

IN OTHER WORDS
A BEGINNING THESAURUS
英语词汇宝库 初级

(美) ANDREW SCHILLER
WILLIAM A JENKINS



上海教育出版社



IN OTHER WORDS
A BEGINNING THESAURUS
英语词汇宝库(初级)

〔美〕 Andrew Schiller 著
William A. Jenkins

刘葆宏 主编

翻译者 杨性义 陆朝庆 姚颖白

上海教育出版社出版发行

(上海永福路 123 号)

各地书局书店经销 上海崇明印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 8 插页 4 字数 243,000

1991 年 8 月第 1 版 1991 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—4,800 本

ISBN 7-5320-2047-9/G·1987 定价: 2.80 元

前 言

本书是根据美国 *In Other Words—A Beginning Thesaurus* 翻译的一部英汉双解语言工具书。本书以一百多个最常用的词为核心,兼收一千多个同义词、反义词和参阅词条,是一部英语词汇的宝库。每个词条都有详细的解释和例句,以说明该词的词义和用法,说明同义词在词义上的细微差别;对常用词构成的习语也都有具体的说明和例句。读者经常查阅,有助于准确掌握词义,有效地扩大自己的词汇量。

英语工作者和具有一定英语水平的学生在使用英语时经常遇到的困难是词汇贫乏,因此语言单调,不够精确具体,不够生动有力。实际上英语具有极为丰富的词汇。下面是原书作者提供的一段学生关于同义词讨论的对话,说明不同的人在描述同一事物时可以选用完全不同的词汇。

"Synonyms must really be something! I wonder what they are. Does anyone know?" Ramsey asked.

"I think I know," Luis began. "A synonym is a word that has *about* the same meaning as another word."

"Yes, it's a word that means *almost* the same as another word," exclaimed Matsue.

"I think it's a word with *approximately* the same meaning," Judy commented.

"No, it has *nearly* the same meaning and can be used instead of another word," Randy declared.

"Well, that's *practically* the same thing Judy said," Morris observed.

Sherry thought for a moment. Then she inquired, "Could you say a synonym is *virtually* the same as another word?"

Miss Jeffries smiled and said, "Why, each of you is correct. And each of you used a synonym as you explained the meaning of synonym. In other words, *about, almost, approxi-*

mately, practically, nearly, and virtually are all good words to help explain what a synonym is."

本书可以帮助读者在使用英语时更为精确,更为生动。

英语教师和学习英语的学生常遇到的另一个问题是:有些英语词语词义相近,弄不清楚它们之间的区别究竟在哪里,如 *jump, spring, leap, bound, skip, hop, vault, hurdle* 等都可解释为“跳”。从这本书里读者可以了解到它们在意义上的细微差别以及用它们的搭配用法等。本书对同义词的讲解有独到之处,能起到一般词典所不能起到的作用。它不仅词义辨析清楚明了,而且例句大多以日常生活和经常接触到的事物为内容,生动活泼,丰富多采。可以说,这是一本很有价值的教学工具书。当然,这本书并不能用来代替一般的词典。

鉴于本书具有上述优点,我们请杨性义、陆朝庆和姚颖白三位教师将本书翻译出来。由于本书是一本英汉对照的词典性质的书,翻译时我们特别强调翻译的准确性,以利读者对照使用。有些地方语言似较生硬,有待今后改进。

本书与 *IN OTHER WORDS—A JUNIOR THESAURUS* 同为美国 Andrew Schiller 和 William A. Jenkins 所著。该书已由上海教育出版社出版。

刘葆宏

内 容 说 明

以 *dangerous* 为例.

ENTRY WORD → *dangerous* *Dangerous* means likely to cause injury or harm or loss unless great care is taken. Riding a bicycle on a dark street may be *dangerous*. An escaped lion is *dangerous*.

↗ *unsafe*

Unsafe means not free from danger or from the risk of injury. The ice is *unsafe* for skating. A leaky boat is *unsafe*. A bicycle with bad brakes is *unsafe*.

SYNONYM

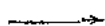
↘ *risky*
↘ *hazardous*
↘ *precarious*

Risky, hazardous, and precarious, all mean something is uncertain because there is a chance of danger. If you haven't had measles, it would be *risky* to visit someone who has them. Icy sidewalks make

ENTRY

walking *hazardous*.
 You could find your-
 self in a *precarious*
 position if you
 climbed a tall tree
 and then couldn't get
 down.

ANTONYM



ANTONYMS: safe,
 harmless

daring	Look up antonyms of <i>afraid</i> .	} CROSS- REFERENCE
dark	Look up <i>dim</i> .	
	Look up antonyms of <i>bright</i> .	

1. 词条 (ENTRY)

每个词条一般包含词头 (ENTRY WORDS)、同义词 (SYNONYMS)、反义词 (ANTONYMS) 等项。

2. 词头 (ENTRY WORD)

用黑体字印刷。每个词头后为该词的解释和用以说明它的意义的例句。对有些用得过于频繁的词 (*tired word*), 一般没有解释, 而是列举它在不同场合下的使用实例, 提供更为生动的词来替换它, 或列举由它组成的习语 (*idioms*)。

3. 同义词 (SYNONYM)

用一般字体印刷。每个同义词后有该词的意义、该词和词头或其它同义词在意义上的差异以及例句。

4. 反义词 (ANTONYM)

它在意义上和词头或某一同义词相反。本书仅提供词头的部分反义词, 不提供解释或例句。

5. 参阅词条 (CROSS-REFERENCE)

参阅词条指引读者到别的词条去查找所需要的资料。

本书的词头和参阅词条都按字母顺序排列。

CONTENTS

目 录

Introduction	前言	1
A Guide to the book	内容说明	1
Entries	词条	1

A

about

About is an easy word to use if you are not sure just when something will happen or when it has happened. You might say you are *about* ready to go to school, or that it is *about* time to leave the party. You have supper *about* six o'clock every day. You saw a good TV show *about* a week ago.

Use the word *about* also when you are not sure how much or how many of something. I drank *about* a quart of milk. That tree must be *about* a hundred years old. Just *about* everyone went to the game. You may know someone who seems to be *about* seven feet tall. Some dogs look as if they are *about* six feet long.

You can use *about* to tell how far away something is. The airport is *about* five miles from here. I walked *about* a mile down the road.

如果你不能肯定某事何时会发生或者何时已经发生, *about* 是个容易使用的单词。你也许说你差不多已准备好去上学, 或者说差不多是离开聚会的时候了。你每天大约六点吃晚饭, 你大约在一周前看了一个精彩的电视节目。

当你不能肯定某样东西的(数)量有多少时, 也该使用 *about* 这个单词。我喝了约一夸脱的牛奶, 那棵树大约有一百年了。差不多人人都去观看比赛。你也许认识一位似乎身高约七英尺的人, 有些狗看上去似乎约有六英尺长。

你可以用 *about* 来说明某物有多远。机场离这儿大约五英里。我沿着这条路走了大约一英里。

almost nearly

Almost or *nearly* might be used if you mean not quite. *Almost* everyone was laughing. I *almost* won the race. The show was

nearly over by the time we got to the theater. It was *nearly* dark when they got home.

如果你的意思是指不完全(那样)时,可以使用 *almost* 或者 *nearly*. 几乎人人都笑了。我几乎赢了这场比赛。当我们赶到剧场时,戏差不多已经结束了。当他们到家时,天几乎已经暗了。

approximately

Approximately is a good word to use if you don't know whether something is a little more or a little less. It will cost *approximately* ten dollars to fix my bike. (It may cost seven dollars or twelve dollars.) My watch is *approximately* right. (It may be a minute fast or a minute slow.) You wouldn't say that *approximately* everyone was laughing, because there couldn't be more than everyone. You could say that it would cost *almost* or *nearly* ten dollars to fix the bike. But then you would mean it might cost eight or nine but not more than ten dollars.

如果你不知道某物是多一点还是少一点, *approximately* 是一个可以使用的适当的单词。修理我那辆自行车大概要花 10 美元(可能要花 7 元或 12 元)。我的表近乎准确。(它可能快 1 分钟,或许慢 1 分钟。)你不说 *approximately* everyone was laughing (注: *approximately* 形容的实际数量可以稍大于或稍少于该数字,既然说到 everyone, 前面不能再加 *approximately*) 因为(笑的)人不会比所有人更多。你可以说修理这辆自行车几乎或差不多要花 10 美元,但是此时你的意思是它也许要花 8、9 美元,而不是超过 10 美元。

practically *virtually* *well-nigh*

Practically, *virtually*, and *well-nigh*, all may be used to mean something so nearly true that the difference doesn't matter. You may be *practically* certain of something. A job may be *virtually* impossible to do. You may be *well-nigh* exhausted after running home.

Practically, *virtually* 和 *well-nigh* 都可以用来表示某事物是这样近于真实,以至其误差无关紧要。你可能对某事物几乎完全有把握。一

项工作也许实际上是不可能做的。你跑步回到家，可能几乎筋疲力尽了。

ANTONYMS: precisely, exactly

反义词: precisely (精确地), exactly (确切地)

absorbing Look up *interesting*.

参阅 *interesting*.

ache Look up *hurt*.

参阅 *hurt*.

add Look up *say*.

参阅 *say*.

admire Look up *like*.

参阅 *like*.

affection Look up *love* (n).

参阅 *love* (n).

afraid

Afraid means feeling fear. You might feel fear when a certain thing happens or is about to happen. We were *afraid* when we saw a storm coming. Or you might always feel fear of something. All my life I have been *afraid* of the dark. Many people are *afraid* of thunder and lightning.

The word *afraid* can be used in many ways. If you are just a little worried about something, not really feeling much fear, you might say you are *afraid* you'll miss the bus or you are *afraid* it's getting late.

Very often *afraid* is used in conversation without meaning that you feel fear at all. "I'm *afraid* you can't come in right now." "I'm *afraid* I don't understand what you mean." "I'm *afraid* you're wrong about that." This is just a polite way of saying, "You can't come in" or "I don't know what you're talking about" or "You're wrong."

There's one thing to notice about *afraid*. You can say a person or an animal is *afraid*, but you wouldn't say "That is an *afraid*

person" or "The *afraid* cat ran away." The synonyms for *afraid* can be used both ways.

Afraid 的意思是感到恐惧。当某事发生或即将发生时,你也许会感到恐惧。当我们看到暴风雨来临,我们害怕了。或者你也许对某事总是感到恐惧。我一生都害怕黑暗,许多人害怕雷声闪电。

Afraid 这个单词可以有許多用法。如果你对某事只有一点担心,并不真正感到害怕,你也许会说你担心会误了公共汽车或者恐怕时间晚了。

Afraid 常常用在会话里,根本没有感到恐惧的意思。“(我)恐怕你此刻不能进来。”“(我)恐怕我不懂你的意思。”“关于那件事恐怕你弄错了。”这是表示“你不能进来”,“我不知你在说些什么”或者“你错了”的一种客气的说法。

关于 *afraid*, 有一点要注意。你可以说一个人或一只动物(觉得)害怕,而不会说“那是个害怕的人”或者“那害怕的猫跑掉了。”*afraid* 的同义词则可以有两种用法。

timid

Timid means shy and not willing to do anything daring or bold or dangerous. *Timid* people are not sure they can do or say the right thing. Alan was too *timid* to jump into the pool. The *timid* girl spoke so softly that no one could hear what she said. A *timid* person is not bold or confident.

Timid 的意思是怕羞,不愿意干勇敢的,大胆的或危险的事情。胆怯的人不能肯定他们自己能做正确的事或者说正确的话。阿伦胆怯得不敢跳进水池里。那个胆小的小女孩讲得很轻,因此没有人能听到她说了些什么。一个胆怯的人胆量不大或者没有信心。

frightened *scared*

Frightened and *scared* are used when something has caused you to be afraid. The *frightened* cat seemed upset by the lightning. A *scared* rabbit can run very fast. Did you feel *scared* as you explored the cave?

当某事物使你害怕时,可以使用 *frightened* 和 *scared*。那只受惊的猫由于闪电而不安。受惊的兔子能跑得很快。当你探测那个洞穴时,你感到惊恐吗?

terrified

Terrified means shocked and trembling because something has suddenly made you very much afraid. A person who is usually unafraid might be *terrified* if a huge spaceship suddenly appeared overhead. You may be *terrified* if you see something that might hurt you. The *terrified* child began to scream when the lights went out.

Terrified 的意思是由于某事物突然使你很害怕而感到震惊、发抖。如果一艘巨大的宇宙飞船突然在头顶上出现,一个通常不会感到害怕的人也可能会感到恐惧。如果你看到某物可能会伤害你时,你也许会感到惊恐。当灯熄灭时,那个吓坏了的孩子开始尖叫起来。

ANTONYMS: daring, bold, confident, unafraid, fearless
反义词: daring (大胆的), bold (勇敢的), confident (有信心的), unafraid (不怕的), fearless (无畏的)

aged Look up *old*.

参阅 *old*.

agree Look up *say*.

参阅 *say*.

Look up antonyms of *fight*.

参阅 *fight* 的反义词。

aid Look up *help*.

参阅 *help*.

alarm Look up *scare*.

参阅 *scare*.

almost Look up *about*.

参阅 *about*.

alone Look up *lonely*.

参阅 *lonely*.

amble Look up *walk*.

参阅 *walk*.

amusing Look up *funny* and *interesting*.

参阅 *funny* 和 *interesting*.

ancient Look up *old*.

参阅 *old*.

angry Look up *mad*.

参阅 *mad*.

annoyed Look up *mad*.

参阅 *mad*.

answer (n)

An *answer* is anything said or done because something is asked or done. You want to get an *answer* when you call someone on the telephone. When you write a letter to a friend, you look for an *answer*. You hope your *answer* to a math problem is correct. If you ask a question, you expect an *answer*.

Answer 是指由于(有人)问了或做了某事而说的话或做的事。当你打电话给某人时,你想得到回话。当你给一个朋友写信时,你期待回信。你希望你解的算术题的答案是正确的。如果你提一个问题,你期待回答。

reply

A *reply*, like an *answer*, tells you something you have asked or wondered about. When we asked to go to the movie, the *reply* was "No." I wrote to some museums asking about dinosaurs, and I have received three *replies*.

Reply 像 *answer* 一样,告诉你所问过的或感到疑惑的事情。当我们要求去看电影时,答复是“不”。我给一些博物馆写信,询问有关恐龙的情况,我收到了3封复信。

response

A *response* is an *answer*. Often it is not an *answer* in words. It is the way you act when something makes you feel glad or sad or angry or eager to do something. When Mr. Wu finished his speech, the *response* was a cheer from all of us. Bev's only *response* to the question was a laugh. There was no *response* when I knocked on the door.

response 是一个回答。它往往不是用言语表达的回答。它是指当某事使你觉得高兴、伤心、气愤或者急着要去做某事时,你所采取的行动方

式。吴先生结束发言时,(他得到的)反响是我们全体发出一阵欢呼。风乎对于这个问题唯一的反应是一笑而已。我敲门时,里面没有反应。

retort

A *retort* is a quick, sharp answer. It may be clever or funny. Sometimes a *retort* is sharp and angry. "May we come in?" we asked Miss Jones. "No, you may not!" was her loud *retort*.

retort 是一个迅速、尖锐的回答。它可能是聪明的,也可能很滑稽。有时反驳是尖锐、气愤的。“我们可以进来吗?”我们问琼斯小姐。“不,不行!”她大声回答。

solution

A *solution* is the answer to some problem or puzzle. The mystery story was so puzzling that I didn't know until the last page what the *solution* was going to be. I finally found a *solution* to the problem.

solution 是某个问题或难题的答案。那个神秘故事是那样扑朔迷离,直到最后一页我才明白故事的结局。我最后找到了问题的答案。

ANTONYMS: question (n), problem

反义词: question (n) (问题), problem (问题,疑难问题)

answer (v)

Answer means speak or write or do something because someone asks or wants or needs something. When a person speaks to you, you *answer*. You *answer* a letter by writing to the person who sent it to you. If the doorbell rings, you *answer* by opening the door. You *answer* the phone by saying "Hello."

Answer 的意思是由于有人问到,想要或者需要而说、写或者做某事。当一个人跟你说话时,你答话。你写回信给寄信给你的那个人。如果门铃响了,你就开门应声。你接电话时说:“喂!”

reply

Reply means answer. To *reply* to what someone says, you must think of what you are saying or doing. You usually *reply* with words. When Jay asked me to wait, I *replied* that I would. You can also *reply* with an action. When the band

began its most famous song, the audience *replied* with shouts and cheers.

Reply 的意思是回答。为了答复某人的话,你必须要考虑你所说的话和所做的事。你通常用言语来回答。当杰伊要求我等待时,我答道我会等的。你也能用行动来答复。当乐队奏起它的最著名的歌曲时,听众报之以欢呼,喝采。

respond

You *respond* to something either by words or action. If a friend invites you to a party, you may *respond* eagerly, "I'd love to go!" If something or someone makes you happy, you may *respond* by jumping up and down. When a clown does a trick in the circus, people *respond* by laughing or clapping. Firefighters *respond* quickly when the fire alarm rings.

你用言语或者行动来对某事作出反应。如果一位朋友邀请你赴宴,你可能热切地回答:"我很乐意去!"如果某事或某人使你高兴,你的反应可能是高兴得跳起来。当马戏团里的小丑玩把戏时,人们报之以笑声和掌声。火警警报拉响时,消防队员反应很迅速。

retort

Retort means answer quickly and sharply. Sometimes a person *retorts* to an unkind or unpleasant remark with another. If someone tells you that your hair needs combing, you may *retort* angrily, "So does yours!"

Retort 的意思是急速而尖锐地回答。有时,一个人会用不友好或者令人不愉快的话来反驳另一句类似的话。如果有人对你说:"你的头发需要梳理。"你会生气地回嘴:"你也如此!"

solve

Solve means explain something that has been unknown or find the answer to a problem. We haven't *solved* all the problems of pollution yet. Do you think you can *solve* the match trick in ten minutes?

Solve 的意思是解释尚不为人所知的事物或者是找出问题的答案。我们尚未解决所有的污染问题。你是否认为你能在十分钟里解答这个火柴

杆戏法?

ANTONYMS: ask, question (v)

反义词: ask (问), question (v) (提问)

antique	Look up <i>old</i> . 参阅 <i>old</i> .
appear	Look up <i>come</i> . 参阅 <i>come</i> . Look up antonyms of <i>go</i> . 参阅 <i>go</i> 的反义词。
approach	Look up <i>come</i> . 参阅 <i>come</i> .
appropriate	Look up <i>right</i> . 参阅 <i>right</i> .
approximately	Look up <i>about</i> . 参阅 <i>about</i> .
argue	Look up <i>fight</i> and <i>talk</i> . 参阅 <i>fight</i> 和 <i>talk</i> .
arid	Look up antonyms of <i>wet</i> . 参阅 <i>wet</i> 的反义词。
arrange	Look up <i>put</i> . 参阅 <i>put</i> .
arrest	Look up <i>stop</i> . 参阅 <i>stop</i> .
arrive	Look up <i>come</i> . 参阅 <i>come</i> . Look up antonyms of <i>go</i> . 参阅 <i>go</i> 的反义词。
ascend	Look up antonyms of <i>fall</i> . 参阅 <i>fall</i> 的反义词。

ask

Ask means try to get information. You *ask* a question. They *asked* what time it was. We *asked* the way to the li-

brary. *Ask* also means try to get something from someone. I *asked* the clerk to help me. We all *asked* our teacher if we could go on a field trip.

Ask 的意思是试图得到消息。你提出问题。他们问是什么时候了。我们询问到图书馆去的路。*Ask* 也指设法从某人处得到某物。我请那位职员帮助我。我们都问教师我们是否能去野外旅行。

beg

Beg means ask over and over for something you want very much. It may be for something you do not expect to get, or for something you don't really deserve. The prisoner *begged* for another chance, but it was refused. The child *begged* for more candy. My dog likes to sit next to the table and *beg* for food.

Beg 的意思是一再要求你非常想要的某物。这可能是要求得到你并不指望能得到的某物,或者是要得到你并不确实应该得到的某物。那囚犯乞求(再给他)一次机会,但是被拒绝了。孩子乞讨更多的糖果。我的狗喜欢坐在桌旁,乞求食物。

coax

Coax means ask or try to persuade someone to do what you want. You might *coax* people by offering them something or promising to give them something. You *coax* a friend to walk to the store with you if you have money to buy candy. Perhaps your friend will respond by going along. You might *coax* your parakeet back into its cage with birdseed.

Coax 的意思是请求或者设法说服某人去做你想要的事。你很可能以提供人们某物或者答应给人们某物的方式来诱哄他们。如果你有钱买糖果,你就诱哄朋友陪你步行去店铺,也许你朋友将作出反应陪你一起去,你可能用鸟食把长尾小鹦鹉哄骗进笼。

request

Request usually means ask for something or ask someone to do something. Our club will *request* an immediate report from the treasurer. We were *requested* to fasten our seat belts. We