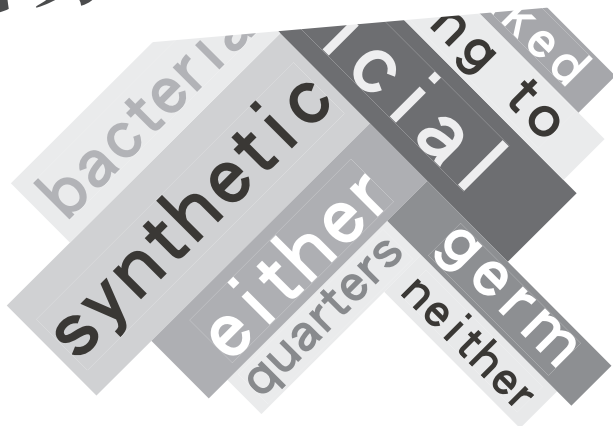


# 英語易混淆字速查辭典



黃百隆◎著

晨星出版

## 如何使用本書？

查詢時，可先翻至索引找到該字詞，但由於筆者僅列出每組字詞易混淆的意思的差異，同時並簡單比較分析，但若要真正學習到該字詞的全部意思及用法，建議讀者翻閱英英字典。

## 實用範例說明：

想查「person」這個字時，先翻至索引處第 464 頁進行查詢。

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往下對照，就能馬上知道「person」是第 950 組，在第 348 頁。

## ◆ 作者序 ◆

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筆者於日常生活中，不論是新聞媒體、飯店、車站、捷運上、甚至是美術館，常見誤用英文字詞，如此不僅有傷專業形象，在外國人眼中不免暗自竊笑，嚴重點恐會引起軒然大波，諸如 2014 年食用油風暴，澳洲駐台辦事處還正式發出官方聲明：「For Industry Use（工產業用）」，而不是翻譯為「工業用」（Industrial Use），正確使用字詞的重要性可見一斑。除此之外，筆者本身為英文教師，多年的教學經驗，更深刻體會易混淆的英文字詞，對學習者造成相當大的困擾。更重要的是，坊間同類型書籍並不多，且往往只列 200 ~ 300 則字詞比較，有感於此，筆者花了近兩年時間編寫本書，以期幫助英文學習者。本書雖為字典，但其實書內的每一則都值得讀者好好細讀一番。

本書共計收集 1,300 則，由 A 至 Z 按字母順序排序，針對容易搞混之英文相似字，包含字義上、字形上容易混淆之單字及片語，簡單用中文說明相異處後，輔以淺顯易懂的英文例句加深讀者印象，例如：Xmas vs. X'mas，一般而言，國人常會將 Xmas 誤寫成 X'mas；又如：die of vs. die from 中文翻譯皆為「死於……」，但事實上 of 及 from 後所加的原因並不相同。另外，部分字詞又進一步增列進階學習，盼能讓讀者加深加廣學習。

黃百隆

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# A

編號：001 組 ~ 138 組



- ❶ 掃描 QR Code，連結本單元的音檔
- ❷ 直接輸入網址下載收聽

<http://epaper.morningstar.com.tw/0103352/001.mp3>

001 代表本單元的第 001 組單字群  
請依該組編號輸入即可，例 002、003...

001 ☆☆☆☆☆

## a/an vs. one

⇒ a/an 與 one 大部份情況都相通可互換，但如果是要「凸顯或強調數字」，則偏用 one。

- 例① The vendor sold **a/one** basket of pineapples.  
② I have only **one** tablet computer, not two.
- 

002 ☆☆☆☆☆

## a little vs. a few

⇒ a few 意思相當於 a number of = some，few 意思為「極少，不多」兩者皆後加複數名詞；a little 意思相當於 an amount of = some，little 意思為「極少，不多」兩者皆後加不可數名詞。

- 例① I have **a few** friends in Taipei. That's why I often go there and pay them a visit.  
② Fortunately, only **few** mechanical problems occurred during the production.  
③ **A little** coke is perfect after we eat fried chicken and pizza.  
④ There **is little** hope of his recovery.

另外，a little，little 可當副詞。

- 例⑤ Brian is **a little** shy whenever he sees Mandy.

quite a few = many

- 例⑥ I made **quite a few** new friends on the orientation day.
- 

003 ☆☆☆☆☆

## a lot of vs. plenty of vs. a large number of

[ˈplenti]

## vs. a large amount of vs. a great/good deal of

[əˈmaʊnt]

⇒ 以上 5 個片語都可表達「很多的」，前兩個比較非正式，可與複數或不可數名詞連用；後三個比較正式，但 a large number of 後加複數名詞，而 a large amount of 及 a great deal of 則與不可數名詞連用。

- 例① My wife prepared **a lot of/lots of** cookies and coffee for the guests.  
② Don't be sad. There are **plenty of** fish in the sea. You'll find a better one.

- ③ **A large of number of** sheep and cattle are feeding on the grass.  
 ④ The artist spent **a large amount of** time on her sculpture.  
 ⑤ **A good deal of** radiation was leaked from the nuclear power plant.

004 ☆☆☆

### a series of vs. a spate of

[ˈsɪrɪz]

[spet]

⇒ a series of 是指「一連串的……」，通常是數個相似的事情，一件接一件發生；a spate of 亦是指「一連串的……」，但數量上是龐大，且令人不愉快的事件。

- 例① He finally gave up after **a series of** frustration.  
 ② The police were lambasted for **a spate of** street gang fights.

005 ☆☆☆

### abandon vs. desert vs. forsake

[əˈbændən]

[dɪˈzɜ:t]

[fəˈseɪk]

⇒ 此三字都有「放棄，拋棄」的意思，皆是指「原本有責任該留下，幫忙，支持，但離開了」。

- 例① Mr. Curry **abandoned** his family and ran away with his mistress.  
 ② The **deserted** child was sent to an orphanage.

另外，forsake 若後加事物的話，則代表「放棄掉（使用，擁有）以前很寶貴的東西」。

- 例③ Ryan **forsook** the convenience of the city and moved to the country.

006 ☆☆☆☆☆

### abbreviation vs. acronym vs. contraction

[əˈbrɪviˈeɪʃən]

[ˈækronɪm]

[kənˈtrækʃən]

⇒ 三字都是縮寫，但方式不同。abbreviation 縮法如：CEO（無法唸成一個字）；acronym 縮法如：AIDS（可念成一個字的發音）；contraction 縮法如：I am → I'm。

007 ☆

### abhorrent vs. aberrant

[əb'hɒrənt]

[æ'bɛrənt]

⇒ abhorrent 是指「令人極度厭惡的」；aberrant 則是「異常的，脫離常軌」。

例① Spitting in public is **abhorrent** to me.

② His behavior has been a little **aberrant** lately.

---

008 ☆☆☆☆

### abide vs. conform vs. comply

[ə'baɪd]

[kən'fɔ:m]

[kəm'plaɪ]

⇒ 兩字都有「遵守（法律、規則）」的意思，但 abide 與 by 搭配使用；conform 與 to 或 by 連用；而 comply 則是與 with 搭配。

例① Some students don't think it necessary to **abide** by the school rules.

② Those who do not **conform** to/with the new regulation will be double fined.

③ Prisoners in this jail are asked to **comply** with all orders without exception.

---

009 ☆

### abjure vs. adjure

[əb'dʒʊr]

[ə'dʒʊr]

⇒ abjure 是指「公開表達會放棄某一信念／仰、行為」= renounce；adjure 則是「囑咐某人去做某事」。

例① After **abjuring** Christianity, he converted to Buddhism.

② She **adjured** me to get rid of all my bad habits.

---

010 ☆☆☆☆☆

### able to vs. capable of

['keɪəbəl]

⇒ be able to 相較於 be capable of，比較屬於「一般能力便可達成之事（差不多等於 can）」；相反的，be capable of 通常是「有點難度，不易做到的或是指很可能會做某事」。

例① My little brother is **able to** ride a bike.

② The successful businessman is **capable of** managing five companies at one time.

③ No one I know is **capable** of such a crime.

---

011 ☆☆☆

**abnormal** vs. **subnormal**

[æb`nɔ:ml]

[sʌb`nɔ:ml]

⇒ abnormal 意思是「不正常的」；subnormal 則是「在正常值以下的」。

例① It is kind of **abnormal** to see my brother do the dishes and laundry.

② **Subnormal** temperatures are bad for dough fermentation.

012 ☆☆☆☆☆

**about to** vs. **going to** vs. **be to V**

⇒ 三個片語都可表達「將……」，但發生的時間以 be about to 比較近。

例① The train is **about to** leave. Everyone, get on board please!

② I am **going to** land a job first after graduation.

而過去式的 be about to 與 be going to 則有「未完成的意圖」。

例③ He **was about to** apologize, but he didn't.

④ She **was going to** give me her number.

(But she didn't in the end.)

另外，be to V 此用法為相當正式用法，用於「正式的安排或計畫」。

例⑤ President Obama **is to visit** China next week.

⑥ The firefighters **were to give** a demonstration of how to use extinguishers at the school.

⑦ Many families **are to escape** to the neighboring country for protection.

在英語新聞標題中，be-V 通常會省略。

例⑧ The prime minister **to visit** the opposition party leader.

用於「下命令、注意或指示」。

例⑨ You **are to take off** your shoes before coming into the temple.

⑩ The pills are **to be taken** after each meal for three days.

可與 if 搭配使用，if 句內若動作要完成，主要子句內動作需先達成。

例⑪ If we **are to achieve** the goal, we need teamwork and perseverance.

⑫ You would have to download the app first if you **were to enjoy** the thrill of racing.

但用於假設語氣時，表「不可能發生之事」。

例⑬ If the sun **were to rise** in the west, I would marry my daughter to you.

其他片語：be to blame

例⑭ Ruth **is to blame** for the bankruptcy.

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013 ☆☆☆☆☆

### about vs. on

⇒兩介係詞都有「與……相關」的意思。a talk about stocks about 後加則為一般、普通的主題（非正式）。a book on chemotherapy on 後加的主題偏向嚴肅或專門的知識（正式）。

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014 ☆☆☆☆☆

### above vs. over

⇒此二字都有「在……上方」的意思，但只有 over 有「在正上方」的含意。

例① There are colorful hot balloons **above/over** the hill.

② The fan **over** my head is making me uncomfortable.

另外，above & over 亦有「超過……」之意。above 與「溫度或高度單位」連用；over 則與「年紀或速度」。

例③ Is it now **above** or below zero degrees outside?

④ If you are **over** 60 years old, you may be at more risk of heart disease.

---

015 ☆☆☆☆☆

### abroad vs. aboard

⇒abroad 意思為「海外地，外國地」；aboard 則為「在船上地；在火車上地；在車上地」= on board。

例① I'm planning to study **abroad** next year.

② The bus lost control and fell into the valley, killing twenty passengers **aboard**.

---

016 ☆☆☆☆☆

**absent oneself** vs. **be absent from** vs. **away**

[ˈæbsnt]

⇒ absent oneself 是指「故意缺席應該出現的場合／所」；be absent from 則是「純粹指不在現場」。

例① It is against the military laws for a soldier to **absent himself/herself** without leave.

② Hebe **was absent** yesterday. Did anyone know what happened to her?

另外，away 則是指「在某處，現在不在這裡」。

例③ My boss is **away** now. Would you like to leave your message?

017 ☆

**abstemious** vs. **abstinent**

[æbˈstimɪəs]

[ˈæbstɪnənt]

⇒ abstemious 是指「對食物，酒類飲料有所節制的」；abstinent 則是「因為宗教，道德，健康因素而對酒類，或性生活有所克制的」。

例① Following the doctor's advice, he has to be **abstemious** about alcohol.

② After converting to Christianity, she has been **abstinent**.

018 ☆☆

**abstractly** vs. **abstractedly**

[æbˈstræktli]

[æbˈstræktɪdli]

⇒ abstractly 意思是「很難了解地」；abstractedly 則是「出神地」。

例① With little English learning, he could only **abstractedly** explain to the customs officer why he came to America.

② Without much interest in math, Elva looked out of the classroom window **abstractedly**.



019 ☆☆☆☆☆

### accent vs. intonation

[ˈæksənt] [ˌɪntoʊˈneɪʃən]

⇒ accent 意思是「講一種語言所具有的腔調」，如：英國腔，美國腔；intonation 則是「說話時的抑揚頓挫（語調）」。

例① I can hardly understand the man with a New Zealand **accent**.

② Prof. Wang's monotonous **intonation** put most of us to sleep in class.

---

020 ☆☆☆☆☆

### accept vs. receive

⇒ 兩字都有「接受」的意思，但 accept 是「經考慮並欣然接受」；receive 則是「被動地接受對方所給予的東西」。

例① After putting myself in your shoes, I **accepted** your apology.

② I **received** a letter from John, who is doing the military service in Taichung.

---

021 ☆☆☆☆☆

### accident vs. incident vs. event vs. incidence

[ˈɪnsədnt] [ˈɪnsədns]

⇒ accident 是指「突發事件」，如：意外；incident 強調「偶發，不尋常或不愉快的事件」；event 亦是指「事件，但通常是有重要性的事件」。

例① He had an **accident** when he was climbing the scaffolding.

② The power outage was an isolated **incident**.

③ The main **event** of the conference was the unprecedented singing of the peace treaty.

另外，形容詞 accidental 為「意外的」；incidental 則是「附帶的 / 偶然的」。

例④ It is merely an **accidental** leak of gas.

⑤ **Incidental** costs, such as car rental charges or travel expenses, are excluded from this limited warranty.

另外，incidence 則是「事情發生的發生率」= rate。

例⑥ If your immune system is weak, your **incidence** of colds will be higher.



022 ☆

**acclamation vs. acclimation**

[ˌækləˈmeɪʃən]

[ˌækləˈmeɪʃən]

⇒ acclamation 意思為「喝采，讚賞」，是由動詞 acclaim 變化而來；acclimation 則是「適應」，由動詞 acclimatize 來的。

例① After finishing the speech, the mayor received warm **acclamation**.

② This animal's **acclimation** to the environment is amazing.

023 ☆☆☆

**accurate vs. exact**

[ˌækjərət]

⇒ accurate 意思為「正確的，精確的」；exact 則是「明確的」。

例① His measurement of the mountain height is not **accurate**.

② Did Collins tell you the **exact** date of his graduation?

024 ☆

**acid vs. sour**

[ˈæsid]

⇒ acid 是指「一種化學物質，為酸，PH 值在 7 以下，會腐蝕物體」，另外，亦可指「食物嘗起來非常酸的味道」；sour 則是指「東西嘗起來的味道為酸的」。

例① When touching any **acid** in the lab, flush your hand with a lot of water at once.

② These grapes taste acid to me. Do you have any less **sour** grapes available?

025 ☆☆☆☆

**action vs. step vs. measure**

[ˈmeɪʒə]

⇒ action 為「(某人的)行動或行為」；step 是指「達到某事所需的(一連串)步驟」；measure 則可指「達到某目的的手段或措施」，通常是指官方所採取的措施。

例① **Action** speaks louder than words.

② We have to take **steps** to stop the graffiti.

③ Extreme **measures** were taken against drunk driving.

026 ☆

### acuity vs. acumen

[ə'kju:ti] [ə'kjumən]

⇒ acuity 是指「能夠清楚地思考、聽、看」；acumen 則是「能夠很快理解事情並快速做出決策或決定」。

- 例① This child has problems of visual **acuity** and is receiving treatment.  
② Mr. Lai was promoted again for his business **acumen**.
- 

027 ☆☆☆☆☆

### adjacent vs. adjoining

[ə'dʒesənt] [ə'dʒɔɪnɪŋ]

⇒ adjacent 是指「在……附近」；adjoining 則是「緊鄰著……」。

- 例① A thousand-year temple is **adjacent** to the newly-built church.  
② Our house is comparatively cheaper due to two **adjoining** walls with our neighbors.
- 

028 ☆☆☆☆☆

### adopt vs. adapt vs. adept

[ə'dɒpt] [ə'dæpt] [ædept]

⇒ adopt 有「認養」、「採用」的意思；adapt 為「適應」、「改編」；adept 則是「擅長於……」。

- 例① Mr. and Mrs. Jobs **adopted** one boy and two girls last year.  
② The court **adopted** a stricter law against drunk driving.  
③ The best-selling novel was **adapted** for a film.  
④ Johnson **adapted** himself well to the new environment.  
⑤ It is said that Eve is **adept** at embroidery.
- 

029 ☆☆☆

### adopted vs. adoptive

⇒ adopted 意思為「被收養的」；adoptive 則是「收養的」。

- 例① He doesn't know he was **adopted**.  
② Pete is very obedient to his **adoptive** parents.

030 ☆☆☆☆☆

**advantage vs. profit vs. benefit**

[ədˈvæntɪdʒ]

[ˈprɒfɪt]

[ˈbenɪfɪt]

⇒ advantage 意思是「優勢，或優點」；profit 是指「(金錢上)的利潤」；而 benefit 則是「助益，裨益，也有優勢的意思」。

- 例 ① Having good EQ gives you an **advantage** over others who don't.
- ② Our company made a **profit** this quarter.
- ③ It is important to create harmonious workplaces for the **benefit** of all concerned.

031 ☆☆

**accessible vs. assessable**

[ækˈsɛsəbəl]

[əˈsɛsəbəl]

⇒ accessible 是指「可進入的、(東西)可得或可使用的」；assessable 則是「(價值)可評估的」。

- 例 ① The city library is **accessible** to everyone who needs a comfortable place to read or study.
- ② The damage of hacking the Pentagon was not **assessable**.

032 ☆

**accord vs. accordance**

[əˈkɔrdəns]

⇒ accord 是指「兩個組織或國家間正式的協定」；accordance 則是「遵行法律或系統的」。

- 例 ① There is a violent protest against the new fishing **accord** between the two countries.
- ② The whole construction of the new MRT is in **accordance** with the transportation law.



033 ☆☆☆☆☆

### according to vs. according as vs. in one's opinion vs. based on

⇒ according to 根據「某人」、「研究」、「報導」等等；according as 後加句子，但現代英文不常見；in one's opinion 則是指「根據某人的意見」。

- 例① **According to** the weather report, we're going to have a stormy weekend.  
② The pay raise is offered **according as** the worker is efficient at work.  
③ **According to** Linda, our math teacher is getting married.  
④ (X) **According to** me, the gas price is up this week.  
⑤ **In my opinion**, the gas price is up this week.

另外，based on 與 according to 意思相同，但差別於 based on 可直接接在 be 動詞之後，但 according to 則不行。

- 例⑥ This movie was **based on** historical facts.  
⑦ You can be paid extra **based on** how well you do your job.

034 ☆

### acetic vs. ascetic

[əˈsɪtɪk] [əˈsɛtɪk]

⇒ acetic 是指「酸性的」；ascetic 則是指「苦行的」。

- 例① **Acetic** acid makes vinegar taste and smell sour.  
② Ashley leads an **ascetic** life after her husband died.

035 ☆☆

### acrobatic vs. aerobic

[ˌækroʊˈbæɪtɪk] [eəˈrɒbɪk]

⇒ acrobatic 意思為「特技表演的」；aerobic 則是「有氧的」。

- 例① The tiger was trained to do a series of **acrobatic** stunts.  
② Mom spends thirty minutes on **aerobic** exercise before going to work.

036 ☆☆☆☆☆

**across vs. through vs. cross vs. thru**

⇒ across 與 through 皆有「穿越之意（介係詞）」，但前者主要指「平面」的穿越（到對面去），而後者則指「立體空間」的穿越；cross 則為動詞。

- 例① Julia helped an old lady walk **across** the busy street.  
 ② Mr. Ivan usually jogs **through** the park after work.  
 ③ While Sandy was **crossing** the street, a car came from nowhere and hit her.

另外，thru 為 through 之相當非正式寫法，常用於網路，email、手機簡訊。

- 例④ A sparrow just flew in **thru** the open window.

037 ☆☆☆

**act vs. scene**

⇒ 在戲劇中，act 為「幕」，scene 為「場」。所以，Act I Scene I 是指「第一幕第二場戲」。

- 例① In this play, I was moved to tears during the **Act Two Scene Three**.

038 ☆☆☆

**acting vs. active**

⇒ acting 意思為「（職務上）代理的」；active 則為「活躍的」。

- 例① The **acting** mayor was accused of embezzling donations.  
 ② Mr. Wang has been **active** in the movie industry over the past ten years.

039 ☆☆☆☆☆

**AD vs. BC**

⇒ AD（或 A.D.）是指「西元……」；BC（或 B.C.）則是指「西元前……」。除了意思上不同，另外數字的位置亦不盡相同。例如：54 AD = AD 54；2000BC。AD 除非用在較早的年代，以避免誤解外，不然都不用寫出，如：2015。

040 ☆☆

### ad hoc vs. ad-lib

[.æd' hɒk]                      [æd' lib]

⇒ ad hoc 意思是「臨時的」；ad-lib 則是「(演說或表演)即興演出」，為及物或不及物動詞。

例① An **ad hoc** committee was convened to solve the deadlock between the two parties.

② At the request of his fans, Jason Mraz started to **ad-lib** a song.

041 ☆

### adaptation vs. acclimation

[.ædæp'teɪʃən]                      [ækle'meɪʃən]

⇒ 兩字都是指「一切生物對於環境為了生存所做的適應」，差別於 adaptation 是「一種在演化過程中，所產生恒久不易變的特徵」，例如：仙人掌的葉子為針狀；acclimation 則是「隨著環境改變生物外觀或機能，是一暫時性」，例如：皮膚若太乾會出油；天氣熱，毛孔會張開等。

例① For **adaptation** to scorching and dry climate, the cactus has needle-like leaves.

② Don't blame the aquarium fish store if your fish dies during its **acclimation** to your home tank.

042 ☆☆☆

### admit vs. concede vs. confess

[kən'sɪd]                              [kən'fes]

⇒ 四字都有「承認……」的意思，但 admit 比較是指「個人說過或做過的事，加以承認或坦承」；concede 是指「坦承讓步某一個事實，雖然心裡不願意」；confess 則指「承認過去做的蠢事或壞事」。

例① I have to **admit** that you really touched my heart!

② Mr. Vaseline **conceded** that he has an illegitimate daughter.

③ Alex was forced to **confess** to wiretapping us. (to 為介係詞)

A D M I T

043 ☆☆☆

**advance vs. advanced vs. advancing**

[əd'væns]

⇒ 三字當形容詞時，意思不同：advance 為「事先／前的」；advanced 為「先進的，或是（課程上）進階的」；而 advancing 則是「年紀增長的委婉說法」，常搭配 years 或 age。

- 例 ① It is better to make some **advance** preparation before the typhoon.  
 ② Owing to **advanced** technology, a driverless car hit the road.  
 ③ He still goes surfing despite his **advancing** years.

044 ☆

**advance vs. advancement**

⇒ advance 當名詞時，有「進步、事先」等意思；advancement 則是指「工作職位上的升遷或指知識上的累積進步」。

- 例 ① This year saw a striking technological **advance** on smartphones.  
 ② Please inform me of your departure time in **advance**.  
 ③ In our company, there are plenty of opportunities for **advancement** if you work hard.

045 ☆☆☆☆☆

**advantage vs. strong point**

[əd'væntɪdʒ]

⇒ advantage 是指「事物的優點，或是人的優勢」；strong point 則是指「人的優點」。

- 例 ① What's the main **advantage** of drinking some red wine before bed?  
 ② She has many **strong points**, such as frugality and honesty.

046 ☆☆☆☆☆

**adventure vs. venture**

[əd'ventʃə]

⇒ adventure 是指「充滿危險、刺激的冒險」；venture 則是「商業／機上的冒險」。

- 例 ① Ian loves **adventure(s)**, so he went to Africa for hunting.  
 ② It is quite a **venture** to invest such a large amount of money in gold-mining.

047 ☆☆☆☆

### adverse vs. averse

[æd'vɜ:s]

[ə'vɜ:s]

⇒ adverse 意思為「不利的」；averse 則為「厭惡……」，常搭配介係詞 to。

例① Corruption has an **adverse** effect on the local government's administration efficiency.

② May is **averse** to seafood, such as crabs and lobsters.

---

048 ☆☆

### advert vs. avert

[əd'vɜ:t]

[ə'vɜ:t]

⇒ advert 後面常加 to，意思為「提到……」；avert 則是「避免……」。

例① Mrs. Dino often **advert**s to her son's admittance to NTU.

② Almost no one can **avert** jetlag after flying for more than eight hours.

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049 ☆☆☆

### advertisement vs. advertising vs. commercial vs. propaganda

[,ædvə'taɪzmənt]

[,ædvə'taɪzɪŋ]

[kə'mɜ:ʃəl]

[,prɒpə'gændə]

⇒ advertisement 為「廣告」（可數名詞）縮寫為 ad；advertising 則是「廣告業」（不可數名詞）；而 commercial 則主要是指「電視上或廣播中的廣告」；另外，propaganda 則主要是指「政治相關的宣傳」。

例① Nike decided to put/place another **advertisement** for Air Jordan basketball shoes.

② Adams has a successful career in **advertising**.

③ People seemed to be brainwashed by the TV **commercials** for cosmetics.

④ Whenever elections come, the city is deluged with political **propaganda**.

---

050 ☆☆☆☆☆

### advice vs. advise vs. suggestion

⇒ 兩字都有「建議、忠告」的意思，但 advice 為名詞，且為不可數名詞；advise 則為及物動詞。

例① I **advised** you to eat more fruit and vegetables each day.



- ② We **advised** that Chris (should) be sent to hospital immediately.  
 ③ Thank you for giving me such a good piece of **advice**.

另外，suggestion 為「建議」，並沒有一定要對方怎麼做，只是純粹給意見，但 advice 則有「要對方應該怎麼做，會最好」。

例① Now, it's time for anyone who would like to make **suggestions** to speak up.

051 ☆☆☆☆

**affect vs. effect vs. effects**

⇒ affect 當動詞為「影響」之意；effect 當名詞為「效果／影響」之意，當動詞時，意思則為「使……發生」。

- 例① The anxiety before final exams **affected** me a lot, I couldn't concentrate at all.  
 ② The alcoholic has a negative **effect** on his children.  
 ③ To **affect** a change in the company's morale, the boss decided to have a sound bonus system.

另外，effects 若恆為複數時，意思為「個人的所有物」= belongings。

例④ This storeroom is for personal **effects** left on the train.

052 ☆☆☆☆

**affect vs. influence**

[ˈɪnfluəns]

⇒ affect 是指「影響或改變某事或某人的狀態」；influence 是「有點像淺移默化的方式來影響某事或某人的發展、想法、行為等」。

- 例① The flu badly **affected** the singer's performance at the concert.  
 ② What parents do and say **influences** every aspect of their children's growth.

053 ☆☆☆

**affecting vs. affected**

⇒ affecting 為「感人的；動人的」；affected 則為「做作不自然的」。

- 例① Sandy couldn't help but cry after hearing my **affecting** story.  
 ② I really don't like Judy's **affected** laugh whenever I am cracking a joke.

054 ☆☆

### affection vs. affectation

⇒ affection 為「喜愛」，常與 for 連用；affectation 則是「言行舉止不誠懇 / 做作」。

例① I have a great **affection** for the NBA.

② The actress' **affectation** in the press conference irritated the audience.

---

055 ☆☆☆☆☆

### afraid of vs. afraid to

⇒ afraid of 與 afraid to 基本上意思無太大差別，如：

例① The little girl is **afraid of** going/to go out at night.

但如果是「害怕……意外發生的事」，則使用 afraid of。

例② Gina never goes to the beach because she is **afraid of** drowning.

---

056 ☆☆☆☆☆

### after vs. afterwards

⇒ after 可當連接詞或副詞，如：soon after, shortly after, not long after, etc. 而 afterwards 或 afterward 只能當副詞用，如：shortly afterwards 等等。

例① **After** the sun rose, the morning fog disappeared.

② Shortly **after**, "selfie" became a popular word and was collected in the dictionary.

③ Getting everything ready, Zoe started to bake a cheese cake soon **afterwards**.

---

057 ☆☆☆☆☆

### ago vs. before

⇒ 一段時間 + ago 指「時間起始點從現在往前推一段時間」；一段時間 + before，「時間起點則是在過去某一點，再由這一點往前推一段時間」。

例① I met my history teacher three days **ago**.

② The bridge had been completed two years **before**.

另外，ago 不與現在完成式連用：

例③ (X) Oliver has learned French since five years ago.

---

④ (O) It has been one year since I met Mrs. Huang.

進階學習：before 可與過去式，現在完成式，及過去完成式一同使用。

例⑤ Did you go to the Love River **before**?

⑥ Have you been to Taipei 101 **before**?

⑦ It occurred to Joy that he had paid the phone bill **before**.

當 before 為連接詞時，需連接另一句子，句內時態可為簡單式或完成式（完成式用來強調動作的完成）。

例⑧ Little Ronnie is allowed to go biking **before** he finishes/has finished his lunch.

⑨ Tammy successfully escaped from prison **before** the guards had noticed.

若表達未來概念，before 句內需用現在式代替未來式。

例⑩ Mom will make you a big dinner **before** you come home.

058 ☆☆☆☆

**agree vs. agree on vs. agree to vs. agree with vs. accede**

[æk'sid]

⇒ agree 意思為「同意」，搭配介係詞用法如下：

agree on (多數人同意某一決定)

例① We finally **agreed on** the decision to barbecue after work.

agree to (建議)

例② Mr. Chang didn't quite **agree to** the doctor's suggestion to quit smoking.

agree to (動作)

例③ Lin's parents **agreed to** migrate to Australia.

agree with (人；意見)

例④ I'm afraid that I can't **agree with** you.

另外，accede 亦是「同意……」，但搭配介係詞 to。

例⑤ Ms. Chen **acceded** to my request to move the fountain away from the lavatory.

059 ☆

## aid vs. abet

[e'bet]

⇒ 兩字都有「協助」的意思，aid 是指「一般正向意思的協助」；但 abet 則常使用在「有關犯罪活動上」。

例① Mr. Glasgow **aids** the charity with a pseudo name.

② He was accused of **abetting** the gang.

060 ☆☆☆☆

## aide vs. assistant vs. aid

[ed]

⇒ aide 為「助理」，特別是指政治人物的助理；assistant 則比較偏「商業領域的助理」，如：董事長助理。

例① The lawmaker's **aide** abused his privilege and was accused of influence-peddling.

② My **assistant** is very helpful. She takes good care of all my schedules.

另外，aid 為「協助」= help。

例③ Billy is always willing to **aid** me with my computer programming.

061 ☆☆☆

## aim vs. goal vs. purpose vs. destination

[pæpəs]

[,destə'neɪʃən]

⇒ aim 意思是「(所要追求的短期性)目標」；goal 指「(需經一番努力付出的長期性)目標」；purpose 則是指「(做任何事的)目的」。

例① He saves money with an **aim** of buying a house of his own.

② The **goal** of this charity is to help all the abused children and women.

③ The **purpose** of this study is to find out how using cellphones before bed affects one's sleep.

另外，destination 是指「旅程的目的地」。

例④ Paris is our **destination** of the ten-day trip.

062 ☆☆

**air vs. airs**

⇒ air 為不可數名詞時，意思為「空氣」等意思；但若改成複數形式，則是指「一個人的行為，表現出一股比他人還來的重要的態度」。

- 例① Let's go out for some fresh **air**. It's too stuffy here.  
 ② Nobody likes her because she always puts on **airs**.

063 ☆☆☆☆☆

**air-conditioner vs. air-conditioning**

⇒ air-conditioner 是指「冷氣機」，為可數名詞；air-conditioning 則是指「空調系統」，為不可數名詞。

- 例① Although **air-conditioners** cool us off, they also worsen global warming.  
 ② We felt hot and irritated in the office while **air-conditioning** was out of order.

064 ☆☆☆☆☆

**airplane vs. aeroplane vs. aircraft**

[ˈeɪr,plæn]                      [ˈɛr,kɹæft]

⇒ airplane 與 aeroplane 都是指「飛機」，前者為美式拼法，後者為英式拼法，而口語用法常用 plane 代替；aircraft 不但可指「飛機，直升飛機，又可指任何可飛行的載具」，另外，aircraft 的單複數同形。

- 例① It was reported that an **airplane/aeroplane** from London to Bangkok was hijacked.  
 ② This **aircraft** has up to 200 passengers on board.

065 ☆☆

**alarm vs. alert**

⇒ alarm 意思為「使他人對潛在的危險感到驚慌，或擔憂」；alert 則是「告知他人可能的危險，以能有所警覺，提早作準備」。

- 例① Although the government has already known the cases of rabies, they try not to **alarm** people.  
 ② She **alerted** the police after seeing several suspicious men stalking her.

066 ☆☆☆☆

**alcohol vs. liquor vs. spirit vs. wine vs. beer vs. champagne**  
[ˈælkəˌhɒl] [ˈlikə] [ˈspɪrɪt] [waɪn] [bɪə] [ʃæmˈpeɪn]

⇒ alcohol 是指「酒精或泛指含酒精的飲料」；liquor 指「烈酒」；spirit 是指「由水果或穀物純釀而成的酒」，此字常用複數；wine 專指「由葡萄釀造而成的酒（葡萄酒）」；beer 則是指「啤酒（穀物釀造但加水等液體）」；champagne 則是專指「法國香檳區所生產的香檳酒」。

- 例 ① He died from **alcohol** abuse.  
② I prefer **liquor** to beer. Whiskey is my favorite.  
③ She doesn't drink any **spirits** unless she is forced to.  
④ This **wine** has 10% alcohol.  
⑤ They celebrated their victory with lots of **champagne**.
- 

067 ☆☆☆☆

**alike vs. like**

⇒兩個字都有「像……」之意，但用法稍微不同，請注意其在句中的位置。

- 例 ① The two kids are very much **alike**. I can't tell them apart.  
② Patty is **like** her sister so much that they look like twins.
- 

068 ☆☆☆☆

**all vs. whole**

⇒兩個字意思都是「全……」，但與名詞搭配的字序稍稍不同。

- 例 ① **All** (of) the eggs in the basket went bad.  
② My **whole** afternoon was wasted on this paperwork.

請注意以下兩個句子：

- 例 ③ **All** villagers were evacuated by 9 pm.  
(Meaning : Every villager was evacuated.)  
④ **Whole** buildings collapsed in one night.  
(Meaning : Some/Many of the buildings collapsed completely, but not every building.)

069 ☆☆☆☆☆

**all right vs. alright**

⇒ alright 是 all right 的另一種拼法，但有些人認為這是錯誤用法。

例① Are you **all right**? You look pale and listless.

070 ☆☆☆☆☆

**all together vs. altogether**

⇒ all together 指「全部人一起，或一起做事」；而 altogether 為副詞，有「完全地 = completely；一共…… = in total」的意思。

例① I'm so happy that we're finally **all together** in spite of so many obstacles.

② This is an **altogether** innovative and groundbreaking electronic product.

③ You'll earn \$3,000 a month **altogether** for your part-time job.

071 ☆☆☆

**alleviate vs. allay vs. relieve**

[ə'livɪ,et]

[ə'leɪ]

[rɪ'li:v]

⇒ alleviate 是指「暫時減輕痛苦，但並未完全解決痛苦」；allay 主要是用於「減輕恐懼，擔憂，或疑慮」；relieve 則有前兩字的定義。

例① The painkiller can temporarily **alleviate** your toothache.

② You don't **allay** my concern at all.

③ I felt **relieved** when I heard I got hired by the big company.

072 ☆☆☆☆☆

**alligator vs. crocodile**

[ˈælə,ɡetə]

[ˈkrækə,dail]

⇒ 兩字雖然都翻作「鱷魚」，但 crocodile 的鼻子比較長，呈現V字形；alligator 的鼻子則比較短、寬，呈現U字形，所以又稱「短吻鱷」。體色的話，alligator 顏色比較深。其他差異請參閱百科全書。

例① I have a problem telling **alligators** from **crocodiles**.

073 ☆☆☆

## allow of vs. allow for

⇒ allow of 是「容許……」；allow for 則是「將（各種可能性）都考慮在內」。

例① The facts **allow of** only one explanation.

② We set out two hours earlier, **allowing for** any traffic jam.

---

074 ☆☆☆☆☆

## almost vs. nearly

⇒ 表達「幾乎」的概念，nearly 與 almost 可互換

例① I **almost/nearly** finished first in the race.

另外，almost 可表達「很相似，但又不完全一樣」，但 nearly 則沒有此用法。

例② Aunt Emma is **almost** a mother to Tom, who has been parentless since 3.

---

075 ☆☆☆☆☆

## alone vs. lonely vs. along vs. lonesome vs. on one's own

[ˈlɒnsəm]

⇒ alone 為「單獨一人」；lonely、lonesome 表「（心境上）孤單的」。along 為「沿著……」。

例① It's not legal to leave a kid **alone** at home or in a car.

② The old man feels **lonely/lonesome** after his wife died.

③ That dog is walking **along** the street, peeing to mark its turf.

另外，on one's own 則是「靠一己之力、獨自做某事」，相當於 by oneself。

例④ He repainted the living room **on his own**.





076 ☆☆☆☆☆

## also vs. as well vs. too

⇒此三字皆有「也」之意，但請注意在句中位置。

例① Nash can play basketball; he **also** can sing beautifully.

(或 he can **also** sing beautifully.)

② Nash can play basketball; he can sing beautifully **too**.

③ Nash can play basketball; he can sing beautifully **as well**.

too 可放置主詞後，屬正式用法。

例④ The snow leopard, **too**, has been extinct in Taiwan.

另外，also 可當副詞修飾整句。

例⑤ **Also**, the MRT is only two blocks away.

在肯定句後，可加入否定句 (not...as well ; not...too ; not...also)。

例⑥ Amy's father often smokes, but fortunately he doesn't drink **as well**.

但請比較以下這句：

例⑦ Amy's father doesn't smoke, and he doesn't drink either.

077 ☆☆☆

## alter vs. altar

[ˈɔltə]

[ˈɔltə]

⇒alter 為「改變；修改衣服」；altar 則為「祭壇」。

例① My alma mater has **altered** beyond my recognition.

② The tribe made sacrifices to pray for a good year at the **altar**.

078 ☆

## alteration vs. altercation

[ˌɔltə'reɪʃən]

[ˌɔltə'keɪʃən]

⇒alteration 為 alter 的名詞，意思為「改變」；altercation 則是「爭吵」。

例① I noticed that there is a major **alteration** in Ron's behavior after the divorce.

② Constant **altercations** led to their breakup.

079 ☆☆☆☆

### alternate(ly) vs. alternative(ly)

[ˈɔltə-nɪt(lɪ)]

[ɔl' tɜ-nətɪv(lɪ)]

⇒ alternate (ly) 指「交替的(地)」; alternative (ly) 指「不同的(地), 替代的(地)」。

例① It's strange that Mark has been **alternately** sad and happy lately.

② The world is trying to seek reliable **alternative** energy.

---

080 ☆☆☆☆

### alumna vs. alumnus vs. alma mater

[ə' lʌm-nə]

[ə' lʌm-nəs]

[.ælmə `mɑ:tə(r)]

⇒ alumna 為「女校友」, 複數為 alumnae; alumnus 則為「男校友」, 複數為 alumni。另外, alma mater 為「母校」的意思。

例① Many **alumnae** and **alumni** came back to their **alma mater** for the 50th anniversary celebration.

---

081 ☆☆☆

### amass vs. accumulate

[ə' kjʌm-jə, let]

⇒ 兩字都有「累積……」的意思, 但 amass 著重於「大量收集東西」; accumulate 則是強調「收集 / 累積的動作是逐漸地、緩慢地」。

例① Mrs. Chris, a widow, **amassed** a great fortune by selling jewelry.

② It took Mr. Chang many years to **accumulate** his wealth and knowledge.

---

082 ☆

### amber vs. ember

[ˈ æmbə]

[ˈ embə]

⇒ amber 意思為「琥珀」; ember 則是「灰燼, 餘火」。

例① The insect was kept almost intact in the **amber**.

② Remember to put out all the **embers** after having a campfire.

---

083 ☆☆☆

**ambiguous** vs. **equivocal** vs. **ambivalent**

[æmˈbɪɡjʊəs]

[ɪˈkwɪvəkəl]

[æmˈbɪvələnt]

⇒ ambiguous 與 equivocal 都是「模擬兩可的」，但 ambiguous 是「無意間造成（模擬兩可）」，equivocal 則是「有意為之造成（模擬兩可）」；另外，ambivalent 為「矛盾的」。

例① Your answer is too **ambiguous**.

② She was **equivocal** about the question— “Do you have a boyfriend.”

③ I always feel **ambivalent** in this love-hate relationship.

084 ☆☆☆☆

**amble** vs. **ample** vs. **sufficient**

[səˈfɪʃənt]

⇒ amble 意思是「散步；漫步」；而 ample 則是「很充足的」，通常比 sufficient（足夠的），還要來的更多些。另外，sufficient = enough = adequate。

例① The old man would **amble** around the lake in the afternoon.

② We have **ample** evidence that the passenger plane was hijacked.

③ Don't worry. We've got **sufficient** food and water to stay in the mountains for a couple of days.

085 ☆

**amend** vs. **emend**

[əˈmend]

[ɪˈmend]

⇒ amend 意思是「針對書面或口頭上的內容加以更正或修改」；emend 則是「專指將尚未出版印刷之內容，加以更正」。

例① Lawmakers are going to **amend** the laws to protect the underprivileged.

② A big mistake was **emended** in time before the print time.



**American English vs. British English**

⇒ A. 拼字上：(-ize vs. ise ; or vs. our ; -er vs. re ; -ll vs. -l)

茲列出常見用字，更多字請參閱英英字典

AE	BE
center	centre
analyze	analyse
color	colour
odor	odour
enroll	enroll
program	programme

⇒ B. 文法上：

AE	BE
I just phoned Ken.	I've just phoned Ken.
It's essential that Bibby leave.	It's essential that Bibby should leave.
(on the phone) Is this Ronnie?	Is that Ronnie?

⇒ C. 單字上：

茲列出常見用字，更多字請參閱英英字典

AE	BE
candy	sweets
crib	cot
elevator	lift
diaper	nappy
fall	autumn

intersection	crossroads
mad	angry
first floor, second floor...	ground floor, first floor...
one-way (ticket)	single (ticket)
round trip	return ticket
railroad	railway
resume	CV
stand in line	queue
subway	underground
trunk (of a car)	boot
vacation	holiday
zipper	zip
different from	different from/to
live on xxx street	live in xxx street
on a team	in a team
on the weekend	at the weekend
row house	terraced house
ocean	sea
cart	trolley
baggage	luggage
cinema	theater
exhibit	exhibition
pants	trousers
mail	post
toward	towards
ton	tonne

flashlight	torch
chips	crisps
corn	maize
gasoline	petrol
sidewalk	pavement

087 ☆

### amiable vs. amicable

[ə'miəbəl]      [ə'mɪkəbəl]

⇒ 兩字都是「和善／友善的」，amiable 形容人；amicable 形容事物。

- 例① Amiable people are always the ones who are easy to get along with.  
 ② The two countries have been enjoying the **amicable** relationship for years.

088 ☆☆☆

### amoral vs. immoral

[e'mɔərəl]      [ɪ'mɔərəl]

⇒ amoral 是「無關道德的」；immoral 則是「不道德的」。

- 例① This is no **amoral** matter.  
 ② It is **immoral** to see people suffer without lending a helping hand.

089 ☆☆☆

### amplify vs. magnify

[ˈæmpləˌfaɪ]      [ˈmæɡnəˌfaɪ]

⇒ amplify 意思很多如：「增大音量；闡釋」；magnify 則為「將……放大；誇張……的嚴重性」= exaggerate。

- 例① The volume of the announcement was **amplified** for all the villagers to hear clearly.  
 ② Refusing to **amplify** his comments, Westbrook turned around and left.  
 ③ The candidate, **magnified** on a big screen, is canvassing for votes.  
 ④ Kelly tends to **magnify** the seriousness of every trifle she hears.

090 ☆☆☆

**amuse vs. bemuse**

[bɪ'mjuːz]

⇒ amuse 是指「讓……發笑／愉快」；bemuse 則是「使……感到困惑」= bewilder。

例① He can always **amuse** us with tons of funny jokes.

② The con man **bemused** Mrs. Howard, trying to get money from her.

091 ☆☆☆☆☆

**an only child vs. the only child**

⇒ an only child 是指「家中的獨生子」；the only child 則是指「某種場合或情境，唯一的小孩」。

例① Ellen is **an only child** in her family.

② As I know, Kitty is **the only child** that has been to Italy.

092 ☆☆☆

**analyze vs. assay**

[ˈænˌaɪz]

[əˈseɪ]

⇒ 兩字都可翻譯為「分析」，但 analyze 是指「分析資料，事情、問題等等」；但 assay 則是「分析、化驗某一物質，特別是金屬，來檢視該金屬的純度或組成成份」。

例① The graduate student is busy **analyzing** his data in the pilot study.

② This new substance is being **assayed** to see what it is made up of.

093 ☆☆☆☆☆

**announce vs. declare**

[əˈnaʊns]

[dɪˈkleɪ]

⇒ announce 意思為「宣佈，正式地告訴人們決定或計畫」，也可用於「於公共場合的廣播宣傳事情（著重事實的傳達）」；declare 則為「正式地宣告，或宣佈（著重判斷後的宣佈）」。

例① The city government **announced** to punish those who litter in public space.

② Federer **announced** his wedding date during the family gathering.

③ America **declared** war on terrorists.

④ The contract was **declared** to be fake.

094 ☆☆☆☆☆

**another vs. other vs. others vs. the other vs. the others**

⇒ another 指「另一個」，並無限定是哪一個。此外，another 後亦可接複數名詞，翻譯為「額外的」。相對於 another, the other 是指「剩下的那一個」有限定。

例① I'm still hungry. Give me **another** (piece of pizza) .

說明》》》(another 可當名詞或形容詞)

② There are three balls in the box. One is red, **another** is green, and the other is pink.

③ It looks like we have to wait **another** three weeks for the road to be repaired.

other 意思為「其他的、剩下的」為形容詞，勿誤用為名詞。

例④ I've got some **other** things to do this afternoon.

others = other + N，詞性為名詞，並無限定；反觀 the others 則是有限定的「其他、剩下之人事物」。

例⑤ Some people like beef ; **others** like pork ; still others like chicken.

⑥ Some of my friends play tennis ; **the others** only watch tennis matches on TV.

095 ☆☆☆☆☆

**answer vs. answer for vs. answer to**

⇒ answer 單一個字為「回答(問題、電話等等)」；answer for 意思為「為……(人、事情)負責」(通常是向上級，為錯誤負責)；answer to sb 則為「向……解釋(犯錯之事)」。

例① No one can **answer** this abstract physics question.

② The boss wanted someone to **answer for** this terrible mistake in dealing with customers' complaints.

③ The PR manager **answers to** the general manager.

096 ☆☆☆☆☆

**antigen vs. antibody**

[ˈæntɪdʒən]

⇒ antigen 為「抗原」；antibody 則為「抗體」。

例① An **antigen** refers to any substance which can cause diseases to our bodies.

② When your immune system is down, it cannot produce enough **antibodies**.