

1. even

1) 更（放在比较级的形容词或副词前）

He will behave even worse with you than with me

	單音節、-y詞尾的雙音節形容詞／副詞	部分多音節形容詞／副詞
原級／positive	old, fast	recent, recently
比較級／comparative	older, faster	more recent, more recently
加強式比較級／intensifying comparative	even older, even faster	even more recent, even more recently
最高級／superlative	the oldest, the fastest	the most recent, the most recently

2) 甚至：后面可以接任何词性，但要注意顺序

She can sing, dance, and even direct. 唱歌，跳舞甚至导演她都会。

Not even the doctor could explain it. 连医生都无法解释。

3) 当句子中有助动词时，尤其是否定意义的助动词，can't, wouldn't, couldn't, won't, may not, might not, shouldn't。even放在助动词后实义动词前

I don't even know your name.

She didn't even have time to brush her teeth this morning.

They wouldn't even help me to carry the bag

How can you even walk in those shoes! 到底

even if 指的是**虚拟的，假的情况**

People can still go to college, even if they are not rich.

Even if you have the insurance, you will still have to pay a lot yourself. 就算你有保险，你还得自己付不少钱。

even though 指的是**既定的，大家公认的事实**

1) 虽然...可是（不能与but连用）

Even though the test was super easy, she still had several careless mistakes.

Though the test was super easy, she still had several careless mistakes.

The test was super easy, BUT she still had several careless mistakes.

2. ever

1) 曾经，以前

Have you ever been to Beijing?

When you were working here, did you ever meet a foreigner?

Did you ever hear such nonsense? 你真的...吗?

2) 用于否定句中, 至今不曾...

I have not ever been there alone. 我至今没有单独去过那

I will never ever forget you.

3) 用于条件句, 有机会

If you ever come to Beijing, please let me know. 如果你有机会来北京, 请告诉我。

4) 用于比较级, 比以往, 和以前比, 从前, 曾经

As + 原級 + as ever (像往常一樣...); 比較級 + than ever (比以前任何時候都...); the + 最高級 + ever (有史以來或歷來最...)

It is raining harder than ever. 雨下的比以前更大。

3. next to, beside

从近到更近的顺序 near>>beside>>>next to

beside:指空间

紧靠什么的旁边 The new building next to the bookstore is a cinema.

The hotel is beside the river.

4. beside, besides

1) That's beside the point. 那离题了。/ 这不重要啦

2) Beside oneself

I was beside myself with joy when I knew that she's alive. 我欣喜若狂当我知道她还活着。

3) Besides = in addition to (包含在内)

Besides reading, I like to go hiking. 除了阅读之外, 我还喜欢去远足

4) Besides=except (不包含在内)

Besides me, everyone else in the class wears glasses.

5) 此外, 而且, 放于句首, 指又想到什么东西进行补充

I don't want to go outside because it's too hot. Besides, I have a lot of things to do.

5. alive

1) 活着的 反义词 (dead, 死的)

活力的 (有比较级的变化, more alive, most alive)

My grandfather is more alive than a lot of young people. 我爷爷比许多年轻人还有生气。

2) 通常不放在名词前作定语, 但可作表语或后置定语。如:

He must be still alive. 她一定还活着。

注意, 若本身带有修饰语, 则可以用作前置定语。如:

a really alive student 一个十分活跃的学生

a really alive town 一个十分热闹市镇

除用作表语和有时用作定语外，alive 有时还用作状语或补语。如：

He was buried alive. 他被活埋了。

The spy was caught alive. 特务被活捉了。

I'm afraid he can't come back alive. 恐怕他不能活着回来。

3) Be alive with 到处是

The street was alive with people. 街上挤满了人。

4) alive, living, live 都是形容词

alive不放在名词前，可以与living替换，live用于前置定语