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A New English-Chinese
Dictionary of
English Synonyms

(Verbs)

新英汉英语同义词词典

动词部分



上海译文出版社

XX

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吴延迪 黄勇民 朱德逵 华中尧 编

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前 言

《新英汉英语同义词词典》(动词部分)是一部实用性较强的工具书,适合我国广大的英语工作者和学习者使用。

同别的语言一样,英语中一词多义、多词一义的现象十分常见。由于历史的原因,英语词汇除了一部分来源于盎格鲁撒克逊语,相当大一部分来自其他语言,特别是法语、拉丁语和希腊语。毫无疑问,数量众多的外来词大大丰富了英语词汇,同时也出现了许多同义词。当代语言学认为,完全相同的同义词是没有的,因为同义词之间在语义、语体、感情色彩、词汇搭配等方面必然存在着差异。弄清这些差异有助于了解这些词的内涵,利用这些差异有助于增强语言的表达效果。英美语言学家对英语同义词十分重视,编纂了多种同义词词典。这同时说明,要真正了解和掌握同义词,即使对英美人来说也并非轻而易举。

《新英汉英语同义词词典》(动词部分)收有动词及动词短语 1599 个(含一词多义),共分为 440 组。本词典重点突出,辨析清楚,例证丰富,注重实用。除参考英美人编著的同义词词典外,我们还收入了中国学生易混淆或汉语释义相近的词语。例如: eat, have 和take("吃"); experiment 和 test("试验")。与此同时,考虑到英语的习惯用法较难掌握,本词典还尽可能对

词的用法和搭配给予一定的说明。

本词典编写过程中,主要参阅了 Webster's Dictionary of Synonyms, Cassell's Modern Guide to Synonyms and Related Words, The World Book Dictionary, The American Heritage Dictionary, Use the Right Word—A Modern Guide to Synonyms, Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English,《新英汉词典》,葛传梁先生所著《英语惯用法词典》等辞书,从中得到了很多的启迪。本词典所引用的例证大多出自英美辞书,其中部分经改动或删节。

有位学者曾说: "Distinctions between synonyms are a great challenge to the ingenuity of the lexicographer."意指词典编纂者只有别具慧眼才能对同义词进行辨异。本词典编者以此作为鞭策而尽心竭力。本词典在编写过程中,得到了上海译文出版社的大力支持与鼓励。本词典编辑姚玉燕女士一丝不苟,对本词典提出了不少重要的指正和宝贵的意见,特在此表示衷心的感谢。在编写初期,陈雄尚先生曾参加了部分选词与词条审阅工作,特致敬意。

由于编者的学识与水平有限,书中定有错漏和不当之处,敬请读者批评指教。

编 者 1998年3月于复旦大学

M3/3/10

使 用 说 明

- 1.本词典把含义相近的词语分组加以辨析,每一组为一个条目,共收 440 个条目,涉及 1599 个动词或动词短语(含一词多义)。
- 2. 条目词语用粗黑体字列出,并简略说明其共同的含义。各条目的基本意义以第一个词语为准。例如:在 eat, have, take 条目中, eat 代表基本意义"吃"。其余词语根据同义或常用的程度排列。
- 3. 各条目中的词语在例证中出现时用白斜体。
- 4. 有的词语出现在两个条目的开头,表示不同的基本 意义。该词的右上角标有1或2以示区别。
- 5. 辨义时应特别引起注意之处用【注意】标明。
- 6. 同义词的辨析都配有例证,例证用中文译出。
- 7. 斜线号表示两个词可换用。例如:在 I have/take a sandwich every lunchtime. 中, 斜线号表示 have 和 take 可换用。可省略的部分置于圆括号中。例如:在 He spread(out) his fingers. 中, out 可省略。
- 8. 为方便读者查阅,本词典正文后附有索引,索引将本词典中辨析的全部词语按字母顺序编列。若某一词语出现在不同的条目中,那末,在索引中就注明该词语可参见哪些条目。例如,acclaim 可参见 hail 条和 praise 条。

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A

abate, lessen, subside 三个词均作"减弱","减退"解,尤指力量、强度等的减轻,都含某种事物曾达到很大强度而现已减弱或正在消失的意思。常用于描述大雨、风暴等自然力量或愤怒等较强烈的感情。在此情况下,三个词常可换用。如;

The ship waited till the storm abated /lessened /subsided before sailing out to sca. 那只船等风暴平息后才出海。

Her fever lessened /subsided /abated during the night after she took the medicine. 她的热度在服药的当晚退了。

abate 侧重"(强度的)减弱"。如:

Although the rain has abated somewhat, the wind is still blowing very hard. 虽然雨势有所减弱,风仍然刮得很猛。

Soft words did not abate her fury. 婉转的言辞未能使她息怒。

abate 有时可表示"停止","中止"等义。如:

We can abate the smoke nuisance by heating with gas. 我们可用煤气取暖的办法消除讨厌的烟尘。

lessen 侧重"(量或程度的)减少(或减轻)"。如:

The treatment lessened his pain considerably. 治疗大大减轻了他的痛苦。

The noise lessened when the distinguished guest came in. 贵宾 进来时,喧闹声低了下来。

lessen 作及物动词时,有时可表示"贬低(某人或某事的价值、重要性、意义等)"。如:

He tried very hard to *lessen* the achievements of his rival. 他竭力贬低他对手的成就。

subside 强调"降到较低水平",尤指"回复到原来的正常状态"。如:
Several days after the rain stopped, the flood subsided 表格后。

Several days after the rain stopped, the flood subsided. 雨停后数日,洪水才退去。

His anger quickly *subsided* after hearing her explanation. 听了她的解释后,他的怒气很快就消了。

subside 有时用于表示"从一种状态减弱而转入另一种状态"。如:

Her anger now subsided into grief. 她转怒为悲。

【注意】abate 和 lessen 可作及物动词或不及物动词;而 subside 只能作不及物动词。

abduct, carry off, kidnap 三个词语均作"绑架","劫持","诱拐"解。都可表示非法使用暴力或欺骗手段把人抢走。在现代英语中,三个词语可以换用。如·

The police think that the missing woman has been abducted / kidnapped / carried off. 警方认为那个失踪的女人被绑架了。

abduct 较多用于正式场合,可视为法律用语。从法律上讲,abduct的对象应是未到法定年龄的年轻女子,把她抢走或拐走常常是为了婚姻或奸污等,可作"劫持"或"诱拐"解,但侧重后者。而现在人们在实际应用时似乎已不受这种限制。如:

He abducted the heiress in order to get money for her safe return. 他为了取得一笔赎金而拐走了女继承人。

carry off 是非正式用语,侧重"抢走"这一动作。如:

The bandits carried their women prisoners off into the hills. **匪徒们把被他们劫持的女子抓到山里**。

kidnap 用得较广,也较常用,侧重表示为取得赎金而"把(人)劫持并关押起来"。如:

He has a large fortune and lives in constant fear of his children being kidnapped. 他很富有,常担心其子女被绑架。

abolish, do away with, eliminate 三个词语都作"除掉"解,然而它们的含义与使用场合有较明显的区别。

abolish 侧重完全终止某些长期存在的、却又是不好的法令、体制、风俗习惯等重大事物,因而有"废除"、"取消"等义。如:

There are many old customs and laws that ought to be abolished. 有许多该废除的旧习俗和旧法令。

Slavery was abolished in the United States in 1865. 在美国,农奴制于1865 年被废除。

Many people wish that nations would abolish war. 许多人但愿国家与国家之间不再会有战争。

【注意】abolish"取消"的对象应是整体性的重大事物,不能是具体的一件小事。因此,不能说; abolish an important meeting; 只能说: cancel an important meeting

do away with 系非正式用语,侧重"除掉"这一动作本身。它既可表示"除掉"某些具体的事物,又可表示"废除"法令、规则等重大事物。如:

The firm decided to do away with the old machinery. 公司决定 处理掉旧机器设备。

It is time to do away with some of the old laws. 是该废除某些旧法令的时候了。

do away with 表示"干掉"之义时,既可表示"杀死(某人)",又可表示"结果自己"。如:

The criminals did away with the old man. 罪犯们杀害了那位老人。 My neighbour tried to do away with herself by taking poison. 我的邻居试图服毒自杀。

eliminate 侧重"排除掉"这一含义,常表示从某一整体中排除掉不需要的、甚至是有害的事物。表示此含义时,常后接介词 from。如:

It is always wise to eliminate the personal equation from our judg-

ments of literature. 评价文学作品时排除 人因差别乃是明智之举。

The teacher asked him to *eliminate* the slang words *from* the essay. 教师要他删除文章中的俚语词汇。

eliminate 亦表示"消除"某种可能性或不良现象(如危险、贫困等)。如: The new bridge over the railroad tracks *eliminated* danger in crossing. 铁路轨线上方新建的旱桥消除了穿行时的危险。

Can the government eliminate poverty? 政府能消灭贫困吗?

eliminate 由"排除"这一义引申为"不包括"或"不考虑在内"。如:

The architect eliminated the cost of furniture in figuring the cost of the house.建筑师在计算房子的造价时没有包括家具的费用。

accompany, attend, escort 三个词均可作"陪同", "伴随"解, 尤指 "陪送(某人去某地)"。但是就陪同的目的和性质, 三个词含义各不相同。

accompany 表示"陪同(某人去某地)"时,常含陪同者与被陪同者之间关系平等、友好之义。如:

He accompanied his friend to the airport. 他陪同朋友去机场。 accompany 的主语和宾语也可以是两种事物,两个相互间有密切联系,或同时存在或同时发生的事物。此时作"伴随"解。如:

Lightning usually accompanies thunder. 闪电通常伴随着雷鸣。

The heavy rain was accompanied by a high wind. 风雨交加。

accompany 有时用于 accompany sth. with sth. 这一结构中,表示"做某一动作时伴随着另一动作"。如:

When he spoke to the audience, he accompanied his speech with gestures. 他向听众演讲时边讲边做着手势。

attend 作"陪同"解时,是较为正式的用语。其含义是,陪同者往往处于从属地位。如:

The prince was attended by an equerry, a secretary, and a courier. 亲王由一名王宫侍从、一名秘书和一名信使陪同。

attend 用事物作其主语和宾语时,常转义为"伴随"。如:

Their arrival was attended by many problems. 随着他们的来到,许多问题产生了。

attend 有时作出于礼貌的"陪送"解。如:

The general attended her himself to the street door. 将军亲自送地到大门口。

attend 有时表示"跟随(某人或某物)"。如:

A train of mourning friends attended his pall. 长长的一队送葬朋友尾随着他的灵柩。

attend 后接介词 on 或 upon 构成短语动词, 其义与 attend 相近。当 attend on/upon 的主语与宾语为两个事物时,亦作"伴随"解,是较为正式的用语。用在被动句中,on 或 upon 常被省略。如:

Too many dangers attended upon the climbers' attempt to reach the top of the mountain, and they had to come down. 登

山者试图登上山顶,但遇到了太多的危险,所以只得退下来。

当 attend on /upon 的主语和宾语为人时,作"侍侯","照料"解。如: In former times, a king would have as many as 100 people attending on him.从前,一个国王要一百来人侍候他。

Jane has been attending on her sick mother for years. 简多年来一直在照料地生病的母亲。

escort 的原义为"护送",常表示为了某人或某物的安全,由武装的警卫人员陪同到某处。如:

Soldiers *escorted* the caravan through the desert. 士兵护送车队通过沙漠。

escort 亦可表示出于敬意的"护送",如对某一要人的礼节性护送。如: Four police motorcyclists escorted the president's car along the route. 一路上,四名骈摩托车的警察护送着总统的专车。

escort 亦可表示出于礼貌的"护送",此时,与 attend 的"陪送"义很相近,两个词可以换用。如:

He offered to escort / attend her home after the party. 他主动提出晚会后送她回家。

accumulate, amass, gather, heap up, pile up 五个词语均可作"积累","积聚"解,但是使用的对象与场合有所不同。在某些情况下,其中几个词可以换用。如:

He accumulated/amassed/piled up a fortune buying and selling used cars. 他做买卖旧汽车生意积累了一笔财富。

Storm clouds were gathering/piling up on the horizon. 预示着暴风雨的乌云正在地平线上积聚起来。

accumulate 侧重一点一点逐渐"积累",适用于任何可以积累的事物。比 gather 更为正式。如:

It's amazing how many books we have accumulated. 真没有想到我们积累了那么多的书。

His father accumulated a fortune by hard work. 他的父亲靠努力工作积累了一笔财产。

Through the years he accumulated sufficient money to buy a farm when he retired. 多年来,他积累了足以供他在退休时买一个农场的钱。

Unused books accumulate dust. 不用的书籍积灰尘。

accumulate 亦表示抽象事物的"积累"。如:

He will ever be gathering knowledge and accumulating experience as he can. 他将尽可能不断地积累知识和经验。

accumulate 常作不及物动词,表示"积累","堆积"等义。如:

Snow accumulated to a depth of five feet on the ground.地面上积雪深达五英尺。

Dust and cobwebs had accumulated in the house while she was gone. 她出门期间屋内积起了灰尘和蜘蛛网。

amass 表示在较短的时间内为自己"积累(某物)",其对象多数是有价值的东西,尤其是金钱、财富等。如:

The miser amassed a fortune in gold for himself. 守财权为自己积聚了大量黄金。

He amassed a fortune in the oil business. 他做石油生意发了财 mass 有时亦表示"积累"或"收聚"其它具体或抽象的事物。如:

The campers amassed a large pile of branches before starting the fire. 野营者收集了一大堆树枝,然后点燃营火。

He amassed an enormous quantity of information. 他收集了大量信息。

scientific knowledge, painstakingly amassed by many devotees over an extended period of human history 在人类历史长河中由许多战身事业的人们呕心沥血积累起来的科学知识

gather 的原义为"收集",所以含把分散的人或事物聚集起来之义,同时也含逐步"积累"之义。如:

Gather the men together and we'll start the hike. 把大家召集拢来,我们要开始徒步旅行了。

He at once gathered his force and marched on. 他马上集合好部队,继续前进。

He travelled about the world, gathering facts about little known countries. 他周游世界各地,收集鲜为人知的国家的资料。

His speech gathered a large crowd. 他的演讲吸引了一大群人。

A rolling stone gathers no moss. 滚石不生苔,转业不聚财。

gather 亦表示"积聚"抽象事物,如 strength, courage, knowledge 等。如:

He gathered all his courage before going in. 他鼓足了勇气才往里走。 Suddenly gathering all his strength, he stood up. 突然,他用足全身力气站了起来。

gather 作及物动词时,可与介词 from, to, round 等及副词 in, together 等搭配,表示"积聚"的方向、地点或方式等。如:

These little animals gather nuts from the ground in the autumn and store them for the winter. 这些小动物在秋天从地上收集干果,把它们贮藏起来准备过冬。

The speaker gathered a small crowd round him, eager to listen to what he had to say. 演讲者的身旁围聚了一小群人,急于想听听他要说些什么。

We must gather the people to our side. 我们必须把人民团结到我们这一边来。

Some of the workers think that big business directors don't do any work, but just sit in their offices gathering in the profits. 有些工人认为,大企业的经理们什么活也不干,不过在办公室里坐收盈利。

Give me a few minutes to gather my thoughts together. 给我几

分钟让我把思路集中起来。

gather 作不及物动词时,表"聚集"之义。常与介词 from 或副词 round, together 等搭配。如:

A crowd gathered to see what had happened. 一群人聚集拢来想看看出了什么事。

A crowd gathered at the scene of the accident. 一群人聚集在出事地点。

Tears gathered in her eyes. 她的眼眶里含着泪水。

Every time there is an accident, a crowd seems to gather from nowhere. 每次一出事故,总有一群人似乎不知从何处聚集提来。

Gather round, ladies and gentlemen, and see this wonderful new invention, 女士们,先生们,聚拢来看看这一奇妙的新发明吧。

Cows tend to gather together at one end of a field when it is going to rain. 天要下雨时, 母牛群总是在田的一端聚集在一起。

pile up 的原义为"堆积起来",引申义为"积聚"。既可作及物动词也可作不及物动词。如:

The boy piled up the bricks until they fell over. 男孩把砖块堆叠起来直到砖块倾倒为止。

My mail has been piling up while I've been on holiday. 在度假期间我的邮件堆积起来了。

The clouds are *piling up*, so it might rain after all. 乌云正在越聚越浓,所以十之八九要下雨了。

pile up 亦表示由于逐渐积累而引起或促使某事发生。如:

If you always give the children everything they want, you will be piling up trouble for yourself. 如果孩子们要什么你就给什么,久而久之你会给自己带来麻烦的。

heap up 之义与 pile up 之义相近,作"堆积","积聚"解,常作及物动词。如:

Look, how the boy has heaped up the food on his plate. 瞧,这男孩在他的盘子里把食物堆得多高。

He was lucky to heap up his fortune before taxes got so high. 他 运气好,在税收涨得如此高之前已积累了财富。

heap up 亦表示由于逐渐积累而引起某事发生。如:

If you always give the children everything they want, you will be heaping up trouble for yourself. 如果孩子们要什么你就给什么,久而久之你会给自己带来麻烦的。

accustom, habituate, be used to 三个词语均可作"(使)习惯于"解,但含义、搭配和使用场合有所不同。

accustom 表示长期或经常的接触或经历致"使(自己、某人或某事)习惯于(某事或做某事)"。如:

Don't miss the opportunity to accustom the girl to sea life by a comparatively short trip. 不要错过这个机会,它可以使这姑娘在经

历一次相对来说较短的航程后习惯海上生活。

accustom 常用 **accustom** oneself to 和 be/get/become **accustomed** to 这两个结构,后接名词或动名词,偶尔后接动词不定式。如:

You have to accustom yourself gradually to using metric measurements. 你得使自己逐步习惯于使用公制计量单位。

Tom soon became accustomed to hard work and poor food. 汤姆很快习惯了艰苦的劳动和劣质的食物。

You must accustom yourself to be more at ease when you talk to others. 你应该使自己习惯于更放松、自然地与别人交谈。

accustom 有时表示通过克服自己的不适应或讨厌情绪而达成一种和解。如:

He gradually accustomed his ears to the din of the factory.他逐渐使自己的耳朵适应了厂里的嘈杂声。

accustom 的过去分词(accustomed)已成为相当常用的形容词,常用作主语补语,有时也可用作定语。如:

I am not accustomed to your regulations. 我不习惯你们的规定。 Let the child get accustomed to her new teacher. 让这小孩习惯于她的新老师。

By Monday the sick boy was well and back in his accustomed place at school. 到星期一,孩子已经痊愈,且回到了他已习惯的学校生活。

habituate 侧重在经过多次重复后"习惯于"。常用于 habituate one-self to 这一结构中。如:

By constant practice she habituated herself to accurate observation. 持续不断的实践使她养成了精确观察的习惯。

The shock of the singer's failure was worse because she had become habituated to success. 那位歌唱演员的失败所引起的震惊格外厉害,因为她已习惯于取得成功。

habituate oneself to 后接名词或动名词,间或也可接动词不定式。如:
One can habituate oneself to living alone, though rarely with any pleasure. 人能够习惯于独自一人生活,虽然独身生活的乐趣寡少。
To habituate ourselves to approve things that are really excellent is of the highest importance. 使我们自己习惯于赞同真正优秀的事物是极重要的。

habituate 不同于 accustom 之处在于它有时可作不及物动词。如:The reflex habituated more rapidly with weak rather than strong stimuli. 与强刺激相比,弱刺激能更迅速地形成反射的习惯。从词义来看, habituate 与名词 habit 有关,表示习惯于做某事;而 accustom 则与名词 custom 有关,表示习惯于别人做的事或周围的环境。因此,下面两个词组结构相同,但含义却大不一样。

to habituate oneself to nagging 使自己习惯于烦扰别人

to accustom oneself to nagging 使自己习惯于别人(对自己)的烦扰 be used to 的另一形式为 get used to, 与 be/get accustomed to 同

义。常可换用。在非正式场合与口语中,be used to 用得更广。如:

You won't mind the long hours of waiting once you get used to /accustomed to it. 你一旦习惯了这样长时间等候,你就不会在乎了。

It doesn't matter, I'm quite used to/accustomed to waiting. 没关系,我已相当习惯于等候了。

acknowledge, admit, concede, confess 四个词均可作"承认"解,然而各自的含义和使用场合不同,在句法结构方面也有较明显的差异。

acknowledge 侧重表示公开承认,强调使可能曾秘而不宜的事实公开化。如:

She acknowledged a secret marriage. 她承认一桩秘密的婚事。

He acknowledged his complete ignorance of mathematics. 他承 认自己完全不懂数学。

acknowledge 是及物动词,后接名词或动名词作宾语。如:

I acknowledge the truth of your statement. 我承认你的言论的真实性。

We will make them acknowledge defeat.我们要让他们承认失败。 They acknowledged having been defeated.他们承认被打败了。

acknowledge 常后接宾语加补语的复合结构,这补语可以是名词短语、分词短语、介词短语或动词不定式短语。如:

They acknowledged him (to be) the best player of the team.他们承认他是全队中最好的球员。

He was acknowledged as their leader. 他被公认为队长。

They acknowledged themselves (to be/to have been) defeated. 他们承认自己被打败了。

acknowledge 还可后接 that-分句作宾语。如:

They acknowledged that they were defeated. 他们承认他们被打败了。

It is universally acknowledged that he is the best football player in the world at present. 普遍认为,他是目前世界上最好的足球运动员。admit 与 acknowledge 的含义较接近,但强调的是虽不愿意却又不得不承认某一事实,承认的原因可能是由于外界的压力,也可能是出于理智的考虑。如:

At last, the government of that country admitted its mistake. 最终,该国政府承认了错误。

They had to admit that. 他们不得不承认那一点。

admit 在作及物动词时,其句法也与 acknowledge 相似。其后可接名词或动名词作宾语;也可接宾语加补语的复合结构,但补语常常是不定式短语或分词;还可接 that-分句作宾语。如:

The soldiers refused to admit defeat. 士兵不肯承认失败。

The thief had to admit stealing the gold watch. 小偷不得不承认偷了金表。

We must admit the work to be difficult. 我们必须承认这项工作是难的。

He finally admitted himself beaten.他终于承认自己被打败了。 I admit that the work is difficult. 我承认这项工作是难的。

admit 有时用在插入语中,此时,虽"承认"但语气较弱。如:

What he said at the meeting, I admit, is quite true. 我承认,他在会上所说的确实是真的。

admit 亦作不及物动词,与介词 to 搭配,表示"承认"某一事实。如: I have to admit to a dislike for modern music. 我得承认我不喜欢现代音乐。

The young man admitted to stealing the car. 这年轻人承认偷汽车这件事。

confess 表示承认对自己不利的事,常表示承认做了错事或坏事,故可作"供认"解。如:

confess a crime 供认罪行

He confessed that he was a coward. 他承认自己是个胆小鬼。

confess 在句法上与上述两个词较相似。其后可接宾语、that-分句、以及宾语加补语的复合结构。所不同的是,复合结构中的宾语必定是与主语相呼应的反身代词。如:

The prisoner has confessed his guilt. 囚犯承认自己犯罪。

Did he confess what he did last night? 他是否坦白了他昨晚干的事? She confessed (that) she'd eaten all the cakes. 她承认她把所有的蛋糕都吃掉了。

The prisoner confessed himself (to be) guilty. 囚犯承认自己有罪。 She confessed herself to be a thief. 她供认自己是个小偷。

confess 与 admit 一样可以用在插入语中,此时,语气明显减弱。两个词在这种情况下可以换用。如:

I'm not, I confess / admit, fully convinced. 我得说,我并不完全信服。

confess 与 admit 一样,也可作不及物动词,与介词 to 搭配。confess to 与 admit to 的含义也相当接近,两个短语动词可以换用。如:

The prisoner confessed to /admitted to his part in the crime. 囚 犯承认他参与了犯罪。

The prisoner confessed to/admitted to stealing the jewels. 囚犯 供认他偷了珠宝。

confess (to) 亦表示向牧师或上帝承认或坦白自己的罪过,作"忏悔"解。如:

Many Christians regularly confess to a priest.许多基督教徒定期向牧师忏悔。

Many Christians regularly confess their guilty actions and thoughts to a priest.许多基督教徒定期向牧师忏悔自己的罪过和妄念。

concede 的一种含义与 admit 相近,但与 acknowledge 或 confess 大不相同。常表示勉强地"承认",含有较强的不愿意,往往是经过争辩后不

得不承认(失败、错误等)。如:

The government *conceded* defeat as soon as the election results were known. 选举结果一公布,政府就承认了失败。

He conceded that he had been wrong. 他勉强承认自己过去错了。concede 的另一义与前述三个词都不同。常表示在与人争辩或辩论时,承认对方言论中某一点是对的,但以此以退为攻的手法,否认对方言论中的其余部分,甚至全部。如:

I concede (you) the point, but I still think you're wrong generally. 我承认你的这一点是对的,但我仍然认为,从总体来看你是错的。 I'm willing to concede that a larger car would have cost more, but I still think we should have bought one. 我愿意承认,买一辆更大一点的车是要花更多的钱,但我仍然认为,我们本该买一辆。

concede 为不及物动词时,作"承认失败","认输"解。常用在体育比赛或辩论等场合。如:

Does he still refuse to concede, even after he's been given all the facts? 甚至在所有的事实面前,他仍然不肯认输吗?

I conceded when I saw I had lost. 当我看到大势已去时,我认输了。 "I concede,"he said, and the match was over. 他说:"我认输",于 是比賽就此结束。

act 1 , behave, function, operate 四个词在描述人或事物的活动方面有相似之处,然而也有较大的区别。act 与 behave 较接近,常指人的行为,也指事物在特定情况下的反应;而 operate 与 function 常指机器等的运转或人体器官的活动,也指这些活动所起的作用。

act 是这组词中最常用的一个。用于疑问句中时,作"行动","反应"解, 以询问某行为的特点。如:

How did the child act when you called him? 你叫这孩子时,他有何反应?

How should this powder act when mixed with water? 把这种粉末与水混和时,它该起什么反应?

act 用于陈述句中时,常有状语修饰,说明"行动"或"反应"的方式。有时可用形容词或分词作它的补语。如:

He acted bravely when the house was on fire. 房子着火时,他表现得很勇敢。

The medicine acts well. 这药很有效。

He acted as if he were about to cry. 他的样子像要哭出来了。

The car acted as if it was about to run out of gas. 这车开得就像油快要用光似的。

He acted frightened.他一副受惊的样子。

act 在一定上下文中可单独使用,不用状语修饰。如:

Think carefully before you act.你要三思而行。

The brake refused to act. 刹车不灵了。

act 表示的动作并非都是真的,故可作"假装"解。如:

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