



剑桥国际语料库

全球畅销的英语词汇书

Vocabulary in practice 600 Words You Need to Know

(英) Liz Driscoll

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英语在练

6

剑桥英语单词王

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剑桥大学出版社



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——壹可亿推荐序

时下,各种英语词汇记忆法和学习法五花八门,各领风骚,但总有“为赋新曲强说愁”的感觉。《英语在练——剑桥英语单词王》1-6以剑桥国际语料库为依据,撷取 3300 个高频词和词组进行科学分级、联想归类;涵盖各级各类课程标准和大纲;彻底贯彻“在语境中学习语言”的先进理论,充分强调实用与使用;辅 以生动、鲜活的训练方式,摒弃纷繁和神秘;摧毁枯燥和无趣,可谓“小单词,大风 景”,是剑桥大学出版社畅销全球的词汇书。

《英语在练——剑桥英语单词王 6》具有以下特色:

1. 分层设级,循序渐进。

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2. 语境记忆,科学新颖。

内容取材剑桥国际语料库,时尚真实,方法贯彻“在语境中学习语言”的理 论,生动高效。

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最后,我们建议读者或学生第一次做练习时使用铅笔,达到一定阶段或程度 后,可以尝试重新做题,前后钩沉,巩固记忆。亦可在词汇练习中采取这样的方法:

1. 同类词群学习法:分类归纳记忆(比如 skirt, coat, trousers, etc)。

2. 单词对比记忆法:反义联想,事半功倍(比如 beautiful/ugly, hot/cold)。

3. 图画单词记忆法:青少年读者或学生可以尝试画实物图,调动多感官参 与记忆单词(比如 hand, fish)。

4. 生词收集记忆法:提高生词的敏感度,将学习中遇到的生词或熟词新义 记下来,并尝试造句和使用。

全书可以自学使用,培训学校采用教材使用更佳。

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1 Describing character

A Match the beginnings and endings of the words to make nouns. Write the words.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 confid | ity | <u>confidence</u> |
| 2 consider | iasm | _____ |
| 3 court | ation | _____ |
| 4 creativ | ty | _____ |
| 5 enthus | ative | _____ |
| 6 flexib | ence | _____ |
| 7 initi | ility | _____ |
| 8 loyal | esy | _____ |

B Write the noun endings of these words. Use some of the endings from A.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 determin_____ | 5 matur_____ |
| 2 hones_____ | 6 original_____ |
| 3 independ_____ | 7 pati_____ |
| 4 intellig_____ | 8 reliab_____ |

C What are these people like? Use the adjective form of words from A and B.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 He takes into account other people's feelings. | _____ |
| 2 She's polite and pleasant, and respects other people. | _____ |
| 3 He likes working on his own. | _____ |
| 4 He uses his imagination when he does new things. | _____ |
| 5 She's always very interested in what she's doing. | _____ |
| 6 He's willing to change his ideas if he has to. | _____ |
| 7 She's very certain of her own abilities. | _____ |
| 8 He always remains calm and doesn't get angry. | _____ |
| 9 She always tells the truth. | _____ |
| 10 She's supportive and doesn't change her beliefs. | _____ |
| 11 He does his work in a sensible, adult way. | _____ |
| 12 She always does what she says she'll do. | _____ |
| 13 He always succeeds, though it's sometimes hard. | _____ |
| 14 She's always different in her ideas from other people. | _____ |

2 Describing appearance

A Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

crumpled dowdy fashionable flattering
neat old-fashioned stylish unflattering

If your clothes are:

- 1 , they are not modern.
- 2 , they are popular at a particular time.
- 3 , they are tidy and ordered with everything in its place.
- 4 , they are unattractive and not smart, often because they are old-fashioned.
- 5 , they make you look more attractive than you are.
- 6 , they are full of irregular folds.
- 7 , they are fashionable and smart.
- 8 , they make you look less attractive than you are.

B Replace the underlined words with the words in the box.

clean-cut elegant frumpy glamorous immaculate
nerdy over-dressed under-dressed

- 1 Sometimes at parties, people are too formal or smart.
- 2 My grandmother is very graceful and attractive.
- 3 The new chairman is very clean, neat and tidy.
- 4 Middle-aged women can look old-fashioned and boring.
- 5 My boss's wife always looks perfectly clean and tidy.
- 6 Hollywood actresses are usually attractive and exciting.
- 7 Sometimes clever people are unattractive and boring.
- 8 At the wedding, I was not attractive or formal enough.

C Put the words from A and B into the correct group.

positive

.....
.....
.....
.....

negative

.....
.....
.....
.....

3 What your body does

A Find twelve verbs in the grid which you can use to describe what your body does. Write the words.

- 1 a _ _ _ 7 s n _ _ _ _
 2 b _ _ _ 8 s n _ _ _
 3 b _ _ _ _ 9 s w _ _ _
 4 h _ _ _ _ _ 10 t _ _ _ _
 5 i _ _ _ 11 t _ _ _ _ _
 6 s h _ _ _ _ 12 y _ _ _ _

s	a	c	s	n	i	f	f	h	t
n	s	b	h	y	t	y	b	i	i
e	w	l	i	a	c	h	e	c	n
e	e	u	v	w	h	x	o	c	g
z	a	s	e	n	t	l	n	u	l
e	t	h	r	o	b	u	r	p	e

B Complete the sentences with verbs from A.

- You can when you're embarrassed about something.
- You can when you're cold or frightened.
- You can when you're hot, ill or frightened.
- You can when you have spots.
- You can when you're tired or bored.
- You can when you have a cold or are crying.

C Complete each sentence with one expression from both boxes.

can pop
 can rumble
 can beat fast
 can run
 can water

when you're excited
 when you cut up onions
 when you go up in a plane
 when you have a cold
 when you're hungry

- Your nose
- Your heart
- Your eyes
- Your stomach
- Your ears

4 How you feel

A Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 What's wrong? You seem very apprehensive / edgy today. Have you had an argument with someone?
- 2 My mum feels settled / uncomfortable when she sees my dad with his new wife.
- 3 Although he looked calm, he was actually feeling very composed / tense.
- 4 I began to feel distracted / uneasy when my sister wasn't home by midnight.
- 5 My aunt gets anxious / expectant when she's on her own in the house.
- 6 I get rather jumpy / restless when I'm in a car. I'm a bit of a nervous passenger.

B Complete the sentences with the other words from A.

- 1 I'm sure the speaker was nervous, but she looked very
- 2 I knew he wasn't listening to me – he was completely
- 3 My little nephew gets very if he can't go out to play.
- 4 I'm a bit about my dentist's appointment.
- 5 After six months, I finally feel in my job.
- 6 She looked very when I called her into my office. I think she was hoping for a pay rise.

C Circle the correct word for each definition.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 happy because you are familiar with something | composed / settled / tense |
| 2 excited because something interesting might happen | edgy / expectant / restless |
| 3 nervous, anxious, especially because of fear or guilt | jumpy / settled / uncomfortable |
| 4 fearful that something unpleasant is going to happen | apprehensive / restless / settled |
| 5 worried, embarrassed; not relaxed and confident | distracted / expectant / uncomfortable |
| 6 afraid, nervous or worried | anxious / composed / tense |
| 7 unable to concentrate because you are thinking about something else | apprehensive / distracted / uncomfortable |
| 8 anxious that something may be wrong | distracted / jumpy / uneasy |
| 9 nervous, not relaxed, likely to lose control | edgy / expectant / uneasy |
| 10 calm and controlled | anxious / apprehensive / composed |

5 Animal types

A Complete the text with the words in the box.

amphibians carnivores domestic endangered herbivores
human insects invertebrates mammals omnivores pet
predator prey rare reptiles species vertebrates wild

There are well over one million different (1) _____ of animal.
Almost all animals, including (2) _____, jellyfish and worms are
(3) _____ – they have no backbone. There are five groups of
(4) _____:

- fish; • (5) _____, such as frog, newt;
- birds; • (6) _____, such as crocodile, snake;
- (7) _____, such as elephant, whale.

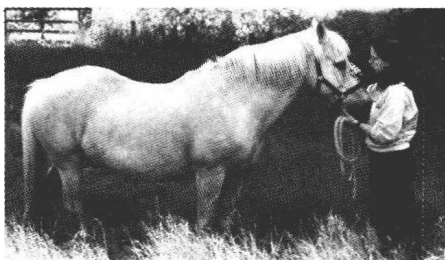
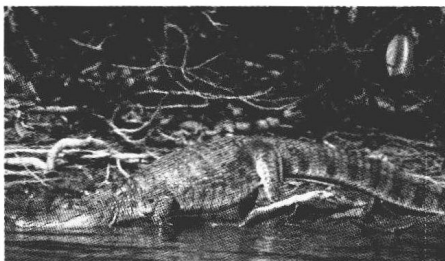
Some animals, such as elephants, eat plants and are called (8) _____. Most
(9) _____ animals, such as cows and sheep, eat only plants. Other animals,
such as cats, seals and tigers, are (10) _____ – they feed on the flesh of
other animals. (11) _____ dogs belong in this category. They hunt for food,
while our (12) _____ dogs usually eat meat from a tin. (An animal that is a
(13) _____ on other animals may, in turn, become
(14) _____ to other larger animals.) Some animals, such as pigs, eat both
plants and flesh, and are therefore (15) _____.

The reason that some (16) _____ animals have become
(17) _____ and even extinct is because their food source has disappeared –
either naturally or through (18) _____ interference.

B Look at the photos. Which words from B can you use to describe these animals? Use the singular form of some of the words.

crocodile

horse



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6 Working and not working

A Circle the correct words to complete the text.

I work in a food-processing factory. Most of the work is done during the day, but I work the night (1) part-time job / shift because the pay is better. My (2) maternity leave / working hours are from ten at night until six in the morning. I have to (3) clock on / knock off when I get there and (4) clock off / take time off before I go home. If you want some extra money, then there's sometimes some (5) holiday allowance / overtime available. If you do this, you don't finish work until about nine. But there's no (6) flexitime / sick leave here – if you don't work, you don't get paid. In fact, you can have a (7) day off / lunch break when you like – but you can't make a living that way. And if there's no work, you might (8) get the sack / take early retirement. Then you'd have to look for something else.

B Complete the text with the other words from A.

I work in the accounts office of a department store. We work a seven-and-a-half hour day with an hour's (1) The management is thinking of introducing (2) – then you could start work early in the day and (3) earlier too. It would also mean that we wouldn't have to (4) if we had to go to the doctor's or dentist's. We get 23 days' (5) a year. I've already had a long holiday in South Africa this year, but I've still got a few days left. Also, women can have six months' (6) , but I'm a bit young to be thinking of having children yet. In theory, we have to work until we're 65, but I'd much prefer to (7) because there are lots of things I'd rather do than work! Alternatively, I could get a (8) and work fewer hours every week.

C Circle the person who is more likely to do each thing.

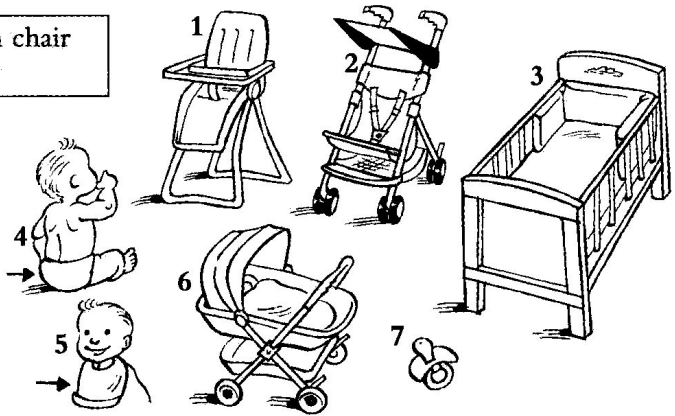
- 1 have a longer holiday allowance – a teacher or a factory worker
- 2 work shifts – a gardener or a nurse
- 3 work flexitime – an office worker or a teacher
- 4 knock off at 5.30 – a shop assistant or a waiter
- 5 get paid overtime – a teacher or a mechanic
- 6 take maternity leave – a waiter or a waitress

7 Early childhood

A Label the items with the words in the box.

bib cot dummy high chair
nappy pram pushchair

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7



B Complete the text with the words in the box and some of the words from A.

babysitter childminder nursery playground pocket money
pre-school teething thumb

My mum worked during my (1) years, so she wasn't the only person who looked after me when I was little. For the first three years of my life, Mum dropped me off every morning at the home of a (2) who I called Auntie Rita. So it was Auntie Rita who changed my (3) when it was dirty and smelly, and saw me through (4) and other childhood problems. Mum didn't want me to have a (5) when I cried, so that's probably when I started to suck my (6) Auntie Rita had a fold-up (7) in a downstairs cupboard, and every afternoon she pushed me to the local (8) , where she pushed me on the swings and roundabout. When I was three years old, I was old enough to go to a (9) The thing I liked most about it was that I didn't have to sit in a (10) for my meals. Even though I didn't see her every day, I didn't lose contact with Auntie Rita – when Mum was looking for a (11) so that she could go out in the evening, Auntie Rita's daughter said she would do it. And when I started to get (12) , the first thing I bought was some chocolate for the two of them.

C Write two words from A and B.

- 1 two things you can suck,
- 2 two people you can stay with,
- 3 two things you can lie down in,
- 4 two places you can go to,
- 5 two things you can wear,

8 Friends and relationships

A Match the pairs of sentences. Write the letters in the box below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 I have a large circle of friends. | a She's been my pen pal since 1990. |
| 2 Bill was a friend of a friend. | b And now she's my fiancée. |
| 3 Jane and I were childhood sweethearts. | c They'd been to the same school as me, although we weren't peers. |
| 4 Lola is an old friend of mine. | d I knew lots of different people. |
| 5 I was never part of a clique. | e And now he's my flatmate. |
| 6 I met the twins through a mutual friend. | f But Katy is the only school friend I have. |

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

B Put the sentences in order to make the first part of the story. Write numbers in the boxes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a They soon discovered that they had a lot in common – they both liked sport and travel. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b Carrie got on with his parents too and they became close, perhaps because her own parents lived in Canada. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c We used to hang around together sometimes after work. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d About five years ago, I made friends with a girl at work called Carrie. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e Jim got to know them when he was working there. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f One day I introduced her to my brother Jim. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C Put the sentence endings in order to complete the second part of the story. Write the letters in the boxes.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1 However, because Jim worked abroad so much, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
| 2 She also used to spend a lot of time with a male colleague of ours, <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 3 When Jim and Carrie split up last year, <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 4 We'd worked together for four years, after all, <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 5 She's on speaking terms with Jim now, <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| 6 He needn't have worried about our male colleague, <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| a she and I kept in touch for a while. | |
| b but nothing more. | |
| c and had been good friends. | |
| d even though she told Jim they were 'just good friends'. | |
| e since Carrie lost contact with him when the company closed down six months ago. | |
| f he and Carrie grew apart. | |

9 Being good or bad

A Do the adjectives in *italics* mean 'good' (G) or 'bad' (B)? Write the letter next to each sentence.

- 1 The new secretary is very *efficient*. The office is much more
organised now.
- 2 You'll be the only person in the shop. So you must be *capable* of
working on your own.
- 3 I tried windsurfing, but I was absolutely *useless*. I spent more time
in the water than on the board.
- 4 The president is an *effective* public speaker. People take notice of
what he says.
- 5 My cousin is a *proficient* German speaker. He's lived in Berlin for the
past eight years.

B Match the pairs of sentences. Write the letters in the box below.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 My brother's very clumsy. | a Imagine him playing football! |
| 2 Ben's quite a competent swimmer. | b Don't ask him how to get there. |
| 3 Tony's totally inept at sport. | c He learnt when he was very young. |
| 4 Paul's hopeless at reading maps. | d He'll mend the window. |
| 5 John's quite skilful with his hands. | e He's always dropping things. |

1	2	3	4	5
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

C Make a list of the adjectives in B. Do the adjectives mean 'good' (G) or 'bad' (B)?

- 1
.....
- 2
.....
- 3
.....
- 4
.....
- 5
.....



10 How you say something

A Put the letters in order to find ten verbs that describe what you are doing when you say something.

1 e g b

2 f n s o e c s

3 i r c o f n m

4 m n d d a e

5 i s n t s i

6 t c i n r s u t

7 p r t e o r

8 q s e r u e t

9 a r w e s

10 r e u g

B Complete the sentences in reported speech with the past simple form of verbs 1–5 from A.

1 'You really must stay the night, John,' she said. 'I won't let you go home.'

She that John stay the night.

2 'Yes, my name is Fiona and I am nineteen years old,' she said.

She that her name was Fiona and she was nineteen years old.

3 'Free all political prisoners!' they said.

They that all political prisoners be freed.

4 'Please, please help me with the party, Charles,' she said.

She Charles to help her with the party.

5 'I lied to the police,' he said.

He that he had lied to the police.

C Rewrite the sentences in reported speech with the past simple form of verbs 6–10 from A.

1 'Go straight back to the office, Mrs Harris,' Gary said.

.....

2 'It wasn't me,' he said. 'Honestly, it wasn't me.'

.....

3 'Could you send me an email, Paul?' she said.

.....

4 'Steve, don't drink and drive,' he said. 'You know it's not sensible.'

.....

5 'There has been a sharp increase in drug-related crime,' the police said.

.....

Test 1 (Units 1-10)

A Complete the conversation. Write one word in each space.

- A: How do you manage with a baby and your work?
- B: Well, I had six months' maternity (1) when he was born.
And now I have a (2) job, so I only work five hours a day.
- A: Who looks after the baby when you're at work?
- B: I take him to a (3) every morning. She lives near us and she's very good at feeding him and changing his (4) when it's dirty.
- A: What happens when he's sick?
- B: Well, he's (5) at the moment, so he's crying a lot. I took time (6) last week because I didn't want to leave him.
- A: What does your boss say?
- B: She knows I often work through my lunch (7) , so she's fine about it. If necessary, I can use some of my holiday (8)
- A: Does your husband help much?
- B: Well, he's doing a lot of (9) at the moment because we want to buy a house. He's working long hours and sometimes he doesn't (10) off until about ten at night.

B Look at the jumbled letters. Find two adjectives and write them in the table. The letters are already in order.

	character	appearance
1 d o d e t w e r m d i n y e d
2 h e l o e n g e a n t s t
3 i l m m o a c y u a l l a t e
4 f f r l u e x m i b p l e y
5 r e n l e i a b a l e t
6 g l c r a e a m t o r i o v e u s

C Circle two words for each animal.

- 1 predator / reptile / wild
- 2 amphibian / human / vertebrate
- 3 domestic / herbivore / rare
- 4 endangered / invertebrate / mammal

