

大学英语 词汇辨析与 搭配实用手册

Practical Handbook
of Synonyms and Collocations
of Active Words in College English

主编 倪惠民

 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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前言

一直想编写一本书,依长期教学心得,将英语词汇习得过程中的两个难点,即辨析与搭配,集于一体加以展示。这次在上海外语教育出版社的鼎力支持下,经过近两年的努力,终于实现了这一愿望,甚感欣慰。

如同要准确看到物质世界的完美需要一双明亮的眼睛,要准确了解和掌握英语词汇的用法,辨析与搭配就是一对帮助我们窥视英语世界的明眸。本书的编写目的就是让使用者更自由驾驭英语,漫游在五彩斑斓的信息海洋之中。

学语言的人都知道,要想掌握一门语言的各种技能,如无坚实的词汇基础,一切都将是空的。语言学习的基础就在词汇的准确掌握和使用上。对英语学习者来说,词汇量的宽度及掌握和使用的效度是十分重要的。在实际教学过程中,我们深切体会到词汇的掌握除了词汇意义的掌握外,更重要的,且对不少学生来说也是更难的,是掌握词汇的具体用法,即准确的词义把握与搭配应用。为此,我们编写了《大学英语词汇辨析与搭配实用手册》一书,希冀通过针对性的辨析与例句展示,帮助使用者达到见木又见林的目的。

本手册从学生平时实际应用与应对四、六级等类考试需要出发,以教育部高等教育司组织编写的《大学英语课程教学要求》中制定的“大学英语参考词汇表、大学英语词组表与大学英语积极词汇表”作选词来源,以期做到科学性、准确性与实用性。编写过程中,我们针对学生词汇习得过程中的难点、重点,对大学英语四、六级考试范围内高频积极词汇按词义辨析及生成搭配两方面作了实用、有针对性的分析与展示,对常规的和

一些特殊的用法,对易混词、同义与近义词和短语通过范例进行了准确分析比较,以让使用者不仅了解词汇的表层的意思,而且掌握更重要的词汇深层的用法,在词汇的习得上跨入更高的境界。

本书由同济大学外国语学院倪惠民教授主编,庄恩忠、黄橙紫任副主编,何继红、蒋琴芳、杨明、叶格华参加编写,徐玲教授总审。

由于是第一次编写此类手册,经验不足,难免有错,还望广大读者批评指正。

倪惠民

同济大学外国语学院

2008年4月

体 例 说 明

1. 词条

分成名词、动词、形容词、副词及其他(副词、介词、代词、连词等)四大类,在各大类下按字母顺序用黑正体排列。两个以上词或词组同时出现在词条中时,按各词的首字母的字母顺序排列,中间用逗号分隔,如:

age

futile, vain

每一词条下包括词条、主干词或词组的释义、搭配用法和例句等。主干词在注释中出现时使用斜体。

2. 释义

选取主干词重要或容易混淆的义项进行释义或说明。如:

doubt 怀疑,不确定;不相信

abound 表示“大量存在,盛产”或“富于,充满”

3. 辨析

当两个或两个以上的词或词组同时出现在同一词条中时,除释义外,一般还会作辨析,以区别它们的词义、用法和搭配。如:

accord 用法较正式,尤指国与国,集团与集团间达成的共同意见。*agreement* 主要指人、团体、机构间共同达成、需履行的决定。

4. 搭配

主干词下列出常见用法搭配。名词下列出动词、形容词、介词搭配,动词下列出名词、副词和介词搭配,形容词下可列出介词搭配。当有多个词性相同、用法相近的搭配词并列出现时,用“/”将其分开。如:

vain 用作表语,后接介词 *of/about*。

5. 固定搭配短语和常见词组

按实义中心词决定大类位置,如:

at (one's) leisure 在 *leisure* (N.) 条下

abide by 在 *abide* (V.) 条下

如短语中出现两个以上不同词性中心词,以名词、动词、形容词、副词/连词的顺序决定,如:

make a mess of 在 *mess* (N.) 条下

know better than to do 在 *know* (V.) 条下

along with 在 *along* (其它) 条下

如短语中出现两个以上相同词性中心词,则以出现顺序决定,如 *for love or / nor money*,在名词 *love* 条下。

6. 例子

例词或例句放在“如:”之后,均用白正体,其中除少量含有超纲词汇和词组的难句外,一般不配汉语译文。

当例句中出现的词可以同时为多个词替代时,用“/”分隔这些词,如:

sell: sell the eggs by the dozen/auction/retail

当有多个例子同时出现时,各例子之间用双直线“||”分隔。

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ability, aptitude, capability, capacity

这几个词都有“能力”的意思。

ability 主要指行动的能力,从事体力或脑力劳动的能力,还可指通过学习所获得的能力,但有时用复数形式特指天生的资质,专门的才干或才能,如: natural abilities || a man with manifold abilities. 通常后接动词不定式或介词 in / for, 如: The students acquired in two hours the ability to operate the milling machine. 常见动词搭配有: appreciate / recognize sb's ability || demonstrate / display / exhibit / show one's ability.

aptitude 多指自然的天生的一种能力倾向或特殊的天生适应技巧。用法搭配通常是 have an aptitude for (doing) sth., 表示“有…的才能”, 如: Edison had a great aptitude for invention of new things. || He has an aptitude for learning languages.

capability 与 *ability* 的意思大体相同,但有时可指尚未发挥的才能或未显露的潜在能力,常后接介词 of / for, capability of 后通常接主动意义的动作,而 capability for 后既可接被动意义的动作,也可接动词不定式,如: The facts have proved that they all have the capability of solving (to solve) practical problems. || A metal has the capability for being (to be) fused.

capacity 主要指容纳或吸收的能力,学习和理解的能力,可以用于人,也可用于物。后面接介词 of / for, 或接动词不定式,如: Do you think it's within his capacity to do the job without making a mess of it? || Our classroom has a seating capacity of 40.

access

指进入(或接近)的机会(或权力),进入权,通道,途径。access 在使用中通常不跟冠词,介词常用 to,但是如表示具体的路径,则要用定冠词,如: The only access to the building is along that muddy track. 其常用的动词搭配有: gain / get / have access to, 如: The senator has access to the President. || The company was first given access to government credit.

accessory, addition, appendix

这三个词都可用来表示对主体的增加或附加,但词义有差异。

accessory 通常指非必需的但对主体的外貌、功能、适用性或方便性等能起到作用或提高效率而增加的附件或配件,如女性的手提包、鞋、手套、帽子和项链、耳环等饰品,也可指汽车的收音机、冷气装置、自行车的灯、打气筒等配件。单复数形式都可使用,如: auto / skiing accessories || a fashion accessory. 若要表示“…上的配件”,可与介词 to / of / for 搭配,如: Accessories for the top-of-the-range car include leather upholstery, a compact disc player, electric windows and a sunroof. || A luggage-carrier is a useful accessory to a bicycle.

addition 在不可数形式情况下通常指“增加”或“加(法)”,如: The addition of more water resulted in the rot of the plant roots. 其可数形式常指“增加的人或物”,与介词 to 连用,如: They've just had an addition to the family. 常用的词组有: in addition 此外,并且 || in addition to 除…之外,如: He speaks French in addition to English.

appendix 指附加到本身已经(相对而言)完整的内容上的那部分材料(如插图、补充内容、文件引证等),以使原来的内容更丰富,更有效。复数形式为 *appendixes* 或 *appendices*,表示“…的附录”,常与介词 to 连用,如: There are two appendices to the book.

accident, episode, event, incident, occurrence

这组词都可指“事件”。

accident 多指意外的不测之事,常导致不良的后果,如: an awful / a dreadful accident || She was hurt in an automobile accident. 常用搭配有: have / meet with / prevent an accident. 常用词组还包括: by accident 偶然地,意外地,如: I met her by accident in a crowded bus. || by accident of 因…的巧合 || without accident 平安无事的,如: We got

home without accident.

episode 事件, 插曲, 和 **incident** 意思十分接近, 但它可以指一系列有关事件中的一个, 或与常规有些不符的一件事; 它也可能是故事的一个片断。如: a series of isolated episodes from history || a romantic episode of her girlhood. 常修饰 episode 的形容词有: important/interesting/dramatic/thrilling/touching/tragic 等。

event 一般指重要事件或大事件, 有时也指任何事件, 如: The signing of the Declaration of Independence was an important event in American history. || The school festival and the athletic meet are the two big events of our school year.

incident 指与较为重大的事件相比显得不太重要的事件, 还可指在政治上会引起战争或争端的事件, 如: My meeting with a boy I used to know was an amusing incident. || Frontier incidents have been common on the border.

occurrence 指普通的或日常偶发的事件, 如: A snow storm is an unusual occurrence at this time of a year. || Having meals is an everyday occurrence.

accommodation

当用来指住处、膳宿、旅馆等的房间时, 通常用复数形式, 如: first-class / hotel / travel accommodations || Can we find accommodations at a hotel for tonight? 常用动词搭配有: afford/furnish/seek accommodations.

accord, agreement

这两个词都有“协议”的意思。

accord 用法较正式, 尤指国与国、集团与集团间达成的共同意见, 用作可数名词, 如: Both parties signed an accord last week in Geneva that may finally bring an end to the bloody conflict. 短语用法有: in accord (with) 与...一致, 如: pursue economic policies in accord with the national interest || out of accord (with) 与...不一致 || of one's own accord 出于自愿, 如: They

helped us of their own accord. || with one accord 一致地, 如: With one accord the crowd shouted its approval.

agreement 主要指人、团体、机构间共同达成需履行的决定,

用作可数名词, 如: reach/come to/arrive at an agreement ||

Our agreement was that you would pay by the first of the month. **agreement** 也可作不可数名词表示“同意”或“一

致”, 如: The young ladies giggled agreement. **agreement** 后

常跟介词 on / about, 如: The committee finally reached

agreement on two important issues. 常用短语有: in

agreement (with) 持相同意见或同意, 如: These findings are in agreement with our previous conclusions. || by agreement

约好的, 如: One after another they left the room as if by previous agreement.

accordance

介词短语 in accord with 和 in accordance with / to 不容混淆, 前者意为“符合, 相合”, 后者则是“按照, 遵守, 根据”的意思, 试比较: To carry out the plan is in accord with the general aspiration of the people. || I sold the house in accordance with your orders.

in accordance with 与 according to 同义, 有时可通用, 但前者语气要强一些。一般来说, 表达“根据学说、书本、出处或来源”时, 常用后者。in accordance with 的反义说法是 in opposition to.

account

名词 **account** 义项较多, 用法也各不相同。作单数名词时, 意思有“账户”、“报道”、“叙述”、“解释”等, 如: a bank account || a newspaper account || give a brief account of

sth. 等。作复数使用时, 意思会转为“账目, 算账”, 如: I keep my own accounts. || He is quick at accounts. 常用的

动词搭配有: audit / collect / keep accounts || open an account || overdraw one's account.

作不可数名词时,意思为“原因、理由”、“利益、好处、重要性”,如: invest one's money to good account || a thing of little account. 不可数名词 account 常用来构成短语,如: make much/little account of 重/轻视,如: He makes little account of such objections. || of little/no/some account 不大/不/有点重要,如: It is of no account to me whether he comes or not. || on account of 由于,如: He can not come to the meeting on account of illness. || on no account / not on any account 无论如何不要,如: My name must on no account be mentioned to anyone. || on one's own account 为了自己的利益;独立地,如: He did it on his own account, not for anyone else. || take account of 考虑,如: We must take account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. || take... into account 考虑,重视,如: We must take local conditions into account. || put/turn/use... to (good) account 加以利用,主要指技巧或能力,如: I think we'd all agree that you turned your negotiating skills to very good account in this afternoon's meeting.

ache, pain, pang, sore

这几个词都表示“痛”、“疼痛”,但程度各异。

ache 指连续的固定的并不剧烈持续的疼痛,也指因不能满足的渴求而引起的心灵痛苦,为可数名词,如: He felt an ache in his stomach. *ache* 常和身体的部位名称结合构成复合词,如: headache, toothache, backache 等。在英国这些复合词多用作不可数名词,但在美国常用作可数名词,如: She suffers from backache. || She often gets stomachaches/a stomachache.

pain 指不明原因的或由于损伤而引起的全身或局部疼痛,如: Last night I felt an off-and-on pain in the abdomen. || He felt sharp chest pains and went to see the doctor. *pain* 也可指因失去或得不到某物而产生的悲痛或痛苦,此时为不可数名词。

pang 指突然而短暂的剧痛,也指一阵痛苦感情的突然迸发,常用于短语 a pang of, 前面常用形容词 sudden / sharp 等修饰,如: The murderer suddenly felt a pang of conscience when he

was standing in the court.

sore 指身上某部位的“酸痛”、“疼痛”，也指精神上的痛楚，伤心事，为可数名词，如：I have a sore on my leg where that dog bit me.

act, action, behaviour

这三个词都表示“行为”、“行动”。

act 指时间较短的具体的行动或行为，此行为可以由个人或群体来完成，且不受动机、性质或结果的限制，具有单一性和短暂性，如：He was caught in the act of stealing. 名词短语有：put on an act 装模作样，如：John wasn't angry, he was putting on an act.

action 偏重于抽象的行动或活动，延时较长，具有连续性、复杂性，常包括不同步骤或许多动作，可以是一系列的 **act**，如：We must take action to deal with the problem before it spreads to other areas. || We should judge a man by his actions, not by his talk. 常用动词搭配有：bring / institute / take action. 常用词组还包括：bring / put... into action 使...发动，使起作用，如：Because of the state of the ground, the artillery could not be brought into action at once. || out of / in action (不)在运转中，(不)在起作用，如：I was out of action with a sprained ankle.

behaviour 强调人的行为、举止或表现，指某种行为的结果，如：Tom won a prize for good behaviour at school. 短语 (be) on one's good / best behaviour 意为“行为检点，表现良好”，如：He was on his best behaviour because he wanted a present on his birthday.

address, lecture, speech

这三个词均表示“当众发表的讲话”。

address 表示一种精心准备好讲稿的、正式的 **speech**，常用以指知名或权威人士以个人名义在公开场合通过广播、电视等发表的演说，如 the leader's annual address to the Party

Conference. 动词搭配有: deliver / give / make an address.

lecture 常指教师或专业人员针对学生等精心准备的 *speech*, 它有既定主题, 针对特定的学生或目标群进行信息传递或指导, 后一般用介词 on 引导内容, 如: He is going to give a lecture on American literature of the 18th century.

speech 为一般用语, 用法最广泛, 如: a farewell / political speech.

advantage, benefit, profit

这三个词都有“好处”、“利益”的意思。

advantage 主要指条件、地位等都优于他人或其它事物, 并以此来获得好处或利益, 尤指竞争中优胜的地位或应付困难时的有利条件, 如: Living in a big city has many advantages — good schools, libraries, theatres and concerts. 后接介词 over 表示优于某人或某物, 如: Don't let him get the advantage over us.

benefit 指某人得到的物质或精神方面的好处, 有时含有“恩惠”的意思。接介词 to 表示受惠对象, 接 from 则表示恩惠的源头, 如: My trip to the south was of much benefit to my health. || He received benefits from his father-in-law.

profit 主要指物质、经济或金钱方面的获利。指“利润”时, 可以用可数或不可数的名词形式; 指“益处”时则用不可数名词形式。后接 from 表示利润的来源。常用搭配有: bring / earn / gain / make / realize / reap / yield a profit || a handsome / large / marginal / small / quick profit, 如: He gained a lot of profit from his tour of Europe. || He made a profit of \$500 on those shares.

advent, arrival

这两个词都有“到来”的意思。

advent 往往指重要事件、时间或季节的出现或到来, 如: This sort of work would have been inconceivable before the advent of microprocessors.

arrival 是个常用词, 无特殊含义, 指“到达”、“抵达”, 如:

She was waiting for the arrival of the train. 与动词 *arrive* 一样, 在表达到达某地时, 后接 *at* (较小的地方) 或 *in* (较大的地方), 如: Both were dead on arrival at hospital.

adventure, risk, venture

这三个词属于同义词, 都可用来说指“冒险”、“冒险活动”、“投机活动”, 但含义有所不同。

adventure 指出于好奇或兴趣在旅途、勘测等活动中的冒险经历, 侧重冒险中激动人心的一面, 如: A day in the city was always an adventure to her. || As a hunter he has many adventures. 常见搭配有: a breathtaking / bold / daring / miraculous adventure.

risk 指冒险做某事, 预期最强, 侧重于在危险中或进行真正的冒险。其常用短语为: at the risk of 冒着…的危险, 如: We do this at the risk of our lives and liberties. || run / take the risk(s) (of) 冒…的危险, 如: If we continue waiting, we will take the risk of being late. || at one's own risk 自担风险 || at all / any risks 无论冒什么风险。

venture 指以生命或金钱作赌注的冒险, 多用于商业上的冒险和投机活动, 侧重于投机性、危险性, 成败难预测。常用短语有: at a venture 冒险地, 胡乱地, 随便地, 如: A disastrous business venture lost him thousands of dollars. || He chose a book at a venture from the shelves.

advice

表示“建议”、“劝告”, 不可数名词, 如指个别的忠告或建议时要说: a piece / bit / word of advice. 常用动词搭配有: give / offer advice || act on / follow / take sb's advice || disregard / refuse / turn a deaf ear to sb's advice. 后接介词 *on* / *about* 表示“有关…的忠告”。如果后接从句要用虚拟语气。

affair, business, matter

这三个词都有“事情”、“事物”的意思。