

BARRON'S

The Leader in Test Preparation



ESSENTIAL WORDS FOR THE

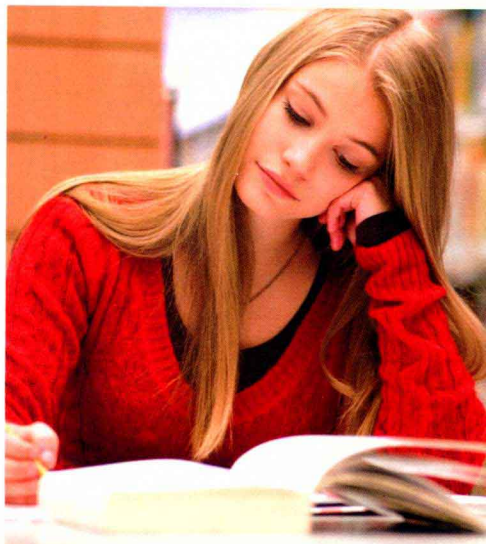
GRE[®]

巴朗词表

[美] Philip Geer, Ed.M. 编著

- 收词权威，精准中英文释义
- 经典例句，加深记忆与理解
- 学科术语，全面拓宽知识面
- 词根讲解，直击GRE高难词汇
- 精编练习，有效巩固学习效果

请登录www.dogwood.com.cn免费下载本书MP3录音。



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

BARRON'S

GRE®

巴朗词表

**ESSENTIAL WORDS
FOR THE GRE**®

[美] Philip Geer, Ed.M. 编著



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

GRE 巴朗词表 / (美) 吉尔(Geer, P.) 编著. —北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010 (2011.4 重印)
ISBN 978-7-5619-2887-5

I. ①G… II. ①吉… III. ①英语—词汇—研究生—
入学考试—美国—自学参考资料 IV. ①H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 192215 号

版权登记: 图字 01—2009—6225 号

ESSENTIAL WORDS FOR THE GRE BY PHILIP GEER, ED. M.
Copyright: ©2007 BY BARRON'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES, INC.
This edition arranged with BARRON'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES, INC.
through BIG APPLE TUTTLE-MORI AGENCY, LABUAN MALAYSIA.
Simplified Chinese edition copyright:
2010 Beijing Language and Culture University Press
All rights reserved.

书 名: GRE 巴朗词表
ESSENTIAL WORDS FOR THE GRE
编 著: (美) Philip Geer Ed. M.
译 者: 吴春晓 芦莹
责任编辑: 李亮 钱智超
封面设计: 贾臻臻

出版发行: 北京语言大学出版社

社 址: 北京市海淀区学院路 15 号 邮政编码: 100083

网 站: www.blcup.com

电 话: 发行部 (010)62605588 / 5019 / 5128

编辑部 (010)62605189

邮购电话 (010)62605127

读者服务信箱 bj62605588@163.com

印 刷: 北京慧美印刷有限公司

经 销: 全国新华书店

版 次: 2011 年 4 月第 1 版第 2 次印刷

开 本: 720 毫米×960 毫米 1/16 印张: 25

字 数: 498 千

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5619-2887-5

定 价: 45.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题, 请拨打服务热线: 010-62605166。

新东方 图书策划委员会
NEW ORIENTAL

主任 俞敏洪

委员 (按姓氏笔画为序)

王文山 王 强

包凡一 仲晓红

沙云龙 陈向东

李 杜 邱政政

汪海涛 周成刚

徐小平 窦中川

前言

众所周知，所有准备参加 GRE 考试的考生都需要训练自己辨析单词关系、理解句子内部结构以及分析篇章信息的能力。要具备上述能力，不光需要研读 GRE 考试指导类书籍以掌握实战技巧，还需要大量广泛地阅读，拓宽知识面，并进行批判性思考。除《纽约时报》、《基督教科学箴言报》、《大西洋月刊》、《纽约客》、《时代》、《经济学人》、《科学美国人》等报纸和杂志外，考生还应该经常阅读一些极具批判性的著作，如著名科学家爱德华·O·威尔逊的《知识大融通》、颇具影响力的现代思想家 B. F. 斯金纳的论著《超越自由与尊严》等。阅读此类书籍有助于提高理解复杂句子和进行缜密逻辑推理的能力，不仅可以帮助考生更科学高效地备考 GRE，而且还可以为考生以后的学术生涯打下坚实的基础。考生在平时的阅读中最好养成遇到不认识的单词查字典的习惯，久而久之，词汇量将会大幅增加。

词汇量在备考 GRE 中发挥着至关重要的作用，尤其是在类比 / 反义词以及句子填空部分。现在我们通过 GRE 常考题型，了解词汇在 GRE 考试中的重要性。

反义词题 (Antonym Questions)

在下面这道题中，请选出和大写单词意思最相反的一项。

DISINGENUOUS:

- (A) laconic
- (B) desultory
- (C) guileless
- (D) irascible
- (E) solicitous

考生也许学过 *disingenuous* (不直率的，狡猾的)，那么需要在选项中选出表“直率的，不狡猾的”的一项。凭借 SAT 水平的词汇知识可以排除 (A) *laconic* (简洁的)，但如果没有掌握其他单词 (均为 GRE 水平词汇)，还是无法选出正确答案 (C) *guileless* (没有心计的，不善于欺骗的，诚实的)。

MENDACITY:

- (A) refulgence
- (B) perfidy
- (C) veracity
- (D) fractiousness
- (E) salacity

要回答上题，考生首先必须掌握 mendacity(不真诚)这个 GRE 水平单词，否则即使认识 (C)项 veracity(诚实)这个 SAT 水平的单词，也无法断定其为正确选项。

类比题 (Analogy Questions)

在下面这道类比题中，题干给出了一组大写的单词。请选出一组单词，该组词的关系必须与给出的这组单词的关系相同。

MOUNTEBANK : CHARLATAN ::

- (A) necromancer : spirit
- (B) critic : reprobate
- (C) profligate : skinflint
- (D) mendicant : benefactor
- (E) prevaricator : equivocator

考生不但要知道题干中单词的意思，并理解它们之间的关系，而且还要认识选项中的 GRE 考试核心词汇：necromancer(巫师)、reprobate(恶棍)、profligate(浪子)、mendicant(乞丐)、prevaricator(说话支吾、搪塞的人)以及 equivocator(说话支吾的人)，才能选出正确答案(E)。

SYLVAN : WOODS ::

- (A) sartorial : fashion
- (B) anachronism : time
- (C) juvenile : humor
- (D) sidereal : stars
- (E) dessicated : land

同样，如果没有掌握 sylvan(森林的；乡村的)、sartorial(服装的；缝纫的)、anachronism(不合时宜的事)、sidereal(星的；根据恒星测定的)、dessicated(干燥的)，就很难选出正确答案(D)。

句子填空题 (Sentence Completion Questions)

在下面这道句子填空题中，请选出一个恰当的单词来完成句子。

It would be difficult to imagine two more different personalities: Liz is shy and taciturn, while Stan is outgoing and _____.

- (A) salubrious
- (B) laconic
- (C) specious
- (D) loquacious
- (E) doctrinaire

要答对本题，必须掌握题干和选项中的核心词汇：taciturn(不擅交际的，沉默寡言的)、salubrious(有益健康的)、laconic(简洁的，简明的)、specious(似是而非的)、loquacious(爱说话的，多嘴的)以及 doctrinaire(教条主义的)。

我们再来看一道要求掌握核心词汇的题。

In most modern industrial countries, government intervenes in the economy by changing fiscal and monetary policy to _____ the negative effects of the business cycle, despite the fact that there exists no theory supported by conclusive evidence to explain the underlying cause of the business cycle.

- (A) remonstrate
- (B) exacerbate
- (C) disparage
- (D) juxtapose
- (E) mitigate

考生如果不知道 *mitigate* 是指“缓和,减轻”,就可能无法答对上题。此外,对于选项中的其他单词,考生如果掌握得越多,在答题时就能越自信。

下面这道题要求选择两个单词填空。

Some scholars deny that there is a direct correlation between the scientific theory of relativity and intellectual fashions in the arts, pointing out that many important modernist works such as Igor Stravinsky's _____ symphony *The Rites of Spring* _____ the theory of relativity.

- (A) ephemeral .. predicate
- (B) syllogistic .. presage
- (C) seminal .. antecede
- (D) dissonant .. evince
- (E) anachronistic .. subsume

上题所有选项中的单词都是 GRE 考试核心词汇,如果不认识这些单词,就难以答对本题,尤其是正确选项(C)中的 *seminal*(种子的,生殖的;开创性的)和 *antecede*(先行,先于...发生)。

最后再来看一道要求选择两个单词填空的题目。

The phrase “It’s a matter of semantics” is often used to indicate that the real meaning of a statement is being lost in verbiage, often with the implication that there is _____ or _____.

- (A) abscission .. miscellany
- (B) collusion .. neologism
- (C) exculpation .. vacillation
- (D) obfuscation .. equivocation
- (E) meretriciousness .. peculation

题干中的三个关键词为 semantics(语义学)、verbiage(冗词,赘语)及 implication(含义;暗含)。考生如果未掌握 semantics 和 verbiage,就很难理解句子的中心含义;如果未掌握 implication,就难以理解全句的逻辑关系。

在解答本题时,理解选项中的词汇至关重要。考生如果掌握了 obfuscation(使迷惑或暗淡的行为)、equivocation(故意使用含混的词汇),就能选出正确选项。这道题再一次强调了词汇在 GRE 考试中的重要性。

阅读题 (Reading Questions)

接下来我们看一篇 GRE 水平的阅读文章及相应题目。

To chop a stick, to catch a fly, to pile a heap of sand, is a satisfying action; for the sand stays for a while in its novel arrangement, proclaiming to the surrounding level that we have made it our instrument, while the fly will never stir nor the stick grow together again in all eternity. If the impulse that has thus left its indelible mark on
(5) things is constant in our own bosom, the world will have been permanently improved and humanized by our action. Nature cannot but be more favorable to those ideas which have once found an efficacious champion.

Plastic impulses find in this way an immediate sanction in the sense of victory and dominion which they carry with them; it is so evident a proof of power in ourselves to
(10) see things and animals bent out of their habitual form and obedient instead to our idea. But a far weightier sanction immediately follows. Man depends on this for his experience, yet by automatic action he changes these very things so that it becomes possible that by his action he should promote his welfare. He may, of course, no less readily precipitate his ruin. The animal is more subject to vicissitudes than the plant,
(15) which makes no effort to escape them or to give chase to what it feeds upon. The greater perils of action, however, are in animals covered partly by fertility, partly by adaptability, partly by success. The mere possibility of success, in a world governed by natural selection, is an earnest of progress. Sometimes, in impressing the environment, a man will improve it: which is merely to say that a change may sometimes fortify the
(20) impulse which brought it about. As soon as this retroaction is perceived and the act is done with knowledge of its ensuing benefits, plastic impulse becomes art, and the world begins actually to change in obedience to reason.

—George Santayana (1906)

1. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following statements would the author be least likely to agree with?
 - (A) Art is an inherently irrational process.
 - (B) Even the most esoteric works of art have their origin in the human impulse to act on nature, changing it to conform to an idea in the mind.

- (C) Any viable theory of aesthetics must take into account man's relationship to nature.
- (D) The effects of human action on nature can be either beneficial or harmful to humans.
- (E) All living things are subject to the process of natural selection.
2. The word "sanction" as it is used in line 8 most nearly means
- (A) penalization
- (B) autonomy
- (C) opprobrium
- (D) approval
- (E) excuse
3. The phrase "plastic impulses" as it is used in line 8 most nearly means
- (A) drives possessed by all living things to subjugate and exploit other living things
- (B) irrational and futile human drives to dominate intractable nature
- (C) human desires to shape malleable nature
- (D) pathological urges to pervert the proper functioning of the natural order
- (E) natural urges in human beings to depict their physical environment with verisimilitude

文中含有大量 GRE 核心词汇：indelible(持久的；无法抹去的)、efficacious(有效的)、plastic(可塑的)、sanction(批准，认可)、dominion(统治权；疆土)、precipitate(使发生，促成；加速)、vicissitudes(世事变迁，沧桑)、retroaction(反作用)、ensuing(接踵而至的)。要理解这篇文章，极关键的一点就是要掌握这些核心词汇，其中单词 plastic 尤为重要，是作者要讨论的一个核心概念——人类有意识地塑造自然的能力。

掌握核心词汇对于理解选项也极为重要。就第一题而言，如果不理解 inherently(天生地；固有地)、esoteric(难领略的)、viable(切实可行的)、aesthetics(美学)这几个词，就不可能选出正确答案(A)。如果知道单词 sanction 的意思，很容易就能答对第二题[正确答案是(D)]。第三题含有大量核心词汇：futile(无效的)、intractable(难对付的，难解决的)、malleable(韧性的；可塑的)、pathological(病理学的)、verisimilitude(逼真)，要正确回答本题，必须掌握上述单词，尤其是单词 malleable。

通过上述种种分析不难看出，考生词汇在 GRE 考试中起着举足轻重的作用。因此，考生若想在 GRE 考试中取得高分，就需要学习 GRE 语言测试部分最有可能出现的词汇，这就是本书所要重点讲解的内容。

本书内容简介

掌握 GRE 考试高频词汇

本书重点讲解了 800 个 GRE 考试高频词汇,包括 300 个基础核心词汇(见第 9-10 页)。在选词时,编者严格按照历次 GRE 考试题目,参考已有的 GRE 词汇列表(包括 Barron's GRE Master Word List、Barron's High-Frequency Word List 等),并结合多年的教学经验精心挑选单词,力求打造最权威、最实用的 GRE 词表。本部分共分为 80 个单元,每单元 10 个单词,根据单词在历次考试中出现的含义进行中英双语释义,并提供与真实考试难度相当的例句帮助考生在仿真语境中记忆与理解单词。同时,书中还对例句中出现的重要学科术语进行中英双语释义,丰富考生的背景知识,拓宽知识面,更好地理解 GRE 考试中的阅读文章。

每单元后均附有针对本单元所学单词的精编练习,包括单词释义连线题、选词填空题和单词用法判断题三种题型,题型难度逐级增加,步步为“赢”,帮助考生逐步巩固对已学单词的理解与掌握。

下面我们通过美国教育考试服务中心(ETS)最近公布的一套样题,来了解一下本书收词的权威性。下表列出了该样题语言测试部分的核心词汇,表中加粗部分是过去这 20 多年来 GRE 考试中最高频的词汇。

ahistorical	exculpate	nuance
ambiguity	exigent	obliquely
ambivalence	extraneous	oracular
anomaly	fastidious	orthodoxy
anticipate	garrulous	paradoxical
arcane	guilelessly	partisan
assuage	hubris	pedestrian
austere	hypothesis	pertinacious
belie	ideological	predisposition
causality	impaired	problematic
confound	inalienable	proponent
contentious	inclusive	recapitulate
conventional	innovator	repudiate
credulity	irredeemable	resolutely
cynical	irresolute	skeptic
demarcation	judicious	solicitous
disingenuously	laconic	taciturn
dismiss	laudable	tensile
disparaged	meticulously	unorthodox
ebullient	multifaceted	
eclecticism	munificent	

本书的“300 Absolutely Essential GRE Words”(见第 9–10 页)包含了上表中加粗的单词或其某种变形。这 300 个单词在 GRE 考试中频繁出现,是备考 GRE 的基础核心词汇。

学习必备词根、词缀

要想迅速扩充词汇量,最好的方法是学习重要的词根、词缀。本书收录 300 多个常见的拉丁和希腊词根、词缀,结合 1500 多个 GRE 核心词汇对其进行详细讲解。每部分讲解后均附有练习,帮助考生加深对词根、词缀的理解,深化对单词的记忆,进一步提高考生在平时学习和备考时使用这些词根、词缀的能力,练习在碰到不认识的单词时通过词根和词缀进行“破译”的方法。掌握这些词根、词缀不仅有助于备考 GRE,而且对考生将来可能从事的法律、科学与医学等领域的学习和工作都大有帮助,因为上述领域的很多词汇均含有大量拉丁和希腊词根、词缀。

GRE 词汇延伸学习

本书收录了巴朗 GRE 3500 Master Words (见第 367–386 页),该词表由巴朗公司精心打造,是美国本土考生复习 GRE 词汇的首选资料。自问世以来,屡经“真实考场”考验,备受广大考生推崇。考生在系统掌握了 GRE 800 常考核心单词及词根、词缀等构词法知识后,可以参考 3500 Master Words 进行词汇延伸学习。考生可以用该词表进行自测,然后将不认识的单词统一整理出来,参照《GRE 综合指导与全真考场》(群言出版社)进行深入学习。在该书第 109–250 页,考生能找到所有 Master Words 的常考英文释义、仿真例句以及相关练习。

进行自我检测

本书含有两套严格按照 GRE 考试要求编写的测试题: Pretest 和 Posttest,其不论是在内容、题目设置还是难易水平上都严格依据真实考试进行编写。考生通过这些练习,不仅能提高理解复杂句子和阅读较难材料的能力,还能深入领会 GRE 考试的重要理念。通过 Pretest,考生能够检测自己的词汇量,制定出科学合理的复习计划,更加有的放矢地备考;学完本书后,利用 Posttest 查看学习效果,及时查漏补缺,并体验真实考试氛围。

学习本书时,手头应备有一本实用的大学生词典,以便在学习单词的同时发掘它们的新意义,并体会相近单词之间的细微差别。考生可使用 *The American Heritage College Dictionary (4th Edition)*(《美国传统词典—大学版(第 4 版)》)与 *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (11th Edition)*(《韦氏大学词典(第 11 版)》)这两本词典,也可登录 Bartleby.com 参阅免费的 *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (4th Edition)*(《美国传统英语词典(第 4 版)》)。

现在,我们就开始本书的学习之旅吧!首先,完成下一页的 Pretest,了解自己 GRE 核心词汇的掌握程度。考生如果在该测试中表现不佳,需要进一步夯实词汇基础,可以先买一本大学水平词汇的书,如 *Barron's Wordfest!*, 在开始学习本书之前先复习一下其中的单词吧。

目 录

Pretest	1
300 Absolutely Essential GRE Words	9
800 High-Frequency GRE Words	
Unit 1–10	11
Unit 11–20	43
Unit 21–30	74
Unit 31–40	105
Unit 41–50	131
Unit 51–60	157
Unit 61–70	184
Unit 71–80	210
Final Review	236
300 High-Frequency Words and Prefixes	
Roundup 1–10	244
Roundup 11–20	257
Roundup 21–30	271
Roundup 31–40	285
Roundup 41–50	298
Roundup 51–60	312
Common Suffixes	326
Posttest	335
Answer Key	343
Terms Index	365
3500 Master Words	367

Pretest

It's time to test your readiness for graduate-level reading. Don't worry. If you aren't familiar with the GRE words tested below, you can be sure you will learn them in Essential Words for the GRE.

In the questions below, choose the answer that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. **OBDURATE**

- (A) stubborn
- (B) flexible
- (C) ambivalent
- (D) insouciant
- (E) implacable

2. **CODA**

- (A) preamble
- (B) addendum
- (C) denouement
- (D) encomium
- (E) panegyric

3. **ESSAY**

- (A) suggest
- (B) attempt
- (C) give up
- (D) leave
- (E) remember

4. **ROCOCO**

- (A) ornate
- (B) limpid
- (C) ostentatious
- (D) arabesque
- (E) austere

5. **PREVARICATE**

- (A) quibble
- (B) rationalize
- (C) stultify

- (D) tell the truth
- (E) forestall

In the questions below, choose the answer that gives the pair of words whose relationship is most like the relationship expressed in the pair of capitalized words.

6. METTLESOME : SOLDIER ::

- (A) wise : sage
- (B) erudite : professor
- (C) sardonic : lawyer
- (D) officious : governor
- (E) pedantic : teacher

7. ONOMATOPOEIA : SOUND ::

- (A) mnemonic : memory
- (B) simile : comparison
- (C) physiognomy : face
- (D) parrot : action
- (E) enunciation : pronunciation

8. TRYST : LOVER ::

- (A) assignation : paramour
- (B) meeting : company
- (C) rendezvous : friend
- (D) party : child
- (E) exam : student

9. SKEPTIC : DOUBT ::

- (A) plutocrat : invest
- (B) sycophant : fawn
- (C) raconteur : laugh
- (D) zealot : vituperate
- (E) egotist : brag

10. FILIBUSTER : TACTIC ::

- (A) ruse : subterfuge
- (B) riposte : strategy
- (C) litigation : law
- (D) gerrymandering : quibble
- (E) hieroglyphic : writing

Choose the best word or set of words to fill in the blanks in each of the sentences below.

11. The statement “India has recently made great progress in _____ poverty” should be seen in the context of India’s vast population of one billion, of which 320 million remain in _____ poverty.
- (A) mitigating .. discordant
 - (B) palliating .. ephemeral
 - (C) parrying .. doleful
 - (D) ameliorating .. equivocal
 - (E) alleviating .. abject
12. In his book *Knowledge and Wisdom*, the distinguished twentieth-century philosopher Bertrand Russell said, “Although our age far surpasses all previous ages in knowledge, there has been no _____ increase in wisdom.”
- (A) correlative
 - (B) articulate
 - (C) analogous
 - (D) prodigious
 - (E) imminent
13. Increased tariffs in the 1930s _____ a collapse in world trade, _____ the Great Depression.
- (A) started .. augmenting
 - (B) incited .. ridiculing
 - (C) instigated .. forgiving
 - (D) caused .. ameliorating
 - (E) precipitated .. exacerbating
14. The main impetus behind America’s development of the hydrogen bomb was Edward Teller, a Hungarian refugee who had fled Nazism and who _____ the _____ system that was in place in the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries.
- (A) disparaged .. innocuous
 - (B) loathed .. totalitarian
 - (C) nurtured .. authoritarian
 - (D) castigated .. benevolent
 - (E) maligned .. meritorious
15. Physicists now believe that what had been considered the most basic constituents of the universe are in turn comprised of even more fundamental units, called quarks— _____ given that _____ by a physicist familiar with James Joyce’s novel, *Finnegan’s Wake*.
- (A) jocularly .. epitome
 - (B) flamboyantly .. alias

- (C) flippantly .. epigram
 (D) whimsically .. appellation
 (E) pedantically .. anomaly
16. The English expert regards concern about slight redundancies as _____ and senseless _____.
- (A) pedantic .. quibbling
 (B) cryptic .. aggrandizing
 (C) sophisticated .. elucidating
 (D) sophomoric .. tempering
 (E) sordid .. abrogation
17. According to the view of the nineteenth-century apologist for capitalism, _____ was an unfortunate but unavoidable _____ of both capitalism and of the natural order of the world.
- (A) abnegation .. ramification
 (B) subjugation .. precept
 (C) indigence .. concomitant
 (D) privation .. grandiloquence
 (E) penury .. transgression
18. In the final stage in the impeachment process of an American President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides over the Senate, which sits as a body _____ to a jury to decide whether to convict the President.
- (A) idealistic
 (B) malevolent
 (C) prurient
 (D) concomitant
 (E) analogous
19. The geological theory of uniformitarianism is the antithesis of the geological theory of catastrophism; it asserts that it is _____ that natural law and processes do not fundamentally change, and that what we observe now is essentially the same as what occurred in the past.
- (A) benevolent
 (B) ludicrous
 (C) relevant
 (D) blatant
 (E) axiomatic
20. It is interesting to _____ the bromide*, "Haste makes waste" and the _____, "Better safe than sorry."

*A bromide is a commonplace remark or idea.

- (A) coalesce .. axiom
- (B) obfuscate .. sobriquet
- (C) circumvent .. maxim
- (D) juxtapose .. platitude
- (E) consolidate .. aphorism

Read the following passage carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

The term “the arts,” when used to classify a group of academic disciplines at schools and universities, subsumes the study of languages, history, and literature, while universities use the term “fine arts” to refer to painting and sculpture as an object of study. Elsewhere the term “the arts” includes painting and sculpture (usually grouped together as “the plastic arts”), music and literature, and is often extended to embrace dance, mime, and cinema; the word “artist” being used to refer to a practitioner of any of these. Art is commonly opposed to science (as “subjective,” where science is “objective”) and its sense is distinguished from etymologically related words such as “artifact,” “artificial,” and “artisan.”

- 21. The word “subsumes” as it is used in line 2 most nearly means
 - (A) assumes to be true
 - (B) makes inferior to
 - (C) undermines
 - (D) includes in a less comprehensive category
 - (E) incorporates in a more comprehensive category
- 22. The word “plastic” as it is used in line 5 most nearly means
 - (A) artificial
 - (B) superficial
 - (C) malleable
 - (D) related to performance
 - (E) whimsical
- 23. The word “etymologically” as it is used in line 8 most nearly means
 - (A) related to insects
 - (B) related to the study of the relationship between art and language
 - (C) related to the study of the connotations of words
 - (D) concerned with the dichotomy between art and science
 - (E) related to the origin of words
- 24. Based on the information in lines 7–9 (“Art ... artisan.”), which statement would the author be most likely to agree with?
 - (A) Two words can be related etymologically but have different meanings.