

今天为大家带来五组名词类近义词的辨析，这些词语的基本意思同学们应该都知道，重点来看一看它们之间的辨析吧！

## problem / question

这两个词都有“问题”之意。

### problem

/'prɒbləm/

1. something that causes trouble or difficulty (问题，难题)

例句：These problems are the results of years of bad management.

这些问题是多年经营不善造成的后果。

2. a question that someone is given to answer as a test of their ability (习题，问题，思考题)

例句：Somehow he again made a mistake in solving the mathematical problem.

不知怎么地，他在解这道数学题时又算错了。

### question

/'kwestʃ(ə)n/

1. something that someone asks you when they want information (问题，疑问)

例句: I asked you a question and you didn't answer.

我问了你一个问题，但你没有回答。

2. an issue that needs to be discussed and dealt with (议题，难题，待讨论或处理的事)

例句: That decision raised questions about the secretary of state's powers and the fairness of his procedure.

那个决定引起人们对国务卿的权力及其做法的公平性的质疑。

3. a feeling of doubt about something (怀疑，疑问，不确定)

例句: As a footballer, Le Saux's ability was beyond question.

作为一名足球运动员，勒索克斯的能力不容置疑。

**辨析:** problem 一般指说话者认为难以解决的问题，经常与动词 solve 或 settle (解决) 搭配。而 question 指说话者需要寻找答案的问题，它常与动词 ask 或 answer 连用。此外，我们做的数学或物理的习题一般都要用 problem 来表示。在一些情况下，当表示需要讨论的问题时，problem 和 question 可以互换。

## battle / war

这两个词都有“战斗”的意思。

## battle

/ˈbæt(ə)l/

1. a violent fight between groups of people, especially one between military forces during a war (战役, 战斗)

例句: He stared into the dark void where the battle had been fought.  
他凝望着那片漆黑的空旷之地, 那次战役就是在这里进行的。

2. a situation in which different people or groups compete with each other in order to achieve something or get an advantage (为争取成功控制权等的斗争, 冲突, 较量)

例句: Martin Luther King led the battle for equal rights for blacks.  
马丁·路德·金领导了为黑人争取平等权利的斗争。

3. someone's efforts to achieve something in spite of very difficult circumstances (奋斗, 斗争)

例句: She has fought a constant battle with her weight.  
她一直在竭力控制体重。

## war

/wɔːr/

1. fighting between two or more countries that involves the use of the military and usually continues for a long time (战争, 战斗)

例句：They've been at war for the last fifteen years.

最近 15 年来他们一直在打仗。

2. a situation in which countries, organizations, or businesses compete with each other to gain economic power or control (经济竞争)

例句：The most important thing is to reach an agreement and to avoid a trade war.

最重要的是达成协议，避免贸易战。

3. a determined and organized effort to control or stop something, for example a disease or crime (斗争，宣战)

例句：She has been involved in the war against organized crime.

她参与了打击有组织犯罪的斗争。

**辨析：**war 一般指战争的统称，全面战争，经常会持续比较长的时间，比如，世界大战，the World War；而 battle 主要指战役，比如，滑铁卢战役，the Battle of Waterloo，通常一场 war 当中可能会包含很多的 battles。

## beach / seaside

这两个词都有“海滨”之意。

**beach**

/bi(:)tʃ/

1. an area of sand or small stones beside the ocean or a lake (海滩, 湖滨)

例句: Some stretches of beach are completely underwater at high tide.  
海滩上有些地方在涨潮时完全淹没在水中。

**seaside**

/'si:saɪd/

1. an area that is near the ocean, especially one where people go for a vacation (海边, 海滨, 尤指作为度假地的)

例句: The weather at the seaside was ideal — bright and breezy.  
海边的天气最宜人,风和日丽。

**辨析:** beach 的意思比较明确, 就是沙滩, 可指游泳者、海边运动者休息, 玩耍, 娱乐或度假的沙滩; 而 seaside 多指休养或游玩的海滨圣地, 海边也不一定是沙滩。

**belief / faith**

这两个词都有“信仰”之意。

**belief**

/bɪˈlɪf/

1. a strong feeling that something is true or real (信，信心，信念)

例句：The Greeks accepted belief in the immortality of the soul.

希腊人相信灵魂不灭。

2. views on religious or political matters (对宗教或政治的信仰，看法，观点)

例句：He refuses to compete on Sundays because of his religious beliefs.

出于宗教信仰，他拒绝在礼拜天进行比赛。

**faith**

/feɪθ/

1. strong belief in or trust of someone or something (信任，信仰，信心)

例句：Faith that justice would prevail impelled us forward.

正义必胜的信念激励着我们前进。

2. a particular religion, for example Christianity, Buddhism, or Islam (宗教)

例句：England shifted officially from a Catholic to a Protestant faith in the 16th century.

英格兰于 16 世纪正式由天主教改信新教。

### 3. strong religious belief in a particular God (宗教信仰)

例句：Umberto Eco's loss of his own religious faith is reflected in his novels.

翁贝托·艾柯个人宗教信仰的丧失反映在了他的小说里。

**辨析：**当两个词都当“信心，信念”讲的时候，**faith** 多指人的信心，是对事物的确信度，认为有道理而完全相信，比如，我相信我会成功，**I have faith in my ability to succeed**；而 **belief** 比较倾向于信仰，多为不管有没有确凿的证据，都承认某事是真的，存在的，偏向于精神寄托方面的。具体情况还是建议大家到相关的语境中仔细分析。

## bay / gulf

这两个词都有“海湾”之意。

### bay

/beɪ/

### 1. an area of the coast where the land curves inward (湾，海湾)

例句：He was so happy communing with the dolphin in Dingle Bay.

他在丁格尔湾与海豚交流的时候特别开心。

2. a partly enclosed area that is used for a particular purpose, for example parking a car (建筑物的隔间)

例句: The car reversed into the loading bay.

汽车倒入装卸间。

## **gulf**

/gʌlf/

1. a large area of ocean that is almost surrounded by land (海湾)

例句: Hurricane Andrew was last night heading into the Gulf of Mexico.

昨晚，飓风“安德鲁”进入了墨西哥湾。

2. a large and important difference between people or groups (分歧，鸿沟，隔阂)

例句: The gulf between the two leaders cannot be bridged.

两位领导人之间的鸿沟难以跨越。

3. a long thin deep crack or hole in the ground (地面的裂口，沟壑，深坑)

例句: The earthquake left a gulf in the fields.

地震在田地里留下一条裂口。



**辨析：**这两个词的辨析主要就在于如何区分它们表示的“湾”的区别。**bay** 一般指半圆形的湾，大湖湾，比如孟加拉湾，**the Bay of Bengal**，它也是表示海湾最常见的说法；而 **gulf** 主要表示深长的湾，如波斯湾，墨西哥湾，它主要的意思也是表示深沟，鸿沟，隔阂等。

