

新时代 同义及近似词辨析 281 组 大学英语四级 同义词、词组及习语 辨析

上册

陈文江 曹莉 / 主编

- * 依据最新词汇大纲
- * 紧跟四级命题趋势
- * 针对考生薄弱环节
- * 合理归纳词条词义
- * 610 组必备同义词及词组
- * 500 道必做必胜四级习题
- * 500 道必赏必明习题精解
- * 祝愿顺利闯过四级关

加深理解 · 扩大记忆

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新时代大学英语 四级同义词、词组及习语辨异

上 册

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前 言

英语词汇在大学英语中的地位十分突出。但在学习英语词汇的过程中,学生经常感到困惑的是:意义相同或相近的两个或若干个词、词组在用法上却并不相同或并不完全相同。其中有些词、词组在多数情形下可以相互换用,但在少数情形下则不可或不宜相互换用;有些词、词组在少数情形下可以相互换用,而在多数情形下则不可或不宜相互换用;还有些词、词组在任何情况下都不能相互随便换用。因而 CGT, EPT, TOEFL, GRE 等各类考试中对英语词汇识记及准确运用的测试比例越来越高,惯以区分这一类微妙差异来测试应试者英语水平的高低。编者根据多年来大学英语教学的实践与经验积累,精心编写了这本《新时代大学英语四级同义词、词组及习语辨异》。本书针对上述难点,精心筛选了最容易混淆且被大学英语四级测试频率相对较高的同义词 281 组和同义词组及习语 329 组加以详细区分,以有效帮助学习者真正领会并掌握这些词、词组及习语。书中的每一组词及词组条目下所举的例句都比较典型且对比鲜明,尤其是“辨异”部分对词汇的精确含义及其使用方法都进行了扼要而透辟的剖析,使学习者对大学英语四级考试中那些极易混淆用错的疑难词及词组、习语在词义和用法上的异同之处有一个明确、透彻的了解,从而打下一个比较扎实的词法基本功,切实有效地提高运用英语语言的实际能力。

本书分上、下两册。

上册为同义及近似词辨异 281 组。

下册为同义及近似词组、习语辨异 329 组。

全册是对大学英语四级考试中出现的几乎所有同义及近似词、词组和习语的一种总结。书中的同义词、词组均按字母顺序排列,便于查询。并在每册书后附有 500 道四级词汇典型习题,而且有详尽的讲解,可供学习者在结束每册的学习后自我检测掌握程度。

本书对大学生的英语学习,尤其是对文、理、工科学生顺利通过四级考试,将会起到很好的指导作用,此外,大学英语教师在备课和指导学生进行复习时,本书亦不失为一本颇具实用价值的参考书。

编 者
2004 年 11 月

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Part One 同义词辨异

A

abhor, hate 这两个词都作“恨”解,区别为:

abhor *vt.* 痛恨;憎恶。指基于道德观念而产生的感情上的痛恨。

hate *n.* 憎恨;憎恶;厌恶;*v.* 憎恨。为一般用词;在爱憎并提时可用;此外还有不喜欢、不愿意、不应该等意。

1) Most people abhor cruelty to children.

大多数人都痛恨虐待儿童的行为。

2) People abhorred the traitor.
人们痛恨叛徒。

3) Nature abhors a vacuum.
大自然憎恶空空如也(自然界万物兴隆)。

1) She looked at me with hate in her eyes.

她以憎恨的眼光看着我。

2) He knows clearly what to love and what to hate.
他爱憎分明。

3) I hate asking any favors of her.
我很不喜欢求助于她。

4) I hate to say it, but you are mistaken.

我很不想说这句话,但你的确是弄错了。

ability, talent 这两个词都有“才能”的意思。区别为:

ability 指一般的能力,通过学习和锻炼能够获得并提高。

talent 指高超的才能,一般指天赋。

1) He has the ability to do it.
他有能力做这件事。

2) If you want to develop your ability to write English, you have to read as many books as you can.

如果你想提高英语写作能力,就必须尽量多读书。

3) Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.
读书可以获得乐趣,可以增色,可以增长才干。

- 4) Although the picture is not perfect, she did it to the best of her ability.

虽然这张画并非完美无瑕,但她尽了最大的努力。



- 1) He has a talent for music.

他有音乐天才。

- 2) They are trying to discover new talent.

他们正在努力发掘新人才。

- 3) The producer is looking out for local talent.

这位制作人正在挑选当地的演艺人才。

able, capable 这两个词都作“有能力”讲,区别为:

able 一般用于人,指现有的实在的能力,为褒义,后面接不定式。

capable 既可用于人,又可用于物,指潜在的能力;既可用于褒义,也可用于贬义,后面接 of 加动名词或名词。



- 1) She will be able to get about in a week or so.

再过一个星期左右她就能走了。

- 2) It's awful to visit a foreign country without being able to speak the language.

出国访问而不会说外语是很糟糕

的事。

- 3) He is able to look after himself now.

现在他自己能照顾自己了。



- 1) She is capable of doing anything.

她什么事都干得出来。

- 2) He was one of those who are capable of all kinds of tricks.

他是那种能耍任何阴谋诡计的人。

- 3) The shipyard is capable of producing two submarines a month.

这个船厂每月能造两艘潜水艇。

- 4) He is a man who is able to help you when you are in difficulty and may be capable of jealousy when you have made superior progress in your study or work.

他就是这样一种人:在你困难的时候,他会帮助你;而当你在学习或工作中取得了较大的进步时,他也会嫉妒你。

above, over, on 这三个词都表示“在……之上”的意思,区别为:

above 指一般在上,不接触下面的物体,位置上高于,在……之上。

over 指垂直在上,不接触下面的物体,在……正上方。

on 指接触下面的物体,在某物之上。



1) He lived in a room above the shop.

她住在商店上面的一间房里。

2) We flew above the clouds.

我们在云层上面飞行。



1) The lamp hung over the table.

这盏灯悬挂在桌子正上方。

2) The doctor leaned over the sick child.

医生俯在生病的孩子的头上。



1) We can have something to eat on the train.

我们可在火车上买到吃的东西。

2) All loads lay on the willing horse.

(谚语)能者多劳。

3) The cloth is on the table.

桌布放在桌子上。

accept, receive 这两个词意义相近,都表示接受的意思。区别为:

accept 为一种主观的行为,有接受,领受,认为,相信之意。

receive 为一种客观的行为,表示收到或接受之意。



1) Mrs Robert has accepted the invitation from her friend.

罗伯特太太已经接受了她朋友的邀请。

2) He doesn't like to accept anything without paying for it.

他不愿意不付钱就接受任何东西。

3) I would like to accept your kind offer.

我愿意接受你的好意。

4) We are quite ready to accept the offer.

我们十分乐意接受这个建议。

5) He asked her to marry him and she accepted him.

他向她求婚,她接受了。



1) We received the telegram this morning.

我们今天早上收到这份电报。

2) Professor Wu and his wife received the foreign guests warmly.

吴教授和夫人热情接待了外国客人。

3) We received a good education.

我们受到良好的教育。

4) Comrade Ma received her invitation, but he did not accept it.

马同志收到她的请帖,但他没有接受这个邀请。

ache, pain 这两个词都指“疼痛”,都可做名词和动词,区别为:

ache 一般指持续的隐痛,指身体上的疼痛,另外还有渴望之意。

pain 泛指“疼痛”可兼指身体上和精神上的痛苦。



1) The walking has made my bones ache.

徒步行走搞得我浑身骨头酸痛。

2) The ache in his back lasted for two days.

他背痛了两天。

3) She was aching to go to the party, but her parents would not let her.

(比喻)她渴望去参加聚会,但她父母不让她去。

4) The young man aches to write a book.

这个年轻人渴望写一本书。

5) Some patients do not refer to the discomfort of angina as an ache; they would rather describe it as sudden sharp pains.

有些病人不把心绞痛叫做隐痛,而说成阵阵剧痛。



1) We must share pleasures and pains.

我们必须甘苦与共。

2) The boy was crying with pain after he broke his arm.

胳膊骨折后,那个男孩疼得直哭。

3) He is at great pains to do his work well.

他费了很大心思把工作做好。

4) His behavior caused his parents a great deal of pain.

他的行为给父母带来极大的

痛苦。

across, through 这两个词都有“通过”的意思,有时可以互换。

区别为:

across 表示从这一端到那一端,横过,穿过;对过;跟……交叉。

through 则表示穿过两端,通过;从头到尾穿过;经由;结束。

1) There is a path across (through) the fields.

这里有一条穿过田野的小径。



1) She went across the hall.

她从大厅这一端走到了那一端。

2) A few steps across the lawn brought me to a large and splendid hotel.

我走过草地几步,就到了一个华丽的大旅馆。

3) The bank is just across the street.

银行正好在马路对过。

4) At one point the railway line goes across the road.

铁路线有一处跟公路交叉。



1) The train went through the tunnel.

火车通过隧道。

2) The baby cried all through the night.

婴儿整整哭了一夜。

- 3) She pushed her way through the crowd.

她从人群中挤过。

- 4) We couldn't see through the mist.

雾很大,我们看不见。

- 5) I failed the examination, but she got through.

我考试没通过,她通过了。

- 6) We got wet through in the heavy rain.

我们在大雨中淋成了落汤鸡。

accident, incident, event 这三个词都指“事件”,但在指“事件”的性质和程度上有所差别,区别为:

accident 通常指意外的事件,不幸的事件,丑事或灾难等。

incident 一般指小事件,或大事件附带的小事件及政治事件等。

event 指的是重要事件。

- 1) Many lives were lost in that railway accident.

那次火车事故使许多人丧生。

- 2) I learned of the accident only this morning.

今天早上我才听到那个意外事件。

- 3) I have had an accident in the kitchen and broken all the glasses.

我在厨房出了点意外,把所有的玻璃杯都打碎了。

- 4) Accidents will happen in the best regulated families.

家规再严,丑事难免。

- 1) My meeting with him in the street was an amusing incident.

我在大街上碰见他,是一件有趣的事。

- 2) Several talks have been held by the two governments in order to settle the frontier incidents.

两国政府已举行多次谈判以解决边境事件。

- 3) Some of the incidents he mentioned are not very true.

他所提到的有些事不太真实。

- 4) Conflict is an inevitable incident in any system of cooperation. 意见分歧是任何合作制度不可避免的附属物。

- 1) Do you remember the thrilling event of that day?

你还记得那天那件触目惊心的事情吗?

- 2) The new TV play about Zhou Enlai was the cultural event of the year.

这部关于周恩来的新电视剧的上演是今年文化界的一件大事。

3) Going to the opera is quite an event for us.

看歌剧对我们来说是一件难得之事。

4) The May 4th Movement is a great event in the history of our country.

五四运动是我国历史上的一件大事。

act, action 这两个词作为可数名词,表示某种行为时,一般可以换用。区别为:

act 指短暂的、具体的行为,“行为过程,行动,行事”。

action 指时间较长的、抽象的行为,“行为,行动,诉讼行为”。

1) It is a foolish act (action), and he regrets it.

那是愚蠢的行动,他为此感到遗憾。

2) His heroic act (action) was long remembered.

他的英雄行为被人们长久地牢记。

1) The thief was caught in the act of rifling the drawer of its contents.

小偷在偷抽屉里的东西时被逮住了。

2) A man may talk like a wise man and act like a fool.

一个人言谈可能像个智者,而行动却像个傻瓜。

3) We should act in a principled manner.

我们应该按原则办事。

4) Slapping his face was a childish act.

打他的耳光是幼稚的举动。

5) It was his act and he must accept the consequence.

那是他的所作所为,他必须承担其后果。



1) We have to take action before it is too late.

我们必须采取行动,否则就太晚了。

2) Life is measured, by thought and action, not by time.

生命的价值是以思想和行动,而不是以时间来衡量的。

3) Rapid action is needed if we want to overfulfil the quota.

如果我们要超额完成指标就必须迅速行动。

4) Covering the retreat of his platoon was the action for which he was awarded.

掩护自己排撤退这一壮举使他受奖。

admit, confess 这两个词都有“承认”的意思,区别为:

admit 既可表示承认事实,也可表示承认错误;不可接不定式,要接动名词,带不带 to 都行,但一般不带。

confess 主要表示承认错误、罪行,也表示承认一般事实;也不可接不定式,要接动名词,带不带 to 都行,一般带 to。



1) They have admitted the fact.

他们承认这个事实。

2) The pickpocket admitted his crime.

扒手承认他的罪行。

3) He admitted (to) having heard the news.

他承认听到这一消息。

4) While I admit his good points, I can see his bad ones.

我承认他的优点,也知道他的缺点。

5) John has admitted breaking the window.

约翰已经承认窗户是他打破的。



1) She confesses with tears that she is guilty.

她流着眼泪承认她有罪。

2) He confessed to having heard the news.

他承认听到这一消息。

3) A fault confessed is half redressed.

(谚语)承认错误等于改正一半。

4) Jean confessed that she'd broken the speed limit.

琼承认了她开快车。

5) He confessed where he had hidden the money.

他招供出藏钱的地方。

admit (of), permit (of) 当 **admit (of)** 作“容许有”,“可能有”解时跟 **permit (of)** 同义,一般可以互换。区别为:

admit 为一般用法。

permit 较为文雅,庄重。

1) The facts admit (permit) no other interpretation.

这些事实不容有别的解释。



1) The sentence is so ambiguously worded that it admits of several interpretations.

这个句子措辞含糊,可以有几种解释。

2) Logic admits of no compromise.

逻辑推理不容折衷。

3) The facts admit of no other

explanation.

事实不容狡辩。



- 1) This task does not permit any delay.

这一任务不容许有任何延误。

- 2) The seriousness of the situation permits of no delay.

形势严峻,不容许拖延。

- 3) I will come in June if my health permits.

如果我的健康状况允许,我会六月份来。

advantage, benefit, profit 这三个词都有“利益”的意思。区别为:

advantage 指裨益,有利的条件,优越的地位。

benefit 指物质利益和精神收获。

profit 指金钱上的获利。



- 1) A working knowledge of English is a great advantage in scientific research.

英语学到能应用自如的程度对于科研工作是一大裨益。

- 2) Every advantage has its disadvantage.

有利必有弊。

- 3) Is there any advantage in getting there early?

早早到那里有什么好处呢?

- 4) There'll be no advantage in

waiting any longer.

再等下去一点好处也没有。



- 1) The students do gymnastic exercise for the benefit of their health.

学生们为锻炼好身体而做体操。

- 2) His suggestion is of benefit to the people.

他的建议对人民有益。

- 3) She had the benefit of a good education.

她沾了受过良好教育的光。

- 4) I've done it for his benefit.

我为了他的利益才做那件事。

- 5) It is of great benefit to everyone.

那对每个人都有很大益处。



- 1) The merchant of Venice did not make much profit last month.

这个威尼斯商人上月挣钱不多。

- 2) This experience is of great profit to his studies.

这一经验对他的学习大有裨益。


- 3) He made a profit of five hundred dollars on the deal.

他在那笔交易中获利 500 美元。

affair, matter 两词都有“事情”的意思。区别为：

affair 一般指必须去做的事或重大的事。

matter 指谈及的事，发生的事或者要考虑的事，为一般用语。

 1) The affairs of state must be dealt with first.

国家大事必须首先处理。

2) The affair between them has gone with the wind.


他们之间的事已经完全过去了。

3) The meeting was a noisy affair.

会议开得吵吵闹闹的。

4) The President deals with important affairs of state.

总统处理国家的重要事务。

 1) It is no laughing matter.

这可不是开玩笑的事。

2) We had a lot of matters to talk about.

我们有许多事情要谈。

3) I've decided to let the matter drop.

我已经决定把这件事搁置起来。

4) There are several important matters I wish to talk to you.
有几件重要的事情我想跟你

谈谈。

afraid, fear 这两个词都有“怕”的意思，有时可以通用，都可以接不定式和从句。区别为：

afraid 为谓语句形容词，跟 **to be** 连用，或带介词 **of**，后接名词或动名词；一般为日常用语，特别用在口语里。

fear 为动词，带直接宾语（名词或动名词）；为书面用语。

1) He is not afraid of difficulties.

He fears no difficulties.

他不怕困难。

2) He seemed to be afraid of nothing.

He seemed to fear nothing.

他无所畏惧。

3) She is afraid to die.


She fears to die.

她怕死。

4) I'm afraid it will rain tomorrow.

I fear it will rain tomorrow.

我担心明天要下雨。

 1) Most children are afraid of the dark.

大多数小孩都怕黑。

2) Don't be afraid of asking for help.

(比喻)不要怕请求别人帮助。

3) I am afraid I've broken your pen.

对不起，我把你的钢笔弄坏了。



1) Don't waste life in doubts and fears.

不要在怀疑和恐惧中浪费生命。

2) The administration's fears that the unemployment figures would rise again were today proved correct.

政府害怕失业人数会又增加,现在证明这种担心是有道理的。

after, behind 这两个词都可做介词和副词用,表示时间和地点,笼统地说都是“在后”的意思,但细微含义不同,区别为:

在表示时间上,after 含义是“在一段时间以后”;而 behind 则与 time 连用,指迟于一定的时间,与 the times 连用,指落后于时代。

在表示地点上,after 指顺序的先后,behind 指位置的前后。

跟 run 构成词组时,run after 表示“追逐”的意思,run behind 则表示“跑在……后面”的意思。

两个词的细微区别为:

Shut the door after you.

随手关门。

Shut the door behind you.

把你身后的门关上。

注:第一句指你进门时跟着把门关上,即随手关门。第二句指你身后的门打开着(不一定是你进

来时打开的),你把门关上。



1) They were very pleased to meet after such a long separation.

他们久别重逢,分外高兴。

2) He returned to his native village after a long absence.

他出门很久才回故乡。

3) After lunch sit a while; after supper walk a mile.

午饭后要坐,晚饭后要走。

4) After he had written the answer to one problem, Milton raised his hand to attract the teacher's attention.

米尔顿写好一个问题的答案后,就举手向老师示意。

5) He'll come after you.

他将随你之后来。

6) A dog is running after a cock.
一只狗追逐着一只公鸡。



1) The train is behind its time.

火车误点了。

2) He is behind the times.

他落后于时代了。

3) He stood behind you.

他站在你的后面。

4) A dog is running behind her.

一只狗在她后面跑着。

5) He is behind his class in English.

他的英语落在班里同学的后

aid, assist, help 这三个词在作动词用时都有“帮助”的意思,有时可以通用。区别为:

aid 是比较正式的法,较为庄重,在日常生活中不多用。

assist 含义较弱,指帮助者处于次要地位,意为协助。

help 含义较广,最为通用,特别是在日常生活中用得较多,几乎所有用 **aid** 和 **assist** 的地方都可以用 **help** 代替。

- 1) I aided (assist, help) him in his work.

我帮助他工作。

- 1) Your advice aided her to success.

你的忠告使她取得了成功。

- 2) The PLA are aided by the people.

解放军得到人民群众的帮助。

- 3) He went to the aid of the hurt man.

他帮助那个受伤的人。

- 4) With the aid of a neighbor, she managed to extinguish the fire.

她在邻居的帮助下把火扑灭

了。



- 1) They assisted him in correcting his mistake.

他们帮助他改正错误。

- 2) They appointed someone to assist him in his duties.

他们派了个人去协助他完成任务。

- 3) Good glasses will assist you to read.

好的眼镜会帮助你阅读。

- 4) Two students assisted me with the experiment.

两个学生帮助我做这个实验。



- 1) Heaven helps those who help themselves.

自助者天助。

- 2) With the help of a passer by, I carried the injured person into a shop.

在一个过路人的帮助下,我把受伤的人扶进了一个店铺。

- 3) Mary helped mother get dinner ready by setting the table.

玛丽帮妈妈摆桌子,准备吃饭。

- 4) Sports help to keep people healthy.


体育运动有益于人们保持健康。

aim, object, purpose 这三个词都有“目的”的意思。区别为:

aim 指一种确定的或长远的目的。

object 指一种具体的、直接的目的。

purpose 为一般用法,指一种有决心实现的打算,它有时可跟 **aim** 和 **object** 通用。

-  1) He has a lofty aim in his life.

他有一个崇高的人生目标。


- 2) The ultimate aim of the Party is the realization of communism.
党的最终目的是实现共产主义。

- 3) What is your aim in working so hard?

你这样努力工作,图的是什么呢?

- 4) Her aim is to be a professional golfer.

她的目标是成为职业高尔夫球运动员。

-  1) Emolument is no object with him.

报酬不是他的目的。


- 2) The object of writing this book is to teach English.
写这本书的目的是为了教英语用。

- 3) His main object in life was to become rich.

他生活的主要目标就是发财致富。

- 4) The object of his visit was to open the new hospital.

他来访的目的是为了主持这所新医院的开张。

-  1) For what purpose did you go to London?

你到伦敦去干什么?

- 2) We shall have one purpose, one thought.

我们只有一个目的,一个信念。

- 3) Did you come to Texas for the purpose of seeing your family or for business purposes?

你到得克萨斯来的目的是看望家人还是出差?

- 4) It wasn't an accident; you did it on purpose.

这不是意外,你是故意干的。

- 5) Her purpose (object, aim) in studying English is to serve the people better.

她学习英语的目的是为了更好地为人民服务。

allow, permit 这两个词都有“允许”的意思,有时可以互换。区别为:

allow 的语意较弱,含有默许或听任的意思,即不反对,不阻止,是一种消极的允许。

permit 的语意较强,含有批准或认可的意思,即具有权威性,是一种正式的许可,积极的同意。