

INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH SERIES

中级英语学习丛书

常用英语同义词五十组

Fifty Groups of English Synonyms

杨芳林 徐克容 编著

人民教育出版社

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前 言

本书从中国人学习英语的实际需要出发,根据作者多年教学的体会,选了最常用的动词同义词五十组,包括一百五十三个动词和短语动词。对各个动词和短语动词的含义、修辞色彩、使用场合和搭配关系作了简明的叙述,列举了比较实用的英语例句,并附汉译。每组同义词介绍后,均编排了练习,在书后附有练习答案。

为了便于读者查阅,在书后按字母顺序把153个动词和短语动词编了索引。每个词或短语右边括弧里的阿拉伯数字系指书中条目的编码。

本书的英语例句和练习均由北京外国语学院英籍专家 Jason Altar 审阅,全书由刘世沐教授审阅。

编 者

《中级英语学习丛书》简介

目前, 在我国现代化的进程中, 全国大学和中学学生以及许多已经走上工作岗位的青年同志都在努力学习外语, 这是十分可喜的现象。为了帮助已有中等程度的英语学习者进一步学好英语, 我们将有计划地编写和出版一些书籍, 向他们提供读物, 介绍有关英语的知识, 总称《中级英语学习丛书》。

这套丛书还有一个重要目的: 供广大的中学英语教师选作进修和教学的辅助材料。中学英语教师的工作是光荣的, 因为他们为面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来的教育事业作出直接贡献。他们的工作又是艰巨的, 因为在非英语的环境中, 要使学生从完全不懂英语到打下一定的英语基础, 确非易事。我们希望这套丛书能对他们的工作和进修略有帮助。

从内容上说, 丛书分两大类: 背景知识类和语言知识类。前者用平易的英语编写, 介绍历史、地理、人物、名著等方面的知识, 既可用作读物, 又可供教师用作课堂上讲解有关知识的参考资料。后者用中文编写, 联系教与学的实际需要, 讨论语音、语法、基本词汇等方面的问题。

热忱希望全国各地的读者, 尤其是中学英语教师同志们, 关心、支持和协助这套丛书的编辑出版工作, 欢迎你们提出建议和批评。让我们共同努力, 把这项工作做好。

《中级英语学习丛书》编写组

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1. agree, consent, approve

这几个动词都有汉语“同意”“允诺”的意思，但隐含意义有所不同，用法也不一样。

agree 含有“本来意见不一定一致，经考虑后同意”的意思。例如：

At first, our ideas differed, but finally we agreed. 开头我们的意见不一致，但最后取得了一致意见。

agree 作不及物 动词时，后面可以接 with 或 to 的介词短语。我们可以说 agree with somebody，也可以说 agree with an idea (an opinion, a view, an attitude, a theory) 等抽象名词。agree to 与 agree with 不同，它后面一般要接某一行动(行为)或某一件事。 例如：

He asked me for permission, and I agreed to his going. 他请示我，我同意他去。

The manager did not agree to selling the apples at such a high price. 经理不同意以那么高的价钱出售苹果。

He suggested that I try once more, and I agreed to it. 他建议我再试一次，我同意了。

有时 agree with 和 agree to 后面都可以接 suggestion, proposal 和 decision, 但意思不同。agree with a suggestion 意思是你认为某个建议是个好的建议, 而 agree to a suggestion 则是你同意按某建议去做。例如:

Do you agree to my suggestion that we give our office a thorough cleaning? 你同意我的建议彻底打扫一下咱们的办公室吗?(这里被问的也是办公室人员之一, 他也要参加扫除。)

The principal agreed with the proposal that the students have a health check every term. 校长同意每学期学生要进行一次体格检查的建议。(校长只是认为这是个好建议, 自己并不去参与体检工作。)

Professor Wang did not agree to the decision to speed up teaching. 王教授不同意加快教学进度的决定。(王教授本人也是教学人员之一。)

The workers did not agree with the decision to close the factory. 工人们不同意关闭工厂的决定。(关闭工厂的行动工人们不参加, 只表示了意见。)

agree 作不及物动词时, 后面还可以接 on something, 意为“在某事上取得了一致意见”, 也可接动词不定式, 如 agree to do something (同意做某事)。

agree 作及物动词时, 后面可以接宾语从句。例如:

We all agree (are all agreed) that he is a promising young writer. 我们都认为他是个有发展前途的青年作家。

Have you agreed (about) where you will go during the holiday? 你们对假期去哪儿取得一致意见了吗?

另外,有几个不属于本组同义词范围的用法也值得一提。一是 agree with, 意思是“适合于”,常与人的健康有关。例如:

The weather does not agree with me. 这天气对我不适宜。

二是 agree with, 还有“与……相一致”的意思。例如:

The subject and the predicate in a sentence must agree with each other in person and number. 一个句子的主语和谓语必须在人称和数上相一致。

His story agreed with what you said yesterday. 他的说法同你昨天讲的是一致的。

consent 虽可译为“同意”,但一般用于上级对下级的某一重要行动或要求的批准或允许,或者一个人对另一个人的建议表示接受。它是不及物动词,后面接介词 to 的短语,也可接动词不定式。例如:

They made a request of the principal, and he consented to (consider) it. 他们向校长提出一项请求,校长同意(考虑)。

I asked if I could stay at school, and my parents consented. 我问爸爸妈妈我可以不可以住在学校,他们同意了。

My parents finally consented to let me go camping. 我的父母最后同意让我去野营。

approve 作不及物动词时，是“不仅同意而且赞许”的意思，后面接介词 of 的短语。例如：

We all approved of what he had done. 我们都赞成他的行动。

Jack hopes that his teacher will approve of the plan. 杰克希望老师赞成那项计划。

approve 作及物动词时，意为“同意”、“通过”或“批准”。例如：

His expense account was approved at the meeting. 他的开支帐目在会上被认可了。

The chairman approved the appointment of a special assistant. 主席批准指派一名特别助手。

用 agree, consent 或 approve 的适当形式填空：

1. Her father did not ____ of what she had said.
2. Has he ____ to give a lecture?
3. I hope that you will ____ to consider my suggestion.
4. Do you ____ to the condition?
5. I don't ____ with what was said by the last speaker.
6. My parents ____ of my plan for the new term.
7. He has ____ to go there earlier.
8. They ____ that our plan is practical.
9. The school leadership ____ to postpone the sports

meet.

10. We are all ____ that he is a good example for us to follow.

2. allow, permit, let, admit

allow, permit, let 和 admit 这四个动词虽然都可以译成“允许”、“让”或“许可”，但其各自的用法又有所不同。

allow 的意思是“let something happen or be done”（让一件事发生或完成而不加阻止）。例如：

Do your parents allow you to play outside until dark? 你的父母允许你在外边玩到天黑吗？

Ball-playing is not allowed in the park. 公园里不许打球。

permit 比较正式。用于上级许可下级做某事，或者某些规则允许人们做某事。例如：

The principal permitted the students to use the gym at night. 校长许可学生们在夜晚使用体育馆。

下面两句更能说明 allow 和 permit 的区别：

Some people allow some things even if they aren't generally permitted. 有些人允许一些事情发生，即使一般按规定并不许可。

let 比上述两词更口语化，用法也有所不同。它一般不用于被动语态，其宾语要接没有 to 的动词不定式。例如：

Tom's parents will not let him swim in the lake.

汤姆的父母是不会让他在那个湖里游泳的。

We won't let such a thing happen again. 我们决不让这种事再次发生。

Tony wondered if his mother would let him go to the circus. 托尼不知道他妈妈是否会让他去看马戏。

祈使句用 let(常表示建议或间接的命令), 而不用 allow 和 permit. 例如:

Let the boy have his say. 让这孩子说说他的想法嘛。

Let's not spend our time here. 咱们别在这儿浪费时间了。

admit 是“让(或允许)进入某一地方或加入某一机关、团体、党派而成为其中一员”的意思。例如:

Jack was admitted to the hospital to have his tonsils removed. 医院允许杰克住院切除扁桃体。

These tickets will admit us to the auditorium. 有了这些票, 我们就可以进礼堂。

Comrade Zhang Zhixin was admitted to the Communist Party in 1955. 张志新同志于1955年加入中国共产党。

本组同义词的反义词有 prevent, forbid, deny 等。

用 allow, permit, let 或 admit 的适当形式填空:

1. She cannot — such rough games inside the house.

2. He was ____ to the Communist Youth League last May.
3. The gateman ____ lorries and tractors to go through the school grounds even though the rules don't ____ it.
4. Do your teachers ____ you to chew gum in class?
5. This letter of introduction will ____ us to the conference.
6. No one will be ____ after nine p. m.
7. Smoking is not ____ here.
8. Are you ____ out at night?
9. You will not be ____ without a ticket.
10. "I'm not ____ to eat sweet," the child said.
11. "Are you ____ to go?" he asked her.
12. Visitors are ____ between the hours of five and seven.
13. People incorrectly dressed will not be ____ to this hotel.
14. ____ me have another try.
15. The principal ____ Tom to the third -year class.

3. answer, reply, respond

这几个动词都可以译为“回答”、“答复”、“响应”，但每个词的搭配及其用法还是有所不同的。

answer 比较一般，使用范围较广，如：answer a question, a letter, a telephone call, a greeting, a request (回答问题、信件、电话、问候、请求)。reply 用法比较正式，译为汉语“答复”较为合适，如：reply to a question, to a letter, to a comment, to a criticism (答复一个问题、一封信、一则评论、一个批评)。但要注意，answer 和 reply 在句中搭配关系是不同的。answer 是及物动词，除了后面可以接名词外，还能用来引导直接引语和间接引语。例如：

“Can you follow me?” the teacher asked. “Yes, we can,” answered the students in one voice. 你们能听懂我的话吗？”老师问。“能听懂。”学生们齐声答道。

The students answered that they could understand every word the teacher said. 学生们回答说他们能听懂老师说的每句话。

reply 作为及物动词时也可以用来引出直接引语和间接引语。例如：

When I saw Mr. White, I said, “Good morning,

how are you?" "I'm fine, and you?" he replied. 当我看到怀特先生的时候,我说:“早上好,您身体好吗?”“我身体很好,你身体好吗?”他回答说。

When he told me to return those library books, I replied that I would do so at once. 当他叫我归还图书馆的书的时候,我回答说马上就还。

但 reply 一般作不及物动词用,后面不能接名词;如果要接名词,它与名词之间必须有介词 to。例如:

She replied to their angry questions by walking calmly out of the room. 她镇静自若地走出房间,以此来答复他们愤怒的质问。

Do you wish to reply to their criticism? 你想答复他们的批评吗?

请注意: answer 在 answer for something (对某事负有责任), answer to a description (与某一描述相符)中,它是不及物的,不属本组同义词范围。

respond 是表达对某种要求或主张的反应,这种反应主要表现为行动或态度。它是不及物动词,与带 to 的介词宾语连用。例如:

He responded to the insult with a blow. 他用拳头来回答对他的侮辱。

She responded to the compliment with a smile. 她用微笑来回答对她的夸奖。

本组同义词的相应名词是 answer, reply, response, 现举下列例句说明其用法: