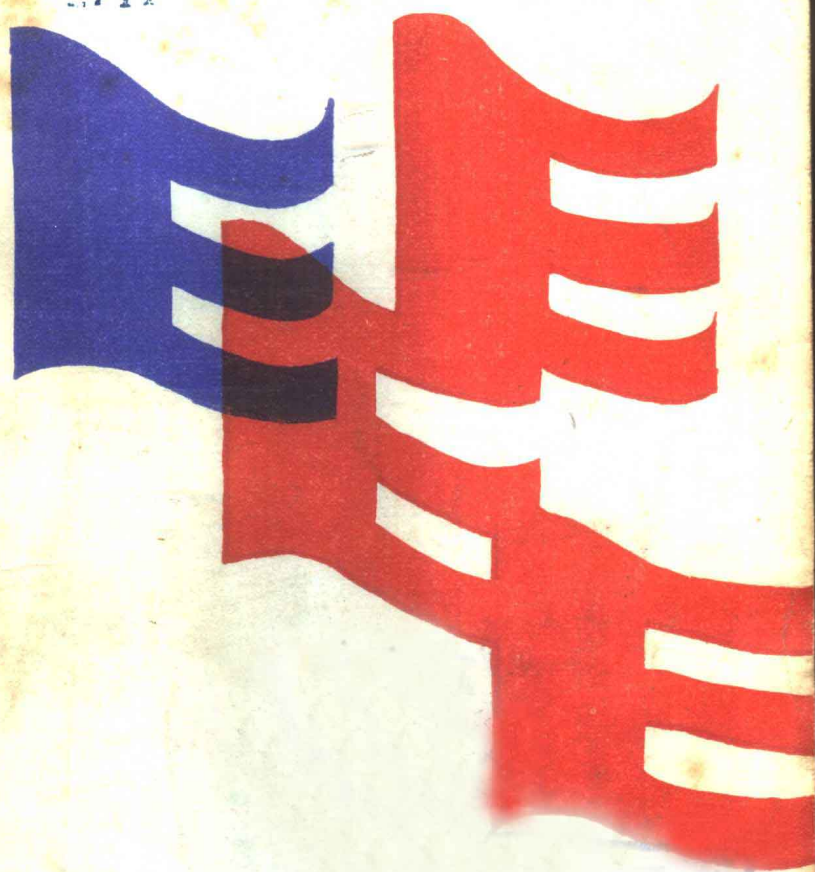


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721 龚文灏 编著

词语常用
同义词、近义词题解

英语常用同义词、近义词题解

(供留学预备生、研究生及大学生学习与参考)

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华中工学院出版社

英语常用同义词、近义词题解

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前 言

大凡学过英语的人都知道，词义辨析是英语学习的难点之一。社会上曾经出版过各式各样的考试指南，它们各有千秋，但都很少接触到词义辨析。因为这件工作需要大量阅读和深入的比较，否则是很难恰如其分而又透彻地把众多的同义词或近义词辨析清楚的。通观近年来的国内外考试，词义辨析题越来越多，越来越难，成为许多应试者失分的主要项目。作者积二十多年英语教学之经验，参阅了国内外大量有关书籍，精心挑选了两千个左右常用的同义词和近义词，还包括了一些同音不同义、近形不同义的词，以试题形式逐一加以比较。读者不仅可以通过比较了解这些词的确切涵义，而且还能学会如何在考试或写作中具体运用它们。为了适应各类水平读者的需要，全书以英汉对照形式排印。本书选词谨慎，举例适当，文字深入浅出，是研究生报考者理想的参考书，也可供高中以上英语教师和具有中等英语水平的读者参阅之用。

编者

一九八六年五月十二日

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I. Examples 1—500 (例句1—500例)

1. The house was burgled while the family was in a card game ^{→ 打牌}
- A. buried B. busy C. absorbed D. helping

【注释】

A. buried (动词过去式), 原形为 bury (one-self in); to put oneself deeply into 专心于... He buried himself in his work. 他专心工作。

B. busy, working, not free 忙于

C. (be) absorbed (in); all the attention was taken up 全神贯注

D. helping: (help的现在分词) doing sth. for another person 帮助

【答案】C。

【译文】晚上他家里人全神贯注打牌时，房子被盗了。

【分析】bury oneself in 意为“专心于...”，这不符合本题的情况，A不对。busy和with连用，本题空格后面是in，B不对。helping的词义不合题意，D不对。absorbed和in连用，意为“全神贯注”，词义和用法都符合本题的要求，C对。

2. I am sorry that I can't your invitation.
- A. take B. except C. agree D. accept

【注释】

A. take; obtain; receive 接受

B. except; not include 不包括...在内

C. agree; accept an idea, opinion, etc., esp. after unwillingness or argument (和介词to连用) 同意

D. accept; receive (sth. offered), esp. willingly 接受

【答案】D。

【译文】很抱歉，我不能接受你的邀请。

【分析】此题空格内需填入一个及物动词，agree和to连用，且此词也不合题意，所以C不对。except和accept的发音相近，容易混淆，except的词义不合题意，B也不对。take和accept均有“接受”的意思。take仅指接受所给予的，accept含有乐意接受的意思，因此对别人的邀请应该用乐于接受(accept)一词，所以A不对，D对。

3. ___ what he says, he wasn't even there when the crime was committed.

A. Following B. According to C. Hearing D. Meaning

【注释】

A. Following (现在分词)，原形为follow; to come, go, have a place, after (in space, time or order) 跟随，跟在后

B. According to; as stated or shown by, 依照，依据

C. Hearing (现在分词)，原形为hear; to be told or informed 听说

D. Meaning (现在分词)，原形为mean; to represent(a meaning) 表示

【答案】B。

【译文】据他所说，在犯罪的时候，他甚至不在场。

【分析】Following, Hearing, Meaning 三个词的词义用在本题时句子意思都不通, A, C, D 都不对。According to 的词义符合题意, what he says 作介词 According to 的介词宾语从句, 用法也正确, 应选择 B。

4. He has impressed his employers considerably and _____ he is soon to be promoted.

A. nevertheless B. accordingly C. yet D. eventually

【注释】

A. nevertheless; in spite of that; yet 虽然如此, 不过

B. accordingly; therefore, so 因此

C. yet; in addition 另外

D. eventually; at last 终于

【答案】B。

【译文】他给雇主的印象很好, 因此不久将要提升了。

【分析】nevertheless, yet 两个词的词义都不合题意, A, C 不对。eventually “终于”, 粗看起来, 似乎这个词也可以用, 但是仔细分析一下就不对。如果没有 soon 这个词, eventually 勉强能用, 意为“他终于要被提升”。在本题中有 soon, 用 eventually, 句子意思就不合乎逻辑了, 而 accordingly 的词义正合适(见译文), 故 D 不对, B 对。

5. He gave his listeners a vivid _____ of his journey through Peru.

A. account B. tale C. communication D. plot

【注释】

A. account, a written or spoken report 报导, 叙

述；描写

B. tale, a story of imaginary events 故事；传说

C. communication, the act or action of communicating 通信；传达

D. plot, the set of connected events on which a story, play, film, etc., is based 情节

【答案】A。

【译文】他就自己在秘鲁的旅行对听众作了一番生动的描述。

【分析】根据题意，tale, communication, plot三个词的词义都不合要求，B, C, D都不对。account的词义符合要求，A对。

6. will you be taking my previous experience into _____ when you fix my salary?

A. possession B. account C. mind D. scale

【注释】

A. possession; ownership 所有权

B. account; consideration take...into account, to consider 考虑

C. mind; to look after 照顾，看管

D. scale; (esp. up, down) to increase or reduce 增加（与up连用）；减少（与down连用）

【答案】B。

【译文】在确定我的薪水时，你会考虑我以前的经历吗？

【分析】A, C, D的词义不符合本题的要求。take ... into account 意思是“考虑”，句子意思通，语法正确，所以应选B。

fab

7. The policeman stopped him when he was driving home and ___ him of speeding.

A. charged B. accused C. blamed D. arrested

【注释】

A. charged (动词过去式) 原形为charge; to declare officially and openly (that sth. is wrong) 控诉

B. accused (动词过去式) 原形为accuse; (of) to charge (someone) with doing wrong or breaking the law 指责

C. blamed (动词过去式) 原形为blame; (for) to consider (someone) responsible for (sth. bad) 责备

D. arrested (动词过去式) 原形为arrest; to seize in the name of the law and usu. put in prison 逮捕

【答案】B。

【译文】当他开车回家时，警察叫住了他，指责他超速驾车。

【分析】arrested的词义不合题意，故D 不对。blamed 和for连用，本题him后面是of，故C也不对。charge和accuse均有“控诉，加罪于”的意思。charge常指严重的罪过，如犯法，并在当局面前正式控告，常与with连用。accuse指当面指责被控者，并且表示反对，但未必诉诸有关当局，它和of连用。那个警察对他车开得过快是当面表示反对，并且本题在speeding前面有介词of，所以应选择B。

8. His stomach began to ___ because of the bad food he had eaten.

A. pain B. harm C. be hurt D. ache

【注释】

A. pain; have or cause pain 疼痛

- B. harm; damage 伤害, 损害
 C. be hurt; be damaged 受伤害
 D. ache; have or suffer a continuous dull pain

感觉疼痛

【答案】D。

【译文】由于吃了变质的食物, 他开始感到胃痛。

【分析】“由于吃了变质的食物, 胃开始伤害或受伤害”, 这种说法缺乏逻辑性, B, C都不对。pain特指剧痛, 或指由身体某一点的刺痛以致周身持久疼痛, ache指一种持久的, 并且常常是隐隐作痛, 胃痛也如此。所以A不对, D对。

9. If you ___ your money to mine, we shall have enough.

- A. add B. combine C. unite D. bank

【注释】

A. add; put together with sth. else so as to increase the number, size, importance 增加

B. combine; (cause to) join together 结合

C. unite; join together into one 联合; 合并

D. bank; put or keep (money) in a bank 把钱存入银行

【答案】A。

【译文】假如你把我们俩的钱加在一起, 我们便会有足够的钱。

【分析】钱不能说结合起来, 所以B不对。unite“合并”, 是把两样东西合起来, 其用法应该是unite...and..., 这不合本题情况, C也不对。bank是不及物动词, 不应有宾语。本题空格后面your money是宾语, D不对。B也不符合本题

要求,故不对。add...to (介词) ..., 意思是一物加于另一物,从而数目增加,此义正符合题意, A对。

10. He was full of ___ for her bravery.

A. energy B. admiration C. surprise D. pride

【注释】

A. energy: the quality or being full of life and action 活力

B. admiration: a feeling of pleasure and respect 钦佩, 羡慕

C. surprise: the feeling caused by an unexpected event 惊奇

D. pride: reasonable self-respect, proper high opinion of oneself 自尊心

【答案】B。

【译文】他十分钦佩她的勇敢。

【分析】根据注释, B对。其它三个词的词义都不切题, A, C, D不对。

11. This ticket ___ one person to the show.

A. permits B. enters C. delivers D. admits

【注释】

A. permits: allows 允许

B. enters: comes or goes into 进入

C. delivers: (up, to) hands over 递送

D. admits: permits (a person) to enter 许入

【答案】D。

【译文】这张票允许一个人进入展览会。

【分析】permits的用法是permit(s) sb. to do sth. 本题中

的to是介词，不是动词不定式的符号，A不对。enter(s)意为“进入”，指进入“某一个地方”，本题空格后是one person，不是一个地方，B也不对。deliver(s)的词义不合题意，C不对。admit(s)的词义和用法都符合要求，D对。

12. The cow had lost its own calf, but the farmer persuaded it to ___ one whose mother had died.
A. choose B. adopt C. undertake D. collect

【注释】

A. choose; pick out from a great number 选择

B. adopt; take (someone, esp. a child) into one's family as a relation for ever 收养

C. undertake; take up a position 从事

D. collect; (cause to)gather together 收集

【答案】B。

【译文】那头牛已经失去了自己的小牛，然而那位农夫使它收养一头失去母牛的子牛。

【分析】母牛不是人，它不会选择的，所以A不对。undertake和collect的词义不合题意，C，D都不对。adopt意为“收养”，那位农夫把另一头没有母亲的小牛设法让那头失去自己小牛的母牛喂养，这完全是可以做到的，因此，应选B。

13. If we ___ the plan you suggest, we are more likely to be successful.
A. elect B. command C. vote D. adopt

【注释】

A. elect; choose (someone) by voting 选举

B. command; order 命令

C. vote, elect 选举

D. adopt, take and use as one's own 采用; 采纳

【答案】D。

【译文】如果我们采纳你提出的方案，我们成功的把握就更大了。

【分析】elect, command, vote三个词分别和plan搭配，意思都不通顺，只有adopt和plan搭配，才适合本题，所以A, B, C都不对，D对。

14. Science has made great _____ during the past 30 years.

A. motions B. advances C. advantages D. opportunities

【注释】

A. motion(s); a single or particular movement or way of moving 运动; 移动

B. advance(s); a development; improvement 长进; 进步

C. advantage(s); (over) sth. that may help one to be successful or to gain a desired result 优势

D. opportunities; favourable moments or occasions 机会

【答案】B。

【译文】近三十年来，科学得到了巨大的发展。

【分析】motions, opportunities两个词不合题意，A, D都不对。advantages“优势”，通常与over连用，词义对本题来说也不恰当，C也不对。advances“进步”，此义

符合题意，又可作has made的宾语，B对。

15. He was a much older tennis player but he had the great ___ of experience.

A. advantage B. deal C. value D. profit

【注释】

A. advantage; sth. useful or helpful, sth. likely to bring success, esp. success in competition with another or others 优势

B. deal (of); a quantity or degree, usu. large or not known exactly 量, 数量

C. value (of); the (degree of) usefulness of sth., esp. in comparison with other things 价值

D. profit; good obtained from sth. 利益; 获益

【答案】A。

【译文】他是一个年纪很大，经验丰富的网球选手。

【分析】B, C, D三个词的词义不符合本题题意。而advantage指与他人比较而言所占的优势,经常与of连用。它适合本题意的要求, A对。

16. I had quite ___ on my way to work this morning.

A. an experiment B. an adventure C. a happening
D. an affair

【注释】

A. an experiment; (a) trial made in order to learn sth. or prove the truth of an idea 实验

B. an adventure; a journey, activity, experience, etc., that is strange and exciting and often dangerous 奇遇; 奇异的经历和事件

- C. a happening; sth. which happens; event 事件
D. an affair; a happening; event 事件

【答案】B。

【译文】今天早晨在上班的路上，我经历了一件相当奇异的事情。

【分析】在上班的路上不可能做实验，A 不对。C, D 两词均有“事件”的意思，但没有说出什么样的事件，意思不明确，所以C, D 都不对。an adventure 意为“奇遇”“奇异的经历和事件”，此词符合题意，B 对。

17. He always studies the ___ in the paper as he wants to find a good second-hand car.

- A. advertisements B. publicity C. announcements
D. publication

【注释】

A. advertisement; a notice of sth. for sale as in a newspaper 广告

B. publicity; the business of bringing someone or sth. to public notice, esp. for purposes of gain 宣传

C. announcement; statement saying what has happened or what will happen 通知

D. publication; the action of making sth. known officially 公布，发表

【答案】A。

【译文】因为想买到一辆好的旧汽车，他总是在报纸上仔细阅读广告。

【分析】根据句子应有的逻辑，B, C, D 不对，A 对。

18. On my present salary, I just can't _____ a car which costs over £ 3,000.

- A. pretend B. elect C. afford D. adopt

【注释】

A. pretend : give an appearance of (sth. that is not true), with the intention of deceiving 假装

B. elect : choose (someone) by voting 选举

C. afford : (usu. with can, could, be able) be able to buy 力足以 (通常与 can, could, be able to 连用)

D. adopt : take or use as one's own 采用

【答案】C。

【译文】根据我目前的薪水，我买不起价值三千英镑以上的汽车。

【分析】pretend, elect 两个词的词义不合题意，A, B 不对。adopt “采用”，指采纳某种方式、方法等，“采用汽车”，这种说法不合乎逻辑，D 不对。afford 和 can 连用，意为“买得起”，本题内恰好有 can't，其词义也合适，C 对。

19. The girl's father _____ to buy her a car if she passed her examination.

- A. admitted B. accepted C. agreed D. approved

【注释】

A. admitted (动词过去式)，原形为 admit; to permit (a person or thing) to enter 让...进入

B. accepted (动词过去式)，原形为 accept; to receive (sth. offered) 接受

C. agreed (动词过去式)，原形为 agree; to have or share the same opinion, feeling or purpose 同意; 答应