

编著/王 颖 吴延迪 黄重民

A New English-Chinese Dictionary of

English Synonyms

(Nouns)

# 新英汉英语同义词词典

名词部分



上海译文出版社

### 文新

编著/王 颖 吴延迪 黄勇民

A New English - Chinese

Dictionary of

English,基本的特殊图书馆

(Nouns) 藏 书 章

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#### 新英汉英语同义词词典 (名词部分)

王 颖 吴延迪 黄勇民 编

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#### 前 言

《新英汉英语同义词词典》(名词部分)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,不存在完全吻合的同义词,因为同义词之间在语义、语域、语用等方面必然存在着差异。弄清这些差异有助于了解这些词语的内涵,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》(名词部分)收有名词 1703个(含一词多义),共分为 516组。本词典重点突出,辨析清楚,例证丰富,注重实用。除参考英美学者 编纂的同义词词典外,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: address, lecture, talk 和 speech(演讲,演说); amusement, entertainment, recreation 和 pastime(娱乐活动)。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,《英汉大词典》等辞书,从中得到了很多启迪。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。本词典编辑顾阿林女士一丝不苟,对本词典提出了不少重要的指正和宝贵的建议,特致由衷的敬意与谢意。

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 二〇〇三年八月于复旦大学

#### 使用说明

- 1. 本词典将含义相近的词语分组加以辨析,每一组为一个条目,共收 516 个条目,涉及 1703 个名词(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 confidence, assurance, conviction 条目中, confidence 代表基本意义"信心"。其余词语根据同义或常用程度排列。
- 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: We took him prisoner/captive.中的 prisoner 和 captive 可换用。可省略的部分置于圆括号中。例如: We had to fight; there is no (other) alternative.中的 other 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,在索引中就注明该词语可参见哪些条目。例如,dread可参见 awe 条和 fear 条。

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#### A

ability, capacity, capability, competence, proficiency, aptitude 六个词都可作"能力"解。

ability 表示智力、学识或体力等方面的能力、才干和本领。可以指先天的,也可以指习得的。如:

The teachers tried their best to improve the students' writing ability. 教师设法提高学生的写作能力。

He has shown his ability to handle such a delicate situation. 他显示出他有能力处理如此棘手的局面。

It's a great ability to be able to hide one's ability. 能做到深藏若虚也是一大本事。

另外, ability 一般用作不可数名词, 有时也可作可数名词。如:

Most of them could give a fair appraisal of their abilities. 他们大多数人都能对自己的能力做出恰如其分的评估。

capacity 侧重表示潜在的能力。如:

He thought it possible to draw out the child's potential capacity/capacities. 他认为有可能把那孩子潜在的能力发掘出来。

We do not merely acquire the ability to do new deeds, but a new capacity for all deeds. 我们并非只是要学到能有所创举的本领,而是要学到能从事任何工作的能力。

【注意】下列词组有不同的含义。

the ability to work (指身强力壮或训练有素因而有)工作能力

the capacity for work 工作潜能

the ability to weep 能够哭泣(意指泪腺正常)

the capacity for tears 多愁善感

the ability to pay 支付能力(指有足够的钱)

the capacity for payment 支付能力(指有足够的收入并能够按时支付)

capability 侧重指从事某项工作的能力与资格。如:

No applicant will be considered who does not offer proof of capability. 无法证明本人能力与责格的申请人将不予考虑。

Their crude oil processing capability was 3 million tons a year. 他们的原油加工能力为每年300万吨。

competence 侧重指能力强、效率高,常含有精明能干之意。如:

He is expected to show competence in the relevant methods of research. 他有望在相关的研究方法上显示出自己的精明能干。

She lacks the necessary competence for learning languages. 地缺乏学习语言的必要能力。

proficiency 侧重表示熟练、精通,是较正式的用词。如:

Proficiency in several foreign languages is needed for work as a traveler's guide. 精通数国外语对导游来说是必要的能力。

aptitude 侧重表示天资或学习某种技能的能力。如:

He demonstrated an aptitude for languages. 他表现出有学习语言的天赋。

The students had to take an aptitude test. 学生必须参加能力测试。

abstinence 表示烟酒或享乐方面的主动节制。如:

He practised total abstinence for a month. 他整整一个月烟酒未沾。 A complete abstinence from salty or spicy foods is quite necessary for him. 对他来说,完全禁食咸和辣的食物十分必要。

**abstention** 的含义与 abstinence 相似,表示"不吃(某食物)",但含义稍弱,不如后者那么常用。如:

Vegetarians are known for their abstention from eating meat. 大家都知道素食者或肉食。

temperance 亦表示节制饮食,现尤指彻底戒酒。如:

Temperance in eating and drinking is encouraged. 鼓励人们节制饮食。

The restaurant serves no liquor because the owner believes in temperance. 该餐馆不供应酒类,因为店主主张禁酒。

forbearance 表示对待别人时所持的克制或宽容的态度。如:

They showed considerable forbearance toward each other. 他们相互之间十分宽容。

The child doesn't understand that he's doing wrong; you must treat him with forbearance. 那个孩子不知道自己做错事,你必须对他采取克制的态度。

abundance, profusion 两个词都可作"丰富", "充沛"解。

abundance 强调有足够的量。如:

There was an abundance of corn last year. 去年玉米丰收。

There used to be mosquitoes in abundance in this area. 这个地区以前蚊子很多。

【注意】an **abundance** of 之后可用不可数名词或复数形式的可数名词;在用复数形式的可数名词时,其后的动词一般用复数形式,亦可用单数形式。如用在"There be"这一结构中,则通常用单数形式。如:

An abundance of good short stories have/has been written

recently, 近来有许多好的短篇小说问世。

There was an *abundance* of good things at the exhibition. 展览会上有许多好东西。

profusion 有时与 abundance 同义,有时则含有"过多","过分"之意。如:

The garden boasted a profusion of flowers. 该花园中有许多花卉。 Seldom have I expected food and drink served in such profusion. 我从未料到会有如此丰盛的食品和饮料。(亦或含有量过多而导致浪费之意)

accomplice, accessary, confederate, abettor 四个词都可作"同谋","从犯","帮凶"解。

accomplice 一般表示协助他人犯罪的人,可以指主犯或从犯。如:

The butler was an accomplice in the robbery. 管家是这桩抢劫案中的同谋犯。

The role of the murderer's accomplice was that of weapon procurer. 该杀人犯的同谋所需做的事是弄到武器。

accessary 侧重表示事先参与预谋、窝藏或包庇罪犯或知情不报的从犯。如:

The getaway driver was convicted as an *accessary* in the robbery. 逃跑的司机被判为同谋抢劫犯。

They are all accessaries to murder. 他们都是该谋杀集中的同谋。confederate 可指刑事或民事案件中的同谋或同伙。如

Although Fredericks planned the theft, it was one of his confederates who actually entered the house and stole the jewels. 虽然盗窃是弗雷德里克斯一手策划的,但进屋偷走珠宝的是他的一个同伙。

They were confederates in the bank robbery. 在这桩抢劫银行案中他们是同伙。

abettor 亦可指伙同别人作案者,常含有"教唆、怂恿"之意。如:

A look-out is an *abettor* in a bank robbery. 在枪动银行时强风的人是从犯。

He is the abettor in this robbery. 在这桩抢劫案中他是个教唆犯。 【注意】

- 1. accessary 不用来指出现在犯罪现场的从犯。
- 2. abettor 所指的从犯应出现在犯罪现场或附近。

**account**, report, narration, description 四个词都可作"描述", "报道"解。

account 侧重表示根据第一手资料(如亲身经历或亲眼目睹)所做的口头或书面描述。如:

He asked for a detailed account of our trip to the island. 他要我们详细描述(或报道)→下我们该岛之游。

She gave him a full account of her conversation with her boss. mu 把自己与老板的谈话详细地讲给他听。

report 侧重表示经过调查研究后所做的、供上级或公众看的正式书面或口头报告。如:

The farmer gave an account of the plane crash he observed. Later a report of the crash was drawn up by the Department of Civil Aviation. 该农夫叙述了他所目击的飞机堕毁经过。之后,民航局起草了一份有关该事故的(正式)报告。

His report of the battle won a Pulitzer Prize. 他那篇关于战事的报道获得了普利策奖。

narration 侧重表示绘声绘色的描述。如:

I will do the narration of the trip if you'll run the projector. 如果你愿意操作放映机,就由我来讲述这次旅行的情况。

We need a taped narration to this slide show. 我们需要这个幻灯片的录音解说。

description 侧重表示对某事物的重要特性加以详尽的描述以使听众明了或满意。如:

He gave us a description of the parts of that intricate machine before we began to use it. 在我们使用那台十分复杂的机器之前,他给我们讲述了该机器各个部件的功能。

He wrote a fine description of the place and what happened there. 他把那个地方以及在那儿所发生的一切对我们做了详尽的书面描述。

accountant, bookkeeper, treasurer 三个词都可作"会计"解。

accountant 比较常用,可指会计人员,尤指会计师或会计主任。如:

The job of an *accountant* is to keep and examine the money accounts of businesses or people. 会计的任务是为公司或个人记账和理账。

He is a certified public accountant. 他是个有合格证书的开业会计师。 bookkeeper 侧重表示一般的记账员和会计员。如:

She worked as a bookkeeper in an office. 地在一家公司做会计。

In addition to the head accountant, bookkeepers on the staff post the transaction in the various ledgers and guest accountants. 除会计主任之外,会计人员中还有记账员负责把每项交易金额记入分类账目和顾客账目中。

treasurer 侧重表示某个社团、俱乐部或机构的会计或司库。如:

He has been elected treasurer of our musical society. 他已被选为我们音乐社团的会计。

The money belonging to a club is looked after by a treasurer. 该俱乐部的钱财由司库管理。

ache, hurt, pang, throe, agony, affliction, anguish, pain

八个词都可作"疼痛","痛苦"解。

**ache** 侧重表示持续的隐隐作痛,常用来指身体某个部位或某个器官的疼痛。如:

The ache in her head was terrific and she couldn't think straight. 地头疼得厉害,无法很好地进行思考。

Continual ache in one's back often accompanies kidney disease. 一个人如惠肾病常会伴有持续性的背部疼痛。

hurt 可表示打伤或刺伤后的疼痛,但侧重指精神或感情上所遭受的痛楚。如:

This lotion can make the hurt go away. 这种洗剂能止痛。

He never got over the *hurt* at being rejected. 他一直无法从遭拒绝的痛楚中恢复过来。

pang 侧重表示反复发作的剧烈阵痛,亦可指感情上的极度痛苦。如: He felt a sudden pang in his chest. 他感到胸口一阵剧痛。

She felt a pang of regret at leaving home. 她离开家时心里感到痛悔。

**throe** 侧重表示伴有痉挛的阵痛,亦可泛指极端的痛苦。通常用复数形式。如:

He was in the throes of death. 他处在临死前的痛苦之中。

That country is now in the *throes* of an economic crisis. 该国现在正处于经济危机的动荡之中。

agony 侧重表示身体或精神上所能忍受的极度痛苦。如:

The blow made him scream in agony. 那一击使他疼得直叫喊。 That country must not again go through the agony of another

That country must not again go through the agony of a war, 该国不该再经受另一场战争的痛苦了。

affliction 侧重表示肉体或精神上的痛苦折磨。如:

He could never forget the horrors and afflictions of his time in prison. 他永远难忘被囚禁在监狱中那些日子里所经受的种种可怕的事情和痛苦折磨。

Faith permitted him to endure every affliction. 坚定的信念使他经受得住种种痛苦和折磨。

anguish 侧重表示精神上极度的苦恼或悲痛。如:

He tried hard to repress the rising anguish. 他尽量压制着涌上心头的苦恼。

When her husband and three children were burnt to death, her anguish was so great that it turned to madness. 丈夫和三个孩子被烧死后,她极为悲痛,以致变得精神失常。

**pain** 最为常用,含义也最广,既可指轻微的不适或疼痛,又可指剧烈的疼痛。既可指短暂的痛苦,又可指长时间的痛苦。亦可指精神上的痛苦。如:

He felt a pain in the finger. 他觉得手指有流疼。 His body was wracked with pain. 他全身疼得器。 May that country never again know the pain of war. 但愿该国不再经受战争的痛苦。

She was tormented by the *pain* of realizing that she had failed. 意识到自己失败之后,她感到十分痛苦。

【注意】pain 的复数形式 pains 一般只用在固定的短语之中。如:

If you take pains to do it, you can do it successfully. 如果你努力去干,就能够干好。

We must spare no pains to make it a success. 我们必须不遗余力把它干成功。

The teacher was at (great) pains to explain it. 老师煞费苦心把这一点向学生解释清楚。

With great pains, I at last got from them the information I wanted. 经过努力,最后我还是从他们那儿得到了所需的信息。

A cup of tea was all I got for my pains. 我辛辛苦苦最后得到的只不过是一杯茶水。

#### 

achievement 侧重表示克服了重重困难后所取得的成就。如:

Man's first walk on the moon was a stunning technological achievement. 人类首次登月是一个了不起的科技成就。

Still another achievement of prehistoric man was the invention of writing. 史前人类的又一成就是发明了文字。

accomplishment 侧重表示某种成就中所包含的造诣或特殊技能。如:

Developing the supersonic jet was quite an accomplishment. 成功研制出超音速飞机是一个了不起的成就。

It was a great accomplishment to finish house cleaning in two hours. 两个小时内把整个家打扫干净是件了不起的事。 【注意】

1. 在许多情况下,上述两词可以互用。如:

Children should learn about the great achievements/accomplishments of their nation. 孩子们应了解自己国家取得的伟大成就。

2. **accomplishment** 在表示社交场合所需的"才艺"时,一般用复数形式,不可用 **achievement** 替代。如:

Skill in dancing and the ability to make small talks are accomplishments considered desirable by most adolescents. 许多青年人认为能舞善谈是应具备的才艺。

attainment 侧重表示艺术、治国和科学等方面的"成就"、"造诣",一般用复数形式。这是个较高雅的词语。如:

Bertrand Russel is not only a distinguished philosopher but also a

man of high literary attainments. 伯特兰·罗素不仅是一位杰出的哲学家,而且还是一位造诣高深的文学家。

He is a man of great attainments in several fields. 他是一位在多个领域里造诣很高的人。

exploit 强调取得成就者所具有的勇气和才智,侧重表示诸如登上月球、发现新大陆、潜入海底等勇敢的壮举。一般用复数形式。如:

Flying across the Atlantic alone was just one of his *exploits*. 单身飞越大西洋只不过是他的许多壮举之一。

His exploits in the war amazed us. 他的赫赫战功使我们感到他真了不起。

That was a brave exploit. 那是一个英勇的壮举。

feat 的含义与 exploit 相近,但侧重强调需要勇气和力量去做的了不起的事情。如:

He announced his willingness to undertake this feat of engineering. 他宣称有决心承担这一技术要求很高的工程。

The circus acrobats performed *feats* of dexterity and strength. 马戏团杂技演员的表演既是巧又强劲有力。

【注意】exploit 和 feat 虽含义相近,但在表示心智方面的出众时一般用feat。如:

Formulating the General Theory of Relativity was a prodigious mental feat. 提出广义相对论从智力上说是一个了不起的成就。

act, action 两个词都可作"行为", "行动"解。

act 侧重表示具体的动作本身,而 action 的含义则比较笼统和抽象。如:

The act of writing down every word is a great help to the pupils. 把每个字都抄写下来对小学生很有帮助。

He was criticized for one careless act. 他由于粗心大意而受到了批评。

We expect action on our complaint before Friday. 我们期待周五以前得到就我们的投诉采取行动

We need action, not words. 我们需要的是行动而不是空谈。 【注意】

1. **act** 与 **action** 有时含义十分相近,只是前者比后者显得更为正式。如:

From his acts he seems to be a fool. 从他的所作所为来看,他像个傻瓜。

His actions suggest that he is a fool. 他的所作所为表示他是个傻瓜。

2. **actions** 这一复数形式常有行为举止之含义。如:
His mind could find relief and satisfaction in the *actions* of his friends. 朋友们的行为举止使他感到實際。

- 3. 在一些习惯的表达法中, act 和 action 的用法。如:
  - to be caught in the act 被当场捉住
  - to put on an act 装腔作势
  - to commit an act of folly 做出愚蠢行为
  - to bring an action against sb. 对某人提出起诉
  - to go into action 行动起来
  - to take action 采取行动

Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

address, lecture, talk, speech 四个词都可作"演讲","演说"解。 address 侧重表示经过精心准备、在重要仪式上发表的演讲,演讲者一般为著名人物,是一个比较正式的用词。如:

The presidential inaugural address will be broadcast at 8 o'clock. 总统的就取演说将在 8 点钟播出。

He gave an interesting and informative address before the Psychological Association. 他在心理学学会上发表了一个有趣、信息量大的演讲。

**lecture** 侧重表示关于某个题目的"演讲"或"讲课", 听众一般为学生。如:

I went to a series of *lectures* on Economy History. 我去听了有关经济学史的系列讲座。

Recently they heard a *lecture* on management by objectives. 最近他们听了一个有关目标管理的讲座。

talk 侧重表示非正式的"讲演"或"讲课"。如:

This is a talk rather than an oration. 这是个一般的演讲,而不是非常正式的演说。

I used to give the staff a talk on psychology every week. 以前我每个星期都给员工们谈一谈心理学。

speech 可以指即席的或有准备的演讲, 所讲的内容不拘。也可指较正式的演讲。如:

His speech is informal and filled with colloquialisms. 他的演讲比较随便,使用了许多口语词。

He made a *speech* on the importance of education. 他就教育的重要性发表讲话。

The senator was called upon to make an after-dinner speech. 人们请参议员宴会后发表演说。

#### 【注意】

- 1. to give sb. a lecture (on...)表示"告诫、训斥"。如:
  - He'll give her a lecture on accepting her responsibilities. 他将告诫地必须承担起自己的责任来。
- 2. talks 这一复数形式一般意指"会谈"。如:

It will be discussed at *talks* between the two countries. 这件事将在两国会谈时加以讨论。

3. **speech**(**es**)可表示演员的"台词"。如:

He forgot one of his speeches. 他忘记了一段台词。

admission, admittance, entry 三个词都可作"进入"解。

admission 侧重指进人或准许进人某地、某机构或某行业等的权利或许可。亦可指病人入院治疗。如:

No admission is allowed after 10 p.m. 晚上 10 点以后禁止入内。 (亦可用 No admissions are allowed...)

Soon after his admission, he became an officer of the society. 他 加入该协会后不久便成了其负责人之一。

How many *admissions* have been made to the hospital today? 今 天有多少病人入院治疗?

Every elementary school student has admission to high school. 每个小学毕业生都能进入中学学习。

admittance 侧重表示进入(或准许进入)某个地方。如:

No admittance without a pass, 没有通行证不许入内。

As the theatre was full, I was unable to gain admittance. 我无法进入剧场,因为里面都已坐满。

I called at his house but was refused admittance. 我去他家拜访,但没让我进屋。

entry 有时与 admission 以及 admittance 的含义相近,表示进入某处或加入某组织,有时着重进入某处这一动作。如:

Only persons with tickets will be allowed entry/admission. 只有特票者才可入内。

He finally gained entry/admission/admittance to the building by giving some money to the doorman. 最后,他给了守门人一些钱才得以进入那幢房子。

【注意】

1. 表示"非法闯入","入境"时一般用 entry。如:

Many of his associates were refused entry to Britain. 他的不少同事没能获准进入英国。

The burglar forced an *entry* into the building. 在盗贼强行闯入屋内。
2. 表示加入某人某个国际组织、进入某种职业或介入某场纷争时,常用 **entry**。如:

She announced her *entry* into the presidential race. 地宣布参加总统竞选。

The country made her *entry* in the war in 1942. 该国于 1942 年参战。

Recent years have seen the entry of more women into that profession. 近年来从事该职业的妇女越来越多。

adult, grown-up 两个词都可作"成年人"解。

adult 侧重表示已发育成熟或已达到法定年龄的人,是一个较正式的用词。如:

This film is for adults only. 这部电影只适合于成年人观看。

Unless you discipline a greedy child, he may grow up to be a selfish adult. 有贪婪心的孩子必须严加管裁,不然长大以后会成为自私自利的人。

grown-up 相对 adult 而言,是一个非正式的用词,尤其用于从孩子的角度称呼成年人。如:

He is a grown-up now; let him decide his own future. 他已经不再是孩子了,让他自己决定自己的未来吧。

Until the grown-ups come to fetch us, we'll have fun. 在大人们来接我们之前,我们会玩得很快活。

advantage, benefit, gain, profit 四个词都可作"好处","利益"解。 advantage 侧重表示某人或某物在价值、等级或地位方面的优势或好 处。如:

Her beauty proved to be of great advantage to her in her stage career. 她的美貌使她在舞台生涯中占了很大的便宜。

Are there any special advantages to us if we follow your plan? 如果我们依照你的计划,我们会得到什么特别的好处?

benefit 侧重表示某人在身体、智力、精神或物质等方面的受益。如:

He got all the benefits; we got all the hard work. 重活都让我们干了,可好处尽让他给占了。

This medicine will be of real benefit to you. Take it. 这种药对你的病会很有效的,快吃吧。

Finishing college will be to your benefit, 读完大学将来对你会有好处。

gain 侧重表示物质利益方面的好处或增益,常用复数形式。如:

We have made some very exciting gains in the past year. 去年我们取得了可喜的收益。

He did it merely for financial gains. 他完全是为了得到经济上的好处才那么做的。

**profit** 既可指物质或钱财方面的得益,亦可指一般意义上的益处。如: Coal and steel interests were merging for mutual *profit*. 煤矿和钢铁界为了共同的利益合并起来。

He found moral *profit* in this self-study. 他感到通过这种自学使自己在思想上有所得益。

adversary, antagonist, opponent, competitor, rival 五个词都可作"对手"解。

adversary 可指一般的对手,亦可指有强烈敌意的对手。如: