

ENGLISH
WORDS

英语常用词100个

魏孟勋 季义新 编写

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复旦大学出版社

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编写说明

《英语常用词 100 个》是一本英语词汇学习辅导读物,对象是英语初学者。从某种意义上说,英语常用词汇是英语的源头,是英语语言的宝库。翻开英语词典,常用词汇,如 come, cut, go, find, run, 往往占据很大的篇幅。它们的词义丰富,搭配能力强,从中产生出大量的习语、俚语、俗语、谚语,从某个侧面反映了英语的发展,折射了英语国家历史的变迁,展示了社会习俗的各个方面,具有很深的历史文化积淀。可以说,每一个常用词都具有很深的文化背景。因此,英语常用词是学习英语的基础。如果英语初学者能花较多的时间和精力熟悉和掌握常用词的用法,就能打下扎实的语言基本功。事实上,熟练运用常用词足以应付日常的口、笔头交际,表达思想。许多脍炙人口的英语简写本读物如《雾都孤儿》、《双城记》、《简爱》等不都是用三千左右的常用词写就的吗?文笔是何等的流畅,人物是何等的栩栩如生。千里之行,始于足下。学好常用词就是在学习英语的道路上迈开了坚实的第一步。本书的目的就是为英语初学者开启一扇门,作为英语学习道路上的一个指路标。

本小册子共选英语常用词 100 个,按字母顺序排列。每个词条列举了该词的基本用法,并在**构词**栏里列举该词的某些派生词,在**词组与习语**栏下列举

与该词有关的习语。多数词条有 **辨析** 栏,与近义词作简单的辨析。词的每个用法均配有例句,并附有中文译文。

限于编者水平,书中有疏漏之处,望读者不吝指正。

编者

2003 年 12 月

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act

(1) *n.* 行为; 提案; (戏剧) 幕

Killing wild animals is a cruel *act*. 捕杀野生动物是残忍的行为。

An *act* of forbidding taking drugs has been passed. 禁止吸毒的提案已被通过。

Act 5 is the most exciting of the whole play. 第五幕是全剧最激动人心的。

(2) *vt., vi.* 表演; 行动

He always *acts* a spy in movies. 他总是在电影中演间谍。

The policeman *acted* bravely and quickly in time of danger. 警察在危险时表现勇敢迅速。

构词

The old man still leads an *active* life. (*adj.* 活跃的)
老人仍过着活跃的生活。

She is an *activist* in the anti-terrorism campaign.

(*n.* 活跃分子)

她是反恐怖运动的活跃分子。

I have a lot of *activities* to take up my spare time.

(*n.* 活动)

我有很多活动占用我的业余时间。

I saw many famous *actors* and *actresses* at the party.

(*n.* 男女演员)

在聚会上我看见许多著名演员。

Her *acting* was perfect in the play. (*n.* 表演)

她在戏中的表演很完美。

辨析

act 多指具体行为, 而 action 多指抽象行为。

例如:

It's time to take *action* to stop terrorism. 是采取行动制止恐怖主义的时候了。

Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

词组与习语

A trained dog can *act as* a guide to a blind man.

(充当)

训练过的狗可以充当盲人向导。

The drug *acts on* the pain quickly. (作用)

这药止痛作用很快

The two children *acted out* the dialogue. (表演)

这两个孩子在表演对话。

The car's engine started to *act up*. (出故障)

汽车发动机出了故障。

bear

vt. 承受; 生育; 带有; 怀有

The board is too thin to *bear* your weight. 这木板太薄承受不了你的重量。

Their first child was *born* in 1937, and since then she has *borne* another two sons. 他们的第一个孩子生于1937年, 从那以后她又生了两个儿子。

The pen *bears* his name and birthday. 钢笔上刻有他

的名字和生日。

He *bears* hatred against his enemy. 他对敌人怀有仇恨。

构词

This cheque is payable to the *bearer*. (*n.* 即期支票的持票人)

本支票可兑付给持票人。

We were much impressed by her *bearing* at the party. (*n.* 举止)

她在聚会上的举止给我们留下深刻印象。

The climate there was *bearable*. (*adj.* 可忍受)
那里的气候尚可忍受。

辨析

bear 作“忍受”解,与 stand, endure 同义。例如:

They said that they could hardly *bear* (= stand/endure) the terrible smell of the rubbish. 他们说他们受不了垃圾的臭味。

词组与习语

His efforts *bore fruit* finally. (结果)

他的努力最后终于有了结果。

Do *bear* the directions in *mind* while doing it. (记住)
做这件事时务必记住说明。

Her oral English *bears comparison with* his teacher's. (比得上)

她的口语比得上她老师的。

He *bears himself* like a soldier. (举止,表现)

他举止像个士兵。

blow

(1) *vt., vi.* 吹; 炸开

A cold wind *blew* across the lake. 一阵冷风吹过湖面。

The child likes *blowing* bubbles. 这孩子喜欢吹肥皂泡。

I watched the workers *blowing* glass skillfully. 我看着工人们熟练地吹玻璃。

The referee *blew* his whistle when time was up. 时间到了, 裁判吹响了哨子。

The policeman found the safe had been *blown* by the thief. 警察发现保险箱已被小偷炸开。

(2) *n.* 打击

He received a *blow* on the head suddenly. 他头部突然遭到一击。

His wife's sudden death was a great *blow* to him. 妻子的突然去世对他是个很大的打击。

构词

The hairdresser *blow-dried* her hair after washing it.
(*vt.* 用吹风机把头发吹干定型)

理发师给她洗完头发后用吹风机吹干定型。

My car had a *blow-out* on the motorway. (*n.* 轮胎爆裂)

我的汽车在高速公路上轮胎爆裂了。

辨析

blow 指“吹气；吹铜管乐器、哨笛”，而 blare 指“发出像喇叭一样响亮、刺耳的声音”。例如：

He can *blow* the French horn very well. 他法国号吹得很好。

The driver tried not to *blare* the horn at night. 司机尽量夜间不鸣号。

词组与习语

He's caught a cold and *blew his nose* now and then.
(擤鼻涕)

他感冒了，不时擤鼻涕。

The young people were dancing wildly *blowing off steam*. (宣泄过剩的精力)

年轻人疯狂跳舞，宣泄过剩的精力。

He often *blows his own trumpet*, so nobody pays attention to him. (自吹自擂，夸口)

他常自吹自擂，所以没人理他。

There was a sudden gust of wind, and my hat *blew off*.
(刮掉)

突然起大风，把我帽子吹掉了。

Many people were killed when a bomb suddenly *blew up*. (爆炸)

炸弹突然爆炸，很多人丧命。

break

(1) *vt. , vi.* 弄碎；折断；违反(规则)；中断；(天)

破晓; 打破(记录)

Be careful not to *break* the glasses as they *break* easily.

玻璃杯易碎, 小心不要打破了。

The boy *broke* his leg while playing football. 这男孩在踢足球时跌断了腿。

Think before you sign a contract. Once you do, you can never *break* it. 想好了再签合同。一旦签了, 就不能违约。

A driver mustn't *break* the speed limit. 司机不能违章超速行驶。

The manager *broke* his journey at the bad news. 经理听到坏消息而中断了旅程。

When dawn *broke*, the street cleaners started a day's work. 天刚破晓, 街道清洁工就开始了一天的工作。

The swimmer expected to *break* the world record. 这个游泳运动员期待打破世界纪录。

(2) *n.* (工作中的) 间歇; 裂口; 中断(关系); (网球) 发球得分

When is your afternoon tea *break*? 你们下午茶休息是什么时候?

The water-pipe was leaking as there was a *break* in it. 水管有裂口, 所以在漏水。

We were sorry for her *break* with her boy friend. 我们对她和男友断绝关系感到惋惜。

He'll win the tennis match if he has another service *break*. 如果他再发球得分, 他将赢得这场网球赛。

构词

The box contains cups, which are *breakable*. (adj. 易碎的)

箱子里装着易碎的瓷杯。

Break-dancing is one of the modern dances. (n. 霹雳舞)

霹雳舞是一种现代舞。

There was a *breakthrough* in their cancer research. (n. 突破)

他们在癌症研究上有了突破。

People weren't prepared for the *outbreak* of the infectious disease. (n. 爆发)

人们对传染病的爆发没思想准备。

辨析

break 为最普通用词,表示整体或部分毁坏,crack 强调“开裂”,而 smash 指“用力彻底毁坏,不能恢复原形”。例如:

The glass *cracked* when I poured hot water into it. 我把热水倒进玻璃杯,杯子出现了裂缝。

He *smashed* the vase to the ground. 他把花瓶砸碎在地。

词组与习语

The thief *broke away* from the policeman and ran away. (挣脱)

小偷挣脱警察逃走了。

The telephone system *broke down* in the storm. (出故障停止运转)