER, THING

#### affair

①自己要做的"事"或发生的"事情"。如:

That's my affair, not yours. (那是我的事情, 与你无关。)

②"事件"。如:

The railway accident was a terrible affair at that time. (那次火车出事在当时是件可怕的事件。)

#### business

①"事,事情"。如:

That is not my business. You should do it yourself. (那不是我的事。你应该自己去做。)

②"任务"。如:

It is your business to take care of the children.(你的任务就是照顾孩子们。)

③在口语方面,侧重于表示商业的"买卖活动"。如:

We do business with many countries.(我们和许多国家做买卖。)

matter

①通常指经考虑和处理的"事情"。如:

We have a lot of matters to talk about. (我们有许多事情要交谈。)

②"事件"。如:

It is a matter of importance. (那是一项重大事件。)

③"问题"。如:

Do you know it is a matter in dispute? (你知道那是一个有争议的问题吗?)

④有时,当其前面有定冠词 "the" 时,可表示"毛病"。如:

What's the matter with you? (你怎么了? 你出了什么事了?)

## thing

①凡提到"事"或"事情"的时候都可用。如:

That is another thing. (那是另外一回事。)

②"事物,东西"。如:

This is a very useful thing in the lab. (这是实验室 里一件很有用的东西。)

## AFRAID, FEAR, FRIGHTENED

#### afraid

广泛地用来表示"害怕心理", 常与动词"be"连用, 构成短语动词"be afraid", "be afraid of", "be afraid for"或"be afraid to"。

①be afraid, "害怕"。如:

Don't be afraid。(别害怕。)

. ②在口语中,作为一种客套用语,"be afraid"可以表示"担心"或"怀疑"。如:

I'm afraid it's not so. (恐怕事情不是这样。)

③在口语中, "be afraid"有"道歉"之意。如:

I'm afraid I've broken your cup. (对不起,我打破了你的杯子。)

①be afraid of…, "怕……", "of" 后接的就是引起恐惧的事物。如:

Sailors on board are afraid of fog. (船上的水手都怕大雾。)

⑤be afraid for…, 指某事物处于危险之中使人为之"担心"。如:

As the economic crisis worsens, everyone is afraid for his job. (由于经济危机更加严重,令每个人都为其工作而担心。)

⑥be afraid to…, "害怕得不敢(干某事)"。如:
She is afraid to go there. (她害怕得不敢去那儿。)
fear

①作动词时表示"怕,害怕",但不如"be afraid"常用;但在推测不会令人喜欢的事时却多用。如:

The boy fears to fail in the exam. (这男孩害怕考试不及格。)

②在口语中,作为一种客套用语,可表示"担心"或"怀疑"。如:

I fear my students will be late. (我担心学生们会迟到。)

frightened

①作形容词用,在句中作定语和表语,表示神经受刺激突然"惊恐"起来。如:

The frightened child cries.(受惊的孩子喊起来。——作定语)

The child was frightened at the dog. (孩子见狗而惊慌起来。——作表语)

②在口语中, "be frightened of (somebody or something)"可作"害怕(某人或某物)"解。如:

They were frightened of that railway accident. (他们害怕那次火车出事。——指想到那次火车出事的情况而害怕)

# ALIGHT, DISEMBARK, DISMOUNT, EMBARK, LAND

## alight

①经常指从汽车、火车上"下来"。如:

The scientists alight from the car. (科学家们从车上下来。)

②从马上"下来"。如:

The officer alights from the horse. (军官从马上下来。)

#### disembark

①"上岸"。如:

All the travellers disembarked after the ship had arrived. (船到达后全部旅客都上岸了。)

②"下机"。如:

Look, there is a plane. The passengers are dise-

mbarking。(瞧,飞机就在那儿。乘客们正从飞机上下来。)
dismount

指从自己乘骑之物上"下来"。如:

He dismounted from the horse. (他从马上下来了。)
He dismounted from his bicycle. (他从自行车上下来了。)

#### embark

①"乘船"。如:

We embark for Shanghai. (我们乘船往上海。)

②"乘机"。如:

He came to the airport and embarked for Guangzhou. (他到机场乘飞机往广州。)

#### land

①"登陆"。如:

We landed on that island。(我们在那个岛登陆。)

②从飞机上"下来"(强调着陆)。如:

We went to Hongkong by aeroplane at 6 and landed there at 7. (我们6时乘飞机往香港,7时抵达。)

③自船上"上岸"(强调着陆)。如:

We landed at Bombay。(我们在孟买上岸。)

④作不及物动词用,"降落"。如:

The airliner landed safely. (班机安全降落了。)

⑤作及物动词用,"使降落"。如:

The pilot landed the airliner safely. (飞机驾驶 员使那班机安全降落。)

## ALL, EACH, EVERY

all

"一切,全部",着重表示全部。它至少指有三个而言,在 句中可作定语、主语、宾语、同位语和状语。如:

The old headmaster knows all the students of the school. (这位老校长认得全校的学生。)

#### each

①"每一个",强调具体的个别人或物,往往有表示"各不相同"的含意。它可用于指两个或两个以上的情况,在句中可作定语、主语、宾语和同位语。如:

The old headmaster knows each student of the school。(这位老校长认得学校的各个学生。)

②"each"和"not"连用表示全部否定。如:

Each man is not lazy。(每个人都不懒惰。,

## every

①在任何情况下都作定语用,指"每一个",着重表示整体中的个别人或物,有代表"全体"的含意。它至少指有三个而言。如。

The old headmaster knows every student of the school. (这位老校长认得学校的每一个学生。)

②它和"not"连用表示部分否定。如:

Every man is not lazy. (并不是每个人都懒惰。)

ALLOW, LET, PERMIT, PROMISE

allow

"允许",即不阻挠或防止别人做什么。如:

Allow me to introduce Comrade Li. (请允许我给你介绍一下李同志。)

John didn't allow his younger sister to play out-side. (约翰不允许他的妹妹在外面玩。)

let

"让"(给予可能),有允许某人随意做什么的意思。如: Mother let me go to camp. (母亲让我去参加露营。) permit

"允许",其语气比"allow"强,但可和"allow"调换使用。如: Permit (或"Allow") me to say a few words. (请允许我说几句话。)

promise

"允诺",表示句中主语答应做某事,是"答应别人,自己做事"。如:

His uncle has promised to help me with my les-sons. (他的叔叔已答应帮助我做功课。)

ALL THE WAY, BY THE WAY, BY WAY OF, IN A WAY, IN THE WAY, ON THE WAY

all the way

"一路上"。如:

We walked all the way to the park. (我们一直走路到公园。)

by the way

"顺便说"。如: