



# 学生英语正词典

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西教育出版社

轻松学英语词典系列

# 學生獎語

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## DICTIONARY

# 内容提要

本书以我国中学以及大学英语教学大纲所规定的必须掌握的词汇为主线,以单词为词条,以字母顺序为顺序编写,以求读者学习方便。由于本书从词义、语法、文化背景等方面对英语应用中常见的现象进行了"正误",具有较强的针对性和实用性,故其可以成为广大英语教师必备的教学工具书,成为广大学生和英语学习者的学习指导书。

#### DICTIONARY

# 前·言

《学生英语正误词典》共收入英语常用 词汇 2000 余条,主要选自我国中学以及大 学英语教学大纲。

本书在选词时主要选择了广大中学 生、大学生和英语学习者在理解语法和实 际应用上最容易出错的那些英语词汇。

在学习和应用英语中,由于英汉两种语言截然不同,我们常常会遇到这样或那样的问题。即便是有多年学习英语经历的人,也常常会遇到类似"这个词该怎么用?""怎么理解?""该用于什么样的句型结构?"等等问题。而解决这样一些问题,一般的工具书不能够满足读者所需。我们编《学生英语正误词典》就是要帮助读者解决这些问题。

本书主要从词义、语法、文化背景等主要方面,举例说明了所收常用词常见的错误和这些词的正确用法,并配有简短的说明。

鉴于本书这些特点,本书不仅可以作为中学生和英语学习者学习英语的必备书,指导和帮助读者学会地道的英文,而且可以成为参加英语中考、高考及大学英语四、六级考试的好帮手。

# DICTIONARY

由于我们水平有限,难免在书中出现 错误。恳请广大读者对本书多提宝贵意见, 以利于我们今后的工作。

> 编 者 2000年5月

### 使用说明

#### 1. 词条

本词典所收录的词条都在初、高中和大学英语的教学大纲所规定的范围内,以单词为主线。为说明方便,个别词条以词组形式出现。

#### 2. 词性

单词的词性只标明了要进行正误分析的词性,没有特别分析 及解释的词性则略而不谈。单词的词性用英语缩写形式注明:

v. 动词

vi. 不及物动词

vt. 及物动词

aux. v. 助动词

n. 名词

adj. 形容词

adv. 副词

num. 数词

pron. 代词

在注动词词性时, vi. 表示不及物动词, vt. 表示及物动词, v. 兼指及物动词和不及物动词。

#### 3. 释义

本词典只给出了与正误分析和比较相关的该词的意义,没有进行正误分析的词义则没有列出。同一词条下的不同意义用阿拉伯数字 1、2 等表示。同一个意义下的多个错误则不再用阿拉伯数字表示。例如,词条 for 后标明了四种容易用错的意义,其后有正误句分别对这四种用法进行了分析和比较。

- 4. 一个错误一般由一个典型误句和两个正句构成。有时为了解释得更清楚,正句多于两个。
  - 5. 符号说明

( )括号

(1)表示对释义的补充说明。如:

for 1. (表示目的)去,向

- 2. (表示时间)达,计
- 3. 为,为了
- 4. 作不定式的逻辑主语

(2)表示括号内的内容可省略。如:

I helped him (to) find his things.

(3)表示前后两部分是任选关系。如:

The man came aboard the car(train).

#### / 斜杠

表示前后两部分可替换。如:

He studied very hard, but wasn't able to/couldn't pass his examination.

6. sb. 是 somebody 的缩写形式,表示人。

sth. 是 something 的缩写形式,表示物。



#### abandon 心 放弃;抛弃

- 误 They abandoned to attempt.
- 正 They abandoned an attempt. 他们放弃尝试。
- 正 He abandoned smoking. 他戒烟了。

abandon 为及物动词,经常与名词或动名词连用。

#### ability n. 能力

- 误 He has the ability of predicting future events.
- 正 He has the ability in predicting future events. 他有预测未来的能力。
- E She has the ability to speak two foreign languages. 她有说两门外语的能力。

"有……能力"英语经常用 have the ability in doing sth. 或 have the ability to do sth. 来表示。

#### able adj. 有能力的;能干的

- 误 The people of the afflicted areas were able of overcoming the difficulties.
- The people of the afflicted areas were able to overcome the difficulties.

灾区人民能够克服这些困难。

正 He is able to do great things. 他能干大事。

#### able 作表语时,只能搭用不定式短语。

- 误 He studied very hard, and could pass his examination.
- 正 He studied very hard, and was able to pass his examination. 他读书很用功,所以能考上。

They had holiday yesterday and so were able to visit the exhibition.

他们昨天放假,所以得以参观展览会。

He studied very hard, but wasn't able to/couldn't pass his examination.

他读书很用功,但考试没考上。

表示过去已设法做成功的某事,须用 was / were able to,不能用 could,但否定结构则不在此限。

#### aboard

1. adv. 在船(飞机、车)上

- 误 It's time to go to aboard on the ship.
- 正 It's time to go aboard. 是上船的时候了。
- 正 The captain is aboard. 船长在船上。

aboard 作副词,本身具有"在船(飞机、车)上"的意义,直接用go aboard, be aboard 或 come aboard 即可。

- 2. prep. 在(船、飞机)上 1000 在(船) 上 1000 在(船) 下机) 上 1000 在(船) 下机) 上 1000 在(船) 下机) 上 1000 在(船) 下机 1000
- 误 He is aboard on the ship.
- 正 He is aboard the ship. 他在船上。
- The man came aboard the car(train). 这人上了汽车(火车)。

aboard 作介词时,本身具有"在……上"的意思,不需再加多余的 on。

#### abolish vt. 废除;废止

- 误 Bad customs should be abolished off.
- E Bad customs should be abolished.坏的风俗应予废除。
- 正 They believed the death penalty should be abolished. 他们认为应废除死刑。

abolish 本身为及物动词,不需加多余的 off。

#### abound vi. 很多;丰富

- 误 Streams is abound with fish.
- E Streams abound with fish. 河中鱼名。
- 正 That region abounds with rain. 那个地区多雨。

abound 常被误用为表语形容词,实际上为不及物动词,经常与介词 with 连用。

#### about

#### 1. prep. 关于;至于

- 误 What is all this concerning?
- 正 What is all this about? 这是怎么回事?
- 正 It is a discussion about/concerning the world situation. 这是一次关于国际形势的讨论。

作"关于,至于"讲, about 与 concerning 为同义,可以通用,但 about 可以放在宾语的后面,而 concerning 则不能。

#### 2. adv. 将要;正要

- 误 The train is about to leave in ten minutes.
- 正 The train is about to leave. 火车就要开了。
- 正 The train is leaving in five minutes. 火车再过 5 分钟开。
- 正 My teacher is about to go. 我的老师就要走了。

be about to do 表示即刻将要发生的动作,不能与时间状语连用,如要用时间状语可用 be + doing 来表示。

#### above adv. 在上面;以上

- 误 They live in the above room.
- 正 They live in the room above. 他们住在楼上房间里。
- It is in charge of the organization above.

#### 此事由上级组织负责。

above 作副词修饰名词时,须放在名词之后。

- 误 The room temperature is over twenty degrees centigrade.
- 正 The room temperature is above twenty degrees centigrade. 室温为 20 度以上。
- 误 He is above eighty years of age.
- 正 He is over eighty years of age. 他已过了 80 岁。

表示"在……温度之上"用 above, 而不用 over。above 不与数字连用,除非表示刻度。

#### absent

#### 1. adj. 不在;缺席

- 误 I don't know why she was absent at the meeting yesterday.
- 正 I don't know why she was absent from the meeting yesterday. 我不知道她昨天为什么开会缺席。
- 正 He was absent from school without leave. 他未请假就不到校。

absent 作形容词表示"缺席"时,后习惯接 from。

#### 2. 71. 缺席;不到

- 误 He absented from the meeting on some pretext.
- 正 He absented himself from the meeting on some pretext. 他借故不去开会。
- 正 He absented himself from his work without permission. 他未经许可就停止了工作。

absent 作动词表示"缺席"时为及物动词,必须带反身代词 oneself 作宾语。

#### absorb 使……专心;使……全神贯注

- 误 The study absorbs her.
- E She is absorbed in the study. 她专心这项研究。
- 正 He is absorbed in business. 他专心经商。

absorb 作"使·····专心,使·····全神贯注"讲时,习惯用被动语态,be absorbed in 表示"全神贯注"。

#### abstain 戒;避免;避开

- 误 The doctor ordered him to abstain beer and wine.
- 正 The doctor ordered him to abstain from beer and wine. 医生令他戒酒。
- 正 The doctor advised him to abstain from smoking too much. 医生劝他勿吸烟过多。

abstain 为不及物动词,常与 from 搭用,意为"戒掉……"、"不要……"。

#### accept ri. 接受;承认

- I didn't accept your letter until yesterday. 直到昨天我才收到你的来信。
- I didn't accept her suggestion and agree to see the doctor that evening.我没有接受她的建议那天晚上去看医生。
- 正 I accepted your invitation.

我接受你的邀请。 accept 为"接受",表示主体同意或愿意接受的主观意志,其行为是主动的,常带有满意、认可等意味,不用于表示收到某件具

#### accident 事故;意外的事

体的东西,如信件。

- 误 It is a frontier accident.这是一起边境事件。
- 正 He has met with a car accident. 他遇到了车祸。
- 正 I didn't mean to hit you with the stone; it was an accident. 我并非要用石子打你,这是意外。

accident 多用于指意外的事故,一般不用于指政治上、军事上发生的事件。

- 误 Have you heard the accident of the girl?
- Have you heard the accident to the girl?

你听说那个女孩出的事故了吗?

正 There has been an accident to his mother. 对于他母亲曾有意外之事。

"谁发生了事故"英语习惯用 accident to sb.。

- 误 Penicillin was discovered quite by incident.
- 正 Penicillin was discovered quite by accident. 青霉素是偶然发现的。
- 正 You might cut yourself by accident. 你可能意外地割伤了自己。

by accident 为习语,意为"偶然地",不能说 by incident。

#### accompany

- 1. 77. 陪伴;伴随
- 误 Lighting usually accompanies with thunder.
- 正 Lighting usually accompanies thunder. 闪电通常与雷鸣同时发生。
  - 正 She asked me to accompany her to the market. 她要我陪她去市场。

accompany 为及物动词,直接跟宾语,不用 with 引导。

- 2. 01. 伴奏
- 误 The singer was accompanied with the piano by Mr. Wang.
- 正 The singer was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Wang. 王先生为那位歌唱者担任钢琴伴奏。
- In the singing contest, I was accompanied at the accordion by my sister.

在歌唱比赛会上,我姐姐为我担任手风琴伴奏。

accompany 作"伴奏"解时,常用被动语态,并且伴奏的乐器用介词 at 连接。

#### according as 根据;按照

- 误 According as the decreasing of demand, prices will go down.
- 正 According as the demand decreases, prices will go down. 随着需求的减少,价格将会降低。
- They move in to the next class, according as they pass or

fail the examination.

他们升级或降级是按考试及格与否而定。

according as 作"根据,按照"解,为复合连词,后须接用从句

#### according to 根据;按照

- 误 According to the demand decreases, prices will go down.
- 正 According to the decreasing of demand, prices will go down. 随着需求的减少,价格将会降低。
- 正 They will be judged according to their ability. 将按其能力对他们进行评定。
- A sound is often different according to whether it is strongly stressed or not.

按照敲击的强弱,所发出的声音是不同的。

according to 为介词,后接名词性结构;而 according as 为连词,后接从句,但在从属疑问句前,虽其后接子句,亦不用 according as,而用 according to。

#### account

#### 1. n. 账;账户

- 误 I have an account in the People's Bank of China.
- 正 I have an account with the People's Bank of China. 我在中国人民银行有个户头。
- 正 He wants to open an account with a bank. 他想在银行开个户头。

account 表示"账户"的意思时,如后接有关银行的词汇,须用介词 with。

#### 2. n. 原因;理由

- Wrs Jones has asked for a week's leave on account of illness. 琼斯太太因病请了一周假。
- 正 Mrs Jones has asked for a week's leave on account of health. 琼斯太太为了健康的原因已请了一周假。
- 正 I did not come on account of the weather. 我因天气不好而没去。

on account of 这个短语介词总是用作褒义。

- 误 Tom was criticized on account of neglecting his duty.
- Tom was criticized on account of negligence of his duty. 汤姆因玩忽职守而挨批评。
- E She could not walk on account of pain. 她因为痛所以不能走。

on account of (由于)后只能接名词,不能接动名词。

- 3. n. (on any account) 无论如何
- We must on any account insist on following our own road. 无论如何要坚持走自己的道路。
- Don't tell him on any account. 无论如何切勿告诉他。
- 正 I will never do such a thing on any account. 无论怎样我决不愿意做这件事。

on any account (无论如何)只能用于否定结构。

#### accredit 把……归功于

- 误 He is accredited to the success of the whole plan.
- He is accredited with the success of the whole plan.
- The success of the whole plan is accredited to him. 整个计划的实现应归功于他。

"把……归功于某人"可用 sb. be accredited with sth. 或 sth. is accredited to sb. 两种方法来表达。

#### accuse

- 误 She was accused with theft.
- E She was accused of theft. 她被控犯盗窃罪。
- 正 They accused Jim of murder. 他们控告吉姆犯杀人罪。

accuse 只能接 of, charge 只能接 with, 两个词组均表示"控告"。

2. 1. 指责

误 He accused me to tell a lie.

He accused me of telling a lie.

正 He blamed me for telling a lie. 他指责我撒谎。

accuse sb. of (doing) sth. 与 blame sb. for (doing) sth. 均为"责备或指责某人……"。

- 误 She accused him that he stole.
- 误 She accused him for stealing.
- E She accused him of theft.
- E She accused him of stealing. 她指控他行窃。

accuse(指控)不能接用 that 从句和介词 for, 只能与 of 搭用, 并惯用于主动语态, accuse sb. of sth. (或 doing sth.)。

#### accustom vi. 使……习惯

- 误 You'll soon accustom to the climate here.
- F You'll soon accustom yourself to the climate here.
- You'll soon be accustomed to the climate here. 对这里的气候不久你就会习惯的。

accustom 表示"使······习惯",用反身代词 oneself 作宾语,或用被动语态的形式均可。

- 误 He is accustomed to working hard.
- E He is accustomed to do hard work. 他经常干艰苦的工作。
- E My father was accustomed to take a nap after lunch. 我父亲经常在午饭后打个盹。

be accustomed to do sth. 作"经常如此"讲, 而 be accustomed to doing sth. 则作"习惯"讲, 相当于 be used to 的意思, 所以, 第一句 He is accustomed to working hard 可译为"他辛勤劳动已习惯了",而不能译成"他经常干艰苦的工作"。

#### 

- 误 I acquaint him.
- 正 I am acquainted with him. 我认识他。
- I got acquainted with him in England.