

今天为大家带来五组动词类近义词的辨析，它们的中文释义都相当接近，那么它们在英文中的具体意思有哪些差别呢？让我来一一为大家辨析！

lend / borrow

这两个词都有“借”的意思。

lend

/lend/

1.to give or allow the use temporarily on the condition that the same or its equivalent will be returned (把.....借给，借出)

例句：Will you lend me your jacket for a little while?

你能把上衣借给我穿一会儿吗？

2.to provide (money) temporarily on condition that the amount borrowed be returned (借钱给.....，贷款)

例句：I had to lend him ten pounds to take his children to the pictures.

我只好借给他 10 英镑，让他带孩子们去看电影。

3. to give something a particular quality (平添, 增添, 赋予)

例句: Enthusiastic applause lent a sense of occasion to the proceedings.

热烈的掌声给活动平添了几分隆重的色彩。

4. to give someone support or help (提供, 给予支持)

例句: He was approached by the organizers to lend support to a benefit concert.

主办方找过他, 希望他能对慈善音乐会给予支持。

borrow

/'bɒrəʊ/

1. to receive and use something that belongs to someone else, and promise to give it back to them later (借, 借用)

例句: He wouldn't let me borrow his clothes.

他不愿我借他的衣服。

2. to borrow money, especially from a bank, and agree to pay it back at a particular time. Money that you borrow is called a loan (借钱, 贷款)

例句：He borrowed heavily to get the money together.

他大量举债来凑齐这笔钱。

3.to borrow books from a library and agree to take them back at a particular time (借书)

例句：I couldn't afford to buy any, so I borrowed them from the library.

我一本书也买不起，只好从图书馆借。

4.to use an idea, method, phrase, etc. that was first used by another person or in another place or situation [采用，借用(想法，词语等)]

例句：Their engineers are happier borrowing other people's ideas than developing their own.

他们的工程师更乐于借用别人的观点，而不愿自我创新。

辨析：相信通过以上的词义解析，同学们已经基本理解了两个词意思上的差别。Lend 是指“借出”，借给别人，而 borrow 是指“借入”，向别人借。Lend 常用的搭配为 lend something to someone，同时也可接双宾语 lend someone something；而 borrow 的常用搭配为 borrow something from someone，不能接双宾语。

buy / purchase

这两个词都有“买”的意思，这里我们分析的是 purchase 的动词词义。

buy

/baɪ/

1. to get something by paying money for it (买, 购买)

例句: Lizzie bought herself a mountain bike.

莉齐给自己买了辆山地自行车。

2. if an amount of money buys something, it is large enough to pay for that thing (能买, 够买, 买到)

例句: \$10 million would buy you a nice house in Malibu.

一千万美金你就能在马里布买一所宜居的房子。

3. to give someone something so that they will do something dishonest for you (收买, 贿赂)

例句: Once he shows he can be bought, they settle down to a regular payment.

一旦他表现出可以被收买，他们就会定期向他行贿。

4. to get something that you want or need, usually by losing something else that is important [(付出一定代价以) 获得, 赢得]

例句: It was a risky operation, but might buy more time.

这是一次冒险的行动, 但也许能赢得更多的时间。

5. to believe or accept something, especially something that is unlikely to be true or reasonable (相信, 接受)

例句: I'm not buying any of that nonsense.

我才不信那些废话呢。

purchase

/ˈpɜːtʃəs/

1. to obtain (goods, etc.) by payment (购买)

例句: Farm and sideline products of the peasants are purchased by the state at reasonable prices.

农民的农副产品由国家按合理价格收购。

2. to obtain by effort, sacrifice (用牺牲等换取, 获得)

例句：They purchased life at the expense of honor.

他们以牺牲名誉为代价换得了生命。

辨析：如果指用金钱来购买的话，两者的意思是一样的，可以互换。Buy 是非常普遍的用法，可使用的范围很大，除了表示买各种商品，还可以指用金钱雇佣，收买等比较抽象的“购买”；而 purchase 相对来讲是比较正式的用语，多用于表示购买大型的，批量的产品，或房产，车子一类等经过深思熟虑后才决定的购买行为。

found / establish

这两个词都有“建立”之意。

found

/faʊnd/

1. to start an organization, company, political party, etc. (建立, 成立, 创立)

例句：The newspaper was founded in 1909.

这家报社创办于 1909 年。

2. to start building a new town, or forming a new community (兴建, 建成)

例句: The town was founded in 1610.

这个小镇建于 1610 年。

establish

/ɪ'stæblɪʃ/

1. to make something start to exist or start to happen, such as an organization, a type of activity, or a set of rules (建立, 创立, 设立, 制定)

例句: We have established diplomatic relations with many countries.

我们已和许多国家建立了外交关系。

2. to achieve success, so that people recognize your skill, qualities, or power (使立足, 获得认可, 确立地位)

例句: He has established himself as a pivotal figure in US politics.

他已经确立了自己在美国政界的核心地位。

3. to discover, prove, or decide that something is true (查实, 证实, 确定)

例句: It will be essential to establish how the money is being spent.

查清楚这笔钱将作何用途至关重要。

辨析: 我们可以看到, 当表示建立组织, 公司等机构的时候, 两个词一般都是可以使用的。在实际应用当中, **found** 比较多用于表示创立组织, 理论等; 而 **establish** 主要指建立机构, 联系等, 比如, **establish contact**, **establish relationships** 等, 它偏向有稳固建成的意思, 还可表示确立地位, 获得认可等。同学们下次遇到它们的时候要格外注意语境哦。

acquire / obtain

这两个词都有“获得”之意。

acquire

/ə'kwair/

1.to get something, for example by buying it or being given it (获得, 购得)

例句：General Motors acquired a 50% stake in Saab for about \$400 million.

通用汽车公司以大约 4 亿美元的价格购得了萨博汽车公司 50% 的股份。

2.to get new knowledge or a new skill by learning it or developing it through your daily life or experience (获得技能, 养成习惯)

例句：I've never acquired a taste for wine.

我一向喝不惯葡萄酒。

3.to get a particular reputation, position, or name (获得名声, 地位等)

例句：He has acquired a reputation as this country's premier solo violinist.

他已经赢得了该国首席小提琴独奏家的名誉。

obtain

/əb'tein/

1.to succeed in gaining possession of as the result of planning or endeavor (得到, 获得, 实现)

例句：The perfect body has always been difficult to obtain.

完美的身材总是很难拥有。

2. if something such as a rule or condition obtains, it exists, is used, or is accepted (存在, 通行, 流行)

例句：The longer this situation obtains, the more extensive the problems become.

这种局面持续的时间越长，问题波及的范围就越广。

辨析：这两个词在词义上的区别度很小，在很多权威的词典中都是互为解释的。在一些情况下，**acquire** 会表示慢慢获得的意思，而 **obtain** 有通过一定努力，克服了一定困难获得的意思，但是也不是绝对的。我们主要来为大家辨析几个搭配问题。**acquire** 常接 knowledge, reputation, taste 等词；而 **obtain** 后常接 information, permission, advice 等词。具体情况同学们还是要结合实际情况来对比分析。

adapt / adjust

这两个词都有“适应”之意。

adapt

/ə'dæpt/

1.to change your ideas or behavior so that you can deal with a new situation (适应)

例句: The world will be different, and we will have to be prepared to adapt to the change.

世界会变得不同，我们必须做好准备以适应其变化。

2. to change something to make it more appropriate for a new use or situation (改变.....以适合)

例句: Shelves were built to adapt the library for use as an office.

为将图书馆改作办公室而做了一些架子。

3. to change a book or play so that it can be made into a movie, TV program, etc. (改编, 改写)

例句: The scriptwriter helped him to adapt his novel for the screen.

编剧帮助他将其所著小说改编成电影。

adjust

/ə'dʒʌst/

1.to change something slightly in order to make it better, more accurate, or more effective (调整, 调节)

例句：To attract investors, Panama has adjusted its tax and labor laws.

为吸引投资者，巴拿马调整了税法和劳动法。

2. to get used to a new situation by changing your ideas or the way you do things (改变观点或行为以适应，调节)

例句：It has been hard to adjust but now I'm getting satisfaction from my work.

适应虽然艰难，但是现在我已逐渐从工作中获得了满足。

3. if your eyes adjust to darkness or light, they get used to it and you begin to be able to see clearly again (使适应光线变化)

例句：It was a few moments before his eyes became adjusted to the bright glare of the sun.

过了一会儿，他的眼睛才适应了刺眼的阳光。

4. to move something slightly so that it is in the right place or is more comfortable (整理，校准)

例句：Liz adjusted her mirror and then edged the car out of its parking bay.

莉兹调了调后视镜，将车子挪出了停车位。

辨析：这两个词在英文解释上也是只有比较细微的差别，在使用的时候，很多情况两个词都可使用。如果看得再细节一点，**adapt** 强调调整为了更好的适应变化，而 **adjust** 强调更好的适应新的条件，以及更好的发挥作用，它还有整理衣服，校准机器，适应光线的意思。常用的搭配为 **adapt oneself to something** 和 **adjust oneself to something**，具体的使用方式还是要根据语境来判断，多读多记方能真正更好地理解 and 运用。