

高三年级英语词语急训词语辨析 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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, travel, tour, voyage (1)trip一般指短距离的旅行；journey一般指时间和距离都较长的陆路旅行。在现代英语中，trip和journey常可通用，和trip, journey搭配的动词有make, take和go on。如：make/take/go on a trip/journey to Europe到欧洲旅行 on a/one's trip/journey.on a short/long pleasant trip/journey Have a pleasant trip. 祝旅行愉快。 The journey to the seaside will take not more than two days. 到海边去旅行最多需要花两天时间。 I at once began making preparations for a trip home. 我马上开始为回家的旅途做准备。 (2)travel常用作抽象名词，泛指“旅行，旅游”，指具迢迢惺背S酶词，但前面不用many或数词。 e.g.a book of travels/travel books 游记 travel service 旅行社 He came back home after years of foreign travel. 国外多年旅行后，他回到了家乡。 I made a few foreign friends during my travels. 我在旅行时结识了几位外国朋友。 travel还可以用作及物动词和不及物动词。 e.g.He is fond of travelling. 他喜欢旅行。 He is travelling in Africa. 他在非洲旅行。 She planned to travel round the world. 她打算环球旅行。 He has travelled(over)the whole world. 他曾周游全球。 (3)voyage指水上或空中旅行，不拘距离长短。 e.g.Only a few men survived the voyage. 这次航海只有几个人幸存。 He got seasick during the voyage. 在航行中他晕船。 (4)tour指“周游，巡回旅行”，常是访问一系列地方后又回到原出发地。 Our American friends are making a tour of

Shanghai. 我们的美国朋友正在对上海进行巡回旅行。(二)holiday, vacation, leave 三个词都有“节假日”的意思,但在假日的种类、性质上、对象上各不相同。holiday是常用语,指规定的节假日,也可指学校的假期,可长可短,但表较长的时间常用复数。vacation与holiday相近,单复数均可,多用于美国,在英国着重指大专院校假期或法定的休假期;leave一般指政府机关的公务员、军人等的假期,也可指病假。e.g. Where are you going for your holiday/vacation? 你打算去哪儿度假? Colleges and universities usually have two vacation: the summer one and the winter one. 大专院校通常有两个假期:暑假和寒假。The student asked his teacher for leave. 这个学生向他的老师请了假。(三)instead, instead of 两者都有“代替”之意,但彼此不能替换。(1)instead是副词,单独使用,在句中作状语。用instead时,句中的动作是被“取”的,即要做的。e.g. If you are busy, you may come another day instead. 要是你忙的话,就改日再来吧。He didn't go to the cinema. Instead he went swimming. 他去游泳了而没去看电影。(2)instead of是介词短语,其后要接名词、代词、动名词作宾语。用instead of时,of后面的事情是被“舍”的,即不去做的。e.g. Parents should give their children more advice instead of money. 父母应当给孩子更多的忠告,而不是金钱。She wanted to go to see a film instead of staying at home. 她想去看电影,而不是呆在家里。instead of还可作并列连词,后可接形容词、副词、介词短语。e.g. I'll go there on foot instead of by bus. 我要步行去那儿,不坐汽车去。This book is dull instead of interesting. 这本书不但无趣,反倒枯燥无味。(四)get close to, be closed, close to get

close to “靠近”强调动作；be close to “离……很近”，表示状态；close to “接近于”，可作定语。 e.g. Please get close to me so that you may hear me clearly. 请靠近我，你就能听清我说的话了。 My home is close to our school. 我家离学校很近。 The houses close to the school are on fire. 靠近学校的那些房子着火了。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)