

# 英语同义词反义词寻词辞典

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WORD FINDER ENGLISH SYNONYM AND ANTONYM WORD FINDER



西南师范大学出版社

# 英语 同义词 反义词 寻词辞典

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英语<sup>词汇</sup><sub>词汇</sub>寻词辞典

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西南师范大学出版社出版、发行

(重庆 北碚·630715)

重庆电力印刷厂 印刷

开本：787×1092 1/32 印张：34 字数：1030千

1987年6月 第一版 1996年9月 第1次印刷

印数：1—5,000册

ISBN 7—5621—1343—2/H·21

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定价：39.80元



## 序

你已经能说一点英语,写一点英语了,你的英语口语和写作(包括中译英)都有了一定的基础,现在面临着英语水平的进一步提高。

在这个阶段里你应当提高自己的表达能力,让你的英语口语和笔语准确、生动、丰富起来。你应当不满足于老是用“**Yes**”,“**OK**”表示同意,而应当会根据不同的环境使用 **sure**, **no doubt**, **certainly**, **indeed** 之类的话。你应当不满足于动口用“**beautiful**”表示“美”(尽管它是一个生动的词),而应当能因不同的对象,不同的场合而使用 **pretty**, **handsome**, **good-looking**, **lovely**, 甚至 **attractive**, **gorgeous**, **ravishing**, **captivating** 等词。这些词你都认得,但到用时笔下口头未必能出得来。为了想出一个词,你往往冥思苦索,最后却未必能如愿。挤来挤去还是干巴巴几个常用词,写出来的文章说出来的话显得干瘪、枯涩、缺少文采。

怎样才能让你的词语丰富起来?这本《大学英语同义词反义词寻词辞典》就是为你准备的工具书。这本辞典以常用词立条目,在每个常用词条目下罗列大量的同义词和反义词,供你选用。只要你知道一个英语常用词便可以在它的条目下找到许多同义词和反义词。比如你查 **good** 一词,便可以得到它的不同色调不同情趣的同义词 166 个和反义词 98 个。表达 **good** 和 **bad** 的词语全在那儿静候调遣。你查 **love** 一

词,便可以得到它的不同色调不同情趣的同义词 119 个和反义词 41 个。表达 **love** 和 **hate** 的词语全在那儿静候调遣。这是多么方便的事! 这里有许多是你的老朋友,比如 **good** 的同义词 **fine, great, wonderful, splendid, capital, first rate** 等;**love** 的同义词 **adore, be fond of, hold dear, admire** 等。你便可以根据需要斟酌选用。至于你感到生疏的同义词和反义词,你可以暂时不必管它。以后你慢慢会认得它们和使用到它们的。

有了这本辞典在手,你可以迅速地扩大自己的积极词汇量。课内课外,和老师同学或外国朋友说过英语之后,再回顾回顾,想一想哪些话是表达不出或表达不好的,查一查这本辞典,便可以补充一批新词。在写英语的时候为了丰富表达形式或寻找准确的词语,也可以查一查,纳入一些新词。慢慢地这些词语便从你的消极词汇圈子进入你的积极词汇圈子。这就好比把点头之交变作了朋友,必要时可以为你排忧解难。你若是个有心人,勤查勤用,持之以恒,你一定会发现你的口笔语能力会得到迅速的提高,摆脱干巴巴硬梆梆仅够表达意思的窘迫局面,使你的口语笔语丰富、准确、生动,从而提高到一个新的水平。

必须说明,严格地讲同义词都是近义词,即意思基本相同,但在蕴涵、分量、情调、联想、风格、趣味、雅俗等等方面总有差异。完全等同的同义词是极少的。这本词典的用处也正是在于提供了丰富的意义相近却又色调各异的词供你选择。这正是它和其它任何辞典不同之处。

但是,面对一堆同义词你若是举棋不定,不知道选择哪个好,那你得去查别的工具书。比如 **handsome** 和 **beautiful** 有何差异? **guy** 和 **fellow** 有什么不同? 能否用于女性? 诸如

此类的问题你得去查别的词典之类。本词典不提供这一方面的知识,否则它的体积将增加 100 倍,而且会失去它的个性,从而也就会失去它存在的理由。本辞典是武器库,它提供武器弹药,但并不教你使用武器,否则它就不是武器库了。

本辞典的词条按国家教委高等学校文理本科用的“大学英语教学大纲”词汇表所列的一至六级词汇选词。同义词和反义词则不受大纲范围限制。读者可以选用自己所知道的词。因此,读者范围当然可以广泛得多,程度也可以高得多。

本辞典对各词条的单词和例句提供了中文释义和翻译,供读者参考。

但愿这辞典能帮助你迅速提高英语口语、笔语水平!但愿你能喜欢它。

孙法理 于重庆北碚  
西南师范大学

## 使用说明

1. 本书按字母排列顺序进行编写。
2. 词条排黑正体。拼法相同,词源及词义不同的词,分主词条,在右上角上标以1,2等数码。
3. 词性用英语缩写形式注出:名词(*n.*),动词(*v.*),代词(*pron.*),形容词(*adj.*),副词(*adv.*),连接词(*conj.*),感叹词(*intj.*)。其它略语有同义词(*Syn.*),反义词(*Ant.*)
4. 若词条有多种释义时,各释义分别列出,前面标以1,2等数码。大体相同的若干释义则列在同一条内,并用分号分隔。
5. 例句和同义词均列在词条的每一释义之后。反义词则列在整个词条之后。若该词条有若干释义,则反义词的数码和释义的数码一致。若几个释义的反义词相同,则用连字符号“—”把数码连起来,如:1-3,2-5。表示1至3或2至5的各释义有相同的反义词。
6. 辞典中*Syn.*(同义词)以及*Ant.*(反义词)用黑体注明,以便读者查找。

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## A

**abandon** *v.* 1. 放弃。“Abandon ship.” the captain shouted. “弃船！”船长叫道。*Syn.* desert, forsake; leave behind, withdraw from; give up, quit, let go, cast aside.

2. 舍弃。He never abandoned his friends. 他永不抛弃他的朋友。*Syn.* discontinue, give up, drop, wash one's hands of, surrender.

-*n.* 3. 放纵, 狂放。The young man drank with abandon. 这年轻人喝酒无度。*Syn.* freedom; recklessness, impulsiveness; enthusiasm, dash.

*Ant.* 1. claim, keep, hold, possess. 2. continue, maintain. 3. restraint, control; moderation.

**abbreviation** *n.* 简写, 缩短。“Exam” is a familiar abbreviation of “examination”. “Exam” is “examination”的普通缩写形式。

*Syn.* shortened form, reduced form, compressed form, contracted form, cut-down form; contraction, condensation, digest, synopsis, summary; lessening, trimming, cutting, clipping.

*Ant.* full form, written-out form; lengthening, extending, extension, expansion, enlargement, amplification, increasing.

**abide** *v.* 1. 忍受。I can't abide these people. 我不能容忍这些人。*Syn.* bear, stand, tolerate, put up with, endure, suffer, submit to, stand for.

2. 居留; 居住; 待。We abided there for a time. 我们在那里住了一段时间。*Syn.* stay, remain, stop; live, reside, dwell; sit.

*Ant.* 2. go, leave, quit, depart; escape, flee, fly; abandon; shun, avoid; move, migrate, journey.

**ability** *n.* 能力。She is lack of ability. 她缺乏才能。

*Syn.* capability, power, facility, faculty, aptitude, proficiency, competence, qualification; skill, talent, know-how, expertise, adeptness; flair, genius, gift, bent.

*Ant.* inability, incapacity, incapability, inaptitude, incompetence; weakness, powerlessness, helplessness.

**able** *adj.* 1. 能干; 有才能。She made a very able speech. 她作了一番极有才能的演说。*Syn.*

skillful, proficient, capable, competent, expert, good, talented, highly qualified, accomplished, masterful, effective, efficient, adept, apt; experienced, practiced, learned.

2. 能够。The patient was soon able to work. 那病人很快就能工作了。**Syn.** capable, fit, fitted, competent, having the means; equal to, adequate, qualified.

**Ant.** 1. unskillful, incapable, incompetent, inexpert, inept, inefficient, ineffective. 2. incapable, unfit, incompetent, inadequate, unqualified.

**abnormal** *adj.* 不正常的; 变态的。Is the child abnormal in any way? 那孩子是否有什么反常的地方?

**Syn.** unnatural, unusual, irregular, uncommon, unconventional, exceptional, unexpected, strange, peculiar, rare, queer, odd, curious.

**Ant.** normal, natural, typical, usual, ordinary, common, conventional, routine, regular, expected, customary, familiar, unexceptional.

**abolish** *v.* 废止; 革除。Bad custom should be abolished. 旧风俗应该废除。

**Syn.** eliminate, eradicate, extinguish, exterminate, terminate, end, put an end to, wipe out, stamp out, blot out, do away with; repeal, revoke, nullify, cancel; abrogate, set aside, repudiate.

**Ant.** establish, institute, introduce, create, found, support, promote, increase, sustain, continue; revive, renew, repair, restore; authorize, legalize.

**abroad** *adv.* 1. 在国外。I studied abroad. 我曾在国外留学。

**Syn.** overseas, out of the country.

2. 出外; 出门。He rarely went abroad by day. 他白天很少出门。

**Syn.** out of doors, outside, out, out of the house, forth, out in the open air.

3. 在外流传。The news of victory was abroad. 外面流传着胜利的消息。**Syn.** in circulation, at large, all around, round and about; rife, astir.

**Ant.** 1. nearby, near home; in one's native land, within the country. 2. indoors, inside, in, in the house, at home, within four walls.

**absence** *n.* 1. 缺席。Please take care of my house during my absence. 我不在时请帮我照看房屋。**Syn.** not being present, nonappearance.

2. 缺乏。We had to accept it as true in the absence of other evidence. 在缺乏其它证据的情况下, 我们只得把它当成真的。

**Syn.** lack, unavailability, nonexistence; scarcity, deficiency, want.

**Ant.** 1. presence, attendance, appearance. 2. existence, sufficiency, adequacy, surfeit.

**absent** *adj.* 1. 缺席的。Why were you absent from class yesterday? 昨天上课你为什么缺席?

**Syn.** not present, away, gone, missing, out, truant.

2. 心不在焉; 茫然的。There was

an absent expression on her face. 她脸上表现出心不在焉的神情。**Syn.** inattentive, unthinking, heedless, unaware, unconscious, absent-minded, preoccupied, empty, distracted; vacant, blank, vague, dreamy.

-*v.* 3. 缺席; 不在。Why did you absent yourself from the meeting yesterday? 昨天开会, 你为什么缺席? **Syn.** cause to be not present, fail to attend, not appear, stay away, keep away, play truant.

**Ant.** 1. present, in attendance, attendant. 2. attentive, thoughtful, meaningful, conscious, aware, alert. 3. attend, appear at, show up.

**absolute** *adj.* 1. 专制的; 独立的; 无限制的。An absolute ruler need not ask anyone for permission to do a thing. 一个专制的统治者可以为所欲为而无需得到任何人的允许。**Syn.** unrestricted, unrestrained, unlimited, unconditional, unqualified, unbounded; complete, pure, supreme, full.

2. 完全的; 绝对的。What you have said is an absolute impossibility. 你说的是绝不可能的事情。**Syn.** complete, pure, thorough, unqualified, unrestricted, unadulterated, utter, unlimited; perfect, outright.

3. 确实的; 肯定的。It is an absolute fact. 这是个确实的事实。

**Syn.** positive, definite, conclusive, certain, sure, decisive; re-

al, genuine, reliable, unqualified, unquestionable, confirmed, infallible.

**Ant.** 1. restricted, limited, restrained, conditional, qualified; constitutional. 2, 3. qualified; limited, conditional, questionable, dubious, unconfirmed; not complete, incomplete.

**absorb** *v.* 1. 吸收。The sponge absorbed all the spilled water. 海绵吸干了所有溢出的水。**Syn.** soak up, take up, suck up.

2. 吸取; 接受; 理解。Can the students absorb the lesson in an hour? 学生们能在一小时内理解课文吗? **Syn.** take in completely, digest.

3. 被……吸引住; 专注于; 使……全神贯注 I was so absorbed in this book that I didn't hear you. 我完全被这本书迷住了, 以致没有听见你的声音。**Syn.** engross, immerse, occupy, preoccupy, engage, enwrap; arrest, fix, fascinate.

**Ant.** 1. exude, eject, cast off, cast out, disperse, dispel. 2. give out, disperse, impart. 3. distract; unoccupy.

**abstract** *adj.* 1. 抽象的; 理论的; 概念化的。They consider the subject in the abstract way. 他们抽象地考虑这个问题。**Syn.** theoretical, theoretic, conceptual, general, generalized, imaginary, visionary, hypothetical, indefinite, impractical; profound, abstruse, intellectual.

-*n.* 2. 提纲; 摘要。Please write

an abstract of this scientific article. 请将这篇科技文章作一摘要。 **Syn.** summary, precise, recapitulation; digest, outline.

-v. 3. 抽出; 提炼出。Metal is abstracted from ore. 金属是从矿石中提炼出来的。 **Syn.** extract, remove, withdraw, take out, take; separate, dissociate.

4. 摘要; 节略。Please abstract this scientific article. 请为这篇科技文章作个摘要。 **Syn.** summarize, digest, outline.

**Ant.** 1. concrete, specific, material; practical; factual, definite, real, actual. 2. amplification, enlargement, expansion. 3. add, inject; mix, unite, combine.

**absurd** *adj.* 愚蠢; 荒唐; 可笑; 荒谬的。It's absurd to believe that the earth is flat. 相信地球是平的真可笑。

**Syn.** unreasonable, illogical, irrational, senseless, preposterous; ridiculous, foolish, silly, stupid, nonsensical, comical; funny, laughable; crazy, wild.

**Ant.** reasonable, logical, sensible, sound; smart, intelligent.

**abundant** *adj.* 丰富的; 大量的。This year we have an abundant harvest. 今年我们有好收成。

**Syn.** sufficient, more than enough, enough, abounding, profuse.

**Ant.** insufficient, scarce, uncommon.

**abuse** *v.* 1. 滥用; 妄用。They abused their power. 他们滥用权

力。 **Syn.** misuse, use improperly, ill-use; mistreat, maltreat, ill-treat; harm, hurt; injure; impose upon.

2. 辱骂。You shouldn't have abused your students. 你不该辱骂你的学生。 **Syn.** insult, speak ill of, scold, speak harshly to, reproach, criticize, curse, slander, denounce, defame.

-n. 3. 滥用。Borrowing money is an abuse of friendship. 借钱是对友谊的滥用。 **Syn.** misuse, unfair use, improper use, misapplication, imposition.

4. 虐待。Child abuse is a punishable offense. 虐待小孩是一种该受惩罚的罪。 **Syn.** mistreatment, maltreatment, ill-use, cruelty; injury, harming.

5. 辱骂。His abuse hurt me. 他的辱骂使我伤心。 **Syn.** insulting language, insults, harsh language; reproach, criticism, scolding, slander; cursing, defamation.

**Ant.** 1. respect, protect, care for. 2. praise, speak well of, compliment, sweet-talk, flatter.

5. praise, compliment; flattery.

**academic** *adj.* 1. 学院的; 大学的。He remembered his academic days fondly. 他愉快地回忆起大学时代。 **Syn.** school, scholastic, educational; collegiate, university.

2. 博学的。A good historian must have an academic mind. 一个好的历史学家应该有博学的头脑。 **Syn.** scholarly, studious;

learned, educated; pedantic, bookish.

3. 预科的, 非专业化的。One brother went to an academic high school, the other to a trade school. 一个兄弟进了预科学校, 另一个兄弟进了商业学校。Syn. general, liberal-arts, scholastic, college-preparatory; non-technical, non-specialized.

4. 理论的, 学术的。This is merely an academic proposition. 这不过是个理论上的学说。Syn. theoretical, hypothetical, abstract, conjectural; not practical, remote.

**Ant.** 2. uneducated, unschooled, untaught, unlettered, unlearned. 3. technical, trade, specialized. 4. practical, immediate, common-sense; everyday, ordinary, matter-of-course, matter-of-fact.

**accent** *n.* 1. 重音。The accent falls on the second syllable. 重音在第二音节上。Syn. stress, emphasis; primary accent, primary stress.

2. 口音; 腔调。She speaks French with a German accent. 她说法语时带德国口音。Syn. pronunciation, articulation, inflection, intonation, tone.

3. 少许; 一点; 几笔。The room was all white with a few red accents. 这个房间整个一片白, 点缀了少许红色。Syn. hint, touch, detail.

-*v.* 4. 重读。The first syllable should be accented. 第一个音节

应重读。Syn. stress, emphasize, accentuate.

**accept** *v.* 1. 接受。She accepted the gift from her friend. 她接受了朋友的礼物。Syn. take something offered, receive willingly, receive with favor.

2. 同意; 承认; 答应。We accept the statement as authoritative. 我们承认这个报告是可靠的。Syn. agree to, consent to, grant as satisfactory, accede to, assent to, receive with approval, acknowledge.

3. 承担(责任)。You must accept full responsibility for the car accident. 你应对这次车祸负全部责任。Syn. assume, bear, undertake, acknowledge, admit.

**Ant.** 1, 2. refuse, reject, decline, spurn. 3. disown repudiate; deny.

**accident** *n.* 1. 偶然的事。I've heard by accident that he is married. 我偶然听说他已结婚。Syn. chance, happenstance; luck, good fortune.

2. 事故; 不幸。An accident happened and many lives were lost. 意外事故发生了, 许多人丧了命。Syn. collision, crash, wreck, smash-up; misadventure, mischance; bit of bad luck, piece of misfortune.

**Ant.** 1. plan, intention, intent, design, calculation, purpose.

**accommodation** *n.* 1. (暂住的) 房间; (车、船上的) 舱位、座位、房间等。The hotel has accommodations for one hundred

people. 这旅馆可以容纳 100 人住宿。 **Syn.** rooms, quarters, lodgings, housing; arrangements.

2. 调解。The bankrupt and the men to whom he owed money arranged an accommodation. 破产者和他的债权人协商调解。 **Syn.** compromise, settlement, adjustment; agreement.

**accompany** *v.* 1. 陪伴; 伴随。

He came here accompanied by his daughter. 女儿伴他到这里来。 **Syn.** go in company with, go along with, attend; conduct, guard.

2. 伴随发生。Suffering accompanies war. 痛苦随战争而来。 **Syn.** to occur with, go hand in glove with, be connected with, coexist with, follow.

3. 伴奏。The singer was accompanied at the piano by his pupil. 演唱者由他的学生担任伴奏。

**Syn.** play accompaniment for, supply music for.

**accomplish** *v.* 1. 完成; 取得。

He accomplished the mission successfully. 他顺利完成了使命。

**Syn.** achieve, succeed at, carry out, do; perform, realize, execute, attain, fulfill; bring about, produce.

2. 实现; 达到。They didn't accomplish the purpose. 他们没有达到目的。 **Syn.** do, get done, finish, complete.

**Ant.** 1. fail, fall short, miss the mark; give up, forsake. 2. leave undone.

**accordingly** *adv.* 1. 相应地。

I'm an adult and I expect to be treated accordingly. 我是个大人, 希望得到相应的待遇。 **Syn.** in accordance with the fact, correspondingly, suitably, conformably.

2. 于是; 因此。He was too sick to work. Accordingly, we sent him home. 他病得无法工作了, 于是我们把他送回了家。 **Syn.** therefore, thus, so, hence, wherefore, whereupon, consequently, as a result; in which case, then, whence, thence, in due course.

**Ant.** 1. conversely.

**account** *n.* 1. 叙述; 报道。Give us a full account of your vacation. 请你详细给我们叙述一下你假期的情况。 **Syn.** description, report; story, history, record, tale, narrative, narration, commentary; explanation, version, statement.

2. 原因。He went to the South on account of his health. 他因健康原因而去了南方。 **Syn.** reason, cause, sake, grounds, consideration, regard.

3. 重要性; 价值。These old letters are of no account. 这些旧信已没有价值了。 **Syn.** importance, consequence, import, worth, significance, note; value, use, merit; honor, repute, distinction, dignity, standing, rank.

4. 账目。He began to ask more questions, chiefly about ac-

count. 他开始问更多的问题, 主要是账目方面的。**Syn.** financial record, financial statement, bookkeeping, books, accounting.

-v. 5. 认为。He accounts himself lucky to be alive after that accident. 他认为在那次事故中他能死里逃生实属幸运。**Syn.** consider, regard, believe, look upon as, view as, think, judge, count, hold, take to be; rate, estimate, calculate, reckon, value, weigh.

**accumulate** v. 积累; 积聚。Snow accumulated on the ground. 地上积满了雪。

**Syn.** assemble, aggregate; grow, congregate, cumulate; save up, store up.

**Ant.** scatter, waste, distribute.

**accurate** adj. 准确的; 精确的。His information was accurate. 他的消息准确无误。

**Syn.** correct, without error, true, truthful, perfect, faultless, exact, right, precise.

**Ant.** incorrect, wrong, inaccurate, inexact, defective, imperfect, faulty; careless.

**accuse** v. 1. 指控; 控告。We accused him of taking bribes. 我们控告他受贿。**Syn.** charge, lodge a complaint against, indict, cite. 2. 指责。You can't accuse him of laziness. 你不能指责他懒惰。

**Syn.** charge, reproach, take to task, call to account; blame.

**Ant.** 1, 2. reply, answer, plea;

deny, defend; acquit, absolve.

**accustomed** adj. 1. 惯常的。Painting barns red is an accustomed practice. 仓库漆成红色是习惯的作法。**Syn.** usual, common, normal, regular, general, customary, habitual, established, conventional, set, routine, common place, ordinary, familiar, fixed.

2. 习惯于。He is accustomed to hard work. 他习惯于艰苦的工作。**Syn.** used to, seasoned, familiarized, in the habit of, given to, habituated.

**Ant.** 1. unusual, uncommon, rare, strange, unfamiliar, foreign; singular, infrequent, occasional; peculiar, abnormal, unconventional, odd, queer. 2. unused, unaccustomed.

**ache** n. 1. (持续的) 疼痛。I have an ache in a tooth. 我牙疼。

**Syn.** pain, hurt.

-v. 2. 疼。My whole body is aching with weariness. 我全身因疲乏而疼痛。**Syn.** hurt, feel pain, be sore, smart.

**achieve** v. 1. 完成; 实现(目标、目的等)。He hoped to achieve his goal by peaceful means. 他希望通过和平手段达到目的。**Syn.** accomplish, attain, realize, reach, fulfill; bring to pass, bring about, carry out, effect, do.

2. 取得; 得到。How did he achieve his reputation? 他是怎样取得名誉的?**Syn.** attain, gain, obtain, get, earn, win, acquire.