

今天让我们继续来学习五组常用近义词，在每次词汇学习结束后，真正地熟练运用这些词语还是要靠宝宝们平时多看，多积累，加油！

salary / wage

这两个词都表示“工资”。

salary /'sæləri/

1. a particular amount of money that you earn each month or year from your job (薪水, 工资)

例句：The government has decided to increase salaries for all civil servants.
政府已决定给所有公务员加薪。

wage /weɪdʒ/

1. an amount of money that you earn for working, usually according to how many hours or days you work each week or month (工资, 工钱)

例句：This may end efforts to set a minimum wage well above the poverty line.

这可能会使将最低工资定得远高于贫困线的努力告吹。

辨析：salary 一般多指非体力劳动者所得到的“工资、薪水”，通常按月，有时按季或年计算；而 wage 通常指简单劳动或体力劳动者所得的“工资、工钱”，通常按周、日等短期计算发给，多用复数形式。

habit / custom

这两个词都有“习惯”的意思。

habit /'hæbit/

1. something that you do often or regularly, often without thinking about it
(习惯)

例句：He has an endearing habit of licking his lips when he's nervous.

他有个一紧张就舔嘴唇的可爱习惯。

2. something that you often do without intending to or without realizing that you are doing it, which can annoy other people (坏习惯，恶习，陋习)

例句：A good way to break the habit of eating too quickly is to put your knife and fork down after each mouthful.

改掉吃饭太快的坏习惯有一个好办法，那就是每吃一口就把刀叉放下。

3. a physical need to do something regularly such as smoke cigarettes or take drugs (毒瘾)

例句：She became a prostitute in order to pay for her cocaine habit.

她以娼养吸。

custom /'kʌstəm/

1. something that people do that is traditional or usual (风俗, 习俗)

例句：The custom of lighting the Olympic flame goes back centuries.

点燃奥林匹克圣火的习俗可以追溯到几个世纪前。

2. something that a particular person regularly does (个人习惯, 习性)

例句：It was his custom to approach every problem cautiously.

他习惯谨慎地处理每一个问题。

3. the practice of buying goods or services from a particular store or company (光临, 回顾)

例句：You have the right to withhold your custom if you so wish.

如果你这么不想来，你可以不再光顾。

辨析：habit 通常指一个人长时间养成的自然“习惯”，一旦养成了这种 habit 之后，人便会自然而然甚至是情不自禁地去做；而 custom 则指一个民族或一个社会在发展过程中长期沿袭下来的礼节、风俗和习惯，有时也可表示个人的习惯，侧重指一种有规律的行为，此时也可用 habit。

dark / darkness

这两个词都有“黑暗”的意思，注意这里我们辨析的是 dark 的名词性。

dark /dɑ:k/

1. a situation in which there is no light, especially because it is night (黑暗, 昏暗, 暗处)

例句: Her mother was sitting in the dark by the stove in her rocking chair.
她母亲坐在炉边暗处的摇椅里。

darkness /'dɑ:knəs/

1. the lack of light, especially because it is night (黑暗, 阴暗)

例句: The light went out, and the room was plunged into darkness.
灯熄了，屋里陷入一片漆黑。

辨析：它们的区别主要有三点：

1). 两者都可表示“黑暗”，都不可数。此时，dark 前通常用定冠词，而 darkness 前通常不用冠词。

如: Darkness was falling fast.

黑暗很快来临。

Children are usually afraid of the dark.

小孩通常都害怕黑暗。

2).表示“在黑暗中”，用 in the dark 或 in the darkness 均可。

如：Cats can see in the dark(ness).

猫在黑暗中能够看见。

但是 (be) in the dark (about) 用于引申义表示“对……一无所知或被蒙在鼓里”时，通常不用 darkness。

如：We are still in the dark about the cause of the fire.

我们还不清楚起火的原因。

3).dark 还可以表示“黄昏”、“傍晚”、“黑夜”等，此时不用 darkness。注意此时 dark 前通常不用冠词。

如：They turn the light on at dark.

他们在黄昏时开灯。

Try to get home before dark.

尽量在天黑以前回家。

I'm afraid to go out after dark in the city.

在城里我害怕天黑后出门。

effective / efficient

这两个形容词虽然长得比较像，但是意思却不同。

effective /ɪ'fektɪv/

1. someone or something that is effective works well and produces the result that was intended (有效的，能产生预期效果的)

例句：Simple antibiotics are effective against this organism.

一般的抗生素能够有效对抗这种微生物。

2. when a law or agreement becomes effective, it officially begins to be used (法律、协议等生效的、起作用的)

例句：The new rules will become effective in the next few days.

新规定将在几天后生效。

3. used for saying what the situation really is, although its appearance or official description might be different (实际的，事实上的)

例句：They have had effective control of the area since the security forces left.

自从安全部队撤离后，他们实际上控制了该地区。

efficient /ɪ'fɪ(ə)nt/

1. something that is efficient works well and produces good results by using

the available time, money, supplies, etc. in the most effective way (效率高的)

例句：Service was outstandingly friendly and efficient, falling down on only one detail.

服务态度极佳，效率也蛮高，仅在一个小地方不尽人意。

辨析：effective 表示“有效的”、“生效的”，比如吃的药是有效的，方式方法有效等；而 efficient 表示“效率高的”，既可指人，表示能力很强，也可用于指机器等，比如：The diesel engine is highly efficient. 这台柴油机效率很高。

in the tree / on the tree

这两个词组都有“在树上”的意思。

in the tree

指的是“在树上的东西，本身不是树的一部分，外来物”，介词 in 表示的是“在某范围内”，比如说鸟、猴、松鼠等隐于树叶之中。

例句：There is a swarm of bees in the tree.

这树上有一窝蜜蜂。

The monkey was swinging in the tree.

猴子在树上荡来荡去。

on the tree

指的是“在树上的东西，本身是树的一部分东西”，介词 on 表示的是“在某物之上（表示接触）”，比如叶子、果实等。

例句：The boys took care that there no apples left on the tree.

孩子们执意要把树上的苹果吃光。

There're some pears on the tree.

那棵树上有几个梨。