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中国对外翻译出版公司

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# 高考英语必读

邹司元  
曲兰香 编著  
华克键

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## 前 言

本书是高中学生在英语会考及高考前的系统复习用书。

近年来,高考英语科目的考试越来越重视学生使用词汇的能力,包括词语的使用场合;近义词语的分辨;动词、名词、形容词与小品词的搭配等。为了能对读者有所帮助,本书列出一定数量的中学英语常见易混词语,简要指出其用法、特点,并附若干练习题以帮助读者克服难点、巩固所学知识。

由于本书并非系统语法书,因此对有关的语法内容只做简单提示,但对练习中的难点,则分别在注释中给予解释、说明,请注意。

我们希望本书能对参加高二结束时的英语会考及高考的学生都能有所帮助,因此,练习内容的难易程度差别较大,请读者自行选做。

编 者

1994年5月

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## 第一章

# 易混词辨析与练习

凡是从事中学英语教学的老师都会遇到大量的词语辨异的问题,学生往往要求老师解释一些汉语释义相近的英语词语之间的区别,如 quick; fast; above; over 等,结果往往出现这样的模式:

学生问——老师解释——学生觉得懂了——但做题时仍然不会。

之所以如此是因为“懂”和“会用”并不是一回事,真正的“懂”应是在使用中“感悟”出来的东西,也许“感悟”出来的东西并不一定能用语言讲清楚,但却往往能正确地使用、做题。有鉴于此,本书在每组易混词的简单解释后都列出若干练习题,希望读者认真做一做,从中“悟一悟”在这个句子中为什么要用这个而不是那个词语。

本书所收易混词都是直接选自中学英语课本的,有明确的针对性,相信它对读者能有一定的帮助。

## 第一部分

### 1. after/late/later

**after**: 连词: 引导时间状语从句, 可与过去、将来时连用。

After he finished his work, he went to bed.

After he arrives, I will ring you up.

介词: 后接一段时间, 用于过去时, 不能用于将来时;

后接一点时间,用于将来时或过去时。

副词:常用于过去时,可和 later 互换:

Two months later( after) he came back.

A few minutes after(later) there was a great noise.

**late:** 形容词: I am late for class.

副词: I came late to class yesterday.

go to bed late 睡得晚

late in 1940's 在二十世纪四十年代后期

**later:** 副词:表示一段时间之后,和过去时连用。若单独用可同将来时连用。

I will see you later.

### 练习:

1. I am sorry that I've come late.
2. I worked late into the night yesterday.
3. He fell ill on Monday and died three days later.
4. It happened twenty years later.
5. He's busy now, but he'll be free a few days later.
6. Two days after his arrival, I called on him.

### 2. above/over

1)表示高于某表面(但并不接触时)

(1)如仅指高低则用 **above**

400 feet above sea level

the sun rising above the horizon

(2)如部分地涉及“直接上方”则往往两字通用

The sky is above (over) our heads.

hold an umbrella over (above) one's head

fly above (over) the clouds

(3)如指从一端到另一端则用 **over**

a bridge over the river

fly over the city

2)如指“直接上方”或全面复盖则用 **over**

a lamp over the table

spread a cloth over the table

pull his hat over his ears

### 练习:

1. The top of the building can be seen over the trees.

2. The satellite is now flying above North America.

3. She spread a new sheet over the bed.

4. The temperature has risen above freezing point.

5. Dark clouds were gathering over the lake area towards noon.

6. The mountain is nearly 6,000 metres above sea-level.

7. The sun is shining bright over the vast grassland.

### 3. during/throughout

**during** 有两个意思:

1) throughout the whole time of ... (在整个期间)

这时它和 throughout 差别不大,可换用。

The boy played inside during (throughout) the storm.

He worked hard during (throughout) all his life.

2) at some time in (在……的某个时候)

这时它是指某个过程中的一点,跟 throughout 表示的完整的一段时间不同,不能换用。

Come to see me during my office hours.

During the night the rain turned to snow.

以上两句 during 短语所修饰的均为瞬间动词 come 和 turn。

### 练习:

1. The sun gives us light \_\_\_\_\_ the day.
2. I have never heard of such a song \_\_\_\_\_ the whole time of my stay in the city.
3. The traffic accident happened \_\_\_\_\_ the night.
4. The fire started \_\_\_\_\_ the workmen's dinner hour.
5. It poured with rain \_\_\_\_\_ the night.
6. She was with the children \_\_\_\_\_ the whole evening.

### 4. between/among

这两个词都是介词,表示“在……之间”用 *between* 时,它的宾语是两个或两个以上的具体人和事物,或者是一个有具体数目的人或事物。

*Among* 的宾语是笼统的“一群人”或“一些(许多)事物”。但假使说到三个或三个以上中间的每两个的关系,就用 *between*。

He is sitting among some comrades.

He is sitting between Wang Li, Liu Ming and Li Mo.

The cake was divided among the children.

The cake was divided between the six children.

His house stands among the trees.

The Yalu River flows between China and Korea.

注意: *between us* 是“你我之间”。

*between you and me* 是“别让人知道”,“保守秘密”。

### 练习:

1. Tom sat between John and Jane.
2. I found your pen among those things on the table.
3. She put the flower among the pages.
4. Nobody between us like a fight.

5. Quarrels sometimes happen between the wife and the husband.

6. I'll come between one and two o'clock.

7. There is a railway between those two cities.

5. **besides/except/but/except for**

**besides** 的“除外”是“另外还有”的意思；而 **except** 则是“除去”的意思。

Two other boys were on duty besides Xiao Wang.

除小王外还有两个男孩值日。

All are present except Xiao Wang.

除小王未到外都到了。

but 做为介词做“除了”讲时只能用于 no one,

except for 是表示在主要部分加以肯定外，仍有部分加以修正。

His composition is good, except for some spelling mistakes.

nobody, nothing, all, everyone, everything 等词之后。

练习：

1. The window is never opened except in summer.

2. I have written all my letters but one.

3. Except the policemen on duty, the street was empty.

4. We all failed but him.

5. There was another doctor beside me.

6. I have told this to no one but you.

6. **as/like**

**as** 做为介词用时，在做“作为”解时往往表达人物的身份；**like** 做为介词做“就像”讲，是对人物动作(或某种状态)的比喻。

练习：

1. The boy climbs trees like a monkey.

2. Lao Wang has been working as an engineer since he came

back from abroad.

3. My uncle is always borrowing money but he lives like a king.

4. Tom gave up his job like a journalist and started writing novels.

5. She is regarded as a kind woman.

6. She acts just like the rest.

说明: as 做“象”解时是连词,但后面的动词或整个谓语部分往往可以省略,意思与 like 一样,但词类不同。like 后面接名词或代词做宾语。as 后面接从句。

## 7. across/through

**across:** 横越,从一边到另一边。

**through:** 穿过,从一边进,从另一边出。

练习:

1. I can swim across the river.

2. Light comes in through the window.

3. There are many bridges across the river.

4. The ship moves across the waves. through

5. We can see through glass.

6. Go through the street and then you can find the bank.

## 8. after/behind

**after:** 在……之后,1)表示时间的先后。2)表示顺序的先后。

**behind:** 在……的后面,一般表示位置先后。

He is running behind Mary.

Her mother will come here after Sunday.

练习:

1. He stands behind the chair.

2. We shall leave after breakfast.

3. The sun is behind the clouds.
4. Your name comes ahead mine in the list.
5. He is always after the time.

## 第二部分

### 1. agree with/agree to

**agree with** 是“跟……意见一样”，后面接人物或表示意见的词。还有“适合”，“符合”等的意思。

**agree to** 是“应允”或“同意于”，后面接表示“提议”、“办法”，“计划”等的词。agree to 的 to 可以是不定式 to，也可做介词 to，但意思不同。

#### 练习：

1. I cannot agree to <sup>with</sup> you on that point.
2. I agree to <sup>with</sup> neither side.
3. Your report doesn't agree with the facts.
4. Too much meat doesn't agree with me.
5. He agree to this plan immediately.
6. He agreed with <sup>to</sup> get someone to help us.
7. I agree with what you say.
8. I agree to help you with the work.

### 2. receive/accept

**receive**: vt. 或 vi. “收到”，“接到”的意思，仅指“收”、“接”某物的动作，也作“接待”，“受到”解。

**accept**: vt. 或 vi. “接受”，“领受”的意思，不仅指收到的动作，尤



其表示出愿意接受的主观态度,其反义词是 refuse(拒绝)。

### 练习:

1. When did you receive the letter?
2. Please receive this little gift as a souvenir. accept
3. Finally they accept the invitation.
4. He received a good education.
5. The Premier received the foreign guests last night.
6. She has received an invitation to the dinner party.

### 3. forget/forget/forget to do/forget doing

**forget** 的意思是“想不起来”,“忘记了”(暂时)。

**forgot** 则表示过去曾忘记,现在已记起来了。

试比较:

I forgot to mail the letter.

我忘了寄这封信(没寄),(现在想起来了)。

I forget his name.

我忘了他的名字。(现在仍说不出来)

forget 接不定式意为“因忘记而不曾……”,

如 He forgot to tell her about it.

forget 后接动名词意为“忘记曾经……”,例如 He forgot telling her about it. (他忘记曾经把这事告诉她;他曾经把这事告诉了她,但后来忘记了。)

### 练习:

1. “I forget his address, but no doubt it will come back to me later.” (forget/forget)
2. I shall never forget to hear (hearing/to hear) her singing that song.
3. He forgot to attend the meeting. (to attend/attending)



4. Don't forget <sup>to write</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (writing/to write) to me as soon as you get home.  
5. She lost her bike because she had forgotten <sup>to lock</sup> ~~lock~~ \_\_\_\_\_ (to lock/locking) it.

#### 4. join/join in/take part in

**join**: 加入(某组织, 团体)并成为其中一员。

His father joined the Party in 1938.

**join in**: “参加”某些活动。

Then a girl worker joined in their discussion.

**take part in**: “参加”(群众活动, 会议等)参加者有一定目的, 起一定的作用。

She took an active part in the thorough cleaning.

#### 练习:

1. Will you ~~join~~ <sup>take part in</sup> (join/take part in) the sports meet next week?  
2. Will you ~~join in~~ (join/take part in) us in the outing?  
3. Let's ~~join in~~ (join/join in) the game.  
4. She hadn't ~~join~~ the May Movement before she ~~join~~ the army. (join/take part in)  
5. My friend asked me to ~~join~~ the sports club. (join/take part in)

#### 5. lay/lie

**lay**: 基本含义是“放”, “把某物(人)放在……”, 它是及物动词。

**lie**: 基本含义是“躺、卧、平放、位于”, 它只用做不及物动词或系动词。

注意两个动词时态形式的不同:

lie lay lain lying

lay laid laid laying

此外还需注意 lay 有“下蛋”的含义。lie 做为动词还有“说谎”的意