

A GUIDE TO
GOOD ENGLISH

标准英语
用法指南

司显柱 何峻 编著

安徽科学技术出版社

“A GUIDE TO GOOD ENGLISH”

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前 言

众所周知，人们学习外语进行交际，势必涉及口语和文字表达两个方面。若将口语和文字表达加以比较，口语注意表达流利，文字则着重表达准确。《标准英语用法指南》一书显然是讨论如何准确地用英语进行文字表达的问题。

当前，名目繁多的英语应考材料充斥图书市场，但真正能指导广大读者准确使用英语进行文字表达的书籍却不多见。《标准英语用法指南》就是为满足广大读者使用英语文字来准确地表达思想的需要，而编写的一本实用性工具书。

全书由四部分组成。第一编：基础英语常用词用法辨析；第二编：简明英语语法使用指南；第三编：常见英语词组、短语用法释例；第四编：基础英语反义词条目。

第一编收录了基础英语中最基本、使用最广但中国读者往往掌握得不够好的大约 300 个词条，对其用法、搭配以及在词义、结构等方面与易混淆的词差异均作了详细地注释，而且每一词条都附以多个例句予以说明。

如果说第一编是从语义的角度讨论了英语中一些

最基本词汇的用法，第二编则从语法的角度继续向读者介绍了一些基础英语词汇的用法及搭配，中心仍然是指导读者在语言实践中如何准确使用这些基本词汇。但本编的重点是讨论一些基本的英语语法现象，主要是那些令中国读者颇感头痛、不易掌握的诸如动词的时态、虚拟语气和句子的倒装等语法问题。

第三编共收录了约 500 条常见英语词组、短语，其中绝大部分选自大、中学生英语词汇表；少部分虽未被上述词表包含，但却是现代英语中广为使用的。对所有这些词组、短语不仅配有标准的中、英文释义，且附有反映词组释义的一至若干条例句。

第四编计收录约 10 000 条常见英语词汇及其反义词。我们知道学英语必须记单词，但如何记得快、记得牢呢？研究证明，记单词时若能有意识地记住它的反义词，不仅对记住单词有事半功倍的效果，而且还可以帮助你了解这个生词的含义、神韵及用法，加深对所记单词意思的确切掌握，以便在交流中使用最确切的字眼，恰如其分地表达自己的思想和情感。

我国大学英语界著名专家、大连理工大学英语系主任孔庆炎教授在百忙中审订了全部书稿，合肥联合大学外语部顾俊及合肥经济技术学院教务处肖厚勇两同志承担了全部书稿的电脑打字工作，编者在此一并谨表谢意。

鉴于编者水平有限，书中谬误或不当之处恐在所难免，恳望广大读者和专家指正。

编著者

目 录

前 言	1
第一编 基础英语常用词用法辨析	1
第二编 简明英语语法使用指南	77
第三编 常见英语词组、短语用法释例 ...	119
第四编 基础英语反义词条目	225
主要参考书目	305

第一编 基础英语常用词用法辨析

一、名词

1. *afternoon, evening* 和 *night*

- a. 天色大致变黑的时候, *afternoon* 转为 *evening*。当然, 这由季节决定。夏季六点, 尽管天色仍亮, 我们不说 *afternoon*; 冬季五点, 尽管天色已黑, 我们仍然说 *afternoon*。
- b. 晚上就寝时分, *evening* 转为 *night*。这里需要注意的是, *Good evening* 表示“你好”, 而 *Good night* 表示“再见”。后一种用法从不用于问候别人。

A: *Good evening. It's cold tonight.*

It is snowing outside, isn't it?

B: *Yes. But I must be going now, my son is waiting for me at home.*

Good night.

A: *Good night.*

2. *age*

- a. 在说明年龄时, 可以用 *be* 直接加上数字, 也可以在数字后面加上 *years old*。问及别人年龄时, 可以用“*How old are you?*”; “*What is your age?*”虽然语法正确但不常用。
- b. 注意 *be + ...age* 结构 (不需要用介词)。

They two are the same age.

When he was my age, he was already working.

- c. 复数 *ages* 在口语中表示很长一段时间。

We haven't seen each other for ages.

3. *country* 和 *county*

- a. 用作可数名词时, *country* 表示“国家”、“国土”。
county 表示“郡”或“县”。

China is a developing country.

the county of London.

- b. 用作不可数名词时, *country* 表示“土地”。

Much country was sown to rice.

- c. *country* 前加定冠词, 表示“乡下”, “农村”。

I lived in the country with my grandparents when I was young.

4. *date*

- a. 通常日期的写法有以下几种:

8 March, 1992 8th March, 1992 March 8 (th), 1992 08.03.92

- b. 询问日期和星期分别用 *What's the date today?* 和 *What day is it today?* 表示。

5. *effect* 和 *affect*

effect 用作名词, 表示“结果”、“影响”; *affect* 用作动词, 表示“影响”。

Your loss had no effect on me.

The lawyer's eloquent words affected me deeply.

6. *advice* 和 *advise*

- a. *advice* 用作名词, 表示“建议”、“劝告”; *advise* 用作动词, 表示“建议”、“劝告”。

I want your advice on this matter.

The doctor advised him to stop smoking.

- b. advice 是不可数名词。

a piece of advice

7. **amount** 和 **number**

amount 表示不可数的事物；number 表示可数的人或物。

He had a considerable amount of prejudice against me.

A large number of people will attend our party tomorrow.

8. **capitol** 和 **capital**

- a. capitol 表示“美国国会大厦”，泛指美国国会。

We filed our papers at the capitol.

- b. capital 含义较多，如“资金”、“首都”等。

The foreign businessman invested much capital in the enterprise.

Beijing is the capital of China.

9. **allusion**, **illusion** 和 **delusion**

- a. allusion 表示间接指到某事某物，而不提及名称。

The teacher made an allusion to your absence when he said, 'Some of our most talkative students are not in class today.'

- b. illusion 表示由幻觉或错误概念而产生的错觉。

The love he saw in her eyes proved to be illusion.

- c. delusion 表示由自欺而产生的错误观念或信仰。

He was labored under a delusion.

10. home

中国学生尤其要注意的是, home 前不能加 to.

It's getting dark outside. I think I have to go home.

美国英语中, home 通常表示 at home.

Is anybody home?

11. game 和 play

- a. game 和 play 均可以表示游戏; 但 game 表示更正规一些的游戏, 尤指比赛。

The children are at play.

Chess is a slow but interesting game.

- b. play 还可以表示“戏剧”、“表演”。

Hamlet is one of Shakspeare's famous plays.

12. journey, travel 和 trip

journey 表示某一次旅行。travel 表示统称的旅行。

trip 也表示一次旅行, 但通常指时间较短的旅行。

My interests are music and travel.

I want to make a journey to the Southwest of China.

I'll make a trip to the dentist tomorrow.

13. cook 和 cooker

不同于通常用法的是, cooker 不是“厨师”的意思, 而是炊事用具, 尤指“锅”、“炉”等。cook 才表示“炊事员”、“厨师”。

My mother is a good cook.

Electric cookers are clean and convenient.

14. shore, coast, beach 和 seaside

shore 的概念比较笼统, 可以表示“滨”, 也可以表示“岸”, 包括 beach。而 beach 更多指适于日光浴的比较平坦的沙滩和海滩。coast 表示从远处能看到的“陆海分界”线, 或整个海岸。seaside 表示“海滨胜地”或“滨海城镇”。

The south coast is Britain's warmest & sunniest region.

Once at the beaches, the children started to build sand castles.

The sea shore is dirty, but this doesn't prevent the crowds from travelling here.

15. hotel 和 motel

hotel 表示“饭店”、“旅馆”。motel 表示“附有停车场设施的汽车游客旅馆”。

The Great Wall Hotel is a beautiful place for visitors to stay.

There are many motels in the seaside town.

16. climate 和 weather

climate 表示较长时间内某一地区的平均天气状况; weather 表示短时间内的风、雨、阴、晴等天气状况。

Other countries have a climate. In England we have weather.

(This statement is often made by Englishmen to describe the peculiar meteorological conditions of their country.)

17. stationery 和 stationary

stationery 表示“文具”的总称; stationary 用作形容词, 表示“静止的、不变的”。

a stationery store

a stationary temperature

18. *people*

people 表示“人民”、“人们”, 是一总体概念。用作可数名词时, 则表示“民族”。

The majority of people in Northern Ireland are Protestants.

There are fifty-six peoples in China.

The English often look upon the Welsh as an emotional people.

19. *crime* 和 *offence*

- a. crime 和 offence 都表示“犯法”、“违法”。

commit a crime/offence.

- b. crime 比 offence 更为严重, 前者指“犯罪”, 后者指不严重的违犯法规的行为。

Even a careful driver may have the misfortune to commit a motoring offence.

The criminal who committed a capital crime broke out of prison.

20. *lightning* 和 *lightening*

lightning 表示“闪电”, 是一种自然现象。

lightening 表示“负担的减轻”。

The orphan sought shelter during the lightning storm.

We ought to consider lightening our packs.

21. *relation* 和 *relationship*

relation 表示事物之间的联系。

relationship 表示人们之间出于友谊或某种关系而产生的联系。

The report has no relation to industry.

The relationship between the army and the people is as close as fish to water.

22. *story* 和 *storey*

storey 也可以写成 *story*, 表示“楼(层)”。*story* 是“故事”、“小说”。

a house of one storey.

I like reading short stories.

二、动词及动词词组

1. *agree*

agree 后面可以加不同的介词, 表示不同的意思。

- a. 表示同意某人, 用 *with*。

I agree with you. It's a good idea.

- b. 表示同意某项建议、计划等, 用 *to*。

Do you agree to my suggestion?

- c. 表示就某一件事情达成共识, 用 *on*。

The two sides have agreed on the date of negotiations.

- d. 表示同意某一想法、意见等, 用 *with*。

I quite agree with what you say.

2. *adapt* 和 *adopt*

- a. adapt 表示“适应”，还可以表示根据条件和需要进行调整。

Joan quickly adapted to the new circumstance.

These books have been adapted to high school students.

- b. adopt 表示“采纳”、“选定”。

The two sisters adopted a style of dress for a dancing party.

3. *angry*

对某人生气，用 *angry with*；对某事生气，用 *angry at*。

She was angry with me for not telling her about my illness.

I'm very angry with my naughty son.

He was extremely angry at this delay.

He was angry at being made to look like a fool.

4. *borrow* 和 *lend*

borrow 是“借进”；*lend* 是“借出”。

I borrow a book from the library.

I lent my rain coat to a guest of mine when it was raining.

If you lend your book to Mary, Mary has borrowed the book from you.

5. *bring* 和 *take*

bring 表示“带来”，*take* 表示“带走”。

This is a beautiful place. Thanks for bringing me here.

Let's have another cup of coffee, and then I'll take you home.

6. *close* 和 *shut*

- a. *close* 和 *shut* 都可以表示“关”、“闭”。

Please close/shut the door.

Open your mouth and close/shut your eyes.

- b. 通常 *close* 用来表示一个较慢的动作，而且 *close* 较 *shut* 更多用于较正式的场所。

Shut your mouth!

When we got there, he had closed his eyes for the last time.

7. *come* 和 *go*

- a. *come* 表示“来”，*go* 表示“去”。

Please come here.

Let's go and play in the garden.

- b. *come* 还可以表示已经或将要的动作。

What time did you come here the other day?

Will you come with me tomorrow?

8. *do* 和 *make*

- a. 用 *do* 表示不确定或不具体的行为。

What shall we do next?

My little brother did a bad thing.

- b. 用 *do* 表示干某种活，一般用 *do*+*V-ing* 形式。

When I got home, my mother was doing some sewing.

I didn't do any work today.

- c. *make* 侧重于“制造”、“制作”。

I'm making a model plane.

My mother is good at making cakes.

d. 一些习惯搭配。

do good/harm/business/one's best/a favour

make a suggestion/a decision/a noise

a call/peace/war/a bed/money

a mistake/an excuse/an effort

an offer/arrangements/a journey

9. *breathe* 和 *breath*

breathe 是动词, breath 是名词, 都表示“呼吸”。

I could smell the whisky in his breath from where I stood.

I breathe deeply in a fresh morning.

10. *compare to* 和 *compare with*

- a. compare to 表示“比喻”、“比作”; 而 compare with 一般用于人物、事件或思想观点之间的比较。

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?

We shouldn't compare the little boy with his brother.

- b. compare with 一般不用于不同类的事物相比。

I compared him with her manner. 最好说成: I compared his manner with hers.

11. *find*, *find out* 和 *look for*

find 表示“找到”, 强调结果; find out 表示“找出”, 强调经过查明而发现的真相或结果; look for 表示寻找的过程, 不表示寻找的结果。

Why, here is my watch. I have looked for it for

days, but I didn't find it.

The policemen don't know if he is the murderer, but they will find out.

12. have on, put on 和 wear

一般来说, have on 和 wear 表示穿着的状态, 而 put on 表示穿戴的动作。

She usually wears a black coat and a pair of spectacles. But today she is wearing a white dress without spectacles.

The girl has a red hat on for the dancing party.

It's raining outside. Here is the raincoat.

You'd better put it on.

He had his best suit on for the meeting yesterday.

13. kill, murder, shoot

- a. kill 和 murder 都表示“杀死”; kill 的概念广泛一些, murder 主要表示“谋杀”、“凶杀”。

Mr. White was killed when his car turned over on a mountain road.

A month ago, General Wilson was murdered by one of his guards.

- b. shoot 表示“射击”或“枪杀”, 只说明动作, 不强调结果。

He shot a bird on the tree but lost it.

The murderer was sentenced to death and was shot last week.

14. go to bed 和 go to sleep

go to bed 表示“上床睡觉”, 不说明结果; go to