

吉林大学出版社

中学英语 常用同义词辨析与 选用

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THE STUDY OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS
(FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS)

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前 言

同义词的辨析与选用是中学英语教与学的一个难点。本书收录初高中英语课本中出现频率高、使用难度大、易混易错的同义、近义词 71 组 258 个单词和词组，对它们的意义、用法上的异同加以辨析，每一组辨析后附有练习，书后附有答案。本书的主要特点是：1. 辨析所用例句全部选自中学英语课本，和中学英语教学紧密配合，便于教师在以旧引新，以新带旧中引导学生揣摩比较，提高阅读理解能力。2. 辨析联系上下文进行，力图体现教学大纲关于“词不离句，句不离文”的精神，着重阐述它们在特定的上下文中各自的隐含意义，从而体会作者在选词上的精心独到之处。3. 辨析的主要判别点均用中英两种文字分析比较，体现了教学大纲“用英语进行讲解”的要求，有利于学生掌握词义，培养语感。

为便于查阅，本书选用的同义词和词组均用数码注明在课本中出现的册次和课次。初中英语一至六册分别用 1 至 6 表示，高中英语一至三册分别用 7 至 9 表示。如 4·2 表示初中英语第四册第二课；7·1 表示高中英语第一册第一

课；出现在原试用本的就在号码前加*号；不是出现在正课课文内的则在两个号码之间加横号，如8—267，表示高中第二册第二六七页。

本书曾经刘开业付教授审校，提出了许多宝贵意见，特此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，错误或不妥之处在所难免，请读者批评指正。

编者 1989年2月

CONTENTS

1. accomplish, complete, finish, conclude.....	(1)
2. among, between.....	(4)
3. anxious, afraid, frightened, scared.....	(7)
4. anxious, eager.....	(9)
5. at last, finally, in the end, eventually.....	(11)
6. beat, hit, strike, whip.....	(13)
7. beautiful, pretty, handsome, good-looking, lovely.....	(16)
8. boat, ship, vessel.....	(20)
9. call, cry, shout, exclaim, scream.....	(22)
10. carry, bring, take, fetch.....	(25)
11. choose, select, pick up, elect.....	(28)
12. close, complete, end.....	(30)
13. clothes, clothing, dress, garment.....	(32)
14. composition, article, essay, paper.....	(35)
15. country, nation, state, land.....	(38)
16. cry(n.), shout, scream, roar.....	(40)
17. cry(v.), weep, sob, snifle.....	(42)
18. decide, determine, make up one's mind, settle.....	(45)
19. destiny, fate, luck.....	(48)
20. die, pass away, perish.....	(50)
21. discomfort, distress, misery.....	(52)
22. discuss, argue, debate.....	(55)

23. drop,fall,sink.....	(57)
24. earth,world,globe.....	(60)
25. examination,test,quiz.....	(62)
25. fear,fright,alarm,panic,horror.....	(64)
27. flag,banner.....	(67)
28. forces,troops,army,soldiers.....	(68)
29. get,receive,obtain,win,gain.....	(71)
30. gift,present.....	(74)
31. grasp,clasp,clutch,grab,seize,snatch.....	(77)
32. have,own,hold.....	(81)
33. hope,expect,wish,dream.....	(83)
34. hurt,injure,harm,wound.....	(86)
35. lift,raise,rise.....	(89)
36. like,be fond of,love,enjoy.....	(91)
37. look,gaze,stare,glare,peep.....	(94)
38. maybe,perhaps,probably,possibly.....	(96)
39. move,travel,migrate.....	(98)
40. observe,notice,note.....	(100)
41. old,aged,elderly.....	(102)
42. opinion,view,belief.....	(105)
43. opportunity,chance,occasion.....	(108)
44. permit,allow,let,leave.....	(110)
45. piece,bit,sheet,lump.....	(112)
46. pleasure,delight,joy,enjoyment,fun.....	(115)
47. put up with,bear,endure,undergo.....	(118)
48. remember,recall,memorize,review.....	(120)
49. rapid,fast,quick.....	(123)

50. receive, accept, admit, take.....	(125)
51. repair, mend, fix.....	(127)
52. reply, respond, answer.....	(129)
53. request, ask, demand, require, order, claim.....	(131)
54. river, stream, brook.....	(135)
55. route, road, path, way, street.....	(137)
56. say, speak, communicate, state.....	(140)
57. see, watch, look.....	(143)
58. shake, tremble, shudder.....	(146)
59. silent, quiet, calm, still.....	(148)
60. smile, laugh, sneer, beam.....	(151)
61. speak, talk, chat, chatter.....	(154)
62. sound, noise, voice.....	(156)
63. surprised, astonished, amazed.....	(159)
64. tell, recite, describe, report.....	(162)
65. terrible, horrible, dreadful, awful.....	(164)
66. unhappy, sorry, wretched, miserable.....	(167)
67. view, scenery, sight.....	(170)
68. voyage, journey, trip, tour, travel.....	(172)
69. want, long(for), wish.....	(176)
70. war, battle, fight, action.....	(178)
71. worry, trouble, disturb, bother.....	(181)
KEY TO THE EXERCISES	(185)

1. accomplish, complete, finish, conclude

这几个词都含有“完成”的意思；而且在搭配上有时也可以互换使用。如：

to **accomplish** a task

to **complete** a task

to **finish** the book

to **complete** the book

但是在特定的上下文中，它们又各有其特定的含义。如：

1. In the ten months between this time and next, he flies all the way from the North Pole to the South Pole, and then back north again. That is a distance of about 22,000 miles. To **accomplish** this, the tern must fly about 75 miles every day for ten months! (9-348)

You will grow stronger until you find that you have **accomplished** a purpose. (9 • 6)

2. He (Mr. Crossett) is eighty-four years old and yesterday the Department of Education gave him a medal for having **completed** sixty years of teaching. (8.1)

3. When Della had **finished** crying she went to the window and looked out **sadly** at a grey cat walking along a grey fence in a grey back-yard. (8 • 14)

Assistant: Yes, you can. But you must come and renew it if you can't **finish** it in time. (3 • 3)

4. We will **conclude** our concert with the National Anthem

试析如下:

1. 两句都用 accomplish, accomplish 作“完成(任务等)”解,经常和 journey, voyage 连用。有时在“完成”的意思中还兼带达成某种效果(如成功,出色等)的味道,因为这个词 always indicate to succeed in doing something. 这里,热烈地赞扬了海鸥十个月内出色地完成了22000里的旅程的惊人的飞翔能力。句二也用 accomplish, 因为这个词具有象 attain 一样的作用,常用于表述达到某种预定的目的的意思: can function like attain to indicate something excuted with distinction. 这里,用 accomplish 准确地表达了“等你发现自己达到了目的时,你会变得更加坚强”的意思。在这个意义上,它经常和 purpose, aim, goal, task 等搭配使用。
2. 用 complete, complete 作“完成”“结束”解,在表述完成某种特定的或指定的任务、工作、事业的意思时,常用 complete, complete suggests the fulfilment of an assigned task and is therefore not always an appropriate substitute for finish. 这里的意思是:他已经八十四岁了,昨天教育部因他任教整整六十年而给他颁发了奖章。用了 complete 就把他完成任教整整六十年这个特定任务强调出来了。
3. 两句都用 finish, finish 作“完成”“结束”解,往往只讲动作、任务的完成, to reach, to bring to end 表示做完某事,后接动名词。第一句后接 crying, 就指“德拉哭过之后……”,表示哭这件事“结束”;第二句用 finish 表示读完。

注意: finish 和 complete 在用法上有细微差别,就是

说：如果是一个作者，写完一本书，就既可以用 finish，也可以用 complete，因为 complete 还意味着赋予成品的完整性；但作为一个读者，读完一本书，则常用 finish. author may complete or finish his novel; a reader might finish it, but one would not say that he completed it unless he were reading it as a school assignment.

4. 用 conclude, conclude 作“结束”“完成”解，强调最后阶段的完成, emphasize the final stages that complete an action.

Exercise 1.

Fill in each blank with a most suitable word according to the connotation of the context:

1. Have you _____ writing your composition?
2. we have _____ a purpose.
3. _____ the following sentences.
4. They _____ the meeting at 8 o'clock with a singing.
5. Bacteria _____ the job by causing decay.
6. What did Liszt do when she _____ playing?
7. He will _____ each chapter with a summary of its main arguments.
8. I have just _____ the revision of The English Idioms.
9. Having _____ their work, they had a rest.
10. Preparations for the meeting were _____ on Monday.
11. It is the workers who will _____ this task.
12. When will work on the new railway be _____?

2. among, between

这两个词都含“之间”的意思，但又各有其特定的含义，如：

1. She's the student whose acting is the best **among** the girls. (6 · 23)
2. There's only one year **between** us; I'm thirty-five and you're thirty-four. (7 · 5)

试析如下：

1. 用 among, among 作“在……中间”解，常用于表示三者或三者以上之间，后接复数名词。其词义含有混合或参杂在多数可分离的事物中间的意味：among always implies more than two objects which it brings less definitely into relation expressed.
2. 用 between, between 作“在……之间”解，其基本义常表示两个可分离的事物之间的关系；在表示三者或三者以上各自相互关系时也用这个词，如 between A, B and C；三人（事）用了 and 就用 between. between in its basic sense applies to only two objects. When this word is used of more than two objects, it brings them severally and individually into the relation expressed. 比较以下在同一课文中（7·18）出现的 between the trees 和 among the trees 的用法：“Near the cemetery, **between** the trees, there's something shining, perhaps bayonets.”

“Do you see any soldiers?”

“No, if there are any, they must be hidden **among** the

trees.”

在墓地附近，树中间，有闪闪发亮的东西，可能是刺刀。”（注意：这里用 *between* 因为可以看到的刺刀一定是出现在树与树之间或树叶与树叶之间）

“你看见士兵了吗？”

“没有，他们准是藏在树林里了。”（注意：这里用 *among* 因为士兵们藏在树林丛中所以看不到）。关于 *among* 和 *between* 之间的区别，《朗曼当代英语词典》作了这样一个说明：

Between 后面一定要接两件事物。说 *between the two houses* 或 *between each house and the next* 是正确的。有人虽然也常说 *between each house*，但这并不标准。有些书说 *between* 后只能接两件事物，而 *among* 后接三件或三件以上，实际上当我们谈到清楚而又准确的位置时，我们总是用 *between*。Compare *among* and *between*: 1. *Between* must be followed by 2 things. It is right to say *between the 2 houses* or *between each house and the next*. It is common, but nonstandard, to say *between each house*. 2. some books say that *between* should be followed by 2 things only, and *among* by 3 or more: *Divided it between the 2 / among the 3 children*. But when we speak of clear and exact position we always use *between*: *Ecuador lies between Colombia, Peru, and the Pacific Ocean*. (厄瓜多尔位于哥伦比亚、秘鲁和太平洋之间。)

Exercise 2.

Fill in each blank with a most suitable word according to the connotation of the context:

1. He's by far the tallest _____ us.
2. What's the difference _____ Asian elephants and African elephants?
3. _____ the ashes, he found bones.
4. The committee would have _____ 12 and 15 members.
5. Just _____ ourselves, I don't think much of him.
6. _____ you and me, I think he knows very little about it.
7. We must keep it _____ us and never forget it.
8. _____ 1790 and 1860 the number of Negro slaves in America went up from 700,000 to 4,000,000.
9. The temperature is _____ 80 and 90.
10. Come _____ nine and ten o'clock.
11. _____ the two trees is a space of ten feet.
12. The Changjiang River is _____ the longest rivers in the world.
13. He was _____ the first to come here.
14. The Straits of Dover lie _____ France and England.
15. Switzerland lies _____ France, Italy, Austria and Germany.

3. anxious, afraid, frightened, scared

这几个词都含有怕的意思,在这个意义上有时可以互换使用。如:

The boy was **scared**, and had bent his head back from the lights and noise. (7-360) (* 7 · 11)

The boy was **frightened**, and had bent his head back from the lights and noise.

但它们又各有其特定的意义。如:

1. **Anxious** British soldiers were waiting. (9 · 12)
2. Now she wasn't **afraid** any more. (4 · 11)
He was **afraid** of burning his hand. (7 · 3)
He was **afraid** to go out, even for food. (7 · 13)
3. A train was coming near quickly, and the boy was too **frightened** to move. (5 · 9)
The monkey was feeling a bit **scared** when suddenly the crocodile dived under the water. (4 · 15)

试析如下:

1. 用 **anxious, anxious** 作“忧虑的”“焦急的”“渴望的”解,常表示一种焦虑的心情: **anxious** means tense and worried. 例句用一个 **anxious** 就把英军在那极端恐怖的敦克尔克战场上心急如焚地等待小船能一批批协助后撤的心情描述出来了。
2. 用 **afraid, afraid** 作“害怕”解,是最一般的用语。句一的 **afraid** 用来表示一种恐惧心理; 句二的 **afraid of** 表示害怕做某事的意思, 但所怕的事可能发生也可能不发

生，有偶然的意味：句三的 afraid to 表示不敢去做某事，不敢做的事是基于主语（He）过去的经验或一般常识作出的判断，怕做了会有后患。

3. 用 frightened, 4. 用 scared 都作“受惊的”“害怕的”解，它们除了可以用来表述不知由来的含含糊糊的害怕之外，更常用来指对生理上或肉体上可能遭受损伤的害怕：frightened and scared often suggest fear of bodily harm. 在这个意义上，两者常可互换使用，但 frightened 表示的动作意味较强；而从文体色彩讲 frightened 比 scared 更雅气一些，Frightened has a more genteel sound than scared. 句三准确地选用 frightened 描述爱迪生拯救的那个小孩由于火车奔驰而来，吓得连动也不能动一动；句四准确地选用 scared 描述猴子由于小鳄鱼的突然行为，被吓了一大跳。

Exercise 3.

Fill in each blank with a most suitable word according to the connotation of the context:

1. The children did not seem to be _____ by the big fire, though it was very frightening.
2. She was _____ about her daughter being out so late at night.
3. He had been _____ of this.
4. He is _____ for her safety.
5. He was _____ to leave his home.
6. The fisherman was not _____.
7. He was _____ of burning his hand.
8. Crusoe was _____ at seeing a man's footprint in the

sand.

9. He looked very _____.
10. _____ by the fire in the forest, the bears ran down the hills.
11. He was _____ by the (storm) thunder.

4. anxious, eager

这两个词都含有“渴望的”意思，在这个意义上，有时它们还可以互换使用。如：

The child is **anxious** to go with you.

The child is **eager** to go with you.

但它们又各有其特定的含义。如：

1. I put it on. It didn't fit, but it was new and I was **anxious** to have it, so I said shyly: ".....". (7 · 11)
2. And they were **eager** to know how wise or foolish their friends and neighbours might be. (7 · 7)

试析如下：

1. 用 **anxious**, **anxious** 作“渴望的”解，隐含很想要但不一定会得到的意思：having a strong wish to do sth. **anxious** 作“忧虑的”“焦急的”解，强调担心或焦急的意思，如 feeling anxiety, troubled; causing anxiety or worry. 如：

"Could anything be done?"

Mother was **anxious** to know. (9 · 1)

这里要用 **anxious**，因为母亲在听了耶戈尔的陈述：“几乎所有的人都被逮捕了，以致于传单没有人送”的问题