成人学位英语备考词汇中易混淆词三 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/233/2021\_2022\_\_E6\_88\_90\_E 4\_BA\_BA\_E5\_AD\_A6\_E4\_c66\_233763.htm 51. childish, childlike childish幼稚的。如:It was very childish of him to lose his temper over something so unimportant. childlike孩子般天真的 。如: When she won the gold medal, there was childlike smile on her face. 52. choose, pick, Oselect, elect choose是一常用词, 表一般的"选择"。 pick通常用于不需要认真权衡,对比就 能做出决定。 Oselect侧重"在同类的许多东西中,进行有斟 酌的精选"。 elect指选举或用其他方法推选人。 53. cloth, clothing cloth布。如:I need three yards of cloth to make a suit. clothing衣服(总称)。如:You'd better give all the old clothing away. 54. complex, complicated 均可表"复杂"。 complex为常用词。 complicated为正式用词,表由于组成部分 太多,相互关系太复杂而不能理解,语气很强。55. compose , consist, constitute compose为常用词,常用被动语态,如 用主动语态,主语应用复数形式。如:Twelve men compose a jury.(十二人组成陪审团。) consist表一个整体由几个部分 组成(只能用主动语态)。如:The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Island. (联合王国是由大不列颠及北 爱尔兰组成。) constitute为正式用词,与consist相反,表由 哪些部分构成整体。如:Twelve months constitute a year. (一 年有十二个月。) 56. considerable, considerate considerable相 当多的,可观的。如: He met a considerable amount of trouble. (他遇到了许多麻烦。) considerate 考虑周到的,体谅的。

如:It was considerate of you not to trouble us. (你真体贴人,不 打扰我们。) 57. consistent, constant, continual, continuous consistent一致的,符合的。如:His action is always consistent with his words. constant不断的,表示持续和惯常的重现,往往 没有变化。如:He attributes his health to his constant exercise. continual频频的,不停的,时断时续,中间可有间歇。如 : Continual smoking is bad for health. continuous不断延伸的, 连续不断的,强调中间无间断。如:Everything in the universe undergoes continuous development and change. 58. crack, crash crack ( 使 ) 破裂,砸开。如:I can crack it , but I can ' t break it. (我能把它弄裂,但不能把它弄破。) crash摔坏,坠毁。 如:The plane crashed shortly after the take-off. (飞机起飞不久 就坠毁了。) 59. crawl, creep crawl多指蛇,虫类等身体沿地 面或其他表面的动作。如:There is an insect crawling up your back. (有一虫子正在你的背上往上爬。) creep多指哺乳动物 或人等用四肢爬行的动物偷偷摸摸无声缓慢的前行动作。如 : They arrived late and crept into the classroom. (我们迟到了, 便悄悄地溜进教室。) 60. cure, treat cure治愈, 医治。如 : The medicine will cure of your disease. (这药能治好你的病。 ) cure表示治好, treat只表示"给……治病"。61. current, present 均可表"现在","目前"。 current强调在现阶段正 在流行,通用,但不一定是最新的。如:current English (当 代英语) present为常用词,指现在正在通用的,在时间上 比current的范围更窄。如:What's your present address?(你 现住址是哪里?) 62. custom, habit 均可表习惯。 custom为 正式用词,多指社团或人们的习惯行为方式。 habit为常用词

,多指个人因多次重复而形成做某事的趋势或意愿。如:He has the bad habit of biting his nails.(他有咬手指的坏习惯。)63. damage,destroy,harm,ruin均可表"破坏","损坏"。damage一般指部分性的破坏,含可修复使用。 destroy指十分彻底的毁坏,破坏。如:The whole city was destroyed in the earthquake.(地震中整个城市被毁了。)harm多指带来悲痛,产生恶果的伤害,可以是肉体的也可是精神的。如:Doctors say smoking harms our health.(医生说吸烟对身体有害。)ruin为正式用词,强调由于自然力或时间的作用而逐渐损坏,用于比喻时也指彻底毁坏名声,期望等。如:She poured water all over my painting and ruined it.(她把水倒在画上,把它毁了。)另外,ruin的复数形式ruins表"废墟"。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