

STRIDE
ACROSS
THE
ENGLISH
BARRIER
EASILY



轻松掌握

英语常用词辨异

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中国书籍出版社

轻松迈过英语关丛书

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主编 浩 瀚 杨 乐 王 蓓

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abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* 丢弃, 离弃; 放弃

例句 ① The cruel man abandoned his wife and children.

那个残酷的人抛弃了妻子和孩子。

② She is obliged to abandon that idea.

她被迫放弃那个想法。

③ I don't think he will abandon his friends.

我认为他不会背弃朋友。

辨析 abandon, desert, forsake, give up

这组动词都有“放弃, 遗弃”的意味, 但侧重点各有不同。

abandon 不愿再看到或想到被抛弃的人或物, 其书面意味较浓;

desert 强调违背法律和道德上应尽的义务、责任而抛家、舍业、违背誓言或逃避责任, 该词含有过失之意, 有贬义色彩;

forsake 为正式用语, 强调断绝感情上的依恋;

give up 多用于口语, 泛指“放弃, 停止, 不同……接触”, 其感情色彩较 desert 和 abandon 弱。give up 用于人时, 则指对某人的到来、康复或找回等“不再抱希望, 不再期待”。例如:

① He abandoned the idea of going abroad.

他放弃了出国的念头。

② He deserted his country and helped the enemy.

他叛国助敌。

③ You should forsake your former habits.

你应该抛弃旧习惯。

④ The doctor had given her up but she made a remarkable recovery.

医生早已放弃了治愈她的希望, 但她恢复得很好。

Exercise

在空格内填入适当的词完成下列句子:

1. He felt guilty at ____ his friends in the forest.
2. Doubt let him to ____ his family and friends.
3. The search was ____ when night came, even though the child had not been found.
4. You ought to have ____ up smoking last year.

※ ANSWERS:

1. deserting; 2. forsake; 3. abandoned; 4. given up

A lion may come to be beholden to a mouse.

老鼠也能帮狮子;弱者也能帮强者。

♥ 此语源出伊索寓言:一只狮子抓住一只老鼠,老鼠说如放了它,它将来会报恩。狮子放了它,后来狮子被猎人捉住捆绑起来,老鼠就把绳子咬断救了狮子。这句谚语意为荣华富贵者应当善待贫寒之士,也许有一天他会有求于后者。beholden/bi'həʊdən/ adj. 对……感激的;蒙恩的。

aboard [ə'bo:d] *ad./prep.* 在船(飞机)上; 上船(飞机、车)

例句 ① We must not take combustible goods aboard.

我们不能把易燃品带上车。

② They went aboard the ship.

他们上了船。

辨异 **aboard, abroad 与 board:**

☞ **aboard** 可用做介词或副词, 表示“在车(船、飞机)上”;

☞ **board** 用做动词, 表示“上船, 上车或上飞机”;

☞ **abroad** 为副词, 表示“在国外, 在海外”, 还有“传开”之意。

例如:

① The passengers boarded the plane at noon.

旅客们在中午登机。

② He has just returned from abroad.

他刚从海外回来。

③ There is a rumor abroad that the city has been taken.

谣传那个城市已被占领。

Exercise

在空格内填入适当的词完成下列句子:

1. His son is now studying ____.
2. When did he ____ the plane?
3. No dangerous articles can be taken ____.
4. They went home ____ ship.

※ **ANSWERS:**

1. abroad; 2. board; 3. aboard; 4. aboard

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* 1. 吸收(水分、热等), 吸引(知识等) 2. 吸引……的注意, 使全神贯注(常用被动语态)

例句 ① The sponge absorbed all the water.

海绵把水都吸干了。

② The clever boy absorbed all the knowledge his teachers could give him.

那聪明的男孩把他各位老师所能教的所有知识都吸收了。

③ All his energies were absorbed in his own affairs.

他把全部精力都倾注于自己的事情上了。

辨析 absorb, appeal, attract:

☞ **absorb** 意为“吸收, 吸取”;

☞ **appeal** 是不及物动词, 在表示某人或某物对某人有吸引力或使某人感兴趣时, 一般使用 appeal to sb. 结构。此外, appeal 还有“呼吁、申诉”等含义;

☞ **attract** 是及物动词, 意为“吸引、引诱”, 没有“恳求、呼吁”之意。例如:

① There is plenty of nitrogen in the air but it cannot be absorbed directly by the plants.

空气中有大量的氮, 但植物不能直接吸收。

② Mrs. Green was very pleased because the apartment she found appealed to everyone of her family.

格林太太挑选的公寓博得了全家人的欢喜, 她非常高兴。

③ Pop music does not appeal to me just as classical music to you.
我对流行音乐不感兴趣, 就像你对古典音乐不感兴趣一样。

④ The new play attracted a great deal of attention.
这出新剧非常引人注目。

⑤ Babies are attracted by bright colors.
婴儿喜欢鲜艳的颜色。

Exercise

在空格内填入适当的词完成下列句子:

1. We should ____ the merits of other.
2. The police appealed to the public for any information about the murder.
3. She decided to appeal to a higher court against the judge's decision.
4. I'm very ____ to the newcomer, George.

※ ANSWERS:

1. absorb; 2. appealed; 3. appeal; 4. attracted

Result of Laziness

A teacher asked a class to write an essay on "The Result of Laziness."

And what a bright but lazy boy in the class handed in as his composition was but a blank sheet of paper.

懒惰的结果

老师要求学生写一篇作文,题目是“懒惰的结果”。

班上一个男孩既懒又聪明,他交上来的只是一张白纸。

abstract ['æbstrækt] *a. n.* 1. 抽象的 (反义 concrete 具体的)
2. 摘要, 梗概 (同义 summary)

例句 ① The word "spirit" is an abstract noun.

“精神”一词是个抽象名词。

② An abstract idea may lead to concrete plan.

抽象的建议可能会变成具体的计划。

③ Please write an abstract of your paper.

请把你的论文写成摘要。

辨析 abstract, digest, outline, summary, synopsis

这组名词都有“概要”之意,指对一部较长的作品用简短的语言进行描述的文字材料。

abstract 意为“概要,摘要”,指由他人简短、概括地表达原作主题要点的文字材料,尤其指对学术论文或法律论据作的“简述”;

digest 的篇幅较长,它是原文的浓缩而不是对原文的简单解释,浓缩后仍保持原文的顺序、重点和风格;

outline 意为“要点,大纲,纲要”,指根据原作的构思层次、顺序把要点总结出来的文字材料。它可能只是一些重点的词语,也可能是较长的一段释义文字。outline 还有“轮廓,外形”之意。

synopsis 和 outline 有相似之处,两个词都保留原作的重点内容和层次,它们通常把原作的要点记录下来,可以由作者自撰,也可由他人代撰,还可以在原文完成之前或之后撰写。

summary 意为“总结,摘要”,这种摘要用寥寥数语概括出长篇讲话或文章的主要论点,不必考虑原文的风格。例如:

① He read through the book and made an abstract of the contents.
他通读这本书并做了摘要。

② He sent her a digest of the ~~two-volume~~ novel including the most

exciting scenes.

他送给她一部两卷本小说的简写本,这个简写本包括了原作中最引人入胜的场面。

③Have you read An Outline of European History?

你读过《欧洲史纲》吗?

④Take an outline before trying to write a composition.

写作文前要先拟好提纲。

⑤He submitted the first chapter of his novel and a synopsis of the unwritten remainder.

他交出他小说的第一章及其未完成部分的梗概。

⑥Here is a summary of news.

以下是新闻摘要。

Exercise

在空格内填入适当的词完成下列句子:

1. The secretary was asked to write an abstract of the Civil Law.
2. She could only see the outline of the mansion in the dim light.
3. The teacher gave a brief outline of the work planned for the term.
4. Please make a summary of the report.

※ ANSWERS:

1. abstract; 2. outline; 3. outline; 4. summary

abundant [ə'bandənt] a. 大量的, 充裕的, 丰富

例句 ① The river is abundant in (with) fish.

河里鱼产丰富。

② There are abundant supplies of firewood in the forest.

森林木材供应丰富。

③ Cultural life in big cities is more varied and abundant than in smaller towns.

大城市里的文化生活比小城镇里的丰富多样。

辨异 abundant, adequate, ample, enough, plentiful, sufficient

这组形容词都有“足够的, 充足的”之意。

abundant 的意思与 plentiful 相近, 都可以表示“绰绰有余而且量很大”, 但 abundant 还可作“丰富的”讲;

adequate 作“足够的, 充分的, 恰当的”解, 强调符合一个客观要求或标准, 这个要求或标准可能不太高或不太严格。有时 adequate 也兼有“适当的”之意;

ample 意为“富足的, 充裕的, 广大的, 广阔的”, 所指数量介于 enough 和 plentiful 之间。ample 表示不仅达到了能够让人满足的数量、标准, 而且还绰绰有余;

enough 和 adequate 的分量重, 主要侧重分量和数量的足够。enough 在这三个词中是最普通的词, 可用于正式和非正式的文体中。该词可以位于被修饰的名词的前面, 也可位于该名词后。enough 还可作名词或副词, 但要注意的是, 它作副词时, 必须位于被修饰词的后面;

plentiful 意为“很多的, 丰富的”, 它不但指相对于能够满足需要的数量、标准绰绰有余, 而且指其数量特别大;

sufficient 意为“充分的, 足够的”, 和 enough 比较起来, 前者更常用于正式书面中, 而且一般只能放在其修饰的名词的前

面。例如：

- ① We have abundant proof of his guilt.
我们有充分证据证明他有罪。
- ② The food was adequate for all of us.
这些食物对我们来说足够了。
- ③ His salary is not adequate to his family's needs.
他的薪水不能满足家庭需要。
- ④ A small piece of cake will be ample, thank you.
谢谢你，一小块蛋糕就足够了。
- ⑤ Have you got enough sandwiches for lunch?
你们有足够的三明治作午饭吗？
- ⑥ I hope enough of you are prepared to help with the show.
我希望你们中有足够的人手准备帮助演出。
- ⑦ Apples are plentiful at the moment.
现在苹果大量上市。
- ⑧ The rain is not sufficient to do any harm.
雨水并未充足到会造造成危害。

Exercise

在空格内填入适当的词完成下列句子：

1. There is ____ room for all of you in the car.
2. Though a bit too old, he is still ____ to the task.
3. The country is *abundant* in minerals.
4. We have ____ time to get to the train station.
5. He is earning ____ money to support a family of six.
6. I wish you would write clearly ____ for us to read it.
7. The guests were treated to ____ food and drink.

※ ANSWERS:

1. ample; 2. adequate; 3. abundant; 4. enough; 5. sufficient;
6. enough; 7. plentiful

Postage

If it's true the world's getting smaller, why do they keep raising the price of postage?

邮 费

如果这个世界是真的越来越小,那为什么邮费总是在涨?