

今天近义词辨析部分为大家带来的是名词的辨析，今天的单词难度适中，希望大家可以高效学习，坚持就是胜利，加油！

talent / gift

这两个词都有“天赋”之意。

talent

/ˈtælənt/

1. a natural ability for being good at a particular ability (天资，天赋)

例句：She had an obvious talent for music.

显然她有音乐天赋。

2. a person or group of people with a special ability to do something well (天才，人才)

例句：Do you have the right talent in your organization?

你的公司是否有合适的人才？

gift

/ɡɪft/

1. natural qualities or talents (天赋)

例句：As a youth he discovered a gift for teaching.

他年轻时就表现出教书的天赋。

2. something that is given to another person or to a group or organization （礼物，赠品）

例句：They believed the unborn child was a gift from God.

他们认为未出声的孩子是上帝赐予的礼物。

辨析：Talent emphasizes inborn ability, especially in the arts, talent 是指一个人的天赋并且可以发展和培养，常用于表示艺术方面的天赋；gift 指在某一方面的天赋，强调悟性好，但不一定有很强的创造性。

genius / aptitude

这两个词都有“天资”之意。

genius

/ˈdʒiːniəs/

1. great natural ability （天赋，天资）

例句：The man had genius and had made his mark in the aviation world.

这人很有天赋，在航空界非常出名。

2. someone who is much more intelligent or skillful than other people (天才)

例句: Chaplin was not just a genius, he was among the most influential figures in film history.

卓别林不仅仅是天才，也是电影史上最有影响力的人物之一。

aptitude

/ˈæptɪ.tʊd/

1. a natural ability to do something or to learn something (才能，天资)

例句: Your attitude, not your aptitude, will determine your altitude.

决定你人生高度的，不是你的才能，而是你的态度。

辨析: genius 的语气较强，指特别非凡的才能，经常用作表示天才人物，这个词在美式口语中使用频率很高；aptitude 是比较正式的用词，it implies inherent capacity for learning, understanding, or performing, 指在某方面于极高的天分和能力，经常暗指内在的学习和理解能力。

faculty / competence

这两个词都有“能力”之意。

faculty

/ˈfæk(ə)lti/

1. a department or group of departments in a university (院系)

例句：Faculty members devote most of their time to scholarly research.

全院教师大部分时间都用来从事学术研究。

2. all the teachers in a university, college, or school (全体教员)

例句：How can faculty improve their teaching so as to encourage creativity?

教师们如何才能改进教学以激发创造性呢？

3. a natural physical or mental ability (机能，器官的功能)

例句：He has a good faculty of hearing.

他的听力生来就好。

4. innate or acquired ability to act or do (能力)

例句：So far as I know, she has a faculty of housekeeping.

就我所知，她很善于理家。

competence

/ˈkɒmpɪtəns/

1. the ability to do something in a satisfactory or effective way (能力, 胜任)

例句: This mess is a poor reflection on his competence.

这种混乱情况说明他难当此任。

2. the knowledge that enables a person to speak and understand a language (语言能力)

例句: The ability to write is a supreme test of linguistic competence.

写作能力是对语言能力的最高形式的测试。

辨析: 当这两个词都表示能力时, **faculty** 可表示身体生来就有的机能, 强调生命体本身所具有的能力, 口语中用的较少; 而 **competence** 表示可以很好地完成的能力, 它更强调胜任而不是有没有能力, 时常用来表示语言能力。

controversy/ discussion

这两个词也都有“讨论”之意。

controversy

/ˈkɒntɹəˌvɜːsi/

1. a disagreement, especially about a public policy or a moral issue that a lot of people have strong feelings about; a contentious speech act (争论, 争议, 论战)

例句：Cabinet ministers signaled their determination to tough out the controversy.

内阁大臣们表明他们将不顾争议坚持下去。

discussion

/dɪ'skʌʃ(ə)n/

1. a conversation about something, usually something important
(讨论，谈论，可数名词)

例句：We devoted a lengthy and full discussion to this topic.

我们对这个题目进行了长时间的充分讨论。

2. the process of talking about something that is important (商讨)

例句：The whole question of school curriculum is up for discussion.

涉及学校课程的全部事项都已提出供大家讨论。

3. a piece of writing about an important or serious subject (详述，论述)

例句：For a discussion of biology and sexual politics, see chapter 4.

生态政治和性别政治论述请见第 4 章。

辨析：controversy 的语气比较强烈，一般是指公开的辩论，论战，话题有专门性，而且存在着很大的争端，政治场合用的很多；discussion 可适用的场合比较广泛，一般性的讨论，商讨都可以用它来表达。

address / oration

这两个词也都有“演说”之意。

address

/ə'dres/

1. 作名词：a formal speech （演讲）

例句：He had scheduled an address to the American people for the evening of May 27.

他已经安排在 5 月 27 日晚向美国人民作一个演讲。

2. 作动词：give a speech to （演说，向.....致辞）

例句：He is due to address a conference on human rights next week.

他下周要在一个人权会议作演讲。

oration

/ɔ'reɪ(ə)n/

1. a formal speech, especially one given on a ceremonial occasion
（演说，致辞）

例句：The funeral oration is an old custom and tradition in ancient Greece.

葬礼演说是古代希腊一个悠久的风俗与传统。

辨析：这两个词都是比较正式的用词，**address** 偏向用在为了一些比较严肃的场合而精心准备的演讲或很正式的演说，此外它还有地址，从事，忙于等意思；**oration** 经常用于一些比较特殊的场合，仪式感比较重，也可用在正式的大场合。

