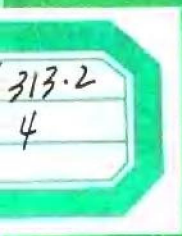


科技英语

同义词和近义词辨析

郑凤钦 编著



机械工业出版社

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本书收集科技英语常见的同义词和近义词共 331 组, 释义简明, 举例通俗, 可供辨析。适合具有一定英语程度的科技人员和大专院校学生参考。

科技英语同义词和近义词辨析

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前 言

在多年的教学实践中，学生经常问到一些关于英语的同义词、近义词（也称相关词）如何区别的问题，尤其是理工科学生，为讲求科学的严谨性，提出的词也就更多。我深深地感到，这是一个值得探讨的问题，萌生了写一本《科技英语同义词和近义词辨析》的想法。日积月累，终于写成。可供具有一定英语程度的科技人员及大专院校学生参考。

近义词比同义词范围更广，在科技上有很大的参考价值。此外，有些词既可列为近义词，也可列为同义词，很难明确划分。事实上，所谓同义词并不意味着绝对同义，真正同义的词是罕见的。以“wet, humid, moist, damp”为例，wet 是说明湿的普通用语，humid 主要指空气含有很大的湿度，moist 表示不很潮湿，damp 表示相当潮湿（有令人讨厌的意味）。从“湿”的本义来说，这四个词是同义词；从真正的含义来说，列为近义词也是可以的。所以，本书内容包括近义词及一般所称的同义词。英国出版的《凯氏英语同义词和相关词现代手册》也是采取这种形式。

本书收集科技英语常见的同义词和近义词共 331 组，释义简明，举例通俗。应当说明，有些一词多义的词在不同的组合中重复出现，例如 body 在两组中都有，plate 甚至出现三次，请注意查阅书末所附索引。有些词，如 accessories 等，是按复数形式给出的，与其单数形式含义不同，这些词在其组内不能改为单数。

由于水平有限，不当之处，请读者批评指正。

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▲ **a, per**

a *art.* “每”，“每个”。有分配或连续的意味。

例：The students go to the factory for practice twice *a* week.

学生们每星期去工厂实习两次。

The oil level is checked by the worker four or five times *a* day.

这个工人每天要把油面测量四、五次。

注：若 *a* 在句首并表示单位时，必须把 *a* 改为 *every*。例如 Every day there are two shifts in the factory. (该厂每天有兩班)。

per *prep.* “每”，“每一”。多用来表示单位，有按照的意味。

例：A rocket must attain a speed of about 5 miles *per* second to put an object in orbit.

火箭一定要达到每秒大约 5 英里的速度才能将物体送入轨道。

The fuel consumption *per* hour of this engine is low.

此发动机每小时的燃料消耗量是低的。

▲ **abrasion, wear**

abrasion *n.* “磨损”，“磨坏”，“擦伤”。尤指表面磨坏。

例：It is necessary to increase the hardness of the material in order to resist *abrasion*.

需要提高这材料的硬度来抵抗磨损。

The *abrasion* left by friction should be considered.

摩擦留下的擦伤应加以考虑。

wear *n.* “磨损”，“损耗”。强调通过运动或使用而发生磨损，有逐步去量的含义。

例：As two rough surfaces slide over each other, some wear takes place.

两个粗糙表面相互滑动，就产生某种磨损。

As better ways are found to reduce friction, *wear* can be reduced on moving parts.

当我们找到更好的方法来减少摩擦时，运动部件的磨损可以减少。

▲ **absorb, assimilate, soak, imbibe**

absorb *vt.* “吸收”，“吸取”。将别的东西吸收到本身来。常用来表示将气体、液体以及声、光、热、能等吸收进去。

例：A new material being able to *absorb* sound has been developed.

一种能吸音的新材料已经研究出来。

In nuclear reactors the graphite rarely *absorbs* neutrons.

在核反应堆中，石墨很少吸收中子。

assimilate *v.* “吸收”，“同化”。将吸收的东西如食物以至知识和经验等变为已有。

例：The carbon-12 it *assimilated* during its life is stable.

它在生存期内所吸收的碳—12 是稳定的。

In design he often *assimilates*

advanced experiences from abroad.

设计中,他常吸收国外先进经验。

soak v. “吸收”,“吸尽”,“渗入”。有尽量吸收的意味。

例: These cadmium control rods *soak* up the neutrons that keep the chain reaction going. 这些镉控制棒能吸尽导致连锁反应不断进行的中子。

The sponge *soaks* up water. 这海绵把水完全吸收。

注: *soak* 常与 up 连用,意思是“完全吸收”或“吸尽”。

imbibe v. “吸收”,“吸入”。常指液体渗入而被吸收,还表示逐渐吸收知识等。

例: The liquid is *imbibed* by a solid. 这种液体被固体吸收。

We can *imbibe* knowledge in the long run.

从长远来看,我们是可以吸收知识的。

▲ accident, incident, failure

accident n. “事故”,“偶然事件”。多指意外的事故。

例: Radar helps us to reduce the *accidents* by cars on the road. 雷达帮助我们减少路上的车祸。

The probability of *accident* is greater in bad weather.

在恶劣的天气中,发生事故的概率是较大的。

incident n. “事故”。事出有因的一般事故。

例: They paid no attention to the

maintenance of the machine so that the *incident* happened at last.

他们没有注意对机器进行维护,终于发生了事故。

The machine had not been running smoothly and the *incident* happened yesterday.

这台机器一直运转不良,昨天出了事故。

failure n. “事故”,“故障”。由于事物本身的原因而出现的故障。

例: There are several possible causes for the *failure* of dams.

水坝出事故,原因会是多方面的。

To guard against possible *failure* at a critical time, it is necessary to give the equipment frequent inspections.

为了防止在关键时刻可能出现故障,必须对设备经常进行检查。

▲ accurate, precise, exact

accurate a. “准确”,“精确”。表示与客观要求极为相近或一致,有很高的准确度。

例: Such molecular or atomic clock is now being developed and promises to be very *accurate*. 这样的分子钟或原子钟正在发展中,可以做到非常精确。

Meters used in manufacturing must be very *accurate*.

用于生产的仪表必须非常准确。

precise a. “精密”,“精确”,“严谨”。指制作或使用的精度很高。

例: Instruments used in scientific research must be very *precise*.

用于科研的仪器必须非常精密。

A procedure is a *precise* series of step-by-step instruction.

程序就是一系列严谨而循序渐进的指令。

exact *a.* “精确”, “确切”。有恰当的意思。

例: The computer sent out a set of *exact* specifications.

计算机输出一套确切的规格说明。

Forgings should be given a subsequent machining operation to obtain the *exact* dimensions required.

锻件要达到所要求的精确尺寸, 应再进行切削加工。

▲ **actinic, photochemical**

actinic *a.* “光化的”。说明光化效应。

例: This is an *actinic* glass.

这是光化玻璃。

The *actinic* ray goes through the matter.

光化射线穿过这种物质。

photochemical *a.* “光化的”。说明光对化学反应的影响。

例: This is a *photochemical* cell.

这是光化电池。

The *photochemical* reaction occurs rapidly.

这种光化反应迅速发生。

▲ **adjust, regulate**

adjust *vt.* “调节”, “调正”, “调定”。

有按标准进行校正的意味, 有时是指调定在某个位置上。

例: If the quantity measured tends to increase, the control system will *adjust* the variable to make it decrease.

如果测得的量趋于增大, 控制系统就会调整变量来使其降低。

All other conditions being still the same, we should first *adjust* the instrument to “zero”.

如果其他各种条件仍然相同, 我们应先把这台仪器调到零位。

regulate *vt.* “调节”, “校准”。严格按照规定进行调准。

例: Manual control means that some worker has to *regulate* the operation in order to get the desired result.

人工控制意味着要由某个工人来调节操作过程, 以得到所要求的结果。

My job is to *regulate* this automatic machine tool.

我的工作校准这台自动机床。

注: *adjust* a clock 表示在制造或修理过程中对钟进行调试; *regulate* a clock 表示在使用中将钟拨快或拨慢来对准时刻。

▲ **amount, number, quantity**

amount *n.* “量”, “数量”。一个较笼统的量。这是不可数名词。

例: The best method is to increase the *amount* of oil.

最好的方法是增加油量。

The *amount* of inertia is enough to balance the force of

gravity.

惯量足以抵消重力。

number *n.* “数”，“数量”。这是可数名词，一般表示具体数量或数目。

例：Iron has an atomic weight of 56 and an atomic *number* of 26.
铁的原子量为 56，原子序数为 26。

The only difference between one element and another is the *number* of electrons and protons in an atom of the element.

一个元素与另一元素之间唯一的差别就在于元素原子中所含电子和质子的数目多少。

注：the *number* of 组成的词组作主语时，句子谓语动词用单数第三人称形式；a *number* of 组成的词组作主语时，句子谓语动词用复数形式。

quantity *n.* “数量”，“量”。多指批量和物理量。

例：We must always pay our attention to the quality and *quantity* of our products.

我们必须经常把注意力放在产品的质量上和数量上。

Power is one of the important *quantities* in the mechanics.

功率是力学的重要物理量之一。

▲ angle, corner

angle *n.* “角”，“角度”。数学上常用来表示夹角。

例：Under ordinary conditions these atoms lie at random *angles*

to one another.

在一般条件下，这些原子相互之间以不规则的角度排列。

An acute *angle* is less than 90° .

锐角小于 90 度。

corner *n.* “角”，“隅”，“拐角”。常用来表示方位及弯角等。

例：There is a bench drill in the *corner* of the laboratory.

实验室的角落里有一个台钻。

This is a filleted *corner*.

这是一个内圆角。

▲ anneal, soften

anneal *v.* “退火”。为了消除应力和降低脆性，在玻璃、金属等加热后进行再冷却。

例：The process is to *anneal* for workability.

这种工艺是退火，以改善可加工性。

The casting is partially *annealed*.

该铸件被局部退火。

soften *v.* “退火”，“软化”。指软化和软化退火。

例：The lead is *softened* to obtain the required softness.

使铅退火来获得所要求的柔性。

Soften the water to get soft water.

把水软化以得到软水。

▲ antiseptic, antirrot, anticorrosive

antiseptic *a.* “防腐的”，“消毒的”，“杀菌的”。防菌毒引起的腐坏。

例：The food is under *antiseptic* finish.

食物正在进行防腐加工。

The doctor gave me some *anti-septic* gauze.

医生给我一些消毒纱布。

antirot *a.* “防腐的”。泛指防止一般腐烂和腐败。

例: The *antirot* substance is of good quality.

这种防腐材料,质量良好。

If a timber is *antirot*, it can be reserved for a long time.

如果木材经过防腐,可保存很长的时间。

anticorrosive *a.* “防腐的”,“防蚀的”,“防锈的”。主要指防化学腐蚀。

例: He has bought a bottle of *anticorrosive* paint for coating the pipe.

他买了一瓶防腐漆来涂管子。

All the underground pipes must become *anticorrosive*.

所有地下管道都应是防锈蚀的。

▲ **aperture, bore**

aperture *n.* “孔径”,“孔”。指光学器件等用来控制光束、辐射、粒子等的孔径。

例: This is the effective *aperture* for the beam.

这是该光束所用的有效孔径。

He is inspecting the synthesizing *aperture* of the TV set.

他正在检查电视机显象管的电子束孔。

bore *n.* “内径”,“孔”,“膛”。机械零件的内径或孔径。

例: This is the cylinder *bore*.

这是气缸内径。

The diameter of the basic *bore* is 15mm.

基孔直径为 15 毫米。

▲ **appraise, identify, authenticate**

appraise *vt.* “鉴定”,“评价”。常指对物按质论价。

例: Property is *appraised* for taxation.

估产定税。

How much is *appraised* for the price of the goods?

该货物估价多少?

identify *vt.* “鉴定”,“鉴别”。指对事物本身各个方面的认定。

例: This is the *identifying* certificate for the device.

这是该装置的鉴定证书。

The doctor *identified* the corpse.

医生验明尸体。

authenticate *vt.* “鉴定”,“认证”。鉴定事物的可靠性、真实性。

例: The document was *authenticated* by a seal.

文件有印鉴为凭。

Science comes from practice and is *authenticated* by it.

科学来自实践,并由实践给予认证。

▲ **approximately, about, some, roughly**

approximately *ad.* “大约”,“近似”。表示极其接近,多用来说明已知的近似关系。

例: π is *approximately* 3.1416.

π 值约为 3.1416.

The flatness of the part is *approximately* 0.06 μ m.

这零件的平直度约为 0.06 微米。

about *ad.* “大约”。有估计的意味。

例: The specific gravity of ice is *about* 0.9.

冰的比重大约是 0.9.

Only *about* 90 elements exist in nature.

自然界里大约只有 90 种元素。

some *ad.* “大约”。一般仅用于数量词,有肯定的意味。

例: There are *some* 30 machine tools in the shop.

这车间大约有 30 台机床。

The empty weight of the car is *some* 3200 pounds.

这轿车的净重大约为 3200 磅。

roughly *ad.* “大约”, “大致”, “大体上”。只表示大概或粗略估计。

例: Recording the seconds that have elapsed, the mariner can determine *roughly* how far off the coast is.

航海人员把推移的秒数记下, 就能大致确定距离海岸究竟有多远。

The device is at a cost of *roughly* 10 pounds.

这个装置大概能值 10 英镑。

▲ **arrangement, layout, array, alignment**

arrangement *n.* “排列”, “分布”, “布置”。总的说明事物的布局。

例: The *arrangement* of molecules

in a gas is essentially disordered.

气体中分子的排列基本上是不规则的。

The spatial *arrangement* of the constituent atoms is not in general the same in all directions.

该组分原子的空间排列通常在各个方向是不同的。

layout *n.* “布置”, “配置”, “安排”。一般是指某个方案的布局。

例: This is the *layout* of the large scale integrated circuit.

这是大规模集成电路配置图。

We must give a *layout* for rebuilding the machine shop.

我们必须为改建机械加工车间作出安排。

array *n.* “排列”, “阵列”。指阵列式的规则排列。

例: This is a new type of two-dimensional *array* of optical processing element.

这是新型的二维阵列光学处理元件。

A crystal is often described as a three-dimensional periodic *array* of atoms.

晶体常被描述为原子的一种三维周期排列。

alignment *n.* “排列成行”, “直线对准”。指成行、成线的整齐排列。

例: This field was thought to bring about *alignment* of the magnetic carriers against

thermal forces.

这个场被认为是抗热力而使磁性
载子整齐排列。

Even slight amount of twist will
move centers out of *align-
ment*.

即使微量的扭曲也会使顶尖不能
直线对准。

▲ artificial, imitative

artificial *a.* “人造的”, “模拟的”。
强调人工的作用。

例: Nowadays we have *artificial*
magnets.

如今,我们有了人造磁铁。

We are much interested in *arti-
ficial* intelligence.

我们对人工智能很感兴趣。

imitative *a.* “模拟的”, “仿造的”。
强调不是真品。

例: The jewel is *imitative*.

该宝石是仿造的。

Although it is *imitative*, it
looks like a real flower.

尽管是仿制的,它看起来象是一
朵真花。

▲ astronomical, celestial

astronomical *a.* “天文的”, “天体
的”。多指与天文学、宇航学有
关的事物。

例: There is an *astronomical* ob-
servatory in the city.

这个城市里有一个天文台。

The *astronomical* telescope is
very powerful.

这架天体望远镜的倍数很大。

celestial *a.* “天体的”, “天上的”。多
指与天空有关的事物。

例: There are many *celestial* bodies
in the sky, for example, stars,
fragments and so on.

天空有许多天体物,例如星、陨
石等。

He studies *celestial* mechanics.
他研究天体力学。

▲ at, under

at *prep.* “正在”。表示动作过程,有
主动的含义。

例: The engineers are *at* work.

工程师们正在工作。

An object *at* rest is unmovable
unless a force acts on it.

静止的物体除非受一个力的作用
是不会移动的。

under *prep.* “正在”, “在…中”。表
示动作过程,有被动的含义。

例: The equipment is *under* con-
struction.

该设备正在建造。

The new type of device is *under*
development.

这种新型装置在研制中。

▲ attachment, accessories

attachment *n.* “附件”, “配件”。独
立于主机的附加装置。

例: A screw-cutting lathe fitted with
a taper *attachment* can meet
the requirement.

装有锥度附件的螺纹车床,可满
足此项需要。

The headstock spindle holds the
attachment used to hold and
turn the workpiece.

床头箱主轴装有附件,用来装夹
和转动工件。