

针对中国人思维及语言习惯的独特性，选取学英语的过程中
易犯的代表性错误加以解析矫正。

中国人最易混淆的 英语词汇搭配

浩瀚 李璞 杜莉◎编著



中国书籍出版社

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ability n. 能力

用法

have the ability to do 有能力做

develop one's ability in/for sth. 培养……能力

to the best of one's ability 尽力

搭配特点

①ability 后接不定式，不能接 of 加 -ing 形式。

②培养各方面的能力用介词 in 或 for。

例句

①Bruce has the ability to score a goal.

布鲁斯有进球的能力。

②I should develop my ability in/for writing.

我应该培养写作能力。

③I'll do it to the best of my ability.

我将尽力去做。

练习

Express the following Using "ability":

①他有做这项工作的能力。

②他在培养绘画能力。



ANSWERS:

- ① He has the ability to do the work.
- ② He is developing his ability in/for drawing.

able *adj.* 能, 会

用法

be able to do 能够, 会

搭配特点

- ① be able to 在表示“会”、“能够”（能力或客观可能性）
时与 can 是同义的。
- ② can 只有现在时和过去时两种形式，如想用将来时或完成时表达“能够”，则需用 be able to。

例句

- ① Nobody was able to help you.
没人能帮你。
- ② I won't be able to see him today.
我今天不可能见到他。
- ③ He hasn't been able to go to bed for two days.
他已两天没睡觉了。
- ④ Are you able to do the work?
你能做这工作吗？

练习

Choose the best answer:

- ① I won't _____ see him today.
A. can B. be able to
- ② She will _____ finish the work in a week.
A. could B. be able to
- ③ She was _____ to swim across the river when she was nine.
A. could B. able

ANSWERS:

- ① B. ② B. ③ B.

about *adj.* 大约

用法

- ① What/How about... ……怎么样
② be about to 即将……, 就要……

搭配特点

- ① What/How about 用于询问消息或征求意见。
② What/How about 后接名词或动名词。
③ be about to 一般不与具体的时间副词连用。
④ be about to 后常接不定式。

例句

①What about the weather there?

那儿的天气怎么样?

②How about having a cup of tea?

喝杯茶怎么样?

③I'm about to go.

我要走了。(马上就走)

④They are about to go home.

他们马上要回家了。

~~~~~ 练 习 ~~~~~

**Translate the following sentences into English:**

①别的国家情况怎么样?

②喝杯咖啡好吗?

③小女孩马上要哭了。



**ANSWERS:**

①How about other countries?

②What about having a cup of coffee?

③The little girl is about to cry.

## absent *adj.* 缺席的 *vt.* 缺席, 不到

### 用法

be absent from 不在, 缺席

absent oneself from 缺席

### 搭配特点

- ①表示某人不在家, 不常用 absent。
- ②作动词时, 常用搭配是 absent oneself from, 其中 oneself 不可丢掉。

### 例句

- ①Tom has a cold and is absent from school.  
汤姆感冒了, 没有上学。
- ②Why did you absent yourself from school yesterday?  
你昨天为什么不上学?

## ~~~~~ 练 习 ~~~~~

Rewrite the following sentences:

- ①He was absent from the meeting.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ from the meeting.
- ②Why were you absent from class yesterday?  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ from class yesterday?

③Why did they absent themselves from school?

Why \_\_\_\_\_ from school?



### ANSWERS:

①absented

②did you absented yourselves

③were they absent

## absorb v. 吸收

### 用法

be absorbed in 全神贯注

### 搭配特点

- ①absorb 表示“全神贯注，专注于做某事”的意思时，应用被动形式。
- ②后面跟介词 in。

### 例句

①He was absorbed in his book.

他在全神贯注地看书。

②The old man was absorbed in the task.

老人聚精会神地工作。

③She was completely absorbed in her own affairs.

她完全专注于自己的事情。

- ④ We are absorbed in the play.

我们聚精会神地看电视剧。

## 练习

Choose the right answer:

- ① He is \_\_\_\_\_ in his work

A. absorbing

B. absorbed

- ② He demanded that everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the text.

A. should be absorbing

B. should be absorbed in



## ANSWERS:

① B

② B

# abstain *vi.* 节制, 放弃

## 用法

abstain from sth. 戒除……

abstain from doing sth. 放弃

## 搭配特点

① abstain 常跟 from 加名词或动名词连用, 不能说: abstain to. . .

② abstain 与 refrain 用法相同, 后面均接介词 from, 但含义稍有区别, refrain 指暂时戒除, 含义是“控制”。

**例句**

①The doctor told him to abstain from beer and wine.

医生告诉他戒酒。

②At the last election he abstained from voting.

在最后的选举中他放弃了投票权。

~~~~~ 练 习 ~~~~~

Choose the correct answer:

①The teacher told me to abstain _____ the bad habit.

A. from

B. to

②You must abstain _____.

A. to smoke

B. from smoking



ANSWERS:

①A

②B

accident *n.* 事故，偶然的事



have a little accident 出了点小事故

have an accident 出了事

in an accident 在事故中

by accident 偶然