

今天学的五组词语实用性都很强，一定要坚持认真学起来！

anxious / eager

这两个词都表示“急切的”。

anxious /'æŋkʃəs/

1. worried because you think something bad might happen (焦虑的，忧虑的，不安的)

例句：The foreign minister admitted he was still anxious about the situation in the country.

外交部长承认对于该国的局势他仍然颇感忧虑。

2. wanting something very much, especially when this makes you nervous, excited, or impatient (渴望的，急切的)

例句：Both the Americans and the Russians are anxious to avoid conflict in South Asia.

美国人和俄罗斯人都迫切希望避免在南亚发生冲突。

3. an anxious time or situation is one in which you worry about something (时间或时局紧张的，令人焦虑的，让人担忧的)

例句：The Prime Minister faces anxious hours before the votes are counted

tomorrow night.

在明晚计票完成之前，首相将面临数小时的煎熬等待。

eager /'iɡər/

1. very enthusiastic about doing something or enthusiastic about something that will happen (热切的，渴望的)

例句：He was desperately eager to be back after more than a week's absence from school.

他一个多星期没有到学校，回校之心甚切。

辨析：

1. 表示“担心的”、“焦虑的”这一意义时，只能用 **anxious**，不用 **eager**。
2. 表示“热切的”、“渴望的”这一意义时，两者都可用，但是要注意：
 - 1) **anxious** 之后一般用介词 **for**，而 **eager** 之后可接介词 **for, after, about** 等。
 - 2) 两者之后均可接“(for sb)+不定式”，表示“渴望或想要(某人)做某事”。
 - 3) 两者之后均可接 **that** 从句，且从句谓语一般都用“**should+动词原形**”这样的虚拟语气。

escape /flee

这两个词都有“逃离”的意思。

escape /ɪ'skeɪp/

1. If you escape from a place, you succeed in getting away from it. (逃离, 逃脱)

例句: They are reported to have escaped to the other side of the border.
有报道称他们已经逃过了国境线。

2. to avoid being killed or seriously injured in an accident or attack (躲过, 逃脱, 幸免)

例句: The two officers were extremely lucky to escape serious injury.
那两名警官极其幸运, 没有受重伤。

3. to come out of a container, usually by accident (泄漏, 逸出, 露出)

例句: Leave a vent open to let some moist air escape.
打开一个通风口, 让潮气逸出一些。

4. if something escapes you, you cannot remember it or you do not notice it
(为.....所不知, 逃过.....的注意, 被.....忘记)

例句: It was an actor whose name escapes me for the moment.
那个男演员的名字我一时想不起来了。

flee /fli/

1. to escape from a dangerous situation or place very quickly (逃离, 逃走)

例句：A trickle of refugees began to flee the country.

难民开始三五成群地陆续逃离该国。

辨析：escape 表示“逃脱”，主要指从被监禁或类似没有自由的状态中逃脱，有时用于引申义，比如逃过惩罚等；而 flee 表示“逃走”，着重逃的动作，强调逃走时的急促或仓促。此外，表示“逃跑”时，escape 是不及物动词，而 flee 则可用作及物或不及物动词。

especially / particularly

这两个词都有“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。

false / artificial

这两个形容词都可以表示“假的”。

false /fəls/

1. not true (不正确的, 错误的)

例句: It was quite clear the President was being given false information by those around him.

很明显, 总统身边的人在不断向他传递错误信息。

2. made to look like something real (人造的, 伪造的, 假的)

例句: I was wearing false eyelashes and a sweater two sizes too small.

我戴着假睫毛, 穿着小了两号的毛衣。

3. not showing what you really feel or intend (虚伪的, 不真诚的)

例句: They obtained money under the false pretenses of patriotism.

他们以虚伪的爱国主义为借口获得金钱。

artificial /ˌɑːtɪˈfiʃ(ə)l/

1. made by people and used instead of something natural (人造的, 非自然形成的)

例句: The city is dotted with small lakes, natural and artificial.

这个城市小型湖泊星罗棋布, 有天然的也有人工的。

2. caused or created as a result of human influence or action (人为的)

例句: He did not want his life to be prolonged by artificial means.

他不想靠人为方式延长生命。

3.artificial behavior is not sincere (虚假的，不真挚的)

例句：Her smile looks artificial.

她的微笑很做作。

辨析：这两个词都可以表示“假的”，在表示具有欺骗性的“假”时，通常要用 **false**；表示不自然或做作的“假”时，通常要用 **artificial**。具体的情况还是要根据句意来分析使用。

at last / in the end

这两个词组都有“最后”的意思。

at last

表示经过一定曲折之后某事才发生，强调努力的后果，带有较强的感情色彩，一般须用过去时。

例句：Dart, who had at first been very tense, at last relaxed.

起初，达特非常紧张，最后终于放松了下来。

It might, at last, silence the small but noisy intellectual clique.

它可能最终会使这个聒噪的知识分子小圈子安静下来。

in the end

多用于表示事物发展的自然顺序的“终结”，也可用来预测将来。

例句：They prefer, in the end, to stick with what they know.

他们最终选择了继续做自己熟悉的事。

I hope that everything will turn out all right in the end.

我希望一切最终都会顺利。

