

main words
Great Worth
Key to Successful
Spoken English



高级英语 口语小词

进阶篇

“小人物用大词，大人物用小词！”
每天半小时，60天驾驭口语“小词”，向
native speaker靠近一步，口语、听力、翻
译、文化同步提高。

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作者、英语教师、希望出国留学或工作
的人士以及任何已经能进行英语会话但仍想进
一步提高英语表达能力的人。

门顺德 主编



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机械工业出版社
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高级英语口语小词

——进阶篇

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机械工业出版社

“小词”的作用并不小。地道的英语口语能力尤其以小词的运用能力见高低。只有善于运用小词，也就是说能够使用貌似简单、但含义丰富的词语或词组搭配，才能真正做到表述清晰到位。

本书选材多样，编排生动活泼，旨在通过大量例句、文章和对话提高读者英语口语的实际运用能力。此外，每个单元还围绕核心“小词”设计了相应的练习，并提供了核心文章的译文。

本书适合已具有中高级英语水平，想超越英语学习和使用的基本层面，实现英语运用自如、表述清晰到位的读者使用。具体包括：经常与外国人士或公司打交道的人士、外企员工、英语专业学生、希望从事口译的学生或口译工作者、英语教师、希望出国留学或工作的人士以及任何已经能进行英语会话但仍想进一步提高英语表达能力的人。

《基础篇》和《进阶篇》在难易程度上有些递增，但涵盖的“小词”有所不同。因此，读者可以先选择前者或同时选择二者进行学习。

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序

“小词” (small words) 的作用并不小。英国第二次世界大战时期的首相丘吉尔 (Winston Churchill) 有句名言: “小人物用大词, 大人物用小词!” (Small men use big words and big men use small words!) 英文的文风以“简洁明了” (simple and clear) 为上, 写作以“恰如其分” (proper words in proper places) 为佳。书面语言尚且如此, 口语更是以小词当家。地道的英语口语能力尤其以小词的运用能力见高低。只有善于运用小词, 也就是说能够使用貌似简单, 但含义丰富的词语或词组搭配, 才能真正做到表述清晰到位。

“小词”的运用并不容易。随便举个例子, 要表示“不知怎么的”、“邪门啦”(竟然会出现这样的结果) 的时候, 你可能一下子找不到适当的表达方式。其实英语里有个习惯的用法 “by strange work”, 这个小小的短语就帮助你解决了问题。在《牛津高阶英语词典》中, make 一词的动词就有 19 个义项, 有 make merry, make as if to do sth., make good, make it through, make it with sb., make the most of sth., make much of sth., make or break sth., make sth. of yourself 等成语, 还有 make for sth., make sb. / sth. into sb. / sth., make sth. of sb. / sth., make off, make off with sth., make out, make sth. over to sb. / sth., make towards sth., make up, make up for sth., make up to sb. 等动词短语。简直可以说, “小词”是英语学习的最大障碍。

由门顺德教授主编的《高级英语口语小词——基础篇》和《高级英语口语小词——进阶篇》旨在帮助英语学习者提高英语口语的实用能力, 从小词入手解决大问题。全书编排生动活泼, 从大量例句、文章、对话等多方面提高使用者的实际能力, 值得一读。

汪榕培

2009 年 1 月于大连

目 录

序

Chapter 1	Travel.....	1
Chapter 2	Cars.....	6
Chapter 3	Beauty.....	11
Chapter 4	Food.....	18
Chapter 5	Drinking.....	23
Chapter 6	Healthy Eating.....	29
Chapter 7	Dessert.....	35
Chapter 8	Health.....	40
Chapter 9	Pet Fashion.....	45
Chapter 10	Tomboys.....	52
Chapter 11	Handbag.....	58
Chapter 12	Shopping.....	63
Chapter 13	Wealth.....	70
Chapter 14	Career.....	77
Chapter 15	Stock Market.....	82
Chapter 16	Real Estate.....	89
Chapter 17	Sport.....	94
Chapter 18	Tennis.....	99
Chapter 19	Dance.....	107
Chapter 20	Language Study.....	113
Chapter 21	Praise.....	119
Chapter 22	College Life.....	126
Chapter 23	Academic Cheating.....	132
Chapter 24	Education.....	138
Chapter 25	Movie.....	144
Chapter 26	Harry Potter.....	150
Chapter 27	Advertising.....	157
Chapter 28	Cell phone.....	165
Chapter 29	Getting Along with Others.....	172

Chapter 30	Expectation	179
Chapter 31	Friend.....	186
Chapter 32	Date	192
Chapter 33	First Love	198
Chapter 34	Love and Marriage.....	203
Chapter 35	Only Child	209
Chapter 36	Being Parents	215
Chapter 37	Marriage	223
Chapter 38	Divorce.....	228
Chapter 39	Names	234
Chapter 40	Confucius.....	241
Chapter 41	Beethoven	246
Chapter 42	Law and order	252
Chapter 43	Celebrity Obsession.....	259
Chapter 44	Women.....	266
Chapter 45	Charity.....	272
Chapter 46	Narcissism	279
Chapter 47	Information Age	286
Chapter 48	Google	293
Chapter 49	Net.....	299
Chapter 50	Games	305
Chapter 51	Pollution	313
Chapter 52	Architecture	319
Chapter 53	Earthquake	325
Chapter 54	Geography	331
Chapter 55	Nuclear Physics	337
Chapter 56	Superstition	342
Chapter 57	Social Phenomenon	348
Chapter 58	Festivals	354
Chapter 59	Englishman.....	359
Chapter 60	History of Cities	365

Chapter 1 Travel

come under fire*

to be criticized severely for sth. one has done 受到严厉批评

1. Because of the rapid spread of SARS, the health minister has come under fire from all sides.
由于 SARS 病毒的迅速传播, 卫生部长受到来自各方的责难。
2. Unscrupulous mine owners and local officials came under fire for utter disregard to workers' lives after a string of deadly accidents over the past three days.
一些不法矿主和地方官员完全置矿工的生命安全于不顾, 连续三天造成一连串矿工伤亡事件, 遭到强烈谴责。

* 注意: be under fire 表示同一含义。

try one's hand at

to try a new activity in order to see whether it interests sb. or whether sb. is good at it 初试身手

1. If you are ambitious in business and try your hand at it, you will probably be a successful businessman.
如果对做生意感兴趣就试试吧, 也许以后你会成为一名成功的商人。
2. You are a born artist and ought to try your hand at painting.
你是天生的艺术家, 应该试试绘画。

resort to

to use sth. or do sth. that is bad, in order to succeed or deal with a problem 诉诸, 求助于, 依靠

1. They felt obliged to resort to law.
他们觉得有必要诉诸法律。
2. Merely resorting to force can't resolve the conflicts in the Middle East.
单靠诉诸武力解决不了中东的争端。

resort — a place where people often go for holiday 旅游胜地, 度假胜地

Chengde is a famous summer resort. The emperors in the Qing Dynasty especially liked to go there.

承德是著名的避暑胜地, 清朝的很多皇帝都特别喜欢去那儿。

be fed up with

bored or unhappy, especially with a situation that has continued for too long 厌倦, 厌烦

1. People are fed up with all these traffic jams.

人们厌烦这么多的交通堵塞。

2. A: I didn't see you at Mr. Johnson's class today.

B: Yeah, I quit.

A: Why?

B: I'm fed up with his boring lectures.

甲: 今天在约翰逊先生的课上我没见到你。

乙: 是啊, 我逃课了。

甲: 为什么?

乙: 我对他无聊的课厌烦透了。

once in a blue moon

very rarely 极少地, 破天荒地, 难得地

Husband: Dear, I've decided that for your birthday I'm going to take you shopping for a new dress.

Wife: Really? I thought you hated shopping?

Husband: I do. That's why you should appreciate this gift.

Wife: I get a chance like this once in a blue moon! Thanks, honey!

丈夫: 亲爱的, 为了给你庆祝生日, 我打算带你逛街买条新裙子。

妻子: 真的? 我记得你讨厌逛街吧?

丈夫: 我是讨厌, 所以你要特别珍惜这件礼物。

妻子: 太阳简直是从西边出来了! 谢谢, 亲爱的。

hustle and bustle

busy and noisy activity 忙碌喧嚣

1. We escaped from the hustle and bustle of the city for the weekend.

我们周末时躲开了城市的拥挤喧嚣。

2. I like the hustle and bustle of Beijing.

我喜欢北京熙熙攘攘的景象。

jump at*

to eagerly accept the chance to do sth. 迫不及待地想去做某事

1. Fanny jumped at the chance of a trip to Asia.
范妮迫不及待地抓住这个去亚洲旅行的机会。
2. You have to jump at the chance to win the race.
你必须把握机会赢得比赛。

* 注意: jump at 后面多接 chance, opportunity, offer 等表示机会、建议的名词。



STATEMENT

A Holiday Package with a Difference

A Dutch travel agent is offering a holiday package with a difference — a night in a cardboard box on a Paris street. The mini-break, which has **come under fire** from a French charity¹ for homeless people, is aimed at companies wanting to instill² a team spirit in staff. Groups of 10 contestants are left “homeless” for one night without cash or credit cards and compete against workmates to collect money by busking³ or begging. Those who want to **try their hand at** busking are given guitars, while would-be street artists are provided with pencils. The less talented have to **resort to** panhandling⁴. “They get a good meal and after that they sleep under a bridge in a cardboard box,” said Kamstra Travel director Bart Jansens. The package, which costs about \$400 per person, has yet to find any takers, although Jansens says he has had a number of inquiries.

NOTES

1. charity *n.* 慈善团体
2. instill *vt.* 慢慢地灌输
3. busking *n.* 街头卖艺
4. panhandle *vi.* 在街上向……乞讨

DIALOGUE

A Conversation about Traveling to Europe

Camellia: Have you heard that Europe has become a hot destination¹ for Chinese tourists these days?

Samuel: Really? Is that so?

Camellia: Of course. China has approved several European countries as its tourist destinations.

Samuel: That's fantastic! I am always dreaming of traveling in France, Greece and so on.

Camellia: Then this time your dream will come true. Oh, I forgot. You are a workaholic².

Samuel: To be honest, I'm really **fed up with** work at the moment. I need a break.

Camellia: What did you say? **Once in a blue moon!**

Samuel: I need a short break away from all — work, social engagements, household chores³, the **hustle and bustle**.

Camellia: I cannot believe my ears! Anyway, I wish you will have a wonderful European tour in the near future.

NOTES

1. destination *n.* 目的地
2. workaholic *n.* 工作狂
3. chore *n.* 家务杂事

EXERCISE

Choose the correct word from those in italics.

A Space Vacation

In 1969, a key milestone in space travel was reached when Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon. In 2001, another landmark event took ^①(*up / place / after / on*) when the first civilian traveled into space as a paying tourist.

As a teenager, Dennis Tito dreamed ^②(*on / to / of / with*) visiting outer space. As a young man, he ^③(*aspired / inspired / aspirated*) to become an astronaut¹ and earned a bachelor's and a master's degree in aerospace² engineering. However, Tito did not have all the ^④(*quantities / qualities / characters / courage*) necessary to become a professional astronaut; so instead, he went to work as a space engineer in one of NASA's³ labs for five years. Later Tito tried his ^⑤(*chance / hand / head /*

fate) at business, eventually, he became a multi-millionaire.

In the early 1990s, the Soviet Space Agency was offering tickets for a visit to the Mir space station to anyone who could ^①(*bring / own / take / afford*) it. Tito jumped ^②(*for / on / off / at*) the chance for this once-in-a-lifetime^④ experience. Due to political and economic changes in the former Soviet Union, however, Tito's trip was postponed^⑤ and later, Mir was decommissioned^⑥. In 2001, Tito's dream finally came true when he paid a rumored^⑦ \$20 million and took off ^⑧(*aboard / abroad / board / broad*) a SOYUZ rocket to escape the hustle and ^⑨(*busy / bustle / busting / bust-up*) of the earth.

NOTES

1. astronaut *n.* 宇航员
2. aerospace *n.* 航空宇宙
3. NASA (美国) 国家航空和宇宙航行局
4. once-in-a-lifetime *adj.* 一生一次的
5. postpone *vt.* 拖延; 推迟
6. decommission *vt.* 退役
7. rumored *adj.* 谣传的, 传闻的



行乞度假

荷兰的一家旅行社推出了别具一格的假日旅游套餐——在巴黎街头的纸板箱中过一夜。这种短期休假方式以那些想培养员工团队精神的公司为目标顾客,而法国一个援助无家可归者的慈善机构对此表示了强烈不满。参加者每 10 人一组,将被安排在没有现金、没有信用卡、也没有地方住的处境下度过一晚。他们只能和平时工作中的同事相互竞争,通过卖艺或是乞讨来赚钱。旅行社方面给打算卖唱的游客准备了吉他,想当街头艺术家的游客则可以得到铅笔,而那些没什么才能的参加者就只好摊开两手去要钱了。卡姆斯特拉旅行社经理巴特·詹森斯说:“我们会给他们安排一顿丰盛的晚饭,之后他们就睡在桥下的纸板箱里。”虽然据简森斯说已经有不少人来询问有关事宜,但这种价格大约为每人 400 美元的旅游套餐迄今还没找到任何买主。



- | | | | | |
|----------|------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| ① place | ② of | ③ aspired | ④ qualities | ⑤ hand |
| ⑥ afford | ⑦ at | ⑧ aboard | ⑨ bustle | |

Chapter 2 Cars

surge*

to suddenly increase in value 急剧上升, 飞涨

1. Share prices surged in the past few months.
这几个月来股价猛涨。
2. China's economy will avoid a post-Olympics recession and keep surging, thanks to its vast size, rising consumer spending and big appetite for investment.
中国经济规模大, 居民消费不断增长, 投资需求旺盛, 因此中国经济不会在奥运后出现衰退, 而会持续高涨。

to move quickly and forcefully in a particular direction 涌动

1. The gates opened and the crowd surged forward.
大门打开了, 人群向前涌去。

to fill sb. with a strong feeling (使某人)强烈地感到

2. Hope surged in Peter.
彼得心中充满希望。

* 注意: “油价飙升”可用其名词形式表达为 oil prices surge。

emerge (as sth.)

to appear or become known 显现, 显露

He emerged as a key figure in the campaign.
他已初露头角, 成为这次运动的主要人物。

(of facts, ideas, etc.) to become known 露出真相, 被知晓

Classic of Poetry is the first poetry collection to emerge in Chinese history.
《诗经》是中国历史上出现的第一部诗歌总集。

emerge from — to come out of a dark, enclosed or hidden place; to survive a difficult situation or experience 从暗处或隐蔽的地方浮现; 从困境中幸存下来

1. Sea mammals must periodically emerge from under the sea to breathe.
海洋哺乳动物必须不断地从海底浮出海面呼吸。
2. She emerged from the scandal with her reputation intact.
她在丑闻中安然无恙，声名丝毫未受影响。
3. For the average persons in the modern world, the dip in mental health and happiness comes on slowly, not suddenly in a single year. Only in their fifties do people emerge from this low period.
对于现代社会的人们来说，中年的低谷是慢慢到来的，并不是某一年突然发生的。到了 50 多岁时，人们就能慢慢走出这个低谷了。

in earnest

more seriously and with more force or effort than before (更加) 严肃地, 认真地, 坚定地

1. The work on the house will begin in earnest on Monday.
这栋房子的修建工作将在星期一正式开始。
2. Humor has been well defined as thinking in fun while feeling in earnest.
幽默——以诚挚表达感受，寓深思于嬉笑。

very serious and sincere about one's intentions 郑重其事; 当真

1. I'm sure he was in earnest when he said he wanted to marry her.
我确信他是当真要和她结婚。
2. You may laugh but I'm in deadly earnest.
你可以笑，不过我可是正经八百的。

beyond doubt

in a way that shows that sth. is completely certain 无疑, 确实

1. The research showed beyond doubt that smoking contributes to heart disease.
这项研究确实表明吸烟会导致心脏疾病。
2. Scientists said the new evidence proved beyond doubt that water has existed on Mars. 科学家表明新的证据确实证实了火星上存在水。

see red

to become very angry 大发脾气, 大怒

1. The way he treated that dog just made me see red.
他怎么能这么对那只狗，气死我了！

2. Whenever anyone teased Joe about his weight, he saw red.
每当有人拿他的体重开玩笑时，乔就勃然大怒。

hit the nail on the head

to say sth. that is exactly right 说到点子上，正中要害

Your observations hit the nail on the head. 您的观察真是一针见血。

have a strong influence on

to have an effect on the way sb. or sth. develops, behaves, or thinks 产生强烈的影响

- Childhood experience has a strong influence on one's character.
童年的经历会对人的性格产生重要影响。
- How close parents are to their children has a strong influence on the character of the children.
父母与孩子们的亲密程度对孩子们的性格发展有强烈影响。



STATEMENT

Cars

Nowadays, China is no longer the bicycle kingdom, as more and more people realize their dreams and buy their first car. According to a report by China Association¹ of Automobile Manufacturers, China has **surged** past Japan to become the world's second largest vehicle market after the United States. By the end of May 2007, Beijing alone had 3 million automobiles crawling² around the city's avenues³, often stuck in heavy traffic. The capital currently adds around 1,000 cars to its total every day. In Shanghai, bicycles were **banned**⁴ all together from larger avenues as far back as 2004: an acknowledgement⁵ of the growing weight of the car in China. But what cars do Chinese people really want? China is expected to **emerge** as the largest luxury car market in the world within the next decade — which is a reflection⁶ of changing attitudes towards wealth.

NOTES

- association *n.* 协会
- crawl *vi.* 爬行，蠕动，徐徐行进
- avenue *n.* 大街
- ban *vt.* 禁止

5. acknowledgement *n.* 承认
 6. reflection *n.* 反映



DIALOGUE

A Conversation between Two Colleagues

- Lotus: Do you want to buy a car?
 Jackson: I've already had one.
 Lotus: What color?
 Jackson: It's black. But my wife likes red.
 Lotus: Black means power and high position. I like the color. Red means anger. Have you ever heard the phrase "I'm **seeing red**"?
 Jackson: No, I haven't. What does it mean?
 Lotus: If you get angry, your eyes will fill with¹ blood.
 Jackson: I see. My wife was seeing red because I didn't buy the red car.
 Lotus: Where's your car?
 Jackson: In fact, I don't use my own car frequently. It's not that convenient.
 Lotus: How come²? You don't buy yourself a car for convenience? Is traffic jam³ serious?
 Jackson: Yes, you **hit the nail on the head**. We often meet traffic jam. And gasoline is more and more expensive.
 Lotus: So how, traffic jams **have a strong influence on** the life of people.

NOTES

1. fill with 充满
 2. how come 怎么会
 3. traffic jam 塞车, 交通堵塞



EXERCISE

Choose the correct word from those in italics.

China Becoming Automobile Society

The explosive growth of the Chinese automobile industry began ^①(*on / at / in / to*) earnest at the ^②(*turn / point / tune / curve*) of this century. From 2000 to 2004, annual production jumped from

two million to five million vehicles. The auto market ^③(surged / emerged / expanded / extended) even higher in 2003 and 2004, and it was recognized that China was becoming an automobile society.

Last year, China's automotive production reached 5.7 million units and sales grew to 5.75 million cars. There are ^④(frequently / currently / usually / presently) 35 million vehicles on China's roads, and sales and production this year will break 7 million vehicles, and China will become the world's second largest automobile market.

"In the past five years, China's domestic vehicle market has grown by an average of 24.2% per year, much higher than the world average of 4.4%," noted the president of Sino-Trust Group, Linlei, at the 2006 Beijing International Automotive ^⑤(Conference / Summit / Meeting / Seminar) held on the eve of the Beijing Auto Exhibition. He went on to say that, "China's domestic auto sales grew from 4.3% of the world total in 2001 to 8.6% in 2005, and is predicted to exceed 10% in 2006."

Even two years ago, it might have been ^⑥(premature / mature / immature / obvious) to say that China has entered the car age: But not now! These numbers, and the scale, for example, in the Beijing Auto Exhibition, prove ^⑦(with / beyond / for / under) doubt that we are fast becoming an automobile society.



汽 车

现如今，随着大多数人实现了自己的梦想，买了自己的第一辆汽车，中国不再是自行车的王国了。中国汽车工业协会的一份报告显示，中国已经超越日本，成为了仅次于美国的世界第二大汽车市场。截至到 2007 年 5 月，仅北京每天就有 300 万辆机动车行驶于大街小巷，这常常会导致严重的交通问题。目前，还在以每天 1 000 辆的速度增加。在上海，早在 2004 年就已经禁止自行车在主要大街上行驶，这同样表明了汽车在中国的份量。但是，中国人到底喜欢什么样的车子？在未来的 10 年内，中国有望成为世界上最大的豪华车市场——这反映了人们对于财富观念的转变。



- ① in ② turn ③ surged ④ currently ⑤ conference ⑥ premature ⑦ beyond

Chapter 3 Beauty

advantage*

a condition giving a greater chance of success 优势, 有利条件

1. The advantage of booking tickets in advance is that you get better seats.
提前订票的好处就是能够得到好座。
2. Despite the twin advantages of wealth and beauty, the girl did not have a happy life.
尽管那个女孩拥有财富和美貌的双重优势, 但她的生活还是不幸福。
3. Her rich experience gave her an advantage over other applicants for the job.
她丰富的经验使她比其他求职者具有优势。

* 注意: to sb.'s advantage—giving sb. a greater chance of success 对某人有利, 例如:
It would be to your advantage to agree to their demands.
答应了他们的要求会对你有利。

* 注意: take advantage of—to use the good things in a situation; to treat sb. badly in order to get sth. good from them 趁机利用, 利用别人占便宜, 例如:

1. I thought I'd take advantage of the sports facilities while I'm here.
我觉得自己应该趁现在在这儿的时候好好利用一下这里的体育设施。
2. I know she's offered to babysit any time but I don't want her to think we're taking advantage of her.
我知道她提出了任何时候都可以帮忙看孩子, 但我不想让她觉得我们在占她的便宜。

radiant

expressing great happiness, hope, or beauty 喜气洋洋的, 容光焕发的

1. The soldier gave a radiant smile when he heard her news.
听到了她的消息, 士兵的脸上露出了灿烂的微笑。
2. The bride looked radiant on her wedding day.
新娘在婚礼上光彩照人。