


# 大学生及出国人员 必备英语词汇 学习手册

姜闽虹 主编

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# 大学生及出国人员必备英语 词汇学习手册

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## 前 言

本书主要从大学生及出国人员所应参加的英语考试大纲里精选复现率高且考生容易混淆的词汇、词组,并依据各类考试的最新要求编著而成。

本书有以下特点:

一、实用性强:本书密切结合国内高校外语教学实际,基本词汇来源如下:

1. 《大学英语课程教学要求》;
2. 《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》;
3. 《全国出国培训备选人员英语水平考试(BFT)大纲》。

二、实践性强:本书每章节均配有同步练习和综合实训,使学习者边学边实践,加深记忆,巩固知识。

三、可操作性强:每个词条均附有典型用法及其在商贸英语中的运用,例句带有译文,方便自学。此外,所有练习都配有答案,方便学习者自我评价。

本书既可作大学英语四/六级考试、英语应用能力 A/B 级考试的必备书,也可作为出国人员培训或一般读者参加同等程度英语水平考试的自学英语常备工具书。

本书由在高校多年从事英语教学与研究的老青审定。参加本书编写的有:刘静、程云艳、姜闽青、赵欣。

由于时间及编者水平所限,难免存有错误和不当之处,欢迎广大读者和同行批评指正。

编者

2005 年 2 月

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# 第一章

## 近义词辨析

### 第一节 动词

#### 1. abandon, desert, leave

这三个词都表示“离开”。abandon 表示完全放弃,特别是放弃一个人已有的兴趣或所负的责任。desert 的意思是某人在违背其信仰、誓言、责任或命令的情况下,放弃岗位、责任、关系或忠诚。leave 是最普通的词,表示直截了当地实实在在地离开,不暗含离开的动机或后果。

例:

He abandoned his wife and children. 他遗弃了妻子和儿女。

The sailors abandoned the burning ship. 船员们丢弃了那艘燃烧的船。

The guard deserted his post. 卫兵擅自离开了他的岗位。

All my friends have deserted me. 所有的朋友都背弃了我。

She left her government post and carried on business as a shop-keeper. 她辞去公职,当上了店主。

The trade delegation is leaving for Japan tomorrow. 贸易代表团明天动身去日本。

#### 2. abolish, cancel

abolish 意思是“废除”。用于废除活动,取消必要条件或取缔机构等。cancel “取消”,“撤销”或“使失去效力”。

例:

New Zealand abolished the death penalty for murder in 1941. 新西兰在 1941 年废除了谋杀罪死刑。

In my opinion, such corrupt practices should be abolished. 照我的意思,这种陋习应该废除。

You cannot cancel the order unilaterally. 你们不能单方面取消定单。

She cancelled her trip to New York as she felt ill. 因为身体不适,她取消了去纽约的旅行。

#### 3. accept, receive

accept “接受”,“接纳”,(商贸)“承兑”,指经过考虑,同意或愿意接受。receive “接到”,“收到”,指收到东西的一种行为。

例:

We cannot accept your excuse. 我们不能接受你的辩解。

The police are not allowed to accept rewards. 警察是禁止接受酬谢金的。

They should accept the draft drawn upon them. 他们应该承兑向他们开出的汇票。

When did you receive the letter? 你什么时候收到那封信的?

We have received a lot of complaints about the new radio programme.

我们收到了不少关于新广播节目的投诉。

We have received from one of our important customers an enquiry for woman's wrist watch.

本公司收到我们一个重要客户对女式手表的询价。

#### 4. accuse, charge

accuse “控诉”,“指控”,比 charge 语气严重而正式。charge “控诉”,“指责”,(商贸)“索价”,既可作法律上的用语,又可作一般用语,不论过失的大小,公开与秘密的控告都可以。

例:

No one has ever accused him of dishonesty. 从未有人指控他不诚实。

The report accused the government of shrinking its responsibilities. 报告指责政府推卸责任。

He was charged with murder. 他被控犯了杀人罪。

She charged me with neglecting my duty. 她指控我玩忽职守。

You may charge us the expenses incurred. 所需费用可向我们索取。

Please charge the amount to our account. 请将这笔金额记到我们的账户上。

#### 5. acquire, attain, gain, get, obtain

acquire “求得”, “取得”, 指通过自己的努力或某种行为一点一点地获取。attain “获得”。gain “争得”, (商贸) “上涨”, 指通过竞争、付出努力而得到。get “得到”, “取得”, 是口语中最常用的, 不管通过何种方式取得都可以。obtain “获得”, 较正式, 指通过他人或自己的努力而得到。

例:

The boy has acquired a fair knowledge of geography. 这男孩已经得到了不少地理知识。

It is very difficult for a small company to acquire expensive technology because of the substantial capital investment required. 因为要求大量的资本投入, 小公司想获得高价技术是很困难的。

He attained distinction. 他取得了显赫的地位。

The agreement will help attain our objectives. 这个协议将有助于实现我们的目标。

These are all the prizes I have gained in the school. 这些都是我在学校得来的奖品。

The price of the item has gained 20%. 此商品价格上涨 20%。

Will you get me a ticket? 你可以给我买张票吗?

Henry had failed to obtain a scholarship. 亨利没能获得奖学金。

It is rather difficult to obtain a high price when supply exceeds demand.

当供大于求时要想卖得好价钱是相当难的。

#### 6. adapt, adjust

adapt 和 adjust 意思是改变某人或事物以适应新情况或不同的环境。adapt 意指为达到新要求所发生的巨大变化, 而 adjust 指小变化, 如“调准零件”等。

例:

He adapted an old car engine to fit his boat. 他把一个旧汽车引擎改装到他的小艇上。

We adapted ourselves to the hot weather. 我们使自己适应了那种炎热的天气。

You should adapt your terms of trade to the new circumstances. 你方的交易条件应该适应新的情况。

The desks and seats can be adjusted to the height of any child. 这些课桌椅可调整得适合任何一个孩子。

You can adjust the colour of the TV by turning this knob. 你可以转动这个旋钮来调整电视的色彩。

We now adjust our price to the level prevailing in the world market.

我们现调价使之与世界现行市场价格水平一致。

#### 7. admit, acknowledge, confess

admit, acknowledge, confess 这些词都指不情愿地公开和接受真情或某种事实和条件的存在。admit 是某人对本想否认或推托的事物的大胆承认。acknowledge 是不情愿地承认使人为难或尴尬的事情或被迫做出承认。confess 就是承认罪过, 比如承认一桩犯罪案, 或承认缺点。

例:

She admitted that she had stolen the bicycle. 她承认偷了自行车。

He frankly admitted his error. 他坦率地承认了自己的过失。

When the results of the vote were announced, the Prime Minister acknowledged defeat.  
投票结果宣布以后, 首相承认了失败。

The government acknowledged his right to petition. 政府承认他有请愿的权利。

He confessed that he was an accomplice in the robbery. 他供认自己是这起抢劫案的同谋。

Now I must confess that I'm at my wit's end. 我现在必须承认,我已经智穷计尽了。

### 8. affect, influence

affect, influence 均表示对一个人的行为、思想或感觉产生影响。influence 指通过劝说、示例或行动等间接途径来引起另一个人行为或思想的变化。affect 指对另一个人感情上的影响。affect 和 influence 都可以用于对外界刺激或行动作出反应的事物。influence 一般用于无形的力量;affect 则用于有形的力量,有时也用于不受欢迎的反应。

例:

Don't let me influence your decision. 不要让我影响你的决定。

It's clear that her painting has been influenced by Picasso. 显然,她的绘画受到了毕加索的影响。

The price of oil has a marked influence on manufactured goods. 石油价格对成品有明显的影响。

Fear affects some people by making them powerless to act. 恐惧可以使人无力行动。

She was deeply affected by the news of his death. 他去世的消息使她深感悲痛。

The exchange rate can affect the price of exported goods. 汇率会影响出口商品的价格。

### 9. affirm, assert

affirm 意思是正面地宣布或阐述事实,语气较为肯定,表示不用怀疑和无可抗辩。assert 的意思是“断言”,“硬说”,宣称某事为事实,含有“自作主张”的意思。

例:

He asserted this as true. 他硬说这事是事实。

Although she was found guilty, she continued to assert her innocence.

虽然她被判有罪,但她仍坚称自己无罪。

It may be safely affirmed that he is perfectly honest. 他的诚实可靠是可以断言的。

She affirmed that she was telling the truth. 她肯定自己说的是实话。

### 10. agree, consent

consent “同意”,只限于表达给予应允或对某种建议、要求的接受。agree 表示同意一个主张、意见等,用途更广。

例:

She consented to his proposal of marriage. 她同意了他的求婚。

The owner wouldn't consent to our making any structural change in the flat.

主人不同意我们对那个公寓进行任何结构性的改变。

We cannot consent to your request for payment by D/P. 我们不能答应你方付款交单的要求。

After hearing his prepared statement, many on the committee agreed with his stand.

听罢他准备的发言,委员会的许多人同意了他的立场。

I suggested that we should go on holiday and she agreed at once.

我建议我们外出度假,她立即表示赞同。

I am sorry I can't agree to a special discount of 25% on the prices of goods.

很抱歉,我不能同意按货价打七五折的特殊优惠。

### 11. aid, help, assist

aid, help, assist 这三个词都表示一个人为另一个人做某件事。help 口气最随便,比其他词更有“迫切需要”的含义。它还含有“慷慨”,“仁慈”之意,是出于好意或同情而做出的行为。aid 比 help 更为正式,assist 则更加正式。aid 强调受助者自己也努力,特别用于搭配使用。也可用于很紧急或很危险的场合,有时也可指坏的帮助。assist 较少用于迫切需要的援助。通常指下级帮助上级,次要的东西帮助主要的东西。

例:

I think I can help you with your English. 我想我能帮你学英文。

The neighbours helped us to move the piano. 邻居帮我们搬钢琴。



I aid him in the enterprise. 我帮助他从事这项事业。

He was accused of aiding and abetting the terrorists. 他被指控协助和教唆恐怖分子作案。

I will do everything in my power to assist you. 我会尽力帮助你。

The law firm hires many secretaries to assist its attorneys.

该法律事务所雇了许多文秘人员来协助其律师工作。

## 12. allow, permit

allow 和 permit 都表示“许可”。permit 语气较强,表示经过同意而准可或授权。allow 直接地用于指作为一项权利或特权而准可。有时两者可互换使用。

例:

Smoking is not allowed here. 此地不准吸烟。

If time allows, I will come over to have a chat with you. 如果有时间我会过来和你聊一聊。

A current account allows you to use a check book, but your money doesn't earn interest.

活期账户储蓄允许使用支票簿,但没有利息。

She won't permit dogs in the house. 她不准许狗进入屋内。

This state permits the sale of alcoholic beverages. 这个州允许销售酒精饮料。

Only authorized personnel are permitted access to the computer system.

只有经过允许的人员方能接触计算机系统。

## 13. alter, change

alter 是“更改”,“改变”的意思,有“稍微改变”之意。change 也是“更改”,“改变”,(商贸)“兑换”的意思,但含有“完全更改”的意思。

例:

The shirt will have to be altered; it's too large. 这衬衫需要改一改,太大了。

I would not alter what I have written. 我不会改动我写的东西。

The market conditions have altered a great deal. 市场情况已经起了很大变化。

Please wait for a moment, I want to change my coat. 请等一下,我要换件外衣。

Don't start moving until the traffic lights change to green. 交通信号灯变绿前不要动。

She wants to change some traveller's cheques. 她要兑换一些旅行支票。

## 14. appear, look, seem

appear“看似”,凭视觉的印象而产生的一种看法,但实际可能并非如此。look“貌似”,是凭视觉作出的判断,但含有较多真实的意味。seem“似乎”,“好像”,表示对某种事物作判断时,虽有一定根据,但仍有所怀疑。

例:

She appears to be contented. 她似乎觉得满足了。

He appears wise. 他看似聪明。(表面看来似乎聪明)

Monthly terms with a credit limit of \$500 would appear to be reasonable.

每月贷款限额 500 美元,看来是合理的。

She looks just like her sister. 她看上去活像她的姐姐。

The statement seems correct. 这话似乎是对的。

There seems to be every reason to believe that business will get better.

看来,完全有理由相信生意会好转。

## 15. argue, debate, discuss

argue, debate, discuss, 均表示为了达成协议,劝说某人或为解决实际问题而与他人谈论。argue 最普通,可以指以推理的方式陈述观点或指达到争吵程度的激烈的交换意见,含有据理力争、试图说服别人的意味。debate 是正式地、按照一定规则进行的争论。discuss 常指以随便的、友好的方式进行讨论。

例:

They are always arguing over money. 他们总是为钱争吵。

They were arguing with each other about the feasibility of the project proposal.

他们刚才在争论这份项目议定书的可行性。

The Senate will debate the subject of tax increases. 参议院将辩论加税这个议题。

They discussed the problem at length. 他们详细讨论那个问题。

We discussed how the contract should be implemented. 我们讨论了应该怎样履行合同。

#### 16. ask, inquire

ask“问”，“询问”，口语中常用。inquire“询问”，“查问”，书面语。

例:

The boy is too ready to ask questions. 这个小孩太好发问了。

Where are you working now, may I ask? 请问你现在在哪里上班?

The head office asked about sales for future delivery in our branch.

总公司询问我们分公司远期交货的销售情况。

I'll inquire about the train. 我要去询问有关火车的事。

He went to inquire after the health of his aunt. 他去问候姑母的病了。

We must inquire the reason of the delay in shipment. 我们必须询问迟交货的原因。

#### 17. assure, ensure

assure既可表示确证某事,也可表示使某人确信。ensure意思是使某行为或某事件的结果得以保证,也可以表示确保安全,免遭伤害。

例:

I can assure you that the medicine is perfectly safe. 我可以向你保证这药绝对安全。

The fact that the hospital had a good reputation assured him that his child would be well taken care of.  
医院享有良好的声誉使他确信他的孩子会得到很好的照料。

This medicine will ensure you a good night's sleep. 这药保证能让你睡一夜好觉。

To ensure the child's quick recovery, the doctor gave him an antibiotic.

为了确保孩子尽快恢复,医生给他用了抗生素。

We request you to do everything possible to ensure punctual shipment. 请尽一切可能,确保按期装运。

#### 18. attack, assault

attack较常用,可指任何攻击性行为,也可用于比喻。assault通常指身体很近的接触和极端暴力,可以是对一个人或几个人。

例:

Let us attack the enemy in the rear. 让我们来攻击敌人的背后。

The disease attacks the central nervous system. 这种病破坏中枢神经系统。

She was too shaken after being assaulted to report the incident to the police.  
她遭到强暴后失魂落魄,竟没有向警方报案。

The king's troop assaulted the castle on all sides. 国王的军队从四面袭击了城堡。

#### 19. attempt, try, manage

attempt“试图”，“尝试”，较为正式，常指做一次的而不是继续的尝试，意味着比try更大程度的努力。  
try“试图”，“尽力”，普通用语，意义广泛，有继续努力通过各种不同方法以达到目的之意，暗指有成功的可能。  
manage表示“设法完成……”的意思，(商贸)“经营”，强调结果——做成了。

例:

She attempted to conceal the true state of affairs. 她试图隐瞒真情。

You have attempted a difficult task. 你尝试了一件困难工作。

The company is attempting to get into the American market. 该公司试图进入美国市场。

She always tries to finish her housework before midday. 她总是在中午前做完家务。

I will try and come tomorrow. 我尽力设法明天来。

If you could accept November shipment, we will try to meet your wishes.

如果你方能接受 11 月份装运,我们将尽量满足你方愿望。

We managed to get what we wanted. 我们设法得到我们想要的东西。

He managed to escape to South America. 他设法逃到了南美。

He manages a large business for his mother. 他替母亲经营一个很大的企业。

## 20. ban, prohibit, forbid

ban“禁止”,尤指被法律禁止,也可指道义上的谴责和不赞成。prohibit是指发布正式命令或制定一些官方的法令来禁止某事。forbid不如prohibit正式,是指在禁止时所涉及的人与人之间的私人关系。

例:

After the accident, he was banned from driving. 事故发生后,他被禁止驾车。

Employees are banned from using company telephones for personal calls. 禁止雇员因私使用公司电话。

In our city, smoking on public transport is prohibited by law.

在我市,法律规定在公共交通工具上禁止吸烟。

The import of drugs is prohibited by law. 法律禁止进口毒品。

Her mother forbade the little girl to leave the house before she had finished her homework.

这个小女孩在没有做完作业之前,她妈妈不许她离开屋子。

Transshipment and partial shipment are forbidden. 不得转船和分批装运。

## 21. bear, endure, stand

bear“忍受”,较常用,通常指使人颓丧的负担,如疼痛、悲哀或责任,并含有考验一个人的体力或精神力量的意味。endure“忍受”,“忍耐”,当用来形容在肉体或精神上所经历的极大痛苦时,与bear相似,但endure在指面对一系列或持续的痛苦时具有“持久”的含义,多用于否定句中。stand“忍受”,常用于口语中,指忍受侮辱、艰难、冷热等,多用于否定句。

例:

I could not bear the long separation from my family. 我不能忍受和家人长期分离。

She bore her sorrow without complaint. 她忍受痛苦,没有怨言。

I wonder how he can endure these indignities. 我真不理解他怎么能忍受这些羞辱。

She can't endure seeing children suffer. 她不忍看见孩子们受苦。

Please see that the packing is sea-worthy and stands long sea voyage.

请注意包装要适于海运并能经受得住长途海上运输。

I never could stand people telling me what to do. 我绝对不能忍受被人摆布。

## 22. beg, plead

beg“乞求”,“请允许”,含有可怜的语气,有时含有一种贬义,表示某人纠缠不休要求得到帮助。plead“辩护”,“恳求”,可表示矜持的谦卑,但任何情况下都强调迫切。还用于法律场合,是一个表示要求或申明立场的术语。

例:

She begged me for arms. 她求我救济。

He begged to be allowed to go. 他恳求获准离开。

She pleaded for more time to pay. 她恳求宽限一下她的付款日期。

He started to plead that he would never do it again—she must forgive him.

他开始恳求说他再也不会那样做了,她一定要原谅他。

## 23. blend, mingle, mix

mix“混合”,指各种东西经mix后就失去各自的本性,成为不可区别的状态。mingle是“混杂”的意思,物质mingle后仍可以分别的。blend“混合”,是调和的意思,指把同种类的东西调和在一起而成一种品质特异的

的东西。

例:

Everyone knows that oil and water will not mix. 人人皆知油与水不相混合。

Just mix them up and see what they will become. 把它们混合在一起,看它们变成什么东西。

The two rivers join and mingle their waters. 这两条河汇在一起,它们的水混合起来。

What I like best is green tea blended with black tea. 我最喜欢的饮品是绿茶中混以红茶。

#### 24. bring, take, carry

bring 指把东西带到说话者跟前来。take 则是指从说话者身边带走。这两个词常用于祈使语气。carry 指负载东西,并且是从一地到另一地,另外还有“携带”之意。

例:

He has brought the agreement with him. 他把协议带来了。

What did you bring with you? 你带来的是什么东西?

I want to take these articles to my brother. 我想把这些东西带给我弟弟。

This ferry can take you over to the island. 这艘渡轮可以把你送到岛上。

Carry the letter to your mother. 把这封信带给你的母亲。

Passengers are allowed to carry with them five kilos of baggage. 旅客可随身携带 5 公斤行李。

#### 25. buy, purchase

buy “买”,普通用语。意义较广,指平常生活上购买东西以及重要事务上的交易。purchase “买”,较为正式,专指重要事务上的交易。

例:

Our money buys less than it used to. 我们的货币购买力不如从前了。

I don't think health can be bought. 我不认为健康可以用钱买得到。

She made several purchases in the dress shop. 她在服装店里购买了几样东西。

My uncle purchased an estate in Hong Kong. 我的叔父在香港买了房产。

#### 26. cease, stop

cease “停止”,“歇”,“结束”,是渐渐(或突然)停止的意思。stop “停止”,“停息”,是不再继续,放弃(习惯)等意思。

例:

The rain has ceased and we may start. 雨已经停了,我们可以动身了。

As soon as the teacher entered, we all ceased talking. 老师一进来,我们都停止了谈话。

If the buyer refuses to pay the increased price, then this agreement shall cease at once.

若买方拒绝支付增价,则本协议即行终止。

The boy stopped crying quite suddenly. 这小男孩突然不哭了。

We stopped for tea at a village café. 我们在一家村庄咖啡馆停下来喝茶。

The dropping of the price has stopped. 跌价止住了。

#### 27. choose, select

choose “挑选”,普通用语,指用自己的判断力进行选择。若在两者之间选择,常用 choose。select “精选”,“挑选”,是指经过仔细考虑后,在许多同类东西中仔细认真地进行选择。

例:

In choosing friends, we should take every possible care. 择友时我们应该特别留心。

Choose one and keep it for your own. 你选一个拿去好了。

These samples are for you to choose. 这些样品是供你挑选的。

He opened the book and selected a few as his favourite pieces. 他打开书选出他喜欢的几篇文章来。

At the beginning of the trial, a great deal of time was spent selecting the jurors.

审判开始时,花了很多时间挑选陪审员。

Please select a suitable substitute from the enclosed patterns. 请从所附式样中挑选一合适的作为替代。

## 28. close, shut

close“关闭”，(商贸)“达成交易”，意义较广泛，语气不如 shut 强，如门半开半掩，就应用 close。

shut 紧闭，关牢

例：

He closed the door behind him as if he had not seen me. 他进门后就把门关起来，好像没有看见我一样。

Close your book and tell me in your own words what you have just read.

把书合起来，并用自己的话讲出你所读的内容。

Business has been closed at \$20 per ton. 交易已以每吨 20 美元成交。

Shut the gate so that the dog can't get out. 把门关上，别让狗跑出去。

Keep the windows shut till the rain stops. 把窗户关上直到雨停。

## 29. collect, gather

collect“收集”，“聚集”，精选地集中在一起，着重于有计划性，有选择性。gather“集合”，指杂乱地聚成一堆的意思。

例：

He is passionately fond of collecting stamps. 他酷爱集邮。

Their work was to collect information and distribute literature. 他们的工作是收集信息和分发宣传材料。

What are you gathering these stones for? 你收集这些石头有什么用途？

We are gathering more supplies for your order. 我们正在为贵方定单组织更多的货源。

## 30. combine, join, unite

combine“结合”，“联合”，有两物相结合的意味，但结合后仍不失其本性。join“连结”，“加入”，如入会，衔接等。田地、国界相连也可用 join。unite 意为“合一”，“统一”。

例：

The two countries combined against their common enemy. 这两个国家联合起来对抗共同的敌人。

Oil and water do not combine. 油和水不能结合。

Buyers and sellers should combine together to promote import and export.

买卖双方应联合起来促进进出口业务。

Will you join me in a drink? 你和我一起喝点酒好吗？

The two towns are joined by a railway. 这两座城市由一条铁路连接起来。

Some businessmen join to form a corporation. 一些商人联合起来组成一个公司。

The two governments have united to combat terrorism. 两国政府联合起来打击恐怖主义。

We should unite to fight poverty and disease. 我们应团结起来与贫穷和疾病斗争。

The countries united for business purpose. 这些国家为了商业目的而联合了起来。

## 31. conceal, hide

hide“隐藏”，“隐瞒”，普通词，不论有意和无意的藏匿都可以。conceal“隐藏”，较正式，有“故意”的意味。

例：

They hid behind the trees. 他们藏在树后。

At last she could hide her feelings no longer. 最后她不能再隐藏她的情绪了。

He conceals nothing from his friends. 他对朋友毫无隐瞒。

He was found to be carrying a concealed weapon. he 被发现暗中携带武器。

## 32. confuse, puzzle, bewilder

confuse“使糊涂”，是指心思纷乱以致动作变得混乱的意思。puzzle“使迷乱”，“使迷惑”，指复杂的事件或困难的问题使人“迷惑”。bewilder“使迷惑”，“昏乱”，语气比 confuse 强。

例：

Waking up in strange surroundings confused her. 她醒来时看到陌生的环境，这把她搞糊涂了。

They confused me by asking so many questions. 他们问了我这么多问题,把我都搞糊涂了。

The question is simply puzzling. 这真是个疑难问题。

Her illness has puzzled all the doctors. 她的病把所有的医生都给难住了。

Long suffering has bewildered his senses. 长期的苦痛已迷惑了他的知觉。

Big city traffic bewilders me. 大城市的交通使我晕头转向。

### 33. damage, harm, hurt, injure

这些词都是指使某物或某人在健康、力量、价值等方面受到损害。harm“伤害”,主要用于有生命的东西,偶尔也用于无生命的物质,主要意思是指任何消极的行为,常用于抽象的表达方式中,特别是用在谈论某件不道德或不合伦理的伤害行为时。damage“破坏”,主要指对价值和功能的损坏,虽然也可以用于有生命的东西,但多用于无生命的东西。hurt“伤害”,不正式,主要但不仅限于应用在有生命力的东西上,既可以指轻微的伤害,也可以指严重的伤害。injure“伤害”,比hurt正式,hurt强调伤害造成的痛苦,但可能不影响被伤害物的可使用性,而injure则指至少是短期的某些功能的丧失。

例:

Her heart was slightly damaged as a result of her long illness. 她由于长期生病,心脏受到了一些损害。

The goods were found seriously damaged upon arrival. 货到时发现损害严重。

She was afraid that in his fury he would harm the child. 她怕他在盛怒中伤害孩子。

Hard drinking will harm the health. 狂饮有害于健康。

Two passengers were badly hurt in the accident. 有两位乘客在事故中严重受伤。

The company has not been hurt by the recession. 公司没有因经济衰退而遭受损失。

He can't play today because he has injured his knee. 他弄伤了膝盖,因此今天不能上场。

### 34. decide, determine

decide“决定”,“决心”,“决断”,指大体上决定或原则上决定。determine“决定”,“决心”,“决意”,指详细决定(决定事情的细节和内容)。

例:

They decided to build a school in the village. 他们决定在村子里建一所学校。

After long discussion they decided in favour of the younger candidate.

经过长时间讨论后,他们决定支持那位年轻的候选人。

The meaning of this word is hard to determine. 这个词的意思很难判定。

I am determined to go and nothing will stop me. 我决心要去,什么也拦不住我。

Any dispute that may arise under this contract shall be settled and determined by arbitration.

本合同范围内的任何争议应由仲裁来解决和裁定。

### 35. defend, protect, guard

defend“防护”,“保卫”,强调目前所面临的危险,指用武力或其他对策进行保护;也指坚持或维护行动、意见、决定等来防御责难、惩罚或不友好的评论。protect“防御”,“保护”,对目前或未来的危险都可以用。除作军事的防御之外,也可指一般防御风雨、寒冷、烈日、疾病或经济权益等。guard是“防守”,“保护……的安全”的意思。不让危险发生,含有警备的意思。

例:

Our first care is how to defend ourselves from the enemy. 我们第一要紧的事是怎样防御敌人。

The Union said that they would take action to defend their members' jobs.

工会说他们将采取行动维护会员的工作权益。

When we were young, our parents protected us in every way. 当我们年幼的时候,父母处处保护我们。

The rare birds are protected by special laws. 这些珍禽受到专门法令的保护。

You should take care and protect the goods from possible damages. 你们要小心使货物尽可能不受损害。

A part of the forces was left to guard the camp. 一小部分队伍留在那里守卫营地。

### 36. rely, depend

rely“信赖”,“信任”,指对某人或某物有信心,希望从他那里得到支持和帮助,这是从经验和关系判断出

来的。depend, “信赖”, “信任”, 着重帮助和支持, 有“信赖于人”之意。

例:

You may rely on me in any case. 不管怎样你都可以信赖我。

We are relying on your decision. 我们信赖你的决定。

The country depends heavily on its tourist trade. 这个国家的经济在很大程度上依靠其旅游业。

We mainly depend on TV and internet for information. 我们主要靠电视和网络获取信息。

### 37. demand, require

demand“要求”, “需要”, 指坚持要得到或坚持要做某事。require“需要”, “有必要”, 含有客观上必需的, 缺一不可的性质。

例:

She demanded to speak to the manager. 她要求和经理谈话。

The buyer demands that the delivery should meet his sales requirement.

买主要求按照他的销售要求安排装运。

He has done all that was required of him. 凡需要他做的他都做了。

This suggestion will require careful consideration. 这建议需要仔细考虑。

We require for immediate delivery of five compressors and shall be glad to receive your offers.

我们需要压缩机五台, 即装, 请报盘。

### 38. display, exhibit

display 和 exhibit 都强调有意把某物摆出来供大家观看。有时, display 意为明显得令人难堪的展示或炫耀性展示。exhibit 则强调一种更实际的语气, 包含有慎重地把某事摆出来以期得到考虑和评价的意思。

例:

It's the first time the painting has been displayed to the public. 这幅画是第一次向公众展示。

Her writing displays her natural talent. 她的作品显示了她的天才。

At the fair, our export commodities are exhibited to facilitate customers' selection against samples. 在那个展销会上展出我们的出口产品, 以便客户凭样选购。

The young painter has exhibited his work in several galleries.

这位年轻的画家已经在几个画廊里展示了他的画。

He exhibited total lack of concern for the child. 他显示出对那个孩子毫不关心。

### 39. doubt, suspect

doubt“不信任”, “怀疑”。认为某事未必可能。suspect“怀疑”。认为有某种可能。

例:

I doubt his honesty. 我对他的诚实表示怀疑。

I've always doubted the value of this approach to education. 我一直怀疑这种教育方法有多大价值。

I doubt whether we can reach an agreement on the price. 我拿不准我们是否能在价格上达成协议。

What she said sounded convincing, but I suspect it to be a lie.

她的话听起来令人信服, 但我怀疑是谎言。

What made you suspect her of having taken the money? 你怎么怀疑是她拿了那钱?

### 40. emerge, appear

appear“出现”, 一般常用词, 泛指眼前所见的东西, 而极少提及其出处。emerge“浮现”, “露出”, 指出现的东西先有一种潜藏、隐晦、湮没无闻的情况。

例:

A ship appeared on the horizon. 一条轮船出现在地平线上。

In this disease spots appear on the skin. 患这种病时皮肤上会出现斑点。

The sun emerged from the clouds. 太阳从云层中出来。

He emerged from his hiding place. 他从躲藏的地方出来。

Some new facts emerged during the trial. 在审判中一些新的事实显露出来了。

#### 41. encounter, meet

meet“遇见”，普通用语，使用范围广，它可以指碰见，在字面上可强调面对面的方式。它还可用于正式介绍，和与他人结识。encounter暗示偶然或出乎预料的meet。

例：

We write regularly but seldom meet. 我们经常通信但很少见面。

Come to the party and meet some interesting people. 来参加这个聚会，认识一些有趣的人物吧。

We encountered a lot of problems. 我们遇到了很多难题。

She encountered a friend on the plane. 她在飞机上与一位朋友不期而遇。

We encountered many difficulties in pushing the sales of your products.

我们在推销你方的产品时遇到了许多困难。

#### 42. execute, perform, conduct

execute“实施”，“执行”，正式用词，它指对象的复杂，意味着所做之事需要专业技术或纯熟的技巧。perform“履行”，“执行”，较正式，指所执行的任务困难或复杂，也可指履行义务、职责或执行命令。conduct“指挥”，“实现”，“进行”，强调指导、领导或监督。

例：

The plan was good but it was badly executed. 计划是好的，但执行得很糟糕。

We apologize for the delay in executing your order. 延误履行你方订单，甚歉。

The best surgeon in the hospital had performed the operation. 医院里最好的外科医生做了那台手术。

The company conducted a survey to find out reaction to their products.

公司进行了一项调查以了解对他们产品的反应。

We have conducted the entry for the imports. 我们办理了进口货物报关手续。

#### 43. extend, expand

extend“延伸”，指长和宽而言。expand“扩展”，指长、宽、深而言。

例：

The road extends as far as the foot of the hill. 这条路一直通到山脚下。

This river extends through several states. 这条河流经数国。

The latest date for shipment shall not be extended by reason of the extension of the expiry date.  
最迟装船日不能以到期日的顺延为理由。

Metals expand by heat. 金属因热而膨胀。

The peony expands its petals gradually. 牡丹花渐渐开放了。

We are desirous of expanding our business activities with China. 我们非常希望同中国扩大业务往来。

#### 44. flush, blush

flush“脸发红”，指因兴奋，喜悦，得意，情绪激动或饮酒而脸红，有时也指由于疾病、用力或暴晒而使脸上发烧。blush“脸红”，“羞愧”，指因羞愧，失措，受窘或谦虚而脸红。

例：

Having heard all these words his face was flushed. 听了这些话，他脸红了。

Their faces flushed from hours of drills. 几个小时的训练使他们满脸通红。

She blushed easily at any talk of bodily functions. 每当谈到身体的功能时，她很容易脸红。

He blushed with shame. 他因惭愧而脸红。

#### 45. forgive, excuse, pardon

forgive“原谅”，“饶恕”，“宽恕”，指饶恕一种错误行为，语气较客气。excuse“原谅”，指原谅一个人的过失或疏忽，尤其是用来表示请求原谅社交上或惯例上礼节的疏忽。pardon“原谅”，“饶恕”，指饶恕严重的过失或法律上的犯罪。用在社交上同excuse，但较正式，较客气。



例:

We forgave the sellers for their negligence. 我们原谅了卖方的疏忽。

I'll never forgive you for what you said last night. 我永远不会原谅你昨晚对我说的话。

We cannot excuse breach of contract. 我们不能原谅违约行为。

Please excuse me for taking your umbrella by mistake. 请原谅我错拿了你的伞。

Please pardon me for not arriving sooner. 请原谅我没有早点到。

#### 46. gaze, peer, stare, glare

gaze “凝视”，“注视”，指长时间地看或凝视，用于表达惊奇、羡慕、迷恋等所用的眼神。peer 指眯缝着眼睛伸着脖子向前看，它意味着好奇或探求性地看或只表示很难看清楚。stare 表示一心一意地 gaze，特别是睁大眼睛看，带有惊奇、赞美或害怕的神情。glare 指愤怒或威胁地凝视，强调敌视或恐怖。

例:

We stood gazing at the beautiful scenery. 我们站着凝视美丽的景色。

She peered through the mist, trying to find the right path. 她透过雾眯着眼睛，想找出正确的道路。

He stared at me, trying to remember who I was. 他瞪着眼睛看着我，设法回忆起我是谁。

They didn't fight, but stood there glaring at each other. 他们没打架，只是站在那儿怒目而视。

#### 47. grasp, seize, grab

grasp “紧紧地抓住”，seize 指突然一下子用力“抓住”。这两个词既可以用于普通表述中，也可以用于文学描写。grab “急速地抓住”，“掠夺”，较正式，指抓的动作很粗野或是很快。

例:

Grasp the rope with both hands. 用双手抓住绳索。

He reached out, grasped my hand, and shook it. 他伸出手来，紧握住我的手，摇动着。

The hawk seized its prey with its talons. 鹰用爪子一下子抓住了它的猎物。

If you get the opportunity to work abroad, you should seize it with both hands.

如果你有出国工作的机会，切勿放过。

He grabbed her arm and pulled her out of the path of the car. 他抓住她的胳膊，把她拖出了汽车道。

You may have a piece of chocolate, but don't grab. 你可以吃一块巧克力，但别急着抓。

#### 48. halt, cease, stop

这三个词都指使事物结束或完全休止的动作。stop 所指最泛，几乎没有特殊含义，可用于任何场合。cease, 较正式，多指突然的停止。halt 也表示动作的突然性，但可指由于受迫于权威或受阻于外力而停止运动。

例:

Don't jump off the train before it stops. 火车停止之前别往下跳。

The company has ceased trading in this part of the world. 公司已经终止在这个地区的贸易活动。

The officer halted his troops for a rest. 那个军官让队伍停下来休息。

The project halted for lack of funds. 该项工程因缺乏资金而下马。

#### 49. hear, listen

hear “听”，“听见某事”，一般用语，是指不管愿意与否都听见了。listen “倾听”，指有意识地极力去听，含有极强的“努力”和“注意”意味。

例:

I hear someone knocking. 我听见有人敲门。

Did you hear the clock striking? 你听见敲钟了吗?

All listened to him with closed attention. 大家都全神贯注地听他说。

If you listen hard, you can hear what the neighbours are saying. 你如果仔细听，就可以听见邻居在说什么。

#### 50. instruct, teach

teach “教授”，“训练”，普通用词。instruct “教”，“教授”，“指导”，较 teach 正式，特指用系统的方法来教授专门学科，有时也可以用作“训令”解，与 command 意义大致相同。