

外研社

简明英语 同义词宝库

A Concise
English Thesaurus

concentrate on focus on take notice of
country nation kingdom realm
mind power republic attend to
copy duplicate reproduce
copy match race

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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简明英语 同义词宝库

A Concise
English Thesaurus

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译者序

大家都知道,学外语的人离不开词典,一本好的词典就像一个优秀的老师,会教给你许多知识。但是词典有许多种,各有其用。英语称为 Thesaurus 的同义词词典是一种非常有用的、独具特色的词典。不少初学英语的人还从来没有用过这类词典,实在是一个遗憾。

你一定经历过这样的情况:有时你想用某个词,这个词就在脑子的某个地方,可一下子就是想不起来,你会感到非常恼火。英国人彼得·马克·罗热(Peter Mark Roget)也常常遇到这样的问题,但他却是一个有心人。他是一名博士,在英国曼彻斯特医学院任教。他在上课时常常苦于一时想不起确切的词表达自己的意思。为了提高教学效果,他有意识地把意思类似的词收集起来列在一起,编成一个个词汇表,带在身边以便不时查用,感到十分方便。后来,他想到这种词汇表对别人也许会有帮助,于是在 1849 年,也就是他 70 岁那年,把常年累月积聚而成的这些词汇表整理后出版,他把书名定为 Roget's Thesaurus(《罗热同义词词典》)。该词典立即取得了巨大的成功,人们发现罗热的这本同义词词典对写信、写文章、写演说稿都非常有用。为此,出版社不得不再加印,彼得·罗热也不断对词典进行修订,他在世时就出了 28 版。他去世后,他的儿子约翰·刘易斯·罗热(John Lewis Roget)和孙子塞缪尔·罗米利·罗热(Samuel Romilly Roget)继承了这项杰出的工作,同原出版社合作,不断补充修改推出更新的版本。许多出版社也群起仿效,陆续出版了许多类似的同义词词典,大多沿用了 Thesaurus 的书名,有的尽管并非出自罗热本人或其家人之手,却也命名为《罗热同义词词典》。而 thesaurus(同义词词典)一词也不再专指最初那一本词典,而成了一个常用词。

现在介绍给大家的这本《简明英语同义词宝库》就是一本具有特色的同义词词典,是澳大利亚著名出版社麦夸里出版社(Macquarie Pty Ltd)新近出版的重要词典之一。本词典简明实用,不仅在澳大利亚受到欢迎,对学英语的外国读者也有帮助。例如,短短几年仅在新加坡就重印了 11 次。为了更便于中国学习者,现配上了汉译,用双解形式出版。

本词典收有 940 组同义词,每组有五六个彼此密切相关的词或短语。归在同一组相关词中,有一些关系较密切,词义较近,如: nice, pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, acceptable, welcome; 也有一些关系比较松散,但仍有类似的意思,如: les-

son, lecture, seminar, sermon, course。每一组词都列在表示它们共同意思的关键词词条下,这些关键词条则按字母顺序排列,标明词类,并注明口语体、正式用语、法律用语等文体语用方面的信息。本词典为关键词和相关词下的定义简单明了,并有说明用法的例句。通过例句学单词是最重要的方法,因为只有学会了词在句子里的使用,才能算真正掌握一个词。本词典的例句本身都很实用,各关键词下所列的相关词的次序也是经过仔细考虑的。同关键词意义最接近的词排在最前,然后才是意义和用法上类似性较小的词。每个词的定义和例句只涉及到所列词的一个具体意义,因此,有些词可能会在本词典中出现好几次,例如 firm 和 open 都出现了五次,但每次表示的具体意义都不一样。大多数相关词组后还列有“类似的词”(同义词)和“相反的词”(反义词),可相互参照查找相关的条目。

我总觉得,对于学习英语的人来说,只是在遇到生词时才去查词典是远远不够的,从某种意义上说也有点亏待了词典。各种词典里都有大量的信息,因此我主张“读”词典。这本《简明英语同义词宝库》就有很大的可读性,即使不时信手翻翻,也可学到许多别处学不到的知识。因为本词典的编者是澳大利亚人,从这本词典中我们不仅可以学到许多英语用法方面的知识(包括一些特有的澳大利亚英语用法),而且可以了解到澳大利亚的人文地理、风俗习惯等方面的许多情况。为了帮助读者了解有关的文化背景知识,译者对若干条目加上了“译者注”。

你也许会发现不少词在本词典中的意思和你记忆中的意思不一样,这并不说明你错了,而只是说明英语词的多义性。和汉语相比,英语中许多词的含义面要宽得多,但“依赖性”比较强,即在不同语境(即上下文)中往往表示不同的意思,这也是学英语特别要注意的地方。本词典中的词都出现在一组组同义词中,列出的只是该词许多可能的意思中的一个,而且不一定是它的首要意思(所以在英语定义中常有 can mean 的字样)。还要注意的,不少词在澳大利亚英语中会有一些特有的含义。你还会发现,有些在英美英语中不常用的词在澳大利亚英语中却是常用词,这些也是有意义的,因为忽略澳大利亚英语的特点恐怕不能说是全面了解英语。

英语和汉语都有丰富的语汇,但具体到某一个词,英语可能有许多同义词,相应的汉语词不一定有那么多同义词。因此译者在翻译本词典的过程中发现,要在汉语中找到既要有相同意思又要有相同语体色彩的对应词非常困难,因此有时只能尽力提供意思相近的词或解释。在翻译例句的时候,译者主要要考虑如何确切传达出全句的意思,因此汉译例句中的一些具体用词可能与所给的解释不完全相同,但是其意思体现在全句的翻译中。为了使译文尽量地道、符合汉语的习惯用

法,不少译句的词序、结构和句型都可能与原文不同。读者可以从中体会英汉两种语言的不同之处,领悟出一些翻译的方法和技巧。这也是增加汉译,出版本词典双语版的目的之一。

陈德彰

于北京外国语大学

2002 年 1 月

abduct *verb*

to take someone away by force 劫持: *The terrorists **abducted** the president as he was walking to his car.* 总统在走向汽车时遭到恐怖分子劫持。

kidnap

To **kidnap** means to abduct someone and hold them prisoner until a ransom is paid, or some other condition is met 绑架: *Some criminals kidnapped the millionaire's daughter.* 一些罪犯绑架了百万富翁的女儿。

shanghai

To **shanghai** can mean to take someone away and force them to join the crew of a ship 用暴力强迫某人当水手: *In times of war soldiers used to go from town to town looking for men to shanghai into the navy.* 战时士兵们常常从一个镇到另一个镇寻找男人, 强征他们加入海军。

poach

To **poach** can mean to take animals or fish from someone's property without permission 偷取别人的动物或鱼: *Our chickens keep disappearing so we think someone is poaching them.* 我们的鸡不断丢失, 我们认为是在偷鸡。

rustle

To **rustle** can mean to steal cattle or horses 偷牛马等牲口: *The dishonest cowboy rustled livestock from nearby ranches.* 那个不诚实的牛仔偷了附近牧场的牲口。

similar words 类似的词: **capture, steal**

abrupt *adjective*

rude and quick-tempered 粗鲁的: *He gave an **abrupt** answer.* 他粗鲁地回答。

short

Short can mean rudely brief in your way of speaking (讲话时)不耐烦的: *She was very short with me when I asked her the time.* 我问她几点钟时她显得很不耐烦。

curt

Curt means rudely brief in your speech or manners. It is very similar to **short** (讲话时)简短无礼的, 意思和 short 很相似: *His curt reply hurt me.* 他简短无礼的回答使我很伤心。

brusque

Brusque means abrupt and impolite 生硬的: *His brusque manner upset me.* 他态度生硬, 使我很不高兴。

terse

Terse means using few words, often in an impolite way 简短生硬的: *Her terse comment showed plainly what she meant.* 她简短生硬的评论清楚地表明了她的意思。

blunt

Blunt can mean plain and direct in your way of speaking 直截了当的: *They gave a blunt refusal to our request.* 他们直截了当地拒绝了我们的要求。

similar word 类似的词: **rude**

contrasting word 相反的词: **talkative**

abundant *adjective*

more than enough 充足(有余)的: *The canteen had an **abundant** supply of sausage rolls.* 该食堂有充足的香肠肉卷供应。

ample *Ample* means more than enough in size and amount 宽敞的, 充裕的: *There was ample space for us all to fit in the car.* 汽车里很宽敞, 我们都能坐进去。

plentiful *Plentiful* means great in amount or number 大量的: *The coach always had a plentiful supply of bandages at the football matches in case anyone was injured.* 教练在足球比赛时总备有大量的绷带, 以便有人受伤时使用。

bountiful *Bountiful* can mean generous in number or amount 慷慨而丰富的: *The rains produced a bountiful harvest.* 雨水带来了大丰收。

copious *Copious* means large in quantity 丰富充实的: *We took copious notes during the lesson because our teacher was revising the term's work before the exam.* 我们上课时做了翔实的笔记, 因为快考试了, 老师正在归纳本学期的功课。

prolific *Prolific* means producing plentifully 多产的: *We have a prolific orange tree in the backyard and always have enough oranges for our family and friends.* 我们后院有一棵多产的柑橘树, 总能让全家和朋友们吃个够。

similar words 类似的词: **numerous, sufficient**

contrasting words 相反的词: **scant, insufficient**

accidental *adjective*

happening unexpectedly or by accident 未料到的, 意外的: *Don't get angry with him for breaking the window because it was purely **accidental**.* 别因为他打破窗子而生气, 那纯粹是意外。

chance *Chance* means not due to any known reason 偶然的: *I came across this valuable old vase by a chance visit to a junk shop.* 我在一家旧货店偶然发现了这只珍贵的花瓶。

coincidental *Coincidental* means happening at the same time by accident or chance 巧合的: *It was coincidental that we both went to the movies yesterday.* 巧的是我们俩昨天都去看电影了。

random *Random* means not following a pattern or method 随机的(没有固定方式的): *The police stopped us for a random breath test.* 警察叫我们停下来, 随机测试我们呼气中的酒精含量。

haphazard *Haphazard* means not planned, or happening by chance 没有计划的, 无序的: *He made many errors because he worked in such a haphazard way.* 他出了许多错, 因为他工作时毫无计划。

fluky *Fluky* means obtained by accidental advantage or a stroke of good luck rather than by skill, especially in relation to sport. It is more suited to everyday language (尤指体育比赛中) 侥幸的, 多适用于口语: *That fluky goal in the basketball match was thrown by their shortest player.* 那场篮球赛中那个侥幸的进球是他们最矮的队员投进的。

contrasting word 相反的词: **deliberate**

acclaim *verb*

to praise someone with sounds of approval 称赞, 喝彩: *The crowd **acclaimed** the footballer with shouts and clapping.* 人群欢呼拍手叫好, 为那位足球运动员喝彩。

applaud

To **applaud** means to praise someone or express approval of them, especially by clapping your hands or calling out 鼓掌 (表扬): *The audience **applauded** the boy at the end of his song.* 那个孩子唱完歌后, 听众报以掌声。

clap

To **clap** means to show approval or enjoyment of someone or something by striking your hands together 拍手 (赞许): *They **clapped** the funny clown after he had performed some clever tricks.* 他们在那个滑稽的小丑表演了一些精彩的把戏后拍手叫好。

cheer

To **cheer** means to greet someone with shouts of approval 欢呼, 赞许: *We **cheered** the winner as he crossed the finishing line.* 那位得胜者通过终点线时我们欢呼起来。

toast

To **toast** means to express your approval of someone by having a special drink in their honour 祝酒: *We **toasted** the new president of the club.* 我们向俱乐部的新任主席祝酒。

honour

To **honour** means to show your admiration and respect for someone or something 表示敬意, 给与荣誉: *The Queen **honoured** the great scientist by making him a knight.* 女王授予这位伟大的科学家以骑士称号。

similar word 类似的词: **praise**

contrasting word 相反的词: **scold**

accompany *verb*

to go or be with someone 陪伴: *I am going to **accompany** my parents on their overseas trip.* 我要陪父母亲出国旅行。

partner

To **partner** means to take part in something with someone 参与, 做伴: *He **promised to partner** his sister for the next dance.* 他答应陪妹妹跳下一支舞。

escort

To **escort** means to go along with someone as a mark of respect or to guard them 护送: *The police **escorted** the prime minister back to his hotel.* 警察护送总理回到饭店。

chaperone

To **chaperone** means to accompany someone to make sure they behave properly (在社交场合) 监护陪伴某人 (以确保其举止合适): *The teachers will **chaperone** the children at the school dance.* 老师们会在学校舞会上陪着孩子们。

associate with

To **associate with** means to spend time with someone 交往, 结交: *She only **associates with** girls from her own class.* 她只和自己班上的女孩们来往。

hang around with

To **hang around with** means to spend your spare time with someone. This is more suited to everyday language 和某人一起鬼混, 多适用于口语: *She **hangs around with** bikies.* 她整天和摩托车团伙一起鬼混。

accomplish *verb*

to carry something out successfully 完成: *Congratulations! You have accomplished a difficult task.* 祝贺你完成了一项艰巨的任务!

achieve To **achieve** can mean to accomplish something or bring it to a successful end 成就, 如愿以偿: *You will have to work hard to achieve your ambition to be a musician.* 你必须努力才能如愿以偿成为一个音乐家。

attain To **attain** means to reach or complete something by trying hard (经过努力而)实现目标: *He attained his goal of coming first in English.* 他实现了英语考第一的目标。

fulfil To **fulfil** means to carry something out 实践: *He fulfilled his promise to repay the debt.* 他实现了诺言, 还了债。

carry through To **carry through** means to finish or complete something 实施: *She carried her plan through with great courage and determination.* 她以巨大的勇气和决心实施了她的计划。

bring off To **bring off** is an informal way of saying to **accomplish** 成功, 非正式用语: *The escape was dangerous but they managed to bring it off.* 这次逃亡很危险, 但他们还是设法成功了。

accuse *verb*

to blame someone openly for doing something wrong 指责: *He accused the boy of cheating in the test.* 他指责那孩子考试作弊。

denounce To **denounce** means to speak out against something or someone 谴责: *The leader of the revolution denounced the traitors.* 革命领导人谴责叛徒。

frame To **frame** can mean to make someone seem to be guilty of something 诬陷: *I didn't do it, your honour, he framed me.* 老爷, 我没有干过这件事, 他诬陷我。

allege To **allege** means to declare something without having proof of it. This is rather a formal word (没有证据而)断言, 这是一个相当正式的词: *The shopkeeper didn't see the girl steal the book but he alleges it.* 营业员没有看见那个女孩偷书, 但还是断言她偷了。

charge To **charge** means to accuse or blame someone for something. This can be a legal word 指控, 这是一个法律用语: *The police charged her with speeding.* 警察指控她超速。

book To **book** can mean to record someone's name in order to accuse them of doing something wrong 记下(做了错事者的)姓名: *If you break the law again I'll have to book you.* 你要是再犯法, 我就不得不记下你的名字了。

contrasting word 相反的词: **forgive**

achievement *noun*

something you gain by hard work 成绩: *They praised him for his achievement in completing the marathon.* 他们表扬他在马拉松赛跑中取得的成绩。

accomplishment An **accomplishment** is something you achieve through hard work. It is similar to **achievement** 成就, 与 achievement 类似: *Winning the cup two years in a row was a great accomplishment.* 连续两年捧得奖杯是了不起的成就。

effort An **effort** is something done by trying (通过尝试取得的) 成就: *The teacher thought my project was a good effort.* 老师认为我的项目很成功。

success A **success** is a very good result 成功: *Our team had a great success in the chess competition.* 我们队在国际象棋赛中取得了很大的成功。

feat A **feat** is something you do using great skill, strength or courage 业绩: *It was a great feat to climb to the top of Mount Everest.* 登上珠峰是一项了不起的业绩。(译者注: Mount Everest 是西方人对珠穆朗玛峰的叫法。)

contrasting word 相反的词: **failure**

actual *adjective*

existing in fact 真的, 事实上的: *Mum gave me the actual prayer book she carried on her wedding day.* 妈妈真的给了我她在婚礼上拿的那本祈祷书。

real **Real** means true or actual 真正的: *We have a real Swiss cuckoo clock at home.* 我们家里有一台瑞士原装的布谷鸟自鸣钟。

concrete **Concrete** can mean existing as an actual thing, not just an idea 具体的: *The sports club Kate formed for blind children like herself was a concrete example of her courage.* 凯特为像自己一样的盲童成立了俱乐部, 这是表明她有勇气的一个具体例子。

tangible **Tangible** means able to be touched or felt 实实在在的: *Mr Williams gave the sports club a large donation as tangible proof of his support.* 威廉斯先生给了体育俱乐部一大笔赠款, 用具体行动证明了他的支持。

material **Material** means existing in a form you can touch 具体存在的: *Her big house and car are the material signs of her success.* 她的大房子和汽车是她取得成功的标志。

physical **Physical** can mean having to do with **material** things in the world rather than spiritual things 物质上的: *We need money to buy things for our physical needs.* 我们需要钱购买东西以满足我们物质上的需要。

contrasting words 相反的词: **shadowy, imaginary**

add *verb*

to join something on to something else in order to increase it in size or number 增加:
Add another bead on to the necklace to make it longer. 在项链上加颗珠子,使它更长一点。

supplement

To **supplement** something means to add to it 补充: *She supplements her pocket money by babysitting.* 她给人家临时看孩子,增加一些零用钱。

throw in

To **throw in** means to add something as an extra 额外加上: *They threw in some extra drinks in case they met up with some friends.* 他们又多带了一些饮料,以便碰到朋友时喝。

append

To **append** means to join or add as an extra part 附加: *We appended the cheque to the letter.* 我们随信附上支票。

tack on

To **tack on** means to add something on to something else 加上: *They tacked another room on to the shed.* 他们在库房上又加盖了一个房间。

attach

To **attach** means to fasten or join something to something else 安装: *Let's attach the party lights to the tree.* 让我们在这棵树上装一些彩灯。

similar words 类似的词: **enlarge, insert**

contrasting words 相反的词: **subtract, remove, reduce**

admit *verb*

to agree that something is true 承认: *I admitted that I had broken the vase.* 我承认是我打破了花瓶。

confess

To **confess** means to own up to something you have done 坦白: *I confessed that I had not listened when she told me to be careful.* 坦白地说,她叫我小心时我没有听。

blurt out

To **blurt out** means to tell something suddenly or without thinking 脱口说出: *I meant to keep it a secret but then I blurted it out.* 我是打算保密的,但不慎说了出来。

acknowledge

To **acknowledge** means to say that you realise something is true 承认,确认: *I acknowledged that it was kind of her to forgive my carelessness.* 我承认她心地善良,原谅了我的粗心。

unburden

To **unburden** can mean to ease yourself or your mind by telling or confessing something 倾诉后放下(思想)包袱: *I felt better after I unburdened myself and told her what I had done.* 老实告诉了她自己的所为之后,我感到轻松了许多。

betray

To **betray** can mean to give away a secret without meaning to 无意中暴露: *The empty space on the mantelpiece had betrayed my clumsiness.* 壁炉台上空空如也,暴露出我的笨手笨脚。

similar word 类似的词: **reveal**

contrasting word 相反的词: **hide**

adult *adjective*

grown-up or fully grown 长大了的, 成年的: *The adult birds are quite a different colour from their young.* 成鸟的颜色和幼鸟的很不一样。

mature

Mature means adult or fully grown 成熟的: *He can make up his own mind now that he's a mature man.* 现在他成熟了, 能自己拿主意了。

elderly

Elderly means old 年老的: *Sometimes we visit elderly people in special homes and read the newspapers or talk to them.* 有时我们去看望住在敬老院的老人们, 给他们读读报或陪他们说说话。

aged

Aged means very old 上年纪的: *The aged man had many stories to tell about how different things were when he was a boy.* 那位老人有许多故事, 讲述他童年时情况和现在很不一样。

geriatric

Geriatric means having to do with old people 与老年有关的: *When great-grandfather became ill he went to a geriatric hospital where he could have extra care.* 曾祖父病了之后, 住进了一所老年病医院, 在那里他可以得到额外照顾。

senile

Senile means weak in your body or mind because of old age 年老体弱的: *The very old lady was senile and needed to be looked after carefully.* 这位老太太年老体弱, 需要小心照料。

contrasting word 相反的词: **young**

advance *verb*

to move or go forward 向前进: *She advanced to the front of the room.* 她向前走到房间前。

progress

To **progress** can mean to advance or move forward 向前行进: *The circus parade progressed slowly down the road.* 马戏团的游行队伍在路上慢慢地前进。

make headway

To **make headway** means to progress or move forward 前进: *The car made little headway in the heavy rain.* 汽车在大雨中几乎无法前进。

proceed

To **proceed** means to move or go forward, especially after stopping (尤指在停过之后)继续前行: *We drove carefully over the gravel road because the sign said 'Proceed with caution'.* 我们在碎石路上小心驾驶, 因为有“谨慎慢行”的标志。

push on

To **push on** means to continue or go forward, usually with difficulty 艰难跋涉: *The weary travellers pushed on from one town to the next.* 疲惫的旅行者从一个城镇艰难地跋涉到另一个城镇。

forge ahead

To **forge ahead** means to move forward with great effort (迎着困难)坚定地前进: *The explorers forged ahead through the thick bush.* 探险家们在茂密的丛林中坚定地前进。

contrasting word 相反的词: **reverse**

advise *verb*

to tell someone what you think should be done 劝告, 忠告: *The doctor **advised** his patient to get more exercise.* 医生劝病人多运动。

guide

To **guide** can mean to advise, lead or direct someone in the way you think they should go 指引: *His mother **guided** him in his decision to stay at school.* 在母亲的引导下, 他决定留在学校。

suggest

To **suggest** means to put forward the idea of doing something 建议: *My tennis coach **suggested** that I practise my backhand.* 我的网球教练建议我练习用反手。

propose

To **propose** means to put forward or **suggest** something 提出(建议): *She **proposed** a good method of raising money.* 她提出了一个筹措资金的好办法。

recommend

To **recommend** means to **suggest** something as being good or worthwhile 推荐: *The librarian **recommended** this book to me.* 图书馆管理员向我推荐了这本书。

advocate

To **advocate** means to speak in favour of something 主张: *Our dentist **advocates** brushing your teeth after every meal.* 我们的牙科医生主张每顿饭后都要刷牙。

similar word 类似的词: **warn**

adviser *noun*

someone who tells you what they think you should do 建议人: *She is a very wise **adviser** so I usually do what she suggests.* 她常常提出非常明智的建议, 所以我通常都按她说的做。

guide

A **guide** is someone whose suggestions and advice you usually follow 指导(者): *I let him be my **guide** when I'm not sure what to do.* 我没有把握时就让他给我当指导。

mentor

A **mentor** is an adviser who is very wise and whom you trust 良师: *Her father has been her **mentor** for many years.* 多年来, 她父亲一直是她的良师益友。

counsellor

A **counsellor** is a person who is specially trained to help people solve problems or difficulties 顾问: *The school **counsellor** helped me to decide what I should do.* 学校的顾问帮我拿定主意干什么。

guru

A **guru** is a wise and powerful teacher or **guide** 导师: *Many people listened to the **guru** and tried to do everything he taught them.* 许多人听从那位导师的话, 尝试去做他教他们做的每一件事。

similar word 类似的词: **teacher**

aggressive *adjective*

likely to attack others 暴躁好斗的: *He is only aggressive if you tease him.* 只有在你取笑他时他才暴躁好斗。

combative **Combative** means ready or eager to fight 好战的: *She has a combative nature and seems to enjoy fighting.* 她本性好斗,似乎很喜欢打架。

belligerent **Belligerent** means angry and wanting to fight 气势汹汹的: *Her belligerent behaviour towards her friends surprised us.* 她对朋友们气势汹汹,我们很惊讶。

pugnacious **Pugnacious** means likely to quarrel or fight 好争吵打架的: *He is so pugnacious that the others have stopped trying to be friends with him.* 他动不动就同别人争吵打架,人们都不再和他交朋友了。

hostile **Hostile** means acting like an enemy 有敌意的: *Her hostile reply to our invitation upset us.* 她对我们的邀请作出了敌意的回答,我们感到很伤心。

similar words 类似的词: **argumentative, warlike**

contrasting word 相反的词: **submissive**

agile *adjective*

lively and active 灵敏的,敏捷的: *The agile gymnast did the most difficult exercises with ease.* 那位体操运动员身手敏捷,轻松地完成了一系列高难度的体操动作。

athletic **Athletic** means physically active and strong 体魄强健的: *Our runners are very athletic, which is why our school won the cross-country race.* 我们的赛跑运动员体魄强健,所以我们学校赢得了这场越野赛跑。

sprightly **Sprightly** means lively and merry 轻松活泼的: *He played a sprightly tune on the recorder.* 他用录音机放了一支轻松活泼的乐曲。

nimble **Nimble** means able to move quickly and easily 灵巧的: *Her nimble fingers made playing the piano look easy.* 她十指灵巧,弹起钢琴来显得轻松自如。

spry **Spry** means **nimble** or active 充满活力的: *He is a spry old man and climbs all the stairs to his flat.* 他是一位充满活力的老人,登上一级级楼梯回到自己的寓所。

light **Light** can mean agile or **nimble** 轻松的: *He was very light on his feet when he danced.* 他跳起舞来步子很轻松。

contrasting word 相反的词: **clumsy**

agree *verb*

to say yes or to have the same opinion as someone else 同意: *I agreed to his plan.* 我同意他的计划。

concur To **concur** means to agree with something 赞成: *I concur with your decision.* 我赞成你的决定。

assent To **assent** means to agree to something 赞同: *The council members assented to the suggestion to build a new school.* 参议会的成员们对建造一座新学校的计划表示赞同。

see eye to eye To **see eye to eye** means to have the same opinion as someone else. It is more suited to everyday language 看法一致, 多适用于口语: *My sister and I see eye to eye on which TV programs we like to watch.* 在喜欢看什么电视节目上, 我和姐姐看法一样。

shake hands To **shake hands** can mean to clasp hands with someone as a sign that you agree about something 握手(达成协议): *I wanted to buy his car so we shook hands on the deal.* 我想要买他的汽车, 所以我们握手达成协议。

contrasting word 相反的词: **disagree**

agreeable *adjective*

pleasing or to your liking 讨人喜欢的: *She is a very agreeable person to be with.* 她是一个讨人喜欢、容易相处的人。

good-natured **Good-natured** means having a pleasant nature and being easy to get on with 脾气好(而好相处)的: *He's so good-natured everyone wants to be on his team.* 他脾气非常好, 人人都愿意与他同在一个队。

likeable **Likeable** means easy to like 招人喜欢的: *The new girl was very likeable and fitted into the class easily.* 新来的女孩很招人喜欢, 很快就与全班融合成一体。

amiable **Amiable** means agreeable and friendly 令人愉快的: *I rang my friend and we had an amiable conversation.* 我给朋友挂了个电话, 进行了一次令人愉快的谈话。

charming **Charming** means having the ability to please and attract people 有魅力的: *He is a charming boy and is sure to be class captain.* 他是一个有魅力的孩子, 肯定会成为班长。

similar words 类似的词: **nice, friendly**

contrasting word 相反的词: **nasty**

alert *adjective*

watching things carefully and quick to react 有戒备的: *The guards were alert to any danger.* 卫兵们对任何危险都保持着戒备。

watchful **Watchful** means alert or careful to notice what is going on 保持警惕的: *She was always watchful when her children were swimming.* 孩子们游泳的时候,她总是警惕地注视着。

observant **Observant** means alert or quick to notice things 善于留神观察的: *The observant girl noticed where the biscuits were kept.* 这女孩善于留神观察,注意到了放饼干的地方。

attentive **Attentive** means watching carefully 全神贯注的: *Only the most attentive people saw how the trick was done.* 只有最全神贯注的人才能看出这里面的名堂。

awake **Awake** can mean alert or ready for anything that might happen 有警惕的: *They were awake to the dangers of walking home in the dark.* 他们对夜晚回家的危险有所警惕。

similar word 类似的词: **inquisitive**

contrasting word 相反的词: **dreamy**

allow *verb*

to let someone do something 允许: *Will your parents allow you to come?* 你父母亲会允许你来吗?

permit To **permit** is so similar to **allow** that you can usually use either 同意,允许,与 allow 意思非常相似,可以换用: *The law does not permit you to leave school before you are fourteen.* 法律不允许你在 14 岁之前辍学。

authorise To **authorise** means to agree or consent to something officially 批准: *The principal has authorised this excursion.* 校长已批准这次出游。

license To **license** means to give official permission to someone 正式许可: *The council has licensed this shop to sell wine and beer.* (地方)参议会已正式许可该商店出售葡萄酒和啤酒。

tolerate To **tolerate** means to allow something, although not very willingly 容忍: *I will tolerate his presence in the house, but I'm not happy about it.* 我会容忍他待在屋里,不过我不太高兴。

suffer To **suffer** can mean to allow or **tolerate** something. It is a rather old-fashioned meaning of this word 忍受,这是一个相当老式的词: *Today I'll suffer his company on the way home, but never again.* 今天我就忍着让他陪我回家,但下不为例。

contrasting words 相反的词: **refuse, prevent, ban**
