

大学英语学习方法与能力训练丛书



# 英语词汇

## 学习方法与能力训练

钟永平 李 杰 编著

*English*

下册

*Vocabulary*

● 获取英语学习方法 ●

● 训练英语基本技能 ●

青岛海洋大学出版社

## 总主编致读者

凡有点英语基础的朋友,肯定都想进一步学习和提高,而且都想花尽量少的时间和精力把英语学好。有的朋友也许会说:学习英语难,提高英语更难!另外还有一个使人望而却步的原因:学了外语,不管学得多好,只要一段时间不用,就会遗忘;要用的时候,又得重新再学;加上不懂如何自学,就得再去拜师或者跟班学习,事倍功半、麻烦之极。也许正是由于这些原因,有不少英语爱好者半途而废,放弃了英语的学习和提高。

但是,朋友,请听我们说,作为英语学习的过来人,虽不敢说我们的英语学得有多么精深地道、十全十美,但至少可以理直气壮地说我们学好了、学成功了。而且,由于职业(教师)的关系,我们接触了很多很多学英语的朋友,他们有的是我们的同龄人,但更多的还是我们的学生。因此,我们很了解他们学英语的体会和经历。我们对怎样教好英语已经摸索出了一套优秀独特的方法。我们并不只满足于单纯的知识的灌输,而是更注重方法的研究和传授。本丛书的作者大多是单位的教学骨干,都参加或主持过英语教育教学改革方面的研究课题,发表过许多有见解的论文和专业论著,并在这方面取得过各级的教育教学成果奖励。

因此,我们要对你们说:学好英语,并非难事;也并非要费太多的时间;但学习方法却不可忽视!该丛书正是英语技能与学习方法的宝库,是通向学习成功的钥匙!

该丛书的大部分内容已作为讲义在学生中多次使用过,反应很好;很多同学甚至把这些方法介绍给他们过去和后来的同学,或介绍给亲朋好友,或介绍给家里的弟弟妹妹。因此,我们觉得很有必要让更多的朋友来分享这些方法。你们学习上的成功便是我们

最大的欣喜。

该丛书包括：英语词汇学习方法与能力训练(上、下册)，英语语法学习方法与能力训练，英语阅读方法学习与能力训练，英语听力方法学习与能力训练，英语写作方法学习与能力训练和英语交际方法学习与能力训练共6种7册。

以上6种书，既可分开使用，也可配合使用。各册书都有索引，使用十分方便。其中的第1种与词汇有关；第2种与语法有关；这2种书旨在讲授对英语基本知识的学习方法。后4种书与英语的听说读写等技能的培养有关，讲授的是如何进行高效的听说读写，涉及语言知识的运用方法。或者也可以说：第1种和第2种针对的是英语学习者的词汇和语法能力的培养，其他4种则针对学习者的语言运用能力的培养。

至于具体的学习方法，每册书的前言都有更详尽的介绍。朋友们，这是你们成功的捷径！相信你们的灵犀经过本系列丛书的指点，肯定很快就会通的！

当然，我们也殷切地期待着你们提出宝贵的意见，以便我们在如何才是学习英语的好方法的探索和研究中取得更大的收获！

李 杰

2000年10月

## 前 言

本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》调整后的最新《通用词汇表》编写而成,全方位地展示了所收录的大学生必须掌握的4 000个英语词汇;每个词汇在上述大纲词表中的要求情况也都逐一地作了标示。

本书侧重于英语自学能力的培养——重在词汇学习方法的介绍和实践。通过本书的学习,读者可具备或提高如下几个方面的能力:(1)猜词悟意的能力;(2)归纳总结单词用法的能力;(3)从语言材料中找取词组的能力;(4)词汇学习举一反三的能力;(5)记诵词汇事半功倍的能力。

本书在出版前已在一定的范围内多次使用过,效果显著。根据读者意见,又作了若干修改,出版时分为上、下两册,下册正文编码与上册衔接。

由于编著者水平有限,书中不当或错误之处在所难免,欢迎专家和读者批评指正。

编著者

2000年8月

## 使用说明和符号功能介绍

本书共分四大部分和两个附录。如对本书的使用方法有所了解,就可以更充分地发挥本书的作用。

首先,如果你对英语词根或词缀知识不了解或了解不多的话,建议你先读本书的第二、三、四部分,这样你就会对词根和词缀知识有一个总体的印象。当然,此时你不用为记不住所列出的词根或词缀而着急或烦恼,你会在使用本书的过程中逐步记住它们。

其次,如果需要学习从句子中找词组或总结单词用法的方法,你可以阅读本书附录的两篇文章,文章从理论和具体的方法上讲解了如何查找词汇的搭配和总结单词的用法。然后通过在第一部分中的实践,你自己就会在语言材料的海洋中慧眼识珠了。

第一部分的使用可按如下的步骤进行:决定学某个词汇时,先观察该词的拼写形式,自己试着对它进行词根和词缀的分解,然后再与该词音标后括号内的正确分解形式对照。比如 aboard 一词,在括号内的分解形式为(a. board),分解形式中词根和词缀各个构词成分间用“.”隔开。然后再根据构词的各个部分去推测该词的意思(也许是大致的意思);接下来就可以阅读带有“\*”符号的例句,进一步推测该词的意思。一般来说,从构词知识或例句提供的常识就能推测出单词的大致或准确意思;而如果将知识和常识这两者结合起来,一个单词的意思就可以比较准确地估计出来。当然,所估计的意思还须验证,特别是在刚开始学习猜词悟意的时候,验证就显得更为必要。通过这样的训练,猜词悟意的能力定会大大提高。

对单词的意思有所了解之后,就可进一步学习所有的例句,包括能猜出意思的例句。此时学习例句最好要仔细阅读和观察,以便训练和获得如下两个方面的知识和能力:一是在句子中提取词组和了解单词用法。在观察单词用法时,对名词和动词要多做一些工作,如观察名词的可数性,名词的复数变化是否规则,动词属于情态动词、助动词、连系动词、及物动词和不及物动词

中的哪一类,以及动词所构成的固定和半固定的词组。二是通过例句训练准确的翻译能力。因此,对所学单词在每个例句中的意思最好能根据句子将其按汉语的习惯流畅地表达出来。

例句中有“#”符号的是常见的英语谚语。通过对谚语的记诵,既能很好地记住所学的单词,陶冶情操,又能在适当的时候运用谚语,起到画龙点睛的作用!

中心词左上角有“\*”者,为入大学时必须掌握的词汇。例句前有“§”者,为补充说明词汇用法的例子。

# 目 录

|      |                        |       |
|------|------------------------|-------|
| 第一部分 | 大学英语词汇详解.....          | (1)   |
| 第二部分 | 大学英语词汇词根分类.....        | (556) |
| 第三部分 | 常用前缀及其例解.....          | (600) |
| 第四部分 | 常用后缀及其例解.....          | (608) |
| 附录一  | 词汇能力特征及其词汇能力形成的途径..... | (619) |
| 附录二  | 英语词汇的搭配问题.....         | (627) |

注:上、下册页码连排,上册(1~324),下册(325~634)。



**'nail** [neɪl] *n.* ①钉子 ②指甲,爪 *vt.* 钉,钉牢

\* You should use this hammer to drive this nail into the wood.

\* Our fingernails need cutting now and again.

\* Don't nail the uprights onto the wall, screw them on.

**naked** ['neɪkɪd] *a.* ①光赤的,裸露的 ②赤裸裸的,无遮蔽的

\* Naked bathing is not allowed in the swimming pool.

\* The naked eye is the bare eye not helped by any glass or telescope.

**'name** [neɪm] (nɑm, e) *n.* ①名字,名称 ②名声,名誉 *vt.* ①给…取名,为…定名 ②说出…的名字,提…的名字

\* My name is Betty Smith, before married I was Betty Johnson.

\* They named their child Janet.

§ Can you name all the plants and trees in the garden?

**namely** ['neɪmli] (nɑm, e, li) *ad.* 即,也就是

\* We have visited two big cities, namely, London and New York.

\* Arabic is written in the opposite direction to English, namely from right to left.

**'narrow** ['nærəʊ] *a.* 狭窄的

\* The gate is too narrow for a car, we'll have to walk through.

\* The secret is known only to a narrow group of people.

**'nation** ['neɪʃən] (næt, iən) *n.* 国家,民族

\* Italy is becoming an industrial nation.

\* The President spoke on the radio to the whole nation.

\* A novelist must be able to use the cultural heritage of his nation.

**'national** ['næʃənl] (næt, iən, əl) *a.* ①国家的,全国的 ②民族的



\* The National Anthem of Great Britain is "God Save the King".

**nationality** [ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti] (nat. ion. al. ity) *n.* 国籍, 民族

§ I am of British nationality.

\* She lives in France but has British nationality.

**\*native** ['neɪtɪv] (nat. ive) *a.* 本地的, 本国的 *n.* 本地人, 本国人

§ He is a native of New York.

\* Are you native here, or just a visitor?

§ French is not the native language of Kent.

**\*natural** ['nætʃərəl] (nat. ur. al. ur = ure) *a.* ①自然的, 正常的 ②出于本性的, 天赋的 ③自然界的, 天然的

\* These plastic flowers look so natural that many people think they are real.

§ It was quite natural of you to be exasperated with Nathalie.

\* It's natural for children to love their parents.

\* He spoke in quite a natural voice, I can't see anything unusual.

**naturally** ['nætʃərəli] (nat. ur. al. ly, ur = ure) *ad.* ①当然, 自然地 ②天然地, 天生地

\* "Did you win the game?" "Naturally," he said proudly.

\* She was too nervous to act naturally.

**\*nature** ['neɪtʃə] (nat. ure) *n.* ①大自然的, 自然界 ②性质, 天性

§ Nature is at its best in spring.

# Custom is second nature. 习惯是第二天性。

\* It's human nature that parents should be frightfully fond of their children.

**naval** ['neɪvəl] (nav. al) *a.* 海军的

\* Naval stores consists of the various things used in ships.

**navigation** [ˌnævɪˈɡeɪʃən] (nav. ig. at. ion, at = ate, ig; lead) *n.* ①航海术, 航行术, 导航, 领航 ②航海, 航空

\* His navigation of the globe took two years.

\* Navigation is difficult on this river because of the rocks.

\* The compass is an instrument of navigation.

**navy** ['neɪvi] (nav. y) *n.* 海军

\* I don't like sea although I am in the navy. I'd rather to be in the army than in the navy.

\* The small country has no navy, only merchant ships.

\* Our navy is made up of all our warships.

**'near** [niə] (near) *prep.* 靠近, 接近 *a.* 近的, 亲近的 *ad.* 近, 在近处

\* The museum is quite near, less than two blocks from here. So you needn't drive your car there.

\* Christmas is near, only several days away.

§ Can you tell you the nearest way to the post office?

§ He knew too well that he would be hard up in the near future.

\* He was near frozen when we found him in the snow.

\* He gave up his seat on the bus to an old woman standing near by.

\* Don't stand so near the train, it's dangerous.

**nearby** ['niəbaɪ] (near. by) *a.* 附近的 *ad.* 在附近

\* They live nearby, less than a block from us.

§ The three were moved out to a near-by hotel to make room for more important persons.

**'nearly** ['niəli] (near. ly) *ad.* 几乎, 差不多

\* When the train got in, it was nearly midnight, namely half past eleven.

\* His cough is nearly, but not quite cured.

**neat** [ni:t] *a.* ① 整洁的, 爱整洁的 ② 利索的, 简洁的

§ He wants everything to be neat and clean.

\* He keeps his office neat, so it looks nice to the eyes.

**necessarily** ['nesisərili, ,nesi'serili] (ne. cess. ari. ly, ari = ary) *ad.* ① 必定, 必然地 ② 当然

\* A poor man is not necessarily unhappy while a rich man is also not certainly happy.

\* The study of a foreign language is necessarily difficult, you should be ready to work hard.

**'necessary** ['nesisəri] (ne. cess. ary) *ad.* ① 必要的, 必须的 ② 必然的, 势必的

\* Sleep is necessary to health.

\* Death is the necessary end of life.

**necessity** [ni'sesiti] (ne. cess. ity) *n.* (常 *pl.*) 必需品

\* What's the necessity of leaving so early? I think we needn't.

\* Food and clothes are the necessities of life.

**'neck** [nek] *n.* 颈, 脖子

\* As the giraffe has a long neck, his head and shoulders are a long way apart.

\* To add to her beauty the lady wears a diamond necklace round her neck.

**'need** [ni:d] *vt.* ①需要, 须要 ②缺少, 欠缺 *aux. v.* 须要, 必须 *n.* ①需要(物), 必要 ②缺少, 贫困

\* She thought you were tired and needed a rest.

\* I need to get away and rest up a little before starting the work.

\* Your hair needed cutting, I am glad you had it cut.

§ I need you to work for me.

\* You needn't hurry with your writing, you should think it over beforehand.

\* We have no need of your advice, so we won't listen to you.

\* They had food and clothing sufficient for their needs.

**needle** ['ni:dl] *n.* 针, 针状物

\* The needle of a compass points to the north.

\* —“A button's come off this coat.”

—“We can get a needle and some thread to sew it on for you.”

**negative** ['negatɪv] (*neg. at. ive, at = ate*) *a.* ①否定的 ②反面的, 消极的  
③负的, 阴性的 *n.* ①负片, 底片 ②负数

\* Make the following sentences negative by adding the word “not” to the sentences in their proper places.

\* If “X” is positive, then “Y” is negative.

\* “No” and “not” are negatives.

\* On a photographic negative, the parts which will be black in the finished picture are transparent, while the parts that will be white are black.

**neglect** [nɪg'lekt] (*neg. lect*) *vt.* ①忽视, 忽略 ②疏忽, 玩忽

\* The boy was careful not to neglect his dog.

\* Don't neglect to lock the door when you leave.

\* Don't neglect writing to your parents when you arrive at your school.

**Negro** ['ni:grəu] *n.* 黑人

\* American negroes invented jazz.

\* Nowadays people change to use “the black people” instead of “Negros”.

**\*neignbo(u)r** ['neibə] (neigh. bour) *n.* ①邻居 ②邻近的人(或物), 邻国

§ We're next door neighbours.

\* Britain's nearest neighbor is France.

\* Canada and the United States are neighbours.

**neighbo(u)rhood** ['neibəhʊd] (neigh. bour. hood) *n.* ①地段, 四邻 ②邻近地区, 附近

§ I lecture tonight in the neighbourhood of New York.

§ The whole neighbourhood talks about the affair.

\* Tom and I are living in the neighbourhood, so when you come to see me, you can by the way to see Tom.

**\*neither** ['naiðə, 'ni:ðə] (*n.* either, *n* = no) *conj./ad.* 也不 *a.* 两者皆非的 *pron.* (两者之中)无一个

\* I tried on the two dresses, but neither fit me.

\* Neither of the two books is fit for me.

§ Neither Austria nor Germany would listen to this suggestion.

\* We had neither food nor the money to buy any food.

\* —“I didn't like it.” —“Neither did I.”

\* He cannot speak, neither can he hear.

**nephew** ['nevju(:), 'nefju(:)] *n.* 侄子, 外侄

\* My sister's two sons are my nephews, I like them both.

\* The old man doesn't have his own children, so he decided to give all his money to his nephew.

**nerve** [nə:v] (nerv. e) *n.* ①神经 ②勇气, 胆量

\* Her nerves began to recover from the shock she had received.

\* She gets nerves before every examination, which makes impossible for her to get the marks that she should get.

\* Climbing calls for strength and nerves as well.

**nervous** ['nə:vəs] (nerv. ous) *a.* ①神经紧张的, 情绪不安的 ②神经系统的, 神经性的

\* At first she was very nervous about making the crossing in such stormy weather, but she soon got easy at it.

\* The brain is a part of the nervous system of the human body.

**nest** [nest] *n.* 巢, 窝

\* The parent birds will not go their separate ways until the young birds leave the nest.

\* A bird lays eggs in the nest it has built.

**\*net** [net] (net) *n.* 网, 网状系统 *a.* 净的, 纯的

\* The fishermen catch their fishes in their nets.

\* The net weight of a glass jar of candy is the weight of the candy itself.

\* The price of the book is \$3 net, no bookshop will sell it for less.

**network** ['netwɜ:k] (net. work) *n.* ①网状物 ②网络, 网状系统 ③广播网, 电视网

\* The nervous system is the network of nerves in the body.

\* Each network would be responsible for a third of the telecasts.

**neutral** ['nju:trəl] *a.* ①中立的 ②中性的

\* During the war, Switzerland remained neutral.

\* I am neutral in this argument, I don't care who wins.

**\*never** ['nevə] (n. ever, n = no) *ad.* ①从不, 永不 ②决不, 千万不

# Never judge from appearances. 千万别以貌取人。

# Better late than never. 迟做总比不做好。

\* — I forgot to bring you your book.

— Never mind (about) that, I'll get it myself tomorrow.

**nevertheless** [,nevəðə'les] (n. ever. the. less, n = no) *ad.* 仍然, 然而, 不过

\* I can't follow your advice. Nevertheless, thank you for giving it.

\* What you said was true but (it was) nevertheless unkind.

\* Although he is a fool, I like him nevertheless.

**\*new** [nju:] (new) *a.* ①新的, 新近的 ②生疏的, 新接触的

\* We sell new and old furniture before we go abroad.

\* He made mistakes because he was new on the job.

**\*news** [nju:z] (new. s) *n.* 新闻, 消息

# No news is good news. 没有消息就是好消息。

\* News of the discovery of gold in California excited the whole nation.

**\*newspaper** ['nju:z,peipə] (new. s. paper) *n.* 报纸

\* We read news from the newspaper every day.

\* Please buy me a piece of today's newspaper, there's good news on my little son.

**'next** [nekst] (next) *a.* ①紧接在后的, 次予的 ②贴近的, 紧邻的

*ad.* ①接下去, 然后, 下次 ②居后地, 次于

\* If I miss the train, I'll have to catch the next one which will be several hours later.

\* Is he coming this week or next week?

§ Mr. Smith is the gentle man who lives next door to us.

\* First we add water, next, we boil.

\* I like riding best of all, and swimming next.

**'nice** [nais] *a.* 好的, 可爱的, 令人愉快的

\* She got such nice marks in school that her parents were very proud of her.

§ He was a very nice young fellow.

\* This soup tastes very nice, you should have a taste of it.

\* How nice of you to come to see me!

**niece** [ni:s] *n.* 侄女

\* My sister's daughter is my niece.

**'night** [nait] (night) *n.* 夜, 夜晚

\* On the first night in prison, he found it impossible to sleep.

§ Surely nothing could be going on there so late at night.

**'nine** [nain] (nine) *num.* 九, 九个

\* Six and three makes nine.

**'nineteen** ['nai:ti:n] (nine. teen) *num.* 十九, 十九个

\* Nineteen is a number coming after eighteen.

\* Ten and nine makes nineteen.

**'ninety** ['naiti] (nine. ty) *num.* 九十, 九十一个

\* Ninety is ten times nine.

**'ninth** [nainθ] (nin. th, nin = nine) *num.* 第九 *n.* 九分之一

\* He was the ninth person who got there.

**nitrogen** ['naitrədʒən] (nitro. gen) *n.* 氮

\* Nitrogen is a chemical element, which is numbered seven.

**'no** [nau] (no) *ad.* 不, 不是, 没有, 毫不 *a.* ①没有的, 极少的 ②不讲的, 不可能的 ③完全不是的, 远非的

\* —“Will you come?” “No, I won't because I shall be busy.”

\* “Please post the letter for me?” “No, do it yourself.”

\* He has no dignity, he is always behaving foolishly.

\* It is no faster to go there by train or by car.

**‘noble** [ˈnəʊbl] (no. ble, no = nose) *a.* ①高尚的, 宏伟的 ②贵族的, 高贵的

\* The attempt to save the child's life was a noble act.

\* The minister's boy is of noble birth, his grandfather was a knight.

**‘nobody** [ˈnəʊbədi] (no. body) *pron.* 没有人, 无人

\* — Who's in the dining-room? — Nobody is in.

**‘nod** [nɒd] *v.* 点(头), 点头表示 *vi./n.* ①点头同意, 点头示意 ②瞌睡, 打盹

\* He nods as if to say yes.

\* The grasses nodded as the breeze swept over the field.

\* They nodded their agreement.

\* The student sat there nodding in sleep.

# Homer sometimes nods. 荷马有时也出错。

**‘noise** [noiz] (nois. e) *n.* ①声音, 响声 ②喧哗声, 噪声

\* Don't make so much noise, I want silence.

\* The noise of traffic kept him from sleeping well.

\* What's that? Who's making that noise?

**‘noisy** [ˈnoizi] (nois. y) *a.* 嘈杂的, 喧闹的

§ The train was hot, noisy, and dusty.

\* You can hear that noisy motor-cycle when it is in the next street.

**‘none** [nʌn] (n. one, n = no) *pron.* 没有一人(或物), 没有一点儿 *ad.* 毫不, 毫无

§ None of the dogs were/was there.

\* He spent two weeks in hospital, but he's none the better than before.

**nonsense** [ˈnɒnsəns] (non. sens. e) *n.* 胡话, 废话

\* I know you think I am talking nonsense, Dick. But in time, you will realize that I had been right.

\* Nonsense! I don't believe a word of it.

\* It is nonsense to say that the moon is made of cream cheese.

**noon** [nu:n] (noon) *n.* 正午, 中午

\* The workers ate their lunch at noon.

**nor** [nɔ:] (n. or, n = not) *conj. /ad.* 也不, 也没有

\* The land was so poor that not a flower nor even a blade of grass would grow there.

\* The job can't be done by you nor by me nor by anyone else.

§ I didn't see it, and nor did you.

**normal** ['nɔ:məl] (norm. al) *a.* ①正常的, 平常的 ②正规的

\* —“Your blood pressure is quite NORMAL and there's nothing wrong with your heart.”

—“But what about the headaches I am always getting?”

\* His growth is normal for that age, you needn't worry about it.

\* His temperature is two degrees above normal, so he's having a fever.

**normally** ['nɔ:məli] (norm. al. ly) *ad.* 通常, 正常地

\* I normally go to bed early, but I stayed up last night.

\* Normally iron is in the solid state, water in the liquid state and oxygen in the gaseous state.

\* Lanny waited until he got his breath and could speak normally.

**north** [nɔ:θ] (north) *n.* 北(方), 北部

\* Yorkshire is in the north of England.

\* Canada lies to/on the north of the United States.

§ Drive north for the next mile.

**northeast** ['nɔ:θ'i:st] (north. east) *n.* 东北(方), 东北部 *ad.* 向东北 *a.* 北方的, 北部的, 来自北方的

\* Heilongjiang Province lies in the northeast of China.

§ The building faces northeast.

**northern** ['nɔ:ðən] (north. ern) *a.* 北方的, 北部的

§ He has travelled in the northern countries.

\* It's nice to travel in the northern parts of China in summer because it is not so hot.

**northwest** ['nɔ:θ'west] (north. west) *n.* 西北(方), 西北部 *ad.* 向西北 *a.* 西北的, 西北部的, 来自西北的



\* Xi'an lies in the northwest part of China.

**\*nose** [nəʊz] *n.* ①鼻子 ②突出部分

\* The nose has openings for breathing and smelling.

\* At last we saw the little steamer's nose poking around the cliff.

**\*not** [nɒt] (not) *ad.* 不, 没, 不是

\* Although autumn is well advanced, not a leaf had fallen from the trees.

\* "Can you come today?" "Sorry, I'm afraid I can not."

**\*note** [nəʊt] (not. e) *n.* ①短笺, 便条 ②记录, 笔记 ③注解, 按语 ④票据, 钞票 *vt.* ①记录, 记下 ②注意, 留意

\* New York is noted for its high buildings.

\* He took/made some notes to help him recall what was spoken during the lecture.

\* The teacher sent a note to the boy's parents to ask them to attend the parents' meeting.

\* I paid for the ticket with a ten-shilling note.

\* He looked up, noted her drawn face and dull eyes.

\* He noted the date, 2nd May, 1987 in his diary.

**notebook** ['nəʊtbʊk] (not. e. book) *n.* 笔记本

\* The notebook I kept on my trip abroad enabled me to take some notes when I wanted.

**\*nothing** ['nʌθɪŋ] (no. thing) *pron.* 没有东西, 没有事情, 没有一点儿 *n.* 无关紧要的人(或事物)

§ — "What's on the table?" — "Nothing on it."

\* I have made up my mind, and nothing you say will change it.

\* She's an interesting person, but her husband is really nothing.

\* His latest play is nothing.

\* Don't have him for a friend, he's nothing but a criminal.

**\*notice** ['nəʊtɪs] (not. ice) *vt.* 注意到, 察觉到 *n.* ①注意, 察觉 ②通告, 布告

\* The notice on the board says: "No Parking."

\* He didn't notice that a young man had entered his room. So when the young man spoke him, he was great shocked.