

今天的近义词辨析照旧为大家送上五组词语，今天词语的难度不大，一起来看下吧！

dirty / messy

这两个词都表示“脏的”。

dirty / 'dɜ:ti/

1. not clean (脏的)

例句：The dress had been brightly colored, but it was stained and dirty now.

那件连衣裙原来色彩非常鲜艳，不过现在有污渍且变脏了。

2. using dishonest or unfair methods (卑劣的，卑鄙的，不道德的)

例句：The gunman had been hired by a rival Mafia family to do the dirty deed.

一个敌对的黑手党家族雇用了那个枪手来实施这一卑劣行动。

3. used for emphasizing how bad someone or something is (可恶的，可恨的)

例句：You dirty liar.

你这个可恶的骗子。

4. dirty language or pictures deal with sex in a way that offends some people (淫秽的，下流的)

例句：Of course lots of kids read dirty books in their rooms and hide them

under the mattress.

当然很多孩子在他们的房间里看黄书，而且会把它们藏在床垫子底下。

messy /'mesi/

1. not neat or dirty (邋遢的，肮脏的)

例句：As the work tends to be a bit messy you'll need to wear old clothes.

这个活儿有点脏，你需要穿旧衣服。

2. complicated, difficult, and unpleasant to deal with (混乱而复杂的，棘手的，难以应付的)

例句：Negotiations would be messy and time-consuming.

谈判既麻烦又耗时间。

辨析：dirty 常常含有因太脏而无法使用的含义，除了脏，还有卑劣的、下流的等其他含义；而 messy 主要是因混乱看起来无秩序的意思。此外，房间乱要用 messy，而不是 dirty。

distant /far

这两个词都有“远的”的意思，这里我们辨析的是 far 的形容词词性。

distant /'distənt/

1. far away from the place where you are (遥远的, 远距离的)

例句: The mountains rolled away to a distant horizon.

群山绵延至遥远的天边。

2. someone who is distant seems unfriendly or does not show their feelings
(冷淡的, 疏远的, 不友好的)

例句: He found her cold, ice-like and distant.

他觉得她冷若冰霜, 拒人于千里之外。

3. showing that you are thinking about something else (恍惚的, 心不在焉的,
注意力不集中的)

例句: There was a distant look in her eyes from time to time, her thoughts elsewhere.

她的眼中时不时地流露出心不在焉的神情, 思绪已飘至别处。

4. related, but not in a close way (远房的, 远亲的)

例句: He's a distant relative of the mayor.

他是市长的一个远亲。

far /fɑː/

1. used for referring to the end or side of something that is a greater distance from you (离的较远的, 那一边的)

例句：He had wandered to the far end of the room.

他转到屋子的那一头。

2. used for referring to the part of an area or space that is farthest one side or end of it (最远的, 最.....端的)

例句：I wrote the date at the far left of the blackboard.

我把日期写在黑板的最左边。

3. far away from the place where you are (遥远的)

例句：I long to travel to far places.

我渴望去远方旅行。

辨析：两者都可表示“远的”，但 far 属常用词，而 distant 则通常用于表示相当远的距离；表示一般的远距离，通常不用 distant。此外，与数字连用时，distant 不管远近都可以用；而 far 则不与数字连用。如：The station is five miles distant from my home. 车站离我家 5 英里。

climate / weather

这两个词都与“天气”有关。

climate /'klaɪmət/

1. the type of weather that a country or region has (气候)

例句: If climate changes continue, we will suffer the consequences.

如果气候变化继续下去，我们将自食其果。

2. the general situation or attitudes that people have at a particular time (气氛, 形势, 局势, 状况)

例句: A major change of political climate is not in prospect.

暂时还看不出政治面貌有可能发生巨变。

weather /'weðər/

1. the conditions that exist in the atmosphere relating to temperature, precipitation (=rain, snow, etc.), and other features (天气, 气象)

例句: Fishing is possible in virtually any weather.

几乎任何天气里都可以钓鱼。

辨析: climate 多指一个地方长期的、较为固定的气候状态，包括阴晴、干湿、风雨等情况在内；而 weather 则指某特定日子的天气情况、温度状况等。

technology / technique

这两个形容词都可以表示“科技”。

technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/

1. advanced scientific knowledge used for practical purposes, especially in industry (科技, 工艺, 技术)

例句: They should be allowed to wait for cheaper technologies to be developed.

应该允许他们等到更廉价的技术被开发出来。

technique /tek'nik/

1. a method of doing something using a special skill that you have developed (技巧, 方法, 工艺)

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

这一新技术已经被用来鉴别胎儿的性别。

2. the skills needed to do a particular activity, especially in sports or art (艺术、体育等方面的技艺, 技能, 技法)

例句: He went off to the Amsterdam Academy to improve his technique.

他动身前往阿姆斯特丹学院去进修技艺。

辨析: technology 表示“技术”，通常指工业技术或科学技术等，是指科学知识在实践(或某一行业的实践)中的总体运用，其含义较抽象，通常是不可数名词；而 technique 表

示“技术”，是针对方法和技巧而言的，所以它通常可译为“技艺”或“技巧”等，尤其指音乐、艺术、体育、写作等方面的“技巧”，视含义的具体与抽象可用作可数或不可数名词。

have been to / have gone to

这两个词组都有“去”的意思，但是具体的意思还是有差别的，让我来帮助大家回顾一下吧。

have been to

指的是“去过某地，现在已经回来了”，可用于各种不同的人称。

例句：I have been to the Great Wall.

我去过长城。

Both children have been to Greece.

两个孩子都去过希腊。

have gone to

指的是“去了某地，还没回来”，一般用于第三人称。

例句：He has gone to Shanghai.

他到上海去了。

Her children have gone to Australia, and she missed them very much.

孩子们去了澳大利亚，她非常惦记他们。