

中学英语学习

辅导丛书

● USE & USAGE OF
BASIC ENGLISH
WORDS &
PHRASES

英 语

常用词用法例解

上海外语教育出版社

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前 言

要提高外语阅读和表达能力，必须具备一定的词汇量。识词固然是多多益善，但首先必须着力学好一批基本词语。确切地掌握了这批词的用法，相当程度上就意味着打好了外语学习的基础。

本书所讨论的一千个常用词，是根据中学英语教学大纲的要求，基本上从现行教材中选出的。这一千词是英语词汇中最常用的部分，是英语学习中首先应该到手的“砖瓦”，其中的绝大多数不会因教材的变动而取舍。在每一词条中，除了用较典型的例句说明以外，在(注意)项中着重对该词的特殊用法、搭配，及有关的语法知识进行讨论；对容易混淆致误的词语或句子进行比较、辨析；从利于复习巩固出发，将相似和相反的词语一并介绍；并根据构词法适当扩大范围，以便举一反三，触类旁通。书后附有动词、形容词和副词变形表，以及词缀用法举例，供学习者参考。

由于编写仓促，水平有限，疏漏之处，谨请读者指正为感。

陈锡麟

一九八四年五月

A

a, an *art.*

(1) 一(个)

His sister will be back in a day or two.

We need a computer in our laboratory.

(2) (泛指一类事物中的)任何一个

A square has four sides.

A cow is a useful animal.

(3) 某一个

A professor from Oxford University is going to
give us lectures on the theory of relativity.

The machine was invented by a worker in Shang-
hai.

(4) (在专有名词前表示类似的)一个或某一个

Dick has a sense of humour. He is a Chaplin.

A Mr Johnson came to see you this morning.

(5) (在某些物质名词前表示)一份,一客

Sam sat at the table and ordered a soup and a
salad.

Give me a coffee, please.

(6) (在某些抽象名词前表示)一种

It is a pleasure to help people in difficulty.

They thought it a great honour to be invited to the palace ball.

- (注意) 1. 以元音音素开始的词前冠词 *a* 改成 *an*, 如:
an honour (一种光荣), an Englishman (一个英国人), an early riser (早起的人)。
2. 有些场合中根据习惯而用不定冠词, 如: in a hurry (匆匆忙忙), all of a sudden (突然), at a loss (不知所措), as a result (结果), as a matter of fact (事实上)等。

(7) 每一

Mr Smith calls at our office twice a month.

able *adj.* 能干的, 有能力的

Is John an able man?

be able to 能, 会

The next day Mary was able to catch an early bus.

Will you be able to come tomorrow?

- (注意) 1. 不能把“他是有能力的”说成 He is able。
2. be able to 和 can 都可表示“能”, 但 can 只有现在和过去 (could) 两种形式, 而 be able to 还可用来表示未来或完成的概念, be able to 的主语一般是人。
3. able 的反义词是 unable (不能, 无能力的)。
4. able → enable (*v.* 使……成为可能), 不可与 unable 混淆。

5. able → ability (n. 能力)。

about prep.

(1) 关于

He does not know anything about history.

Please tell us about your plan.

(2) 在……附近

The tower is somewhere about here.

adv.

(1) 大约

They walked for about five miles before they found a village.

(2) 在周围, 四处

Children, don't run about in the street!

We saw people moving about here and there.

be about to (do) 正要(做)

Paul was about to leave the room when the telephone rang.

What about ...? (或 How about ...?) (征求对方意见)

……怎么样?

What about going to the cinema this afternoon?

How about Jeanne?

(注意) about 和 around 都可表示“大约”, “在……周围”, “四处”。美国英语常用 around 代替 about。

如: He must be around sixty years old.

They traveled around.

above prep.

(1) 在……上边

The aeroplane is flying above the clouds.

(2) 在……以上

The mountain is above 2,000 metres in height.

adv. 在上(面)

The lab is just above.

Look at the clouds above.

above all 尤其是,最重要的是

We must work, and above all, we must believe in ourselves.

(注意) 1. above (*prep.*) 的反义词是 below (在……下)。

2. above, on 和 over 的区别: on 是指“接触在……的上方”; over 是指“垂直在上(不接触)”; above 则指“既不接触,又不一定垂直在上,只是位置高于……”。

abroad adv. 国外,在国外

Not all the young people like to travel abroad.

(注意) 1. abroad 不是名词,不能说 go to abroad 和 stay at abroad,但可说 return from abroad。

2. abroad 的反义词是 at home (在国内),如:
He is famous both at home and abroad.

absent adj. 不在的,缺席的

He was absent from class yesterday because of illness.

absent-minded 心不在焉的

(注意) 1. absent 的反义词是 present (在场的,出席的)。

2. absent → absence (*n.* 缺席,缺乏)

3. **absent** 后通常接用 **from**。如: He is absent from London. (他不在伦敦。)如接用 **in** 则意义不同。如: He is absent in London. 他不在此地,在伦敦。)

accept *v.* 接受

Warren has accepted the invitation.

(注意) 1. **accept** 的反义词是 **refuse** (拒绝)。

2. **accept** 和 **receive** (收到) 不同。如: He has received a present, but he will not accept it. “收到”不等于“接受”。

accident *n.* 意外事故

There are more traffic accidents in cities than in the countryside.

by accident 偶然,碰巧(与 **by chance** 相同)

By accident I met him in the street.

(注意) 1. **accident** 和 **event**(事件), **incident** (小事件,插曲)不同,后两词并无“偶然”的含义。

2. **accident** → **accidental** (*adj.* 偶然的,意外的) → **accidentally** (*adv.* 偶然地,意外地)

according to 按照,根据……所说

We decide everything according to public opinion.

(注意) **according to** 是短语介词,不能误用作谓语动词,也不能在句中作表语。不能说 We according to him to do...; 也不能说 We are according to him.

account *n.*

(1) 说明

He will give you an account of what happened.

(2) 原因,理由

I refused Bill's suggestion on that account.

v. 说明

What accounts for your absence yesterday?

on account of 因为(与 because of 相同)

Frank was forced to give up his teaching only on account of his old age.

ache v. 痛

My head aches.

n. 疼痛

I had a bad headache yesterday.

(注意) ache 和 pain 都是“痛”, pain 可泛指精神上 and 肉体上的各种痛苦; ache 指持续性疼痛,常与表示身体某些部位的词,如: head (头), ear (耳), stomach (胃), tooth (牙)和 back (背)等词连用。

achievement n. 成就

Einstein was a simple man of great achievement.

We have made great achievements in socialist construction.

(注意) 1. 应该说 make achievements (取得成就), 一般不说 get achievements.

2. achievement ← achieve [v. 取得(成就)]

across prep. 横过,穿过,在……的另一边

He ran across the street.

There is a bridge across the river.

adv. 横过, 穿过

The river is not wide. Let's swim across.

(注意) across 不能和 cross (*v.* 横过, 穿过) 混淆。

act v.

(1) 行动

Think well before you act.

(2) 充当, 担任

He acted as our cook on the journey.

active adj. 活跃的, 积极的

Lincoln was active in politics.

He took an active part in politics.

(注意) 1. active → activity (*n.* 活动)

2. active → actively (*adv.* 活跃地)

actually adv. 实际上

Jane looked quite old, but actually she was only thirty-six years old.

(注意) 1. actually ← actual (*adj.* 实际的)

2. actually 和 really, in fact, in actual fact 是
同义词语。

add v. 加

please add up those numbers.

add to 增加

His absence adds to our difficulties,

add up to 合计为

Lincoln's school education added up to no more than one year,

(注意) 1. add 和 plus 都是“加”，但 plus 是介词，不是动词。如：Five plus two is seven. Add five to two and you have seven.

2. add (加)和 increase (增大,增加)的表达方法不同。如：We have added one million to our population. We have increased our population by one million. 两句都表示“我们的人口已增加了一百万。”

address *n.* 地址

Please write to me at my new address.

v.

(1) 对……讲话

It was the first time he addressed such a large crowd of people.

(2) 在……上写地址

He addressed the envelope and stuck a stamp on

(注意) 1. address 作动词时，应说 address sb. 和 address a letter, 不能在 address 后添介词。

2. What is your address? 和 Where do you live? 相同，不能说 Where is your address?

admire *v.* 羡慕, 赞美

He admired Napoleon so much that he wanted to fight for him.

I admire him for his learning.

(注意) 1. admire → admiration(*n.* 羡慕)

2. admire 后不可接 that 从句。

admit *v.*

(1) 承认

He admitted that he was once in prison.

I admit making that mistake.

(2) 允许进入

He was admitted into the house.

(注意) 1. admit 的反义词是 deny (*v.* 否认)。

2. admit 后面只接动名词,不能接动词不定式作宾语。

3. admit → admission (*n.* 承认,允许进入)

advance *v.* 前进

The soldiers were advancing toward the position of the enemy.

n. 进步,进展

He has made great advance in his work.

(注意) 1. advance → advanced (*adj.* 先进的,高级的)

2. “取得进步”应该是 make an advance, 不用 get advance (它与 achievement, progress 的用法相同)。

advice *n.* 劝告,忠告,指点

Marx gave some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

You should follow (或 take) his advice.

(注意) 1. advice → advice (*v.* 劝告,忠告)

2. advice 是不可数名词,应说 a piece of advice, 或 a bit of advice,不能说 an advice。

advise v. 劝告, 忠告

He advised me to ask for her help.

Mr Jones advised that she (should) go there at once.

(注意) 1. advise 后面接“宾语 + 补语”的结构, 用动词不定式充当补语。

2. advise 后面接 that 从句时, 用法和 suggest, insist, order, propose 等词相同, 从句中的谓语动词用虚拟语气。

3. advise → advisor (*n.* 劝告者, 顾问) → advisory (*adj.* 顾问的, 劝告性的)

afford v.

(1) 买得起, 担负得起(费用), 抽得出(时间)

I could not afford (to buy) such an expensive dictionary.

The Einsteins could not afford to pay for his advanced education.

I can hardly afford (the time) to wait for such a long time.

(2) 提供

Reading affords us pleasure.

(注意) 1. afford 常与 can 或 be able to 连用。

2. afford 后面可接 time, money, 也可接“要买的东西”, 也可接动词不定式 to pay 或 to buy 等。

3. afford 作“提供”解时, 与 offer, provide... with 等词语是同义的。

afraid *adj.* 害怕的, 恐怕

We are not afraid of the difficulties.

Don't be afraid of making mistakes when you are learning to speak English.

I am afraid I can't do that today.

- (注意) 1. afraid 只作表语, 不能作定语。
2. afraid 不是动词, 不可与 fear (*v.* 害怕) 混用。
3. be afraid to (do) 是“不敢(做)……”, be afraid of (doing) 是“害怕(会做)……”。如:
I am afraid to run the risk. (我不敢冒险。)
I am afraid of running the risk. (我害怕会冒风险。)
4. 在口语中 I am afraid 往往用于表示“抱歉”或“遗憾”的事, 意思和 I think 相同。

after *prep.*

- (1) 在……之后

Summer comes after spring.

He said he would be back after three days.

- (2) 模仿

Read after me, please.

The machine is made after that pattern.

conj. 在……之后

After he finished his experiment, he left the lab.

after all 毕竟

The plan failed after all.

- (注意) 1. after (*prep.*) 的反义词是 before (*prep.* 在……之前)。

2. after three days 表示“过去某一时算起的三天之后”，也可以说 three days later, 或 three days after (这里 after 是副词); in three days 表示“从现在算起的三天以后”。

against *prep.*

(1) 反对

Are you for or against the proposal?

The people of Allied countries fought bravely against Hitler's Nazism.

(2) 防备

We must get prepared against the war.

(3) 靠, 倚

Don't lean against the wall.

(注意) 1. against 不是动词, 作“反对”解时, 不可与 oppose (*v.* 反对) 或 object to (*v.* 反对) 混用。

2. against 作“反对”解时, 它的反义词是 for (*prep.* 赞成)。

age *n.* 年龄

His cousin is sixteen years of age.

Linda and I are of the same age.

At the age of seven, children are sent to school.

He died in his old age.

for ages (口语) 很久

I haven't seen him for ages.

(注意) 1. age → aged (*adj.* ……岁的), 如: a boy

aged ten.

2. 只能说 He is old (或 young), 不能说 His age is old (或 young)。

ago *adv.* ……以前

He was in Shanghai ten years ago.

(注意) 1. ten years ago 是指“从现在算起十年之前”, ten years before 是指“从过去某一时候算起十年之前”。

2. 与 ago 对称的是 in (……以后), 如: in ten years (从现在起十年之后)。

agree *v.* 同意, 与……一致

I agree with you.

Do you agree with what I said?

He doesn't agree to our proposal.

I agree that Tom is the most hard-working student in our class.

- (注意) 1. agree → agreement (*n.* 一致, 同意; 协定)
2. agree → disagree (*v.* 不同意)
3. agree 后接名词时必须有介词, 但后接 that 从句时却不用介词。

aim *n.* 目标, 目的

William Tell raised the bow and took careful aim.

His aim in life is to devote himself to the peopleⁱ

v. 瞄准

He aimed at the apple and shot.

- (注意) 1. aim → aimless (*adj.* 无目的的) → aimlessly (*adv.* 无目的地)