

同学们在学习例句的时候一定要注意积累有用的句型, 不知不觉你可能就会掌握好多平时没见过的表达法, 一起来看今天的辨析吧!

desirable / desirous

这两个词都可以表示“希望.....的”的相关含义。

desirable /dɪˈzaɪrəb(ə)l/

1. something that is desirable has qualities that make you want it (值得拥有的, 合意的, 令人满意的)

例句: Prolonged negotiation was not desirable.

拖长了的谈判并不是大家所想要的。

2. sexually attractive (性感的, 可人的)

例句: He found her intensely desirable.

他觉得她极其性感。

desirous /dɪˈzaɪrəs/

1. if you are desirous of something, you want to have or do it (渴望的, 想要的)

例句：Jane was desirous of meeting her mother .

珍渴望见到她的妈妈。

辨析：desirable 常指对人而言“值得要的”“吸引人的”；而 desirous 则指某人“渴望”（做）某事。用作表语时前者主语为物，后者主语为人。

dialogue / conversation

这两个词都可以表示“对话”的相关含义。

dialogue /ˈdaɪəˌlɒɡ/

1. a process in which two people or groups have discussions in order to solve problems （对话，谈话，讨论）

例句：They have begun dialogues to promote better understanding between both communities.

双方已经开始了对话，以增进两个社群间的彼此了解。

2. the words that characters speak in a book, play, or movie （对话，对白）

例句：He is a very deft novelist too, with a superb ear for dialogue.

他同时也是一名才思敏捷的小说家，很善于搜集对话方面的素材。

conversation /ˌkɒnvərˈseɪʃ(ə)n/

1. a talk between two or more people, usually a private and informal one (交谈, 谈话, 会话)

例句: He's a talkative guy, and I struck up a conversation with him.

他是一个健谈的人，于是我开始和他攀谈起来。

辨析: dialogue 指两个或两个以上的人之间的对话以及小说，戏剧等中的对白，与内容及气氛无关；conversation 可指两人或两人以上交谈，也可指一人说话，其气氛是非正式会谈，可能是热烈或令人兴奋的，也可能是乏味或令人厌烦的。

commerce / trade

这两个词都有“贸易”的相关含义，这里我们辨析的是 trade 的名词性。

commerce /'kɑ:mɜ:s/

1. the activity of buying and selling goods and services (商业, 贸易)

例句: During the war, they laid an embargo on commerce with enemy countries.

在战争期间，他们禁止与敌国通商。

trade /treɪd/

1. the activities of buying and selling goods or services (贸易, 买卖, 交易)

例句：The ministry had direct control over every aspect of foreign trade.

该政府部门直接掌控着外贸的各个方面。

2. a particular area of business or industry [(某一) 生意, 行业]

例句：They've completely ruined the tourist trade for the next few years.

他们把今后几年的旅游业完全给毁了。

辨析：commerce 除了指商品贸易外，也可指货币账单等的交易；而 trade 偏重于商品交易。

allege / affirm

这两个词都有“断言”的相关含义。

allege /əˈledʒ/

1. to say that something is true or that someone has done something wrong or illegal, even though this has not been proved [(未提出证据而) 断言, 指称, 声称]

例句：The newspaper alleged the mayor's corrupt practices.

那家报纸断言市长有舞弊行为。

affirm /əˈfɜːm/

1. to state that something is true or that you agree with it, especially in public
(断言, 申明, 坚持声称)

例句: She affirmed that all was well.

她肯定地说一切都很好。

2. to support something or make it stronger (证实, 确认)

例句: Everything I had accomplished seemed to affirm that opinion.

我所取得的一切似乎都证明那个观点是对的。

辨析: allege 多指无真凭实据, 不提供证据的断言或宣称; 而 affirm 侧重指在作出断言时表现出的坚定与不可动摇的态度。

especially / particularly

这两个词都与有“尤其”的意思。

especially /ɪ'speʃ(ə)li/

1. You use especially to emphasize that what you are saying applies more to one person, thing, or area than to any others. (尤其, 特别)

例句: Re-apply sunscreen every two hours, especially if you have been swimming.

每两个小时重新涂一次防晒油，尤其是在游泳的时候。

2. used for emphasizing that a quality or feeling exists to a great degree (格外, 特别)

例句: Babies lose heat much faster than adults, and are especially vulnerable to the cold in their first month.

婴儿散热比成年人快得多，在出生后的头一个月特别容易感冒。

particularly /pəˈtɪkjələrli/

1. used for emphasizing that something refers especially to one specific person, thing, or situation (特别, 尤其)

例句: More local employment will be created, particularly in service industries.

当地会创造出更多的就业机会，尤其是服务行业。

2. very, or very much (格外, 特别)

例句: Progress has been particularly disappointing.

进展情况格外令人失望。

辨析: 这两个词都可用于形容词或副词前，强调程度，都译为“特别”。此外，在句子中，陈述某一事实之后，列举一个具有代表性的例子，这两个词也都可使用，表示进一步强调，其后可接名词，介词短语，从句等。而用于强调目的时，通常用 **especially**，译为“特意”“专门”，一般与表目的的不定式或介词 **for** 短语连用。