



英汉双解  
英语同义词词典

DICTIONARY

OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS

WITH  
BILINGUAL  
EXPLANATIONS



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OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS  
WITH BILINGUAL EXPLANATIONS

《英汉双解英语同义词词典》编写组编



陕西人民出版社

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## abandon, desert, forsake, give up v. 抛弃; 遗弃

These words mean to quit absolutely. They agree in leaving a person or some object, but differ as to the mode of doing it. 这几个词及词组都有将某人或某物丢开不要、抛弃不管的含义,但舍弃的方式、方法不同。

**Abandon** means to leave completely and for ever. *abandon* 指彻底和永远放弃、舍弃、遗弃或抛弃,表示不愿第二次再看见或想到被抛弃的人或物。例如抛弃朋友、放弃计划、丢弃信仰、离弃家园等。这种抛弃、遗弃多因厌倦或情绪沮丧所致。书面意味较浓。I will never ~ my friends. 我永远不会抛弃我的朋友们。/ He ~ed the idea of looking for a job. 他放弃了找工作的想法。/ He ~ed his desolate home, and set out upon a long journey. 他离弃了冷冷清清的, 登上了漫长的征程。/ Lu Xun ~ed medicine for literature in his early days. 鲁迅早年放弃学医而从事文学工作。/ The car was badly damaged, so they ~ed it. 这部车子毁坏得很厉害, 所以他们抛弃了它。

**Desert** means to abandon a post, duty, relationship or loyalty in violation of one's faith, oath, responsibility or orders. *desert* 指违背法律上或道德上应尽的义务、责任或誓言而舍弃职务、遗弃亲朋或变节逃跑。含有过失之意,是个贬义词。He ~ed his post. 他擅离职守。/ A soldier who ~s his post in time of war is to be shot. 在战时,逃兵是要枪毙的。/ He ~ed his wife and children and went abroad. 他置妻子儿女于不顾,出国去了。/ He ~ed to the enemy. 他投敌去了。

**Forsake** implies the breaking off of a close personal attachment and may refer to a spiritual as well as to a physical desertion. It often involves the letting down of a loved one or dependant and may point to a lack of positive action as well as to a negative abandonment. *forsake* 暗示断绝亲密的个人关系,可用于精神上的或实际的抛弃、遗弃。它常指辜负爱人或家属,可表示不采取积极的行动,或表示消极的抛弃。She pleaded with her husband not to ~ her. 她恳求丈夫不要遗弃她。/ She has ~n her old friend. 她背弃了她的老朋友。该词也可指放弃一度珍爱,沉溺其中或尽情享受过的事物,不一定含有责备之意。He forsook sports to study medicine. 他放弃运动研究医学。/ She forsook poetry at the age of nineteen. 她 19 岁时放弃了写诗。/ Doubts led the girl to ~ her faith and leave the church. 种种怀疑使那女孩放弃她的信仰并脱离教

会。 / In the marriage ceremony, the groom promised that, forsaking all other, he would keep him only unto his wife. 结婚仪式上, 新郎许诺说, 把其他一切抛开不顾, 将只和他的妻子相守不离。 / He forsook darkness and crossed over to brightness. 他弃暗投明。

**Give up** means to stop having or doing something or to stop having a relationship with someone. *give up* 为一般用语, 泛指放弃、停止、不再接触。感情色彩弱于前几个词。多用于口语, 常可代替 *abandon*。用于指人时, 含有无法挽救的意义。如果后面跟反身代词, 则有埋头于某一事业的含义。He gave up the idea of studying medicine. 他放弃了学医的想法。 / Don't ~ your principled position. 别放弃你的原则立场。 / I have given up smoking. 我戒烟了。 / The young man gave up his seat to an old man. 那个小伙子把座位让给了一位老人。 / The doctors have given him up. 医生们认为他无法救治了。 / He gave himself up to revolution when he was a college student. 他在大学时代就献身子革命了。

### **abduct, kidnap v. 诱拐; 劫持; 绑架**

They are terms commonly employed without distinction as denoting to carry off (a person or a thing) surreptitiously for an illegal purpose. 这两个词都指为了非法的目的或出于不良的动机, 采用诱骗或武力胁迫等非法手段把人或物弄走。

**Abduct** means to take or lead away somebody (especially a young woman or child) unlawfully by force or fraud. *abduct* 指用武力或诡计拐走妇孺, 尤其是年轻女子。这种诱拐既可是违背其意愿的, 也可指经其同意与之私奔或做不正当的事。The child was ~ed yesterday. 这孩子昨天被拐走了。 / The police think the missing woman has been ~ed. 警察认为失踪的妇女是被诱拐走的。

**Kidnap** is regarded as the more specific term. It commonly implies seizure and detention for ransom. *kidnap* 的含义是诱拐、绑架某人或劫持某物并加以扣留以索取赎金或达到其他目的。它比 *abduct* 含义广泛, 使用得普遍。An Indian airliner was ~ped to Islamabad. 一架印度班机被劫持到了伊斯兰堡。 / Recently the cases of ~ping increased abruptly in Italy. 在意大利, 采用绑架来敲诈勒索的案件最近骤增。

\* *kidnap* 和 *abduct* 在下述情况下可以互用: 被劫持的人是低于固定年龄的女孩子, 并违背她的意愿, 动机是为了逼婚或奸污。

### **ability, capacity, capability** n.能力;才能

They mean the skill or power of being able to do something or to receive something.这几个词都表示能够胜任某项工作或具有容纳、吸收某东西的技巧或本事。

**Ability** primarily denotes the quality or character of being able and is applied chiefly to human beings. *ability* 含义最广, 主要指从事脑力或体力工作的能力或才能, 特别是做某事的实际本领; 这种能力多从学习中获得。可接不定式, 或介词 *in, for*, 但不能接 *of* 加动名词。Once more he had shown his ~ to handle a delicate situation. 他再次表现出有处理微妙局势的能力。/ She shows considerable ~ in (或 for) organization. 她颇有组织能力。/ He acquired the ~ to drive a car in eight hours. 他在八小时之内学会了开汽车。/ 该词用作复数时只能指智力方面的能力。与该词合成的短语主要有: to the best of one's *ability* 尽最大努力, 例如: Although his translation is not perfect, he did it to the best of his ~. 虽然他的译文并不尽善尽美, 但他已尽力而为了。

**Capacity** means the power or more especially the potentiality of receiving, holding, absorbing, or accomplishing something expressed or understood and is said of persons or things. *capacity* 主要指接受、容纳或吸收事物的能力。用于上述意义时, 它没有复数形式。该词可用于人, 也可用于物。特别是用于人时, 常指智力方面接受事物的潜在能力。它多接介词 *for* 或 *of*。She has a ~ for mathematics. 她有学数学的能力。(着重脑中的容纳力) / He has a mind of great ~. 他有很强的接受能力。/ The hall has a seating ~ of 2000. 这个大厅可坐两千人。/ The theatre was filled to ~. 剧院满座。(意思是不能再容纳了。)

**Capability** is the character in a person (less often, a thing) arising from the possession of the qualities or qualifications necessary to the performance of a certain kind of work. *capability* 指做某事所具有的能力、才干或资格。一般可与 *ability* 互换, 但不如 *ability* 用得那样广泛。它侧重于天生的素质和有待发展的潜在能力, 而 *ability* 则强调经过学习而获得的能力。用于上述意义时, 常用复数形式, 主要指人。后面接 *of* 或 *for* 加名词或动名词, *of* 后一般接主动意义的动作; *for* 后一般接被动意义的动作。The task is above his ~ (或 *ability*). 他不能胜任这项任务。/ The coach selected him, because he has the capabilities as a footballer. 教练选定了他, 因为他具备做一名足球队员的素质。/ This student has great capabilities. 这个学生具有很大的发展潜力。/ The essay



is a proof of the writer's ~ of using the right word in the right place. 这篇文章证明作者能妥帖地使用字眼。 / Apart from a small handful of die-hards, everybody has the ~ for being remoulded. 除少数顽固不化者外, 每个人都有改造好的可能。

### able, capable, competent, qualified

#### a. 能够; 有才干的; 胜任的

They are close synonyms when they denote having marked power or fitness for work. 这几个形容词含义很相近, 都表示具备做某项工作的能力或能胜任某项工作。

**Able** suggests ability markedly above the average. It often connotes power of mastery. *able* 指能力在一般人之上, 常含有才华出众的意味。该词用于名词前作定语时, 泛指有能力的, 能干的。当其后面接不定式时, 则着重于行动或实行方面的能力。She is an ~ teacher. 她是一位很有才干的教师。 / He is an ~ worker. 他是个很能干的工人。 / He is ~ to play the piano. 他能弹钢琴。 / I am ~ to handle this alone. 我一个人就能对付这事了。

**Capable** stresses possession of qualities such as adaptability, resourcefulness, versatility, industry, or efficiency and seldom indicates the specific ability involved. *capable* 强调具有适合于干某事的智慧、才干或效率, 而很少表示具体能力。用作定语时, 所含能干的意思要比 *able* 弱, 暗示还算能干的, 还算是有些才干的。后接 *of* 加动名词或名词时, 着重于做某事的适合性或才干。He is a ~ worker. 他是个能干的工人。(意思是还能干; 比 *able* 弱。) / The Chinese people are ~ of overcoming all difficulties. 中国人民能克服一切困难。 / We are ~ of great things. 我们能干大事。

\* *able* 与 *capable* 的主要区别还有: I *able* 一般用于正面意义, *capable* 可以指好事, 但在很多场合指坏事。The scoundrel is capable of the basest tricks. 这个坏蛋什么卑鄙的勾当都干得出来。II *able* 指有此能力, *capable* 指有此可能性。He is able to catch every word the announcer says, however fast the latter may speak. 不管广播员说得多么快, 他每个字都能听得到。 / The theme is capable of enlargement. 这个题目可以补充。(指还有引申扩充的可能) III *able* 指外因偶尔引起的现象, *capable* 指经常现象。I shall not be able to take part in the voluntary labour tomorrow. 明天我不能参加义务劳动。(因为有别的事。) / He is incapable of manual labour. 他不能从事体力劳动。(因为某种永久性的

原因,如瘫痪等。)

**Competent** implies the ability to satisfy capably all the special demands or requirements of a particular situation, craft, or profession. *competent* 着重于具有胜任某种工作的技能或其他所需的条件,但并非一定要达到规定的标准。该词所包含能干的意思比 *able* 弱,意指能做一定限度之内的事情。后面接不定式,或接 *for* 加动名词或名词,有胜任的意思,多用于具体的职务和工作。He is a ~ worker. 他是个有能力的工人。(意思是能做一定限度之内的事情。) / I am not ~ to keep account (或 for keeping account), but I can learn. 我不会记帐,但可以学习。 / Is he ~ for this work? 他能胜任这项工作吗?

**Qualified** stresses the possession of required skills and is generally applied to professions or trades for which a minimum of schooling or training is required. *qualified* 强调具有做某项工作所需的技能。通常指通过学习或训练而达到这种技能。一般用于需要一定程度文化或技能的职业。He is a ~ technician. 他是个合格的技术员。 / She is well ~ in teaching English. 她极有资格教英语。(in teaching 可换成 to teach, 或者 for teaching)

### **abolish, annihilate, extinguish v. 废除; 取消; 消灭**

These words share the meaning to make nonexistent. 这三个词均指使某事物失去效力、作用,或使之不复存在。

**Abolish** seldom refers to purely physical objects but rather to such things as are the outgrowth of law, custom, human conception, or the conditions of human existence. *abolish* 一般只用于表示废除或取消法律、习俗、制度、观念、人类生存条件及状况等抽象事物,很少用于具体事物。This country ~ed the death penalty. 该国已废除死刑。 / These superstitious practices should be ~ed as soon as possible. 这些迷信的做法应该尽早取消。 / The Emancipation Proclamation ~ed slavery in the United States. 《解放黑奴宣言》废除了美国的奴隶制度。 / The government can't agree to the proposal to ~ the income tax. 政府不可能同意取消所得税的建议。 / No plan will be acceptable unless it ~es poverty. 任何计划都不会受人欢迎的,除非它能够消除贫困。

**Annihilate** distinctively implies destruction so complete that everything involved is wiped out of existence and cannot be revived in any form. *annihilate* 着重指不留痕迹地彻底消灭、毁灭和歼灭,使之不可能以任何形式恢复原有的状态、形态或性质。该词在军事上多指用武力消灭

对方的有生力量。它也可用于比喻,意指消除。The invasion force was ~d. 入侵部队被歼灭了。/ Napoleon's fleet was ~d by Nelson. 拿破仑的舰队被纳尔逊消灭了。/ The flood ~d over thirty towns and villages. 洪水冲毁了三十多个城市和乡村。/ The appointment cannot be ~d. 这次约会不能取消。/ Radio communication has ~d space. 无线电通讯已消除了空间的隔阂。

**Extinguish** is often interchangeable with annihilate but it stresses the power of the cause to overwhelm and suppress rather than the finality of the result. *extinguish* 是正式用语,基本含义是熄灯、灭火。该词常用于引申含义,意指使希望等破灭、使生命消亡。该词常可与 *annihilate* 换用,但是它强调压服或征服某物的原因的威力,而不是最终结果。该词用于法律方面时,指使无效、取消或废除。Water ~ed fire. 水扑灭了火。/ Smoking is forbidden. Please ~ your cigarettes. 禁止吸烟,请熄灭你们的香烟。/ One failure after another ~ed her hope. 屡次失败使她的希望破灭了。/ You may ~ a nation, but not the love of liberty. 你能灭亡一个国家,但却不能扑灭人们对自由的热爱。/ Titles to the land had not been ~ed. 这块土地的所有权尚未失效。

**about, concerning, regarding, respecting**  
**prep. 关于; 对于**

They are synonymous prepositions when they take an object that names something which is the subject of talk, thought, or interest. 这几个词当引进某种行为或某种事物的关系,组成介词结构时是同义词,都作关于、对于讲。

**About** is usually interchangeable with any of the others without marked loss of meaning, but it alone may follow its object as well as precede it. *about* 在本组词中比较通俗,用得也广,一般可与本组中其他任何一个词互相代替,而不会明显地改变意思。Please inform me ~ this matter. 请把关于这件事的情况告诉我。/ We had some disputes ~ the theme of the play. 关于那出戏的主题,我们有些争论。/ You must tell me ~ your experiences in Xizang. 你应当把你在西藏的所见所闻告诉我。上述几句中的 *about* 一般都可使用 *concerning*, *regarding* 或 *respecting* 来代替。但 *about* 在句中的位置与其他三个词有不同的地方。*about* 既可放在论及的主题之前,也可放在它的后面。而其他三个词只能放在论及的主题之前。There is nothing to complain ~. 没有什么可抱怨的。/ What is all this ~? 这是怎么回事? / What he talked ~

was unreasonable.他说的一点道理也没有。

**Concerning** is more meaningful because it often retains its verbal implications of affecting and influencing. *concerning* 的含义更丰富些。它是由动词 *concern* (影响; 与……有关) 的现在分词转化而来的, 常保留着对……有影响的含义。The government made laws ~ public welfare. 政府制订了有关人民群众福利的法律。/ This book deals with questions ~ China's Agrarian Revolutionary War. 这本书论及有关中国土地革命战争的一些问题。

**Regarding** suggests little more than about. However *regarding* is especially appropriate when its object names the goal or centre of attention or thought. *regarding* 的含义与 *about* 基本相同, 一般可以互换使用。但如果论及的内容是某个目标或注意的中心时, 用 *regarding* 尤为贴切。They avoided all discussion ~ the scandal. 他们对于那些丑闻避而不谈。/ He talked nothing ~ his real goal. 关于他的真实意图, 他什么也没有说。

**Respecting** is felicitously employed when selectiveness or specification is to be implied. *respecting* 同 *regarding* 一样, 与 *about* 的含义相同; 一般可与 *about* 互相代替使用。但当含有某种选择或详细说明时, 用 *respecting* 更好。He had nothing to say ~ Spain. 关于西班牙, 他无话可说。/ There is no outwitting you ~ him. 关于他的详细情况, 一点也没有瞒你。/ A discussion arose ~ the merits of different automobiles. 关于各种汽车的优点, 引起了一场辩论。

### above, over prep. 在……上面; 超过; 高于

**Above** and **over** indicate elevation in position. Similarly they indicate a relationship of excess; and agree in the idea of superiority. 这两个词在表示以下三个方面的意思时, 词义相同, 常可以互换使用: (1) 表示位置处于……上方; 在……之上。其词义都含有所指的上下两者之间一般不接触, 存有空隙: A lamp was hanging above (或 over) the table. 一盏灯悬在桌子上方。/ These telegraph wires above (或 over) the streets are ugly. 街道上空的电线真难看。(2) 表示数量、重量、年龄超过……: The output value in the first quarter was 10 per cent above (或 over) the same period last year. 第一季度的产值比去年同期高百分之十。/ It weighs above (或 over) ten tons. 重十吨以上。/ Applicants must be above (或 over) the age of 21. 申请人必须年过 21 岁。(3) 表示地位、职务、等级高于……: A general is above (或 over) a colonel. 将官位于上校

之上。 / He is above (或 over) me in the office. 他的职务比我高。

II Above and over differ in that over usually implies verticality while above may or may not. Although they agree in superiority but differ in the immediacy of reference. Sometimes over means resting on the surface of and covering, partly or completely. 这两个词含义上的区别主要有: (1) over 含有垂直在……之上的含义, 其反义词是 under; above 一般泛指在……的上空, 其反义词是 below: The entire second story of a building is above but only a small part of it is directly over one who stands on the ground floor. 你站在第一层, 那么整个第二层楼在你的上面, 但只有二楼的一小部分在你的头顶上。(2) 在表示职位时, above 只说明级差, 而 over 含有说明管辖权的意味。In many countries a captain in the navy ranks above (或 over) a captain in the army, but has no authority over him. 在许多国家里, 海军上尉高于陆军上尉, 但前者对后者并无管辖权。(这句中的 above 可用 over 代替, 但 over 不能用 above 来代替。)(3) over 有蒙起来或遍及全面的含义; above 却没有这个含义, 它仅表示上下的次序。试比较下面两句: The sun shines over the earth. 太阳普照大地。(含有遍及各地的意思。) / The sun rose above the horizon. 太阳升到地平线上。(指太阳的位置。) 下面句子中的 over 不能用 above 代替: She wore a cape over her shoulders. 她在肩上披了一块披肩。 / He gently put a blanket over the soldier. 他轻轻地把毯子盖在战士身上。 / I knocked the man's hat over his eyes, so that he could not see. 我把那人的帽子打落在他的眼睛上, 所以他看不见了。(4) over 有从上越过的动作意味; above 没有。A bullet whizzed over his head. 一颗子弹呼啸着打他头上飞过去。

### absorb, assimilate, imbibe v. 吸收; 接受

They can all mean to take (something) in so as to become imbued with it or to make it a part of one's being. 这三个词都指物体把外界的某些物质吸入内部, 使之渗透其间或使之成为吸收物的一部分。

Absorb means to soak up and to swallow up. When soaking up is implied, it often suggests enrichment of the recipient. When the latter idea is stressed, it implies the loss of identity of that taken in. absorb 为及物动词; 较常用, 但不如其他两个词正式。它的字面意义以及用作比喻时, 均指吸收或并吞某物。强调吸收时, 具有使被吸收物充斥吸收者或使吸收者获得养料的含义。当强调并吞时, 具有使被吸收物失去其个性, 或使其不复存在的含义。A sponge ~s water. 海绵吸水。 / The roots of

plants ~ moisture.植物的根吸收水分。 / We ~ spiritual nourishment from literature and art.我们从文学艺术中汲取精神养料。 / We can ~ what we need from foreign languages.我们可以从外国语言中吸收我们需要的东西。 / Large companies sometimes ~ smaller ones.大公司有时吞并小的公司。

**Assimilate** implies not only absorption but also the conversion of what is absorbed into the substance of the assimilating body. *assimilate* 的含义比 *absorb* 广, 不仅表示吸收或吸取食物、思想、文化等, 而且还有将所吸收的东西进行消化、同化或改变成吸收者的一部分的含义。Food is ~d and converted into organic tissues through a process known as metabolism.食物被吸收, 并经新陈代谢转化为有机的组织。 / A person who reads intelligently ~s what he reads by making it a part of his own thoughts and thinking.采用理解方法读书的人, 通过把所读的东西变成自己的思想和见解的一部分而加以吸收。 / The community ~d persons of many nationalities.这个社会同化了许多不同国籍的人。 / Some foods ~ more readily than others.有些食物比别的食物容易吸收。

**Imbibe** usually implies drinking or inhaling. However, like absorb, it often connotes soaking up. In its figurative sense, it implies a process of learning, but it often carries the suggestion that the process has been unconscious and that the effect has been noticeable or profound. *imbibe* 用于表示吸收养分, 吸进空气, 液体等。口语中可作饮、喝讲。用作比喻时, 指吸收、学习某种思想、观念的过程, 并暗示此过程是无意识的, 而且效果显著。Plants ~ nourishment usually through their leaves and roots.植物通常经过叶和根吸收养分。 / He ~s vast quantities of strong coffee.他喝大量的浓咖啡。 / The young people ~ new ideas easily.青年人容易接受新思想。 / Children often ~ superstitions that last through their life.儿童们往往接受迷信而终身相信。

### **absurd, ridiculous, preposterous a.荒谬的; 可笑的**

These words, as applied to persons or things, mean not sensible or reasonable.这三个词都指人或事不合情理、愚蠢到使人觉得奇怪的程度。

**Absurd** means opposed to reason or truth, and may be applied to that which is grossly, and sometimes grotesquely, inconsistent with common sense or experience. *absurd* 的意思是荒谬的、可笑的, 用来形容那些极不符合逻辑, 极不符合常识和情理, 甚至极其荒唐的事物。该词也

可用来形容人及其行为或想法。What could be more ~ than that? 难道还有什么事比那种事更加荒唐可笑吗? / Explanations should be given entirely in English, but don't carry direct-method teaching to ~ lengths. 必须完全用英语解释, 但千万不能把直接法教学弄到荒唐的地步。 / Page thought it must be that ~ Vandeville. 佩奇心里想, 一定是那个荒唐可笑的范德维尔。 / His belief that he was too clever to be caught in his wrongdoing was ~. 他自以为聪明, 做坏事不会被发觉, 这个念头是荒谬的。

**Ridiculous** applies to what excites derision because of extreme absurdity, foolishness, or contemptibility. *ridiculous* 的意思是荒唐可笑的, 指荒谬、滑稽、愚昧无知得令人可笑可鄙。该词着重其影响, 常含有鄙视的意味。Ah Q didn't know that his habit of boasting about his imaginary "victories" merely made him ~. 阿 Q 不知道他那种吹嘘自己想象性“胜利”的习惯只能使他成为笑料。 / The idea seemed to him ~. 在他看来, 这种想法似乎是滑稽可笑的。 / You look ~ in those tight jeans. 你穿上那条牛仔裤样子很可笑。 / It is really ~ in shape. 它的形状的确可笑。 / How ~! 真是滑稽! (气愤语, 即: 真是岂有此理!)

**Preposterous** denotes a great contrariness to nature, reason, or common sense, and is used to describe that which is outrageously absurd. *preposterous* 不及上述两个词常用, 但语义比它们强。它表示完全与自然、理性或常识相反, 至少是差异极大, 用来形容那些荒谬得令人受不了的事。The bandit made the ~ suggestion that he would drop his gun if the policeman first dropped his. 那个土匪提出了一个可笑而又违反常理的建议说, 如果警察先放下枪, 他也愿意把枪放下。 / It is ~ that virtue should go unrewarded while vice goes unpunished. 善无善报, 恶无恶报, 简直荒谬绝伦! / What a ~ idea! 多么荒谬的想法! / It is ~! 岂有此理!

### **abuse, wrong, maltreat, mistreat, ill-treat, persecute** v. 虐待; 伤害; 迫害

They all denote to use or treat a person or thing improperly or wrongfully. 这几个词都指用不公正的或残暴狠毒的手段来对待人或物。

**Abuse**, the most general term in this group, covers all injurious use or treatment by word or act. *abuse* 是本组词中最普通的词, 用得较广。泛指语言或行动上的一切非礼行为。有时这种行为并非出于故意, 而是对某物使用过了头从而带来害处。汉语中常作滥用、非礼、虐待等讲。

Don't ~ your authority. 不要滥用你的职权。 / Don't ~ your friends. 不要辱骂你的朋友。 / A good rider never ~s his horse. 善骑手从不虐待其马。 / The overweight woman's self-imposed diet ~d her health. 这位过胖的妇女自行节制饮食, 结果弄坏了自己的身体。

**Wrong** means to treat unjustly or harmfully without good cause. *wrong* 指毫无理由地不公正待人或伤害人。汉语中常作冤枉、虐待等讲。You ~ed him when you said that he was dishonest. 你说他不诚实是冤枉了他。 / He ~ed his wife by mistakenly accusing her of infidelity. 他诬告妻子不贞而冤枉了她。 / We will not tolerate his ~ing her any more. 我们决不能再容忍他虐待她了。

**Maltreat, mistreat and ill-treat** are close in meaning. They usually imply base motivation for the actions concerned. *maltreat, mistreat* 和 *ill-treat* 这三个词的含义极近, 通常指非礼的行为; 这种行为多出於卑鄙、邪恶的动机。它们可以互换使用, 而不会改变原文的意思。汉语中都作虐待讲。Only vicious persons maltreat animals. 只有不道德的人才虐待动物。 / The magistrate administered a public thrashing to the landlord who had mistreated his brother. 法官对那个虐待兄弟的地主处以当众鞭答。 / They do not ill-treat the butlers. 他们不虐待管家。

**Persecute** means to mistreat because of race, religion or belief. It implies a deliberate, systematic and often ruthless attempt to harm. *persecute* 指因政治、宗教信仰不同而虐待、迫害人。其词义强于上述各词。带有蓄意地、有步骤地、甚至往往无情地一再伤害人的含义。汉语中常作迫害讲。Christians were terribly ~d. 基督教徒受到严重迫害。 / The Puritans, ~d for their religious beliefs, fled to America. 清教徒因宗教信仰而受到迫害, 因此便逃到美洲。 / The progressive elements were ~d by the reactionary government. 进步人士受到反动政府的迫害。

### **accompany, attend, chaperon v. 陪同; 陪伴; 伴随**

These words mean to go or be together with. 这三个词都表示随同、做伴进行某项活动, 或跟着一起发生。

**Accompany** implies companionship and often, with a personal subject, equality of status. Used of things, it stresses closeness of association. *accompany* 意指陪伴某人到某处去, 通常指陪伴同辈或同级而言。在用于事物时, 其含义强调两个事物息息相关, 紧密联系在一起, 相伴而同时发生。I will ~ my friend to the station this evening. 今晚我将陪朋友去车站。 / A heavy rain accompanied by a strong wind often causes se-



vere damage to the crops. 暴雨夹着狂风常常使庄稼遭受严重破坏。 / Thunder accompanies lightning. 雷随闪电而来。 / She accompanied the words with a knowing smile. 她说这些话时会心地笑了笑。实际上, 现在 *accompany* 用得较广, 也可用于下级陪同上级: The president accompanied by the foreign minister paid a state visit to that country. 总统在外长陪同下对那个国家进行了国事访问。

**Attend** commonly implies the subordinate or inferior status of the accompanying persons. Sometimes it suggests a service or courtesy. When it refers to things, it means to be present with as a result of. *attend* 通常指下级陪同上级。有时指出于服务或礼貌而陪同。指事物时, 则含有紧跟着, 紧接着等意味。The prince was ~ed by an equerry. 王子由王室侍从陪同。 / A secretary ~ed the president. 秘书陪同主席。 / The general ~ed her himself to the street door. 这位将军亲自送她到临街的大门口。(出于礼貌) / A feeling of depression ~s many illnesses. 意气消沉后患无穷。

**Chaperon** means to accompany, but carries the implication of guidance or supervision in the interest of protection or propriety. *chaperon* 在表示陪同时, 含有伴护或给予指导的意思。通常指已婚女子、或年岁较大的妇女陪护少女。The young girl was ~ed by her aunt while travelling abroad. 这位姑娘由她姑妈陪同出国旅游。 / He agreed to ~ the school picnic. 他同意参与组织学校的郊游。

### **account, report, version, story** n. 报道; 报告; 叙述

These words all refer to a history or statement of actual or purported events. 这几个词都指对实际的或存疑的事件所作的历史记载或陈述。

An **account** is a factual statement of events or conditions, usually given by an eyewitness. It is not a fantasy or made-up story. It may be spoken or written. *account* 指对事实或状况的陈述, 通常由目击证人所作。它不是幻想的或捏造的故事。它可以是口头的, 也可以是书面的。by somebody's own ~ 据某人自己所讲 / The eyewitness gave an ~ of the plane crash. 目击者叙述了飞机坠毁的情景。 / He gave an ~ of his trip to South America. 他讲了自己南美之行的情况。 / According to all ~s, the meeting was quite successful. 据大家所说, 这次会议开得很成功。

A **report** is a detailed account that is drawn up after something or