

IN OTHER WORDS  
A JUNIOR THESAURUS

英语词汇宝库 中级

(美) ANDREW SCHILLER  
WILLIAM A. JENKINS

上海教育出版社



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## 前 言

本书是根据美国 *In Other Words — A Junior Thesaurus* 翻译的一部中英双解语言工具书。本书以 300 多个常用词为核心，兼收 2000 多个同义词、相关词和反义词，是一部英语词汇的宝库。每个词条都有详细的解释和例句，以说明该词的词义和用法，说明同义词在词义上的异同和在语体上的差别（如口语和书面语的差别，日常用语和正式用语的差别）；对常用词构成的习语也都有具体说明。读者经常查阅，有助于准确掌握词义，有效地扩大自己的词汇量。

英语工作者和具有一定英语水平的大、中学生在用英语时经常遇到的困难是词汇贫乏，因此语言单调，不够精确具体，不够生动有力。实际上英语具有极为丰富的词汇，下面是原书作者提供的两段关于一场森林火灾简短的记叙，说明两个人描写同一事件可以使用完全不同的词汇。

1. It was really an *apalling* thing to see. The *tremendous* fire *demolished* part of a *stately* forest. Now I know what a *misfortune* forest fires are. I can't describe the *astonishment* I felt when I saw the *harm* done to giant pine and fir trees.

2. It was the most *frightful* sight I had ever seen. The *immense* flames *destroyed* *magnificent* trees. When the *disaster* was over, I looked with *awe* at the *damage* done to trees that had been growing for more than a hundred years.

本书可以帮助读者在使用英语时更为精确，更为生动有力。

部分英语教师和许多学习英语的学生常遇到的另一个问题是：有些英语词汇词义相近，弄不清楚它们之间的区别究竟在哪里，如 *confuse*, *bewilder*, *dumfound*, *perplex*, *puzzle*, *baffle* 都可解释为困惑。从这本书里可以了解到它们在意义上的细微差别以及用在什么场合比较适当等等。本书对同义词的讲解有独到之处，辨析清楚，例句大多以日常生活和经常接触到的事物为内容，生动活泼，丰富多采，是一本极有价值的

教学工具书。本书能起到一般词典所不能起到的作用。不过我们当然也不能用这本书来代替一般的词典。

鉴于本书具有上述优点，我们组织了叶永、沈琴惠、刁会耀、陆朝庆、荣新民、杨性义和汤瑞芬等七位英语老师将本书翻译出来，叶永老师并协助进行了一部分材料的审核。由于本书是一本中英对照的词典性质的书，翻译时我们特别强调翻译的准确性，以利读者对照使用。有些地方语言似较生硬，有待今后改进。

本书与 IN OTHER WORDS-A BEGINNING THESAURUS 同为美国 Andrew Schiller 和 William A. Jenkins 所著。该书也已译出，即将出版发行。

刘葆宏

## 内 容 说 明

以 increase (v) 为例:

**ENTRY WORD** → **increase** (v) *Increase* means become or make larger or greater or more. *Increase* is the opposite of decrease. A crowd *increases* as more people gather, or come together. In 1959, the number of States has *increased* to fifty. A driver can *increase* the speed of a car. Your strength and weight *increase* as you grow older.

**SYNONYM** → add

*Add* means increase by joining or putting one thing to another. You *add* numbers in math. Theresa *added* more leaves to her leaf collection.

**RELATED WORDS** { →•attach *Attach* and *annex* are other good words to use for increase even though they are not real synonyms. *Attach* means join something to something else. The length of a freight train *increases* when a caboose is *attached*. A kite *increases* in weight if you *attach* a tail. *Annex* can mean increase by adding to something that is larger or more

它在意义上与词头相反。本书仅提供词头的部分反义词，不提供解释或例句。

## 7. 索引 (index)

在书的最后，凡书中出现的每一个词头、同义词、相关词和反义词都按字母顺序排列在索引中。词头仍用黑体字印刷，同义词和相关词用一般字体印刷，反义词放在括号里。在查阅所需的词时，先想出一个意义与它相似的较熟悉的常用词，在书后的索引里查出此词及其词头，然后在有关词条中查找所需要的词。

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# A

## ability

Ability is being able to do something. You can be born with an *ability*. You can also develop an *ability* by learning to do something and then practising it. For example, some people are born with an *ability* to carry a tune. Even if they never take singing lessons, they can sing. But no one is born with the *ability* to ski. Skiers must develop the *ability* to keep their balance and control their skis.

Ability 是指做某件事的能力。你可能生来就具有某种才能。你也可通过学习做某件事并通过实践来掌握一种本领。例如,某些人生来就具有演唱的才能。即使没有上过唱歌课,他们也能歌唱。可是没有人生来就会滑雪。滑雪者必须学会掌握保持平衡和控制滑雪展的本领。

## talent

Talent is some special ability that you are born with. A musician or a painter has *talent*.

Talent 是具有某种天赋的特殊能力。音乐家或画家具具有天才。

## skill

Skill and dexterity are abilities that you must develop. You develop the *skill* to do something by learning how it is done, and then by doing it over and over until you can do it easily and well. Typing is a *skill*. A good typist can type a letter easily and well.

Skill 及 dexterity 都是经过培养而具有的能力。你培养做某事的技巧,是先学习如何做这件事,然后反复实践直到你能很容易地把它做好。打字是一种技巧。一个好的打字员打一封信又快又好。

## dexterity /dɛk'stɜ:ri/

Dexterity means skill in using your hands cleverly and gracefully — without fumbling or dropping things. For instance, a typist shows *skill* in typing accurately and fast. Carlos shows *dexterity* when he changes the typewriter ribbon.

Dexterity 是指灵巧而优美地使用双手的技巧——不笨手笨脚或掉落手中之物。例如，打字员准确迅速地打字时，显示了(他的)技巧。卡洛斯更换打字色带时，显示了(他的)灵巧。

ingenuity

*Endʒɪnju(ɪ)ti/*  
Ingenuity is cleverness in inventing or designing things and in seeing new uses for everyday objects. It also means the ability to see, do, say, or use something in a different way. Amelia used a lot of ingenuity in designing a costume from an old curtain.

Ingenuity 是指在发明或设计事物以及在发现日常用品的新用途方面的聪明。它 also 指以不同的方式去观察、做、说或使用某物的能力。阿米莉亚能用一块旧窗帘设计出一件戏装，颇具独创性。

ANTONYM: inability

反义词: inability (无能)

accomplishment

An accomplishment is something that has been accomplished, done, or completed. An accomplishment requires knowledge and, usually, hard work. When you have solved a hard math problem or learned to skate, you can be proud of your accomplishment.

Accomplishment 是指一件做好的、完成的或结束的事。任何一项成就都需要知识，常常又需要苦干。当你做出了一道数学难题或学会了溜冰，你就会为你的收获感到高兴。

achievement

An achievement is the accomplishment of something unusually dangerous or difficult. Because courage and effort are needed to achieve, an achievement is always admirable. The first space flight was a great achievement. The discovery of the polio vaccine was a great achievement in the fight against disease.

Achievement 是指某件异常危险或困难的事的完成。完成这样的事需要勇气和努力，因此一项成就总是令人钦佩的。首次宇宙航行是一项重大的成就。小儿麻痹症疫苗的发现是与疾病作斗争的一项重大成就。

deed

A deed is anything that is done. You might call any kind or helpful or

useful act that someone **does** a good *deed*. Some people try to do good *deeds* by helping others.

Deed 是指任何一件已做的事。你可以把任何一种善良的、有益的或有用的行为称为一件好事。有些人通过帮助别人来做好事。

feat exploit

*A feat and an exploit are accomplishments. A feat requires more courage and strength than a deed. Climbing the mountain was a feat of skill and daring. An exploit is an accomplishment that requires even greater daring and heroism than a feat.* Have you read any books about the *exploits* of Nellie Bly, the first woman news reporter?

Feat 和 exploit 都指成就。一项功绩比一项事迹需要付出更大的勇气和力量。登山是一项需要技巧和勇敢的技艺。Exploit 是一项成就，它比 feat 需要更多的胆量和勇气。你曾读过报道第一个女记者内莉·布莱业绩的书吗？

ANTONYM: failure

反义词: failure (失败)

account (n)

*An account can be any description, explanation, or record of facts or real events. It is not a made-up story. It may be spoken or written. A charge account is a record of purchases. The eyewitness gave an account of the plane crash.*

Account 可以是对事实或真实事件的任何描述、讲解或记录。它不是虚构的故事。它可以是口头的或书面的。赊购账是客户购货的记录。目击者作了飞机失事的描述。

• article

*An article is a written account of something that has happened or is going on.*

Newspaper and magazine *articles* keep the public up-to-date on current events.

• Article 是对已经发生或正在发生的事件的书面报道。报纸和杂志上的文章使公众及时获悉时事新闻。

• report

A *report* is a detailed account that is drawn up after some thing or situation has been carefully examined or investigated. The medical *report* showed that the patient would soon be released from the hospital. Mary's book *report* was so detailed that we don't have to read the book.

**Report** 是对某事或某情况经过仔细调查和研究后所作的详细报道。这份病情报告表明病人不久即可出院。玛丽的读书报告写得如此详尽, 可使我们不必阅读原书了。

• version

A *version* is an account given from just one point of view. Your *version* of an incident might be different from someone else's *version*. Each of the girls gave her own *version* of how the window had been broken.

**Version** 是指仅据某一观点而作的叙述。你对某一意外事件的叙述可能不同于别人的看法。每个女孩对窗子是怎样被砸破的一事作了自己的描述。

• story

A story can also be one kind of account. A newspaper *story* is an account that tells what happened. It may also tell who, when, where, and why. A magazine article often tells a *story* but sometimes includes whatever the writer thinks about the *story*. A story made up to entertain someone or even to deceive that person is not an account—it is a different kind of story. Leon told us an interesting *story* of his adventures in Africa.

**Story** 也可以是一种报道。新闻报道是对已发生的事件的叙述。它还可以告诉人们人物、时间、地点以及事情发生的原因。杂志上的文章常提供报道, 但有时含有作者对报道事件的看法。以供人消遣甚至以欺骗别人为目的而虚构的故事不是一种报道——这是另一类型的故事。利昂给我们讲了他在非洲历险中的一个有趣的故事。

See also *history, story, tale.*

参阅 *history, story, tale.*

**act (v)**

*Act* means do something or cause something to happen. The firefighter *acted* quickly to put out the fire. Bubbles were produced when the acid *acted* upon the powder. *Act for* means do something in place of

someone else. I will *act for* you while you are on vacation. *Act on* means follow through on something. The secretary *acted on* the boss's suggestion and typed the letter. *Act up* means disobey or not act properly. The dogs sometimes *act up* when they have to stay in a kennel.

*Act* 是指做某事或导致某事发生。消防队员迅速行动,去扑灭火灾。酸作用于粉末时产生气泡。*Act for* 指代替别人做某事。你休假时我将代你行事。*Act on* 是指全面执行(遵照执行)某事。秘书按照老板的意见打出了这封信。*Act up* 表示不服从或行动得不合规矩。狗不得离窝时有时会调皮捣蛋。

#### behave

*Behave means act in a certain way.* Usually when you *behave* yourself, you are good and act the way you should. They *behaved* very nicely during the movie.

*Behave* 是指以某种方式行动。当你注意举止时,一般来说你表现很好并且行为得当。他们看电影时表现良好。

#### perform

*Perform means act or do something.* The plane *performed* perfectly on its test flight. *Perform can also mean act or take part in a play or show.* The dolphin *performed* some unusual tricks for the crowd.

*Perform* 表示行动或做事。飞机在试飞时运行良好。*perform* 还指表演,或指参加一次表演或演出。这海豚给观众表演了一些不寻常的把戏。

#### function

*Function can mean work properly or act as something else.* The car *functioned* perfectly. Sometimes a football player *functions* as a coach.

*Function* 可指运转良好或者充当另一东西。这辆汽车运行极好。足球运动员有时行使教练的职责。

See also *pretend*, *work* (v).

参阅 *pretend*, *work* (v).

#### action

*Action means several things that are done or events that occur one right after the other.* The fast *action* of a hockey game is hard to follow. A Western movie has lots of *action*.

Action 是指所做的几件事或一个紧接一个发生的几个活动。曲棍球赛的快速动作使人目不暇接。一部西部(美国)影片有许多许多打斗动作。

#### act

An act is only one thing that has been done or accomplished. Throwing a ball is an act, but the action in a ball game is everything that happens during the game. An action is made up of a series of acts.

Act 仅指一件已做或已完成的事。投掷一个球是一个动作,但一场球赛的活动包括了球赛过程中发生的每一件事。每项活动都是由一系列动作组成的。

#### activity

Activity means action, often over a long period of time. The activity of the thief escaped the notice of the detective. I'm late for supper every night because of after-school activities.

Activity 常指一段较长时间内的活动。小偷的活动没有被侦探所察觉。由于课外活动,我每天吃晚饭都迟到。

#### process operation performance work

Process, operation, performance, and work mean a series of acts or the way in which they are carried out. A process is the way in which you would do or make something. The process of cheesemaking has many different steps. The operation of a machine is the way it operates or acts or the way someone runs it. It takes time to learn the operation of a giant crane. A performance is the way a person or object acts or performs. The audience cheered the excellent performance of the rock group. The performance of the jet engine was perfect. The fast work of the crew kept the ship from sinking.

Process, operation, performance 和 work 都指一系列动作或进行这些动作的方式。Process 指做事或制作东西的方式。制作干乳酪的过程包括许多步骤。机器的 operation 是指机器的运转或活动方式,或某人操作机器的方式。巨型起重机的操作要花许多时间才能学会。Performance 指人或物的行动方式或表演方式。观众为摇滚乐队的精采演出而喝采。这架喷气式发动机的性能是完美的。由于水手们行动迅速这船才

免于沉没。

motion movement

Motion and movement mean the action of changing place or position.  
Anything that is not at rest is in motion. The motion of the ship made me seasick. Some scientists study the movement of the planets. The movement of the curtain told me that someone was behind it.

Motion 和 movement 都指改变地点或位置的活动。任何一个不处于静止状态的东西都在运动中。船的晃动使我晕船。一些科学家研究行星的运行。窗帘的掀动显示了窗帘后面有人。

exercise

Exercise means the action used to develop strength or skill. Football players must get plenty of exercise before a season begins.

Exercise 是指旨在增强体力或培养技巧的活动。足球运动员应该在比赛季节开始以前多加训练。

behavior conduct

Behavior and conduct mean action, either good or bad. The behavior of the crowd during the sale shocked the store manager. The conduct of the class improved during the school year.

Behavior 和 conduct 都指行为，可以是好的，也可以是坏的。这伙人在拍卖中的行为使商店经理大吃一惊。全班同学的行为在本学期中有所改进。

See also battle (n).

参阅 battle (n).

ANTONYMS: rest (n), inactivity, stillness, idleness.

反义词: rest (n) (静止, 休息), inactivity (不活动), stillness (寂静), idleness (懒散)

active

Active is used in many ways. It means showing action, movement, or work. You are active when you play outdoor games, but you are inactive if you watch TV all day. Your brain is active when you are thinking about something, but it is idle when you're thinking about absolutely nothing. Active can suggest just slight action or movement, or it

may mean that much energy and force are needed to accomplish something. A baby playing in its crib may be *active*, but certainly not as *active* as someone who is swimming.

Active 有许多用法。它表示活动、运动或工作。当你参加户外活动时你是活跃的；如果你整天看电视，你是不活跃的。你的头脑在你思考问题时是活跃的，在你毫无所思时是懒散的。Active 既可表示微小的活动或运动，也可以指必须付出巨大精力或力量才能完成的某事。婴儿在小床中玩耍时可能很活跃，但决不会像正在游泳的人那样活跃。

*lively peppy spirited*

Lively, peppy, and spirited mean full of life and action. They can also mean full of, or showing excitement. The *lively* kitten tipped over its bowl of milk. A basketball game can be *lively*. It is not slow or passive. A *peppy* person is usually full of fun. A good horse is *spirited*. There can be much excitement in a *spirited* discussion.

Lively, peppy 和 spirited 都表示充满活力和活动。这三词也可指充满着或表现出激情。这只活泼的小猫弄翻了它的一碗牛奶。篮球赛可以是富有生气的。它不是(动作)缓慢或消极的。一个精神十足的人往往是饶有生趣的。一匹好马是精神饱满的。在一次热烈的讨论中，情绪可能十分激动。

*agile spry*

Agile and spry are words that describe quick actions and movements. An *agile* person moves quickly and easily. An acrobat has to be very *agile* in order to perform stunts. *Agile* can also describe a person who thinks quickly. It will take an *agile* mind to solve this puzzle. A *spry* person is one whose actions are unexpectedly lively. Quite often an old person who is unusually *agile* is called *spry*.

Agile 和 spry 都是描写快速行动或运动的词。一个敏捷的人行动又迅速又轻巧。杂技演员必须行动灵活才能演出绝技。Agile 还可描写一个人思路敏捷。解决这个难题需要灵敏的头脑。一个 spry (的)人指的是一个行动格外轻快的人。一个行动异常敏捷的老人通常被称为矫健。

*energetic*

Energetic means full of energy. An *energetic* person likes to be active.



Schoolchildren are *energetic* during recess.

*Energetic* 是指精力充沛。一个精力旺盛的人喜欢活动。小学生在课后休息时是精力充沛的。

*vigorous*

You are *vigorous* if you are very active and *energetic*. Your physical health is so good that you do not easily become tired. Something that is done forcefully can also be called *vigorous*. The painter applied color with *vigorous* strokes.

如果你非常活跃又富有精力，你可称为 *vigorous*。你的健康情况好得不易感到疲劳。强有力地做成了某件事也可称为 *vigorous*。画家用刚劲的几笔(给图画)着了色。

*strenuous*

A *strenuous* activity requires energy and vigor. My father had a *strenuous* day at the office and was tired when he came home.

*Strenuous* 的活动需要干劲和精力。我的父亲在办公室内度过了紧张的一天，回到家时已很困乏。

ANTONYMS: *inactive*, *idle*, *slow* (adj), *passive*

反义词: *inactive* (不活跃), *idle* (懒散的), *slow* (adj) (缓慢的), *passive* (消极的)

*admire*

*Admire* is one way to love and praise something or someone. You can *admire* someone's honesty. You can *admire* someone's skill in swimming. You *admire* a person if you look up to that person and respect something he or she has done. You may try to follow that person's example. You can *admire* your parents, a friend, or some of the famous people you know have read about. Larry *admired* the courage of Harriet Tubman. You can also *admire* a beautiful object. There are many paintings to be *admired* at an art museum.

*Admire* 是指爱和赞美某事或某人的一种方式。你可以赞赏某人的诚实。你可以羡慕某人的游泳技能。如果你仰慕一个人并且尊重他或她所做的事，你就钦佩这个人。你会努力学习这个人的榜样。你可以钦佩你的父母、朋友或你所听到或读到的知名人物。拉里佩服哈里特·塔布曼的胆