

【红宝书】考研英语网址: www.hongbaoshu.com

【红宝书】考研英语词汇 (必考词+基础词+超纲词)

红宝书 红宝书考研英语词汇 红宝书考研英语真题 红宝书考研英语写作 红宝书考研英语预测

考研英语常用形近词辨析

1. adherence 和 adhesion

这两个词都是“粘附的”意思。

adherence 用于**比喻**的意思。例如: His adherence to the strict letter of the law.

adhesion 是指**物质上**的。

2. adjacent, adjoining 和 contiguous

这些词都有next to“紧挨”的意思。

adjacent“毗邻的, 邻近的”, 但它们可能**并不相互直接接触**。

adjoining和**contiguous**指**相互接触**, 通常之间有一个edge或boundary。

3. admission 和 admittance

它们都有“the act of entering”的意思。

但admission用于**公共场合**。The price of admission to the gallery is £5.

admittance不指公共场合, 一般指**私人的住所**。

4. adopted 和 adoptive

adopted“收养的, 过继的” an adopted son (daughter)养子(女); my adopted country我所入籍的国家; adopted words 外来语。

adoptive“收养的”, 我们说 adoptive parents,但很少说 adoptive child;“采用的”, “假冒的”an adoptive courage 假充勇敢。

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5. **adverse** 和 **averse**

adverse “不利的, 反对的”, 用于事, 不用于人。adverse weather conditions; an adverse reaction.

averse “嫌恶的, 反对的, 不乐意的”, 常和“to”一起使用, 而且用否定形式。

6. **advise** 和 **advice**

advise “劝告”(动词);

advice “劝告”(名词)。

7. **affect** 和 **effect**

affect v. “影响”, 它的第二个意思是“假装”

Though she affectes indifference, I knew she was really very upset.

effect n. “结果”, “效力”。 “产生”, “导致”, 它比“to cause, to bring out”更为正式。

His aim was to effect a radical change in the party structure.

8. **all ready** 和 **already**

all ready 意思是“completely prepared”

already “已经”。 He had already had his lunch.

9. **altogether** 和 **all together**

altogether (in total) “总共”

all together 意思是“in a group”。如: We put the sheep all together in one field.

这两个词还可以分开。We put all the sheep together in one field.

10. **allude** 和 **elude**

allude “暗指”, “暗示”, “(婉转)提到”。

elude (to avoid or escape) “闪避, 躲避”。

如: to elude sib's grasp 逃脱, 没有被逮住; to elude the law 规避法律。The meaning eludes me. 那个意义我摸不透。

11. **illusion** 和 **delusion**

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illusion“幻觉, 错觉”be under no illusion about sth.对某事不存幻想。

delusion“欺骗, 迷惑”He suffers from the delusion that he's attractive to women.
他糊里糊涂地认为自己对女人很有吸引力。

12.amended 和 emend

amended (to alter or add to something)“订正, 改正”, “修正(议案等)”。

an amended bill修正案; amend one's ways改过自新。

emend (to correct errors in)“校订”。

emend the text of a book校勘某书; He emended the typescript before sending it to the printers.在交付印刷之前他校正文稿。

13.amicable 和 amiable

这两个词都是指“友好的”意思。

amicable“友好的, 亲切的”指行为或情景。

The discussions were amicable, though business-like.讨论虽然是商业形式,但是友好的。

amiable“可爱的, 和蔼可亲的”

Many people are afraid of him, though I found him to be perfectly amiable.虽然我发现他特别和蔼可亲, 但还是有很多人害怕他。

14.assent 和 ascent

assent 可用作“agreement”“同意”或“agree”“同意”。

ascent n.“上升, 晋升”。the ascent of mountain登山。

15.avert 和 avoid

avert“防止, 避免”。

avoid“回避, 逃避”。avoid bad company避免和坏人来往; I cannot avoid seeing him.
我不能不见他。

16.besides 和 beside

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besides 意思是“in addition to”“加之, 还有, 另外”;

beside“在.....旁边”, “在.....一侧”。Duncan is the tall man standing beside my father.

站在我爸爸旁边的高个子男子是邓肯。

17.coherence 和 cohesion

coherence“统一, 一致性”;

cohesion“结合力, 团结”。the cohesion of molecules分子的结合力。

18. compare with 和 compare to

compare with“和.....比起来”

compare to“好比”。He compared the moon to a silver plate.他把月亮比成一个大银盘。

19.impel 和 compel

impel“推动, 驱使, 激励”。impel sb. to do sth.激励某人做某事;

compel“强迫, 胁迫, 迫使”。compel sb. to one's will强迫人服从自己。

20.complement 和 compliment

complement“补足(物), 补全”, “补足语”。

compliment“恭维话, 赞辞, 敬意”; Your presence is a great compliment.
承蒙光临, 不胜荣幸。

21.confident 和 confidant

confident“深信, 确信, 自信”。

confidant“心腹朋友”。She has no close confidant to whom she can turn for advice or help.

她没有知心朋友来帮助或是劝告她。

22.continual 和 continuous

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continual“连续, 继续”; “频繁的”; continual bouts of toothache 一阵接一阵的牙痛。
(这中间可能有停顿或间断。)

continuous“连续”(指从不间断的); We have had three weeks of continuous rain.
我们这里连续三周下雨不停。

23.might 和 could

might 表明“possibility”。

could 应该用来表明“permission”. Mum said we could (might) go to the football match.

24.council 和 counsel

council“议事机构”, 委员会; a cabinet council内阁会议。

counsel“商议, 劝告”; follow sb's counsel close牢记某人忠告。

25.creditable 和 credible

creditable “声誉好的, 可称许(赞扬)的”;

credible “可信的, 可靠的”He's the only one without a credible alibi (辩解, 托辞),
他是惟一一个没有可信托辞的人。

26.decisive 和 decided

decisive“果断的, 断然的”; decisive measures 断然的措施。

decided“明确的, 无疑的”; a decided success 明显的成功。

27.defective 和 deficient

defective (having a fault or flaw)“有缺陷的”。

deficient (lacking in what is needed)“不足的”; be deficient in 欠缺。

28.definite 和 definitive

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definite (certain or clear, not vague)“明确的, 一定的”。

definitive (authoritative, that cannot be improved)“限定的, 决定性的, 最后的”

definitive host 宿主; definitive organs 定形器官; definitive sentence 最后判决。

29.dependant 和 dependent

dependant n.(one who depends on another for support)受赡养者。

dependent adj.“依靠的, 依赖的”; He's still dependent on state benefit. The rate of relief is dependent on one's income.

30.discreet 和 discrete

discreet“考虑周到的, 慎重的”。

discrete“分离的, 分裂的”; On closer examination, we find that the pattern is formed from thousands of discrete dots of colors.

31.distinctive 和 distinct

distinctive“有特色的”, “独特的”;

distinct“清楚的, 明显的”; a distinct smell of alcohol on his breath; the distinctive stripes of the zebra.

32.dual 和 duel

dual“二重的”; dual personality 双重人格; dual control 双重管辖; [w] duel[/w]“决斗, 竞争”; fight a duel with sb. 与某人决斗; challenge sb. to a duel 向某人提出决斗; a duel of wits 斗智

33.eatable 和 edible

eatable a.“可食用的, 可吃的”; n.“食物、食品”。

edible a.“适合食用的, 可以吃的”; n.“食品”。

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在指吃的时候二者可通用: The toast was burnt and barely eatable/edible.但在其他情况下不一样。

If something is eatable, it may be eaten (though it may not be safe or desirable to do so); but, if something is edible it is safe to eat.

34.economical 和 economic

economic“经济学的, 经济上的”an economic survey of Scotland 苏格兰经济调查;

an economic blockade 经济封锁;

economical“节俭的, 经济的”; He's had to learn to be more economical now that his only income is a small pension.

35.evoke 和 invoke

evoke“唤起, 引起”; evoke admiration 引起羡慕。

invoke“祈求(神灵)保佑, 乞灵于”, 行使(法权);

The shaman invokes the spirits of their ancestors.

If our case fails in the national courts we will invoke the European Declaration on Human Rights.

36.fatal 和 fateful

fatal causing death or disaster“致命的”; a fatal disease不治之症; a fatal wound 致命伤。

fateful crucial, significant, deciding one's fate“重大的”, “决定性的, 决定命运的”;

On that one fateful day in October, millions of pounds were wiped off the value of shares.

37.fictional 和 fictitious

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fictional“虚构的, 小说的”。

fictitious“虚构的, 编造的”(denotes something that is not real and has been created with the intention of deceiving others); He gave the police a fictitious name.

38.historical 和 historic

historical“有关历史的”, “历史的”, the historical period 历史阶段; historical personage 历史人物。

historic“历史上有名的, 有历史意义的”, historic town 历史名城。

39.impassable 和 impassible

impassable“不能通行的”, “不可逾越的”; an impassable swam 不能通行的沼泽地。

impassible“不感疼痛的; 无动于衷的”; an impassible God 无动于衷的神。

40.infer 和 imply

infer“猜想, 臆测”, “推断”; infer a motive from an effect 从效果推知动机。

imply“含有.....的意思”; Do you realize what his words imply?你领会他说话的含意吗? I do not imply that you are wrong.我的意思不是说你错了。

41.impractical 和 impracticable

impractical (not sensible or efficient or not actually possible)“不切实际的, 不现实的”。

impracticable (not able to be done or used)“不能实行的, 行不通的”;

With a river on one side and a steep drop on the other, it is impracticable to widen the road.

42.incredible 和 incredulous

incredible“不可相信的, 难以置信的”; incredible energy 惊人的能量, 精力。

incredulous“不相信的, 表示怀疑的”; be incredulous of hearsay 不相信道听途说; an incredulous look 怀疑的目光。

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43.ingenious 和 ingenuous

ingenious“机灵的”; an ingenious mind机灵的头脑; an ingenious machine精巧的机器。

ingenuous“直率的, 坦白的”。

44.intense 和 intensive

intense“激烈的, 强烈的”, “紧张的”an intense light强烈的灯光; intense heat酷热; an intense life奋发图强的生活。

intensive“加强的, 集中的”; “深入细致的, 彻底的”; an intensive bombardment密集炮击; an intensive study彻底的研究; an intensive reading精读(extensive reading泛读)。

45.junction 和 juncture

junction“接合, 连接”, “(河流的)汇合处”; make a junction 取得联络, 连接起来 junction box 接线盒。

juncture (a particular point in time or in a sequence of events)“接合, 连接”, “时机, 关头”; an important juncture in a man's career 人生历程中的重要关头; at this juncture 在这个时候; in the present critical juncture of things 在目前这一危急关头下。

46.apt 和 prone

它们都具有“tending to or in the habit of”的意思, 但是 prone 只用于人。Elderly people are prone to falls, often because of arthritic joints or dizziness.

47.loose 和 lose

loose“松的, 宽的”。

lose“丢失”; lose one's balance 失去平衡, 跌倒; lose one's head 被搞糊涂。

48.luxuriant 和 luxurious

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luxuriant (growing strongly or vigorously; abundant, prolific)“繁茂的; 多产的; 丰富的”;

His luxuriant beard was red.

luxurious“豪华的, 奢侈的”; a luxurious table 奢侈的饭菜。

49.magical 和 magic

它们都和 **magic** 有关系, 但是 **magical** 也有“wonderful, entrancing”的意思。

50.masterly 和 masterful

masterly (showing great skill or the skill of a master)“熟练的; 名家的”。

masterful (showing power or authority)“主人派头的, 专横的”; You're so strong and masterful.

51.obsolete 和 obsolescent

obsolete(no longer in use or already out of date)“已废弃的, 已不用的”; an obsolete vessel 废舰; an obsolete word 已废的词。

obsolescent (going out of use or becoming out of date)“逐渐被废弃的, 快要不用的”; Do you think that faxes are obsolescent?

52. officious 和 official

officious“爱管闲事的”, “非正式的”; an officious statement 非正式声明。

official“官方的”, “公务上的”; an official gazette 官方通报; an official letter 公函, 公文; an official record 正式记录

53.peaceable 和 peaceful

peaceable (peace loving, mild, placid, not inclined to quarrel or fight or existing in peace)“平和的”; “温和的”; “温顺的”。

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peaceful “和平的，太平的”；“宁静的”；“爱好和平的”；a peaceful night's sleep ;
peaceful coexistence 和平共处；peaceful uses of atomic energy 原子能的和平应用。

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