

Lively English Series



活学英语丛书

Two Hundred Mini-Compositions to
Increase Word Power

强化用词 能力200篇

200

杨霭权 编著
陆凤儿



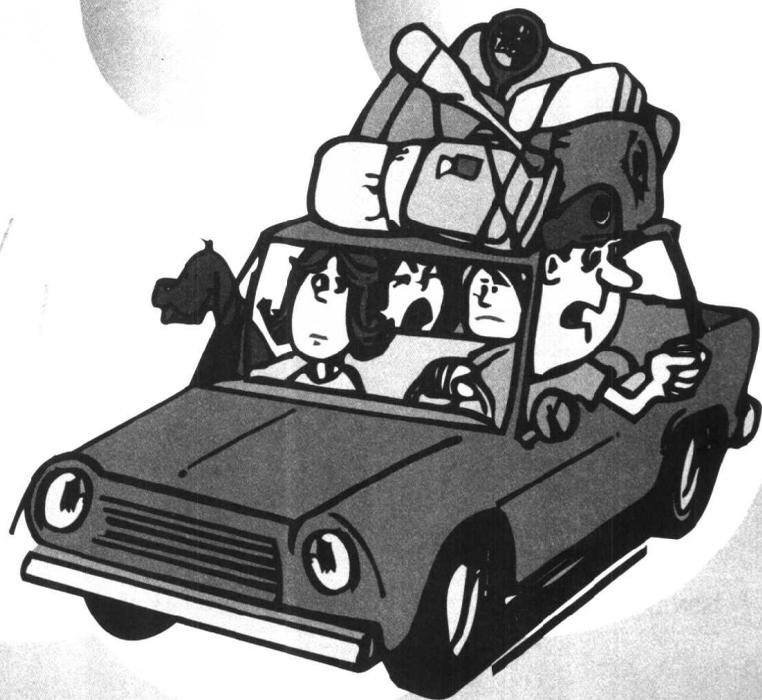
上海远东出版社

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丛书介绍

“活学英语丛书” (*Lively English Series*) 主要是针对英语从初级至中级程度的人士而编写，适合初三至高年级的同学阅读，旨在**强化同学们的英语能力**。本丛书注重教授基本的英语**形式及功能 (Forms and Functions)**，包括不同的**语言项目 (Language Items)**、其运用方法及**传意功能 (Communicative Functions)**，例如常用的英语词汇、联结词、介词等，以及如何避免犯各种英语错误，藉以巩固读者的英语基础，为进一步学习英语运用技巧及应付公开考试作好准备。在此基础上，丛书进而涵盖了多方面的英语运用技巧，包括：会话、写作、表达技巧及阅读理解能力，强调活学活用，藉以切实提高读者的英语水平。

“活学英语丛书”以活泼生动的教授方式，列举简洁、浅白及**具真实感**的例子；并借助**富趣味性**的文章、故事和对话内容，增加读者阅读的兴趣。至于取材方面，主要是围绕学校生活、家庭和衣、食、住、行等生活各方面，以提高读者阅读时的投入感。此外，所有例句都是中英对照，而每章皆附有适当的练习，让读者能即时测试是否能活用每章所学。当读者掌握了本丛书的内容后，除了能强化英语基础外，更可将所学知识充分地运用于日常生活中，大大增强了学习效益。

本丛书摆脱一般英语学习书沉闷的表达方式，并于内容旁边加插**重点提示**，这除了是配合学习内容的需要外，还希望提高读者阅读的兴趣，令读者更易掌握正确的英语运用。作者亦特别保留了**反复学习**的编写概念，将所教授的知识适当地运用在其后的章节内，使读者能在阅读的过程中不断重温，加深印象。

作者除了希望本丛书能使读者在英语学习上有所裨益外，更乐意通过**电子邮件信箱** (okdennis@hotmail.com) 解答读者在英语学习上的疑难，共同分享学习英语的经验和心得，并欢迎读者发表对本丛书的意见。这样既可配合信息科技教育的发展，亦鼓励读者主动学习，从而达到“活学”英语的目标。

前言

作者发觉不少中学会考生仍然弄不清楚词类 (part of speech) 的概念，他们尤其是在分辨动词 (verb)、名词 (noun)、形容词 (adjective) 和副词 (adverb) 上遇到困难。有鉴于此，作者花了一整年的时间来编写本书，希望能帮助读者辨别及熟悉这几种不同的词类。

本书是由 200 个单词组成，而作者主要是基于两个原因选择这些单词的：

1. 它们是常用的词，例如：absent、belong、choose、decide 等。
2. 大多数中学会考生对这些单词的各种词类了解不足，例如与 absent 有关的其他词类包括：absence、absentee 等。

读者宜多花工夫研习本书所教授之单词，认识其不同词类的分别及用法，并尽可能在作文时加以使用。所谓熟能生巧，若能勤于练习，在作答会考英语试卷时必能灵活运用各种词类。本书旨在提高读者在语法方面的准确性 (grammatical accuracy)，以及增强读者的用词能力。

作者建议读者依循以下三个步骤研习本书：

1. 细阅每个单词及与其有关的不同词类的“意义” (Meaning)
 - 全书共介绍了 200 个常用词，并详列每个单词的不同词类及其解释，让读者一目了然。
2. 阅读应用了该单词的不同词类的“短文” (Mini-Composition)
 - 全书共有 200 篇短文，每篇短文均应用了所介绍的单词及其有关的不同词类的用法，使读者能于日常生活中灵活地运用每个单词及有关词类。
3. 研读作者附注的“学习重点” (Learning Point)
 - 由于不同的词类往往涉及一些英语运用的常规，故作者除了教授正确的英语语法外，还特别提出读者在词类运用方面需要加倍留意的地方。

词类简述 (About Parts of Speech)

动词 (Verb)

- 很多动词表示某种动作 (action)，例如: go、see、study、visit、come、do 等。
- 但有些动词并不表示什么明显的动作，例如: feel、like、want、think、hope 等。
- 此外，**绝大部分动词跟着不同“时态” (tense) 而改变其拼写方法**，例如：

现在时态 (Present Tense)	过去时态 (Past Tense)	完成时态 (Present/ Past Perfect Tense)
go	went	(has, have, had) gone
think	thought	(has, have, had) thought
hope	hoped	(has, have, had) hoped

名词 (Noun)

- 所有生物和非生物都列入名词类别，例如: tiger、man、bus、stone 等。
- 但很多名词并非具体物件，而是指某些事情或现象，例如: quarrel、earthquake 等。
- 不少动词加上 ing 后便成为名词，例如: meeting、feeling、understanding 等。
- 有些名词是指抽象的及不能捉摸的事物，例如: happiness、joy、sorrow 等。
- **但所有名词都不会随时态转变而改变其拼写方法。**

形容词 (Adjective)

- 很多动词或名词在加上 -ful、-ive、-able、-ous、-less 等词缀后，便变成了形容词，例如: beautiful、attractive、understandable、disastrous、careless 等。
- 不少动词加上 -ing 后也变成了形容词，例如: interesting、developing、dying 等。
- 很多动词的过去分词 (past participle) 也是形容词，例如: bored、covered、done 等。
- 有些词语则本身便是形容词，例如: good、sick、poor、hard、angry、special 等。

- 形容词是表示人或事物的性质、特征或属性的一种词类，一般置于它所修饰的名词之前，但有时候也置于它所修饰的名词之后，例如：beautiful girl、interesting story、covered playground、something special 等。

副词 (Adverb)

- 大部分副词都是由形容词加上 -ly 之后而变成的，例如: beautifully、poorly 等。
- 也有不少副词并非加上 -ly，例如：often、fast、hard、seldom 等。
- 有些副词是由不同词语组合而成，例如：very much、first of all 等。
- 副词的主要功用是形容句中的动词，例如：She can sing beautifully。
- 副词也可以用来形容整句句子，例如：First, I want to talk about this.。
- 副词也可以用来形容句子中的形容词，例如：extremely difficult、terribly upset 等。

除了以上所述的词类外，还有其他四种词类：代词 (pronoun)、介词 (preposition)、连词 (conjunction) 和感叹词 (interjection)。但这四种词类并不属本书的讨论范围，故作者不作详述。

略语表 (List of Abbreviations)

v. = verb	动词
n. = noun	名词
adj. = adjective	形容词
adv. = adverb	副词
prep. = preposition	介词

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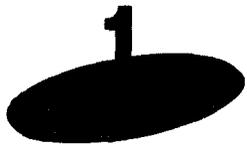
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Absent

meaning

absent(adj.)
缺席的

absent ... from (v.)
不出席

absence(n.)
缺席

absentee(n.)
缺席者

Mini- COMPOSITION

Last month, there were four to five **absentees** in 4A **every day**. They **absented themselves from** school because they were sick. This morning, John was also **absent** from school. His **absence** was the result of his **absent-mindedness**. **Last night**, he absent-mindedly **forgot to do all his homework**. So **this morning** he did not want to go to school. John is really an **absent-minded** person.

Learning POINT

请注意正确的用法：

- It's an everyday problem. ✓
- It's an every day problem. ✗
- I do it everyday. ✗
- I do it every day. ✓

absent 作动词时的用法是 They absented from school. 或 They absented themselves from school. °

last night、last week、this morning、this year 等不需跟介词一起运用，切记不要犯以下的错误：

- ✗ last night
- ✗ this morning
- ✗ this year

Learning POINT



absent (形容词)是较常用的词，当它与minded一起运用时便成为另一个形容词absent-minded，意思是“心不在焉的”。与其有关的词类还有absent-mindedly(副词，解作“心不在焉地”)和absent-mindedness(名词，解作“心不在焉”)。



Accept

meaning

accept (v.)
接受

acceptable (adj.)
可接受的

acceptably (adv.)
可以容忍 / 接受地

accepted (adj.)
已被接受的

acceptability (n.)
接受程度

acceptance (n.)
接受 / 认可

Mini-COMPOSITION

Little Mary did not behave **acceptably** the day before yesterday. When the teacher asked her why she changed her seat, she said she **did it** because she wanted to date Peter. Her teacher did not **accept** her explanation and told her that dating among **primary students** is not **socially acceptable**. She added that even the social **acceptability** of dating among secondary students is low. She told her that dating among primary students would never **gain** social **acceptance** because there is a generally **accepted** idea that primary students are **not old enough** to date. **Mary accepted** her teacher's criticism and went back to her own seat.

Learning POINT

这里不用 **had done it** 是因为没有需要强调事情的先后次序。

primary students = primary school students

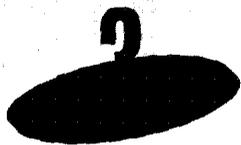
socially 是副词，用来修饰形容词 **acceptable**。

这里可以用 **get** 或 **obtain** 取代 **gain**。

以 **not mature enough** 代替 **not old enough** 也可。

Learning POINT

accept 很多时可以被 **take** 代替，但 **accept** 却跟 **receive** 的意思完全不同，例如：**accept a proposal** (接受建议) 不同于 **receive a proposal** (收到建议)。



Accurate

meaning

accurate (adj.)
准确的

accuracy (n.)
准确性

accurately (adv.)
准确地

Mini- COMPOSITION

Samson took a very high **mark** in the last maths quiz because he **accurately solved all the maths problems**. Wondering why the **accuracy** of his solutions was so high this time, the maths teacher asked him whether he **had got** tips before the quiz. Samson, of course, said no. He **went on** to explain that his answers were so **accurate** simply because he **had practised** a lot. He **quoted**: "Practice makes perfect!"

Learning POINT

这里可用复数 marks。

这句话的意思是：“解答所有数学问题”。

这里用过去完成式 (past perfect tense) 来强调事情发生的先后次序。

went on (现在式是 go on) 的意思是“继续”。

请注意：practise 是动词；practice 是名词。

当引用别人的话时可选用这个词。

Learning POINT

precise 与 accurate 的意思大致相同，但 precise 更能形容事物的精确程度。与 precise 有关的词还有 precisely (副词，解作“精确地”) 和 precision (名词，解作“精确”)。



Achieve

meaning

achieve (v.)
达成

achievable (adj.)
可达成的

achievement (n.)
完成 / 成就

Mini COMPOSITION

For a very long time, Mr. Chan has had the dream of becoming a successful businessman, but **until now** he has not yet made any **achievement**. He told his wife that he wanted to give up his business career because he believed that he could never **achieve** his **goal**. But his wife encouraged him, saying, "Don't give up! I believe your dream is **achievable**.
With time and patience, you can do it."

Learning POINT

这里简单地用 For long 也可以。

介词 (例如: of、in、on、for 等) 后的动词要加 -ing 转为动名词。

until now = till now

这里可改用 **target** 以表示“达成目标”的意思，但代以 **objective**、**aim** 或 **purpose** 则不太恰当，因为它们主要解作“目的”。

这句短语放在句首比放在句末有更强的感染力。

Learning POINT

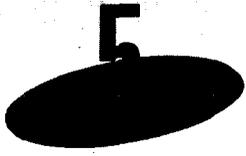
要表达 **achieve one's goal** (达成个人的目标) 的意思，可以有另外的词句选择：

- actualize one's dream
- fulfil one's hope
- attain one's target

Do you think I can **achieve**
my goal of being a successful
businessman?

I believe your dream
is **achievable**.





Act

meaning

act (v.)
演出

actor (n.)
男演员

actress (n.)
女演员

acting (n.)
表演

acting (adj.)
演出的

action (n.)
行动 / 动作

Mini-COMPOSITION

Michael is not **good at acting** though he **has been doing** the job of an **actor** for many years. Today he told the reporters for several **gossip columns** that many **actors and actresses**, including himself, do not **act** very well. He said that it was not a **big problem** because most of their movies were **action** movies and **acting** skills are **not that important** in these movies.

Learning POINT

good at 的反义词就是 weak in。

现在完成进行时 (present perfect continuous tense) 通常跟 for 或 since 连用。

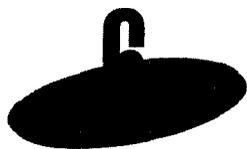
gossip 的意思是“闲谈”；而 gossip column 就是报纸上的“随笔栏”或“副刊”，也可指“娱乐版”。

这里或可以用 serious 来形容 problem，但不可改为 an important problem。

not that important = not so important

Learning POINT

若我们相信某人所做的事不是出于真诚的心，可以说：You are a good actor.
或 You are acting, aren't you?。



Active

meaning

active (adj.)
活跃的 / 积极的

activity (n.)
活动

act (v.)
行动 / 做某事

actively (adv.)
活跃地

act (n.)
举动

action (n.)
行动

Mini-COMPOSITION

John was not an active student. He never **actively took part in** extra-curricular activities.

His teacher, Ms. Tong, asked him why he did not **join** any clubs. John explained that he liked to **act alone**, so he did not join any groups. Ms. Tong told him that being alone **all the time** was a very strange act in our society. Besides, many things **have to be done** with group actions. John said that he understood.

Learning POINT

这里用现在完成时 (present perfect tense) 亦可: He has never taken part actively in ...

join 在这里是及物动词 (transitive verb), 之后不需接用 in 或 with 等介词。

请留意 alone 和 lonely 的分别, 前者解“独自地”; 后者解“寂寞的”。

以 always 代替 all the time 也可以。

have to be done 的意思是 should be done 或 need to be done。

Learning POINT

active 的反义词是 passive, 但后者的派生词较前者少, passive 的派生词有: passively (副词)、passiveness (名词) 和 passivity (名词)。



Advertise

meaning

advertise (v.)
用广告宣传

advertisement (n.)
广告

advertising (n.)
广告宣传

advertising (adj.)
广告宣传的

advertiser (n.)
登广告的人

Mini-COMPOSITION

Jason was the manager of a leading toy company. He wanted to **advertise** a new **series** of toys, Super Baby. Like many other **advertisers**, he invited many **advertising** companies to send him proposals **on advertising** strategies for their products. **At last**, he chose ABC Company. Instead of **placing advertisements** in newspapers and magazines, the company started with holding fun fairs in the shopping **arcades** of different districts.

Learning POINT

series 指“系列”，单数和复数的拼写都是一样的。

on 在这里的作用是放在 proposals (名词) 之后以介绍主题，其他类似的例子有：

- a composition on sex education
- a project on traffic problems
- a talk on drug abuse

这里可用 Finally 代替，但切记不可用 Lastly；因为 Lastly 是于列举最后一点时用的。

很多学生不懂得用 place 作为登广告的动词。

arcades 与 centres 和 malls 通用。

Learning POINT

严格地说，advertise 是指“在任何传播媒体刊登广告”，用其他方法宣传是 publicize 或 promote。