

杨党辉 主编

初中英语常用词语辨析



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前 言

同义词或近义词的交替使用可使文句生动活泼，丰富多彩，但同义词的互用是有条件的。在某些情况下就不能互换，若换用则不符合英语的表达习惯，或不能充分表达语义，甚至造成语义上的错误，这是读者在英语学习中感到头痛和棘手的问题。目前，初中学生普遍希望得到一本专述同义词或近义词语用法的书籍，为此，我们编写《初中英语常用词语辨析》一书，以满足初中学生的要求。

本书是根据现行初中英语教学大纲和初中英语教材而编写的，编写时力求做到尽量把词汇与句型压缩到初中范围之内，突出说明用法区别，语言简炼，例句典型。本书主要着眼于各组词语之间在意义上相同或相近的方面进行比较和辨析，而对每个词语的其它用法不

做系统的讲解。

最后，我们由衷地感谢阿去克、刘茁野同志在此书审定工作中给予的帮助。

杨党辉

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a bit, a little

1) 两者都可用作名词词组，意为“一点”、“少许”、“一会儿”等：

Please give me a little/a bit.

请给我少许。

Please wait a little/a bit.

请等一会儿。

2) 都可用作副词词组，修饰形容词、副词及它们的比较级：

He spent a little/a bit more than three yuan.

他花掉 3 元多一点。

It looks a bit/a little large.

它看起来有点大。

3) a little 可直接修饰不可数名词，而 a bit 只有加 of 后方可接名词。

I know a little English.

I know a bit of English.

} 我懂点儿英语。

4) not a bit = not at all; not a little = very:

He was not a bit satisfied.

他一点儿也不满意。

He was not a little satisfied.

他很满意。

about, on

这里只区别一下它们作“关于”时的用法。

about “有关”，on “系统地论述”：有

I have a book on war.

我有一本论述战争的书。

I have a book about war.

我有一本有关战争的书。

I heard him talk about Chinese medicine last evening.

我昨天晚上听到他谈论中国医学（泛谈）。

I heard him talk on Chinese medicine last evening.

我昨天晚上听到他畅论中国医学（系统谈）。

across, cross, over

across, over 当介词都有“从一端到另一端”、“越过”的意思，“从高处越过”用 over，“从平面横过”用 across 较好。

She climbed over the wall.

她爬过墙。

He walked across the street.

他穿过大街。

She drove across/over the bridge.

她驾车过了桥。(相对于河可用 over; 相对于桥面可用 across。)

across 是介词, cross 是动词。

He swam cross the river. (误) } 他游过河去。
He swam across the river. (正)

You must be careful while acrossing the street. (误) }
You must be careful while crossing the street. (正) }
过马路时要当心。

afraid (that), afraid to do, afraid of doing

1) afraid 后跟 that 从句, 表示“恐怕”:

I'm afraid that I'll be late. 我恐怕迟到了。

I'm afraid I can't help. 我恐怕无能相助。

2) afraid 后接不定式作“怕…”、“不敢”解; afraid of 后接名词时表示“害怕”, 后接动名词时表示“恐怕将”解, 比较:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----|
| { | She is afraid of her husband. | a. |
| | She was afraid of waking her husband. | b. |
| | She was afraid to wake her husband. | c. |

a. 句意为“她害怕丈夫”; b. 句意思是“她怕吵醒了丈夫”, 表示“唯恐”, 或因她丈夫生病, 或因他需要睡眠; c. 句

是“她不敢吵醒她的丈夫”，怕他可能为此而生她的气。

He is afraid of catching cold.

他恐怕就要伤风（他衣服穿得很少）。

he is afraid to catch cold.

他害怕伤风（因为伤了风有种种害处）。

[注] afraid for 后接人或事物名词，意为“替……担心”，
相当于 worried about，比较：

{ I'm afraid of the dog. 我害怕那条狗。

{ I'm afraid for the dog. 我替那条狗担心。

after, behind

after 指“先后次序”，behind 指“位置”。

Summer comes after spring.

春去夏来。

There are some trees behind the house.

房后有一些树。

I happened to sit right behind her.

我碰巧坐在她的后面。

After you, please!

您先请！

He entered the room after his father.

他跟着他父亲进入屋子。

最后两例好象是指空间上的“在后面”，但注意两例都表

明动作而不是静止的状态，因此仍可解释为着重时间先后。

after, in

1) in 和表示一段时间的词或词组连用，有时作“在……以后”解，通常用于将来时或过去将来时；有时作“在……以内”解，这时也可用于一般过去时：

I shall see him again in a week.

一星期以后我将再来看他。

I shall see him several times in a week.

我将在一星期以内看他几次。

He will (would) be back in a few days.

他过几天回来。

Can you finish the work in an hour?

你能在一小时以内完成这项工作吗？

He wrote two letters in fifteen minutes.

十五分之内他写了两封信。

2) after 与表示一段时间的词连用，作“在……之后”解，但通常用于一般过去时：

He arrived after three days.

他是三天后到达的。

after 还可与时间点连用，表示“某个时刻或日期或事件以后”，这时可用于多种时态：

He will (would) arrive after four o'clock (或 after 13

April, 或 after Christmas.)

四点钟(四月十三日、圣诞节)后他将到。

After lunch Aunt Huang came in.

午饭后黄阿姨进来了。

ago, before

说“现在的多少时间以前”该用 ago, 说“过去某时的多少时以前”该用 before, 所以 ago 通常用于过去时, before 用于过去完成时:

He returned home twenty years ago.

他二十年前返回家。

He said his father had died five years before.

他说他爸爸五年前离开了人世。

[注] before 单独使用, 可泛指“从前”, 动词可用完成式或过去式

I have never met him before.

我以前从未见过他。

I told you before.

我早就告诉你了。

all, every, each

each 可指少到两个, all, every 则至少指三个。

1) every 的含义常和 all 很接近:

I have read every book (=all the books) there.

我看了那儿所有的书。

Every boy in the class is here.

All the boys in the class are here.

} 班上所有的男生都

到齐了。

2) 当 all 着重“整体”, every 着重“单位”而非整体时, 不可互用。

All the Chinese people are of one heart.

全中国人民是一条心。

He enjoyed every minute of his holiday.

他享受他的假日的每一分钟。

{ He worked all day. 他工作了一整天。

{ He worked every day. 他每天工作。

3) every、each 都有“每一”的意思, 但在把一些东西一个个加以考虑时, 多用 each:

Each student was given a different book by the teacher.

老师给了每个学生不同的一本书。

4) every 只作形容词, 而 each 可作形容词和代词, 故 every 不可用在下面 each 的位置上: