

高级

Ruth Gairns and Stuart Redman

陆亚平 译

牛津英语词汇

Oxford Word Skills



上海译文出版社

高级

Ruth Gairns and Stuart Redman 陆亚平 译



牛津英语词汇

Oxford Word Skills



上海译文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

牛津英语词汇. 高级/(英)盖尔恩斯(Gairns,R.), (美)雷德曼(Redman, S.)著; 陆亚平译. —上海: 上海译文出版社, 2011.11

书名原文: Oxford Word Skills (Advanced)

ISBN 978-7-5327-5379-6

I. ①牛… II. ①盖… ②雷… ③陆… III. ①英语—词汇
IV. ①H313

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第027175号

English text originally published as Oxford Word Skills (Advanced) by Oxford University Press, Great Clarendon Street, Oxford © Oxford University Press 2008
This English-Chinese edition published in association with Shanghai Translation Publishing House for distribution in the mainland of China only and not for export therefrom
Copyright © Oxford University Press (China) Ltd and Shanghai Translation Publishing House 2011
Oxford is a registered trademark of Oxford University Press

图字: 09-2011-053号

牛津英语词汇(高级)

(英)鲁思·盖尔恩斯
(美)斯图尔特·雷德曼 著
陆亚平 译

上海世纪出版股份有限公司
译文出版社出版、发行
网址: www.yiwen.com.cn
200001 上海福建中路193号 www.ewen.cc
全国新华书店经销
上海市印刷十厂有限公司印刷

开本787×1092 1/16 印张16.5 字数564,000
2011年11月第1版 2011年11月第1次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5327-5379-6/H·975
定价: 35.00元

本书中文简体字专有出版权归本社独家所有, 非经本社同意不得转载、摘编或复制
如有质量问题, 请与承印厂质量科联系。T:021-65418000

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors and publishers are grateful to those who have given permission to reproduce the following extracts and adaptations of copyright material:

P86 adapted from 'A Revolutionary Era in Medicine', www.fiftyyears.healthcare.ucla.edu. Reproduced by permission. P98 from 'Organised Crime', www.soca.gov.uk
© Copyright SOCA Serious Organised Crime Agency. All rights reserved 2006. Reproduced under the terms specified on the website.

Sources: www.holisticonline.com, www.raisingkids.co.uk, www.uk.tickle.com, www.acornhouserestaurant.com, www.bbc.co.uk, www.npr.org, <http://en.wikipedia.org>

Illustrations by: Mark Duffin p 145; Andy Hammond pp 134, 138, 162, 166; Gavin Reece p 29; Willie Ryan pp 102, 125, 159

Cover illustration by Carol Berbyst

The authors and publisher would also like to thank the following for permission to reproduce the following photographs:

Royalty-free pp 61 (radishes), 61 (antichoke/Ingram), 62 (steamer/Photodisc), 62 (sieve/Stockbyte), 62 (ladle/simple stock shots);

Images sourced by: Suzanne Williams/Pictureresearch.co.uk

The authors and publishers would like to thank teachers and students from the following schools who helped with the development of this book: International House, Business English Centre, Madrid, Spain; Shamrock School of English, Getxo, Bizkaia, Spain; English Language Institute, Macarena, Seville, Spain; English Centre, Valencia, Spain; Tti School of English, London, UK; VBell International, London, UK; Mark Appleton, Mark Lloyd, and the students at International House, Bath, UK; Malgorzata Salomadry, Dorota Brach, Anna Wnuk, and Iza Algermissen in Poland

They would also like to thank: Rachel godfrey, Carol Tabor, Michael Terry, and Scott Thornbury for their valuable comments on early drafts of the text; the actors Nigel Greaves and Joanna Hall and The Soundhouse Ltd for the listening material; Suzanne Williams for picture research.

The authors would like to acknowledge their use of the following dictionaries:

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners.

Contents 目录

Introduction 导语	5
Starter: vocabulary at advanced level	
开篇: 高阶词汇	7
Abbreviations 缩写	9
Expanding your vocabulary 扩充词汇量	
1 I can talk about meaning and style 词义与文体	10
2 I can use familiar words in a new way 熟词新用	12
3 I can use compounds 复合词	14
4 I can use a range of collocations 一系列词组搭配	17
5 I can use a dictionary productively 有效查阅词典	20
6 I can build word families 建立词系	22
Review 复习	25
The body 身体	
7 I can describe the human body 身体	28
8 I can talk about body language 肢体语言	30
9 I can describe physical movement 身体运动	32
10 I can describe sounds 听觉	34
11 I can describe sight 视觉	36
12 I can describe touch, smell, and taste 触觉、嗅觉与味觉	38
13 I can describe illness and injuries 疾病与伤痛	40
Review 复习	42
You and other people 自身与他人	
14 I can discuss aspects of character 性格特征	45
15 I can talk about feelings 感情	48
16 I can talk about relationships 人际关系	50
17 I can talk about people I admire and loathe 欣赏及厌恶的人	52
18 I can talk about behaviour 行为举止	54
19 I can talk about manners 礼仪	56
Review 复习	58

Leisure and lifestyle 休闲与生活方式

20 I can talk about food 食物	61
21 I can talk about holidays 假期	64
22 I can talk about plays and films 戏剧与电影	66
23 I can talk about competitive sport 竞技体育	68
24 I can talk about gardens and nature 园艺与自然	70
25 I can talk about shopping habits 购物习惯	72
26 I can talk about socializing 社交	74
Review 复习	76

A changing world 变化的世界

27 I can talk about change 变化	80
28 I can talk about energy conservation 能源保护	82
29 I can discuss wildlife under threat 濒危野生动植物	84
30 I can describe medical advances 医学发展	86
31 I can talk about communication technology 通讯技术	88
32 I can talk about migration 移民	90
Review 复习	92

Institutions 机构

33 I can discuss health services 健康服务	94
34 I can talk about local government 地方政府	96
35 I can talk about crime and the police 犯罪与警力	98
36 I can discuss prisons 监狱	100
37 I can talk about the armed forces 武装部队	102
Review 复习	105

News and current affairs 新闻与时事

- 38 I can understand news headlines 新闻标题 108
39 I can understand news journalism 新闻报道 110
40 I can read human interest stories 人类趣闻 112
41 I can talk about celebrity 名人 114
42 I can discuss political beliefs 政治信仰 116
43 I can talk about areas of conflict 冲突地区 118

Review 复习

119

Work and finance 工作与财政

- 44 I can explain job benefits 工作福利 121
45 I can describe ways of working 工作方式 122
46 I can talk about the business world
商业世界 124
47 I can talk about money markets 货币市场 126
48 I can talk about personal finance 个人理财 128
49 I can discuss time management 时间分配 130
50 I can discuss workplace disputes
工作场所纠纷 132
51 I can talk about office problems
办公室难题 134

Review 复习

135

Concepts 观念

- 52 I can describe cause and effect 因果关系 138
53 I can talk about truth and lies 真理与谎言 140
54 I can discuss problems and solutions
问题与解决方法 142
55 I can describe old and new 旧与新 144
56 I can talk about success and failure
成功与失败 146
57 I can describe the past, present,
and future 过去、现在与将来 148

Review 复习

150

Spoken English 英语口语

- 58 I can use everyday language 日常用语 152
59 I can use idioms and set phrases (1)
习语及固定短语 (1) 154
60 I can use idioms and set phrases (2)
习语及固定短语 (2) 156

- 61 I can use set phrases with two key words
由两个关键词组成的固定短语 158
62 I can use similes 比喻 159
63 I can use a range of phrasal verbs
一系列短语动词 160
64 I can use discourse markers 话语标记 162
65 I can use vague language 模糊语言 164
66 I can use sayings and proverbs 警句与谚语 165

Review 复习

168

Written English 书面英语

- 67 I can write a formal letter 正式信函 172
68 I can use formal link words 正式连接词 175
69 I can use academic English 学术英语 176
70 I can talk about literature 文学 178
71 I can use scientific English 科学英语 180
72 I can use technical English 技术英语 182
73 I can use abbreviations 缩写 184

Review 复习

187

Aspects of language 语言要略

- 74 I can use prefixes 前缀 190
75 I can use suffixes 后缀 192
76 I can use words with prepositions
介词结构 194
77 I can use prepositional phrases 介词短语 196
78 I can use a range of adjectives
一系列形容词 198
79 I can use different types of adverb
不同类型的副词 200
80 I can use euphemisms 委婉语 203

Review 复习

204

- Vocabulary building 构词表 207
Answer key 答案 209
Review answer key 复习单元答案 227
Spotlight boxes 词汇要点 235
Word list 单词表 237

什么是牛津英语词汇？

牛津英语词汇系列一套三册，旨在帮助学生更好地学习、练习及复习生词。

初级：	初级和初中级[欧洲语言学习统一标准(CEF)的A1和A2水平]
中级：	中级和中高级[欧洲语言学习统一标准(CEF)的B1和B2水平]
高级：	高级[欧洲语言学习统一标准(CEF)的C1和C2水平]

每册收录生词或词组2000余个，可供课堂教学或自学使用。

本书是如何设计的？

每册分为80个单元，每个单元根据话题所涉内容长短占1~3页不等。我们为学习者选取了适量的生词，并紧接练习加以巩固。每5~10个单元按相同主题归为一大板块。每板块最后设复习单元，并安排了深度练习以便单词学习者复习和自测。

本书的附录包括：

- 构词表
- 练习答案（主观题除外）
- 单词表，其中包括单词或词组的音标指南及其所在单元标注

每册书附有CD-ROM一张。内容涉及单词朗读及课外练习，其中包含一部分听力练习。

含有哪方面的词汇？

高级英语词汇涉及：

- 更为广泛的话题。例如：行为举止、竞技体育、医学进步
- 观念。例如：困扰与解决方式、真理与谎言、旧与新
- 不同领域的学术英语。例如：文学英语、科学英语、技术英语
- 加强对不同文体风格的英语的关注。例如：非正式英语、新闻报道、正式信函
- 大量惯用表达的比喻用法
- 各种语言要略。例如：复合词、话语标记、介词短语

牛津3000常用词收录了教师及学生在教和学的过程中最应掌握的3000个单词，而本系列几乎囊括了所有这些词汇。单词的选取基于其出现的频率及实用性，并由牛津大学出版社结合语料库及70多位来自语言学习和教学领域专家提供的信息作进一步的改进和整合。此外，我们还收录了大量的高频词组(如at the last minute, for the time being)以及特殊语境中的常用词条(当谈及野生动物保护时可用：in danger of extinction；当说到法律时可用：remanded in custody)。

我们为学习者提供了精确的插图及定义,以确保他们能够理解所有出现在特殊语境中的生词和词组。

学习者应当注意有些英语单词含有多义,如需知晓这些单词的其他含义,则可通过查阅词典获取信息。

教师该如何运用本书进行课堂教学?

本册主要借助不同的短文形式引入生词,有时也会通过表格或图片阐述说明。前者将统一归纳在每单元的词汇表下集中释义。如遇重点或需附加信息的条目,我们会在“词汇要点一览表”中做特别说明,便于学习者理解。

教师可遵循以下教学流程:

- 让学生自主学习5~10分钟(如有必要时间可稍作延长)。
- 回答学生关于生词的疑问,需要时可提供音标。
- 让学生做第一个练习,他们可根据书后的答案自行检测,也可在你的带领下全班一起核对。
- 若没有问题,可试着让学生在您的监督下独自或组对完成深度练习,并在需要时提供帮助。
- 当学生们完成书面练习后,他们可以通过另一种方式进行自测,看看究竟是否掌握了新学的词汇。单元中的材料经过版面设计,学生可将目标词条和单词定义中的任意一边遮住,互推单词和释义,从而加深印象巩固知识。这种自测方式简单快捷,便于反复操作,因此教师也不用费心为学生寻找不同的练习。
- 几天或一周时间过后,你可以利用复习单元中的练习题对学生掌握的知识进行深层巩固和测试。
- 也许你已经注意到以“ABOUT YOU”和“ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY”为标题的练习。这类主观练习帮助学生将所学的新单词运用到个人生活的语境中去。他们可以采用书面形式作答,或是两两问答锻炼口语。如果你在教学中采用口语问答方式,则可要求学生写下自己或搭档的答案作为课后练习。

学生该如何运用本书进行自学?

本书经过精心设计,既适用于课堂教学,也适合学生自学。如果用于自学,学习者应先浏览开篇部分。我们建议他们搭配CD-ROM一起使用。CD-ROM配备了单词朗读、课外练习及相应的答案,以便学习者自查自纠。相对于课堂教学,自学的优势在于学生自主性更强,他们可以自由选取感兴趣或有帮助的话题来学习以扩大词汇量。

Starter: vocabulary at advanced level 开篇：高级词汇

Six steps to a wider vocabulary 六步扩充词汇

Here are six ways to help you achieve a wider vocabulary, and become a more effective learner. Each one illustrates a feature of vocabulary learning which is given particular emphasis at the advanced level of *Oxford Word Skills*.

1 Adding new meanings to familiar words 给熟词加新义

An important part of vocabulary expansion is learning new meanings for familiar words.

What are the different meanings of *still* in these sentences?

(Go to Units 11, 28, and 64 to find or check the answers.)

*Come over here and stand **still**.* _____

*These apples are very nice, but the others are better **still**.* _____

*My arm's very sore after the accident. **Still**, it feels better than it did yesterday.* _____

2 Understanding the figurative meaning of vocabulary items 理解词的喻义

Many words have a literal meaning and a figurative meaning. For example, the literal meaning of *crawl* is to move forwards on your hands and knees, but we can also describe traffic as *crawling along the road*, which means that it is moving very slowly.

What is the figurative meaning of the words in bold in these sentences?

(Go to Units 39 and 42 to find or check the answers.)



*The contents of the report have already been **leaked** to the press.*



*Thousands of refugees are now **flooding** across the border.*



*The Trade Secretary could find herself under the **microscope**.*

3 Expanding your knowledge of collocation 扩充词组搭配

These are common examples of collocation.

*She's an **old friend**.*

(= a friend I have known a long time)

*I **missed** the bus.*

(= I wasn't able to catch the bus)

*It's **highly unlikely** he'll come.*

(= it's very unlikely he'll come)

In English, we choose to combine certain words in order to express particular meanings. Other languages might choose different words to express the same ideas; for example, many languages would say *I lost the bus* where we say *I missed the bus*. Common collocations appear in all three levels of *Oxford Word Skills*, but in the Advanced there is an even greater emphasis on this aspect of vocabulary learning.

Can you complete the collocations in these sentences?

(Go to Units 4, 9, 45, and 50 to find or check the answers.)

*Last night we had **torrential** _____.*

If we work together on this, we'll be able to _____ our resources.

*His mother is very elderly and needs **constant** _____.*

Do you think they'll be able to _____ the deadlock?

4 Using a wider range of idiomatic expressions 使用更多习语表达

At an advanced level you should be able to use a wider range of idiomatic expressions.

Can you complete these idioms? (Go to Units 39, 59, and 61 to find or check the answers.)

It may seem a lot of money, but really it's just a drop in the _____.

They're bound to win; it's a foregone _____.

She might as well apply for the job; she's got nothing to _____.

First and _____ we must decide what to do.

5 Vocabulary building 构词

At the end of a glossary entry for a particular word, we often include related word forms. Here is an example from Unit 53.

Glossary

deteriorate	become worse. deterioration N.
interrogation	the process of asking sb a lot of questions, especially in an aggressive way. interrogate sb V.
catch sb out	make sb make a mistake which shows they have been lying.
humiliated	feeling ashamed because you have lost the respect of other people. humiliate sb V. humiliation N.
needless to say	obviously.

We also provide vocabulary building tables at the back of the book. Building word families is an easy way to expand your vocabulary and increase your range of expression.

Can you complete these sentences with the correct form of the word in capital letters? (Go to Units 36 and 71, and the vocabulary building tables on pages 207–8, to find or check the answers.)

Most people find the treatment very _____. THERAPY

His behaviour was very _____. PROVOKE

They are sure to _____ the results carefully. SCRUTINY

Some people prefer to maintain their _____. ANONYMOUS

6 Vocabulary expansion beyond the book 书本外的词汇拓展

At this level, we have introduced a new feature called **more words**. After you have completed a unit and the review section for that unit, **more words** gives you an opportunity to expand your vocabulary further within the same topic or linguistic area. Here is an example, from Unit 9.

7 On a long walk, why might you alternate between walking and running?

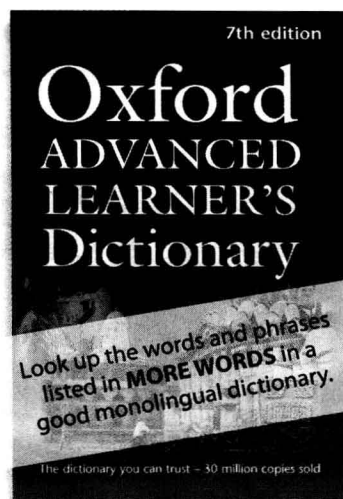
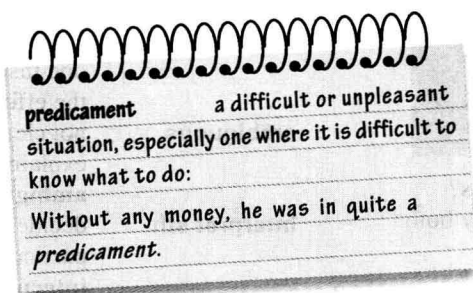
8 What should you do if you feel stiff?

AZ more words: *stumble, trudge, shuffle, meander, get a move on, stampede*

Unit 10

Suggested procedure with more words 建议使用more words的步骤

- Look up the words and phrases listed in **more words** in a good monolingual dictionary. In the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, you will find that the meanings of the phrases are explained at the entry for the word in **bold**, although it may be different in some other dictionaries.
- Write the word or phrase in your notebook, then leave a small gap before adding the meaning of the item. Below the meaning, write an example sentence using the target word or phrase; take one from the dictionary, or write your own.
For example:



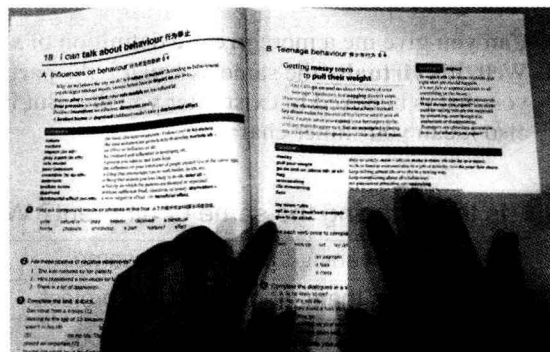
The CD-ROM and cover card CD-ROM和遮板

A Walking and running 走和跑

Word	Example
------	---------

You can use the **CD-ROM** to listen to the texts and dialogues, or to hear the words, and then practise the pronunciation. Or you can look at the **word list** (pages 236–56) to find out how to say the words.

Remember to test yourself



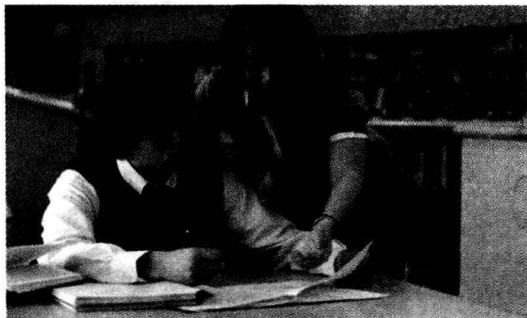
Use the **cover card** to test yourself when you have completed the exercises.

Abbreviations 缩写

N	noun	C	countable
V	verb	U	uncountable
ADJ	adjective	PP	past participle
ADV	adverb	AME	American English
OPP	opposite	BRE	British English
SYN	synonym	sth	something (used in glossaries and tables)
INF	informal	sb	somebody (used in glossaries and tables)
FML	formal	etc.	You use 'etc.' at the end of a list to show there are other things, but you aren't going to say them all.
PL	plural	i.e.	that is
SING	singular	e.g.	for example
USU	usually		

1 I can talk about meaning and style 词义与文体

A Asking about meaning 询问词义



Glossary

synonymous	having the same, or nearly the same, meaning. synonym N.
sense	the meaning of a word or phrase.
interchangeable	if two things are interchangeable you can use one instead of the other and the effect will be the same.
ambiguous	not clear; able to be explained in different ways. ambiguity N.
interpret sth	decide that sth has a particular meaning. interpretation N.
transparent	(of language) easy to understand. OPP opaque .
self-explanatory	easy to understand and not needing more explanation.
precise	clear and accurate. SYN exact . precision N.
virtually	almost; very nearly (virtually the same/impossible/certain).

- A Are the words **phase** and **stage** synonymous?
 B In one **sense**, they're **interchangeable**. They both mean a particular point in a process.
- A It's a bit **ambiguous** to say 'She's a good student', isn't it?
 B Yes, you can **interpret** it in different ways. *Good* can mean well behaved or hard-working.
- A The meaning of **wrapping paper** is **transparent**, isn't it?
 B Yes, it's **self-explanatory** – just paper for wrapping presents and stuff.
- A Can you give me a more **precise** definition of *soul*?
 B Well, it's **virtually** the same as *spirit* – the part of you that is believed to exist after you die. But it can also mean your inner character.

1 Is the meaning the same or different? Write S or D. 下列句子意思是否相同? 用S或D表示。

1	The meaning's virtually the same.	The meaning's opaque.	
2	This is the final phase of the project.	This is the final stage of the project.	
3	These two words are synonymous.	These two words mean the same.	
4	These phrases are self-explanatory.	These phrases are interchangeable.	
5	The meaning is ambiguous.	The meaning is exactly the same.	
6	What she said was quite transparent.	What she said was quite precise.	
7	The soul lives on after the body dies.	The spirit lives on after the body dies.	
8	The word <i>leg</i> has several senses.	The word <i>leg</i> has several meanings.	

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in capitals at the end. 用句末大写单词的正确形式完成句子。

- If you want to make something clear, it's better to avoid **AMBIGUOUS**
- She always expresses herself with accuracy and **PRECISE**
- Hide* and *conceal* are very similar, but not completely **SYNONYM**
- In most contexts, *get better* and *improve* are **CHANGE**
- I think this sentence is open to **INTERPRET**
- The instructions were ; a child could understand them. **EXPLAIN**



B Explaining meaning and style 解释词义与文体

Word	Example	Meaning
irony ^N ironic ^{ADJ}	<i>'Thank you, Sam,' she said, with heavy irony. In fact, Sam had hardly helped at all.</i>	the use of words to say the opposite of what you mean, often humorously (a trace/hint of irony = a little irony).
sarcasm ^N sarcastic ^{ADJ}	<i>'I've broken your CD.' 'Oh, that's just great,' was her sarcastic reply.</i>	the use of words to say the opposite of what you mean in order to be unpleasant to sb or make fun of sb.
figurative	<i>Slim is used figuratively in the sentence <i>Many firms are slimmer than they were.</i></i>	(of words) not used with their literal (= usual) meaning.
literary	<i>Heart can be used in a literary way, e.g. <i>She put her hand on her heart.</i></i>	used of the kind of language you find in stories and poems.
disapproving	The dictionary marks <i>stupid</i> as ' disapproving '.	(often used in dictionaries) showing that sth is bad or wrong.
old-fashioned	<i>Spiffing</i> means 'great', but it's very old-fashioned .	no longer modern or fashionable. SYN dated . OPP in current use .
slang	In slang , <i>wicked</i> means 'very good'.	very informal words which are not suitable in formal situations.
pejorative	<i>His pejorative comments about my essay upset me.</i>	FML expressing disapproval or criticism. SYN derogatory .
insulting insult sb ^V	<i>He called Mark an 'old woman': how!</i>	rude or offensive (deliberately/highly insulting).

spotlight **make fun of someone**

If you **make fun of** or **poke fun at** someone or something, you make jokes about them in an unkind way. To **mock** someone means to make fun of them, often by copying what they say or do.
Stop **making fun of** her! He's always **mocking** her country accent.

3 Circle the correct word(s). Sometimes both words are correct. 每题至少有一个单词适用，请圈出。

- The **literal** / **literary** meaning of curtain is 'a piece of cloth which covers a window'.
- The curtain fell on her career is **figurative** / **dated**, meaning 'her career ended'.
- I hate people **making** / **poking** fun of my pronunciation.
- She told him his acting was brilliant without a **hint** / **trace** of irony.
- He uses **sarcasm** / **old-fashioned language** as a way of insulting people.
- I got upset when my teacher **mocked** / **insulted** the way I pronounced 'castle'.
- He was being **ironic** / **sarcastic** – he didn't mean any harm.
- Telling me I was a second-rate journalist was **highly** / **deliberately** insulting.

4 Complete the sentences with a suitable word. 填入适当的单词完成句子。

- The word *racist* has a negative meaning and is marked '.....' in the dictionary.
- Her written work is very : it's a bit like reading a novel by Charles Dickens!
- The children fun of Josie because of her red hair; it was very cruel of them.
- My brother's lived abroad for years. He tends to use a lot of informal language and which is not in use, so some of his speech sounds rather
- Does this phrase have a positive meaning, or is it ?
- I know the literal meaning of *flood*, but what does it mean when it's used ?



2 I can use familiar words in a new way 熟词新用

A Phrases and figurative meaning 词组与比喻义

Familiar words may appear with an unfamiliar meaning (often a figurative meaning), or surrounded by other words that form an idiom or set phrase.

As I **crawled** along the motorway, I was **having second thoughts** about staying with Marcus. I'd **been in two minds about** going in the first place, but it was **sweet of** him to invite me, and I **wasn't tied up**, so I said, 'Yes'. But now it **dawned on** me that he may have had an **ulterior motive**: he wanted to go out with me! How could I be so **thick**? Marcus was very nice, but a romantic relationship **was the last thing on my mind**. How can I **get out of** this, I wondered? Just as the traffic started to speed up, something went into the back of me and **sent the car flying** off the road. Dazed but OK, I pulled my mobile out of my bag. 'Is that you, Marcus? Listen, **you're not gonna believe this**, but ...'



Glossary

crawl	(of a vehicle) move very slowly.
have second thoughts	start having doubts about a decision you have made.
be in two minds about sth	be unable to decide what to do about sth.
sweet (of sb)	kind (of sb).
be tied up	be busy and unable to do other things.
dawn on sb	If sth dawns on you, you begin to realize it for the first time.
ulterior motive	a reason for doing sth that you keep hidden.
thick	INF stupid.
be the last thing on sb's mind	be the thing that sb is least likely to be thinking about.
get out of sth	avoid doing sth.
send sth/sb flying	make sth/sb move quickly and without control.
you're not gonna believe this	used to introduce surprising and often unwelcome news (gonna INF = going to).

1 Complete the dialogues with a word or phrase. 填入单词或词组完成对话。

- 1 Do you still want to go? ~ Actually, I'm having
- 2 Are you thinking of getting married? ~ That's the last thing !
- 3 Do you want to go to the wedding? ~ No, but I can't it.
- 4 You're not gonna, but ... ~ You've lost my keys again! How could you?
- 5 Did he bump into you? ~ Yes, he sent me across the room.
- 6 Are you going or not? ~ I'm afraid I'm still in about it.
- 7 I'm sure it's just an innocent request. ~ Mm. I think he has an motive.
- 8 Could we talk about it this morning? ~ I'm afraid I'm this morning.

2 Complete the sentences using words from the glossary with their more common meanings. 根据其常用义将词汇表中的单词填入句子中。

- 1 She's only eight months old, so she's still across the living room floor.
- 2 It's a very book: almost 1,000 pages.
- 3 These oranges are lovely; they're very
- 4 The men were, with both hands behind their backs.
- 5 The morning with a clear blue sky after the storm.



B Common verbs with less familiar meanings 具有生僻意义的常用动词

Verb	Example	Meaning
get sth/sb to do sth	<i>I finally got the car to start. I couldn't get him to leave the party.</i>	make or persuade sb/sth to do sth.
keep keep sb going	<i>We must eat the grapes – they won't keep. I'll have a sandwich. That will keep me going until lunchtime.</i>	remain fresh. be enough for sb until a later time.
put sth	<i>It's hard to put your feelings into words. I think he put it very well in his essay.</i>	say or write sth in a particular way.
push sb	<i>Some parents push their kids really hard. I need to push myself more at work.</i>	make sb work harder.
leave sth to/ with sb	<i>We need to book a table. I'll leave that to you. Leave it to/with me – I'll do it.</i>	allow sb to take care of sth.
make sth sth	<i>My watch says 10.20. What time do you make it? He bought ten more; I make that 25 now.</i>	think or calculate sth to be a particular time or number.
bring sb somewhere	<i>It was the war that brought him to power. What brings you here? ~ I've got a meeting.</i>	cause sb to reach a particular condition or place.
come with come in	<i>I'm sure the radio comes with batteries. The chairs come in four different colours.</i>	be sold or produced with a particular feature.
do (for sb/ sth)	<i>I peeled six potatoes. Will that do? Will these shoes do for the wedding?</i>	be enough or be acceptable in a particular situation.

3 One word is missing in each sentence. What is it, and where does it go?

找出每句所缺的一个单词及其相应位置。

- How did you him to do it? ~ I offered him money.
- Take this apple to keep you until lunchtime.
- If we can find another ten chairs, that will it 90 altogether.
- It was the fishing that people to this part of the coast.
- We'd better finish the cream – it won't after tomorrow.
- He has great ideas but finds it difficult to them into words.
- I've got a packet of noodles – do you think that will for six people?

4 Complete the dialogues with suitable verbs. 填入适当的动词完成对话。

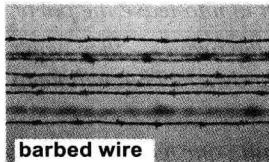
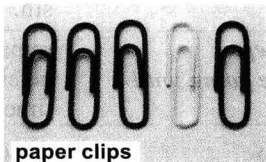
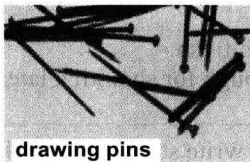
- A Hello. What (1) you to this part of the building?
- B I can't (2) this new clock to work, and it didn't (3) with instructions.
- A OK, (4) it with me.
- B Thanks. Oh, one other thing, we've run out of paper for the photocopier.
- A Er, there's some over there. Will that (5) ?
- B Yeah, that'll (6) us going for now.
- C What are the bookings like for this evening?
- D We had two more this morning, so I (7) that 36 now.
- C OK. We'll need more tables, then. Can I (8) that with you?
- D I'll see how things go, but I may have to (9) Mario to do it.
- C OK, but don't (10) him too hard; he's had a very tough week.

5 ABOUT YOUR LANGUAGE Translate the meanings in the table into your own language. 将表格中的释义译成中文。



3 I can use compounds 复合词

A Nouns 名词



Cover the compounds below and read the meanings. Do you know the compounds, or can you guess them?

Meaning	Compound noun
an official document that shows you are qualified to drive	driving licence
an official document showing when and where you were born	birth certificate
a part for a car or machine to replace an old or broken part	spare part
a person walking past a place by chance	passer-by
a short holiday from Friday to Sunday, or Saturday to Monday	long weekend
the number of years that a person is likely to live	life expectancy
a path or route that is quicker than the normal way	short cut / shortcut
clothes that you wear to a party to make you appear a different character	fancy dress
a short and usually very old song or poem for young children	nursery rhyme
a machine into which you put money in the hope of winning more back	fruit/slot machine
your closest living relative (often used on official documents)	next of kin

- 1 Replace the crossed-out word with a more appropriate word that forms a compound.
替换划去的词,使其与原文构成适当的复合词。

- Do you know a short ~~way~~ to the school from here?
- I ripped my shirt on the ~~twisted~~ wire around the field.
- What's the average life ~~length~~ for men in your country?
- I stepped on a drawing ~~nail~~; it really hurt.
- I need some paper ~~staples~~ to put these notes together.
- Have you got any nail ~~paint~~?
- Is it easy to get ~~new~~ parts for your car?
- I stopped and asked a ~~walker-by~~ where the park was.

- 2 Complete the compound in each sentence. 将句中的复合词补充完整。

ABOUT YOU

- Have you got a driving _____? How long have you had it? _____
- Have you written your next of _____ in your passport? Who is yours? _____
- Have you been to a _____ dress party? If so, who did you go as? _____
- Do you remember any nursery _____? If so, which ones? _____
- When did you last go away for a long _____? Where did you go? _____
- Do you know where your birth _____ is? If so, where is it? _____
- Do you ever play on _____ machines? If so, do you often win? _____

- 3 ABOUT YOU Write answers to the questions in Exercise 2, or ask another student.
回答练习2中的问题,或向其他同学提问。



B Adjectives 形容词

It was a **last-minute** decision, but we managed to get a cheap holiday in Spain. The area's quite **built-up**, but the beach is lovely.

My cousin is very **absent-minded**. He leaves things lying around and then gets **panic-stricken** when he can't find them.

My brother's pretty **thick-skinned**, whereas I'm more sensitive. He often criticizes me in front of other people; I find this very **off-putting** and it makes me a bit **tongue-tied**.

Most compound adjectives are hyphenated.

These boots are **worn out** now, but they've been incredibly **hard-wearing**.

My uncle's very **narrow-minded**: whenever I visit him, the rows seem to be **never-ending**. It makes me very **bad-tempered**.

Glossary

last-minute	happening at the last possible moment.
built-up	A built-up area has a lot of houses and not many open spaces.
panic-stricken	extremely anxious about sth.
thick-skinned	not easily upset by unkind or critical comments.
off-putting	(of behaviour) irritating or unattractive.
tongue-tied	unable to speak easily because of nerves or shyness.
worn out	1 (of a thing) no longer useful because it has been used so much. 2 (of a person) exhausted from work or exercise.
hard-wearing	(of a product) remaining in good condition for a long time.
never-ending	(especially of sth unpleasant) seeming to last for ever.
bad-tempered	often angry and easily annoyed.

spotlight

Adjectives with -minded

narrow-minded = not willing to listen to the ideas and opinions of others, SYN **bigoted**. OPPOS **broad-minded**, **open-minded**.
absent-minded = forgetful.
single-minded = thinking in a concentrated way about sth and determined to achieve it.

4 Find six compound adjectives using words from the box. 用框中的词构成6个复合形容词。

built worn thick panic narrow bad minded
tempered up skinned stricken out

5 Complete the sentences with a suitable compound adjective. 填入适当的复合形容词完成句子。

- He's very bigoted, isn't he? ~ Yes, he's very
- Had you planned to go? ~ No, it was a decision.
- Were you unable to speak? ~ Yes, I got completely
- He's very determined, isn't he? ~ Yes, he's extremely
- It's rather irritating behaviour. ~ Yes, very
- They aren't bigoted, are they? ~ Quite the opposite. They're very



C Phrasal verb to compound noun 短语动词作复合名词

A number of compound nouns are created from one particular meaning of a related phrasal verb. This gives you an opportunity to learn two words instead of one.

The course has been a real **let-down**. Some people have **dropped out** already, and last night the **turnout** was awful. There could be quite a **shake-up** at the end of the year.

A car **broke down** on the side of the road and a lorry crashed into it; we were **held up** in the ensuing **tailback**. Fortunately no one was injured, but the car was a **write-off**.

The **break-up** of their marriage was a real **setback** for Paula ...

Glossary

let-down	a disappointment. let sb down v.
drop out (of sth)	leave school, college, a course, etc. without finishing your studies. dropout n.
turnout	the number of people who attend an event. turn out v.
shake-up	large changes made in an organization to improve it. shake sth up v.
break down	(of a vehicle or machine) stop working. breakdown n.
hold sth/sb up	delay sth/sb. hold-up n.
tailback	a long line of traffic, moving very slowly. tail back v.
write-off	a vehicle that is so badly damaged that it is not worth repairing. write sth off v.
break-up	the ending of a relationship or association. break up v.
setback	a problem that delays or prevents progress, or makes a situation worse for sb. set sth/sb back v.

spotlight

outbreak, outlay, etc.

A few compounds based on phrasal verbs change the position of the particle.

*When did war **break out**?*

(= start)

*The **outbreak** of war followed.*

*Did he **lay out** much money?*

(INF = spend)

*What was the initial **outlay**?*

6 Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verbs as compound nouns.

将短语动词作为复合名词改写句子。

► How much did they lay out for the wedding?

What was the outlay for the wedding?

- Did many people drop out?
- The traffic tailed back for five miles.
- It set him back when he failed the exam.
- We were held up for two hours.
- A car broke down on the motorway.
- It was awful after they broke up.
- How many people turned out?
- It was inevitable that war broke out.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7 Complete the sentences with a compound. 填入复合词完成句子。

- There was a really good at the annual food festival: over 3,000 people.
- My brother had an accident last week. He's all right, but the car is a
- I thought the concert was a real I was very disappointed.
- It wasn't a happy marriage, but I don't know exactly what caused the
- Long are expected on the motorway after the violent storms.
- I spent over £50,000 in the end, but the initial was about £10,000.