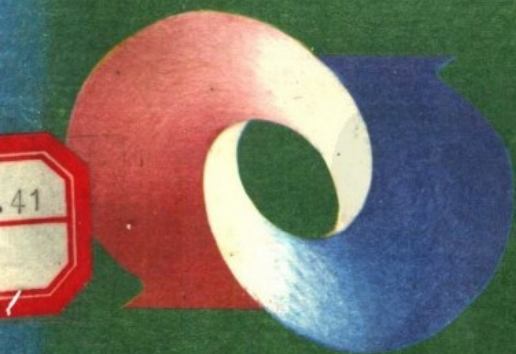


ENGLISH
HOMONYMS
AND SYNONYMS
IN CURRENT
MIDDLE SCHOOL
TEXTBOOKS

王树志 主编

现行中学英语
易混音形意词用法



41



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封面设计: 蔡昕

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前 言

在英语学习中，我们常会见到很多词形和读音相似的单词，它们有的只是音形相似，有的则音形意都相似，拼写和使用时易于混淆。为了帮助广大师生及自学者正确拼写和区别使用这些易混词语，特编成此书。

本书收集了近200组单词（涉及到常用词约600个），每个单词注有音标、词性和词义，均出自现行中学英语教材。对音形相近的词，重点从字母和字母组合的读音上去区别，同时把相同的字母组合的不同读音，不同的字母组合读相同的音，进行了全面归纳。对音形意都有联系的词，重点进行分析比较，指出异同，解释简明扼要，通过正误对比帮助读者掌握这些词的特点。书后附有：1. 词形变化后的不同读音。2. 同音异词。3. 同形异音词。4. 中学教材中含不发音的元音字母的单词。5. 中学教材中含有不发音的辅音字母统计。同时配有易混词练习。我希望这是一本将语音、词汇及用法归于一体，起到抛砖引玉作用，对中学师生较有实用价值的参考书。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免有不当之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编著者

1992年元月

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a, an

这两个不定冠词在使用时应注意。a [ei, ə], an [æn, ən] *indef. art.* 一, 一个, 一类。a 用在以辅音开头的词语前, an 用在以元音开头的词语前。如: She is an American girl. 她是一个美国女孩。Which is bigger, an elephant or horse? 大象和马哪一个大? Comrade Wang has two children, a son and a daughter. 王同志有两个孩子, 一个儿子和一个女儿。但应注意以下两个句子: He will be here in an hour. 他一个小时后就来。(hour 的 h 不发音, 等于以元音开头。类似的词还有 honest, honour 等。) He is a university student. 他是一个大学生。(university 中的 u 是元音字母但不发元音而发 [ju:] 是半辅音前用 a, 类似的词还有: use, uniform, union, unit, useful, usual, European 注意 a (an) 与 the 的区别。a (an) 和 the 的误用主要是概念方面的模糊和混淆。比较下列两对句子。(1) The moon has risen. 月亮已经升起来了。(众所周知的唯一的月亮, 用定冠词。) Above me was a cloudless sky illumined by a glorious moon. 在我头上是一片明月照耀着的无云的天空。(一个特别明亮的月亮, 用不定冠词。)(2) The horse has been praised by many poets as a noble animal. 许多诗人曾歌颂马是高贵的动物。(种类总称, 用定冠词。) A horse can cover the same distance in half an hour. 同样的路, 一匹马只要半小时就可以走完。(泛指任何一匹马。) 又如: I saw a woman and a girl walking toward me. The woman had on a blue uniform and the girl was dressed in red. 我看见一妇女和一女孩向我走来。那个妇女穿着一身蓝制服而那个女孩穿的则是一身红。(当这妇女和女孩第一次出现时, 用不定冠词 a (一个) 不肯定是什么人, 在继续谈论她们时, 则用定冠词 the, 含有特指和肯定了。) A (An) 和 One 不可混淆: A (An) 表示类别, 任何一个, 不强调数量; One 表示数量, 指不是两个或三个等, 着重数字。比较下列句子, Give me a book. 给我一本书。(不是别的东西。) Give me one book.

(同上)(不是两本书。)A boy can do it. 男孩子可以做那事。(女孩子不一定能做。)One boy can do it. 一个男孩子可以做那事。(不必两个或更多)一个名词前是用 a (an), the 还是 one 往往是个习惯问题。如: one rainy day, on a rainy day, one o'clock, ten miles an hour, one day, once upon a time, in a hurry, one or two hours / an hour or two, a piece of paper, a hundred times a day 不说 one hundred times one day, go to the cinema/theatre 不说 go to (a) cinema/theatre, at one time 不同于 at a time 等

aboard, abroad

这两个词音形相似,意思却不同。aboard [ə'bo:əd] *adv. & prep.* 在船(或火车、飞机)上,上船(火车、飞机)。如: The ship is ready to leave. All aboard! 船要开了,请上船! It is time to go aboard. 该上车了。They went aboard the plane. 他们上了飞机。abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *adv.* 在国外,去国(海)外。如: Why shouldn't we go abroad together? 咱们干吗不一起到国外去? They have just returned from abroad. 他们刚从国外来。His son was living abroad. 他儿子住在国外。at home and abroad 国内外注意字母组合 oar 和 oa 发 [ɔ:] 的学词还有: board, boarder, blackboard, coarse, borad, broadcast 等字母组会 oa 一般读 [əu].

accident, incident

这两个词都有“事件”的含义,但有区别,accident [ˈæksɪdənt] *n.* 事故,事件。常指偶然发生的不幸的事故。如: His father and mother were killed in a carriage accident. 他的父母在一次马车车祸中丧生。Accidents will happen. 意外的事故难免要发生的。He had met with an accident on the way. That is why he was late for the meeting. 他在路上出事了,所以到会迟到了。incident [ˈɪnsɪdənt] *n.* (生活中的)小事情;(政治上的、国际争端或战争

等的)事件。如, The Lukou-qiao Incident took place on July 7th, 1937. 芦沟桥事件发生于 1937年7月7日。Don't trouble with the trivial incident. 不要为这件琐事而烦恼。

across, cross

这两个词音形相似,都有“穿过”,“越过”的含义,切不可将介词 across 误用作动词。cross. across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 横过,越过,那边,可以表示动作或位置。cross [krɒs] *vt.* 穿过,越过。相当于 go (come, walk, run) across. 比较, He swam across the river. 他游过了河。He crossed the river on rafts. 他乘筏渡过了河。You must be careful while walking across the street. You must be careful while crossing the street. 过马路时要当心。注意 across, through 和 over 为介词,作“越过”,“穿过”讲的区别。这三个词均可用于从一定范围的一边到另一边的动作。across 的含义与 on 有关,表示动作是在某一物体的表面进行。through 的含义与 in 有关,表示动作是在三度空间进行的。over 则指处于某一障碍一侧(如山、墙或其他屏障),想到达另一侧的动作,有“跨过”之含义。此外 over 还表示过完(时间),遍及(某一区),覆盖(某一物)。试比较: The lake was frozen, so we walked across the ice. 湖水结了冰,所以我们就从冰上走了过去。It took us two hours to walk through the forest. 我们花了两个小时才过这片森林。I walked across the square to the bus stop. 我走过广场来到汽车站。I pushed through the crowds to the bar. 我穿过人群,来到柜台前。When I last saw him, he was climbing very slowly over the fence. 我最后一次看到时,他正在慢慢爬过篱笆。We have friends all over the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。I pulled the blanket over me. 我把毯子拉过来盖在身上。They often work over night. 他们经常通宵达旦地工作。

adapt, adopt

这两个单词在拼写时易混淆, adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.* 使适应; 改编

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 采纳(建议等)。如, He adapted himself to his new life. 他使自己适应新生活。The novel was adapted for a film. 这部小说被改编成电影。These are books adapted for Chinese students. 这些是为中国学生改编的书籍。The Government decided to adopt the plan. 政府决定采纳这个计划。

advice, advise

这两个词音形意都相近, 只是一个字母之差读音和词性都不同。
advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 忠告, 意见, 建议。(不可数名词) 如, Mr Smith gave us some advice on how to learn English well. 史密斯先生就如何学好英语给我们提出了一些忠告(建议)。Thank you for such good advice. 感谢你的忠告。
advise [əd'vaɪz] *v.* 劝告, 建议。常用句型为, advise sb. to do sth. 劝某人做某事 || advise sb. not to do sth. 或 against doing sth. 劝人不要做某事 || advise doing sth. 建议做某事。advise that-clause (使用 should + 动词) 如, He advises trying once more. 他建议再试一次。The teacher advises her not to read carelessly. 老师劝她读书不要粗心。I advised that he (should) write the report carefully. 我劝他认真写报告。注, advise sb. to do sth. 和 persuade sb. to do sth. 都表示“劝某人做某事”, 但内在含义却不同。advise sb. to do sth. 只强调动作, 不强调结果, 劝了可能作, 也可能不做, 而 persuade 则为劝服了, 强调结果。比较, We advised him to give up smoking, but he didn't listen. 我们劝他不要抽烟, 但他不听。(劝而不服) I persuaded him to give up smoking. 我劝服他戒了烟。(成功了)

affair, afraid

这两个词拼写时易错。
affair [ə'feə] *n.* 事情, 问题, (复数) 事务, 政务。
afraid [ə'freɪd] *adj.* 害怕的, 恐惧的。(一般为表语形容词) 如, This is a very small affair. 这是芝麻小事。He is busy with the affairs of state. 他在忙于国内政务。I am

much afraid of his being late./that he will be late./lest he should be late. 我担心他会迟到的。be afraid of 与 be afraid to 略有不同。比较: I am afraid to do. 我不敢做。I am afraid of doing. 我害怕做。注: 口语中 I am afraid that-clause 可以与 I am sorry but + clause 表达同意“对不起”, “很遗憾”。如, I am afraid that / I am sorry, but I can't help you. 很遗憾, 我不能帮助你。

affect, effect

这两个词音形意都很相近,使用时多加注意区别。affect [ə'fekt] vt. 影响。(可转意为)感动。如: Hot weather affects his health. 炎热的天气影响他的健康。Whatever you say will not affect my decision. 不管你怎么说也不会影响我的决定。The audience was deeply affected. 听众深为感动。effect [i'fekt] n. 影响,效力,(affect(影响的结果)如: He fell ill from the effect of the weather. 他因天气影响而病倒了。The medicine had no effect on him. 这药对他无效。A word from the teacher will have great effect on the pupils. 教师的话对学生有很大效果。另外, effect 作动词用时,意为“招致”,“产生”。如: The change was effected quickly. 这种变化很快就出现了。

alike, like

这两个词音形相近,都表示“相像”的意思。作这一意思时,可以是形容词,介词或连词。alike 是形容词,一般只作表语,还可作副词。如: The two buildings are very like (alike) 这两幢楼很相像。(adj.) We can give a like instance. 我们可以举出类似的例子。(adj.) We are like brother and sisters. 我们如同兄弟姐妹。(prep.) Don't treat me like a guest. 别把我当客人。(prep.) I can't do it like you do. 我不能做得像你那样。(conj.) The two brothers are very much alike. 这兄弟俩很相像。 We must treat all men alike. 我们要一视同仁。