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汤姆森词汇学习系列丛书

中级

# 流畅表达

## ——英语关键词搭配训练

George Woolard 编著

卢小萍 翻译

*Key Words for Fluency*

*Intermediate collocation practice*



北京语言大学出版社

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George Woolard

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# 致 学 生

亲爱的同学：

## 单词也有朋友！

也许，你已经学习了很长一段时间的生词。不过，仅仅知道某一单词及其意思是不够的，还应该知道该单词与哪些词结合能形成英语中的习惯用语。单词也有朋友，你可得知道它们是谁哟！我们把词与词之间的这种关系称为“词的搭配”，这是学习词汇非常重要的一环。

## 关键词

本书就英语中一些最常用单词的搭配进行了练习。这些“关键词”就是我们用于讨论某一话题的名词。比如，如果你想谈论或描写旅行，像 trip、flight、passport 这些名词就是关键词。

## 本书的编排

本书根据不同的话题分成22节，每节由篇幅只有一页的几个小单元组成。每单元先列出关键词的最常用搭配，其后是练习，帮助你注意习惯用语和句子中关键词的搭配并进行操练。

## 本书的使用

课堂上没有足够的时间来学习所有的词语搭配，因此，本书是为你自学而编写，帮助你独立、快速地扩大词汇量。

如果以每天一个单元的速度计算，那么不出一年，你就能掌握3,000多个词组。这将使你的英语水平与以往相比大有不同！

本书对你在课堂上的表现也会有所帮助。比如，如果教科书中谈论职业这一话题，你就可以参考本书第4节——工作。

最后，词语搭配练习为备考各类英语考试（尤其是口试与笔试部分）提供了一条捷径。

## 留着这本书吧！

它可以让你享用一辈子。在你完成书中所有练习之后，它可以成为你个人的词汇参考书，随时供你参考。

乔治·伍拉德

于爱丁堡

## 写在开始之前的话

### 1. 什么是关键词？

在英语中，“关键词”是最常用、最有用的单词，是所学习的英语词汇中最重要的。关键词之所以重要，主要是因为它们能与其他许多单词结合，组成短语，我们称之为“词的搭配”。

### 2. 什么是词的搭配？

词的搭配就是“词的规则”，即，词是如何搭配在一起的，哪些词在前，哪些词在后。下面是本书中出现的一些例子：

- 动词+money

You can earn money, save money, lend money, and inherit money.

- 形容词+price

You can pay the full price for something. Perhaps you only paid half-price.

- 动词+food

You can prepare, serve, eat and waste food.

以上只是你在本书中将要学到的词的搭配中的几个例子而已。

### 3. 为什么本书中的关键词都是名词？

名词是我们所知的最重要的词。其他词性（如形容词、代词、副词、动词和介词等）也很重要，但都不如名词的内容丰富。

名词告诉我们谈论的是什么内容，如：a language（语言）。

动词则说明我们能对a language（语言）做些什么：learn it（学习语言），acquire it（习得语言），speak it（讲一门语言）或translate it（翻译一门语言）。

形容词则说明是哪类语言：our first language（我们的第一语言），a foreign language（外语），body language（肢体语言），bad language（骂人的话）。

但是，所有这些最重要的中心意思还是在于其中的名词。

如果吃饭时你需要盐，你只要说：

Salt.（盐。）

别人就能明白你需要盐。因此，可以有以下几种说法：

The salt.（盐。）

The salt, please.（请拿盐。）

Pass the salt, please.（请递过盐来。）

Could you pass the salt, please?(您能把盐递过来吗?)

我们知道最后的句子是最佳表达方式。但,如果我们只说:

Could you pass the X, please?(您能把X递过来吗?)

那谁也不知道我们到底想要什么东西!在这种情况下,名词“salt”表达了99%的意思。

#### 4. 为什么要学习最重要的名词的搭配呢?

如果我们掌握了100个最重要的名词,还掌握了10个能与其进行搭配的动词或形容词,那么,我们就掌握了1,000个短语。因此,每当我们学会100个名词以及每个名词的10种搭配用法,那我们的词汇量里就新增了1,000个短语。一个非常简单的道理就是,以已知的单词为基础学习更多的词的用法,这是扩展词汇最有效的办法。如果你能学完《流畅表达——英语关键词搭配训练》系列丛书所有的三本书的用法,那你就能学会10,000多种表达法。



"He makes too many silly mistakes!"

#### 5. 是谁选出了本书中的单词?

是单词自身的选择!在当代的任何一个英语数据库中,本书中的关键词都是最常用的。因此,提高英语水平的最佳途径是学会这些最常用词的最常用搭配。本书侧重于中级词汇,包括了这一级别中约200多个最常用词的约15种搭配用法。这意味着本书将就3,000多种有用的搭配进行操练。字典中列出了成千上万的单词和表达法,但未能告诉你哪个单词该学或这些单词及词组该如何使用。本书中的3,000多个词组将帮助你提高英语水平并顺利通过考试。

#### 6. 本书为何取名为《流畅表达——英语关键词搭配训练》?

流畅是指说得自然、听得明白、读得快、写得好。这是什么意思呢?

1) 说得自然是指不要一个字一个字地编造话语,而是要以常速将话语用一个个完整的短语说出来。

2) 听得明白是指不管说话者以何种速度说话都能听懂,这就意味着一听到词组中的第一个词或句子中的最初几个词,就能知道后面的内容。

3) 读得快是指眼睛比脑子跑得快!你能预测作者所写的内容。

4) 写得好是指以流畅、地道的语言准确地表达出思想,使读者一读就懂。

具备以上各种技能需要掌握大量的单词和表达法,以便需要时可以不假思索地运用。掌握的搭配越多,所需思考的时间就越少,英语的表达也就越流畅!



## 7. 不妨一测!

以下是经常遇到的八种情况,要求迅速猜出所缺的单词。

1) I need to work harder at my English. I make too many silly \_\_\_\_\_.

答案是“mistakes”。尽管如果你说了“faults”,人们也能明白,但在英语中,在这种情况下,我们不用这个词。另外,“make a mistake”或“make mistakes”是固定词组,是固定的搭配。

2) Look, we've got plenty of time. I'd like to see what the countryside round here is like. Let's take the scenic \_\_\_\_\_ home.

答案是“route”,不能说“scenic road”或“scenic way”。固定搭配是“scenic route”。如果你说了“way”或“road”,别人也能明白,但“scenic route”才是地道的表达方式。

3) If your television breaks down in the first three months, we promise to replace it free of \_\_\_\_\_.

答案是“charge”,你也许会猜是“cost”。同样,意思是清楚的,但这种情况下的搭配是“free of charge”。

4) Not only did she win the marathon, she also set a new world \_\_\_\_\_.

答案是“record”。事实上,完整的搭配是“set a new world record”,这是典型的“动词+形容词+名词”形式的搭配。本书中大多数的搭配由两到三个单词构成:动词+名词、形容词+名词,或名词+介词+名词。

这个例子表明有些词的搭配可能会很长,而要完整地记住这些搭配确实很重要。

5) There's been a coup and the president and his family have fled the \_\_\_\_\_.

答案是“country”,如果你是一位从政者,想尽快逃离本国,那就说你“flee the country”! 我们从来不说“flee the nation”,而是用“the country”。

6) On the way to Athens last week, we flew through an electric storm. The plane was struck by \_\_\_\_\_.

答案是“lightning”,你是“struck by lightning”(被闪电击中),而不可能“struck by thunder”(被雷声击中)。“struck by lightning”是固定的搭配。这没什么可思考的! 只要学会并记住就行!

7) It's so stuffy in here. I just want to get out into the fresh \_\_\_\_\_.

答案是“air”,你也许想说:I just want to get outside. 但由于有现成的“get out into the fresh air”这个搭配,我们也就都这么去说了!

8) Sorry, I'm late. The traffic was terrible. My taxi got stuck in a traffic \_\_\_\_\_.

答案是“jam”。“Traffic jam”这个搭配太常用了,都不大可能把它看成是两个单词!不过,重要的是要注意学会“got stuck in a traffic jam”这整个表达法。另外,学会使用也很重要。换个代词、时态或上下文,多练练,如:

We got stuck in a huge traffic jam on the way to the airport and missed our flight.

I try to avoid the rush hour because I hate getting stuck in traffic jams.

最后,我希望这八个例子能使你明白留意并学习词的搭配有多重要:

- 学会并能使用的搭配越多,说得就越流利。这意味着你不用每次说话都得现编,你只要记住已有的表达法就行了。
- 知道的搭配越多,就越容易明白语速快的人所说的话,尤其是以英语为母语的人所说的话。
- 知道的搭配越多,阅读起来就越容易,因为你不用逐字逐字地去看。
- 知道的搭配越多,就越容易写好、写准确,就不必过多地用把母语翻译成英语那种方式去写。



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# Section 1

## A place to live 居住地

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country 国家	3
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building 建筑物	5
accommodation and rent 住宿、租金	6



# world 世界

## Verb + world

change the world  
destroy the world  
take over the world  
see the world

## Adjective + world

a changing world  
an ideal world  
the outside world  
a safer world  
the whole world

## World + noun

world affairs  
world peace  
a world authority  
a world record

### 1. Verb + world 动词 + world

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. As a young man I wanted to ..... the world before I settled down. That's why I went off to Australia and New Zealand.
2. Like many young people, my son is very idealistic and he wants to ..... the world and make it a better place.
3. Man is the only creature capable of ..... the world.
4. Fast food outlets seem to have ..... over the world. You'll find burgers and fries in almost every corner of the planet.

### 2. Adjective + world 形容词 + world

Complete these sentences with the above adjectives: 用上面的形容词完成句子:

1. As the only survivor of the crash, I felt I was the luckiest man in the ..... world.
2. We must get rid of nuclear weapons to guarantee our children a ..... world.
3. We live in a rapidly ..... world and must learn to adapt if we are to succeed.
4. In an ..... world, no one would go hungry.
5. The people on this small island have no telephones or radios – they are completely cut off from the ..... world.

### 3. World + noun World + 名词

Complete these sentences with the above nouns: 用上面的名词完成句子:

1. Dr Voits, a world ..... on UFOs, will be giving a talk in the main lecture theatre this evening.
2. Maurice Green broke his own world ..... when he won the 100 metres at the Olympics.
3. If you want to broaden your knowledge of world ....., you should read a newspaper every day.
4. The recent increase in terrorism is a real threat to world .....

#### Notes 注释

1. 注意下列介词表达法:  
*The ceremony was watched by millions around the world / throughout the world / the world over.*
2. 注意下列表达法:  
*There's nothing in the world we can do about it. (nothing at all)*  
*There's no need to rush, we've got all the time in the world. (have plenty of time)*  
*He carried on, without a care in the world. (not worried about anything at all)*  
*The food was out of this world! (fantastic)*  
*Thanks for coming. It means the world to me. (very important to me)*
3. 注意, 如果你“break a world record”(破了世界记录), 你就成了“world record holder”(世界记录保持者)。

# country 国家

## Verb + country

enter a country  
flee a country  
paralyse a country  
represent a country  
run a country

## Adjective + country

a foreign country  
a free country  
a neighbouring country  
an underdeveloped country  
a wealthy country

## Common expressions

countries break off relations  
countries go to war  
countries gain independence  
countries host sporting events  
countries sign agreements

### 1. Verb + country 动词 + country

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. He ..... the country to escape arrest for the murder of his wife.
2. A rail, air and bus strike has ..... the country. Most offices and factories have had to shut down.
3. You'll need a visa to ..... the country.
4. Many people are unhappy with the way the government is ..... the country.
5. She was proud to ..... her country at the recent Olympics.

### 2. Adjective + country 形容词 + country

Complete these sentences with the above adjectives: 用上面的形容词完成句子:

1. It's hard to believe that, in such a ..... country, some people don't have enough food.
2. It's difficult to live in a ..... country if you don't speak the language.
3. Don't tell me what to do! It's a ..... country and I can do what I like!
4. The UN is often involved in settling border disputes between ..... countries.
5. The developed world should provide more aid to ..... countries.

### 3. Common expressions 常用表达法

Match the halves: 完成下面两部分的搭配:

1. Which country will host
  2. Twenty countries signed
  3. The country gained
  4. Our country has broken off
  5. The two countries are in danger of
- a. independence from the UK in 1967.
  - b. going to war over oil.
  - c. diplomatic relations with the UK.
  - d. an agreement to stop whaling.
  - e. the next Olympic Games?

Note  
注释

注意以下“动词 + 介词”形式的表达法:

We are here today to honour those who fought and died for their country in two World Wars.  
Thirty illegal immigrants have been deported back to the country they came from.  
All vehicles are checked at the border to prevent drugs being smuggled into the country.



"She was so proud to represent her country!"

# home 家

Verb + home	Home + noun	Verb + noun + home	Preposition + home
get home	home address	take a taxi home	at home
head home	home cooking	see (you) home	away from home
leave home	home delivery	send (you) home	from home
return home	home town	welcome (you) home	on the way home
call home			
own your home			

## 1. Verb + home 动词 + home

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. He ..... home at the age of 18 and joined the army.
2. I think we should ..... home now, before it gets too dark.
3. I might be able to go – it depends on what time I ..... home from work.
4. Some people want to ..... their home, while others are quite happy to rent.
5. I ..... home once a week on my mobile to see how my parents are keeping.
6. We became increasingly worried when our daughter failed to ..... home.

## 2. Home + noun Home + 名词

Choose the correct collocation: 选择正确的搭配:

1. When I went away to university I missed my mother's home cooking / meals.
2. Please remember to write your home address / street at the top of the letter.
3. The price of the dishwasher includes free home transport / delivery and installation.
4. When she dies, she wants to be buried in her home city / town.

## 3. Verb + noun + home 动词 + 名词 + home

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. The teacher ..... him home from school for bad behaviour.
2. One of my colleagues ..... me home safely after the party.
3. If you miss the last bus, you can always ..... a taxi home.
4. Hundreds of fans went to the airport to ..... their team home.

## 4. Preposition + home 介词 + home

Match the two halves: 完成下面两部分的搭配:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. My job involves a lot of travel so I'm | a. on the way home from work.          |
| 2. There was nobody                       | b. to work from home.                  |
| 3. I stopped at the supermarket           | c. at home when I called.              |
| 4. The internet makes it possible         | d. away from home for weeks at a time. |

### Notes 注释

1. 注意下列形容词的搭配:  
*My ideal home would have an indoor swimming pool and it would overlook the sea.  
 He's from a broken home. His parents separated when he was only four.  
 They spend the summer in their holiday home in the French Alps.*
2. 注意“home-grown”与“home-made”这两个表达法:  
*We had home-grown vegetables and home-made bread for lunch.*

# building 建筑物

## Verb + building

construct a building  
demolish a building  
convert a building  
evacuate a building  
restore a building

## Adjective + building

a derelict building  
an empty building  
a fine building  
a high-rise building  
the main building  
a public building

## Noun + prep + building

appearance of a building  
damage to the building  
entry to the building  
a floor of the building  
the tenants of a building

### 1. Verb + building 动词 + building

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. Our company has the contract to design and ..... the new parliament building.
2. This beautiful old building has been painstakingly ..... to its former glory.
3. Within minutes of receiving the bomb threat, we had ..... the building.
4. There are plans to ..... the old school building into homes for the elderly.
5. Engineers say that the building is unsafe and that it will have to be .....

### 2. Adjective + building 形容词 + building

Complete the sentences with the above adjectives: 用上面的形容词完成句子:

1. Our footsteps echoed through the ..... building.
2. New York has ..... buildings everywhere.
3. On the day of the King's funeral, flags flew at half mast on all ..... buildings.
4. Many homeless people end up sleeping rough in parks and ..... buildings.
5. My department isn't in the town centre, but the ..... building of the university is right in the middle of town.
6. Prague is a beautiful city with lots of ..... buildings.



"It's nothing but high-rise buildings everywhere!"

### 3. Noun + preposition + building 名词 + 介词 + building

Complete the sentences with the above nouns: 用上面的名词完成句子:

1. .... to the building has been estimated at £60,000.
2. By law, there has to be a fire exit on each ..... of the building.
3. The burglars gained ..... to the building through the back door.
4. All the ..... of the building are unhappy about the increase in rents.
5. The interior of the hotel has been extensively renovated, but the outward ..... of the building hasn't changed for over 100 years.

#### Notes 注释

1. 注意我们表示喜欢一座建筑物时的表达法:  
*It is an attractive building with beautiful gardens.*  
*The castle is an impressive building with its high walls and huge gate.*  
*The Blue Mosque in Istanbul is a truly magnificent building.*
2. "Listed building" (作为文物保护的、登录入册的建筑物) 这种建筑物通常由于其历史或设计的原因而变得重要, 其任何的改变都必须得到政府的允许。



# accommodation and rent 住宿、租金

Verb + accommodation	Adjective + accommodation	Verb + rent
find accommodation	free accommodation	afford the rent
provide accommodation	furnished accommodation	owe rent
live in accommodation	self-catering accommodation	pay the rent
guarantee accommodation	temporary accommodation	put up the rent
		withhold the rent

## 1. Verb + accommodation 动词 + accommodation

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. We help new employees to ..... suitable accommodation in the city. Most find something they like within a week or two.
2. Students are ..... accommodation in the halls of residence for their first year. We're lucky we have plenty of student flats and rooms.
3. It's a small hotel but it can ..... accommodation for up to thirty people.
4. My Uncle Paul is disabled and ..... in sheltered accommodation, where there is a warden on call to provide help if needed.

## 2. Adjective + accommodation 形容词 + accommodation

Complete the sentences with the above adjectives: 用上面的形容词完成句子:

1. The council is using the local school hall as ..... accommodation for the families made homeless by the recent floods.
2. We're in ..... accommodation, so we'll be doing all our own cooking.
3. The flat had a bed and a chair! That's not what I call ..... accommodation!
4. In return for ..... accommodation and food, I tidy the house and look after the two kids while the parents are at work.

## 3. Verb + rent 动词 + rent

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. I ..... a slightly higher rent than the other tenants in the flat because my room is the biggest.
2. The landlord wants to ..... up the rent by £25 a month, but I'm refusing to pay any more.
3. We're ..... the rent until the landlord agrees to get the central heating fixed.
4. We need a bigger house for our large family, but we can't ..... the rent.
5. The landlord is threatening to evict the tenants if they don't pay the rent they ..... by the end of the week.

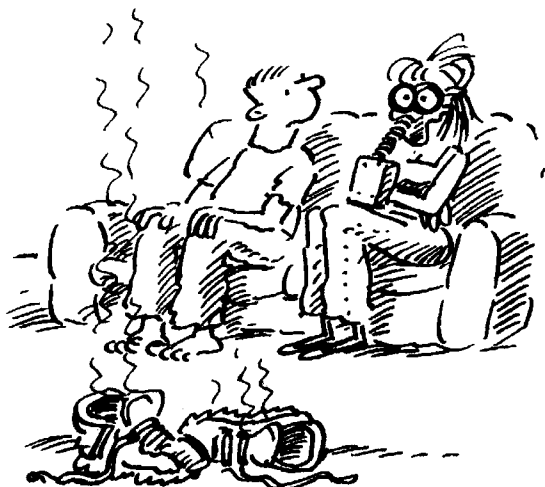
### Notes 注释

1. 注意以下带“accommodation”的表达法:  
*There's a shortage of / a lack of cheap rented accommodation for students in London.*
2. 注意以下带“rent”的表达法:  
*Since losing my job, I've fallen behind with the rent. (not able to pay it)*  
*The rent is due one month in advance. (pay for the month ahead)*  
*Most of my salary goes on rent. I've very little left for food and entertainment.*  
*I have a spare room to let at a monthly rent of £55.*  
*What's the rent on the house?*

## Section 2

### The environment 环境

environment 环境	8
pollution, fumes, waste and rubbish 污染、浓烟、废物、垃圾	9
earthquake and flood 地震、水灾	10
storm 暴风雨(雪)	11
damage 损坏	12



"Now, Carol, don't you think you're taking this a bit too far?"