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包凡一 王玉梅 编著

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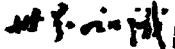
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前 言

词汇量的大小,词义的准确掌握,对各项英语考试以及阅读极为重要。

为满足广大应试英语学习者的需要,享誉中外的 TOEFL、GER 考试培训中心——北京新东方学校校长、著名词汇教学专家俞敏洪,新东方学术委员会主任、副校长包凡一携手精心挑选 5000 精品词汇,包括了在大学英语考试、研究生入学考试及 TOEFL、GRE、GMAT 等出国留学考试中出现频率最高的 5000 词汇,分 1000 精品名词、1000 精品动词、1000 精品形容词、1000 精品词组及 1000 精品难词 5 本书介绍给大家。本系列词汇书所选词汇均是出国考试中出现频率最高的词汇,相信大家在学习的同时会发现自己做考试真题的正确率及速度正逐渐提高。

本系列词汇书如加上[扩展记忆]中的词汇,可达到 2 万词汇量。

《英语学习必备词汇 1000 精品词组》特点:

1. 内容精心挑选。所有词组均为 TOEFL、GRE、GMAT 及研究生入学考试和大学英语考试中最常出现词组,记熟这些词组,(1)可以迅速提高考试时的阅读水平,快速提高成绩;(2)提高写作水平。很多同学把词汇背得很熟,在 TOEFL、GRE、GMAT 等的作文考试中却不敢用它,因为很多动词都是不单独使用的,要和其他的介词、

副词等搭配才可以用。我们所列词组均为最常见的动词搭配用法,牢牢记熟,是提高作文考试的捷径。

2. 增加了大量的练习,使大家学习完之后可以自我检测学习成果,同时前一课的新词在后面的例句及练习中会反复出现,强制增强记忆。

3. 形式活泼。每本书都是从 Week1 / Monday 开始,每课 5 个新的词组,每周学习 5 课,共计 40 周。对于有一定基础的同学,我们建议这本书同其他四本词汇书同时学习。每天记住 20 个新词,五个词组,周六、周日将这一周所学内容来一个总复习。

本书学习方法:

第一,建议先从每课的练习部分开始。先做练习,看看自己哪个词组掌握得不准确,哪个词组一点不会,标出来,作为学习时的重点。

第二,回到第一部分“List of Phrases”,参照例句,弄懂每个词组的意义及用法。

第三,熟记每个词组练习部分的“英英对照”及“句子填空”。熟记“英英对照”部分可以大大提高考试时的阅读速度,“句子填空”中的所有句子均仿照各项考试中针对此词的常考句型而编写。

第四,重回第一部分“List of Phrases”,特别注意根据例句体会释义。

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Week 1 / Monday

New phrases	act up	add up	add up to	back down	back up
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List of Phrases :

1. act up

① (人)调皮, 捣蛋 (misbehave badly)

"The babysitter had a difficult time. The children *acted up* all evening."

② (机器)故障, 失灵 [not to work properly (for machines)]

"I guess I'd better take my car to the garage (修车厂). It's been *acting up* lately."

2. add up 加算, 合计 (to find the total)

"What's the total of those bills? Could you *add them up* and see?"

3. add up to 合计达 (to total)

"The bills *add up to* \$ 734.96. That's more than I expected!"

4. back down 让步, 放弃要求; 声明取消前言 (to move backwards from a certain position)

"Tom was going to call the police when I told him I'd wrecked his car, but he *backed down* when I said I'd pay for the damages."

5. back up

① (使)倒退 (to move backwards)

"You missed the lines in the parking space. You'll have to *back up* and try again."

②支持 (to confirm a story, facts, or information)

"If you don't believe me, talk to Dave. He'll *back me up*."

③备份 (to make a "protection" copy to use if there are problems with the original)

"When my computer crashed, I lost many of my files. It's a good thing I *backed them up*."

Match the phrase on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| _____ 1. act up | a. to support; to move backwards |
| _____ 2. add up | b. to fail to work properly |
| _____ 3. add up to | c. to have a certain value; to be equal to <i>sth.</i> |
| _____ 4. back down | d. to find the sum; to combine, to take together |
| _____ 5. back up | e. to withdraw charges, claims; to retreat |

Choose the new phrases to complete the following sentences.

6. Faced with fresh evidence of their involvement, the other side had to _____.
7. The people waiting in line are too close to the door. We won't be able to open it unless they _____.

8. Their knowledge of how other people live doesn't _____ much.
 9. Sorry I'm late. The car's been _____.
 10. Every time I _____ these figures _____, I get a different answer.

Week 1 / Tuesday

New phrases	trap into	ask out	blow up	beg off	care for
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List of Phrases :

- 1. trap into** 用计捕捉某人, 使某人上当 (to make *sb.* act as one wishes by tricking)
 Think carefully before you answer his questions. You may be *trapped into* giving away (泄露) vital information.
- 2. ask out** 邀请, 约会 (to ask for a date)
 "Nancy has a new boy friend. Joe *asked her out* last night."
- 3. blow up**
 ①充气 (to inflate)
 "We need lots of balloons for the party. Will you *blow them up*?"
 ②爆炸, 炸毁 (to explode; to destroy by exploding suddenly)
 A: "That old building really came down quickly!"
 B: "That's because the construction company used dynamite to *blow it up*."
 ③大发雷霆 (to become very angry)
 "When I told Jerry that I'd had an accident with his car, he *blew up*."
- 4. beg off**
 ①请求不做某事; 借故谢绝, 借故推辞 (to ask to be excused from; to decline an invitation)
 "At first Lily said she would be at the party. Later she *begged off*."
 ②为某人求情, 请求原谅某人 (to ask that *sb.* be excused, esp. from a punishment)
 He would have been severely punished if you had not *begged him off*."
- 5. care for**
 ①喜欢, 想要 (to like, want)
 A: "Would you *care for sth.* to drink? We have coffee, tea, or orange juice."
 B: "Could I have water, please? I don't *care for* coffee, tea, or juice."
 ②照顾, 照料 (to look after)
 When Susan was sick, her mother *cared for* her day and night.

Match the phrase on the left with its definition on the right .

- _____ 1. trap into a. to have a fondness for

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| _____ 2. ask out | b. to ask for permission to be released from an engagement |
| _____ 3. blow up | c. to invite out, ask <i>sb.</i> for a date |
| _____ 4. beg off | d. to trick in |
| _____ 5. care for | e. to fill with air; to explode or smash to pieces |

Choose the new phrases to complete the following sentences .

6. Do you think she still _____ him although she married someone else?
7. I hope you don't feel you have been _____ taking the offer. You probably cannot get a better deal elsewhere.
8. My father got mad and _____ at me.
9. She's been _____ to lunch by an old school friend.
10. He promised to attend but then _____.

Week 1 / Wednesday

New phrases	bone up on	break down	trim down	find out	drop out (of)
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List of Phrases :

- 1. bone up on** 抓紧温习,刻苦钻研 (to review or study thoroughly, esp. for a specific purpose)
 "If you're going to travel to Peru (秘鲁), you'd better *bone up on* your Spanish."
- 2. break down**
 - ① (汽车等)抛锚; (机器)停止运转 (to stop operating)
 "Sharon will be late for work today. Her car *broke down* on the freeway."
 - ②感情失去控制 (to lose control of one's emotions)
 When his mother died, he *broke down* and cried.
 - ③把...分解 (to separate into component parts or steps)
 The enzymes *break down* food in the stomach.
- 3. trim down** 削减, 缩减 (to make a reduction in)
 At a time of economies and cutbacks, the department will have to *trim down* its spending on stationery and duplicating services.
- 4. find out** (经研究或询问)获知 (to learn or discover about)
 "To *find out* more about these beauty products, please write to us at the address given below."
- 5. drop out (of)**
 - ①(从活动、竞赛)等中退出, 停止参加 (to withdraw from an activity, a contest, etc.)
 Peter *dropped out* before completing one circuit of the track.

②辍学,退学 (to leave school, university, etc. without finishing one's courses)

"No, Paul isn't at the university. He *dropped out*. / He *dropped out of school*."

Match the phrase on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. bone up on | a. to cut down on, reduce |
| _____ 2. break down | b. to study intensively for some special purpose |
| _____ 3. trim down | c. to learn (<i>sth.</i>) by study, calculation, or inquiry |
| _____ 4. find out | d. to stop participating in <i>sth.</i> ; to leave school prematurely |
| _____ 5. drop out (of) | e. to have a nervous collapse; to separate into |

Choose the new phrases to complete the following sentences.

6. I have to _____ the driving laws because I have to take my driving test tomorrow.
7. He _____ of college after only two weeks.
8. Expenditure on the project _____ as follows: wages \$ 10, plant \$ 4, raw materials \$ 5.
9. I'll just go and _____ what's going on outside.
10. They're trying to _____ their costs, so staff who leave are not being replaced.

Week 1 / Thursday

New phrases	break up	fiddle with	round off	mark up	make for
-------------	----------	-------------	-----------	---------	----------

List of Phrases:

1. **break up** 结束,分离,断绝关系 (to discontinue an association or relationship)
"Tim and Julie aren't going steady any more. They got really angry with each other and *broke up*."
2. **fiddle with** 胡乱摆弄 (to play carelessly with *sth.* in one's hands)
Stop *fiddling with* the light switch!
3. **round off**
 - ①把...弄成圆形 (to make round)
I *rounded off* the sharp corner with sandpaper (沙纸).
 - ②使圆满结束 (to finish *sth.* esp. in a pleasant way)
After going to the theater, we *rounded off* the evening with a nice dinner.
 - ③把...四舍五入为整数 (to change from a fraction to the nearest whole number)
"Round all prices *off* to the closest whole-dollar amounts. For example, *round* \$ 33.73 *off* to \$ 34.00."
4. **mark up** 标高 (商品)的价格 (to increase the price)

"Mrs. White's import shop is profitable because she buys things inexpensively and then *marks them up*."

5. make for

① (通常很快且有目的地)移向,冲向 (to go to or toward)

Her teen-aged children are always hungry. As soon as they arrive home from school, they *make for* the refrigerator.

②造成,有助于 (to result in, make *sth.* possible)

Having faster computers would *make for* a more efficient system.

Match the phrase on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. break up | a. to separate |
| _____ 2. fiddle with | b. to move towards; to make possible |
| _____ 3. round off | c. to increase the existing price of <i>sth.</i> |
| _____ 4. mark up | d. to manipulate, as in a nervous or unconscious manner |
| _____ 5. make for | e. to end in a satisfactory way |

Choose the new phrases to complete the following sentences.

- It's getting late; we'd better turn and _____ home.
- Wine have been _____ following tax increases announced in the Budget.
- I'm sorry to hear that their marriage _____. I'm sure the divorce will be difficult for the children.
- This somewhat abstract description is _____ with a number of examples.
- He _____ the wires and got the radio to work again.

Week 1 / Friday

New phrases	get out of	chew out	do in	drag on	break in
-------------	------------	----------	-------	---------	----------

List of Phrases :

1. get out of

①下(车,飞机等) (to leave a small, closed vehicle)

There's something wrong with the garage door opener. You'll have to *get out of* the car and open it by hand.

②(使)逃避,摆脱(责任等) (to escape from the obligation)

Lisa said she had a terrible headache and *got out of* giving her speech today.

2. chew out 严厉责备 (to scold someone severely, berate)

Tom's father was really angry when Tom didn't come home until 3:00 AM. He *chewed Tom out* and

then said Tom had to stay at home for two weeks.

3. do in

①[非正式]使筋疲力尽 (to cause to become very tired)

That long walk really *did* me in!

② [俚]杀死 (to kill)

He said that the murdered man was *done in* between 10 and 11 o'clock last night.

4. drag on 没完没了地延续下去, 拖延 (to last much longer than expected or is necessary)

I thought the meeting would be a short one, but it *dragged on* for more than three hours.

5. break in

①闯入 (to enter by using force)

Jane's apartment was burglarized last night. Someone *broke in* while Jane was at the movies.

②使(新鞋, 新靴)逐渐舒适合脚, 磨合 (to wear *sth.* new until it's comfortable)

These are nice shoes, but they're too stiff. I hope it doesn't take too long to *break them in*.

③训练, 培训; 驯服 (to accustom *sb.* to a new discipline; to make docile, tame)

I hope I can learn my new job quickly. The manager hasn't scheduled much time for *breaking me in*.

Match the phrase on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| _____ 1. get out of | a. to continue endlessly and tediously |
| _____ 2. chew out | b. to exhaust; to kill |
| _____ 3. do in | c. to manage to avoid a responsibility |
| _____ 4. drag on | d. to criticize severely |
| _____ 5. break in | e. to force an entry into a place |

Choose the new phrases to complete the following sentences.

- The candidate's acceptance speech _____ for an hour.
- Shopping all day always _____ me _____.
- The boss did not believe in _____ his staff _____ gently—he expected them to work efficiently from the first day.
- He _____ his secretary for being late to work.
- I _____ washing the car by saying I had other work to do.

Week 2 / Monday

New phrases	call on	calm down	catch on	catch up (with)	keep on
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List of Phrases:

- call on** 郑重邀请或要求(某人)做某事; 恳求某人做某事 (to formally request or

invite *sb.* to *sth.*; to appeal to *sb.* to do *sth.*)

The congress has *called on* the president to answer these charges.

2. calm down (使)安静下来 (to become or make *sb.* quiet or less agitated)

"I know Ralph is upset, but can you *calm him down*? He's making so much noise that he's irritating everyone in the office."

3. catch on 理解,领会 (to develop understanding or knowledge of *sth.*)

"Bill had never used a computer until he took this class, but he *caught on* very quickly and is now one of the best students."

4. catch up (with) 赶上,追上 (to come up from behind and reach the same level as)

"Terry stopped to rest for a few minutes. He'll *catch up* / *catch up with* us later."

5. keep on

①继续,不断 (to continue to do *sth.*)

I'm not ready to stop yet. I think I'll *keep on* working for a while.

②留用,继续雇用 (to allow to remain in a position)

We can't *keep on* several servants any longer.

Match the phrase on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. call on | a. to understand, comprehend |
| _____ 2. calm down | b. to draw level with, after lagging behind |
| _____ 3. catch on | c. to go on, proceed |
| _____ 4. catch up (with) | d. to invite, request (<i>sb.</i>) to do <i>sth.</i> |
| _____ 5. keep on | e. to relax, to become tranquil |

Choose the new phrases to complete the following sentences.

6. After everyone had _____, the company president explained the cutbacks.
7. He was seldom _____ to speak at these gatherings.
8. Janet is a bright student; she _____ to new things quickly.
9. Please _____ working until the bell rings.
10. You go on ahead; I'll _____ you later.

Week 2 / Tuesday

New phrases	kick out	knock out	get around	get around to	lay off
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List of Phrases :

1. kick out [非正式] 开除,撵走 (to expel; to drive *sb.* out forcibly)

Jim's club *kicked him out* because he seldom come to meetings.

2. knock out

①使失去知觉 (to make unconscious by means of a blow, very strong drink)

The boxing match ended when one boxer *knocked* the other one *out*.

②使震惊;使极为钦佩,使倾倒 (to overwhelm with shock or admiration)

All the guys were *knocked out* by her charm.

3. get around

①逃避,回避;用计防止 (to avoid having to do *sth.*; to circumvent)

Teresa *got around* the required math classes by doing well on a math proficiency test.

②各处旅行(走动) (to move from place to place)

She doesn't have a car. She *gets around* by bicycle, bus, or taxi.

4. get around to 找时间做,终于去做 (to do *sth.* eventually)

It takes Sally years to *get around to* visit her aunt.

5. lay off (尤指生意萧条时临时的)解雇(雇员),下岗 (to dismiss someone usually temporarily and because of economic reasons)

I feel really sorry for Sally's family. Her father was *laid off* yesterday.

Match the phrase on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. kick out | a. to strike unconscious; to shock |
| _____ 2. knock out | b. to expel, oust |
| _____ 3. get around | c. to dismiss workers from their jobs, esp. temporarily |
| _____ 4. get around to | d. to travel to many places; to keep off, avoid |
| _____ 5. lay off | e. to do <i>sth.</i> after some delay |

Choose the new phrases to complete the following sentences.

6. I finally _____ replying to your letter; I am sorry it took so long.
7. It is wrong for you to try to _____ the tax laws.
8. You're only allowed one mistake in this firm. If you slip up a second time, they will _____ you _____ without any hesitation.
9. The driver was _____ at the moment of impact, and could remember nothing.
10. My company _____ 200 workers due to the economic recession.

Week 2 / Wednesday

New phrases	leave out	run out (of)	pass out	draw up	hold up
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List of Phrases:

1. **leave out** 遗漏, 缺漏; 排除 (to neglect; to exclude, omit)

“Oh, no! When I made the list of those who attended the meeting, I *left* your name out!”

2. run out (of) 用完, 没有了 (to use all one's supplies, have no more)

“Have you got any milk?” “Sorry, I've run out.”

3. pass out

① [俚]昏倒, 失去知觉 (to faint, lose consciousness)

When Ella heard that she'd won a million dollars, she was so shocked that she *passed out*.

②分发, 分配 (to distribute)

Everyone in the room needs one of these information sheets. Who will help me *pass* them out?

4. draw up 起草; 拟定 (to create a formal document)

The Ajax and Tip-Top Banks have decided to merge. Their lawyers will *draw* all the official documents *up* sometime this month.

5. hold up

①举起, 抬起 (to raise, lift to a higher-than-normal position)

The winner of the race proudly *held* his trophy *up* for all to see.

②推迟, (使)耽搁 (to cause to be slowed down or delayed)

I'm sorry I'm late. There was an accident on the freeway and traffic *held* me *up*.

③ (试图)抢劫 (to rob using a gun, etc.)

Sarah is very upset. When she was walking home last night, two men *held* her *up* and took her purse (钱包) and jewelry.

Match the phrase on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| _____ 1. leave out | a. to use all of <i>sth.</i> , exhaust |
| _____ 2. run out of | b. to delay; to rob by means of threat |
| _____ 3. pass out | c. to lose mental awareness |
| _____ 4. draw up | d. to draft, compose |
| _____ 5. hold up | e. to overlook; not to include |

Choose the new phrases to complete the following sentences.

6. To shorten the lecture, the professor _____ the less important parts.
7. We have _____ paper for the photocopy machine.
8. He had too many drinks at the party and _____ on the couch.
9. Masked men _____ a wages van (有篷货车) in South London.
10. The lawyer _____ a contract for the sale of the property.

Week 2 / Thursday

New phrases	iron out	jack up	luck out	make fun of	pitch in
-------------	----------	---------	----------	-------------	----------

List of Phrases :

1. **iron out** 通过商讨解决 (to mutually resolve difficulties)
 "Yes, I know we disagree on lots of things, Susan, but we can *iron them out*."
2. **jack up**
 ①用千斤顶托起,抬高 (to lift by using a jack)
 We'll have to *jack* the back of the car *up* before we can change the tire.
 ② [喻] 抬高价格 (to raise the prices)
 The car dealer bought my old Ford for \$ 750 and *jacked* the price *up* to \$ 1,500 when he sold it.
3. **luck out** [俚] 交好运,走运 (to be unexpectedly lucky)
 Gloria was worried because she wasn't prepared to give a report at the meeting, but she *lucked out* because the meeting was postponed.
4. **make fun of** 嘲弄,取笑 [to make jokes about (usually unkindly)]
 I agree that Bob looks ridiculous since he shaved his beard, but don't *make fun of* him.
5. **pitch in** 动手干,拼命干;协力 (to start working energetically; to join together to accomplish *sth.*)
 We'll be finished soon if everyone *pitches in*.

Match the phrase on the left with its definition on the right.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. iron out | a. to settle <i>sth.</i> by means of discussion, compromise etc. |
| _____ 2. jack up | b. to lift one side of <i>sth.</i> using a jack; to increase |
| _____ 3. luck out | c. to mock, tease |
| _____ 4. make fun of | d. to get busy and help |
| _____ 5. pitch in | e. to have good fortune |

Choose the new phrases to complete the following sentences.

6. I won \$ 100 in the lottery(抽彩给奖法). I really _____.
7. Comedians like to _____ politicians.
8. If they _____ the wage rates, they will have to cut down on expenditure somewhere else.
9. My sister and I were angry, but we _____ our differences.
10. We all _____ to help homeless people.