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# 中学英语 同义词与相关词手册

● 马长龙 编著

# ENGLISH



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## 前 言

英语中有许多同义词、近义词及其相关词组差别细微,不易掌握,已经成为很多学生学习英语的一大障碍,但是它们的应用又很广泛,在学生的大量练习及各类考卷中占了相当大的比例,因此它们又是学习的重点。为了帮助英语学习者更好地掌握它们,解决一些疑难问题,特编写了这本《中学英语同义词与相关词手册》。

该书共收入词和词组 500 余例,分为 217 组,均是最常见而且必须掌握的。书中强调了词与词组、词组与词组之间的不同用法,打破了一般词典只是解释词与词之间的区别的常规(如:at last, in the end, finally),而且还涉及到一些英语语法和惯用语的使用(如:madam, Madame, Sir, Mr/mister, Mrs/mistress, Miss/miss, Ms., teacher)。词意的解释力求简单明了,通俗易懂。例句精炼,针对性强。它不但可以作为一般的工具书使用,也可以作为英语教学或初、高中学生准备升学考试的参考用书。为了学习者查找方便,该书还编排了目录和索引。

在编写过程中,天津外国语学院的孙秉和教授给予了很大帮助,并审核了原稿,天津和平区教师进修学校的李映辉老师提出了许多建设性建议,谨此表示深切的谢意。

由于编者水平有限,书中不当之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1991 年 1 月

**1. a lot, a lot of, lots of, plenty of,  
a large(great) number of,  
a great(good) deal of**

**a lot** 很多;不可以作定语修饰名词,作状语表示程度,译法较灵活。

This is a very good book. You can learn a lot from it.

这本书非常好,你能从中学到很多东西。

She has aged a lot in the last year. 最近一年她老了不少。

We like our new teacher a lot. 我们非常喜欢我们的新老师。

He is a lot(lots) fatter than before. 他比以前胖多了。

She helped us quite a lot. 她对我们的帮助相当大。

**a lot of** 许多;口语用法,多用于肯定句中,指数多或量大,该词组既能用于可数名词前,也能用于不可数名词前。

I have a lot of friends. 我有许多朋友。

He has a lot of things to do. 他有许多事要做。

A lot of paper is needed. 需要许多纸。

He gave me a lot of help. 他给了我很大帮助。

**lots of** 许多;普通用语,与 a lot of 同义,用法亦相同,但是更强调数量之大。

Lots of new houses will be built in the village.

村里还要建许多新房。

He bought lots of books in Beijing. 他在北京买了许多书。

We had lots of fun. 我们玩得很开心。

Lots of food is needed for so many people. 这么多人需要许多食物。

plenty of 许多, 足够; 指数量很多, 足够使用, 用于肯定句中修饰可数名词或不可数名词, 在否定句及疑问句中通常用 enough.

There are plenty of good books in our library. 我们图书馆有许多好书。

There are plenty of chairs in the hall. 大厅里有许多椅子。

We have plenty of time to get there. 我们有足够的时间到那里。

There is plenty of grain in our storerooms. 我们的库房里有大量的粮食。

We have plenty of food/money/water. 我们有许多食品/钱/水。

a large(great) number of 大量的, 许多; 只修饰可数名词, 常代替 many.

There were a large number of people at the new film. 有许多人看了这部新片子。

There are a large number of books in our library. 我们的图书馆藏书量很大。

a great(good) deal of 大量, 许多; 口语用法, 常代替 much 或 a large amount of, 一般指说不准的很大数量或程度, 修饰不可数名词。

The children in the yard made a great(good) deal of noise.

院子里的孩子们非常吵。

We spent a great(good) deal of money in Shanghai. 我们在上

海花了很多钱。

I have received a great(good) deal of help from them.

我得到了他们的大力帮助。

They drank a great(good) deal of beer at dinner. 他们晚饭时喝了不少啤酒。

## 2. above, over

above prep. 在……上面;表示位置时,不一定必须是垂直的上方,其反义词是 below;用于比喻表示在某方面优于他人。  
He lives on the fifth floor, one floor above us. 他住在五楼,我们上面的一层。

The moon was hanging above the trees. 月亮悬挂在树梢之上。

He has got above the monitor in his studies. 他在学习方面已经超过班长了。

She thinks herself above others. 她自以为高人一等。

over prep. 在……的上方;表示位置时,多指位于某物体的垂直上方,其反义词是 under;也可以指超出某个数量。

His room is right over ours. 他的房间就在我们的上面。

A lamp is hanging over the table. 一盏灯悬挂在桌子上方。

The old man is already over 90 years old.

那个老人已经九十多岁了。

He has been living here for over 5 years.

他在这儿住五年多了。

### 3. accept, receive

accept v. 接受; 同意; 指经过考虑后自愿接受某物或建议等。

I would like to accept his kind advice.

我很愿意接受他的善意劝告。

Please accept it as a present. 请作为一份礼物收下它吧。

I cannot accept his view. 我不能同意他的观点。

We accept that plan. 我们同意那项计划。

receive v. 收到; 接待; 指直接或间接地收到, 不涉及接受者的意愿; 还有作为主人接待客人之意。

Have you received a letter from him? 你收到他的来信了吗?

We have not received his reply. 我们还没有得到他的答复。

They received a warm welcome from the workers. 他们受到工人们热烈欢迎。

She received the present from him, but did not accept it. 她收到了他的礼物, 但是没有接受。

The peasants received us warmly. 农民们热情地接待了我们。

### 4. across, cross

across prep. /adv. 在……另一边; 横过; 指处于另一边的某个位置; 或指从这一边到另一边, 用作介词或副词。

The shop is just across the street. 商店就在街道的那一边。

They have built 3 bridges across the river since 1970.

自从 1970 年以来,他们在河上建了三座桥。

The river is about 10 meters across. 这条河大约有十米宽。

Can you jump across? 你能跳过去吗?

cross n. /v. 十字形;穿过;横跨;作名词指交叉形事物;作动词指从一边跨越到另一边。

Put a cross in front of each sentence that is wrong.

在每个错句前面打个叉号。

I saw him cross the road. 我看见他过了马路。

The river is crossed by many bridges. 河上横跨许多桥梁。

They crossed the sea in a small boat. 他们乘坐一条小船横渡大海。

## 5. act, action

act n. 行为,行动;指一个短暂而具体的行为,通常是完成了的。

Don't make a rash act. 不要轻举妄动。

He did many acts of kindness. 他做了许多善事。

To help other people is a noble act. 帮助他人是一种高尚的行为。

It's the act of a foolish man. 这是蠢人的行为。

action n. 行动,活动;有时与 act 互换使用,但是更强调包含有几个 acts 的较长时间的复杂行为,偏重过程,不如 act 的意义那么具体。

It was a mean act/action, and he lived to regret it.

那是一种卑鄙的行为,他抱憾终生。

We judge a man by his actions. 我们根据人的行为去识别一个人。

Actions speak louder than words. 行动比语言更有效。

We must take action immediately. 我们必须立即行动。

Rapid action is needed if we are to be saved. 我们要想得救,就得行动迅速。

## 6. add, plus

add v. 加, 添加; 指把某物添加在另一物之中, 只用作动词, 常与 to 连用。

She added sugar to her tea. 她在茶中加了些糖。

He added wood to the fire. 他给火添了木柴。

If you add 5 and 7, you get 12. (or: 5 added to 7 is 12.) 五加七等于十二。

plus prep. 加, 加上; 指把两个数目加在一起, 只用作介词。

5 plus 7 equals 12. 五加七等于十二。

2 plus 4 is 6. 二加四等于六。

## 7. address, location

address n. 住址; 指某人工作、特别是居住的城镇、街道、住所的名称, 或是某人的通讯处。

What's your business address? 你的办公地点在哪里?

Who knows Xiao Wang's new address? 谁知道小王的新住址?

He changed his address, so the letter was returned to me.



他的通讯地址变了,所以我寄给他的信退了回来。

**location** n. 地点,位置;指某地所处的地理位置,暗示环境情况或某些值得注意的特点。

The location of the school is near a lake. 该校位于一个湖附近。

A new cinema will be built in the central location. 在中心地点将建一座新影院。

This is a good location for a park. 这里是建公园的好地方。

## 8. affect, influence

**affect** v. 影响;强调有形的影响,可以表示对事物产生某种物质上的变化,也可以表示使人的情绪产生明显的变化,如使人高兴、悲伤、气愤等。

These flowers have been affected by the cold. 这些花受冻了。

Smoking affects the health. 吸烟影响健康。

The music affected them deeply. 那音乐深深地打动了他们。

Her illness affected her work. 她的病影响了她的工作。

**influence** v. /n. 影响;强调对人产生无形的、潜移默化的影响,如人的思想、行为、性格等,暗示影响的过程。

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

He was strongly influenced by his uncle and decided to study medicine when he grew up. 他受叔叔的影响很大,决定长大后学医。

That man is a bad influence on the children. 那个人对孩子们有不良影响。

Under her mother's influence, she grew up to be a very capable person. 在母亲的影响下,她长大后成了一个非常能干的人。

## 9. afraid, fear, frighten

**afraid** adj. 害怕;恐怕;指对可能发生的危险或不良后果感到害怕;也用于口语中对已发生的事或将要发生的事表示歉意,用作形容词。

She is afraid of snakes. 她怕蛇。

He was afraid to see her again. 他害怕再见到她。

He said that he was afraid of nothing. 他说他什么也不怕。

I'm afraid I will not be able to come to the meeting.

我恐怕不能到会。

I'm afraid I'll be late. 我恐怕要迟到了。

I'm afraid I must go now. 我恐怕现在得走了。

**fear** v. /n. 害怕,恐惧;指遇到危险时的恐惧心理,用作动词或名词。

Mice fear cats. 老鼠怕猫。

He does not fear death. 他不怕死。

He stood there trembling in great fear. 他站在那里害怕得直发抖。

He knows no fear. 他什么也不怕。

**frighten** v. 使惊恐,害怕;指使人受到刺激而产生身心的恐惧反应,如发抖、晕倒、屈服等;也指对某物的恐惧心理状态。

Don't frighten the boy. 别吓唬那个男孩子。

The children were frightened by the thunder. 孩子们让雷声吓坏了。

The old man was frightened in signing the contract.

老人被吓得在合同上签了字。

She has been frightened of worms since childhood. 她从小就怕虫子。

The child is frightened to death of his father. 那孩子怕他父亲怕得要死。

## 10. after, in, at

after prep. 在……之后；指在某一个确切的时间以后。

The evening party will begin after 7 o'clock. 晚会将于晚七点以后开始。

I felt better after a while. 过一会儿我感觉好一些了。

He will arrive here after a week. 他将于一周后到达这里。

After two days he recovered. 两天后他痊愈了。

in prep. 在……之后；指从说话时之后的一段时间。

"How soon will you be back?" "In two hours." "你什么时候回来?" "两个小时之后。"

We can finish the work in a week. 我们可以在一周后完成这项工作。

I can return the money in a month. 我一个月后能把钱还上。

I'll come and see you again in two days. 两天后我再来看你。

at prep. 在……点；用于指确切的钟点。

"When will the meeting start?" "At two o'clock."

“什么时候开会?” “两点钟。”

The train arrived at the station at 3:34. 火车于三点三十四分到站。

## 11. after all, at all

after all 毕竟, 究竟; 指尽管发生了某事, 情况仍是如此。

So you have come after all. 你毕竟还是来了。

You should go and see Xiao Li. After all, he is your classmate.

你应该去看看小李, 他毕竟是你的同学。

After all, he is only a little boy. 他毕竟还只是个小孩子。

So you see I was right after all. 你看, 到头来还是我对。

at all 根本; 常用于否定句中加强语气, 表示“一点也不”之意。

He wasn't tired at all. 他根本就不累。

He doesn't smoke at all. 他根本就不吸烟。

I have never heard about it at all. 我根本就没听说过此事。

She didn't like him at all. 她根本就不喜欢他。

## 12. ago, before, before long

ago adv. 以前; 指过去的某一个时间, 谓动词常用一般过去时。

He arrived in Tianjin two weeks ago. 他是两周前到的天津。

He was here a moment ago. 他刚才还在这里。

His father died long ago. 他父亲早就去世了。

**before** adv. 以前;指过去的从某一时间起到另一个具体时间,或距今为止的时间,谓语动词常用完成时。

He said that he had arrived in Tianjin three days before.

他说他是三天前到天津的。

He said that he had never been there before.

他说他以前从来没去过那里。

I have heard this before. 以前我就听说此事了。

I've read that book long before. 我早就看过那本书了。

**before long** 不久以后;指过一段不长的时间之后将发生某事。

I hope to see you again before long. 我希望不久能再见到你。

Before long he caught up with me. 很快他就追上了我。

We shall finish before long. 我们不久就能完成。

Class will be over before long. 一会儿就下课。

### 13. agree to, agree with

**agree to** 同意;指同意某一建议、安排、计划等,后接名词或不定式短语,但是一般不接表示人名的词作宾语。

Do you agree to this arrangement? 你赞成这个安排吗?

The boss has agreed to your plan. 老板已经同意你的计划了。

The teacher has agreed to my joining the scientific group.

老师同意我参加科学小组了。

We agree to his suggestion. 我们同意他的建议。

We must agree to differ. 我们应允许有不同看法。

The manager has agreed to see you. 经理同意见你了。

He agreed to leave at once. 他同意立刻就走。

agree with 同意;指同意某人的意见,与某人的观点一致。

I agree with him that the exhibition is a great success.

我同意他的观点,这个展览很成功。

I'm sorry he doesn't agree with me. 我很遗憾他不同意我的观点。

I don't agree with his views. 我不赞成他的观点。

#### 14. all, both, whole, total

all adj. /pron. 全部(的), 大家;指所有的人或物;把 all 看作一整体或修饰不可数名词时,动词用单数形式;把 all 看作一群人/物、或修饰复数可数名词时,动词用复数形式。

All I want is peace and quiet. 我所需要的只是安宁和清静。

All is changed. 情况都变了。

All hope has gone. 所有希望都落空了。

All but one were present. 除了一个人以外都到场了。

All the students have left. 所有的学生都走了。

All these children were my pupils. 所有这些孩子都曾是我的学生。

both adj. /pron. /adv. 两者(都);指两个人或物都包含在内。

He borrowed both books. 两本书他都借了。

Both students are from Beijing. 两个学生都是北京人。

He likes both Chinese and English. 汉语和英语两种语言他都喜欢。

Why not use both? 为什么不两个都使用?

Tom both speaks and writes Chinese. 汤姆既会说又会写汉语。  
whole adj. 完整的, 全部的; 指某物或一部分完好无缺, 没有遗漏。

The whole class passed the examination. 全班都通过了考试。

Two halves make a complete whole. 两个一半构成一个整体。

I've finished the whole of it. 我全部完成了。

total adj. 总的, 全体的; 指把某物的数目或数量全部计算在一起的总和。

What is the total amount? 总量是多少?

What is the total output of 1990? 1990 年的总产量是多少?

The total cost of the journey is about 800 yuan. 这次旅行的全部花费大约是八百元。

## 15. aloud, loudly, loud

aloud adv. 出声地, 大声地; 指发出别人能听到的声音, 可能大, 也可能小。

Read the text aloud, please. 请朗读课文。

Don't read it aloud, just read it silently. 不要朗读, 默读就可以了。

He is always speaking aloud. 他总是大声讲话。

loudly adv. 高声地; 与副词 loud 同义, 指声音很大, 但是有吵闹的含意。

He began to laugh loudly. 他放声大笑起来。

The little boy wept loudly. 那个小男孩儿大声哭着。

Please don't talk so loudly, you are disturbing others.

请别那么大声讲话,你们妨碍别人了。

loud adj. /adv. 大声的/地;指声音大,传得远;用作副词时常放在 talk, laugh 等动词之后。

They were speaking in a loud voice. 他们大声说着话。

The music was so loud that we could not sleep. 音乐声太大了,我们睡不着觉。

Speak louder, please. 请大点儿声说。

They talked loud in the classroom. 他们在教室里大声谈论着。

### 16. also, too, as well, either

also adv. 也,同样;比 too 正式,多用于书面英语,语气多强调主语之后的部分,主要用于动词前或动词 be、情态动词之后,有时置于句首或句末,但是置于句首时一般用逗号隔开。只用于肯定句,否定句用 either。

He is also studying English. 他也在学习英语。

At that time, he was also in Tianjin. 那时他也在天津。

I can also do it well. 我也能做好这事。

I will also go there with you. 我也要和你们一起去那儿。

He passed the exam also. 他也通过考试了。

Also, we talked about history. 此外,我们还谈了一些历史。

She is a teacher, and also a painter. 她是教师,还是画家。

too adv. 也,还;比 also 通俗,语气亦较弱;强调两者彼此之间的共同之处,用于句末时可以用逗号隔开,用于句中时则用逗号隔开。仅用于肯定句中,否定句用 either。

He wanted to go there too. 他也想去那里。



He has read this book, too. 他也读过这本书。

He, too, knows Xiao Li. 他也认识小李。

I, too, want to hear about your experiences. 我也要听听你的经历。

as well 也; 口语中用得较多, 说话人的语气侧重后者, 一般置于句末, 不用于否定句。

China is a socialist country and a developing country as well.

中国是一个社会主义国家, 也是一个发展中国家。

She can speak English, and French as well. 她会讲英语, 也会讲法语。

I'm going to Beijing and my sister is coming as well.

我要去北京, 我妹妹也要去。

She is a good teacher and a good mother as well. 她是个好老师, 也是个好母亲。

either adv. 也(不); 用于否定句, 一般置于句末。将否定句变成肯定句时, 句子中的 either 要改成 also 或 too。

I don't like this book, either. 我也不喜欢这本书。

We didn't watch the football match, either. 我们也没看足球赛。

"I don't like opera." "I don't either."

"我不喜欢歌剧。" "我也不喜欢。"

## 17. altogether, together

altogether adv. 总共; 完全; 指数目的总和; 也指构成某事物的各个部分。