

来进入本周的第一节近义词辨析课程，周一快乐！

indignation / resentment

这两个词都有“愤怒”的相关含义。

indignation /ˌɪndɪɡˈneɪʃ(ə)n/

1. anger about an unfair situation or about someone's unfair behavior (愤怒, 愤慨, 气愤)

例句: He bristled with indignation at the suggestion that he was racist.

有人暗示他是个种族主义者，他对此十分恼火。

resentment /rɪˈzentmənt/

1. an angry unhappy feeling that you have when you think you have been treated unfairly or without enough respect (愤恨, 不满)

例句: This issue has aroused much resentment among the masses.

这个问题在民众中间引起了强烈的不满。

辨析: indignation 表示的是“义愤”，尤其指出于道义上的激愤；而 resentment 就是“愤恨”，“怨恨”，“不满”，是比较正式的用语，尤指由于受侮辱或自尊心受到伤害后而产生

生的愤慨。

outdoor / outdoors

这两个词都有“户外”的相关意思，但是词性不同。

outdoor /aʊtˈdɔːr/

1. done outside (户外的，室外的，野外的)

例句：Umbrellas shade outdoor cafes along winding cobblestone streets.

在曲折蜿蜒的鹅卵石街道的两边，一把把阳伞为露天咖啡馆遮阴挡阳。

outdoors /aʊtˈdɔːrz/

1. not in a building (在户外，在室外，在野外)

例句：Outdoors, mosquitoes and midges were a perpetual torment.

在户外，蚊子和蠓虫永远让人不得安生。

辨析：Outdoor 是形容词，如 outdoor exercise、outdoor life、outdoor hospitals，它只能作定语形容词用，其对话是 indoor；而 outdoors 是副词，其对话是 indoors。此外 outdoors 也有名词词性，表示“户外工作”，“野外活动”等。

hardly/scarcely

这一对词语都有“几乎不”的意思。

hardly /'hardli/

1. used for saying that something is almost not true or almost does not happen at all (几乎不, 几乎没有)

例句: Most of the others were so young they had hardly any experience.

其他人大多都很年轻, 几乎没什么经验。

2. used for saying that something had only just happened when something else happened [(表示两件事情紧接着发生) 刚刚, 才]

例句: He had hardly collected the papers on his desk when the door burst open.

他刚收起桌上的文件, 门就猛地开了。

3. used when you think it is obvious that something is not true, not possible, not surprising, etc. [(尤用于对不赞同的说法表示惊奇或不满) 不可能, 不会吧]

例句: 'We could almost have seen it,' — 'Hardly, darling — in the dark and from a distance of a good hundred feet?'

“我们几乎都看到它了。”“不会吧, 亲爱的一一天那么黑, 离得又至少有 100 英尺呢!”

scarcely /'skersli/

1. almost not, or almost none (几乎不)

例句：We scarcely have time for breakfast.

我们几乎没有吃早饭的时间。

2. only just (仅仅)

例句：She was scarcely 18 when she made her debut.

首次出镜时，她刚满 18 岁。

3. used for showing that something is certainly not true or possible (根本不可能)

例句：You can scarcely expect to escape reproof for such irresponsible behavior.

你这样不负责任的行为，不能不受到责备。

辨析：hardly 强调“困难”，指程度而言，常用以修饰表示能力的词，与 can、ever、any 等词连用；而 scarcely 强调“不足”，主要指数量而言，常与 enough、sufficient、any 或数词连用。此外，同学们要注意的是，在表示“一...就...”的涵义时，hardly...when... 和 scarcely...before...，可互换使用。当 hardly 或 scarcely 放在句首时，主句中的主语和辅助动词的次序要颠倒。

例如：Hardly (or Scarcely) had I entered the station when (or before) the last train left .

我刚进入火车站不久，火车就开走了。

laugh / laughter

这两个词都有“笑”的意思，这里辨析的是 laugh 的名词性。

laugh /læf/

1. the sound that you make when you laugh (笑, 笑声)

例句：She turned away her face with a merry, ringing laugh.

她转过脸去，发出愉快清脆的笑声。

laughter /'læftər/

1. the sound of someone laughing (笑声)

例句：He delivered the line perfectly, and everybody roared with laughter.

那句台词他拿捏得恰到好处，引得众人哈哈大笑。

2. enjoyment or happiness expressed by laughing (笑, 欢乐)

例句：Pantomime is about bringing laughter to thousands.

圣诞童话剧旨在把欢笑带给千千万万的人。

辨析：它们的区别主要有以下三点：

- 1) laugh 可以用作动词和名词；laughter 只能用作名词。

2) 用作名词时，laugh 是可数名词，可以用 a 修饰，也可以有复数形式；laughter 是不可数名词，不能用 a 修饰，也没有复数形式。

3) laugh 的词义比较具体，指某一次或某一个具体的行动；laughter 的词义比较一般，通常只表达抽象的概念。

put on / have on

这两个短语都可表示“穿”的意思。

put on

通常指“穿衣服”的动作，需要接“衣”作宾语，此外还有其它含义，如“演出”，“假装”等等。

例句：The man put on his smock and went out.

那人穿上罩衫，然后走了出去。

She put on her silken gown before going to bed.

睡觉前，她穿上丝质的睡衣。

have on

通常指“穿衣服”的状态，需要接“衣”作宾语，有时还可表示代表(花、纪念章等)以及留头发或胡须等。

例句：The girls had on skirts of all different colors.

女孩子们穿着各种颜色的裙子。

They all had dark glasses on.

他们都戴着墨镜。

