

地道英语百日通丛书

英语

Master Idiomatic English Series

常用词用法

十日通

中国书籍出版社

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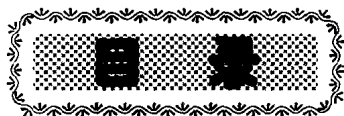
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able*adj.* 有能力的;能干的**用法**

①形容词 **able** 是“有能力的,能干的”。

He is an **able** writer.

他是一位有才能的作家。

Young as he was, he was **able**.

他虽然年轻,但很能干。

②be able to 能,会

If I have a good sleep, I'll **be able to** work out the problem.

如果我能睡个好觉,就可以解出这道题。

注意

表示能力时 **can** 和 **be able to** 可以交替使用。**be able to** 在现在时和过去时中可以代替 **can**, 并用来补充 **can** 所没有的形式。

练习

请选择正确的用词:

She is (A. **able** B. **capable**) to do something.

※ANSWER: A

about

prep. / adv. 关于, 大约

用法

①关于, 对于

He never talks **about** others behind their backs.

他从未在背后议论人。

②作副词讲有“大约, 左右”的意思:

They will go to the park at **about** nine.

他们大约 9 点钟到公园。

参考

What (或 how) about...? ……怎么样?

What about your family?

你家里怎么样?

How about another cup of tea?

再来一杯茶怎么样?

练习

请选择正确的用词:

The papers were scattered (A. about B. by) the door.

※ANSWER: A

above

prep. 在……上面

用法

①在……之上

The sun rose **above** the horizon.

太阳升到地平线之上。

②above all 首先,最重要的是

Above all, We must study hard.

首先,我们必须认真学习。

注意

above, over 和 on 都有“在……之上”的意思, above 和 over 指不接触下面的物体,而且 above 是一般在上, over 是垂直在上, on 则是指接触下面的物体。试比较以下三句话:

①There is a lamp **above** the desk.

②There is a lamp **over** the desk.

③There is a lamp **on** the desk.

练习

请选择正确的用词:

There is a fan (A. on B. above) the desk.

※ ANSWER: B

accept

vt. 接受

用法

accept 作“接受”讲时是及物动词：

He didn't **accept** the invitation.

他不接受邀请。

注意

accept 和 receive 都表示接受的意思，但 accept 为一种主观行为，receive 为一种客观行为。试比较两词的区别：

Xiao Li **received** her invitation, but he didn't **accept** it.

小李收到了她的请帖，但他没接受邀请。

练习

请选择正确的用词：

Please (A. accept B. receive) my invitation.

※ANSWER: A

accident

n. 事故, 意外的事

用法

He lost his life in that railway **accident**.

他在那次火车**事故**中丧生。

Accidents will happen.

意外事故难免会发生。

参考

by accident 偶然, 意外地

You might cut yourself by accident.

你可能会意外地割伤自己。

without accident 无事故地, 安全地

The airplane landed without accident.

飞机安全着陆了。

练习

请选择正确的用词:

He lost his life in that air (A. incident B. accident).

※ANSWER: B

act *n.* 行动

用法

- ①名词 act 作“行动,行为”讲:

act of God 天灾,不可抗力

Helping a blind man is an **act** of kindness.

帮助盲人是慈善的行为。

- ②act 还可以作动词用,意思为“行动”,常与 as 连用,意思为“担任,充当”:

She **acts as** our interpreter.

她担任我们的翻译。

参考

act 还与 out, for 等组成词组,意思分别为“表演”、“代理”。例如:

Everyone laughed when she acted out the incident.

当她绘声绘色地描述那个事件时,大家都笑了。

Mary engaged a lawyer to act for her.

玛丽请了一个律师为她代理。

注意

要弄清 act 与 action 的区别:

- ①act 指比较简单、短暂的举动,而 action 强调复杂的、需长时间完成的行为。

②act 是指比较具体的行为, action 则比较抽象。

③有些时候, act 与 action 可以互换,但在一些习惯用法中则不可,如:

take action 与 do an act.

练习

请选择正确的用词:

Tom was caught in the (A. act B. action) of cheating during the examination.

※ANSWER: A



advice

n. 忠告, 建议

用法

名词 advice 作“忠告, 建议”讲时, 是不可数名词, 只能说 some advice, 或 a piece of advice:

The teacher gave the students some advice on how to learn English well.

老师给学生们提了一些怎样才能学好英语的建议。

注意

提出忠告是: give advice

接受忠告是: take one's advice

练习

请选择正确的用词:

He gave me some (A. advice B. advise) on how to learn Japanese.

※ANSWER: A