

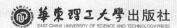


# 高沙英语词汇秘笈

丛书主编/金光辉 本书主编/徐 新



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# 前言

根据国家教育部颁布的《中学英语教学大纲》、《全日制高级中学英语教科书》以及最新高考英语大纲,编者为广大即将参加高考的学生精心编写了《高考英语语法秘笈》和《高考英语词汇秘笈》两本书,希望这两本书能成为广大考生英语学习和备考中的良师益友。

《高考英语词汇秘笈》一书汇集了高中阶段容易混淆的词和词组。编者通过翔实的讲解和生动的例句,解决了广大考生在应试和语言应用过程当中遇到的诸多词汇上的难题,这不仅有助于考生提高词汇辨析能力,更重要的是,它同时也能够帮助大家提高阅读、写作等综合能力。相信这本词汇秘笈一定会给广大考生带来非常大的收获。

在编写本书的过程中,本书编者们并不是简单地把本书作为一本普通的词汇手册,而是结合考生的实际需要,对本书进行了比较独特的设计,逐一解决了考生在一些容易混淆的词汇运用过程中存在的疑难和困惑,教会了考生处理相关词汇问题的"秘笈",确实能起到事半功倍的效果。

本书讲解清晰明了,例句生动形象,并富有趣味性和知识性,从而能使广大考生把枯燥无味的词汇学习转化成英语学习过程中的一种乐趣。

因作者水平有限,不妥之处敬请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编 者 2012年1月

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### a; an; one

### 【词义辨析】

- a 和 an 均为不定冠词, a 用于以辅音音素开头的单词前, 如 a desk; an 用于以元音音素开头的单词前, 如 an egg。
  - ❷ 三者均含有"一"的意思, a 和 an 侧重于表示类别, 而 one 侧重于表示数量。

I bought a mobile. (我买了部手机。) 「指买的是手机,不是其他东西]

I bought one mobile. (我买了一部手机。)[意指买的是一部手机,不是两部或三部手机]

### a bit; a little

### 【词义辨析】

動 两者都有"一点儿,稍微,少许"的意思,在肯定句中修饰动词、形容词、副词及其比较级时,可以互换。

He's a bit/a little jealous of the coach. (他有点嫉妒教练。)「修饰形容词]

She feels a bit/a little better today.(她今天感觉好一些。)[修饰比较级]

❷ 两者都可以修饰不可数名词,作定语。a little 可以直接修饰名词,a bit 修饰名词时要在后面加上 of 构成短语。

She knows a bit of / a little Russian. (她懂一点儿俄语。)

I've got a bit of water. (我弄到了一点儿水。)

❸ a bit 和 a little 在否定句中的意思恰恰相反, not a bit 相当于 not at all(一点儿都不); not a little 相当于 very (much) 或 extremely(很,非常)。

She is not a bit happy. = She is not happy at all. (她一点也不快乐。)

【注意】a bit of 的复数形式是 bits of, a little 没有复数形式。

When she hurried home, she found bits of paper all over the floor. (当她匆忙赶到家,发现地上满是碎纸片。)

# a few; few; a little; little

### 【词义辨析】

● a few 用作定语,修饰可数名词,意思是"少数的,几个,一些",表示肯定意义。

There are a few students in the classroom. (教室里有几个学生。)

❷ a little 也可以作定语,修饰不可数名词,意思是"一点儿,少量",表示肯定意义。

He describes a little about himself in the article. (在这篇文章中,他对自己进行了一点描述。)

❸ few 表示"没几个,少到几乎没有",修饰可数名词,表示半否定意义。

There are few apples left on the tree. (树上没剩下几个苹果。)[但并不是一个也没有]

❹ little 表示"很少的,几乎没有的",修饰不可数名词,表示半否定意义。

There is little meat in the kitchen. (厨房里几乎没有什么肉了。)[并不是完全没有]

# a good many; a great deal; a great deal of

### 【词义辨析】

● a good many 的意思是"许多,很多,相当多",用法相当于形容词,可修饰可数名词, 后面须接复数形式。

There are a good many foreign students in the university. (大学里有许多外国学生。)

A good many teachers have been sent to study abroad since the reform and opening up. (改革开放以来,有许许多多的老师被派往国外学习。)

② a great deal 的意思是"大量,很多,很",后面可以接形容词或者副词的比较级,也可以作名词短语,用作主语或者宾语,作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

He ran a great deal faster than I. (他跑得比我快多了。)

A great deal has been done to rescue the African refugees. (为营救非洲难民已经做了大量工作。)

❸ a great deal of 的意思是"非常多(的),大量的",后接不可数名词,表示不可数事物的量,与其后的不可数名词共同作主语或者宾语,作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

A great deal of money was spent on this project. (这项工程花了不少钱。)

He drinks a great deal of water every day. (他每天都喝大量的水。)

### a number of; the number of

### 【词义辨析】

● a number of 意为"一些,很多,若干",相当于 a lot of(许多),后接复数名词,所构成的短语作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。

A great number of young singers have taken part in the contest held by CCTV. (许多青年歌手参加了中央电视台举办的歌唱比赛。)

A number of birds are threatened by the ocean pollution. (许多鸟类都受到海洋污染的威胁。)

❷ the number of 意为"······的数量或数目",后接复数名词,所构成的短语作主语时,谓语动词常用单数形式。

The number of elephants is 135. (大象的数量是 135 头。)

The number of pandas in our country is going up. (我们国家大熊猫的数量正在上升。)

# a (large) quantity of; (large) quantities of

### 【词义辨析】

都可表示"大量的"意思。

● a quantity of 修饰可数名词和不可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词根据所修饰的名词单复数而定。

A large quantity of bamboo is used to make furniture instead of wood. (大量的竹子替代木头被用来制作家具。)

There is only a small quantity of milk left. (只剩下少量牛奶。)

② quantities of 可修饰可数或不可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。

Quantities of rubbish were on the hill. (有大量的垃圾堆放在山上。)

Large quantities of cotton have been exported to all over the world. (已经有大批棉花 出口到世界各地。)

# ability; capacity; capability

### 【词义辨析】

三者都是"能力"的意思,但它们有一定的区别。

❶ ability 指的是"学来的各种能力",也可指"天资,天分"。

He has the ability to operate the machine. (他有能力操纵这台机器。)

He is a person of leadership ability. (他是一个有领导才能的人。)

② capacity 指的是"容纳某事物的能力",或"生产、体会、理解或学习的能力"。

His capacity for languages is wonderful. (他学语言的能力极好。)

The stadium has a capacity of fifty thousand people. (这个体育场可容纳五万人。)

❸ capability 的含义与 ability 相似,指"做某事的素质能力"或"尚未发挥的天资或素质"。

He has the capability to complete this job. (他有能力完成这项工作。)

The Chinese people have the capability to defeat any intruders. (中国人民有能力战胜任何侵略者。)

### about; around; or so; some

### 【词义辨析】

都含有"大约"的意思,有一定的区别,有时可以互换。

● 都可以表示"大约,左右,……上下"的意思。about, around 和 some 位于数词之前, or so 位于数词之后。

Around/About/Some forty people were present at the conference. (大约四十人参加了会议。)

He will finish all the university courses by self-teaching in three years or so. (他将用三年左右的时间自学完大学的所有课程。)

② about 一般与比较确定的数字连用; around 多修饰时间或日期,有时可用于非正式 场合; some 多修饰时间和数量,但不能用来修饰表示时间点的数词; or so 修饰时间、日期或数量。

She had just walked a kilometer or so when it began to snow. (她刚走了大约一千米,就下起了雪。)

There are around/about/some nine chairs in the room. (屋子里有大约九张椅子。)

### about: on

### 【词义辨析】

作介词使用时,两者都可以表示"关于"。

● about 常用于口语中,侧重叙说,多用于个人的事迹、故事的内容、一般的书籍或文章等较为普通的内容或观点。

My mother told me a story about an old lady. (妈妈给我讲了一个老太太的故事。)

He knows nothing about the novel. (他对这部小说一无所知。)

It is a book about fish. (那是一本关于鱼的书。)

② on 常用于较正式场合,侧重论述,多用于比较重大、探讨较深入的问题,如国际形势、政治、理论、学术及专著等方面的问题。

The old professor is writing a book on birds. (老教授正在撰写一本论及鸟类的书。)

It is a book on theory of relativity.(这是一本关于相对论的书。)

It is a book on the evolution of fish. (那是一本关于鱼类进化的书。)

# above all; after all; at all

### 【词义辨析】

● above all 的意思是"尤其是……,首先,最重要的是……"。

We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves. (我们必须工作,尤其重要的是,我们必须自信。)

We have many things to do now; above all, we must make a plan. (我们有很多事情要做,但首先还是要定一个计划。)

② after all 的意思是"毕竟,终究,终归,到底"。

He is certain to come. After all, he's already accepted the invitation. (他肯定来,他毕竟已接受了邀请。)

After all, what was it that made her divorce her husband? (究竟是什么使她与丈夫离婚的?)

❸ at all 用于否定句时,意思是"丝毫,根本";用于疑问句时意为"究竟,到底",常用来表示说话人对所问之事的怀疑及否定态度;用于条件句时,表示"当真,实在";用于肯定句时,表示说话人的某种情绪或情感,表示"竟然"等。

She isn't interested in swimming at all. (她对游泳一点儿也不感兴趣。)

Can you play poker at all? (你会打扑克吗?)

If you do it at all, do it well. (既然要做,就把它做好。)

I was surprised at his apology at all. (我感到很奇怪,他竟然道歉了。)

### accent; intonation

### 【词义辨析】

● accent 的意思是"口音,腔调",也可用于表示"重音,声调"。

Judging by her accent, she must be a Southerner. (从她的口音判断, 她准是南方人。) She speaks with a London accent. (她说话带伦敦口音。)

② intonation 的意思是"语调,声调"。

We should ask a question with a rising intonation. (我们应该用升调问问题。)

The piano's intonation was poor. (这个钢琴的音调不准。)

# accept; receive

### 【词义辨析】

● accept 的意思是"接受",指经过考虑,由主观意志来决定接受,动作发出者本身是主动的。

She was very glad to accept the invitation. (她非常愉快地接受了邀请。)

I couldn't accept your suggestions. (我不能接受你的建议。)

❷ receive 的意思是"收到,接到,得到",指收到某物这一动作,本身有一定的被动性,不包含本身是否愿意接受的意思。

She received a gift from her boyfriend yesterday. (昨天她收到了她男朋友的一个礼物。)

He didn't receive a good education on music when he was young. (他年轻时在音乐方面没有受过良好的教育。)

# accident; incident; event

### 【词义辨析】

三者都有"事件"的意思,但是含义不同。

● accident 是指意外事件、偶发事故,一般指不幸的事故,如车祸、天灾等。

Her father was killed in a car accident. (她的父亲死于车祸。)

There occurred three car accidents today. (今天发生了三起车祸。)

② incident 常指较小的事情、小插曲,或者人生中所碰到的给人留下深刻印象的平凡小事,还可以用来指政治、军事、外交等方面具有影响的事态或事件。

Please accept my apologies for this unfortunate incident. (请接受我对这桩不幸的事件的道歉。)

The newspapers reported several incidents on the boundaries between China and DPRK.(报纸报道了中朝两国边界发生的几起事件。)

❸ event 多指重大的、值得注意的事件,尤其是国家、社会等重要事件,还可以指体育运动比赛项目。

The discovery of America was a great event. (发现美洲大陆是一个重大事件。)

The event was fatal to my hopes. (这次事件粉碎了我的希望。)

# accurate; exact; right; correct

### 【词义辨析】

四者均有"准确的,正确的"之意,但有一定的区别。

● accurate 指通过谨慎的努力做到与事实或实际相符,侧重不同程度的准确性,与事实无出人。

Watches have become very accurate. (手表已走得很准了。)

You should fill in the form with accurate individual information. (你应该把准确的个人信息填写在表内。)

② exact 着重在质与量方面的准确,语气比 accurate 强。

What is your exact address? (你的具体地址是哪里?)

Physics is an exact science. (物理是一门精密的学科。)

3 right 使用广泛,但常暗示道德、理解、行动等方面的正确。

You should understand what is right and what is wrong. (你应该懂得什么是正确的,什么是错误的。)

She was right! It was upside down! (她说得对! 是上下颠倒了!)

❹ correct 最常用,主要指按一定标准或规则来衡量,没有谬误和差错或无缺点、错误。

You are perfectly correct. (你完全正确。)

Could you give me the correct answer to the question?(你能把问题的正确答案告诉我吗?)

# accuse; charge; blame

### 【词义辨析】

三个动词都有"控诉,指控,指责"之意,但它们的用法却不同。

① accuse 是一般用语,正式或非正式场合,私人或法律上均可用,被指控的情节可轻可重,常与介词 of 连用构成词组 accuse sb. of sth.,意思为"指控某人犯某罪"。

The police accused him of bigamy. (警察指控他犯有重婚罪。)

They accused him of taking bribes. (他们指控他收受贿赂。)

② charge 是正式用语,指较严重的错误或罪行,而且往往用于向法庭提出正式起诉,常与介词 with 连用构成词组 charge sb. with sth.,意思为"指控某人某事"。

The man was charged with smuggling. (那个人被指控犯有走私罪。)

The police charged him with murder. (警察指控他犯了谋杀罪。)

❸ blame 意思是"指责,责怪",指对与法律无关的过失的指责,一般与介词 for 连用。

The boy was blamed by his father for having broken the glass.(小男孩把玻璃打碎了,受到了爸爸的指责。)

America is blamed by the world for its supremacy. (美国的霸权主义受到全世界的谴责。)

# ache; pain; hurt; sore

### 【词义辨析】

Α

四者都和"疼痛"、"受伤"有关,但是词性和用法有所区别。

● ache 一般用来表示身体局部因一些小病引起的轻微疼痛,例如 toothache, headache 等,也可用作不及物动词。

My abdomen aches terribly. (我肚子痛得厉害。)

I got a bad toothache yesterday. (我昨天牙很痛。)

② pain 是长时间、不间断的疼痛,用作名词时,所指的痛苦、疼痛,可以是身体上的,也可以是精神上的,作动词时,表示"疼痛,使疼痛"。

Stomach pains tortured him for a long time. (胃痛折磨了他好长时间。)

His behavior caused his relatives a great deal of pain. (他的行为给他的亲戚带来极大的痛苦。)

❸ hurt 用作动词时一般表示"受外伤"或情感上"受伤";用作名词时表示"伤痛,伤害,创伤"。

My leg hurts. (我的腿疼。)

I was very much hurt at his words. (他的话伤透了我的心。)

● sore 指的是由内部炎症引起的"酸痛,发炎,剧烈的痛",也可指"心灵上的痛楚"。

I have a sore throat. (我喉咙痛。)

The suffering of the refugees makes her heart sore. (难民的苦难使她心痛。)

### 【注意】

pain 做名词时,既可作可数名词,又可作不可数名词,要注意区分。

●当表示身体某部位不适时,属于可数名词。短语 in pain(疼痛,痛苦)却不能用复数。

I've a pain in my back. (我后背有点疼。)

②当表示精神上的痛苦时,属于不可数名词。

He gave his mother much pain by failing all the subjects. (他所有的考试均不及格, 这令他妈妈很痛苦。)

砂作"努力"、"辛苦"讲时,只用复数形式,但不能用 many 或 few 修饰。

No pains, no gains. (不劳则无获。)

# achieve; get; gain; obtain

### 【词义辨析】

四个词均可表示"获得",但用法有一定的区别。

❶ achieve 多指克服困难后取得胜利、成功,主要用于强调"得到"某种结果。

He achieved his ambition in the end. (他最终实现了他的抱负。)

I have only achieved half what I hoped to do. (我的愿望只实现了一半。)

② get 用法最广,指以各种方式获得各种东西。

Where can I get enough water? (我从哪儿能得到足够的水呢?)

He got high marks in math and science.(他在数学和自然科学上得了高分。)

❷ gain 多指付出极大努力后,获得或赢得给自己带来优势的东西。

We gained important information about the enemy's plans. (我们得到了有关敌人计划的重要情报。)

They gained the victory after a bloody battle. (浴血奋战后他们赢得了胜利。)

● obtain 多指凭努力或恳求得到急需或很想得到的东西。

College students obtain knowledge through painstaking studies and necessary practice. (大学生通过刻苦学习和必要的实践来获取知识。)

He obtained what he had wanted to gain. (他获得了他原来想得到的。)

### across; cross

### 【词义辨析】

❶ across 是介词, 意思是"横跨, 穿过, 通过"。

They live across the Central Plaza. (他们住在中央广场的对面。)

A little dog was killed when it ran across the street. (一条小狗在过马路时被轧死了。)

❷ cross 是及物动词,意思是"跨越,越过,穿过",后面跟地点名词作宾语。

She crossed the street with a big bag. (她挎着大包穿越马路。)

They have crossed over to Japan. (他们已东渡去日本了。)

### 【注意】

●across 还可以用作副词,表示"……之宽,横过,横断"。

The river is half a mile across. (江面宽半英里。)

We'll be soon across. (我们很快就会到达对岸。)

②cross 除作动词外,还可以用作名词,也可与其他词构成合成词,如 crossroads(十字路口)、crossing(渡口,横道线)等。

Jesus died on the cross. (耶稣死在十字架上。)

The accident took place at a crossroads. (车祸发生在十字路口。)

# across; through; over

### 【词义辨析】

across、through 和 over 都有"从……通过/穿过"的意思,但用法不同。

① across 表示动作在某一物体的表面穿过。

They swam across the Yangtze River. (他们游过了长江。)

A cow ran across the street and rushed into the crowd. (一头牛穿过街道冲向人群。)

② through 表示动作在某一空间内进行,往往指穿过山谷、森林、窗户等。

The river runs through the city. (这条河从这座城市中穿过。)

The car went through the road. (汽车穿过马路。)

❸ over 指从上方跨越而过。

The policeman jumped over the wall. (警察从墙上跳过。)

Helicopters flew over the crowd. (直升机从人群上方飞过。)

# A

# act: action: deed

### 【词义辨析】

这三个名词均可表示"行为"。

● act 一般用作可数名词,主要指具体的、短暂的、个体的行为。

He lost his watch in the act of arresting the bootleggers. (在抓捕走私犯的行动中,他把手表弄丢了。)

The boss caught the thief in the act of stealing his computer. (老板在小偷正偷他的电脑时把他抓住了。)

② action 较正式,往往指步骤较多且持续时间较长的行为或行动,强调行为的过程。

He is regretting his action. (他对自己的行为感到很后悔。)

They have made a careful plan for this military action. (他们为此次军事行动作了周密的计划。)

❸ deed 指较为庄重的、显著的和感人的行为。

Deeds, not words, matter most. (行动,而不是言辞,至关重要。)

His deeds do not agree with his words. (他言行不一。)

# act; behave; perform

### 【词义辨析】

三者作动词都有"行动,执行"的意思。

① act 强调行为的过程。

We should act immediately. (我们应该立即行动。)

I don't think she acted right. (我认为她做得欠妥。)

② behave 强调行为举止。

The child behaved badly at the party. (那孩子在聚会上的表现很差。)

Please behave yourself.(请礼貌点儿。)

❸ perform 的意思是"履行,执行"。

The doctor is performing the operation. (医生正在进行手术。)

You should always perform what you promise. (你应永远履行你的诺言。)

# active; activity

### 【词义辨析】

两者的词性不同,active 是形容词,意思为"积极的,活跃的",activity 是名词,意思是"为达到某一目的而进行的活动"。

① active 可用作表语或定语。

Although he is over 70, he is still very active on the stage. (他虽然年过古稀,但在舞台上依然很活跃。)

Young students should be more active in public affairs. (青年学生应该更加热衷于公共事务。)

② activity 意思为"活动",其复数形式为 activities。

The school offers many recreational activities for the students. (该校为学生提供了很多娱乐活动。)

Many ended up in prison for terrorist activities. (许多从事恐怖活动的人最终都锒铛入狱。)

### 【正误比较】

【错误】He is active in sports.(他积极参加运动。)

【正确】He is active in politics. (他积极参加政治活动。) [词组 be active in 的意思是"积极参加",习惯上不用于体育方面。]

# actual; real; true

### 【词义辨析】

三者都有"真实的"意思,但含义和用法有所不同。

① actual 意为"实际的,现实的",指所形容的事物在事实上已经发生或存在,而不是仅在理论上可能发生或存在的。

Can you tell me the actual state of affairs? (你能告诉我事情的真实情况吗?)

What I have told you is an actual fact. (我告诉你的是事实。)

❷ real 含有"现实的,真实的"之意,指与实际相符,而非虚假。

It's a real man, not a robot.(这是真人,不是机器人。)

We trust him because he is a real man. (我们相信他,因为他是个真诚的人。)

❸ true 表示"真实的"之意,指符合实际情况或合乎一般道理或标准。

He's your mother. It's true. (他是你母亲,这是真的。)

The film is shot according to a true story. (这部电影是根据一个真实的故事拍摄的。)

# add; add to; add ... to; add up to

### 【词义辨析】

● add 有"加,增加,添加"等意思,又有"补充说,又说"的意思,既可用作及物动词,又可用作不及物动词。

Add the water into the milk. (把水加进牛奶里。)

"I won't give it up," he added. (他补充说:"我不放弃。")

❷ add to 的意思是"增加,增进"。

This adds to our difficulties. (这增加了我们的困难。)

Three added to three makes six. (3 加 3 等于 6。)

❸ add...to的意思是"把……加到……",是把前一项加到后一项之后或之中。

Will you add more water to your wine? (你的酒里要多加些水吗?)

The joining of the young party member added fresh blood to the Party. (年轻党员的加入增加了党的新鲜血液。)

❹ add up to 的意思是"合计达,总之就是……,意味着"等。

The costs added up to 2,000 dollars. (费用总计为 2 000 美元。)

These findings add up to a new concept of the Sun. (这些发现意味着对太阳的新看法。)

# admire; appreciate

### 【词义辨析】

两者都有"赏识,欣赏,赞美"之意,但有一定的区别。

● admire 侧重于满意或是高兴地看待某些事物,还带有欣赏的眼光,意思是"赞赏,钦 佩,羡慕,赞美,夸奖"等。

We admire them for their bravery. (我们钦佩他们的勇气。)

We all admire the old doctor for her devotion to the cause of medicine. (我们都对那位

老医生为卫生事业奉献一生的精神十分钦佩。)

② appreciate 侧重于对某人或某事的高度赞许,相当于 think highly of。

She was appreciated everywhere. (她到处都受到赏识。)

Young children often appreciate modern pictures better than anyone else. (小孩对现代图画往往比任何人都更有鉴赏力。)

# admit; recognize; acknowledge

### 【词义辨析】

三者的含义较为接近,都有"承认"的意思。

● admit 是指在压力下不得不承认已经证实或难以否认的事实,供认事实、错误等。

He admitted that he stole the car. (他承认偷了那辆小汽车。)

She admitted using a wrong method.(她承认使用了错误的方法。)

She admitted to the crime. (她承认她的罪行。)

② recognize 是指正式承认主权、权利等。

Mr. Wang was recognized as the legitimate representative of the company. (王先生被认为是公司的合法代表。)

They recognized him to be the president of the United States. (他们承认他是美国总统。)

❸ acknowledge 着重"公开承认",常用来指过去曾隐瞒或否认的事。

He acknowledged that he received the bribery. (他承认自己曾经受贿。)

She acknowledged that she had been involved in the event. (她承认自己卷入了那个事件。)

### 【注意】

acknowledge 接动词时要接动名词。

She acknowledged receiving assistance. (她承认接受过帮助。)

He acknowledged having been scouted.(他承认他被跟踪了。)

# advice; suggestion; proposal

### 【词义辨析】

三者都是名词,都有"建议,意见"的意思,但用法有所区别。

● advice 指的是年长、有经验或有专长的人所提出的带有指点或指教性的"意见,建议,劝告"。

If you take my advice, you'll get well.(如果你采纳我的建议,你会痊愈的。)

I'll never forget the teacher's advice. (我永远也不会忘记老师给我的忠告。)

❷ suggestion 指的是针对某一问题,尤其是为解决困难或改进工作提出的建议。

The scholars made a suggestion that the new municipal building should not be set up in the center of the city. (学者们建议不要把新市政大楼建在市中心。)

❸ proposal 比 advice 和 suggestion 都要正式,是为了供他人考虑或采纳而提出的建议。

Our proposal was approved by the committee. (我们的提议被委员会批准了。)

Chinese government offered a proposal for peace at the United Nations General Assembly. (中国政府在联合国大会上提出了和平建议。)

### 【注意】

advice 作"意见,建议"讲时,为不可数名词,表示"一条建议"要用 a piece of advice,表示"一些建议"用 some advice。suggestion则是可数名词,表示"一条建议"用 a suggestion,表示"一些建议"用 some suggestions。proposal 也是可数名词,如 make a proposal for peace(提出和平建议)。

# advise; persuade; suggest; propose

### 【词义辨析】

四个动词意思有相近之处,但是具体表达的含义和用法有所区别。

① advise 的意思是"劝告,建议",多指有经验的人的"指点",强调动作本身,不强调劝说、建议的结果。

He advises that all the children go to school free of charge. (他建议所有的孩子上学都免费。)

He advised me to buy a house in the countryside. (他建议我在乡下买房子。)

② persuade 强调结果,表示"成功地劝说或说服"。

I advise my father to stop smoking, but I can't persuade him to do it. (我劝我爸爸戒烟,但我说服不了他。)

We succeeded in persuading the enemy to put down their arms. (我们成功说服敌军向我们投降。)

❸ suggest 表示向某人建议、提议,后可接名词、代词、动名词以及宾语从句等。接宾语从句时,谓语动词须用虚拟语气。

They suggested another teaching program to the school commission. (他们向校委员会建议了另一项教学计划。)

I suggested that it should be quicker to travel by train. (我建议,坐火车旅行要更快一些。)

◎ propose 比 advise 和 suggest 都要正式,表示通过一定程序提出供人批准采纳的"提议",多用于书面语中,后跟名词、代词、动名词、不定式或从句。接宾语从句时,谓语动词须用虚拟语气。

He proposed that the directorate should hold two meetings each year. (他建议董事会应该一年召开两次会议。)

I propose a short tour before we begin the new term. (我建议在新学期开始之前进行一次短途旅游。)

### 【注意】

suggest, propose, advise 后面接宾语从句时,谓语动词要用虚拟语气。

The professor advised that we (should) make good use of every minute here. (教授 劝我们要好好地利用在这儿的每一分钟。)

I advised that he (should) write the composition carefully. (我劝他要仔细写作文。)

He proposed that the government (should) take some measures to protect the environment.(他提议政府应该采取措施保护环境。)

# affair; business; matter; thing

### 【词义辨析】

这四个词均含有"事情,事务"的意思。