

PRACTICAL USAGE OF COMMON
ENGLISH SYNONYMS & SYNONYMOUS
EXPRESSIONS

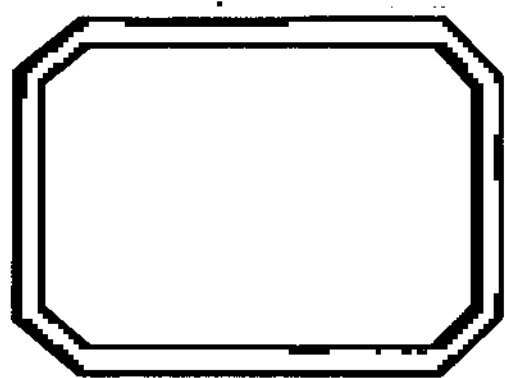
最新

英语 词汇辨析词典

吴瑾瑾 申富英 主编

英汉对照
English-Chinese

济南出版社



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最新英语词汇辨析词典

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济南出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新英语词汇辨析词典/吴瑾瑾,申富英主编. —济南:
济南出版社,2004. 12

ISBN 7-80710-060-5

I. 最... II. ①吴... ②申... III. 英语-词典

IV. H316

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 108534 号

责任编辑 张元立

封面设计 侯文英

出版发行 济南出版社

地 址 山东省济南市经七路 251 号(250001)

印 刷 青岛星球印刷有限公司

版 次 2005 年 1 月第 1 版

印 次 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

开 本 787 × 1092 1/40

印 张 20

字 数 770

印 数 1—4000 册

定 价 25.00 元

济南版图书,印装错误可随时调换。

前 言

英语中有大量意思相同、相近的词汇和短语。这些词汇和短语,有的在意思和用法上完全相同,可以交换;有的差别较大,须予以分辨;有的差别微妙,容易混淆;有的在某些场合可以互换,而在另一些场合却不可以互换;有的意思虽相同,所要求的句型结构却不同,如此等等。这些同义、近义词语的存在,既使英语语言丰富多彩,避免了英语语言的枯燥、单调,但同时也给英语学习者带来不少困难。有感于此,编者在多年英语教学和与英语有关的实际工作中,搜集、整理、精选出一些常用的英语同义、近义词和短语,编成此词典。对这些词汇和短语,本词典不但注重从意思上、用法上加以区分,更注重提供丰富的实例,使读者能从这些词语具体运用的语境中感知、体察其异同,从而达到准确理解,并恰当、得体、自如应用的目的。此外,本词典对于这些词语常用的搭配关系、句型结构、使用场合等,也给予了适当的说明。

本词典务求简明扼要,力戒牵强附会、故弄玄虚。希望本词典对于广大英语学习者能提供有力的帮助。

由于编者水平所限,疏漏和错误一定难免。希望读者不吝赐教,予以指正。

编 者

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1. about, on

1 当所给的信息比较一般,或者文体风格较为随便时,往往使用 about。

▷ He wrote a book about Africa last year.

他去年写了一本关于非洲的书。

2 使用 on 时,则表明一本书、一篇文章、一篇演讲等等,比较严肃或者学术性强,适合于学术专著。

▷ We've compiled a new textbook on African history recently.

我们最近编了一本关于非洲历史的教科书。

▷ This is a book for children about Africa and its people.

这是一本写给孩子的关于非洲和非洲各国人民的书。

2. about to do, not about to do

1 about to do 意为“不久就要……”(going to do very soon) 或“正要……”(just going to do)。如:

▷ Don't go out now — we are about to have lunch.

不要出去了——我们就要吃午饭了。

▷ I was about to go to bed when there was a knock at the door.

我正要去睡觉,这时有人敲门。

2 在美国英语中,“not about to do”表示“不愿”(unwilling to do)或“不打算”(not going to do)之意。如:

▷ I'm not about to pay 50 dollars for a dress like that.

我可不愿为那样一套衣服付出 50 美元。

▷ I'm not about to give up when I'm so close to success.

我不愿在我马上就要成功时放弃。

3. above, over

1 两个词均可用作“高过……;比……高”解。如:

▷ The water came up above/over our knees.

水没过我们的双膝。

▷ Can you see the helicopter above/over the palace?

你能看见宫殿上空的那架直升机吗?

2 当作“覆盖”(covering)和“越过”解时,通常用 over。如:

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▷ The plane was flying over Denmark.

飞机当时正飞越丹麦。

▷ There's thick cloud over that mountain.

浓云笼罩在那座山的上空。

3 在与数字、数量或量度短语一起用时，较常用 over(= more than)。如：

▷ There were over 100,000 people at the peace rally.

参加这次和平集会的有 100,000 人以上。

▷ You have to be over 18 to see this film.

要看这部电影，你得过了 18 岁才行。

4 但是，当认为量度是在垂直刻度尺上表示时，则使用 above。如：

▷ The temperature is three degrees above zero.

温度是零上 3 度。

▷ She is well above average (= the middle of the scale) in intelligence.

她在智力上大大超出一般。

5 陆地高度是用 above sea - level 来表示的。如：

▷ The summit of Everest is over 8,000 meters above sea - level.

(more than 8,000 meters higher than sea - level)

珠穆朗玛峰的海拔高度超过了 8,000 米。

[注意]在书上或报纸上，“see over”意为“见下页”(look on the next page)：“see above”意为“见前面”。

4. accompany by, accompany with

1 accompany 用于被动语态时，后接 by 表示“由……陪同、伴随；以(由)……伴奏”，可以跟人、动物，也可跟事物，如：

▷ He went to Japan on a lecture tour accompanied by his wife.

他在妻子的陪同下去日本做巡回演说。

▷ The singer was accompanied at the piano by John Smith.

这位歌手由约翰·史密斯做钢琴伴奏。

2 后接 with 时，意为“兼有、伴有、伴随着”，一般接事物，如：

▷ He was running a high fever accompanied with intense headache.

他发着高烧，并伴随着剧烈的头疼。

▷ They suffered a completed defeat accompanied with disgrace.

他们遭到了彻底的并且是不光彩的失败。

5. according to, in accordance with

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- 1 这两条短语意思相近,都是“根据、按照”的意思,可以互换。according to sb. 意思等于 “if what sb. says is true”, 因此,不能说: According to me, your plan is not practical. 但可以说:

▷ According to Jane, her boss is a real tyrant.

按照珍的说法,她的老板是个十足的暴君。

▷ According to the timetable, the next train gets in at 9:30.

按照时刻表,下一班火车9点30分进站。

- 2 according to 一般不与 view, opinion 一类词连用,但可以说:

▷ In the government's view, the economic situation in the country is changing for the better.

根据政府的看法,该国经济形势正在好转。

▷ In my opinion, your plan is not practical.

依我之见,你的计划不切实际。

6. accustom to, acquaint with, familiarize (-se) with, be (get/become) acquainted with, be/get/become familiar with, be familiar to

- 1 ① accustom to 意为“使习惯于……”, accustom 后接反身代词; to 后接名词、代词、动名词,也有时接 infinitive(带 to 不定式)。

▷ He had to take some time to accustom himself to the new life style of his new country.

他得花一段时间使自己适应新到国家的生活方式。

▷ You must accustom yourself to be more at your ease when you are with people.

当你与别人相处时,你一定要使自己的举止更自然一些。

② accustomed 常可用作表语,与 be, get, become 连用。用 be 表示状态;用 get, become 表示由不习惯到习惯的变化。

▷ I've already got (become) accustomed to the heat here.

我已经习惯了这里的炎热。

▷ Are you accustomed to the climate there?

你习惯那里的气候吗?

- 2 acquaint with 意为“使熟悉”。

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- ▷ Let me acquaint you with the situation here before you start your new work.

在你开始你的新工作之前,让我帮你熟悉一下这里的形势。

- ▷ Have you acquainted yourself with your new work?

你已经熟悉你的新工作了吗?

- 3 familiarize with 意为“使了解、使熟悉”,与 acquaint with 意思相近。

- ▷ I'd like to familiarize you with what is happening here.

我想让你了解一下这里的情形。

- 4 be (get/become) acquainted with 意为“熟悉、了解、认识”,用在较为正式场合。用 be 时表示状态;用 get/become 时表示由不熟悉、不了解到熟悉、了解的变化。

- ▷ We have long been acquainted with each other; we first met at a party three years ago.

我们相互认识很长时间了,第一次见面是三年前的一次聚会上。

- ▷ It was difficult enough getting acquainted with her and her mother; they were eccentric people.

她和她母亲相当难接近;她们脾气很怪。

- 5 ① be/get/become familiar with 意为“熟悉”,以人为主语,with 可以接人,也可接物。接事物时,表示熟悉如何做或如何用。用 be 表示状态;用 get/become 表示变化。

- ▷ Are you familiar with the machine?

你熟悉这台机器吗?

- ▷ Are you familiar with Prof. Smith?

你熟悉史密斯教授吗?

② be familiar to 意思是“为……所熟悉”,以物为主语,to 后接人。

- ▷ I think this is familiar to you.

我想这对你来说是熟悉的。

7. ache, pain, pang, throe

- 1 ① ache 所表示的疼痛常与身体某个脏器或局部失调或损伤有关,持续时间较久,多指一般性疼痛。

- ▷ An ache is often a long-lasting pain, usually dull rather than sharp,

associated with a particular organ or part of the body.

“ache”通常指一种长久持续的疼痛，钝而不尖利，与身体的某一器官或部位有关。



② ache 后接疼痛部位时，在 ache 前常用不定冠词。

▷ I had an ache in the ear.

我耳朵疼。

③ headache 常用作可数名词。

▷ I've got a headache.

我感到头疼。

▷ I often get headaches.

我常犯头疼。

④其它疼痛 (toothache, earache, stomach - ache, back - ache) 可以是可数名词，也可以是不可数名词。在英国英语中，较常用作不可数名词。

▷ I've got toothache for a long time.

我牙疼了好长时间了。

▷ I've had toothache three times this week.

这周我牙疼了三次。

[注意] 在美国英语中，具体一次疼痛的发作用 a toothache, a stomach - ache 等等。

▷ Toothache is horrible.

牙疼是很叫人讨厌的。

▷ I've got a toothache.

我患了牙疼。

⑤身体其它部位的疼痛，可用动词 to ache。如：

▷ My legs ache.

我腿疼。

[注意] heartache 是烦恼或沮丧的文学用语。

2 ① pain 表示的疼痛较广：强的、弱的，长时间的、短时间的，局部的、全身的；可指因功能失调或疾病造成的隐痛，也可指因受伤引起的剧痛。用于引申，作“努力、麻烦”解，用作可数名词：

▷ He was anxious about an off - and - on pain in the abdomen.

他对于腹部时断时续的疼痛很是不安。

▷ It was clear that our hostess had taken pains with the preparation for the party.

很显然，女主人为了准备这次聚会费了不少心血。

② pain 也可表示内心的“痛苦”,用作不可数名词:

▷ May this country never again know the pain of war.

祝愿这个国家再不要遭受战争的痛苦。

▷ You will forgive me if I have given you pain.

如果我给你造成痛苦了,请你原谅我。

3 ① pang 常指“阵痛、剧痛”:

▷ I'm feeling a pang of a toothache.

我感到牙齿一阵剧痛。

▷ She is feeling the pangs before childbirth.

她正感到分娩前的阵痛。

② pang 也可用作比喻意义。如:

▷ She left her children with a pang of sadness.

她给孩子们留下了深深的悲痛。

4 throe 常指剧烈的、间歇性的、常会引起痉挛的疼痛或巨大痛苦,多用复数形式。

▷ The shrieks of the terror-stricken and the awful gaspings of those in the last throes of the drowning, none of us will ever forget to our dying day.

那些吓坏了的人们的尖叫声,那些处于溺死前最后痛苦中的人们发出的骇人的大口大口的喘气声,我们至死难忘。

8. across, over

1 两者均可用来表示“在(或“到”)一条线、一条河、一条道路或街道等等的另一边”,表示与细长之物有关的位置或运动。

▷ You must be careful when you walk over/across the road.

你过马路时一定要小心。

▷ The post office is not very far, just over/across the street.

邮局不很远,就在街对过。

2 over 用于水面上或超出水面上的(但不用于水中的)运动。

▷ How long would it take to swim across the river?

游过这条河需要多长时间?(不能用 over)

3 两者均可用来表示“在高的障碍物(如篱墙、山岭、树篱等)的另一边”,但要表示向某种高的东西的另一边运动,则多用 over,有时也用 across。



- ▷ If we can be over/across the fence before sunrise, we'll get a chance.

如能在日出前到达篱墙那一边,我们就有机可乘了。

- ▷ It took us two hours to travel across the mountains.

我们花了两个小时越过大山。

- ▷ The road passes over a steep mountain.

这条路经过一座陡峻的高山。

4 across 和 over 均可用于一个区域(如田野、沙漠、舞厅等)内的运动。

- ▷ Who are those people wandering over/across the fields?

那些在田野里游逛的人是谁?

5 但如表示“从一个区域的一边到另一边”时,只能用 across。

- ▷ It took him six weeks to walk across the blazing desert.

他花了六周的时间才走过炎热的沙漠。(不用 over the desert)

6 over 通常不用于立体空间(如房间)之内的运动。

- ▷ He walked across the room, smiling strangely.

他走到房间另一边,奇怪地微笑着。

7 副词 over 比介词 over 含义更宽。如,通常不说 Let's swim over the river to the church,但可以说:Let's swim over to the church。

9. across, through

across, through 均可表示从一个区域的一边向另一边的运动。across 与 on 有关,指的是在一个表面上的运动;through 与 in 有关,指的是穿过一个立体空间的运动,如:

- ▷ The lake is frozen, so we can walk across the ice to save time.

湖水结冰了,为了节省时间,我们可以从冰上走过去。

- ▷ I traveled through Europe visiting many old towns.

我在欧洲旅行,参观了许多古老的城市。

10. actual, actually, real, really, in (actual) fact, in effect, for all practical purposes, in actuality, in point of fact, as a matter of

A fact, in reality, in (all) truth, virtual, virtually

1 actual, actually, real, really, in fact 在用于纠正错误或介绍出乎意料的情况时意思相近, actual, real 是形容词, actually, really 为副词:

▷ The book says he was 87 when he died, but his actual age (but in fact his age) was 85.

该书说他死时是 87 岁,但他实际年龄(但在实际上他的年龄)是 85 岁。

▷ He looks honest, but actually he's a rogue.

他看上去很诚实,实际上是个坏蛋。

2 in (actual) fact, in point of fact, as a matter of fact 意思均为“实际上、事实上”。

▷ Officially he is in charge but in (actual) fact his secretary does all the work.

官方说是他在负责,但实际上是他的秘书做着全部工作。

▷ He doesn't mind, in point of fact he's very pleased.

他并不介意,事实上还非常高兴。

3 in effect 意为“实际上、事实上”,还可以表示“(法律上)生效”。

▷ The new system of taxation will remain in effect until next May.

新税制将有效至明年 5 月。

4 for (all) practical purposes 意为“实际上,事实上”,与 in effect, in (actual) fact 意思相同。

▷ Only 15 years ago, IBM was for all practical purposes the computer industry.

仅在 15 年前,国际商用机器公司实际上就是计算机工业本身。

5 in actuality 意为“事实上、实际上”,可与 in effect, in (point of) fact, actually 等换用,用于纠正误解。

▷ He looks poor but in actuality he has plenty of money.

他看上去贫穷,但实际上很有钱。

6 in reality 意为“实际上、其实”,也可以用于纠正误解。

▷ In reality, he helped them; he was not trying to make life difficult for them at all!

其实,他帮助他们,他根本不是跟他们过不去!

7 in (all) truth 意思是“说老实话”,是较正式的说法,与 to tell the

truth 同义。



▷ In truth, I must admit I don't like them very much.

说实话,我必须承认,我不很喜欢他们。

8 virtual 意思是“实际上的”,virtually 为副词,意思是“实际上、几乎、基本上”。

▷ His sending her a dozen roses was a virtual declaration of love.

他送给她的一打玫瑰其实是他爱情的宣言。

▷ With the boss out sick, the bookkeeper is virtually in charge.

老板生病不在时,这位记账员实际上在负责。

11. adhere to, cleave to, cling onto, cling to, hold on to, hold by, hold to, insist, keep on, keep to, persevere, persist, stand by, stand on, stay with, stick by, stick to

1 adhere to 一个意思是“粘贴、粘(在某物上)”;另一个意思是“坚持或忠实于(意见、信仰、计划等)”

▷ Wet clothes adhere to the skin.

湿衣服贴在皮肤上。

▷ We adhere to our original plan of climbing the mountain in spite of the bad weather.

尽管天气不好,我们还是坚持原来的爬山计划。

2 cleave to 与 adhere to 意思和用法差不多,但 cleave to 表示“忠实于”的意思时,可以接思想、原则、计划等,也可接人:

▷ Wet clothes cleave to the skin.

湿衣服贴在皮肤上。

▷ Loyal party members cleave to their party's political line.

忠诚的党员忠实于自己党的政治路线。

3 cling onto 表示:

①抓住、抱住:

▷ The child clung onto its mother.

那小孩抱住了妈妈。

②试图保持(留);不放弃:

▷ Whenever we move to a new house, we always cling onto far too many possessions.

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每当搬新房子时,我们总是试图保留太多的财物。

③坚/保持;忠实于(思想、观念等):

▷ The chairman has always clung onto old - fashioned ideas.

这位主席总是坚持旧式观念。

4 cling to 表示:

①靠近、贴着:

▷ The ship clung to the shore.

这艘船贴近海岸航行。

②抓住、抱住:

▷ The child clung to its mother.

那小孩抱住了妈妈。

③试图保持/留,不放弃:

▷ Whenever we move to a new house, we always cling to far too many possessions.

每当搬新房子时,我们总是试图保留太多的财物。

④贴近;坚持;拿着不放;忠于(人或物):

▷ The old folks cling to their orthodox beliefs.

这些老人们忠于自己正统的信仰。

▷ Don't cling to those old ideas of yours.

不要紧抓着那些老观念不放。

5 hold by 表示“坚持、遵循、赞同”:

▷ Throughout the whole struggle they held by their principles.

在这整个斗争中,他们始终坚持自己的原则。

▷ I don't hold by some of the strange ideas you believe in.

我不赞成你所信奉的某些奇怪的思想。

6 hold on to 表示:

①抓住(不放);抓紧:

▷ Hold on to my hand tightly while we cross the street.

过马路时,抓紧我的手。

②保持;不要放弃(卖掉):

▷ It's not enough to take over the lead; we must hold on to it!

领先了还不够;我们必须保持住!

7 ① hold to 表示“坚持(意见、诺言等);(使)遵循”:

▷ He held to his beliefs in spite of cruel treatment.

尽管受到残酷的虐待,他还是坚持自己的信仰。

▷ If he tries to leave early, we shall hold him to the contract.



如果他试图早离开,我们会坚持让他遵守合同的。

②有时也作“抓住;把……栓(系、固定)在(……上)”:

▷ Hold tightly to the railing when you come down the steps.

下台阶时,抓紧栏杆。

▷ These are very poor fasteners holding the pipes to the wall, and they will soon break.

这些把管子固定在墙上的紧固件质量很差,不久就会断裂的。

8 ① insist 是“坚持要求,一定要自己或别人(做某事)”,接从句时,须用虚拟语气,用 should,或省掉 should,用原形动词:

▷ I insist that the work be finished by the middle of June.

我坚持要这项工作在6月中旬前完成。

▷ I must insist on your giving me a straightforward answer.

我必须坚持要你给我一个直截了当的回答。

② insist 还表示“强调、坚持说(……是事实)”,从句不用虚拟:

▷ He insisted that he saw somebody standing outside the window that night.

他坚持说那天夜里他看见有人站在窗外。

▷ She insisted to everyone present that he was innocent.

她对在场的每一个人坚持说他是无辜的。

9 keep on 意为“尽管有困难也坚持下去;继续做下去”,on 为副词:

▷ Even if you fail the exam again, you must try to keep on until you pass.

即便这次考试还不及格,你一定要努力坚持下去,直到通过。

▷ I've never won anything yet, but I intend to keep on until I do.

我还未曾取得过什么成绩呢,但我打算坚持做下去,直到事业有成。

10 keep to 表示:

①(使)遵循(守);(使)按……行事,后接“信仰、指示、计划、诺言、时间表”等:

▷ One should keep to his promises if he wants to win confidence of others.

如果一个人想赢得别人的信任,他就应当遵守诺言。

▷ They keep to the custom of having their marriages only in May.

他们遵守着只在5月份婚嫁这一风俗。

②坚持不辍(做某事):

▷ He had more than once kept to his task for a week at a stretch.

A 他曾不止一次连续一周执行任务。

③留在(某处)、呆在(……里面);呆在某处;向(某处)运动:

▷ Jack was obliged to keep to his bed because of a fever.

杰克因为发烧,不得不卧床。

▷ If you keep to the main road you won't get lost.

你不离这个大道,就迷不了路。

④(使)不离开(主题):

▷ Do let's keep to the subject; we're trying to reach an agreement, not have a conversation.

咱们别离开话题,咱们是在设法达成一项协议,而不是交谈。

▷ It's part of the chairman's duty to keep each speaker to the point, to save wasting time.

使每位讲话者不偏离话题,以致不浪费时间,是会议主席责任的一部分。

11 persevere 表示“坚持、固守”,尤其用于困难、令人厌倦的事,强调坚忍、孜孜不倦、不屈不挠,与 in/at/with 连用:

▷ If you persevere at/in your search for a job, you're sure to find something suitable in the end.

如果你坚持找工作的话,你最终总会找到一个合适的差事的。

▷ It's not easy to persevere with such dull work, but it has to be finished.

坚持做这种乏味的工作是不容易的,但必须完成它。

12 ① persist 意为“坚持、继续(做某事)”,侧重尽管有争议、反对、失败、困难等,也不改变信仰或所做之事,多与 in 连用,可用被动结构:

▷ Why does the boy persist in his troublesome behavior?

为什么那个男孩坚持他那令人厌烦的行为?

▷ She persisted in wearing that old-fashioned hat notwithstanding that many people laughed at her.

尽管许多人笑话她,她还是坚持戴她的那顶旧式的帽子。

▷ He persisted in his refusal to have a hand in this matter.

他坚持拒绝插手这件事。

② persist 还表示“坚持说、反复说”,与 insist 用作此义时相近:

▷ She persisted that Jack was innocent of the crime.

她坚持说杰克没有犯罪。

▷ He persisted to everyone at the party that he was quite recovered.

他对参加聚会的每个人坚持说,他的身体已恢复得很好了。

13 stand by 也可表示“忠于(某人);支持;站在……一边;遵守;坚持”:

▷ Ours are all developing countries and should stand by one another.

我们都是发展中国家,应该互相支持。

▷ A real friend is one who will stand by you through thick and thin.

一个真正的朋友应是与你同甘共苦的人。

▷ One should always stand by his promises.

一个人应永远遵守诺言。

14 stand on 也可表示“按……行事;坚持”,on 为介词:

▷ We must stand on our principles and let no one persuade us otherwise.

我们必须坚持自己的原则而不让任何人动摇我们。

▷ Do you still stand on your original point of view?

你仍然坚持你原来的观点吗?

15 stay with 也可表示“坚持、继续使用”:

▷ Shall we stay with the present arrangements until a better plan is thought out?

我们是否坚持目前的方案直到想出一个更好的计划?

▷ How long have you stayed with this method?

你坚持用这种方法多久了?

16 stick by 表示“忠于(某人);遵循(思想、原则、诺言等)”:

▷ These people would stick by the firm through thick and thin.

这些人会与公司同甘苦,共患难。

▷ We are good friends sticking by each other in good times or bad.

我们是不论在顺境还是逆境都能互相忠于对方的好朋友。

17 stick to 可表示:

①粘(贴)在……上:

▷ Wet clothes stick to the skin.

湿衣服紧贴在皮肤上。

▷ The mat seems to be stuck to the floor, I can't move it.

这个垫子似乎牢牢地粘在了地板上,我无法移动它。

②靠近、顺着(路线或方向):

▷ Stick close to me and you won't get lost.

紧跟着我,你就不会迷路。

▷ The ship had to stick to shore because of the heavy mist.

A