

熊登岐 编著

A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH COMMON
SYNONYMS

Synonyms

中学常用英语

同义词用法词典

中国国际广播出版社

中学常用英语 同义词用法词典

熊登岐 编著

中国国际广播出版社

(京)新登字 096 号

责任编辑:李佳俊

封面设计:黄德昌

书 名	中学常用英语同义词用法词典
编著者	熊登岐
出 版	中国国际广播出版社
发 行	(北京复兴门外广播电影电视部内)
	邮政编码:100866
印 刷	公安大学印刷厂
经 销	新华书店
开 本	787×1092 1/32
字 数	160 千字
印 张	5.5
版 次	1992 年 10 月 北京第一版
印 次	1992 年 10 月 第一次印刷
印 数	2700 册
书 号	ISBN 7-5078-0460-7/H·13
定 价	4.90 元

前 言

在学习英语的过程中,如果弄不清同义词的区别,当然会影响对英语的理解和运用;如果教英语的人本身也弄不清楚,势必会有损教学效果,甚至给学生未来的深造设障。为了给广大中学生(大专院校学生亦可参考)、中学英语教师和其他英语学习者提供一些参考资料,我着手编写了这本《中学常用英语同义词用法词典》。在编写过程中,注意了以下几个方面:

一、针对上述对象,书中收入了现行中学英语教材和国家教委于一九九〇年颁布的《全日制中学英语教学大纲》中所含的230余组词,共计630多个单词,都是常用词。

二、对所收同义词均用英汉两种语言进行释义,力求准确、简明、通俗易懂,突出说明词与词之间的主要区别,不求详尽。有些词还对英、美两国的英语进行了比较。

三、为了使解释和说明更加清楚起见,在每个词的下面都有例句,力求浅显、实用。为方便读者,每一例句都附有汉译。

本书承中国国际广播出版社副编审李佳俊同志作了全面修订,特别帮助解决了英解方面的许多具体问题,特此感谢。尚存不足乃至谬误之处,恳切希望广大读者在使用过程中多提宝贵意见和建议,使它能在英语学习和教学方面起到一定的积极作用。

编 著 者

1992年3月

本词典所用缩略语

Abbreviations Used in the Dictionary

<i>adj</i> (adjective)	形容词
<i>adj phr</i> (adjective phrase)	形容词短语
<i>adv</i> (adverb)	副词
<i>adv phr</i> (adverbial phrase)	副词短语
<i>art</i> (artical)	冠词
<i>conj</i> (conjunction)	连接词
<i>eg</i> (<i>exempli gratia</i>)	例如
<i>esp</i> (<i>especially</i>)	尤其
<i>etc</i> (<i>et cetera</i>)	等等
<i>fig</i> (figure)	比喻
<i>fml</i> (formal)	正式用语
<i>infml</i> (informal)	非正式用语
<i>inter</i> (interjection)	感叹词
<i>n</i> (noun)	名词
<i>n phr</i> (nominal phrase)	名词短语
<i>neg</i> (negative)	否定词(句)
<i>phr v</i> (phrasal verb)	短语动词
<i>pl</i> (plural)	复数
<i>pp</i> (past participle)	过去分词

<i>sb</i> (somebody)	某人
<i>sth</i> (something)	某物
<i>sing</i> (singular)	单数
<i>usu</i> (usually).....	通常

目 录

above, over, on	(1)
accept, receive	(1)
accident, incident	(2)
accomplish, complete, finish, end	(2)
ache, pain, pang	(3)
across, through	(3)
affair, business, matter	(4)
afraid, frightened, fear	(5)
after, behind	(5)
ago, before	(6)
agree, assent, consent, approve	(7)
aim, purpose, object	(8)
alive, living, live	(8)
allow, let, permit, promise, admit	(9)
almost, nearly, practically	(10)
also, too, either	(11)
always, often, frequently	(12)
anger, indignation	(12)
answer, reply, respond	(12)
any, some	(14)
appear, look, seem	(15)
arms, weapon	(15)
army, troops	(16)
around, round	(16)
arrive, reach	(17)

article, essay, composition	(17)
as , when, while	(18)
as , since, because, for	(18)
ask , inquire, question	(19)
ask , beg, request	(20)
at (long) last, at length, in the end	(20)
attempt , try	(21)
automobile, car, bus, coach, truck, lorry	(22)
avenge, revenge	(22)
awake , wake	(23)
awful, terrible, dreadful, horrible	(23)
ball , dance	(24)
bandit, thief, robber, pirate, burglar, pickpocket	(25)
banner , flag	(25)
base, basis, foundation	(25)
basic, fundamental	(26)
battle , war, campaign	(27)
bear, stand, endure, tolerate	(27)
beat , hit, strike	(28)
beautiful , pretty, handsome, lovely	(28)
become, come, go	(29)
begin , start	(30)
below , under, beneath	(31)
besides , except	(32)
between , among	(33)
big , large, great	(33)
bloom, blossom	(34)
boat , ship	(35)
borrow , lend	(35)
<u>brave</u> , bold, courageous	(35)
<u>bright</u> , <u>clever</u> , <u>wise</u>	(36)
bring , <u>take</u> , <u>fetch</u> , get, carry	(36)

brute, beast , animal	(37)
build, construct, erect, establish, found, put up, set up	(38)
buy, purchase	(39)
by, through, with	(40)
call on, visit, see, drop in	(41)
calm, quiet, still, silent	(42)
can, may	(43)
cap, hat	(43)
catch, seize, hold, catch (get, take) hold of	(43)
cause, reason	(44)
cease, stop, pause	(44)
celebrate, commemorate	(45)
centre, middle	(45)
chance, opportunity	(46)
cheat, deceive, fool	(47)
chicken, cock, hen	(48)
choose, select, elect	(48)
city, town	(48)
climate, weather	(49)
close, shut	(49)
clothes, clothing, dress	(50)
collect, gather	(50)
college, institute, university	(51)
comprise, include, contain	(52)
continue, go on	(52)
country, state, nation	(53)
couple, pair	(54)
create, invent, discover	(54)
crop, harvest	(55)
cry, shout	(55)
cry, weep, sob	(56)
cup, glass, mug	(56)

cure, heal	(57)
date, day	(57)
dear, expensive	(58)
decide, determine, make up one's mind, settle	(58)
department store, shop, store	(59)
desire, wish, want, hope, expect	(59)
desk, table	(60)
die, pass away, perish	(61)
different, various	(61)
difficult, hard	(62)
discuss, argue, debate	(62)
divide, separate	(62)
door, gate	(63)
doubt, suspect	(63)
drag, draw, pull	(64)
dress, wear, put on, have on	(64)
drill, exercise, practice	(65)
each, every	(65)
earth, globe, world	(66)
earth, ground, land, soil, mud	(66)
elder, older	(67)
empty, vacant	(68)
error, mistake, fault	(68)
escape, flee	(69)
evening, night	(69)
examination, test, quiz	(70)
excuse, pardon, forgive	(70)
factory, mill, plant, works	(71)
fall, drop	(71)
family, home, house	(72)
famous, well-known, celebrated	(73)
farmer, peasant	(73)

farther, further	(74)
fast, rapid, swift, quick	(74)
few, a few, little, a little	(75)
finally, at last, in the end	(76)
find, look for	(77)
flesh, meat	(77)
foolish, silly, stupid	(78)
freedom, liberty	(78)
from, since	(79)
grasp, grip	(80)
grass, weed	(80)
grave, tomb, cemetery	(80)
grow, get, turn	(81)
happen, occur, take place	(81)
harbour, port	(82)
hare, rabbit	(82)
have to, must	(82)
hear, listen	(83)
heaven, sky	(83)
help, assist, aid	(83)
hide, conceal	(84)
high, tall, lofty	(85)
hill, mountain	(85)
holiday, vacation, leave	(86)
hotel, inn	(86)
hurt, injure, wound	(87)
idle, lazy	(88)
ill, sick	(88)
implement, tool, instrument	(89)
indeed, really	(90)
insist, persist	(90)
join, join in, take part in	(91)

journey, trip, voyage, tour, travel	(91)
keep doing, keep on doing	(93)
kill, die	(93)
kind, sort	(94)
know, learn, understand	(95)
labour, work, toil	(96)
laugh, smile	(97)
lay, put, place	(97)
learn, study	(98)
learning, knowledge	(98)
lift, raise, rise	(99)
like, enjoy, be fond of, love	(100)
little, small	(100)
look, see, watch	(101)
loud, noisy	(102)
loud, loudly, aloud	(102)
machine, machinery	(103)
many, much	(103)
mend, repair, fix	(104)
mouse, rat	(105)
move, remove	(105)
new, fresh, novel, modern, original	(106)
noise, sound, voice	(107)
officer, official	(108)
on, in, at	(108)
oppress, suppress	(109)
ought, should	(109)
packet, package, parcel	(110)
pass, pass by, pass through	(110)
path, road, street, way	(111)
pay, wage, salary	(112)
perhaps, maybe, possibly, probably	(113)

person, people, man	(114)
play, play with	(115)
plus, add, increase	(115)
power, strength, force, might	(116)
prepare, get ready	(117)
problem, question	(118)
produce, product, production	(119)
<u>push, drive</u>	(120)
real, actual, genuine, true	(120)
realize, come true	(121)
recall, recollect, remember, remind, memorize	(122)
reform, transform	(123)
refuse, decline, reject	(123)
rescue, save	(124)
right, correct	(125)
rob, steal, mug	(125)
rough, rude	(126)
run away, escape, flee	(126)
say, speak, talk, tell	(127)
seat, sit	(130)
send, post, deliver	(130)
shake, tremble, shiver, shudder	(131)
shore, coast, bank, beach	(132)
speech, lecture, talk	(134)
spend, pass, expend	(134)
stay, remain, tarry	(135)
steam, vapour	(136)
still, already, yet	(136)
stop, cease, pause, halt	(138)
story, tale, narrative	(139)
stout, strong	(140)
student, pupil	(141)

subject, theme, topic	(141)
succeed, achieve, win	(142)
suggest, propose, advise	(143)
sure, certain, positive	(144)
take, spend, pay, cost	(146)
till, until	(147)
trouble, bother, annoy, worry	(148)
triumph, victory	(149)
turn, change, alter	(149)
very, much	(150)
wait, expect, look forward to	(152)
whether, if	(153)
win, earn, gain	(155)
worth, worthy	(155)

above, over, on

这几个词用作介词表示位置时,都有“在…之上”的意思,但各有其不同的涵义。**above prep**: higher than, over; “高于”; “在…之上”。表示在某物的上方或位置高于某物,不一定有正上方的含义,与它意思相反的词是 below。例如: We love truth above everything else. 我们爱真理甚于一切。The airplane flew above the clouds. 飞机在云层上空飞行。**over prep**: at or to a level higher than, but not touching 意思也是“在…之上”,常可以和 above 替换,则指在某物的正上方,与它意思相反的词是 under。例如: There is a bridge over (above) the river. 河上有座桥。The office is right over ours. 他们的办公室就在我头顶上的那间房间。**over** 还可以表示“盖在…上面”,或“铺在…上面”。用于此义时,不能用 above 代替。如: Spread the tablecloth over the table. 把台布铺在桌子上。**on prep**: attached to; lying against; in contact with; 也表示“在…之上”,指两个东西表面接触,一物在另一物的上面。例如: The book is on the desk. 书放在桌子上。There is an oil painting on the wall. 墙上有一幅油画。【注】1) upon 也表示“在…之上”,也含有和表面相接触的意思。它与 on 没有多大的区别,只是较为正式的用语,口语中较少用。例如: He laid his hand upon the boy's head. 他把手放在孩子的头上。2) up 与以上几个词不同,表示“向上方”或“高处”,含有由下而上,由低而高的意思,常和表示运动的动词连用。它也可以用作副词,表示在上方或高处。例如: We ran up a hill. 我们跑上山。The plane was high up in the air. 飞机在高空。

accept, receive

这两个词都可表示“接受”。**accept v**: agree to receive; willingly to be invited; 表示“接受”、“收下”所给予的东西,表明接收人的乐意或同意。例如: Please accept my congratulations. 请接受我的祝贺。We have accepted his proposal. 我们已经接受了他的建议。**receive v**: to get sth from; 一般表示“接到”、“收到”,但仅指接收到所给予的东西这一事实,不表明接收人的态度。例如: I received a letter from him. 我接到了他的一封来信。She received a gift from him, but did not accept it. 他收到了他的一件礼物,但没有接受。【比较】He received an invitation. 他收到了一份请帖。He accepted the invitation. 他接受了邀请。在下列句子中, receive 和

accept 表示不同意义的“接受”，不可互用：He received a sound education. 他受过良好的教育。He accepted these conditions. 他接受了这些条件。【注】在表示接待、接见时，通常用 receive，而不用 accept。如：We often receive foreign guests. 我们经常接待外宾。

accident, incident

这两个词都表示“事件”。**accident** *n*: sth that happens against expectation, usu unfortunate: “意外的事”，“偶然的事”，“事故”，通常指不幸的意外事故，如摔伤、车祸等。它还可以表示偶然的事件。例如：I discovered that purely by accident. 那件事我完全是无意中发现的。He had met with an accident on the way. That is why he was late for the meeting. 他在路上出了事了，所以到会迟了。**incident** *n*: event, esp less important: 意思是“事件”，一般指不很重要的事件，或指政治性的事变、事件。它还可以表示引起国际争端或战争等的事件。例如：He told me some strange incidents during his journey. 他给我讲了在旅途中发生的几件怪事。The July 7th Incident took place in 1937. “七七事变”发生在一九三七年。【注】event 是一般用语，指日常事件或特指历史上的重大事件。

accomplish, complete, finish, end

这四个词都有“完成”的意思。**accomplish** *v*: perform, succeed in doing; finish successfully: “实行”、“完成(任务等)”、“成功地做完”，后面最常用的名词是 task(任务), aim(目的), journey(旅程), voyage(海程)。有时兼带“达成”(效果)之意。例如：You will grow stronger until you find that you have accomplished a purpose. 等你发现自己达到了目的时，你会变得更加坚强。The workers are striving to accomplish this year's production plan. 工人们力争完成本年度的生产计划。**complete** *v*: finish; bring to an end; make whole or perfect: “完成”、“使完善”、“结束”，它较 accomplish 更具体，可指建筑、工程、书籍(这些都不能用 accomplish)。此外，complete 还常意味着赋予成品以完整性。例如：The building is not completed yet. 那座楼还未竣工。This new novel completes the trilogy which he began nine years ago. 这本新小说使他在九年前开始写的三部曲最后完成了。**finish** *v*: bring or reach to an end; complete: 意思也是“结束”、“完成”，一般指把某件事情或某个动作做完，有时有

“在工作的最后阶段加以加工修饰,使之完美”的含义。例如:The concert hasn't finished yet. 音乐会还没有结束。The picture is finished, and I've just given it the last. 那幅画已画完了,我刚画完这最后几笔。【注】finish 后可接名词和动名词;不可以接动词不定式,而 complete 后只可接名词。end v: (cause to) come to an end; 意思也是“结束”、“终止”,多指旅行、讲演、争论、战争等“结束”、“终止”。例如:When the concert ended we went home. 音乐会结束后,我们回家了。We ended our holiday with a visit to the Great Wall. 我们的假期以参观长城而告结束。当 end 作及物动词时,有使动意,后面一般跟名词,并且常与 with, in 或 by 的介词短语连用。例如:The students ended their English evening with an American folk dance. 学生们以美国民间舞蹈结束了英语晚会。

ache, pain, pang

这三个词都可表示“痛”、“疼”。ache n: (with or without the art) continuous pain; (用不用冠词视情况)“痛”;“疼痛”,一般指局部和持续的疼痛,常和表示身体部位的名词连用。例如:He has had toothache for three days. 他牙痛已三天了。He had a headache last night. 他昨晚头痛。ache 也可作动词:After walking ten miles, my legs ached. 走了十英里路,我的腿都疼了。pain n: suffering of mind or body; 指肉体上或心灵上的痛苦,可以是短期的,也可以是长期的;可以是局部的,也可以是全身的;可以是轻微的,也可以是严重的。例如:His broken leg gave him a lot of pain. 他的断腿使他非常疼痛。He is in great pain for his son's unkind behaviour. 他由于儿子的粗鲁行为感到极大的痛苦。pang n: sharp, sudden feeling of pain; 指突然而来的一阵阵剧痛,常用作比喻,指精神上的“痛苦”。例如:the pangs of hunger 肚子饿得发痛, the pangs of conscience 良心的谴责。She left her children with a pang of sadness. 她怀着悲痛离开了她的孩子们。

across, through

across 与 through 作为介词都有“穿过”的意思,都可以指从一定范围的一边到另一边,但在用法上有所不同。across prep: from one side to the other side of; 意思是“横过”、“穿过”,指从…的一边到另一边,它的含义与 on 有关,表示动作是在某物体的表面进行的。例如 The Great Wall of China, the longest wall in the world, runs across the north of China like