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高考英语易混词辨析手册

主编 高丽文

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江西高校出版社

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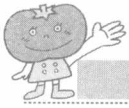

前 言

高考在即，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高考手册系列丛书。

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

《高考英语全能手册》本书以新课标为依据，针对高考对英语基础知识，如词汇、语法、高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。

《高考英语易混词辨析手册》本书以新课标及现行教材为依据，紧密结合高中英语教学实际，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。

《高考英语短语手册》本书覆盖了最新高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

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1. a bit/a little

a bit:a little; somewhat

a little:some but not much

例句

1. I am a bit tired.
   我有点疲倦。
2. I am feeling a little better.
   我感觉好一点儿了。
3. He's a bit of a donkey;he does silly things.
   他多少有点蠢,尽干傻事儿。
4. When Susan was quite a little girl, her mother gave her a book.
   当苏珊还是个小孩子时,她的妈妈给过她一本书。
5. Could you move over a little and make some room for me?
   你能往那边移一点,给我一点地方吗?

辨析

a bit 常修饰形容词、副词或动词,修饰不可数名词时须在其后加 of。

a bit of water 一点水。

a little 可修饰形容词或不可数名词,表"一点"。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:

①There is _____ water in the cup. You can drink it.

②Would you eat _____ cake?

③I want _____ paper.

答案:

①a bit of/a little　句意:杯子里还有一点水,你喝吧。

②a little　句意:你要不要吃点儿蛋糕?

③a bit of　句意:我想要一点儿纸。

2. a most/the most

a most: very

the most: the largest in number or amount

例句

1. This is a most interesting book.
   这是一本非常有趣的书。
2. Mr Wang is the most handsome man in the school.
   王老师是学校最帅的男老师。
3. You have come at a most opportune moment,for I need your advice.
   你来得正是时候,因为我正需要征求你的意见。
4. London is the most populous area of Britain.
   伦敦是英国人口最稠密的地区。
5. He wanted to know the most recent news about his homeland.
   他想要知道关于他祖国的最新消息。
6. a most remarkable sunset
   非常壮观的日落(景象)

辨析

a most 表示"非常,很"相当于 very(不含比较关系)。the most 表示"最……"。

即时演练

用 a most 或 the most 的适当形式填空：

①This is _____ interesting story.

②She has _____ books in the class.

③Mr Wang is _____ skillful driver.

答案：

①a most　句意：这是一个非常有趣的故事。

②the most　句意：在班上她的书最多。

③a most　句意：王先生的驾驶技术很好。

3. a number of/the number of

a number of: many; It takes a plural verb when preceded by the indefinite article "a"

the number of: a total; a sum; It takes a singular verb when it is preceded by the definite article "the"

例句

1. A number of us students are from south.
   我们学生中许多人来自南方。
2. The number of people who are ill is five.
   生病的人数是5个。
3. A number of foreign visitors visited the Great Wall the day before yesterday.
   一群外国游客前天去了长城。
4. the number of unemployed workers
   失业人数
5. A number of the students came out of the classroom after school.
   一群学生放学后从教室里走出来。
6. The number of stamp collectors is growing apace.
   集邮的人数激增。

辨析

a number of 意为"一些""许多"，是固定词组，用做定语，of 后面跟的名词或代词是复数形式。a number of 所修饰的名词或代词在句中做主语用时，谓语动词常用复数形式。

the number of 意为"……的数目"，用做句子的主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

即时演练

用 a number of 和 the number of 的适当形式填空：

①What is _____ annual traffic accidents?

②I have _____ letters to read.

③I've seen the movie _____ times.

答案：

①the number of　句意：每年交通事故的数量是多少？

②a number of　句意：我有一些信要读。

③a number of　句意：我已经看了好多遍这部电影。

4. 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. They conferred about a certain matter.
   他们商议某件事情。
4. I am arguing with him about (upon) this question.
   我和他就这个问题在辩论。
5. I am reading a book on European literature.
   我在读关于欧洲文学的书。

辨析

on 和 about 有时可以替换，但是 on 多暗示内容属于专门性，而 about 则多用在内容或观

点比较一般性的情形。

即时演练

用 about 和 on 填空：

①Do you have any idea _____ this subject?

②I spoke with him _____ the matter.

③I'm listening to a story _____ birds.

答案：

①on　句意：对于这个主题你有什么看法？

②about/on　句意：我就此事同他谈话。

③about　句意：我正在听关于鸟的故事。

5. above/beyond

above: beyond the level

beyond: to a degree that is past the understanding, reach, or scope of

例句

1. Richard is above average in his lessons.
   理查得的成绩高于平均水平。
2. The question is beyond me.
   这个问题我答不出来。
3. Truth always rises above, as oil rises above water.
   〈谚〉真理总是高于谬误，就像油浮在水面。
4. That famous painting is beyond my purse.
   那幅名画我买不起。
5. A speaker should not speak above the heads of his audience.
   一个演讲者讲话时不应该超出听众的接受水平。

辨析

above 强调高于一般标准之上的“超出”。

She is above any of her classmates in speaking English. 她英语说的比班上任何一个同学都好。

beyond 表示超出自身所能达到的“超出”。

He lives beyond his means. 他过着入不敷出的生活。The TV is beyond repair. 这台电视机无法修理了。

即时演练

用 above 和 beyond 填空：

①The temperature is _____ average this winter.

②He is such a naughty boy and is _____ my control.

③The captain of a ship is _____ a seaman.

答案：

①above　句意：今年冬天的温度超过平均温度。

②beyond　句意：这个小孩太淘气我管不了他。

③above　句意：船长比水手的职位高。

6. above/over/on

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. The sun is over our heads.
   太阳正在我们的头顶上面。
5. There are many apples on the table.
   桌子上有许多苹果。
6. A lot of smoke appeared above the hill.

烟出现在山上。

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“覆盖于……之上”之意，反义词 under。

即时演练

用 above、over 或 on 填空：

①There was a lamp hanging _____ the table.

②—Where is your book? —It's _____ the desk.

③Wild geese（野雁） were flying _____ the lake.

答案：

①above　句意：桌子上面有盏灯。

②on　句意：——你的书在哪里？——在书桌上。

③above/over　句意：野雁在湖面上飞翔。

7. 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. I cannot accept your invitation.
   我不能接受你的邀请。
2. Mary received the gift from John, but she didn't accept it.
   玛丽收到了约翰送的礼物，但是没有接受。
3. You cannot accept a job, and at the same time accept another job.
   你不能接受一个工作，而同时又接受另一个工作。
4. He received a fat letter.
   他收到一封厚厚的信。
5. I accepted his criticism without any complaint.
   我毫无抱怨地接受他的批评。

辨 析

accept 表示主观上接受，而 receive 表示客观上收到，但不一定接受。

I have received your invitation, but I am sorry I can't accept it. 我已收到你的请帖，但是很抱歉，我不能接受。

即时演练

用 accept 或 receive 填空：

①I can not _____ this gift.

②He _____ a letter.

答案：

①accept　句意：我不能接受这个礼物。

②received　句意：他收到一封信。

8. ache/pain

ache: a pain that lasts for a long time

pain: suffering of the body or mind, a feeling of hurting

例 句

1. He has an ache in the back.
   他背部疼痛。
2. I have pains all over.
   我浑身疼痛。
3. My head ached badly.
   我头痛得很厉害。
4. I have a pain in the stomach.
   我胃部作痛。
5. I can't bear the pain.
   我无法忍受这种痛苦。

辨 析

ache 指身体某一部位的持续的隐痛；pain 泛指“疼痛”，也可指精神上的痛苦。

His head often aches, which gives him much pain. 他经常头痛，这使得他很痛苦。

即时演练

用 ache 或 pain 的适当形式填空：

①The boy cried with _____.

②My tooth _____.

③His disappearance caused his parents a great deal of _____.

答案：

①pain 句意：小孩因疼哭起来。

②aches 句意：我牙疼。

③pain 句意：他的失踪让父母非常伤心。

9. act/action

act: sth. (being, to be) done

action: the doing of sth.; sth. done

例 句

1. We must act at once.
   我们必须立即行动。
2. Actions speak louder than words.
   事实胜于雄辩。
3. His actions correspond with his words.
   他言行一致。

辨 析

act 与 action：两者常可替换使用。严格说来，act 多指具体的、短暂的、个别的动作或行为；action 多用于指较抽象的，时间较长的，包括不同步骤的，可以继续或重复的动作或行为。

即时演练

用 act 或 action 的适当形式填空：

①He ran into the burning house and saved the child. That was really a brave _____.

②He is regretting his _____.

③Everyone likes a man of _____.

答案：

①act 句意：他跑进着火的房中救出孩子，这一举动真的很勇敢。

②action 句意：他为他的行为感到惭愧。

③action 句意：人人都喜欢踏实肯干的人。

10. actually/truly/practically 和 in fact

actually: in actual fact; really

truly: that really happened

practically: having to do with action or practice rather than thought or theory

in fact: words that you use to tell people that something is true

例 句

1. Actually, you owe me more than this.
   实际上你欠我的不只这些。
2. Science is truly catholic.
   科学是真正具有普遍性的。
3. The room was practically full.
   房间实际上已满了。
4. She pretends to various abilities she doesn't, in fact, possess.
   她自称具有各种各样的实际上并不具有的能力。

辨 析

actually 指可以通过感官感知的实际存在的事，不是单纯想象或推理的事。

Grey is actually a mixture of black and white. 灰色实际上是黑白两种颜色的混合色。

truly 指事物性质上的“真实”。

I'm truly happy. 我真的高兴。

practically 指表面上不同的事物其实质相同。

Stealing and cheating are practically the same thing. 偷窃和欺骗实际上是一样的。

in fact 指对前面简略地或抽象地说过的事情加以更详细而具体的论说。

I think so, in fact, I'm quite sure. 我想是如此。事实上，我十分确信是如此。

11. adapt/adopt

adapt: make or become suitable for new needs, different conditions, etc.

adopt: accept or take and use; take (a child of other parents) into one's family as one's own

例句

1. She could not adapt her way of life to the company.
   她的生活方式无法适应公司的要求。
2. Our school has adopted a new teaching method.
   我们学校采用了新的教学法。
3. The board adapted the proposal.
   委员会通过了该项提议。
4. The old lady adopted the orphan.
   老太太收养了那个孤儿。

辨析

adapt“适应”，常用词组 adapt oneself to;

He is quickly adapt (himself) to new circumstances. 他很快适应新环境。“修改(为…之用)”，常用于 adapt + 名 + (for + 名)。

I adapted the garage for use as a workshop. 我将车库改为工作室使用。

adopt 采纳意见/计划/方法，采用，收养等。

one's adopted son/daughter 某人的养子/养女。

即时演练

用 adapt 或 adopt 的适当形式填空：

①They _____ our methods.

②He _____ himself to the cold weather.

③I know I am _____.

答案：

①adopted　句意：他们采纳了我们的方法。

②adapted　句意：他让自己适应寒冷的天气。

③adopted　句意：我知道我是被收养的。

12. advancement/advance

advancement: improvement, development, or movement to a higher rank

advance: forward movement; progress

例句

1. Hard work offers good opportunities for advancement.
   努力工作会有良好的晋升机会。
2. The enemy's advance was slow.
   敌人进展缓慢。

辨析

这两个名词词义相同，且均由动词 advance 生成。但 advance 用做及物动词时，它的名词形式是 advancement，用做不及物动词时，它的名词形式是 advance。

13. afraid/frightened/terrified

afraid: full of fear; frightened

frightened: in a state of fear; afraid

terrified: very frightened

例句

1. She is afraid of being late for school. 她害怕上学迟到。
2. I am frightened of dogs. 我害怕狗。
3. The terrified old woman was sent to hospital. 那个受惊吓的老太太被送往医院。

辨析

afraid 是指真实存在的原因或想象的原因引起的精神上的害怕状态，害怕的心理状态可以是短暂的，也可以是长久的。afraid 仅能作表语，不能作定语。

frightened 表示由实际存在的或眼前存在的

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原因突然引起的害怕，常可替代 afraid 作表语。

I was frightened he wouldn't come. 我更担心他不来。

terrified 释为突然感受到极度惊恐而发呆，可作为定语。

The terrified mother didn't know what to do. 惊呆了的母亲不知道该做什么。

即时演练

用 afraid，frightened 或 terrified 的适当形式填空：

①I'm _____ you're wrong.

②He sounded _____.

③She was _____ that the plane would crash.

④I know they're _____ for me.

⑤I'm _____ of losing you.

⑥I'd be _____ to death.

答案：

①afraid　句意：恐怕你错了。

②frightened　句意：他听起来像受到了惊吓。

③frightened　句意：她担心飞机会坠毁。

④afraid/frightened　句意：我知道他们在担心我。

⑤terrified　句意：我害怕失去你。

⑥frightened　句意：我怕死

14. afraid to do sth/afraid of doing sth

be afraid to do sth./be afraid of doing sth.：worried about what might happen

例句

1. She is afraid to speak in public.
   她害怕在大庭广众之下说话。
2. I am afraid of falling off the ladder.
   我担心会从梯子上掉下来。
3. He is afraid of cold.
   他怕冷。
4. She was afraid to see a doctor.
   她害怕看医生。
5. I was afraid of waking the young sister.
   我担心把妹妹吵醒。

辨析

be afraid to do 与 be afraid of doing 都可以表示“害怕”“不敢”，但是，前者着重“因害怕而不敢做某事”，后者表示“担心某事可能发生”，即担心出现自己无法左右的突发事情。

I'm afraid to dive into the swimming pool. 我不敢在游泳池里跳水。

I'm afraid of falling into the swimming pool. 我担心会掉进游泳池里去。

即时演练

用 be afraid to do sth 或 be afraid of doing sth 的适当形式填空：

①I seldom speak because I _____ (make) mistakes.

②_____ you _____ (swim).

③He _____ darkness.

答案：

①am afraid of making　句意：因为害怕出错所以我很少讲话。

②Are，afraid to swim　句意：你害怕游泳吗？

③is afraid of　句意：他怕黑。

15. after all/above all

after all：in spite of everything to the contrary；nevertheless

above all：most important of all；especially

例句

1. He succeeded after all.
   他毕竟成功了。
2. Above all，we must be healthy.
   最重要的是我们一定要健康。
3. Apparently she never got my letter after

all.
显然，她始终没有收到我的信。
4. Above all let me introduce myself to you.
首先让我先介绍一下我自己。
5. He is still a child after all. Don't blame him.
他毕竟还是小孩，不要责怪他。

辨 析

after all"虽然……但毕竟……"，表示说话人意思的转折。表示这个意思的时候，after all一般位于句末。
He said he would not come in, but he came in after all. 他说他不进来了，但他毕竟是进来了。
above all 首先，尤其重要的，通常放在句首。

即时演练

用 after all 或 above all 填空：
①A man must _____ be honest.
②Jane was worried about her exam, but she passed it _____.
③A clock must be _____ correct.

答案：

①above all 句意：首先做人一定要诚实。
②after all 句意：珍妮担心考试但她最终还是通过了考试。
③above all 句意：首先表必须要准。

16. after/in

after: ① later than; following in time; ② next in order to
in: after a special length of time

例 句

1. We will play football after school.
放学后我们将要踢足球。
2. I'll come back in a week.
我一个星期后将回来。
3. After several delays, the plane had left at six o'clock,
几经耽误，飞机最终6点钟起飞了。
4. Mr Green is going to come abroad in two years.
格林先生打算两年后回国。
5. I was weary after a day of hard work.
辛勤工作一天之后，我感到疲惫不堪。

辨 析

after 和 in 都有"在……之后"的意思。但 after 表将来某一时刻之后或在……后面。
after work 下班后。in 表示将来一段时间之后。
They'll be back in two days. 他们两天后回来。

即时演练

用 after 或 in 填空：
①July comes _____ June.
②I'll be ready _____ 40 minutes.
③He came back _____ dark.

答案：

①after 句意：七月在六月的后面。
②in 句意：我40分钟后就会准备好。
③after 句意：天黑后他才回来。

17. 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. His novels had a great vogue ten years ago.
他的小说十年前风靡一时。
2. I went to bed at 10, before when I was reading for an hour.
我10点睡觉，在那以前我看了一个小时的书。

3. Short hair come back into vogue about ten years ago.
大约10年前短发又开始流行起来了。

辨 析

ago 指从现在起若干时间以前，因此，一般情况下只与一般过去时的动词连用，有时可以和含有助动词、情态动词的完成时态或完成时态的非人称形式连用。
She speaks of having seen him a week ago. 她说她一星期前见过他。
before 指过去某时间以前若干时间，时常与完成时态连用，特别是在间接引语中常与过去完成时连用。
My grandfather died six years ago, my grandmother had already died three years before. 我祖父6年前去世了，我祖母在那以前3年就去世了。
ago 不能单独做状语，必须和表示一段时间的词组连用，before 笼统地指过去的时间可以单独做状语，与一般过去时或现在完成时连用。
I have seen him before. = I saw him before. 我以前曾经见过他。

18. aid/help/assist

aid: help somebody especially by making it easier
help: do sth. or part of sth. for sb.
assist: help sb. to do sth.

例 句

1. She aided to solve the problem.
她帮忙解决了这个问题。
2. Please come along and help me with my English.
有空请帮我学英语。
3. I'd like to assist you with the matter.
我愿意帮你处理这事儿。

辨 析

aid 是正式用语，常指给予处于困难或危急状况的团体、国家等救援。
help 是日常用语，口语中常用来代替 aid 或 assist，多指积极而实际的具体帮助。
assist 强调“协调”“辅助”的意义，其主语往往是它的宾语的助手和下属。
The monitor often assisted the teacher with the class work. 班长经常帮助老师做班级工作。

19. alliance/league/union

alliance: a close association of nations or other groups, formed to advance common interests
league: agreement made between persons; groups or nations for their common welfare, e. g. to work for peace; the parties that make such an agreement union: a group of states or countries that have the same central government or that agree to work together

例 句

1. the worker-peasant alliance
工农联盟
2. a defense league
防御联盟

辨 析

alliance 指双方有共同利益的联盟，也可指联姻。
league 指因有特别目的而组成的联盟。
the League of Nations 国际联盟。
union 指长期的联盟。
the Soviet Union 苏维埃联盟。
也可指家族间的联姻关系或行业中的工会等组织。

20. alter/change

alter: change; become or make different

change: become or make different

例句

1. Our village has greatly altered since liberation.
   解放以来,我们村子有很大改变。
2. Great changes have taken place in our university since then.
   自那时以来,我们学校发生了很大的变化。

辨析

alter 指不影响事物的基本结构的局部改变或某一特殊方面的改变。

change 是常用词,可指巨大的、细微的、外表的、本质的、数量上的或质量上的任何变化。

alter 做及物动词时只后接宾语,不再涉及改变成什么样,而 change 宾语后还可接 into 短语表示改变的结果。

They are changing the desert into farmland. 他们正在把沙漠改造成良田。

21. amaze/surprise/astonish

amaze: fill with great surprise or wonder

surprise: give a feeling of surprise; astonish sth. that is unexpected

astonish: surprise greatly

例句

1. It amazed me a lot.
   这使我大为惊异。
2. She showed a depth of feeling that surprised us.
   她表现出的强烈感情让我们吃惊。
3. He was more than surprised; he was astonished.
   他岂止吃惊,而是大吃一惊。

辨析

amaze 语气最强,表示发生了原以为不可能发生的事情时心理上所感到的极度的惊骇和迷惑不解。

surprise 是最常用的词,表示对突然发生的意外事情的暂时性的惊讶。

astonish 比 surprise 语气强烈,表示对突然出现的不可理解的事情做出超乎一般的反应。

22. animal/beast/creature

animal: living thing, especially one with four legs, which can feel and move about

beast: four-footed animal; large four-footed farm animal

creature: living person or animal

例句

1. When animals have more food, they generally multiply faster.
   当动物有充足的食物时,一般来说繁殖很快。
2. The hunter was trailing the beast.
   猎人正在追猎那只野兽。
3. The crocodile is a strange-looking creature.
   鳄鱼是一种模样古怪的动物。

辨析

作“动物”解时,animal 指区别于植物的一切生物而言。

beast 指较大的四足野兽,较高级的哺乳动物,侧重区别于爬的动物和昆虫等。

creature 指所有的生物,包括人和动物,但不包括植物。

23. anyone/any one/anybody

anyone/anybody: any person; all people

例句

1. Is there anyone at home?
   家里有人吗?
2. You may choose any one of the apples.
   你可以从这些苹果中任拿一个。
3. Can anybody tell me the time?
   谁能告诉我现在是几点了?

4. I don't know anybody in the town.
镇上的人我一个都不认识。
5. Anybody can lift it.
任何人都可把它举起来。
6. I cannot see any one here.
我在这儿没见到任何人。

辨 析

anybody 和 anyone 都指"任何人",后接单数动词。
Has anybody called? 有人打电话来吗?
anybody 和 anyone 在 not 后面表示全部否定,但不能放在 not 前;否定主语时要用 nobody:
I didn't see anybody there. 我在那儿没见到任何人。
Nobody can do that. 谁也不会做那件事。
不能说 Anybody cannot…
any one 是指某些人或物中的"任何一个",用来表明只限一个,后面常接 of 短语:
You may take any one of these books. 你可以从这些书中任选一本。
You may tell any one of us. 你可以告诉我们中的任何一个人。

即时演练

用 anybody、anyone 或 any one 填空:
①Can _____ tell me the truth?
②Take _____ you like.

答案:

①anybody/anyone 句意:谁能告诉我真相?
②any one 句意:拿你喜欢的。

24. agree to/agree with/agree on

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

例 句

1. I agree to his plan.
我同意他的计划。
2. I agree with you.
我赞同你。
3. We agree on that.
关于那件事,我们的意见一致。
4. He agreed to accept payment in kind instead of wages.
他同意接受以货代款,不领现金工资。
5. I agreed with him over the new proposals.
我同意他对这些新建议的看法。

辨 析

agree to 后接表示建设、计划、安排之类的词。
Please agree to this agreement. 请同意这个安排。
agree with 后接指人或表示"意见;看法"的词。
Do you agree with me? 你同意我的意见吗?
agree with 还有"与……一致"(气候、食物等)适合的意思。
Her words do not agree with her actions. 她言行不一。
agree on 主要表示"对……达成一致意见",其主语一般是协商一件事的。
After discussion the two sides agreed on a cease fire. 经过讨论,双方就停火问题达成了一致。

即时演练

用 agree to、agree with 或 agree on 的适当形式填空:
①I don't _____ you.
②We _____ the plan for the holiday.
③Jack _____ go with them.

答案:

①agree with 句意:我不同意你的观点。
②agreed on 句意:我们就假期计划达成了一致。
③agree to 句意:杰克同意跟他们一起走。

25. all/each/every

all：①adj. the whole number of；the whole extent or amount of ②pron. everybody，everything

each：adj. & pron. every person or thing in a group separately；every

every：adj. all or each one

例句

1. All the students go home early on Saturday.
   星期六所有的学生很早就回家。
2. The teacher gives each boy a banana.
   老师给每个孩子一根香蕉。
3. I go to school by bike every day.
   每天我骑车去上学。
4. Every cook praises his own soup.
   〈谚〉厨子总是称赞自己做的汤（意即：卖瓜的说自己的瓜甜）。
5. I've invited each of my colleagues in turn.
   我邀请了我的每一位同事。
6. The teacher collected all the pupils in the auditorium.
   教师将所有的学生集中在礼堂里。

辨析

all 表示全体，强调三者或三者以上，可做主语、同位语。与 not 连用不表示全部否定，而表示部分否定；表示全部否定时，用 none。

All roads lead to Rome.（谚）条条道路通罗马。

each 表示二者或二者以上的每一个，强调个体；既可做定语，又可做名词充当主语、宾语。

We each took a big risk. 我们各自冒了一次大险。

every 表示三者或三者以上的每一个都，仅做定语，后接单数可数名词，表示整体概念；强调全部；也可译做“每……，每隔”。

Every child loved their dog. 每个小孩都喜欢自己的狗。

即时演练

用 all、each 或 every 填空：

①He was sitting with children on _____ side of him.

②_____ the students are here now.

③I read _____ word in your letter.

答案：

①each　句意：他让孩子坐在他的两边。

②All　句意：所有学生都在这。

③every　句意：我逐字读你的来信。

26. alive/living/live/lively

alive：continuing to live

living：alive

live：alive；living

lively：gay；full of life and spirit

例句

1. Who's the greatest man alive?
   当今最伟大的人物是谁？
2. Is Mr Black still living?
   布莱克先生还在世吗？
3. That is a live fish.
   那是一条活鱼。
4. He gave us a lively description about his life in Africa.
   他生动地描述了他在非洲的生活情况。
5. There's not much hope that he is still alive.
   他还活着的希望不大。
6. I remember her (as) such a lively girl.
   我记得她是一个很活泼的女孩。
7. a live young man
   生气勃勃的年轻人

辨析

alive 表语性形容词，既可指人，也可指物，不

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