

英语讲义(20) “ 义同形异 ” 的常用词 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/269/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E8_AE_B2_E4_c67_269272.htm 上一期谈过了“形式义异”的混淆词，这期要谈“义同形异”的常用词。

1 .Over / above"Over"和"above"这两个介词的意思是在.....上面。“我们可以说（1）The sky is above our heads,也可以说（2）The sky is over our heads.我们也可以说（3）He Spread his handkerchief over his face.但不能说*（4）He spread his handkerchief above his face. 同样的，可以说（5）John has travelled all over the world以及（6）The King reigns over a great empire，但是（5）和（6）里的"over"却不可以"above"取代。

2 .bring / take"Bring"和"take"的意思相同，但用法并不一样。“Bring”指东西向说话的人的方向去，如：（7）Bring me the book, please."Take"指东西向说话的人离去，如：（8）Take the dictionary away from me .由此可见，“bring”和"take"都表示东西要移动，只是方向不同：“bring”向说话者而来；"take"向说话者而去。

3 .Certain / sure"Certain"和"sure"都含“确定”之意，只是在句中的用法有些不同。下列第九到十一的句子都对，但第十二的句子就不行了：（9）We are certain to come to the party. / Tom is sure to come today.（10）I am not certain whether I will be able to do it. / Are you sure that you will do it?（11）It is certain that Jason will leave me.*（12）It is sure that Jason will leave me.

4 . rob / Steal虽然这两个字都是及物动词，但用法不同，不可互相取代。“Steal”的宾语通常是被偷的东西，如“钱，手表”之类。“Rob”的宾语必须是“人”或“地方”。如：（13

) A thief entered her house and stole her valuables. (14) A stranger robbed a passer-by. (15) Who robbed the bank last night?
5 .chase / follow这两个动词，一个是“追逐”，另一个是“跟随”，都是人家在前，他在后，但用起来不一样；"chase"不但是动词，也是名词，如：(16) The cat chased the mouse and caught it soon after. (17) The pupils followed the teacher to the classroom. (18) There was a thrilling car chase in the film. (19) Social unrest follows widespread unemployment. (20) I could not follow what he was saying. 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