

名师杰作 系列丛书

高中英语知识与能力训练

English

词

# 同义词 近义词辨析

主编 李应兰

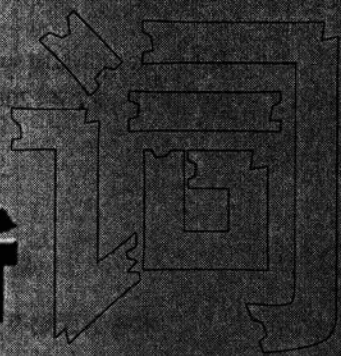


辽宁大学出版社



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# EngLish

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## 编写说明

听·读·写·练·词是高考英语的必考项目,是教师教学,考生学习、备考的重要方面。为此我们组织了部分英语教学专家针对这五个专项编写了《高中英语听力训练》、《高中英语阅读理解》、《高中英语完形填空·短文改错·书面表达》、《高中英语语法应用指南》、《高中英语同义词近义词辨析》共五本专项工具书,旨在为广大师生提供一整套高质量的高中学习、高考备考的教学辅助资料。

在编写过程中,我们从教学实际出发,注重了高考题型的练习,又适当编制了部分提高素质的非高考题型。《听力训练》涵盖了高考题型和传统听力题型。《阅读理解》则选编了最近部分报刊的资料,使其具有新鲜感和可读性。《完形填空·短文改错·书面表达》则以编组形成出现,每组安排一篇完形填空,一篇短文改错和一道话题作文题或看图作文题,这样避免了只做一项专项的单一性。《语法应用指南》、《同义词近义词辨析》则是这五本专项书籍的重头戏,编写此书需要丰富的学识,大量的相关资料,实不容易。但是在广大编者的共同努力下,终于脱稿了,但我们的任务并没有彻底完成,因为这一套书还需要再进一步地补充、修订,以使其更趋完善。

《名师杰作系列丛书》编写组



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## A

## a(an), one

→辨析: a(an)和 one 常可互换,但 a(an)常着重于类别; one 则强调数量。There is a book on the desk.桌上有本书。(着重是书,而不是它物。) There is one book on the desk.桌上有一本书。(强调只有一本书,并没有两本或更多的书。)有时用 a 和用 one 的意思不同。It will take more than a year to build the bridge.建造这座桥要花一年多的时间。(不到两年) It will take more than one year to build the bridge.建造这座桥要花不止一年多的时间。(可能要花二三年或更长的时间。)

误: My brother is an university student.

正: My brother is a university student.我弟弟是一位大学生。

[练习 1] He is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man and works in \_\_\_\_\_ university.

- A. an; an                      B. a; an  
C. a; a                        D. an; a

[练习 2] The old woman leads \_\_\_\_\_ quiet life.

- A. most                        B. a much  
C. a most                      D. more

[练习 3] \_\_\_\_\_ is not so long.

- A. The eight years            B. An eight years  
C. A eight years              D. Eight years

[练习 4] \_\_\_\_\_ came to see you yesterday.

- A. The Smith                B. Smith  
C. Smiths                    D. A Smith

[练习 5] I have  $\frac{a}{A}$  pen, but  $\frac{my}{B}$  sister has  $\frac{three}{C}$   $\frac{pens}{D}$ .

[练习 6] This room is  $\frac{a}{A}$   $\frac{study}{B}$  bedroom,  $\frac{and sitting-room}{C}$  all  $\frac{in one}{D}$ .

## 改错

1. There is a "f" in the word "after".
2. Anderson, famous writer of fairy tales, was born in 1805.

3. A compass was invented in China four thousand years ago.
4. He came to a decision that he must act at once.
5. A Morgans were a middle-aged couple.
6. Smith was elected a chairman.
7. His a hat is the black one.
8. Sailing a boat is a great fun.

## be able to, can

→辨析: be able to 和 can 的意思相近,但 be able to 可有更多的时态形式,另外它还可以用于不定式或动词短语中。I'd like to *be able to* stay here.我想要呆在这儿。He said he regretted not *being able to* swim.他说他不会游泳感到遗憾。I shall *be able to* come next Tuesday.下周二我能来。

→can 的过去式 could,在表示“一般的能力”,即你想干什么就可以干什么时,可以与 was/were able to 互换,但是在表达过去某种具体的能力,即在某种场合做某事的能力时要用 was/were able to, managed to. At last she *was able to* look up with tearful eyes and smile and say...最后她抬起头,眼含泪水微笑着说……(不可以说成...she could look up...)这种用法在否定句中它们之间并无区别。be able to 不可表示“允许”,如不可说 you *are able to* go now.应该改为 you can go now.你现在可以走了。

误: My brother can *be able to* drive a car.

正: My brother can drive a car.

正: My brother *is able to* drive a car.我弟弟会开汽车。

[练习 1] Tom is an \_\_\_\_\_ student.

- A. good                        B. clever  
C. able                        D. diligent

[练习 2] I think you \_\_\_\_\_ go now.

- A. are able to                B. can  
C. were able to              D. could

[练习 3]  $\frac{This kind of}{A}$  model plane  $\frac{is able to}{B}$   $\frac{be made}{C}$



by  
D the boy.

### 改错

- The boy can be able to swim.
- Tom doesn't be able to drive a car.
- He can speak English well in two years.
- Mr. Wang isn't able to be at home now.
- He will can come here tomorrow.
- He could win the first place in the relay race when he was young.

### above, over

►辨析: 这两个词表示位置时, 都有“在……之上”的意思。above 高于, 在……之上。指在某物的上方或位置高于某物, 只表示上下的位置, 不一定是垂直上方。例如:

- A lamp hangs above us. 在我们的上面悬挂着一盏灯。(不一定在垂直上方)
- The plane flew above the city. 飞机飞临城市上空。over 在……之上。指在某物的垂直上方, 还含有“越过”、“通过”、“在对面”等意思。例如:

- A lamp hangs over us. 在我们(头顶)的上方悬挂着一盏灯。(在垂直上方)
- The plane flew over the city. 飞机飞过城市。
- They climbed over a mountain. 他们爬过了一座山。
- He lives over the road. 他住在路的对面。
- There is a bridge over the river. 河上有一座桥。

[练习 1] As he was waiting, he suddenly heard a voice calling from \_\_\_\_\_, “Hey, crocodile!”

- A. over                      B. above  
C. up                         D. on

[练习 2] You can see a portrait of Chairman Mao \_\_\_\_\_ the blackboard.

- A. over                      B. about  
C. above                    D. up

[练习 3] The old woman said, “The above (be) true stories.”

### 改错

- He was sleeping with a newspaper above his face.

### absence from, absence in

►辨析: absence from Changchun 是“不在长春”的意思。absence in Changchun 是“不在别处而在长春”的意思。

[练习 1] Jack often looks after his son \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in absence              B. in his absence  
C. in his absent            D. at the absence

### absent from, absent in

►辨析: absent from Changchun 是“不在长春”的意思。absent in Changchun 则是“不在别处而在长春”。

误: These words are absent out of the new words and expressions.

正: These words are absent in the new words and expressions. 这些词已收在生词和短语里。

[练习 1] The mayor \_\_\_\_\_ (不在上海)。

[练习 2] Have you found 

that	this
A	B

 word is 

absent	from
C	D

 that dictionary?

### accept, receive

►辨析: 这两个词都有“收到”的意思。accept 接受, 收下。指经过考虑, 接收人同意或愿意收下所给予的东西。例如:

- I accepted her invitation. 我接受了她的邀请。
- We cannot accept your excuse. 我们不能接受你的辩解。

receive 接到, 收到。指收到直接给予的或邮寄的东西这一事实, 不表明接收人的态度, 即是否愿意接受这件东西。例如:

- I received her invitation, and gladly accepted it. 我收到了她的请贴, 并欣然接受了她的邀请。
- She received a gift from him, but did not accept it. 她收到了他的一件礼物, 但没有接受。

[练习 1] She did \_\_\_\_\_ the present, but she did not \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. accept; receive  
B. received; accept  
C. accepted; receive



D. receive; accept

[练习 2] Have you \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor's degree?

- A. accepted                      B. got  
C. received                      D. given

[练习 3] 我们承认他的叙述是真实的。

- A. We accept his statement as true.  
B. We accept his statement of true.  
C. We receive his statement as true.  
D. We accept his statement as truth.

改错

1. That morning we accepted a report from the front.
2. They accepted us for their equals.

**accident, incident**

→辨析: accident 指意外事故,如车祸、飞机失事、不幸的灾难等。He was killed in the railway accident. 他死于铁路交通事故。a traffic accident 交通事故。

→incident 通常指小事件,如日常琐事;也指众人瞩目的大事件。On the way home my father told me of an incident that took place on his first day at school in Mr. Crosset's class. 在回家的路上,我父亲告诉我一件关于在学校第一天发生在克洛索先生班级的小事。an ordinary incident 一件普通小事。

[练习 1] I met my old classmate \_\_\_\_\_ (偶然地)。

[练习 2] 他的朋友在骑马时遭险了。

- A. His friend met an incident in riding.  
B. His friend met with an event in riding.  
C. His friend met a accident in riding.  
D. His friend met with an accident in riding.

改错

1. They are trying to create another border accident.
2. It was in an accident that I found the missing letter.

**ache, pain**

→辨析: 这两个词都有“疼痛”的意思。

**ache** 疼痛,酸痛。指局部和持续的隐隐之痛,常用于复合词中。例如:

- ① I have a headache. 我头痛。  
② The doctor gave me some medicine to ease my stomach-ache.  
医生给了我点药,减轻我的腹痛。

→**pain** 痛,疼痛。普通用词。可指肉体上的痛苦,也可指精神上的苦恼或悲痛。这种痛苦的时间可长可短,可以是局部的,也可以是全面的;可以是轻微的,也可以是强烈的。pain 的复数形式可表示“苦心”、“辛劳”的意思。例如:

- ① I feel a pain in my chest. 我觉得胸部疼痛。  
② I have pains all over. 我全身疼痛。  
③ Her words eased his pain. 她的谈话减轻了他的苦恼。  
④ The death of his father gave him much pain. 他父亲的去世使他极为悲痛。  
⑤ No pains, no gains. 不劳无获。

[练习 1] The old woman's daughter died, she was in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ache                      B. aches  
C. pain                      D. pains

[练习 2] He often has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a toothache              B. toothache  
C. teethache                D. toothaches

[练习 3] 我的眼痛。

- A. My eyes aches.  
B. My eyes pains.  
C. My eyes ache.  
D. I have a eyeache.

改错

1. May this country never again know the ache of war.

**achieve, gain, get**

→辨析: achieve 作“获得”解时,指经过努力而获得成功或达到某种目的。He will do anything in order to achieve his aim. 为了达到目的,他什么都干得出来。He finally achieved success. 他最后获得成功。gain 作“获得”解时,指通过努力或奋斗,获得某种利益、好处或经验。His hard work gained him a good reputation. 他的艰苦努力,使他获得了良好的声誉。He is already gaining experience from his new job. 他已经开始从新的工作中获得经验。

→get 是这一组词中最常用的一个,是通用词。指以某种方法或手段得到某种东西,这东西可能是他需要或企图获得的,也许不是。I got a new car. 我得到一部新车子。He got a bad reputation.



他名声太臭。

→get 可指主动去“获得”，也可指被迫接受。He got a bad cold. 他得了重感冒。多用于口语，并可与其它同义词互换。

→achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt]

名，成就，功绩 Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great achievement. 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个人，一个纯朴而又取得巨大成就的人。

[练习 1] Mr. Green finally \_\_\_\_\_ success.

- A. completed B. achieved  
C. got D. won

[练习 2] There is \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ much \_\_\_\_\_ to achieve \_\_\_\_\_ in that business.

[练习 3] 他的功业是值得记载的。

- A. His achievements are worthy of record.  
B. His achievements are worthy to record.  
C. His success is worth being recorded.  
D. His achievements are worth recording.

改错

1. From them he achieved a salary of one pound per week.

across, through

→辨析：across 和 through 都作“穿过”解，across 指在一空间内从一端到另一端或成十字交叉穿过；through 着重指从物体中间或空间穿过。He went across the room. 他在屋里从这一边走到那一边。I went through the room. 他从屋中穿过。I walked across the square to the museum. 我走过广场，来到博物馆。We walked through the forest. 我们穿过森林。

误：Don't run through the street.

正：Don't run across the street. 不要横穿马路。

[练习 1] There is a bank \_\_\_\_\_ the road.

- A. over B. cross  
C. on D. across

[练习 2] They went \_\_\_\_\_ the forest and got to a village.

- A. through B. into  
C. across D. past

[练习 3] The army \_\_\_\_\_ the river \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ safely \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C  
over  
D

改错

1. The soldiers marched across the town.

about, on

→辨析：about 表示的内容较为普通，不那么正式或是随便提到。on 用于有准备的正式的、可供专门研究的语言交流，如讲演、写作等。He spoke on the present situation of the world. 他论述了当今世界的形势。He spoke about the present situation of the world. 他谈到了有关当今世界的形势。

about, of

→辨析：about 如用于 know, say, speak, talk 等动词后，表示“关于某人或某事的详情”，如将 of 用于上述这类动词之后，则表示“关于某人或某物的存在”。He spoke about you. 他讲了一些关于你的事。He spoke of you. 他提到了你。She knows nothing about the matter. 她不知道这件事的内情。She knows thing of the matter. 对这件事她一无所知。

误：He is about to be going to see the film.

正：He is about (going) to see the film. 他正要去看电影。

误：What about call on him?

正：What (How) about calling on him? 去拜访他一下怎样？

误：I have no money around me.

正：I have no money about (on, with) me. 我身边没带钱。

[练习 1] These \_\_\_\_\_ young fellows \_\_\_\_\_ are about to \_\_\_\_\_ start \_\_\_\_\_  
A B C  
at once.  
D

[练习 2] There are \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_ more than \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ the  
A B C D  
library.

改错



1. He is about more than five feet high.
2. Look at the black clouds. There is about to be a storm.
3. What about we go to Beijing for a month?

**action, act**

→辨析: action 与作名词用的 act 有时可以互换,但严格说来 action 用于抽象的,时间较长,包括不同步骤的,可以连续或重复的行为;act 用于具体的、短暂的、个别的行为。Simple actions, such as eating and drinking, become very difficult. 象吃喝这样简单的事也变得很难了。She took care to spell the word for each act. 她对于拼读单词的每一个动作都很注意。

→active ['æktiv]

形,积极的,活跃的,主动的。He was active in politics and was strongly against slavery. 他积极参加政治活动,强烈反对奴隶制。

[练习 1] They always take \_\_\_\_\_ part in everything.

- A. an active                      B. the active  
C. an action                      D. an acting

[练习 2] She is \_\_\_\_\_ in her class.

- A. an activity                      B. active  
C. the active                      D. the activity

[练习 3] Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ political activities.

- A. should active in  
B. must be active  
C. ought be active in  
D. is to be active in

改错

1. He acted for chairman in my absence.

**actual, real, true**

→辨析: actual, real 和 true 在表示某事是真实的时候,往往可以通用。actual 指所形容之物在事实上已发生或存在;而不是理论中可发生或存在的。real 指客观存在的实物,实情,实例等,而非想象或捏造的。true 指与事实相符的,而不是虚伪的,错误的东西。Can you give me the actual figures? 你能为我提供实际的数字吗? Give your real name. 说出你真实姓名。What you say is not true. 你所说的都不是真的。It's an actual (a re-

al) event in history. 这是历史上的一件真事。Tell me the true (real) reason for your absence. 告诉我你没来的真实原因。

[练习 1] Please give your \_\_\_\_\_ name.

- A. real                              B. actual  
C. true                              D. actually

[练习 2] Some of the people had \_\_\_\_\_ taken up their arms.

- A. truly                              B. indeed  
C. in fact                              D. actually

改错

1. Is it actual that he has left London?

**add, increase, raise**

→辨析: add 是“把……加入[上]”,而不是“增加”的意思, increase 和 raise 则表示“增加”的意思。He added water to the medicine. 他往药里加点水。They have decided to increase (raise) his wages to 150 yuan a month. 他们已决定每月为他提高 150 元工资。

→但 add 可作“增加”解。This adds to our difficulties. 这增加了我们的负担。

误: He added some sugar on the milk.

正: He added some sugar to the milk. 他往牛奶里加了一些白糖。

[练习 1] The manager  $\frac{\text{has decided}}{\text{A}} \frac{\text{to add}}{\text{B}}$  his wages  $\frac{\text{to}}{\text{C}}$  20 yuan  $\frac{\text{a month.}}{\text{D}}$

[练习 2] Three \_\_\_\_\_ (add) to four is seven.

[练习 3] What it all \_\_\_\_\_ is that you have learned a good lesson.

- A. add up to                      B. added up  
C. adds up to                      D. is added up to

[练习 4] His entire education \_\_\_\_\_ no more than one year.

- A. added to                      B. added up to  
C. was added up to                      D. raised to

改错

1. He added the size of his farm year by year.
2. Add a few more names on the list.
3. The money he spent was added up to more than 1,000





yuan.

### affect, effect

→辨析: affect 动(及物)影响;感动 effect(名)影响;效果 The war and the suffering that it caused *affected* him greatly. 战争及其所带来的灾难对他影响很大。The change has no *effect* on him. 变化对他没影响。

[练习 1] My throat is always \_\_\_\_\_ (affect) by bad weather.

[练习 2] What you have done will not have \_\_\_\_\_ your fame.

A. a good effect in

B. a good affect on

C. affected

D. a good effect on

### after, behind

→辨析: 这两个词都有“在……之后”的意思。

→after 在……之后。可用在空间和时间上。一般指时间的先后,也可指在行列中的顺序先后。还可指位置的前后,但在这个意义上不如 behind 用得普遍。例如:

①He will arrive just after me. 我先到,他随后就来。

②After lunch we can go. 午饭后我们就可以去了。

③After you. (客套语)您先请。

④Shut the door after you. 随手关门。

→behind 在……之后。用在空间上,一般指位置的前后,也可用来表示时间,但不指时间的先后,而指落后于既定的时间。例如:

①Look out! There's someone behind you. 注意! 你背后有人。

②She went to her room and locked the door behind her. 她走到自己的房间去,随手把门锁上。

③We're behind time. 我们迟了。

[练习 1] Is it the thing you \_\_\_\_\_ (在找的)?

[练习 2] The plan made by them \_\_\_\_\_ (毕竟是失败了)。

[练习 3] His mother will come back \_\_\_\_\_ four o'clock.

A. in

B. on

C. after

D. by

[练习 4] Mary has been abroad \_\_\_\_\_ she graduated.

A. after

B. in

C. at

D. since

[练习 5] He told me that he had handed in his exercise book \_\_\_\_\_.

A. two days ago

B. after two days

C. two days before

D. in two days

[练习 6] This is the <sup>very</sup><sub>A</sub> key <sup>to</sup><sub>B</sub> your bike <sup>after</sup><sub>C</sub> that you have been looking <sub>D</sub>

### 改错

1. He is far after the rest of his class in physics.
2. The meaning after the saying is that when you first meet someone you cannot immediately guess what his personality will be like.
3. We'll have an English exam, and three weeks after we'll have an English party.
4. He will be here after a fortnight.
5. I woke up and I didn't hear him after all.
6. We must work, and after all we must believe in ourselves.

### ago, before

→辨析: 这两个词都有“(若干时间)以前”的意思。

→ago 以前。与一般过去时的动词连用,表从现在起若干时间之前,不能用于完成时。例如:

①The train left a few minutes ago. 火车几分钟之前开走了。

②I met him three years ago. (距今)3 年前我见过他。

before 以前,过去,在前面,在……前。表从过去某一时刻起若干时间以前。可以泛指以前,与完成时,never 或过去时连用。例如:

①I had met him three years before. 我 3 年前见过他。

②I've read the story before. 我以前看过这个故事。

- ③ I never met him before. 我以前从未见过他。
- ④ Have you seen this film before? 你以前看过这部电影吗?
- ⑤ He said he had worked there three years before. 他说他以前在那儿工作过 3 年。

[练习 1] I visited him two days \_\_\_\_\_, but he had gone to London five days \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. before; ago      B. long; before  
C. since; ago      D. ago; before

[练习 2] We haven't heard him play the piano since two years.

A B C D

[练习 3] 他参军 5 年了。

- A. He has joined the army for five years.  
B. He joined the army five years ago.  
C. He has been in the army for five years.  
D. It is five years since he joined the army.

改错

1. It happened two days before.
2. I have left school two years ago.
3. My father died for three years.

agree with, agreed to, agree on, agree

►辨析: 1. agree with 的意思是“同意……”,“赞成……”,后面接指人或表示“意见”、“看法”的词, We all *agree with* her. 我们都同意她的意见。I quite *agree with* what you say. 我很同意你说的话。

2. agree with 还有“与……一致”、“(气候、食物等)适合”的意思。The verb must *agree with* the subject in person and number. 动词在人称和数上应与主语一致。His words do not *agree with* his action. 他言行不一致。Mutton does not *agree with* me. 我不能吃羊肉(我不习惯吃羊肉)。The climate here doesn't *agree with* him. 他不适应这里的气候。

3. agree to 的意思是“同意……”，“赞成……”，后面接表示“提议”，“办法”，“计划”等的词。Do you *agree to* this arrangement? 你赞成这个安排吗？

4. agree to do sth. 的意思是“同意(答应)做某事”。They *agreed to come* on Monday. 他们同意

(答应)星期一来。

5. agree on 的意思是“对……取得一致意见”。  
主语常常是协商一件事的人们或单位,后面常接表示具体协议的文件、计划、行动等名词。Finally they *agree on* a plan of work. 他们最后就工作计划取得了一致意见。After discussion the two sides *agree on* a cease-fire. 经过讨论,双方达成了停火协议。
6. agree 也可单独使用。I asked him to come on Monday morning. He *agreed*. 我叫他星期一早上来,他同意了。

误: *We agree to you.*

正: *We agree with you.* 我们同意你的意见。

[练习 1] They agreed \_\_\_\_\_ what he said.

- A. to                  B. on  
C. with                D. about

[练习 2] I quite agree \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ that point.

- A. with; on                      B. to; on  
C. with; to                        D. with; in

[练习3] We met at an \_\_\_\_\_ place at an \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- A. agreeable; agreeable  
B. agreed; agreed  
C. agree; agreeable  
D. agreeing; agreeing

[练习4]我赞同他每周日来访我。

- A. I agree that he call on me every Sunday.  
B. I agree that he should call on me every Sunday.  
C. I agree that he calls on me every Sunday.  
D. I agree that he shall call on me every Sunday.

改错

1. She has sometimes agreed to what I have said to her.
2. The patient agrees with the medicine.
3. Can we agree to a date for the next meeting?
4. We agreed leaving at once.

**alive, living, live**

►辨析：这三个词都有“活的”的意思。

**alive** 活的, 在世的。多用于人, 只可作表语用, 放在名词或代词之后。例如:



① Is that victim alive or dead? 那个受害者是活着还是死了?

(一般不说: Is that victim living or dead?)

② Who is the greatest poet alive? 当今(在世的)最伟大的诗人是谁?

③ Although she is nearly 70, yet she is very much alive. 虽然她已年近 70, 但仍非常活跃。

**living** 活着的, 一模一样的, 现存的, 生活的。可兼指人或物, 用来说现在某某时候是活着的, 既可以放在被修饰的名词之前, 也可以放在其后, 用作定语, 没有比较级或最高级。例如:

① Is his mother still living? 他的母亲还健在吗?  
(不说: Is his mother still alive?)

② No man living can write better music than he did. 当今没有人能写出比他的音乐更好的音乐作品。

③ She is the living image of her mother. 她和她母亲长得一模一样。

④ Her grandmother was still living when her grandfather died. 她祖父死时, 祖母还在世。

**live** 活的, 有生命的, 重要的现场(广播)的, 充满精力的。用作定语, 修饰物而不修饰人, 放在名词前。例如:

① It was a live broadcast not a recording. 那是现场直播, 不是录音广播。

② It is very difficult to catch a live fish bare-handed. 赤手空拳去捉一条活鱼是非常困难的。

[练习 1] A robber was caught \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. life                      B. lived  
C. alive                     D. live

[练习 2] Do you  $\frac{\text{know}}{\text{A}}$  who  $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{B}}$   $\frac{\text{the greatest}}{\text{C}}$   $\frac{\text{alive}}{\text{D}}$  man?

改错

1. He is regarded as one of the best alive writers at present.

2. It wasn't a recorded show, it was alive.

**all, entire, total, whole**

→ **辨析**: 这四个词都有“全部的”、“整个的”的意思。

→ **all** 整个的, 全部的, 所有的, 一切的。用法最广,

可以替代这组词中的任何一个词。可用在冠词、物主代词和其他限定词之前。当它与名词复数连用时, 表“所有的”、“一切的”; 而与物质名词或抽象名词连用时, 则表“整个的”、“全部的”。例如:

① He has been working all day. 他整天都在工作。

② All the students went there. 所有的学生都到那儿去了。

③ She lived on the small island all her life. 她一辈子住在这个小岛上。

④ All hope is gone. 一切希望都没有了。

⑤ Not all the members were present. 并不是所有的会员都出席。

→ **entire** 全部的, 完整的; 整个的, 完全的。用来强调事物的整体, 有具体的与抽象的两种意义。通常形容一种物质的、数目的、时间性的或品质上的实体。例如:

① The enemy burned the entire city. 敌人烧毁了整个城市。

② He wrote the entire novel in only six months. 他写整部小说只花了 6 个月时间。

③ He was in entire ignorance of the matter. 他完全不知道那件事情。

→ **total** 全体的, 总计的, 全部的。只暗示一个可计量的总体, 指某事全部被计算、测量或考虑过之后得出的总数。例如:

① His total earnings for 1998 are 40,000 dollars. 他 1998 年的全部收入是 4 万美元。

② My efforts ended in total failure. 我的努力终归全盘失败了。

③ What is the total amount of it? 总数是多少? (= How much is the total?)

④ He is in total ignorance of it. 他完全不知道。

→ **whole** 全体的, 全部的, 完全的。指没有被分割的整体, 常可与 all 换用, 但他们的位置不同。whole 常放在冠词、物主代词或其他限定词之后; 当用来修饰名词复数时, 表“整个的”, 一般不与物质名词和不可数名词连用, 语气比 entire 随便。例如:

① The whole world was surprised at the news. 那新闻