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DISTINGUISHED

英語週刊社編

商務印書館發行

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(本書校對者郭浩如)

英 字 辨 異

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Large, 大 Big, 大 Great, 大

Large, Big 與 Great 三字, 中文均譯爲[大]字, 惟其用法則有區別。

1. Large 指地位, 分量, 廣袤而言。

[例] a *large* room, a *large* house.

2. Big 指體積之能膨脹者而言。

[例] a *big* pig, a *big* boy.

3. Great 指各種物體之廣大而言, 故其用處較廣, 不若 large 與 big 二字用法之謹嚴也。

[例] a *great* room, a *great* house, a *great* city, a *great* street.

Great 亦指有過人之智力或權力言。

[例] a *great* man 大人物。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. This is a *large* room.

2. An elephant is a *big* animal.

3. The frog that swelled herself out, asked her young if she was *bigger* than the ox.

4. This bag will not be *big* enough to hold all the money.

5. He has a *great* power.
6. How *great* is the pleasure of doing good!
7. The *large* tree has stood there for many years.
8. His younger brother is now grown a *big* boy, and old enough to go to school.

Little, 小 Small, 小

Little 與 Small 中文均譯作 [小] 字，惟 little 適與 big, great 相反，而 small 適與 large 相反，設以 a little boy 與 a small boy 二語喻之，則 a little boy 可譯為一幼年童子，而 a small boy 為一身體甚小之童子。

[例] a. The innocent, *small* birds are singing on the tree.

彼無辜之小鳥啾啾於樹上。

b. I saw a pretty, *little* girl standing at the garden gate.

余見一甚美之幼女，立於花園門前。

Little 亦作「微賤」，「薄弱」，「不足輕重」等解。

[例] A little action, 小事。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. The garden, though very *small*, was full of the choicest flowers.
2. The *little* boy is a very *small* and delicate child.
3. *Little* boys become big by growing.
4. *Small* children become larger.
5. A *little* piece does not weigh much.
6. A *small* piece does not present much surface to the eye.
7. My words, I know, will have but *little* weight with you.

To Do, 作 To Make, 製

To do 係普通名稱, To make 係特別名稱, making 乃 doing 中之一種也。

To do 大抵用於懸意物 (abstract things). To make 用於實物 (concrete things). 譬如木匠製一桌子, 此 [製] 字須用 make, 不用 do, 蓋 table 係實物也, 如云我等做了錯事, 此 [做] 字須用 do, 不用 make, 蓋錯事乃懸意的也。

[例] What are you *doing*? I am *making* a silk purse for my brother.

爾作何物。余爲我兄弟製一絲袋。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. We *do* right or wrong.
2. We *do* our duty.
3. Children *make* a noise.
4. A carpenter *makes* a table.
5. Can I *do* anything for you?
6. Yes; I shall be obliged to you, if you will help me to *make* this card-box.
7. He who *does* everything in a hurry, can *do* nothing well.

Servant, 傭僕 Slave, 奴隸

Servant 指按契約而爲人服役者言, Slave 指身屬他人而爲之服役者言; 故 servant 作事能得酬勞, 而 slave 則無之。Servant 若與其主人意見不合, 則可取消契約而另易主人, slave 則不能, 蓋其一身已無自由之可言也。

[例] a. I have to work li'e a *slave*.

余力作幾若奴隸。

b. I have got rid of my bad *servant*.

余已辭却余之惡僕。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. Those whose persons have been sold to others are called *slaves*.

2. He is a good *servant*.

3. The English has exerted themselves to put down the inhuman traffic in *slaves*.

4. The *slave* is deprived of all liberty.

5. *Slaves* are oppressed.

6. In this country, *servants* are generally well treated.

7. The *servant* serves according to compact.

To Bring, 取來 To Fetch, 去取來

[取來]係一事,[去]與[取來]係兩事, To bring 只含[取來]一義, To fetch 則兼含[去]與[取來]兩義;設有二人在一室中,內有一人欲他人爲其取一物,若此物在就近者則云 bring,若不在就近須去至遠處取來者,則云 fetch.

[例] a. Please go and *fetch* my hat.

請去爲我取吾之帽。

b. Please *bring* the book on that shelf to me.

請取此架上之書與吾。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. I have desired the servant to *fetch* your brother home from his uncle's.
2. Potatoes are *brought* to market.
3. Children are *fetched* from school.
4. *Bring* me that book.
5. *Bring* him a cup of tea.
6. My friend has gone to *fetch* some water.

To See, 見 To Look, 觀

To see 係自然的, 故吾人偶有所見皆稱 see; To look 係有意的, 故有留心細察之意。

[例] If you *look* at the sun, you may *see* the spots on its surface.
爾若觀日, 爾能見日面上之黑點。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. There is a great deal to be *seen*, but little worth *looking*.
2. On *looking* at the weathercock, I *saw* that the wind had changed.
3. When his father *looked* at me, he *saw* that I was much agitated.
4. He *looked* about himself.
5. We *saw* him standing at the gate.
6. We *saw* a boy fall to the ground.

Way, 路; 徑; 道; 途 Road, 馬路

Way 之意義甚廣, 凡可行人之路皆稱 way.

[例] It is but a little *way* from Shanghai to Woosung.
自上海至吳淞其路非遙.

Road 可行車馬之路.

[例] The *roads* of Peiping were very bad.
北平之馬路甚惡.

Way 又作「方向」, 「方法」, 「狀況」等解.

[例] a. He turned his head another *way*.
彼轉其首而他向.

b. This is the best *way* of solving the problem.
此為解此問題之最好方法.

c. The Japanese *way* of living is very simple.
日本人生活之狀況甚為簡單.

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. The nearest *way* to reach the village is by the high *road*.
2. I am on the *way* to the park.
3. He lost his *way* in the woods.
4. *Road* is the *way* which any one has ridden over.
5. You may go by a shorter *way* across the field.
6. You may keep the high *road* to the city.
7. I do not know the *way* by which he went.
8. Please write in this *way*.
9. The real *way* to become rich is to be diligent and industrious.
10. The *road* runs along a river.

Gold, 黃金做的 Golden, 似黃金的

Gold 指其實質而言。

[例] This is a ^{gold} *gold* watch.

Golden 色如黃金, 或貴如黃金之意。

[例] a. We shall have a *golden* harvest.

今年將得豐收。

b. She has a lock of *golden* hair.

彼女之髮色如黃金。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. The girl has a *gold* ring.

2. *Golden* age means 上古黃金時代 (上古風俗淳美, 天下太平之時代)。

3. The *golden* age of Roman literature means 羅馬文學之黃金時代 (指羅馬文學之極盛時代)。

4. The Elizabethan age has been considered the *golden* age of English literature.

5. He has a *gold* cup.

6. We have all sorts of *gold* fish.

7. This is a *golden* rule.

8. This river is known as "*Golden* River."

On, 在 Upon, 在

On 與 Upon 之用法相同, 故其意義每不易辨, on 常有與地上相接觸之意, upon 常有與高於地上之物相接觸之意。

[例] A boy hangs his hat *upon* a peg, and throws his ball *on* the floor.

一童子掛其帽於木釘上而投其球於地上。

指時候言, Upon 之關係似較 On 爲密切。

[例] a. *Upon* the receipt of this letter, he gave orders.

當收到此信時渠即發命令。

b. *On* the death of the king, the prince succeeded to all his dominions and titles.

王崩後, 太子襲其位與其尊號。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. His books are lying about *on* the floor.
2. We put the book *upon* the shelf.
3. A pigeon perched *upon* a house.
4. It flies down and lights *on* the ground.
5. The bird flew out of the cage, and perched *upon* the top of a high tree.
6. Immediately *upon* the receipt of this news, orders were given.
7. *On* leaving school, he went into business.
8. He fell *on* the ground before any one could hasten to his relief.

To Put, 置 To Place, 置

To put 與 To place 均作「置」字解, 惟其用法則不同。Put 係普通命意, place 係特別命意, placing 係 putting 中之一種, 故 put 之用法甚廣。To put 指吾人隨意置一物於一處, 如吾人置物於房中, 案上, 或袋中, 皆稱 put。To place 指吾人特意置在一正確之處, 如吾置書於架上一定之位置, 則此「置」字常用 place。

- [例] a. *Put* the watch into your pocket.
置表於袋中。
- b. The people *placed* a garrison in the city.
居民置一守備隊於此城中。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. *Put* everything in its place.
2. You must *place* your money in some bank.
3. *Put* two and two together.
4. You should *put* your heart into your business.
5. He is well *placed*.
6. I will *place* the matter in your hands.
7. How do you *put* it in English?
8. You have *put* the cart before the horse.
9. He *put* his hand into his pocket and took out the money.
10. Care must be taken not to *place* such books in the hands of the young.

Custom, 風俗 Habit, 習慣

Custom 一國，一省，一縣通行之習慣，即衆人之習慣也，故中文譯作「風俗」。

[例] It is a *custom* in England to leave town in the summer months.

英國風俗，每當夏日，人皆離鎮而居鄉。

Habit 中文譯作「習慣」，人之舉動，今日如是，明日亦如是，一而再，再而三，至於日日如是，既而於無意中亦日日如此，此之謂 habit (習慣)。

[例] The *habit* of early rising is very conducive to health.
早起之習慣為康健之導線。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. It is a *custom* to attend divine service.
2. It is a *habit* to take snuff.
3. In many parts of Germany, it is the *custom* to dine as early as twelve o'clock.
4. *Habit* becomes a second nature.
5. You should overcome a bad *habit*.
6. You must change your *habit*.
7. This is the *custom* with (or of) the Chinese.
8. He is in the *habit* of doing so.

To Have, 有 To Possess, 有; 享有

To have 與 To possess 二字, 中文均譯作 [有] 字, 惟 to have 指不能久有之物而言, 故吾輩不能隨時隨意處置之, 設如 I have some money (余有錢), 此錢此時固爲我有, 不久即將轉輾流入他人之手, 余即無力處置之矣, 若 to possess 之意義則反是, 蓋指永久可有之物而言, 如不動產房屋等是也, 故余等可隨時處置之; 總之, to possess 有 to have 之意義, 而 to have 則不必有 to possess 之意義也。

[例] a. How many sheets of paper will you require for your exercise? I *have* three but I think I shall want one more.

爾之課藝需紙若干張。我已有三張, 余意再要一張。

b. He left everything he *possessed* to a perfect stranger.

渠將所有之物遺交與一完全不認識之人。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. What we *have* does not always belong to us.
2. We *have* entire power over what we *possess*.
3. What we *have* does not remain long ours.
4. What we *possess* is permanently our own.
5. There is scarcely any place in England in which he does not *possess* an estate.
6. Will you *have* a glass of wine.
7. He is *possessed* of a steamer (*is possessed of* = *possesses*).
8. He *possesses* great wealth.

Between, 間 Among, 中

Between 與 Among 均爲英文中之介系字，茲將其用法區別之。

1. Between 溯源於 *by twain* 二字，指二物之間 (in the middle of two) 也。

[例] The Atlantic Ocean lies *between* Europe and America.
大西洋在歐美之間。

2. Among 發源於 *on many* 二字，指二物以上之中 (in the middle of more than two) 也。

[例] His body could not be found *among* the dead.
彼之屍體於死者之中尋之未得。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. A man is *between* his friends when he has one on each side of him.
2. A man is *among* his friends when he is surrounded by several.

3. Come *between* 3 and 4 o'clock.
4. The birds concealed themselves *among* the branches.
5. The age of the pupils ranges *between* 6 and 16 years.
6. You and I have only one house *between* us.
7. He stood alone *among* the dying and dead.
8. I found myself *among* bad company.
9. A dispute arose *between* two parties.
10. We lost sight of him *among* the trees.

To Help, 助 To Assist, 助

To help 較 To assist 爲普通, 蓋 to assist 係 to help 中之一事也. To assist 常指智力上助人而言, to help 則指助人工作, 救人患難而言.

- [例] a. The author was *assisted* in his work by a friend.
 彼著作家得友人之助編成是書.
- b. The stick *helps* the lame to walk.
 此杖助跛者行走.

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. He *assisted* his friend in an undertaking.
2. He *helps* his friend out of difficulties.
3. A man is *helped* at his labor.
4. A man is *assisted* in any intellectual pursuit.
5. I *assist* him to carry on his designs.
6. Please *help* him down.
7. The girl *helps* her sister to sew a garment.
8. He *assisted* his father in the store.

To Forgive, 恕 To Pardon, 赦

赦小罪用 To forgive, 赦重要之罪用 To pardon, 故 to forgive 爲平等相恕之辭, to pardon 爲上赦下之辭。

Excuse me 有時與 pardon me 通用, 惟 pardon 一語較爲客氣耳。

- [例] a. I *forgave* him his faults.
我恕彼之過。
- b. The king *pardoned* the conspirators.
王赦謀爲不軌者。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. *Forgive* us our trespasses.
2. Mercy inclines us to *pardon*.
3. The king *pardoned* him his crime.
4. *Pardon* me for doing so.
5. Pray *forgive* me.
6. *Forgive* our sins.
7. The rebels were all *pardoned*.
8. They *forgive* each other their personal offences.

Answer, 回答 Reply, 答覆

Answer, 凡答覆他人之問 (question) 者皆用之。

Reply, 凡答覆時有辯駁或議論者用之。

總之 answer 祇有通知之意, reply 有辯駁之意, 有時吾輩見他人之議論不對, 吾輩發言以答之, 此[答]字用 reply, 故審判時證人之答審判官, 其[答]字用 answer, 因證人毋須辯論, 祇須答審判官之所問也, 然辯護士之互相對答, 不用 answer 而用 reply, 因辯護士據理直辯, 欲使其被保護者無罪也。

[例] a. Sir,—In *reply* to the statements made in your letter of this morning, I must observe, etc.

某某先生大鑒，今晨尊函所述種種，弟特敬復如次……

b. During the night, the sentinel, hearing a rustling noise at some distance from him, demanded in a loud voice, "Who goes there?" and receiving no *answer*, immediately fired in that direction.

夜中巡卒聞離渠不遠有碎縷聲，高聲呼曰，誰赴彼處，然無答應者，遂立向彼處開鎗。

FURTHER EXAMPLES FOR STUDY

1. An *answer* is given to a question.
2. A *reply* is made to an accusation or an objection.
3. I shall feel obliged by your *answering* my letter at your earliest convenience.
4. He *replies* to the previous speaker.
5. He *replies* to an opponent.
6. I *answered* him, "You shall be paid soon."
7. The servant *answers* his master's call.
8. I rise to *reply* for the ladies.
9. He said nothing in *reply* to my objection.
10. Who *answers* the door (or the bell)?

To Expect, 豫料 To Hope, 希望

To expect 指理想中不能免之事，To hope 指心中所盼望之事，故吾所豫料者或有不吉之事，而吾所希望者則皆為歡喜之事也。