

# 英語同義詞詞典

葉單譯

香港青年出版社

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本詞典純以實用為目的，力求闡明所收集的各單詞在意義上或用法上的區別，並都用例句加以說明。每個例句都注明出處（即例句後括號裏的英文縮寫），但由於本詞典是從外文版翻譯過來的，所注出處已失去作用，讀者查閱時可以不必理會。

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## To allow

to permit to let

允許, 許可

这几个动词在补充说明它们所表示的概念方面及在修辞意味方面都各有不同。

**To allow** “允許誰去做什麼”, “給予權利或有可能去完成什麼”. 在意義的細微差別上還可具有 “不禁止某種行動”, “允許去做什麼”的意味. 在修辭上帶有中立性.

Dad never **allows** me to swear. (Kipl.)

爸爸從來不許我罵人.

At last they (Tom and Maggie) **were allowed** to carry away a number of jam puffs. (IX)

最後允許他們(湯姆和梅格)拿走幾個菓醬餡餅.

Jack **was allowed** to come too, and he barked at the porters, and the station-master, and even at the train as soon as it appeared. (Ad.)

也讓傑克(狗名)跟來了, 他向搬運工人和站長叫起來, 當火車一出現時, 甚至也向着火車叫起來.

To allow 可以用于客氣的請求:

Pray **allow** me to detain you for a moment. (W.)

請允許我就誤你一會兒.

**Will you allow** me to use your pen? (Hr.)

我可以用你的鋼筆嗎?

**To permit** 有 “賦予做什麼的權利”的意味. 與 to allow 比較起來, to permit 具有更形式化的色彩, 是文言.

The sentinel **permitted** the strangers to pass when they had given the countersign. (Wbst.)

当这羣陌生人說出口令后，哨兵就准許他們通过了。

No person but yourself **is permitted** to lift this stone or enter the cave. (Ad.)

除你以外，不許任何人搬起这块石头和进入这个洞。

Because of his complaint he **was not permitted** to play cricket. (Cr.)

因为他有病，不許他玩棒球。

在現代英語中，to allow 和 to permit 也可以不去分別上述細微的意味，可以平等地互相代用。同时仍保持它們所固有的修辭意味 (如上述)。

Smoking **is not allowed** here. (Hr.)

此处禁止吸烟。

Smoking **is not permitted** in this theatre. (Wbst.)

本戏院里禁止吸烟。

I should be obliged to you, if you **allowed** me to go with you for it is very late and I am a stranger here. (Hitch.)

假如您允許我和您同行，我将非常感謝您，因为为时已經很晚了，而且我是一个外地人。

Mr. Worthing, there is just one question I would like to **be permitted** to put to you. (O. W.)

华新先生，我只有一个問題，如果您允許的話，想請教您。

To let 有“讓”，“給予可能”的意味，因此不能用同義詞 to allow 和 to permit 來替代。它与 to allow 比較起来，具有更多的口語色彩。

He was a most unsociable dog. He **did not let** them lay hand on him. (J. L.)

它是一条怕生的狗，它不許人們用手摸它。

This fellow **did not let** me pass the footbridge. (Ad.)

这家伙不許我通过人行桥。



註: 1. To let 后跟的人称代詞或名詞要用宾格, 它們后面应有不帶 to 的原形動詞;

Don't let the children come near the edge. (Cl.)

不要讓孩子們走近这个邊緣上來。

2. 上述意义的 To let, 不能用于被动式。在跟動詞 to drop (扔掉) 和 to fall (落下) 連用(無論原义或轉义) 的情况下, 動詞 to let 不能譯成俄文。(但可以譯成中文。——譯註)

Shall we let the matter drop? (Hr.)

我們讓这件事擱下好嗎? (即不談這個問題)

She has let her matches fall in the gutter, and they are all spoiled. (O.W.)

她讓火柴掉入了污水溝, 全都糟蹋了。

To let 也可以用于客气的請求; 这种情況下, 它可以和 to allow 互相代用, 但是这两个動詞仍各自保留固有的修辭意味。(如上述)

Let me tell you how I first read it (that story). But no; first let me introduce you to the staff. (X)

讓我告訴您我第一次怎樣讀它(这个故事)。不, 首先讓我向您介紹我的同事。

Allow me, Sir, to introduce you to my fellow-travellers. (Ch. D.)

先生, 請讓我向您介紹我的旅伴。

在其他一切場合, 動詞 to let 不能用動詞 to allow 和 to permit 代換。

## To answer

to reply

to respond

to return

## 回 答

这几个動詞在补充概念上和修辭意味方面, 都各有不同。

To answer “回答誰关于什么問題”。这个動詞具有最广泛的意

义，能够代換本組其他的同义詞。在修辞上帶有中立性。

它經常跟不帶前置詞的賓語連用 (to answer a question, a letter, the telephone call, a greeting, a request, a charge. 回答問題、信件、電話、祝賀、請求、託付)。

Holmes had not yet opened his mouth to answer my question when we heard a knock at the door. (C. D.)

福尔摩斯沒有來得及張口來回答我的問題，我們就聽見有人敲門。

Please, answer my letter as soon as possible. (Kirk.)

請盡快地回答我的信。

動詞 to answer 既可用于引進直接引語，也可用于引進間接引語。

“I need the money to-day,” Martin answered firmly. (X)

馬丁堅定地回答道：“我今天需要這筆錢。”

“Well, nurse, how is she?” Bessie answered that I was doing very well. (Ch. Br.)

“护士，她怎麼樣？”佩茜回答說我很好。

註：不要混淆，動詞 to answer 與帶前置詞 for 的賓語連用時，具有“有責任”，“對什麼負責”的意義，不包括本組同義詞內。

I can't answer for his honesty. (Hr.)

我不能為他的誠實担保。

To reply 也有“回答什麼”的意義，它與 to answer 有修辞上的區別：to reply 是文言。此外，這個動詞常跟前置詞 to 和它的補語連用 (to reply to a question, to a letter, to a salute, to a charge, to an argument. 回答問題、信件、祝賀、託付、論題；to reply to the enemy's fire. 回擊敵人的炮火)。

Do you wish to reply to criticism? — No, I have nothing to add to my previous remarks. (Cl.)

您想對批評答復嗎？——不，我除了以前的意見以外，沒有什麼補充了。

But now her eyes defied him and he replied to their defiance. (Hitch.)

現在她挑衅地看了他，而他也用挑衅的眼光回答了她。

There was something in it that she did not know how to reply to. (Hitch.)

在这方面存在有一些她不知如何回答的事情。

To reply 可用以引进直接引語和間接引語。

Michael had entered. "Hallo, Sir!" "Hallo!" replied Soames. (G.)

麦歇尔走了进来。——“先生，您好！”——“您好！”——韶莫斯答道。

I asked my cousin if she thought it could be a dream, and she replied that she was just about to ask me the same question. (J. J.)

我問我的堂妹，她是否認為这可能是梦；她答道，她正打算問我同樣的問題。

To respond 有“以行动而不是言語来回答某种事項（請求、要求、侮辱、求援、号召）”的細微意味，跟帶前置詞 to 的前置詞補語連用 (to respond to an action, to a demand, to an insult, to an appeal for help, to a call. 对行为、要求、侮辱、求援、訪問的回答)。它有明显的文言色彩。

He responded to the insult with a blow. (Wbst.)

他用打击来回答对他的侮辱。

She never responded to his opinions. (Ch. Br.)

她对他的意見，从未回答。

Her loneliness was excessive and she readily responded to Marian's greeting. (Th. H.)

她很感到孤寂，所以她很乐意答复瑪丽安对她的問候。

To respond 也用以引入直接引語。

"Can you promise to return?" "No, she can't," responded Martin. (Ch. Br.)

“你們能否說定回來？”——“不，她不能，”——馬丁答道。

To return 具有“反駁”的意味。是文言，主要用以引入直接

引語。

“There’s a sheet of letter-paper,” he **returned**. “Did you ever buy a sheet of letter-paper?” (Ch. D.)

“这里有一張信紙，”——他答道。“您什么时候买过一張信紙呢？”

“What is money after all!” said Mr. Dombey... “I mean, papa, what can it do?” **returned** Paul. (IX)

“錢到底是什么东西！”——道比說道...——“爸爸，我是說它能作什么呢？”——保羅反駁道。

註：不要弄混：動詞 to return 還有“回去”的意思，不屬於本組同義詞範圍。  
So he spent the day at his club and returned home late in the evening. (C. D.)

這樣他在他的俱樂部里過了一天，晚上很晚才回家去。

## To ask

to beg	to implore
to request	to beseech
to entreat	

### 請求，懇求

這幾個動詞的主要區別，是各詞所表示行為的強弱程度和修辭意味的不同。

**To ask** 具有最概括的意義，在修辭上帶有中立性，它可以代替本組的其他同義詞。

用法如下：

1. 與不帶前置詞的補語連用 (to ask something of a person 向誰請求什麼，to ask a person to do something 請求誰做什麼)：  
She was ready to ask help of anyone. (Car.)

她準備向任何人請求幫助。

I am going to ask a favour of you. (Hr.)

我打算請您幫助。

**I Shall not ask** anything of you (Ad.)

我什么也不向您請求。

I **asked** her to give me Gulliver's Travels from the bookcase. (Ch. Br.)

我請求她把“格利佛遊記”從書架上拿給我。

2. 与帶前置詞 for 的賓語連用 (to ask for something 請求什么事情):

What did he **ask** you for? (Cl.)

他向你請求什么?

He has fever, and **is asking** for oranges. (O. W.)

他發燒了, 要橘子吃。

I **asked** for the pen, ink and paper to write to Peggotty. (Ch. D.)

我要鋼筆、墨水、紙, 好給佩考特写信。

註: 不要混淆: 動詞 to ask 也有“邀請誰”的意味 (to ask some one to dinner 邀請某人吃午飯; to ask some one to dance 邀請某人跳舞). 此义不包括在本組同義詞內。

She could **ask** him to lunch in South Square. (G.)

她本來可以邀請他到南方場去吃飯。

**To beg** 含着表示比較迫切和严重的請求, 并带有低首下心和低声下气的感情; to beg —— 請求某种必要的东西, 某种迫切需要的帮助。

用法如下:

1. 与不帶前置詞的賓語連用 (to beg some one to do something 請求誰做什么)。

Oliver fell on his knees and clasping his hands together, **begged** them to kill him if they pleased rather than send him away with that dreadful man. (Ch. D.)

奧利維爾跪在地上, 雙手緊握, 懇求他們說, 如果他們願意, 可以杀死他, 也較把他与这个可怕的人一起送走好些。

**They begged us not to punish them. (Hr.)**

他們懇求我們不要懲罰他們。

2. 与带下列前置詞的賓語連用:

a) 带前置詞 **for** (to beg for something 請求什么事情):

**He was so poor, that he had to beg for food. (Hr.)**

他很穷, 所以只得去要飯。

b) 带前置詞 **of** (to beg of a person 向誰請求):

**I would beg of you to reconsider your decision. (O. W.)**

我請求您重新考虑一下您的決定。

註: 不要混淆: 動詞 **to beg** 还可以有“乞討”的意義。此义不包括在本組同义詞內。

**A beggar arrived at a town where he had begged once or twice before. (Ad.)**

乞丐到了一个城鎮, 他已經不止一次地在那里乞討过。

**To request** 与動詞 **to ask** 比較起来, 有較正式的強調禮貌的含意, 并用于在表达有禮貌的或正式的請求或邀請时; 用于書面語。

**George requested that we would not talk about these things. (J. J.)**

乔治請求我們不要再談这些事情。

**Visitors are requested not to touch the exhibits. (Hr.)**

請參觀者不要用手摸展覽品。

**We request you all to be seated. (Cl.)**

我們請求你們全体入座。

**To entreat** 強調迫切的請求, 竭尽全力懇求对方, 企圖說服对方的反对 (**to entreat a person to show mercy** 懇求某人給予同情, **to entreat a favour of someone** 懇求某人帮助); 本詞用在文言。

**Pray excuse me, if you can, to the amiable Miss Sharp, for my conduct at Vauxhall, and entreat her to pardon and forget every word I may have uttered when excited by that fatal supper. (Th.)**

如果你肯, 請為我請求可愛的沙尔波小姐原諒我在伏克斯豪尔公

園的行為，并懇求她饒恕和忘掉我在被那個不祥的晚餐所激動時才會說出的話。

“Are you ready to go, David?” I answered no, and **entreated** her not to let me go. (Ch. D.)

“您准备好出發了嗎，大衛？”——我回答沒有，并且懇求她不要讓我走。

**To implore** 表示更迫切和更渴望說服對方的請求，帶有強烈的感情色彩，是文言。

“Mr. Jingle,” said the aunt, “I entreat — I **implore** you, if there is a dreadful mystery connected with Mr. Tupman, reveal it.” (Ch. D.)

“金格先生，”——姑母說，——“我請求您——我懇求您，如果有什么与达普曼先生有关的可怕的秘密，那么就請您揭露出来吧。”

The lady Rowena, however, had at the same time been approached by the old man's daughter, who kissing the hem of her garment, **implored** her to have compassion on them. (Ad.)

但是，老头的女兒這時走近了羅福埃娜太太，吻着她的衣服邊，懇求她憐憫他們。

“No, no, Jack, I **implore** you not to do that,” she cried. (C. D.)

“不，不，傑克，我懇求您不要做這件事。”——她喊道。

**To beseech** 表示迫切的要求，并帶有所請求的結果而驚惶不安的感情；含有嚴重的迫切的意義：“为了什么而懇求，”“万懇” (to beseech a person's favour 懇求誰幫助，to beseech someone to do something 懇求某人做什麼事，to beseech a person for somebody 為某人而懇求某人)；是書面語。

I **beseech** you to let this sick person be transported with care and tenderness under your protection. (Ad.)

我懇求您在您的照顧下，小心而關切地搬走這個病人。

## To ask

to inquire	to demand
to question	to query

### 問

这几个动词在补充说明它们的概念方面和修辞意味方面各有不同。

**To ask** “詢問”，“为了了解某人和某事而提出問題”；有最广泛的意義，它可以代換本組其他各同義詞。在修辞上帶有中立性。

用法如下：

1. 与不带前置詞的賓語連用 (to ask the way, the price, a question 問路, 問價錢; 問問題)。

We must **ask** our way to the hotel. (Ch. D.)

我們必須問一下到旅館去的路。

Before buying anything you should **ask** the price. (Kirk.)

在买东西之前，您應該先問一下價錢。

Kitty, can you play chess? Now, don't smile, my dear, I **am asking** it seriously. (Car.)

吉蒂，您會下象棋嗎？喂，不要笑，我親愛的，我是認真地問這個問題。

如果指出了被問的人，那麼，在不帶前置詞賓語的後面緊跟着帶前置詞 of 的賓語 (to ask something of a person 向誰問什麼事情)。

He **did not ask** the question of his father this time. (IX)

這次他沒有問父親問題。

2. 与帶前置詞 after 的賓語連用 (to ask after 問誰的健康)：

I must **ask** after my sick friend. (Hr.)

我一定要探問我生病的朋友的健康。



註：不能把to ask 与帶前置詞 after 賓語表示“顯見到某人”的意義相混。

He was asking after you yesterday. (Cl.)

昨天他希望見到您 (問起您)。

To ask 既可用以引進直接引語，也可用以引進間接引語。

“Are you tired?” the first lady asked me. (Ch. D.)

“您累嗎？”—— 第一个女士問我。

He visited us next day and asked if we had got home safe. (C. D.)

第二天他来拜訪我們，并問我們是否都平安地到了家。

To inquire 有渴望知道某事和某人确实情况的暗含的意義，是文言。

用法如下：

1. 与不帶前置詞的賓語連用。

He inquired how it was done. (Ch. D.)

他問做这件事的情况。

No man or woman over once in all his life inquired the way to such and such a place of Scrooge. (Ch. D.)

在斯克魯支的一生中从沒有一个男人或一个女人向他詢問到过某地的道路。

The African magician inquired his name. (Ad.)

非洲的魔术师詢問了他的名字。

2. 与帶下列前置詞的賓語連用：

a) 帶前置詞 after (to inquire after 探問誰的健康)：

I inquired after the wounded. (Ch. Br.)

我探問伤員的健康。

b) 帶前置詞 for (to inquire for somebody 詢問、打听某人)：

I was to come over and inquire for Master Davy. (Ch. D.)

我要去打听大衛先生的情况。

c) 帶前置詞 of (to inquire of a person 向誰詢問)：

“What are they talking about?” inquired the old lady of