

QQ 实用手册

XUESHENG BIBEISHIYONG GONGJUSHU
学生必备实用工具书

YINGYUYI HUNCI
BIANXISHOUCE

中考

英语易混词 辨析手册

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强化训练 易混辨析



QQ实用手册

中考

英语易混词 辨析手册

- ★ 收词全面 全面直击中考，收录了中考大纲要求掌握的英语易混词汇。
- ★ 易混辨析 对易混词汇进行了细致辨析，并配以典型例句辅助理解。
- ★ 权威实用 一线教师精心打造，通过强化训练提高实践能力，做到举一反三。

ISBN 7-5634-2245-5



9 787563 422456 >

ISBN 7-5634-2245-5/H·478

定价：13.80 元

中考英语易混词辨析手册

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中考英语易混词辨析手册/叶平. - 延吉:延边大学出版社,2006.6
ISBN 7-5634-2245-5

I. 中... II. 叶... III. 英语-词汇-初中-升学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 064490 号

中考英语易混词辨析手册

编 辑:杜 红

责任编辑:何 方

出版发行:延边大学出版社

社 址:吉林省延吉市公园路 977 号 邮 编:133002

经 销:各地新华书店

印 刷:北京世纪雨田印刷有限公司

开 本:787 × 1092 1/16

印 张:16

印 数:7000

字 数:400 千字

版 次:2006 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次:2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5634-2245-5/H · 478

定 价:13.80 元



《中考英语易混词辨析手册》是一本专供初中生使用的教辅类工具书,紧扣《英语课程标准》和《中考英语考试大纲》与人教版的教材,广泛收集并系统整理了初中阶段学生在英语学习、考试中经常遇到的易混词(组),并对其进行了详尽的剖析。为了让同学们更好地掌握这些易混词,我们在本书中加入了英英解释。

本书体例如下:

英英解释 通过阅读单词的英语解释,学生们可以更好地理解每个单词的含义。

词语辨析 针对易混词的相同点对其进行深刻的剖析,语言使用尽量做到通俗易懂,言简意赅。

典型例句 例句内容丰富,通俗易懂,具有典型性,学生们可通过这些例句体会到易混词的差别。

强化训练 学生可以通过此栏目对所学知识进行自测。

正确答案 供学生进行自我检查使用。

参考译文 供阅读理解参考。

本书按字母先后顺序排序,条理清晰,层次分明,查阅方便,学生们使用本书可以解决一些日常学习中遇到的易混问题,提高做题的准确率。

编者

2006年8月



PDG



A

a/an	1
a(an)/one	1
a bit/a little	2
a little/a few	3
a lot/a lot of	3
about/on	4
above/on/over	5
accept/ receive	5
achieve/gain/get	6
across/through	7
address/speak to	7
affair/business	8
affect/effect	9
after/behind	9
ago/before	10
agree with/agree to/agree on	11
agriculture/farming	12
alike/like	12
alive/living	13
all/all of	14

all/both	14
all/whole	15
almost/nearly	16
alone/lonely	17
across/over	18
already/yet	19
also/too/either	19
ancient/old	20
another/the other	21
anxious/afraid	22
anyone/any one	22
army/force	23
around/round	24
arrive/reach/get	24
article/composition	25
as/like	26
as... as.../so...	27
ask/please	28
at all/not at all	29
at/in/on	29

at night/in the night	30
at(in) school/at(in) a school	31
at (in /on) the corner	31
attend/join/join in/take part in	32
away/off	33

B

bad/wrong	35
bank/ shore/ beach/coast/seaside	35
be afraid to/be afraid of	36
be able to/can	37
begin to do/begin doing	38
begin/start	39
be good for/be good at/be good to	39
be going to/will	40



中考易混词辨析手册

go on doing sth/go on
to do sth 41

be made in/be made
from/be made of
..... 42

bear/ stand/ put up
with sth(sb) 42

beat/win 43

beat/hit/strike ... 44

beautiful/pretty ... 45

because/for/as/since
..... 45

below/under 47

between/among ... 47

beside/besides ... 48

besides/except/but ...
..... 49

big/great/large ... 50

boat/ship 51

borrow/lend 51

both/both of 52

bright/ smart 53

bring/take/fetch
..... 53

broad/ wide 54

by/with/in 55

C

call at/call on/visit
..... 56

can/could/may ... 56

carry/hold 57

catch/catch up with
..... 58

cause/reason/excuse
..... 59

centre/middle 60

certain/some 61

change/turn 61

city/town 62

class/lesson 63

clothes/dress 64

clean/clear 64

clever/wise 65

climate/weather
..... 66

close/ near 66

collect/gather 67

common/ usual ... 68

congratulation/celebra-
tion 68

corret/ right/ real/true
..... 69

country/ nation/state
..... 70

crazy/ mad 70

cup/glass 71

D

day/date 72

desk/table 72

die/dead 73

different/various
..... 74

difficult/hard 75

door/gate 75

drag/draw/pull ... 76

dress/dress up ... 77

do/make 77

during/in/for 78

E

each/every 80

earth/world 81

elder/older 82

else/other 83

enter/come into
..... 83

entrance/entry ... 84

evening/night 85

ever/once 86

event/accident ... 87

every/any 88

examination/exam/
quiz/test 89

excuse/sorry 90

exercise/practice ...
..... 90

expensive/dear ... 91



PDG



F

family/home/house ...	93
farther/further ...	94
fast/quick ...	94
few/a few ...	95
fill/full ...	96
final/last/latest ...	96
fine/nice ...	97
find/find out ...	98
finish/end ...	99
first/at first ...	99
found/founded ...	100
forest/wood ...	101
fortunate/lucky ...	102
from/since ...	102

G

garden/park ...	104
glad/happy/pleased ...	104
go/walk ...	105
go to bed/fall asleep ...	106
go to school/go to the school ...	107

good/well ...	107
---------------	-----

H

habit/custom ...	109
half a/and a half ...	110
happen/take place ...	110
harm/hurt ...	111
hate/dislike ...	112
have/there be ...	112
have/have got ...	113
hard/hardly ...	114
have gone to/have been to ...	115
hear/hear of/hear from ...	115
heart/mind ...	116
high/tall ...	117
hill/mountain ...	117
hot/warm ...	118
how long/how often/how soon ...	119
home/hometown/family ...	120
hope/wish ...	120
how many/how much ...	121
hour/o'clock ...	122
ill/bad ...	123

I

illness/disease ...	123
in/after/later ...	124
in/into ...	125
in bed/on the bed ...	125
in class/in the class ...	126
in front of/at (in) the front of ...	126
in hospital/in the hospital ...	127
indeed/really ...	127
instead/instead of ...	128
in the end/at the end of ...	129
in the tree/on the tree ...	129
in time/on time ...	130
interesting/interested ...	131
It's time for.../It's time to... ...	131
its/it's ...	132
it/one ...	132

J

just/just now 134
journey/travel/trip ...
..... 134

K

kill / die/shoot/murder
..... 136
knock /pat/ tap
..... 137
knowledge/learning /
information 137

L

labour /work /task ...
..... 139
laugh/laugh at
..... 140
laugh/smile 140
later/later on 141
learn/study 142
leave/forget 142
letter/ message
..... 143
lift /raise/rise ... 144
like/love/enjoy
..... 145

like/would like
..... 145
like/prefer 146
listen/hear 147
little/small 147
look (at)/see/watch/
read 148
look for/find 149
loud/aloud/ loudly ...
..... 150
lose/miss 151

M

manage to do /try to do
..... 152
many/much/a lot of
..... 152
maybe/perhaps
..... 153
maybe/may be
..... 154
meal/dinner 154
mend /repair 155
merry /happy ... 155
must/have to 156

N

need/want 157
neither/either/both ...
..... 157

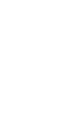
next/the next ... 158
no/not 159
none/no one 160

O

of/in 161
officer /official
..... 161
on a train/by train ...
..... 162
on earth/on the earth/
in the earth 163
on one's way to/by the
way/in a way ... 164
opinion/view 165
other/the other
..... 166

P

pain/ache 168
paint/draw 168
passed/past 169
path/ road/ way /
street/ highway
..... 170
pay/income 171
person/people ... 171
pick/choose 172
pick/pick up 173



play/game	173
playground/stadium	174
pleasant /pleasing /pleased	175
pleasure/ delight/joy	175
plenty/plenty of	176
price/charge/cost ...	177
probable/possible/likely	178
problem/question ...	179
product /produce /production	179
pupil/student ...	180
put/lay/place/set ...	181

Q

question/ask	183
quick/quickly ...	183
quiet/still	184
quite/very/ much ...	185

R

real/true	187
-----------------	-----

rich / wealthy ...	188
right/ correct/ exact	188
rock /stone	189
room/a room	189

S

sad/sorry	191
say/speak/tell/talk ...	191
scenery /view/scene	192
school/college /university	193
seat/sit	194
seem/look	195
send/send for ...	195
several/ some ...	196
simple/easy	197
skin / leather/fur ...	197
sleep/ go to sleep/ be asleep	198
some/some of ...	199
soil/earth/ground/land	199
some/any	200
some more/another ...	201
someone/some one ...	201

sometime/sometimes	202
soon /early	202
sound/noise/voice ...	203
speak to/speak with	204
speed/rate	204
spend/take/pay/cost	205
stop /pause	206
story/novel/tale	206
strength/power	207
such/so	208
suppose/imagine /guess/ think	208
stay/leave	209
still/yet	210
stop doing/stop to do	210

T

talk to/talk about ...	212
take care of/look after	212
telephone/ring up ...	213
till/until	214





think about/think of/
think over 214
that's right/that's all
right 215
the same/all the same
..... 216
though/although
..... 216
thought/idea 217
too much/much too
..... 218
treat / cure 218

U

usually/often/always
..... 220

V

very/much 222
weak/faint 223

W

wear/dress/put on ...
..... 223

when/what time
..... 224
when/while/as
..... 225
work/job 225
worry/worried ... 226
worth/worthy 227
英语谚语 228





1 a/an

a/an: used before nouns and noun phrases that denote a single but unspecified person or thing

易混辨析

a/an 是不定冠词, a 运用于以辅音音素(包括[w][j])开头的单词前, an 运用于以元音音素开头的单词前。此种变化取决于冠词后面的词的音标, 不是词的字母。

以元音字母开头但读作辅音音素的词, 前面要用 a, 如: a useful [ju:zful] dictionary 一本有用的词典。以辅音字母开头, 但这个辅音字母却不发音, 而是以元音音素开头的词, 前面仍要用 an, 如: an hour [ˈaʊə] 一小时。

典型例句

① There is an university near my school. 我们学校附近有一所大学。

② Do you have an umbrella with you? 你带雨伞了吗?

③ Take this medicine once a day. 这药每天吃一次。

④ A square has four sides. 正方形有四个边。

⑤ I ate an apple. 我吃了一个苹果。

⑥ I have an English dictionary. 我有一本英语字典。

⑦ He is an American. 他是美国人。

⑧ Would you like a drink? 你想喝点什么?

强化训练

用 a 或 an 填空:

1) A: How long do you need?

B: Half _____ hour.

2) _____ is a useful animal.

正确答案

1) an 2) a

参考译文

1) A: 你需要多久? B: 半个小时。

2) 马是一种有用的动物。

2 a(an)/one

a/an: used before nouns and noun phrases that denote a single but unspecified person or thing



one; the number

易混辨析

一般来讲,单数可数名词若是泛指,前面总是加不定冠词;表示“一个”,但意义不如 one 强烈。a/an 是不定冠词 one 是数词。前者侧重于类别,后者侧重于数量;指“事物的单位”我们通常用不定冠词,如 five times a day 每日五次。seven miles an hour 每小时七英里。

典型例句

① Mary is one of my classmates. 玛丽是我的同班同学。

② He's an English teacher. 他是英语教师。

③ Rome was not built in a (one) day. [谚语] 罗马不是一天建成的。(冰冻三尺非一日之寒。)

④ Lili is a very pretty girl with big eyes and long black hair. 李丽长得很漂亮,大大的眼睛,长长的黑发。

⑤ I bought a book and an umbrella. 我买了一本书和一把伞。

⑥ We're looking for someone with a good knowledge of English. 我们正在找一个精通英语的人。

⑦ There was only one person here yesterday. 昨天只有一个人来这儿了。

强化训练

用 an(a) 或 one 填空:

1) There are seven days in _____ week.

2) There is _____ boy and two girls in the class.

正确答案

1) a 2) one

参考译文

1) 一周有七天。

2) 教室里有一个男生和两个女生。

3 a bit/a little

a bit; a little; somewhat

a little; some but not much

易混辨析

a little 与 a bit 都可作状语,修饰比较级,如: She is *a little* (或 *a bit*) better today. 她今天(的情况)略有好转。

二者都可作为主语或者宾语,如: Please give me *a little* (或 *a bit*). 请给我一点儿吧。两者不同之处是与 not 连用时。

not a little = very

not a bit = not at all

He is *not a little* thirsty. 他非常渴。

He is *not a bit* thirsty. 他一点也不渴。

用作定语时 a little of 可省去后面的 of, 但 a bit of 后的 of 不能省略。

a little (of) money = a bit of





money 一点儿钱。

典型例句

① Could you give me a little milk? 请给我一点儿牛奶好吗?

② She knows a bit of/a little Japanese. 她懂一点儿日语。

③ A bit/A little is enough. 一点儿就够了。

④ He felt a bit/a little hungry. 他感觉有点儿饿。

⑤ I felt a little better. 我感觉好些了。

⑥ There is a little time left. 还有一点儿时间。

强化训练

用 a bit 或 a little 填空:

1) It takes quite _____ of time from Shanghai to England.

2) I have only done _____ today.

答案: 1) a bit 2) a little

参考译文

1) 从上海到英格兰要花很多时间。2) 今天我只做了一点儿。

4 a little/a few

a little/a few; some but not much

易混辨析

1) a few 和 a little 都表示“有一点”，“有一些”的意思。a few 修饰可数名词复数，而 a little 修饰不可数名词。如: Peter gave me a few

pens. 彼得给了我一些钢笔。I will have a little biscuit. 我吃点儿饼干。2) a little 在句子中可以作状语，而 a few 不可作状语。如: My young brother likes noodle a little. 我的弟弟有点喜欢面条。

典型例句

① She's going to Shanghai for a few days. 她打算到上海呆几天。

② I felt a little better this morning. 今天早晨我感觉舒服了一些。

③ The police station is only a few metres from here. 警察局离这里只有几米远。

④ There are a few people in the room. 房间里有几个人。

⑤ Both the teams were strong ones. They kicked a goal in a few minutes. 两个队实力都很强。他们开场几分钟便踢进了一个球。

强化训练

用 a little 或 a few 填空:

1) He eats _____ in those days.

2) He has _____ days to rest.

正确答案

1) a little 2) a few

参考译文

1) 他那些天吃的东西很少。

2) 他有几天的时间休息。

5 a lot/a lot of

a lot; very much





a lot of; much; many

易混辨析

1) a lot of 指“许多”。2) a lot 用作副词,解释为“非常”,相当于 very much。如: I like pears a lot. 我特别喜欢吃梨。

3) a lot of 后接名词,既可接可数名词,又可以接不可数名词,大多数用于肯定句中。如: He has a lot of novels. 他有许多小说。

There is a lot of meat in the basket. 购物篮里有许多肉。

4) 在疑问句和否定句中经常使用 many 或 much 替代 a lot of。如: There are many people in the street. 街上有许多人。

There isn't much ink in the bottle. 瓶子里墨水并不多。

典型例句

① I can use my computer to do a lot of things. 我可以用电脑做许多事情。

② There are a lot of people on the square every day. 每天早晨广场上都有许多人。

③ It's a lot hotter this summer than it was last. 今年夏天比去年夏天热得多。

④ She spends a lot of money on games. 她玩游戏花了许多钱。

⑤ Thanks a lot. 非常感谢。

⑥ I am feeling a lot better today. 我今天身体好多了。

⑦ I have a lot of time to read every day. 每天我都有许多时间看书。

强化训练

用 a lot of 或 a lot 填空:

1) There are _____ cars on the street.

2) I like English _____.

正确答案

1) a lot of 2) a lot

参考译文

1) 街上有很多车。

2) 我非常喜欢英语。

6 about/on

about; to the subject of sb/sth;
in connection with sb/sth

on; about sth/sb

易混辨析

on 和 about 有时可以替换,但是 on 多用于学术上,而 about 则多用在内容

或观点比较一般性的情形,涉及详情。

典型例句

① I like a book on history. 我喜欢有关历史的书籍。

② This is a book on the radio. 这是一本关于无线电的书。

③ He told me a story about heroes. 他给我讲了英雄的故事。

④ What are you talking about? 你们在谈论什么?



**强化训练**

用 about 或 on 填空:

1) I spoke with him _____ the matter.

2) This is a book _____ breeding birds.

答案: 1) about 2) on

参译译文

1) 关于那件事我和他说过了。

2) 这是一本关于养鸟的书。

7 above/on/over

above: at or to a higher place or position than sth/sb

over: resting on the surface of sth/sb and partly or completely covering them/it

on: showing position in relation to a surface or touching a surface

易混辨析

above 表示地理、空间位置, 没有“垂直”之意, 可以指“高于……”, 但不直接接触另一物, 反义词是 below; on 在……上面, 表示与另一事物相接触, 反义词是 beneath; over “在……正上方”, 指一个物体在另一物体的垂直上方, 也包括“盖于……之上”, 反义词是 under.

典型例句

① The moon was above the trees in the east. 月亮这时已在东边树林的上方。

② She put a cloth over the computer. 她在电脑上盖了一块桌布。

③ There are a few books on the desk. 桌子上有几本书。

④ I saw the moon above the roof. 我看到月亮在屋顶的上方。

⑤ The lamp is over the table. 灯在桌子的正上方。

强化训练

用 above, on 或 over 的适当形式填空:

1) There is a picture _____ the windows.

2) The wire hung _____ the post.

3) I place a knife _____ the desk.

正确答案

1) above 2) over 3) on

参译译文

1) 在窗户上方有幅画。

2) 电线悬挂在杆子上。

3) 我放了一把刀在桌上。

8 accept/ receive

accept: to receive (something offered), especially with gladness

receive: come into possession of (something that is given or sent to you); get

易混辨析

accept 不但可以表示收到某物, 还要在思想上加以允诺或者肯



定,含有接受采纳的意思,比 receive 更进一步。receive 为普通用语,既可用于人,也可用于物,是“收到”,“受到”的意思。

典型例句

① Please accept my apologies.
请接受我的歉意。

② Jane received a gift from a friend of hers, but she didn't seem to accept it. 珍妮收到朋友的一份礼物,但她好像不愿意接受它。

③ The new film has received a lot of ticket office. 这部新片票房很高。

强化训练

用 accept 和 receive 的具体形式来填空:

1) I _____ a lot of praise for my help Mary.

2) I _____ a pen for my birthday present.

3) His idea has _____ by us.

正确答案

1) received 2) accepted 3) accepted

参考译文

1) 我受到了许多表扬,因为我帮助玛丽。

2) 我接到了一支笔作为生日礼物。

3) 他的想法被我们接受了。

9 achieve/gain/get

achieve: to attain with effort or despite difficulty

get: have sth.

gain: get by effort; acquire; obtain; win; earn

易混辨析

achieve 指经过努力而获得的成功、成果、成就等;实现目标、目的,例如,achieve success 获得成功;achieve one's aim 达到目的。gain 表示经过努力得到某种利益。如,gain experience 获得经验;gain the second prize 获二等奖;gain in weight 增加体重。get 为通用词,表示使用某种方法手段得到。

典型例句

① We have achieved only half of what we hoped to do. 我们仅完成了我们所希望完成的一半。

② Everyone gains experience as one grows older. 每个人都是随着年龄的增长而获得经验的。

③ He got his information out of an encyclopedia. 他从百科全书中查到了资料。

强化训练

用 achieve, gain 或 get 的适当形式填空:

1) He _____ a progress since he worked hard.

2) I _____ reward in this math match. gained.





3) Do you _____ a good achievement in the match?

正确答案

1) achieved 2) gained 3) get

参考译文

1) 自从他工作努力后,他取得了很大进步。

2) 我在这次数学竞赛中得了奖。

3) 你能在这次竞赛中取得好成绩吗?

10 across/through

through; in one side and out the opposite or another side of

across; from one side to the other

易混辨析

across 指“从一边到另一边”; through 指“从中间穿过去”,如: She went across the road. 她从路这边走到路那边。 He went through the road. 她走过了这条马路。

典型例句

① She swam across the river. 她游过河去。

② Go across the bridge, and you'll find the park. 越过这座桥,你就会找到公园。

③ The little boy ran across the road. 那个小男孩横穿马路。

④ The girl of sixteen was across the Channel. 十六岁的女孩横渡英

吉利海峡。

⑤ Cars are not allowed to go through the city center. 禁止汽车从市中心穿过。

⑥ The river runs through the city. 这条河从这座城市中间流过。

⑦ What can you see through this hole? 透过这个洞你能看见什么?

强化训练

用 across 或 through 的适当形式填空:

1) We have to pass _____ the factory to get to our company.

2) We shall soon be _____ channel.

3) The dog rushed _____ straight the flower-bed.

正确答案

1) through 2) across 3) through

参考译文

1) 你必须穿过这个厂子才能到达我们的公司。

2) 我们不久即将渡过英吉利海峡。

3) 这条狗直蹿过花坛。

11 address/speak to

address: 1) to speak to; 2) to make a formal speech to

speak: make an address or speech; to converse in or be able to converse in (a language)