



DAXUE YINYU BIANXI CIDIAN

大学英语 辨析词典

郑达华 主编

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(杭州天目山路 34 号)

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浙江省新华书店发行 浙江上虞印刷厂印刷

850×1168 毫米 1/32 12 印张 470 千字

1997 年 3 月第 1 版 1999 年 9 月第 2 次印刷

印数:8001—11000

ISBN 7-81035-915-0/H·063

定 价:15.00 元

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前 言

词汇是语言的基础,要学好英语,首先得掌握一定数量的英语词汇。掌握英语词汇不仅仅指认识几千甚至几万个英语单词。许多人虽已认识不少英语单词,可每次考试或做英语习题时,一碰到词汇选择题,就觉得束手无措。

英语是一种同义词非常丰富的语言。譬如“赞同”这个意思,就有:agree、consent、approve 等常见的词,其中 agree 又有 agree with、agree to 和 agree on 等词组。如不能分辨这些同义词及词组的含义和用法上的差异,做试题时,学生很可能会作出错误的选择。

为了帮助学生解决这个问题,我们根据多年大学英语的教学经验,特编写了这部《大学英语辨析词典》。本词典除收集了大学英语四、六级统考规定的词汇之外,还收录了 TOEFL 和 EPT 考试常见的词汇。在对词汇进行释义的同时,着重将该词与其同义词和近义词进行了比较分析,并用例句说明它们之间的细微差异。可以说,《辨析词典》包括了普通英汉词典和同义词词典的双重功能。

相信本词典会有助于广大英语学习者正确理解英语词语,分析同义词之间的差别,最终达到学好英语的目的。与此同时,我们也敬请同行专家对不妥之处给以指正。

编者

1997 年 1 月于杭州

体例说明

1. 本词用黑体正体印刷。本词均用国际音标注明发音(派生词和复合词不注发音),音标后注明词性,词性用黑斜体英语缩写式注出。如:*n.* 名词, *v.* 动词(*vt.* 及物动词, *vi.* 不及物动词, *aux. v.* 助动词), *a.* 形容词, *ad.* 副词, *pron.* 代词, *num.* 数词, *conj.* 连词, *prep.* 介词, *int.* 感叹词, *art.* 冠词。

2. 不规则动词的变化形式和名词复数的不规则变化均在音标后注明,但不另行注明发音。

3. 派生词和复合词一般不单独列为词条,而列于词条内,其本词部分用代号(～)代表;一些派生词如本词部分的拼法有了更动,其本词部分则全部拼出。派生词如词义与本词相同,一般不再释义,而只注明词性。

4. 多义词的几种词义以①、②、③等分别列出。词组一般列在本词的释义或例子之后。

5. 需要辨析的同义词用黑体印刷,列于【辨】后。辨析主要从词义上或使用上进行解释,一般都有能表现其特点的例证说明。如果一个单词已在别的词条下同有关的同义词辨析过了,则【辨】后只注明参见那词,而不重新进行辨析。如:competence 的辨义项后注明参见 ability,读者只要查到 ability,就可了解 competence 与 ability, capability, gift, talent 等词的差异。如果一个多义词需要多次辨析,则分别列出【辨】、【辨 2】、【辨 3】等。

6. 例证中 oneself 代表本人, one's 代表自己的, sb. 代表某人, sb.'s 代表某人的, sth. 代表某物。

7. 几种符号的用法:

(1)方括号[]用于:

①注音

②注明词源或使用方面的补充说明

(2)圆括号()用于:

①注明词形变化。如:不规则动词的变化形式等。

②加注补充的说明。如:(作品中)人物

③表示可省略的部分。如:attend (to) sb.

④表示可替换的词。如:in (under) no circumstance

⑤归并某些词相近的释义。如:combine... *v.* (使)结合... 表示在用作及物动词时,释义为使结合;在用作不及物动词时,释义为结合。

(3)代号～代表词条的本词。

(4)斜线号/用于分隔派生词、词组、需要辨析的同义词及例证。

(5)鱼尾号【】表示辨析。

A

a [强 ei 弱 ə], an [强 æn 弱 ən]

art. ①用于可数名词单数前,表示一个 ②表示一类物的任何一个 ③每一

【辨】a, one 这两个单词常可以互换,如: a day = one day; a hundred percent = one hundred percent; 但 a 常表示一类,而 one 强调一个,如: Can a child do that? No, but an adult can. / Can one child do that? No, but two children can.

abandon [ə'bændən] **vt.** ①抛弃,离弃 ②放任,沉迷

【辨】abandon, desert / abandon 抛弃或放弃,表示不想要了,如: Why did you abandon a house (an idea, one's wife)? / desert 抛弃,强调不想尽法律或道德上的义务和责任,如: One shouldn't desert one's duty (friends, wife).

abbreviate [ə'brɪ:vɪeɪt] **v.** 缩略,略短: Before Christ is ~d to B. C.

abide [ə'baɪd] (abode 或 abided) **vi.**

①遵守 ②坚持 **vt.** 忍受,容忍(常用于否定和疑问句)

【辨】abide, follow / abide 后跟 by, 强调忠于或不违背,如: They'll abide by the agreement (decision, promise). / follow 遵照,及物动词,强调接受为指导,如: We have to follow his advice (the fashion).

ability [ə'bɪlɪti] **n.** ①能力 ②才能

【辨】ability, capability, gift, talent, competence / ability 后跟 to

do, 表示做某事的能力,包括先天和后天的能力,如: She has the ability to handle this tough problem. / capability 后跟 of doing, 表示能够做某事,如: The machine has the capability of doing very complicated work. / gift and talent 指先天的才能或天赋,而 gift 常表示一般的天赋,如: He is a man of many gifts. 他是个多才多艺的人. / talent 则表示更高层次的天赋,如: He has the talent for art. 他有艺术的天才. / competence 能力,多指所掌握的从事某一工作的能力,如: As a physicist, he has the competence to handle tough physical problems, but he is at loss when encountering some biological difficulties.

able ['eɪbl] **a.** ①有能力的 ②不同凡响的

【辨】参见 can

【辨 2】able, capable / able 后跟 to do. / capable 后跟 of doing.

abnormal [æb'nɔ:məl] **a.** ①不正常的 ②变态的

【辨】abnormal, unusual / abnormal 不正常,强调违反常规,如: His behavior was somewhat abnormal this morning. / unusual 不同寻常,有时表示非凡,如: His eloquence is unusual. 他擅长雄辩。

aboard [ə'bɔ:d] **prep.** 在船、飞机或车上 **ad.** 上船、飞机或车: get ~ a bus.

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ] *vt.* 废除, 取消

【辨】**abolish, cancel** / **abolish** 废除, 往往指废除制度、习俗等社会性的东西, 如: We should abolish slavery (bad customs). / **cancel** 取消, 往往指取消决定、义务、协定、责任、计划等, 如: It's easy for him to cancel a meeting (a decision).

about [ə'baʊt] *prep.* ①关于 ②在周围 *a.* ①大约 ②附近 ③将要: be ~ to 即将

【辨】参见 **round, almost**; **be about to** 参见 **be**

above [ə'baʊ] *prep. & ad.* 在...上面 ②超过 *a.* 上述的, 上面的 *n.* 上述, 上级

【辨】**above, over** / **above** 在...上方, 指高于另一物, 并非在正上方, 如: My classroom is above yours on the second floor. / **over** 在...的正上方, 如: My classroom is right over yours.

【辨2】参见 **on**

abridge [ə'brɪdʒ] *vt.* ①缩略, 减少 ②剥夺: ~ sb. of sth.

【辨】参见 **condense**

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* ①国外: go ~ / return from ~ ②在外 / get ~ 宣扬, 传播: It has got ~ that he is going to be married.

abrupt [ə'brʌpt] *a.* ①突然的: The story has an ~ end. ②生硬的 ③陡峭的 / ~ly *ad.* / ~ness *n.*

【辨】参见 **rough**

absence ['æbsəns] *n.* ①不在场 ②缺乏: I cannot do it for the ~ of help.

absent ['æbsənt] *a.* ①不在的 ②缺乏的 ③不在意的 *vt.* 缺席: ~

oneself from a meeting

absolute ['æbsəljʊt] *a.* ①绝对的 ②专制的 ③纯的, 无水的: ~ alcohol / ~ly *ad.* / ~ness *n.*

【辨】**absolute, sheer** / **absolute** 绝对、纯粹的, 表示最高或完全的程度, 后面常跟抽象名词, 如: It is of absolute necessity (possibility). / **sheer** 纯粹、十足的, 作定语起强调作用, 如: sheer nonsense 一派胡言; 又如: He is a sheer technician. 他是个地道的技术人员。

absorb [əb'sɔ:b] *vt.* ①吸收 ②并入 ③沉浸于: be ~ed in (doing) something

【辨】**absorb, soak** / **absorb** 吸收, 可以指对各种物质的吸收, 也可跟抽象名词, 如: That can absorb food (moisture, the contents of a book). / **soak** 浸, 常指吸收液体, 如: I soak a sponge in water. (或 A sponge soaks up the water.)

abstract ['æbstrækt] *a.* ①抽象的 ②理论上的 *n.* ①摘要 ②抽象物或观念 *vt.* ①抽取 ②摘要: ~ sth. from a book / ~ly *ad.* / ~ness *n.* / ~ion *n.*

【辨】**abstract, digest** / **abstract** 摘要, 指从文章或书中摘出的主要的内容, 如: He'll make an abstract of a book (lecture). / **digest** 汇编, 文摘, 指从各类文章或书籍中摘录的相关内容, 如: This is a weekly digest of newspapers and periodicals (每周报刊文摘)。

【辨2】参见 **abstruse**

abstruse [æb'stru:s] *a.* 难解的, 深奥的 / ~ly *ad.*

【辨】abstruse, abstract, absurd

这三个词都表示难以理解的, abstract 强调没有具体的形象而感到难以理解,如: What he has said is too abstract to understand. / abstruse 强调因道理的深奥而难以理解,如: Einstein's theories of relativity are too abstruse for us. / absurd 强调因不合理而难以理解,如: I cannot understand your idea; it is absurd, for it's beyond common sense.

absurd [əb'sɜ:d] *a.* 荒谬的, 可笑的, 不合理的 / *~ly ad.* / *~ity n.*

【辨】参见 abstruse

abundance [ə'bʌndəns] *n.* 丰富, 充裕: *~ of food*

abundant [ə'bʌndənt] *a.* ①丰富的, 充裕的 ②充分的: *~ proof*

【辨】参见 plentiful

abuse [ə'bjuz] *vt.* ①滥用 ②辱骂 *n.* ①滥用 ②辱骂 ③陋习: *abuses of age* 时弊 / *abusive a.* ①滥用的 ②辱骂的

【辨】**abuse, scold** / *abuse* 辱骂或漫骂, 常指气势汹汹地大骂, 如: He abused the driver, who had overcharged him. / *scold* 责骂, 常指父母对孩子或上司对下级的责骂, 如: She scolded her son for having broken the thermos.

academic [ækə'demik] *a.* ①学术的, 学院的 ②学究的, 空谈的 *n.* 学究人物

academy [ə'kædəmi] *n.* ①中等学校, 学院 ②学会, 学术部门

【辨】参见 school

accelerate [æk'seləreit] *v.* ①加快 ②促进 / *acceleration n.*

【辨】**accelerate, speed (up)** / *accelerate* 加快, 增速, 如: The fertilizer accelerated the growth of the plant. / *speed up* 加快, 强调迅速, 不拖拉, 如: You must speed up your work in the office.

accent ['æksənt] *n.* ①口音: with American *~* ②重音 ③强调 *vt.*

①重读 ②强调

accept [æk'sept] *vt.* ①接受 ②同意 *vi.* 接受 / *~able a.* 可接受的, 合意的, 受欢迎的 / *~ance n.* ①接受 ②承认 / *~able a.* 可接受的

【辨】**accept, receive** / *accept* 接受, 指同意接受下来, 如: He accepted the invitation. / *receive* 接到, 仅表示收到某物, 如: He received a gift but did not accept it.

access ['ækses] *n.* ①进入 ②接近: *have ~ to sth.* 接近或得到某物 / *~ible a.* / *~bility n.* 可接近性

【辨】参见 approach

accessory [æk'sesəri] *n.* ①附件 ②从犯 *a.* ①附属的 ②从犯的

accident ['æksidənt] *n.* ①事故 ②偶然事件 / *by ~* 碰巧, 偶然 / *~al a.* 偶然的, 意外的

【辨】**accident, event, incident, occurrence** / *accident* 意外的事或坏的事即事故。/ *event* 事件, 指重大的事。/ *incident* 小事, 微不足道的事。/ *occurrence* 发生的事, 如: Such a thing is a common occurrence.

acclimate [ə'klaimit] *v.* 适应气候: *~ oneself to / get ~d **

accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] *vt.* ①提供 ②适应 ③容纳 / *accommodation n.* ①住处 ②膳宿

【辨】**accommodate, supply** / *ac-*

commodate 提供, 强调帮助性的提供, 如: I'll accommodate a man with money (a lodging). 借钱(留宿)一个人。/ **supply** 提供, 强调补给某人物资方面的不足, 如: We often supply need (deficiency) of our friends.

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* ①陪同, 送行: ~ one to a place ②伴随 ③伴奏

【辨】**accompany**, **see off** 这两词都表示送行, 但 **accompany** 指把某人送到一个地方, 如: I accompanied him to the station. / **see off** 指在某处目送某人而去, 如: I saw him off at the station.

accomplish [ə'kɒmplɪʃ] *vt.* 完成, 做成 / ~ed *a.* ①完成的 ②有造诣的 / ~ment *n.* 成绩, 完成的事

【辨】**accomplish**, **achieve** / **accomplish** 完成, 强调做成一件事的过程, 如: It took us three months to accomplish the project. / **achieve** 实现, 成就, 强调花了很大的力气完成艰难的事, 故成绩也更有价值, 如: One should achieve one's ambition (aim, success).

accord [ə'kɔ:d] *vt.* 给予: ~ sb. sth. *vi.* 一致 *n.* 一致, 符合: in ~ with

accordance [ə'kɔ:dəns] *n.* 依照, 符合

【辨】参见 **according**

according [ə'kɔ:dɪŋ] *ad.* 依照, 根据 / ~ly *ad.* 因此, 由此而来地

【辨】**accordance**, **according** / in accordance with 依照, 指依照政策、法律、规定、习俗等有社会共性的东西, 如: What he has done

isn't in accordance with the rules. / **according to** 根据, 指根据个人或某些人的意见和说法, 无社会共性, 如: According to a newspaper, the president left for New York yesterday.

accost [ə'kɒst] *vt.* 向...打招呼: A stranger ~ed her.

【辨】参见 **address**

account [ə'kaʊnt] *n.* ①叙述 ②帐, 帐目 ③原因, 理由 *vi.* 说明, 解释 / ~ for 说明理由 / on ~ of 由于 / on no ~ 决不 / on one's ~ 为了某人 / ~able *a.* ①可说明的 ②应负责的 ③不足为奇的

【辨】参见 **story**

accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit] *v.* 积累, 堆积 / accumulation *n.*

【辨】**accumulate**, **run up** / **accumulate** 表示逐渐地增加积累起来。/ **run up** 表示飞快地增加堆积起来, 如: He has run up his bills. 他债务猛增。

accurate [ækjʊrɪt] *a.* 正确的, 精密的 / accuracy *n.*

【辨】参见 **correct**

accuse [ə'kju:z] *vt.* ①指责 ②指控 / accusation *n.*

【辨】**accuse**, **charge** 这两词都表示指控某人有什么罪, 但 **accuse** 后跟 of, 如: He is accused of a crime. / **charge** 后跟 with, 如: He is charged with murder.

accustom [ə'kʌstəm] *vt.* 使习惯: ~ oneself to sth.

accustomed [ə'kʌstəmd] *a.* 习惯的, 习惯于: be ~ to it = be used to it

ache [eɪk] *n.* 疼痛 *vi.* ①疼痛 ②渴望: ~ to do / ~ for sth.

【辨】ache, pain, agony, pang / ache 疼痛, 指持续或局部的疼, 常同表示痛的部位连用, 如: I have a headache. / pain 痛苦, 既指身体, 也可指内心的痛苦, 如: I suffer from a pain both in my head and in my heart. / agony 剧痛, 可指肉体和内心的痛苦, 如: When I saw her she was in an agony. / pang 剧痛, 指间隔性的痛苦, 也可指精神上的痛苦, 如: He was in the pang of despair (regret).

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] vt. 完成, 取得 / ~ment n. 成就, 完成

【辨】参见 accomplish

【辨 2】achieve, reach / reach 达到, 一般用词, 如: It can help you to reach a place (the goal). / achieve 完成, 取得, 指经过努力和靠技能实现或完成某事, 如: One should make efforts to achieve greatness (one's final goal, one's ambition).

acid ['æsid] n. 酸, 酸性物 a. ①酸的 ②尖刻的

【辨】acid, sour / acid 酸的, 指自然的酸味, 如: These are acid fruits. / sour 酸的, 常指因发酵或变质引起的酸味, 如: Don't eat sour milk (wine).

acknowledge [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] vt. ①承认, 认可 ②告知收到 / ~ment n.

【辨】acknowledge, admit, confess / acknowledge 指承认某人或某事, 可以是好事, 也可以是做过的坏事, 如: One should acknowledge one's fault. / admit 承认, 常指在不很情愿的时候接受的一种事实, 如: The man finally admitted his guilt. / confess 坦白,

招供, 只能是坏事, 或不光彩的事。

acquaint [ə'kweɪnt] vt. ①认识, 了解 ②告知 / ~ance n. ①熟人 ②认识, 了解

【辨】acquaint, inform / acquaint 告知, 认识, 后跟 with, 如: He was acquainted with the event. / inform 通知, 告知, 后跟 of, 如: He was informed of the event.

acquiesce [ˌækwi'eɪs] vt. 默认, 无声地赞同: She ~d in his idea.

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] vt. ①获得 ②养成

【辨】参见 get

acquisition [ˌækwi'zɪʃən] n. ①获得物(人) ②获得, 学得: the ~ of knowledge

acre ['eɪkə] n. 英亩(约等于我国的六亩) ②土地

across [ə'krɒs] prep. & ad. ①在...的对面 ②穿过, 横跨

【辨】across, through / across 穿过, 跨过, 指从一边到另一边, 如: I saw him walk across the street. / through 指从一端穿到另一端, 如: I saw him get through the crowd.

act [ækt] vt. 扮演 vi. ①行动; ~ on a rule ②起作用: It couldn't ~. n. ①行动 ②法令 ③装模作样 / ~ for 代理 / ~ up to 遵守 / ~ing a. 代理的, 行动的: ~ing chairman 代主席

【辨】参见 action

【辨 2】act, behave / act 行动, 起作用; 最常用的词, 可用于人和物, 如: How did the baby act when his mother hugged him? 又如: The brakes couldn't act;

something was wrong. / behave 通常指人的行为(是否正确),如: You should behave as a brave fighter.

action ['æksən] *n.* ①行动, ②举动 ③战斗 ④作用, 性能 / bring(go) into ~ 使行动起来 / take ~ 采取行动 / put into ~ 实施

【辨】**action, act** / action 行为或一系列的行动, 如: Saving a child from the ice-cold river is a kind of praiseworthy action. / act 行动, 常指具体的一次行动, 如: Jumping into ice-cold water is a brave act.

activate ['æktiveit] *vt.* ①使活跃: The report ~d the public opinion. ②开动 ③激活

active ['æktiv] *a.* ①活跃的, 主动的, 积极的: be ~ in ②在活动中的

activity ['æktiviti] *n.* ①行动, 运动 ②活跃, 活动: be in ~

【辨】**activity, behaviour** / activity 活动, 活跃, 如: The volcano is not in ~; it is dormant. / behaviour 行为, 常指以道德标准来衡量的人的行为, 如: Today he is not on his best behaviour.

actor ['æktə] *n.* 演员 / actress *n.* 女演员

【辨】**actor, performer** / actor 多指扮演角色的演员, 如: The famous actor played the role of Hamlet. / performer 多指演技和演奏性的演员, 如: He is a good musical performer.

actual ['æktʃuəl] *a.* 实际的, 真实的

【辨】参见 true

actually ['æktʃuəli] *ad.* ①实际地

②竟然: He ~ did it.

【辨】参见 indeed

acute [ə'kjʊ:t] *a.* ①锐利的, 尖锐的

②敏锐的 ③剧烈的

【辨】**acute, sharp, keen** / acute 敏锐的, 常指有较强的分辨力, 如: The old man, though aged eighty, is still quite acute. / sharp 精明, 有时有狡猾的含义, 如: That merchant was very sharp. / keen 灵敏, 聪慧, 常指能很快地接收知识, 如: He is keen-minded.

adapt [ə'dæpt] *vt.* ①使适应: ~ oneself to ②改编: ~ a book for children *vi.* 适应: ~ to sth. / ~able *a.* 可适应的, 可改编的

【辨】**adapt, adjust** / adapt 指改变性地适应, 如: One has to adapt oneself to new situations. / adjust 调整性地适应, 程度不如 adapt, 如: One should adjust oneself to new conditions in a new place.

add [æd] *v.* 增加 ②加算 ③附言 / ~ to 增加 / ~ up to 合计达 / ~ition *n.* 增加, 增加的人或物 / ~itional *a.* / ~itionally *ad.* ①附加地 ②而且

【辨】**add, increase** / add 外加, 把...加入..., 如: They add three books to the library. / increase 常指本身的增长或增加, 如: His salary increases annually. / Misery will increase one's age.

address [ə'dres] *n.* ①住址 ②讲话, 演说: an ~ of welcome 欢迎词 *vt.* ①写上地址 ②对...说话

【辨】参见 speech

【辨 2】**address, accost, greet** / ad-

dress 指正式地对某人直接发话, 致词, 如: The chairman addressed the meeting (audience). / **accost** 对人打招呼, 常指不认识的人, 如: In the street he was accosted by a stranger, who claimed to be his old classmate. / **greet** 指对人打招呼, 表示问候, 如: She greeted me with a smile when I got to the gate.

adept ['ædept] *a.* 内行的, 精湛的: be ~ at (in) / *n.* 好手, 高手, 专家: an ~ in (at) sth.

【辨】**adept, skillful** / **adept** 指经过训练掌握了一种特别的能力或灵巧, 常带有专业技能的含义, 如: He is adept in astrological terminology. / **skillful** 熟练, 老练的, 常指手工活, 如: He is a skillful operator of a vehicle.

adequate ['ædikwit] *a.* ①足够的 ②恰当的

【辨】**adequate, enough, sufficient** / **adequate** 足够, 常指达到了令人满意的程度, 如: The provision is adequate to the demand. / **enough, sufficient** 都表示足够, 但 **sufficient** 只表示达到需求, 而 **enough** 除表示满足需要外, 有时还包含内心感到足够的意义, 如: Though he has sufficient money, he never feels enough. **enough** 修饰形容词或副词时应后置, 如: good enough / fast enough; 而 **sufficient** 则不能修饰形容词和副词。

adhere [əd'hie] *v.* ①粘附, ②坚持 / ~nce *n.* 坚持 / **adhesion** *n.* 粘附

【辨】**adhere, stick, cling, per-**

sist, insist / **stick** 强调坚附于朋友、党派和主义, 如: We should stick to a friend. / **adhere** 强调坚附于思想观念和意见诺言等, 如: One should adhere to one's words. / **cling** 强调在感情上的依附, 含有害怕失去的意思, 如: She would cling to her lost youth 依恋失去的青春。又如: When in a busy street, the little child clung to his mother's hand. / **persist** 坚持, 后跟介词 in; 强调不懈地努力或继续下去: Though he was ill, he persisted in finishing the job. / **insist** 坚持, 后跟介词 on; 多指坚持要求别人做某事: He was ill, so I insisted on his stopping working (I insisted that he should stop working).

adherent [əd'hierənt] *a.* ①坚持的 ②附着的

【辨】**adherent, adhesive** / **adherent** 指精神上粘附, 如: Be adherent to the principle (to your friends). / **adhesive** 粘的, 指物体的粘着, 如: This is an adhesive envelope.

adhesive [əd'hisiv] *a.* 粘的

【辨】参见 **adherent**

adjacent [ə'dʒeisənt] *a.* 毗邻的, 邻近的: be ~ to sth.

【辨】**adjacent, close, adjoining** / **adjacent, close** 这两词在表示物体时, 都指相近的意思, 如: The house is close to the river. 也可说: The house is adjacent to the river. 但 **close** 可指人与人之间感情上的接近, 如: He is my close friend. / **adjoining** *a.* 相邻的, 指两个物体互相接连, 如: The two

gardens are adjoining.

adjective ['ædʒɪktɪv] *n.* 形容词

adjoin [ə'dʒɔɪn] *vt.* 连接, 接邻 / ~ing *a.* 相邻的

【辨】adjoining 参见 adjacent

adjust [ə'dʒʌst] *v.* ①调整, 整顿 ②使适应 / ~able *a.* 可调整的 / ~ment *n.* 调整, 整顿

【辨】参见 adapt

administer [əd'mɪnɪstə] *vt.* ①管辖, 统治 ②实施: ~ a rebuke to sb. 责难某人

【辨】administer, manage / administer 常指监督地管理别人的事务, 如: He administers his brother's estate. / manage 常指操作或对付某人或某物, 如: He can manage a boat well (manage a naughty boy). 也可指经营一个部门, 如: He is able to manage a business.

administration [əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən] *n.*

①行政管理部门(人员), 政府 ②(行政)管理, 经营: under the ~ of the Education Department / administrative *a.* 管理的, 行政的: administrative law 行政法

admiration [əd'mæ'reɪʃən] *n.* ①钦佩, 赞赏 ②令人赞赏的东西

【辨】admiration, wonder / admiration 表示对某一非同一般的人或物的赞赏, 如: The work deserved the admiration of the world. / wonder 表示对非同一般的事或人的惊奇, 如: He was full of wonder when he heard the news.

admire [əd'maɪə] *vt.* 钦佩, 赞赏, 崇拜

【辨】admire, worship / admire

表示对某一非同一般的物或人的钦佩性的崇敬, 如: I admire his courage. / worship 常指宗教意义上的崇拜或极度的崇拜, 如: They worship the ground the film star treads on. 他们拜倒在那电影明星脚下。

admission [əd'mɪʃən] *n.* ①准许进入, 准许加入 ②承认

【辨】admission, entrance / admission 表示进入的或加入的权利, 指准许或获准进入, 如: He tried to gain admission to the club. 又如: apply admission to a school. / entrance 进入, 常指进入的行动, 如: He is granted the entrance to the guarded building. 又如: When did her entrance to the office take place?

admit [əd'mɪt] *vt.* ①允许进入, 允许加入: be admitted to a club ②承认

【辨】参见 acknowledge

adolescence [ædou'lesns] *n.* 青春期: in one's ~

【辨】adolescence, youth 这两个名词都指男女从性特征出现到完全成熟这段时间, 但 adolescence 常暗示着未成年时的未成熟状态, 尤其强调少年心理和精神上的不成熟, 如: Those in their adolescence should be cared emotionally as well as physically. / youth 则表示没有成熟的含义, 仅表示青春时期, 如: Youth is the best period of life.

adolescent [ædou'lesnt] *a.* 青少年的, 青春期的 *n.* 青年, 少年, 少女

【辨】参见 youth

adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* ①收养 ②采纳,

采用: ~ sb.'s idea

【辨】adopt, foster / adopt 指收养别人的孩子, 如: He wants to adopt an orphan. / foster 养育, 并非一定指收养别人的孩子, 养子可以是 an adopted child 或 a foster child, 但养父母只能说 foster parents, 而不能说 adopted parents.

adore [ə'dɔ:] vt. 崇拜, 爱慕 ②喜爱

【辨】参见 worship

adorn [ə'dɔ:n] vt. 装饰 / ~ment n.

【辨】adorn, ornament, decorate / adorn 常用于装饰人, 使人显得更高雅更高贵, 如: Now his personality is adorned with a special virtue. 如用于装饰某物, 也表示给它增添了一种高雅或高贵的美感, 如: Religious paintings adorned walls of the temple. / ornament 常指以附加的东西或摆设性地装饰, 如: I ornament a desk with a beautiful vase. / decorate 常指全面地装饰, 而不仅仅是以某一件东西来装饰一个部位, 故整修房间或整条街道的装饰就用 decorate 如: They decorated the hotel and even the street to welcome the president.

adult ['ædʌlt] n. 成年人 a. 成年人的, 成熟的

【辨】adult, mature 这两个形容词都指动物或人的成长已完成, 但 adult 只指身体的成熟或已达法定的成人年龄, 如: adult education, 而 mature 不仅表示身体的成熟, 也包含着心理和精神的成熟, 如: Having lived a hard life, the young man is mature now.

advance [əd'vɑ:ns] vi. 向前, 前进

vt. ①提出, 提议 ②增进

【辨】advance, progress, proceed / advance 常指具体人的向前或物的发展, 如: The soldiers advanced bravely to an enemy fort. 又如: The country has advanced in economy. / progress 进步或可觉察的前进, 如: The ship is progressing at a snail's speed. / proceed 进发, 前进; 强调前进的起点, 如: The soldiers will proceed to the front tomorrow. 士兵明天将开往前线. 而 advance 则强调前进的目的地.

advanced [əd'vɑ:ns] a. ①先进的: advanced countries ②高级的: ~ English ③年长的: ~ age

advantage [əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ] n. ①好处 ②优势, 优点: take ~ of 利用 / have the ~ of 占优势 / get an ~ over 胜过 / ~ous a. 有利的

【辨】advantage, benefit, profit / advantage 指某人的优势和有利条件, 如: The manager turned it to his own advantage. / benefit 常指不损害别人的物质或精神上的利益: It is done for the benefit of all. 又如: It is a benefit to the town. / profit 利益, 利润; 常强调在经济上的获利 (有时也指精神上的获利), 如: They work for private profit.

advent [əd'vent] n. 出现, 到来: at the ~ of sth.

adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. 冒险, 历险

【辨】参见 venture

【辨 2】adventure, risk / adventure 冒险, 多指经历危险和艰难, 常包含令人兴奋的意思, 如: He likes to seek adventure for

adventure's sake. / risk 常指冒某种风险,如: take a risk of one's life / He is at the risk of losing his job now.

adverb ['ædvə:b] *n.* 副词 / ~ial *a.* 副词的,状语的

adversary ['ædvəsəri] *n.* 敌手

【辨】参见 opponent

adverse ['ædvə:s] *a.* ①逆的,相反的: ~ wind (current) ②敌对的: ~ contradiction ③不利的: be ~ to

【辨】参见 opposite

【辨 2】**adverse, counter** / adverse 多指有危害的甚至危及生命的,如: He got adverse fortune (criticism). / counter 反对的,强调对立性,但并不一定有危害的含义,如: Counter currents in a river may cause a whirlpool.

advertise ['ædvə:taɪs] *v.* ①为...做广告 ②登广告: ~ for sth.

advertisement ['ædvə:tɪsmənt] *n.* 广告

【辨】**advertisement, publicity** / advertisement 广告,指商业性的广告。/ publicity 多指非商业性的广而告之或宣传。

advice ['ædvaɪs] *n.* 忠告,建议: a piece of ~

advisable ['ædvaɪzəbl] *a.* ①得策的,相宜的 ②听劝的,相容的

advise ['ædvaɪz] *vt.* 忠告,建议 ②通告,告知: ~ sb. of sth.

【辨】**advise, suggest** / advise 常指在专业知识方面提供的建议,如: Experts advise the farmers on the use of a new machine. / suggest 强调提出个人的想法,如: He suggested that we start early.

advocate ['ædvəkeɪt] *vt.* ①提倡,拥护: ~ freedom of speech ②鼓吹 *n.* 拥护者,鼓吹者

aerial ['ɛəriəl] *a.* 空气的,空中的,航空的: ~ fight *n.* 天线

aeroplane ['ɛərəpleɪn] *n.* 飞机

【辨】**aeroplane, airplane, aircraft** / aeroplane 英式用语。/ airplane 美式用语,用于正式公文里。/ aircraft 飞行器,包括飞机和气球,如: An aircraft was moving in a dark sky.

aerospace ['ɛərəuspeɪs] *n.* 宇宙空间 *a.* 宇宙空间的

aesthetic/esthetic [i:s'θetik] *a.* 审美的,美学的 / ~s *n.* 美学

affair [ə'feə] *n.* ①事情: private ~ ②(复)事务,事态: national ~s

【辨】参见 matter

affect [ə'fekt] *vt.* ①影响,作用 ②爱,动情 ③假装

【辨】参见 pretend

【辨 2】**affect, effect, influence** / affect 对...发生影响,多指带来不利的影响,如: The bad weather has affected crops. / effect 常作名词,作动词时指产生效果,如: It effects nothing. / influence 多指精神和心理上的影响,如: He is influenced by a new idea.

affectionation [æfek'teɪʃən] *n.* 假装

affection [ə'fekʃən] *n.* 感情,爱慕 / ~ate *a.* 深情的

【辨】**affection, love** 这两词都表示爱的感情,但 affection 多指温情的爱,一般不指盲目或失却理智的爱,如: They give a (tender) deep affection for her. 而 love 不仅指友爱和喜爱,还常指男女之间狂热的爱情,如: Love is blind.

affiliate [ə'filiɛt] *vt.* 使加入, 收为成员 / ~d college 分院

affirm [ə'fɜ:m] *vt.* 断言, 肯定 *vi.* 确定

【辨】**affirm, assert** / **affirm** 表示对某一事实的肯定, 与 **deny** 相反, 如: The witness affirmed that the statement was true. / **assert** 常指说话者主张或自认为, 如: He asserted that the task could be finished.

afflict [ə'flikt] *vt.* 使苦恼, 折磨 / ~ion *n.* 磨难, 痛苦

【辨】**afflict, inflict** / **afflict** 往往用被动, 表示遭受痛苦和折磨, 如: He was afflicted with worry (fever). / **inflict** 使遭受, 往往用主动, 如: We inflicted a blow on the enemy. / He inflicts misery on his friends.

affluent [ˈæfluənt] *a.* 富裕的, 丰富的, 富饶的: be ~ in mineral

【辨】参见 **rich**

afford [ə'fɔ:d] *vt.* ①花得起(钱, 时间): can ~ to do ②提供, 给予: It will ~ me pleasure if you come to visit me.

afraid [ə'freɪd] *a.* 害怕的: be ~ of ②担心的

【辨】**afraid, fearful** 这两词意义相似, 只是用法不同: **afraid** 只能当表语, 不能当定语; 而 **fearful** 则既可当表语又可当定语。

Africa [ˈæfrikə] *n.* 非洲 / ~n *a.* 非洲的 *n.* 非洲人

after [ˈɑ:ftə] *prep.* ①在...之后 ②追求 *conj.* 在...之后 / ~ all 毕竟 / the day ~ tomorrow 后天 / one ~ another 一个个地 / ~noon 下午 / ~ward(s) *ad.* 其

后, 往后

【辨】参见 **back, in**

again [ə'geɪn] *ad.* ①再次 ②回复地

【辨】**again, more** / **again** 指再次地, 如: He forgot it (once) again. 这句的 **once** 可省略; **more** 有时也表示再次, 但用法有所不同, 用 **more** 时就不能省略 **once**, 如: He was punished once more. **more** 还可以表示两次以上的次数, 如: He did it three times more.

against [ə'geɪnst] *prep.* ①反, 逆, 违反 ②靠, 倚

【辨】**against, over (on)** / **against** 所靠的东西一般较高, 如: He leaned against a wall. / **over (on)** 所靠的东西较低, 故多表示靠在某物的上面, 如: I saw him lean over a railing.

age [eɪdʒ] *n.* ①年龄 ②时代, 时期 ③很长的时间: for ~s 很久 / under ~ 未成年

【辨】参见 **period**

aged [ˈeɪdʒɪd] *a.* ①老年的 ②...岁的: middle-aged

【辨】参见 **old**

agency [ˈeɪdʒnsi] *n.* ①代理机构, 部门 ②代理, 经办 / by the ~ of 由...代理 / sole ~ 独家代理

agenda [ə'dʒendə] *n.* ①议事日程或事项 ②事务安排表: an item on the ~

agent [ˈeɪdʒənt] *n.* ①代理人, 代理商 ②作用者或物

【辨】**agent, representative, delegate, deputy** / **agent** 最通用的词, 可指各种代理者, 常指代某人或某机构办事的人, 如: He is the general agent of the company in