新编中学英语工具书系列

词 语

辨析词典

A
Dictionary
of Synonyms and
Expressions Discrimination

前言

《新编中学英语工具书系列——词语辨析词典》是 针对中学生在学习英语和教师教学过程中遇到的易混词语辨析 的疑难问题而编写的。既是中学生必备工具书,也是教师备课 辅助工具之一。

本词典编写的易混词语,是以九年义务教育全日制初级中学《英语教学大纲》和全日制普通高级中学《英语教学大纲》为主,并结合现行初、高中英语教材,针对教学、教材和测试中的重点、难点、考点所涉及的相关词语进行辨析。本词典收入词语词条 450组,单词和词组 1240个,词条按英语字母顺序排列。这些词语在意义、词形、用法及搭配关系上有相同或相似之处,又有不同之处,用起来容易混淆。本词典从广大初、高中学生的学习实际出发,通过详细的词义辨析、典型例句和注释,说明这些词语之间在意义和用法上的区别。辨析简明扼要,浅显易懂。同时,为了便于读者检查掌握程度,书后配有从各省、市中考和历届高考题中精选易混词语 200 题,并配有答案,以利读者领会辨析的实质,提高准确理解及运用英语的能力。

在编写过程中,参考了大量的国内英语教学辅助报刊和有 关书籍。由于作者水平有限,不足之处在所难免。敬请广大读 者在实际使用中批评指正,以求今后进一步完善、修订再版。

> **编 者** ---九九八年十月

a bit: a little

a bit 和 a little 都作"一点儿"解,但用法不同。

1.a bit 和 a little 在肯定句中修饰动词。作形容词、副词与 比较级时可以互换,表示"一点儿"的意思。例:

The speaker spoke up a bit/a little so as to make himself heard more clearly. 演讲者把嗓门提高一点儿,以便便别人听得更清楚。

In fact, the earth is actually a bit/a little nearer to the sun during the winter 事实上,冬天地球离太阳更近一点儿。

2.a bit 和 a little 在否定句中意思恰恰相反。not a bit 相当于"not at all"(一点儿都不), not a little 相当于"very(much)"和"extremely"(很,非常)。例:

She is not a bit tired. (= She is not tired at all.)她一点儿都不累。

She is not a little tired. (= She is very tired.)她很累。

He didn't eat a bit. (= He ate nothing.)他一点儿也没吃。

He didn't eat a little. (= He ate a lot.)他吃了很多。

3.a little 可以直接做定语修饰名词, 而 a bit 则要在后面加 of 构成短语才能作定语, 二者都只能修饰不可数名词。例:

There is a little/a bit of food left for lunch. 午饭只能吃剩下的一点儿食品了。

4.a bit of 复数是 bits of, a little 没有复数。例:

Besides this, he used part of an old army wireless set and some bits of wood. 除此之外,他还利用了一部旧的军用无线电发报机的一部分部件和一些木片。

另外; a little bit 也表示"一点儿",用法与 a bit 相同。例: He did not feel a little bit sorry. 他一点儿也不觉得难过。

a day or two; one or two days

a + noun(单数)or two 或 one or two + noun(复数)表示一种不确定的数。意为"大约"、"或许"或"一、两(个)"、"没几(个)"等。例:

He'll be back in a day or two/one or two days. 他一两天就回来。

He has been away only one or two days.他才去了没几天。

注意;a/one thing or two 或 one or two things 有较灵活的含义。如"应该知道的事情、情况","值得了解的知识、经验"、"责备"、"教训"等等。例:

If he does it again, I'll tell him a thing or two. 只要他再犯,我就要教训教训他。

There is one thing or two I'd like to know about. 有些情况我 很想了解一下。

a/one + noun or two 可作单数,也可看作复数看待。例:

A glass or two has been drunk here. 至此--两杯已经喝醉了。

A word or two is/are needed here. 这里需要一两句话。

而 one or two+ noun (复数)常作复数。例:

There are one or two subjects on which you are bound to have one opinion. 对有些问题你只能有一种看法。

但有时也用单数。例:

There is one or two things I'd like to know about. 我想知道一些有关的情况。

a few; few; little; a little

a few; few; a little; little 都含有"少数"、"有一些"的意思,但用法不同。

a few 和 a little 都可以表示"有一点儿"、"有一些"的意思。 是肯定的。a few 修饰可数名词, a little 修饰不可数名词。例:

I know a few of these people, 这些人当中我认识几位。

Mrs Smith gave me a few flowers. 史密斯太太给了我几朵花。

Please give the a little ink. 请给我一点儿墨水吧。

Will you have a little cake? 你吃点蛋糕好吗?

注;a little 在句中可以作状语用,而 a few 不能作状语用。例:

She likes rice and bread a little. 她有点喜欢米饭和面包。

few 和 little 的意思是否定的,表示"很少"或"几乎没有"; few 修饰可数名词,而 little 修饰不可数名词。例;

I'm sorry I know so few of these people. 很抱歉,这些人当中我几乎一个也不认识。

Few people know it. 儿乎没有什么人知道这一点儿。

There is little ink in the bottle. 瓶子里几乎没有墨水了。

I have few friends. 我没有几个朋友。

a great(good)deal; a great(good)deal of

a great deal; a great deal of 这两个词组都有"许多","大量"的意思,但在用法上有所不同。

a great deal 多看成是副词词组,用来修饰动词,在句中作状语。有时也可看成是名词词组,在句中作宾语。例:

I don't like those who talk a great deal, but do little. 我不喜欢那些说的多,做得少的人。

While working in the factory, we learned a great deal from the workers, 在工厂干活期间我们从工人身上学到许多东西。

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a great(good)deal of 是个用作定语的词组,一般用来修饰不可数名词,相当于 much。例:

There is a great deal of water in the reservoir. 水库里蓄有大量的水。

a lot of; lots of; plenty of; many; much

这几个词和词组,都有"许多""很多"的意思,但用法有所不同。

a lot of; lots of; plenty of 表示"许多","很多",既可修饰可数名词,又可修饰不可数名词,句中谓语动词要和被修饰的词保持一致。三者都可用于肯定句。lots, plenty 前面无 a。例:

There are lots of things I can do. 有许多事我能做。

There are a lot(lots, plenty)of students in the classroom. 教室里有许多学生。

There is a lot(lots, plenty) of money on the table. 桌上有许多钱。

There is a lot(lots, plenty) of meat in the shopping - basket. 购物篮里有很多肉。

many 和 much 表示"许多","很多",则用于疑问句和否定句中。many 修饰可数名词,much 用来修饰不可数名词,句中的谓语要与被修饰的词保持一致。例:

There aren't many people at the meeting. 没有多少人出席会议。

There are not many mistakes in your exercise. 你的练习里没有多少错误。

How many students are there in your class? 你们班里有多少学生?

Is there much water in the jar? 缸里有很多水吗?

There isn't much time left.没有多少时间了。

在 so, too, as 后面等情况下, many 和 much 也用于肯定。例:

You talk too much. 你太爱说话了。

You have bought too many tomatoes. 西红柿你买得太多。

There is so much violence these days. 如今暴力事件太多了。

a lot; the lot

a lot 和 a lot of 都可以表示"许多"的意思。

a lot 可以用作名词,在句子中充当宾语,也可以用作副词、修饰动词或用来修饰形容词、副词的比较级。相当 a lot of things。例:

We have a lot to do. 我们有许多事情要做。

He works a lot at home. 他在家干很多活。

She is a lot cleverer than I am. 她比我聪明得多。

a lot 作副词作时,也可作"非常"、"特别"解,用作程度副词、相当 very much.例;

Han Meimei likes bananas a lot. 韩梅梅特别喜欢香蕉。

a lot of 后接名词,既可接可数名词,又可接不可数名词,多用于肯定句中。例:

He has a lot of friends. 他有许多朋友。

A lot of (Lots of) work is to be done this week. 本周有许多工作要做。

the lot 作名词用,多用作宾语或表语,表示"全部","一切"的意思,等于 entire quantity or number。例:

Take all the lot; I don't want any. 全部拿走,我一点儿也不

That's the lot. 全部都在这儿。

a number of the number of

a number of;表示"许多","若干",后面接复数名词,当"a number of +复数名词"结构作主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式。例:

A number of students in our school are interested in computer. 我们学校的许多学生对电脑感兴趣。

而当 the 与 number 连用,则表示"…的数目"。当"the number of + 复数名词"结构作主语时,谓语动词用单数。例:

The number of students in our school is about 1800. 我们学校的学生总数目为一千八百名左右。

The number of people invited was fifty, but a number of them were absent for different reasons. 邀请人的数目为五十人,但许多因各种原因而缺席。

a pack of ...; a group of ...

a pack of...和 a group of...两者均可表示"一群,一堆"。 区别是:

a pack of 通常用于不太为人们所重视、尊崇、赞赏·····之事物。例:

What he told you was a pack of lies. 他所跟你说的是一些谎话。

A pack of hounds chased the fox. 一群猎狗追那只狐狸。 有时可用复数形式,表示"许多(群、堆…)"。例:

They used to travel around from place to place with packs of \cdot 6 \cdot

dogs which pulled their baggage. 他们过去常从一个地方到另一个地方带着一群群狗驮着他们的行李。

通常情况下,a pack of...不用于"人"。

a group of.../groups of...则通常用于"人"。例:

A group of children were playing game on the ground. 一群孩子在操场上做游戏。

Groups of students asked to see the principal. 一群群学生要求见校长。

a; one

a 和 one 都有"一"的意思,但其用法有所不同。

"a"是不定冠词,而 one 则是数词。a (an)所表示的"一"是 泛指同类事物中的任何一个。数的概念是居第二位的; one 所 表示的"一"是强调数量的多少。试比较:

There's a book on the desk. 桌子上有本书。(着重书,而不是它物。)

There's 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。)

Can a boy do this? 这件事,孩子能干得了吗?(是否需要成年人来干?)

Can one boy do this? 一个孩子能干得了吗? (是否需要两个或更多的孩子来干?)

此外,a(an)和 one 的区别还有以下几点:

1. 习惯说;a day or two(一、两天),a week or two.(一、两个星期)。

若改用 one,则就应写为 one or two days.(一天或两天),one or two weeks.(一局或两周)。

2.one day, one rainy day 等可以用作状语;而 a day, a rainy day 只具有名词性质,一般不能用作状语。例:

I will come and see you one day. 我改日去看你。

One rainy day, he lay on the ground in a hut. 一个下雨天,他躺在临时营房的地上。

Let's call it a day. 今天就干到这里。

It was a rainy day that I met him in the street. 那是一个下雨天,我在街上碰到了他。

但是,当 a day作"每天"讲时,则可用作状语。例:

We have three meals a day. 我们每天三餐。

- 3.a 和 one 在和 hundred, thousand, million. 等数词连用时也有所不同。
- a 表示笼统的数字,一般用于非正式场合;one 表示较精确的数目。例:

He wants to live a hundred years. 他想活百把岁。

No one man could lift it. 一个人举,谁也举不动它。

4.a 不和 two, three 等数词对举,例如不能说:

I have a pen, but my sister has three pens. 我有一只钢笔,而我妹妹有三只钢笔。

但可以说:I have one pen, but my sister, has three pens.

a 可以和 two,three 连用。例如可以这样说:

I have a pen and three pencils 我有一只钢笔和三只铅笔。

There's a pen and two pencils on the desk. 桌子上有一只钢 笔和两只铅笔。

5.a 有"每一"的含义,在表示某一单位的价格、速度、次数时常用 a,而不用 one。例:

He goes to cinema twice a month. 他每月去看两次电影。

6. 在固定词组里, a 与 one 的用法在多数情况下是固定结构而不能互换, 而且两者的意义也不相同。例:

at a time(一次)和 at one time(从前有个时期,或一度),不过,在少数词组里,a 和 one 可以互用。当 one 在有的词组中不强调数目的概念时与 a 是同义的,如 in a word 和 in one word。

a score of; scores of

这是两个作定语用的表示数量的词组,其后接复数可数名词,谓语动词用复数形式。

a score of 表示限定的数量,意为"二十",若被 two,many,a few,several etc.等词修饰时,应该用单数形式。例:

She bought two score of stamps. 她买了 40 张邮票。

He feeds a score of pigeons. 他养了 20 只鸽子。

scores of 表示不限定的数量,其前不可有任何表示具体数目的词语修饰,其意为"许多"、"很多"、"大量"相当 many。

There are scores of books in the room upstairs. 楼上的房间里 有许多书。

I have been to Shenyang scores of times. 我去过沈阳好多次。

above all: after all; in all

above all; after all 与 in all 均为介词短语,在句中作状语,三者形式相似,但意义却截然不同,其用法是:

above all 意为"首先","首要",也可译为"尤其重要的是", "最重要的是","主要的是","尤其是"等意思。例:

We must work, and above all we must believe in ourselves. 我们必须工作,尤其重要的是我们必须对自己有信心。

Never waste anything, but above all never waste time. 千万别

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· 浪费任何东西,而重要的是不要浪费时间。

He does well in all his subjects but above all in mathematics. 他的各科成绩不错、尤其是数学最好。

after all 1)当含有"别忘了……"的意思时,一般放在句首, 引出听话人似乎忘记了的某个重要论点或理由。例:

After all, your birthday is only two weeks away. 别忘了,你的 生日离现在只有两个星期了。

After all, she is eighteen. she is not a child any more. 别忘了, 她已经十八岁了,不是小孩子了。

2)意为"归根结底","毕竟","终究"时,可置于句首或句末。例:

After all, he may be right. = He may be right after all. 归根结底,他可能是对的。

After all. I was right! = I was right after all! 毕竟是我对! 但在含有"虽然有前面说过的话",或"与预料中的情况相反"的意思时,一般多置于句末。例:

I thought I was going to fail the exam, but I passed after all. 我原以为这次考试不及格,但没想到还是及格了。

I'm sorry, I can't come after all. 对不起,我还是不能来。 in all 意为"总共","总计","总的来说"。例:

Off they went at sundown on May 26 more than a thousand boats in all. 5月26日日落时分,总共一千多条小船竞相出发了。

There are twelve in all. 总计有十二个。

above; over; on

above; over; on 这三个词都表示"在…上"的意思。其用法区别是:

1. 一般"在上"用 above;表示较精确地"垂直在上"用 over。例:

His office is above ours on the second floor. 他的办公室在我们的上面, 二(三)楼。(不一定恰好在我们屋子上面)。

His office is right over ours. 他的办公室就是在我们头上的那间屋子。(垂直在上)

2. 仅表示上下次序用 above; 有覆盖起来或遍及全面的含义时用 over。例:

Put this book above the other one. 把这本书放在那本上面。

Spread the tablecloth over table. 把桌布铺在桌上。

The sun rose above the horizon. 太阳升到地平线上。

The sun shone over the valley. 阳光普照山谷。

3.over 有从上越过的动作意味;above 没有此义。例:

The Great Wall winds its way from west to east, across deserts, over mountains, through valleys. till at last it reaches the sea. 它从西到东,穿过沙漠,越过高山,跨越深谷,蜿蜒而行,最后直到海边。

A bullet whizzed over his head. 一颗枪弹呼啸着从他头上飞过去。

on 表示"在……上(面)",强调两者之间的接触。例:

There are two books on the desk. 课桌上有两本书。

accept; get; receive

accept; get; receive 这些组词表示"接受","收到"时,其区别在于:

receive 指"接到","收到"这一动作或事实,不涉及是否乐意或同意,可表示收到信件、礼物、邀请,或接受教育、命令等。例:

I have received four letters this week. 这星期我已收到四封信。

Our country sometimes uses man-made satellites to send and receive TV programmes. 我国有时利用人造卫星发射和接收电视节目。

accept 指经过考虑"接受"下来,强调其主观上乐意"接受"。例:

Instead, he did experiments to test and prove an idea before he was ready to accept it. 他在准备接受一种观念之前,首先进行实验,对它加以验证。

试比较:

Yesterday he received a present, but didn't want to accept it. 昨天他收到一件礼物,但他并没有接受。

get 可与 receive 通用。但 get 的口语性较强,而且含有主动去"取得"的意思。例:

I got your letter yesterday. 昨天我接到你的来信。

take 表示的"接受"包含着别人的赠给的意思。例:

Did you take his advice? 你接受他的建议了吗?

The boy takes anything he is given. 这男孩给他什么他就要什么。

此外,receive 还可表示"接见"、"接待"的意思。其他词无此意。例:

The president receives some foreign guests every day. 这位总统每天接见外宾。

accident; incident

accident;incident 这两个词都含有"事件"的意思。其用法·12·

区别是:

accident 通常指不幸的"意外事故",如车祸、摔伤、砸伤等, 多指无意或偶然造成的。例:

He had met with an accident on the way. That is why he was late for meeting. 他在路上出了事故。所以到会迟了。

There was an accident this morning. 今天早晨出了一起车祸。

incident 通常指大事件中较小的事件。小插曲或人生中所碰到的虽小但留下较深印象的平凡事件。它还用来指政治上具有影响的事态或事件,如战争、叛乱等。例:

My father told me of an incident that took place on his first day at school in Mr. Crossett's class. 我父亲给我讲了他第一天上. 克罗塞特先生的课时发生的一件事。

Xi'an Incident happened on December 12,1936. 西安事变发 生在 1936 年 12 月 12 日。

according as; according to

according as 和 according to 这两个短语都含有"根据、按照"的意思。但用法却截然不同。

according as 是复合从属连词,引导方式状从句,用以表示两种可能条件的选择,也可表示程度比例。例:

You gain skill according as you have ability. 越有才能,则技巧越好。

You will be praised or blamed according as your work is good or bad. 你会受表扬还是受责备依照你工作的好坏而定。

according to 是短语介词,其后通常接名词、代词或疑问连词引导的从句。例:

From each according to his ability, to each according to his work. 各尽所能、按劳分配。

According to the papers, he has left Shanghai. 据报载,他已经离开了上海。

试比较:

You will be praised or blamed according to whether your work is good or bad.

You will be praised or blamed according as your work is good or bad. 你会受表扬还是受责备依照你工作的好坏而定。

achieve; gain; get

achieve; gain; get 这三个词都可作"获得""得到"解,其区别不同。

achieve 作"获得"解时,指经过努力而获得成功或达到某种目的。例:

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。例:

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's already gained 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。例:

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","得到",也可指被迫接受。多用于口语,并可以与其它同义词互换。例,

He got a bad cold. 他得了重感冒。

across; through; over

across; through; over 是介词,都可作"通过、穿过"解,但侧重点不同。

across 其意为"横过",表示从这一边到那一边。across 的含义与 on 有关,表示动作是在某一物体的表面进行的。

I walked across the square to the cafe. 我走过广场,来到咖啡馆。

We walked across the road. 我们过了马路。

over 其意为"越过",表示跨过一段距离。

I saw the boy jump over the wall. 我看见这孩子跳过了这道墙。

through 其意为"穿过",指通过一定的立体空间,与 in 有关。例:

The sunlight is coming in through the window. 太阳光通过窗户射进来。

It took us two hours to walk through the forest. 我们花了两个小时才穿过这片森林。

注意:through 不能用于从"细而长"的物体(如河流)这一侧到另一侧的动作。例:

She swam across the river. 她游过河去。

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