



近義和近形形容詞

1. alike, similar

alike 意指“幾乎同樣”，不可直接放在名詞前面；**similar** 則指“在很多方面相似，但不是全部”：be similar to（與...相似）。

a · (X) Mary and Ann are alike people in this respect · (去掉 people 就對了)

b · They all look alike to me · 他們看起來對我都一樣。

c · A is similar to B in many ways. A 和 B 在很多方面都很類似。

2. capable, able

be able to 和 **be capable of** 都是指“能夠”，**be able to** 的主詞必須是有生命的事物，**be capable of** 無此限制。**be capable of** 褒貶都可以用，指經培養出來的一種能力；**be able to** 多指一種本能。

a · They are able to find their own food.

b · He is capable of finishing the project.

d · The machine is capable of chopping any kind of meat in one minute.

3. distant, far

distant 常指“(關係)疏遠的”：a distant relative (遠房親戚)；**far** 意指“(場所)遠的”：by far (修飾比較級或最高級，強調數量或程度等，...得多、最...)，far and away (大大...、無疑地、肯定地)，far and near (遠近、到處、四面八方)，far and wide (到處、廣泛地)，far from (遠離；遠遠不、完全不、非但不)，in so far as (表示程度、範圍，就...、盡...)，so far (迄今為止、就此範圍或程度說來)。

a · He is one of my distant cousins on my father's side.

b · He is by far the tallest among us.

c · His explanation is clearer by far.

4. economic, economical

economic 意為“經濟上的、與經濟有關的”；**economical** 意為“節約的、節省”。



- a · Zimbabwe's economic situation started to deteriorate by the late 1990s..
b · The car is economical to run because it doesn't use much fuel.
5. high , expensive , low , cheap
high , low 指價格的高低；expensive , cheap 指東西的貴賤。
a · Prices are very high/low.
b · Houses are very expensive/cheap in this area.
6. full , filled
be filled with 與 be full of 含義相同，意為“充滿、擠滿”，為慣用語，注意所帶介詞不同。如果要區別的話，
be filled with 側重於動作和裝的東西，例如：
The basketball is filled with apples by the old man.
Be full of 側重於狀，例如
The bottle is full of water. 二者區別並不大，主要看表達時的側重點。
7. fun , funny
fun 意為“有趣的”；funny 意為“好笑的、滑稽的”；get funny with (對...十分不敬)。
Nothing is so fun as watching a football game.
8. opposite , opposed
be opposed to 意為“背叛、反對、對抗(意見、人)”等；be opposite to 則表示“在...對面、與...相對”。
a · The whole company was opposed to the plan.
b · Idealism is opposite to materialism.
- (22) healthful , healthy
healthful 意為“有益健康的”，用以描述事物；healthy 意為“健康的”，用以描述人。
a · Having a walk after dinner is healthful.
b · He is very healthy.
9. electric , electrical , electronic



electric 意為“電的、由電操縱或由電產生的”：an electric fan/lamp/bell/stove/wave/current 等等；electrical 意為“與電有關的”：an electrical engineer；electronic 意為“電子的”。

He is an electrical worker.

10. live, living, alive, lively

live, living 和 alive 都可表示“活的”，但它們的功能和用法有區別：live 一般用作定語，用來指動物，a live fish（一條活魚），它指人時表示“充滿生機的”；alive 只作表語，作定語時必須後置；living 既可作定語，也可作表語，既可指人，也可指物；lively 意為“活躍的、敏銳的”。

a · The dock is lively with cranes and vehicles of all descriptions.

b · He is a live young man.

11. luxurious, luxuriant

luxurious 意為“豪華的、奢侈的”：a luxurious liner（豪華的班輪）；luxuriant 意為“茂密的、肥沃的、華麗的”：luxuriant soil（沃土）。

Luxuriant forests cover the hills.

12. practical, practicable

practical 意為“現實的、實際的”：for all practical purpose（實際上）；practicable 意為“可行的、行得通的”。

a · This road is practicable for automobiles.

b · We must set an example in being practical.

13. respecting, respective

respecting 是介詞，意為“關於、有關、由於”；respective 是形容詞，意為“各自的、各個的”。

a · Respecting these facts, a special committee is to be appointed.

b · We go back to our respective dormitories after work.

14. responsible, responsive



responsible 意為“有責任的”：be responsible for（對...負責）；re-sponsive 意為“回應的、回答的”。它們的反義詞 irresponsible 和 irresponsible 也有同樣的區別。

The pilot of the plane is responsible for the passengers' safety.

15. poor, poorly

poor 意為“貧窮的、壞的、可憐的”，指身體時只用作定語：as poor as a church mouse（一貧如洗）；poorly 只用作表語，意為“身體不好、健康欠佳的”：poorly off（貧困的、沒錢的），think poorly of（對...評價低、低估）。

He is looking very poorly.

16. alone, lone, lonely

alone 作表語時僅指人，意為“孤單一人”：leave alone（不管、不理會），let alone（不干涉、不管、不碰、更不用說）；lone 只可作定語，既可指人，也可指物，意為“孤零零的一個”；lonely 既可作表語，也可作定語，可指人，也可指物，意為“孤單的、寂寞的、荒涼的”。

I'm not alone in this opinion.