英语学习和英语四、六级及考研应试指导用书

# 注意你的 英语惯用法

王正元 / 编著



Waithout for Your Emilian Usaue



机械工业出版社 CHINA MACHINE PRESS



# 進憲你的舞馬馬斯思

王正元 / 编著



Watch out for Your English Usaga



机械工业出版社

本书以词典方式编排,便于检索。作者历时五年,结合大学英语教学中学生经常遇到的问题,总结了大学英语四、六级及考研英语中的核心词汇用法,每词条下给出该词的常用释义、惯用法、同义词辨析,重点说明单词惯用法及短语习惯用法,并有大量正误句对比以加深读者对单词、句法的理解。同时又有重点语法项目的详释,并附有大量精选于现行教材及流行英文报刊的长难例句。

本书涵盖了词汇、语法等方面的基础知识,可以使读者得到 全方位的训练,可以作为英语学习和各种英语考试指导用书。

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# 前言

20世纪60年代我在大学读英语专业的时候,总是会向老师问一些词语的用法问题,当时我的老师祝天锡教授常对我说:"去查惯用法!惯用法怎么写的就怎么用。"久而久之,惯用法给我留下的是"惯用法本身就是为什么,不要总去问为什么"的微妙。那时候英语工具书很少,但学生手头有两本书是必备的:一本是北京大学西语系英语专业编的《英语常用词用法词典》,另一本是葛传黎先生写的《英语惯用法词典》。那时老师要求我们注重惯用法的学习和使用,所以念书时就养成了注意要回答学生提出的各式各样的问题,其中有许多是惯用法问题,有时我也像我的老师对我说的那样,对学生们说:"去查一下英语惯用法!"

我曾把学生向我提出的问题做过不少记录,经过一番整理,1985年我出版了《英语常用词语用法手册》,当时英语书还不像今天这样多,这本书比较受欢迎,再版了好几次。后来,我在教学过程中,对那些频率高的、常见的惯用法问题更加注意了,因为惯用法不仅是学习的问题,而且随着各种英语考试多起来,考试中的惯用法问题也不少,这使我更加注意对惯用法问题的记录和整理。后来我读到美国《纽约时报》总编辑伯恩斯坦(Theodore M. Bernstein)写的一本书《Careful Writer》,这是一本关于当代英语惯用法的书,作者从规范英语的角度出发,审视了英文稿件及在《纽约时报》上发表的文章中的惯用法错误,这本书帮助我了解了许多英语惯用法约定俗成的规则和一些难以解释的微妙语言。

这本书包括英语学习与考试中有关惯用法问题的知识。特

别是一些常见的惯用法,一些易混词惯用法、常见惯用法错误;如果说这本书有什么特点的话,简明实用、正误鲜明便是本书的特点。这本书适合广大的英语学习者,特别适合广大的中学生及英语教师。

犯惯用法错误常常是因为不注意、不经心,其实只要注意了就可以避免许多惯用法错误。所以,这本书便叫《注意你的英语惯用法》。

这本书陆陆续续地写了几年的时间,成稿后,现在浙江师 大任教的王卫新老师通读了全稿,增加了不少考研试题中出现 的惯用法问题,并对全书做了计算机处理。在本书付印之前, 燕山大学外语学院的白艳红老师对全书又作了认真的校读,在 此一并表示感谢。

英语惯用法浩如烟海,本书一定有不当、疏漏之处,欢迎批评指正。

王正元

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### A. AN

①a, an 的选择应当根据单词音, 而不应当根据开头字母。例如: Dr.McNeil is an honest person. 麦克尼尔博士是位诚信可靠的 人。

This is a useful book. 这是本有用的书。

②a, an 后边是字母时要看字母的读法,N.Y.按完整形式读音(辅音开头),所以用 a。而 M.A.和 X 均按单个字母读音(元音开头),所以用 an。 He received an M.A. degree. 他获得了文学学士学位。 He is a N.Y. central spokesman. 他是纽约中心的发言人。 There is an "z" in the word "boxing".

③一些好像是辅音开头的词实际 是元音开头,所以应当用 an。 an \$8-billion-a year business (此处\$8-billion 读作 eight billion dollar)

"拳击"这个词中有个"x"。

④a 后边可以接 few, very few, great many, good many等, 然 后可以接名词复数。如 a good many weeks, 注意与 many a student 的区别。

- ⑤有时复数名词被看作一个整体, 这种情况下复数前用单数冠词 也是允许的。例如:
  - A good 150 miles is the distance from New York to Albany. 纽约到阿巴尼足有 150 英里。
- ⑥几个名词连用时,每个名词前 都要用冠词,例如:

A desk and a chair stood at opposite corner of the room.

桌子和椅子在房间里不同的角落。

⑦当连用的名词表示单一概念时, 只用一个冠词即可,例如:

A desk and chair used by Poe while writing some of his stories were sold at auction.

爱伦坡写小说时用的桌椅被拍卖。 Lu Xun is a writer, thinker and fearless fighter.

鲁迅既是作家又是思想家和无畏的战士。

⑧冠词使用不同会引起句子意思的不同, 试比较下面两句话:
A father and mother were killed in the crash.

### (遇难者是一对夫妇)

A father and a mother were killed in the crash.

(遇难者不是夫妇,可能毫无 关系。)

⑨a, per 与表示单位的词连用时, a 和 per 都可当 "每"用, a 强调 "一个": He is a boy. 他是一个男孩。per 是介词, 强调 "每一", 语气比 a 正式, 多用于技术、商务文件:

My car can do 140 kilometres per hour.

我的汽车每小时能跑 140 公里。

### abandon, abolish, extinguish

abandon 指放弃计划,放弃行为,或者放弃做某事的企图;如果放弃规章制度,不执行法律,则用 abolish;指用暴力毁灭 某事物或观念时用extinguish。

- Since capital punishment was abandoned, the crime rate has been neglected.
- Since capital punishment was abolished, the crime rate has been neglected.

死刑被废除后,犯罪率被忽略 了。

- Slavery was extinguished in the British Empire in 1807.
- Slavery was abolished in the British Empire in 1807. 大英帝国 1807 年废除了奴隶

### abide

①abide 通常情况下是不及物动词,后接不同的介词时意义不同。表示服从、同意、依照规则行事时用 abide by。

The players must abide by the umpire's decision.

参賽者必须服从裁判员的裁判。 Jack made up his mind to abide  $b\gamma$  his promise.

杰克决定遵守他的承诺。

He didn't abide by his promise. 他没有履行诺言。

- She didn't abide in what she said last time.
- She didn't *abide* by what she said last time.

她没按上次她说的做。

- ②abide in/at 意思是居住、逗留。
  - I have abode by Beijing for three days.
  - I have abode in Beijing for three days.

我在北京住了三天。

③abide with sb.意思是留宿于某人的住所。例如:

Abide with me.

住在我这里吧。

④abide 作及物动词时意思是"容忍,忍受",多用于否定句和 疑问句。例如:

I cannot abide his rudeness. 我不能忍受他的无理。

制。

- You should abide that boy.
- You should put up with that boy.

你应当容忍那个男孩子。

### ability

①ability 作不可数名词时意思是 "能力"、例如:

He was a man of great ability. 他是个很有能力的人。

ability 用作复数时表示"才能",例如:

He also took part in it according to his abilities.

根据他的才能,他也参加了。

- Li Ping has an ability to speak ten foreign languages.
- Li Ping has the abilities to speak ten foreign languages.

李平富于语言才能,他能说十 种外语。

- She is a woman of design ability.
- She is a woman of design abilities.

她是个富于设计才能的妇女。

- ②ability 通常接不定式,不能接用 of doing 结构:
  - He has ability of doing the work.
  - He has ability to do the work. 他有能力做那項工作。
  - According to Darwin, random

changes that enhance a species' ability for surviving are naturally selected and pass on to succeeding generations. (研 1998)

According to Darwin, random changes that enhance a species' ability to survive are naturally selected and pass on to succeeding generations.

根据达尔文生物进化理论, 提高动物生存能力的随机变化是经过自然 选择出来并传给它们的后代的。

- ③可以说 reading / writing / teaching / acting ability,但不可以说 ability of reading / writing / teaching /acting。
  - You should improve your a-bility of reading.
  - You should improve your reading ability.

你应当提高自己的阅读能力。

- ④可以说 ability in language or subject, 但不可以说 ability of language or subject.
  - Bob wants to improve his ability of English.
  - Bob wants to improve his ability in English.

鲍勃想提高自己的英语能力。

- ⑤ability 表示的是人的体力或智力方面的能力,不能用于无生命的东西或非人类的生物。
  - The horse has the ability to

carry two sacks of grain.

The horse can carry two sacks of grain.

这匹马能运两麻袋粮食。

- The lecture hall has an ability of accepting 200 people.
- The lecture hall can accommodate 200 people.

讲演厅可容纳 200 个人。

### ability, capacity

- ①ability 指体力、智力、财政或者法律上的能力,如: ability to pay a bill (还债能力); ability to assess property (评估资产的能力)。 capacity 指掌握、吸收和容纳的能力,如: a bucket with a capacity of 1 gallon (容量为一加仑的桶)。
- ②一般来说这两个词的区别并不是很严格的,ability 比 capacity 更积极些。此外它们的区别在于,一个人可能有 ability 或 capacity,但是 ability 可以后天获得,而 capacity 则不能。我们可以说一个孩子具有 a capacity to learn art (学艺术的天赋),经过一段时间后,我们可以说他具有 ability to paint (绘画的本领)。
- ③ability 后接介词比较灵活,可以说 ability in physics (学物理的才能), ability with lan-

guage (语言能力), ability at riding horse (骑马的本领); capacity 后可以接介词 for, 如 capacity for hard work (应付艰苦工作的能力), 也可以接介词 of, 如 capacity of 10 quarts (可容纳 10 夸脱)。

- ④capacity 可以接不定式,也可以用 for / of doing sth.结构,如 his capacity to make friends,也 可以说成 his capacity for making friends 或者 his capacity of making friends (他交朋友的能力)。
  - make the design.
  - I don't believe your capacity to make the design.

我不相信你有做这个设计的天 赋。

- As a teacher, he should train students to develop their abilities.
- MAs a teacher, he should train students to develop their capacities. 作为一名教师,他应当训练学生们去发展自己的天份。

### ability, aptitude

ability 指体力、智力、财政或者法律上的能力,应当接动词不定式;aptitude 指某人的天赋,即 natural ability,通常用for 加名词或者动名词。

Does he show any ability for

games?

Does he show any aptitude for games?

他表现出一些在运动方面的天赋了吗?

### able, can

- ①able 不能与 see、hear、smell 等感知动词以及 understand、 decide、remember 等思维动词 连用,和这些词连用时必须用 can。
  - There are so many books to read that I am not able to decide which to read.
  - There are so many books to read that I can't decide which to read.

有这么多的书可以读,以致我 们都不能决定读哪本了。

- The girl wasn't able to stop laughing.
- The girl couldn's stop laughing. 那个女孩子禁不住笑了起来。
- ②can 和 be able to 在表示能力时是同义词,但 can 只有过去、现在两种形式 can (could),因此完成时和将来时中必须用 be able to。例如:
  He hasn't been able to go to school for a week.

他有一个星期没能去上学。 Our baby will be able to walk in a few weeks. 我们的孩子得过几周才能走路。

③able 通常指人,指事物时一般 用 can; be able to 指能、会 (有"经过努力而能够"之 意),常用来表示 can 所不能 表示的将来或完成概念,可用 于各种时态:

He is able to swim.

他会游泳。

We shall be able to finish the work tomorrow.

我们可以在明天完成这項工 作。

- Their classroom is able to seat sixty students.
- Their classroom can seat sixty students.

他们的教宣能容纳60个学生。

- ④able 通常接不定式,但不可以接不定式的被动形式,也不可以接动名词。
  - These stupid boys are able to be taught.
  - These stupid boys are capable of being taught.

这群愚笨的小男孩可以教。

- The professor is able of completing the new project.
- The professor is able to complete the new project.

这位教授能够完成那項新工 程。

⑤able 可以用作定语表示人能干,

但不可以用作表语。

- Buckham is very able.
- ■Buckham is an able person. 巴克汉姆是个很能干的人。

### able, capable

①able 表示有能力的,有才干的, 可以理解为褒义词。例如:

Mr. Tom is an able manager.
汤姆先生是位很有才干的经理。

②capable 意思为还能干的,只强调适应性,可以指好事,也可以指坏事。例如:

He is capable of teaching. 他胜任教学工作。

He is capable of anything. 他什么都干得出来。

- Alice is capable of finishing her assignment.
- Alice is able to finish her assignment.

艾丽斯能完成她的作业。

- ③able 通常不用来指事物,而 capable 可以用来指事物。
  - Your paper is able to be improved.
  - Your paper is capable of being improved.

你的论文可以改进。

### -able, -ible

①-able, -ible 结尾的形容词与

every, any, only 等词连用时, 一般放在名词之后。例如:

Are there any rooms available? 还有房间吗?

He is the only professor suitable for the occupation.

他是唯一的一位适合这个职位 的教授。

I don't think he met the greatest difficulty imaginable.

我并不认为他遇到的是可以想象得到的量大的困难。

②某些词可以派生出两个或两个 以上的形容词,此时以-able, -ible 结尾的形容词—般保持原 义,其他后缀结尾的词的意义 离原词的意义较远。这是—种 有效的区分近形词的方法。

honor (荣誉)、honorable (尊貴的)、honorary (名誉的,如只拿钱不干活的名誉教授)、credit (信用)、credible (可以信賴的)、credulous (轻易相信别人的)。

respect ( 尊 敬 )、 respectable ( 可尊敬的 )、 respectful ( 尊敬 别人的 )、 respective ( 相对的; 分别的, 如分别获得一、二、 三等奖 )。

### about

be about to [动] 即将:

Autumm harvest is about to start.

秋收快要开始了。

be not about to [动]

不打算……, 不愿意……,

Jack is not about to go there. 杰克不打算去那里。

可以说 be about to do sth., 不可以说 be about doing sth.。

She was about reading when the telephone rang.

She was about to read when the telephone rang.

她刚要读书, 电话铃就响了。

### above

**above** "在……上",指一物高 于另一物,但不一定是"正上 方"(反义词是 **below**):

The bird is flying above the tree. 那只鸟在树的上方飞。

over 指在某物的正上方(反义词是 under);

There is a bridge over the river. 河上有一座桥。

不要将 above 与数字连用(刻度除外)。

- There were above a thousand students in the crowd.
- There were *over* a thousand students in the crowd.

人群里有一千多名学生。

### absolute

absolute 完全的,绝对的,无

比较级,也不能用表示强调的 very 等副词修饰,但是可用 nearly 等副词修饰:

We have nearly absolute control over the situation.

我们基本上能完全控制局 势。

### abstract

- ①abstract 作名词意为"摘要", "抽象物",作动词意为"提 取"。常用的表达式为 to abstract sth. from,从……提 取: abstract metal from ore 从 矿石中提取金属; 委婉义表示 "窃取": abstract watch from my pocket 从我的口袋里窃取 手表。
  - How do they abstract gold with ore?
  - How do they abstract gold from ore?

他们是怎样从矿石中提取金子 的呢?

### 2abstract, extract

作名词时,abstract 意为"摘要,提要",写论文时的"中文摘要"译为英文便是abstract。extract 意为"节选",如从《红楼梦》中选取出一段,结尾处可标明 extract from A Dream of Red Mansion。作为动词时,abstract 意为"提

取"即从某物中分离出另一物质,而 extract 意为 "拔出, 榨出,节选"。

### abundance

abundance 是不可数名词,作 "充足"、"大量"、"丰富" 讲,但其前面可加不定冠词 an: an abundance of valuable knowledge 大量宝贵的知识 / an abundance of examples 大量的例证。

- There is abundance of iron in southwest of China.
- There is an abundance of iron in southwest of China.
  中国的西南有丰富的铁矿。

academy, college, institute, university academy 指专门学校, 如 naval academy 海军军官学校; military academy 军事学校。 college 指综合性大学下属的学院, 如 business college 商学院, medical college 医学院。 institute 指独立的专业学院。 university 指综合性大学。

### accept

- ①作"承认,认可"讲时,不可 以说 accept to do sth.,而应当 说 accept sb./sth.。
  - Alice accepted to go wtih her boyfriend.

Alice agreed to go with her boyfriend.

艾丽丝同意和她的男朋友出去。

- The professor accepted to take further studies in order to get more data.
- The professor accepted the idea of taking further studies in order to get more data.

该教授认可了为取得更多的教 据而进行进一步研究的观点。

②accept, except 这两个词发音不同,意义不同。accept 意思是"接受"(to receive), "同意"(agree with), "赞同"(to say yes to), 例如:

Will you accept the invitation? 你会接受邀请吗?

Tom accepted the explanation. 汤姆同意这种解释。

Barbara willingly accepted this view.

巴巴拉赞同这种观点。

except 作为动词用时,意为 "除……之外" (to exclude), "免除" (except), 例如:

When I say that the boys are lazy, I except Tom.

我说这些孩子懒惰,但并不包括汤姆。

except 作介词用时意为"除……外" (other than):

I like her except when she's

angry.

我喜欢她除了她生气时。 except 作连词用时意为"要 不是":

I would go except it's too late. 要不是太晚的话我就去。 也有的语法学家认为不应该把 except 作为连词,认为下句是 不标准的。

- \* He won't go except I tell him to.
  要不是我告诉他,他是不会去的。

  Exervone knew the answer
  - Everyone knew the answer except me.

除了我之外,大家都知道答案。 Everyone has accepted the invitation except Tom.

除汤姆外,大家都接到了请柬。

### accept, receive

receive 指"接到"、"收到" 东西的一种行为,不含有"同意"或者"不同意"的意思; 而 accept 指"接受", "收 下",含有"同意"的意思: We can't accept your idea. 我们不能接受你的观点。 When did John receive the letter? 约翰什么时候收到的信? I received an invitation, but I didn't accept it. 我收到一封请束,但我没收下。

### access

表示"通向某地方的路"用 access to, 而不能用 access for; 如果表示"······的出路", 可用 access for, 而不用 access to。

- All students can have free access for the computer room.
- Mall students can have free access to the computer room.

  所有学生可以免费进入微机室。
- We don't know that the access for the small town is over the mountains.
- We don't know that the access to the small town is over the mountains.

我们不知道通向该小镇的路是要翻过山的。

### accident, mishap, event

- ①by an accident 偶尔, 偶然:
  - I met Alice on my way home by an accident yesterday.
  - 昨天我在回家的路上偶然遇见了 艾丽丝。
- ②accident 为可数名词,可说 an accident, by an accident, 但不可说 by accident, by the accident.
- ③accident 指出乎意料发生的事情。accident 的意思不仅仅局限于"事故",也有"幸运"的

意思: a lucky accident that we saw each other 我们彼此很幸运的见面了; 也可以是不幸的事情: a fatal accident 毁灭性事故; 也可以是中性的事情: the accident of birth 出生; the accident of that France and Germany have a common border 法国和德国有共同边界线的这种情况。可以说 a bad / dreadful / nasty / serious / fatal accident,不可以说 a big accident。

- Jack was killed in a big accident.
- Jack was killed in a serious accident.

杰克在一次严重事故中身亡。

- ④mishap 也指不幸的事故,但可以说 major accident, minor accident, 却不能说 major mishap。 "灾难"、"大祸"、"祸患"都不能称为 mishap, 小的 accident 是 mishap; 飞机失事导致23 人死亡,这是 accident,不能说这是 mishap。
- ⑤但是"鞋带断了"是 mishap, 如: Breaking a shoelace when in a hurry is a mishap.
  - 一着急鞋带断了,这是小事一 件。
- ⑥event 指较严重的事件,但现在 也可指一般性事件:

Our victory over Japan during

the war was a great event.

我们打败日本是极其重要的事。 incident 指较小的事件,但在新闻报道中往往指"严重事件",如:the July 7th Incident in 1937 (一九三七年"七七事变")。

①event, incident, accident accident 指意料之外的或偶然 发生的, 多指不幸的事: He met with an accident on his way home.

他在回家的路上出事了。

incident 指日常小事,也可指 "事变"、"事件":

That is only an ordinary incident. 这只不过是件平常小事。

the July 7th Incident 七七事变。 event 指重要的事件:

The discovery of America was a great event.

发现美洲是个重大事件。

- ⑧可以说 a bad/dreadful/serious accident 糟透了的/可怕的/严 重的事故,不可以说 a big accident。
  - Jack was killed in a big acci-
  - Jack was killed in a serious accident.

杰克在一次严重事故中丧生。

### accommodate

accommodate 意为 "容纳"、

"接纳"、"供应"、"提供", 直接加宾语, accommodate sb. with sth.. 不可说 accommodate for ...

- The lecture hall can accommodate for three hundred audience.
- The lecture hall can accommodate three hundred audience. 该报告厅可容纳 300 名听众。
- The boss of the hotel accommodated a comfortable room for her.
- The boss of the hotel accommodated her with a comfortable room.

旅店老板为她提供了一个舒适 的房间。

- The bank will accommodate a mortgage for us.
- The bank will accommodate us with a mortgage.

银行将给我们提供按揭贷款。

### accompany

- ① "陪同某人"可以直接说 accompany sb., 不可以说 accompany with sb., 因为此词是及物动词:
  - She will accompany with me to Shanghai.
  - She will accompany me to shanghai.

她将陪我去上海。

②不可以说 accompany sb. to go to somewhere, 可说 accompany

sb. to somewhere,

- Mr. Buckham accompanies us to go to Vancouver for a visit.
- Mr. Buckham accompanies us to Vancouver for a visit.
  巴克汉姆先生陪我们去温哥华访问。
- ③因为 accompany 是及物动词,因此要说 accompany sb., 必须带宾语: We'll be very happy if you accompany.是错句。We'll be very happy if you accompany us. 是正确的。
- ④be accompanied with...有(某物、某事)随之:
  Her grief was accompanied with tears.

⑤be accompanied at...为……伴奏:
The singer was accompanied at
the piano by Mr. John.

她无比悲痛、泪流满面。

Mr. John accompanied the singer on the piano.

约翰先生用钢琴为歌唱家伴奏。

### accomplish, achieve, accomplishment

①accomplishment of...完成某项 工作、任务:

The work team got a good pay for its accomplishment of the project.

该工作组因完成了该项目而得 到了很好的报酬。