

# 大学英语 同义词 用法详解

主编 张国修

● COLLEGE ENGLISH SYNONYMS

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● 华中师范大学出版社



大学 英语

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同 义 词

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用 法 详 解



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College English Synonyms

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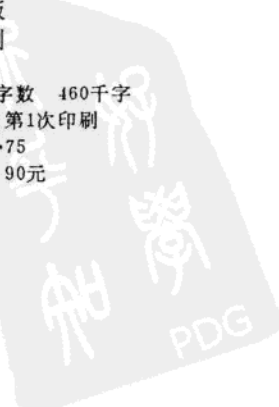
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## 编 者 的 话

在现代英语中,同义词纷繁复杂。学习和了解同义词在语意、感情色彩和语体色彩等方面的差异,无疑能提高英语学习者准确地使用语言进行交际的能力。我们通过多年的大学英语教学实践,结合我国学生学习英语的特点和困惑,选编了英语同义词近 500 组以喻读者。

本书收录的同义词主要选自国家教委颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》规定的词汇范围。每组同义词的辨析力求简明、准确,针对学生容易忽略的地方。为了帮助读者熟练掌握它们之间的异同点和各自使用的语境,书中提供了相当数量的例句。所精选的例句还体现了同义词与其他词语之间的搭配关系,读者从中可以品味到词语的内涵。

本书适合大学生、研究生以及其他欲提高英语实际水平的读者,也可供广大英语教师参考。

由于我们的教学工作比较繁重,时间紧迫,加之经验不足,水平有限,错误疏漏之处在所难免,热切地希望专家和读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1990 年 8 月

# 目 录

编者的话 .....	(1)
正 文(A—Z) .....	(1—363)
索 引(A—Z) .....	(364—379)
主要参考书目 .....	(380)

新  
子  
部

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## A

abandon, desert, forsake, quit *v.* 放弃, 抛弃。

**abandon** 指因外界压力或影响而完全抛弃自己从前所负有的责任或感兴趣的人或事物。书面用语。

He had to abandon his journey because of his illness. 由于生病他不得不放弃旅行。

A good mother will not abandon her baby. 善良的母亲不会遗弃自己的婴儿。

The scientist abandoned his research for lack of fund. 这个科学家因缺少基金而放弃了研究工作。

They abandoned the city to the conqueror. 他们将那座城市丢弃给了征服者。

**Desert** 指抛弃法律或道德上应尽的义务、责任等, 含有可责之意。

The police are looking for a woman who deserted her children. 警察局正在寻找一位遗弃了孩子的母亲。

Why did you desert us just when we need you? 你为什么在我们正需要你的时候抛弃了我们?

Don't desert your friend in his misfortunes. 不要在朋友危难时抛弃他。

He deserted to the enemy. 他离营投敌。

**forsake** 指在情感上的舍弃, 但不一定含有可责之意。

His wife persuaded him to forsake his old drinking habits. 他的妻子劝他改掉喝酒的老习惯。

He had to forsake literature for business. 他不得不弃文从商。

**quit** 指突然或出其不意地放弃, 往往也含有在感情上的舍弃, 是和 give up 相当的英语。

Why did she quit her job? 她为什么抛弃了她的工作?

Steve quit when he realized he could not win. 史蒂夫意识到他不可能取胜时便弃权了。

He quit me in anger. 他愤然离我而去。

同义词组有 give up.

abide, obey *v.* 遵守, 服从

**abide** 指遵守法律、契约、诺言等, 必须与介词 by 连用, 是比 stick to 或 be faithful to 较正式的用语。

If you join the club you must abide by its rules. 你如果要加入这个俱乐部, 就必须遵守其规章。

**obey** 指听从某人的命令或去做要求做的事。

Obey the law or you will be punished. 遵守法律, 否则受罚。

He would not have got into trouble if he had obeyed his parents and teachers.  
当初他若听了父母和老师的话, 那就不会招致不幸了。

They obey for fear of punishment. 他们因怕受惩罚而服从。

She obeyed from fear. 她因害怕而服从。

He obeyed his parents under protest. 他极不乐意地顺从了他的父母。

They obeyed him with fear and trembling. 他们战战兢兢地顺从了他。

同义短语有 submit to, be guided by, adhere to, act in agreement with.

**ability, capability, capacity, faculty, skill, talent** *n.* 能力

**ability** 指人在智力或体力上的本领或技能, 用作复数时只指智力方面的能力。

A good salesman has the ability to sell anything. 老练的售货员有能力销售任何物品。

The girl shows remarkable ability at chemistry. 这个女孩在化学方面显露出非凡的才能。

He has striking abilities in/ for diplomacy. 他有惊人的外交才能。

**capability** 指在智力或体力方面的才能或本领, 常与 **ability** 换用, 但 **capability** 常指天生或潜在的能力, 而 **ability** 是指学到的能力。作此意解时, 常用复数。

I think my new secretary has great capabilities. 我认为我的新秘书很有才能。

He has the capability/ ability to complete this task. 他有能力完成这项任务。

She has capabilities as a singer; she's worth training. 她具有歌唱家的潜力, 值得培养。

The girl still has some capability for improvement. 这个女孩仍属有造诣之才。

As a writer, he has the capability of solving practical problems. 作为作家, 他有能力解决一些实际问题。

**capacity** 指容纳或吸收方面的接受力或智力。与 **ability** 相比, **capacity** 指理解上的能力, 而 **ability** 则指实际应用上的能力。

This book is beyond my son's capacity. 这本书超出我儿子的接受能力。

She has a capacity for assuming responsibility. 她有能力承担义务。

It has a capacity for heat and moisture. 它有吸热和防潮的能力。

**faculty** 往往指思维、感官方面的能力, 后接 *for* 可表示做事的能力; 接 *of* 表示官能, 机能。在英语中往往用来指技能、手腕。

Travel brightens the faculties and expands the ideas. 旅行能活跃才智, 开阔思想。



He has the faculty to learn languages easily. 他富有学习语言的才能。

Nell has a great faculty for arithmetic. 内尔颇有算术才能。

He has a faculty for putting people at ease. 他有使人不拘束的本事。

The old man has lost his faculty of memory. 那位老人丧失了记忆力。

He has the faculty of saying the right thing at the right time. 他有随机行事的能力。

**skill** 指人做事的本领或具有的技能等。

Do you have the skill to ski such a difficult slope? 你有在这样难度的斜坡上滑雪的本领吗?

This job requires a lot of skill. 这项工作需要很多技能。

The watchmaker showed his skill in repairing the old clock. 这个钟表匠显出了他修旧钟的技能。

The trained teacher managed the children with skill. 那个训练有素的教师看管孩子很有办法。

**talent** 指先天所赋的才智或后天所得的办事能力。

Everyone has his own talent. 各有其才。

The girl seems to have a talent for drawing. 这个女孩似乎有绘画的才能。

As a novelist he shows great talent in characterization. 作为小说家,他在塑造人物方面显出超乎寻常的才能。

He is a man with many talents. 他是个多才的人。

**able, capable, efficient** *adj.* 能干的,有能力的

**able** 作定语,指某人有本领,才华出众;作表语与不定式连用,着重指有做某事的能力或力量。一般用于褒义。

He is an able leader. 他是一个有才干的领导者。

He made a very able speech. 他作了一次非常有水平的演讲。

She was able to answer the question. 她能回答这个问题。

**capable** 与 **able** 相比, **capable** 着重指有做某事的一般能力或才干,也可指做某事的可能性或经常现象。

We have absolute faith in her as she is a capable lady. 我们绝对信任她,因为她是位能干的女士。

He's quite capable of any crime. 他什么坏事都干得出来。

There was only one man in the city capable of lending him the two hundred pounds. 这个城市只有一个人能借给他这 200 英镑。

**efficient** 往往指人有胜任某工作的本领或实力,与 **competent** 相当。

That nurse looks most efficient. 那个护士看来最称职。

A lawyer needs an efficient secretary. 律师需要有能力的秘书。

**abolish, cancel, repeal** *v.* 废除

**abolish** 一般只指废除或取消不合理的,而通常又是长期存在的制度、

习俗等。

There are many bad customs and laws that ought to be abolished. 有许多不良的风俗和法规应当废除。

We have abolished the system of exploitation of man by man. 我们已经废除了人剥削人的制度。

cancel 指临时取消已安排或决定的计划、会议、旅行、球赛或合同等。  
They decided to cancel the plan. 他们决定取消这个计划。

We canceled our hotel reservation and stayed with friends. 我们退掉了预定的旅馆房间,和朋友们暂住一起。

She cancelled her trip to New York because of the rain. 因雨她取消了到纽约的旅行。

repeal 指废除或废止法令、判决或决议等。

Parliament repealed the obsolete law. 议会废除了过时的法律。

The Stamp Act was finally repealed. “印花条例”终被废止。

同义短语有 Put an end to, do away with.

abroad, oversea(s) *adv. & adj.* 国外, 海外

abroad 指在国外或在海外,一般只用作副词,但也可用作形容词放在名词后。

Denny was still abroad. 丹尼还在国外。

Why shouldn't we go abroad with you? 我们为什么不该和你一起出国?

On our trip abroad we visited relatives in England. 在国外旅游时,我们拜访了在英国的亲戚。

oversea(s) 作副词用时与 abroad 基本相同,作形容词用时放在名词前。

They've gone to live overseas. 他们已去国外居住。

Are you interested in an overseas job? 你对海外的工作感兴趣吗?

absolute, complete, perfect, thorough *adj.* 完全的

absolute 往往指事物完全、真实无疑,不掺杂别的成分,只作定语,语义很强。

When giving evidence in a law court, we must tell the absolute truth. 在法庭上作证时,我们必须说出全部真相。

His story was an absolute lie. 他的报导纯属谎言。

complete 指某物各部分都齐备无缺,指某事尽善尽美。

The library has a complete set of Robert Louis Stevenson's books. 这个图书馆藏有一套罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森全集。

The book is complete in ten volumes. 这书总共10卷。

We bought a house complete with furniture. 我们买了一幢家具齐备的房子。

John's birthday did not seem complete without his father there. 由于父亲没有到场, 约翰的生日似乎过得并不圆满。

**perfect** 作褒义时, 指人或物完美无缺; 作贬义时, 指事物完全不好。它往往强调的是事物的质而不是事物的量。与 **complete** 相比, **perfect** 表示具有各种优点, 是对事物好坏程度的评价, 而 **complete** 则只表示无缺点而已。

Your choice of candidate is perfect. 你们推举的候选人是十分理想的。

Horbat looked a perfect fool. 霍巴特看起来象个十足的傻子。

The weather is perfect for a garden party. 这种天气非常适合游园。

He has made himself perfect in a language. 他已使自己精通一种语言。

**thorough** 指各个方面都很完善或完美, 往往含尽善尽美之意, 多用作定语。

The play was a thorough success. 这个演出完全成功。

He is a thorough scoundrel. 他是一个十足的恶棍。

**absurd, ridiculous** *adj.* 不合理的, 荒谬的

**absurd** 指在常识和理性上不合情理或违反真实情况而使人感到荒唐可笑。

It's absurd to believe that the earth is flat. 认为地球是扁平的, 真是荒唐可笑。

Their request is absurd. 他们的要求是可笑的。

It was absurd of you to suggest such a thing. 好荒唐, 你竟提出这样的事来。

**ridiculous** 指某事物不合常理令人发笑, 是贬义较浓的词。

It is ridiculous to dispute about such things. 争论这样的一些事荒唐可笑。

That's the most ridiculous thing I've ever heard! 那是我所听到的最令人发笑的事。

You look ridiculous in that hat! 你戴那帽子显得滑稽可笑。

**abundance, plenty, wealth** *n.* 丰富, 充裕

**abundance** 指因数量多而丰富或充裕, 语义较 **plenty** 强, 含有“过多”的意味。

At the feast there was food and drink in abundance. 宴会上有丰盛的食品和饮料。

There was such an abundance of apples that year that many were left to rot under the trees. 那年苹果很多, 有许多都烂在树下了。

**plenty** 着重指数量充足而多于需要, 强调富足或充裕的状况。在句中除可单独作宾语、定语外, 常和 **of** 连用, 修饰可数或不可数名词, 用于肯定句。

Would you like some more? —No, thank you, I have plenty. 你还要

些吗? ——不,谢谢你,我足够了。

We are rather short of sugar, but we've plenty more milk. 我们的糖有些短缺,但牛奶多的是。

Holmes and he had plenty in common. 霍姆斯和他有很多共同之处。

You have plenty of time to get your train. 你有充裕的时间赶上火车。

I have plenty of humorous tales. 我有很多幽默的故事。

**Wealth** 指数量多而丰富,通常与 of 连用,作名词的修饰语,相当于 a large number 或 a great amount.

The book contains a wealth of examples. 这本书中例证丰富。

The wealth of detail in this report is amazing. 这个报告中的大量细节令人吃惊。

This is a dictionary with a wealth of illustrative examples and pictures. 这是一本例证和插图并茂的词典。

**accelerate, advance, hasten, promote, quicken** *v.* 加速,促进

**accelerate** 指动作加快,速度提高或生长加速等。

The car suddenly accelerated. 汽车突然加快速度。

The bad weather accelerated our departure. 恶劣的天气促使我们及早起程。

Fertilizer will accelerate the growth of these tomato plants. 肥料将加速这些西红柿幼苗的生长。

**advance** 指促进生长,加快进程等,大都指比较具体的事物。

The Apollo landings advanced our knowledge of the moon. “阿波罗号”登月增进了我们对月球的认识。

That pact didn't advance peace among nations. 那个公约并没有促进国际和平。

**hasten** 指催促某人尽快做某事;使某事物尽快结束或出现。

He hastened everyone off to bed. 他催促每个人赶快上床睡觉。

An electric typewriter would hasten the work. 电动打字机会加快这项工作的进程。

That mistake will hasten his downfall. 那个错误将加速他垮台。

**promote** 指促进生长、繁荣、谅解或增进友谊和了解等。往往含有用某种方式使某事物向前发展达到一预期结果的意味,多用于褒义。

He worked hard to promote this scheme. 他努力工作以促进这个方案的实施。

All these activities have helped to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. 所有这些活动有助于增进两国间的相互了解和友谊。

The meeting discussed how to promote co-operation between the two countries. 会议讨论了如何促进两国间的合作问题。

**quicken** 一般只指加快速度、速率等。

He quickened his steps. 他加快了步伐。

Fear quickened her pulse. 恐惧使她的脉搏加快。

His pace quickened. 他的步伐加快了。

**accent, pronunciation, tone** *n.* 音调、腔调

**accent** 指人说话的口音或腔调。

He had a strong Scotch accent. 他有很重的苏格兰口音。

She talked to me in a thick country accent. 她带着很重的乡土音和我讲话。

She speaks with a German accent. 他讲话带有德语腔。

**pronunciation** 指人的语音,不涉及语言的腔调和语气。

There are many words that have more than one pronunciation. 有很多单词不止一种发音。

Your pronunciation has improved. 你的发音有进步。

**tone** 指说话时的口气或声音高低、轻重等。

He was very offhand with me today and I didn't like his tone at all. 他今天对我简慢无礼,我一点也不喜欢他的腔调。

The tone of his letter is rather unfriendly. 这封信的语气相当不友好。

He spoke in an angry tone. 他用愤怒的语气说话。

**accept, adopt** *v.* 接受

**accept** 一般指欣然同意或接受礼物、邀请、批评等。

Will you accept the invitation? 你会接受邀请吗?

Philip accepted the explanation. 菲利普同意了这种解释。

The police accepted his story as true. 警察对他的话信以为真。

He accepted our criticism with an open mind. 他虚心地接受了我们的批评。

**adopt** 指正式通过决议而接受或采纳意见、方法、建议等。

The committee adopted his suggestions. 委员们采纳了他的建议。

They adopted the English system of education in their schools. 他们在他们的学校采用了这种英语教育制。

We have adopted Mr Stevens as our candidate at the next election. 我们已表决通过史蒂文斯先生为我们下届选举的候选人。

They adopted a bill in its integrity. 他们完全通过一项议案。

**accident, event, incident** *n.* 事故,事件

**accident** 指无意或偶然造成的不幸伤亡、灾难、车祸等。

An ambulance rushed to the scene of the accident. 一辆救护车急驶到出事的现场。

His blindness is the result of an accident. 一次事故使他双目失明。

He came to an untimely end by accident. 他不幸夭折。

Two lives were lost in the accident. 两人在事故中丧命。

We got back without accident. 我们平安归来。

Owing to an accident to the machines one department was closed down. 由于机器发生故障,一个车间停产了。

event 多指国家、社会中历史上发生的重大事件,有时也可指个人生活中的重大事情。

The Chinese Revolution, next to the Russian Revolution, is the most important political event in history. 中国革命是继俄国革命后历史上最重大的政治事件。

The novel narrates the great events of the 1940s. 这部小说叙述了20世纪40年代的大事。

Winning the scholarship was a great event in the boy's life. 获得奖学金是这孩子生活中的一件大事。

incident 通常指生活中小事,但在政治或外交上往往指可能引起国际争端或战争的事件。

The incident remained very clearly in his mind. 这件小事非常清楚地留在他的脑海里。

Frontier incidents have been common on the border. 边境纠纷在边界上是时常发生的事。

The meeting passed without incident. 会议进行得顺利。

That was one of dramatic incidents in my life. 那是我生活中的一个富有戏剧性的插曲。

**accomplish, achieve, complete, finish, fulfil, perform** v. 完成,实现

**accomplish** 指成功地完成预期的计划、任务、旅程等,后面往往不接具体的事物。

Henry Ford accomplished what he set out to do. 亨利·福特完成了他所要做的事。

He can accomplish more in a day than any of us. 他一天完成的工作量比我们多。

All this was accomplished by great effort. 所有这些是经过巨大努力才完成的。

The task will not be accomplished in one generation. 这任务不是一代人所能完成的。

**achieve** 指排除困难去完成计划、大业等。

I've achieved only half of what I hope to do. 我仅完成了我所希望完成的一半。

He will never achieve anything if he doesn't work harder. 如果他工作不勤奋点儿,他将永远一事无成。

**complete** 既可指完成某一工程、建筑,也可指使某事物完整、完善。比

**accomplish** 完成的事更具体,是比 **finish** 较正式的用语。

He has just completed the revision of a new novel. 他刚修改完一部新小说。

His work will be completed in two volumes. 他的作品将写成两卷。

Complete the following sentences with the correct words. 用正确的词完成下列各句子。

**finish** 着重指完成应做的事,也可用来指完成日常琐事,在这点上与 **achieve** 所指的完成伟大功业有所不同,因此,表示“吃完”,“用完”都不可用 **complete** 或 **achieve**。

Have you finished reading the book I lent you? 你读完我借给你的书吗?

I can't come till I have finished. 我做完了才能来。

I have a few jobs I must finish off. 我有几件工作要完成。

If I don't finish this work tonight, I'll surely finish it up tomorrow. 这工作我今晚完不成的话,明天一定完成。

**fulfil** 指完成或实现许诺、任务。由原意“履行”引申而来。

You should fulfil every task assigned by the Party and the state. 你们应该完成党和国家交给的各项任务。

He fulfilled his task ahead of schedule 他提前完成了任务。

A nurse has many duties to fulfil in caring for the sick. 护士护理病人时要履行多种职责。

I'll fulfil my obligation to the best of my ability. 我将尽最大努力履行我的义务。

**perform** 着重指完成难度大而复杂,花时费力或技术性强的工作。

We all have our tasks to perform. 我们都有艰苦的工作要完成。

A skilled worker can perform the task easily. 熟练工人可以很轻易地完成这项任务。

The mathematician performed calculations with surprising speed. 这位数学家以惊人的速度算出了计算结果。

**accumulate, assemble, gather** v. 积累

**accumulate** 指经成年累月,长时间地积累。

They set to work accumulating a huge mass of data. 他们着手积累大量的资料。

He accumulated great wealth by hard work. 他靠勤劳积攒了大量财富。

We accumulated a large amount of river mud for fertilizer. 我们堆积了大量河泥作肥料。

Snow accumulated to a depth of five feet. 积雪达5英尺深。

**assemble** 指为一定的目标或目的,把零散的东西或分散的人收集或集合在一起。

Assemble your papers and put them in this file. 把你的文件收起来放进

这文件夹内。

We are assembled here to discuss the question. 我们被召集来讨论这个问题。

gather 既可指人自发或有意地集合在一起,也可指把分散的东西或人等聚集起来。

He gathered his experiences and wrote a book about his life. 他积累(自己的)经历写了一本有关自己生活的书。

People gathered about the entrance. 人们聚集在入口附近。

A crowd soon gathered at the scene of the accident. 一群人很快地聚集在出事的现场。

We gathered our strength for the fight. 我们集中力量准备战斗。

People gathered in crowds in the street to honour the president's visit. 人们一群一群地聚集在街上对总统的来访表示敬意。

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

同义短语还有 pile up, heap up 等。

accuse, charge, condemn, denounce v. 控告,指责,告发

accuse 指直接而尖锐地指控或指责某人有罪或有错。常与 of 连用。

He accused them of having broken their word. 他指责他们食言。

They accused him of theft. 他们控告他偷窃。

charge 指在法律上正式地指控或指对某种违犯公认准则行为进行非正式的指责。

They charged that Joseph had committed murder. 他们指控约瑟夫犯了谋杀罪。

Every mistake you made will be charged against you. 人们将会指责你犯的每一个错误。

He was charged in an action of waste. 他的浪费行为受到指责。

A person is charged with an offence. 某人被控告犯罪。

They charged him with dishonesty. 他们指责他不老实。

condemn 指严厉地从道义或原则上谴责某人的行为或正式宣判等,用于较正式场合。

Everyone condemned his violent behaviour. 人人都谴责他的凶暴为。

The court condemned her to spend all her life in prison. 法庭宣判她终身监禁。

Everyone condemned her for being cruel to her child. 人人都指责她残酷地对等自己的孩子。

denounce 强调公开指责或向当局告发。

The minister's action was denounced in the newspapers. 这个部长的行为



在报上受到谴责。

They denounced him to the police as a criminal. 他们向警方告发他是罪犯。

The woman denounced her neighbour for helping the enemy. 那个妇女告发她的邻居通敌。

**achievement, success** *n.* 成就

**achievement** 指不顾困难、阻碍,连续不断地努力工作所取得的成就,尤指科技等方面的成就。

Man's first walk on the moon was a stunning technological achievement.

人类第一次在月球上行走是工业技术上一项引人注目的成就。

His achievements are worthy of record. 他的功绩是值得记载的。

Ralph Bunche won the Nobel Prize for his achievement in Palestine. 拉尔夫·本奇因在巴勒斯坦的成就而获得诺贝尔奖金。

He was rewarded by the Government for his achievements in socialist construction. 他因为在社会主义建设中作出了成就而受到政府的奖励。

**success** 着重指通过努力取得令人满意的成就。

The experiment was an amazing success. 这个实验是一个惊人的成就。

His success surprised those who remembered him as a poor student. 他的成就使那些曾认为他是一个差生的人们感到吃惊。

At last he met with amazing success. 他终于取得了惊人的成就。

He tried several lines of business with no great success. 他干了好几个行当,都没有取得什么重大成就。

**acknowledge, admit, confess, recognize** *v.* 承认

**acknowledge** 指公开承认过去隐瞒或曾经否认过的事。

He acknowledges the crime of which he has been accused. 他承认别人指控他所犯的罪。

He acknowledged that I was right. 他承认我是对的。

You have to acknowledge your defeat as complete. 你们得承认你们完全失败了。

**admit** 指因屈服于外界的压力或受自己良心的谴责而不得不承认某种错误或事实。

Did the thief admit his guilt? 那个小偷认罪了吗?

He admitted (that) he was wrong. 他承认他错了。

Do you admit to taking these goods without paying for them? 你承认没付钱就拿了这些物品吗?

He admitted to the murder. 他供认犯了谋杀罪。

**confess** 通常指自愿伏罪或认错。

The murderer confessed his crime to the police. 凶手向警方供认了罪行。