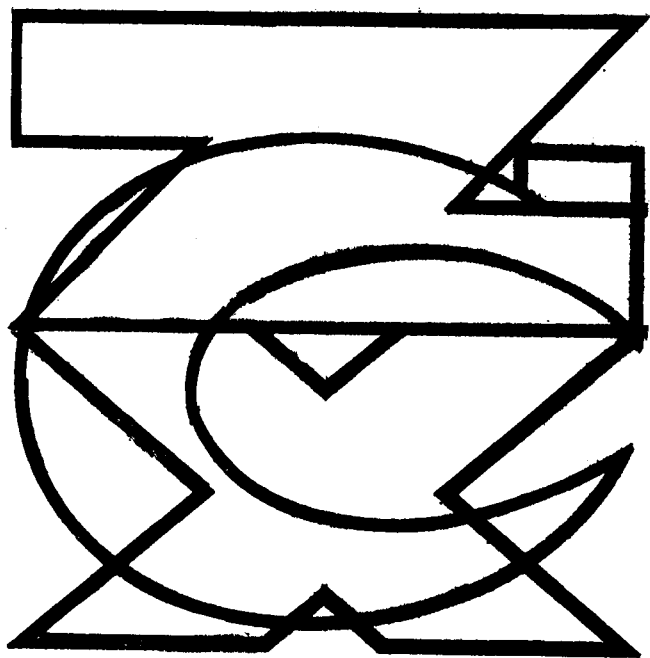


# 英语同义词

李天辰 葛立华



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ENGLISH SYNONYMS

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英 语 同 义 词

李天辰 葛立华

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ying yu tong yi ci

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## 编者的话

这本《英语同义词》是专门为具有中学英语水平 的读者学习英语而编写的。本册所收词汇大多选自 现行中学英语教材，解释力求简明扼要。

全书共收入单词和常用词语426个，分为81组， 每组分辨析、举例两部分，大多数配有选择填空练 习。各组词后大都注明词性、词义，以资辨识。例 句，部分选自现用中学英语教材，部分选自日常生活 用语，浅显易懂。

本册目录以各组带头词字母顺序排列，书后附有 练习答案和单词索引。

本册不仅可供中学生学习英语之用，也可供具有 中学英语水平的读者学习和中小学英语教师教学时参 考。

在本书编写过程中，曾得到包头师专外语系李道 和先生的大力帮助，在此谨表深切谢意。由于我们水 平有限，加之经验不足，本书可能有错误，希望读者 批评指正。

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## 1. accident, incident, event

〔名〕事件，事故

辨析：accident指偶然发生的不幸事件，即“事故”。它还可以表示偶然发生的事件。

incident通常指任何不很重要的事件，它还可以用来表示引起国际争端或战争等的事件。

event通常指重大事件。

举例：He was killed in a traffic accident.

他在一次交通事故中受伤身亡。

It is an ordinary incident.

这是一件很普通的事。

It was quite an event.

这确实是件大事。

练习：用accident, incident, event填空：

1. This took place soon after the July 7th \_\_\_\_\_ of 1937.
2. The worker died of a railway \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What were the chief \_\_\_\_\_ of last year?
4. The old man told an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ in his past.

## 2. ache, pain

〔动, 名〕疼痛

辨析: ache指一种持续、固定的疼痛。作为名词,它可以和某些表示身体部位的名词构成复合名词,如a headache(头痛), a stomach-ache(胃痛)等。

pain是日常用语,它指因疾病、创伤等引起的疼痛。pain既用于表示肉体上的痛苦,也可以用于表示精神上的痛苦。

举例: My head aches terribly.

我头痛得厉害。

She felt some pain in her right arm.

她觉得右臂有点疼痛。

练习: 用ache, pain填空:

1. The sad news gave us much \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The boy has a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ in a tooth.
3. The girl cried with \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. I am \_\_\_\_\_ all over.

## 3. across, over, through

〔介〕通过, 穿过

辨析: across侧重于横断方向。

over不表示固定方向，从前后、左右、上下皆可。

through含有从空间穿过、通过的意味。

举例：Let's walk across the street.

咱们过马路吧。

The thief jumped over the wall and ran away.

小偷翻过墙头，然后逃跑了。

Light comes in through the window.

光线从窗户进来。

练习：用across, over, through填空：

1. They sailed \_\_\_\_\_ the Pacific.
2. The smell diffused \_\_\_\_\_ air.
3. He was surprised to see a sword was hanging \_\_\_\_\_ his head.
4. They built a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river.

#### 4. act, action

〔名〕行动，动作

辨析：act指短暂、简单而具体的，个别动作，也用于指具有某种性质的动作。

action指时间持续较长，复杂的，多步骤的行动，它也可指抽象的动作。

举例: Think carefully before your act.

三思而后行。

We should go into action at once if we are to fulfil the task.

要想按时完成任务,我们就应该立即行动起来。

练习: 用act, action填空:

1. This is an \_\_\_\_\_ of justice.
2. We must put our plan into \_\_\_\_\_ at once.
3. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ of kindness to help a blind man across the street.
4. We must suit the \_\_\_\_\_ to the word

### 5. after, behind

〔介〕在……后面, 在……以后

辨析: 二者表示地点时, 意思都是“在……后面”。但after通常指次序的先后, 而behind指位置的前后。二者在表示时间时, after表示“在……以后”, 而behind则表示“按照一定的时刻而迟了”的意思。

举例: After you, please.

您先走! (指次序)

There are some trees behind the house.



房后有些树。(指位置)

I called on him soon after his arrival.

他到达后不久我就拜访了他。

The train is never behind its time.

这列火车从不误点。

练习：用after, behind填空：

1. Don't talk about others \_\_\_\_\_ their backs.
2. Milton is placed \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare.
3. They came to Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ us.
4. He went and hid \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

## 6. ago, before

〔副〕 以前

辨析：从说话时起，数到过去的某一时刻，用ago，如half an hour ago（半小时前）等。用ago时，动词总用过去时。表示从过去某一时刻起若干时间以前，要用before，before可与完成时或never连用。

举例：I heard the news long ago.

我好久以前听到了这个消息。

I never met him before.

我从没有见过他。