

英语易错词语 辨析与应用 100 例

李达荣 编著

煤炭工业出版社

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写在前面

《英语易错词语辨析与应用100例》这本书，是根据广大自学者和中学师生英语学习的需要而编写的。

收集在本书中的100组词语都是从常用词语中挑出来的，多数是动词和结构词。这些成对的词语，在意义、用法或搭配关系上有相同或相似之处，又有不同之处，因而用起来易错、易混。本书通过举例说明各个词语的主要词义、用法，指出各对词语中的异同点，帮助读者掌握这些词语的特点，并在每组词语辨析后附有一组练习，在实践中加以理解、记忆、应用，以达到提高运用语言的能力。

本书编写肯定有不足之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

目 录

一、100组词语辨析与示例	1
二、词语重点、难点、易错点比较(400句).....	125
三、答案	165

一、100组词语辨析与示例

1. each和every这两个词不能和all同时使用

each可作代词、形容词或副词，着重个别人或物，表示单数；every只能作形容词，着重全体，但也表示单数。

I know each(adj.) member of the family.

这家每个人我都认识。

I know every member of the family.

这家全家人我都认识。

Each(pron.) of the high jumpers may have three tries.

Every body in the class passed the examination.

They cost on dollar each(adv.)

Everybody is here, 不能说Everybody is all here.

还有：everyone和everybody可以译成“大家”，但却是单数不定代词。

everyone和every one 不同：

everyone(每人、人人)只能指人，并且后面不能接of短语。

every one (每个) 指人指物皆可，后面可以接of短语。

例如：Go to bed, every one of you!

everyone of the children 是错的，应该说 every child.
而everyone in the village 是对的。

everyday 和 every day 不同：

everyday是形容词，译作“日常的”，“日用的”。

如, everyday English(日常用语), everyday articles(日常用品); every day 是名词短语, 用作状语, 如: I go to school every day.

练习 1

选择(A)each或(B)every填空:

1. _____ of us has a bike.
2. They _____ got a new copy of the book.
3. Three girls came and I gave an orange to _____ of them.
4. There are trees on _____ side of the river.
5. _____ student should do his(their)best.
6. I go there on business _____ two years.
7. _____ of the doctors can't do such an operation.
8. The doctor came here _____ two weeks.
9. _____ one of the books is interesting.
10. The two boys _____ have picture-books.

2. both的性质和用法与all相同, 但只指两个人或事物, 总表示复数

I have two brothers, both are engineers.

There are trees on both sides (=on each side, on either side) of the street.

They are both astronauts (=Both of them are astronauts).

The book is both useful and interesting.

all可表示单数或复数, 不仅可用作代词, 也可以用作形容词或副词。

(1) 作代词 意为everything

All I want is peace and quiet.

(2) 作形容词 意为 the whole of

All the world has heard of his name.

表示复数:

(1) 作代词

All (主语) are welcome.

They all (同位语) agreed. = All (主语) of them agreed.

不能说 All they agreed.

(2) 作形容词

All (形容词作定语) the students agreed. (= The students all (代词作同位语) agreed.)

由上述可知, 主语是代词时, all 不能作定语, 只能是同位语; 主语是名词时, all 可以作定语, 也可以作同位语。

(3) 作副词, 起状语作用

They were dressed all (副词) in blue.

他们全身穿着蓝衣服。

比较: They were all (代词作同位语) dressed in blue.

他们大家都穿着蓝衣服。

The monkey was all wet. (= The monkey was completely wet.)

比较: All the monkeys were wet (= The whole number of the monkeys were wet.)

no one 和 none

no one = nobody 只能指人, 总是单数。

No one must know this.

none 指人指物皆可, 指不可数名词时谓语动词用单数,

指可数名词时，谓语动词用单数、复数皆可。例如：

None of us is/are perfect. We all make mistakes.

None of the problems is/are important. It is none of your business. 这事与你丝毫不相干。

(不能说 They are none of your business.)

练习 2

选择(A)both (B)all (C)none或(D)neither填空：

1. My sister and I are _____ pupils.
2. _____ his parents are Party members.
3. Tom and Mary _____ like swimming.
4. They are _____ middle-school students.
5. My parents and I _____ like skating.
6. In our class _____ of us are League members.
7. I saw two films yesterday, but _____ of them is interesting.
8. My father borrowed three books from the library, but I like _____ of them.
9. _____ the food is good to eat.
10. They _____ have gone.
11. I have eaten them _____.

3. other 和 another

other有代词和形容词的性质，并有单数和复数形式，前面常加定冠词the，表示“与某个或某些相对的另一个”。

others表示“与某个或某些相对的另一一些”。

例如：

He has two brothers. One is a doctor, the other is a teacher.

I have three pens. One is here, the others are at home.

Where are the other comrades?

He always helps others.

another = an + other, 所以不能再加冠词。它具有代词和形容词的性质, 只表示单数, 意为“与某个或某些不同的另一个或又一个”, 其复数形式用 some others 或 any others 例如:

Would you like another cup of tea?

This cap is too small for me. Please show me another.

I don't like these. Have you any others?

Please let me see some others.

练习 3

选择 (A) another (B) other (C) the other (D) the rest (E) others 填空:

1. I bought two pencils. One is red, the _____ is blue.
2. I don't like this cup. Please show me _____ one.
3. I don't think this is a good idea. Have you any _____ suggestions?
4. Don't lose hope. Have _____ try.
5. You are not all here. Where are the _____ comrades?
6. The twins are much alike. I can't tell one from the _____.
7. We are cleaning the classroom. Some are cleaning the windows, _____ are washing the wall.
8. Some of us walked there, _____ took the bus.
9. The dictionary is better than _____.
10. There are fifty students in the class. Thirty of them are boys, _____ are girls.

4. 区别 one, ones, one's 和 oneself

ones是代词one的复数形式，当one或ones用来代表前面所提的人或物时，其前面应加形容词。例如：

Your bag is green, and the blue one is mine.

The new dictionaries are here, and the old ones are over there.

one's是物主代词，oneself是反身代词。

例如：

One should love one's country.

One should wash oneself regularly.

练习 4

选用 (A) one (B) ones (C) one's (D) oneself 填空：

1. I have lost my umbrella. I want to buy a new _____.
2. If you take this chair, I'll take that _____.
3. These chairs are too old, I want to buy some new _____.
4. Your bike is old, but your brother's is still new _____.
5. One should do _____ best for the revolution.
6. _____ of the boys has lost his hat.
7. This book is _____ of the best books that have appeared.
8. There are two maps in the room. _____ is a map of China, the other is a map of the world.
9. One can't do for _____.

5. oneself 和 by oneself 的区别

oneself 反身代词可作表语、宾语，还可作名词或代词的同位语，以示强调，可译作“亲自”、“本人”。放在与其同位的词后或放在句尾。例如：

I myself fixed the window (= I fixed the window myself.)

“by + 反身代词”表示“单独地”的意思。例如：

You can't play tennis by yourself (=You can't play tennis alone.).

练习 5

选择正确的词填空：

1. He liked to take a walk _____.
A. himself B. by himself
2. She cleaned the house all _____.
A. herself B. by nerself
3. She is too young to look after _____.
A. herself B. by herself
4. It's a pity that we can't see _____ as others see us.
A. ourselves B. by ourselves

6. **few** 和 **a few**, **little** 和 **a little** 在使用上有区别，如：
few, **a few** 用于可数名词。**little** 和 **a little** 用于不可数名词：

修饰可数	few	表示否定概念，意为“不多，没有多少，没有什么”
名词用	a few	表示肯定概念，意为“虽少，但有一些”
修饰不可	little	表示否定概念，意为“不多，没有多少，没有什么”
数名词用	a little	表示肯定概念，意为“虽少，但有一点”

Few people live to be 100.

没有几个人活到100岁。

A few people live to be 80.

有少数人活到80岁。

You have done very little for us.

你没有帮助我们什么。

He knows a little of everything.

他什么都懂得一点。

练习 6

选用 (A) little (B) a little (C) few 或 (D) a few
填空:

1. Before liberation _____ people could send their children to school.
2. Don't worry, you still have _____ time.
3. I have _____ time today, but I shall come again in _____ days.
4. After school there were _____ students in the class, they went to see the film yesterday.
5. She doesn't work hard at English, so she knows _____ English.
6. There are _____ new words in the text. We must learn them by heart.
7. As Wang Fei works hard at the lessons, he made _____ mistakes in the exam. But I made _____ mistakes because of my carelessness.
8. There is _____ hot water in the thermos. Please go and fetch some.
9. Can you speak English? Yes, but only _____.
10. As I have _____ money with me I can lend you some.

7. what 和 which 都具有名词和形容词的性质
which 一般用于对有限范围内的人或物;

what 在使用时没有范围的限制, 而且只有用作定语时才能指人。例如:

Which students do you like best?

你最喜欢哪些学生?

What students do you like best?

你最喜欢什么样的学生。

Which of the boys/books do you like best?

Which language do you speak, German or French?

What language do you speak?

who 和 which 都可以指人。在用法上 who 和上述的 what 一样。

例如:

Who can answer this question?

Which of you three can answer this question?

练习 7

选择填空:

- _____ he says in his report is a very interesting question.
A. What all B. All what
C. What D. What that
- That's _____.
A. what did the teacher teach us last term
B. which the teacher taught us last term
C. what the teacher taught us last term
D. what the teacher teaches us last term
- The question is _____ wants to join the study group.
A. that B. whether
C. whom D. who

4. It doesn't matter much _____ dress you are going to wear.
 A. which B. that
 C. whether D. ×
5. Those _____ often late for school must be criticized.
 A. who is B. who are
 C. which are D. that is
6. From practice we can learn a lot _____ cannot be learned from books.
 A. who B. that
 C. which D. what
7. Look, the room, _____ is open, is mine.
 A. which door B. the door of which
 C. the whose door D. that the door
8. September 10 is a day _____ we shall never forget.
 A. which B. on which
 C. when D. about which

8. also, too 和 either

also 表示“也”是较正式的用词，too 是普通用词，口语中用得较多，使用时应注意：

also 一般用于句子中，其位置在行为动词之前，动词 to be 之后。如有助动词或情态动词，一般应在助动词或情态动词后，为了强调，也可以放在前面。例如：

I also went.

我也去了。

You are also wrong.

你也错了。

too 常置于句末，前面可用逗号，如置于句中，其前后均有逗号。例如：

He is a singer, too.

他也是歌唱家。

He, too, is a singer.

注意: also, too 一般用于肯定句。

either 表示“也”, 只能用在否定句中, 必须放在句末。

例如:

He didn't go there. I didn't either.

练习 8

选择 (A) too (B) also (C) either (D) so (E) neither
填空:

1. He wants some hot water. He wants some tea, _____.
2. I don't want to see a film, and I don't want to watch TV, _____.
3. He has a new dictionary and his brother _____ has a new one.
4. You like it and _____ do I.
5. He is a League member. _____ he is.
6. He didn't come. _____ did his wife.
7. I haven't read the book. _____ have I.
8. It is _____ blue nor green.
9. Does he speak English or Russian? He doesn't speak _____.
10. Can you speak Russian or Japanese? I'm sorry. I can speak _____.

9. during, for 和 during the course of

during 是介词, 是“在……期间”的意思, for 也可以用作介词表示“在……期间”, 注意它们之间的差别:

1) 这两个词都指一段时间, during 表示动作发生在这期间的某一点时间或整段时间; for 则只表示动作继续始

终。例如：

My mother was killed during the war.

我母亲在那次战争中死了。

2) for 后面的时间是一段有长度的时间，如 for a long time, for two days; during 后面的时间是特指的一段时间整体。如 during the summer.

3) for 所构成的短语可用于过去时，可用于现在完成时。肯定句动词应是延续性的；否定句不受此限。

during the course of 是表示“在……的过程中”。

练习 9

选用 (A) during (B) for (C) during the course of
填空：

1. He swims every day _____ the summer.
2. _____ the lesson, he noticed that one of the students looked sick and feverish.
3. _____ the last three days one guest after another came to see us.
4. My mother has been ill _____ two weeks.
5. Her temperature had been normal _____ the last five weeks.
6. He came to see me _____ my illness.

10. besides, except, except for, except that, apart from
besides 表示“除了……还有”的意思。

Besides Chinese I study English.

除了汉语，我还学习英语。

except 表示“除了……”“除去……”的意思。

All are here except Xiao Li.