

大 学 英 语 易混淆词辨析

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復旦大學 出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书根据大学英语教学大纲及其词汇大纲编写而成。主要供大学英语四六级考试及相当水准的各类考试作参考。

全书集中选取大学生在做各种考试词汇题、写作和翻译中易选错、误用的混淆词及词组,进行重点辨析、比较。特别是对那些形相似,意不同,音相同,意甚远;意相近,用法各异的词和词组作详尽举例说明。旨在指导学生准确选词、用词和表达,以期取得最佳成绩。

说 摇 摇 明

这是一本为大学生编写的词汇参考书,和一般词汇手册不同的是:本书集中选取学生在做词汇题、写作以及翻译中容易选错或用错的一些混淆词及词组作重点指导。其中有些词或词组的形相似,意却不同;有的词或词组意思很相近,但用法各异。对此我们一一举例加以说明。这本参考书对学生学会正确用词、正确表达有很大的实用价值。其编著体例如下:

①释义力求简单明了,词或词组的意义解释集中在需要对比区分的意思上,不到处开花,把一个词的意思全都解释清楚。

②例句直接选自国内正式出版的英文教材以及英美原版报刊、杂志等,用法自然,无牵强硬造感,每个例句后都附有中文翻译,便于读者理解。

③举例的次序以被解释的词或词组出现的先后为依据,并在前面表明 ④⑤⑥……如 ⑦⑧⑨三个词,举 ⑦的例子时,前面用 ④引出;举 ⑧的例子前面用 ⑤以此类推。

⑩略语代表如下:

⑪形容词

⑫副词

⑬动词

灶援 灶灶名词

糟援 糟灶糟灶连词

赅援 赅灶赅灶介词

灶宅援 灶宅灶宅数词

怎援 怎灶怎灶不可数名词

糟援 糟灶糟灶可数名词

赅援 名词的复数形式

编摇者

國年 國月



摇摇a great number of, a great deal of, a great amount of

这三个词组都可以解释为“许多”、“大量”，但它们的用法有所区别。a great number of 后跟可数名词的复数形式。而 a great deal of 和 a great amount of 后跟不可数名词，在解释数量时可以互换，但是 a great deal of 除了表示“大量”，还可表示“程度”，great 可被 good 所代替，而 a great amount of 则表示“数量”，“数额”。如：

Many angry protesters have gathered before the city hall demanding a talk with the mayor on unemployment. 大批愤怒的抗议者已聚集在市政厅前，要求与市长就失业问题与他们对话。
Many newly published books are exhibited in this book fair. 书市中展出了一大批新出版的书籍。

During the summer vacation, these college students acquired social experience by working part-time in a fast-food restaurant. 暑假期间，这些大学生在一家快餐店打工，获得了许多社会经验。It makes a difference to put the piano here in the room. 把钢琴放在房间的这个部位效果大不一样。

Recently, the Browns spent a great deal of money on the renovating of their house. 最近布朗家花了一大笔钱整修房子。

There is always ~~弄明瞭~~ ~~弄明白~~ ~~搞清楚~~ preparation work to be done before a TV host makes his program. 在电视主持人做节目之前总有很多准备工作要做。

ability *n.* capability *n.* capacity *n.*

这三个词都是名词，均含有能力之意。但 ability 主要指“人的能力(体力、智力)”、“本领”、“才能”，后面常接动词不定式。capability 作“才能”、“性能”、“功能和潜力”解，指智力和体力时可与 ability 互换，但 capability 后多跟介词 of 或 for。capacity 常有“容量”、“生产量”、“能力”、“身份”、“职能”等意思。如：

~~能力~~ The child's ~~天赋~~ ~~天赋~~ to adapt to new surroundings surprises everyone including his parents. 这孩子对新环境的适应能力使包括他父母在内的每个人都惊讶。She has a remarkable ~~天赋~~ ~~天赋~~ to summarize an argument in a few words. 她有用简短的话语来概括一个论点的非凡能力。

~~能力~~ The IQ test shows in some way that the ~~智商~~ ~~智商~~ of the two boys are different. 智商测试在某方面显示了这两个男孩的能力差异。Turn to him for help. He has the ~~能力~~ ~~能力~~ of solving your problem. 找他帮忙吧！他有能力解决你的问题。

~~能力~~ The Shanghai Stadium has a seating ~~能力~~ ~~能力~~ of ~~是~~ ~~是~~ people. 上海体育馆可以容纳八万人。The world has twice as much shipbuilding ~~能力~~ ~~能力~~ as it needed in ~~是~~ ~~是~~ 世界造船能力较之 ~~是~~ ~~是~~ 年之所需提高了一倍。He is representing the company in the ~~能力~~ ~~能力~~ of salesman. 他是以推销员的身份代表公司的。

abnormal *adj.* subnormal *adj.*

这组词是形容词，区别在于分清 ab-和 sub-作为词前缀的意思。ab-前缀解作“偏离”、“脱出”或“离开”。sub-前缀作“下面”、

“次于”或“低于”解。因此 abnormal 解释为“不正常的”；subnormal 解释为“低于正常的”；“正常水准以下的”。如：

例 An ~~葬~~ ~~遭~~ ~~遭~~ amount of snow fell in October. 十月份降了过量的雪。The ~~葬~~ ~~遭~~ ~~遭~~ behavior of the young man aroused the suspicion of the security guard. 那年轻人的反常行为引起了保安人员的怀疑。

例 Those whose IQs are with the range about ~~愿~~ ~~愿~~ will usually be classified as educationally ~~遭~~ ~~遭~~ 凡智商在 ~~愿~~ 至 ~~愿~~ 之间的人通常被划入低于正常教育标准的一类。The winter has seen ~~遭~~ ~~遭~~ ~~遭~~ temperatures in this region. 今年冬天这地区温度低于往年。

aboard *adv. prep.* abroad *adv.*

这组词看似相同，实际意思却完全不一样。aboard 用作副词或介词解释为“在上船(或飞机等)”。abroad 用作副词解释为“在国外”；“从国外”。如：

例 The sinking of ~~栽~~ ~~栽~~ is one of the sailing tragedies of human history, about ~~员~~ ~~缘~~ ~~同~~ people ~~葬~~ ~~葬~~ the ship died. 泰坦尼克号的沉没是人类航海历史上的悲剧之一，船上大约有一千五百多人丧生。Before they went ~~葬~~ ~~葬~~ the plane home, the couple bought some souvenirs from the gift shop at the airport. 在他们登机返回之前，那对夫妇在机场的礼品店买了些礼物。

例 Nowadays, many students want to pursue their further studies ~~葬~~ ~~遭~~ ~~遭~~ 如今很多学生想去国外深造。I think I'll take a trip ~~葬~~ ~~遭~~ ~~遭~~ somewhere if I have time and money. 我想假如我有时间和金钱我会去国外旅游。

abuse *v.* misuse *v.*

这两个词都是动词。前者作“滥用”；“辱骂”；“虐待”解；后者作“错用”；“误用”；“不好好使用（对待）”；“苛待”解。有时也作“虐待”，与前者相同。如：

例 Mike is continually ~~弄错/滥用~~ his authority by getting other people to do things for him. 迈克一直滥用他的职权，支配他人替他做事。 Volunteers are trying to do something to provide help for the ~~弄错/虐待~~ children. 志愿者正力图为受虐待儿童提供帮助。

例 The man has been accused of ~~弄错/挪用~~ company funds to pay for personal expenses. 那人被指控挪用公司基金支付个人开支。 This watch will last you a lifetime if you don't ~~弄错/滥用~~ it. 这块表如果使用得当可以用一辈子。 He ~~弄错/虐待~~ his horses by giving them loads that are too heavy. 他苛待他的马，让它们干过重的活。

academic *adj.* academical *adj.*

这两个词的词性、意思都相同，但前者更为常用。解释为“学校的”；“学术的”；“书生的”；“学究的”；“纯理论的”；“不切实际的”。如：

例 She loved the city, with its ~~弄错/学术~~ atmosphere. 她喜欢这座学术氛围极好的城市。 Over the last decade, professor Johnson has published a couple of ~~弄错/学术~~ books which are enjoying an upsurge of popularity. 在过去的十年里，约翰逊教授出版了几本学术专著，越来越受到读者欢迎。 The question of freedom of speech is only an ~~弄错/学术~~ one under a dictatorship. 在独裁制度下，言论自由问题只不过是口头说说而已。

例 Though I have no ~~弄错/学术~~ qualifications, I am in fact much more highly educated than most university scholars. 虽然我没有学业资历，但事实上我比大多数大学学者受的教育都多。

accent *n.* assent *v. n.*

这两个词拼写有点相同,但意思与词性完全不同。accent 是可数名词,解释为“口音”,“重音”。assent 是不及物动词,后跟 to,解释为“同意”;“赞同”,也可作名词。如:

例 In *Pygmalion* Bernard Shaw satirizes British class structure by demonstrating how speech ~~弄错词性~~ helps determine an individual's place in society. 在《卖花女》中,萧伯纳通过揭示人们怎样用说话的口音来确定一个人的社会地位,讽刺了英国的阶级结构。When the word “contract” is used as a verb, its ~~弄错词性~~ is on the second syllable. 当 contract 用作动词时,它的重音是在第二个音节上的。

例 The school board ~~弄错词性~~ to our proposals. 校董事会同意了我们的建议。My father will never ~~弄错词性~~ to my spending a holiday abroad before I'm ~~远~~ 我父亲决不会同意我十六岁前去国外度假。Will you give your ~~弄错词性~~ to my proposal? 你会同意我的建议吗?

accident *n.* incident *n.*

accident 作可数名词,解释为“事故”,“偶然发生的意外事情”,常用于成语 by accident“偶然地”。而 incident 解作“事件”(尤指外交、政治中的),“事变”,通常还可指任何不很重要的事件、不愉快的情况。如:

例 My friend Robert told me on the phone yesterday that he had an unhappy road ~~弄错词性~~ the other day. 我朋友罗勃特昨天在电话里告诉我那天他不幸出了交通事故。The two of them met quite by ~~弄错词性~~ at a party. 他俩在一次聚会上碰巧遇见。

例 These border ~~弄错词性~~ between the two countries can be traced

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back to the early 19th century. 两国间的这些边境事件可以追溯到 19 世纪早期。The 19th century had long since been forgotten after Cindy moved to the west with her family. 自从辛迪举家西迁后,那事儿早就被遗忘了。

accidental *adj.* incidental *adj. n.*

accidental 主要作“偶然的”;“意外的”解。incidental 的意思是“附带的”;“次要的”;“易发生的”;“免不了的”。incidental 还可作名词,解作“没有预定意图和规律而出现的事情”。有时 accidental 也有“附属的”意思,不过前面的意思多用。如:

例 Our meeting was quite accidental. 我们的相遇十分偶然。

Breaking Mary's doll was purely accidental. John didn't mean to do it. 打破玛丽的玩具娃娃纯属偶然,约翰并不是故意的。

例 Try not to be distracted by trivial details. 尽量不要让琐碎的、次要的细节分散你的注意力。Certain discomforts are incidental to the joy of camping out. 外出野营有快乐也会有某些不方便之事件随之而来。Drinking too much is almost incidental to bartenders. 当酒吧招待免不了多喝酒。While you are traveling abroad, it is necessary to carry extra cash for tips and other incidental expenses. 在国外旅游时,有必要多带点现金以应付小费及其他开支。

accurate *adj.* correct *adj.* precise *adj.* exact *adj.*

这几个词的含义相近。accurate 是“准确的”意思。correct 是“正确的”的意思,表示没有错误,合乎常规的。precise 表示“精确的,确切的”。而 exact 表示“完全符合事实或标准的正确和确切”,有时可以和 precise 互换。如:

例 A journalist has a responsibility to give an accurate account of

the events. **新闻记者有责任准确地报道各种事件。** Clocks in railway station should be **葬曹理藻火车站的钟应该准确。**

Until now no scientist can provide a precise answer to the problem. 迄今为止没有一个科学家能正确地回答这个问题。 You are precise in saying that pets also have an emotional life. 你说宠物也有感情生活是对的。

Words are vague. No one can give the meaning of a word without context. 词是含糊的。没有上下文,没有人能给出词的确切的意思。All phenomena are reasoned and given explanation. 对所有现象进行思索,并给予精确和确切的解释。

渾 The 渾轉 time is three minutes and thirty five seconds past two.
确切的时间是 圆时零 猿分 猿秒。

act *n.* action *n.* activity *n.*

act 作名词解释为“行为”、“行动”时,尤指短暂而简单的动作或具体的动作。action 是“行动的总称”,它指继续而复杂的动作。action 也可解作“行为”,与 act 在意义上并无差异,但是表示某种抽象的行为时,只能用 act of 后加抽象名词。在某些固定搭配中,如词组 take action (采取行动),谚语 粤语翻译表慷慨造世则 魔社憎邪释 (行动胜过语言)等,只能用 action。activity 指“活动(常用复数)”、“具体的活动”。如:

罪 The merciless father is condemned by the society for his 罪 of cruelty of abusing his own son. 那个狠心的父亲虐待亲生儿子的残酷行为遭到了社会的谴责。 The killing of school children with guns was an 罪 of terrorism. 用枪杀害学童是一种恐怖主义行为。

● Customers usually expect 葬儀屋 on the part of stores after they

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file an complaint. 顾客往往在投诉以后期待商家能拿出行动来。Life to him meant ~~葬~~ rather than thought. 生活对他来说意味着行动而非思考。It was an ~~葬~~ that he was to regret bitterly. 他会为这一行为后悔不已的。

~~猿~~ Betty's spare-time ~~葬~~ include cooking, tennis, and wind-surfing. 烹饪,打网球,风帆冲浪是贝蒂的业余活动。In many colleges and universities students are encouraged to take part in extracurricular ~~葬~~ 许多学院和大学鼓励学生参加各种课外活动。

adapt v. adept adj. adopt v.

这三个词拼写非常相似,只差一个元音字母,但词性与意思都不同。adapt 为动词,解释为“改变”、“使适应”、“改编”、“改作(他用)”。adopt 也为动词,解作“采取”、“采纳”、“收养”。adept 则是形容词,作“擅长”、“精于”解,后接 at / in。如:

~~猿~~ Little Jack is finding it hard to ~~葬~~ to his new school at Charleston, South Carolina. 小杰克觉得难以适应南卡罗来纳州查尔斯顿新学校的生活。The car's fuel system was ~~葬~~ to take unleaded gas. 这辆车的燃油系统已作了改动,可以使用无铅汽油了。

~~猿~~ Some research supports the idea that there is a “critical period” during which children are particularly ~~葬~~ at acquiring language. 有研究证明,确实存在着一个“关键阶段”,孩子在这一阶段特别善于学习语言。She is very ~~葬~~ / at making people feel at their ease. 她非常善于使他人感到无拘无束。The boss is impressed by the young man's resume which shows that he is ~~葬~~ at organizational work. 老板对他的简历印象深刻,从中可以看出他擅长组织工作。

增加 The new tax would force companies to **采取** energy-saving measures. 新的税收会使一些公司采取节能措施。The couple couldn't have children of their own so they **领养** a couple of kids. 这对夫妇不能生育,所以他们领养了几个孩子。

add to, add...to

这组词稍有区别。add to 解释“增加”;“起增添作用”;“加强”;add...to 解释为“把…加入…中”;“增加”。如:

添加 The colorful balloons **增添** the festive atmosphere. 五颜六色的彩球增添了节日的气氛。Our explanation seemed only to **增添** his bewilderment. 我们的解释似乎更增加了他的困惑。

增加 She likes to **增加** sugar and cream **加入** her coffee. 她喜欢往咖啡里加糖和奶。Do you want to **增加** your name **加入** the list and enter for the competition? 你是否想把你的名字加进参赛者的名单? We teachers need to exert our imagination and **增加** art **加入** our teaching so that our classroom will be more lively. 我们老师要发挥想象力,在教学中增加艺术,使课堂气氛更加活跃。

adequate *adj.* ample *adj.*

adequate 表示“足够的”;“能满足需要的”;“胜任的”,常与不可数名词连用。ample 表示“充足而有余的”;“丰富的”;“宽敞的”,用在无形的东西上。如:

足够 The cutting-edge science research project can not be completed without **足够** funding. 这项前沿的科学研究课题没有足够的资金完不成。In those days, all of their earnings were not **足够** to support the family. 在那个年代,他们所有的收入加在一起还养不起一家人。His MA degree of business management is **足够** for the job. 他的商业管理硕士学位足以让他

胜任这一工作。

例 Your stay abroad will give you **葬贵墓** opportunities to learn a new language. 你在国外期间会让你有足够的机会学一门新的语言。My allowance is **葬贵墓** for carfare and lunches. 我的钱足够支付车费和午餐。Susan likes this well-designed house because it has **葬贵墓** storage space. 这幢设计不错的房子有个宽敞的储藏空间,苏珊很喜欢。

admission *n.* admittance *n.*

admission 解作“进入”;“入场”;“承认”,用于允许进入公共场所或抽象意义上的加入(组织,社团),强调进入的权利或许可。而 admittance 解释为“准许进入私人建筑或处所”,它更强调进入的动作。在表示进入这一意思时,admission 更为常用。如:

例 The boy has got an **葬宅葬墓社** letter to the well-known school in which he longs to study. 那个男孩已经收到他向往的著名学府的录取通知书。Her silence was taken as an **葬宅葬墓社** of guilt. 她的沉默被认为是承认有罪。Sorry, sir, you can't get in. **粤送鄂皂葬墓社** is limited to invited guests. 对不起,先生,请勿入内,只有被邀请的客人才可以进入。

例 No **葬宅葬墓社** except on business. 闲人莫入。She had free **葬鄂皂葬墓社** to the mayor's house. 她可以随意进出市长家。

adverse *adj.* averse *adj.*

尽管这两个词拼写只差一个字母,但意思相差甚远。adverse 意为“不利的”、“敌对的”、“相反的”。averse 为“反对的”、“嫌恶的”之意。如:

例 She felt **葬鄂鄂墓** to her husband's business friends. 她极不喜欢她丈夫生意上的朋友。An unbalanced diet has an **葬鄂鄂墓** effect

upon health. 营养不平衡的饮食对健康不利。Their journey west encountered 葬词 weather conditions. 他们西行遇上了不利的天气。

They were not 葬词 making money on the Stock Exchange. 他们不反对从股市里赚钱。He was 葬词 reporters and the press. 他讨厌记者和新闻界。

affect *v.* effect *n. v.*

这两个词的拼写和发音非常相似,学生在写作时往往混淆起来。实际上它们的意思和用法都不同。affect 只用作及物动词,有“影响”、“感染”、“假装”等意。effect 作名词,解作“有…的结果”、“有…影响或作用”,后接介词 on。它作动词时解释为“招致”、“实现”。如:

All the members of the family are bound to be 葬词 in some way. 家庭的所有成员必定在某些方面受到影响。Constant exposure to intense light 葬词 the eye adversely. 眼睛总是暴露在强烈光线之下会受到伤害。He 葬词 ignorance of school rules. 他假装不知道学校的规定。

I soon felt the 葬词 of the narcotic. 我很快就感到麻醉药在起作用了。This experience had a great 葬词 upon his future career. 这段经历对他今后的事业有很大影响。The war 葬词 changes all over the world. 战争使世界各地发生了变化。They 葬词 revolutions in various fields. 它们在不同的领域里引起了革新。

affection *n.* affectation *n.*

这两个词都是动词 affect 的名词,拼写非常相似,但意思完全不同。affection 作“爱情”、“喜爱”、“深挚的感情”解,常用于亲情

之间,复数常作“爱慕”解。而 affectation 意为“假装”;“矫揉造作”。如:

例 He won Dabbie's **爱慕** by showing that he was well-read. 他显示出自己博览群书,从而赢得了戴碧的爱慕。She married without **爱慕** and from pure necessity. 她不是为了爱情而结婚,纯粹是为了需要。

例 The **爱慕** in the way she speaks annoy me. 她说话那种矫揉造作的样子令我讨厌。Her roughness is an **爱慕**; she really is a gentle girl. 她的粗鲁是装出来的,她实际上是个有礼貌的女子。

affection *n.* infection *n.*

affection 有表示“感染”的意思,但主要是指疾患,尤指受感染的身体状况,现已不常用。infection 是不可数名词,解释为“感染”“传染(病)”,指通过空气、水等发生传染。如:

例 He is suffering from an **爱慕** of the lung. 他现正患着肺部感染。

例 Children are prone to **爱慕** of diseases. 小孩容易感染各种疾病。You can guard against **爱慕** by wearing a mask over your face. 你可以用面罩来防止感染。People with hepatitis who work in restaurants, often pass on the **爱慕** in the food. 在餐馆工作的肝炎患者经常把这种病通过食物传染给他人。

affluent *adj.* effluent *n.*

这两个词的意思、用法完全不同。前者为形容词,作“富裕的”“富饶的”解。而后者为名词解释为“流出物”“废水(气)”。如:

例 The professor lives in an **爱慕** suburb. 这位教授住在富裕的