

# 中学英语常用词 用法规范手册

误: Her school is different with mine.

正: Her school is different from mine.

误: Many people died from liver trouble.  
正: Many people died of liver trouble.

误: He died of overwork.  
正: He died from overwork.



**YILIN PRESS**

译林出版社

责任编辑：顾爱彬

封面设计：顾晓军

ISBN 7-80567-121-4

---

G·40

定价：3.50元

· 一

· 册

周庆荣 主编

吴克明 审订

译 林 出 版

**主 编：**周庆荣

**副主编：**沈 源 朱月萍 黄立铭

**编写人员（按姓氏笔画排）：**

于友好 刘 峥 张和妹

李莲华 陈林英 殷淑娟

## 中学英语常用词用法规范手册

周庆荣 主 编

吴克明 审 订

---

译林出版社出版

江苏省新华书店发行 南京京新印刷厂印刷

开本787×1092毫米 1/32 印张9.125 字数200,000

1991年6月第1版 1991年6月第1次印刷

---

ISBN 7—80567—121—4

---

G·40

定价：3.50元

## 编写说明

本书是专为广大中学生编写的，精选了中学英语新大纲中词汇800余条，通过正误句对比，对各词的用法进行归纳总结。在严格遵从《中学英语教学大纲》的同时，对近年中、高考中的热点词汇作了较为详尽的分析。

中学时期的英语学习是基础阶段，因此，中学生在熟记词汇意思的基础上，掌握英语的习惯用法、词义辨析、语法、文体修饰等方面的内容，对能够规范地使用词汇、提高自身的英语水平无疑是相当重要的。一般来说，英语的动词变化较多，中学生在使用时也极易犯下错误，但其它词类，如形容词、副词、介词、部分名词在日常使用中出现的错误也并不少见。所以，编者在选词时虽有所侧重，但真正侧重的仍是中学生学习过程中极易造成的错误本身。列举每一误句句例时，力图能体现该词的最主要意思，再通过正误对比及归纳性的分析使学生能了解并掌握使用该词的规范。句例及分析中的词汇总体上是限在中学生水平内的，也有一些较为复杂的句例及分析，旨在适应中学生学习时的提高需要。

需要说明的是，本书是在“纠误”的基础上进行词汇用法的分析的，因此，虽具有针对性较强的特点，但难免不能全面而系统，尤其限于编者水平，本书定有许多不令人满意之处。在编写过程中，南京大学吴克明副教授认真通审全稿，连云港市教研室的黄淑青、徐丽娜二位同志也协助做了大量工作，在此一并致谢！

周庆荣

1991年4月9日

于连云港教育学院

## A

### a, an (art.)

**误:** She ate an bad apple.

**正:** She ate a bad apple.

她吃了只坏苹果。

**误:** He has a patience.

**正:** He has patience.

他有耐心。

**误:** She saw one beggar in the park.

**正:** She saw a beggar in the park.

在公园，她见到一个乞丐。

**析:** 第一个误句里，名词apple虽是元音开头，但其前面有形容词bad修饰，故仍应用a；第二个误句里patience属于抽象名词，这类名词前通常不用冠词，只有在特指时，需用定冠词“the”。此外，如抽象名词具体化，前面也可用不定冠词，如：It is a great joy to study here.（在这儿学习真幸福。）第三个误句里，“one”和“a（或an）”都表示“一个”的意思，但通常都用后者，因为前者“one”往往用来强调“只有一个”、“仅有一个”的意思。

### able (adj.)

**误:** He is able of doing great things.

**正:** He is able to do great things.

他能干大事。

误: This boat is able to be repaired.

正: This boat is capable of being repaired.

这条船是可以修好的。

析: able的基本意思有两种: 一是“有能力做某事”, 与“be capable of doing sth.”相同; 一是“胜任的, 有才干的”, 修饰名词, 如: an able statesman (有才干的政治家)。表达第一种意思时, 常使用固定词组“be able to do sth.”, 中学生极易将此与“be capable of doing sth.”混淆。参见 capable条。

accept ( *v.* )

误: They accept to go out with us.

正: They accept our invitation to go out.

他们同意和我们一道出去。

误: I accepted a letter from my sister.

正: I received a letter from my sister.

我收到姐姐的一封信。

析: accept是及物动词, 其后不可接不定式做宾语。accept有时可跟that引导的从句。accept与receive不同, receive是“收到”, 不涉及愿意不愿意接收, 而accept不仅有“收到”的意思, 而且表示愿意接受。例如: I received a gift from Miss Wu, but I couldn't accept it. (我收到了吴小姐的礼物, 但我不能接受。)

according ( *adv.* )

误: They will be awarded according by their contributions.

正: They will be awarded according to their contributions.

对他们将实行论功行赏。

**析:** according意思是“依照、根据”，后面跟to，构成复合介词，不能与by连用。如：From each according to his ability, to each according to his work. (各尽所能，按劳分配。) according to也有“根据某人说的话”之意。如：“According to this book a tiger is really a big cat. (根据此书观点，老虎其实是只大猫。) according to引导的短语如作表语，意思是“符合、合乎”，如：It isn't according to international law. (这不符合国际法。)

ache (n. & v.)

**误:** He headaches when the weather is hot.

**正:** His head aches when the weather is hot.

他天热就头疼。

**析:** headache是一合成名词，不能用作谓语。ache作名词，表示“(持续的)疼痛”时，是可数的，如There were aches in his joints. (他关节痛。) ache作动词，是“疼”的意思，如：That makes my eyes ache. (那使我眼睛疼痛。)

add (v.)

**误:** He does nothing but add our problem.

**正:** He does nothing but add to our problem.

他只会给我们添麻烦。

**误:** Three adds four is seven.

**正:** Three plus four is seven.

**正:** Three added to four makes seven.

三加四等于七。

**析:** add用作及物动词，表示“将……加在……上”，按此意思，误句应译成“他只会把我们的麻烦加在……上。”显然，这句话的

意思不完整。用add to才能表达原意。此时,add用作不及物动词。试比较: Add some water to the tea. (给茶里加些水。)(及物) This added to our difficulties. (这增加了我们的困难。)(不及物)

address (v. & n.)

误: He addressed to the audience in his commanding voice.

正: He addressed the audience in his commanding voice.

他用命令的口气对观众讲话。

析: address是及物动词,意思是“向……讲话”、“在……上写姓名、地址”,可直接跟宾语,无需介词to。又如: Please address this letter for me. (请给我写上地址寄出此信。) address亦可用作名词,作“地址”讲。而address oneself to意为“着手做……;论述”。

admire (v.)

误: I admire at her sense of humour.

正: I admire her sense of humour.

正: I admire her for her sense of humour.

我欣赏她的幽默感。

析: admire意为“钦佩、赞美”,是及物动词。误句中的at是多余的。赞美(什么人)什么事,用to admire (sb. for) sth. 如: I admire (him for) his courage. (我赞赏他的勇气。)

advance (n.)

误: I see no advance to his work yet.

正: I see no advance in his work yet.

我还没看到他的工作有任何进步。

**析:** advance在表示“某方面有进展、进步、上升”时,后面不用介词to,多用介词in。如: an advance in health, an advance in rank. advance所指“进步”,不同程度的多少; progress指“稳定的、经常的进步”,常用于抽象的事物。如: the progress of science (科学的进步), make progress in one studies (在学习上取得进步)。

### advice ( n. )

**误:** You should not be ashamed to accept good advices.

**正:** You should not be ashamed to accept some good advice.

你不该不好意思接受这些忠告。

**析:** advice (忠告、指点), 是不可数名词, 不可在词尾加-s以表示复数。误句中的good advices可改为some good advice。表示“(一个、一项)忠告”, 应当用a piece of advice, 不能说an advice; 表示“(两个、两则)忠告”, 则用two pieces of advice。

### advise ( v. )

**误:** He advices his younger brother to study hard.

**正:** He advises his younger brother to study hard.  
他劝弟弟努力学习。

**误:** He advised me his arrival time.

**正:** He advised me of his arrival time.  
他将他到达的时间通知了我。

**析:** advise是advice的动词形式。误句中把名词用作动词。比较下面两句: I want your advice, sir. I didn't know what to do. (我需要你的忠告, 先生, 我不知该怎么办。) He

strongly advised me not to do so. (他十分坚决地劝我别这样干。) 英语中还有一些类似结构的单词, 如: practice (实践、练习) 为名词, practise 为动词。“通知谁什么事”是 to advise sb. of sth.

### afraid (adj.)

**误:** She is afraid from the dark.

**正:** She is afraid of the dark.

她害怕黑暗。

**析:** afraid 是形容词, 意为“怕、害怕”, 误句中 afraid from 应改为 afraid of. be afraid that 在口语中还有“恐怕”的意思。

如: I'm afraid that he won't come in the afternoon.

(恐怕他下午不会来了。) 另外, be afraid + 不定式, 其意为

“不敢做某事”。如: The girl is afraid to go out at night. (那姑娘晚上不敢外出。)

### after (prep. conj. & adv.)

**误:** Two weeks after he died.

**正:** Two weeks later he died.

两周后, 他死了。

**误:** I'll come back after a few days.

**正:** I'll come back in a few days.

过几天我就回来。

**析:** after 作介词用时, 意思为“在……之后”(指时间); “在……

后面”(指空间); 照……的样子; 跟着”。如: He proposes

to go on to university after high school. (他主张中学

毕业后上大学。) Shut the door after you. (随手关门。)

当句子本身用将来式或含有将来的意义时, 表示“在多长时间

内”用 in. 当 after 作副词用时, 其意为“后来, 在后面(指空

间)”。如: A moment after there was a knock at his door. (过了一会儿,有人敲门。)但在日常口语中最好避免用after作副词,用later或afterwards更好一些。after还可构成一些词组: be after (想得到、寻找); day after day (日复一日); after all (毕竟、终究)。

### against ( prep. )

误: His parents were against to his intention to leave school.

正: His parents were against his intention to leave school.

他父母不同意他退学。

析: be against意思为“反对”,后直接跟宾语, to是多余的。又如: He has said nothing against you. (他没有说你的坏话。) against还用来表示位置关系,有“靠着”的意思。如: The teacher is standing against the desk. (老师靠桌站着。)

### age ( n. )

误: You should behave less childishly now during your age.

正: You should behave less childishly now at your age.

你这个年龄的举止,应当少一点孩子气。

析: age是可数名词,多用作单数。表示“在……这个年龄(岁数)”时,应用at one's age。age与during连用时,作“在……时代(时期)”讲。如: during the stone age (在石器时代)。

### ago ( adv. )

误: The cake should have been baked in ten minutes

ago.

**正:** The cake should have been baked ten minutes ago.  
蛋糕在10分钟前就该烘好了。

**误:** I had bought the book a week ago.

**正:** I had bought the book a week before.  
一周前, 我买了这本书。

**析:** ago表示“……以前”, 与其构成的时间短语有long ago (很久以前); a long (short) time ago (好久 [不久] 以前)。在这样的短语前, 英语习惯上不加in, 这与汉语不同, 不可混淆。ago的含义指从说话的时刻算起“……时间以前”, 是一个确定的过去时间, 因此, ago一般只能与过去时态连用。指过去的某一时刻以前的“……时间以前”, 则要用before。如: I met him three days ago. (3天前我碰见了他。) I had met his brother two years before. (两年前我曾碰到过他的弟弟。)

agree (v.)

**误:** I do not agree to him on this subject.

**正:** I do not agree with him on this subject.  
这个问题上, 我不同意他的意见。

**正:** I cannot agree to this plan.  
我不能同意这项计划。

**析:** agree后接介词to或介词with, 意思不一样。表达“同意某人意见”时, 用agree with sb.; agree to意思是“同意某一建议、安排”等。agree with还有“适合”之意。如: Long plane trips do not agree with me. (我不适合乘飞机作长途旅行。) 当agree表示“相一致、相符、调谐”时, 也多与with连用。如: Your story agrees with what I have

already heard. (你讲的与我听到的相符。)

aim (v. & n.)

**误:** He did not aim on the target carefully, so he missed it.

**正:** He did not aim at the target carefully, so he missed it.

他没有瞄准好靶子，所以没打中。

**析:** aim作动词用，“以……为目标、目的是、打算、希望”，与at连用。误句中on应改成at。又如：The factory must aim at increasing production. (这家工厂必须致力于提高产量。) aim作动词用时，后面也可接不定式。如：We aim to be visiting you soon. (我们希望很快能拜访你。) 名词aim作“瞄准、射击目标”讲时，为不可数名词；作“目的、目标”讲时，为可数名词。如：His aim was so poor that he missed the lion. (他瞄得太不准，结果没打中那头狮子。) They had similar aims. (他们有着相近的目的。)

air (v.)

**误:** The blanket will smell if it is not airy.

**正:** The blanket will smell if it is not aired.

毛毯如果不晾晒，会有味道的。

**析:** air作动词，是“晾晒、透空气”的意思。如：Open the door and windows to air this room. (打开门窗换换空气。) airy的意思是“通风的、轻快的”。根据句意，if从句的谓语动词应改为被动语态，所以airy应改为过去分词aired。air作名词用，意思是“空气、空中、天空”等。如：build castles in the air (空中楼阁)；by air (乘飞机)；in the open air (在户外)；put on air (摆架子)。

all ( *pron.* )

误: This is all that are left.

正: This is all that is left.

剩下的就这些了。

析: 代词all, 作主语时, 如表示所有的人或物(代表可数的人或物), 与复数谓语动词连用; 如表示一切, 与单数谓语动词连用。试比较: All who have studied this question have come to the same conclusion. (所有研究过这一问题的人得出了同样的结论。) I know that all was well with her.

(我知道她一切进展良好。) all也可作形容词、名词、副词用。

如: All roads lead to Rome. (条条大路通罗马。或, 殊途同归。) He was lost his all. (他失去了一切。) It was all covered with dust. (到处积满了灰尘。) 含all的词组很多, 如: all day (night, etc.) 整天(夜, 等); all one's life (一生, 一辈子); after all (毕竟); above all (最重要的是, 首要)。

almost ( *adv.* )

误: We are there almost now.

正: We are almost there now.

我们快到了。

误: Almost all of the guests did not come.

正: Few of the guests came.

几乎没有客人来。

析: almost (几乎) 修饰动词时, 一般放在主要动词之前或系动词be后面, 且用于肯定句中。如: I almost thought you meant it. (我差一点认为你是那个意思。) The river was almost frozen. (河几乎上冻了。) 有时almost和nearly可

互换，但在与no、none、nothing、never等连用时，须用almost，而不能用nearly。Almost no one believed her. (几乎没有人相信她。) The old lady almost never goes outside in the winter. (这位老太太冬天几乎从不外出。)

**alone** (*adv.*)

**误:** She usually comes here lonely.

**正:** She usually comes here alone.

她通常独自一人到这儿来。

**析:** lonely为形容词，意思是“寂寞的，孤独的、人迹稀少的”。alone“单独地、唯一地；单独、独一无二”，既可作形容词，又可作副词。alone作形容词时，只作表语，I am not alone in this opinion (或在 thinking so)。 (不只是我一个人有这想法。) 所以误句中lonely应改作alone，作副词用，修饰谓语动词comes。参见lonely条。

**along** (*prep. & adv.*)

**误:** He paced restlessly along on the corridor while waiting.

**正:** He paced restlessly along the corridor while waiting.

他边等边焦急不安地在走廊里走来走去。

**析:** along作介词用，意思是“沿着……”，后面直接跟名词作其宾语。误句中应把介词on去掉。along作副词用时，意思是“向前”、“和……一道”，常与come, go, move, be连用。如：Move along, please! (请往前走!)

**already** (*adv.*)

**误:** The train already had left.

**正:** The train had already left.

火车已经开走了。

**析:** *already* (早已、已经) 往往放在主要动词之前或系动词*be*的后面。有时也可放在句末。误句中的*already*放在助动词*had*之前, 可能是受汉语词序的影响。

**also** (*adv.*)

**误:** They are not coming also.

**误:** They are not coming too.

**正:** They are not coming either.

他们也不来了。

**析:** *also*、*too* (也), 只能用于肯定句或疑问句中, 否定句中须用*either*。故误句中*also*与*too*必须换成*either*。*also*多放在主要动词之前或系动词*be*之后, 有时也放在整个谓语前面。如: Her sister has also gone to town. (她姐姐也进城了。) I was also there. (我当时也在那里。) 参见*either*与*too*条。

**although** (*conj.*)

**误:** Although tired he was, he could not sleep.

**误:** Although he was tired, but he could not sleep.

**正:** Although he was tired, he could not sleep.

尽管他累了, 但却睡不着。

**析:** *although* (尽管、虽然), 和*though*可以换用, 引导让步状语从句。但*although*引导的从句不倒装, 误句中*tired he was*应改为*he was tired*。有时为了强调, *though*引导的从句谓语一部分可以倒装, 相当于*as*引导的让步状语从句。如: Fail though he did, he was not disappointed at all. (虽然他失败了, 但他一点也不泄气。) 另外, 用*although* (*though*) 时, 不能与*but*连用。这和汉语中的“虽然……但是”的表达方式截然不同, 不可混淆。如: Though it was late, we