

《新概念英语》同步辅导系列丛书

朗文
外研社

新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition 新版

同步词汇速记 *Synchronized New Words Photographic Memory*

总主编 王波
副总主编 王一多
主 编 肖凡

第3-4册 (合订)

Developing
Skills
培养技能

Fluency
in English
流利英语



外语教学与研究出版社
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北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新概念英语同步词汇速记. 第3—4册 / 王波总主编; 王一多副总主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007. 11

ISBN 978-7-5600-7066-7

I. 新… II. ①王… ②王… III. 英语—词汇—自学参考资料 IV. H313

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 175803 号

出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 张志纯

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京密云红光印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 14.75

版 次: 2007 年 11 月第 1 版 2007 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7066-7

定 价: 25.00 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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前 言

作为享誉全国的英语学习首选教材,《新概念英语》以其严谨的体系、经典的选材深受数以千万计英语学习者的喜爱和推崇。《新概念英语同步辅导系列丛书》既紧贴《新概念英语》课文内容,又增添了很多相关知识点。它的最大特点是从语法、词汇、阅读和听力等方面对学习者进行同步辅导,帮助学习者获得扎实的基本功,提高听、读、写、译等方面的能力,获得良好的语言运用能力和驾驭能力。

《新概念英语同步系列丛书》包括:《新概念英语同步测试卷》全4册,《新概念英语同步语法强化》全4册,《新概念英语同步阅读提高》全4册,《新概念英语同步听力训练》全4册和《新概念英语同步词汇速记》全2册。

《新概念英语同步测试卷》主要与《新概念英语》课文同步配套使用,每册都是根据相应课文的内容和要求编写。通过测试,学习者可以更好地掌握《新概念英语》的各项语言要求,检查学习效果,有的放矢地学习英语。

《新概念英语同步语法强化》是针对目前学习者交际能力加强,但语法概念不清的情况,专为用户提供《新概念英语》的学习者编写的一套丛书。这套丛书根据《新概念英语》的课文内容,详细讲解课文中的核心语法,并扩展到相关语法项目,配以充足的练习,从而让学习者有一个清晰的语法知识结构。

《新概念英语同步阅读提高》是为了帮助学习者扩大知识面,增加词汇,全面提高阅读能力而精心编写的一套丛书。它根据《新概念英语》课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料,所选材料涉及各个领域,同时提供大量背景知识和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把阅读与词汇学习和语法学习融合在一起,使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握多个领域的词汇、知识和表达方法。

《新概念英语同步听力训练》的听力材料源自课文,但又略高于课文难度,并在编写过程中对听力训练方法进行阐述,从而使学习者能够获得更多的实时信息,掌握提高听力水平的要领,增加词汇量,达到语言学习各阶段的听力要求。

《新概念英语同步词汇速记》详细讲解了《新概念英语》课文词汇,涵盖了语境、构成及具体用法,并进行必要的同、近义词分析。此外,它还介绍了词汇记忆的各种方法,帮助学习者了解词汇记忆的窍门,为学习者提高其他语言技能打下坚实的基础。

欢迎您在使用本系列丛书时对我们提出批评和指正。

编 者

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Part I 课文词汇讲解

1. spot

【词义】*n.* 斑点; 地点, 场所 *v.* 点缀; 查出, 辨认出

e. g. The burning sun left some spots on my face.

This is a nice spot for retreating.

The velvet sky is spotted with some twinkling stars.

Anybody who attempts to enter the building will be spotted by the infra-red device.

Laura spotted her husband at once in the crowd surging out of the station.

【搭配】on the spot 当场, 立刻

【联想记忆】site(*n.* 地点, 场所), location(*n.* 位置, 特定区域), scene(*n.* 现场, 场面)

2. take...seriously

【词义】当真, 认真对待

e. g. I hope you can take what I said to you seriously. I am not kidding.

Take this chance seriously. You might not be offered another one.

【联想记忆】take...for granted(认为……是理所当然的)

3. evidence

【词义】*n.* 证据, 迹象

e. g. Scientists have found evidence in the experiment that drinking liquor occasionally is good for health.

Till now people haven't found evidence of life on other planets.

【搭配】in evidence 明显的, 显而易见的

e. g. Mrs. Jones was much in evidence at the forum.

【用法】evidence of/for...; evidence that...

【派生】evident(*adj.* 明显的, 显然的); evidently(*adv.* 明显地, 显然地)

【联想记忆】proof(*n.* 证据), clue(*n.* 线索)

4. accumulate

【词义】*v.* 积聚, 堆积

e. g. He accumulated a large fortune through the efforts he made in the promotion of the products.

The cold wind whistled through the big woods. Leaves fell down and accumulated on the ground.

【派生】accumulation(*n.* 积累, 堆积)

【联想记忆】gather(*v.* 搜集, 集合), collect(*v.* 搜集), assemble(*v.* 组装)

5. feel obliged to do sth.

【词义】被迫做……

e. g. I felt obliged to undertake the task because my teacher asked me for help.

The princess felt obliged to take the frog to her bed to sleep because she had promised that.

【联想记忆】be obliged to do sth. (不得不做某事), be obliged to sb. (感谢某人)

6. investigate

【词义】*v.* 调查, 研究

e. g. FBI will investigate the affair.

He had been investigated and was confirmed to take bribes.

【搭配】investigation into... 调查……

【派生】investigation(*n.* 调查); investigator(*n.* 调查者)

【联想记忆】study(*v.* 研究), research(*n.* 研究), survey(*v.* & *n.* 调查)

7. description

【词义】*n.* 描写, 记述, 形容

e. g. The report gave a vivid description of the match.

I am going to publish a description of my travel to Tibet.

【派生】describe(*v.* 描写); descriptive(*adj.* 描述的)

【联想记忆】depict(*v.* 描写), narrate(*v.* 记叙), prescribe(*v.* 开药方), inscribe(*v.* 记下)

8. claim

【词义】*v.* 宣称; 索赔; 索取

e. g. He claimed to be a descendant of Confucius.

They claimed that they had found an effective method to prevent bird flue from spreading.

The victims of the Second World War claimed on compensation for their sufferings.

The earthquake which happened in Pakistan claimed thousands of lives.

【搭配】lay claim to 坚持对……的权利或所有权

【用法】claim that...; claim to be... 宣称

【联想记忆】proclaim(*v.* 宣布), acclaim(*v.* & *n.* 喝彩, 欢呼)

9. hunt

【词义】*v.* 寻找

e. g. Graduates swarmed to the talent markets to hunt for good jobs.

I have been hunting for my book everywhere, and it is just on the desk!

【搭配】hunt down 追捕……直至捕获; 搜寻……直至找到

e. g. They hunted him down and strung him up.

on the hunt (for) 正在寻找……

hunt for sth. 寻找

【派生】hunter(*n.* 猎人)

【联想记忆】look for(寻找), search for(搜寻), seek(*v.* 探索, 寻求), job-hunter(*n.* 求职者)

10. blackberry

【词义】*n.* 黑莓

e. g. They could find nothing to eat but the blackberries.

【构词】black(黑色的) + berry(浆果) = blackberry

【联想记忆】blueberry(*n.* 蓝莓), strawberry(*n.* 草莓), cranberry(*n.* 越橘)

11. confirm

【词义】*v.* 进一步确认, 加强

e. g. I need to check for more references to confirm the idea that you put forward.

The following accidents confirmed my belief that all of these must be controlled by a certain group of people.

【派生】confirmation(*n.* 证实, 确认); confirmed(*adj.* 证实的, 习惯的)

【联想记忆】conform to(遵守, 符合), affirm(*v.* 确认), firm(*adj.* 坚定的 *n.* 公司)

12. human being

【词义】人类, 人

e. g. You might think that those who are convinced that human beings are not the only intelligent beings of the world are very naive.

He is a good human being, kind and helpful.

We are all human beings.

【联想记忆】humankind(*n.* 人类), humane(*adj.* 仁慈的), inhuman(*adj.* 野蛮的), mankind(*n.* 人类), animal(*n.* 动物), beast(*n.* 野兽), man(*n.* 男人, 人类), person(*n.* 人)

13. corner

【词义】*v.* 使走投无路, 使陷入困境 *n.* 角落, 拐角处

e. g. The primitive men cornered big animals for food.

He will not attack you unless he is cornered and feels frightened.

I will wait at the corner of the street for your pick-up.

【搭配】around the corner 在拐角处, 即将到来

e. g. There is a drugstore around the corner.

Winter is around the corner and you need to buy some clothes to keep warm.

【联想记忆】jam(*n.* 困境), angle(*n.* 角, 角度), horn(*n.* 犄角, 喇叭)

14. trail

【词义】*n.* 一串, 一系列; 踪迹, 痕迹 *v.* 跟踪, 追踪; 拖, 拉

e. g. The visiting Premier was followed by a trail of reporters.

Those who only leave a trail of empty promises instead of credit are not welcomed here.

The blood is the trail of the wounded wolf.

They will spare no efforts to trail the political prisoner.

The bride's beautiful dress trailed behind.

The horse ran off from the barn, trailing its saddle.

【搭配】trail behind 无精打采地走, 拖沓地走

trail off 声音逐渐减弱, 逐渐消失

follow the trail 跟着, 追踪

【派生】trailer(*n.* 追踪者)

【联想记忆】trace(*n.* 痕迹 *v.* 追踪, 回溯), track(*n.* 轨迹 *v.* 追踪, 留下痕迹), drag(*v.* 拖, 拉), haul(*v.* 拖, 拉)

15. cling

【词义】*v.* 紧握, 紧抱; 坚持

e. g. The first time when the baby saw so many people he clung to his mother.

【搭配】cling on to 紧紧抱住, 死抱不放

cling to sth. 紧贴着

They clung to each other when the train was going to leave.

【联想记忆】hold(*v.* 拿着, 支持), seize(*v.* 抓住, 夺取), adhere to(黏附), stick to(粘住)

16. convince

【词义】*v.* 使……信服

e. g. Father convinced me that I should choose medicine as my major.

He was convinced of his error and apologized for it.

I convinced Jean to accompany me to the hospital.

be fully convinced 充分相信; be half convinced 半信半疑

【用法】convince sb. (that) 令某人相信……

convince sb. of sth. 使某人相信……; convince sb. to do 说服某人做某事

【派生】convincing(*adj.* 令人心悦诚服的)

【联想记忆】persuade(*v.* 劝服), lobby(*v.* 游说), assure(*v.* 保证, 担保), guarantee(*v.* 保证, 担保)

17. possess

【词义】*v.* 拥有, 占有, 具有

e. g. I can't believe that he possesses two cars.

He possesses a strong force of personality that I can't reject.

【搭配】be possessed by/with 被……缠住/迷住

e. g. He was possessed by the desire to get wealthy and famous.

【派生】possession(*n.* 拥有, 占有, 领地)

【联想记忆】have(*v.* 拥有, 有), own(*v.* 拥有), property(*n.* 财产), belongings(*n.* 财产), obsess(*v.* 使困扰)

18. disturb

【词义】*v.* 扰乱; 使烦躁; 打断

e. g. The gunshot pierced the sky and disturbed the peace of the village.

The secret was revealed, which disturbed me very much.

Constant visits of the students really disturbed her work.

【派生】disturbance(*n.* 骚动, 打扰); disturbing(*adj.* 令人心烦的)

【联想记忆】interrupt(*v.* 打断), irritate(*v.* 惹恼)

19. at large

【词义】未被捕, 逍遥自在

e. g. The wolf escaped from the zoo and was still at large till now.

【联想记忆】by and large(总的来说, 大体上)

20. raise

【词义】*v.* 筹集, 筹款; 举起, 提高; 种植, 抚养

e. g. The fund is raised to help the children to go back to school.

The cat raised its head over the table to find some food.

The owner decided to raise the rent.

Tomatoes were originally raised in Mexico.

He found another job in order to raise the family.

【搭配】raise one's head 抬起头 raise the flag 升旗

raise one's courage 使某人鼓起勇气 raise salaries 提高工资

raise funds 筹集资金 raise a question 提出问题

【联想记忆】rise(*v.* 升起), arise(*v.* 出现); arouse(*v.* 唤起), lift(*v.* 举起), rear(*v.* 饲养), cultivate(*v.* 耕作, 培养), bring up(抚养长大)

21. manage

【词义】*v.* 管理, 处理; 控制, 操纵; 设法做到

e. g. The secretary helped to manage the company when the owner was away.

The horse was difficult to manage.

Can you manage another slice of cake?

【搭配】manage with 以……设法应付

manage without 在没有……下应付过去

manage to do sth. 设法做到……

e. g. No ready technical data were available, but we could manage without them.

Nobody knows how he could manage to survive the massacre.

【派生】manager(*n.* 经理); management(*n.* 经营)

【联想记忆】administer(*v.* 管理)

22. damage

【词义】*v.* 损害, 伤害 *n.* 损害, 伤害; [律](用复数)赔偿金

e. g. Their houses were damaged by the enemy's shellfire.

Natural disasters caused great damage every year.

The storm did a lot of damage to the crops.

The court awarded £500 damages to the injured.

【搭配】do damage to 损害, 破坏

【联想记忆】harm(*v. & n.* 伤害), injure(*v.* 损害, 伤害), hurt(*v.* 伤害, 使痛心), ruin(*n. & v.* 堕落毁灭), spoil(*v.* 溺爱, 损害), destroy(*v.* 消灭, 摧毁)

23. figure

【词义】*n.* 人物; 身材; 数字; 轮廓 *v.* 认为, 考虑

e. g. Hamlet is the most famous tragic figure in Shakespeare's works.

She is a sunny girl with sweet smiles and a nice figure.

This figure increased to 72 percent during summer vacation.

She has a five-figure income.

I saw a figure dashing down the street.

I figure the manager will be back soon.

【搭配】figure out 算出, 想出

figure on 依靠

e. g. I couldn't figure out who the lady with the sunglasses was.

We figured on your support.

【联想记忆】number(*n.* 数字), statistics(*n.* 统计学), datum(*n.* 数据), digit(*n.* 数字), outline(*n.* 轮廓)

24. equal

【词义】*v.* 等于, 比得上 *adj.* 等值的, 平等的; 不相上下的; 胜任的 *n.* 匹敌者

e. g. Nobody could equal her in counting by heart.

People should have equal rights despite their races and colours.

All countries, big or small, should be equal.

John is quite equal to the completion of the project.

Are men and women equals in physical strength?

【搭配】be equal to/with 和……相等

be equal to 能胜任做……

【派生】equate (*v.* 与……等同)

【联想记忆】match (*v.* 相配), be equivalent to (相当于……), be identical with (和……一样的)



Part II 词汇练习

I. Multiple choice.

- The criminal was still C and every citizen should look out.
A. in large B. with large C. at large D. by large
- Finally, we D the police of Tom's innocence.
A. persuaded B. spoke C. advised D. convinced
- Don't touch the necklace. It is B my mother and I treasure it very much.
A. in the possession B. in possession of
C. with the possession of D. with possession of
- I B dancing classes when I was in elementary school.
A. got used to attending B. used to attend
C. was used to attending D. used to attending
- An abandoned car C 2 miles north of the crime scene before people reported it to the police.
A. spotted B. had spotted C. had been spotted D. had been spotting
- The B is far from enough to help to find the real criminal.
A. evident B. evidence C. evidently D. evidences
- If the fire alarm is counted, all residents are requested to BA in the courtyard.
A. assemble B. converge C. crowd D. accumulate
- If you want to set up a company, you must A with the regulations laid down by the authorities.
A. comply B. adhere C. confirm D. conform
- All the students have to D to the rules and regulations of the school.
A. confirm B. confront C. confine D. conform to
- Whether he could obtain his diploma or not greatly D him. 影响
A. disturbed B. distinguished C. distresses D. disputes

11. His failure A to be a good start for his career.
 A. turns out B. turns in C. turns down D. turns off
12. The city has once been known as AD city.
 A. a prosperity B. prosperous C. the prosperity D. a prosperous
13. The employees complained B the manager their low salaries.
 A. about... of B. to... about C. about... to D. to... to
14. The exploration team is C enough provisions.
 A. equipping with B. equipping on C. equipped with D. equipped on
15. In the past the big clock B the hours.
 A. struck always B. always struck
 C. was always striking D. has always been striking

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given.

get used to	cling to	convince	hunt
at large	happen	however	disturb
damage	figure	complaint	raise

- He had tried his best in the exam, , he failed again.
- Tom hasn't the fast pace of city life.
- The lion ran out of the zoo, and now it is still .
- People have been for the lost girl all these days.
- Over exploration of the natural resources will the balance of nature.
- I to see a former classmate of mine in the stadium yesterday.
- I tried to the teacher to change the plan.
- The children each other, trembling in the bone-chilly wind.
- The workers went on strike, demanding that their salaries should be .
- Churchill is a very famous political in British history.
- The hurricane did a lot of to the crops.
- Don't always pour out your to me. You should make some changes yourself.

III. Translation.

- 火灾发生时，他恰巧不在房间里。
- 我今天不得不把这项任务完成。
- 被告试图使法庭相信他的清白。
- 你所说的进一步证实了我的想法：他和这件事情有关联。
- 工地的噪音破坏了夜晚的安静。
- 他是由他的祖父母抚养大的。
- 主席会认真考虑那个年轻人在会议上提出的建议。
- 如果有问题请举手。
- 你是怎么设法度过难关的？
- 下一次这个队将去南极考察。

单元二 (Lessons 3 - 5)



Part I 课文词汇讲解

1. explore

【词义】*v.* 勘测; 探索, 研究

e. g. People will make more efforts to explore the outer space.

Have you ever explored the possibilities of building a factory in the village?

【派生】explorer(*n.* 探险家); exploration(*n.* 探险)

【联想记忆】exploit(*v.* 开发, 剥削), probe(*v.* 探查, 查明)

2. promontory

【词义】*n.* 隆起; 海角

e. g. A high ridge of land stretches out into the sea and forms a promontory.

【联想记忆】cape(*n.* 海角)

3. at one time

【词义】一度, 曾经

e. g. This temple was at one time used to worship God.

I was confused about the real meaning of life at one time.

【联想记忆】at a time(每次)

4. prosperous

【词义】*adj.* 繁荣的, 昌盛的

e. g. He was born in a prosperous feudal family.

Our country is getting more and more prosperous under the leadership of the Communist Party.

【派生】prosperously(*adv.* 繁荣地); prosper(*v.* 成功, 兴隆)

【联想记忆】booming(*adj.* 繁荣的), thriving(*adj.* 繁荣的)

5. civilization

【词义】*n.* 文明, 文明世界

e. g. The priest hoped that he could bring civilization to each corner of the country.

It is generally accepted that the Chinese civilization is one of the oldest in the world.

【派生】civil(*adj.* 公民的); civilize(*v.* 使文明, 使开化)

【联想记忆】culture(*n.* 文化)

6. decorate

【词义】*v.* 装饰, 点缀; 给……授予荣誉

e. g. Children are helping parents decorate the room before Christmas.

This soldier was decorated for bravery.

【搭配】decorate...with... 用……点缀, 装饰

e. g. People decorated the main street with colourful flags.

【派生】decoration(*n.* 装饰); decorator(*n.* 油漆工)

【辨析】decorate, adorn

这两个词都有“装饰”的意思。adorn 的意思为“使美观”, 我们还可以用它表示“佩带”的意思。如:

She adorned herself with jewels and disguised herself as a princess at the fancy ball.

7. equip

【词义】*v.* 装备, 配备

e. g. They can't afford to equip their laboratories properly because of lack of funds.

【搭配】equip oneself for 装备自己

be equipped with 配备, 安装

e. g. The tourists equipped themselves for a long journey.

The army was equipped with advanced weapons.

【派生】equipment(*n.* 装备, 设备)

【联想记忆】install(*v.* 安装), supply(*v.* 供给), provide(*v.* 提供)

8. fragment

【词义】*n.* 碎片

e. g. She dropped the precious vase and it broke into fragments.

He has not recovered and could only recall some fragments of the incident.

【搭配】reduce to fragments 弄碎

【派生】fragmental(*adj.* 碎片的)

【联想记忆】chip(*n.* 碎片, 筹码), patch(*n.* 碎片, 斑点), piece(*n.* 片, 块, 件)

9. preserve

【词义】*v.* 保护, 维护; 保存, 保持

e. g. The government spent a lot of money preserving the places of historical interest.

The mission of the troops is to eliminate local collisions and preserve peace.

Salt can preserve food from decaying.

The Ancient people knew how to preserve dead bodies.

【派生】preservation(*n.* 保存); preservative(*n.* 防腐剂)

【联想记忆】conserve(*v.* 保存), deserve(*v.* 应受, 值得), reserve(*v.* 预定, 储备), maintain(*v.* 维持)

10. reconstruct

【词义】*v.* 重建, 改造; 推想

e. g. The shelter was going to collapse and needed reconstructing.

The city was reconstructed immediately after the war.

The police were trying to reconstruct the crime basing on the evidence.

【派生】reconstruction(*n.* 重建)

【联想记忆】construct(*v.* 建设), build(*v.* 建设, 建立), instruct(*v.* 指导, 命令)

11. identity

【词义】*n.* 身份, 同一性

e. g. There's no clue to the identity of the criminal.

The police are still uncertain of the murderer's identity.

reach (an) identity of views

【搭配】identity card 身份证

【派生】identify(*v.* 识别, 确定); identification(*n.* 辨认, 鉴别)

【联想记忆】identical(*adj.* 同一的, 同样的)

12. manual

【词义】*adj.* 手工的, 手动的; 体力的 *n.* 手册, 指南

e. g. This job is a manual one and couldn't be finished by a machine.

Manual workers shouldn't be looked down upon.

Each student was given a manual after entering the university.

【搭配】manual work 手工劳动 manual worker 体力劳动者

manual training 手工课

【派生】manually(*adv.* 手工地)

【联想记忆】handmade(*adj.* 手工制的), brainwork(*n.* 脑力劳动), annual(*adj.* 一年一次的)

13. sacrifice

【词义】*v.* 牺牲, 献身; 祭祀, 供奉 *n.* 牺牲, 祭品

e. g. She sacrificed her career so that she could take care of the family.

The soldier sacrificed his life to save the child out of danger.

He sacrificed a sheep in the temple.

I would never dream of asking you to make such a sacrifice.

A lamb was offered in sacrifice.

【搭配】sacrifice...for/to 为……而牺牲/牺牲……而换得……

make sacrifices (为)……作出牺牲

at a sacrifice 亏本, 蚀本(出售)

at the sacrifice of 靠牺牲……; 以……为代价

e. g. His parents made many sacrifices to send him to the college.

【用法】sacrifice A to B 为 B 牺牲 A

be a sacrifice for... 成为……的牺牲品

【联想记忆】at the cost of/at the price of(以……为代价)

14. privilege

【词义】*n.* 特权, 好处

e. g. I had the privilege of interviewing the prime minister.

A harmonious society should be based on equal rights instead of privileges.

【搭配】grant sb. the privilege of doing sth. 赋予某人做某事的特权

【联想记忆】advantage(*n.* 好处), benefit(*n.* 好处), entitle(*v.* 给……权利/资格)

15. give rise to

【词义】导致, 引起

e. g. These bad conditions have given rise to a lot of crimes.

· Easy access to guns will give rise to more violence.

【联想记忆】lead to(导致), result in(导致), cause(*v.* 引起, 促成), induce(*v.* 导致)

16. in the case of

【词义】至于……, 就……而言

e. g. Stealing is not a shame in the case of him/in his case.

【辨析】in the case of, in case of

这两个短语在意思上有较大的差别。in the case of 表示“就……言”; in case of 表示“万一”。如:

It is quite a well-done job in the case of her, a 10-year-old child.

You should insure your house in case of a fire.

17. embarrass

【词义】*v.* 使窘迫, 使为难

e. g. When I began to speak, the whole class broke into laughter and made me embarrassed.

He was embarrassed by debts.

Financial troubles embarrassed the company.

【用法】be embarrassed by/with... 因为……而窘迫

【派生】embarrassing(*adj.* 令人窘迫的); embarrassed(*adj.* 尴尬的, 窘迫的); embarrassment(*n.* 困窘, 阻碍)

【联想记忆】feel ill at ease(感到不安), awkward(*adj.* 笨拙的), clumsy(*adj.* 笨拙的)

【辨析】embarrass, abash

embarrass 指“因不安以致言语行为显得很不自然”。如:

I was embarrassed by their words of praises.

abash 指“使感到困惑或羞愧”。如:

I stood abashed at his criticism.

18. exact

【词义】*adj.* 确切的; 精确的, 准确无误的

e. g. Can you tell me the exact time when the meeting is to be dismissed?

Do you remember what the teacher's exact words are?

You have to be very exact in the design, because a small mistake can make a big difference.

Nobody present could give the exact figures of increase in sales offhand.

【搭配】be more exact/to be exact 精确地说

e. g. The urgent report was completed in less than one day — six hours, to be more exact.

【派生】exactly(*adv.* 精确地)

【联想记忆】precise(*adj.* 精确的), accurate(*adj.* 准确的)

19. go to extremes

【词义】走极端

e. g. She can never express her idea without going to extremes.

Sometimes he eats large amounts and sometimes nothing. He goes from one extreme to another.

【派生】extremely(*adv.* 极端地, 非常地)

【联想记忆】radical(*adj.* 激进的), go from one extreme to another (从一个极端走向另一个极端)

20. surround

【词义】*v.* 包围, 环绕

e. g. The city is surrounded by a river.

Children sat down, surrounding the teacher and began to play a game.

【派生】surroundings(*n.* 环绕物, 环境)

【联想记忆】encircle(*v.* 包围), circle(*v.* 围, 环绕), round(*adj.* 圆的 *n.* 圆形)

21. obtain

【词义】*v.* 获得, 得到

e. g. He obtained a knowledge of journalism after 3 years' full-time study.

The statistics obtained from the recent survey conducted by the government must be very reliable.

【派生】obtainable(*adj.* 可得到的)

【联想记忆】gain(*v.* 获得), attain(*v.* 获得), acquire(*v.* 获得)

【辨析】attain, get, reach

这三个词都可以表示“到达某一目的地或达成某目标”。

get 和 reach 比较常见一些, 多用于口语中, 可用于抽象或具体事物。

e. g. We'll get to Shanghai tomorrow morning.

We hoped to reach Milan by nightfall and Venice the next day.

attain 常用于抽象的上下文中, 如: attain success; 如用于具体事物中, 则含有战胜困难的意思, 如: The storm-beaten ship at length attained the harbour/the top of a hill.

22. fire

【词义】*v.* 解雇, 辞退; 开火 *n.* 火, 炉火; 火灾

e. g. He was fired from his last job for being late.

The police fired (several rubber bullets) into the crowd.

The small room was on fire for a short time.

He set fire to the dry grass.

Have you insured your house against fire?

【搭配】set fire to 放火 on fire 起火

【联想记忆】fire alarm(火灾警报), fireman(*n.* 消防员), fire insurance(火灾保险), firework(*n.* 焰火, 鞭炮), hire(*v.* 雇佣), employ(*v.* 雇佣), dismiss(*v.* 解雇), resign(*v.* 辞职)

【辨析】dismiss, sack, fire

dismiss 是这三个动词中最正式的一个, fire 是非正式英语, 而 sack 是俚语。如:

He was dismissed from the job for being lazy.

If you're late again tomorrow, you'll be sacked.

23. allow

【词义】*v.* 允许, 承认; 使……得以发生

e. g. Smoking is not allowed in many public places.

The manager allowed him one week of vacation in the coming winter.