

CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR  
**Colloquial English**

Avril Solomon & John Harrop

英语词汇检测  
**口语表达**

甘世安 注解



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# Colloquial English

## 英语词汇检测

# 口语表达

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—— 注解 ——

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The worksheets in this book contain a variety of exercises intended for intermediate and advanced students. Most of them can be used either for self-study or in the classroom. There are also pair-work activities.

This workbook can be used on its own or with the English Dictionary for Students (published by Peter Collin Publishing, ISBN 1 – 901659 – 06 – 2) to test and improve vocabulary.

### **Everyday English**

Students will often complain that they have studied English for years and already have a wide vocabulary but find themselves unable to understand the English of everyday situations in which they find themselves.

These exercises aim to familiarise students with current, conversational English. We have tried to cover a wide range of situations and topics.

## Verbs~In the host family

**Verbs with prepositions** are very common in everyday speech. Here are some that you will hear around the house. Fill in the gaps with the missing verb and preposition. Remember, you may have to change the tense.



1. Yesterday you **left** the iron **on**. Luckily, I'd only **popped out** for a moment but please be more careful in future.
2. Would you like me to wake you up early tomorrow?  
No thanks, I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ 'til 10.
3. Where can I \_\_\_\_\_ my cassette recorder?  
There's a socket behind the desk.
4. Do you need a hand with the dishes?  
It's OK, but would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the plates from the table.
5. I'm really sorry, I've spilt some tea, have you got a cloth so I can \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_?
6. If you get home late, can you remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the upstairs light?
7. I'll be back in an hour, I'm just \_\_\_\_\_ to Jane's.
8. I've seen this film before, is it OK if we \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
The news is starting.
9. You look tired. What time did you \_\_\_\_\_ last night.
10. How did you \_\_\_\_\_ at school today?
11. Your music's really loud, would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_?
12. Sorry about the mess. I'll just go and \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I was so tired that I \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the telly.

### Verb and preposition

switch off  
~~leave on~~  
wipe up  
clear away  
turn over  
plug in  
lie in  
get in  
pop round  
~~pop out~~  
drop off  
turn down  
tidy up  
get on

## 题 解

Blank-filling 是常见题型,即在空格中填入适当的词或词组,使整句话意义完整,文法通畅。主要包括提示型(如多选一,给出首字母或近/反义词等)与无提示型。此题已给出指定范围,较为简单。在日常生活中,常以介词与动词组合成短语来表达各种动作及行为,应多加以收集及记忆,尤其要了解英语介词的含义及搭配特点。

## 思 路

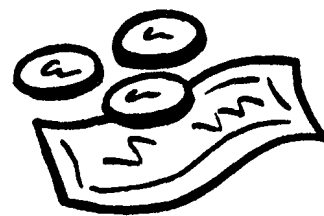
首先将右框中给出的短语浏览一遍,有一定印象后,再分析各题上下文需要匹配怎样的动词才符合常理。如遇到意义相近的短语,如 clear away, tidy up 及 wipe up,尤其要注意其细微差别更适用于何种语境。如遇有模棱两可的情形,不妨将两个或几个待选选项都列在一旁,再根据其他题的上下文需要,从中择取妥贴者,以缩小本题选择范围。

## 分 析

1. leave ... on: cause to remain in a certain condition, place, etc. 意指“使处于某状态,某地等”。而介词 on 则表示 in the working state, 意为没有关灯。pop out 指短暂的外出。
2. lie in 或 sleep in, 口语中指睡懒觉,又指卧床待产。从上下文判断可知作者想睡一会儿。
3. plug in 插电源。从疑问词 where 中可知,空白处须是一个与地点方位有关的动作,而 socket 指插座,答案一目了然。
4. 从问句中可知场景是用餐后的洗碗工作,不需帮忙洗碗,但需将桌面上的盘子清理干净。(注:与第 5 题相比较,加以区别。) clear (sth.) away: remove sth. in order to leave a clear space.
5. 从句中可知,需拿抹布擦掉桌上的茶渍,用 wipe up。
6. switch off/on, turn off/on 都是指器具切断/接通开关。
7. 我一小时以内就会回来,只是去 Jane 那里 popping around(转一转)。
8. turn over 换台到别的频道。从上下文可知,说话者欲停止看电影,转看新闻。
9. 从上下文中可知在询问昨晚是否休息得太晚,以至于今天看起来面色差。get in 指 arrive in one's destination 达到目的地 e. g. when did you normally get in from work?
10. get on 今天你在学校过得怎样? get on (尤在 how 后,副词前)表示进展如何 e. g. How did you get on in your driving test?
11. turn down: turn up/down 指将声音调大/小。
12. 说话者很抱歉弄脏了房间,说他收拾干净。tidy sth. /sb. up: make clean, neat in good order.  
e. g. You'd better tidy this room up before the guests arriving.
13. telly 在英口语中指 television, 本题指我太疲倦以致于在电视前打起了瞌睡(fall into a slight sleep; doze up)。



## Money & going to the bank ~ 1



In this quiz, one word is missing from each of these sentences. Which one is missing?

1. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ an account please.  
a. start                      b. open                      c. set out
2. Is it possible to \_\_\_\_\_ £ 50 please?  
a. take out                      b. take away                      c. take off
3. I don't have any fives, will pound coins \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. make                      b. does                      c. do
4. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ this cheque for £ 100 please.  
a. pay up                      b. pay out                      c. pay in
5. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ for a credit card.  
a. appoint                      b. apply                      c. comply
6. Do you know where the nearest \_\_\_\_\_ machine is?  
a. cashpoint                      b. money point                      c. automatic money
7. Can you tell me how \_\_\_\_\_ pounds there are to the dollar?  
a. much                      b. many                      c. few
8. Bill spends money like \_\_\_\_\_, last week he bought 10 CDs.  
a. tea                      b. sand                      c. water
9. Every now and then I like to \_\_\_\_\_ out on a new outfit.  
a. splash                      b. smash                      c. cash
10. I can't afford it, it's far too \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. cost                      b. value                      c. dear
11. She's really \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. wealthy                      b. value                      c. priceless

### 题 解

本单元主要涉及银行词汇。要求从选项中选出恰当的词放入句中。在留学生活中,办理有关储蓄、贷款等事宜是一项主要的经济活动。对于开户、提款、支付方式等的表达,应在阅读及听说、学习过程中随时积累,尤其注意它们的口语化说法。

### 思 路

本题是选择题。给定的三个选项或意义相似,如 start, open, set out, 或形式相近,如 splash, smash, cash, 或是同一动词的不同搭配,如 take 短语组, pay 短语组, 不同介词所构成的短语意义相差悬殊,颇具迷惑性。注意在银行用语这个范围中,短语与词汇往往有特定的含义。

### 分 析

1. open an account 开设账户。Have you got an account with this bank? 你在这家银行有账户吗? 选 b。
2. take out; withdraw money from a bank account, 从户头上取钱。更为正式的说法是 withdraw, 存款为 deposit。选 a。
3. do; be sufficient or satisfactory for sb./sth. 能够满足某需要。e. g. Will tomorrow do for our meeting? Or: These shoes won't do for sports. 选 c。
4. pay in; put money into a bank account 存入银行。选 c。
5. apply for 申请。~ for /a job/post/passport/visa. 申请工作/职位/护照/签证。选 b。
6. cashpoint machine: 自动取款机, 又称 ATM (automatic teller machine)。选 a。
7. pound 英国货币单位, 为可数名词。(注: dollar, euro 也是可数名词, 而 yuan 与 yen 则无复数形式)。选 b。
8. spend money like water 花钱如流水, 汉语中有类似的表达。选 c。
9. splash out on; spend money on sth. in an impulsive or a carefree way 心血来潮地随意花钱。e. g. He splashed out on a new swimming suit. 选 a。
10. dear; expensive 指昂贵, 还可以用作副词, cost sb. ~ 使某人付出很高的代价。选 c。
11. wealthy 指人或家庭或国家很富有, a ~ country/ ~ in resources 资源丰富; priceless 指无价之宝, 无比珍贵之物, 相当于 invaluable。选 a。

一些银行术语:

活期账户: current account	定期账户: deposit account	储蓄账户: savings account
年利息: annual interest rate	最低存款额: minimum deposit	透支: overdraft
透支金额: overdraft	结余金额: balance	存折: bankbook
到期: due/mature	兑换率: exchange rate	旅行支票: traveler's cheque



## The Weather~Four seasons in one day

- 1 If you're stuck for conversation you can always talk about the weather. Here are some typical conversation starters. Put the words in the correct order.

a. weather time year Nice the for of = **Nice weather for the time of year**

b. it Lovely isn't day? =

c. It rain like looks =

d. brightening It be seems to up =

e. turned nice out It's again it hasn't? =

f. windy bit a It isn't It's? =

- 2 In these sentences the *adjectives* are missing.  
Choose the correct one from the box below.

adjectives

a. It was raining so hard I got \_\_\_\_\_ to the skin.

b. My office gets the sun all day—by about 3 o'clock  
it's \_\_\_\_\_.

c. Could you open the window, it's rather \_\_\_\_\_ in here?

d. Close the door, could you? it's a bit \_\_\_\_\_.

e. I waited an hour for the bus in the freezing cold, I'm  
\_\_\_\_\_ to the bone.

soaked

chilled

stuffy

draughty

boiling

- 3 In each of the following groups of words one is different. Underline the one which does not fit. The first one has been done for you.

a. dull	overcast	grey	<u>rainy</u>
b. clear	fine	stormy	bright
c. humid	damp	drizzly	warm
d. chilly	freezing	mild	bitter
e. foggy	pouring	misty	hazy

## 题 解

天气是一个常见的开始谈话的话题,人人皆可借此搭话,以引出或继续谈话的进行,故有必要收集、积累各类天气的描述词汇表述方式。第一题要求将混杂单词排序使之连成一个完整的句子,第二题需选用合适的形容词填入空格内。第三题需找出不属于同一类的单词并划线标出。

## 思 路

第一题应注意用语法中句子结构的知识来重组各个部分,使之成为主谓宾/主表/主谓类句子,尤其注意问句排列应将谓语/助动词置于句首。在解答第二题时,注意抓取上下文语境所给出的关键信息加以筛选,可参照训练1的技巧。第三题则应扩大词汇量,增强词汇敏感度。

## 分 析

### ※1.

- a. for the time of year 指相对于往年这个时候。e. g. It is too hot for the time of the year. 相对以往这时候,天气太热了。
- b. Lovely day, isn't it? 反意疑问句。若理解为否定句 It isn't lovely day. 则缺少冠词 a。反意疑问句多表示对一个观点、事实的肯定或征求意见,并不指怀疑否定, e. g. She is smart, isn't she? 本题中“天气不错,对吧?”的说法常用于与人开始搭话,征求他人对天气的看法,是很好的引开对话的方式。
- c. It looks like rain. 好像要下雨了。It 为形式主语指天气, look 此时做系动词,与 like rain 构成系表结构。注意 like 的双重词性及含义。1. *v.* 喜欢, sb. like to do / doing, e. g. He like his father. 2. *prep.* 像 e. g. He looks like his father.
- d. It seems to be brightening up. 好像天气放晴了。sth. seems to be doing 结构表示对某一正在/即将发生的事物的推测。e. g. He seems to be thinking something seriously.
- e. It's turned out nice again, hasn't it? 天色又变好了,对吧? turn out to; happen to be... in the end 结果是…… e. g. The party turned out a success.
- f. It's a bit windy, isn't it? 好像有风,是吗?

### ※2.

- a. 因雨下得太大,我全身都被淋湿了,故选 soaked。
- b. 因日晒时间长,办公室温度应当很高,boiling 本指沸腾的,引申为酷热的。
- c. 能否开一下窗? 这里太闷了。stuffy 指通风不好,闷, e. g. a stuffy room.
- d. 请关上门好吗? 屋子里进风了。draughty 指有风的,透风的。
- e. 大冷天,我等车等了一个小时,现在是寒气刺骨。故选 chilled。

### ※3.

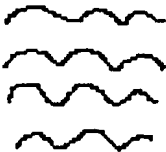
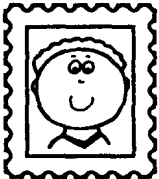
- a. rainy 下雨天, dull, grey, overcast 皆指阴天。
- b. stormy 有暴风雨的恶劣天气, clear, fine, bright 皆指晴好天气。
- c. warm 暖和, humid, damp, drizzly 皆指潮湿阴雨天气。
- d. mild 温和天气, chilly, freezing 指刺骨寒冷。bittter 指极端天气,如 bitter cold 指寒冷天气; bitter hot 指酷热天气。
- e. pouring 倾盆大雨, foggy, misty, hazy 指雾气蒙蒙。

# Travel~ Wish you were here

Below are two postcards with extra letters in the text. Card A describes an excellent holiday and card B describes a disastrous one. Find the hidden messages.


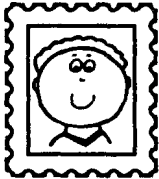
A

DEAR TO SUZY SOM I AM NO HAVING AN JOM ABSOLUTELY GRET BRILLIANT AN TIME. ME THER WEATHER MOY IS BOILING KO HOT WE N ANDY THEN BEACHES AREN HAMAZING—GOLDEN YSANDS SH CLEAR PAN SEA AND BR LOADS IFOF HUNKY WEMEN. ASWFORE THENIGHT LIFES NITVRISNEGREAT JO HERE TRENDY ISWINEARBARSSELLINGRELYCHEAPS BOOZEALTHEPOCLUBSARAREQUOPENINUNTILDAWN THE DIDFOODHE HEREOLISOUTCHIOFTHIS SHE WORLDANDVEDEADLCHEAPHOPENYOU'RENTHAVINGN FUN NOWISHIYOUWERESHHERECLASEENYOU SISOONIMLOVE MARY



B

DEAR O MARY AS THANKS UC FOR E YOURS POSTCARD YAWELLAMTHISARTRIPSHASNGOTBRTOBEETHE HOLIDAYSABOFROMSHELLFIRSTESTHEAFLIGHTO N WASNANIGHTMARESIOTHEREMOWASPRIASIXHO UR DELAYOANDTHENNITLOADSTOMOROFANDTUR BULENCEWHENDYWEDNEFINALLYEHARRIVEDSAT UTHEMEHOTELITADWASONLYISHALFBUILTIOPIO TOWENARESTUCKITINSTHEPOOMIDDLENOFFNOW HERETHEREROOMISSUCHTINYWITHDIENOTBALC ONYTHESTERBEACHPOOISANMILEASDFASDFAFFR OMHERESINANDONTHERTYSEASOISABSOLUTELY BRESFILTHYASSUMUCHYLOVESUZY



**Extension.** Find a word in the postcards which means:

- a) very small=
- b) very dirty=
- c) good-looking=
- d) extremely(x2)=
- e) alcohol=
- f) a lot of=

## 题解

要求将序列字母组成单词，连成上下文衔接紧密、符合逻辑的句子。要对词汇有敏感度，慧眼识珠。

## 思路

根据提示，这是两封写给别人的明信片，各自描述了一次旅行的经历(A 是愉快的，B 则是糟糕的)，所以应积极联想与旅行相关的词汇，根据上下文的需求找出隐藏的句子。注意：人名和地名的辨识；字母大小写的变换；标点与句子划分的和谐一致。

## 分析

写明信片，不同于其他书面语言，通常用词口语化。文中出现了许多口语化表达。

### ✿A

loads of 口语中表示很多，大量

hunky *a.* 身材强壮健美的

trendy *a.* 时髦的，看潮流的

booze *vi.* 豪饮

out of this world 十全十美的，极其动人的，无比优秀的

dead *adv.* 非常的，特别的

### ✿B

from hell 糟糕的，难以忍受的

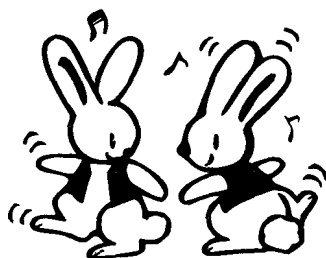
nightmare 噩梦。口语中经常用一些极端的词语表达强烈的情绪。

turbulence *n.* 颠簸，车马劳顿

half-built 未完工的

in the middle of nowhere 不知所措，进退两难

filthy *a.* 肮脏的，令人恶心的



# Food

Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences below. The first one has been done for you.

a. I'm **stuffed** / **filled**, I couldn't eat a thing.

*Really? I haven't eaten all day I'm rumbling / **starving**.*

b. I'm so hungry my tummy's **rumbling** / **roaring**.

c. People say the English food is rather **bland** / **blank** compared to Indian food.

d. I'm feeling **moreish** / **peckish**, I'm just going to buy a bar of chocolate.

e. Thanks for lunch it was really **tasteful** / **tasty**.

f. I can't stop eating these biscuits—they're so **moreish** / **peckish**.

g. This wine's a bit **hard** / **rough**—but what can you expect for £2.99?

h. Do you mind if I have a **sip** / **suck** of your cola? I'm a bit thirsty.

i. Could I have a **dark** / **black** coffee, please?

j. No wonder she's so fat, it's all that **quick** / **junk** food she eats.

k. I'd like some mineral water, please.

*Would you like **gassy** / **sparkling** or still?*

l. I won't have any more thanks, I'm **fed up** / **full up**.

m. I'm afraid I can't eat this bread—it's **sour** / **stale**.

n. Yuk! These carrots are overcooked. They're really **crunchy** / **soggy**.

o. I don't particularly like sweets, I prefer **salty** / **savoury** things.

p. I asked for the steak to be well-done, but this is practically **raw** / **crude**.

q. This coffee tastes strange. I think the milk might be **off** / **rotten**.

r. You must try that new Italian restaurant, the food is **out of the blue** / **out of this world**.

s. He cooks really **good** / **well**.

t. My landlady's a really good **cooker** / **cook**.

## 题解

民以食为天,人们对生活中常见的食物有着细致真切的观察与体会,如何描述这些关于食物口感、形状和食欲的感受呢?本单元就是针对这类表达方式的训练,要求从两个单词中选出更适合句意的一个,并了解它们之间的细微差别。

## 思路

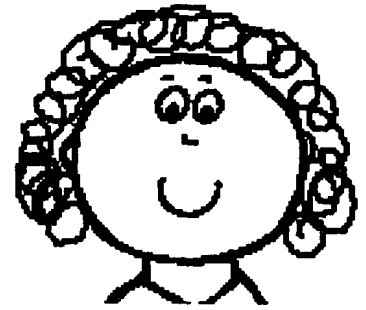
因每题所涉及的两个单词在字形或词义方面非常接近,如 bland & blank, hard & rough,增加了本题的难度,故应从两词的细微差别和给定句中所描述的语境两方面来考虑。

## 分析

- a. stuffed 吃饱了。filled 指被填满,充满。starving 口语中指非常饥饿。
- b. rumbling 肚子因饥饿发出咕咕声。roar 指巨大动物的吼叫,也可指人大笑或大怒。tummy 口语中指肚子。
- c. bland 食物不油腻,清淡无味,此处指饭菜平淡无味。blank 指光秃,空白,茫然。
- d. peckish 口语中指饥饿。moreish 也可以写作 morish, 味美诱人,令人欲罢不能。
- e. tasty 美味可口的。tasteful 指人有鉴赏力的,格调高雅的。
- f. 参照 d。
- g. rough 口感不好的,难喝的。hard 指酒精含量很高的。
- h. sip 小口喝,抿。suck 吮吸。
- i. black coffee; coffee without sugar and milk 苦咖啡。
- j. junk food; usu. snack food not good for health 不利于健康,易导致发胖的食品,如 potato crisps。fast food 指快餐,方便食品。
- k. sparkling: giving off tiny bubbles of gas 带有气泡的汽水。gassy 指充满气体的。still 指不含碳酸气体的,无泡的。
- l. full up; having enough food 吃饱喝足了,不用添了。be fed up; be tired of sth., bored 厌倦。
- m. stale; no longer fresh, smelling or tasting unpleasant 指面包变味了,还可用于 cake, beer, biscuit 等食物。  
sour: tasting smelling sharp and unpleasant from fermentation 因发酵变得酸臭刺鼻,尤指牛奶。
- n. soggy; wet, heavy with water 湿透的,食物煮得过烂而变得绵软。crunchy: 指食物硬而脆,尤指饼干。
- o. savoury: (of food) having a salty or sharp flavor, not sweet one 咸的,不甜的。salty: tasting salt, 含盐的,咸的。
- p. raw; uncooked 生的。crude; in nature state, unrefined 天然的,未经提炼的 ~ oil 原油, ~ sugar 粗糖。
- q. off: (of food) no longer fresh 不新鲜,有味的。This fish/milk has gone off. 这鱼/牛奶变味了。rotten: decayed, having gone bad 腐烂的,变质的。~ eggs/ leaves/ teeth
- r. out of this world; absolutely wonderful, beautiful 好的不得了。out of the blue: unexpected, without warning 事先未告知,意外的。
- s. well 此时是副词,修饰动词 cook, 意为他做饭做的好极了。而 good 则指做表语定语,修饰名词。
- t. cook 指厨师。I'm not much of a cook. 我做不好饭。cooker 炊具。a gas ~ 煤气炉。

## At the hairdresser

- 1 Sally decides to have her hair cut. Fill in the gaps to complete the dialogue using the words in the box below.



split ends

fringe

bob

trim

perm

hi-lights

curly

grow out

parting

**Key:** H = Hairdresser S = Sally

**H:** How would you like it?

**S:** I'm not sure. Maybe just a trim this time.

**H:** Let's have a look. If I take off an inch that should get rid of your split ends. Have you still got some fringe in your hair or is it naturally curly?

**S:** It's natural. Actually, the colour's a bit dull so I was thinking of having some blond hi-lights. What do you think?

**H:** That would suit you. Now, shall I cut your bob as well?

**S:** Yes I think so. I've been trying to grow out it but it keeps getting in my eyes.

**H:** OK, we'll keep it in a parting then with a centre parting, shall we?

**S:** That sounds great.

- 2 **Extension.** Complete this mind map of things to do with hair.

spiky

perm

layered

auburn

crew cut

mousy

quiff

greasy

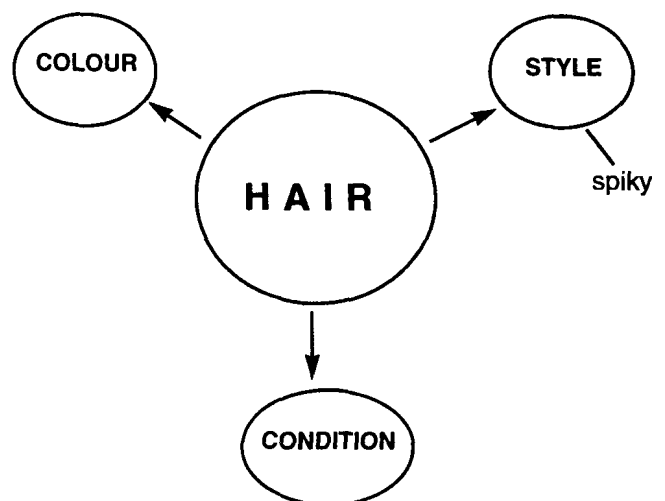
dyed

normal

blond

bob

brunette





## 题解

本单元主要练习描述发型的词汇。要求先选出适当的词填入句子内,使对话完整通畅,再对词汇进行分析,依照不同的方面进行归类。

## 思路

在做第一题时,可先将左框里的词大致浏览,根据第一印象将它们分成动词(如 grow out),名词(如 fringe)和形容词(如 curly)三类。再分析句子空白处所需的成分,确定它的词性后,再根据句义的要求做出选择。第二题为扩展训练,要求将词汇分为发色,发质与发型三类。

## 分析

### 1.

- a. trim 结构上需名词作宾语,语义上指所需要的发型变动,故选择 trim 表示修剪。
- b. split 结构上需名词作宾语,语义上指需剪下一英寸以去除的部分,联想到分叉的发梢,故选 split ends。
- c. perm 由文中 or 可推知,此句可能是对同一现象的两种猜测。从中选择一对表示相反事物的词,即 perm 指烫发(=permanent wave)或 naturally curly 指自然卷曲。
- d. curl 卷曲物。
- e. hi-lights 作者嫌头发颜色过暗,想以金黄色挑染。
- f. fringe 理发师问要否修剪刘海。fringe 指流苏,外围,边缘。
- g. grow out 此句需不定式动词部分,应为 grow ... out 指蓄长发。
- h. bob 理发师建议将前额碎发梳理成小发髻。
- i. parting 指头发的分界,分缝。central ~ 指中分,side ~ 侧分。

### 2.

#### a. colour

auburn 赤褐色	mousy 灰褐色	dyed 染色的	blond 亚麻色金黄色
brunette 深褐色	gingery-brown 姜黄色	fair 浅色金色	azure 天蓝色
lilac 浅紫色	graying 花白色	rose 玫瑰色	lime 浅绿色
apricot 杏黄色	cream 米黄色		

#### b. style

spiky 长而尖的寸头	layered 分层次的	quiff 额前一绺卷发额发	bob 短发髻
shoulder-length 披肩发	crew cut 平头板刷头	reduced headline 发际线靠后的	
pushed back behind her ears 拢向耳后的			

#### c. condition

greasy 油性的	normal 中性的	dry 干性的
straggly 蓬乱的	wavy 卷曲的	lank 稀疏的

## The phone

The words in these telephone conversations are in the wrong order. Put them in the correct order and then write them in the boxes. The first one has been done for you as an example.

**A** there Hello John is? —

out sorry he's I'm moment the at.

message I take Can a?

you ring Could him ask to Tim when gets in he?

Hello, is John there?

**B** speak Peter please I Can to?

afraid number you've the wrong I'm got.

trouble sorry I'm to you.

**C** that Claire Is?

minute Hold a on get I'll her.

Jacque fancy Saturday it's Hi do on you coming dinner to?

love Yes I'd to

**Extension.** Act out the above conversations with a partner.