

牛津英语词汇

Oxford Word Skills



(修订版)

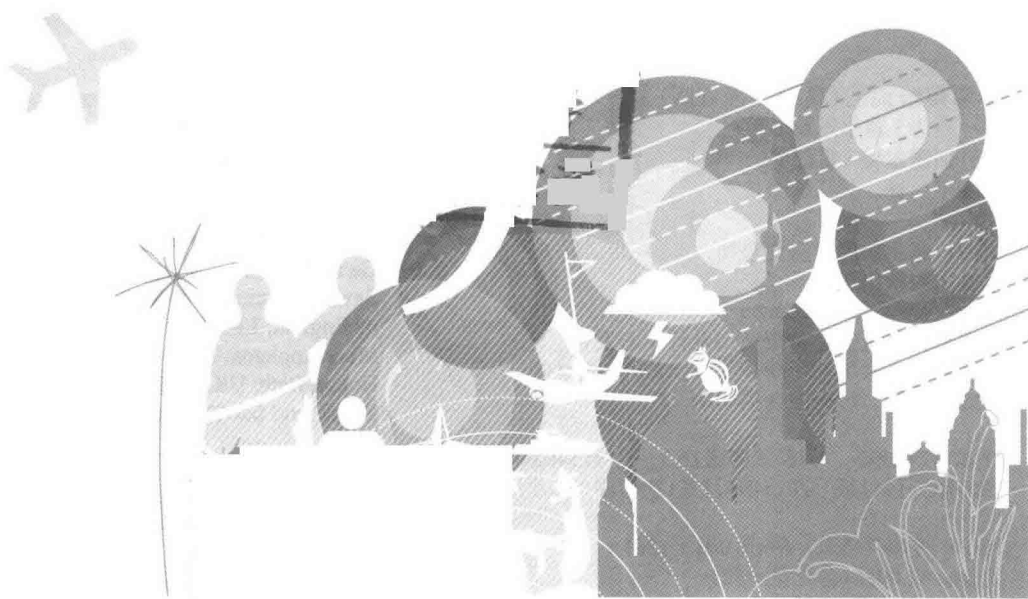


高级

[英] 鲁思·盖尔恩斯 [美] 斯图尔特·雷德曼 著 陆亚平 译

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Introduction 导语

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? _____

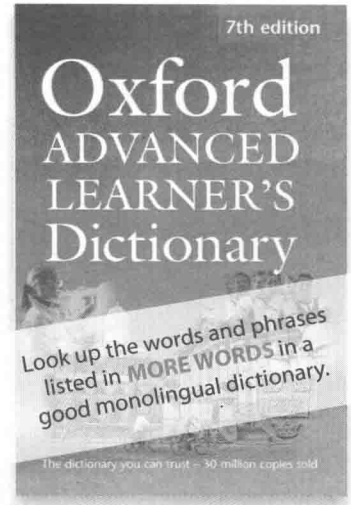
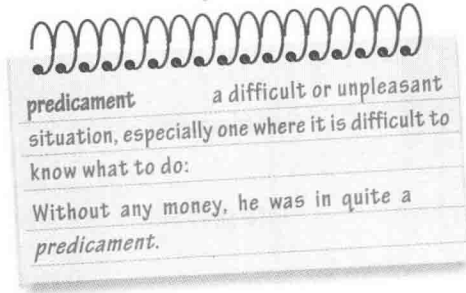
AZ more words: *stumble, trudge, shuffle, meander, get a move on, stampede*

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

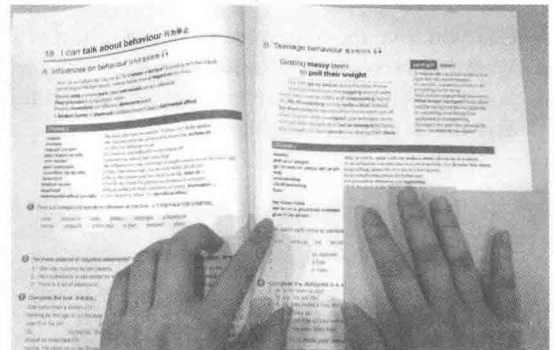
A Walking and running 走和跑

Word	Example
walk	I can't talk about behaviour now.

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



- 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.

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).

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。

- 1 If you want to make something clear, it's better to avoid _____. **AMBIGUOUS**
 2 She always expresses herself with accuracy and _____. **PRECISE**
 3 *Hide* and *conceal* are very similar, but not completely _____. **SYNONYM**
 4 In most contexts, *get better* and *improve* are _____. **CHANGE**
 5 I think this sentence is open to _____. **INTERPRET**
 6 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	'Thank you, Sam,' she said, with heavy irony . In fact, Sam had hardly helped at all.	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've broken your CD.' 'Oh, that's just great,' was her sarcastic reply.	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</i> is used figuratively in the sentence <i>Many firms are slimmer than they were</i> .	(of words) not used with their literal (= usual) meaning.
literary	<i>Heart</i> can be used in a literary way, e.g. <i>She put her hand on her heart</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.