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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/233/2021_2022__E6_88_90_E4_BA_BA_E5_AD_A6_E4_c66_233762.htm 101.much, very 都可表示“很”。

much用来修饰动词意义很强的过去分词；very一般修饰形容词或已失去动作意义的过去分词。一些只作表语的形容词，一般多用much修饰。very much是much的加强语，因此，能用much的地方，都能用very much. 修饰形容词原级用very，修饰比较级用much. much可修饰名词，very不能。102.neglect, overlook, ignore neglect可以是有意，也可以是无意地“忽略”或“忽视”应该做的事。如：If others neglect their duty to you, be sure that you perform yours to them. (即使他人忽略了履行对你的义务，你也要履行你对他们的义务。) overlook指由于粗心大意，匆忙而“看漏”或“忽略”某东西或某事实。如：His services have been overlooked by his employers. (他的工作一直没有得到雇主的重视。) ignore不顾，不理，常指有意地不理，不加分析地拒绝考虑。如：She saw him coming but she ignored him.

103.happen, occur, take place 均表示“发生”。happen是常用词，指偶然或按计划的发生。如：When did the explosion happen? (爆炸什么时候发生?) occur是较正式的用词，主要用以指无计划的发生。take place多表示情况或事情按计划发生。如：The story took place in 1917. (故事发生在1917年。)

104.chance, opportunity, occasion chance多指偶然的机，意外的机会，带有侥幸的意味。如：Even so, it was a lucky chance that he could do it. (即使如此，那也是他凭着侥幸才做

到这点。) opportunity主要指能够去做某事，尤其是达到自己目的，实现某种愿望的好机会。如：You should make the most of your opportunities of seeing the country and learning the language. (你应该尽量利用你的机会去看看这个国家，学习它的语言。) occasion主要指“时机”，“场合”，也含有“机会”的意思。如：The flags are hung out on the occasion of the National Day. (每逢国庆节，国旗都悬持出来了。)

105.persist, insist persist坚持，后面常接介词in。如：He persisted in carrying on his work in spite of great fatigue. (他虽然疲倦极了，可仍坚持工作。) insist坚持，后面接介词on，也可直接连用that引导的名词从句。如：He insisted on my going there with him. (He insisted that I should go there with him.)

106.preserve, conserve, reserve preserve坚持，后面常接介词in。如：The ship is equipped with special refrigerating devices to preserve food for the whole voyage. (船上设有特殊冷藏设备，在整个航程中保存食物。) conserve保存，储藏，强调采取措施精心保护某物，防止不必要的浪费，损失或变化。如：He is conserving his energy for the last twenty-meter dash. (他正在为最后20米冲刺保存实力。) reserve留存(在资金，人力，原料等)，保留(权力等)。如：Reserve enough money for your home fare. (留足你回家的路费。) 107.possible, probable, likely probable很可能的，大概的，语气较possible强。如：It is probable that the cost will be greater than we think. (花费很可能比我们料想的要多。) possible强调客观上可能性，但常带有“实际可能性很小”的暗示。如：It ' s possible, though not probable, that he will accept these terms. (他有可能接受这些条

件，但希望很小。) likely暗示从表面迹象来判断“有可能的”。如：It is likely that he will come. (他多半会来。)

108.purpose, goal, aim, end, object purpose目的，意图，比较确定，多指采取坚决的行动去达到目的。如：The tutor explained the purpose of the exercise. (导师说明了该练习的目的。)

) goal指经过仔细考虑而选中的比较大的目标，常需要努力或克服困难才能达到的目的。如：The goal of her desire is to be a singer. (她渴望成为一名歌唱家。)

) aim常指短期目标，往往比较具体，也比较实际。如：My first aim is to receive a complete and good education. (我的第一个目标是接受完整和良好的教育。)

) end目标，目的，较正式。如：My chief end is to serve my country and my people. (我的首要目标是为国为民服务。)

) object指较明确具体的单个目标，往往出于直接的需要和愿望。如：What is the object of your visit? (你访问的目的是什么?)

109.respectable, respected, respectful, respective 都是形容词。respectable可尊敬的，值得尊重的。如：His parents were poor but respectable. (他父母虽穷却令人尊敬。)

) respected表示受人尊敬的，可用于对年长的人，权威性的意见等。respectful指“充满敬意的”，是主动性的尊重他人。如：The students were very respectful towards the great man. (这些学生对这位伟人十分敬仰。)

) respective表“各自分别的”，修饰名词时，名词一般用复数。如：They went back to their respective houses. (他们回了各自的家。)

110.round, around round作副词时，同around意思相近，规范用法应区别动态和静态。Round用于圆周运动或测量

，around用于指遍及表面或中心附近。如：The spaceship

traveled round the world in 40 minutes. They planted trees around the lawn. around用于指遍及表面或中心附近。如：The spaceship traveled round the world in 40 minutes. They planted trees around the lawn. 111. rouse, arouse rouse表“激起”，语气比arouse强，常有“积极行动”的意思。arouse表“引起”，动作意味较弱，在表“唤起”意义时，可用rouse换用。

112. say, speak, talk, tell say着重所说的话，可用作及物动词，带宾语从句。Speak着重开口发声，不着重所说的内容，一般作不及物动词，用作及物动词，宾语只能是某种语言等少数几个名词，不能接that从句。Talk表示通过谈话方式交换意见、思想、消息等，一般只作不及物动词。Tell表示告诉，有时兼含“嘱咐”，“命令”等。Tell the truth说真话，tell a lie说谎，tell a story讲故事等为固定搭配。Tell是及物动词，但其后不跟that从句。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