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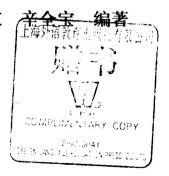
中学生英语用法手册

A Handbook of Basic English Usage



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张以文





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中学生英语用法手册

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《中学生英语用法手册》是为了帮助中学生正确使用 英语、选择正确的词汇和结构来表达想要表达的意思而 编写的,也可供一般英语学习者使用。

本书收录的词汇主要是中学英语课程标准规定词汇中那些最常用、最活跃却较难掌握的词及词组。掌握了这些词及词组的用法,可为培养和提高英语综合运用能力打下坚实的基础。

词条一般包括英语词汇的习惯用法、词语搭配信息、 句型结构、同义词辨析、对英国英语和美国英语差异的说明、正式用语和非正式用语说明等内容。本书还针对中 国学生在英语学习中最容易产生的问题,指出了英汉语 言的差异,并进行了正误对比。

为了说明词的各种用法,本书提供了大量例句。这些例句大多选自英语原著,通过它们可以了解词汇在日常语言中的实际运用。

一些条目后附有练习,可以帮助读者更好地掌握词 汇的用法。

在本书的编写和编辑过程中,承张春明先生提出宝贵的意见,责任编辑王孟包、耿伯华先生进行认真仔细的审阅,在此特表示衷心的感谢。

由于我们水平有限,书中的不足、错误之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝指正。

编者 2009年6月

体假说明

一、词条

- (1) 本书所收词条的形式既包括单个词语或词组,也包括数个并列的近义或易混淆的单词或词组。
 - (2) 各词条按字母顺序排列。
- (3) 词条内的冠词 a, an, the 和介词、连接词等均参加排序。

二、释义

- (1) 释义英汉双解,其中英语释义用圆括号括起,置于汉语释义后。
 - (2) 词条有多个义项时,各项释义分别列出,如:

accept

vt 1. 接受(take something offered)

- 2. 同意;承认;认可(agree to something; agree that something is true)
- 3. 接受(某人加入),接纳(为某组织成员)(let someone join an organization)
- (3) 在同一义项内,释义较近的用逗号分隔,释义较远的用分号分隔。

三、例证

- (1) 每个义项配置一个或数个例证。
- (2) 例证包括例词和例句,以例句为主。
- (3) 每个例证都附有汉语译文。

四、标记

- (1) 词条内根据需要设置 用法、词组、比较、**介** 等板块。
- (2) 用法 板块说明语法功能、句型结构、常用搭配、地域差别、语体、类似表达方式等。

- (3) 板块内收录由词目构成的常用词组。
- (4) 板块对近义词、易混淆词或词组进行辨析。

五、语法略语和符号说明

n 名词

[C] 可数名词

[U] 不可数名词

ν 动词

[I] 不及物动词

[T] 及物动词

[aux] 助动词

[L] 连系动词

adj 形容词 adv 副词 pron 代词 prep 介词 conj 连词 interj 感叹词

art 冠词

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a. an

- a, an 是不定冠词, a 一般读作/ə/, an 一般读作/ən/。 在特别强调单读时, a 可读作/ei/, an 可读作/æn/。
- a, an 与单数可数名词连用。a 用在以辅音音素开始的词前;an 用在以元音音素开始的词前。

a doctor 一个医生 an actor 一个演员 a European 一个欧洲人 an hour 一个小时 a university 一所大学 an engineer 一个工程师

▲ 这里说的音素,是指读音,而不是字母。如 hour 的首字母是辅音字母 h,但 h 不发音,词的读音是 /'auə/,所以,hour 前面应该用 an。反之,European /ˌjuərə'pi:n/、university /ˌju:nɪ'və:sətɪ/这两个词的首字母都是元音字母,但是读音却都是以辅音音素起始的,所以,它们的前面应该用 a。

在名词词组前 a 或 an 的选用由词组的第一个词的读音 决定。

a nice picture 一幅美丽的画 an old bank manager 一位年老的银行经理

用法 1. a, an 用于表示某一类人或物。

A square has four sides. 正方形有四条边。

A computer can only do what you program it to do. 计算机只能做程序设定的工作。

An ear is an organ for listening. 耳朵是听觉器官。

2. 用于指第一次提及的某人或某物。

There is a vase on the table. 桌上有一只花瓶。

She's bought a new car. The car is black. 她买了辆新车,那辆车是黑色的。

3. 用于表示数量, 意思是"一"(one)。

I have a pen and two pencils. 我有一支钢笔和两支铅笔。 The meal cost him a hundred pounds. 那顿饭花了他 100 镑。

He is a just man. 他是一个正直的人。

We stayed in Australia for a week. 我们在澳大利亚逗留了一周。

4. 表示"每一"(each, every, per),多用于表示速度、价格、时间、重量、长度等词组中。

He drives at sixty kilometers an hour. 他以每小时 60 公里的速度驱车行驶。

We eat three times a day. 我们一日用三餐。

- How much is the rent of the house?
- A thousand dollars a month.
- 房租是多少?
- 毎月1000美元。
- 5. "a/an + 序数词 + time"表示"再一(次,个),又一(次,个)"(again)。

Then he copied the article a second time. 然后,他把那篇文章又抄了一遍。

I've tried it three times. Let me try a fourth time. 我已试了三次,让我再试一次吧。

Shall I ask him a third time? 我(已问了两次)还要问他一次吗?(或:我要问他第三次吗?)

Fill in the blanks with a or an:				
1 uncle;	useful tool;	glass of water;		
hotel;	history lesson;	one-way street;		
watch;	alarm clock;	idea *		
2. He earns	thousand dollars	month.		
3. Shall I read	the text second	time?		

1. an; a; a; a; a; a; an; an 2. a; a 3. a

a/an. one

a 和 an 是冠词, one 是数词, 它们都可用于表示数量, 意思是"一", 常可互用。

a/one pound 一英镑

a/one million dollars 一百万美元

a/one foot deep 一英尺深

但是,不要把 a/an 和 one 完全等同起来,它们在用法上还是有不同的。

1. one 强调数量,与 two, three 等相应。而 a/an 强调 名词的单数,一般不与 two, three 等相应。

One box is no good. 一只盒子不够用。(一只盒子不够, 需要两只、三只等)

A box is no good. 盒子不管用。(盒子不管用,需用其他东西)

Give me one pen. 给我一支钢笔。(要一支钢笔,而不是两支或三支)

Give me a pen. 给我支钢笔。(要钢笔,而不是铅笔或小刀等)

It'll take more than one year. 要用不止一年的时间。 (要用两年、三年等)

It'll take more than a year. 要用一年多的时间。(要用一年一个月或两个月等的时间。)

- 2. one 可用作"a/an + 名词"的代词。
 - Did you get a ticket?
 - Yes, I managed to get one.
 - 一 你买到票了吗?
 - 一 是的,我设法买到了一张。

Fill in the blanks with a, an, or one:
1. After weeks of looking, we bought a house. It's
mile from the public library. (a, an, one)
2. I've only got ticket for the concert, not two. (a,
an, one)
3. You can take hour for lunch. (a, an, one)
1. a/one 2. one 3. an/one

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a good many, a great many, a great deal of, a lot of, a number of, plenty of

a good many. a great many. a great deal of. a lot of. a number of. plenty of

上述短语都表示"许多,大量"。

▶a good many 相当多,大量(quite a large number of) 后接复数名词,作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

A good many people voted for her in the election. 选举中许多人投了她的票。

We've both had a good many beers. 我俩都喝了许多瓶啤酒。

▶a great many 大量,许多(a very large number of) 后接复数名词,作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

There are a great many reasons why you shouldn't do it. 你不该做那事的理由有许多条。

▶a great deal of 大量的,非常多的(much, a great amount of)

后接不可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

A great deal of time went into making the software reliable. 为使这一软件运行可靠,投入了大量的时间。

She seems to have a great deal of trouble. 她好像有很多烦恼。

▶a lot of 许多,大量的(many, a great quantity of; much, a great amount of)

可接复数名词,作主语时,谓语动词用复数;也可接不可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词用单数。a lot of 通常用于肯定句。疑问句和否定句须改用 many 或 much。

A lot of people came to the party. 许多人来参加聚会。 What a lot of food there is! 食物真多啊!

▶a number of 一些,几个;许多(some, several; many)

后接复数名词,动词用复数。为了明确表示"许多",有时可用 a large number of, a great number of。

I seem to remember that Sam told a number of lies. 我好像记得萨姆说过几次谎。

A large number of vehicles had to be abandoned because of the heavy snow. 由于降大雪,许多车辆都被人丢放在路上。

A

▶ plenty of 大量的,许多,足够的(a large quantity of; a large amount of; enough)

后接复数名词,动词用复数。也可后接不可数名词,动词用单数。plenty of 通常用于肯定句。疑问句和否定句须改用 many, much 或 enough。

Plenty of foreign firms have set up factories here. 许多外国公司在这里开设了工厂。

Most businesses face plenty of competition. 多数公司都面临着大量的竞争。

Taking plenty of exercise can be of great benefit. 进行足量的锻炼大有益处。

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word(s) in brackets:
1. I remember a lot of (thing, things)
2. There was still plenty of to take Jill out for
pizza. (time, times)
3. We received a good many of support. (of-
fer, offers)
4. A number of well-qualified have recently
left the company. (people, peoples)
5. A lot of our land used to grow crops for ex-
port. (is, are)
6. He has given me a great deal of (help, helps)
1. things 2. time 3. offers 4. people 5. is 6. help

able, be able to, can

▶able adj 有能力的,能干的(having the skill, knowledge, power, etc. to do something; clever and skilful)

用法 可用作表语,也可用作定语。

He is an able lawyer. 他是一个精明的律师。

They are bright, able and confident. 他们聪明、能干而且自信。

He will come if he is able. 如果能的话,他会来的。

able, be able to, can

He seemed able to put complicated thought in simple words. 他好像能用简明的语言把复杂的思想表达出来。

▶ be able to 能,会(can)

用法 1. 后接动词原形。

Will you be able to come to our party? 你能参加我们的聚会吗?

He was able to open the door. 他能打开这扇门。

I think David is more able to deal with this problem than I am. 我想大卫比我更会处理这个问题。

2. **be able to** 的否定式有两种: not be able to 和 be unable to。其中, be unable to 为书面用语。

I shall not be able to come. 我不能来。

We were not able to give any answer. 我们不能做任何回答。

I'd like to go, but I'm unable to. 我想去,但不能去。 We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 我们付不起入场费。

3. be able to 可与情态动词、助动词连用。

You should be able to do the work well. 你应该能做好这项工作。

He might be able to persuade him. 他或许能说服他。 I ought to be able to live on my salary. 我应该能靠薪水生活。

▶can v 「aux」能;会;可能

用法 1. 可表示能力。

He's so tall he can touch the ceiling. 他长得很高,能够到天花板。

This machine can perform two million calculations per second. 这台机器每秒能进行 200 万次运算。

2. 可表示可能性。

I'm sure we can settle this problem. 我相信我们会解决这个问题。

You can read and write. 你们都能读又能写。

A

The frog is able to jump three metres or so. 这只青蛙能跳大约3米左右远。

2. be able to 的过去式是 was/were able to,表示某人"过去有能力(做某事,且做了某事)"。can 的过去式是 could,表示某人"过去有能力(做某事)"。它们表达的意思略有区别。

He could run faster than anyone else. 他过去比其他人跑得快。

A lot of them couldn't read or write. 过去他们中许多人不会读,也又不会写。

After treatment he was able to return to work. 经治疗后,他又能重新工作了。

When the rain stopped we were able to finish the game. 雨一停我们就能结束比赛。

3. be able to 可用于将来时和完成时。但 can 表示"能力"时,不能用于将来时和完成时。

I shall be able to answer that question tomorrow. 明天我能回答那个问题。

I'll be able to see my friends again very soon. 我不久又能见到我的朋友了。

I haven't been able to get in touch with her. 我一直未能与她联系上。

Up to now no one has been able to break the record set by Lewis. 至今没人能打破刘易斯的纪录。

4. can 可与 feel, hear, see, smell 等表示"感觉"的动词连用, be able to 一般不与这些词连用。所以,不要说 I am able to see you. 可改说成 I can see you.

He can smell gas. 他能闻出煤气味。

The engine's making a funny noise — can you hear it? 这台发动机的声音有点异常,你能听出来吗?

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word(s) in brackets:				
1.	Nobody	answer the question. (was able		
	to, could)			
2.	I	_ see a few stars in the sky. (can, am able		
	to)			
3.	We ·	afford the entrance fee. (were not		

about, be about to, be going to

able to, were unable to)

1. was able to/could 2. can 3. were not able to/were unable to

about, be about to, be going to

▶ about

I prep 1. 关于(concerning, of)

She talks about him all the time. 她一直谈关于他的事情。

Father doesn't worry much about me. 父亲不太担心我。 We were very anxious about him. 我们曾非常担心他。 She knows nothing about music. 她对音乐一窍不通。

- 2. 在各处;四处(here and there in a place; in all parts of) We walked about the town. 我们在小镇四处走走。 Her clothes were lying about the room. 她的衣服丢得满屋都是。
- Ⅱ adv 1. [多和数词连用,表示数量、长度、时间等]大约,差不多(a little more or less than)

We waited about twenty minutes. 我们等了约20分钟。 The computer cost me about 600 dollars. 这台电脑大约花了我600美元。

The church is about a mile away. 教堂约在一英里以外。

2. 到处;四处(here and there; in all directions or places)
They always go about together. 他们经常一起出去转悠。
The children were running about in the rain. 孩子们在雨里到处奔跑。

Look about and tell me what you see. 四处看看,把你看到的告诉我。

All about was the white snow. 到处都是一片茫茫白雪。 ▶be about to [后接动词原形]刚要,正准备(做某事)(almost start to do something)

用法 1. be about to 后接动词原形。

Don't go out now — we're about to have supper. 不要出去了,我们就要吃饭了。

I am about to leave the office. 我正要离开办公室。

A

I was about to go to bed when the telephone rang. 我正要上床睡觉,这时电话铃响了。

2. be about to 通常不与表示未来的时间状语(如 soon, to-morrow 等)连用。

[误] I am about to go next week.

[误] I am about to go immediately.

[正] I am about to go. 我刚要出去。

比較 1. be going to 用于口语, be about to 用于书面用语。

2. be going to do something 表示"将要做某事"(shall/will do something)。而 be about to do something 表示"即将做某事,就要做某事"(be going to do something immediately, almost start to do something)。相比而言,在时间上 be about to 较之 be going to 更为紧迫。

He is going to leave here. 他就要离开这里。(表示将离开,可能是明天或更长一些时间。)

He is about to leave here. 他就要离开这里。(表示马上要离开。)

I think I'm going to be sick. 我感到要生病了。

Take your seats, please. The show is about to begin. 请坐下,演出马上就要开始了。

3. be going to 可与表示将来的时间状语连用,而 be about to 通常不和表示将来的时间状语连用。

I am going to tell him the story tomorrow. 我打算明天告诉他那桩事情。

I was about to tell him the news. 我正要告诉他那个消息。

☞ go 条

about. on

about 和 on 都可用作介词,表示"关于"。

about 指泛泛地谈论某事,谈论的内容通俗;on 指比较系统地论述某事,且论述的内容可能具有学术性。

I was reading a book about animals. 我正在看一本关于动物的书。(可能是一本给孩子看的动物书或故事书)