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英语基本词语用法手册

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使用说明

词语的学习和语法的梳理同样是语言学习中不可或缺的重要知识部分。由于词语的用法常是因词而异,很难寻找共同的规律,而且条目繁多,因而也就比语法学习更为复杂。然而,要学好一门语言,就必须掌握一定的词汇量,其中一批基本词语则更是至关重要,不管哪一套教材中都会频频出现。为此,我们编写了这本《英语基本词语用法手册》。

本书收录约 1100 词条,都是英语中必须学会的常用词。列入本书的词语一般都因其有多种用法、搭配,或是一词多义,或是容易与别的词语混淆。每个词条都用例句来说明用法,词义多的则分别列出配以例句。相关的表达法及词组列入该词条末尾。词条中多有[比较]或[说明]类,前者是用来辨析同义词或意思相近而容易混淆的词语,后者则是对该词条中应该注意的要点和难点简要说明,并列出一一些常用的派生词,以利于学生了解词语的关系。书后附有动词变形的表格。

前 言

随着我国改革开放形势的发展,广大的青少年及家长门都知道英语非常有用,迫切希望尽快掌握好这一门工具,为今后的学习和工作创造良好的条件。

英语是一门实践性很强的学科。英语学习有它自身的规律。要想学好英语,不仅要学词和语法,更重要的是让学习者接触大量的语言材料,经过充分的语言操练,才能使他们具备较好的语言能力,也就是英语的理解和表达能力。任何“捷径”、“突击”和“速成”都只可能是一种不现实的愿望。英语学习必须是循序渐进的和全方位的,既要学习英语的语音、词汇和语法知识,又要接受听、说、读、写各方面的训练。《21世纪中学生英语文库》正是基于这一前提而为中学生编写的涉及英语学习各个环节的参考丛书,它们包括英语阅读、语法、常用词用法、说话和写作等各个方面。这些参考书既为读者提供了有益的学习材料,同时又指导学习者遵循英语学习的规律,用正确的方法去学习,以期达到事半功倍的效果。这些参考书是对现用教材的补充,也是对校内英语学习的一种辅助和促进。希望这一套丛书能帮助中学生在英语学习方面打好扎实的基础,以利于将来的深造和熟练掌握英语。

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A

able /eɪbl/ *adj.* 能干的,有能力的

Mr Smith is an able businessman. 史密斯先生是一位能干的商人。

be able to 能,会

Are you able to speak French? 你能说法语吗?

[比较] be able to 和 can 用法相似,常可替换使用,其主语应为人,但它的过去时 was able to 不仅表示“能够”,且含有“曾做过”的意思,例如: I was able to visit several museums in Paris. 在巴黎我参观了好几个博物馆。 I could visit several museums in Paris. 在巴黎我能参观好几个博物馆。(但并未表明我是否确实参观过了。)

about /ə'baʊt/ *prep. & adv.*

(1) 关于

We talked about the great changes in the city. 我们谈论有关这个城市的巨大变化。

(2) 大约

The boy was about ten years old. 这男孩大约十岁。

(3) 在周围,到处

The students ran about the campus. 学生们在校园里到处奔跑。

The girl looked about but couldn't find a familiar face. 姑娘环顾四周,但找不到一个熟悉的脸孔。

What about...? (= How about...?)怎么样?(征求对方意见)

What about doing some shopping this afternoon? 今天下午去买些东西怎么样?

be about to 正要(做)

I was about to leave for school when the telephone rang. 我正要去学校,电话铃响了。

[比较] about 和 around 都可作“大约”和“在……周围”解,常可交替使用。如 'around 8 o'clock = about 8 o'clock 大约八点钟, walk around the street = walk about the street 在街上四处走走。

above /ə'bi:ʌv/ *adj. adv. & prep.*

(1) 上面的; 在上面

She wrote on the blackboard the above words. 她在黑板上写了上述的话。

We looked at the blue sky and white clouds above. 我们看着上面的蓝天白云。

(2) 超过

People above the age of fifty are more likely to suffer from high blood pressure. 年过五十的人更容易患高血压病。

above all 首先, 尤其重要的是

She wants to find a comfortable apartment, and above all, in a quiet area. 她想要找一套舒适的公寓, 尤其重要的是, 在一个安静的地区。

[比较] above 和 over 都是“在……上面”, 但 above 强调“在……之上”, 而 over 强调“垂直于……上面”。例如: The lamp is above the bed and over the table. 灯的位置在床之上, 在餐桌的正上方。

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* 在国外, 在外国

More and more families travel abroad during holidays. 越来越多的家庭在节假日出国旅游。

He has just come back from abroad. 他刚从国外回来。

[说明] abroad 之前不能加上 in, to 等介词, 不说 in abroad 或 to abroad, 但可以说 from abroad.

absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ *vt.* 收入, 吸收

The paper doesn't absorb ink. 这种纸不吸墨水。

be absorbed in 全神贯注于

He is absorbed in the experiment. 他全神贯注地在做实验。

absent /'æbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的, 不在的

Three children of the class are absent because of illness. 班里的三个孩子因病缺席。

[说明] 1. 和 absent 对应的是 present *adj.* 出席的

2. absent → absent-minded *adj.* 心不在焉的

You mustn't be absent-minded while working. 工作时你们不应该心不在焉。

3. absent → absence *n.* 缺席, 不在, 不在的期间

The accident took place during my absence. 事故发生于我不在的期间。

accept /ək'sept/ *vt.* 接受

I accepted the invitation to the dinner party. 我接受邀请去赴晚宴。

[比较] accept 和 receive receive 指“收到”, 而 accept 意为“接受(馈赠等)”。例如: I have received a present from George, but I am not going to accept it. 我收到乔治的一份礼物, 但我没打算接受它。receive 还可解释为受到(赞扬、惩罚等)、招待、欢迎等。例如: His paper received Professor Walker's praise. 他的论文得到了沃克教授的赞扬。Wherever they go, they receive warm welcome. 无论走到哪里, 他们都受到热烈欢迎。

access /'ækses/ *n.* 接近的途径或方法

This is the only access to the castle. 这是通往城堡的惟一路径。

have access to 拥有接近……的特权

The Prime Minister has access to the Queen. 首相能接近女

王。

give access to 给予.....的特权,允许

Has our principal given you access to these books? 我们的校长允许你使用这些书吗?

accident /'æksɪdənt/ *n.* (意外)事故

His hearing was hurt in the accident. 他的听力在事故中受损。

by accident 偶然,意思和用法与 by chance 相同

I found the cave by accident. 我是偶然发现这个洞的。

[比较] accident, incident 和 event 都是“事件”,但 accident 带有偶然性,而 event 指较为正式的重要的事件,incident 则是小事。此外 event 还作“赛事”用。

[说明] accident → accidental *adj.* 意外的,偶然的 → accidentally *adv.* 意外地,偶然地

accomplish /ə'kɒmplɪʃ/ *vt.* 达成,完成

Can you accomplish your purpose? 你能达成你的目的吗?

[说明] 1. accomplish 和 complete(完成), fulfill(履行义务/职责), achieve(完成、达成、实现)等动词的意思相近。

2. accomplish → accomplishment *n.* 达成,完成

according to 按照,遵照

You will be paid according to the work you have done. 你会按所做的工作得到报酬。

According to the Bible, Adam was the first man in the world. 根据《圣经》记载,亚当是世上第一个男子。

[说明] according to 是介词,不能误作动词使用。例如: You should according to the rules to play. (×) 应说: You should play according to the rules.

account /ə'kaʊnt/ *n.*

(1) 账目,账户

I would like to open an account in your bank. 我想在贵行开

立一个账户。

(2) 叙述, 解释, 说明

The boy gave his parents an account of the football game. 男孩向父母叙述了足球赛的情形。

vi. 解释, 说明(与 for 合用)

Can you account for your strange behavior? 你能解释一下你的奇怪行为吗?

accuse /ə'kjuz/ *vt.* 控告, 告发

The young man was accused of theft. 这个青年被控偷窃。

The owner of the house accused the young man of stealing an expensive oil painting. 房主控告这个青年偷了幅昂贵的油画。

[说明] 1. accuse → the accused *n.* 被告

2. accuse → the accuser *n.* 原告

accustom /ə'kʌstəm/ *vt.* 使习惯于

I can accustom myself to all kinds of food. 我能使自己习惯于各种食物。

I am accustomed to staying up late. 我习惯于晚睡。

[说明] be accustomed to 和 be used to 意思和用法均相同。

ache /eɪk/ *n.* 疼痛

I have an ache in my stomach. 我的胃疼。

vi. 疼痛

I am aching all over. 我全身都疼。

[比较] ache 和 pain ache 多指持续性疼痛, 且多用于 head, back, tooth, stomach 等部位。pain 则泛指肉体或精神的各种痛楚。

[说明] ache 常与人体的一些器官构成合成名词, 例如: Take this pill, and your headache will be gone. 服了这药丸, 你的头疼就好了。

achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ *vt.*

(1) 完成, 实现

Did you achieve what you expected to? 你是否完成你所预期的?

(2) 达到

Have you achieved your purpose? 你有没有达到你的目的?

achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ *n.* 成绩; 成就

He came back without any achievement. 他一事无成地回来了。

Einstein was greatly respected as he made great achievements in science. 爱因斯坦颇受尊敬, 因为他在科学方面做出了巨大的成就。

[说明] 和 achievement 搭配的动词可以是: gain, obtain, make, 或 win, 来表示“取得成绩”。但一般不用 get 搭配。

across /ə'krɒs/ *prep. & adv.*

(1) 横过

They used to swim across the river in summer. 他们以前在夏天经常游泳过河。

He walked across twice this morning. 今天早上他两次走过。

(2) 在对面

My new house is just across the street. 我的新房子就在街对面。

[比较] across 和 cross across 是介词, 常和 get, run, walk 等动词合用。而 cross 是动词。例如: The child got across the street just now. The child crossed the street just now. 两句相同。

act /ækt/ *n.*

(1) 行为, 举动

It is a kind act. / It is an act of kindness. 这是一项善举。

(2) (一) 幕

This is a two-act play. 这是个两幕剧。

vt. & vi.

(1) 演出, 表演

We have acted many of George Bernard Shaw's plays. 我们已经演出了萧伯纳的很多剧作。

(2) 扮演

He acted the part of Hamlet. 他扮演哈姆雷特一角。

(3) 行动

It's time to act. 是行动的时候了。

(4) 表现

What's wrong with him? He acts so strangely these days. 他怎么啦? 他这几天表现得挺怪的。

[说明] 1. act → actor/actress *n.* 男/女演员

2. act → active *adj.* 主动的, 积极的 → actively *adv.* 主动地

action /'ækʃən/ *n.*

(1) 行动

Action of any kind is better than doing nothing. 任何行动都比没有行动好。

(2) 一件特定的行为

I don't like her evil action in this matter. 我不喜欢她在这件事中的恶劣行为。

(3) 作用

The action of this medicine was too strong for your stomach. 这种药对你的胃作用太强了。

take action 采取行动

Time is limited. If you don't take action, you will surely lose. 时间有限。如果你不采取行动, 你肯定会输。

activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ *n.*

(1) 活力, 活跃的状态

This school is always full of activity. 这所学校总是充满活力/活跃的气氛。

(2)(常用复数)活动

Students here can take part in all kinds of after-school activities. 这儿的学生能参加各种课外活动。

actually /'æktʃʊəli/ *adv.*

(1)确实地,的确

The disaster described in this book actually took place in history. 书中描写的这场灾难在历史上的确发生过。

(2)事实上

Actually, I think the price of the house is too high. 事实上,我认为这房子的价格太高。

[说明] actually 的意思、用法和 in fact, as a matter of fact 相同。

add /æd/ *vt. & vi.*

(1)增加,添加

Don't add fuel to the fire. 别火上浇油了。

(2)补充说明

"I love the painting very much," Jenny said. "And it's the most beautiful painting I've ever seen!" she added. "我非常喜爱这幅画,"珍妮说。"这是我所见过的最美的画!"她补充道。

add to 增添

Don't tell her the news. It will only add to her fear. 别把消息告诉她。那只会增添她的恐惧。

add up to

(1)总计

The ten singers' ages add up to 365. 十名歌手的年龄总和是 365 岁。

(2)合理推论

All the clues we have got add up to his crime. 我们收集的所

有线索证明了他的犯罪行为。

- [比较] 1. add 和 increase 都有“增加”的意思,但用法不同。例如: The boss has added \$ 300 to her monthly salary. The boss has increased her monthly salary by \$ 300. 老板给她每月加薪三百美元。
2. add 和 plus 都解释为“加”,但 add 是动词, plus 是介词。例如: When you add seven to eight, you get fifteen. Seven added to eight is fifteen. Seven plus eight is fifteen. 三句意思相同。

addition /ə'dɪʃən/ *n.*

(1) 加法

She was able to do some addition at the age of 2. 她两岁时就会做一些加法。

(2) 附加的物或人

You'd better build an addition to the building if you have money left. 如果你有钱剩余,你最好建造一座大楼的辅楼。

The three teachers from abroad will be a pleasant addition to our school. 我们学校很高兴将增添三名外籍教师。

in addition (to) 除此之外

I have something else to do in addition (to this). 此外,我还有些其他的事要办。

In addition to French, I have also selected other subjects. 除法语外,我还选修了其他课程。

[比较] in addition to besides 和 apart from 都可作“除……之外(还有)”解,可以互换使用。

[说明] addition → additional *adj.* 附加的

adequate /'ædɪkwɪt/ *adj.*

(1) 足够的,充足的

My son's salary is adequate for his needs. 我儿子的薪水足

够他用的了。

(2) 合适的

Have you found an adequate person for this job? 你找到了做这份工作的合适人选吗?

[比较] adequate, enough 和 sufficient 都可用作形容词, 作“足够的”解, 常可互换使用, 如: adequate/enough/sufficient money. 但 adequate 还可相当于 good enough, 如 adequate food 可以是“足够量的食品”, 还可以是“质量够好的食品”。

[说明] adequate → inadequate *adj.* 不充分的, 不合适的

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ *vt.*

(1) 调节

You can adjust the seat so as to sit more comfortably. 你可以把座位调节一下, 坐得更舒服些。

(2) 校正, 调整

Your watch is ten minutes slow. You'd better adjust it. 你的手表慢了十分钟。你最好校一下。

vi. 适应(与 to 连用)

He adjusted (himself) quickly to the heat of that city. 他很快适应了那个城市的炎热天气。

[说明] 1. adjust → adjusted *adj.* 调节过的, 纠正过的

2. adjust → adjustment *n.* 调整, 纠正

admit /əd'mɪt/ *vt. & vi.*

(1) 允许进入

This man was not admitted in any country in Europe. 欧洲任何一个国家都不允许此人入境。

(2) 接受(入学等)

Our school admits about 500 students every year. 我们学校每年招收大约五百名学生。

(3) 承认

The suspect admitted that he had stolen the car. 嫌疑犯承认他偷了车。

He admitted to his crime. 他承认了自己的罪行。

[说明] admit 作“承认”解,可接动名词作宾语,例如:He admitted breaking the vase. 他承认打破了花瓶。

advance /əd'vɑ:ns/ *n.* 进步,发展

With the advance of the society, people are now enjoying more and more rights. 随着社会的进步,人们享有越来越多的权利。

adj. 先行的,预先的

The advance soldiers have just arrived. 先头士兵刚刚到达。
You'd better make an advance booking if you want to enjoy a concert in the Grand Theatre. 如果你想在大剧院欣赏音乐会,最好事先订票。

vi. & *vt.*

(1) 前行

The scientists advanced only three miles in the jungle. 科学家们在丛林里只向前走了三英里。

(2) 进步

Medical science advanced greatly during the last century. 在过去的一个世纪里,医学有了很大进步。

in advance 提前,预先

Some people are able to know in advance what will happen. 有些人能事先知道将发生什么事。

[说明] advance → advanced *adj.* 先进的

advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.*

(1) 优势

His experiences abroad give him advantages over other teachers in the college. 他出国的经历使他在学院里比起其他教师来具有优势。

(2) 益处 利益

What is the advantage of taking a two-year-old child to the art exhibition? 带个两岁的孩子去看艺术展览,有什么好处?

take advantage of sb./sth. 利用某人/某物

Don't take advantage of his good nature. 不要利用他的善良。

[说明] advantage → disadvantage *n.* 不利条件;劣势
advantage → advantageous *adj.* 有利的;有益的

advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ *vt. & vi.*

(1) 宣传

You'd better advertise the concert before it starts. 你最好在音乐会开始之前作些宣传。

(2) 登广告

Why not advertise your house in the local newspaper? 你为什么不在当地报纸上给你的房屋登广告呢?

Our company has advertised for several positions. 我们公司已经登广告,招聘好几个职务的人手。

[说明] advertise → advertisement *n.* 广告

Have you seen the advertisements of our new product on TV? 你在电视上见过我们新产品的广告吗?

advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 劝告,忠告

Thank you for your advice. 谢谢你的忠告。

follow/ take one's advice 听取某人的劝告

You will surely make great progress if you take our advice. 如果你听取我们的忠告,你肯定会取得很大进步。

[比较] advice 和 suggestion 意思相近,但 advice 是不可数名词, suggestion 则是可数名词。

advise /əd'vaɪz/ *vt.* 建议,劝告

I advised that they (should) set off early. 我建议他们早点

动身。

Could you advise me on the job? 你能否给我一些工作上的建议?

We advised him against having several part-time jobs at a time. 我们建议他不要同时做几份兼职工作。

[比较] advise 和 persuade 两词都作“劝说”解, persuade 是“说服”, 即“成功地劝说”, advise 相当于 try to persuade。

[说明] advise 后可接宾语 + 补语, 或接 that 从句。两种句式可表示同一意思, 例如: He advised her to learn French. He advised that she (should) learn French. 两句意思都是: 他劝她学法语。

affect /ə'fekt/ vt.

(1) 影响

The war affected the people's life greatly. 战争很大地影响了人们的生活。

(2) 打动

I was much affected by his words. 我被他的言辞深深打动。

[比较] affect 和 influence 都可作“影响”解, influence 既可作动词, 也可作名词。

[说明] affect → affected *adj.* 受到影响的

affect → affecting *adj.* 动人的

affect → affection *n.* 喜爱 例如: She feels great affection towards her youngest kid. 她特别疼爱最小的孩子。

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ vt.

(1) 买得起

I can't afford that expensive coat. 我买不起那件昂贵的上衣。

(2) 负担得起

If he can afford the time, he will make a careful study of the map. 如果他有时间, 他会仔细研究这幅地图的。