

今天的近义词辨析环节继续为同学们分析五组名词性的词语，加油学起来吧！

ache / pain

这两个词都有“疼痛”之意。

ache

/erk/

1. a pain that is continuous and unpleasant, but usually not very strong (疼痛)

例句: In the mouth this can be more difficult, depending where and how intense the ache is.

嘴里的疼痛要分辨可就难多了，要取决于疼在哪里，以及疼痛的剧烈程度。

pain

/peɪn/

1. An unpleasant feeling occurring as a result of injury or disease, usually localized in some part of the body (疼痛)

例句: The broken arm nearly crazed him with pain.

那条断臂几乎使他痛得发狂。

2. a feeling of being very upset or unhappy (痛苦, 苦恼, 烦恼)

例句: His behavior caused his parents a great deal of pain.

他的所作所为使他的父母极为难过。

辨析: ache 偏向指身体的内部或外部感觉上的物理性的疼痛, 不是很严重, 但是持续时间比较长, 经常做动词使用, 比如: Every bone in my body seems to ache. 我全身疼痛, 还有 toothache, headache, stomachache 等表示身体的某一部分有持续性的痛感; pain 的用法比较广泛, 可指一般的痛, 也可指剧痛, 疼痛范围可以是局部或全身, 时间可长可短, 也可表示精神上的痛苦, 烦恼。

sex / gender

这两个词都有“性别”之意。

sex

/seks/

1. the properties that distinguish organisms on the basis of their reproductive roles [(雌, 雄, 男, 女) 性]

例句: The artists know it well, as well as they know that Art should have sex and sense.

艺术家们当然知道, 就像他们知道艺术不仅有“性”, 也有“情”一样。

2. either of the two categories (male or female) into which most organisms are divided (性别)

例句：The new technique has been used to identify the sex of fetuses.

这项新技术已被用来鉴定胎儿的性别。

gender

/ˈdʒendər/

1. the fact of being either male or female (性别)

例句：Women are sometimes denied opportunities solely because of their gender.

女性有时仅仅因为她们的性别而被剥夺机会。

2. all male people, or all female people (性)

例句：While her observations may be true about some men, they could hardly apply to the entire gender.

她的观察对某些男人可能是对的，但并不适用于所有男性。

辨析：sex 和 gender 两个词语都有性别的意思，而 sex 一般是指你的生理上的性别，即自然性别。gender 指社会性别，也可指心理性别。还有，gender 主要用于填表的时候询问性别，较书面化。sex 是常用词，可以做名词，动词等，用法较多。

building / structure

这两个词都有“建筑物”之意。

building

/ˈbɪldɪŋ/

1. a structure made of a strong material such as stone or wood that has a roof and walls, for example a house (建筑物, 房屋)

例句: He highballed us and we dashed into the building.

他向我们发出信号后, 我们就冲进了那幢大楼。

2. the process of building houses, factories, office buildings, etc.
(建筑)

例句: He directed the building of the new bridge.

他主持修建这座桥的建筑工程。

structure

/ˈstrʌktʃər/

1. a thing constructed; a complex entity constructed of many parts
(建筑物)

例句：The structure has an indefinite life.

这是一座永久性的建筑物。

2. the manner of construction of something and the arrangement of its parts (构造，结构)

例句：The industrial revolution modified the whole structure of English society.

工业革命改变了英国社会的整体结构。

3. something that consists of parts connected together in an ordered way (结构体，体系)

例句：The feet are highly specialized structures made up of 26 small delicate bones.

脚的结构非常特殊，由 26 块细小的骨头组成。

辨析：building 指的是建筑物本身尤其指的是高层建筑物，比如正式的楼房，大厦，居民楼，办公楼，世贸中心等；而任何一个“建造”出来的“建筑”类都可以被称为是 structure，区别于 building 的例子有：报刊亭，巴士站遮雨棚，公厕等。此外，structure 常用于表示结构，内容构造。

someone / somebody

这两个词都有“某人”之意。

someone

/'sʌmwʌn/

1. used for referring to a person when you do not know or do not say who the person is (某人, 有人)

例句: She had the look of someone deserted and betrayed.

她一副遭人遗弃和背叛的样子。

常用短语:

someone else 其他人

someone nice / famous / special 后加常形容词, 指代某行业或地方中的重要人物

or someone 或某个人, 口语中常使用

例句: What if I or someone I know is in crisis?

我或我知道的某人正处在这种危机中, 我该怎么办?

somebody

/'sʌmbədi, 'sʌm,bɑdi/

1. an unspecified or unknown person (有人, 某人)

例句: I can hear somebody moving about upstairs.

我听见楼上有人来回走动。

2. a person of greater importance than others (大人物，重要人物)

例句：He seems to be somebody in his town.

他在小镇里似乎是个大人物。

辨析：这两个词语虽然意思相同，但是在真实口语情境下的使用方式还是有一定区别的，特别是以上我为大家列出的一些固定搭配，**someone else, someone famous, or someone**；在口语中 **be somebody** 也是个很常见的用法，指的是在群体当中成为重要的角色。

affection / love

这两个词都有“爱”的意思，这里我们辨析的依旧是 love 的名词性。

affection

/ə'fekʃ(ə)n/

1. a feeling of liking and caring about someone or something; feelings of love or fondness for someone or something (喜爱，喜欢，感情)

例句：She had developed quite an affection for the place.

她逐渐对这个地方钟爱有加。

Caroline is the object of his affections.

卡罗琳是他感情的归属。

love

/lʌv/

1.a strong feeling of affection and concern toward another person, as that arising from kinship or close friendship (爱, 疼爱, 关爱)

例句: My love for all my children is unconditional.

我对自己所有孩子的爱都是无条件的。

2.a strong feeling of affection and concern for another person accompanied by sexual attraction (爱情, 爱意)

例句: Our love for each other has been increased by what we've been through together.

我们共同经历了这些风风雨雨后, 彼此更加相爱了。

3.a person for whom one has strong feelings of affection (爱人, 情人)

例句: She met her new love at the restaurant.

她在餐厅遇到了她的新爱人。

4.an intense emotional attachment to something, as to a pet or treasured object (钟情之物, 所爱之物)

例句: Music's one of my great loves.

音乐是我的至爱之一。

5.an expression of one's affection (问候, 致意)

例句: Please give her my love.

请代我问候她。

辨析: affection 相对 love 来讲在口语中使用的比较少, love 的用途非常广泛, 对任何人或事的喜爱之情都可以使用; 而 affection 可指感情, 也可以指长辈对晚辈的关爱, 同样可以用在没有血缘关系的人身上。