

A Dictionary of English Usage  
in Confusable Words  
for Middle School Students

绘图

# 中学英语 易混词 用法词典



Don't shout at me!



"Bad break!" he exclaimed.



"Wolf!" he cried out!



四川辞书出版社



I've got an A, too!



You won't fetch water.  
I won't fetch water, either.



I also want  
to go fishing.



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## 说 明

1. 本词典收录中学英语易混词 300 组, 词目 710 条。它们有的词形相似而意义不同, 有的意义相近而用法迥异, 有的一词多义, 有的用法特殊……都是中学生必须记住而又容易记混用错的词。
2. 每个词目都标注词义, 单词还标明词性, 并在此基础上辨析异同。
3. 每个词目配有 2 个至 4 个例句, 以示范它们不同的用法。
4. 针对青少年的心理特点, 本书配有上千幅漫画, 以愉悦的方式帮助同学们记忆单词、理解词义、辨析异同。同时, 这些漫画也可以用作“看图说话”口语练习的教具。
5. 每组词配有“练习”, 以巩固学到的知识。书末附有“练习”的全部答案。
6. 全书按字母顺序排列。依每组词第一词目的字母顺序排列。
7. 正文后附有全部词目的索引, 以方便查检。



**a** 不定冠词,用于辅音音素开头的词之前,通常修饰单数可数名词。

There is **a** spider on the wall. 墙上有只蜘蛛。(表示弱化的“一”)

I'm going to be **a** teacher when I grow up. 我长大了当老师。(表示一类人中的一个)

**A** square has four sides. 正方形有四条边。(表示一类物体中任意一个)

I get paid once **a** month. 我每月开一次工资。(表示每一个单位时间)

Only **a** Smith would drive a car like that! 只有史密斯家的人才那样开车!(表示任何一个史密斯家庭成员)

Everyone has got **a** knife and fork. 每个人都拿到了一套刀叉。(表示一套物件)

**an** 不定冠词,用于元音音素开头的词之前。

**an** aeroplane 一架飞机 **an** ear 一只耳朵 **an** idea 一个主意 **an** old man 一位老人 **an** hour 一小时 **an** ugly face 一张丑脸



Look, Mum! I've got **an** A today!

☞ 不定冠词在字母之前由字母名称来决定使用 **a** 或 **an**

**an** A, **a** B, **a** C, **a** D, **an** E ...

## Exercises:

Fill in the blanks with **a** or **an**.

① The teacher: Give me \_\_\_\_\_ T! Give me \_\_\_\_\_ E! Give me \_\_\_\_\_ S! Give me \_\_\_\_\_ T!

② All the students: Give me \_\_\_\_\_ A!

**a** 不定冠词,通常用于单数可数名词前,表示弱化的“一”“一个”。

**a** monkey 一只猴子 **an** old lion 一头老狮子

**the** 定冠词,用于名词前(单数、复数、可数、不可数名词前),意为“这个”“这些”,表特指。山河湖海通常用定冠词;序数词、最高级形容词前也通常用定冠词;日、月、世界等自然界中惟一的東西通常用定冠词。

Look at **the** lion in **the** cage. 看笼中的狮子。(说话人双方都明白其所指的“狮子”和“笼子”)

It is well-known that the Pacific is **the** largest ocean in **the** world. 众所周知太平洋是世界上最大的海洋。

表示抽象意义时,不用冠词;人名、地名通常不带冠词。

go to school 上学



—What a beautiful bird!

—I love the bird very much.

stay in bed 躺在床上

by air 乘飞机 on foot 步行

Mary 玛丽 London 伦敦 England

英国

## Exercises:

Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an**, **the** or **×** (叉表示不用冠词).

① We usually have \_\_\_\_\_ noodles for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

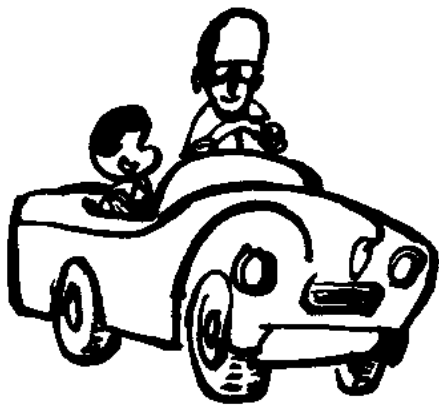
② Look, there is \_\_\_\_\_ ugly dog at \_\_\_\_\_ door.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ Yellow River is \_\_\_\_\_ second longest river in \_\_\_\_\_ China.

**able** *adj.* 主要用于 be able to 结构中,表示“有能力做某种事”。

She was not **able** to get food for her children because of the bad weather. 天气太糟,她没法为她的孩子找到食物。

They will be **able** to fly this kind of plane. 他们将有能力驾驶这种飞机。



**can** *v.* 情态动词, 只有现在时和过去式 could 两种形式, 后接动词不定式, 表示“能”“会”。

This machine **can** perform two million calculations per second. 这和机器每秒能运算二百万次。

Sorry, I **can't** swim. 对不起, 我不会游泳。

☞ **be able to** 往往表示一次性动作或短时状态, 而 **can** 表示经常的情况。

She **can't** sing at all. 她根本就不会唱歌。

She is not **able** to sing tonight, because she's got a cold. 因为感冒, 她今晚不能唱歌。

## Exercises:

Fill in the blanks with **can**, or **be able to**.

- ① Fish \_\_\_\_\_ not live without water.
- ② You will \_\_\_\_\_ to play football again very soon.
- ③ The disabled boy \_\_\_\_\_ not walk.

— You *can't* drive the car.

— But I shall be able to drive it in the future.



**about** *prep.* 介词, 关于具体的人和事。

I read a tale **about** a princess and a frog. 我读了一个公主和青蛙的童话。

The girls are talking **about** the party with joy. 女孩们正兴高采烈地谈论晚会。

**on** *prep.* 介词, 关于某种学术观点, 用于比较正式的场合。

Mr Li is writing a paper **on** the outer space. 李先生正在撰写一篇关于外层空间的论文。

I've had the report **on** the water pollution. 我听了关于水污染的报告。



*Mr Wang is talking about his rabbits proudly.*



*Mr Li is giving a report on wildlife in Africa.*

### Exercises:

Fill in the blanks with **about** or **on**.

① Mr Liu talked \_\_\_\_\_ Microsoft when he came to see me.

② Tom likes the book \_\_\_\_\_ radio.

③ Young people are talking \_\_\_\_\_ pop stars.

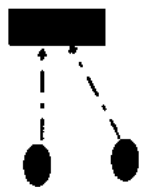
④ I'm reading \_\_\_\_\_ the murder.

介词 **above** 和 **over**, 都表示在一个物体上方, **over** 强调“正上方”, 它们相对应的反义词是 **below** 和 **under**, **under** 强调正下方。

Raise your hands **above** your head. 把手举过头。

Mary leaned **over** the desk to answer the phone. 玛

丽俯在办公桌上接电话。



*under below*

Fish were swimming **below** the surface of water. 鱼在水下游。

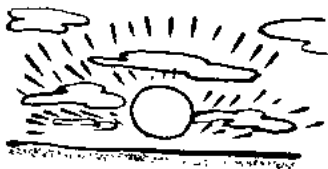
The puppy is **under** the table. 小狗在桌下。

### Exercises:

Choose the proper preposition for each blank.



① The mother is holding an umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ her daughter's head.



③ The sun has risen \_\_\_\_\_ the horizon.



② The chicks like to stay \_\_\_\_\_ the hen's wings.



④ The angry sea is \_\_\_\_\_ the rocks.



**accept** v. 接受或收下，是一种主动

行为。

Are you going to **accept** their invitation? 您将接受他们的邀请吗?

He is charged with **accepting** bribes from local companies. 他被告收受地方公司的贿赂。

*He never accepts the bribes.*

**receive** v. 收到, 接到; 表示被动接收。

Anna **received** your letter yesterday.

安娜昨天收到了你的信。

We have **received** plenty of complaints about the air-port noise.

我们已收到关于机场噪声的大量投诉。



## Exercises:

Fill in the blanks with proper verbs.

*She's received a degree.*



① She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of birthday presents every year.

② Grandpa Li \_\_\_\_\_ a number of invitations.

③ But he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ any of them.

**accident** *n.* 意外事件, 事故, 祸事。

There have been several railway **accidents** this year. 今年曾发生过数次火车车祸。

The children have been back without **accident**. 孩子们安全回来了。

He's had an **accident** at work and has had to go to hospital. 他上班时出了事故只好上医院。

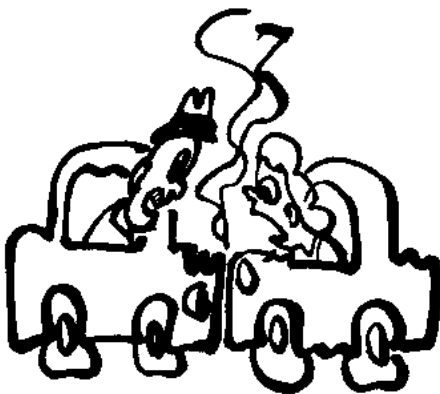
**incident** *n.* 事件, 小事件, 政治事件。

Frontier **incidents** often happen there. 那里常发生边境纠纷。

The train passed without **incident**. 火车平安通过。

### Exercises:

Choose a proper word for each blank.



① They met each other by \_\_\_\_\_.



② He likes to tell an \_\_\_\_\_ of his childhood.

**ache** *n. & v.* 持久的隐隐作痛, 疼痛。

stomachache 胃痛 toothache 牙痛 earache 耳朵痛

The noise of the traffic made my head **ache**. 交通噪声使我头痛。

After climbing the mountain, he **ached** all over. 登了山之后, 他全身都疼痛。

**pain** *n.* 由伤病引起的局部痛苦或全身不适。

chest pain 胸部痛

pain in the neck 脖子酸痛

a pain in the knees 膝盖痛

pain in the back 背痛

☞ **ache, pain** 用单数时带 *a* 不带 *a* 均可。

Mother had **aches** and **pains** all over after a day of hard work. 一天辛劳后, 母亲浑身疼痛。

Tom cried with great **pain**. 汤姆痛得大叫。

### Exercises:

Choose the proper word for each picture.



① \_\_\_\_\_

② \_\_\_\_\_



③ \_\_\_\_\_

④ \_\_\_\_\_



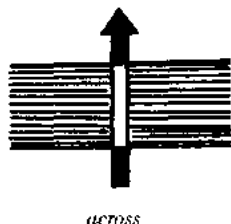
**across** *prep.* 从……一边到另一边,横过。

walk **across** the street 步行过街

live **across** the road 住在公路对面

They tried to fly **across** the Atlantic. 他们试图飞越大西洋。

I gazed **across** the valley. 我看着峡谷对面。

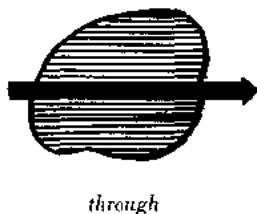


**through** *prep.* 穿过, 越过, 经过, 从……一端到另一端。

**through** the forest 穿过森林

**through** the crowd 穿过人群

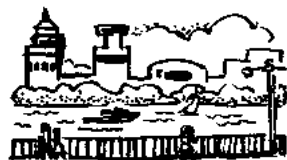
The train went **through** the tunnel. 列车穿越隧道。



The burglar came **through** the window. 窃贼破窗而入。

## Exercises:

Fill in the blanks with proper words.



① The river flows \_\_\_\_\_ the city.



③ I can swim \_\_\_\_\_ the river.



② Let me help you to walk \_\_\_\_\_ the street.



④ I've gone \_\_\_\_\_ the book.



*He had to admit his wrong-doing.*

**admit** (admitted, admitted) *v.* 承认；

允许。

*"I was really frightened," Jack admitted.*

“我真吓坏了”杰克承认说。

After questioning he **admitted** to the murder. 经审讯他承认谋杀。

Only 100 boys are **admitted** to the school every year. 每年只有 100 名男生允许入学。

Only ticket-holders will be **admitted** into the stadium. 只有持券才允许进入体育场。

**allow** *v.* 允许, 指同意给予权力或特权, allow sb to do sth.

They **allowed** the oil company to set up a new factory in the island. 他们允许石油公司在岛上新建一家工厂。

I am not **allowed** to stay out after 10: 30. 十点半以后就不允许我外出。

### Exercises:

Fill in the blanks with correct forms of **admit** or **allow**.

- ① Smoking is not \_\_\_\_\_.
- ② He will never \_\_\_\_\_ his mistake.
- ③ I don't \_\_\_\_\_ the cat in the bedroom.
- ④ Only 200 boys and girls will be \_\_\_\_\_ to the school this year.



*Hunting is not allowed here!*

**advise** v. 建议, 提供意见。

The doctor **advised** a complete rest. 医师建议全休。

What do you **advise** me to do?  
您对我有何指教?

I'd **advise** you against buying things you don't really want. 我建议您不要买您并不需要的东西。



*I'd advise you to take this way.*

**persuade** v. 劝说, 说服。(强调结果)

Nothing could **persuade** him. 没什么能说服他。

Try to **persuade** that boy to stop making so much noise. 设法说服那个男孩停止吵闹。



*He tried to persuade his father to buy him a camera.*

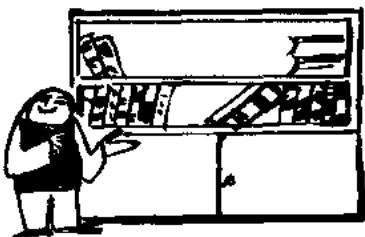
They **persuaded** my mother to try again. 他们劝我母亲再尝一下。

### Exercises:

Fill in the blanks with proper forms of **advise** or **persuade**.

- ① I'd \_\_\_\_\_ you not to give in.
- ② Mary finally \_\_\_\_\_ her mother to take a rest.
- ③ The passengers were \_\_\_\_\_ not to leave their bags unattended.
- ④ Anne was \_\_\_\_\_ not to sell her car and now she still drives it.





① There are \_\_\_\_\_ books on the shelf.



② There are \_\_\_\_\_ books on the shelf.



③ There is \_\_\_\_\_ water in the jar.



④ There is \_\_\_\_\_ water in the jar.

**a few, few** 后接复数可数名词,  
**a little, little** 后接不可数名词; **a few,**  
**a little,** 表示肯定,“有几个”“有一点  
点”,**few, little** 表示否定,“几乎没有”。

Tom has many friends but **few** of them are good. 汤姆有很多朋友,但几乎没有好朋友。

Mary has only **a few** friends, but all of them are good. 玛丽只有几个朋友,但他们都是好朋友。

Fortunately, I've got **a little** money left. 真幸运,我还剩下一点钱。

Unfortunately, I've got **little** money left. 真不走运,我几乎一文不名了。

## Exercises:

Choose the correct words for the blanks.