

英语实用同义词辨析

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English Synonyms' Discrimination

英语实用同义词语辨析

(学生必备)

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内 容 提 要

编者根据多年的英语教学实践,针对学生易犯的错误,选出使用频率较高的、词义相同或相似的 158 组词及习惯用语,进行比较和辨析。文中含有丰富的例句,每组词义辨析后,还附有若干针对性练习,供读者进行自我检测。书末附有参考答案。

本书可供广大中学生及大学低年级学生使用,也可供教师作教学参考。

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编者说明

全日制英语教学大纲规定：中学生每年须学会 500 多个单词，以及相当数量的短语和习惯用语。学生在学习英语中颇感困难的是词义相同或相似的一些词及习惯用语，这些词语在英语中很活跃，使用频率很高。如果对这些词语似是而非、相互混淆，造成使用不当或理解偏差，将会影响英语学习质量的提高。

近义词语之间有时可相互替换，有时却又泾渭分明。误用会造成歧义，闹出笑话。对这些常用词语的正确理解与使用也是语言学习中的一个重要方面与测试内容，故近年来各种英语考题中，对同义近义词语的考查有增强的趋势。学生在做阅读理解或完型填空等项目时常感觉难度很大，往往与这些常用词语辨析有关。为此，编者在多年的教学中，积累了一些有关英语常用词语辨析方面的资料，并根据学生易犯的错误，编写了本书，希望能帮助学生掌握及正确运用这些常用词汇、词组和句型。

语言靠实践，靠运用。为巩固这些常用同义词和词组，在每一组词义辨析后，还编写了一些针对性练习加以检测，使学

生能举一反三,正确、熟练地使用这些词,从而收到提高英语能力的实效。书后附有答案供读者参考。本书适用面广,尤其适用中学生及大学低年级学生;亦可作为英语教师的教学参考书,也是广大英语学习者实用的阅读练习材料。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,书中难免存在缺点和错误,敬请同行不吝赐教。

一九九三年三月

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1. A, One

A 称作不定冠词，表示某类事物，以区别于它类事物或表示某类事物中的任何一个(但不强调数目概念)。通常用在单数可数名词之前，但有时也可用在标明某种特征的抽象名词或物质名词之前，指“某一种”。An 用于元音音素开始的词前。如：

1. I have a good friend.

我有一个好朋友。

2. She is an English teacher.

她是一个英语老师。

One 一般用作数词，表示“一”、“一个”，是与 two, three 等数词相对而言的，有明显的数词概念，one 也可用作代词、名词等。如：

1. I have a lot of good friends. Li Ming is one of them.

我有很多好朋友，李明是其中的一个。

2. A clock has three hands. One is short, the other two are long.

3. How many story books do you have? I have one.

为了避免名词的重复，one 可代替“a+名词”。

4. I have a watch. It is a good one.

a good one 代替 a good watch，另外 one 可以被 the，

this, that, which 等修饰。

5. Which one do you want? I want that one.

[练习]用 a, an 或 one 填空;

1. There are three plates and _____ bowl on the table.

2. How many hours are there in _____ day?

3. There are sixty minutes in _____ hour.

4. I have two brothers. _____ is Jack, the other is Peter.

5. _____ elephant is heavier than _____ horse.

6. Please give him _____ cup of tea.

7. Is this new shirt mine? No, It's your father's.

Is that _____ mine? Yes, that's yours.

8. Whose jacket is this? It's Kate's.

Which _____ is yours? The white _____.

9. Here are two English exercise-books. _____ is old, the other is new.

10. We had _____ good time yesterday.

11. I'll have _____ talk with my teacher tomorrow afternoon.

12. _____ who writes is called a writer.

2. Always, Usually, Often, Sometimes

这四个词都是副词,表示“行为的频率”,但在程度上有区

别。

Always“总是、永远”，指行为没有间断。例如：

1. I like English very much, I always work hard at it.

我很喜欢英语，我总是努力学习它。

2. The sun always rises in the east.

太阳永远从东方升起。

Usually“通常；平常”，行为频率比 always 略低，一般有规律性。例如：

1. What do you do on Sunday? I usually do some cleaning.

星期日你做什么？我通常搞清洁工作。

2. My Grandma usually tells us a story after supper.

晚饭后，我奶奶通常给我们讲故事。

Often“常常；经常”，行为频率比 usually 还低，但总的次数还是较多。例如：

1. Do you often go to the park? No, but I'm going to the park this afternoon.

你经常去公园吗？不，但今天下午我将去公园。

2. We've been there quite often.

我们常常到那儿去。

Sometimes“有时”，行为频率较低。例如：

1. They play football every Tuesday. Sometimes they play basketball.

每星期二他们都踢足球，有时他们打篮球。

2. It is sometimes cold and sometimes warm.

天气时冷时暖。

[练习]用 always, usually, often 或 sometimes 填空:

1. He _____ takes the same way to school.
2. I have _____ been to Beijing.
3. I _____ arrive at 9:00, but today I arrived early at 8:30.
4. My father _____ goes for a walk after lunch, but not _____.
5. "How _____ have you met him?" "Only once a week."
6. Wei Fang _____ walks to school, but _____ she takes a bus.
7. I like maths very much. I _____ work hard at it.
8. What does she _____ have for breakfast?
9. I _____ come to school at half past seven.
10. It was well known that Napoleon _____ asked the same three questions and _____ in the same order.
11. I have _____ thought that I shall like to live in the country.
12. She is _____ saying the same words.

3. Every, Each

这两个词都作“每个”解,但在用法上有以下几点区别:

1) every 指全体, each 则强调具体的每一个。

例如：

1. Each boy has an English book.

每个孩子都有一本英语书。

2. Every boy has an English book.

每个孩子都有一本英语书。(强调全体男孩都有)

2) each 既可作代词,也可作限定词, every 只能用作限定词。例如：

1. Each (student) knows what to do.

2. Every student knows what to do.

3) each 可以放在名词之后或名词与动词之间; every 一般不能这样用。例如：

1. Tom, Dick and Mike each have a story-book.

2. We each have a story-book.

3. Give them an apple each.

4) each 和 every 都是形容词,但 each 还可作代词和副词使用。例如：

1. Each of them has a chance to try.

他们每人都有机会来试一试。(作代词)

2. These oranges cost eighteen each.

这些桔子一角八分钱一只。(作副词)

5) 在搭配方面: each 能构成 each other (互相); 而 every 的构词能力较强, 能构成 every bit (每一点; 完全, 全部), every other (每隔), every so often (时常, 不时), every time (每次), every way (每一个方面) 等。

[练习] 将下例句子译成英语：

1. 每个同志各有自己的长处。