

法语与英语词汇中的伪同源词列表(1) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/167/2021_2022__E6_B3_95_E8_AF_AD_E4_B8_8E_E8_c105_167310.htm Oblit é rer vs

Obliterate Oblit é rer is nearly always used to mean cancel, as in a stamp. Cachet doblit é ration - postmark. Obliterate means to do away with or to wipe out. It can be translated by effacer - to erase or to wear down or by rayer - to cross out. Occup é vs Occupied Occup é is from occuper - to occupy in all senses of the word. It can also mean to employ or to keep busy: Mon travail m'occupe beaucoup - My work keeps me very busy. Occupied is the past participle of occupy - occuper, habiter, remplir. Office vs Office Office is a semi-false cognate. In addition to the meanings below, it can refer to duties, church services or prayers, or a pantry. Office can mean the physical place where one works as well as the office or position that someone holds. Once vs Once Once = ounce. Once can mean une fois or jadis. Opportunit é vs Opportunity Opportunit é refers to timeliness or appropriateness: Nous discutons de l'opportunit é d'aller à la plage - We're discussing the appropriateness of going to the beach (under the circumstances) . Opportunity leans toward favorable circumstances for a particular action or event. It's an opportunity to improve your French - C'est une occasion de te perfectionner en français. Or vs Or Or has two completely different meanings. It is the word for gold: or fin - fine gold. It is also a conjunction used to make a transition from one idea to another, meaning now or whereas: J'attendais au pire, or il a

attendu patiemment - I expected the worst, whereas he waited patiently. Or is simply a conjunction used to denote an alternative. the French equivalent is ou : I need to buy a pen or a pencil - Je dois acheter un stylo ou un crayon. Organe vs Organ Organe refers to the organs of the body and international organs. Organ is also the musical instrument orgue. Ostensible vs Ostensible Ostensible means obvious or conspicuous: Son indiff é rence est ostensible - Her indifference is conspicuous. Ostensible means apparent or supposed: His ostensible reason was to help us - Sa raison pr é tendu é tait de nous aider. Ours vs Ours Un ours is a bear. Ours is the possessive pronoun le n?tre. Ouverture vs Overture Ouverture is a semi-false congregate. In addition to overture, it the French word for opening Overture means ouverture or avance. Pain vs Pain Pain is the French word for bread. Pain is the English word for douleur, peine, souffrance. Pair vs Pair Un pair means a peer. as an adjective, pair means even: le c?t é pair de la rue - the even-numbers side of the street. A pair is usually translated by une paire : a pair of shoes - une paire de chausseurs. Pale vs Pale Une pale is an oar, paddle, or propeller blade. Pale means light in color. When referring to a persons complexion, it is translated by pale. But pale blue - bleu clair. Parti/Partie vs Party Parti can refer to several different things: a political party, an option or course of action (prendre un parti - to make a decision) , or a match (as in hes a good match for you) . It is also the past participle of partir. Partie can mean a part (e.g., une partie du film - a part of the film) , a field or subject, a game (e.g., une partie de cartes - a game of cards) , or a party in a trial.

Party can also mean une fête, soirée or réception. un correspondant (au téléphone), or un groupe/une équipe. Passer vs Pass Passer is a semi-false cognate. It is normally translated by to pass, except when talking about a test. Je vais passer un examen cet après-midi - I'm going to take a test this afternoon. Pass is translated by réussir when talking about a test: I passed the test - J'ai réussi à l'examen. Patron vs Patron Patron is an owner, boss, or employer. Patron is a client, someone who purchases from a store, restaurant, or other business: un client or (for the theater only) un habitué. Pays vs Pays Pays refers to a certain territory, usually a country, but can on occasion refer to a village. Pays is the third person singular conjugation of the verb to pay: he pays me cash - il me paie en liquide. Personne vs Person Personne is a semi-false cognate. As a noun, it means person, but as a pronoun, it can mean anyone or no one: Elle le connaît mieux que personne - She knows him better than anyone. Personne n'est ici - No one is here. Person refers to a human being. Phrase vs Phrase Phrase is a sentence. Phrase refers to une expression or locution. Physicien vs Physician Physicien is a physicist, while physician is a médecin. Pie vs Pie Pie refers to a magpie. Pie indicates une tarte or une tourte. Pièce vs Piece Pièce is a semi-false cognate. It means piece only in the sense of broken pieces. Otherwise, it indicates a room, sheet of paper, or coin. Piece is a part of something - un morceau or une tranche. Pinte vs Pint Pinte means a quart (in Québec) and a bar or café (in Switzerland). In standard French, it refers to an archaic unit of measurement. Pint is approximately un demi-litre. Police vs Police

Police is a semi-false cognate. In addition to a law-enforcing body, it can also mean policy (e.g., insurance) and font. Police refers only to the law-enforcing body. There are two different organizations in France: la police - under the Ministry of the Interior and la gendarmerie - under the Ministry of War. Politique vs Politics
Politique can be the adjective political or a noun: un politique = politician while une politique = politics or a policy Politics refers only to la politique. Pond vs Pond Pond is from the verb pondre - to lay (an egg) . Pond is un é tang. Pot vs Pot Un Pot can be a jar, earthenware pot, can, or carton. There is also a familiar expression " Prendre un pot " - to have a drink. A Pot is a cooking vessel: une marmite or une casserole. Pot is also a slang term for marijuana - marie-jeanne. Pour vs Pour Pour is the French preposition for. Pour is a verb which means verser or pleuvoir à verse. Pr é tendre vs Pretend Pr é tendre means to claim or assert: Il pr é tend savoir jouer du piano - He claims to be able to play the piano. Pr é tendu - alleged or supposed. Pretend means to make believe or to feign: Shes pretending to be sick - Elle simule (or elle feint) d ê tre malade. Propre vs Proper / Prop Propre can mean clean or own (as in ma propre voiture - my own car) . Proper means convenable or ad é quat and a Prop is un support or un é tai. Prune vs Prune Prune refers to a plum. Prune can be a noun - un pruneau or a verb - tailler, é laguer. Qualit é vs Quality Qualit é is a semi-false cognate. It means both quality (e.g., of a product) and capacity or position: en sa qualit é de maire - in his capacity as mayor. Quality refers to the characteristics of things or people: the quality of life - la qualit é

de la vie. Quête vs Quest Quête is a semi-false cognate. The main sense is a collection, but it can also be used to refer to something like the quest for the holy grail or a pursuit of the absolute. Quest can also be used for less noble pursuits: quest for a job - à la recherche dun emploi. Quille vs Quill Quille refers to a skittle, one of the pins used in the British game of ninepins, as well as to the game itself. Quille also means keel, as in the keel of a boat. Quill is the shaft of a feather tuyau de plume, a large wing or tail feather penne, and the sharp spine found on porcupines piquant. Quitter vs Quit Quitter is a semi-false cognate: it means both to leave and to quit (ie, leave something for good) . Quit nearly always means to leave something for good. Raide vs Raid Raide is the French adjective for stiff, taut, or steep. Raid is the English noun for un raid or une incursion. Raisin vs Raisin Raisin is the French word for grape. Raisin is un raisin sec. Rampant vs Rampant Rampant is the French adjective for creeping or crawling: Le chat rampant m'a dérangé - The creeping cat disturbed me. Rampant means growing without limit: Rampant vegetation covers the wall - La végétation exubérante couvre le mur. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com