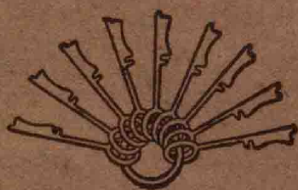


初中學生文庫

英文同音異字彙解

編者 林天蘭



中華書局編印

ENGLISH HOMONYMS

Explained in Chinese and Illustrated in English

By

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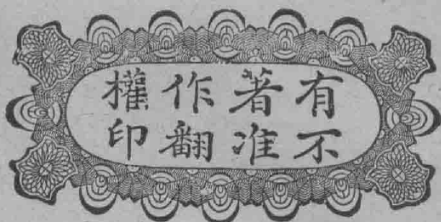
English Homonyms



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PREFACE

This brief work is designed to be a guide to middle school students in their apprehension of English words of identical pronunciation but different meaning. The words are arranged in 280 groups, each containing two or more homonyms explained in Chinese and illustrated in English. In a few cases, such as *bridal* and *bridle*, *principal* and *principle*, the words, tho they are not homonyms in a strict sense, are listed to show the slight difference rather than the sameness in pronunciation.

The compiler believes that this book is the first of its kind ever published in China. Hence he will be pleased to know from his young friends how useful it has proved to them, or how many new groups they can add to those contained in it.

T. L. L.

ENGLISH HOMONYMS

Explained in Chinese and Illustrated in English

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
1. a	ei; ā	名詞：英文字母的第一字— The English alphabet begins with <i>A</i> and ends with <i>Z</i> .
ay, aye	„ „	輔詞：常永 — His <i>mer-</i> <i>cies</i> for <i>aye</i> endure.
eh	„ „	感嘆詞：甚麼？—You don't know, <i>eh</i> ?
2. ail	eil; āl	動詞：致病—What <i>ails</i> you, Mr. Ling?
ale	„ „	名詞：一種麥酒—English farmers used to drink a great deal of <i>ale</i> .
3. air	εə*; êr	名詞：(1) 空氣—The <i>air</i> in a closed room soon becomes foul. (2) 天空— Birds can fly in the <i>air</i> . (3) 微風—Open the window and let the <i>air</i> go through. (4) 歌調—Let us play the national <i>air</i> . (5) 豐態— Mr. Wang has a dignified <i>air</i> .

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
		動詞：(1) 通氣—You should <i>air</i> the room. (2) 誇示—He likes to <i>air</i> his learning.
ere	ɛə*; êr	聯詞或前置詞：以前—(1) “Sir, come down <i>ere</i> my child die.” (2) I expect to see him in Nanking <i>ere</i> long.
heir	“ ”	名詞：承繼者—Mr. Chuan’s son died last year, so he is going to name his nephew Chi-liang as his <i>heir</i> .
4. aisle	aɪl; il	名詞：禮拜堂裏的過路—The <i>aisles</i> as well as the seats in the church were filled with people who had come to hear Mr. Chiang.
isle	“ ”	名詞：小島 (現在常用於詩或地名)—The <i>Isle</i> of Man is in the Irish Sea. 動詞：(1) 使成小島—The headland was finally <i>isled</i> by the ever surging waves. (2) 在島居住—The sailors <i>isle</i> here during the winter.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
5. ait	eit; āt	名詞：江或湖中間的小洲 (多用于英國的白話)—My English friend says many willows grow on that <i>ait</i> .
ate	„ „	動詞 (<i>eat</i> 的過去式): 食— Did you have a chance to eat crabs at Nanking Hotel? Oh, yes, I <i>ate</i> four of them.
eight	„ et	形容詞或名詞：八—(1) A Chinese dining table can easily seat <i>eight</i> persons. (2) How many did you buy? I bought <i>eight</i> .
6. all	ɔ:l; ʌl	名詞：全體— <i>All</i> are here. 形容詞：完全— <i>All</i> students in this class like that professor.
awl	„ „	輔詞：完全—It is <i>all</i> right. 名詞：小錐—Does the cobbler use a small <i>awl</i> ?
7. allowed	ə'-laud; ă-loud'	動詞 (<i>allow</i> 的過去式): 允許—I have <i>allowed</i> him to write his English composition at home.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
	aloud ə'-laud; a-loud'	輔詞：響亮—Chinese girls were taught not to laugh <i>aloud</i> in company.
8.	altar 'oltə*; ǎl'tar	名詞：壇—A stone <i>altar</i> stands before the image of Kuan-ti.
	alter „ ǎl'ter	動詞：更變—(1) I am not going to <i>alter</i> my decision. (2) Fashion <i>alters</i> from time to time.
9.	arc ɑ:k; ärc	名詞：弧形—An <i>arc</i> is a part of a circle.
	ark „ ärk	名詞：(1) 美國的運貨船—Arks move slowly along the shore. (2) 耶教聖經中： <u>挪亞</u> 的方舟—The <i>ark</i> appeared like a large box rather than a boat. (3) 摩西的約櫃—What was kept in the <i>ark</i> ?
10.	ascent ə'-sent; ǎ-ǵent'	名詞：(1) 登高—Our <i>ascent</i> was very difficult. (2) 崗巒—There is a high <i>ascent</i> behind the village. (3) 階級—A stone <i>ascent</i> leads to the ancestral hall.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	assent ə'-sent; ă-sĕnt'	名詞：許可，首肯—I would not do this until my father gives his <i>assent</i> . 動詞：應允—Indulgent mothers usually <i>assent</i> to every request of their daughters.
11.	auger 'o:ge*; ă'ger	名詞：大螺旋鑽—The carpenter is boring a large hole with his <i>'auger</i> .
	augur „ ă'gur	名詞：看朕兆而預告吉凶者—That old man claims to be a great <i>augur</i> . 動詞：占卜—He <i>augurs</i> your future from the words you happen to choose.
12.	ought ɔ:t; ət	名詞：隨便何物，任何部份—For <i>ought</i> I know he is an imposter.
	ought „ ôt	輔動詞：應當—Every boy <i>ought</i> to love his parents.
13.	aye ei; ī	名詞：是，贊成—The <i>ayes</i> were in the majority.
	eye „ ȳ	名詞：眼，目—Let the doctor see your sore <i>eye</i> . 動詞：看，視—She <i>eyed</i> him with suspicion.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
I	di i	代名詞：我—I don't know you.
14. bad	bæd; bǎd	形容詞：惡劣—You are a good boy; he is a <i>bad</i> boy.
bade	„ „	動詞：(1) 囑咐(bid的過去式)—I <i>bade</i> him go. (2) 叮嚀—He <i>bade</i> me good-by.
15. bail	beil; bāl	名詞：(1) 法庭上擔保的人—Mr. Lin became the defendant's <i>bail</i> . (2) 擔保—The defendant was released on <i>bail</i> . (3) 壺，桶上活動的把柄—The <i>bail</i> of the kettle is broken. (4) 防禦工程的外柵—You cannot take the town hall unless you break through the <i>bail</i> . (5) 馬房的闌木—I tied your horse to the sunny side of the <i>bail</i> . 動詞：擔保—I <i>bailed</i> him.
bale	„ „	名詞：(1) 一包或一捆的貨物—Mr. Dung bought three hundred <i>bales</i> of cotton today. (2) 災殃—We are going through long days of <i>bale</i> . 動詞：打包—We shall <i>bale</i> the cotton.

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
16. ball	bɔ:l; bāl	<p>名詞: (1) 球—Do you like to play <i>ball</i> with me? (2) 砲彈—How heavy is this cannon <i>ball</i>? (3) 跳舞會—Mrs. Chang had a winter <i>ball</i> at her home last night.</p> <p>動詞: 搏成球形—The snow will <i>ball</i> as it rolls down the hill.</p>
bawl	„ „	<p>動詞: 呼喊—Did you hear the village people <i>bawl</i> at each other?</p> <p>名詞: 呼喊—I cannot stand their <i>bawl</i>.</p>
17. bard	ba:d; bārd	<p>名詞: (1) 詩翁—There were many <i>bards</i> in Tang dynasty. (2) 鎧甲—The <i>bard</i> was formerly worn by a man at arms. (3) 火腿片—You may lay the <i>bard</i> on the pheasant now.</p>
barred	„ „	<p>動詞 (bar 的過去式): (1) 閉—We have <i>barred</i> the door. (2) 阻—The way to the house is <i>barred</i>. (3) 用條彩做記號—They <i>barred</i> the cover of the box.</p>

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
18. bare	bɛə*r; bâr	<p>形容詞：赤裸的，沒有遮蔽的—(1) It is proper for children to go with <i>bare</i> arms in summer time. (2) The trees are <i>bare</i> in my yard. (3) I am telling you the <i>bare</i> truth.</p> <p>動詞：使赤裸，去遮蓋—In the narrow shops it is so hot that the clerks have to <i>bare</i> their bosoms at work.</p>
bear	„ „	<p>名詞：(1) 熊—Standing on its hind feet a large <i>bear</i> is said to be able to hug a person to death. (2) 鄙夫—The fellow is a <i>bear</i>.</p> <p>動詞：(1) 負荷—<i>Bear</i> arms and fight for your country. (2) 忍，當—I cannot <i>bear</i> your crying. (3) 生產—The cat will soon <i>bear</i> a few kittens.</p>
19. baron	'bærən; bǎr'on	<p>名詞：(1) 英國的男爵—The wife of a <i>baron</i> is called baroness. (2) 丈夫—He is her <i>baron</i>.</p>
barren	'bæren; bǎr'ën	<p>形容詞：(1) 不能孕育—She seems to be <i>barren</i> of children. (2) 瘠的—This is a <i>barren</i> land. (3) 缺乏的—His speech is <i>barren</i> of interest.</p>

<i>Group No.</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
20. base	beis; bās	<p>名詞: (1) 脚, 底—At the <i>base</i> of the hill you will find some sweet springs. (2) 基—The <i>base</i> of a wall should be well laid. (3) 根據地—The Germans got Tsing-tao as their naval <i>base</i>. (4) 低調 (等於 <i>bass</i>)—Do you sing <i>base</i> or tenor?</p> <p>動詞: 基於—On what reasons do you <i>base</i> your argument?</p> <p>形容詞: 低下的, 鄙卑的— (1) That is a <i>base</i> fellow. (2) No country should issue <i>base</i> coins.</p>
bass	„ „	<p>名詞: (1) 低音或低調—Mr. Wang has a strong voice for <i>bass</i>. (2) 唱低調的人—Who is the <i>bass</i> of the quartet?</p> <p>形容詞: 音沉的—I heard the <i>bass</i> sound most clearly.</p>
21. bask	ba'sk; bāsk	<p>動詞: (1) 曝煖—It is pleasant for those village children to <i>bask</i> in the winter sun. (2) 沾恩—Let the poor people <i>bask</i> in your benevolence.</p>

Group No. Pronunciation

Explanation

basque ba'sk; bask 名詞: (1) 美國女人的腰服—The dress-maker will finish her *basque* tomorrow. (2) 歐洲 Bay of Biscay 地方的人, 或他的語言—A *Basque* looks different from a Frenchman.

22. bay bei; bā

名詞: (1) 海灣—This *bay*, used now by our navy, is closed to foreign ships. (2) 房子內的牀梁間—We are going to put a large looking glass in the middle *bay*. (3) 倉房內的儲穀處—Can the children play in the *bay*? (4) 桂—We have planted a number of *bay* trees in the garden. (5) 吠聲—At night we are often waked by the *bay* of the street curs. (6) 堰隄—Here is the *bay* that shuts off the water from flooding our town.

動詞: (1) 閘水—This dam will *bay* up the water. (2) 吠—The dogs will *bay* at the bear.

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
	bey bei; bē	名詞：土耳其各省的省長— The <i>bey</i> had an interview with the American news- paper man.
23.	be bi'; bē	動詞：是—I shall be twenty-one years old to- morrow.
	bee „ „	名詞：(1) 蜜蜂—The <i>bee</i> is a useful insect; it can sup- ply us with honey. (2) 合 作或俱樂部之鄰社—The <i>bee</i> of Si-hu is a popular one.
24.	beach bi:tʃ; bēch	名詞：江湖或海的斜岸— Come, let us take a walk along the sandy <i>beach</i> .
	beech „ „	動詞：使船攔岸—They <i>beach</i> their ship.
		名詞：樹名, 山毛櫸—Some boats are made of <i>beech</i> .
25.	beat bi:t; bēt	動詞：(1) 連打—Birds <i>beat</i> the air with their wings. (2) 扑打—Don't let the cruel master <i>beat</i> the boy on the head. (3) 勝—He can <i>beat</i> you in mathematics. (4) 衝 撞—The waves <i>beat</i> against the shore. (5) 圍獵—We will <i>beat</i> the hunting ground. (6) 跳動—Our hearts <i>beat</i>

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
beat	bi:t; bēt	with joy at the victory of our army. (7) 船逆風橫進—The wind is against us, so we shall have to <i>beat</i> . 名詞: (1) 一擊—The <i>beat</i> was too heavy for the little boy. (2) 擊打—Do you hear the <i>beat</i> of the drum? (3) 巡察的路—At our school the night-watchman is always on his <i>beat</i> . (4) 節拍—Follow the <i>beat</i> of the choir master.
beet	„ „	名詞: 蘿蔔—We eat <i>beets</i> in China, but we do not make sugar out of them.
26. beau	bou; bō	名詞: 好時髦服裝而常注意於女人的男人—He is a <i>beau</i> , a lady's man.
bow		名詞: (1) 弓—Our forefather used to fight with <i>bows</i> and arrows. (2) 弓形的物件—In playing violin you have to draw the <i>bow</i> across the strings in order to make a sound. (3) 線或帶的活結—What a beautiful <i>bow</i> you have made with the ribbon!

Group No.	Pronunciation	Explanation
27. been	bi:n or bin; bĭn or bēn	動詞 (be 的過去分詞): 是 → I have <i>been</i> sick for three days.
bin	bin; bĭn	名詞: 盛五穀或煤炭的大箱 — In each kitchen there is a wooden <i>bin</i> for holding rice.
28. beer	bi:r; bēr	名詞: 啤酒— You cannot buy <i>beer</i> or whiskey in America.
bier	,, ,,	名詞: (1) 棺木架— The relatives of the deceased followed the <i>bier</i> to the grave. (2) 棺材— The <i>bier</i> of the rich man cost five hundred taels.
29. bell	bel; bĕl	名詞: (1) 鐘— Do you know how loud a sound that monastery <i>bell</i> can make? (2) 鈴— That silver <i>bell</i> was given to me for my birthday present. (3) 鐘號或鈴號— Hear the supper <i>bell</i> .
belle	,, ,,	名詞: 美女— Miss Hu is the <i>belle</i> of our school.