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英语常用词教学手册

(A—C)

九八〇年五月

为了适应目前英语教学的需要,我们编写了这本《5000英语常用词教学手册》。

本手册是一本适用于中小学英语教学、大学文、理、工科低年级英语学习,以及相应水平的英语自学的实用工具书。

本手册选收常用词约5000个,例句二万条以上。为确保所选词汇的常用性和所选例句的正确性,我们参考了许多中外词典,教科书及文选。适当收入科普词例,以满足读者的需要。

本书内容:

1. 单词——常用词约5000个。
2. 注音——每个单词皆注以国际音标。
3. 释义——每个单词按词类分别给予释义,举例说明。
4. 词组和习语——尽量列出所选单词与其它词的搭配用法和习惯表达法,并举例说明。必要之处,给出〔习语〕。
5. 词汇辨异——对易于含混的同义词、近义词举例进行适当〔辨异〕。
6. 正误用法——对容易误用的词,举例给出〔正误〕。
7. 例句——举例力求简明、常用。所有例句皆附中文译文。
8. 附录——为方便读者使用,本手册附有“不规则动词常用缩语”、“英语国际音标及语

音语调常识”、“标点符号”、“常用语法术语”、“常用前缀和后缀”、“常用英文人名读译”、“英文世界各国及首都”、“数词和科学公式、方程式的各种读法”、以及“希腊字母表”等十项附录。

本手册按英文字母编排，查阅方便。

(鉴于印刷条件，本书分册出版。)限于时间和水平，缺点和错误在所难免，欢迎读者提出宝贵意见，以便修改。

本书承南充报社排印，特此表示感谢。

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编 写 组

一九八〇年五月

四川 南充

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A

A a [ei; ə]; an [æn; ən, n] art. 一, 任一, 每, 各
a 用于其后面跟着的词的第一个音(不是字母)是辅音; an用于其后跟着的词的第一个音是元音。

a useful [ju:sful] tool 有用的工具

a university [ju:ni'versiti] 大学

a home [həʊm] for the aged 敬老院

a European [juərə'piən] country 欧洲国家

an uncle ['ʌŋkl] 叔父, 伯父

an unknown ['ʌn'nəʊn] writer 无名作者

an hour [aʊə] 小时

an honest [ɒnist] man 诚实的人

an English ['ɪŋɡliʃ] book 一本英语书

1. 表示类别

This is a horse, not a cow. 这是马, 不是奶牛。

A dog is an animal. 狗是动物。

2. 泛指任何一个

I met an old man on my way home. 我在回家途中遇见一位老人。

She teaches at a university. 她在大学教书。

3. 表示职业, 阶级 (通常放在作表语的名词前)
what's your father? My father is a worker.

你父亲是干什么工作的? 我父亲是工人。

4. 每一个=per, (常与时间或度量衡名词连用)

They go to see the films twice a week.

他们每周看电影两次。

The train can run sixty miles an hour.

该火车每小时能行驶六十英里。

5. 表示动作的“一次”、“一阵”, “一顿”

The farmhands gave the landlord a good beating. 长工们把地主狠狠揍了一顿。

Let's have a rest. 我们休息一会儿吧!

6. 用于专有名词前, “类似……”

She wants to be a Bethune. 她想做一个白求恩式的人物。

He said: "When I grow up, I'll be a Lei Feng." 他说: “我长大后, 要作雷锋那样的人。”

7. 用于感叹句, 结构是: “What a...+名词(单数)”
“多么...”

What a lovely weather! 多么好的天气啊!

What a nice pen it is! 这是一支多么好的钢笔呀!

8. 与such, many, half, quite 等连用时, a 要放在

在这些词之后, 结构是 such a...; many a...,

(后面名词用单数, 动词依第三人称单数变位)

half a..., 等。例如:

I have never seen such a clever child like you. 我从未见过象你这样聪明的孩子。

He was here half an hour ago. 他半小时前在这儿。

It's quite an interesting book. 那是一本很有趣的书。

Many a teacher has tried this method.

许多老师都试过这方法。

Many a man gave his life to the liberation of our country. 许多人为我国的解放献出了生命。

〔辨异〕 a (an), one

a (an) 不强调具体数目, 指“某一个”, one 强调具体数目。例如:

Have you a sister? Yes, I have. 你有姐姐吗?
是的, 我有。

How many sisters have you? I have only one. 你有多少个姐姐? 我只有一个。

〔正误〕

(1) 我只有一匹马, 它是一匹黑白花马。

(误) I have only one horse. It is a black and a white horse.

(正) I have only one horse. It is a black and white horse

说明: 冠词 a (an) 并列使用, 表示两个事物。

a black and a white horse 是: 一匹黑马和一匹白马, 试比较:

I have bought an English and a Russian

dictionary. 我买了一本英语词典和一本俄语词典。

I have bought an English and Russian dictionary. 我买了一本英俄词典。

(2) 王同志有一本书, 李同志有两本。

(误) Comrade Wang has a book, but Comrade Li has two.

(正) Comrade Wang has one book, but Comrade Li has two.

说明: 本句是一本书与两本书并提, 强调具体数目。

ability [ə'bilɪti] n.

1. (不可数) 能力

Do according to your ability. 你尽力而为。

I don't doubt your ability to do the work.

我不怀疑, 你能做这一工作。

Energy is the ability to change or move things. 能量就是使物体变化或运动的能力。

2. (复数或单数) 才能

He is a teacher of great abilities. 他是一位有才能的教师。

Thanks to his ability, he has won success. 他因其才能而得到成功。

〔辨异〕ability, capacity

ability 指实际的或通过实践所取得的能力。

capacity 指接受理解上所固有的能力。例如:

Capacity for learning and ability for doing

are secrets of success. 能学会干是成功的秘诀。

〔正误〕

我钦佩他做那件事情的能力。

(误) I admire his ability of doing it.

(正) I admire his ability to do it.

说明: 做某些事的能力, 习惯上用动词不定式作定语, 修饰 ability, 不用介词。

able [eɪbl] adj.

1. 有能力的、有才干的。

Uncle Wang is an able worker. 王大叔是一位有能力的工人。

2. be able + 动词不定式 = can (能)

I am able to help you. (= I can help you.)
我能帮助你。

〔辨异〕 able, can

“be able + 动词不定式”这一结构, 可构成各种时态。can 是情态动词, 后面接动词原形。

can 除有过去时 could 外, 无时态变化, 故 can 的完成时态和将来时态, 要用 “be able + 动词不定式” 这一结构来表达。例如:

She can come to school now. 她现在能到学校来。

She will be able to come to school tomorrow. 她明天能到学校来。

She will not be able to come to school next week. 她下周不能到学校来。

She has often been able to come to school this week. 她本周能经常到学校来。

〔正误〕

我今晚不能去看电影。

(误) I shan't can not go to see the film this evening.

(正) I shall not be able to go to see the film this evening.
你能帮助我吗?

(误) Will you can help me?

(正) Can you help me?

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] vt. 废除, 取消

All the exploiting classes and systems will be abolished sooner or later. 一切剥削阶级和剥削制度迟早要被消灭掉。

abolition [æbə'liʃən] n. 废除, 取消

The American Civil War ended in the reunification of the country and the abolition of slavery. 美国南北战争以国家的重新统一和废除奴隶制度而结束。

abound [ə'baʊnd] vi. (与 with 或 in 连用).

丰富, 盛产, 多

Our country abounds in natural resources. }

Natural resources abound in our country. }

我国自然资源丰富。

The river abounds in fish. }

Fish abounds in the river. } 这条河盛产鱼。

Our county abounds in fruits. } 我们县盛产水果。
Fruits abound in our county. }

Our province abounds with rain in autumn.
我省秋季多雨。

说明: abound with 仅表“丰富”之意;

abound in 除表“丰富”之外, 还强调特色、特产。

about [ə'baʊt]

1. prep.

A, 关于 (后接名词、代词)

The story tells about his life and work in our country. 这篇故事讲的是他在我国的工作和生活。

Look at these pictures and speak about them. 看着这些图片, 谈谈它们的内容。

They stood thinking about something.

他们站着, 在思考什么。

B, 关于 (后接宾语从句)

They are talking about how the villagers saved the wounded soldiers. 他们在探讨村民们怎样抢救了伤员。

C, 在...身边

I haven't any money about me.

⇒ I haven't any money with me. 我没带钱。

2. adv.

A, 到处, 处处 (与表示运动的动词连用, 无固定

方向)

He went about the town. 他跑遍了全城。

After class, the pupils were rushing about.

下课后, 学生们到处奔跑。

B, 大约、大概(后接数词+名词)

There were only about fifty thousand people in the town. 这个城镇不过五万人左右。

The meeting lasted about two hours. 会议大约开了两小时。

In about two or three weeks he will be back. 他大约二、三周后回来。

We haven't seen each other for about ten years. 我们大约有十年未见面了。

They left at about five. 他们大概在五点钟离开的。

C, 在周围(=around)

There are different kinds of matter about us. (=There are different kinds of matter around us.) 我们周围有各种各样的物质。

He looked about. (=He looked around.) 他环顾四周。

D, 遍及, 遍

The flu is about. 流感到处流行。

There are books and papers lying about the room. 房间里处处是书籍和文件。

[习语]

1. be about to + 动词原形 (即将, 正要做某事)

When I was about to leave, it began to rain. 我正要动身时,天下雨了。

Stop talking, please. The meeting is about to begin. 请不要讲话了。会议马上开始。

2. How (What) about? “怎么样?” (about 是介词,用于询问,征求对方意见,或提出建议,常省略动词。但后可接动名词)

Are you doing well in English? What about physics and maths? 你英语学得好吗? 物理、数学怎样?

What about the earth? The earth is bigger than the moon, but smaller than the sun. 地球呢? 地球比月球大,但比太阳小。

How about playing basket-ball now?

现在打篮球好吗?

What about having a cup of tea?

喝杯茶怎样?

How about that pupil? 那个学生怎么样?

[辨异] about, almost 与 nearly.

about “大约“左右”,有 more or less than 的含义; almost “差不多,”“几乎”有 very nearly 的含义, nearly (几乎)有 less than 的含义。比较:

It is about ten o'clock now, 现在是十点钟左右。(即接近十点或十点过)

It is nearly (almost) ten o'clock now.

现在几乎已经十点了。(即快到十点,接近十点)

〔正误〕

我几乎没有时间复习功课。

(误) I almost not have time to review my lessons.

(误) I nearly not have time to review my lessons.

(正) I hardly have time to review my lessons.

说明：“几乎不”用 hardly, 不能用 almost not 或 nearly not. 因为 almost 不能用 not 来修饰, nearly 一般不修饰否定的词。再看下面的句子:

Almost no one spoke at the meeting.

会上几乎没有人发言。

=Hardly anyone spoke at the meeting.

几乎没有任何人在会上发言。

He is nearly as tall as I. 他几乎和我一样高。

Nearly every pupil can catch your meaning. 几乎每个学生都懂得你的意思。

教室里有一些学生。

(误) There are about some pupils in the classroom.

(正) There are some pupils in the classroom.
屋里有几个女孩。

(误) There are about a few girls in the room.

(正) There are a few girls in the room.

说明: about (大约), 表示不确切数目。

some (一些), a few (一些)也表示不确切数目。因而 about 是多余的。

above [ə'bu:v]

1. adv.

A, 在上面, 在头上

Our classroom is above. 我们的教室在楼上。

A voice from above shouted a welcome.

上面传来高呼欢迎的声音。

B, 在先, 在前, 上述

Can you see the example given above?

你懂得前面所举的例子吗?

Bear in mind what is said above. 记住先
前所讲的。

2. prep.

A, 在……上方; 在……以上

There is a map of China above the
blackboard. 黑板上方有一幅中国地图。

The sun is rising above the horizon.

太阳从地平线上升起。

B, 高于 (反义词 below 低于)

Millions of years went by and the
land surface rose above the water. 数百万
年过去了, 陆地表面升出了水面。

The mountain is 5000 meters above sea
level. 这座山海拔五千公尺。

C, 多于, 胜于; 超过(数目、年龄、价格、能力、重量等)

The machine weighs above 5 tons. 这台机器重达五吨多。

Our teacher of English is above fifty years old. 我们的英语老师五十多岁了。

This job is above me. 我无力胜任这个工作。

3. adj. 上面的, 前面的, 上述的

The above questions are very important.

上面的问题非常重要。

Can you read the above words? 你能念前面的单词吗?

〔习语〕 above all (things) 首要, 首先

Above all, study Marxism. 头等主要的是学习马克思主义。

Above everything else, be punctual. 首先, 要准时。

〔辨异〕 above, on

均表示地点, “在…上”。on 表示物体表面相互接触, above 表示物体位置的高低, 例如:

There is a picture on the wall. Above the picture there is a map. 墙上贴着一张画, 画的上方有一幅地图。

aboveboard [ə'bo:v'bɔ:d] adj. 光明正大的

He is fair and aboveboard. 他光明磊落。

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] adv. 到国外, 在国外。

His elder sister is now studying abroad.

她姐姐现在外国学习。

The engineer returned from abroad last year.

这位工程师去年从国外回来。

They will make a tour abroad. 他们将去国外旅行。

〔习语〕 at home and abroad 国内外

The situation both at home and abroad is excellent. 国内外形势一派大好。

The professor is known at home and abroad.

这位教授驰名国内外。

absent [ˈæbsənt] adj. 不在, 缺席(反义词 present)

He must be ill for he is absent today.

他一定是病了, 因他今天没有来。

Mother is absent from home today.

妈妈今天不在家。

He was absent from work without leave.

他无故旷工。

So many comrades being absent, the meeting

had to put off till the next week. 因很多同志缺席, 会议不得不推迟至下周举行。

absence [ˈæbsəns] n. 缺席, 不在场

He called in my absence. 他来访时, 恰恰我不在家。

〔正误〕 他不在村里时, 发生了不幸事件。

(误) An accident happened during his absence in the village.

(正) An accident happened during his absence from the village.

说明: 注意 absence 后跟介词 from.

又如:

He was criticized for absence from school. 他因旷课而受到批评。

absolute [ˈæbsəljʊ:t] adj. 完全的, 真实的, 绝对的

A child usually has absolute trust in its mother. 小孩通常完全信赖其母亲。

It is an absolute fact. 那绝对是事实。

absolutely [ˈæbsəljʊ:tli] adv. 完全地, 绝对地

Your imagination is absolutely wrong.

你的想象完全错误。

Absolutely pure water is not to be found in nature. 自然界找不到绝对的纯水。

absorb [əbˈsɔ:b, æb—] vt. 吸收; 使...全神贯注

The paper that absorbs ink is called blotting-paper. 吸收墨水的纸称为吸墨纸。

He absorbed all the knowledge that his teachers could give him. 他吸收了老师们所教他的知识。

He was absorbed in a book. 他全神贯注地看书。

academy [əˈkædəmi] n. (高等)专科院校, 研究院

Li Ming graduated from a military academy.

李明毕业于军事院校。

The Academy of sciences of China is in