



世图英语直通车 高凌 编著

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词

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失分陷阱

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前言

有人说,英语学习的过程,就是从不断出错,不断改错,最后达到少错直至不错的过程。此言极是。英语和汉语分属不同语系,思维方式不同,语言习惯不同,文化背景不同,加之中国英语学习者多数缺少良好的英语语言环境,学习英语怎么能不出错?但问题的关键不是出不出错,而是能否在使用英语中意识到错误并进行适当地纠正。为此,我们把平日教学和高考阅卷中发现和收集的典型错误加以整理分析,编写了这本《高考英语必考词失分陷阱》,以帮助广大中学生增强防错改错意识,从而达到准确理解和正确使用英语的目的。

本书共收典型错误 1443 条,涉及单词 775 个。

本书的特点在于:

1. 内容丰富,涉及面广。从语义、语法、语用等层面多角度、全方位探究出错的规律和改正的方法,适合广大高中生使用,具有极强的针对性和实用性。

2. 体例简明。每条典型正误均先给出一个句子,然后以(误)(正)的形式加以解析。(误)句译文反映典型错误,(正)句译文指出正确用法,两句仅在“误”“正”之处有所差异,泾渭分明。(误)则力求清晰易懂,一语中的。

3. 版式明晰,检索方便。

4. 增加最新高考需掌握的词汇。

需要说明的一点是:本书在正误判定的标准上以常见、规范、定论为原则。尽管有些用法已很常见,甚至已被少数词书认可,然而国内外各类测试中却仍判为错误。对此类语言现象,我们在解析中常注明“学生慎用”或“应试时应避免使用”。

限于水平,本书疏漏缺憾之处在所难免,诚望读者多提宝贵意见,以便再版时加以修订完善。

编者 谨识

2004 年·北京

A

ability ① 这里的一年级学生英语听说能力尤其差。

㊦ The freshmen here especially lacked the ability to listen and speak English.

㊧ The freshmen here are especially weak in hearing and speaking English.

㊨ “能力差”不宜译作 lack the ability. listen 是不及物动词,不能说 listen English.

② 这本教科书超过了学生们现阶段的接受能力。

㊦ This textbook is beyond the students' ability at the moment.

㊧ This textbook is beyond the students' capacity at the moment.

这孩子具有惊人的记忆力。

㊦ The child has a wonderful ability for remembering things.

㊧ The child has a wonderful capacity for remembering things.

㊨ ability 与 capacity 两个词虽然都有“能力”的含意,但用于人时,ability一般指已表现出来的实际能力;而 capacity 则表示潜在的能力,如接受能力。因此,原句英译应该用 capacity 而不是 ability。

③ 他有能力自学英语。

㊦ He has the ability of teaching himself English now.

㊧ He has the ability to teach himself English now.

㊨ ability 后接动词表示“做……的能力”,在英语中通常用 the ability to-v,很少用 the ability of v-ing.

④ 直到他 16 岁,他的父母才知晓他在音乐方面的天赋。

㊦ His parents were not aware of his ability of music until he was sixteen years old.

㊧ His parents were not aware of his ability in music until he was sixteen years old.

㊨ ability 后接名词表示“某方面的能力”,其中的介词通常用 in,而不是 of,如 the ability in music, the ability in language 等。

aboard 上船时间到了。

㊦ It's time to go to aboard.

㊧ It's time to go aboard.

船长在船上。

㊦ The captain is on aboard.

㊧ The captain is aboard.

㊨ “上船”说 go aboard, aboard 是副词,其前不需加介词 to;“在船上”说 be aboard, aboard 前不需加介词 on.

absent ① 有些学生没有参加会议。

㊦ Some students absented from the meeting.

㊧ Some students absented themselves from the meeting.

㊨ absent 用作动词时及物,其后必须接反身代词作宾语。

② 他在吗? — 不在。

㊦ —Is he in? —No, he is absent.

㊧ —Is he in? —No, he is out/not in.

㊨ 原句要表达的不是按规定必须出席的事,故不可用 absent.

③ 约翰缺席。

❌ The absent child is John.

正 John is absent.

析 absent 作“缺席”解时一般不用作前置定语。

④ 这个小男孩又没去上学

❌ The little boy was absent for school again.

正 The little boy was absent from school again.

析 absent 用作形容词时常与介词 from 搭配使用。

absolute 他是个绝对诚实的人。

❌ He is a man of completely absolute honesty.

正 He is a man of absolute honesty.

析 absolute 表示 perfect, complete 的意思, 误句中再用 completely 修饰 absolute 就多余了。

absorb ① 那个聪明的小男孩对新的知识吸收很快。

❌ The clever boy absorbs in new knowledge quickly.

正 The clever boy absorbs new knowledge quickly.

正 The clever boy absorbs into new knowledge quickly.

正 The clever boy takes in new knowledge quickly.

析 absorb(吸收)是及物动词, 可以直接跟宾语, 其不及物动词的用法 absorb in 的意思是“吸引”, absorb into 才是“吸收”, 另外 take in 也表示“吸收”。

② 他专注于一本小说。

❌ He was absorbed on a novel.

正 He was absorbed in a novel.

析 表示“被……吸引住, 专注于……”, 可用 be absorbed in sth, 其中介词 in 不能换成 on。

③ 我儿子在聚精会神地画一张画。

❌ My son was absorbed to draw a picture.

正 My son was absorbed in drawing a picture.

析 be absorbed 后不能接动词不定式来表示“聚精会神地干某事”, 而应该用 be absorbed in v-ing 的结构。

abstract 上司要求秘书把文件的要点摘录下来。

❌ The secretary was asked to make a brief abstract of the document by his superior.

正 The secretary was asked to make an abstract of the document by his superior.

析 abstract 本身就含有 short 和 brief 的意思, 再用 brief 修饰是多余的。

abundant 大庆石油蕴藏量丰富。

❌ Daqing is abundant of petroleum deposits.

正 Daqing is abundant in petroleum deposits.

析 be abundant in... 表示“富于……”, 其中介词不用 of。

abuse 他滥用了当州长的职权。

❌ He has abused as State Governor.

正 He has abused the power as State Governor.

析 abuse 作动词“滥用”解时, 是及物动词, 其后需加宾语。

accelerate 这项政策加快了经济改革的速度。

☒ This policy accelerates the speed of the economic reform faster.

☑ This policy accelerates the speed of the economic reform.

析 accelerate 表示 cause to move faster 的意思,所以误句中的 faster 属多余。

accept ① 由于贸易呆滞,我们不得不谢绝你方报盘。

☒ Owing to the slackness of trade, we have to decline to accept your offer.

☑ Owing to the slackness of trade, we have to decline your offer.

析 decline 意思是“谢绝”,本身就有“不接受”的意思,无需再加 accept。

② 他收到一封参加婚礼的邀请信。

☒ He accepted an invitation to a wedding ceremony.

☑ He received an invitation to a wedding ceremony.

析 receive 只表示客观上的“收到,接到”,并没有主观上“接受”或“答应”的意思;而 accept 才表示“接受”“答应”。

access 到达那条河的惟一途径就是越过那些山丘。

☒ The only access for the river is over those hills.

☑ The only access to the river is over those hills.

析 access 之后一般用 to。

accompany ① 那个女孩想终身陪伴她妈妈。

☒ The girl wants to accompany with her mother all her life.

☑ The girl wants to accompany her mother all her life.

析 accompany 是及物动词,表示“陪同或陪伴某人”时,其后直接接宾语,不加 with。

② 那位歌手是在钢琴伴奏下演唱的。

☒ The singer was accompanied by a piano.

☑ The singer was accompanied on a piano.

析 accompany 后接介词 by 时,表示“由……陪同”;只有用 on 才指“用……伴奏”,且多用于被动结构。

③ 明天上午她要送外宾去机场。

☒ Tomorrow morning she will accompany a foreign visitor to go to the airport.

☑ Tomorrow morning she will accompany a foreign visitor to the airport.

析 accompany 本身就有 go with sb 的意思,如其后再用 go,就出现了 go 的重叠。

④ 那时,陪伴我们的是外面怒吼的风声和室内刺骨的寒气。

☒ What accompanied us then was the roaring wind outside and the piercing cold inside the room.

☑ What kept us company then was the roaring wind outside and the piercing cold inside the room.

析 accompany 是表示“陪人到某地去”。此句的本意是想说“陪伴”,陪伴的英语是 keep sb company 或 keep company with sb。

⑤ 简是同情他的,但一想到不通过合法的婚姻就作为他的妻子和他同居,就觉得受不了。

☒ Jane takes pity on him, but she can not bear the thought of accompanying him as a wife without legal marriage.

☑ Jane takes pity on him, but she can not bear the thought of living with him as a wife without legal marriage.

析 accompany 是表示 go with sb(陪人到某地去),说“同……同居,同……一起生活,给……作伴”用 live with 较好。

accomplish ① 如果你不努力工作,你将一事无成。

误 You will never accomplish you if you do not work hard.

正 You will never accomplish anything if you do not work hard.

析 accomplish(完成,取得)是及物动词。“有所成就”是 accomplish something,“有很大成就”可用 accomplish much,“一事无成”是 accomplish nothing 或 not accomplish anything。

② 他们圆满完成了任务。

误 They accomplished the task successfully.

正 They accomplished the task.

析 accomplish 本身有 completely 和 successfully 的含义,所以误句中的 successfully 是多余的。

account ① 你对你这次缺席作何解释?

误 How can you account your absence this time?

正 How can you account for your absence this time?

析 account 作动词表示“解释、说明”时,后面不能直接接宾语,而应加 for 引出。

② 他们认为他无罪是因为缺少对他不利的证据。

误 They account him as innocent because of the lack of evidence against him.

正 They account him innocent because of the lack of evidence against him.

析 account 表示“认为”“视为”时后接宾语补语无须用 as。

③ 他得向主席汇报所有的开销。

误 He has to account to the chairman all the money he spends.

正 He has to account to the chairman for all the money he spends.

析 表示“向某人说明或汇报某事”时,应该说 account to sb for sth。

④ 那个女孩擅长计算。

误 The girl is good at account.

正 The girl is good at accounts.

析 account 作名词表示“计算”“算账”时须用复数形式。

⑤ 在做出那个决定前你为何不把所有的事都考虑一番呢?

误 Why don't you take everything into accounts before making that decision?

正 Why don't you take everything into account before making that decision?

析 account 表示“考虑”“估计”时为不可数名词。take sth into account 是一个固定词组,表示“对某事加以考虑或注意”,account 后不能加“s”。

⑥ 由于生病,约翰没去上学。

误 John was absent from school on the account of his illness.

正 John was absent from school on account of his illness.

析 on account of 是固定词组,表示“由于”,account 前不加限定词。

⑦ 由于没时间,他没有与我们一起去。

误 He didn't join us on account of that he had no time.

正 He didn't join us on account of the fact that he had no time.

析 on account of 后不能直接接从句,而应在 that 前加上 the fact。

⑧ 这个开关无论如何也不要摸。

误 On no account this switch must be touched.

正 On no account must this switch be touched.

例 on no account 放句首时,后接倒装语序。

accuse 那儿所有的人都指责这小男孩有偷窃行为。

例 All the people there accused the little boy for theft.

正 All the people there accused the little boy of theft.

我们控告他受贿。

例 We accused that he took bribes.

正 We accused him of taking bribes.

析 表达“因某事谴责或控告某人”用 *accuse sb of sth/v-ing* 句型,其中的介词 *of* 不能用 *for, with* 等替代。*accuse* 后不能接 *that* 从句。

accustomed 他已习惯了招待所的饭菜。

例 He is accustomed with the hostel food.

正 He is accustomed to the hostel food.

析 *be accustomed to* 表示“习惯于”;*accustom oneself to* 表示“使自己习惯于”,前者指一种状态,后者指一种动作,两者之后均用介词 *to*。

ache 四天的旅行后她感到周身疼痛。

例 She had pains and aches all over after the four-day trip.

正 She had aches and pains all over after the four-day trip.

析 “周身疼痛”应译为 *aches and pains*,这是一个固定词组,词序不能调换。

acknowledge ① 他承认犯有被控告的罪行。

例 He acknowledges to the crime of which he has been accused.

正 He acknowledges the crime of which he has been accused.

析 *acknowledge* 表示“承认”时是及物动词,其后可直接接宾语,介词 *to* 是多余的。

② 她以微笑和点头的方式向熟人打招呼。

例 She acknowledged with the acquaintance with a smile and a nod.

正 She acknowledged the acquaintance with a smile and a nod.

析 *acknowledge* 表示“对……打招呼”时是及物动词,其后直接接宾语,介词 *with* 是多余的。

③ 他承认被吓了一跳。

例 He acknowledged to have been frightened.

正 He acknowledged having been frightened.

析 表达“承认做过某事”时,用 *acknowledge v-ing* 形式,而不能用 *acknowledge to-v*。

④ 他们都承认他很聪明。

例 They all acknowledge him being clever.

正 They all acknowledge him clever.

正 They all acknowledge him to be clever.

析 表达“承认……是……”用“*acknowledge... (to be) + 形容词或过去分词*”结构。一般不用 *acknowledge... being* 结构。

acquaintance 那个年轻人有许多熟人。

例 The young man has much acquaintance.

正 The young man has many acquaintances.

析 *acquaintance* 意指“熟人”时为可数名词。“许多熟人”是 *many acquaintances*,而不是 *much acquaintance*。

acquire 他为自己获得了诚实的名誉。

误 He has acquired a reputation for honesty for himself.

正 He has acquired a reputation for honesty.

析 acquire 的意思是 get by working for oneself, 所以误句中的 for himself 属多余。

act ① 这个男孩将在剧中扮演通讯员。

误 The boy is going to act as the part of messenger in the play.

正 The boy is going to act the part of messenger in the play.

析 act 作“扮演”解时是及物动词, 直接接宾语。

② 上星期在那家戏院上演了一出新戏。

误 Last week a new play acted in that theatre.

正 Last week a new play was acted in that theater.

析 说“某剧上演”时, act 用于被动结构。

③ 警方正根据获得的情报采取行动。

误 The police are acting as information received.

正 The police are acting on information received.

他担任委员会的秘书。

误 He acted on secretary to the board.

正 He acted as secretary to the board.

析 act on 的意思是“按照……行事”, act 的意思是“担任……”。

action 在失重的情况下, 像吃和喝这样简单的动作都变得非常困难。

误 When there is no gravity, simple acts, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult.

正 When there is no gravity, simple actions, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult.

析 act 指具体的、个人的行为或行动, 泛指人的行为时可用 action 的复数形式 actions。

activity 警察开始行动。

误 The police started activity.

正 The police started activities.

大多数学生都积极参加课外活动。

误 Most students actively take part in extracurricular activity.

正 Most students actively take part in extracurricular activities.

析 activity 在表示“所做或待做的事情、活动”时, 是可数名词, 且常常用复数形式。而在表示“活动的状态, 活力”时是不可数名词。

adapt ① 有些动物学会了很快适应气候的变化。

误 Some animals learn to adapt to the change of weather quickly.

正 Some animals learn to adapt themselves to the change or weather quickly.

析 adapt 表示“改变、使能适应”时多作及物动词。要表达“使自己适应某事”时, 用 adapt oneself to sth.

② 我将改变我的教学方法以满足新生的需要。

误 I'll adapt my teaching methods meeting the need of the freshmen.

正 I'll adapt my teaching methods to meet the need of the freshmen.

析 表示“使……适应”时, 后可接动词不定式作目的状语(这时 to 相当于 in order to)。

- ③ 该剧由一篇短篇小说改编而来。

✘ The play adapts from a short story.

☑ The play is adapted from a short story.

析 adapt 意指“改编”时是及物动词。要表示“……是由……改编的”，常常使用被动语态 be adapted from sth 形式。

- ④ 我们采纳了他们制造机器的方法。

✘ We adapted their method of making the machine.

☑ We adopted their method of making the machine.

析 adapt(使适应)与 adopt(采纳)只是一个字母之差,但意思却截然不同。

add ① 三加四等于七。

✘ Three add four makes seven.

☑ Three added to four makes seven.

析 在算式表达中,要注意句子的正确结构。该句的谓语动词是 make, add 只能以过去分词的形式出现,表示“把……加到……之上”,也就是 add...to...。

- ② 烟火使节日之夜更加生色。

✘ Fireworks added the attraction of the festival night.

☑ Fireworks added the attraction to the festival night.

析 表示“增添”“增加”时,add 需和 to 连用,不与 of 连用。

- ③ 他就是给我们添麻烦。

✘ He does nothing but add our problems.

☑ He does nothing but add to our problems.

长城在秦朝时期被扩建了好几次。

✘ The Great Wall was added several times during the Qin Dynasty.

☑ The Great Wall was added to several times during the Qin Dynasty.

析 add 表示“加”“增加”“增添”;add to 表示“增加到……程度”。

- ④ 费用总计达 1 000 万美元。

✘ The costs added to 10 million dollars.

☑ The costs added up to 10 million dollars.

析 add to 表示“增加(到)”;表示“总计达……”的意思时,应该用 add up to...。

addicted 我哥哥对抽烟上了瘾。

✘ My elder brother is addicted to smoke.

☑ My elder brother is addicted to smoking.

析 be addicted to 表示“沉溺于、入迷于”时,其中的 to 是介词,后接名词、动名词等,但不能接动词不定式。

addition 除了买两个玩具外,他们还为他们的女儿买了一些文具。

✘ In addition buy two toys, they bought some stationery for their daughter.

☑ In addition to buying two toys, they bought some stationery for their daughter.

析 in addition to 是“除……之外”的意思,其中 to 是介词,后面应接名词性质的词。

adequate ① 书的数量几乎已达到我们的要求。

✘ The number of books was more adequate than we had expected.

☑ The number of books was more nearly adequate than we had expected.

析 more nearly adequate 意思是“较接近足够”。

- ② 给予我们的帮助不足以实现我们的目的。

✘ The help given us was not adequate enough for our purpose.

❏ The help given us was not adequate for our purpose.

❖ adequate 和 enough 意思相同,用在一起是重复。常有人这样说,但属错用。

adjust ① 你得使自己适应这儿的新条件。

❏ You have to adjust to the new conditions here.

❑ You have to adjust yourself to the new conditions here.

❖ adjust 作“调整”“调节”“使……适应”解时为及物动词。adjust oneself to sth 意思是“使自己适应某事”。另外 adjust sth 后还可接带 to 的动词不定式(作目的状语)。

② 她将必须使自己能适应新的环境。

❏ She will have to adjust herself for new conditions.

❑ She will have to adjust herself to new conditions.

❖ 表示“使(自己)适应某事”,常用 adjust (oneself) to sth,其中的介词 to 不能用 for 替代。

administration ① 你们公司的行政工作由谁负责?

❏ Who is in charge of the administrations of your company?

❑ Who is in charge of the administration of your company?

❖ administration 作“管理”“行政”解时为不可数名词,后面不能加词尾 s。

② 昨天下午,我们的校长在办公楼二楼的接待室里接待了几位外宾。

❏ Yesterday afternoon our president received several foreign visitors in the parlor on the second floor of the Administration Building.

❑ Yesterday afternoon our president received several foreign visitors in the reception room on the second floor of the Administration Building.

❖ parlor 在美国英语里指私人家里的客厅,也指旅馆里的休息室等房间,但现在已少用。在美国,也用于某些商业性的营业室,如 ice-cream parlor 冷饮室, hairdresser's parlor 理发室, beauty parlor 美容室等。学校以及其他公共机关里的接待室(或会客室),一般用 reception room。

③ 走过这座桥就可以看到右边的办公楼。

❏ Crossing the bridge the Administration Building is situated to the right.

❑ Crossing the bridge you will find the Administration Building to the right.

❖ 与上几个例子一样, crossing 也是一个悬垂分词,主句中应用表示人的词作为主语。

admire ① 我们羡慕他的勇气。

❏ We admired that he was courageous.

❑ We admired him for his courage.

❖ admire 之后不接 that 引导的从句,但可以接 for 表示“因……而羡慕”。

② 我羡慕她的幽默感。

❏ I admire at her sense of humour.

❑ I admire her sense of humour.

❖ admire 是及物动词,其后不用 at。

③ 他为了享受乡村的宁静搬到了郊外。

❏ He moved to the outskirts of the city to admire the tranquility of the country.

❑ He moved to the outskirts of the city to enjoy the tranquility of the country.

❖ admire 用来与 tranquility 搭配不恰当, admire 意为钦佩、羡慕、崇拜;而 enjoy 则意为“享受、喜爱”。

admission ① 他的认罪对于所有以前认为他清白的人是一个打击。

❧ His admission to guilt was a blow to all those who had believed him innocent.

Ⓔ His admission of guilt was a blow to all those who had believed him innocent.

析 admission 表示“许可”“进入”“准许”“加入”, admission of 表示“承认”。

② 他承认了他的罪过。

❧ He made an admittance of his guilt.

Ⓔ He made an admission of his guilt.

析 动词 to admit 作“认错”“认罪”解, 名词形式为 admission, 而不是 admittance; to admit 作“许可进(加)入”解时, 名词形式两者均可, 但用法上有区别, the entrance fee is the admission, 不能是 the admittance, 另外, admittance 比 admission 正规。

③ 进我们的大学得经过考试。

❧ Admission of our university is by examination.

Ⓔ Admission to our university is by examination.

析 admission 指“进入”“入场”时后面常接“to+名词”。

admit 尽管他失败了许多次, 但仍不承认失败。

❧ Although he has failed many times, he refused to admit to defeat.

Ⓔ Although he has failed many times, he refused to admit defeat.

我承认曾做过错事。

❧ I admitted to have done something wrong.

Ⓔ I admitted having done something wrong.

他承认他怕雷声。

❧ He admits to be afraid of the thunder.

Ⓔ He admits that he is afraid of the thunder.

他坦白曾偷过东西。

❧ He admitted to steal.

Ⓔ He admitted to stealing.

析 admit 表示“承认”, 是及物动词, 其后可接名词、动名词、that 从句或“to+动名词”, 但不能接动词不定式。

adopt 这对夫妇由于没有亲生儿女, 故决定收养一个孤儿。

❧ Having no children of their own, the couple decided to bring up an orphan.

Ⓔ Having no children of their own, the couple decided to adopt an orphan.

析 bring up 表示“抚养, 培养”, adopt 表示“收养”。

advance ① 部队在那次大战后向前推进。

❧ The army advanced forward after the big battle.

Ⓔ The army advanced after the big battle.

析 advance 已有“向前”的意思, 因此不必再用 forward。

② 部队毫无畏惧地向敌人进攻。

❧ The troops advanced to the enemy fearlessly.

Ⓔ The troops advanced against the enemy fearlessly.

析 advance 是不及物动词, 后接宾语时须用介词, 其后接 to 或 against 所表达的意思不一样。advance to 表示“向……进发”“向……前进”, advance against 表示“迎击”“向……进攻”。

③ 对很热门的戏, 必须预先订票。

❧ Advanced booking is essential for very popular plays.

译 Advance booking is essential for very popular plays.

辨 advanced 表示“高级的,先进的”;表示“预先的,事先的”应该用 advance。

- ④ 我还没有看出他的工作有何进展。

误 I see no advance to his work yet.

正 I see no advance in his work yet.

辨 advance 后接 in 表示“在某一方面(或某一领域)的进展”,不可换作其他介词。

- ⑤ 任何东西都不能阻挡我们部队的前进。

误 Nothing could stop the advancement of our troops.

正 Nothing could stop the advance of our troops.

辨 advancement 和 advance 都可用作名词,但是 advancement 意思是“促进,提升”,而 advance 是“前进,进展”,故原句英译只能用 advance。

- advantage ① 他出身于富裕家庭而比其他孩子有优势。

误 He had the good advantage over other boys of being born into a rich family.

正 He had the advantage over other boys of being born into a rich family.

辨 advantage 本身已有 good, helpful, useful 的含义,前面再用 good 来修饰是多余的。

- ② 我们必须充分利用这次机会。

误 We should take the full advantage of this chance.

正 We should take full advantage of this chance.

辨 take advantage of (利用)是固定词组,即使 advantage 前有形容词修饰也不加定冠词 the。

- ③ 他对对手所犯的错误总是充分加以利用。

误 He always takes full advantages of the mistakes made by his rivals.

正 He always takes full advantage of the mistakes made by his rivals.

辨 在词组 take advantage of sth(乘机利用某事)和 take advantage of sb(占某人便宜)中 advantage 均为不可数名词,不能加-s。

- advertisement 广告有助于推销。

误 Advertisements help to sell goods.

正 Advertisement helps to sell goods.

辨 advertisement 指具体的广告时,是可数名词,而此句实际上指的是做广告或登广告的行为,是不可数名词。

- advice ① 他就如何学数学给我提出了一条建议。

误 He gave me an advice in how to learn mathematics.

正 He gave me a piece of advice on how to learn mathematics.

要是你听了我们的劝告,你考试也就及格了。

误 If you had taken our advices you would have passed the examination.

正 If you had taken our advice you would have passed the examination.

辨 advice 当“劝告”“忠告”“建议”解时,通常为不可数名词。

- ② 我父亲将接受医生的劝告:戒烟。

误 My father will take the doctor's advice that he gives up smoking.

正 My father will take the doctor's advice that he (should) give up smoking.

辨 advice 接以 that 引导的从句时,从句应用虚拟语气,其形式为“(should+动词原形”。

advise ① 他通知了我他到达的时间。

❌ He advised me his arrival time.

✅ He advised me of his arrival time.

🔍 advise 表示“通知”时其后可接 of 或从句,但不能接双宾语。

② 他劝他的弟弟努力学习。

❌ He advises his younger brother to study hard.

✅ He advises his younger brother to study hard.

我征求我律师的意见。

❌ I asked my lawyer for her advise.

✅ I asked my lawyer for her advice.

🔍 advise 是动词,意为“劝导”“建议”;advice 是名词,意为“忠告”“建议”。

③ 她母亲劝她不要匆匆结婚。

❌ Her mother didn't advise her to marry in haste.

✅ Her mother advised her not to marry in haste.

✅ Her mother advised her against marrying in haste.

🔍 “劝某人不做某事”可以说 advise sb not to-*v* 或 advise sb against *v*-ing,但不说 not advise sb to-*v*。

④ 他的医生劝告他换工作。

❌ His doctor advised that he changed his job.

✅ His doctor advised that he change his job.

我劝他认真地写那份报告。

❌ I advised that he wrote the report very carefully.

✅ I advised that he should write the report very carefully.

🔍 advise(劝告)后接以 that 引导的从句时,从句应用虚拟语气,其形式为“(should+)动词原形”。

advocate 他们主张尽早消灭敌人。

❌ They advocated to wipe out the enemies as soon as possible.

✅ They advocated wiping out the enemies as soon as possible.

有些会员主张我们改变政策。

❌ Some members advocate that we should effect a change of policy.

✅ Some members advocate a change of policy.

🔍 advocate 后面不能接动词不定式和 that 从句,只能接名词或动名词。

affair 无法结束这种事态。

❌ It is impossible to end this state of affair.

✅ It is impossible to end this state of affairs.

🔍 习语(a) state of affairs 意为“局势、事态”,其中 affair 常用复数形式。

affect ① 寒冷的天气影响了大家的工作。

❌ The cold weather effected everybody's work.

✅ The cold weather affected everybody's work.

✅ The cold weather had an effect on everybody's work.

🔍 表示“影响”时,affect 是及物动词,而 effect 是名词,affect 相当于 have an effect on。

② 这种新发型使她的外表发生了惊人的变化。

❌ The new hairdo affected a startling change in her appearance.

✅ The new hairdo effected a startling change in her appearance.

辨 effect 可以作动词用, 它的意思是 cause or produce as a result (实现或产生)。而 affect 用作动词时表示“影响”。

affection 他很少流露对自己孩子的爱。

译 He seldom shows his affection of his children.

正 He seldom shows his affection for his children.

析 affection 后接 for, 表示“对……的爱”。

after all 最后, 我要对所有在这个重要项目中合作的人表示感谢。

译 After all, I wish to thank all who cooperated in this important project.

正 Finally, I wish to thank all who cooperated in this important project.

析 after all 表示“最终还是……”(引出一个与前文相左的说法)或表示“毕竟”(提醒对方应予以考虑的事实); finally 表示“最后”, 用于说话的终结。

ahead 汤姆是一个健步者, 不久就走到别人前头去了。

译 Tom was a quick walker and soon got in ahead of the others.

正 Tom was a quick walker and soon got ahead of the others.

辨 ahead 的意思是“在前面, 在前头”, 多作表语, get 这里为系动词。get ahead of 意为“领先, 走在前面”, 所以前面不需再加介词 in。

aid ① 这些书将有助于他的学习。

译 These books will assist him in his studies.

正 These books will aid him in his studies.

析 assist 指以助手的地位协助他人。而 aid 指向他人提供帮助。

② 这是助听器。

译 It's an aid hearing.

正 It's an aid to hearing.

析 aid 作名词时须与 to 连用, 表示“对……的援助”。

aim ① 我们希望用和平手段达到目标。

译 We hope to reach our aim by peaceful means.

正 We hope to achieve our aim by peaceful means.

辨 aim 不与 reach 连用。reach 表示“到达”时, 指到达一个具体的地方。表示“达到目标”可说 achieve one's aim。

② 我开始学英语, 目的是要做一名教师。

译 I started to learn English with the aim to become a teacher.

正 I started to learn English with the aim of becoming a teacher.

析 “with the aim of + 动名词”是固定的短语结构, 意为“旨在……”, 不能改用动词不定式。

③ 他没有认真地瞄准靶子, 所以没打中。

译 He did not aim on the target carefully so he missed it.

正 He did not aim at the target carefully so he missed it.

辨 表示“对……瞄准”用 aim at, at 指方向或目标。

④ 我们中许多人都努力追求潇洒, 但只有少数人获得成功。

译 Many of us aim at looking for a chic appearance but only a few actually succeed.

正 Many of us aim for a chic appearance but only a few actually succeed.

辨 aim at 表示“目的在于”“旨在”, aim for 表示“致力”“努力追求”。

⑤ 他的话不是针对你来的。

译 His remarks were not aimed toward you.

❏ His remarks were not aimed at you.

❏ 表示“针对……”，可以说 aim at，其中介词不能用 toward。

⑥ 我们的目的在于使自己精通英语。

❏ We aim perfecting ourselves in English.

❏ We aim to perfect ourselves in English.

❏ We aim at perfecting ourselves in English.

❏ 表示“目的在于……”“旨在……”美式英语多用 aim to-，英式英语多用 aim at v-ing，不可直接接动名词作宾语。

aircraft 大型飞行器的驾驶员是航空学方面的专家。

❏ Pilots of large aircrafts are masters of aviation.

❏ Pilots of large aircraft are masters of aviation.

❏ aircraft(飞机，飞行器)单复数同形。

alarm ① 人人听到战事可能爆发的消息都感到恐慌。

❏ Everybody alarmed at the news that war might break out.

❏ Everybody was alarmed at the news that war might break out.

❏ alarm 是及物动词，指“使惊慌”“使不安”，后面常接 sb 作宾语。此处由于 alarm 的对象在句中作主语，故用被动语态。

② 听到这声枪响后上百只鸟儿惊慌不已。

❏ Hundreds of birds were alarming on hearing the shot.

❏ Hundreds of birds were alarmed on hearing the shot.

❏ alarm 的-ing 形式以及-ed 形式常可用作表语或定语。当 alarm 所修饰的词或句中主语是其逻辑主语时，用-ing 形式。当 alarm 所修饰的词或句中主语是其逻辑宾语时，用-ed 形式。

alike 人体从早到晚并不保持相似的体温。

❏ The human body does not stay at the alike temperature from morning till night.

❏ The human body does not stay at the like temperature from morning till night.

❏ alike 和 like 都是形容词，表示“相似的，差不多的”。但是 alike 只能用作表语。like 通常用作定语，间或也可用作表语。

aloud 谁弄出了那么大的噪音。

❏ Who is making those aloud noises?

❏ Who is making those loud noises?

❏ aloud(出声地，大声地)是副词，与动词连用，不能用来修饰名词；修饰名词时用 loud。

alternative 我们在隔周的星期天举行一次篮球赛和一次射击比赛。

❏ We have a basketball match and a shooting contest on alternative Sundays.

❏ We have a basketball match and a shooting contest on alternate Sundays.

❏ alternate 的意思是“第一次该甲，第二次该乙，第三次又该甲，第四次又该乙……如此轮流或交替进行”。而 alternative 的意思是“两者挑一的”，不涉及顺序概念。

altitude 这座山的高度是两千米。

❏ The altitude of the mountain is 2000 meters high.

❏ The altitude of the mountain is 2000 meters.

❏ The mountain is 2000 meters high.

析 altitude 是 height 的意思,所以句中再用 high 属多余。或者去掉 altitude,数词后面加 high。

altogether 当我们听到我校篮球队获得冠军的消息时,全体欢呼起来。

误 When the news that our school basketball team had won the championship reached us, we cheered altogether.

正 When the news that our school basketball team had won the championship reached us, we cheered all together.

约翰和玛丽住在了一起,但他们没有要结婚的计划。

误 John and Mary are living altogether, but they have no plans to get married.

正 John and Mary are living together, but they have no plans to get married.

析 altogether 是“完全,全然”的意思;together 是“一起”的意思;all together 则强调 all,即“全体一起或一致”。

amateur 我是个业余体育爱好者,而我的弟弟是个职业运动员。

误 I am an amateur of athletics, but my younger brother is a professional.

正 I am an amateur in athletics, but my younger brother is a professional.

析 amateur 通常与介词 in 或 at 连用而不与 of 连用。

amount ① 账单金额总计 1500 元。

误 The bill amounts ¥1500.

正 The bill amounts to ¥1500.

析 amount 作动词时后面不能直接跟宾语。要表达“总计”“共达”的意思时,常与介词 to 连用。

② 你的话就是拒绝我的邀请。

误 Your words amount to refuse my invitation.

正 Your words amount to refusing my invitation.

析 amount to 中的 to 是介词,所以后面只能接名词或动名词,不能接动词不定式。

③ 这个学期必须看大量的书。

误 A large amount of books should be read this term.

正 A large number of books should be read this term.

析 an amount of 与 the amount of 后接的名词多为不可数名词,如: a small amount of money, the amount of time 等。如要接可数名词则可将 amount 改成 number,如 a number of books, the number of students 等。

amuse ① 我们大家都被他的笑话给逗乐了。

误 All of us amused his jokes.

正 All of us were amused at his jokes.

正 All of us were amused by his jokes.

你在雨天怎样消遣?

误 How do you amuse in rainy weather?

正 How do you amuse yourself in rainy weather?

析 amuse 是及物动词,意为“使……开心”“消遣”,常用 sb/oneself 作它的宾语。

说“被……给逗乐了”,须用被动结构,即 be amused at/by。

② 听到这个笑话很可笑。

误 The joke is amusing to be heard.

正 To hear the joke is amusing.

正 It is amusing to hear the joke.