

学子英语



大学英语百日通丛书

新编四级词汇百日通

主编 臧金兰 陈宏新



化整为零，各个击破

精选重点，强化训练

ijklmnopqrstuvwxyzabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

纵横联系，触类旁通

mnopqrstuvwxyzabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzijklmnop

甄选词句，循环记忆

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

mnopqrstuvwxyzabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzijklmnop

石油大学出版社

大学英语①②③丛书

新编四级词汇 百日通

主 编 臧金兰 陈宏新

副主编 张善升

石油大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编四级词汇百日通/臧金兰主编. —东营:石油大学出版社, 1998.3(2002.1 第三版)

ISBN 7-5636-1018-9

I. 四… II. 臧… III. 英语—词汇—高等学校—学习参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 32810 号

大学英语百日通丛书

书 名:新编四级词汇百日通

主 编:臧金兰 陈宏新

责任编辑:徐 伟(电话 0546-8392787)

封面设计:红十月工作室

出 版 者:石油大学出版社(山东 东营,邮编 257061)

网 址:<http://sunctr.hdpu.edu.cn/~upcpres>

电子信箱:erbians@mail.hdpu.edu.cn

印 刷 者:山东沂南印刷总厂

发 行 者:石油大学出版社(电话 0546-8392563)

开 本:850×1168 1/32 印张:18 字数:766 千字

版 次:2002 年 1 月第 3 版第 6 次印刷

印 数:40001~50000 册

定 价:19.50 元



内 容 简 介

本书根据 2000 年 7 月新《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》编写而成。全书共 33 课,每课分 5 部分,每部分有 12 个单词和短语。每个单词均注有国际音标、词性,词义是《大纲》中要求掌握的最重要、最常用的意思,并给出同义词、反义词、派生词、重要用法和搭配。每课课前有预备测验,每部分后有练习,每课课后有成果测验,最后还备有 15 套综合自测题,以帮助学习者检测学习效果。本书构思新颖独特,例句规范地道,练习编写独具匠心。本书主要供大学生参加英语四级考试使用,对英语爱好者和高校教师也有一定的参考价值。



前言

广大英语学习者最常遇到的一个问题便是记不住单词,造成词汇量不足,正是词汇量不足才使得他们在英语学习的听、说、读、写等几方面受到严重的限制,而考试时,更是不知从何作答。

鉴于此,我们特为学习大学英语的學生编排了这本《新编四级词汇百日通》,使学习者在较短时间内全部掌握《大学英语教学大纲》所要求的1~4级词汇和短语,打好扎实的语言基础,使学习者顺利地通过全国大学英语四级统考。

一般认为背单词是费时费力往往又成效不明显的苦差事,然而学过本书后也许你会认为记单词并不太难,因为它具有以下特色:

化整为零,各个击破 本书从《大纲》1~4级词汇和短语中挑出最常用、最活跃的词语1980个,分别编写在33课里,每课分5部分,每部分有12个单词或短语。每个单词均注有国际音标、词性,词义都是《大纲》中要求掌握的最重要、最常用的意思。这样学习者可以以课为单元,也可以以每部分来分段记忆,灵活安排学习进度,充分利用课前课后、饭前饭后、等车坐车、散步等零碎时间见缝插针地记忆单词,从而避免了学习者大块时间没有、零碎时间不能充分利用的学习情况,同时使得词汇记忆不再像以前那样背字典式地冗长、枯燥、乏味。

精选重点,强化训练 每课课前有预备测验,以检查学习者对该课单词的掌握情况;每一部分后有练习,以加深对所学单词的印象;每课课后有成果测验,以评量对所学单词的了解程度并增进活用单词的能力,同时帮



助学习者树立学习单词的信心,充分认识到自己在单词学习和运用上的些微进步,从而提高学习兴趣,增强成就感。

纵横联系,触类旁通 在编写的过程中,我们把意思相近的单词和短语尽可能编排在一课里,以便使学习者直接加以比较分析。为了尽快帮助学习者扩大词汇量,适当列出各单词的同义词或反义词以及派生词,以达到举一反三、事半功倍的目的。

甄选词句,循环记忆 刚识记的单词必须在使用中求巩固,在实践中求掌握。一个单词不仅有词汇意义,而且有语法意义。有的词不仅有本义,而且有转义,在不同的语境中有不同的含义。为避免过去死记硬背、孤立静止地记单词的方法,本书的单词和短语后面均有例句,例句简明规范,实用性强,特别注重了词的搭配关系及特殊用法,并且有中文翻译,便于对照学习。要记住一个词语,在第一次识记后,在不同时间间隔至少重复8次以上,所以,不断地重复记忆所学过的单词是极其重要的。学习者在学习使用该书时要及时复习巩固,循环记忆,才能使短时记忆变为长时记忆。

对未被收入这33课内的《大纲》要求掌握的1~4级词汇和短语的某些释义,我们特意编排在后面。为了达到复习和巩固的目的,这一部分词汇也给出了音标、词性;某些词还给出了其用法和固定搭配,以便学习者正确使用。最后是15套词汇和短语选择填空综合练习,每套30个句子,用以巩固所学的词汇和短语。

本书根据2000年7月新修订的《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》重新修订。新大纲除增加了305个四级新词外,原有词汇的释义也有很大变化,许多单词增加了其他词性和大量词组。本书还编写了[用法]和[搭配]项,以帮助使用者更准确地掌握和使用四级词



汇。《新编四级词汇百日通》编者：马茂祥、王杰、朱妍、刘玮、李玉麟、宋雪梅、苏静、杨翠燕、陈宏新、高永红、蒋斌、臧金兰、张善升。

英语词汇的学习绝非一蹴而就的，但学习者若采用系统的方法加之刻苦的努力，在短时间内学会并记住所需的词汇是可能的。只要读者认真系统地学习本书，相信必可在最短的时间内获得最大的成效。请切记学习英语词汇重在坚持，贵在应用，惟有随时随地活用所学的单词，这些词语才会确确实实成为自己的东西。

本书在编写过程中参考和引用了许多名人和名家的语句，在此谨向他们致以谢意。同时，向石油大学出版社的领导和有关同志对本书的出版所给予的大力支持表示感谢。

由于编者的水平和经验所限，书中错误在所难免，诚望同行和读者不吝指教。

编者

2001年10月



目 录

Lesson 1	(1)	化整为零
Lesson 2	(14)	各个击破
Lesson 3	(27)	
Lesson 4	(39)	
Lesson 5	(52)	
Lesson 6	(61)	
Lesson 7	(71)	讲练结合
Lesson 8	(82)	突出重点
Lesson 9	(94)	
Lesson 10	(105)	
Lesson 11	(116)	
Lesson 12	(127)	纵横联系
Lesson 13	(140)	触类旁通
Lesson 14	(153)	
Lesson 15	(166)	
Lesson 16	(179)	
Lesson 17	(194)	甄选用句
Lesson 18	(206)	循环记忆
Lesson 19	(218)	
Lesson 20	(230)	
Lesson 21	(242)	
Lesson 22	(252)	
Lesson 23	(265)	
Lesson 24	(278)	
Lesson 25	(290)	
Lesson 26	(299)	



Lesson 27	(308)
Lesson 28	(318)
Lesson 29	(329)
Lesson 30	(339)
Lesson 31	(353)
Lesson 32	(365)
Lesson 33	(378)
未收入前 33 课的四级词汇及词义	(386)
词汇综合测试	(522)
附录 词汇综合测试答案	(554)
词汇索引	(557)

化整为零
各个击破

讲练结合
突出重点

纵横联系
触类旁通

甄选用句
循环记忆



Lesson 1



I 预备测验

● 选出最适当的答案:

- An A young man can go far in his career.
A. aggressive B. excessive C. arbitrary *任意的 专制的* D. equivalent
- He made a C with his wife: "You cook and I'll wash up."
A. quarrel B. dispute C. bargain *交易* D. indication
- Our country has grown rich because of its B with other nations.
A. acquaintance B. commerce C. exchange D. purchase
- You can always buy the furniture on C if you can't pay the full price now.
A. sale B. schedule C. second hand *二手货* D. credit
- The committee C an account of all the money spent.
A. imitated B. described C. rendered *说明* D. measured
- If you want a visa, be sure to A your application in good time.
A. send in B. send over C. send for D. send away

△ 答 案 △

A 9 C 5 (D) 4 B 3 C 2 A 1

II 重要词汇和短语

Part One

accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ **vt.** 1. 陪, 伴: Her father accompanied her to school. 她父亲陪她去学校。2. 伴随,

和……一起发生: Lightning usually accompanies thunder. 闪电和雷鸣通常同时出现。3. 伴奏: Her mother





accompanied her on the piano. 母亲用钢琴为她伴奏。

【派生】accompanist *n.* 伴奏者
accompaniment *n.* 伴随物; 伴奏

【用法】表示由他人陪同一般用 *be accompanied by others*; 表示某情形伴随发生一般用 *with*

【搭配】~ *sb. for some distance* 陪某人走了一段距离 ~ *sb. home* 陪某人回家 ~ *sb. in drinking a glass of wine* 陪某人喝一杯酒 ~ *sb. to school* 陪某人上学 ~ *sb. on...* 以……为某人伴奏 ~ *the singer on the piano* 弹钢琴为那位歌手伴奏

√ *acquaintance* /ə'kweintəns/ *n.* 1. (由经验而非研究得到的) 知识, 认识, 了解: I have some acquaintance with the language. 我稍懂这语言。2. 相识的人: He was almost her only acquaintance. 他几乎是她惟一的熟人。

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *vt.* 1. 买得起, 负担得起: We can't afford to pay such a price. 我们付不起这个价。2. 提供, 给予: The tree afforded us shelter from the rain. 我们曾在这棵树下避雨。

【同义】bear; provide, offer, supply

【用法】①作“买得起, 花得起”时, 无被动语态, 常与 *can, could, be able to* 连用, 多用于否定、疑问句。常用句型: *afford (to do) sth.*。②作“给予”时, 句型为: *afford sb. sth.* 或 *afford sth. to sb.*。

【搭配】*can't ~ the waste of a single minute* 一分钟也浪费不起 ~ *the fare* 付得起车费

aggressive /ə'gresiv/ *a.* 1. (贬) 好斗的, 侵略的: His manner is slightly aggressive. 他的态度有点咄咄逼人。2. (褒) 敢作敢为的, 有进取心的: If you want to be a successful busi-

nessman, you must be aggressive and not to worry about other people's feelings. 想成为一个成功的生意人, 你就必须有闯劲, 而不要顾虑别人的情感。We need an aggressive leader. 我们需要有进取心的领导。

【派生】*aggression n.* 侵犯, 挑衅; 侵略行为 *aggressor n.* 侵略者

【搭配】~ *weapons* 攻击性武器

apologize/-ise /ə'pɒlədʒaiz/ *v.* 谢罪, 道歉, 认错: He apologized to her for stepping on her foot. 他因踩了她的脚而向她道歉。

【派生】*apologetic a.* 道歉的, 表示歉意的 *apologetics n.* 辩解学 *apologist n.* (贬) 辩护者 *apology n.* 道歉, 认错, 歉意

【搭配】~ *to sb. for sth./doing sth.* 因某事向某人道歉

assist /ə'sist/ *v.* 帮助, 支援, 协助: He asked us to assist him in carrying through the plan. 他要求我们帮助他实施计划。Good glasses will assist you to read. 质量好的眼镜有助于阅读。

【派生】*assistance n.* 帮助, 援助 *assistant n.* 助手, 助教

【用法】*assist* 后面有时可以接动词不定式, 但通常用 *assist sb. in doing sth.* 或 *assist with sth.*。

associate /ə'səʊʃieit/ *v.* 1. 使结合在一起: If we can associate the two firms, we will be much stronger. 若能联合这两家公司, 我们的力量就雄厚得多了。2. 联想: I associate politics with wars. 我把政治和战争联系在一起。3. 交往: She likes to associate with people of her age. 她愿与同龄人结交。

【同义】link, connect, relate

【派生】*association n.* 协会, 社团; 联





合, 结合, 交往

【搭配】 the Associated Press 美联社

~ with ... 与……交往

bargain /'bɑ:ɡɪn/ *v.* 讨价还价: We bargained with her about the price. 我们跟她讲价。 *n.* 1. 交易, (买卖等双方的) 协议: They were unable to strike a bargain because of the high price. 由于价格太高, 他们没能成交。 He made a bargain to lend his neighbour a horse in return for the use of his plow. 他和邻居达成交易: 他把马借给邻居, 他用邻居的犁。 2. 特价商品, 便宜货: These good shoes are a real bargain at such a low price. 这些质量不错的鞋子这么便宜, 真合算。 Mother always shops for bargains. 妈妈总是买些便宜货。

【同义】 deal, negotiate; promise, treaty; good deal, good buy

【搭配】 at a ~ 廉价 a good ~ 便宜货, 好买卖 settle/close/conclude a ~ 成交, 达成协议 ~ with sb. 和……讨价还价 ~ for/on 1. 企图廉价获取 2. (通常和否定词连用) 预料, 指望 drive a hard ~ 杀价, 迫使对方接受苛刻条件

call for 1. 叫(某人)来, 邀请, 取, 拿: Will you call for my dress at the cleaner's? 你可否去洗衣店取我的衣服? The parcel was left at the post office to be called for. 这个邮包留在邮局待人认领。 2. 要求, 需要: This trouble calls for quick action by the government. 这个纷争需要政府立即采取行动来解决。 Success in school

calls for much hard study. 学习成绩优秀需要下一番苦功。

call on/upon (社交或因公) 正式访问某人, 拜访: The salesman calls on the firm twice a month. 这个推销员每月拜访公司两次。

call up 1. (美语) 打电话: I tried to call you up last night, but no one answered the phone. 昨晚我给你打电话, 可没人接。 2. 召集: He was called up right at the beginning of the war. 战争一开始他就被召集而来。 The strange old lady claims to be able to call up spirits from the dead. 这个古怪的老太太声称能召回死者的魂。 3. 使人想起: The smell of those flowers calls up my childhood. 这些花香使我回忆起我的孩提时代。 Can you call up any of your thoughts on the subject? 你能想起任何关于这个题目的想法吗?

capital /'kæpɪtəl/ *n.* 资本, 资金: We must understand the difference between fixed capital and circulating capital. 我们必须了解固定资产与流动资产的区别。 The corporation has enough capital to build another factory. 那家公司有足够的资金再建造一座工厂。

【同义】 fund, money

【派生】 capitalism *n.* 资本主义 capitalist *n.* 资本家 *a.* 拥有或掌握雄厚资金的 capitalization *n.* 本金化, 把……转为资金 capitalize *v.* 兑成现金付款; 把不动产转成资金; 提供资金

Exercise 1.1 从第一部分中选出最适当的一个单词或词组填入空格内:

1. He is not really a friend, just an an companionist
2. He bargain with the merchant for an hour before he bought the rug.
3. He saved his money and used it as afford to start his own business.





4. He is an aggressive person and likely to start a fight.
 5. The man sat down at the table and called for some beer.

Part Two

✓ ceremony /'seriməʊni, 'seriməni/ n.

1. 典礼, 仪式: The ceremony of signing had to be put off day after day. 签字仪式只得一天天地推迟。The wedding ceremony was beautifully performed in the morning. 婚礼在上午隆重举行。2. 礼节, 礼仪: There's no need for ceremony between friends. 朋友之间不必拘礼。

【同义】celebration

【搭配】stand on ~ 讲究礼节 with-out ~ 不拘礼节的

check in (在旅馆、服务台、飞机场等)登记: The librarian checked in the books the students returned. 图书馆管理员把学生归还的书籍登记验收。

check out (在旅馆、饭店等)离开前付账: The last guests checked out of their rooms in the morning. 最后一批客人早上结账而去。He checked out of the hotel last night. 他昨晚结账离开了旅馆。

come round/around 1. 顺便拜访: Yesterday he came round with some problems about his work. 昨日他来访时一并询问了工作上的一些问题。Could I come round and see for a few minutes? 我能否前来看你几分钟? 2. 苏醒, 复原: When I came round, I was on the kitchen floor. 我醒来时我正躺在厨房的地上。

commerce /'kɒmə(:)s/ n. 商业, 贸易:

Overseas commerce increased by 20 percent last month. 上个月对外贸易增加了百分之二十。

【同义】business, trade, exchange

【派生】commercial a. 商务的, 商业的 n. 商业广告

communicate /kə'mju:nikeit/ vi. 1.

联络, 通信, 交流看法: Has the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated with the American President yet? 外交部长与美国总统联络了没有? We can communicate with people in most parts of the world by telephone. 我们可以通过电话与世界大多数地方的人联系。2. 连接, 相通: My garden communicates with the

one next door by means of a gate. 我的花园有门与邻家的花园相通。

vt. 传达, 传播, 传染: I don't think the leader of the Opposition communicates his thoughts clearly. 我认为反对党领袖没把他的想法表达清楚。Radio, television, and newspaper quickly communicate news to all parts of the world. 广播、电视和报纸能将新闻迅速传至世界各地。

【同义】correspond, convey

【派生】communication n. 通讯, 交流; [pl.] 通讯联系, 交通工具 communicative a. 爱说话的, 爱传话的

✓ compromise /'kɒmprəmaiz/ v. 妥协,

折中: They were ready to compromise with him. 他们愿意向他妥协。

n. 折中办法, 妥协: She wanted the comfort of a large car and the low cost of a small one, so she bought a size in between the two as a compromise. 她既要大汽车的舒适感, 又



喜欢小车子价钱便宜,所以买了一辆不大不小的车子算是折中。

【搭配】 reach a ~ 达成妥协 make a ~ 与……妥协

√ **conflict** /'kɒnflikt/ *n.* 1. 争论, 抵触, 冲突: Some people feel there is a great deal of conflict between religion and science. 有些人认为宗教与科学间有许多冲突。At times personality conflicts develop between teachers and students. 有时师生之间也会发生个性冲突。2. 战斗, 战争: There is a serious dispute and could lead to armed conflict. 这是一起严重的争端, 有可能导致武装冲突。
/kən'flikt/ *v.* 冲突, 抵触: Do British laws conflict with any international laws? 英国法律与国际法有冲突吗? This statement conflicted with the one they made last month. 这番话与他们上月所说的相抵触。

【搭配】 with 与……冲突

contact /'kɒntækt, kən'tækt/ *v.* 联系, 与……接触: When these two wires contact, the machine starts. 这两条电线接通时, 机器就开动了。
/'kɒntækt/ *n.* 1. 熟人, 社会关系: I've got a contact in the tax office. 我在税务所有个熟人。2. (电路的)触点, 接头: A poor contact causes power to fail occasionally. 接触不良有时会造成断电。3. 接触, 联系, 交往: Finally they managed to get into contact with him. 最终他们与他取得了联系。

【同义】 communicate, connect; meeting

【搭配】 make ~ 联络 keep in ~ 保持联系 be out of ~ with 和……失去联系

contract /'kɒntrækt/ *n.* 合同, 契约:

Our shop has entered into a contract with a clothing firm to buy 100 coats a week. 本店已与一家服装公司签订了合同, 每周购买 100 件上衣。The company won a contract to build the new road. 那家公司赢得了建造一条新路的合同。
/kən'trækt/ *vi.* 1. 签订契约: They contracted with a firm for 100 tons of cement. 他们和一家公司签定了 100 吨水泥的合同。2. 缩小, 收缩: Metal contracts as it becomes cool. 金属冷却时体积会缩小。
vt. 1. 感染(疾病), 染上(恶习): He contracted a bad cold while he was travelling. 他在旅行时染上了重感冒。2. 订(约): She had contracted a most unsuitable marriage. 她订下的婚约极不般配。

【同义】 written agreement, legal document

【派生】 contractor *n.* 立契约的人; 承包商

【搭配】 break a ~ 违约 cancel a ~ 取消合同 carry out a ~ 履行合同 make a ~ with 与……订合同 by ~ 依约, 以承包方式

cooperate /kəu'ɒpəreɪt/ *vi.* (with) 合作, 协作, 配合: The British cooperated with the French in building a plane that neither country could afford by itself. 英法两国合作制造一种双方都无法独自负担的飞机。

【同义】 unite, share in

【派生】 cooperation *n.* 合作, 协作 cooperative *a.* 合作的, 愿合作的

correspond /,kɒri'spɒnd/ *v.* 通信: Jane and Bob corresponded for many years before they met. 珍与鲍勃在见面前已通信多年了。

【同义】 communicate

【派生】 correspondence *n.* 通信, 信





件 correspondent *n.* 通讯员

【搭配】~ with 与……联系, 相符合, 成一致 ~ to 相当, 相类似

credit /'kredit/ *n.* 1. 赊欠, 信贷款: He bought a new colour TV on credit. 他赊账买了一台新彩电。2. 信用, 信誉: China has gained credit in foreign trade. 中国已在外贸方面赢得了信誉。

【派生】creditable *a.* 值得称赞的, 荣耀的 creditor *n.* 债主, 债权人

【搭配】do sb. ~ 为某人带来信誉 to

sb.'s ~ 以某人的名义 give sb. ~ for 为……而称赞某人

deal /di:l/ *v.* 分配, 给予: I dealt out 3 pieces to each guest. 我给每位客人3块。*n.* 交易, 协议: Let's do a deal with each other and stop fighting. 让我们商定个协议, 不再争斗了。

【派生】dealer *n.* 以某种方式待人的, 商人 dealing *n.* 处理; 打交道, 做买卖

【搭配】a good/great ~ 许多, 大量, ……得多 ~ in 经营 ~ with 处理, 论述, 涉及

Exercise 1.2 从第二部分中选出最适当的一个单词或短语填入空格内:

1. Jean didn't know whether to wear formal dress or informal trousers so she comprised and wore a skirt.
2. It is always advisable to check in early to get a good seat on your flight.
3. The conflict between the brothers' political views caused a row.
4. While he was in prison he was not allowed to contact with his family.
5. I have few cooperation with him, though we work in the same building.

Part Three

deal in 经营, 买卖: This shop deals in woolen goods. 这家店经营毛织品。He deals in hardware. 他做五金生意。

in debt 欠债, 负债: He was in debt when he was poor, but has been out of debt since he got rich. 他贫穷时欠了债, 有钱以后都偿清了。He is always in debt to his brothers. 他总是欠兄弟们的钱。

【派生】debtless *a.* 不欠债的 debtor *n.* 负债者, 借方

【搭配】in sb.'s debt 欠某人的人情
deed /di:d/ *n.* (土地或建筑物的) 契约, 证书: After he had paid for the house, he was given a deed to it. 买

房后, 他拿到了契约。

due /dju:/ *a.* 1. 应付的, 到期的: The book is due tomorrow. Therefore, I have to rush through it tonight. 这本书明天到期。因此, 今晚我必须大体看看。The money due for his work was paid today. 欠他的工资今天付清了。2. 预定(应到)的: The results are due at the end of the month. 结果将于月底揭晓。3. 应给的, 应得的: Thanks are also due to the organizers of the event. 我们还应该感谢这项活动的组织者。4. 应有的, 充分的, 适当的: The trial was conducted with due process of law. 审判是按照正当的法律程序进行的。





【搭配】 ~ to 由于, 因为 ~ in course/time 在一定(或适当)的时候 give sb. his ~ 公平对待某人

exchange /iks'tʃeɪndʒ/ **v. & n.** 交换, 调换: Where can I exchange my dollars for pounds? 我在哪儿可把美金兑换成英镑? Many countries practise foreign exchange control today. 目前许多国家实行外汇管制。

【派生】 exchangeable **a.** 可交换的, 可兑换的 exchanger **n.** 交换器

give away 1. 赠送; 分发(奖品), 送掉: He doesn't only give away money; he spends his whole life in looking after the poor. 他不仅捐钱, 还将一生都用于帮助穷人。2. 泄露: They gave away company secrets. 他们泄露了公司机密。

give back 归还, 交换, 送回: Give it back to me when you're through. 用完了还我。

give in 1. 交出, 呈交, 提出: Names of competitors must be given in before the end of the month. 参赛者名单必须在本月底上报。2. 认输, 投降, 屈服: They argued back and forth until Betty gave in. 他们一直争辩到贝蒂屈服为止。

give out 1. 分发: The supplies will be given out tomorrow. 供应品明天分发。2. 用完, 消耗尽: They predicted that the world's oil supply would soon give out. 他们预言世界上的石油资源不久将被耗尽。3. 发出(光、声等): The alarm clock gave out a high-pitched sound. 闹钟发出很响

的铃声。 **greet** /gri:t/ **v.** 1. 问候, 招呼, 迎接: They greeted the guests at the airport. 他们到机场欢迎客人。He greeted me with a smile. 他微笑着向我致意。2. 对……作出反应: The proposal was greeted with bursts of laughter. 该提议引起人们的一阵阵哄堂大笑。3. 呈现在……前: As we entered the room complete chaos greeted us. 我们走进房间映入眼帘的是一片凌乱。4. (声音、气味)向……传来: As we went through the door, we were greeted by a wonderful smell of coffee. 我们经过门口时, 一股咖啡香味扑鼻而来。

【同义】 salute

【派生】 greeting **n.** 问候, 打招呼 **look in** 顺便看望, 顺便访问: Won't you look in on me when you're in town? 你进城时顺便来看看我好吗?

manner /'mænə/ **n.** 1. 态度, 举止: She had a kindly smile and a manner wholly natural. 她友好地笑着, 举止十分自然。His manner is offensive. 他的举止令人生厌。2. 方法, 方式: Please fill out the form in the following manner. 请按下列方式填写表格。

【同义】 behavior

【派生】 manners **n.** 礼貌, 规矩

【用法】 作“方法、方式”讲时, 通常用单数形式, 比 way 更正式。

【搭配】 all of ~ 各种各样的 in a ~ 在某种意义上; 在一定程度上; 有点 in a ~ of speaking 可以说



Exercise 1.3 从第三部分中选出最适当的一个单词或短语填入空格内:

- His speech was given out with loud cheers.
- By the end of the talks, the only agreement was to exchange information.
- I shall always be in your debt for the kindness you have shown me.



4. I hope the holiday will ^{give out back} his good spirit.
5. I want to renew a book that is due today.

Part Four

market /'mɑ:kɪt/ *n.* 销路, 市场, 行情, 股市: He can't find a market for his skill. 他的技术无法推销出去。

【搭配】 **be on the ~** 被供应出售
come into the ~ 在市场上出售, 上市
motion /'məʊʃən/ *v.* 打手势, 示意:
She motioned to the waiter, and he came and asked what she wanted. 她向侍者打了个手势, 侍者过来问她需要什么。The policeman motioned the car to a stop. 警察示意汽车停下。

offer /'ɒfə/ *v.* 1. 给予, 提供, 提出: They offered a new view on the problem. 他们对该问题提出新看法。
2. 表示愿意(做), 提议: He offered to give me a lift. 他主动提出让我搭车。
n. 1. 提供(物), 提议: Thank you for your kind offer of help. 承你好意表示愿意帮忙, 十分感激。2. 报价, 开价: I've had an offer of \$5 000 for my used car. 有人肯出5 000美元买我的旧车。

【同义】 propose, put forward

【用法】 如果是主动愿意为别人做事, 用 offer to do sth. 表示, 向某人提供某物用 offer sb. sth.。

【搭配】 ~ up 贡献

pay back 1. 偿还, 还钱给: I must remember to pay you back for the concert tickets. 我必须记住还你音乐会门票的钱。How can I pay you back for all your kindness? 我怎样报答你对我的深情厚意呢? 2. 回报, 向……报复: We will pay them back

for the trick they played on us. 他们对我们耍阴谋, 我们一定要报复。

pay off 1. 还清(债务): Once we have paid off the store, we shall owe money to no one. 一旦还清商店那笔钱, 我们就谁的债也不欠了。2. 得到好结果, 取得成功: Did your plan pay off? 你的计划成功了吗?

provide /prə'vaɪd/ *v.* 供应, 提供: We provided board and lodging for/to them. 我们为他们提供食宿。They provide me with a car. 他们为我提供了一辆车。

【同义】 offer, give, supply

【派生】 provided *conj.* 假若, 若是
provision *n.* 供应; 准备; [pl.] 给养

purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/ *vt. & n.* 购买; 购买的物品: They've just purchased a new house. 他们刚买了栋新房子。He gave his son some money for the purchase of his school books. 他给儿子一些钱买学习用书。

【同义】 buy, pay for

【派生】 purchasable *a.* 可买的

reception /rɪ'sepʃən/ *n.* 1. 接待, 欢迎: We have a special room for the reception of patients. 我们有一间接待病人的专用房间。2. 欢迎会, 招待会: Our school gave a reception to our new principal. 我们学校为新来的校长举行了欢迎会。3. 接受, 接纳: My proposal met with a hostile reception from the committee. 我的建议遭到委员会的反对。4. [U] (无线电、电视等的) 接受效果: The mi-