

A



a (n)

He is male chauvinist to the core. (×)

He is a male chauvinist to the core. (✓)

(他是个十足的大男子主义者。)

单数可数名词之前须置 a 或 an。

As for cooking, I'll give her A for effort. (×)

As for cooking, I'll give her an A for effort. (✓)

(至于烹调手艺, 我想她已尽全力了。——言外之意, 她的烹调手艺并不怎么样。)

Mr. Smith would like to buy a SUV. (×)

Mr. Smith would like to buy an SUV. (✓)

(史密斯先生想买一辆 SUV。)

英文字母或缩略语开头字母的读音如以元音开头, 用 an。

I'm afraid you have to wait a hour or two. (×)

I'm afraid you have to wait an hour or two. (✓)

(恐怕你必须得等候一两个小时。)

若干 h 开头的单词, h 并不发音, 须用 an 搭配其后的元音。这类单词还有: heir, honest, honor, hourly 等。

Miss Wang is on the phone. I doubt whether you know such a person. (×)

A Miss Wang is on the phone. I doubt whether you know such a person. (✓)

(有一位王小姐来电, 我怀疑你是否认识这个人。)

对不认识的人士, 必须说 a Mr. / Miss。

aback

I was taken back by her loose talk. (×)

I was taken aback by her loose talk. (✓)

(她大放厥词, 把我吓了一大跳。)

be taken aback 意为“某人吓了一大跳”。be taken back 则指“某(购买)物被拿回去退换”或比喻“某人被带回到旧时光”, 如: If you don't like the shirt, it can be taken back. (如果你不喜欢这件衬衫, 可以拿回去退换。)

I am taken back to my salad days whenever I hear this old song. (每当听到这首老歌, 我就想起从前少不更事的日子。)

abandon

Quite a few people believe the death penalty should be abandoned. (×)

Quite a few people believe the death penalty should be abolished. (✓)

(不少人士认为应该废除死刑。)

abandon 是指“放弃（计划、活动或做某事之企图）”，如：Doctors often persuade those who smoke to abandon the habit. (医生经常劝抽烟人士戒除这种习惯。) abolish 是指“废除法令、传统或某种制度”。

On the ground are piles of abandon cars. (✗)

On the ground are piles of abandoned cars. (✓)

(地面堆满了废弃的车辆。)

abandon 不能作形容词，须用 abandoned，即“被抛弃的”。

ABC's

The book is about the ABCs of nature. (✗)

The book is about the ABC's of nature. (✓)

(这本书是介绍大自然的基础知识的。)

就美式用法而言，说“某学科的基础知识”要用 the ABC's of..., 但在英式用法中，the ABC of...也是正确的。

abide

If you join the army, you have to abide its rules. (✗)

If you join the army, you have to abide by its rules. (✓)

(如果你从军，就必须遵守其规定。)

abide sth 用于否定句时，表“不能忍受某物”，如：I can't abide those rules. (我无法忍受那些规定。) abide by sth 指“遵守规定、规则等”。

ability

Logic helps develop your ability of thinking. (✗)

Logic helps develop your ability to think. (✓)

(逻辑有助于培养你的思考能力。)

the / sb's ability to do sth 为英文的习惯用法。

How can I improve my ability of writing? (✗)

How can I improve my writing ability? (✓)

(我该如何才能增进我的写作能力?)

reading / writing / teaching / acting ability 为固定用法。

Your ability of English leaves much to be desired. (✗)

Your ability in English leaves much to be desired. (✓)

(你的英文能力有待加强。)

ability in + 学科，表“有某学科的能力”，如：The test is designed to assess the

students' ability in listening comprehension. (这个测验是为评估学生的听力理解能力而设计的。)

Peter has shown his abilities for a leader. (✗)

Peter has shown his abilities as a leader. (✓)

Peter has shown his leadership abilities. (✓)

(彼得已展现出了他的领导能力。)

abilities as + 身份, 表“当……的能力”。

able

An epidemic like this is able to claim thousands of lives. (✗)

An epidemic like this is capable of claiming thousands of lives. (✓)

An epidemic like this can claim thousands of lives. (✓)

(像这样的疫情是能够夺走几千条人命的。)

论能力时, be able to 须用人当主语, 如: He was able to write poems at the age of seven. (他七岁时便能写诗。)至于 be capable of (doing) sth 或 can + V, 则用人或物作主语皆可。

A small child is able to make big trouble. (✗)

A small child is capable of making big trouble. (✓)

A small child can make big trouble. (✓)

(年纪小的孩子也可能闯大祸。)

be able to 表“(某人)具有……的能力”。be capable of (doing) sth 或 can + V, 除表“能力”外, 还具有“有……的可能性”之含意。

Please read it aloud. I am not able to hear you. (✗)

Please read it aloud. I can't hear you. (✓)

(请读得大声点, 我听不见。)

She is not able to decide what to buy. (✗)

She can't decide what to buy. (✓)

(她无法决定该买什么。)

感官动词 (see, hear, smell) 和表示心理活动的动词 (understand, decide, remember) 常与 can / can't 搭配使用。

In the country, you are not able to buy cigarettes or alcohol until you are 18. (✗)

In the country, you can't buy cigarettes or alcohol until you are 18. (✓)

(在这个国家, 你必须年满 18 岁才能购买烟酒。)

有关法令或规定, 须用 can / can't 或 be (not) allowed to, 如: Teenagers are not allowed to stay out late at night. (青少年不准深夜在外逗留。)

Above two thousand people staged the rally. (×)

Over two thousand people staged the rally. (✓)

(超过 2000 人参加了该集会游行。)

表“超过”时，须用 over；above 一般不与数字连用，但 above 可与表度量的数字连用，如：I'm afraid the child is well above 90 kilos. (恐怕这孩子早已超过 90 公斤了。)

I'm sure the man is over suspicion. (×)

I'm sure the man is above suspicion. (✓)

(我肯定这名男子没有嫌疑。)

above suspicion / criticism / reproach 表“没有嫌疑/无可非议/不能指责”，为固定用法。

The artist is very famous at home and in abroad. (×)

The artist is very famous at home and abroad. (✓)

(这位艺术家在国内外均享有盛誉。)

abroad 是副词，其前不可置介词，但 from abroad 例外，如：My dad is fresh from abroad. (我爸爸刚从国外回来。)

Keep in touch when you go abroad. (×)

Keep in touch when you are abroad. (✓)

(你出国后要保持联络哦。)

go abroad 是指(搭机)“出国”的动作，此时保持联络不合情理。be abroad 指人“在国外”时的状态，此时保持联络才合情合理。

absent

There are two absent students today. (×)

There are two students absent today. (✓)

(今天有两名学生缺席。)

absent 表“缺席的/不在的”时，一般不直接修饰名词，大多接在 be 动词之后。two students absent 即 two students who are absent 的省略形式。不过在英式用法中，absent 可直接修饰少数的几个名词，如：He is an absent father. (他是一个经常不在家的父亲。——即他是一个不称职的父亲。)这句话的美式说法是：He is an absentee father.

abuse

John becomes abused when he gets drunk. (×)

John becomes abusive when he gets drunk. (✓)

(约翰一喝醉酒就开始谩骂。)

abused 指“被虐待的”，如：an abused child 就是指“一个受虐的小孩”。abusive 是“谩骂的”或“虐待人的”，如：an abusive parent 就是指“虐待儿女的父亲或母亲”。

accent

Mayumi speaks English with strong Japanese accent. (×)

Mayumi speaks English with a strong Japanese accent. (✓)

(真由美说英文时带着浓厚的日本口音。)

accent 是可数名词，其前须置 a 或 an。

accept

I cannot accept such a person. (×)

I cannot stand such a person. (✓)

(我无法忍受那种人。)

accept 只能用于“接受”事物，即建议、忠告或邀请，如：I accepted her proposal then and there. (我当场接受了她的提议。)

stand 表“忍受”，可用人或事物作宾语。

access

Besides the Net, students should have an access to a good library. (×)

Besides the Net, students should have access to a good library. (✓)

(除了网络之外，学生也应善于利用图书馆。)

have / get / gain access to sth 是指“某人有机会或有权利进入/利用某物”，其中 access 是不可数名词，其前不可加 an。

accident

In fact, the birth of our third child was by accident. (×)

In fact, the birth of our third child was an accident. (✓)

(事实上，我们生第三个孩子完全是个意外。)

by accident 表“意外地/偶然地”，是副词词组，只能修饰一般动词，不能作 be 动词的表语，如：I found out the secret by accident. (我偶然发现了这个秘密。)

表没有料想到的“意外”时，应该说 sth is / was an accident。

She cut her finger carelessly. (×)

She cut her finger by accident. (✓)

(她不小心割破了手指。)

carelessly 表“粗心大意地”，如：He often drives carelessly. (他开车经常粗心大意。)

It is not an accident that Nick has three divorces. (×)

It is no accident that Nick has three divorces. (✓)

(尼可离婚三次决非偶然。)

It is no accident that... 意为“某事的发生决非偶然”，为固定用法，不可将 no 拆成 not an。

accompany

I'll accompany you to go to the market. (×)

I'll accompany you to the market. (✓)

(我陪你去市场。)

accompany sb = go with sb, 所以使用该动词时其后无需再接 to go。

according

According to us, the problem is just the tip of the iceberg. (×)

In our opinion, the problem is just the tip of the iceberg. (✓)

(依照我们的看法，这个问题只是冰山一角。)

according to + 他人 (不可接 me 或 us), 表“依照某人的看法”；提出自己的意见时，须用 in my / our opinion。

account

Charge her meal on my account. (×)

Charge her meal to my account. (✓)

(把她这一餐记在我的账上。)

charge sth to sb's account 意为“将……记在某人的账上”。on sb's account = for the sake of sb, 表“为了某人的缘故”，如：Don't do it on my account. (不要为了我的缘故做这件事情。)

accurate

It happened sometime in April. I can't remember the accurate date. (×)

It happened sometime in April. I can't remember the exact date. (✓)

(这件事情发生在四月间，我不记得准确日期。)

accurate 是“正确无误的”，是针对所说或所写的内容没有错误而言，如：The data may not be accurate. (资料也许并不正确。) exact 是“精确的”或“确确实实的那一个”。

accuse

The man was arrested and accused of arson. (×)

The man was arrested and charged with arson. (✓)

(这名男子遭到警方逮捕并被控纵火。)

be accused of + 罪名, 用于非正式的指控、指责, 即口头上说某人犯了某种罪, 如:

Tom was accused of theft. (汤姆被指控偷窃。) be charged with + 罪名 = be indicted for + 罪名, 指正式控告某人犯下某种罪, 即已进入司法程序。

ache

Sometimes taking a hot bath can help relieve your ache and pain. (×)

Sometimes taking a hot bath can help relieve your aches and pains. (✓)

(有时候泡个热水澡有助于缓解身体的酸痛。)

aches and pains 指“身体的疼痛、酸痛”, 为固定用法, 不可用单数形式。

act

It was an action of wisdom when you decided to quit. (×)

It was an act of wisdom when you decided to quit. (✓)

(你已决定洗手不干, 真是明智之举。)

act 是指特殊的“举动、行动”, 如: an act of courage / kindness / foolishness / heroism / generosity 即指“一桩勇敢/仁慈/愚蠢/英勇/慷慨之举”。action 是指一般的“举动、行动”, 较为笼统, 如: We believe the authorities should take action. (我们认为主管当局应采取行动。)

It's a human fault rather than an action of God. (×)

It's a human fault rather than an act of God. (✓)

(这是人祸而非天灾。)

an act of God 指“天灾”, 为固定用法。

Stop being childish! Behave like your age. (×)

Stop being childish! Act your age. (✓)

(别幼稚了! 举止成熟点。)

act your age 为英语习惯用语, 指“举止成熟点”, 相当于 behave like a grown-up / gentleman / lady。

actually

His novels have been selling like hot cakes. Actually, he is very well-off now. (×)

His novels have been selling like hot cakes. As a matter of fact, he is very well-off now. (✓)

(他的小说大卖了一阵子。事实上, 他现在富有得很。)

actually 主要是用来解释误会, 如: My neighbors think I am well-off, but actually I am quite poor. (我的邻居都以为我很有钱, 不过事实上我相当贫困。)

as a matter of fact 主要是用来拓展先前的一句话。另外, in fact 则兼有上述两种用法。

adapt

Lisa has difficulty adapting new surroundings. (×)

Lisa has difficulty adapting to new surroundings. (✓)

(丽萨很难适应新环境。)

adapt (oneself) to sth 意为“(使自己)适应某物”。

The movie is adapted for a best-seller. (×)

The movie is adapted from a best-seller. (✓)

(这部电影改编自一本畅销书。)

be adapted for sth 意为“被改编成……”，如: The novel has been adapted for the stage. (这本小说已被改编成舞台剧。)

be adapted from sth 意为“改编自……”。

add

Add some sugar into your coffee, if you like. (×)

Add some sugar to your coffee, if you like. (✓)

(如果你喜欢，可以在咖啡里加糖。)

add sth to sth 意为“将某物加入到某物”，是固定用法。

The dragon dance will add up the festive atmosphere. (×)

The dragon dance will add to the festive atmosphere. (✓)

(舞龙可增加节庆的欢乐气氛。)

add up 是“把数字加在一起(以求总数)”，如: Please add up these figures. (请把这些数字加在一起。)

add to = increase, 是“增加”的意思。

addicted

He admitted he was addictive to drinking. (×)

He admitted he was addicted to drinking. (✓)

(他承认他有酒瘾。)

addictive 是指“烟酒或药物会使人上瘾”，如: Smoking is highly addictive. (抽烟极易使人上瘾。)

be addicted to + N/V-ing 是指“某人有……之瘾”或“沉迷于……”。

adoptive

I was brought up by my adopting parents. (×)

I was brought up by my adoptive parents. (✓)

(我是被养父母抚养大的。)

adopt sb 表“领养小孩”，如: You can become parents by adopting a child. (你们领养个小孩就可以当父母了。)

adoptive 是“领养的”，所以 adoptive parents 是指“养父

母”；adopted 是“被领养的”，因此 adopted children 是“养子女”。

advanced

The retired colonel is advancing in years. (✗)

The retired colonel is advanced in years. (✓)

(这名退休上校已经年迈。)

be advanced in years 是指“某人已经年迈”，为固定用法。advancing years / age 则用来描述某人“年事渐高”，如：We should take his advancing age into account. (他年事渐高，我们也该将其列入考虑范围。)

advice

Let me give you an advice. (✗)

Let me give you a bit of advice. (✓)

(让我给你提个建议吧。)

advice 为不可数名词，所以不能直接用不定冠词 an 来修饰，也不能在其后加 s 来表示复数的概念。不过，我们可用 a bit / piece / word of advice 来表示“一条建议”，用 bits / pieces / words of advice 来表示“很多条建议”。

advise

Many dietitians advise to eat more fruit. (✗)

Many dietitians advise eating more fruit. (✓)

Many dietitians advise people to eat more fruit. (✓)

(很多营养师建议人们要多吃水果。)

表示“给予忠告或建议”时要用 advise，句型如下：advise sb to do sth 或 advise + N/V-ing。

affair

We don't want any foreign countries to interfere in our internal affair. (✗)

We don't want any foreign countries to interfere in our internal affairs. (✓)

(我们不希望其他国家来干涉我们的内政。)

单数的 affair 可指个人的“私事”或与某人的“暧昧关系”，如：My private life is my own affair. (我的私生活是我的私事，用不着你管。) He had an affair with his secretary. (他跟他的秘书有染。) 但指国家的重大事务，如外交、内政等时，均用其复数形式 affairs，如：foreign affairs。

affect

Smoking will definitely influence your health. (✗)

Smoking will definitely affect your health. (✓)

(吸烟一定会影响你的健康。)

influence 是指“影响”事物的后续发展，如：Don't let others influence your decision. (不要让他人影响你的决定。) affect 是指对事物产生(负面)的“影响”。

afford

I can't afford losing face. (✗)

I can't afford to lose face. (✓)

(我可丢不起这脸。)

can / can't afford + to V, 表“付(买)/承受不起……”，为固定用法。

afraid

My mother is old and ill; therefore, I am afraid of her. (✗)

My mother is old and ill; therefore, I am afraid for her. (✓)

(妈妈已年老而且病着，因此我很担心她。)

be afraid of 是指“害怕某人/物”。be afraid for = be worried about, 是“为……担心/忧心”的意思。

Since you are here, he is afraid of coming. (✗)

Since you are here, he is afraid to come. (✓)

(既然你在这儿，他是不敢来的。)

be afraid to do sth 是指“不敢或极不愿意做某事”。

A: Will the typhoon come? B: I'm so afraid. (✗)

A: Will the typhoon come? B: I'm afraid so. (✓)

(甲：台风会来吗？)(乙：恐怕会吧。)

I'm so afraid. (我很怕。) 答非所问。I'm afraid so. 是接近“Yes.”的回答。

after

Don't worry. They'll be back after a week. (✗)

Don't worry. They'll be back in a week. (✓)

(不用担心，他们一星期后就回来。)

表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态时，须用 in a day / two weeks / three years。

after + N, 主要是以事件或活动为主，如：after work (下班后), after the war (战后), after two days' rest (休息两天之后)。

John became a successful businessman after two years. (✗)

John became a successful businessman two years later. (✓)

(两年后约翰成为一个成功的生意人。)

当表示过去某一段时间后发生的动作或情况时，须用 a week / two months later。

after all

Don't be too harsh on him. He is a child, above all. (×)

Don't be too harsh on him. He is a child, after all. (✓)

(不要对他过于苛刻，他毕竟只是个孩子。)

above all 意为“最重要的是”，作副词词组用，如：Above all, you should wear warm clothes. (最重要的是，你要穿保暖的衣服。) after all 是“毕竟”的意思。

again

I'll have to write the letter over and over again because it is missing. (×)

I'll have to write the letter all over again because it is missing. (✓)

(这封信我必须重写一遍，因为它遗失了。)

over and over again = again and again = time and again，都是“一而再”的意思，如：I've told you over and over again not to oversleep. (我一而再地告诉你，不要睡过头了。) all over again 是“重来一遍”的意思。

This bike costs again as much as that one. (×)

This bike costs as much again as that one. (✓)

This bike costs twice as much as that one. (✓)

(这辆自行车的价格是那辆的两倍。)

as much / many / large again as = twice as much / many / large as，意为“是……的两倍(大)”。

age

My father went to college in the age of 45. (×)

My father went to college at the age of 45. (✓)

(我爸爸45岁时上的大学。)

in an / the age of... 是指“在……的时代”，如：We are living in the age of technology. (我们正生活在一个科技时代。) 指“在几岁时”，须用 at the age of + 数字。

How old did you start smoking? (×)

At what age did you start smoking? (✓)

(你多大年纪开始抽烟?)

how old 是形容词词组，只能搭配 be 动词来用，如：How old are you / is he? (你/他多大年纪?) at what age 是副词词组，可以修饰动词。

When I was at your age, I used to like jazz a lot. (×)

When I was your age, I used to like jazz a lot. (✓)

(当我在你这个年纪时, 我很喜欢爵士乐。)

at your / his / her age 是副词词组, 不能作 be 动词的表语, 如: At his age he can be very rebellious. (在他这个年龄可能是很叛逆的。)

People like my age tend to become more conservative. (✗)

People of my age tend to become more conservative. (✓)

(像我这种年龄的人会有较为保守的倾向。)

people like my / your / his age 没有意义, 因为 people 和 age 没法“像”。people / boys / girls of your / my / his age 是正确的用法, 这里的 of 表“属于”, 即“属于……的年龄”之意。另有 be of an age + 不定式, 也有“属于”之意, 如: The boy is of an age to know better. (按年龄这个孩子应该懂事了。)

I have two children, aging 12 and 15. (✗)

I have two children, aged 12 and 15. (✓)

(我有两个孩子, 分别是 12 岁和 15 岁。)

aged + 数字, 表“年龄为……”。aging 可当名词或形容词, 意为“老化”或“老化的”, 如: The aging process comes slowly but surely. (老化的过程来得很慢但绝错不了。)

These toys are designed to target children aging 7 and 10. (✗)

These toys are designed to target children aged between 7 and 10. (✓)

These toys are designed to target children aged 7 to 10. (✓)

(这批玩具是为七至十岁的儿童设计的。)

children aged 7 and 10 是指“7岁和10岁的儿童(即不包括8岁、9岁的儿童)”, 显然不合理; aged between A and B = aged A to B, 是指“介于 A 和 B 的年龄层”。

Jane is applying for a job at a real estate agent. (✗)

Jane is applying for a job at a real estate agent's / agency. (✓)

(简目前正在应聘一家房地产中介公司的工作。)

agent 指的是“经纪人, 从业人员”, 如: a travel agent 就是指“一名旅游从业人员”。agent's 或 agency 指的是“公司或机构”, 如: a news agency 就是指“一家报社”。

The war had ended well over 50 years ago. (✗)

The war ended well over 50 years ago. (✓)

(那场战争早在五十多年前就结束了。)

ago = before now, 是以现在(说话时)为基准的一段时间以前, 与一般过去时搭配使用。

Have we met ago? (×)

Have we met before? (✓)

(我们以前见过面吗?)

ago 不能单独使用, 其前须有明确的一段时间, 如: a week / two days ago. before 有两种用法: (1) 笼统的以前 (可搭配现在完成时或一般过去时), 如: I (have) never heard of the man before. (我之前从未听说过这个人。)(2) 某个过去时间的以前 (常搭配过去完成时), 如: The patient had died two hours before the doctor came. (医生来时, 病人已经死亡两个小时了。)

My father did not agree with my brother studying abroad. (×)

My father did not agree to my brother studying abroad. (✓)

(我爸爸并不同意我哥哥出国读书。)

agree with sb/sth 是指“同意某人的看法或意见”, 如: My father does not agree with my mother about everything. (爸爸和妈妈对事情的看法从不相同。)(2) agree to 则是“同意(某人的)建议或做法”, 有“赞成”或“准许”之意。

As a matter of fact, coffee does not agree to me. (×)

As a matter of fact, coffee does not agree with me. (✓)

(事实上, 咖啡不适合我的体质。)

食物 + agree with + 某人, 表“该食物适合某人的体质”。

The date and the site need to be agreed to. (×)

The date and the site need to be agreed on. (✓)

(日期和地点需要大家同意后决定。)

agree on + 共同决定的事物。

At that time, we both had to agree to difference. (×)

At that time, we both had to agree to differ. (✓)

(在那个时候, 我们必须接受彼此的分歧。)

agree to differ / disagree 是指“接受彼此不同的看法”, 为固定用法。

ahead

A clever and hard-working person like him is sure to go ahead. (×)

A clever and hard-working person like him is sure to get ahead. (✓)

(像他这么精明又勤奋的人一定会有成就的。)

go ahead 是“让人继续做某事”, 如: Go ahead. I won't interrupt you again. (继续做吧。我不会再打扰你。)(2) 或表“同意别人的想法、做法”, 如: If you want to move out, then go ahead. (如果你想搬出去住, 那请便。)(3) get ahead 是指“在事业或学业上有成就”。

aid

The war-torn country is trying to seek humanitarian aids from the UN. (×)

The war-torn country is trying to seek humanitarian aid from the UN. (✓)

(这个饱受战争蹂躏的国家正设法寻求联合国的人道主义援助。)

aid 作“援助(金钱或物资)”解时,为不可数名词,如 economic / medical / foreign / international aid (经济的/医疗的/外国的/国际的援助)。aid 作“辅助器/教材”解时,为可数名词,如 a hearing aid (助听器), audio-visual aids (视听辅助器材)。

aim

These measures are aiming at reducing the crime rate. (×)

These measures are aimed at reducing the crime rate. (✓)

(这些措施的目的就是要降低犯罪率。)

aim at sb / sth 是“(用枪)瞄准某人或某物”,如: The hunter is aiming at a boar. (这名猎人正瞄准一头野猪。) be aimed at (doing) sth 表“为……之目的”。be aimed at sb 表“以某人为对象”,如: The TV commercial is aimed at housewives. (这一则电视广告针对的是家庭主妇。)

air

Jack enjoys putting on air. (×)

Jack enjoys putting on airs. (✓)

(杰克喜欢装腔作势。)

air 作“空气”解时,为不可数名词,如: I need some fresh air. (我想出去透透气。)作“态度”或“样子”解时,为可数名词,如: He came back home with a triumphant air. (他带着得意洋洋的神情回家。) put on airs 意为“装腔作势”,用复数。另外 air 还可当动词,作“表达”的意思,如: air one's opinions / views / concerns (表达某人的意见/看法/关切)。

aircraft

All the aircrafts are grounded because of the heavy fog. (×)

All the aircraft are grounded because of the heavy fog. (✓)

(因为浓雾,所有的飞机都停飞。)

aircraft 表“飞机或直升机等飞行器”,单复数同形。

alarm

The burglar ran away empty-handed after he touched the alarm. (×)

The burglar ran away empty-handed after he triggered the alarm. (✓)

(这名窃贼触动警报系统后便双手空空跑掉。)

trigger / set off an alarm 指“触动警报系统”。

The Lord of the Rings is a film that appeals to young and old both. (×)

***The Lord of the Rings* is a film that appeals to young and old alike. (✓)**

(《指环王》是一部老少咸宜的电影。)

A and B alike = both A and B, 表“既 A 且 B”。

Susan was captured lively. (×)

Susan was captured alive. (✓)

(苏珊被活捉了。)

lively 意为“活泼的”，为形容词，如：Tom is a lively child. (汤姆是个活泼的孩子。)

alive 意为“活生生的”，也是形容词。be buried / burned / captured alive 意为“被活埋/活活烧死/活捉”，是固定用法。

The man in question is still living and kicking. (×)

The man in question is still alive and kicking. (✓)

(我们所提到的人仍然健在。)

living 作形容词时，通常置于名词之前，如：living death (行尸走肉般的生活), living things (生物), living expenses (生活费)。alive and kicking 意为“健在”，为固定用法。

He was so hungry that he ate all the chicken. (×)

He was so hungry that he ate the whole chicken. (✓)

(他非常饥饿，竟然吃下了一整只鸡。)

在单数可数名词之前应该用 the whole / entire 来表达整体或全部。all 经常搭配代词使用，如：She ate it all. (她全部吃下去了。)

Mary and Bill are coming to dinner tonight, so be sure to allow them when buying food. (×)

Mary and Bill are coming to dinner tonight, so be sure to allow for them when buying food. (✓)

(玛丽和比尔今晚来我们家吃饭，所以买菜时务必要考虑到他们两位。)

allow sb to + V, 表“容许某人做某事”，如：My parents won't allow me to stay out overnight. (我父母不准我在外过夜。) allow for sb / sth = take sb / sth into consideration, 表“考虑到某人/物”。

Those who signed up were almost women. (×)

Those who signed up were mostly women. (✓)

(报名参加者几乎都是女人。)

almost 是“几近于”的意思，所以 almost women 是不正确的说法（除非他们都在进行变性手术）。mostly 是“十之八九”的意思。

alone

Only words cannot express my gratitude. (×)

Words alone cannot express my gratitude. (✓)

Mere words cannot express my gratitude. (✓)

(光凭文字无法表达我的感激之情。)

表达“光是/单凭……”须用 N + alone 或 (a) mere + N。另外，原错误句是一个很奇怪的说法，其意为：只有文字不能表达我的感激之情。

along

We are having a great time in a theme park. Want to come together? (×)

We are having a great time in a theme park. Want to come along? (✓)

(我们在一家主题公园玩得很开心。要不要一道来？)

come together 是指“两个或更多人一起来”，如：You both can come together. (你们两个可以一起来。) come along 是指“某人(顺便)一道过来”。

I knew all alone that he was a spy. (×)

I knew all along that he was a spy. (✓)

(我一直都知道他是个间谍。)

all alone 是“十分孤单”的意思，如：She is all alone in the world. (她在这个世间举目无亲。) all along 是“一直”或“自始至终”的意思。

aloud

Read it loudly so that I can hear. (×)

Read it aloud so that I can hear. (✓)

Read it out loud so that I can hear. (✓)

(念得大声点我才听得见。)

loudly 是“很大声地”，几近于制造噪音，这个用法相当于副词 loud，如：Don't talk so loud / loudly. (不要这么大声说话。) aloud 或 out loud 是指“声音大到可以让人听得见”。

already