

新的一周，来一起看 5 组近义词辨析！

drift / float

这两个词都有“漂流，漂浮”的意思。

drift /drift/

1. to be pushed along very slowly by the movement of air or water (漂移，漂流)

例句：The climbing balloon drifted silently over the countryside.

不断上升的气球静静地飘过乡间。

2. if snow or sand drifts, the wind blows it into a large pile [(雪或沙) 堆积]

例句：The snow, except where it drifted, was only calf-deep.

除了吹得堆积起来的地方,雪只有小腿肚深。

3. to move there slowly or gradually (缓慢移动，逐渐移动)

例句：As rural factories shed labor, people drift towards the cities.

由于农村的工厂纷纷裁员,人们逐渐流向城市。

4. to do something or to happen in a way that is not planned (无意间进入，不知不觉陷入)

例句：There is a general sense that the country and economy alike are drifting.

大家普遍感觉国家和经济都脱离了正轨。

float /flaʊt/

1. to rest or move slowly on the surface of a liquid and not sink, to place something or make it move on the surface of a liquid [(使) 漂浮, (使) 浮动]

例句：They noticed fifty and twenty dollar bills floating in the water.

他们发现水中漂浮着 50 和 20 美元的纸币。

2. to be lighter than air, and to move slowly through it (漂, 浮)

例句：Empty things float.

空的物体会在水中浮起。

3. if a sound or smell floats somewhere, it moves through the air so that it can be heard or smelled in different places [(气味或声音) 飘荡, 飘浮]

例句：Sublime music floats on a scented summer breeze to the spot where you lie on the lush grass.

你躺在绿草如茵的草地上，涤荡心灵的乐声随着清香的夏日微风飘到你的身边。

4. to move in a very soft and graceful way (优雅地走动, 轻盈地走动)

例句：Caroline floated up the aisle on her father's arm.

卡罗琳挽着父亲的手臂从过道上优雅地走过。

5. to suggest an idea for people to consider to see how they will react [提出 (计划、方案或想法)]

例句: The French had floated the idea of placing the diplomatic work in the hands of the UN.

法国提出将外交工作交由联合国处理的想法。

辨析: drift 多指随风或顺水飘荡，表示动态；而 float 可与 drift 换用，但侧重指因有液体或气体所支持而不下沉，可表动态或静态。这两个词还有一些其他的含义，希望大家也能够掌握。

medication / remedy

这两个词都有“药”的相关意思。

medication /ˌmedɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/

1. a drug that you take to treat or cure an illness (药物, 药)

例句: She stopped taking the prescribed medications.

她不再服用医生开的药。

remedy /ˈremədi/

1. a solution to a particular problem (解决方法, 解决良方)

例句: The remedy lies in the hands of the government.

解决良策掌握在政府手中。

2. a cure for pain or a minor illness (药品, 治疗方法)

例句: Chamomile has long been used as a remedy for teething babies.

春黄菊长期以来一直用作减轻婴儿出牙时的不适的药物。

辨析: medication 指医生开给病人用的一切药物, 从最简单的阿斯匹林到最复杂的药物; 而 remedy 为普通用词, 侧重指对恢复健康有效的药品或治疗方法。

dumb / mute

这两个词都有“哑的, 不能说话的”的意思。

dumb /dʌm/

1. stupid (愚蠢的, 傻的, 笨的)

例句: The questions were set up to make her look dumb.

问题这么设计, 就是为了让她的丑。

2. temporarily unable or unwilling to speak, especially because you are very

shocked [(在某种场合下因愤怒或惊讶而)说不出话的, 哑口无言的]

例句: We were all struck dumb for a minute.

一时间我们惊讶得哑口无言。

3. permanently unable to speak. This word is now usually considered offensive. The more usual word is speech impaired. (哑的, 不能说话的)

例句: He is handsome, but a dumb cluck.

他很英俊, 却是个傻瓜。

mute /mjut/

1. not speaking, or not willing to speak (缄默的, 哑口无言的)

例句: The class remained mute when the teacher asked a difficult question.

老师问到难题时, 全班都沉默无言。

2. not able to speak (哑的, 不能说话的)

例句: Marianna, the duke's daughter, became mute after a shock.

公爵的女儿玛丽安娜在遭受了一次电击后失声了。

3. a letter that is mute is not pronounced [(字母)不发音的]

例句: The word "debt" contains a mute letter.

在 debt 这个词中有一个不发音的字母。

辨析：dumb 有时可与 mute 换用，但 dumb 指根本没有说话能力或失去了说话能力，有时使用含贬义，要注意不同场景下的使用方法；而 mute 多指因后天疾病而引起的聋哑，有时也指因故不说话。

devour / gorge

这两个词都有“吃”的相关意思。

devour /di'vaʊr/

1. to eat something very fast because you are hungry (狼吞虎咽地吃，吞食)

例句：The lions devoured a zebra in a short time.

狮子一会儿就吃掉了一匹斑马。

2. to read, watch, or listen to something with a lot of interest or enthusiasm
(如饥似渴地阅读，热切地看)

例句：She began devouring newspapers when she was only 12.

年仅 12 岁时，她就开始如饥似渴地阅读报纸。

gorge /gɔːdʒ/

1. to eat or drink so much of something that you cannot eat or drink any more (贪婪地吃，塞饱)

例句：I could spend each day gorging on chocolate.

我可以每天只吃巧克力就够了。

辨析：devour 指狼吞虎咽地吃，强调吃得既快又彻底；而 gorge 侧重指拼命地吃或塞，强调吃饱或吃得过量。

economical / thrifty

这两个词都有“节约的”的意思。

economical / ,ikə'namɪk(ə)l/

1. something that is economical does not require a lot of money to operate
(经济的，省钱的)

例句：It is more economical to wash a full load.

满缸洗衣更经济。

2. someone who is economical spends money sensibly and does not want to waste it on things that are unnecessary (不浪费的，节俭的，节约的)

例句：She is an economical housekeeper and feeds her family cheaply.

她节约持家，一家人吃得很省。

3. using the minimum amount of time, effort, or language that is necessary
(高效的，简练的)

例句：His gestures were economical, his words generally mild.

他的肢体语言极尽简化，措词总体温和。

thrifty /'θrɪfti/

1. careful about how you spend money so that you do not waste any (节俭的，节约的，节省的)

例句：Jackie sees the comedy in her millionaire husband's thrifty habits.

杰姬觉得自己的百万富翁丈夫的一些节俭习惯很是滑稽。

辨析：economical 指正当使用财物，强调节省，避免浪费；而 thrifty 则侧重节缩开支，积蓄收入。