

新 创意丛书

根据 新课程 标准编写
适用各种版本教材

巧学英语
重点优先

中考英语

主编 高丽文

易混词辨析



手册

贯彻新课程标准 步入成材阶梯

江西高校出版社

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ABCE

中考英语全能手册

高考英语全能手册

高考英语易混词辨析手册

中考英语易混词辨析手册

高考英语短语手册

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封面设计 / 李法明

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前言

中考在即，如何在有限的时间里复习英语，有效地提高学习成绩，是考生和家长都十分关心的问题。为此，很多家长会为考生购买大量的复习资料。进行充分的考前练习是很必要的，但题海战术并不可取，我们建议考生要有针对性的学习。为了帮助广大学生在最短的时间内快速、高效地学好英语，我们特邀一批一线骨干教师精心编写了中考手册系列丛书。

本套手册共有三本，即《中考英语全能手册》、《中考英语易混词辨析手册》和《中考英语短语手册》。

《中考英语全能手册》本书以新课标为依据，针对中考对英语基础知识，如词汇、语法、中考题型等方面进行全面系统的讲解，同时注重基本技能的提高，如日常交际、阅读、写作等方面的培养。本书紧扣新课标，内容全面系统，信息量大，查找方便，真正做到了“全能”的特色。

《中考英语易混词辨析手册》本书以新课标及现行教材为依据，紧密结合初中英语教学实际，精心选取常用易混词语进行对比辨析，目的在于让读者明白每组词的用法，同时有机会练习，强化记忆。本书体例新颖，内容翔实，针对性强，是学生备考、教师备课迫切需要的工具书。

《中考英语短语手册》本书覆盖了最新中考英语考纲所规定的所有词组与短语，它最大的特点是通俗易懂、化繁为简，让学生可以轻松而又准确地掌握这些短语，从而达到运用自如的效果。书中还对一些相近或相似的短语作了辨析。本书对提高考生的英语水平有很大的帮助。

编者的话

2008年4月



New Creative English

PDG

Contents

目 录

A	1	M	136
B	33	N	141
C	53	O	144
D	69	P	149
E	75	Q	163
F	85	R	166
G	94	S	169
H	98	T	189
I	111	U	196
J	121	V	197
K	122	W	198
L	125	易混词语测试题	204

新
创
英
语



1. a/an

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

例句

- Is this a pen?
这是钢笔吗?
- That's an apple.
那是苹果。
- It took me an hour and a half to get there by car.
乘车到那儿花了我一个半小时。
- My mother is a teacher.
我妈妈是一名教师。
- It takes me an hour to get to the bus station.
我花了一个小时到达公共汽车站。

易混辨析

a/an 为不定冠词, a 用于以辅音音素(包括[w][j])开头的词前, an 用于以元音音素开头的词前。这种变化取决于冠词后面的词的音标, 而不是词的字母。以元音字母开始但却读作辅音的词, 前面要用 a: a useful book 一本有用的书。以辅音字母开始, 但这个辅音字母不发音,

而以元音音素开头的词, 前面要用 an: an hour 一小时。

即时演练

用 a 或 an 的适当形式填空:

- I have _____ English dictionary.
- He is _____ good boy.
- I had _____ cup of water.

答案:

- an 句意: 我有一本英语字典。
- a 句意: 他是一个好男孩。
- a 句意: 我喝了一杯水。

2. a(an)/one

a/an; used before nouns and noun phrases that denote a single but unspecified person or thing
one; the number

例句

- What's one and three?
1 加 3 等于几?
- Give me a post card.
给我一张明信片。
- Brush your teeth twice a day at least.
你每天最少要刷两次牙。
- We think of you as one of the family.
我们把你当成家里人。

易混辨析

首先,一般来说,单数可数名词总要加定冠词表示泛指;a/an 表示“一个”,但意义没有 one 强烈。其次,a/an 是不定冠词,one 是数词。a/an 侧重于类别,one 侧重于数量;a/an 指“事物的单位”。

three times a day 每日 3 次/four miles an hour 每小时 4 英里。

即时演练

用 a/an 或 one 的适当形式填空:

- ① I have _____ bike, but he has two.
- ② _____ day I met an old friend of mine in the street.
- ③ We have three English classes _____ week.

答案:

- ① one 句意:我有一辆自行车,可是 he 有两辆。
- ② One 句意:那天我在街上遇到了我的一位老朋友。
- ③ a 句意:我们一周上三节英语课。

3. a bit/a little

a bit; a little; somewhat
a little; some but not much

例句

1. This is a bit expensive.
这贵了一点。
2. School ended a little earlier.

学校放学早了一点。

3. Let me give you a bit of advice.
我来给你一点忠告吧。
4. I've got a bit of shopping to do.
我得去买点东西。
5. It takes quite a bit of time to get from London to Glasgow.
从伦敦到格拉斯哥要花很长时间。

易混辨析

两者相同处都可做状语,修饰比较等级。
She is a little (或 a bit) better today. 她今天(的情况)略有好转。
都可做主语或宾语。

Please give me a little (或 a bit) water. 请给我一点儿水吧。

两者不同处:

- ① 当与 not 连用时,not a little = very; not a bit = not at all. He is not a little tired. 他非常累。
He is not a bit tired. 他一点也不累。
- ② 当用做定语时,a little (of) 可省去 of, 而 a bit of 后的 of 不可省略:
a little (of) money = a bit of money 一点儿钱。

即时演练

用 a bit 或 a little 的适当形式填空:

- ① I am _____ tired, I can walk on.
- ② I want _____ of bread.
- ③ I know _____ French.

答案:

① not a bit 句意:我一点都不累,我还能继续走。

② a bit 句意:我想来点面包。

③ a little 句意:我懂得一点法语。

4. a little/a few

a little/a few: some but not much

例句

1. She's going to buy a few apples.

她打算去买点苹果。

2. He knows a little Chinese.

他会一点汉语。

3. There are a few books about English.

有几本关于英语的书。

4. A few people are coming for tea.

有几个人要来吃茶点。

5. I didn't get any cards yesterday but today there were a few.

昨天我没有收到贺卡,但今天有几张。

易混辨析

a few 和 a little 都可以表示“有一点”,“有一些”的意思。a few 修饰可数名词复数, a little 修饰不可数名词。

Mr. Smith gave me a few bananas. 史密斯先生给了我一些香蕉。

I will have a little cake. 我想吃点蛋糕。

a little 在句中可以做状语用,而 a few 不能做状语用。

Mom likes rice a little. 妈妈有点喜欢米饭。

即时演练

用 a little 或 a few 的适当形式填空:

① The post office is _____ kilometres from here.

② After _____ years' study, they can speak _____ Chinese.

③ Only _____ students are here.

答案:

① a few 句意:邮局离这里几千米远。

② a few; a little 句意:经过几年的学习,他们可以说一点汉语。

③ a few 句意:只有几个学生在这里。

5. a lot/a lot of

a lot; very much

a lot of; much; many

例句

1. Thanks a lot.

多谢。

2. There are a lot of eggs in the basket.

篮子里有许多鸡蛋。

3. She spends a lot of money on dresses.

她在服装上花费很多金钱。

4. What a lot of present!

这么多的礼物呀!

5. I am feeling a lot better today.

我今天身体好多了。

易混辨析

a lot 和 a lot of 都可以作“许多”解。

a lot 在句中既可用做名词,在句中充当宾语,也可用做副词,修饰动词或修饰形容词、副词的比较级。

They have a lot to do. 他们有很多事情要做。

Han Meimei is a lot cleverer than I am. 韩梅梅比我聪明得多。

当 a lot 做副词用时,译做“非常”,相当于 very much.

She likes bananas a lot. 她特别喜欢吃香蕉。

a lot of 后面接名词,既可接可数名词,也可接不可数名词,多用于肯定句中。

I have a lot of friends. 我有许多朋友。

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

a lot of 用在疑问句和否定句中时常用 many 或 much 来代替。

There are many people in the park. 公园里有许多人。

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

即时演练

用 a lot 或 a lot of 的适当形式填空:

①He feels _____ better.

②The Green Wall has saved _____ land.

③I have _____ money.

答案:

①a lot 句意:他感觉好多了。

②a lot of 句意:绿墙挽救了大量的土地。

地。

③a lot of 句意:我有许多钱。

6. about/on

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

on; about sth/sb

例句

1. I spoke with him about the matter.

关于那件事我和他说过了。

2. This is a book on breeding birds.

这是一本关于养鸟的书。

3. This is an essay on political economy.

这是一本有关政治经济学方面的文章。

易混辨析

on 和 about 有时可以替换,但是 on 多用于学术上,而 about 则多用于内容或观点比较一般的情形时,涉及详情。

即时演练

用 about 或 on 的适当形式填空:

①This is a book _____ American history.

②That is a text book _____ Chinese history.

③That is a book _____ animals.

答案:

①about 句意:这是一本有关美国历史的书。

②on 句意:这本教科书是关于中国历史的。

③on 句意:这是一本关于动物的书。

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

例 句

1. The plane flew above the clouds.

飞机在云层上飞行。

2. She put a cloth over the table.

她在桌子上盖了一块桌布。

3. There is a vase on the table.

桌子上有个花瓶。

4. I saw the moon above the roof.

我看到月亮在屋顶的上方。

5. He put his hand over her mouth to stop her screaming.

他伸手捂住她的嘴, 不让她叫。

易混辨析

above 表示地理、空间位置, 无“垂直”之意, 可指“高于……”, 但不接触另一物, 反义词 below; on “在……上面”, 表示与另一事物相接触, 反义词 beneath; over “在……正上方”, 指一个物体在另一物体的垂直上方, 也含“盖于……之上”之意, 反义词为 under。

即时演练

用 above, on 或 over 的适当形式填空:

- ① There is a portrait _____ the black-board.

- ② A lamp hung _____ the desk.

- ③ There is an apple _____ the table.

答案:

- ① above 句意: 在黑板的上方有一幅画像。

- ② over 句意: 灯悬挂在书桌的上方。

- ③ on 句意: 桌子上有一个苹果。

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

例 句

1. Please accept my apologies.

请接受我的道歉。

2. The police received several complaints about the noise from the plant.

警察局收到好几宗投诉, 抱怨工厂的噪音太大。

3. She has received his present, but she will not accept it.

她收到了他的礼物, 但她是不会接受的。

4. Will you accept a cheque?

你收支票吗?

易混辨析

accept 表示不但收到某物, 而且在思想上加以允诺或肯定, 有接受采纳的意思,

比 receive 更进一步。receive 为普通用语,可用于人,也可用于物,意思是“收到”“受到”。

即时演练

用 accept 和 receive 的具体形式填空:

- ① You will _____ a warm welcome when you come to our school.
- ② “You will _____ it, won't you?” “Certainly.”
- ③ The new film has _____ a lot of praise.

答案:

- ① receive 句意:你到我们学校时一定会受到热烈欢迎。
- ② accept 句意:“你要接受这个,是吗?”“当然了。”
- ③ received 句意:这部新片大受赞扬。

9. achieve/gain/get

achieve: to attain with effort or despite difficulty

get: have sth.

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

例句

1. We have achieved only half of what we hoped to do.
我们仅完成我们所希望完成的一半。
2. His dedication to teaching gained the respect of his peers.
他献身教学的精神赢得了同行的尊敬。
3. These cells are young and small, but

they get nourishment and they grow into adult cells.

这些细胞是幼小的,但是得到营养就长大为成熟的细胞。

易混辨析

achieve 指经过努力获得成功、成果、成就等;实现目标、目的。

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。

gain experience 获得经验 gain the first prize 获一等奖 gain in weight 增加体重
get 为通用词,表示以某种方法手段得到。

即时演练

用 achieve, gain 或 get 的适当形式填空:

- ① We have _____ an unprecedented great victory.
- ② He fought bravely in many battles and _____ their respect.
- ③ Did you _____ a good score in the test?

答案:

- ① achieved 句意:我们取得一次史无前例的伟大胜利。
- ② gained 句意:在多次战役中他英勇作战,赢得了他们的尊敬。
- ③ get 句意:你考试得了高分吗?

10. across/through

through: in one side and out the opposite or

another side of
across: from one side to the other

例句

1. She swam across the river.
她游过河去。
2. The Children walked through the gate with Uncle Wang.
孩子们同王大伯一起穿过大门。
3. You can fly across the U. S. in about five hours.
你可在5个小时内穿越美国。
4. We shall soon be across the English Channel.
我们不久即将渡过英吉利海峡。
5. Cars are not allowed to go through the city center.
禁止汽车从市中心穿过。
6. She helped the blind man across the road.
她帮助那个盲人过马路。
7. The rat has passed through the hole.
老鼠穿洞而过。

易混辨析

across 指“从这边到那边”; through 指“从中穿过”。

She went across the bridge. 她从桥这边走到桥那边。

He went through the bridge. 他通过了这座桥。

即时演练

用 across 或 through 的适当形式填空:

- ① We have to pass _____ the town to get to the school.
- ② Can you swim _____?
- ③ The river flows _____ the city from west to east.

答案:

- ① through 句意:我们必须穿过这个镇子才能到达学校。
- ② across 句意:你能游过去吗?
- ③ through 句意:河水由东向西流经这座城市。

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)

例句

1. She addressed herself to all of us.
她是针对大家而说的。
2. Can I speak to you now?
现在我可以和你说话吗?
3. Will you speak to this item, Tom?
汤姆你来谈谈这个问题好吗?

易混辨析

两者都有“向……讲话”的意思,但 address 既指“直接对人或听众讲话”,也指

“用书信形式对人讲话、演讲”或“谈论”。而 speak 到常指口头上“向……讲话”，以及“责备……”等。

即时演练

用 address 和 speak to 的正确形式填空：

①The football captain _____ his team.

②His crowd won't even _____ to us.

答案：

①addressed 句意：足球队长向队员讲话。

②speak 句意：他的那一帮人甚至不和我们讲话。

12. affair/business

affair; sth. (to be) done

business; an affair or matter

例句

1. That's my affair.

那是我的事(你不要插嘴/莫管闲事)。

2. He has a business in the town.

他在城里有一家商店。

3. I find this affair very puzzling.

我发觉这事很令人费解。

4. The doctor wrote a letter to the Minister disclosing the whole affair.

医生给大臣写了封信，揭发了整个事件。

易混辨析

affair 和 business 的区别：作“事务”讲时

意义很相近，常可通用；business 作“行业”讲时不能用 affair 代替。另外，business 不能用复数，‘affair 指重大或头绪较多的事务时常常用复数形式。

foreign affairs 外交事宜。

即时演练

用 affair 和 business 的适当形式填空：

①_____ is on the up and up.

②The state of _____ is very serious.

③That is a strange _____.

答案：

①Business 句意：生意越做越大。

②affairs 句意：情况非常严重。

③business 句意：那是一件怪事。

13. affect/effect

affect; produce a change upon; have an effect on; act on

effect; result, sth. which happens because of another thing

例句

1. Smoking affects health.

吸烟影响健康。

2. Argument has no effect on him.

争论对他没有什么影响。

3. The slight change of weather can affect her delicate health.

天气稍有变化就会影响她那脆弱而娇嫩的身体。

易混辨析

affect 和 effect 的区别：作“影响”解时，

affect 总是用做动词,而 effect 主要用做名词,意指影响的结果。

即时演练

用 affect 和 effect 的适当形式填空:

- ① The medicine has no obvious _____.
- ② The medicine quickly took _____.
- ③ The opinion will not _____ my decision.

答案:

- ① effect 句意:这药没有明显的效果。
- ② effect 句意:药很快见效了。
- ③ affect 句意:他们的意见不会影响我的决定。

14. after/behind

after: behind in place or order

behind: at the back of or in the rear of

例句

1. Mr. Wang had a little rest after supper.
晚饭后王先生休息了一会儿。
2. When I left, the two boys were still fighting behind the trees.
我离开时,两个男孩还在树林的后面打架。
3. The lost child was found after two days.
那个走失的小孩在两天后找到了。
4. She follow on after.
她在后面跟着。
5. Behind the curtain she found a door.
在窗帘后面她发现了一扇门。

易混辨析

after 与 behind 在句中都用做介词,表示“在……之后”。after 指次序的先后。behind 指位置的前后。

After you, sir! 先生,你先走!(表示顺序)

The hill is behind the village. 山就在村庄的后面。(表示位置)

after 可用来指时间的先后顺序,表示在一点或一段时间之后;behind 指“耽误时间”。

Mr. Li came back after two days. 李先生在三天后回来了。

After class she went to the museum. 下课后,他去了博物馆。

以上两个句中不可用 behind 代替 after。She was more than five hours behind her appointment time. 她比约会时间晚了5个多小时。

即时演练

用 after 或 behind 的适当形式填空:

- ① Summer comes _____ spring.
- ② _____ the house there is a big tree.
- ③ We will go for a walk _____ lunch.

答案:

- ① after 句意:夏季在春季的后面。
- ② Behind 句意:房子的后面有一棵大树。
- ③ after 句意:午饭后我们将要去散步。

15. ago/before

ago: before this time; in the past; often be used with the simple past tense

before: at an earlier time; in the past, already

例句

1. She realized it two weeks ago.
她两个星期以前才明白。
2. Be a pupil before you become a teacher.
先做学生,再做老师。
3. It was not long ago that he went out.
他不久前才出去的。
4. The year before last he won a gold medal, and the year before that he won the silver.
他前年赢得一枚金牌,大前年赢得一枚银牌。
5. His name comes before mine on the list.
名单上他的名字在我的前面。
6. Close the windows before you leave.
你离开前关上窗户。

易混辨析

ago 一般只做副词;而 before 可用做副词、连词、介词。

ago 总是与表示时间的名词或副词连用,不单独使用;而 before 可单独使用。ago 用于从现在算起的某段时间以前,用于一般过去时;而 before 是指从过去某时起若干时间以前的场合,动词须用过去

完成时。

When I met Li Lei last week, he said he had just finished the article an hour before. 上周我遇见李雷时,他说一小时以前他刚写好那篇文章。

A few years ago this city had almost no chemical industry. 几年前,这个城市几乎没有化学工业。

即时演练

用 ago 或 before 的适当形式填空:

- ① Long long _____ there was a war between the birds and the beasts(兽)。
- ② I have seen that film _____.
- ③ The plane took off a few minutes _____.

答案:

① ago 句意:很久以前在鸟类和兽类之间发生了一场战争。

② before 句意:我以前看过那部电影。

③ ago 句意:几分钟以前飞机起飞了。

16. agree with/agree to/agree on

agree: to have the same opinion as sb; to say that you have the same opinion

例句

1. He agrees with me. 他同意我的意见。
2. Tom agreed to give me the money. 汤姆同意付给我钱。
3. We agreed to meet yesterday evening. 我们约好明天晚上见面。
4. We agreed on the plan. 对于这个计

划我们意见一致。

5. I'll never agree to having you for my heir. 我绝不同意你做我的继承人。

6. I'm agreeing with you now, but I may change my mind later. 此刻我与你持相同的意见,不过以后也许我会改变看法的。

7. I agree with your suggestion. 我同意你们的建议。

易混辨析

agree with + 某人或表示“意见”、“看法”的词; agree to + 表示“提议”、“办法”、“计划”的词。agree on 通常表示“(两人以上)就……取得一致意见、在……方面意见一致”,其主语大都为复数形式,宾语只能是某件事、计划等名词,而不是表示人的名词或代词。

即时演练

用 agree with 或 agree to 的适当形式填空:

① They _____ help us.

② In a way I _____ Adrian.

③ He _____ that plan.

答案:

① agreed to 句意:他们答应帮助我们。

② agree with 句意:就某方面而言,我同意 Adrian。

③ agreed to 句意:他同意那个计划。

17. agriculture/farming

agriculture: the science, art, and business of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock; farming: the business of managing or working on a farm

例句

1. This had made it necessary for agriculture and industry to develop very quickly.

这种情况使得有必要迅速发展工农业。

2. In some parts of the United States, farming is easy.

美国有些地方耕种是很容易的。

3. For many years, however, farming in America was often a lonely way of living.

但是,多少年来,美国农民的生活常常是孤单寂寞的。

易混辨析

agriculture 是农业的一般用语,亦可表示农艺、农学。而 farming 常指拥有相当土地并实际从事耕作或耕作这一职业。

He is studying agriculture. 他正在研究农业。

The ground around here is stony and not very good for farming. 这儿周围的土地有很多石块,因而不太适于耕种。