

中学生学习辅导丛书 · 中学生学习报编辑部 编

中学英语同义词新解



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中学生学习报编辑部

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前　　言

《中学生学习报》创刊已整整五年了。在广大读者、作者的关心、支持下，这份报纸越办越好，目前已发展成为国内发行量最大的知识性报纸。

《中学生学习报》几年来开设了一批有特色的栏目，刊载了优秀教师、专家、学者的许多好文章。应广大读者要求，我们根据新的教学大纲，把这些文章加以精选，汇编成了《中学生学习辅导丛书》。

这套丛书包括：《作文步步高》、《课堂短笛》、《雏鹰展翅》、《初中数学解题方法技巧》、《高中数学解题方法技巧》、《学习英语的路与桥》、《中学英语同义词新解》、《初中物理重点难点解析》、《高中物理重点难点解析》、《初中化学辅导》、《高中化学解题纵横谈》，共十一本。

《中学英语同义词新解》共收入现行中学英语教材中所出现的同义词组179对计500个单词或词组。除进行简明扼要地解释辨异外，各词条下均附有较丰富的例句。所选例句精当、简约，刻意说明问题。例句中所用单词一般不超出中学生应掌握的词语范围，并附译文。总之，目的在于帮助读者区分辨别英语同义词，进而提高准确地理解及运用英语的能力。

在编辑这套丛书时，我们广泛征求了各方面的意见，对文章做了进一步的修改和补充。尽管如此，缺点错误仍再所难免，欢迎广大读者给以批评指正。

这套丛书的编辑出版，得到了河南大学出版社、河南教育出版社的大力支持。对此，谨表示诚挚的感谢。

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a, an

1. 要注意，这两个词均为不定冠词，其意义和区别如下：它们与不同意义的名词连用时，要有不同的翻译。不能千篇一律译成“一个”。如：a pen 一支钢笔，a book 一本书，a chair 一把椅子，an apple 一个苹果等。

2. 不定冠词 a 放在以辅音音素开头的单词前；an 放在以元音音素开头的单词前。注意这里说的是音素（即字母在单词中的读音），而不是字母，如：university [ˈju:nɪ've:siti] “大学”，开头字母 u 虽然是元音字母，但为首的[j]是辅音音素。因此，“一所大学”不说 an university，而说 a university；但并不是说所有以 u 开头的词前面都加a，关键在于 u 在单词中发辅音音素读音还是发元音音素读音。注意观察下列单词中，开头字母的发音：

an umbrella [əm'brɛlə] “一把雨伞”[ə]为元音音素，a unit [ˈju:nɪt] “一个单位”，[j]为辅音音素，an hour [əuə] “一个小时”，[au]为元音音素，字母 h 在此不发音，a house [haʊs] “一座房子”，[h]为辅音音素。同样道理，“一个 x”，不说 a x，而说 an x。因为字母名称音 x 的音素是[eks]，开头音为元音音素；“一个 w”，不说 an w，而说 a w；“一个 s” [es]，不说 a s，而说 an s；“一个 f” [ef]，不说 a f，而说 an f 等。

3. 不定冠词 a 或 an 主要用在可数名词前，表示 one (一

个)或 each (每)的意思; 表示行业或职业; 用在 few 或 little 之前表示 some 的意思; 如: My brother writes me a letter a week (= My brother writes me one letter each week) 我兄弟每周给我来一封信。(表示 one, each 的意思) I am a teacher. (表示职业) Li Ming has a few sisters. (表示 some 的意思)。

4. 在表示“某种”、“某类”、“某一项”等意思时, 不定冠词也可与不可数名词连用, 这时不可数名词前常加上表示性质或类别的形容词。如: a black tea “一种红茶”(不能说 a tea); an ice cream “一块冰淇淋”(不能说 a cream)。

(马 录)

a little, a bit

1. 二者皆可修饰形容词或副词, 置于所修饰的形容词或副词之前做程度状语。二者意义相同, 可以互换, 但只限于肯定句中。如:

May I keep this book a little (a bit) longer? 这本书我可以借更长一点时间吗?

2. a little 可直接修饰名词(只能修饰不可数名词), 而 a bit 则不能, 只能用 a bit of(其后可跟可数名词也可跟不可数名词), 如: He knows a little (a bit of) English. 他懂一点儿英文。

I've got a bit of a problem. 我有个小问题。

3. 二者皆可修饰动词做状语，置于动词之后。如：

He slept a little (a bit) last night. 他昨夜只睡了一会儿。

Wait a bit (a little), please. 请稍等片刻。

4. 当 a little 与 a bit 用于否定句中，其意思完全相反，not a little = no little = much。“很多”的意思，而 not a bit = not at all “一点也不”的意思。

① { I am not a little hungry. 我饿极了。

{ I am not a bit hungry. 我一点也不饿。

② { There is not a little time left. 还剩下很多时间。

{ There is not a bit of time left. 没剩下多少时间了。

③ I did not spend a bit of time in reading before. But now I spend not a little on it. (注意：not a little 不能分开写。) 以前我在阅读方面很少花时间，可现在我在这方面花了很多时间。

(王庆永)

a lot of, lots of, plenty of

在中学现行英语课本中出现了许多表示“很多、大量”意思的单词和词组，其中有的用法相同，一般都可以互相替换使用，而有的用法却不同，不能替换使用，归纳起来，可以用一个英语等式来表示。即，a lot of = lots of = plenty of 它