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魔法英语

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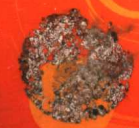
审读/【英】Robert Swaim

初中易混词

● 紧扣新教材 收词全面 讲解突出重点

● 辨析简洁明了 例句经典实用

● 试题直击考点 权威夺分宝典



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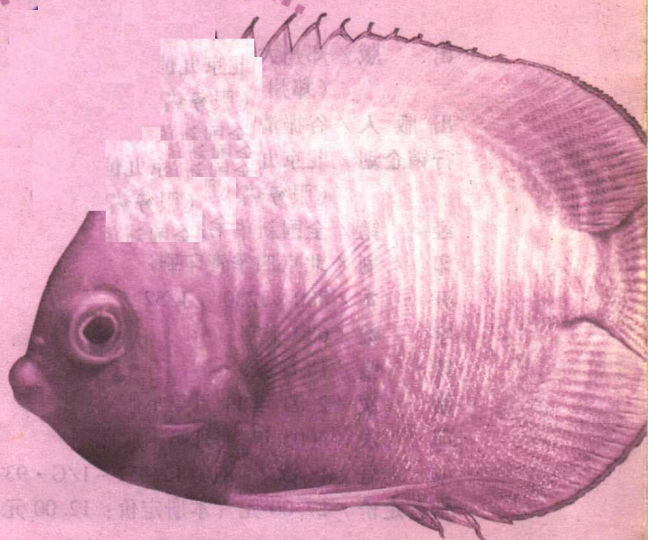
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初中易混词

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Preface

前言

在高度信息化的二十一世纪，英语不再单纯是汲取人类文明成果和国际交流的工具，更是日常生活中不可或缺的基本技能，是每个人都必备的一种文化素养。

随着中学生英语学习内容的扩大，相应的词性、读音、字意、用法相近的词语数量也不断扩大，学生经常面对易混词语犹豫不决、举棋不定。而清晰准确地掌握和轻松自如地运用词语，直接关系到听力、阅读、翻译、写作等各项能力的发展。因此，广大初中生迫切需要一本针对所学词汇、易混词语辨析的工具书，适应初中范围并有所扩展，以便能更好地配合课堂学习，在考试中取得好成绩，在中考中金榜题名，为今后的英语学习打下坚实的基础。

笔者总结了自己十多年初中英语的教学经验，根据国家英语新课程标准，紧扣人教社课本，从学生的学习实际出发，精心编撰了这本《魔法英语初中易混词》，本书读者对象以初中学生及同等水平的自学者为主，对英语教师来说也是一本颇有参考价值的工具书。

本书的特点有三：

一是覆盖面广，查找方便。

此书紧扣教材，覆盖了全部初中英语教材到中考所涉及的同义词、近义词、形近词、同音词等常考词语及易混句型。同时此书按照字母顺序分别进行讲解，方便查找。





Preface

前言

二是突出主要区别，不求面面俱到。

讲解有轻有重，例证丰富，点拨误区，精心讲解易混原因，精心设计自我测试，不仅指出意义上的异同，而且说明用法上的差别，同时力求文字浅显流畅，同时又注意内容清新，让大家轻松地掌握词语的用法和差异。

三是选择经典例句，辨析简洁明了。

例句均选自英美原文词典或国内外出版的较有影响的英汉词典或其它语法书，以保证语言的纯正。将这些典型例句与简练的解析两相对照，细加揣摩，词与词的细微差别就了然在胸了。我们相信它会成为你的指导老师。

但限于水平，加之时间仓促，疏漏之处在所难免，敬请读者和同行批评指正。

编者

2003年12月





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Magic




A.....

A

1 a, an, the

a, an 和 **the** 都是冠词，但 **a, an** 是不定冠词，**the** 是定冠词。

 不定冠词 **a, an** 泛指某一个（类）人或物。**a** 通常用于以辅音音素开头的单词前，**an** 通常用于以元音音素开头的单词前。如：a photo（一张照片），an old photo（一张旧照片）。其主要用法有：

- ① 用于单数可数名词前表示类别。


I have **an** orange. 我有个桔子。

Lucy is **a** new student. 露茜是个新生。

- ② 表示数量，有“一”的含义（比 one 语气弱）。

I can see **a** bike and two cars. 我能看见一辆自行车和两辆小汽车。

There are sixty minutes in **an** hour. 一小时有六十分钟。

 定冠词 **the** 用于各类名词前，表示特指，具有“这、那”的意思。其主要用法有：

- ① 指说话双方都知道的人或物。

Open **the** window, please. 请打开窗子。

Let's meet outside **the** school gate. 让我们在校门口见面。

- ② 在叙述中，用不定冠词引出第一次提到的表示不特定的人或物（可数名词），当再次提到这个特定的人或物时，其前就要用 **the**。

—I can see **a** kite. 我能看见一个风筝。

—Where is **the** kite? 风筝在哪儿？

—It's on **the** desk. 它在课桌上。

I have bought **a** book and **a** pen. **The** book is for my brother, and **the** pen is for my sister. 我买了一本书和一支笔，书是给我弟弟的，钢笔是给我妹妹的。

- ③ 特指某（些）人或物。

Magic



魔法英语初中易混词.....

The Chinese people are **the** great people. 中华民族是个伟大的民族。

The book on **the** desk is mine. 桌子上的那本书是我的。

4 表示世界上独一无二的东西。

The sun rises in **the** east and sets in the west. 太阳东升西落。

The spaceship landed on the moon. 太空船登陆月球。

5 用在序数词和形容词最高级前。

The first truck is carrying **the** fewest of all.

第一辆卡车是所有卡车中装的最少的。

He is **the** tallest in his class. 他在班上是最高的。



注意

① **an** 通常用于以元音音素开头的单词前，而不是元音字母。如：hour 尽管拼写形式以辅音字母开头，而发音却是 /aʊə/, 因此“一个小时”应是：an hour。辅音字母 **f, h, m, n, r, x** 单独使用时，因为它们的发音分别以元音音素 /e/, /ei/, /ɑ:/ 开头，其前面用 **an**。例如：**an “f”** (一个字母 f)。又如：**user**，其拼写形式虽然以元音字母开头，但发音却是 /'ju:zə/。所以“一位用户”应是：**a user**。

② 不定冠词 a、an 分别读作 /ə/、/ən/, 特别强调时读作 /ei/、/æn/。

③ 定冠词 the 在以元音读音开头的词前读作 /ði/, 特别强调时读作 /di:/; 在以辅音读音开头的词前读作 /ðə/。



自我测试

根据句意，用 a, an 或 the 填空。

- 1 I have _____ pen. _____ pen is red.
- 2 _____ man has two hands.
- 3 We go to the cinema twice _____ month.
- 4 He'll finish the work in _____ hour.
- 5 Where are _____ books? Are they on _____ desk?



答案

1. a, The 2. A 3. a 4. an 5. the, the



2 a bit, a few, a little, little

a bit, a few 和 **a little** 都和“一点儿、一些”有关，但用法有所不同。

a few 用作定语，修饰可数名词，意为“少数的、几个、一些”，表示肯定。如果去掉 **a**, **few** 表示“很少的、几乎没有的”，表示否定，其反义词为 **many**。

There are **a few** people in the room. 房间里几个人。

There are **few** people in the room. 房间里几乎没有人。

a little 也可作定语，修饰不可数名词，意为“一点儿、少量”，表示肯定。如果去掉 **a**, **little** 表示“很少的、几乎没有的”，其反义词是 **much**。

Could you give me **a little** milk? 请给我一点儿牛奶好吗？

There was a lot of food on the table, but I ate **little**.

桌子上有许多食物，但是我几乎一点儿没吃。

a bit 用作定语时，意为“一点儿、稍许”，不能直接修饰不可数名词，但可用“**a bit of** + 不可数名词”结构，此时 **a bit of** = **a little**。

He has **a bit of/a little** money left. 他剩下的钱很少。

She knows **a bit of/a little** French. 她懂一点儿法语。

a little 和 **a bit** 作名词时可换用，意为“一点儿、一些”，在句中做主语和宾语。

A little/A bit is enough. 一点儿就够了。

He gave me only **a little/a bit**. 他只给了我一点儿。

a little 和 **a bit** 作为程度副词时可换用，它们不仅能修饰形容词或副词的原级，也能修饰它们的比较级，意为“一点儿”。

He felt **a bit/a little** hungry. 他觉得有点儿饿。

Is the earth **a bit/a little** farther from the sun in winter?

冬天地球离太阳要远一点儿吗？



注意

① **not a bit** 表示“一点也不”，相当于 **not... at all**；**not a little** 却有“非常、很”的意思，相当于 **very much** 或 **extremely**；**not a few** 则表示“很多”。

He is **not a bit** like his brother. (= He is not like his brother at all.)

他一点儿也不像他的兄弟。

Magic



魔法英语初中易混词.....

He is **not a little** like his brother. (= He is extremely like his brother.)

他很像他的兄弟。

Not a few students like English in our class. 我们班许多同学喜欢英语。

- ② **quite a few** 表示“相当多”。**quite a little** 和 **quite a bit** 表示“大大地、非常”。

You'll have to wait **quite a few** weeks. 你得等好几个星期。

He has got **quite a little** good news. 他有许多好消息。

I am **quite a bit** tired. 我非常累。

自我测试

请把下列句子译成汉语。

- ① I had a bit of bread this morning.

- ② I have few books to lend you.

- ③ May I have a few words with you?

- ④ Hurry up, we have little time left.

- ⑤ —Would you like some more coffee?

—No, thanks. There's still a little left.

答案

- 我今天早晨吃了点儿面包。
- 我没有多少书借给你。
- 我可以和你说几句话吗？
- 快点，我们没时间了。
- 再来点咖啡吗？——不，谢谢，还剩一点。

3 about, on

about 和 **on** 都表示“关于、论及”的意思，但两者的侧重点不同。