

第四周的近义词辨析的学习来啦，希望大家可以继续斗志满满的坚持学习！
积累才会有成效哦～

disadvantage / shortcoming

这两个词都有“短处”之意。

disadvantage

/ˌdɪsədˈvæntɪdʒ/

1. something that makes someone or something less effective, successful, or attractive (不利条件，劣势，不便之处)

例句：One of the disadvantages of the job is the long hours I work.

这个工作的劣势就是我的工作时间太长了。

2. an unfavorable condition or position (处于不利的境地)

例句：England's players would be left at a disadvantage against those of the rest of the world.

英格兰运动员与世界其他地区的运动员相比将处于不利境地。

shortcoming

/ˈʃɔrtˌkʌmɪŋ/

1. a falling or deficiency (缺点, 短处)

例句: Marriages usually break down as a result of the shortcomings of both partners.

婚姻常因为配偶双方的缺点而破裂。

Not being punctual is his greatest shortcoming.

不守时间是他的最大缺点。

辨析: disadvantage 主要的意思是指不利的情况和条件，这个词用处比较广，可以表示劣势，损失等，多用于客观条件，at a disadvantage 是一个很常见的短语，意思就是处在不利的境地；而 shortcoming 一般指缺点，比较偏向于表示主观条件，常用复数，多用于表示人的缺点，短处等。

brand / trademark

这两个词为“品牌”和“商标”之意。

brand

/brænd/

1. a product or group of products that has its own name and is made by one particular company (品牌)

例句：I bought one of the leading brands.

我买了知名品牌中的一种。

2.a particular type of something (独特类型)

例句：Joel Hatch brings his own unique brand of humor to the role.

乔尔·哈奇把他自己独具一格的幽默带进了这个角色。

3.a mark that is burned into the skin of an animal such as a cow, to show who owns it (烙印)

例句：A brand was a mark of ownership burned into the hide of an animal with a hot iron.

烙印是用烙铁烧在牲畜皮上的所有权标记。

trademark

/ˈtreɪdˌmɑːrk/

1.a name or design belonging to a particular company, used on its products (商业标签, 商标)

例句：She has registered a trademark for a new range of perfumes.

她已为一个新系列的香水注册了商标。

2. something that you wear, do, or say that is typical of you (标志, 特征)

例句: The spiky punk hairdo became his trademark.

刺猬式的朋克发型成了他的标志。

辨析: brand 在口语上用的比较多, 主要指的就是不同的牌子, 包括名字和图案, 比如我们问对方你穿的鞋是什么牌子, 就可以用这个词; 而 trademark 一般稍显严谨, 有一些法律意味在里面, 需要经过正式注册, 并只合法地限于其拥有者或制造商使用, 比如一些侵权纠纷时在正式的文书用的都是 trademark 这个词。

drawback / weakness

这两个词都有“缺陷”之意。

drawback

/ˈdrɒ,bæk/

1. a disadvantage or hindrance (缺点, 缺陷, 障碍)

例句: The only drawback of the plan is that it costs too much.

这个计划的唯一缺憾是花费太大。

2.a refund of customs or excise duty paid on goods that are being exported or used in the production of manufactured exports (退款, 退税)

例句: A drawback is made on customs duties on imported goods when they are later exported.

进口货物日后出口时将退还其进口关税。

3. to retreat; move backwards (撤回, 撤销)

例句: They need to arrange a drawback of the missile installations.

他们需要安排导弹设施撤除事宜。

weakness

/ˈwɪknəs/

1.the state or condition of being weak (软弱, 虚弱, 衰弱)

例句: I would overcome any weakness, any despair, any fear.

我要克服所有的软弱、绝望和恐惧。

2. a fault or problem that makes something or someone less effective or attractive (弱点, 缺点, 不足)

例句：Mrs. Marcos' lawyer adeptly exploited the prosecution's weakness.

马科斯夫人的律师巧妙地利用了起诉中的弱点。

3. a person's love or enjoyment of something (偏爱, 癖好, 无法抗拒)

例句：You know my weakness for chocolate.

你知道我无法抗拒巧克力。

辨析：drawback 多数情况用来表达事物的缺陷，比如计划有缺陷，还可表示障碍，不太用来形容人；而 weakness 一般都是指某个人或某个事物的弱点，可能需要个人去克服的某些弱点，当然具体的应用还是要看语境和语气强弱。

deficiency / fault

这两个词都有“缺点”之意。

deficiency

/dɪ'fɪ(ə)nsi/

1. A lack or shortage, especially of something essential to health (缺乏, 不足, 尤指身体所需物质)

例句：They did blood tests on him for signs of vitamin deficiency.

他们给他验了血，以检查是否有维生素缺乏的迹象。

2. The quality or condition of being deficient; incompleteness or inadequacy (缺点，缺陷)

例句：He has some perfections in her eye which can make up that deficiency.

她在他身上看到某些优点，足以弥补这方面的缺陷。

fault

/fɔlt/

1. the fact of being responsible for a bad or unpleasant situation (责任，过失，过错)

例句：It's my fault—I forgot to give him the message.

这是我的责任，我忘了告诉他这事了。

2. a defect or imperfection; flaw; failing (缺点，毛病，故障)

例句：Pilots were trying to repair a fault in the plane when it crashed.

飞行员正在试图排除飞机故障的时候，飞机坠毁了。

3. an error or mistake (错误, 失误)

例句: It is a big fault to think that you can learn how to manage people in business school.

以为在商学院能学会如何管理人是一大错误。

4. a crack on or below the Earth's surface (地壳的断层)

例句: They built it right over a geological fault.

它正好建在一个地质断层上。

辨析: deficiency 比较常用于表示缺乏, 不足, 特别用于表示缺乏身体健康需要的物质, 比如维生素, 缺钙都可以使用; 而 fault 强调过错, 过失等, 可用于表示机械故障。

profit / interest

这两个词都有“利益”之意, 我们辨析的依旧是名词性的意思。

profit

/ˈprɒfɪt/

1. an amount of money that you gain when you are paid more for something than it cost you to make, get, or do it (利润, 收益, 盈利)

例句: You can improve your chances of profit by sensible planning.

你可以通过合理计划来提高盈利的机会。

2. the advantage that you get from a situation (益处, 得益, 好处)

例句: The artist found much to his profit in the Louvre.

这位艺术家从卢浮宫受益颇多。

interest

/ˈɪnrəst/

1. a feeling of wanting to know about or take part in something (兴趣, 关注)

例句: She'd liked him at first, but soon lost interest.

她刚开始是喜欢他, 但很快就失去了兴趣。

2. an activity that you enjoy doing when you are not working (爱好, 兴趣)

例句：His two interests in life are music and paintings.

他生平两大爱好是音乐和绘画。

3. money that you receive from an institution such as a bank when you keep money in an account there (利息)

例句：This is an important step toward lower interest rates.

这是向较低利率迈出的重要一步。

4. an advantage or benefit to someone or something (利益)

例句：All he cares about is protecting his own interests.

他只在乎保护自己的利益。

辨析：profit 倾向于指具体的经济方面的利益，经常用于表示利润，利益，进一步讲就是销售成本与投入的资本，劳动力成本等的差额；而 interest 的意思比较多，不仅可指经济方面，还表示利害关系，股权，势力等，既可指集团，群体的利益，又可指个人的利益。