

高中英语易混易错词汇

高中英语易混易错词汇汇总

1. quite, rather

quite 完全地，相当于 completely, rather 修饰比较级 quite impossible

2. happy, glad

happy 高兴，，定表均可，glad 高兴，只能做表语 a happy girl

3. instead, instead of

instead 是副词，放在句首或句末，instead of 是介词短语，放在句中 He didn't see a film. Instead he watched TV . He watched TV instead of seeing a film.

4. too much, much too

too much 后接不可数名词，much too 后接形容词 much too heavy

5. be about to, be going to, be to do

be about to 表最近的将来，后面不接时间状语，be going to 侧重打算，想法，be to do 侧重意志，计划，安排 I'm to meet him.(含双方事先约好的意思)

6. raise, rise

raise 及物动词，rise 不及物动词 The sun rises in the east.

7. bring, take, carry, fetch

bring 拿来，take 带走，carry 随身携带，fetch 去回这一往返动作 fetch a box of chalk

8. spend, take, pay, cost

spend 人做主语，花钱，花时间；spend...on sth./in doing sth; take 物做主语，花时间；pay 人做主语，花钱，pay for; cost 物做主语，花钱

9. join, join in, take part in

join 加入某个组织，并成为其中的一员；join in 参加小型的活动，

join sb. in ; take part in 参加大型的活动 He joined the army five years ago.

10. learn, study

learn , 侧重学习的结果, study 学习, 侧重学习的过程, 研究
study the problem

11. want, hope, wish

want 打算, 想要, want to do, want sb. to do, hope 希望 (通常能实现)
hope to do/ hope that... wish 希望 (通常不能实现)
wish (sb.) to do, wish sb/sth. + n. I wish you success.

2. discover, invent, find out

discover 发现本来存在但不为人所知的东西, invent 发明本来不存在的物体, find out 发现, 查明 At last he found out the truth.

3. answer, reply

answer 及物动词, reply 不及物动词, 后接 to reply to the letter

4. leave, leave for

leave 离开, leave for 前往 He left Beijing for Shanghai.

15. rob, steal

rob 抢劫 rob sb. of sth. , steal 偷 steal sth. from sb.

16. shoot, shoot at

shoot 射死, shoot at 瞄准, 但不一定射中 He shot the bird and it died.

17. drop, fall

drop 及物不及物均可, fall 不及物动词 Prices fell/dropped. He dropped his voice.

18. search, search for

search 后接地点, search for 后接东西 He searched his pocket for money.

19. used to, be used to

used to 过去常常, be used to 习惯于, 后接 sth./doing sth. ;
被用来, 后接 do sth. He is used to getting up early.

20. win, lose, beat

win 后接 sth. , 反义词为 lose, beat 后接 sb. win the game, beat them

21. live on, live by

live on 以...为主食, live by 靠...谋生 live on fish/ live by fishing

22. beat, hit, strike

beat 连续性地击打; hit 打中, 对准打; strike 打一下或若干下
beat the wings

23. meet, meet with

meet 遇到, meet with 体验到, 遭遇到 meet with an accident

24. lose, miss

lose 失去(具体的物体), 错过 sth. is lost, lose the chance ;
miss 想念, 错过 sth. is missing, miss the chance

25. be tired of, be tired with/from

be tired of 厌烦..., be tired with/from 因为...而累了 be tired with/from running 800 meters

26. care about, care for

care about 关心, 计较, 在乎, 一般多用于否定句中; care for 关心, 照料, 喜欢, 愿意 He doesn't care about his clothes. I don't care for movies.

27. catch a cold, have a cold

catch a cold 不能和表示一段时间的状语连用, 而 have a cold 可以

She has had a cold for a week.

28. change for, change into

change for 调换成, change into 变成 Change the shirt for a bigger one. Water changes into ice.

29. continue, last

二者均为持续, continue 主动, 被动均可, last 只能用主动 The war continued/lasted five years. The story is to be continued.

30. feed, raise

feed 喂养, 养活, 饲养 (to give food to), raise 饲养, 养育
(cause to grow, bring up children) raise the family

31. go for a doctor, go to a doctor

go for a doctor 去请医生, go to a doctor 去看病

32. notice, observe, catch sight of

notice 注意到, observe 观察, 仔细地看, catch sight of 突然看到
observe the stars

33. insist on, stick to

insist on 坚持要求, 后常接 doing, stick to 坚持, 后常接 sth. stick
to the plan

34. look, seem, appear

look 指从外表上看, seem 指内心的判断, appear 指给人以表面的印象
appear wise, look like his father

35. gather, collect

gather 把分散的东西集中到一起, collect 指精心地、有选择地进行收集
collect stamps

36. mean to do, mean doing

mean to do 打算, 想要做某事, mean doing 意思是, 意味着
By this I mean giving the students more practice.

37. die from, die of

die from 表示死于(枪)伤, 虚弱, 过度劳累, 饮食过度等, die of
表示死于疾病, 饥饿, 寒冷, 年老, 忧愁, 失恋等精神因素 die of
hunger and cold

38. pay for, pay back, pay off

pay for 为...付钱, pay back 还钱, 但不一定还清, pay off 还清
pay for the book, pay off the debt

39. divide, separate

divide 把一个整体分成几部分, separate 把连在一起的个体分开
divide the apple, separate the houses

40. arrive, get, reach

arrive 不及物动词，后接 in (大地点)，at(小地点)，get 不及物动词后接 to，reach 及物动词 arrive in Beijing, get to Beijing, reach Beijing

41. grow, plant

grow 使某种在某地生长着或使其发展下去，plant 移植，移栽已经长成秧苗的植物 plant the trees, trees are growing

42. manage, try

manage to do 设法做成了某事，try to do 尽力去做某事但不一定成功 He tried to pass the exam, but he failed.

43. choose, select

choose 凭个人的判断力进行选择，select 有目的地仔细认真地选择 choose the best answer

44. build, put up, set up, found

build 一般用语，建成，put up 临时搭建，set up 建成（内部的设施基本齐全），found 国家或组织的建成 put up a tent, set up a school

45. be familiar to, be familiar with

be familiar to 某物对某人来说是熟悉的
重点难点回顾

little, no, some, 等修饰。

I have read all the book (that) you gave me.

1) 先行词被 the only, the very, the same, the last 修饰时。

He is the only person that I want to talk to.

2) 先行词既有人又有物时。They talked of things and persons that they remembered in the school.

先行词是表示地点时, 要根据从句的谓语动词是及物的还是不及物的。如果是及物的就用 that(which), 否则用 where。

This is the house where he lived last year.

This is the house that (which) he visited last year.

用 no sooner...than 和 hardly...when 引导的从句表示“刚……就……”。主句中的动词一般用过去完成时,从句用过去时;而且主句一般倒装,把助动词 had 提到前面。例如: Hardly had I entered the room when I heard a loud noise.

代词作主语时,主谓语序不变。Here it is. Here he comes.

当句首状语为表示地点的介词词组时也常常引起全部倒装。

South of the city lies a big steel factory.

From the valley came a frightening sound.

表语置于句首时,倒装结构为“表语+连系动词+主语”。

Present at the meeting were Professor White, Professor Smith and many other guests.

Gone are the days when they could do what they liked to the Chinese people.

Among the goods are Christmas trees, flowers, candles and toys.

He has been to Beijing. So have I.

Li Wei can't answer the question. Neither can I.

部分倒装

用于省略 if 的虚拟条件状语从句。Had you reviewed your lessons, you might have passed the examination.

3. 用于“形容词(或名词、动词)+as(though) 引导的让步状语从句中。例如: Pretty as she is, she is not clever.

Try as he would, he might fail again.

如果从句的表语是名词,其名词前不加任何冠词。

Child as he was, he had to make a living.

用于 no sooner...than..., hardly...when 和 not until 的句型中。Not until the teacher came did he finish his homework.

用于 never, hardly, seldom, scarcely, barely, little, often, at no time, not only, not once 等词开头的句子。

Never shall I do this again.

Little did he know who the woman was.

6. 用于以 only 开头的句子(only 修饰副词,介词短语或状语从句时)。

Only this afternoon did I finish the novel.

Only in this way can you master English.

Only when he told me did I realize what trouble he was in.

如果 only 后面的词组不是状语,则不用倒装。

Only Wang Ling knows this.

用于某些表示祝愿的句子。May you succeed! 祝你成功!

stomach — stomachs , a German — three Germans,

an American — two Americans , man cook - men cooks;

papers 报纸,文件 manners 礼貌 drinks 饮料

in a word 简言之?in other words 换句话说

have words with 与某人吵嘴

have a few words (a word) with sb. 与某人说几句话

The crowd were running for their lives .

某些集体名词,如 people, police, cattle 等,只当复数看待,谓语动词必须用复数。The police are searching for him.

高中语法-高中英语语法重点难点回顾之二

高中英语语法重点难点回顾之二

d that she (should) stay in bed for a few days.

He demanded that we (should) start right away.

作

advice,idea,order,demand,plan,proposal,suggestion,request 等名

词的表语从句和同位语从句,其谓语动词要用虚拟语气的结构

“(should)□□□□□”□□□□ We all agreed to his suggestion

that we(should) go to Beijing for sightseeing.

My idea is that we (should) do exercises first.

在 feel, hear, notice, observe, see, watch, have, let, make 等词

后的补足语中,不定式不带 to。但是这些句子如果变成被动结构时,就必须带 to。例如: I often hear him sing the song.

He is often heard to sing the song.

注意：不定式动词在介词 **but, except, besides** 后面时,如果这些介词之前有行为动词 **do** 的各种形式,那么,这些介词后的不定式不带 **to**, 否则要带 **to**. 如:

She could do nothing but cry.

What do you like to do besides swim?

I have no choice but to go.

作定语的不定式如果是不及物动词,或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点、工具等,不定式后面须有相应的介词。例如:

He is looking for a room to live in.

There is nothing to worry about.

Please give me a knife to cut with.

There / It is no use/ good/ not any use/ good/ useless doing sth.

动词后可以用动名词作宾语,但不能用不定式:

admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay, enjoy, escape, excuse, feel like, finish, forgive, give up, imagine, include, keep, mention, mind, miss, practise, put off, resist, risk, suggest, can't help, can't stand(□□□□)等。

I tried not to go there.(我设法不去那里。)

I tried doing it again.(我试着又干了一次。)]

mean to do 有意... mean doing 意味着...

I mean to come early today.(我打算今天早些来。)

Missing the train means waiting for another hour.

(误了这趟火车意味着再等一个小时。)

allow, advise, forbid, permit

We don't allow smoking here. We don't allow students to smoke.

动词 **need, require, want** 作“需要”解,其后跟动词作它的宾语时,若表示的含义是被动的,必须用动名词,或不定式的被动式。例如:

The window needs(requires, wants)cleaning(to be cleaned).

在短语 devote to, look forward to, pay attention to, stick to,
be used to, object to, thank you for, excuse me for 等后的动词也必须用动名词形式: I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Badly polluted, the water cannot be drunk.(原因)

Being written in haste, the composition is full of mistakes.

(原因,强调写的过程,故应用现在分词一般被动式)

Having been deserted by his guide, he couldn't find his way
through the jungle.(为了强调已完成的动作)

Asked to stay, I couldn't very well refuse.

这里 asked 可能意味着 having been asked, 也可能意味着
when/since I was asked, 但用了 having been asked 就不会有歧义。

下面句中过去分词表示的时间与谓语动词所表示的时间相同, 所以不能代之以强调先于谓语动词的现在分词完成被动式。例如:

Covered with confusion, I left the room. 我很窘地离开了房间。

United, we stand; divided, we fall. 团结则存, 分裂则亡。

He used to live in London, use(d)n't he /didn't he?

There used to be a cinema here before the war, use(d)n't
there /didn't there?

Such things ought not to be allowed, ought they?

He ought to be punished, oughtn't he?

但在正式文体中,用 ought we not 形式。例如:

We ought to go, ought we not? 或 We ought to go, should we
not?

含有情态动词 must 的句子表示推则,作“想必”解时,疑问部分不可用 mustn't 。若前句强调对现在情况的推测,疑问部分用 aren't(isn't)□□□,□□□You must be tired,aren't you?□□□
部分的 must 表示“有必要”时,附加疑问句部分则用 needn't□□□□
You must go home right now, needn't you?

当 mustn't □□□□□,附加疑问部分一般用 must 。如:

前句谓语动词是 **must have** + 过去分词时,若前句强调对过去情况的推测(一般有过去时间状语)疑问部分的谓语动词用 **didn't**□□□ ;
若前句强调动作的完成,疑问部分的谓语动词用 **haven't(hasn't)**□
主语,例如:

He must have met her yesterday, didn't he?

You must have seen the film, haven't you?

陈述句谓语部分出现否定词缀时(前缀或后缀)疑问部分仍用否定结构。例如:He is unfit for his office, isn't he?

如果陈述部分包含有 **no, never, hardly, seldom, few, little, nowhere, nothing** 等否定或半否定词时,疑问部分用肯定形式。
例如: He is hardly 4 years old, is he?

如果陈述部分的主语为 **everyone, someone, no one** 等不定代词,其疑问部分的主语可用 **he**, 也可用 **they** 。

Everyone knows his job, doesn't he?

Everyone knows their job, don't they?

No one was hurt, were they?

I'm late, aren't I?

One can't be too careful, can one(you)?

Have a cup of tea, will you?

Let's go there, shall we? Let us go there, will you?

同位语从句跟在名词后面,进一步说明该名词的具体内容。引导同位语从句的名词主要有 **fact, news, promise, idea, truth** 等。连接词用 **that** (不用 **which**) 及连接副词 **how, when, where, why** 等。例如:

His delay is due to the fact that the car went wrong halfway.

The news that our team has won the match is true.

She asked the reason why there was a delay.

关联词只能用 **whether** 不能用 **if** 表示“是否”的情况如下:

A)在表语从句和同位语从句中。例如:

The question is whether the film is worth seeing.

B)在主语从句中,只有用 it 作形式主语时,whether 和 if 都能引导主语从句,否则,也只能用 whether 。例如:

Whether we shall attend the meeting hasn't been decided yet.

It hasn't been decided whether(if)we shall attend the meeting.

C)在介词之后。(介词往往可以省略)例如:

It all depends (on) whether they will support us.

D)后面直接跟动词不定式时。

He doesn't know whether to stay or not.

E)后面紧接 or not 时。

We didn't know whether or not she was ready.

F)引导让步状语从句,只能用 whether 。

Whether you like it or not, you must do it well.

G)用 if 会引起歧义时。例如: Please let me know if you like it.

该句有两个意思:“请告诉我你是否喜欢”。

或“如果你喜欢,请告诉我。”用了 whether 就可以避免。

□□□□□□□□□□“that”□□□□□□□□

1) 先行词是不定代词: all,few,little, much,something,nothing,anything 等。All that we have to do is to practise every day.

2)先行词被序数词或形容词最高级所修饰。

The first lesson that I learned will never be forgotten.

3)先行词被 all,any,every, each, few,

高中英语语法-高中英语语法重点难点回顾之一

高中英语语法重点难点回顾之一

主谓一致常考难题:

Five minutes is enough to do this exercise .

Each boy and each girl wants to serve the people in future .

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