

CAMBRIDGE

剑桥“英语在用”（English in Use）丛书

剑桥中级英语 惯用搭配

(中文版)

ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS IN USE INTERMEDIATE

(英) Michael McCarthy

(英) Felicity O'Dell

著

英 语 在 用

● How words work together for fluent and natural English

掌握词语搭配，英语流畅自然

● Self-study and classroom use

适合自学及课堂使用

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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出版说明

剑桥“英语在用”(English in Use)丛书原由剑桥大学出版社出版,是一套享誉全球的英语学习用书,主要包括英语词汇、短语、习语、词汇惯用搭配和英语语法等系列,自出版以来,全球销量已逾千万册,既可用于读者自学,也可用于课堂教学,是许多学习者手边必备的参考书。

剑桥“英语在用”丛书专为非英语国家的学习者编写,作者均为剑桥大学出版社卓有经验的权威,内容实例取材于剑桥国际英语语料库,在编排结构上条理明晰,形式简约,重点突出,注重实用;并采取版面左页讲解、右页练习,书后附参考答案的方式,达到即学即练的巩固效果。

自2001年以来,外语教学与研究出版社从剑桥大学出版社陆续引进了“英语在用”丛书的词汇、语法系列的学习用书及练习册,深受英语学习者和一些培训学校的青睐和好评。近来剑桥大学出版社重新修订、扩充了丛书内容,并推出了新的版本。鉴于“英语在用”丛书在学习者中的口碑和良好的学习效果,外语教学与研究出版社新引进了“英语在用”丛书的词汇、语法系列的修订新版以及此前未有的系列(短语、习语等),特此推介给广大的读者,同时稍微更改了纸型和版式,使之更便于阅读。希望读者朋友们通过这套高品质的学习丛书,真正提高自己的英语水平。

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make a mistake, do your best, do damage
go bald, become extinct, fall ill
have fun, take action, pay a compliment*

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sunny smile, ideas flow, heated discussion*

主题: 旅行和环境

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surrounding countryside, well worth seeing
lined with shops, sprawling city, volume of traffic*

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- 19 家庭
- 20 关系
- 21 感觉和情绪

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*forward a message, e-mail bounces
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set up a business, launch a product, rival company
key factor, challenge a theory, carry out research
make reference to, argue convincingly, research
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*break the law, bend the rules, fair trial
hardened criminal, juvenile crime, tackle crime
hit the headlines, hold talks, take hostage
squander money, price soars, go cheap
war breaks out, restore order, call a truce
irreparable damage, eradicate poverty,
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break the silence, excessive noise, almighty bang
within commuting distance, painfully thin
bright colour, beam of light, shed some light on
choppy sea, soft pillow, ice melts
fragrant perfume, have a taste, smell danger
significant number, come to a total of, rare species
prompt payment, painfully slow, lose your balance
make an adjustment, break a habit, change the subject
brief chat, raise a subject, drop a hint
pace up and down, wander aimlessly, faltering steps*

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致学生（和老师）

什么是搭配？

搭配是单词的自然组合，指英语单词之间彼此密切联系的方式。比如说，*do* 和 *homework* 搭配，*make* 和 *mistakes* 搭配，*tall* 和 *man/woman* 搭配，*high* 和 *mountain* 搭配。

为什么要学习搭配？

你需要学习搭配，是因为搭配有助于你更自然、更准确地用英语交谈或写作。如果你说 *making your homework* 或 *My uncle is a very high man*，人们也许能够理解你要表达的意思，但这样的英语听起来不够自然，甚至可能使人困惑。你是说你叔叔有两米高，还是说他在政府或公司里职位高？

学习搭配还能帮你扩大英语词汇量。比如说，你会更容易找到更合适、意思更准确的单词来代替 *very*，*nice*，*beautiful* 或 *get* 用在文章中。如果你要参加英语笔试并想给考官留下好印象，这一招儿特别管用。

本书中的搭配是如何挑选的？

本书中出现的搭配是从剑桥国际英语口语笔语语料库以及由诺丁汉大学与剑桥大学出版社共同研发的 CANCODE 英语口语语料库的重要搭配中遴选出来的。剑桥国际语料库是一个收词量超过 7.5 亿的大型数据库，选自图书、报纸、广告、信件、电子邮件、网站、会话和演讲、广播电视中的真实英语语料。通过研究这个语料库，我们了解了英语的实际应用以及哪些单词经常自然地搭配在一起的典型情况。我们也充分利用了剑桥学习者语料库，该语料库收录了世界各地成千上万份剑桥 ESOL 考试的考生试卷。这个特殊的语料库让我们看到了学习者容易犯什么样的搭配错误。

这些语料库显示英语中有成千上万的搭配，那么在这本书中我们如何选取那些最有用的搭配来学习呢？

首先，我们当然要选你可能想在书面语或口语中用到的英语搭配。所以，在“吃喝”这一单元，我们选择了 *have a quick snack* 和 *processed food* 这样的搭配，而未选 *rancid butter* [*butter that has gone bad*] 这个搭配性很强，但大多数人很少使用的搭配。

其次，我们认为重点讲解那些不易察觉，并且剑桥学习者语料库显示学生容易出错的搭配，对你会大有好处。*a friendly girl*，*cold water* 或 *to eat an apple* 都是搭配，但你很容易理解它们的意思，并且自己也可以毫不费力地造出来。所以本书选取了一些并非一目了然，然而同样实用的词组，比如 *make friends* (NOT *get friends*) 和 *heavy rain* (NOT *strong rain*)。

习语是由一组固定词语构成的特殊搭配，其含义无法通过单个词语的意思来猜测。我们在《剑桥英语习语》(*English Idioms in Use*) 中对习语进行了单独讲解，此处不再重点介绍。

本书是如何编排的？

这本书包括 60 个单元，每个单元为一对开页，左页展示了本单元重点讲解的搭配，你通常会看到搭配在典型语境中的应用实例，必要地方还有针对意思和用法的特别注释。右页提供了一系列左页内容的相应习题，检测你是否理解了左页的知识。

这些单元被编排为不同的部分。首先我们概要地介绍了一些重要的搭配知识，然后从语法和其他角度分析搭配，剩下的篇幅关注了涉及特定话题的搭配，如天气和商业，涉及某些概念的搭配，如时间和变化，以及涉及某些功能的搭配，如同意与反对，喜欢与厌恶。

本书所有的练习均配有答案，还有一份包含所有搭配的索引，标出在哪些单元可以找到相应搭配。

如何使用本书？

我们建议你先看完 5 个介绍性单元，以便熟悉搭配的特点以及学习搭配的最佳方法。之后，你可根据个人需要选择合适的顺序学习其他单元。

学习本书还需要什么？

你需要一个笔记本或文件夹来记下你在本书中学到的搭配以及在别处遇到的其他搭配。

你还需要一部好词典。我们强烈推荐《剑桥英语学习词典》(*Cambridge Learner's Dictionary*) 或《剑桥高阶英语学习词典》(*Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*)，这两部词典准确地提供了你需要的搭配知识，每个词条都有例句，还有一些专门的搭配栏目或迷你专题。如果你想了解更多关于剑桥词典的信息或进行在线检索，可以登录 dictionary.cambridge.org。当然，你的老师也有可能向你推荐其他很有用的词典。

所以，如果你想用自然准确的英语给别人留下好印象 (**make a good impression**, Unit 2)，那么我们强烈推荐 (**highly recommend**, Unit 6) 你好好学习搭配。最重要的是，我们希望你做书中的练习 (**do the exercises**, Unit 26) 时，不仅能够获取知识，也能够享受乐趣 (**have fun**, Unit 9)。

什么是搭配?

A

搭配是经常在一起使用的一对或一组词语。这些搭配对于以英语为母语的人来说听起来很自然,但英语学习者必须特别努力学习它们,因为这些搭配的意思通常很难猜测。一些搭配让以英语为母语的人听起来就是感觉“不对”,比如说,形容词 *fast* 和 *cars* 搭配,但却不与 *a glance* 搭配。

搭配是一种语言词汇的重要组成部分。一些搭配是固定的,或者说搭配性很强,比如 **take a photo**,除了 *take* 外,任何一个单词与 *photo* 搭配都会改变其意思。另外一些搭配则更具开放性,不同的词语可以表达同一个意思,比如 **keep to / stick to the rules**。下面有更多搭配例句。

我们说……	我们不说……
fast cars fast food	quick cars quick food
a quick glance a quick meal	a fast glance a fast meal

You must **make an effort** and study for your exams. (NOT ~~do~~ an effort)

Did you **watch TV** last night? (NOT ~~look at~~ TV)

This car has a very **powerful engine**. It can do 200 km an hour. (NOT ~~strong~~ engine)

There are some **ancient monuments** nearby. (NOT ~~antique~~ monuments)

有时候,一组搭配并非完全错误,人们能理解它的意思,但它可能不是常见的地道搭配。如果有人说我 *I did a few mistakes*,人们能够理解,但流利使用英语的人很可能会说 **I made a few mistakes**。

B

复合词和习语

复合词是由两个或更多单词组成的意义单位。这些单词有时分开写,有时由连字符连接,还有时写成一个单词。通常情况下,复合词的意思可以通过各个单词的意思来推测。下面就是一些复合词:**car park, post office, narrow-minded, shoelaces, teapot**。

有时不太容易区分搭配和复合词,然而复合词是词汇学习的重要组成部分,对于学习者很有用,因此我们在本书中也收录了一些复合词。

习语是按照固定顺序组合在一起的一组词,其含义无法通过单个词语的意思来推测。比如 **pass the buck** 这个习语指为避免自己承担责任而把问题推给别人处理。我们在本系列的《剑桥英语习语》(*English Idioms in Use*)中详细探讨了习语。

C

为什么学习搭配?

学习搭配的好处在于它们能:

- 告诉你最自然的表达: **smoking is strictly forbidden** 比 **smoking is strongly forbidden** 更自然。
- 告诉你不同的表达方式,这些表达可能更生动、更传神、更准确:我们可以说 **It was bitterly cold and pitch dark**,而不必重复地说 **It was very cold and very dark**。
- 改进你的写作风格:你可以用 **poverty breeds crime** 来代替 **poverty causes crime**,你可以用 **a substantial meal** 来代替 **a big meal**。你可能觉得没必要或不想在非正式的谈话中使用这些搭配,但在写作中它们会使你的文章更富于变化、文采飞扬。本书标出了哪些搭配专门用于正式 (formal) 或非正式 (informal) 场合。

练习

1.1 阅读左页 A 部分和 B 部分，回答下列问题。

- 1 What is a collocation?
- 2 Which of these words does *fast* collocate with: *car, food, glance, meal*?
- 3 Which of these are compounds: *computer, narrow-minded, teapot, ancient monument, car park*?
- 4 What do we call expressions like *pass the buck* and *be over the moon*?

1.2 用方框中的单词组成 10 组搭配。

an effort	ancient	bitterly	make	breakfast	cold	dark
engine	forbidden	mistakes	have	make	meal	monument
pitch	powerful	strictly	substantial	TV	watch	

1.3 下列关于搭配的说法是正确还是错误？

- 1 Learning collocations will make your English sound more natural.
- 2 Learning collocations will help you to express yourself in a variety of ways.
- 3 Learning collocations will help you to write better English.
- 4 Using collocations properly will get you better marks in exams.
- 5 You will not be understood unless you use collocations properly.

1.4 把方框中的表达放入下面表格中适当的类别里。

make a mistake	a storm in a tea cup	live music	checkpoint	key ring
pull somebody's leg	heavy snow	valid passport	teapot	bitterly disappointed

<i>compound</i>	<i>collocation</i>	<i>idiom</i>

1.5 用下划线标出下面文章中的搭配。

When I left university I made a decision to take up a profession in which I could be creative. I could play the guitar, but I'd never written any songs. Nonetheless I decided to become a singer-songwriter. I made some recordings but I had a rather heavy cold so they didn't sound good. I made some more, and sent them to a record company and waited for them to reply. So, while I was waiting to become famous, I got a job in a fast-food restaurant. That was five years ago. I'm still doing the same job.



A

发现搭配

发现搭配主要有以下两种方式：

- 无论什么时候，只要阅读或聆听英语材料，都要训练自己注意搭配。
看下面这篇英文短文里有哪些值得学习的搭配。

After **giving** Mark **a lift** to the airport, Cathy **made her way** home. What an exciting **life** he **led**! At times Cathy felt **desperately jealous** of him. She **spent her time** doing little more than **taking care of** him and the children. Now her sister was **getting divorced** and would doubtless be **making demands on** her too. Cathy had promised to **give** her sister **a call** as soon as she got home but she decided to **run** herself **a bath** first. She had a **sharp pain** in her side and hoped that a hot bath might **ease the pain**.

TIP

无论你阅读什么英语材料，都要养成随手记下遇到的好搭配的习惯。

- 你会在任何一本好的学习型词典中发现搭配。
比如，如果你在词典中查 *sharp* 这个词，你会发现这样一些搭配：

a sharp pain

a sharp bend/turn

a sharp contrast/difference/distinction

a sharp rise/increase/drop

TIP

在词典中查新词时，要注意记下几个不同的搭配。

B

记录搭配

记录搭配的最好方式是把它放在能体现其用法的短语或句子中记录。用下划线或荧光笔突出显示搭配。

比如：I don't have access to that kind of secret information.

或：Jim gave me a very useful piece of advice.

C

学习搭配

学习搭配与学习词汇没有太大区别。关键是要做到以下几点：

- 定期复习你所学习的内容；
- 在对你个人而言有意义的语境中练习你所学习的内容；
- 把搭配分成组来学习有助于加深记忆。你可以把与同一个话题相关的搭配分成一组，也可以把包含同一个单词的搭配分成一组。比如：

I must **find a way** to help him.

Can you **find your way** back to my house?

I **learnt the hard way** that Jack can't be trusted.

Please tell me if I'm **getting in your way**.

You must **give way** to traffic from the left.

I've **tried every possible way** to get him to change his mind.

练习

2.1 用下划线标出下面短文中的 11 组搭配。

My friend Beth is desperately worried about her son at the moment. He wants to enrol on a course of some sort but just can't make a decision about what to study. I gave Beth a ring and we had a long chat about it last night. She said he'd like to study for a degree but is afraid he won't meet the requirements for university entry. Beth thinks he should do a course in Management because he'd like to set up his own business in the future. I agreed that that would be a wise choice.

2.2 把左栏中每个句子的开头与右栏中相应的结尾搭配起来。

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 She's having | her duty. |
| 2 She's taking | a lecture. |
| 3 She's giving | a party. |
| 4 She's making | an exam. |
| 5 She's doing | good progress. |

2.3 纠正下面短文中的 8 处搭配错误。如有必要可查词典。

In the morning I made some work in the garden, then I spent a rest for about an hour before going out to have some shopping in town. It was my sister's birthday and I wanted to do a special effort to cook a nice meal for her. I gave a look at a new Thai cookery book in the bookshop and decided to buy it. It has some totally easy recipes and I managed to do a good impression with my very first Thai meal. I think my sister utterly enjoyed her birthday.

2.4 用《剑桥高阶英语学习词典》查动词 lead。你从这个词条中学到了什么搭配？用下划线或荧光笔标出来，然后为每个搭配造一个句子。

lead **CONTROL** **E** /li:d/ verb [I or T] (led, led) to control a group of people, a country, or a situation: *I think we've chosen the right person to lead the expedition.* ◦ *I've asked Gemma to lead the discussion.* ◦ *Who will be leading the inquiry into the accident?*
● **lead sb by the nose** **INFORMAL** to control someone and make them do exactly what you want them to do

另见 Unit 3, 利用词典。

FOLLOW UP

查词典为下列单词找出 3 个或 4 个有用搭配。

desperately pain wise run

以适当的方式在你的词汇笔记本上记下找到的搭配。

优秀的学习型词典会为你提供搭配信息。有时这些信息以某种特别的方式突出显示，还有些情况下，词典中的例句也含有最常见的搭配。

在《剑桥高阶英语学习词典》(CALD)中，常见的有用搭配用粗体表示。看CALD中的词条 *pain*，注意有用搭配如何用粗体突出显示。

pain **E** /peɪn/ **noun** [C or U] **1** a feeling of physical suffering caused by injury or illness: *Her symptoms included abdominal pain and vomiting.* ○ *Are you **in** (= suffering from) pain?* ○ *She was **in constant** pain.* ○ *These tablets should help to **ease** the pain.* ○ *I felt a **sharp** pain **in** my foot.* ○ *He's been suffering various **aches and pains** for years.* **2** emotional or mental suffering: *It's a film about the pains and pleasures of parenthood.* ○ *The parents are still in great pain over the death of their child.*
● **a pain (in the neck)** **INFORMAL** someone or something that is very annoying: *That child is a **real** pain in the neck.*

只读光盘版词典很有用，因为你能快速检索到更多信息。CALD的附带光盘在许多词条里都标有一个特殊的搭配按钮

Collocations

。点击这个按钮后，你会发现一长串搭配。这里是动词 *pain* 的搭配。词典里也给出了与 *pain* 一起使用的形容词和名词。

CALD Collocations | CALD 2

Collocations

pain

Verbs

experience / feel / suffer **pain**

I experienced chest pains and dizziness.

alleviate / ease / lessen / relieve / soothe **pain**

A hot bath may help to relieve the pain.

cause / inflict **pain**

He deliberately inflicted pain on his pupils.

complain of **pain**

She came in complaining of stomach pains.

pain subsides

As the pain subsided, I began to relax.

be racked with **pain**

He is emaciated and racked with pain.

一部好词典还会告诉你某个搭配是正式的还是非正式的。比如，CALD 标明 *to take somebody up on an offer* 是一个用在非正式场合的搭配 (*accept an offer* 则是一个更正式的说法)。

offer **E** /'ɒf.ə/ (US) /'ɑː.fə/ **noun** [C] when someone asks you if you would like to have something or if you would like them to do something: *"If you like I can do some shopping for you."* *"That's a very kind offer."* ○ *I must say the offer of a weekend in Barcelona quite tempts me.* ○ **INFORMAL** *One day I'll **take you up on** (= accept) that offer.*

TIP

购买词典时，一定要确保你选购的词典提供了清晰有用的搭配信息。查单词时，如果碰到不认识的搭配，就在词典里标出来或抄写到你的词汇笔记本上。