英语基本词汇突破丛书

迎"奥运"2008与世界沟通

英 语

# 高频词汇

THE 2200 PLUS MOST FREQUENTLY USED WORDS

2200

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# 英语高频词汇2200

The 2200 Plus Most Frequently Used Words

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## 内容提要

《英语高频词汇 2200》是一套适用性非常强的英语学习工具书,本书力图于把英语单词中使用最频繁的词汇用科学而系统的分类方法把它们呈现在英语爱好者面前.阅读之后,您一定会被它别具匠心的归纳理念所吸引.

我们可以说,目前为止,还没有一本其它词汇手册能象它一样适合于多层次的学习者,不论你是初高中及高校学生,还是要取得资格证书而必须应试的工作人员,更还有那些英语迷们.每一个单词所配的地道的生活例句会使你很快地进入到英语语境,结合句子及组群记忆单词,你会惊喜地发现你已将背单词的乐趣取代了你以往的记忆烦恼.本书包括高频词汇分组记忆表、高频词汇列表(配有初、高中词汇标记)、外籍教师录制的语音制品(可在网站上获取信息),附录一(词缀表)、附录二(高中大纲词汇中非高频词汇).

读者可登陆我们的英语单词学习网站www.outlooker.com.cn了解更多的信息,并可下载部分为此书所配的语音内容,也可发邮件至:

outlooker-xzg@163.com outlooker-xzg@sohu.com 联系我们.

## 前言

基本词汇,或称语素,是一种语言中最原始、最基本、最单纯的词汇.

基本词汇是日常生活中最常用到的词汇,能够为使用这种语言的群体所共同理解和使用,他们常常是使用频率较高的词汇.这些词汇所代表的意义是比较稳定的,并且可以由它们构成新的词汇和词组.

英语单词总共有 70 多万,况且人类知识日新月异,新词不断产生.但是,在说英语国家生活的农民日常所用的单词只不过 700~800 左右,较多的也介乎 1000~1500 之间.他们使用这一范围内的单词,加上以这些单词构成的成语,一可应付日常的交往了.当然,不能以这些作为标准.那么,普通人学习英语,究竟要记忆多少个单词才够用呢?我们可以确切告诉你:你想表达的任何事都可以用本书所涵盖的这些单词来表述出来!如果你不相信这一点,请听一听VOA 或 BBC 中的 Special English,他们所播发的所有新闻和故事都是用这些词汇和简单句子而编写的.

我们把学习英语的人群分为三类:

1.初学者. 含被动学习的在读学生和主动学习的各阶层人士.

2.重学者. 许多年前学过英语而现在重新拾起,出于兴趣和需要.继续学习的人.

3.成就者. 已具有较高的英文水平,正在深入地学习的人.

这三类群体在学习过程中都会遇到各种困扰,如:单词量不足、听力障碍、发音不准、文化背景不熟等.其中单词的掌握是重中之重.为什么你的英语阅读水平很高,但听到别人说的标准英语却多数句子不能理解,而当你看到这段话的原文后回头再听一次却又都能懂?你用英语很难说出你要表达的思想,这些问题归根结底是因为你对英语单词尤其是基本词汇的掌握没有达到一定的深度,你应该检验自己是否做到了对每一个单词的各种含义、准确发音及拼写都了如指掌.那么,对于浩如烟海,数以万计的英语单词,谁又

能做到这一点呢?事实上是没有人能达到这个要求的.我们出版这本书就是希望能在很大程度上来帮助英语爱好者确定好主次矛盾,循序渐进,最后达到顶峰.第一类初学者,毫无疑问就应该把最基本的这些英语单词记牢,打好坚实的基础,然后再去攻克更坚难的阵地.第二类重学者,你恢复你的记忆从哪里入手最好呢?不言而喻,从这里是你最好的选择.第三类成就者,你的单词量一定要比这些词汇大几倍甚至十几倍,请您不防看一看这些词汇,你是否能把每一个词消化好了?是否您为了记忆那些超出这个范围的词而把基本的东西疏忽了一部分呢?每一个英语爱好者都知道英文单词的含义用英文来解释,理解起来更容易接受.那么没有对基本词汇的掌握.又如何去看双解词典?

这本书可以很好地测试你对使用频度最高的单词的掌握程度, 并介绍给你一个如何提高英语水平的**全新攻略**.你所读的和所听 的任何英语文章 **85**%以上的词都会被这 2200 个基本单词所涵盖, 如果你有疑问,你可以在任何英语刊物上找一篇文章,然后对照此 书找出超出范围的单词,你就可以计算出涵盖比例.当你看到这个 比例在 85%以上时,你就可以确认掌握这些词要比掌握其它 50,000 单词的重要性了.

本书包括两大部分,第一是科学分组、附加例句表述单词如何应用的分类记忆表.在这些分类表中每一页的下部都为你留出了填加你自己认为重要之词汇的位置,这样你实际上是在创建自己的"积累词典",这样做的好处是:分类、分组、联想是促进记忆的金钥匙.第二是 2200+应用频率最高的基本词汇表.大多数单词不止有一种含义,我们把它每一个出现频率高的含义都编入到了第一部分的分组表中,而此处,在这个单词后边会看到代表它出现在具体页数的一个或多个数字.第三是由外籍专家为此书配读的语音制品,可选购.在网站上可以查询并下载部分试看试听内容.

我们还为你提供了提高英语学习效果的八大攻略,请详见攻略内容.

#### 测试英语水平和提高攻略

#### 三个测试自己的工具:

- 1. "WB" 科学分组、附加例句的、表述单词如何应用的分类记忆表.
- 2. "BWL" 2200+应用频率最高的基本词汇表.
- 3. "AC"由母语为英语的教师朗读的标准发音语音制品. 你对每一个英语单词应掌握的六个方面内容:
- **1.词性.**英语词汇有 8 种词性: ①名词②代词③形容词④动词 ⑤副词⑥介词⑦连词⑧感叹词.
- **2.单词的含义.**许多单词不止一种含意,你以不同方式使用它,它就会表达不同的意思.
- **3.阅读.**当你每次阅读英语文章时,是否能讯速地对你应掌握的单词在句中起到的作用一目了然.
- 4.听单词的能力.你能否只凭听力识别出每一个单词,用电话交流;听广播;聊天,不用眼睛只用耳朵.听一听"AC"而不去看词汇表,记下你所听到的单词,再与本书对照,从而可测试你的听单词的能力
- 5.讲.准确地发出每个单词的读音,专注它的音节和重读.许多 刻苦学习英语的人每天早上都大声朗读单词和文章,可他们却是 在重复自己所积累的错误,多么遗憾啊.如果你每天听一听本书的 磁带 "AC",重复说出所听到的单词和常用句子,你会培养出正规 的发音方法.
- **6.写作.**把每个单词重新组成一个句子,请你的老师为你纠正错误.当你写和说的时候,遵循下述原则:用最基本的词汇;用简单的词汇;用主动语态.因为我们说和写是为了让别人能听懂和读懂,不是为了卖弄,这正是 VOA;BBC 和我们的"WB"所尊从的原则. 测试自己的英语水平后,我们谈一谈如何提高:
- **1.学习心态.**每个母语是非英语的人,在学习英语过程中都会出现各式各样的错误,不要怕犯错误,许多知识就是在纠正错误中

积累下来的.

- **2.学习计划.**做任何事都需要计划,学英语也一样.坚持每一天制订的听、说、读、写进程,持之以恒,半年或一年后你会得到一份出乎意料的惊喜.
- 3.词汇用法.当你看到你所写的英语文章中出现与"英语句子写作错误指导" Guide for correcting writing errors 中一样的错误时,复习一下相关语法知识,避免以后重复出现错误.
- **4.词意.**大多数单词含有一个以上的意思.你必须知道它在不同句子中的不同词意.翻译句子时要译它表达的意思,不要译每个单词.如:how much did it cost? = how much did you pay for it?
- **5.广泛阅读.**每天去找时间读你课本以外的英语读物.如:21世纪报 、中国日报 、英文小说或杂志.
  - 6.多听.每天都要听标准的中外英语节目.如:

中央电视台国际频道 CCTV International.

中央电视台教育频道-希望英语杂志

CCTV-10 6:25-6:55 12:15-12:45 19:00-19:30.

中国国际广播电台 RCI Radio China International.

美国之音特别英语节目

VOA Voice of America/Special English program.

BBC广播电台特别英语节目

BBC British Broadcasting Company/Special English.

7.**多讲.**参加英语角和英语俱乐部,找一个和你一样喜欢英语的人每天进行半小时以上的对话.多做一些替换练习.如:

Can I borrow your bike for a few days?

May I borrow your bike for a few days?

Can we borrow your bike for a few days?

Can I use your bike for a few days?

Can I borrow the bike for a few days?

Can I borrow your pen for a few days?

Can I borrow your bike for a few hours?

8.写作练习.多用基本词汇,简单的句子,主动语态练习写作.

#### Instruction

This book is not a book to teach you how to study English. There are many such books and they do it very well!

This book is to test how well you know the most frequently used words. On the average, 85% of the English you will hear or read will use a basic word vocabulary of some 2200 words. Therefore, these words are more important to know than the other 50,000 or more words in the English language. If you have any doubts of the percentages, then take this simple test: count all the words in any article. Next, count the words in that article that are not on your list and divide. That will give you the percentage. Once you see an 85 or higher percentage, you will realize the necessity of studying these words before you worry about the other 50,000 words. If you don't see this, then your problem is math not language, and you are reading the wrong book, if you do see this, then let's begin to test yourself on how well you know the most frequently used words.

#### **Three Tools to Test Yourself:**

"WB": work book (the sentences that show how the word is used) "BWL": basic words list (The 2200 plus most frequently used words)

"AC": audio cassettes(tapes) (Good Chinese and native English speakers)

There are six things you must know about every word Let's test ourselves in all six ways of knowing a word.

1. USE: There are 8 ways that a word can be used. The way a word is used is the most important thing you can know about a word. Here are 8 ways:

1.nouns 2.pronouns 3.adjectives 4.verbs 5.adverbs 6.preposition 7.conjuctions 8.interjections. The "WB" has been divided into one of the 8 ways a word is most frequently used. Some words can be used in another way but not frequently. They are not listed in the "WB". But if a word is used in another

way frequently, then you will find more than one number which will tell you it has more than one frequent use.

Next, take any word from the "BWL" and the number next to it to see that word is most frequently used in the "WB".

# 2. MEANINGS: The BWL has the most frequently used words (2200 plus)

Many words can have more than one meaning. The way you "use" it can affect its meaning.

In the "WB" the meanings of the word can sometimes be understood by the sentence.

If the meaning is still not clear, we have another word at the end of the sentence.

3. READING: When you read words, do you know its use/meaning?

When you are reading other texts and see good examples of the use and meaning of a word, add it to your "WB". If you meet new words not on the "BWL", then you must add these new words to your "WB". You can put it under the way it was used or under the meaning of the word. Now you are building on your "BWL". You are increasing your vocabulary by joining new words with old words you already know.

- 4. LISTENNING: Can you recognize words by hearing them only? Speaking on the telephone, listening to the radio or chatting, only your ear not your eyes can help you. Listen to the "AC" without looking at the "WB" and write down what you heard. Now compare what you wrote to the "WB".
- 5. SPEAKING: Pronounce clearly/be attentive to the rhythm and stress. Many English Majors spend time every morning reading out loud. The trouble is they are often practicing their own mistakes. It would be a better use of time if they listen to the "AC" and repeat what they heard. They would be using frequently used sentences and they would be speaking them correctly. Read and record the sentences in the "WB" and have your teacher evaluate it.
- 6. WRITING: Put the word into a new sentence for your teacher to correct.

The guide for correcting writing errors is on the last page.
Whenever you are writing or speaking. Use the following guide:

1.Common words 2.Simple sentences 3.active Voice

Why? We speak and write to be understood. Not to show off! If you follow this guide, you have a better chance to be understood.

This is the guide for BBC, VOA and our "WB".

Strategies: After testing your English ,how can you improve it?

1.USE: Review the grammar rules.

When you see the same numbers of the "Guide for Correcting Writing Errors" appearing on the sentences you wrote, then review the grammar rules concerning your common mistakes.

2. MEANING: Many words have more than one meaning. You must see how the word is used before you can tell which meaning is correct. Translate ideas not words. Eg: how much did it cost? = How much did you pay for it?

3. READING: Read often and read other materials than your text

books.

"21st century", "China daily", or novels/magazines

LISTENING: Listen to good Chinese English speaker.
 CCTV International.

CCTV-10 OUT-LOOK English Magazine 6:25-6:55 12:15-12:45 19:00-19:30...

RCI Radio China International.

VOA Voice of America/Special English program.

BBC British Broadcasting Company/Special English.

5. SPEAKING: Join "English Corners" / "English Clubs".

Listen to language tapes and repeat after them.

Meet with other people who like to practice speaking English every evening from 6:30 till 7:00.

Substitution: Take sentences and substitute each word individually and repeat the sentences.

Eg: Can I borrow your bike for a few days?

May I borrow your bike for a few days?

Can we borrow your bike for a few days?

Can I use your bike for a few days?

Can I borrow the bike for a few days?

Can I borrow your pen for a few days?

Can I borrow your bike for a few hours?

6. WRITING: Use common words/simple sentences/active voice.

When writing new words not on the "BWL", put the new words under one of the words on "BWL".

You only need the "BWL" to define every word in the English language.

Write out on "flash cards" words you are having difficulty learning.

**Computer:** The computer can be a very great help in studying English. It also is changing the language.

Weblish: Using English in the language of internet will change the meaning of words.

**Eg:** windows are not something were look out in weblish, It means a program.

A mouse is not a four leg creature in weblish but a pointer for your computer to operate.

Weblish does not worry about "perfect spelling", GAL means "get a life". DWB means "don't write back"; F2F means "face to face"; Vanilla means "no extras". "Boot up" means "get started"; hve=have; vrb=verb; jarjar=unnecessary features.

#### Note:

This book was never intended as a way to study English. It was meant to be a way to evaluate your English. And it was also meant to give strategies to improve your English. It was meant to make sure you know the basic words of English.85% of everything you read or hear in English will use the 2200 plus words. If you don't believe this, then take any article and count all the words in it. Then count the words that are not on your "BWL" and divide that number of words in the article. That will give you're the percentage. Once you understand how important the "BWL" is, you will make sure you know those words(BWL) before you study any other words.

Finally, 100% of anything you want to say or write can be said with just these 2200 plus words. If you don't believe that, listen to VOA BBC(special English) they only use common words; simple sentences and active voice.

## Strategies to Improve Your English

Attitude: I must make 10,000 mistake before I get good at anything. Don't be ashamed of your mistakes, learn from them

#### Organization:

To be good at something demands planning. Your "WB"(2200+words) defines every word in English language. All other words can be put under one of the "WB" words. Why do this? Because association / classification / grouping are memory hooks.

Reading: read often! Magazines, newspapers, novels. We recommend "21st Century" "China daily"

Listening: Listen to good Chinese or native English speakers.

CCTV International ;RCI Radio China International.

CCTV-10 OUT-LOOK English Magazine 6:25-6:55

12:15-12:45 19:00-19:30.

VOA Voice of America/Special English program.
BBC British Broadcasting Company/Special English.
CD Music "West Life" is my first choice./Movie classics.

Speaking: Join "English corners" / "English clubs".

Listen to language tapes and repeat after them.

Meet with other people who like to practice speaking
English evenings from 6:30 till 7:00.

Substitution: Take sentences and substitute each word individually and repeat the sentences.

Eg: Can I borrow your bike for a few days?

May I borrow your bike for a few days?

Can we borrow your bike for a few days?

Can I we your bike for a few days?

Can I borrow the bike for a few days?

Can I borrow your pen for a few days?

Can I borrow your bike for a few hours?

(Do this while waiting for a bus!)

writing: Flash-card: Write out on "flash cards" words you keep forgetting on one side of a card, and on the other side of the card you write the meaning of that word in a

sentence.(review often!)
use common words/simple sentences/active voice.
Use the "writing guide" the follows. (ask your teacher to use this guide to help you)

#### **Guide for correcting writing errors:**

(1) singular-plural
 He has been here for six month.
 He has been here for six months.

(2) word form
I saw a beauty picture.
I saw a beautiful picture.

- (3) Word choice
  She got on the taxi.
  She got into the taxi.
- (4) Verb tense
  He is here for a while.
  He has been here for a while.
- (5+) Add a word

  I want go to the shop.

  I want to go to the shop.
- (5-)Omit a word

  She entered to the university.

  She entered the university.
- (6) word order
  I saw five times that movie.
  I saw that movie five times.
- (7) Incomplete sentence
  I went to bed. Because I was tired.
  I went to bed because I was tired.
- (8) Spelling
  An accident hapened.
  An accident happened.
- (9) Punctuation
  What did he say.
  What did he say?

(10) Capitalization
I am studying english.
I am studying English.

(11) Article
I had a accident.
I had an accident.

(12) Meaning not clear
He borrowed some smoke.

(13) Run-on sentence

My friend was sleeping, we didn't want to wake her up.

My friend was sleeping, we didn't want to wake her up.

# Pronunciation Symbols 新旧音标对照表

Conson	ants/辅音	至			
p 48	but	m	<i>m</i> an	Z	<i>Z</i> 00
d so	<i>d</i> og	n	no		she
f	few	р	<i>p</i> en	3	vision
g	<i>g</i> et	r	<i>r</i> ed	θ	<i>th</i> in
h 201	he	S	s <i>i</i> t	ð	this
173 Ü	yes	t	top	ŋ	ring
k	cat	٧	voice	t∫	<i>ch</i> ip
0151	<i>l</i> eg	W	we	d <sub>3</sub>	<i>j</i> ar

Vowels /	元音				
æ	cat	Λ	. run	อบ/อน	no
a:	am	υ/u	p <i>u</i> t	еэ/еә	hair
е	bed	u	too	ıə/ iə	near
3:/ə:	h <i>er</i>	ə	ago	ic/1c	boy
ı/i	sit	aı/ ai	my	υə/ uə	poor
i:	see	aυ/ au	how	arə/aiə	fire
a/s	h <i>o</i> t	eı/ ei	day	auə/auə	sour
):	saw		<b></b>		

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