

## 《托福写作——100 个替换词汇》

托福写作中涉及到很多词汇的使用，任何情况下词汇是至关重要的，那么这些经常用到的词汇，你现在完全了解了吗？经常写作，经常修改，不断地改善自己的写作水平，注意写作中不仅仅是词汇，还有句型语法的应用也不可忽视，托福写作才会进步更快，下面让我们一起看看这些替换词汇吧。

1. **important** = crucial (extremely important), significant (amount or effect large enough to be important)

2. **common** = universal, ubiquitous (if something is ubiquitous, it seems to be everywhere)

3. **abundant** = ample (enough and usually extra), plentiful (enough for people's needs and wants)

4. **stick** = adhere, cling (hold on something tightly)

5. **neglect** = ignore. (difference: neglect means someone has not paid enough attention to something; ignore means no attention.)

6. **near** = adjacent (two things next to each other), adjoin (the same as adjacent)

7. **pursue** = woo (man woos woman, old-fashioned), seek (if you seek sth, you try to obtain it. FORMAL)

8. **accurate** = precise (precise is exact and accurate in all details), exact (correct in every detail)

9. **vague** = obscure (unknown or known by only a few people)

10. **top** = peak, summit

11. **competitor** = rival, opponent (especially in sports and politics)

12. **blame** = condemn (if you condemn something, you say it is very bad and unacceptable)

13. **opinion** = perspective, standpoint (means looking at an event or situation in a particular way)

14. **fame** = prestige (describe those who are admired), reputation

15. **build** = erect (you can erect something as buildings, FORMAL), establish

16. **insult** = humiliate (do something or say something which makes people feel ashamed or stupid)

17. **complain**=grumble (complain something in a bad-tempered way)

18. **primary**=radical (very important and great in degree), fundamental

19. **relieve**=alleviate (alleviate means you make pain or sufferings less intense or severe)

20. **force**=coerces into (coerce means you make someone do something s/he does not want to), compel

21. **enlarge**=magnify (magnify means make something larger than it really is)

22. **complex**=intricate (if something is intricate, it often has many small parts and details)

23. **Lonely**=solitary (if someone is solitary, there is no one near him/her)

24. **small**=minuscule (very small), minute,

25. **praise**=extol (stronger than praise), compliment (polite and political)

26. **hard-working**=assiduous (someone who is assiduous works hard or does things very thoroughly)

27. **difficult**=arduous (if something is arduous, it is difficult and tiring, and involves a lot of efforts)

28. **poor (soil)**=barren, infertile (used to describe the soil is so poor that plants cannot be planted on it)

29. **fragile**=brittle, vulnerable (someone who is vulnerable is easily hurt emotionally or physically)

30. **show**=demonstrate (to demonstrate a fact means to make it clear to people.)

31. **big**=massive (large in size, quantity, or extent), colossal (use this word, you emphasize something's large), tremendous (INFORMAL)

32. **avoid**=shun (if someone shuns something, s/he deliberately avoids that something or keeps away from it.)

33. **fair**=impartial (someone who is impartial is able to give a fair opinion or decision on something.)

34. **attack**=assault (physically attack someone), assail (attack violently)

35. **dislike**=abhor (abhor means you hate something to an extreme extent for moral reasons), loathe (dislike very much)!

36. **ruin**=devastate (it means damage something very badly, or utterly destroy it. )

39. **always**=invariably(the same as always, but better than always)

40. **forever**=perpetual(a perpetual state never changes), immutable(something immutable will never change or be changed)

41. **surprise**=startle(it means surprise you slightly), astound(surprise you to a large degree), astonish(the same as astound)

42. **enthusiasm**=zeal (a great enthusiasm), fervency (sincere and enthusiasm)

43. **quiet**=tranquil(calm and peaceful), serene(calm and quiet)

44. **expensive**=exorbitant(it means too expensive that it should be)

45. **luxurious**=lavish(impressive and very expensive), sumptuous(grand and very expensive)

46. **boring**=tedious(if you describe something tedious, you mean it is boring and frustrating)

47. **respect**=esteem(if you esteem someone, you respect and admire him/her.  
FORMAL)

48. **worry**=fret(if you fret about something, you worry about it)

49. **cold**=chilly(unpleasantly cold), icy(extremely cold)

50. **hot**=boiling(very hot)

51. **dangerous**=perilous(very dangerous, hazardous(dangerous, especially to people's safety and health)

52. **nowadays**=currently

53. **only**=unique(the only one of its kind), distinctive;

54. **stop**=cease(if something ceases, it stops happening or existing)

55. **part**=component(the components of something are the parts that it is made of)

56. **result**=consequence(the results or effects of something)

57. **obvious**=apparent, manifest

58. **based on**=derived from can see or notice them very easily)

60. **quite**=fairly

61. **pathetic**=lamentable(very uncomfortable and disappointing)

62. **field**=domain(a particular field of thought, activities or interest)

63. **appear**=emerge(come into existence)

64. **whole**=entire(the whole of something)

65. **wet**=moist(lightly wet), damp(lightly wet), humid(very damp and hot)

66. **wrong**=erroneous(incorrect or partly correct)

67. **difficult**=formidable

68. **change**=convert(change into another form)

69. **typical**=quintessential(this word means represent a typical example of something)

70. **careful**=cautious(very careful in order to avoid danger), prudent(careful and sensible)

71. **ability**=capacity, capability(the same as ability)

72. **strange**=eccentric(if some one is eccentric, s/he behaves in a strange way, or his/her opinion is different from most people)

73. **rich**=affluent(if you are affluent, you have a lot of money)

74. **use**=utilize (the same as use)

75. **dubious**=skeptical(if you are skeptical about something, you have doubts on it。)

76. **satisfy**=gratify (if you are gratified by something, it gives you pleasure and satisfaction)

77. **short**=fleeting, ephemeral(if something is ephemeral, it lasts a short time)

78. **scholarship**=fellowship

79. **angry**=enraged(extremely angry)

80. **smelly**=malodorous(used to describe an unpleasant smell)

81. **ugly**=hideous(if something is hideous, it is very ugly or unattractive)

82. **attractive**=appealing(pleasing and attractive), absorbing(something absorbing can attract you a great deal)

83. **diverse**=miscellaneous(a miscellaneous groups consists of many different kinds of things)

84. **disorder**=disarray, chaos

85. **crazily**=frantically(used to describe someone who behaves in a wild and uncontrolled way)

86. **rapid**=meteoric(ATTENTION: meteoric is only used to describe someone achieves success quickly)

87. **ordinary**=mundane(very ordinary and not at interesting or unusual)

88. **despite**=notwithstanding(FORMAL)

89. **best**=optimal(used to describe the best level something can achieve)

90. **sharp**=acute(severe and intense)

91. **unbelievable**=inconceivable(if you deem something inconceivable, you think it very unlikely to happen)

92. **puzzle**=perplex(something perplex someone means it confuses and worries him/her because he/she does

not understand it)

93. **method**=avenue(away of getting something done)

94. **famous**=distinguished(used to describe people who are successful in their career)

95. **ancient**=archaic(extremely old and extremely old-fashioned)

96. **decorate**=embellish(embellish means make something look more attractive via decorating it with something else)

97. **possible**=feasible(if something is feasible, it can be done, made or achieved)

98. **so**=consequently, accordingly

99. **rare**=infrequent (doesn't happen often) 100. **greedy**=rapacious(greedy and

selfish)

以上就是托福写作中很大可能用到的 100 个替换词汇，大家要记牢这些词汇，尤其是自己常用的但是不精确的词更要记住，在托福写作中，词汇短语的出彩，会让整片作文更有趣味性更精彩生动，分数自然会高，那么为了作文的满分计划，多记些单词短语吧，日常生活中也可用到。