

大学英语 同义词辨析

许承军/主编

KEYS TO
WORDS

吉林大学出版社

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封面设计：孙梦白

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前 言

同义词辨析是英语学习的难点之一。因此,提高同义词辨析能力也是提高大学生们英语水平的关键。《大学英语同义词辨析》一书是我们根据多年的教学实践编写而成。在这本书中,我们不仅对同义词的含义做了详细辨析,而且对它们的实际用法做了具体比较,这在一般同义词词典中是绝无仅有的。

《大学英语同义词辨析》以精讲多练为原则,在每条简洁的辨析后面都有10个练习句及参考答案,力求使读者读一条解决一个问题。所以,它是一本实用的自学参考书,不仅适用于大学生,也适用于准备高考的中学生,还可供英语教师教学参考之用。

《大学英语同义词辨析》语言简练明了,例句尽引自中外驰名辞典,题条部分由东北电力学院外籍英语教师 Mr. Leland Cautwell Grant 和 Miss Ruth Wheeler Grant 审订。

由于作者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

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1

Morris is a man who is able to help you when you are in difficulty and may be capable of jealousy when you have made superior progress in your study or work.

Warm-up exercise:

1. I was _____ to live on my salary at that time.
2. An electronic computer is _____ of storing million of bits information.
3. Using radio, even astronauts travelling in space are _____ to talk with the people on the earth.

able 和 capable 均可以做表语,表示“能够”“能”,其含义没有明显差别。但两个词的用法却迥然不同,其一是 able 后接不定式;capable 后接 of。

You might be able to persuade him. 你可能说服他。

The doctors are not able to agree about it. 医生们不能同意这件事。

I don't believe you are capable of winning it. 我认为你不能赢这场比赛。

It was felt that she was perfectly capable of taking care of herself. 大家认为她完全能够照顾自己。

able 仅能用于人或动物,表示褒义;而 capable 还能够用于东西或事情,可以表示贬义。

The frog is able to jump three meters. 青蛙能跳三米远。

I haven't been able to get in touch with her. 我没能与她取得联系。

Totalitarian governments are capable of the most unspeakable

enormities. 极权主义政府能做出最令人难以启齿的,无法无天的事来。

A ship yard is capable of producing two nuclear submarines a month. 一个船厂每月能造两艘潜水艇。

预备练习的答案分别是 able, capable, able。

Exercise, fill in the blanks with able or capable.

1. I shan't be _____ to come on January 1.
2. The cask is _____ of holding 5 gallons.
3. The patient was soon _____ to sit up and read.
4. Superpowers are _____ of anything foul and base.
5. Mary seemed _____ to put complicated thought in simple words.
6. He was one of those who are _____ of all kinds of tricks.
7. I would like to be _____ to read and write, but I am too old to learn.
8. A conductor is a body or substance that is _____ of carrying electrons easily.
9. She had been _____ to send home regularly fifteen dollars a week to maintain the family.
10. Computers are _____ of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning.

Key to the exercise:

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------|------------|
| 1) able | 2) capable | 3) able | 4) capable |
| 5) able | 6) capable | 7) able | 8) capable |
| 9) able | 10) capable | | |

2

Having asked many questions the manager admitted that our proposal was a practical one and accepted the plan.

Warm-up exercise:

1. Tom _____ to breaking the window.
2. The union _____ my terms finally.
3. He _____ that his comprehension was weak.

accept 和 admit 都有“接受”、“承认”之意,但两个词的内涵不同,使用的环境也不同。

accept 常表示默认,而不是积极地赞成或认可,有时也表示不加可否的态度或对注定要发生之事的妥协,所以往往译成“接受”,“同意”等。

I knew that they would accept my proposal. 我知道他们会接受我的建议的。

Please accept this little gift in token of our esteem. 请接受这小小礼物,以表敬意。

与 accept 相反,admit 常表示主动地赞同或认可,往往译成“承认”。所以,一个人可以不声不响地接受(accepts)一项建议,而一个人只有在对比建议审问过后才能承认(admits)它。

He admits that he is very much afraid of the thunder. 他承认他非常害怕打雷。

She admitted (to) having read the letter from him. 她承认看过他寄来的那封信。

预备练习的答案分别是 admitted, accepted 和 admitted。

Exercise, fill in the blanks with accept or admit.

1. I can not _____ you as my assistant.
2. This man _____ that his motive is profits.
3. You must _____ the task to be difficult.
4. She _____ that we must do the work this way.
5. We have to _____ that he is a highly competent man.
6. Do you _____ (to) taking these goods without paying for them?
7. She fully _____ his account of how the accident had happened the day before.
8. He readily _____ our invitation to speak about his case in Korea battle field.
9. It seemed intolerable that she should _____ herself beaten in the match.
10. We must _____ the fact that there is a great deal we can not know.

Key to the exercise :

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1) accept | 2) admits | 3) admit | 4) accepts |
| 5) admit | 6) admit | 7) accepted | 8) accepted |
| 9) admit | 10) accept | | |

3

The police charged the man with theft
and the accused denied his guilt.

Warm-up exercise :

1. She _____ her neighbour with receiving stolen goods.
2. His teacher _____ him of cheating in the examination.
3. They _____ that the police had beaten two students to death.

accuse 和 charge 都有“控告”、“谴责”之意,但使用范围和方法不同。

accuse 可用于正式场合,也可用于非正式场合,译做“指控”、“指责”、“责备”等。

He is accused of killing ten young women. 他被指控杀了十名年青妇女。

He accused his father of having broken his word. 他责备他父亲违背诺言。

charge 主要用于法厅或非常严肃的场合,译做“控告”、“指控”等。

He denied the crime with which he was charged. 他否认自己犯了被指控的罪行。

The police charged the driver with reckless driving. 交通警察指控那司机胡乱开车。

在指控或指责某人犯了……法或犯了……错误时,accuse 后接 of 引出的介词短语;charge 后接 with 引出的介词短语。

The police accused him of murder. 警察指控他杀了人。

The police are going to charge him with murder. 警察将指控他犯了杀人罪。

The younger children accused John of eating more than his share. 孩子们指责约翰吃多了。

charge 可带从句,并可用于非人称结构;accuse 不能。the accused 可表示“被告”;charge 不能。

The accused man stood up. 被告站了起来。

The accused are three men in their early twenties. 被告是三个

刚满二十岁的男孩子。

It was charged that he aided and abetted the enemy. 他被指控犯有援助敌人之罪。

The King charged that his minister had disobeyed instructions. 国王指责大臣不执行命令。

预备练习的答案分别是 charged, accused, charged.

Exercise: fill in the blanks with accuse or charge.

1. I shall _____ him with forgery and theft.
2. They _____ us of carelessness in the work.
3. I was _____ with making inflammatory speeches.
4. He was arrested and _____ with a variety of offence.
5. Their banker stood _____ of hindering economic recovery.
6. He was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.
7. I don't think any one can _____ me of not being frank.
8. The judge asked the _____ man to stand up, and he did.
9. It has been _____ that Richard's early associates corrupted his morals.
10. The statement _____ that U. S. actions here violated the 1954 Geneva Agreement.

Key to the exercise:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1) charge | 2) accused | 3) charged | 4) charged |
| 5) accused | 6) accused | 7) accuse | 8) accused |
| 9) charged | 10) charged | | |

4

Gazing at her newly published books Jane is deep in thought; it took her nine years to acquire the ability to use English and about two years to obtain the permission to study abroad. Now fifteen years has passed and it's indeed not easy for her to gain the honour in a foreign country.

Warm-up exercise:

1. Through my uncle's influence I _____ a good appointment at the Foreign Office.
2. In scattered local elections in May and July the Christian Democrats and Socialists _____ votes.
3. She has _____ an extraordinary command of the English language.

这里仅讲 *acquire*, *gain* 和 *obtain* 在表示“得到”、“获得”时的含义及用法区别。在现代英语中有时可见到这三个词相互混用,似乎没有区别。例如:

She acquired her knowledge of French while living in Paris. 她在巴黎居住期间学的法语。

When she was in France she gained an excellent knowledge of French. 她在法国的时候学了一口好法语。

Where did you obtain your knowledge of Chinese history? 你在哪学的中国历史。

可实际上,它们由于含义不同,使用的范围也不同,一般情况下不宜相互替代。

obtain 用于比较正规的场合(在一般情况下常与 *get* 相互替