# 高中英语正误

# 速辨宝典



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High School English
—Vocabulary
And
Error-finding



## 编者切话

本书词条按字母顺序编排,涉及的单词以最新《高考英语教学大纲》为依据,针对每个单词,本书把中学生使用单词时易混、易犯的每一个错误,以典型。 (正)用法对比的形式展现给读者,最后在 (新)中对单词在句中用法的要点、考点给出简明扼要的分析和解答,以解决读者实际运用中存在的问题,帮助读者澄清每个词的正确用法。

本书编者有多年的高中英语教学及辅导高考的实践经验,对问题的 深浅难易把握适度。本书重点突出,具有很强的针对性和实用性,是高中 生正确掌握英语词汇的用法、提高运用英语能力的好帮手。

编写本书的过程中,参考了一些词典和语法著作,在此谨向这些词典 和语法著作的作者表示感谢。

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a [强ei弱ə]

art. -(个,件……);(表示同类人或事物中的)-个;(表示非特指的任何)--个

- There is a "f" in the word "face".
- There is an "f" in the word "face".
- 新 向意:单词"face"中有个字母"f"。a 用在辅音音素开头的单数可数名词之前;an 用在元音音素开头的单数可数名词之前。字母f开头发音为[e],故其前面用 an。
- She was elected a monitor.
- (I) She was elected monitor.
- (新) 句意:她当选为主席。只有一个人的职务,不用冠词;不限定只有一个人的职务前通常加 a/an。
- A Smiths were an old-aged couple.
- The Smiths were an old-aged couple.
- 断 句意:史密斯夫妇俩是老年人。①a/an 可以和指人的专有名词连用,表示"某个人"。定冠词 the 用在姓氏的复数形式前表示"某一家人,某夫妇俩",若作主语,谓语动词用复数形式。②a 还可用在其他某些专有名词前意为"一张……的画,一个像……的人"等等。如:1'll buy a car.我要买一辆轿车。

able

[eibl]

a. 能够,能干的

- The girl can be able to dance.
- The girl can dance.
- The girl is able to dance.
- 析) 句意:那女孩会跳舞。表示某人在现有的能力条件下"能、会"时, can 与

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be able to 可以通用,但不可并用。

- Doe doesn't be able to do some cooking.
- (E) Joe isn't able to do some cooking.
- 新 句意: 乔不会做饭。 be able to 的否定式为 be (am, is, are) 后加 not, 不 需要再加助动词 does。
- She can drive a car well in two months.
- (E) She will be able to drive a car well in two months.
- (新) 句意: 两个月后她就能把车开的很好。表示经过自己的主观努力, 而终于"能办成了某事"。要用 be able to. 不用 can.
- Miss Liu isn't able to be at office now.
- (I) Miss Liu can't be at office now.
- (新) 句意: 刘小姐现在不可能在办公室。表示推测时, 只能用 can, 不能用 be able to。 can 表示推测多用于否定句和疑问句。

about [əbaut] prep. 关于; 在……周围; 在……的各处 ad. 大约; 周围; 到处

- The library has got books about many different subject.
- The library has got books on many different subject.
- 一句意:图书馆里有许多关于不同学科的书。about 所"关于"的是人、物、地区、国家等的信息、局势、风土、人情方面的情况。若是"关于"书本上,论文上或专著上那些学术性、专题性和科学性的知识时,则要用on。
- She is about more than twenty years.
- E She is more than twenty years.
- 断句意:她二十岁左右。about 表"大概,左右",不与 a few, more than, several 等達用,只与较肯定的数字達用。
- Be careful about to break that glass.

- Be careful going to break that glass.
- 新 的意:小心点,你会弄破那玻璃。be about to do 表最近即将发生的动作,意为"马上就要、正要"。如表述根据已有迹象将要发生的动作或事态时,用 be going to do。
- What about we go skating tomorrow?
- What about our going skating tomorrow?

#### above

[əbʌv]

prep. 在……上面 n. 上面 ad. 在上面 a. 上面的

- There is a lot of newspapers above the desk.
- There is a lot of newspapers on the desk.
- 新 白意:桌上有许多报纸。指与表面接触的"在……之上"用 on。表示上下位置,指一般的"在……之上",而不是"垂直在上"用 above。
- The temperature is ten degrees over zero.
- The temperature is ten degrees above zero.
- (新) 句意:现在的温度是零上十度。above 和 over 都可以用来表示"高于",许多场合可以互换。但遇到数字及表长度与数量的词时, over 较为常用。但若我们想到的刻度是竖的,是可表高低的,用 above。表地面的高度,可说 above sea-level 海拔。

关于 above 与 over 的区别具体如下:

①above 与 over 都可表"在……上方……",但表达"覆于……之上,在……上覆盖"常用 over。另外,over 表达这个意思时包含有接触覆盖及不接触凌空覆盖的情况。

②above 强调在某物的上方,与 below 相对。over 强调在某物的正上方,与 under 相对。

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abroad [əbrə:d] ad. 到国外,在国外

- I think he'll take a trip to abroad somewhere.
- I think he'll take a trip abroad somewhere.
- 新 的意:我想他要去国外某个地方旅行。abroad 是副词,不能做介词的宾语。但 abroad 可以和 from 连用,表示"从国外"。如: Chairman Jiang have just returned from abroad. 江主席刚从国外回来。

absent ['æbsənt] a. 缺席,不在

- He was ill. That was why he was absent in school.
- (12) He was ill. That was why he was absent from school.
- 一句意:他病了,这是他没上学的原因。"be absent from"表示"不在某 处",而"be absent in"表示不在说话者的地方,而在"in"后所跟的那个词 所表示的地方。

accept [əkˈsept] n. 接受;承认;答应

- He accepted a lot of gifts on his birthday, but he didn't receive them.
- (I) He received a lot of gifts on his birthday, but he didn't accept them.
- 新的意:他生日时收到了很多礼物,但他没有接受。accept 表示愿意或赞同接受他方主动提出或给予的,也可表示接受某种状况,同意某种看法。receive 通常指收到物品时的动作,不管本人是否愿意接受,动作者本身有一定的被动性。

accident ['æksidənt] n. 事故;意外事件

- These accident were caused by increasing unemployment.
- These incidents were caused by increasing unemployment.
- (新) 向意:这些事件是由失业的日益增加引起的。accident 指意外或偶然发生的事故,往往是人们不愿见到或经历的。incident 指"小事件,事变,(政治性)事件",多指较小的事件、小插曲或人生中所碰到的虽小但留下较深印象的事。也可指引起国际纠纷或战争的事端、叛乱、边境纠纷

以及当局人士因各种原因不愿说明的事件。

- A It was in an accident that I met Li Peng last year.
- (E) It was by accident that I met Li Peng last year.
- 一句意:在去年偶然的一次机会栽遇见了李鹏。in an accident 意为"在事故中,在不测事件中"。by accident 作"偶然地"解。

#### according

[əkə:diŋ]

ad. (与 to 连用)按照,根据

- According to me, you will gain full marks in the exam.
- In my opinion, you will gain full marks in the exam.
- 一个 的意:依我看来,这次考试你会得满分。according to 表示我们的消息来源,意思相当于"如……所说的是真实的话……",一般不与 opinion (意见),view(看法)之类的词连用。我们常用 in one's opinion 或 in the opinion of…与表达意见、看法之类的词连用。
- Will you please make the skirt according to this style?
- Will you please make the skirt after this style?
- 断句意:请你照这种款式做件衬衣好吗?此句中 this style 不是消息的来源,而是模仿的对象,应用 after。after 意为"仿照,用……的名字,以… …为模仿对象"。

#### ache

[eik]

n. 疼痛 vi. 疼

- May Alice never again know the ache of feeling.
- May Alice never again know the pain of feeling.
- (新) 自意: 愿艾丽斯不再经受感情的创伤。 ache 常指身体部位持续不断的 疼痛, 也常和身体某一部位构成合成词。如: toothache(牙痛) stornachache (胃痛) headache (头疼)。 pain 不但可指肉体上的疼痛, 也可指 精神上的痛苦。

#### achieve

[ətʃi;v]

ut. 完成;取得;达到

He achieved full marks in the examination.

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- He gained full marks in the examination.
- (如) 向意:他在考试中得了满分。achieve 指经过努力而获得成功或达到目的。即取得(胜利、成功等)或实现(目标、目的等),也可和一些代词连用表取得成就、成果等。gain 限于主语本身的获得性增加,常表体重、速度、力量等的进一步获取。

across

[əˈkrəs]

prep. & ad. 横过,穿过

- It took us three hours to walk across the forest.
- It took us three hours to walk through the forest.
- (如) 白意:我们用三个小时走出这片森林。across 和 through 均用于从一定范围的一边到另一边的动作。across表示动作是在某一物体的表面进行, through表示动作是在三维空间中进行。

act

ækt]

vi. 行动;做,做事 vt. 扮演 n. 法令;条例,担任,充当

- She acted for monitor in my absence.
- (E) She acted as monitor in my absence.
- (新) 句意:我不在的时候她代理班长。act as 作"充当,起……作用,担任…… … 职务"讲; act for 后接人等,指"代理(某人职务),代为(处理某事)"。

active

[ˈæktiv]

a. 积极的,主动的

- Mary is active to political activities.
- Mary is active in political activities.
- 栖) 句意: 玛丽积极参加政治活动。be active in 意为"积极参加……"。

actual

ækt[uəl, ækt[uəl]

a. 实际的;真实的

- This film is based on an true case.
- This film is based on an actual case.
- (m) 句意:这部电影源于一个真实的事例。actual 表实际存在的,所形容之 物在事实上已发生或存在,而不是理论上所发生和存在的,经常用来纠 正一种错误看法,或提出出人意料的情况。true 意为"真正的,真实的",

指与事实和实际相符,与 false 相对。

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add [æd] vt.加;增加;补充说

- Mr. Smith added the size of his market year by year.
- Mr. Smith increased the size of his market year by year.
- 術) 句意: 史密斯先生逐年扩大市场规模。 add 的特点是添(增)加,即通过 混合(如将某物置于另一物中)而导致在数量、大小、重要性等方面的增 加; increase 表示通过增加数量或自然增大而在数目、规模、程度、价值、 财富等方面的增长,常含有递进性或按比例增加之义。
- He added sugar on his coffee.
- (E) He added sugar to his coffee.
- (新) 白意:他在咖啡里添了糖。add 可以和 to 搭配表示"在……上添"。add to 相当于及物动词,意为"增加"。
- The time he spent was added up to more than 100 hours.
- The time he spent added up to more than 100 hours.
- 新句意:他所花的时间总计 100 多小时。add up to 不能用于被动语态和进行时态,其意义为①总计共达……②(总起来看)说明……,意味着。

admire [ədmaiə] w. 钦佩;羡慕;赞美

- We admired her about her ability.
- We admired her for her ability.
- 術句意:我们钦佩她的才智。admire和for搭配意为"佩服某人的……"。

admit [ədmit] vr. 承认

- The thief admitted to steal the money.
- The thief admitted stealing the money.
- 新 句意:这贼承认偷了钱。①admit 当"承认"讲时,有时指在外界压力下不得不"承认错误或事实"。后接动作时,用动词的动名词形式。②admit 还表示"准许进入(场所等),准许……的人场(入学、入会)",和 to/

into 搭配。

### advice [ədvais] n. 忠告,建议

- Teacher has given me some advices.
- Teacher has given me some advice.
- He gave me an advice in how to learn English.
- (E) He gave me a piece of advice in how to learn English.
- 新) 句意:他就如何学好英语给我提出了一条建议。advice 为不可数名词, 不在其前加不定程词 a/an, 可说 a bit/piece of advice, 意为"一点忠告 (一条意见)"。

advise	[ədvaiz]	wt. 忠告,劝告;建议

- I wish you could advise him to change his mind.
- I wish you could persuade him to change his mind.
- 一句意:我希望你能劝他改变主意。advise 表建议、劝告,并不表明对方一定按劝说者意见办事,即劝告是否成功是个未知数。若表示劝说收到成效,应该用 persuade。
- She was advised taking the medicine.
- She was advised to take the medicine.
- 新司意:别人劝他服药。advise后接动词的动名词形式,作"建议做……" 解。advise接宾语+不定式作宾补,作"忠告(某人)做某事"解。此句为 被动语态,advise后的动词不是宾语而是主语补足语,所以符合"advise 接宾语+不定式作宾补"结构。
- Teacher will advise what to do.
- Teacher will advise you what to do.
- 析句意:老师将指点你怎么做。advise 和疑问词+动词不定式连用时,中

间须有一个名词或代词作宾语。类似用法的动词有:teach(教),tell(告诉),show(出示)等。

afraid

[əfreid]

a. (用作表语)怕,害怕;恐怕;担心

- I don't like to speak French because I am afraid to make mistakes.
- I don't like to speak French because I am afraid of making mistakes.
- (新) 句意:我不喜欢讲法语,因为我怕出错。be afraid 可以和不定式及 of + 动词-ing 形式连用。后接动词不定式,意为"不敢",表某人根据经验或 常识觉得做某事心有余悸。后接 of 短语,意为"害怕",表不希望某事 发生或担心做某事的后果,具有疑惧性。
- I am afraid that you change your plan.
- I hope that you change your plan.
- 一句意:我希望你改变你的计划。①I'm afraid (that)用来说出预料不令 人满意的事。预料令人满意的事用 I hope that。②I'm afraid (that)还 可用来引出带有歉意的回绝,或使口气更委婉,以及引出不好的消息。

after '

[ˈaːftə]

prep. 在……之后; ad. 在后; 后来; conj. 在……以后

- He is after Tom in his work at school.
- He is behind Tom in his work at school.
- 新 句意:他功课不如汤姆。after 可表顺序,意为"随……后,接在……后, (重要性)次于"但表示"比……落后,不如……",我们用 behind, behind 还可表时间"较……落后,比……晚"。
- One weeks after we'll have an English party.
- One weeks later we'll have an English party.
- 析 句意:一周后,我们将开一个英语晚会。after 和 later 都可和时间段连 用,表示"在……之后"。after 可置于时间段前或后,指从过去某时起若 干时间以后。later 置于时间段后,可以指从过去某时若干时间以后,也 可指将来某个时间起若干时间以后。
- 🔀 He will go to Beijing **after** a fortnight.

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- (1) He will go to Beijing in a fortnight.
- A Now her husband would allow her to do no heavy work after all.
- Now her husband would allow her to do no heavy work at all.
- (新) 句意:现在,她丈夫根本不允许她干重活。①after all 可用于句末,表语气上的转折,含"(尽管有上述情况,然而)终究、终归、到底"之意,表示虽然有前面说过的话但结果和预期的情况相反。此处不合题意。at all 起加强语气的作用,用于否定句中,表示"一点也不,完全不"等。②after all 还可用于句首,意为"别忘了……",提示或强化可能被忽略的事实或论点,作为说服听话人的理由。即用来引出听话人似乎忘记了的某个重要论点或理由。③at all 还具有下列用法:
  - A. 和 not 连用,构成 not at all 作为答语,意为"不用谢"。
  - B. 用在疑问句中,意为"究竟,到底"。
  - C. 用在条件句中, 意为"既然,即使"。
  - D. 用于其他情况,意为"真地(的),确实"。
- We must study hard, and after all we must believe in ourselves.
- We must study hard, and above all we must believe in ourselves.
- 新 的意:我们必须努力学习,最为重要的是,我们必须有自信心。after all 置于句首。导出原因,即听话人忘了的一条重要理由,意为"毕竟,究竟,别忘了"。above all 意为"最重要的是,特别是,尤其"。

#### afternoon

[ˈcːʃtəˈnuːn]

n. (pl. afternoons)下午,午后

- We have no classes in this afternoon.
- We have no classes on this afternoon.
- 術 句意:我今天下午没课。单指"午后"时介词用 in,指日期、星期等特定 日的"午后"时,介词用 on。
- I rang him up on this afternoon.

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- (I) I rang him up this afternoon.
- 新 句意:我今天下午打电话给他。afternoon 与 this, that, tomorrow, yesterday 等连用时,不加任何介词。

again [əgein] ad.又,再;再一次

- We ran again to the class filled with a great joy.
- We ran back to the class filled with a great joy.
- 一句意:我们跑回到充满欢乐的班集体。①again 用来表示重复同样的动作。如表示与已经谈到的动作相反的动作,通常用 back。②again 还可表示"重新恢复原来位置或状态"。

against [əˈgenst,əˈgeinst] prep. 反对;不同意;对着

- I was the only person in my office who againsted the plan.
- I was the only person in my office who was against the plan.
- (新) 句意:我是办公室里惟一反对这项计划的人。against 为介词,不单独用 作谓语,必须在 be 后面。

n. 年龄;时代,长时间

- He ought to be carning his own living in her age.
- E He ought to be earning his own living at her age.
- 一句意:他这个年龄应该自食其力。①age 表年龄时,前面用 at。②但 age 表"老年,时代,世纪"时,前面用 in。

ago [əˈgəu] ad.以前,……前

- The traffic accident happened two hours before.
- The traffic accident happened two hours ago.
- 例 句意:这车祸发生在两小时之前。ago 和 before 两者均意为"以前"。ago 用于从现在起若干时间以前的场合,常与一般过去时连用。before 往往 用于从过去某时算起的若干时间以前的场合,句中谓语动词常用完成时。

- Al have left Beijing two years ago.
- I left Beijing two years ago.
- (新) 句意:我是两年前离开北京的。ago 不能和现在完成时连用,而应和过去时连用。
- My grandfather died for five years.
- My grandfather died five years ago.
- (析) 句意:我爷爷五年前去世了。for 和 ago 不能混为一谈。ago 说明某件事 是在离现在多少时间以前发生的;而 for 说明一个动作或一种情况延续 了多长时间。

agree

əgri;

v. 同意, 赞成; 和……一致; 适宜于

- I agree to what you said.
- I agree with what you said.
- 新 句意:我同意你的话。agree to 和 agree with 都可作"同意"解。agree to 重在"接受,答应",指同意某一建议、计划、安排等;agree with 强调"赞同",后接人、某人的观点、某人所说的话等。
- The patient agrees with the medicine.
- The medicine agrees with the patient.
- 術 句意:这药对于这个病人很有效。①agree with 意为"适合,适宜",用食物、气候、环境、条件等作主语,一般不用人作主语,with 后接适合的对象。②agree with 还可表示两种事物的一致关系,意为"符合,相一致,协调"。
- Can we agree to the plan for the next?
- Can we agree on the plan for the next?
- 新 句意:我们能否商定一下下一步的计划? agree on/upon 意为"商定,决定,达成协议,取得一致意见"。主要表示需要经过讨论来决定的内容,主语通常是达成协议的双方。

- We agreed doing this work at once.
- (E) We agreed to do this work at once.
- (新) 句意:我们同意马上做这工作。agree 后接动词的不定式形式,意为"同意做某事",也可以接 that 引导的从句,但一般不接动名词形式。

aim [eim] n. 瞄准;目标,目的 v. 瞄准,对准

- The huntsman aimed his gun on the lion and fired, but missed it.
- (II) The huntsman aimed his gun at the lion and fired, but missed it.
- 新 句意:这位猎人用枪瞄准狮子开枪但没能击中。aim 意为"以(枪等)对准,瞄准;把(东西)对准梆向,以(言语等)针对"。aim 的宾语是枪、东西、言语等,瞄准、梆、针对的对象用 at 引出。
- She aims becoming a musician.
- E She aims to become a musician.
- (新) 句意: 她目标是成为一名音乐家。aim 意为"目的是",后接动词的不定式,一般不接动名词形式。
- What Jack is aiming is to win a scholarship.
- What Jack is aiming at is to win a scholarship.
- 一句意: 杰克的目标是获得奖学金。 aim 作"以……为目的, 志向, 打算"解时, 为不及物动词, 后面需加介词 at。

air [⇔] n. 空气;大气(不可数名词)

- The mayor will be by the air at nine this evening.
- The mayor will be on the air at nine this evening.
- (新) 白意:今晚九点,市长将做广播讲话。by air 意为"乘飞机,由航空",on the air 意为"广播中(的),被广播"。

alive [əˈlaiv] a. 活着的(不作前置定语)

He is the happiest man living.

- He is the happiest man alive.
- 新司意:他是活着的最幸福的人。alive是表语形容词,可指人和物。若作定语,须放在所修饰词之后。living意为"活着的",可做表语和定语。
- # It wasn't a recorded show it was alive.
- It wasn't a recorded show it was live.
- (新) 句意:这不是录音节目而是现场直播。alive 意为"活着的,有活力的"; live 意为"活的,带电的,实况直播"。

all [al]

- a. (修饰复数名词)全部的,所有的 ad. 十分,完全地 n. 所有的一切(与物主代词连用)
- All of my parents are from Chinese.
- Both of my parents are from Chinese.
- 一句意:我的父母都是中国人。all 和 both 均有"都"的意思,但 all 用于三者或三者以上的人或物,而 both 只能用来指两者。
- We all are busy.
- We are all busy.
- (新) 句意:我们都很忙。all 用于和主语同格时,或置于一般动词之前,或置于助动词,be 动词之后。
- She bought some apples and ate the apples all.
- E She bought some apples and ate them all.
- (新) 句意:她买了一些苹果,并把它们吃光了。all 用于和宾语同格时,宾语 必定是代词。
- I've read all of books you lent me.
- I've read all (of the) books you lent me.
- (新) 句意:你借給我的书,我都看完了。一般说来, all 和 all of 都用在名词前面。但是,如果名词单独使用,即前面没有冠词、所有格或其他限定词,一般不用 all of。

- She sat reading newspaper the all time.
- E She sat reading newspaper all the time.
- 断句意:她一直坐在那儿看报纸。all 和 whole 意思一样,但词序不一样。 all 用于冠词、所有格、或其他限定词之前, whole 则用于其后。all the time = the whole time。
- All what I need is a good sleep.
- All that I need is a good sleep.
- (新) 句意: 我所需要的是好好睡一觉。all 后面可接一个定语从句, 但定语从 句的引导词只能用 that, 不能用 what。此时 all 可能分别有两个含义: 一个相当于 everything, 一个相当于 the only thing(s)。

allow

[əˈlau]

v. 准许,允许

- We don't allow people smoking in the cinema.
- (E) We don't allow people to smoke in the cinema.
- 新 白意:我们不允许人们在电影院吸烟。allow 后面跟宾语加动词不定式 构成宾语补足语,表示"允许某人做某事"。若不指出对象,就用动名 词。
- Teacher allowed the dog to go into the classroom even though the school rules didn't allow it.
- (xxxx) Teacher allowed the dog to go into the classroom even though the school rules didn't permit it.
- (對) 句意: 尽管学校规定不允许,但老师允许这狗进入教室。allow 和 permit 都作"允许"。permit 往往用以指正式的许可,如上级对下级的许可或 某些规则允许人们做某事等,此 allow 多含有积极的意思。allow 仅仅 指不禁止某种行动,默许某人去做某事,较为消极。

almost

[ˈɔːlməust ]

ad. 几乎,差不多

- The drink is almost sugar and water.
- 🗷 The drink is **mostly** sugar and water.

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