

Vocabulary Workbook of
Advanced English (3rd Edition)

高级英语

词汇学习手册 (下)

徐李洁 主编

本书系配合张汉熙主编《高级英语》(第三版, 外语教学与研究出版社出版)学习之用。该教材所选课文全部来自英美原文材料, 内容丰富, 词汇量大, 语言精炼, 修辞华美。根据多年的教学经验, 我们发现学生在使用这套教材时的一个主要难点在于词汇。为此, 本书按课文顺序编写大量练习题, 每课达100个练习题之多, 由以下四个部分组成: 词汇巩固练习 (Exercises for Consolidation), 词汇扩展练习 (Exercises for Expansion), 词汇活用练习 (Exercises for Practice), 词汇小贴士 (Vocabulary Tips)。书后还附有所有练习的参考答案和几套词汇模拟测试卷。一册在手, 词汇无忧!

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Advanced English (3rd Edition)

下 册

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前言

PREFACE

《高级英语》第1、2册是高校英语专业高年级的精读教材。教材所选课文全部来自英美原文材料,内容丰富,词汇量大,语言精炼,修辞华美,因而一直是英语专业高年级的首选教材之一。目前,已出版的辅助性教材,主要是对课文内容和背景知识进行解释。根据多年的教学经验,我们发现学生在使用这套教材时的另一大难点是词汇。我们编写《高级英语词汇学习手册》的目的就是帮助学生通过大量的练习,加深对所学词汇的记忆,灵活运用所学词汇,扩大词汇量。另外,《高级英语》课程的教师可以借助这套词汇学习手册检查学生的词汇掌握情况。

本学习手册下册,与《高级英语》第二册(第三版)教材配套,并按课文顺序进行编写。每课的词汇练习设100个练习题,涵盖名词、动词、形容词和副词、名词词组、动词短语和介词短语。下册的编排与上册有所不同。

1. 词汇巩固练习(Exercises for Consolidation)——包括根据字母提示填写名词或动词填空、名词短语翻译、词义匹配等题型,以加强学生对所学词汇或短语的记忆。

2. 词汇扩展练习(Exercises for Expansion)——包括填写形容词的同义词、反义词、词形变化等题型。该项增加了词义辨析和多义词练习,帮助学生准确地掌握词义。

3. 词汇活用练习(Exercises for Practice)——包括短语填空、句子翻译。该项增加了词组的替换练习,以提高学生灵活运用所学词汇和短语的能力。同时增加了句子翻译练习量。

4. 修辞小贴士(Rhetoric Tips)——这是一项全新的内容。我们将31种常用的修辞格分别置于15篇课文后,先解释修辞格定义,再配以若干例子。我们特别注意将相近、相反的修辞格放在一起,便于学生理解和辨别。在三套模拟测试中,也加入了修辞格的辨别项目。熟练掌握英语修辞格的运用技巧可以提高学生的写作水平,更是欣赏经典散文的重要工具。

练习册后附有每篇课文应掌握的词汇和背景知识、每课的练习答案和三套词汇模拟测试及答案。我们建议,在每学完一篇课文后,进行一次词汇测试,测试结果记入平时成绩。对没有讲解的课文要鼓励学生自学,做词汇练习进行自测。

本书主要供英语专业《高级英语》课程学习的学生使用,也可作为大学英语四六级、考研究生、成人教育和英语自学等学习词汇的有益帮手。

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二〇一二年三月



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Lesson 1

Pub Talk and the King's English

1. Exercises for Consolidation

Fill in the letters of the word according to the meaning given. The initial letter is given.

1. an early form of chemistry, whose chief aims were to change baser metals into gold
a _____
2. an open break in a previously friendly relationship
r _____
3. a farm laborer; peasant
c _____
4. a secluded, withdrawn, or inner place
r _____
5. a person found guilty of a crime and sentenced by a court
c _____
6. an official public proclamation or order issued by authority; decree
e _____
7. a final offer or demand, esp. by one of the parties engaged in negotiations, the rejection of which usually leads to a break in relations and unilateral action, the use of force, etc.
u _____
8. a person in a subordinate position; inferior, usually contemptuous or disparaging
u _____
9. a short, entertaining account of some happening, usually personal or biographical
a _____
10. a translation
r _____



Put the following verbs in the blanks. Change the form of the verbs when necessary.

abuse	multiply	punctuate	tussle	bind
scamper	coin	intercept	compose	meander

11. The document _____ in Philadelphia transformed the confederation of sovereign states into a national government.
12. The word "lunatic" was _____ to describe people who went mad at the full moon.
13. In the history class, we learned the social and political ties have _____ the USA to Britain.
14. He showed how the rich and powerful can _____ their position.
15. The small river _____ in lazy curves down the plain.
16. Rabbits can _____ very quickly.
17. The gunshots sent the wolves _____ away.
18. His letter was _____ by the Secret Service.
19. Officials _____ over who had responsibility for the newly appointed chief-editor position.
20. The silence of the night was _____ by the distant rumble of traffic.

Put the following noun phrases into Chinese.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 21. class rift | 26. racial discrimination |
| 22. bilingual education | 27. Musketeers of Dumas |
| 23. cultural barrier | 28. lower/upper classes |
| 24. cultural domination | 29. Norman Conquest |
| 25. cultural humiliation | 30. ends of the earth |

Match the loan words in Column A with the meanings in Column B.

Column A

31. déjeuner
32. coup d'état
33. soirée
34. buffet
35. liaison
36. repertoire
37. cuisine
38. chandelier
39. omelette

Column B

- a. 冷餐、自助餐
- b. 烹调
- c. 早餐
- d. 晚会
- e. 煎鸡蛋
- f. 全部节目
- g. 政变
- h. 联络
- i. 放流行唱片的夜总会



40. discothèque

j. 枝型吊灯

2. Exercises for Expansion

Identify the different meanings of the same word in each sentence. Translate the underlined words or expressions.

recess

41. The parliament is in recess now.
42. They take a break in a deep recess in the hill.
43. You can see rare species of animals in the recesses of the Alps.
44. I would watch the children playing at recess among the chairs and desks.
45. Some murders take place in the recesses of the prison.

press

46. The shoe presses on my toe.
47. The fabric presses well.
48. The counterpart company in USA presses for an immediate reply.
49. The matter does not press.
50. The Worker's Union pressed for a peaceful solution.

Put the missing words in the blanks. Change the form of the underlined words.

51. intent: If I hurt your feelings, it was not _____.
52. settle: The first permanent _____ in North America was at Saint Augustine, Florida.
53. talk: He is the most _____ man I have ever met in my life.
54. bind: George likes collecting classic works with elegant _____.
55. criticize: She looks on everything with a _____ eye.
56. coin: The _____ of new words is a necessity to cope with the fast developing world.
57. compose: The speaker retained his _____ throughout the heckling.
58. complain: You can always fire a _____ if you find the service unsatisfactory.
59. discriminate: Laws have been passed against religious _____.
60. converse: A good _____ is one who can keep his listeners interested under any circumstances.

Fill in the blanks with words whose meanings are opposite to the underlined words. The initial letter of the words is given.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 61. to walk <u>aimlessly</u> | d _____ |
| 62. to talk <u>jokingly</u> | f _____ |
| 63. an <u>complex</u> structure | i _____ |
| 64. <u>acid</u> remarks | t _____ |



- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 65. <u>derogatory</u> meaning | p _____ |
| 66. an <u>evil</u> place | s _____ |
| 67. <u>lively</u> expressions | v _____ |
| 68. <u>noble</u> ideas | l _____ |
| 69. to remain <u>uninformed</u> | i _____ |
| 70. a <u>well-read</u> man | l _____ |

3. Exercises for Practice

Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese meaning in the brackets, putting one word in each blank.

71. His article was full of praise for the president _____ (出于献媚).
72. The incident was over _____ (一瞬间).
73. When it came to the cultural shock, the conversation was _____ (热火朝天).
74. The term "cool" was already _____ (广泛被使用) in the 1980's.
75. Chalk is _____ (不再) used in the computer-aided classrooms.
76. He has his own style of designing and is _____ (不受到) influences around him.
77. At dinner, he _____ (提起) of the trip to Tibet again.
78. Housing is always a matter of _____ (公众关注).
79. Conversation is an activity _____ (仅限于人类).
80. Some old meanings of words exist _____ (同时) with their new meanings.

Replace the expressions underlined in each sentence using the expressions given in the box. Change the form when necessary.

on the rocks	get out of bed on the wrong side
lay down	think into the shoes of
turn up one's nose at	have an unending love affair with
ring true	slip and slide
talk sense	come royally into its own

81. These rules have been made by the school to ensure the full attendance of the students.
82. You shouldn't look down upon this job—some people would be glad to have a job like that.



83. Their marriage is on the verge of breaking apart.
84. Tom was in a bad temper all day.
85. Tom felt angry when he was punished by his parents. I believe, if he ever puts himself in the position of his parents, he will understand them.
86. Even English professors make grammatical mistakes in their talk, not to mention the students.
87. Despite the bias and criticism, what he said about the project sounded true.
88. He has always been fond of Rock'n'roll music.
89. How can you expect a man with so little intelligence and literacy to talk logically and reasonably?
90. Years after the Norman Conquest, English finally received its proper recognition and was used by the King again.

Put the following sentences into English with the expressions provided.

(sit up at, justify in, make a point, indulge in, involve in, delve into, bind down, engage in, return to, harden into)

91. 金融市场对美元的迅速贬值感到吃惊。
92. 他们很注重尽可能多地同人民接触。
93. 她事事要管,而且喜欢打听得详细详细。
94. 正如 Carlyle 所说,“对于我们来说,词汇会变成具体的事物”。
95. 他做了许多年的生意。
96. 回头我再接着讲故事。
97. 要做出一篇好的博士论文,你必须深入钻研这个课题的各个方面。
98. 这位导演感到有许多无用而又引起思想混乱的法则束缚他。
99. 这位母亲纵容儿子,他要干什么就让他干什么,最终使他养成了肆无忌惮的性格。
100. 警察出于自卫枪击逃犯的行为被判无罪。

4. Rhetoric Tips

1. Simile (明喻)—A figure of speech which makes a comparison between two unlike elements having at least one quality or characteristics in common, usually linked with *like*, *as*.

- (1) The wind sounded like the roar of a train passing a few yards away.
- (2) ...and blowdown power lines coiled like spaghetti over the roads.
- (3) Her skin was white as leprosy.
- (4) Tall trees towered like pillars to the sky.
- (5) The singing of the bird was like music in heaven.

2. Metaphor (隐喻)—Like a simile, it also makes a comparison between two unlike elements, but unlike simile, this comparison is implied rather than stated with words *and*, *as*.

- (6) We can batten down and ride out.



- (7) Jim was a fox.
- (8) The world is a stage.
- (9) The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure.
- (10) I have a sweet tooth for song and music.



Lesson 2

Marrakech

1. Exercises for Consolidation

Fill in the letters of the word according to the meaning given. The initial letter is given.

1. a simple liturgical song in which a string of syllables or words is sung to each tune
c _____
2. an unskilled laborer, as on canals, roads, etc.
n _____
3. (in certain European cities) a section to which Jews were formerly restricted
g _____
4. a member of a legion
l _____
5. a narrow grove made in the ground by a plow
f _____
6. condition of state of affairs; esp. , now, an awkward, sad, or dangerous situation
p _____
7. an infectious venereal disease, caused by a spirochete and usually transmitted by sexual intercourse or acquired congenitally
s _____
8. troops stationed in a fort or fortified place
g _____
9. a horse ridden in battle or on parade
c _____
10. the power or practices of witches; black magic
w _____



Put the following verbs in the blanks. Change the form of the verbs when necessary.

squash	invert	mummify	nibble	grope
infest	slump	conserve	yoke	butt

11. He _____ all his clothes into a small suitcase.
12. Tired from long walk, he _____ into a chair.
13. The prison was _____ with rats.
14. The people bent their backs when working in the field just like an _____ capital letter L.
15. In America, people are paying up to \$ 150,000 to be _____ after death.
16. The little girl _____ a biscuit whenever she reads books.
17. Farmers and politicians are _____ by money and votes.
18. The old man _____ his breast pocket for his wallet.
19. The tall guy kept _____ me but the referee did not warn him.
20. Our government provides a large sum of money to _____ historic buildings.

Put the following noun phrases into Chinese.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 21. impossible luxury | 26. a willing creature |
| 22. dark rumor | 27. back-breaking struggle |
| 23. reach-me-down khaki uniforms | 28. a fifteen-hands mule |
| 24. a square meal | 29. bones and leathery skin |
| 25. distressed areas | 30. starved countries |

Fill the blanks with appropriate nouns from the text.

31. a p _____ of rag
32. a f _____ of women
33. a huge w _____ of hummocky earth
34. a little r _____ of urine
35. a frenzied r _____ of Jews
36. a long c _____ of soldiers
37. a l _____ of fire wood
38. a b _____ of burden
39. a c _____ of flies
40. a f _____ of cattle



2. Exercises for Expansion

Identify the different meanings of the same word in each sentence. Replace each underlined word with a synonymous word.

square

41. I must tidy up and get things square.
42. The small and weak boy turned out a big and square man 20 years later.
43. Whatever you do and whenever you are, you should keep square with your conscience.
44. He was met with a square refusal.
45. Five dollars more and our accounts will be square.

quarter

46. In the first quarter of the century, the company had already ranked first in the motor industry.
47. People at this quarter of the globe never have the joy of the changes of season in a year.
48. The journalist tried hard to get news from the highest quarters.
49. Japanese living quarters are small with correspondingly small appliances.
50. The product was withdrawn after warning from the most eminent scientific quarters.

Fill the blanks with the appropriate forms of the underlined words.

51. curiosity: I am _____ to know how old he is.
52. inhabit: Who are the _____ of that house?
53. contain: The whole _____ of juice spilled on the floor.
54. attend: Listen _____ when I am talking to you.
55. treat: How many _____ did you get for your skin rash?
56. respond: The dog wagged its tail _____ when Jim brought it some food.
57. regular: "Spent" is an _____ past form of the verb "spend".
58. colony: All _____ empires are in reality founded upon this fact.
59. luxury: His monthly income enables him to live a _____ life.
60. visible: What is strange about the brown-skinned Moroccan people is their _____.

Discriminate the following groups of synonyms and put one word in each blank in its proper form.

cry, weep, sob, wail, whimper

61. The girl _____ loudly in despair.
62. Babies never _____ but cry.



63. The play ends with the heroine _____ desperately as her lover resolutely walks away.
64. The little boy lost his way and _____ for his mother.
65. At traditional funerals in China, you can always hear people _____ long chants.

glisten, glitter, flash, shimmer, sparkle

66. _____ of lightening lit up the sky.
67. I love to watch the _____ of the sun on the sea water.
68. She spent hours appreciating her new necklace of _____ diamonds.
69. Big drops of sweat _____ on her forehead.
70. On the cold winter nights, the old man sat alone before the fireplace, watching the last coals of the _____ fire.

3. Exercises for Practice

Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese meaning in the brackets, putting one word in each blank.

71. He is _____ (一点也不) interested in climbing mountains.
72. He has collected five thousand pieces of coins _____ (总共).
73. Johnson still knew _____ (几乎) nothing about radiation.
74. Among the refugees, there were men, women and small children. Most of them were dressed _____ (衣衫褴褛).
75. He cried all the way to his brother's grave, yet everyone knew that his tears were just _____ (做给人看看而已).
76. Once most wires are _____ (变形), they don't return to the original position.
77. The audience were amazed at the acrobat spinning his body _____ (飞快地) with his neck hinged to a short rope.
78. After the flood, animal corpses floated on the surface of river with flies over them _____ (成群结队地).
79. All colonial empires are _____ (事实上) founded upon the exploitation of the colonial people.
80. Old women in Marrakech are treated as _____ (驮兽).

Use an adjective to describe the person, place or situation in the following sentences. Put the adjective in the blank after each sentence.

81. The small boy always asks questions about things.



- _____ mind
82. The hut stands alone in a remote countryside.
_____ countryside
83. People here regard the outsiders as their enemies.
_____ attitude
84. In scientific reports, words are used to express the basic denotative meanings.
_____ meaning
85. You have to till the field thoroughly for it's almost impossible to grow anything with big lumps of earth.
_____ earth
86. The new stadium is painted bright yellow so that everyone can see it from afar.
_____ stadium
87. When the boy was told by his father to clean the garage, he reluctantly and resentfully complied.
_____ manner
88. Mr. Jones almost resents and despises all the political parties.
_____ attitude
89. The crowd made a wild and excited rush towards the gate at the sight of Jordan.
_____ rush
90. The building has not been lived in for years, that's why it's in a bad state of repair.
_____ building

Put the following sentences into English with the expressions provided.

(appeal to, chances are, reduce to, (not) matter twopence, take in, look on... as, wring ... out of, stow away, make one's blood boil, in the least)

91. 很有可能他已经知道这个坏消息了。
92. 我忙着看漂亮的家具,根本没有注意到谁在房间里。
93. 几年前,他还是一个百万富翁,可赌博使他现在沦落街头行乞。
94. 我把他看作是一部活字典。
95. 如果一个人尽力去做了,别人怎么看他就不重要了。
96. 我不喜欢摇滚乐。
97. 他把自己的想法藏在心里。
98. 警察终于从犯人的嘴里掏出真相了。
99. 他那荒谬的辩解真是令人火冒三丈。
100. 他一点也不关心公司是否会倒闭。



4. Rhetoric Tips

1. Metonymy (转喻)—A figure of speech that has to do with the substitution of the name of one thing for that of another.

- (1) The pen is mightier than the sword.
- (2) He took to the bottle.
- (3) Her heart ruled her head.
- (4) He has been appointed to the bench.
- (5) The White House was against this proposal.

2. Synecdoche (提喻)—Like metonymy, it involves the substitution of the part for the whole, species for the genus, names of the materials for the thing made, container for the thing, or vice versa.

- (6) They were short of hands at harvest time.
- (7) What a despicable creature he is.
- (8) She was dressed in silks and satins.
- (9) Two beers, please.
- (10) Australia beat Canada at cricket.