

今天的动词类辨析比较多，一起来学习这 5 组词语吧！

hate / dislike

这两个词都有“不喜欢”的意思。

hate/hert/

1. to dislike someone or something very much (憎恨, 憎恶)

例句: I hated myself for writing that letter.

我恨自己写了那封信。

2. if you hate something such as a particular situation or activity, you find it unpleasant or upsetting (讨厌, 厌恶, 不喜欢)

例句: He hates to be interrupted during training.

他不喜欢在训练过程中被人打扰。

dislike /dis'laik/

1. to not like someone or something (不喜欢, 厌恶)

例句: We don't serve liver often because so many people dislike it.

我们不常做肝这道菜，因为很多人吃不惯。

辨析：怀着敌意或厌恶的感情讨厌别人时，主要用 hate；而单纯的不喜欢或讨厌时，主要用 dislike。英语在很多情况下使用委婉的表达方法。例如，表达‘你错了’的时候，是 You’re not correct，而不是 You’re wrong。因此与外国朋友聊天时，经常产生一些误会。真实的表达自己的意见，固然是好的，但是相互了解之前得具有理解之心。

demand /require

这两个词都有“要求”的意思。

demand /dɪ'mænd/

1. to say in a very firm way that you want something (强烈要求，强令)

例句：Russia demanded that Unita send a delegation to the peace talks.

俄罗斯要求安盟派代表团参加和谈。

2. to say that people must have something that you consider necessary (需要)

例句：He said the task of reconstruction would demand much patience, hard work and sacrifice.

他说重建任务将需要付出极大的耐心、艰辛和牺牲。

require /rɪ'kwaɪr/

1. to need someone or something (需要, 有赖于)

例句: Some of the materials required for this technique may be difficult to obtain.

这项技术需要的某些材料可能很难获取。

2. if a rule, law, contract, etc. requires something, you must do that thing (要求, 命令, 规定)

例句: The rules also require employers to provide safety training.

这些规定还要求雇主提供安全培训。

辨析: demand 通常指坚持其应该有或必要的东西, 暗示要求者有权这样做, 常有命令之意; 而 require 通常指按照法律、规章、规定、惯例、环境等提出要求, 其客观性较强。除此之外, 这两个单词使用时在结构上也有一些差异, 同学们也要多多在真实语境中慢慢体会。

pull / drag

这两个词都有“拉”的意思。

pull /pʊl/

1. When you pull something, you hold it firmly and use force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position (拉, 拖, 牵, 扯)

例句：They have pulled out patients' teeth unnecessarily.

他们毫无必要地拔掉了病人的牙。

2. to move your body or part of your body using effort or force (挣脱, 移开, 抽出)

例句：She tried to pull her hand free.

她想把自己的手挣脱开。

3. When you pull an object from a bag, pocket, or cupboard, you put your hand in and bring the object out (拿出, 抽出)

例句：Wade walked quickly to the refrigerator and pulled out another beer.

韦德快步走到冰箱边又拿出一罐啤酒。

4. When a driver or vehicle pulls to a stop or a halt, the vehicle stops (停车, 停下)

例句：The train pulled to a halt at the platform.

火车在站台边停下。

drag /dræg/

1. to pull something or someone along with difficulty, for example because they are heavy (常指费力地拖, 拉, 拽, 扯)

例句：He got up and dragged his chair towards the table.

他站起来把他的椅子拖向桌子。

2. to pull someone strongly or violently when they do not want to go with you (生拉, 硬拽)

例句: The vigilantes dragged the men out of the vehicles.

治安人员硬把那些人拉下车。

3. to make someone leave or go to a place when they do not want to (强迫, 迫使, 勉强)

例句: I've been dragged back from Australia for no sufficient reason.

没有充分的理由, 我就从澳大利亚被硬叫了回来。

4. if time drags, it seems to pass very slowly, usually because you are bored (时间过得很慢, 活动等单调乏味地进行)

例句: The pacing was uneven, and the early second act dragged.

节奏忽快忽慢, 第二幕前半场太过拖沓。

5. to move something across a computer screen using the mouse (用鼠标拖动)

例句: Use your mouse to drag the pictures to their new size.

用鼠标拖动图片, 将其调整为新的尺寸。

辨析: pull 既可以指拖动某物变换了位置, 也可指没有位置变化, 它的意思比较多, 同学们可以通过例句逐个分析; 而 drag 在使用时侧重表示用力拖或拉, 也有一些专有的表达

方式，比如鼠标拖动等。

ashamed / shameful

这两个词都可以表示“羞耻的”。

ashamed /ə'ʃeɪmd/

1. feeling guilty or embarrassed because you have done something wrong, or think that you have not reached a standard that people expect (感到惭愧的, 羞耻的, 难为情的)

例句: She was ashamed that she looked so shabby.

她因为自己衣衫褴褛而感到无地自容。

shameful /'ʃeɪmfəl/

1. so bad that you feel ashamed of it (可耻的, 丢脸的)

例句: We must expose this shameful activity to the newspapers.

我们一定要向报社揭露这一无耻行径。

辨析: ashamed 意为“感到羞耻的”，一般用来形容人；而 shameful 意为“可耻的”、“丢脸的”，多用来形容事物，使用的时候大家需要注意。

in front of /in the front of

这两个词组的意思长得也是比较相像。

in front of

表示“在……之前面”，即处在某个地方范围外的前边，也可表示“当……的面”。

例句：Teachers staged a sit-down protest in front of the president's office.

老师们在校长办公室门前举行了一场静坐抗议。

I admit now that I was wrong, and I am ready to acknowledge it in front of everyone.

现在我承认自己错了，并准备当众认错。

in the front of

表示“在……的前部”，即还处在某个地方的范围之内。

例句：I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside.

我坐在公共汽车的前部，以便更好地看一看农村的风光。

In the front of the picture is the figure of a man.

在这张照片的最前面是一位男士。