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内容提要

本书专门为新版《新概念英语》的学习者编写，与原教材课文词汇同步，涵盖了全四册的所有词汇，近5000个词条（短语）。书中对词汇进行了详细的解析，除了列出了词汇在课文中的义项外，还给出了词汇的“补充释义”，同时还增加了“例句”、“短语搭配”、“词义辨析”、“记忆拓展”、“词形变化”、“练习题”等内容，从不同的角度帮助学习者理解和记忆词汇的用法。

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说　明

由英国著名英语教育专家路易·乔治·亚历山大教授与北京外国语大学何其莘教授联合编写的《新概念英语》，是完全针对中国学生学习英语的特点而编写的一套英语教材，侧重于英语听、说、读、写四种语言技能的综合训练，注重实际运用能力；语言活泼，趣味性强。自出版以来，《新概念英语》以其严密的体系性、严谨的科学性、超强的实用性、浓郁的趣味性，深受广大英语学习者的青睐。

本书与新版《新概念英语》课文词汇同步，涵盖了全四册的近5000个词条（短语），既包含教材课后列出的词汇，也包含课文中出现的其他重点词汇，适合学习者随时参考复习。

书中词汇解析详细，内容丰富，除了列出了词汇在课文中的义项外，还给出了词汇的“补充释义”，同时还增加了“例句”、“短语搭配”、“词义辨析”、“记忆拓展”、“词形变化”、“练习题”等内容，从不同的角度帮助学习者理解和记忆词汇的用法。

参与本书编写的有宋德伟、顾玉梅、胡秀梅、孙立、姜德忠、廖建国、陆塘兴、任学军、施爱弟、吴文瑛、侯建俊、龚志明、徐嘉、江毅、李宝庆、高向云、李可义和靳萌等。书中疏漏之处在所难免，请广大学习者多提宝贵意见。我们的联系方式是：

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第 1 册　英语初阶

Lesson 1

excuse /ɪk'skju:z/ *v.*原谅

/补/ *n.*借口；理由；辩解 *vt.*为…辩解

/变/ excused，excused，excuses，excusing，复数 excuses

/例/ Stop making excuses! 别再找借口了！

Please excuse my bad handwriting. 请原谅我字迹潦草。

He excused himself for being late. 他为他的迟到作辩解。

Excuse me for ringing you so early. 请原谅这么早给你打电话。

/搭/ in excuse of 为…辩解；excuse sb. for doing sth. 原谅某人做了某事；excuse sb's doing sth. 原谅某人做了某事；think of an excuse to do sth. 想一个做某事的借口

/记/ 以-use 结尾的单词还有：amuse *vt.*使高兴；使欢喜；refuse *v.*拒绝；*n.*废物，垃圾

/比/ excuse 指原谅轻微的过失等；pardon 指语气较正式，用于赦免罪犯等；forgive 个人的感情色彩较浓。例如：I beg your pardon.请原谅我。（正式用语，没听清请求重复。）Please forgive me.请原谅我。（在对方生气时请求原谅的话语。）

/题/ He pushed his way through the crowd, saying "_____."

A. Pardon　B. You're welcome　C. Excuse me　D. Don't mention it

me /mi:/ *pron.*我（宾格）

/例/ He saw me. 他看见了我。

Please give me the book. 请把这本书给我。

yes /jes/ *adv.*是的

/例/ —Are you ready? 准备好了吗？

—Yes, I am. 是的，好了。

—Could you come over to help me? 你能来帮我一把吗？

—Yes, I'd like to. 好，我很愿意帮忙。

/复/ yesman *n.*唯唯诺诺的人

/搭/ say yes to 同意…

is /ɪz/ *v.*be 现在时第三人称单数

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/例/ She is Peter's sister. 她是彼得的妹妹。

this /ðɪs/ *pron.*（时空、观念上较近的）这

/补/ *adj.*（时空、观念上较近的）这；这个；今

/例/ This man is my brother. 这个人是我的兄弟。

I'm coming to see you this evening. 今晚我要来看你。

This is my teacher. 这是我的老师。

Who told you this? 谁告诉你这个的?

/反/ that

handbag /'hændbæg/ *n.*手提包（女用）

pardon /'pɑ:dn/ *int.*原谅，请再说一遍

/补/ *n.*原谅，宽恕；对不起 *v.*原谅，宽恕

/例/ I beg your pardon. Would you please repeat the sentence? 对不起，你能把那个句子重复一遍吗?

Please pardon me for doing wrong. 请原谅我的过错。

You have my pardon for your recent rudeness. 我原谅你最近的无礼。

/搭/ pardon sb. for doing sth. 原谅（宽恕）某人干某事

beg one's pardon 请求原谅；请再说一遍

beg one's pardon for being late 原谅某人的迟到

/题/ Please pardon me _____.

A. to my getting in a word　　B. for my getting in a word

C. get in a word　　D. to get in a word

it /ɪt/ *pron.*它

/用/ 通常指刚刚提到过的事物、不知性别的动物、不明确性别的婴儿；作句首的主语，表示时间、天气、距离等；引导强调句。

/例/ What a beautiful baby! Is it a boy? 多么好看的小宝宝！是个男孩吗?

It's ten o'clock now. 现在十点了。

It was Tom who helped me out. 是汤姆帮助我摆脱困境。

/记/ 其他主格人称代词还有：

I 我；you 你；你们；he 他；she 她；we 我们；they 他们；她们；它们

其他宾格人称代词还有：

me 我；you 你；你们；him 他；her 她；us 我们；you 你们；them 他们；她们；它们

thank you 感谢你（们）

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very much 非常地

Lesson 2

pen /pen/ *n.*钢笔

/例/ The contract must be signed with a pen, not a pencil.

这份合同须用钢笔签署，不能用铅笔。

Please write with a pen.（= Please write in ink.）请用钢笔写。

/复/ penfriend *n.*笔友

/扩/ pencil *n.*铅笔

pencil /'pensl/ *n.*铅笔

/例/ Should I sign my name in pencil or ink? 我用铅笔还是钢笔签字?

/搭/ pencil box 铅笔盒; in pencil 用铅笔; hair pen 毛笔; drawing pencil 绘图铅笔

/题/ Let's first sharpen _____.

A. pencil B. a pencil C. the pencil

book /buk/ *n.*书

/补/ *v.*预定（戏票、车票等）

/例/ He is writing a book about history. 他正在写一本历史书。

He booked a seat on the plane to London. 他订了一张去伦敦的机票。

May I borrow your books? 我可以借你的书吗?

/复/ bookcase *n.*柜，书橱; bookkeeper *n.*记账员; booklet *n.*小册子; bookworm *n.*书虫; 书呆子; bookmark *n.*书签; bookshelf *n.*书架; bookshop *n.*书店; bookstore *n.*书店

/记/ 以-ook 结尾的单词还有: cook *v.*烹调; *n.*炊事员; hook *n.*钩子; *v.*钩住; look *v.*看

watch /wɒtʃ/ *n.*手表

/补/ *n.*监视，看管 *v.*观看，留心，注意看，注视，凝视，看护，守卫，看管

/变/ watched，watched，watches，watching，复数 watches

/例/ My watch is five minutes fast. 我的手表快了五分钟。

The police kept a watch on that house for two weeks. 警察对那座房子监视了两个星期。

Watch a football game. 观看足球赛。

What time is it by your watch? 你的表几点了?

Do you often watch television? 你常看电视吗?

She watched the train till it disappeared from sight.

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她凝视着火车，直至其从视野中消失。

A policeman watched outside the building. 一名警察在这座建筑物的外面监视着。

/搭/ watch out 当心，小心；watch out for 密切注意，提防…；watch over 查看，监视；keep watch 放哨，看守；watch out for 监视，提防；watch TV 看电视；watch the traffic 监管交通；watch a football game 看足球赛；watch sb. 观察某人；watch gymnastics competitions 看体操比赛；watch sb. do sth.看见某人做某事；watch sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事；all the people watching clap 全部看着的人都在鼓掌；watch a film 看电影；watch sb. from outside the hotel 从旅馆的外面注视着某人；watch sb. through somewhere 注视着某人穿过某地； watch the news on TV 看电视新闻

/题/ She liked to watch children _____.

A. to play　　B. play　　C. be playing　　D. played

coat /kəut/ *n.*上衣，外衣

/补/ *n.*（动物的）皮毛 *vt.*覆盖；在…上涂一层

/例/ He put on his fur coat and went out. 他穿上皮大衣出门了。

This dog has a thick coat of hair. 这条狗长有一身厚毛。

The pill is coated with sugar.这种药片包着一层糖衣。

/复/ overcoat *n.*大衣；raincoat *n.*雨衣

/记/ 以-oat 结尾的单词还有：boat *n.*小船；*v.*划船；goat *n.*山羊；throat *n.*喉咙；float *vt.*漂浮

/题/ Oh, Kate, why couldn't you wear the brown _____ with the blue trousers.

A. coats　　B. coat　　C. the coat

dress /dres/ *n.*连衣裙

/补/ *n.*女装，童装，盛装，礼服 *v.*穿衣，穿……衣服

/变/ dressed，dressed，dresses，dressing，复数 dresses

/例/ Children in bright-coloured dresses played on the ground.

穿着鲜艳童装的孩子们正在草地上玩。

He was in an evening dress at the party. 他在晚会上身穿晚礼服。

Dress yourself more neatly. 穿得整洁一点儿。

She was dressed in red. 她穿着红色衣服。

/搭/ dress up 穿上盛装，打扮漂亮；be dressed in (black) 穿着（黑衣服）；be dressed with sth. 用某东西装饰着；dress for dinner 穿夜礼服赴宴；dress up in a red coat 穿上一件红衣服；dress up 打扮起来，穿上；dress oneself as...把某人自己扮成…；dress like sb. 穿得像某人

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/比/ wear, put on, dress：三个词近义，其中 wear 表示穿着、戴、留着（胡子、头发）的某种状态；put on 表示穿戴的动作；dress 后接人作宾语，表示"给…穿衣"。

/题/ He got up, _____ and went out in a hurry.

A. dressed　B. to be dressed　C. dressing　D. be dressed

skirt /skɜ:t/ *n.*裙子

/例/ You look very beautiful in this white shirt and black skirt.

你穿这套白上衣黑裙子显得非常漂亮。

/搭/ wear a long skirt 穿着长裙

/题/ She is wearing a long _____.

A. skate　B. skirt　C. shirt

shirt /ʃɜ:t/ *n.*衬衣；（男式）衬衫

/例/ You look very nice in your new shirt. 穿上你的新衬衫，你看上去很漂亮。

You need a large size shirt. 你需要一件大号衬衫。

/记/ 表示服装的单词还有：skirt *n.*裙子；coat *n.*外套；trousers *n.*裤子；sock *n.*短袜；shoe *n.*鞋子；jacket *n.*夹克

/题/ I bought a shirt _____ my brother yesterday.

A. for　B. at　C. under

car /kɑ:/ *n.*小汽车

/例/ I came here in his car. 我是坐他的车来的。

It's a Chinese car. 这是一辆中国制造的小汽车。

/记/ 其他的交通工具还有：ship *n.*轮船；train *n.*火车；plane *n.*飞机；boat *n.*船；bus *n.*公共汽车；bike *n.*自行车；taxi *n.*出租车

house /haus/ *n.*房子

/例/ I've bought a house. 我买了一栋房子。

Tom owns a beautiful house. 汤姆有一幢漂亮的房子。

/搭/ keep house 管理家务；in front of the house 在房子的前面；behind the house 在房子的后面；come to one's house 来某人的家

/复/ housewife *n.*家庭主妇；housework *n.*家务事

/记/ 以-ouse 结尾的单词还有：mouse *n.*老鼠；blouse *n.*女衬衫

/题/ He has one house in the town and another _____ the country.

A. in　B. on　C. at

penny /'peni/ *n.*便士

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/变/ 复数 pence, pennies

/例/ It isn't worth a penny. 它不值一便士。

I have only two and a half penny left. 我只剩下 2.5 便士。

/题/ The journey won't cost you a penny if you come _____ my car.

A. for B. in C. to

Lesson 3

umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ *n.*伞

/例/ Take your umbrella in case it rains. 带上雨伞以防下雨。

Do you think I'll need my umbrella today? 你觉得今天我需要带伞吗?

You had an umbrella over your head to keep off the rain. 你头上有把雨伞来防雨。

Take an umbrella, it's going to rain. 带把伞，天要下雨。

/题/ The wind blew my umbrella inside _____.

A. out B. in C. up

please /pli:z/ *int.*请

/补/ *v.*使高兴，使人满意

/变/ pleased, pleased, pleases, pleasing

/例/ The girl in the shop is always eager to please everybody. 商店里的那个女店员总想使每个顾客都满意。

Please be quiet. 请安静点!

We're very pleased to see you again. 非常高兴又见到了你。

/搭/ do as you please 随你的便

/记/ 以-ease 结尾的单词还有：disease *n.*疾病；decrease *v.*减少，缩小；increase *n.&v.*增加，增长

/题/ The children's performance _____ the foreign guests.

A. please B. pleased C. pleases

here /hɪə/ *adv.*这里

/例/ I live here. 我住在这里。

Here comes Mary. 玛丽来了。

The pupils here are all from Beijing. 这儿的小学生都来自北京。

Here you are. 给你。

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Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

/搭/ here and now 此时此地；here and there 各处，到处；from here 从这里；be here 到，在这儿，出席

/题/ Please come _____.

A. at here B. to here C. here

my /maɪ/ *pron.*我的

/例/ My cat likes to lie in the sun. 我的猫喜欢趴着晒太阳。

/搭/ all by myself 独自，无人帮助

/扩/ myself *pron.*我自己，我本人

ticket /'tɪkɪt/ *n.*票

/例/ I'd like to buy two tickets for Shanghai. 我想买两张去上海的票。

/搭/ ticket collector 验票员；ticket office 售票处，票房；punch one's ticket 剪了某人的票；buy a ticket 买一张票；a single ticket 单程票

/题/ We buy a ticket _____ the ticket office.

A. with B. at C. in

number /'nʌmbə/ *n.*号码

/补/ *n.*数，数字，数目，数量，总量

/例/ 9 is an odd number and 10 is an even number. 9 是奇数，10 是偶数。

There are a large number of boys in this class. 这个班里有很多男孩子。

I'm number 3. 我是 3 号。

/搭/ a number of 若干，一些；in number 总共；number plate 车牌，号码牌；the number of … 的数字（谓语用单数）；the number of people 人数；a large number of people 许多人

/比/ 在 a number of 和 the number of 这两个短语中，前者表示"若干，许多"，句中动词按复数变化；后者表示"数目、数量"，句中动词用单数。

/题/ A number of people _____ the interesting film every Sunday.

A. watches B. watch C. is watching D. are watching

five /faɪv/ *num.*五

/例/ Sam read five books last month. 上个月山姆读了五本书。

/记/ fifteen *num.*十五；fifty *num.*五十；fifth *num.*第五

sorry /'sɒri/ *adj.*对不起的

/补/ *adj.*难过的，悲伤的，伤心的，后悔的，遗憾的，惋惜的

/例/ I'm sorry to hear that your father is dead. 听说你父亲去世了，我很难过。

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He was really sorry for what he had done. 他为自己所做的事情而感到悔恨。

He said sorry to the teacher when he was late for class. 他迟到了，向老师说对不起。

/搭/ be sorry about 对…感到遗憾（懊悔）；be (feel) sorry for 同情…，对感到难过；be sorry to do sth. 对做…表示抱歉；be sorry about that 对…感到很难过

/记/ 以-orry 结尾的单词还有：lorry *n.*载重卡车，卡车

/题/ I'm sorry _____ forgetting the concert tickets.

A. about B. to C. for D. x

sir /sɜ:/ *n.*先生

/例/ Good morning, sir. 先生，早上好。

Yes, sir. 是的，先生（长官）。

/近/ Mr. Mr.一般用于姓氏前；sir 表示"先生"时，一般不与姓氏连用。

cloakroom /'kləukru:m/ *n.*衣帽存放处

Lesson 4

suit /sju:t/ *n.*一套衣服

/补/ *v.*适宜于，中…的意，相称

/搭/ wear a green suit 穿一套绿色的西装；make sb. a new suit 为某人作一套新衣服；suit sb. to do sth. 某人适合做某事；be suited to 适合，适宜；suit…to （使）适合（适应）

/题/ The blouse _____ the old woman.

A. suits B. suited C. will suit

school /sku:l/ *n.*学校

/例/ He is now in school. 他现在在学校读书。

We have junior high and senior high school together. 我们的学校是初高中合校。

/搭/ primary school 小学；elementary school（美）小学；junior high school（美）初中；junior middle school（英）初中；senior high school（美）高中；senior middle school（英）高中；evening school 夜校；go to school 去上学；a school year 一学年；after school 课后(余)；at school 在校(上学)；private middle school 私立中学；leave school 毕业，退学；go to the school（为了其他目的而）去学校；school boys 男学生；school girls 女学生；school thing(s) 学习用品；school work 作业；school yard 校园；school-leaver 学校毕业生；school reports 学校成绩单

/复/ schoolbag *n.*书包；school-leaving *n.*（英）离校，辍学；schoolmate *n.*校友

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/题/ My younger sister is still _____ school.

A. at B. in C. on D. for

teacher /'ti:tʃə/ *n.*老师

/例/ My uncle is a history teacher in No. 3 middle school.

我叔叔是第三中学的一位历史老师。

/搭/ head teacher 班主任；men teachers 男教师；a woman teacher 一个女教师

/题/ Who is your _____?

A. teacher B. teachers C. the teacher

son /sʌn/ *n.*儿子

/例/ He has three sons but no daughters. 他有三个儿子但没有女儿。

The parents are very proud of their son. 这对父母以他们的儿子为荣。

/记/ daughter *n.*女儿

daughter /'dɔ:tə/ *n.*女儿

/例/ She has three daughters. 她有三个女儿。

Kate is Thompson's sister and Mr. Green's daughter. 凯特是汤普森的妹妹、格林先生的女儿。

/复/ daughter-in-law 儿媳

/扩/ daughterhood *n.*女儿时期；女儿身份

/记/ son *n.*儿子

/题/ He has two _____.

A. daughter B. daughters C. daughteres

Lesson 5

Mr. /'mɪstə/ *n.*先生

/例/ Oh, that's Mr. Brown. Let me introduce him to you.

哦，那是布朗先生。让我来介绍一下。

/记/ 表示称呼的单词有：

Mrs. *n.*夫人（称呼已婚女士）

Ms. *n.*女士（称呼婚姻状态不明女士）

Sir *n.*先生（后一般不接姓名）

Miss *n.*小姐（称呼未婚女士）

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good /gud/ *adj.*好（**better; best**）

/补/ *adj.*愉快的

/例/ I have a piece of good news for you. 我有一个好消息要告诉你。

They had a good time yesterday. 他们昨天玩得很高兴。

Good Luck! 好运气!

Good idea! 好主意!

Good heavens! 天哪!

/搭/ be good for 对…有益；a good many 许多，很多；be good to 对…友善；as good as 几乎等于，差不多；be good at 善于；do good 做好事；do sb. good 对…有益；for good 永久地，永远；good afternoon 下午好；good evening 晚上好，晚安；good morning 早上好，早安；goodness 天哪；good night 晚安；had better do sth. 最好做某事；had better not do sth. 最好别做某事；do one's best 尽力做某事； be good at doing sth. 擅长做某事；It's no good to do sth. 做某事是不好的；be good for growing plants 对种庄稼来说是好的

/复/ good-bye 再见，再会；good-looking 漂亮的，好看的；good-natured 心肠好的，性情温和的；good-tempered 脾气好的，和气的

/题/ Our teacher is good _____ us.

A. to B. for C.with D. at

morning /'mɔ:niŋ/ *n.*早晨

/例/ She goes shopping on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

她每星期二和星期五上午上街买东西。

/搭/ in the morning 在早晨；morning newspaper 晨报

/题/ He helped the old man carry water _____ a cold morning.

A. in B. at C. on D. of

Miss /mis/ *n.*小姐

/例/ My history teacher is Miss Gao. 我的历史老师是高小姐。

new /nju:/ *adj.*新的

/变/ newer，newest

/例/ We sell new and used furniture. 我们出售新旧家具。

This is a new film. 这是一部新影片。

/搭/ the New World（指美洲）新大陆，新世界；a new kind of 一种新的…；a new pair 一双新的；New York 纽约；New Zealand 新西兰

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/复/ newcomer *n.*新来的人；newborn *adj.*（指婴儿）新生的，降生的

/扩/ newly *adv.*最近，前不久；renew *v.*续借，更新

/反/ old *adj.*旧的；used *adj.*用过的；secondhand *adj.*二手的

student /'stju:dənt/ *n.*学生

/例/ He was a student at Beijing University. 他曾是北京大学的学生。

There are about over one thousand students in this school.

这所学校约有一千多名学生。

/搭/ junior middle school student 中学生；senior middle school student 高中生；primary school pupil 小学生

/近/ learner

/题/ He is a High School _____.

A. student B. students C. a student

French /frentʃ/ *n.&adj.*法国人（的）

/补/ *n.*法语

/例/ Michael was pleased that he could speak French when he was in Paris.

在巴黎时迈克尔很得意自己能说法语。

/搭/ French lessons 法语课；speak French 说法语；the French 法国人

/题/ That lady _____ French.

A. is B. are C. were

German /'dʒɜ:mən/ *n.&adj.*德国人（的）

/补/ *n.*德语

/例/ German cars are expensive. 德国汽车价格昂贵。

/搭/ the Germans 全体德国人；some Germans 一些德国人；speak German 说德语

/题/ Britt is _____.

A. German B. Germans C. Germany

nice /naɪs/ *adj.*美好的

/补/ *adj.*令人愉快的，好的

/例/ The soup tastes very nice. 这汤味道很好。

How nice of you to do that for me! 你帮我做了那件事，你真好！

It's nice talking to you. 同你谈话真高兴。

That's very nice of you. 你真好。

/搭/ nice to meet you 见到你非常高兴；nice to see you 见到你非常高兴；nice meeting you

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again 再一次见到你很高兴；nice seeing you again 再一次见到你很高兴

/记/ 以-ice 结尾的单词还有：vice *adj.*副的；rice *n.*米饭；price *n.*价格；twice *adv.*两倍，两次；advice *n.*建议，忠告

/题/ It's hard to be _____ to someone you don't like.

A. nice B. please C. kind D. goodness

meet /mi:t/ *v.*遇见

/补/ *n.*会，集会

/变/ met，met，meets，meeting

/例/ I met her on my way home. 我在回家的路上遇见了她。

The meet was held last night. 会议是在昨晚召开的。

Hi, Jim. Nice to meet you. 嗨，吉姆，非常高兴见到你。

Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴!

Glad to meet you! 见到你很高兴!

/搭/ meet with 遇到，碰上；meet here 在这见面；sports meet 运动会；meet sb. for the first time；第一次遇见某人；meet for the first time 第一次见面；make ends meet 量入为出，使收支相抵

/题/ Yesterday when I was walking in the street I _____ an old friend.

A. met B. met with C. watched D. noticed

Japanese /dʒæpəˈni:z/ *n.&adj.*日本人（的）

/补/ *n.&adj.*日本（的）；日本语

/例/ He is studying Japanese as his second foreign language. 他正在学习日语作为自己的第二外语。

/扩/ Japan *n.*日本国

/搭/ speak Japanese 说日语；learn Japanese 学习日语

/记/ Chinese 中国人（的）；Portuguese 葡萄牙人（的）；Vietnamese 越南人（的）；

Korean /kəˈrɪən/ *n.&adj.* 韩国人（的）

Chinese /ʧaɪˈni:z/ *n.&adj.*中国人（的）

/补/ *n.&adj.*中国的；汉语的

/例/ Chinese history is very interesting. 中国历史很有趣。

/搭/ Chinese characters 中国字，汉字；a (lots of) Chinese 一位（许多）中国人

/题/ We Chinese _____ a brave people.

A. is B. are C. has D. have

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too /tu:/ *adv.*也

/补/ *adv.*太，过分

/例/ She can speak English, and French too. 她既会说英语又会说法语。

You talk too much. 你说得太多了。

I went to the lecture. He went there, too. 我去听演讲了，他也去了。

/搭/ too many 太多（后接可数名词）；too much 太多（后接不可数名词）；too...to... 太…而不能…；much too 太…（表程度）

Lesson 6

make /meɪk/ *n.*牌号（产品）

/补/ *v.*做，制造；使得

/变/ made，made，makes，making

Swedish /'swi:dɪʃ/ *adj.*瑞典的

English /'ɪŋglɪʃ/ *adj.*英国的

/补/ *n.*英语 *adj.*英国人的

/例/ He's studying English literature.

他正在研究英国文学。

/搭/ in English 用英语（讲话）；English-speaking 说英语的，讲英语的；speak English with sb. 和某人说英语

/题/ Spoken English is very important _____ us.

A. with B. to C. on D. for

American /ə'merɪkən/ *adj.*美国的

/补/ *n.*美国人 *adj.*美洲的

/例/ American idea of something is quite different from ours.

美国人对一些事情的看法与我们有很大差别。

I am American.我是美国人。

Italian /ɪ'tæljən/ *adj.*意大利的

Volvo /'vɒlvəu/ *n.*沃尔沃

Peugeot *n.*标致

Mercedes /mə'seɪdi:z/ *n.*梅赛德斯

Toyota /'təujəutə/ *n.*丰田

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Daewoo /ˈdæwuː/ *n.*大宇

Mini /mɪnɪ/ *n.*迷你

Ford /fɔːd/ *n.*福特

Fiat /ˈfiːæt/ *n.*菲亚特

Lesson 7

I /aɪ/ *pron.*我

/例/ I like dancing. 我喜欢跳舞。

I'm an editor. 我是一名编辑。

/记/ my *pron.*我的（形容词性物主代词）；me *pron.*我（宾格）；mine *pron.*我的（东西）（名词性物主代词）

am /æm/ *v.*be 现在时第一人称单数

/例/ I am tall and fat. 我身高体胖。

are /ɑː/ *v.*be 现在时第二人称单数，所有人称复数

/例/ You are my friend. 你是我的朋友。

name /neɪm/ *n.*名字

/补/ *vt.*命名；名叫

/例/ They named their child John. 他们给孩子取名叫约翰。

What's your name, please? 请问你叫什么名字？

/搭/ call someone names 骂人，谩骂；in the name of 以…名义；make a name 出名；sign one's name 签名；full name 全名；family name 姓，家庭的名字；first name 第一个名字，姓前的名字，自己的名字；middle name 中间名字(一般为教名)；given name 给定的名字，自己（本人）的名字；last name 姓，家庭名字；pen name 笔名

/扩/ namely *adv.*即，也就是；surname *n.*姓，姓氏

/记/ 以-ame 结尾的单词还有：fame *n.*名声，声誉；game *n.*游戏，比赛；same *adj.*同样的，同一的；lame *adj.*跛的；blame *v.*责备，责怪；flame *n.*火焰；frame *n.*结构，框架；shame *n.*羞耻，耻辱

/题/ We named Jim _____ our monitor.

A. for B. to C. as

what /wɒt/ *adj.&pron.*什么

/补/ *adj.*哪些，多么；*pron.*什么东西；（用于表示两事之间的关系）…的东西

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/例/ What books have you read on this subject? 你读过哪些关于这方面的书?

What funny stories she tells! 她讲的故事真有趣!

What do you want? 你要什么?

What she said surprised everyone. 她所说的话使大家感到震惊。

What for? 为什么? /干吗?

What if? 如果…那又怎样? /即使…又有什么要紧?

What's sb.'s trouble? 某人怎么了?

What's the trouble? 怎么了?

What a pity! 多么遗憾!

What a shame! 真糟糕!太遗憾了!

/搭/ what about（询问消息、提供建议、征求意见）怎么样

What ... like? 什么样的? /怎么样? What's up? 发生什么事了? /怎么啦? What's wrong?怎么了? 出了什么事? What's wrong with sb.? 某人怎么了?

/题/ _____ is your father? He is a doctor.

A.Who B.What C.That D. How

nationality /ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti/ *n.*国籍

/例/ She lives in Germany but has French nationality. 她住在德国但是具有法国国籍。

What is your nationality? 你是哪国国籍?

We were both of the same nationality. 我们两个是同一国籍。

/搭/ take ... nationality 接受…国籍

/题/ The families had all been _____ different nationalities.

A. of B. in C. on

job /dʒɒb/ *n.*工作

/搭/ find a job 找到一项工作; one's job is to do sth.某人的工作是做某事; no job 没有工作; do a part-time job 做兼职工作

/题/ It is reported that those experts did a lot of _____.

A. job B. works C. work D. thing

keyboard /ˈkiːbɔːd/ *n.*电脑键盘

operator /ˈɒpəreɪtə/ *n.*操作人员

engineer /ˌendʒɪˈnɪə/ *n.*工程师

/补/ v.设计，操作，管理，策划

/例/ Mr. White is an engineer. 怀特先生是位工程师。

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The engineer won't come until tomorrow. 这位工程师直到明天才能来。

/题/ A man who makes roads and builds bridges _____ a civil engineer.

A. is called B.called C. has called

Lesson 8

policeman /pə'li:smən/ *n.*警察

/变/ 复数 policemen

/例/ My uncle is a traffic policeman. 我舅舅是个交通警察。

A policeman asked me several questions. 有个警察问了我好几个问题。

/题/ There _____ many policemen in the street.

A. are B. is C. was

policewoman /pə'li:s,wumən/ *n.*女警察

taxi driver 出租汽车司机

air hostess 空中小姐

postman /'pəustmən/ *n.*邮递员

nurse /nɜ:s/ *n.*护士

/补/ *n.*保育员

/例/ Several nurses assisted the doctor. 有几名护士给那位医生帮过忙。

The woman nurse is very kind to patients. 那个女护士对病人很和气。

/扩/ nursery *n.*托儿所，育儿室；nursing *n.*（职业性的）保育，护理

/题/ Hospitals employ _____.

A. a nurse B. the nurses C. nurses

mechanic /mɪ'kænɪk/ *n.*机械师

hairdresser /'heədresə/ *n.*理发师

housewife /'hauswarf/ *n.*家庭妇女

/变/ 复数 housewives

/例/ My mother is a housewife. 我妈妈是一位家庭主妇。

She is an excellent housewife.她是个非常好的主妇。

/题/ She is a housewife _____ experience.

A. with B. of C. on

milkman /'mɪlkmən/ *n.*送牛奶的人

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Lesson 9

hello /he'ləu/ *int.*喂（表示问候）

/例/ Hello, this is Jack speaking. 喂，我是杰克。

/搭/ say hello to 问候某人；say hello/hi to sb. from me.代我向某人问好

/题/ _____, Li Lei! How are you?

A. Hello B. Excuse me C. Oh D. Well

hi /hai/ *int.*喂，嗨

/例/ Hi, how are you? 嗨，你好吗？

how /hau/ *adv.*怎样

/补/ *adv.*如何（指身心健康情况）；多少；什么程度；多么，何等

/例/ How did you come here? 你是怎样来这儿的？

How are you? 你好吗？

How do you do? 您好！

How old are you? 你多大了？

How clever she is! 她多聪明！

/搭/ how old（年龄）多大；how long（时间）多久；how far（距离）多远；how soon 多快；how many（much）多少；how about sth.（doing sth.）…如何；how often（频率）多久

/复/ however *adv.*可是；*conj.* 然而，可是，尽管如此

/比/ how 在引导感叹句时，常对形容词或副词进行感叹，后直接加形容词或副词，再加主谓语，如：How fast he runs! 他跑得多么快呀!相应地，what 在引导感叹句时，是对名词进行感叹，后接名词或名词短语，主谓语可加也可不加，如：What a clever girl（she is）！她多么聪明!

/题/ —How _____ does he come to see you?

—Once a week.

A. soon B. much C. long D. often

today /tə'dei/ *adv.*今天

/补/ *n.*今天，现在

/例/ Today is Sunday. 今天是星期天。

The young people of today are quite active. 现在的年轻人很活跃。

English is spoken all over the world today. 现在英语已是世界上的通用语言。

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/记/ tomorrow *n.*明天；yesterday *n.*昨天；the day before yesterday 前天；the day after tomorrow 后天

tonight /tə'naɪt/ *n.&adv.*今晚

well /wel/ *adj.*身体好

/补/ *adv.*好地，满意地，彻底地，充分地 *adj.*健康的，好的，满意的，良好的 *int.*（表示惊讶、同意、忧郁等）咳，嘿，嗯，唉，（用于引导语句）这个，好，哦

/例/ He did very well in the exam. 他考试成绩很好。

I don't know her very well. 我和她不熟。

The doctor says you'll be well again in a few days. 医生说你过几天就会恢复健康。

All is well with the family. 家中一切都好。

Well, who would have thought it? 啊，谁会想到是这样呢？

Well, what a surprise! 啊，居然如此！

/搭/ as well 也，又；do well 做得好；as well as 既…也…；不仅…而且…；may as well 还是…好，不妨，可以；wish sb. well 愿某人万事如意；go well 进展顺利；quite well 很好；well-known 著名的，众所周知的；well-known as 作为…而著名

/近/ healthy

/反/ ill；sick；badly

/题/ His family _____ quite _____, I hope .

A. is, well B. is, good C. are, well D. are, nice

fine /faɪn/ *adj.*美好的

/补/ *adj.*优良的，优秀的；晴朗的；健康的

/变/ finer，finest

/例/ What a fine day! 天气真好！

—How are you? 你好吗？

—I'm fine. Thank you.很好。谢谢。

/题/ —How are you?

—I'm _____, thank you.

—And you?

—I'm _____, too.

A. fine, fine B. fine, well C. well, fine

thanks /θæŋks/ *int.*谢谢

goodbye /ˌgud'baɪ/ *int.*再见

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/例/ You've forgotten to say goodbye to your friend. 你忘了向你的朋友说再见了。

/题/ Well, goodbye _____ now.

A. for B.at C. in D. on

see /si:/ *v.*看见

/补/ *v.*看，视，看见，发现，认出；理解，领会，明白

/变/ saw，seen，sees，seeing

/例/ If you shut your eyes, you can't see. 闭上眼睛你就看不见了。

Did you see that man? 你看到那个人了吗?

I see what you mean.我明白你的意思。

/搭/ see... off 为某人送行；see through 看穿，识破；see about 调查，办理，研究；see that 注意，保证；see to 负责，照料，注意；see the doctor 看医生；see sb. doing sth.看见某人正在做某事；see sb. do sth.看见某人做某事

/题/ He was _____ a magazine when I came in.

A. seeing B. looking C. looking through D. looking up

Lesson 10

fat /fæt/ *adj.*胖的

/补/ *n.*脂肪，肥肉 *adj.*多脂肪的

/变/ fatter，fattest

/例/ I don't like fat. 我不爱吃肥肉。

If you eat so much, you will get fat. 你如果吃得太多，会发胖的。

The result is that many of them become fat. 结果是他们当中许多人变胖了。

/题/ _____ stored in a hibernating animal in autumn and winter.

A. Great number of fats are B. A lot of fats are

C. Quantities of fat is D. Plenty of fat is

woman /'wumən/ *n.*女人

/补/ *n.*妇女，女性

/变/ 复数 women

/例/ Woman lives longer than man in most countries. 大多数国家的女人要比男人长寿。

That young woman has got a pair of twins. 那个年轻女人生了一对双胞胎。

/题/ The woman mayor takes care of _____ very much.

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A. woman workers　　B. women workers

C. women worker　　D. woman worker

thin /θɪn/ *adj.*瘦的

/补/ *adj.*薄的，细的；（指液体）稀

/例/ She looked rather thin after her illness. 她病后显得十分消瘦。

The ice on the lake is too thin for skating. 湖面上冰太薄，不能滑冰。

This beer is too thin to enjoy. 这啤酒太淡，不好喝。

tall /tɔːl/ *adj.*高的

/补/ *adj.*（人）身体高的；有某高度的

/变/ taller，tallest

/例/ He is a tall boy. 他是高个子男孩。

He's six feet tall. 他有 6 英尺高。

Many tall buildings are being built in the city. 这座城市许多高楼正拔地而起。

/比/ tall 用于人、树木、烟囱等细长物，反义词：short

high 只指物而不指人，反义词：low

/题/ There are some very _____ buildings in Shanghai.

A. high　B. tall　C. hight

short /ʃɔːt/ *adj.*矮的

/补/ *adj.*短的

/变/ shorter，shortest

/例/ He is shorter than his brother. 他比他哥矮。

The mother is worried that her son is short for his age.

母亲担心她儿子比同龄的孩子矮。

/搭/ for short 简称，简写；in short 总而言之；be short of 欠缺；run short 用完，不足；short form 缩写形式；be short for 是…的缩写；for a short time 不久

/扩/ shortage *n.*不足，缺少；shortly *adv.*不久；shorts *n.*短裤，运动短裤；shorten *v.*弄短，缩短

/题/ _____ short, I'm going to live here myself.

A. For　B. On　C. At　D. In

dirty /'dɜːti/ *adj.*脏的

/补/ *adj.*淫秽的，下流的，卑鄙的，可耻的

/变/ dirtier，dirtiest

/例/ The thief is dirty. 那个贼是卑鄙的。

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His shoes were so dirty that he must brush them. 他的鞋太脏了，他必须把它们擦干净。

/扩/ dirt *n.*垃圾，污物，灰尘，污泥

/题/ Repairing cars is a _____ job.

A. dirt B. dirty C. dirtily

clean /kli:n/ *adj.*干净的

/补/ *v.*使…干净，打扫

/变/ cleaned，cleaned，cleans，cleaning，cleaner，cleanest

/搭/ clean one's hands 洗干净手；keep the classroom clean 保持教室清洁；clean up 打扫干净，整理好，清理，（天气）放晴，清扫，解决

/题/ Keep yourself _____.

A. clean B. cleanly C. cleaning

hot /hɒt/ *adj.*热的

/变/ hotter，hottest

/例/ It's hot in summer. 夏天很热。

It's hotter in the south of China than in the north. 在中国，南方比北方热。

/搭/ hot spring 温泉

/题/ The weather has been very _____.

A. heat B. heated C. hot

cold /kəʊld/ *adj.*冷的

/搭/ catch a cold 感冒；take a cold 着凉，伤风；have a cold 感冒，受凉；cold war 冷战；be cold 天气冷；be cold to sb. 对某人冷淡（漠）；get a cold 感冒，着凉；go cold 变冷

/题/ He treated me _____.

A. cold B. coldly C. cool D. chilly

old /əʊld/ *adj.*老的

/补/ *adj.*（年龄）…岁的；旧的；从前的

/例/ He is only two years old. 他仅仅两岁。

He helped an old lady cross the street. 他帮一位老太太穿过马路。

He saw one of his old students. 他见到了他从前的一个学生。

/近/ used；second hand

/反/ young；new

young /jʌŋ/ *adj.*年轻的

/补/ *adj.*幼小的；新兴的

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/变/ younger，youngest

/例/ She is quite young. 她很年轻。

/搭/ younger brother 弟弟；young people=the young 年青人；young pioneer 少先队员

/扩/ youth *n.*年轻人；青春；青年

/题/ He is too young to go _____ school.

A. to B. to the C. at

busy /'bɪzi/ *adj.*忙的

/变/ busier，busiest

/例/ I was busy with my homework. 我正忙着写作业。

There's much to do, and everyone is busy. 有很多事要做，所有的人都很忙。

/搭/ be busy with sth. 忙着干某事；be busy doing sth. 忙着干某事；as busy as a bee 极忙碌；keep busy 一直忙着；leave sb. busy with sth.让某人忙于某事

/反/ free

/题/ To forget his troubles, he busied _____ in his garden.

A. him B. himself C. he D. his

lazy /'leɪzi/ *adj.*懒的，懒惰的，懒散的

/变/ lazier，laziest

/例/ He is too lazy to walk. 他懒得去散步。

Don't be lazy in your study. 学习中不要懒惰。

/搭/ lazy people 懒人；a lazy river 流动缓慢的河

/复/ lazybones 懒骨头，懒汉

/题/ He comes to school _____ bus because he is too lazy to walk.

A. by B. for C. in

Lesson 11

whose /hu:z/ *pron.*谁的

/补/ *pron.*（用作关系代词）他（她、它）的；他（她、它）们的

/例/ Whose car is this? 这是谁的车?

That's the man whose house was burnt down. 就是这个人，他的房子被烧毁了。

/题/ I asked him _____ bag was stolen.

A. who B. whom C. whose D. that

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blue /blu:/ *adj.*蓝色的

/补/ *n.*蓝色

/例/ Her face was blue from the cold. 她的脸冻得发青。

Why do you feel blue? 你为何闷闷不乐?

Blue is her favourite colour. 蓝色是她最喜欢的颜色。

/搭/ light blue 浅蓝色的; dark blue 深蓝色的

/记/ red *adj.*红色的; black *adj.*黑色的; green *adj.*绿色的; white *adj.*白色的; pink *adj.*粉红色的; purple *adj.*紫色的; grey *adj.*灰色的; brown *adj.*棕色的; yellow *n.*黄色的; orange *adj.*橙色的;

/题/ She was wearing _____ sweater.

A. a blue B. blue C. the blue

perhaps /pə'hæps/ *adv.*大概

/补/ *adv.*也许, 可能

/例/ Perhaps you are right. 或许你是对的。

Perhaps it will rain in the afternoon.也许下午下雨。

/扩/ 表示"很有可能"的词有: perhaps 大概, 或许; maybe (美口语) 大概, 或许; probably 十之八九, 大概; ten to one 十之八九; in nine cases out of ten 十之八九; in all probability 很可能; in all likelihood 很可能

/题/ _____, you would be good enough to read this?

A. Perhaps B. Probable C. May be

white /wait/ *adj.*白色的

/补/ *n.*白色

/例/ I love that white silk dress. 我非常喜欢那件白色的丝质衣服。

He painted the wall white. 他把墙刷成白色。

/搭/ in white 穿白色的衣服; white coffee 加牛奶的咖啡; white-collar worker 白领

/题/ She turned white _____ fear.

A. on B. at C. for D. with

catch /kætʃ/ *v.*抓住

/搭/ catch a cold 着凉, 伤风, 感冒; catch up with 赶上 (或超过); catch a bus 赶公共汽车; have caught a bit of cold 着了点凉, 有点感冒; catch up 赶上; catch fire 着火; catch fish 抓鱼; catch sb. doing sth 阻止某人做某事; catch sb. by the collar 抓住某人的领子; be caught stealing 偷东西被抓; catch on sth. 刮上某东西; catch sth. 抓到某东西; get

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caught in the door 刮在门上

/题/ He got up early in order to _____ the first bus.

A. catch up with　B. seize　C. catch　D. take hold of

Lesson 12

father /ˈfɑːðə/ *n.*父亲

/例/ He has been like a father to me. 他像父亲一样对待我。

I lost the way, Li Ming's father helped me to find my mother.

我迷了路，李明的父亲帮我找到了妈妈。

/复/ father-in-law *n.*岳父，公公；stepfather *n.*继父；grandfather *n.*（外）祖父

/记/ 以-ather 结尾的单词还有：rather *adv.*宁可，宁愿，相当

/题/ The children were taken care of _____ the father.

A. in　B. at　C. on　D. by

mother /ˈmʌðə/ *n.*母亲

/例/ Mrs. Green is Kate's mother. 格林太太是凯特的妈妈。

/复/ motherland *n.*祖国；故乡；mother-in-law *n.*岳母，婆婆

/记/ 称呼父母、爷爷、奶奶的单词有：daddy *n.*爸爸；dad *n.*爸爸；papa *n.*爸爸；father *n.*父亲；mummy（mom, mum）*n.*（儿语）妈妈；mother *n.*母亲；granny *n.*（儿语）奶奶；grandma（grandmother）*n.*奶奶；grandpa（grandfather）*n.*爷爷

/题/ _____ and father are parents.

A. Mother　B. The mother　C. A mother

blouse /blauz/ *n.*女衬衫

/补/ *n.*（妇女和小孩儿穿的）宽松短衫；童衫

/例/ My mother prefers this white blouse to the grey one. 我母亲喜欢这件白色的衬衫，不喜欢那件灰色的。

How much is the green blouse? 这件绿色的女衬衫多少钱？

/记/ 以-ouse 结尾的单词还有：house *n.*房子，住宅；mouse *n.*耗子，老鼠

/题/ My father bought my sister _____ yesterday.

A. shirt　B. blouse　C. a shirt　D. a blouse

sister /ˈsɪstə/ *n.*姐，妹

/复/ half-sister *n.*异父（母）姐妹；sister-in-law 嫂，姑子

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/例/ I don't have any sisters. I have two brothers. 我没有姐妹，我有两个哥哥。

/搭/ younger sister 妹妹；elder sister 姐姐

/题/ Your sister is a girl who has the same parents _____ you.

A. as B. like C. as if

tie /taɪ/ *n.*领带

/补/ *vt.*拴，扎，捆 *n.*纽带；关系

/变/ tied，tied，ties，tying

/例/ The horse was tied to a tree. 那匹马被拴在一棵树上。

He was wearing a red tie. 他戴着红领带。

There are close economic ties between the two countries. 这两个国家之间有很紧密的经济关系。

/搭/ tie sth. to sw. 把某东西拴到某地方；tie up to 系到…上；be tied up 被系到…上；tie together 系到一起

/记/ 以-ie 结尾的单词还有：die *v.*死，凋谢；lie *n.*撒谎 *v.*躺卧，撒谎；pie *n.*馅饼

/题/ He tied the books _____ string.

A. with B. in C. by

brother /'brʌðə/ *n.*兄，弟

/例/ He has been like brother to me. 他对我一直像亲兄弟一般。

Jim is Jane's brother. 吉米是简的哥哥。

/搭/ younger brother 弟弟；elder brother 哥哥

/记/ 以-other 结尾的单词还有：mother *n.*母亲；another *adj.&pron.*另一个

/题/ You've been _____ to me.

A. a brother B. like brother C. like a brother

his /hɪz/ *adj.*他的

/例/ What's his name? 他叫什么名字？

That book is his, not mine. 那本书是他的，不是我的。

/记/ he *pron.*他（主格）；himself *pron.*他自己（反身代词）

/题/ He is afraid of _____ father.

A. he B. him C. his

her /hɜ:/ *adj.*她的

/例/ Can you see her soon? 你最近能看到她吗？

She can't find her book. 她找不到她的书。

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I like her. 我喜欢她。

/记/ she *pron.*她（主格）；herself *pron.*她自己（反身代词）

/题/ This is _____ book.

A. you　　B. them　　C. her

Lesson 13

colour /'kʌlə/ *n.*颜色

/补/ *n.*彩色，*vt.*着色，染色

/例/ My favourite colour is blue. 我最喜欢蓝色。

The child coloured a drawing. 那小孩儿给图画上色。

What colour is it? 它是什么颜色？

/搭/ lose colour 脸色发青；be coloured with 被着成…色

/复/ colour-blind *adj.*色盲的；colour box 颜料盒

/扩/ coloured *adj.*带色的；colourful *adj.*多彩的，鲜艳的

/题/ What _____ flowers do you like?

A. colour　　B. a colour　　C. the colour　　D. the colours

green /gri:n/ *adj.*绿色

/补/ *adj.*青的 *n.*绿色

/变/ greener，greenest

/例/ It's a green car. 这是一辆绿色的车。

/搭/ green grass 绿草；in green 穿绿色衣服；green house 温室；light green 浅绿色

/复/ greenhouse *n.*暖房，温室；greengrocer *n.*蔬菜水果商

come /kʌm/ *v.*来

/补/ *v.*来到；是；出现；产生

/变/ came，come，comes，coming

/例/ Why don't you come when you know your dinner's ready? 你知道你的晚饭已做好，可为什么不来呢？

When is the train coming? 火车什么时候到？

Success comes from hard work. 成功来自于勤奋。

/搭/ come across（偶然）遇见；come back 回来；come down 下来，落；come from 来自；come in 进入，进来；come off 成功，奏效；come out 出现，刊出；come true 实现；

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come down 下来，倒落，下跌，着落；come of 出身，由…结果；come on 跟上，进展，开始，长得好，上台（演）；come through 复元，脱险，通过，支付；come to 苏醒，共计，达到，等于；come to nothing 没实现；come up against 遭到，对付；come over 过来，顺便来访；come round（走）过来；come round to get sth. 过来取某东西；come about 发生，产生；come to visit sb.访问某人； come over to sb. 走向某人；come back from 从…回来；come back to sw. 回到某地；come into laughing 爆发出笑声；come up（问题）被提出来，上来，上升，抬头；come up with 找到，提出（答案、解决办法），追上，赶上

/题/ She came _____ her friend in the street.

A. by B. across C. on D. about

upstairs /ʌp'steəz/ *adv.*楼上

/补/ *adv.*在楼上，往楼上 *adj.*楼上的，在楼上的

/例/ He ran upstairs. 他跑上楼去。

They are watching TV upstairs. 他们正在楼上看电视。

The rooms upstairs are bigger. 楼上的房间大一些。

/搭/ go upstairs 上楼

/题/ We all hurried upstairs to see what was going _____.

A. up B. on C. at

smart /smɑ:t/ *adj.*时髦的，巧妙的

/变/ smarter，smartest

/例/ He is a smart businessman. 他是个精明的生意人。

My brother bought a smart new car. 我哥哥买了一部漂亮的新车。

/题/ All the pretty women wear their _____ dresses.

A. smart B. smarter C. smartest

hat /hæt/ *n.*帽子

/例/ Tom's hat is large for his head. 汤姆头小，帽子大。

I have a straw hat. 我有顶草帽。

/搭/ take off one's hat 脱帽；put on one's hat 戴上帽子

/近/ cap

/题/ Tomorrow you must put _____ your school hats.

A. on B. at C. in

same /seɪm/ *adj.*相同的

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/补/ *pron.*（与 the 连用）相同的人或事物

/例/ They come from the same place. 他们来自同一个地方。

We must all say the same. 我们大家所说的必须一致。

/搭/ the same as... 与…相同；all the same 仍然，完全一样；be all the same to 对…完全一样，对…无所谓；at the same time 与此同时；in the same way 以同一种方式

/近/ identical；similar

/反/ different

/题/ Our feeling was _____.

A. the same as theirs　　B. same as theirs

C. the same that theirs　　D. the same as they

lovely /'lʌvlɪ/ *adj.*可爱的，秀丽的

/补/ *adj.*漂亮的，秀美的，美好的

/例/ It was a lovely day, so we decided to go to the beach. 天气很好，所以我们决定去海边。

/题/ The report given by the _____ girl was so _____ that every one of us took great interest in it.

A. likely, lovely　B. lovely, lovely　C. lovely, likely　D. likely, likely

Lesson 14

case /keɪs/ *n.*箱子

/补/ *n.*情况，事情；病例；案件；盒子；容器

/例/ It is a case of blackmail. 这显然是敲诈。

Could you carry my case for me? 你能替我拎手提箱吗？

/搭/ in any case 无论如何；in case of 万一；in that case 假如那样的话

/题/ Be quiet _____ case you should wake the baby.

A. on　B. in　C. of　D. at

carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/ *n.*地毯

/补/ *n.*毛毯

/例/ There is a cream carpet in our living room. 我们的客厅里有一块奶油色的地毯。

dog /dɒg/ *n.*狗

/例/ I keep two dogs. 我养了两条狗。

Which is heavier, a tiger or a dog? 老虎和狗，哪一个重一些？

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/搭/ hot dog 热狗；rain cats and dogs 倾盆大雨

Lesson 15

customs /ˈkʌstəmz/ *n.*海关

officer /ˈɒfisə/ *n.*官员

/补/ *n.*军官；警官

/例/ There are some women officers in our government. 我们的政府里有一些女官员。

His uncle was an officer in the army. 他的叔叔是部队的一名军官。

/搭/ make sb. officer of the guards 使某人成为侍卫官；a police officer 警官；public officers 公务员

/题/ He wished _____ an army officer.

A. to be B. being C. becoming

girl /gɜ:l/ *n.*女孩，姑娘

/例/ Is your baby a girl or a boy? 你的宝宝是女孩还是男孩?

There are forty students in our class. Twenty-two of us are boys. The others are girls. 我们班有四十个学生，其中二十二位男生，其余是女生。

/搭/ girl student 女生

/复/ girlfriend *n.*女朋友

/题/ The school is for girls _____ the age of twelve to eighteen.

A. from B. to C. on D. till

Danish /ˈdemɪʃ/ *n.&adj.*丹麦人（的）

friend /frend/ *n.*朋友

/例/ She has a lot of friends here. 在这儿她有许多朋友。

This is my friend, Li Ming. 这是我的朋友，李明。

/搭/ make friends with sb. 与…交友；be friends with 和…友善；与…有交情

/扩/ friendship *n.*友谊；friendly *adj.*友好的；和气的

/题/ He has a large number of _____.

A. friend B. friends C. the friends

Norwegian /nɔ:ˈwi:dʒən/ *n.&adj.*挪威人（的）

passport /ˈpɑ:spɔ:t/ *n.*护照

/例/ Show me your passport. 给我看看你的护照。

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brown /braun/ *n.*棕色

/补/ *adj.*咖啡色的，棕色的

/例/ —What colour is it? 它是什么颜色?

—It's brown. 棕色。

/搭/ brown paper 牛皮纸；brown sugar 红糖；brown bread 黑面包；reddish-brown 红棕色；dark brown 深褐色；light brown 浅褐色

/题/ The leaves are turning _____.

A. blue B. brown C. browny

tourist /'tuərist/ *n.*旅行者

/补/ *n.*观光者

/例/ She is talking with two foreign tourists. 她正在与两位外国游客交谈。

Lesson 16

Russian /'rʌʃən/ *n.&adj.*俄罗斯人（的）

/补/ *adj.*俄国的；俄语的 *n.*俄语

/例/ He has learnt to speak some Russian. 他已学会讲些俄语。

His father is a Russian.他父亲是俄罗斯人。

Dutch /dʌtʃ/ *n.&adj.*荷兰人（的）

these /ði:z/ *pron.*这些（this 的复数）

/例/ These books are mine. 这些书是我的。

—What are these? 这些是什么?

—They are new text books. 新课本。

/反/ those

/题/ Take these books _____ his room, please.

A. at B. to C. in

red /red/ *adj.*红色的

/补/ *n.*红色

/例/ Let's paint the door red. 咱们把门漆成红色吧。

If you see the red light there, you have to stop. 如果你看见那儿的红灯，你就得停下来。

/搭/ be in red 穿着红衣服；red flag 红旗；red ink 红墨水；red light 红灯；the Red Cross 红十字会；reddish-brown 棕红色

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/题/ The old man was red _____ anger.

A. in B. with C. for D. at

grey /greɪ/ *adj.*灰色的

/例/ There's an old lady with grey hair over there. 那儿有一位头发灰白的老太太。

yellow /'jeləʊ/ *adj.*黄色的

/补/ *n.*黄色

/例/ She is wearing a yellow dress. 她穿着一件黄衣服。

Yellow is her favorite colour. 黄色是她最喜欢的颜色。

/搭/ the Yellow River 黄河

/题/ _____ is my favourite colour.

A. The yellow B. Yellow C. A yellow

black /blæk/ *adj.*黑色的

/补/ *n.*黑色

/变/ blacker，blackest

/例/ I have had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over.

我跌倒了几次，身上青一块紫一块。

Black is one of the colours he likes. 黑色是他喜欢的颜色之一。

/搭/ in black 穿黑衣服；black tea 红茶；the Black Sea 黑海；black coffee 清咖啡（不加牛奶）

/复/ blackboard *n.*黑板；blacksmith *n.*铁匠

/题/ I've got a colour TV to replace the _____ one .

A. black-white B. black and white C. black-and-white D. black white

orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ *adj.*橘黄色的

/搭/ orange juice 橙子汁

/题/ There are two _____ on the orange table.

A. the orange B. oranges C. orange

Lesson 17

employee /ˌemplɔɪ'i:/ *n.*雇员

hard-working /ˌhɑ:d'wɜ:kɪŋ/ *adj.*勤奋的

/例/ He is a hard-working man. 他是个工作努力的人。

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sales reps /'seɪlz-'reps/ 推销员

man /mæn/ *n.*男人

/补/ *n.*人，人类

/例/ Boys become men when they grow up. 男孩长大了就是男人。

Men will conquer nature. 人定胜天。

/复/ manly *adj.*男子汉的，有男子气概的；man-made *adj.*人造的，非天然的；mankind *n.*人类，人（总称）；chairman *n.*主席，会长；postman *n.*邮递员；policeman *n.*警察；salesman *n.*售货员，店员

/题/ Man _____ a tool-making animal.

A. are B. is C. were D. was

office /'ɒfɪs/ *n.*办公室

/补/ *n.*事务所；营业所；部，局，处

/例/ You may come to my office this afternoon. 今天下午你到我办公室来。

Where's the nearest post office, please? 最近的邮局在哪儿?

/搭/ be in office 在职；be out of office 退职；take office 就职，上任；post office 邮局；teacher office 教研室；a doctor's office 医务室；a head office 总公司；a branch office 分公司

/扩/ officer *n.*官员；official *n.*官员，行政官员

assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ *n.*助手

/补/ *n.*助理；图书管理员

/例/ She was Professor Brown's assistant when she studied in this university. 她在这所大学学习时是布朗教授的助手。

/搭/ a shop assistant 售货员；assistant professor 助理教授；teaching assistant 助教

/扩/ assist *vt.*援助，帮助；assistance *n.*援助，帮助

/题/ Aren't you Professor's new _____? .

A. assistant B. assistants C. assist D. assisting

Lesson 19

matter /'mætə/ *n.*事情

/补/ *n.*要紧事；总量 *vi.*要紧，有重大关系

/变/ mattered，mattered，matters，mattering，复数 matters

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/例/ It's a matter of life and death. 这是生死攸关的事情。

It doesn't matter who wins. 无论谁赢都无关紧要。

It is no matter. 这无关紧要。

What's the matter? 出什么事了?

/搭/ be the matter (with sb. or sth.) 有了毛病，发生困难；no matter (how, where, who, etc.) 无论…，不管…；as a matter of fact 事实上，实际上

/记/ 以-tter 结尾的单词还有：latter *adj.*后面的，后者的；chatter *vi.*闲谈，唠叨

/近/ affair; event; incident

/题/ What's the matter _____ you?

A. to B. with C. in D. X

children /'tʃɪldrən/ *n.*孩子们（child 的复数）

tired /'taɪəd/ *adj.*累，疲乏

/补/ *adj.*厌倦的

/例/ I was so tired when I got home and I threw myself to the bed and felt asleep at once. 我特别累，到家后倒在床上立刻睡着了。

/搭/ tired out 十分疲劳的；be tired of 对…感到厌烦；be tired from 因…而疲倦；look tired 看上去是疲倦的；get tired of doing sth. 讨厌做某事；be tired of sth. 讨厌某事

/题/ He found riding as _____ as walking .

A. tired B. tiring C. is tired D. is tiring

boy /bɔɪ/ *n.*男孩

/例/ They have two boys and a girl. 他们有两个男孩，一个女孩。

The boy is one head taller than the girl. 这个男孩比那个女孩高一头。

/搭/ an office boy 工友；My boy! 喂!

/复/ boyhood *n.*男孩时代，少年时代；boyfriend 男朋友

/记/ girl *n.*女孩

/题/ When the child was born, the nurse said, "It's _____ !"

A. a baby B. a boy C. boy

thirsty /'θɜːstɪ/ *adj.*渴的

/补/ *adj.*使人口渴的；干旱的；渴望的

/变/ thirstier，thirstiest

/例/ Tennis is a thirsty game on a hot day. 热天打网球是一种令人口渴的运动。

The children are thirsty for knowledge. 孩子们渴望知识。

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/扩/ thirst *n.*口渴；渴；be thirsty for 热望…

/题/ When you are thirsty you need something _____.

A. to eat　　B. to drink　　C. to be drunk

Mum /mʌm/ *n.*妈妈（儿语）

sit down /ˈsɪt-daʊn/ 坐下

right /raɪt/ *adj.*好，可以

/补/ *adj.&n.*右，右边的；正确的；权利 *adv.*正确地，恰恰，完全地

/例/ You are all right soon. 你（身体）不久就会好的。

I don't think you are right.我认为你不对（转移否定）。

/搭/ right now 现在，立刻，马上，刚刚；all right 好的，可以；right away 立刻，马上；have the right to do sth. 有权做某事；human right 人权；right-handed 惯用右手的；fight for human rights and the rights of workers 为人权和工人的权利而战斗；have the right to vote 有选举权；lead one's struggle for equal rights 领导争取平等权利的斗争；work for equal rights for sb. 为某人争取平等的权利而工作；have no right to vote 没有选举权；win civil rights 赢得内部权利

/反/ left; wrong

/题/ _____ the right side of the road is a church.

A. On　　B. At　　C. To　　D. In

ice cream /ˈaɪs-ˈkriːm/ 冰淇淋

Lesson 20

big /bɪg/ *adj.*大的

/变/ bigger，biggest

/题/ 填入 big, large, great

1. That's a _____ horse.
2. The coat is too _____ for me.
3. China has a _____ population.
4. We have achieved a _____ victory.
5. He gets a _____ income each month.
6. He has a _____ vocabulary.
7. My family is very _____.

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8. Expenses are _____ than she calculates.

9. We must develop agriculture in a _____ way.

small /smɔ:l/ *adj.*小的

/变/ smaller，smallest

/搭/ small letter 小写字母；small talk 闲谈，闲聊；small hours 子夜，下半夜，凌晨；small one 小的一个；small-minded 气量小的

/题/ The population of that country _____.

A. is very small　B. are very few　C. is very little　D. are very small

open /'əupən/ *adj.*开着的

/变/ opened，opened，opens，opening

/搭/ open the door 打开门；open your mouth 张开嘴；keep the window open 开着窗子；open one's book on page 53 打开(翻到)书的 53 页；break open 掰开；the open air=the outdoors 户外；open the port to foreign ships 港口对外船开放；open up 开创，开辟；be opened to sb. 对某人开放

/题/ Our office _____ at 9:00 AM.

A. opens　B. will open　C. opened

shut /ʃʌt/ *adj.*关着的

/补/ *v.*关闭，使关闭

/变/ shut，shut，shuts，shutting

/搭/ shut up 住（闭）嘴；shut down 关上，关闭；shut one's store at six 六点闭店；be kept shut 关着

/题/ Shut the door _____ you, please.

A. after　B. of　C. up　D. out

light /lait/ *adj.*轻的

/补/ *n.*光，光亮；发光体；灯

v.（使）发光，（使）照亮（lit or lighted，lighting）

*adj.*明亮的；浅色的，淡色的

/例/ The sun gives us light. 太阳给我们光。

Turn off the lights before you leave. 走前把灯关了。

The room is brilliantly lit. 房间里灯火通明。

The suitcase is light. 箱子很轻。

Although it is dark in the room now, it is light outside.

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尽管屋里现在很黑，外面却还亮着。

I like light green, but Lucy prefers dark blue. 我喜欢淡绿色，但露西比较喜欢深蓝色。

/搭/ turn on (off) the light 打开（闭）灯；traffic light 交通指示灯；light blue 浅蓝色；be light 亮天；light the fire 点火，引火；light a fire 点着火，生火；through light onto 把光投射到（照到）…

/复/ daylight *n.*日光，白天；sunlight *n.*阳光

/记/ 以-light 结尾的单词有：flight *n.*航班；slight *adj.*轻微的，微小的；delight *v.&n.*喜欢，（使）高兴

/题/ He _____ a fire and from it took a _____ stick.

A. lit, burn　　B. light, burning　　C. light, burnt　　D. lit, burning

heavy /'hevi/ *adj.*重的

/补/ *adj.*沉甸甸的；多的，大量的

/变/ heavier，heaviest

/例/ The box is too heavy for me to move. 这箱子太重，我搬不动。

I caught a heavy rain.我被大雨淋了。

/扩/ heavily *adv.*重地；大量地

/题/ The box is too _____.

A. heavy　　B. heavier　　C. heaviest

long /lɔŋ/ *adj.*长的

/补/ *adj.*（距离）远的 *adv.*长期地，长久地

/例/ How long is the River Nile? 尼罗河有多长?

I cannot wait any longer. 我不能再等了。

/搭/ how long 多长时间；no longer 不再；long before 很久以前；long after 在很久以后；long since 很久以前；long ago 很久以前；long for 渴望；before long 不久以后，很快；not...any longer 不再…；so long as = as long as 长达…，如果，只要

/复/ long-term *adj.*长期的

/记/ 以-long 结尾的单词有：along *prep.*沿着，向前；belong *vi.*属于，隶属

/题/ You can go out, _____ you promise to be back before 9 o'clock.

A. as long as　　B. long ago　　C. long before　　D. no longer

shoe /ʃu:/ *n.*鞋子

/例/ She put on her shoes. 她穿上鞋。

/搭/ in one's shoes 处于某人的位置；a pair of shoes 一双鞋；shoe shop 鞋店；make shoes

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做鞋；worn-out shoes 穿破了的鞋子；make a pair of shoes 做一双鞋

/复/ shoelace *n.*鞋带

/记/ 表示服装的单词还有：skirt *n.*裙子；coat *n.*外套；trousers *n.*裤子；sock *n.*短袜；shirt *n.*衬衫；jacket *n.*夹克

/题/ "_____ do you take?" "Size 24 shoes."

A. What colour shoes　　B. What size shoes

C. Which number shoes　　D. How much shoes

grandfather /ˈgrænd,fɑːðə/ *n.*祖父，外祖父

/例/ Grandfather isn't feeling well. We must send him to the hospital. 祖父不舒服，我们必须送他去医院。

Tom is a good grandson of the hunter. 汤姆是那个猎人的一个好孙子。

grandmother /ˈgrænd,mʌðə/ *n.*祖母，外祖母

/例/ We'll visit our grandmother in Shanghai. 我们要去看望在上海的祖母。

Lesson 21

give /gɪv/ *v.*给

/补/ *v.*递给；授予；付出；引起；带；产生；供给；举办

/变/ gave，given，gives，giving

/例/ Please give me today's paper. 请把今天的报纸给我。

The father gave the boy some pocket money. 父亲给了孩子一些零用钱。

I gave 20 yuan for the book. 我花了 20 块钱买这本书。

I hope my son hasn't given you a lot of trouble. 我希望我儿子没给你带来许多麻烦。

The sun gives light and heat. 太阳发出光和热。

We are giving John an evening party for birthday. 我们正在为约翰举办一个生日晚会。

/搭/ give away 分发；give sb. a call 给某人回电话；give a talk 作一次演讲；give back 归还；give in 屈服；give off 发出；give out 分发；give up 放弃；give something up 停止，戒掉，放弃；give way 让步，退让，塌下，让…先走；give yourself up 自首；give…a hand 帮…的忙；give… the message 给…的口信；give sb. sth. 给某人某东西；given name=first given 自己的名字；give sth. to sb. 给某人某东西；give sb. all my best wishes 给某人以最良好的祝愿；give sb. sth. for...因…给某人某东西；give birth to 生，产生，诞生；give rise to 产生，引起；give it back to sb. 把它还给某人；use the words

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given 用所给的词；give my regards to sb. 祝愿某人；give one's love to sb. 祝愿某人；give judgement 做出判断；give advice to sb. 给某人提建议；give advice about sth.提关于某事的建议

/记/ 以-give 结尾的单词有：forgive *vt.*原谅，宽恕

/题/ The soldier _____ the secret when they punished him.

A. gave off　B. gave away　C. gave up　D. gave over

one /wʌn/ *pron.*一个

/补/ *num.&n.*数字一，一个

/例/ He is going to read one novel. 他打算读一本小说。

One should loves one's country. 任何人都应该热爱自己的国家。

/搭/ one by one 一个一个地，陆续，逐一；one of these days 有一天，不久的将来；for one thing 理由之一是；one after another 一个接一个地；one another 彼此，互相；one… the other… 一个是…，另一个是…；one and two 一加二；one each 每人一个；one of most important things 最重要的事情之一；one in ten 十分之一；one day 有一天

/复/ anyone *pron.*任何人

/题/ To learn to speak English well, _____.

A. much practice is needed　B. one needs much practice

C. much pratice is needed　D. one is needed much practice

everyone *pron.*每人，人人

someone *pron.*有人，某人

/搭/ one by one 依次地，一个一个地；one after another 一个接一个

/扩/ oneself *pron.*自己；自身；by oneself 独自地；单独地

which /wɪtʃ/ *pron.*哪一个

/补/ *adj.*哪个（东西、人），而这个，而这些

*pron.*何物，何人，何者；引导定语从句，常用 that 代替；句之前不停顿，不用逗号隔开；用于引导非限定性定语从句，不可用 that 替换，常用于书面语中。

/例/ Which way shall we go? 我们该走哪条路？

I told him to go to see a doctor, which advice he took. 我告诉他去看医生，而这个忠告他接受了。

Which is taller, Tom or Dick? 谁更高，是汤姆还是狄克？

The dog which was lost has been found. 走失的那只狗找到了。

The meeting, which was held at the park, was a success. 在公园召开的会议很成功。

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/复/ whichever *pron.*无论哪个，无论哪些

/题/ The new car, _____ I paid several thousand pounds _____, is not running well.

A. which, for B. that, for C. which, × D. that, ×

Lesson 22

empty /'empti/ *adj.*空的

/补/ *v.*清空

/变/ emptier，emptiest，emptied，emptied，empties，emptying

/搭/ an empty bottle 空瓶；an empty street 空无行人的街道；empty sth. 把某东西倒空

/题/ The streets were almost _____.

A. empty B. emptier C. emptily

full /fʊl/ *adj.*满的

/补/ *adj.*完全的，完整的

/变/ fuller，fullest

/例/ I drank a full glass of water. 我喝了满满的一杯水。

He got full marks for this answer. 这个答案他得了满分。

/搭/ make full use of 充分利用；be full of 装满，充满；have a full meal 饱餐一顿；get a full mark 得满分；run at full speed 全速跑；write your name in full 写全名；be full 饱了，小组（队）人全了

/记/ 以-ull 结尾的单词还有：bull *n.*公牛

/题/ —Do you need more water in the pan?

—No, it's _____.

A. already enough full B. full already enough

C. full enough already D. quite so full

pull /pʊl/ *v.*拉，拖

large /lɑːdʒ/ *adj.*大的

/变/ larger，largest

/例/ A man with a large family needs a large house. 大家庭的人需要一所大房子。

/搭/ at large 一般的；大多数；自由的；未被捕获的

/复/ large-scale *adj.*大规模的

/扩/ enlarge *v.*扩大，增大，放大；largely *adv.*大部分，基本上

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/题/ China is one of the _____ countries in the world.

A. large B. larger C. largest D. largist

little /'lɪtl/ *adj.*小的

/补/ *adj.*少的，年轻的 *adv.*很少地，一点点，少许 *n.*少许，一点点

/变/ less，least

/例/ I have very little time for reading. 我很少有读书的时间。

I go there very little. 我很少到那里去。

He knows a little of everything. 他什么都懂得一点点。

/搭/ a little of 一点儿，稍微；quite a little 相当多，不少；little by little 逐渐地，渐渐地；a little 一点，少量；less and less 越来越少

/题/ In some places, _____ is done to make the smoke clean before it goes into the air.

A. few B. little C. a few D. a little

sharp /ʃɑ:p/ *adj.*尖的，锋利的

/变/ sharper，sharpest

/例/ The fish have very sharp teeth; they can eat a person in two minutes, leaving only bones. 这些鱼有锋利的牙齿；它们能在两分钟内将一个人吃得只剩下骨头。

/题/ You cannot cut _____ a knife that isn't sharp.

A. with B. in C. use

small /smɔ:l/ *adj.*小的

/变/ smaller，smallest

/搭/ small letter 小写字母；small talk 闲谈，闲聊；small hours 子夜，下半夜，凌晨；small-minded 气量小的

/题/ The population of that country _____.

A. is very small B. are very few C. is very little D. are very small

big /bɪg/ *adj.*大的

/变/ bigger，biggest

blunt /blʌnt/ *adj.*钝的

box /bɒks/ *n.*盒子，箱子（-es）

/例/ She's eaten a whole box of chocolates.

她吃了一整盒巧克力。

/复/ box-office *n.*（电影院）售票处；a box of 一盒；a mail box 信箱；a police box 警察岗亭；a box of medicine 一盒药

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/题/ I looked round for _____ matches.

A. a box B. box C. a box of D. boxes of

glass /glɑːs/ *n.*杯子

/补/ *n.*玻璃，眼镜

/例/ Glass breaks easily. 玻璃容易碎。

Would you like a glass of milk? 来一杯牛奶怎么样？

I can't read without glasses. 没有眼镜我无法看书。

/搭/ two glasses of water 两玻璃杯水；glass-topped *adj.*玻璃罩的，玻璃面的

/题/ The glasses he bought yesterday _____ lost.

A. have been B. has been C. have D. has

cup /kʌp/ *n.*茶杯

/复/ cupboard *n.*器皿柜

/搭/ a cup of tea (coffee) 一杯茶（咖啡）；coffee cup 咖啡杯；half a cup of water 半杯水

/题/ There _____ a cup and saucer on the table.

A. is B. are C. were

bottle /'bɒtl/ *n.*瓶子

/复/ bottleneck *n.*瓶颈

/例/ Please fill the bottle with beer. 请把这个瓶子装满啤酒。

/记/ 以-ttle 结尾的单词还有：cattle *n.*牛，家畜；kettle *n.*水壶；settle *vt.*安排，解决，居；little *adj.*小的，幼小的

/题/ The doctor gave me _____ medicine.

A. a bottle B. a bottle of C. bottle of

tin /tɪn/ *n.*罐头

/补/ *n.*听，锅

/例/ Tom promised that he would never eat anything out of a tin.

汤姆发誓他将不再吃罐头食品。

You could use a tin opener to open a tin of fruit or meat.

你可以用罐头起子打开水果或肉罐头。

/题/ Is that box made _____ tin or steel?

A. of B. from C. in

knife /naɪf/ *n.*刀

/变/ 复数 knives

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/例/ Sometimes the tongue is as sharp as a knife. 有时候言语似刀，锋利伤人。

Be careful. The knife cuts well. 小心，那把刀很锋利。

/搭/ a knife and fork 一副刀叉；cut sth. with a knife 用刀切某东西

/题/ A knife and fork _____ on the table.

A. is placed B. are placed C. placed D. place

fork /fɔ:k/ *n.*叉子

/例/ I like eating with my fingers, but my father makes me use a knife and fork. 我吃饭喜欢用手抓，可父亲非让我用刀叉。

/搭/ a knife and fork 一副刀叉（作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式）；the fork of the road 路的分叉

/题/ Set the table _____ knives and forks.

A. across B. with C. like D. away

spoon /spu:n/ *n.*勺子

/例/ Does he want a soup spoon? 他要汤匙吗?

/题/ He ate the vegetables _____ a table spoon.

A. with B. in C. at D. to

Lesson 23

on /ɔn/ *prep.*在…之上

/补/ *adv.*不断地；接通；（电灯）开

/例/ The boat is on the river. 那条船在河上。

I have written a paper on the subject of linguistics. 我写了一篇关于语言学的文章。

They walked on. 他们继续走着。

Turn the gas on. 把煤气点着。

/搭/ and so on 等等；on time 准时；on the radio 通过收音机；on duty 值班；on show 上演；on board 在船上；on the average 平均（按平均数计算）；on foot 步行；from now on 今后

shelf /ʃelf/ *n.*架子，搁板

/例/ He put the books on the shelf. 他把书放到了书架上。

/变/ 复数 shelves

/题/ My shelves are _____ books.

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A. full of　　B. full in　　C. full on

Lesson 24

desk /desk/ *n.*课桌

/例/ There is a bigger desk in the front of the classroom. 教室前面有一张较大的书桌。

/搭/ sit at the desk 在写东西，在办公；an information desk 问讯处；on the desk 在书桌上

/比/ desk 和 table 两词近义，前者指供读书、写字或办公用的桌子，如课桌、办公桌等；后者指供吃饭、游戏、工作或放置东西的桌子或台子。

/题/ There _____ a book on the desk.

A. is　　B. are　　C. were

table /'teɪbl/ *n.*桌子

/补/ *n.*台子；餐桌；表；目录

/例/ He seldom talks at table. 他吃饭时很少谈话。

There is a table of contents at the front of a dictionary. 词典的开头有目录表。

/搭/ at table 在吃饭，进餐；at a table 在桌旁；table tennis 乒乓球；lay the table 摆好饭桌；on the table 在桌子上

/复/ tablecloth *n.*桌布，台布；tablespoon *n.*汤匙；timetable 时间表

/题/ He used to sit _____ for hours reading a long novel.

A. at table　　B. at a table　　C. at the table

plate /pleɪt/ *n.*盘子

/补/ *n.*碟子，盆子；金属片；玻璃板

/例/ Put the plates in the dish washer. 把那些盘子放进洗碗机。

They need a lot of steel plates to build ships. 他们需要许多钢板造船。

/记/ 以-late 结尾的单词有：late *adj.*迟的，晚的；relate *v.*有关，涉及；translate *v.*翻译；chocolate *n.*巧克力；congratulate *v.*恭喜，祝贺

/题/ Our food is served _____ plates.

A. on　　B.at　　C. at　　D. in

cupboard /'kʌbəd/ *n.*食橱

/例/ When you have finished your experiment, please tidy the lab and put everything back in the cupboards. 当你们完成实验时，请收拾实验室并将所有东西放回柜子。

cigarette /sɪgə'ret/ *n.*香烟

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/例/ Oh dear! Where can I go if I want to smoke a cigarette? 天哪！如果我想抽支烟该去哪呀？

How about a cigarette? 抽支烟怎么样？

/搭/ have a cigarette 抽支烟；remaining cigarette 烟头；a cigarette end 烟蒂（头）；light a cigarette 点着一支烟

/题/ What about _____ ?

A. a cigarette B. cigarette C. cigar

television /'telɪvɪʒən/ *n.*电视机

/例/ Did you watch the football game on television? 你看到电视上的足球赛了吗？

I have bought a colour television. 我买了一台彩色电视机。

floor /flɔ:/ *n.*地板

/补/ *n.*地面，地板；楼层，楼面

/例/ The baby was sitting on the floor. 小孩坐在地板上。

Some of us live on the ground floor. 我们有一部分人住在一楼。

/复/ ground floor 一楼（英）；the first floor 一楼（美）

/近/ storey

/题/ The floor of this room is made _____ hard wood.

A. after B. before C. of D. in

dressing table 梳妆台

magazine /ˌmægə'zi:n/ *n.*杂志

/例/ He made some money from writing short story for magazines. 他通过为杂志写短篇小说挣了一些钱。

/搭/ read a magazine 读杂志

/题/ It is difficult to edit _____.

A. a magazine B. the magazine C. magazines

bed /bed/ *n.*床

/复/ bedclothes *n.*床上用品；bedroom *n.*卧室；bedtime *n.*就寝时间

/例/ —What can you see in the picture? 在这张图画中你能看见什么？

—I can see a bed. 我能看见一张床。

/搭/ go to bed 上床睡觉；make the bed 铺床；a single bed 单人床；a double bed 双人床；be ill in bed 因病躺在床上；early to bed and early to rise 早睡早起；put to bed 使入睡；keep one's bed（因病）闷在床上；make bed 铺床；out of bed 起床，下床

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/题/ He has a single bed and a double _____.

A. bed B. beds C. of beds

newspaper /'nju:speɪpə/ *n.*报纸

/例/ My father likes reading an evening newspaper. 我父亲喜欢读晚报。

/搭/ take a newspaper 订一份报纸; an evening newspaper 晚报; in the newspaper 在报上; newspaper reporter 新闻记者

/题/ You will find printed _____ a newspaper information about recent events, together with pictures, advertisements, etc.

A. at B. on C. in

stereo /'steriəu/ *n.*立体声音响

Lesson 25

Mrs. /'mɪsɪz/ 夫人

/例/ This is Mr. White and that's Mrs. White. 这位是怀特先生，那位是怀特太太。

kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ *n.*厨房

/例/ Our kitchen is too small to contain two people in it. 我们的厨房太小，容不下两个人。

Mum has been working in the kitchen all day. 妈妈已在厨房忙了一整天。

/搭/ get inside the kitchen 进到厨房里面; fall off the kitchen table 从厨房桌上掉下来

/拓/ kitchenware *n.*厨房用具; kitchenmaid *n.*帮厨女佣人

refrigerator /rɪ'frɪdʒəreɪtə/ *n.*电冰箱

/例/ Put the milk in the refrigerator. 把牛奶放进冰箱里。

right /raɪt/ *n.*右边

/补/ *adj.*右边的，正确的 *adv.*正确地，恰恰，完全地

/例/ You are all right soon. 你（身体）不久就会好的。

I don't think you are right. 我认为你不对。

/搭/ right now 现在，立刻，马上，刚刚; all right 好的，可以; right away 立刻，马上; have the right to do sth. 有权做某事; human right 人权; right-handed 惯用右手的

/题/ He is doing his homework _____.

A. right away B. right now C. at once D. immeiately

electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/ *adj.*带电的，可通电的

/例/ Make sure that electric wires are safe and that children can't touch them. 确保电线无

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危险，孩子们碰不到。

/搭/ electric train 电动火车；an electric light 电灯；electric hair drier 电吹风

/题/ It will supply 140 million k.w.h. of electric power per year _____ us.

A. to B. at C. on

left /left/ *n.*左边

/补/ *adj.*左边的 *adv.*往左；向左

/例/ Put up your left hand. 举起你的左手。

Come and sit on my left. 过来坐在我的左边。

Turn left at the church. 在教堂那里向左转。

/搭/ on the left 在左边，在左侧；turn left 向左转；turn to the left 向左转；left-handed 惯用左手的

/复/ left-hand *adj.*左手的，左边的；left-handed *adj.*习惯用左手的，左撇子的

/题/ The classmate _____ my left has been ill for a week.

A. to B. with C. on D. from

cooker /'kukə/ *n.*炉子，炊具

middle /'midl/ *n.*中间

/补/ *n.*中部 *adj.*中间的

/例/ Fold the paper in the middle. 把这张纸从中间折起。

She was born of a middle class. 她出身于中产阶级。

/搭/ Middle East 中东；in the middle of 正忙于，在…当中；in the middle 中间；middle finger 中指；middle school 中学；middle age 中年；the middle of the night 半夜

of /əv/ *prep.*（属于）…的

/补/ *prep.*关于，对于；由…制成；由于，因为；表示同位关系；（表示关系、联系）…的

/例/ She is an old friend of my mother. 她是我妈妈的一个老朋友。

What kind of fruit do you like? 你喜欢哪种水果？

One of the three problems was beyond me. 那三个问题当中有一个我不懂。

/搭/ of one's own 属于某人自己的；a piece of 一张（件，条，块）；of course 当然；a piece of 一块（张、片、枝…）；a picture of my family；我的一张家庭照片；a map of China 一张中国地图；of one's own（属于某人）自己的

/题/ It's clever _____ you to practice English with an American.

A. for B. of C. about D. that

room /ru:m/ *n.*房间

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/补/ *n.*室；空间，地方

/例/ He lives at Room 124. 他住在 124 号房间。

Is there any room for me in the car? 车上还有我的座位吗？

/搭/ make room for 为…腾地方，让位于，被…替代； rest room 厕所，洗手间；reading room 阅览室；waiting room 候车（诊）室；teacher's room 教研室；standing room 立足之地；men's room 男厕所；women's room 女厕所；the signs for the rest rooms 厕所的标志

/复/ bedroom *n.*卧室； bathroom *n.*浴室

/近/ space

/题/ We will manage to _____ for you.

A. make room B. make a room C. room

cup /kʌp/ *n.*杯子

/搭/ a cup of tea (coffee) 一杯茶（咖啡）；a coffee cup 咖啡杯

/题/ There _____ a cup and saucer on the table.

A. is B. are C. were

Lesson 26

where /weə/ *adv.*在哪里

/例/ Where do you live? 你住在哪儿?

We travelled together as far as New York, where we parted. 我们一起到了纽约，然后在那里分手了。

The town (where) I was born is noted for its scenic beauty. 我的家乡以风景优美而闻名。

/复/ wherever *conj.* 无论在哪里

/题/ The first thing is to find out _____ she is.

A. when B. that C. where D. why

in /ɪn/ *prep.*在…里

/补/ *prep.*（表时间）在，于；（表时间）在…以内，在…以后；（表状态、情况）在…中，处于；（表服饰）穿，戴；（表方式、手段等）以…方式；用…语言；（表职业、活动等）从事，参加

*adv.*向内，进入，入，在内，在家

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/例/ I met him in China. 我在中国碰到他。

He was born in 1987. 他生于 1987 年。

/搭/ in all 总共，共；in a hurry 匆忙地，很快地；in a word 简言之；in common 共同，共有；in debt 欠债；in danger 处在危险状态；in fact 事实上；in front of 在…前面；in need of 需要，缺少；in order 为了；in other words 换言之；in peace 安静，宁静；in public 当众，公开；in surprise 吃惊，惊讶；in the end 最后，终于；in time 及时，来得及

/反/ out

/题/ I'm glad he will be back _____ two weeks.

A. after B. for C. in D. during

Lesson 27

living room 客厅

/例/ There's a big living room in this house. 这幢房子里有一间大起居室。

near /nɪə/ *prep.*靠近

/变/ nearer，nearest

/补/ *adj.&adv.*不远的（地），近的（地）；*v.*走近，逼近，接近

/例/ The school is so near I can go there on foot. 学校很近，我能步行去上学。

The lake is near my house. 那个湖在我家附近。

The harvest season is nearing. 收获季节快到了。

/搭/ draw near 走近，临近

window /'wɪndəu/ *n.*窗户，窗子

/例/ Let's close the window before we go. 在走之前我们把窗户都关起来吧。

She shut the window. 她关了窗户。

Who broke the window? 是谁打破了玻璃窗?

/搭/ open the window 开窗子

/复/ window-shop *v.*逛商场；windowpane *n.*窗玻璃

/题/ The room has windows _____ three sides.

A. on B. at C. for D. in

armchair /'ɑ:mtʃeə/ *n.*扶手椅

door /dɔ:/ *prep.*门

/例/ Close the door, please. 请把门关上。

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/搭/ answer the door 开门；next door 在隔壁；out of doors 户外，在外面；open the door 开门；knock at the door 敲门

/复/ doorbell *n.*门铃

/近/ gate

/题/ There _____ two doors in the room.

A. is B. are C. was

picture /ˈpɪktʃə/ *n.*图画

/例/ I took a lot of pictures when I was in Beijing. 我在北京时照了很多照片。

/搭/ picture book 图画书；take a picture 照相，摄影

/近/ photo；drawing

/题/ I put a picture of the college _____ this letter.

A. in B. on C. at D. to

wall /wɔːl/ *n.*墙

/例/ There is a map on the wall. 墙上有一幅地图。

Hanging on the wall was a splendid painting. 挂在墙上的是一张极其漂亮的画。

/搭/ the Great Wall 长城；on the wall 在墙上（在表面上）；in the wall 在墙上（在墙里的洞等）

/题/ There are some pictures _____ the wall.

A. in B. on C. up D. to

Lesson 28

trousers /ˈtraʊzəz/ *n.*长裤（复数）

/例/ These trousers are dirty; I need some clean ones. 这条裤子脏了，我要干净的。

He wore (a pair of) black trousers. 他穿了一条黑裤子。

/搭/ a pair of trousers 一条裤子

/题/ She was dressed _____ trousers and a sweater.

A. at B. in C. on

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Lesson 29

shut /ʃʌt/ *v.*关门

/变/ shut，shut，shuts，shutting

/搭/ shut up 住（闭）嘴；shut down 关上，关闭

/题/ Shut the door _____ you, please.

A. after B. of C. up D. out

bedroom /'bedrum/ *n.*卧室

/例/ Is that your bedroom? 那是你的卧室吗？

untidy /ʌn'taɪdɪ/ *adj.*乱，不整齐

must /mʌst/ *v.*必须，应该

/搭/ must do sth. 必须做某事；must have done sth. 一定是已经做了某事；must be able to do sth. 一定能做某事；must be off 得走了；must be leaving 得走了；must be away 得走了

/题/ You _____ work hard next time, mustn't you?

A. must B. can C. may D. should

air /eə/ *v.*使…通风，换换空气

/补/ *n.*空气，大气

/例/ We can't live without air. 离开空气我们便不能生存。

/搭/ by air 乘飞机；on the air 正在广播；in the air 悬空，露天，流行，渺茫；in the open air =outdoors 在户外，在露天地里；the air tickets 飞机票；air temperature 气温；air conditioning 空调，空气调节；air conditioning system 空调装置；air mail 航空邮递

/复/ aircraft（airplane）飞机; airline 航空公司; airmail 航空邮件; airport 航空站，飞机场

/题/ I came out here to get some _____.

A. air B. airs C. of airs D. of the airs

put /put/ *v.*放置

/变/ put，put，puts，putting

/例/ Where did you put the key? 你把钥匙放在哪儿了？

/搭/ put aside 节省，储蓄；put down 放下；put forward 提出；put off 推迟，拖延；put on 穿上，戴上；put up 搭建，举起，张贴；put up with 忍受，容忍；put away 储存；put on a performance 演出；put out 扑灭，熄灭

/题/ The fire _____ at last.

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A. puts off　B. was put out　C. puts down　D. was put away

clothes /kləuðz/ *n.*衣服

/例/ My clothes have been made to order. 我的衣服一向是定做的。

/搭/ two suits of clothes 两套衣服；a suit of clothes 一套衣服；make clothes 做衣服；an article of clothes 一件衣服

/题/ These _____ are new.

A. clothes　B. clothing　C. cloth

wardrobe /'wɔ:drəub/ *n.*大衣柜

dust /dʌst/ *v.*掸掉灰尘

/补/ *n.*灰尘，尘土

/例/ From the dust on the book I can know you haven't read it for some time. 从这本书上的尘土我可以知道你已经有段时间没有看它了。

/题/ The dust was blown about _____ the wind.

A. in　B. at　C. by

sweep /swi:p/ *v.*扫

/变/ swept，swept，sweeps，sweeping

/例/ She swept up the broken glass. 她扫掉了那些碎玻璃。

/搭/ sweep up 扫除，扫掉；sweep with a broom 用扫帚扫地

/题/ My mother _____ the kitchen every day.

A. sweeps　B. sweep　C. sweeped

Lesson 30

empty /'empti/ *v.*倒空，使…变空

/补/ *adj.*空的

/变/ emptier，emptiest，emptied，emptied，empties，emptying

/搭/ an empty bottle 空瓶；an empty street 空无行人的街道；empty sth. 把某东西倒空

/题/ The streets were almost _____.

A. empty　B. emptier　C. emptily

read /ri:d/ *v.*读

/变/ read，read，reads，reading

/搭/ read sth. to sb. 给某人读某东西；read out 读出来；read out to sb. 给某人读；read about

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sb. 读关于某人的书

/题/ We _____ him recently in the newspaper.

A. read over B. read through C. read off D. read about

sharpen /ˈʃɑːpən/ *v.*削尖，使锋利

put on 穿上

take off 脱掉

turn on 开（电灯）

turn off 关（电灯）

Lesson 31

garden /ˈgɑːdn/ *n.*花园

/例/ There is a garden of rare and beautiful flowers in front of his house. 他房子前面是一座种有珍奇美丽花卉的花园。

This garden is much larger than that one. 这个花园比那个大得多。

What a beautiful garden! 一个多么漂亮的花园啊!

/搭/ in the garden 在花园里

/扩/ gardening *n.*园艺；gardener *n.*园丁，花匠

/近/ park

/题/ I have only a small _____.

A. garden B. zoo C. park

under /ˈʌndə/ *prep.*在…之下

/补/ *prep.*在…正下方，在…下面，底下

/例/ The white rabbit is sleeping under a tall tree. 那只白兔正睡在大树下。

/搭/ under repair 在修理中；under seven years old 不满七岁；go under one's house 从某人的房下经过

/复/ underground *adj.*地下的；underwear *n.*内衣

/近/ low

/反/ above

/题/ There is a cat _____ the table.

A. under B. over C. above

tree /triː/ *n.*树

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/例/ The house is surrounded with trees. 那座房子的周围种满了树。

Spring is the best time to plant trees. 春季是种树的最好季节。

/搭/ in the（a）tree 在树上（表示停留或放在树上的东西）

on the（a）tree 在树上（表示属于树上的东西，如果实、叶子等）

/题/ The birds are singing _____ the trees.

A. at B. in C. on

climb /klaɪm/ *v.*爬，攀登

/变/ climbed，climbed，climbs，climbing

/例/ He that would eat fruit must climb the tree. 想吃果子得先爬树。

Mary is climbing the ladder. 玛丽正在爬梯子。

/搭/ climb the mountain 爬山；climb a tree 爬树；climb up 爬上去；climb out of somewhere. 从某地方爬出来；climb stairs 爬楼梯；climb over 爬过去

/扩/ climbing *adj.*爬山的；climber *n.*登山者，爬山运动员

/题/ He has climbed _____ the tree hand over hand.

A. on B. to C. up D. for

who /hu:/ *pron.*谁

/例/ Who are those men? 那些人是谁？

Who did you give it to? 你把那东西给谁了？

The man who spoke to me was an Englishman. 和我说话的人是个英国人。

We went to see Mr. White, who gave us a warm welcome. 我们去拜访怀特先生，他热烈欢迎了我们。

/记/ 以 who-开头的单词有：whom *pron.*谁（who 的宾格，在句中充当宾语）

whose *pron.*谁的

/复/ whoever *pron.*无论是谁

/题/ _____ is the boy? He is my younger brother.

A. What B. Who C. How D. Whose

run /rʌn/ *v.*跑

/补/ *v.*管理，经营；指挥

/变/ ran，run，runs，running

/例/ I ran as fast as he did. 我过去和他跑得一样快。

He runs a grocery store in the town. 他在城里经营着一家杂货店。

/搭/ run out of 用完，消耗掉；run through 浏览，匆匆一看；run away 逃跑，失控；in the long

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run 最终，从长远来看；run across = run into 偶然碰见，撞见；run after 追赶，跟踪；run away with（someone or something）（带人）私奔，（携物）潜逃；run for 竞选，追查；run off 打（复）印，逃走，流失；run over（车辆等）辗过，浏览，溢出；run wild 胡闹，撒野

/扩/ runner *n.*赛跑者，操作者；running *n.*跑步

/题/ Keep the machine _____, and you will know how it works.

A. run　B. running　C. to run　D. runs

grass /grɑːs/ *n.*草，草地

/例/ The field is covered with grass. 田里长满了草。

Don't walk on the grass. 不要在草地上行走。

/搭/ feed on grass 以草为食；keep off the grass 请勿践踏草地

/扩/ grassy *adj.*长满草的

/记/ glass *n.*玻璃，玻璃杯

/题/ The dog is running across the _____.

A. grasses　B. grass

after /ˈɑːftə/ *prep.*在…之后

/补/ *adv.*在后，后来；*conj.*晚于…，在…之后

/例/ Jenny arrived after dinner. 珍妮是在晚饭后来的。

Ten comes after nine. 10在9之后。

The police officer ran after her. 警察追赶她。

You go first and I'll come after. 你先走，我随后就来。

Li Lei went out after he answered the phone. 李雷接完电话后就出去了。

/搭/ after all 毕竟，终归；day after day 一日又一日；one after another 轮流地，连续不断地；after that 下一步，然后；soon after 不久以后；after a (short) while 不长时间，一小会儿时间以后；be after 寻找；go after 追逐，追求，设法得到；run after 追赶（求、捕）；look after 照看（管）

/比/ after, behind, back 这三个词都有“在…后”的意思，但在使用时不能混淆。after 表示时间和顺序“在…之后”，有时可作连词连接两个句子。如：Come into the classroom one after another, please. 请一个接一个进教室里来。behind 指“在某一人或物背后或后面”，表示场所，常用于正式文体中；behind 还能表示“迟”、“过期”等意思。如：You are two days behind in giving back the book. 你还这本书时已经过期两天了。back 作副词是“向后”的意思，还可表示物的位置“在后”或“回原处”的意思。如：Put the book back on the shelf.

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把书放回到架子上去。

/题/ Please shut the door ____ you.

A. with B. before C. after D. by

across /ə'krɒs/ *prep.*横过，穿过

/补/ *adv.*横越；穿过

*prep.*在另一边；在对面

/例/ I helped the blind across the street. 我帮那位盲人过街。

He swam across the river. 他游过河去。

There's a forest across the river. 河对岸有一片树林。

/搭/ come across 偶然遇到；get across 穿过河（街）等

/题/ Let's help the car _____ the bridge.

A. through B. across C. crossing D. over

cat /kæt/ *n.*猫

/记/ kitten *n.*小猫

/例/ Some people like cats; some people like dogs. 有些人喜欢猫；有些人喜欢狗。

It rains cats and dogs. 倾盆大雨。

Sound like two cats fighting. 听起来像是两个猫在打架。

/题/ I have _____ and a dog.

A. a cat B. cat C. the cats

Lesson 32

type /taɪp/ *v.*打字

/补/ *n.*类型，样式；典型

/变/ typed，typed，types，typing，复数 types

/例/ Would you like me to type your composition for you? 你希望我给你打作文吗？

/搭/ different types of 各种形式的；all types of 各种形式的；type sth. into somewhere. 把某东西打到某地方；type out 找出

/题/ This type of wine is only made _____ China.

A. at B. in C. on

letter /'letə/ *n.*信件

/补/ *n.*字母

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/例/ Here is a letter for you. 这儿有你一封信。

There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. 英语字母表中有26个字母。

/搭/ to the letter 严格地照搬（按字母意思）；write sb. a letter 给某人写一封信；write a letter to sb. 给某人写一封信；by letter 用书信；a capital letter 大写字母；a small letter 小写字母；a man of letters 文学家；the world of letters 文学界

/复/ letter-box *n.*信箱

/题/ The postman's job is to deliver _____.

A. a letter B. letters C. the letters

basket /bɑ:skɪt/ *n.*篮子

/例/ They picked three baskets of apples. 他们摘了三篮苹果。

/复/ basketball *n.*篮球

/题/ There is _____ full of apples.

A. a basket B. basket C. the basket D. the baskets

eat /i:t/ *v.*吃

/变/ eat，eaten，eats，eating

/例/ Eat food without making a noise. 吃东西时不要发出声音。

We eat meat, cakes and so on. 我们吃肉、糕点、等等。

/搭/ eat up 吃光

/近/ have（breakfast, lunch, supper, dinner, medicine, etc.）； take（medicine, etc.）

/题/ He was in the habit of _____ porridge in the morning.

A. eat B. to eat C. eating

bone /bəʊn/ *n.*骨头

/例/ The powder is made from fish and bones. 这种粉末是由鱼肉和骨头制成的。

A bone stuck in my throat. 骨头卡在我的喉咙里。

/题/ The man is looking thin and broke _____ in his leg.

A. a bone B. bones C. bone D. the bone

clean /kli:n/ *v.*清洗

/补/ *adj.*干净的，擦干净的

/变/ cleaned，cleaned，cleans，cleaning；cleaner，cleanest

/搭/ clean one's hands 洗干净手；clean up 打扫干净，整理好，清理，（天气）放晴，清扫，解决

/题/ I want _____ shirt.

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A. clean　　B. cleanly　　C. a clean

tooth /tu:θ/ *n.*牙齿

/变/ 复数 teeth

/例/ Brush your teeth every day. 每天要刷牙。

The dentist filled the tooth. 牙医补了那颗牙。

/搭/ have a tooth out 拔牙

/复/ toothache *n.*牙疼；toothbrush *n.*牙刷；toothpaste *n.*牙膏

/题/ Open your mouth and the dentist will pull _____ that bad tooth.

A. up　　B. out　　C. down

cook /kuk/ *v.*做（饭菜）

/补/ *n.*厨师，炊事员

/变/ cooked，cooked，cooks，cooking，复数 cooks

/例/ His wife is a good cook. 他太太很会做菜。

She is cooking her meal in the kitchen. 她正在厨房做饭。

/搭/ cook sb. sth. =cook sth. for sb. 为某人做某东西吃

/题/ She _____ him some potatoes.

A. cook　　B. cooked　　C. cooks　　D. to cook

milk /milk/ *n.*牛奶

/补/ *vt.*挤奶

/例/ The students helped to milk cows on the farm. 那些学生在农场帮着挤牛奶。

We drink a bottle of milk. 我们喝一瓶牛奶。

/复/ milkman *n.*送牛奶的人

/题/ Many other animals produce milk _____ their young ones.

A. after　　B. before　　C. for

meal /mi:l/ *n.*饭，一顿饭

/例/ They cook their own meals. 他们自己做饭吃。

We have three meals a day. 我们一天吃三顿饭。

/搭/ light meal 便饭；midday meal 午饭

/记/ 以-eal 结尾的单词还有：deal *v.*处理，应付；heal *v.*治疗，愈合；seal *v.&n.*密封，封条；steal *v.*窃取，偷盗；real *adj.*真的；ideal *adj.*理想的，完美的

/题/ It's time _____ the midday meal.

A. for　　B. of　　C. about

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drink /drɪŋk/ *v.*喝

/补/ *n.*饮料；酒

/变/ drank，drunk，drinks，drinking，复数 drinks

/例/ He drinks like a fish. 他大口地喝水。

She drank a bottle of beer. 她喝了一瓶啤酒。

tap /tæp/ *n.*水龙头

/补/ *v.*轻打，轻敲

/例/ I have to have my gas tap repaired at once. 我必须立即找人修理煤气开关。

/题/ He turned _____ the tap.

A. on B. off C. up

Lesson 33

day /deɪ/ *n.*日子

/例/ They worked day and night. 他们日日夜夜地工作。

There are seven days in a week. 一周有七天。

/搭/ day and night 日日夜夜；all day（long）一天到晚，整天地；of the day 当代的；some day（将来）总有一天

/复/ daytime *n.*日间，白昼；daylight *n.*日光，白昼；daybreak 黎明；daydream 白日梦

/记/ month *n.*月；year *n.*年；week *n.*星期；season *n.*季节

/题/ The sun gives us light _____ the day.

A. during B. at C. on D. in

cloud /klaʊd/ *n.*云

/例/ The sky was covered with black clouds. 天空布满乌云。

There's hardly a cloud in the sky today. 今天天空万里无云。

/扩/ cloudy *adj.*多云的

/记/ 以-oud 结尾的单词还有：loud *adj.*大声的；proud *adj.*骄傲的，自豪的

/题/ It was windless, warm, the sky without _____.

A. a cloud B. clouds C. the clouds

sky /skaɪ/ *n.*天空（**skies**）

/例/ There were no clouds in the sky. 天空无云。

/复/ skyscraper *n.*摩天大楼

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/搭/ in the sky 在天空；a clear blue sky 清澈的蓝天；a starry sky 星空

/记/ spy *n.*间谍，特务；shy *adj.*害羞的，腼腆的

/题/ Not a cloud was seen _____.

A. on the sky　　B. in the sky　　C. in skies　　D. at sky

sun /sʌn/ *n.*太阳

/补/ *n.*日光，阳光

/例/ The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳东升西落。

We don't get much sun in the room. 这个房间没多少阳光。

/搭/ in the sun 在阳光下；the setting sun 落日，夕阳；sun hat 太阳帽，遮阳帽；sun panel (solar panel) 太阳翻板（聚热板）

/复/ sunrise *n.*日出；sunset *n.*日落

/题/ _____ lights and warms the earth.

A. The sun　　B. Sun　　C. A sun

shine /ʃaɪn/ *v.*照耀

/补/ *v.*发光，发亮，磨光，擦亮，使发光

/变/ shone，shone，shines，shining

/例/ The surface of the shoes shone in the sun. 鞋面在阳光下发光。

Shine your shoes before going out. 出去之前把你的鞋子擦亮。

/复/ sunshine *n.*阳光

/题/ The sun shone _____.

A. bright and warm　　B. brightly and warmly

C. brightly and warm　　D. bright and warmly

with /wɪð/ *prep.*和…在一起

/补/ *prep.*用；以；具有，带有；对…；关于；由于；由于有

/例/ I'm going with you. 我打算和你一块儿去。

He sharpened his pencil with a knife. 他用小刀削铅笔。

Do you know the boy with big eyes? 你认识那个大眼睛的男孩儿吗？

What is the matter with you? 你怎么了？

With three children we can't afford new furniture.

由于有了三个孩子，我们买不起新家具。

/搭/ with one's help 在某人的帮助下；play with sth. 玩弄某东西；play with sb. 和某人一起玩；take sth. with sb. 带着某东西；write the letter with 用…写信；fill… with… 用…

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填：quarrel with 和…争吵；agree with sb. 同意某人的意见；with pleasure 乐意做（很高兴那么做）；with one's best wishes 带着某人最好的祝愿；start with 以（从）…开始；begin with 以（从）…开始；with the purpose of 带有…的原因（目的）

/复/ within *prep.*在…里面；without *prep.*没有

/反/ without

/题/ He managed to beat the dog off _____ a stick.

A. with　　B. in　　C. on　　D. by

family /'fæmɪlɪ/ *n.*家庭（成员）

/补/ *n.*家；子女；家族，氏族

/例/ There are seven in my family. 我家有七口人。

She came of a noble family. 她出身名门。

/搭/ family name 姓；family tree 家谱；cat family 猫科，猫族；feed one's family 供养某人的家庭；a family of five 五口之家

/复/ family name 姓氏

/题/ What's your _____ name? It is Green.

A. family　　B. given　　C. middle　　D. full

walk /wɔ:k/ *v.*走路，步行

/补/ *n.*步行，散步

/变/ walked，walked，walks，walking

/例/ The baby can not walk yet. 那个婴儿还不会走步。

He went for a walk. 他去散步。

/搭/ go for a walk 去散步；take a walk 散步；walk along 走过来；walk up to somewhere 走向某地；walk around 四处走；walk across 走过（横过）；walk back to somewhere 走回到某地

/复/ walkman *n.*随身听

/近/ stroll；wander

/题/ We had twenty miles _____ to reach the nearest railway station.

A. walk　　B. walking　　C. to walk

over /'əʊvə/ *prep.*跨越，在…之上

/补/ *adv.*翻倒；从头至尾；遍及；越过；.结束

/例/ The sky is over our heads. 天空在我们头上。

The cat jumped over the wall. 那只猫跳到墙的另一边去了。

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He has traveled all over the world. 他游遍了全世界。

He pushed me and I fell over. 他推了我一下，我跌倒了。

I'll read my composition over once more. 我会把作文从头到尾再读一遍。

Let's do it now and get it over. 我们现在就动手把它完成。

/搭/ over and over（again）反复地，一再地；all over 到处，自始至终；all over again = over again 重新，再次；over there 在那边（里）；over here 就在这儿；be over 结束，下课，放学，没了

/复/ overcoat *n.*大衣，外套；overhead *adj.*头顶上的，上面的；overnight *adv.*通宵地，一夜间；overhear *vt.*偷听，偶然听到；overseas *adj.&adv.*在海外（的）

/近/ above；upon

/反/ under；below；beneath

/题/ There is a bridge _____ the river.

A. on　　B. above　　C. over　　D. up

bridge /brɪdʒ/ *n.*桥

/例/ They walked over the bridge to get to the other side of the river. 他们从桥上走到河的对岸。

/搭/ burn one's bridge 破釜沉舟；build a bridge 建一座桥；on a bridge 在一个桥上；play bridge 玩桥牌

/记/ 以-dge 结尾的单词还有：ridge *n.*背脊，山岭；porridge *n.*稀饭，粥；fridge *n.*电冰箱

/题/ He hurried _____ the bridge to Hankou.

A. cross　　B. across　　C. over

boat /bəʊt/ *n.*船

/例/ Are you going to England by boat? 你坐船去英国吗？

/搭/ life boat 救生船；motor boat 汽艇；sailing boat 小帆船；by boat 乘船；boat race 划船比赛

/扩/ boating *n.*划船，泛舟

/记/ 以-oat 结尾的单词还有：coat *n.*外套，上衣；goat *n.*山羊；float *v.*漂流 *n.*漂流物；throat *n.*喉咙

/近/ ship；vessel

river /'rɪvə/ *n.*河

/例/ The ship sailed down the river. 那条船向河的下游驶去。

The Yangtze River is one of the longest rivers in the world. 长江是世界上最长的大河

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之一。

/搭/ in the river 在河里；the River Thames 泰晤士河

/复/ riverbed *n.*河床；riverside *n.*河岸

/题/ I fished _____ the river.

A. in B. at C. on

ship /ʃɪp/ *n.*轮船

/补/ *vt.*用船运

/变/ shipped，shipped，ships，shipping，复数 ships

/例/ We'll go by ship. 我们将乘船前往。

I'm flying to Japan but my car is being shipped. 我将乘飞机前往日本，而我的汽车则用船运去。

/搭/ by ship 乘轮船；be shipped from...to 被用船从…运到…；be shipped to 用轮船运到…

/复/ warship *n.*军舰，战舰；spaceship *n.*宇宙飞船

/近/ boat；vessel

/题/ All the gold _____ India.

A. has to shipped to B. is to be shipped to

C. must ship in D. should be put in ship to

aeroplane /ˈeərəplem/ *n.*飞机

fly /flaɪ/ *v.*飞

/补/ *n.*苍蝇

/变/ flew，flown，flies，flying；复数 flies

/搭/ fly to see sb. 飞快地跑去见某人；fly from… to… 从…飞抵…；flying saucer 飞碟；fly over 飞过；fly a kite 放风筝；fly to somewhere for one's holiday 乘飞机到某地去度假；How time flies!时间过得多么快呀！fly to somewhere 乘飞机到某地；fly away to somewhere 乘飞机到某地；fly out 飞出去

/题/ Alone gull flew _____ the sky.

A. across B. at C. on

Lesson 34

sleep /sliːp/ *v.*睡觉

/变/ slept，slept，sleeps，sleeping

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/补/ *n.*睡眠

/例/ I haven't had enough sleep these days. 近来我睡眠不足。

Did you sleep well last night? 昨晚你睡得好吗?

/搭/ go to sleep 就寝，入睡；sleeping bag 睡袋；sleeping car 卧铺车；sleep well 睡得好；sleep a sound sleep 酣睡了一觉；talk in one's sleep 说梦话；sleeping pill 安眠药

/扩/ sleepy *adj.*欲睡的，困倦的；sleepless *adj.*失眠的，不眠的；asleep *adj.*睡着的

/反/ wake

/题/ Being very tired, Jim _____ as soon as he _____ down in bed.

A. felt asleep , lie　　B. fell sleepy, lay

C. went to bed, laid　　D. went to sleep, lay

shave /ʃeɪv/ *v.*刮脸

/补/ *n.*剃刀，刮脸

/变/ shaved，shaved，shaves，shaving

/例/ Dad shaves every morning. 爸爸每天早晨刮胡子。

He shaved himself. 他自己刮胡子。

/搭/ a close shave = a narrow shave 侥幸脱险，幸免

/题/ I always shave _____ the morning.

A. in　B. at　C. under

cry /kraɪ/ *v.*哭，喊

/补/ *n.*叫喊，叫声，哭泣

/变/ cried，cried，cries，crying

/例/ They had a cry of triumph. 他们为胜利而欢呼。

The drowning man cried for help. 溺水的人大声呼救。

What's she crying about? 她为什么哭泣?

/搭/ cry over sth. 为…哭泣；cry for help 大声呼救；cry out 大声喊出来

/题/ Walking along the river, he heard a cry _____ help.

A. of　B. about　C. for　D. to

wash /wɒʃ/ *v.*洗

/补/ *n.*洗涤，清洗；要洗的衣服；洗好的衣服

/变/ washed，washed，washes，washing

/例/ Go and wash your hands! 快去把你的手洗一洗!

I usually wash on Sunday. 我一般在星期天洗衣服。

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Give the car a good wash. 好好洗洗车吧。

She has a large wash this week. 这个星期她有大量的衣服要洗。

/搭/ washing machine 洗衣机；wash down 冲洗；wash up 刷锅洗碗；wash away 冲走了

/题/ He got up and wash _____ cold water.

A. in B. with C. by D. at

wait /weɪt/ *v.*等

/补/ *v.*停留；期待

/变/ waited，waited，waits，waiting

/例/ Please wait a minute. 请稍等。

Don't wait if I am late. 如果我晚到了，不要等我。

I will wait for you outside the school gate. 我在校门外等你。

An Indian came into the doctor's waiting room. 一个印度人走进了医生的候诊室。

/搭/ keep sb. waiting 让人等着；wait for 等候；lie in wait for 伏击，等待；wait up 熬夜等候；waiting room 候诊室，候车室

/扩/ waiter *n.*（餐厅）男服务员；waitress *n.*女服务员

/题/ He said he couldn't wait _____ Monday.

A. to B. till C. for D. in

jump /dʒʌmp/ *v.*跳

/补/ *n.*跳跃

/变/ jumped，jumped，jumps，jumping，复数 jumps

/例/ He jumped with joy. 他高兴地跳了起来。

Her heart gave a little jump. 她的心跳了一下。

/搭/ high jump 跳高；long jump 跳远；jump up 跳起来；jump down 跳下去；jump over（走）跳过去；jump into (the water) 跳进（水中）；jump across a stream 跳过溪流；jump onto (a table) 跳上（桌子）；jump at 向…猛扑；jump up from somewhere 从某地方跳起来；jump up onto 跳上到…，跳到…上面去；jump off somewhere 从某地跳下来

/近/ spring；hop；skip；leap；bound；bounce

/比/ jump, spring, hop, skip, leap, bound, bounce 这七个词都指"跳"，其中 jump 是普通用词，指跳高、跳远或从高处跳下等；bounce 意为弹跳，指球等遇到硬物而弹回，也指蹦蹦跳跳；bound 基本与 bounce 相同；leap 是文学上的用语，指跨过相当的间隔，与 jump 同义，但指跳得轻巧急速；spring 则指一种弹跳性的突然跳跃；hop 指独脚跳，（动物）所有的脚一起跳；skip 指轻快地跳跃，两脚交替地跳。

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Lesson 35

photograph /ˈfəʊtəgrɑːf/ *n.*照片

/搭/ a photograph of one's family 某人的全家福照片；take photographs 拍照；photograph sth. using 用…拍照；a photograph of sb. aged twelve in an art class 某人 12 岁时在美术班里的一张照片

/题/ I took a photograph of my sister. It came _____ well.

A. out B. in C. up

village /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.*村庄

/例/ He lives in a little village in the West of Beijing. 他住在北京西部的一个小村庄里。

The village purchased land for a new school. 该村为新建学校购买了一块土地。

They lived down in a valley. 他们住在一个山谷里。

In China, southern agriculture begins in the Yangtze River valley. 中国南方的农业从长江流域开始。

/搭/ in the village 在村子里；a fishing village 渔村

/扩/ villager *n.*村民；valley *n.*山谷

/题/ There are fewer houses in a village _____ there are in a town.

A. to B. than C. from

between /bɪˈtwiːn/ *prep.*在…之间

/例/ My bedroom is between my two sisters'. 我的卧室在我两个姐姐的卧室之间。

The accident took place between 7 and 8 o'clock. 事故发生在 7 点至 8 点之间。

/搭/ between ourselves（you and me）只限于咱俩之间（不得外传）；in between 在中间，每间隔

/记/ 以-een 结尾的单词还有：queen *n.*女王；green *adj.*绿色的；screen *n.*屏幕，幕

/近/ among；amidst

/题/ Switzerland lies _____ Italy, Germany and Fance.

A. between B. among C. in D. besides

hill /hɪl/ *n.*小山

/例/ I climbed up the hill. 我登上了小山。

/搭/ on the hill 在山上；move into the hills 搬到山里

/复/ hillside *n.*山坡

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/扩/ hilly *adj.*丘陵的，多小山的

/近/ mountain *n.*高山，山脉

/题/ Many farmers like to move _____ the hill to open the farm.

A. into B. at C. on

another /əˈnʌðə/ *pron.*另一个

/例/ If you don't like this one, try another. 如果你不喜欢这个，试试另一个。

/搭/ one another 互相; one after another 一个接一个; another kind of 另一种; another time 另一次，还有一次; another day 改天; another type of 另一种形式

/题/ The old man has three sons. One is a teacher, _____ is a worker, and the third is a student.

A. the other B. another C. a second D. other

wife /waɪf/ *n.*妻子

/例/ His wife is a teacher. 他的妻子是个老师。

/谚/ A good husband makes a good wife. 夫好则妻贤。

/搭/ husband and wife 夫妻; former wife 前妻

/题/ My wife is coming on the trip _____ me.

A. on B. at C. for D. with

along /əˈlɒŋ/ *prep.*沿着

/补/ *adv.*向前，和…在一起

/例/ When you go to the park, take Tom along. 你们去公园时，带着汤姆。

We often take a walk along the road. 我们常沿着这条路散步。

Trees are planted along the wall. 墙边种着树。

/搭/ come along with sb. 和某人一起来; get along 过日子，进展; walk along with sb. 和某人一起走; get along with 与…相处

/反/ across

/题/ Every morning I run _____ the street for about half an hour.

A. through B. across C. along D. into

bank /bæŋk/ *n.*河岸

/补/ *n.*银行

/例/ They are taking a walk along the bank. 他们正沿着河堤散步。

/搭/ the People's Bank of China 中国人民银行; bank holiday(英国的)公假日; bank account 银行账户; bank note 钞票（英）; bank bill 钞票（美）

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/扩/ banker *n.*银行家

/记/ 以-ank 结尾的单词还有：tank *n.*容器，水箱，坦克；thank *vt.&n.*谢谢，感谢

/题/ I have an account _____ the bank.

A. in B. with C. to D. of

water /'wɔ:tə/ *n.*水

/补/ *v.*给…浇水

/变/ watered，watered，waters，watering，复数 waters

/搭/ cold water 冷水，凉水；hot water 热水；warm water 温水；fresh water 淡水，清水；salt water 盐水；to boil water 把水烧开；by water 乘船，由海路；in the water 在水中；water pollution 水污染；on the water 在水上

/题/ We use water _____ drinking and washing.

A. to B. in C. for

swim /swɪm/ *v.*游泳

/补/ *n.*游泳，泅水

/例/ Let's go for a swim. 我们去游泳吧。

He can't swim. 他不会游泳。

/搭/ have a swim 游泳

/扩/ swimmer *n.*游泳者；swimming *n.*游泳；swimming pool 游泳池

building /'bɪldɪŋ/ *n.*大楼，建筑物

/例/ I live in a tall building in the city of Beijing. 我住在北京城的一座大楼里。

/题/ The hospital was a red brick _____.

A. build B. building C. builded D. built

park /pɑ:k/ *n.*公园

/补/ *vt.*停放（汽车）

/例/ There are many beautiful parks in the city. 这座城市里有许多美丽的公园。

Where can we park our cars? 我们可以在哪儿停车呢？

/搭/ Hyde Park 海德公园（伦敦最大的皇家公园）；Beihai Park 北海公园；in the park 在公园里

/扩/ parking *n.*停车；parkinglot *n.*停车场

/记/ 以-ark 结尾的单词还有：bark *n.*犬吠，咆哮；dark *adj.*黑暗的；mark *n.*记号，标记

/题/ I take a walk _____ the park every day.

A. in B. at C. under

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into /'ɪntʊ/ *prep.*进入

/例/ I saw them go into the house. 我看见他们进入了那所房子。

Translate the word into Spanish. 把这词译成西班牙语。

/搭/ translate…into 把…译成…；turn…into 把…转（变、译）成…；change…into…把…变成…；put…into 把…变成…

/近/ in

/题/ I went out _____ the hall.

A. into B. for C. to D. on

Lesson 36

beside /bɪ'saɪd/ *prep.*在…旁

/例/ May I sit beside you? 我能坐在你旁边吗？

/记/ besides *prep.*除…之外

/近/ near

/搭/ put sth. beside sb 把某东西放在某人旁边

off /ɔ:f/ *prep.*离开

/补/ *adv.*（表示除去或分离）脱开，去掉；（电、自来水等）停了，中断

/例/ He fell off the ladder. 他从梯子上掉了下来。

Take off your coat. 把你的大衣脱了。

The water is off. 自来水停了。

/搭/ on and off 不时地，间歇地；off duty 不当班，休息；take off 脱下，起飞；badly off 穷；well off 富；go off to somewhere 到某地去；turn off 关掉；drink off sth. 喝光某东西；pay off 还清；be off（灯）熄了；go off 停电

Lesson 37

work /wɜ:k/ *v.*工作

/补/ *n.*工作，劳动；职业；作品，著作；*vi.*劳动；（机器、仪器、身体器官等）运转；活动

/变/ worked，worked，works，working，复数 works

/例/ I can't find work in this town. 在这个城市我找不到工作。

Shakespear's works include plays and poems. 莎士比亚的作品包括戏剧和诗歌。

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He works in a bank. 他在一家银行工作。

The brake didn't work. 刹车不灵。

/搭/ work at 从事于，致力于；work out 算出，解决；be at work 在工作；get to work 开始工作，着手；out of work 失业；work hard at 努力工作于…；work up 煽（鼓）动，发展，构思，引（激）起，晋升

/复/ workday *n.*工作日；workmate *n.*同事，工友；workplace *n.*工作场所，车间

/题/ Have you worked _____ the problem yet?

A. out B. in C. on D. at

hard /hɑ:d/ *adv.*努力地

/补/ *adj.*硬的，坚固的；困难的；难懂的；艰苦的；*adv.*猛烈地，重重地

/例/ It is a hard question. 这是个难题。

He lives a hard life. 他过着艰苦的生活。

It is raining hard. 雨下得很大。

He works very hard. 他工作很努力。

/搭/ be hard on 严厉对待，苛求；hard up 穷困，缺钱；work hard 努力工作（学习）；hard work 艰难的工作；have a hard time 过着艰难的生活；be hard to choose 难于选择；hard seat 硬座

/复/ hard-hearted *adj.*硬心肠的，冷酷的；hard-working *adj.*努力工作的；hardship *n.*困难

/扩/ harden *vt.*使坚固

/记/ 以-ard 结尾的单词还有：card *n.*卡片，名片；yard *n.*码，院子，草坪；guard *n.*守卫，警戒，哨兵

/题/ Don't be hard _____ them.

A. to B. with C. at D. on

make /meɪk/ *v.*做

/变/ made，made，makes，making

/搭/ make a mistake 出差错；make faces 做鬼脸；make a contribution to 贡献给，捐赠；make a noise 弄出声，吵闹；make a lot of noise 发出大的声响；make a cake 做蛋糕；make a dress 做衣服；make up some dialogues 编一些对话；make friends with each other 彼此交朋友；make telephone calls 打电话；make a decision 作出决定；make a fire 生火；make good effort 作出很大努力；make a promise 答应，应允，做出承诺；make a record 录制唱片（录音带）；make a speech 发表演讲，做报告；make an effort 尽心，努力；make ends meet 量入为出，使收支平衡（相抵）；make fun of sb. 取笑某

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人；make progress 取得进步；make sb. surprised 使某人吃惊（惊奇）；make sense 讲得通，很有意义，合理；make sense of 理（了）解…；make sentences 造句；make tea 沏茶；make sb. do sth. 让某人做某事；make sure that… 确保…；make up 编，拟定，造；make a list of 做一个…表格；make a note of 记一下…；make wine 造酒；man-made 人造的；be made of 由…制造的（能看见原料），由…形成的；be made from 由…制造的（看不见原料）；be made in 在…地方制造的；make sure 确信，确定，查明；be made up of 由…组成；make sure of 确保，确定；make sure that 确定，确保；make up 编出，组成，合成，化装；make up one's mind 决定，下定决心；make use of 利用，发挥…的作用；make a trip/journey 旅行；make oneself known to sb. 让某人知道（了解）自己；make paper 造纸；make music 奏乐，唱歌；make a lot of money 赚了许多钱；make films 制作电影；make both ends meet 量入为出；make a plan for... 为…制定一个计划；make sth. out of 从…制造某东西；make sth. from 用…做某东西；make it the biggest city 使它成为最大的城市；make one's nests 筑巢；make after 追赶，跟随；make at 扑向，攻向；make away with 带走，除去，携…而逃；make for 走向，向…前；make off 逃走，匆匆离去；make off with 携…而逃

/题/ This cloth _____ cotton.

A. is make of　B. is made from　C. is made of　D. is made into

bookcase /'bukkeɪs/ *n.*书橱，书架

hammer /'hæmə/ *n.*锤子

/补/ *v.*用锤子打

/变/ hammered，hammered，hammers，hammering

/例/ I could hear him hammering（away）in the house next door. 我可以听见他在隔壁屋子里（不停地）用锤子敲打东西。

Hit the drum with hammers. 用槌击鼓。

/题/ The only tool _____ the house is a hammer.

A. in　B. on　C. at　D. for

paint /peɪnt/ *v.*上漆，涂

/补/ *n.*油漆，涂料，颜料；*vt.*油漆，粉刷，绘画

/变/ painted，painted，paints，painting

/例/ I have bought a new set of oil paints. 我买了一套新的油画颜料。

He painted the door brown. 他把那扇门漆成棕色。

Who painted the picture? 谁画的这幅画？

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/搭/ paint sth. white 把某东西粉刷成白色；be painted onto 被涂到……上去

/扩/ painter *n.*画家，艺术家，油漆工人；painting *n.*画，油画，水彩画

/近/ draw

/题/ Above it hung an oil _____ on the wall.

A. paint B. painting C. painter D. paints

pink /pɪŋk/ *n.&adj.*粉红色（的）

/例/ Pink is her favourite colour. 粉红色是她最喜欢的颜色。

favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ *adj.*最喜欢的

/补/ *n.*特别喜欢的人（或物）

/例/ This coat is a great favourite of mine. 这件上衣是我最喜欢的。

What is your favourite TV program? 你最喜欢的电视节目是什么？

/搭/ a favourite book 最喜欢读的书；one's favorite 某人最喜爱的

/题/ His favorite sport is _____.

A. football B. a football C. footballs

Lesson 38

homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ *n.*作业

/例/ I have finished my homework. 我已经做完家庭作业了。

/搭/ do one's homework 做家庭作业；do homework 做作业

/题/ I will do _____ homework this evening.

A. my B. mine C. me

listen /'lɪsn/ *v.*听

/变/ listened，listened，listens，listening

/例/ We listened but heard nothing. 我们仔细听，但却什么也听不见。

/搭/ listen to (in) 收听广播；listen to the tape 听磁带；listen to the music 听音乐；listen to the songs 听歌曲；listen to sb. 听某人说话

/扩/ listener *n.*听众；倾听者

/题/ We _____ but we _____ nothing .

A. heard, listened B. listened, heard

C. heard of, listened to D. listened to, heard of

dish /dɪʃ/ *n.*盘子，碟子

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/补/ *n.*一道菜，菜肴

/例/ Please wash dishes. 请洗一下碗。

Fried chicken is her favourite dish. 炸鸡是她最爱吃的菜。

/记/ bowl *n.*碗；cup *n.*茶杯；plate *n.*碟子；saucer *n.*托盘，杯托

/复/ dish-washer *n.*洗碗机； dish-cloth *n.*抹布

/题/ We also designed bowls and _____ for everyday use.

A. dish B. dishes C. a dish

Lesson 39

front /frʌnt/ *n.*前面

/补/ *adj.*前部的，前面的，正面的；*n.*前线，战线

/例/ Teachers are sitting at the front row of desks. 老师们坐在前排的桌边。

The front of the house faces the park. 房子的前面对着公园。

They received fresh information from the front. 他们收到来自前线的最新消息。

/搭/ in front of 面对，在…前面；in the front of 在…前部；at the front of 在…的前部

/题/ There is a tree _____ the house.

A. in front of B. before C. in the front of

careful /'keəful/ *adj.*小心的，仔细的

/例/ He told me to be careful and to study the road, then he left. 他告诉我要小心细查路上的情况，然后就离开了。

Be careful. 当心。

/搭/ be careful to do sth.务必做某事，注意要做某事

/题/ Be careful _____ your pronunciation.

A. with B. of C. to D. at

vase /vɑ:z/ *n.*花瓶

drop /drɒp/ *v.*摔下

/补/ *n.*滴 *v.*滴落，掉落，使落下；（使）变弱；降低；突然倒下

/变/ dropped，dropped，drops，dropping，复数 drops

/例/ A drop of rain struck his cheek. 一滴雨水掉在他脸上。

She dropped the teapot. 她把茶壶打碎了。

Price dropped. 价格下降了。

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He dropped dead. 他倒下死了。

/搭/ drop in on sb. 顺便拜访某人；drop in at 顺便拜访某地；drop off 打瞌睡；drop out 退出，退学；drop sb. at the corner；让某人在拐角下车；drop the idea of doing sth.；放弃做某事的念头；drop to 降到

/题/ She was so careless that she _____ a bowl when cooking.

A. dripped B. droped C. fell D. dropped

flower /'flaʊə/ *n.*花，花卉

/例/ The flowers are out in spring. 春天花开了。

Chidren are like the flowers of our country. 儿童就像是我们祖国的花朵。

/搭/ many flowers bloom 百花盛开；come into flower 开花

/复/ flower show 花展

flower arrangement 插花，花道

/记/ flowerbed *n.*花坛，flowerpot *n.*花盆

/题/ The handsomest flower _____ not the sweetest.

A. is B. are C. were

Lesson 40

show /ʃəʊ/ *v.*给…看

/补/ *v.*出示，展露，显示，出现，显现，看得见

*n.*展览会，演出，娱乐，节目

/变/ showed，shown，shows，showing

/例/ She showed us her new skirt. 她给我们看了她的新裙子。

Happiness showed in her face. 她脸上露出幸福感。

There is an art show in the museum. 那座博物馆里有个艺术展览。

/搭/ on show 展览中，被陈列着；show up 露面，出现；show off 炫耀，夸耀；show sb. around 带领某人到处参观；give the show away 露出马脚，泄露内幕；show sb. sth. 给某人看某东西；show sth. to sb. 给某人看某东西；show sb. how to do sth.给某人看怎么样做某事；be shown into 被领着进到某地；show sb. to 领某人到某地；show sb. out 领某人出去；送某人出去

/题/ She is always kept busy _____ the palace.

A. showing foreign friends around B. to show foreign friends around

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C. showing foreign friends to visit　　D. to show foreign friends to visit

send /send/ *v.*送给

/补/ *v.*寄出；打发；派遣

/变/ sent，sent，sends，sending

/例/ If you need money I'll send it to you. 要是你需要钱，我就寄给你。

The children were sent to bed. 孩子们都被打发去睡觉了。

/搭/ send for 派人去请；send off 发送，邮寄；send out 发出，派遣；send up 发出，射出；send up into space 发射到天空（太空）；send and receive the message 收发信息；send sb. to sleep 送某人去睡觉；send sb. to do sth. 派某人去做某事；send away 开除，撵走，解雇；send sb. off 为某人送行；send one's best wishes 给以最好的祝愿

/题/ Thanks for the gift you _____ me the day before yesterday.

A. have sent　　B. give　　C. sent　　D. took

take /teɪk/ *v.*带给

/补/ *v.*拿，抱，执，抓住；携带；送；需要；必要；花费；服用；呼吸；记录；拍摄

/例/ Mother took me to her arms. 妈妈拥抱着我。

You'd better take a notebook to the classroom. 你最好带笔记本去教室。

It took me one hour to drive from the village to the town. 驾车从村子到小镇花了我一个小时的时间。

Please take the medicine three times a day. 这药请一天服用三次。

Where was this photo taken? 这张相片是在哪里拍的？

/搭/ take a look 看了一眼；take action 采取行动；take away 拿走；take care of 照顾，照料；take charge of 负责，掌管；take exercise 运动；take it easy 慢慢来，别放在心上；take off 脱下；take one's place 替代某人；take one's seat 就坐；take one's time 从容，慢慢行动；take part in 参加；take the place of sb. 代替某人；take turns 轮流；take sb. by surprise 吓某人一跳；take on 呈现；take out 取出；take place 发生；take up 占据；占去

/复/ overtake *v.*赶上，超过；take-away *n.&adj.*出售可以拿走的热菜热饭的商店或餐馆，外卖餐馆，供外卖的

/题/ Computers cannot completely _____ of humans.

A. take place　　B. take the place　　C. took place　　D. took a place

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Lesson 41

cheese /tʃi:z/ *n.*乳酪，干酪

/例/ Judy likes bread and cheese. 朱迪喜欢面包和乳酪。

He prefers the cheese which comes from his parents' farm. 他喜欢来自他父母农场的乳酪。

/搭/ bread and cheese 普通食品，生计

/题/ _____ is made from milk.

A. Cheese B. The cheese C. A cheese

bread /bred/ *n.*面包

/例/ We eat these things: rice, bread, meat and cakes. 我们吃米饭、面包、肉和蛋糕。

/搭/ a slice of bread 一片面包；a loaf of bread 一条面包；bread and butter（比喻）生计

/题/ Cut the bread and give me _____.

A. a loaf B. a piece C. one D. it

soap /səup/ *n.*肥皂

/例/ Before preparing food, don't forget to wash your hands with soap and running water. 在准备食物以前，别忘了用肥皂和自来水洗手。

/搭/ a cake of soap 一块肥皂；shaving soap 剃须皂

/题/ You need soap and hot water to get those dirty hands _____.

A. dirt B. clean C. dirty

chocolate /'tʃɒkəlɪt/ *n.*巧克力

/例/ He gave the child a bar of chocolate. 他给了那孩子一块巧克力。

She had brought a large box of chocolates. 她带来了一大盒巧克力。

/搭/ a bar of chocolate 一条巧克力糖；a cup of chocolate 一杯巧克力饮料；a box of chocolates 一盒巧克力

/题/ Never eat _____ before dinner.

A. chocolate B. a chocolate C. chocolates

sugar /'ʃugə/ *n.*糖

/例/ He put two spoons of sugar in his tea. 他在茶里放了两勺糖。

I want a cup of coffee with sugar. 我要一杯加糖的咖啡。

I haven't enough sugar to make jam. 我没有足够糖做果酱。

/记/ 以-gar 结尾的单词还有：beggar *n.*乞丐；vinegar *n.*醋

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/题/ You put sugar _____ food or drink to make it sweet.

A. for B. to C. in D. from

coffee /'kɒfi/ *n.*咖啡

/例/ He drinks a cup of coffee every morning. 他每天早晨都要喝一杯咖啡。

/搭/ black coffee 纯咖啡；white coffee 牛奶加咖啡

/复/ coffee bar *n.*咖啡吧

/题/ How about _____ ?

A. a coffee B. coffee C. a cup of coffee

tea /ti:/ *n.*茶

/例/ He drinks green tea, but I prefer black tea. 他喝绿茶，我较喜欢红茶。

/搭/ black tea 红茶；green tea 绿茶；make tea 沏茶

/复/ teacup *n.*茶杯；teahouse *n.*茶馆；teapot *n.*茶壶

tobacco /tə'bækəʊ/ *n.*烟草，烟丝

/例/ The government receives a lot of money from sales of tobacco. 政府从烟草的买卖中得到了许多钱。

/题/ Tobacco is bad _____ your health.

A. for B. in C. to D. on

Lesson 42

bird /bɜ:d/ *n.*鸟

/复/ birdcage *n.*鸟笼

/记/ third *num.*第三

/题/ Ducks are _____.

A. bird B. a bird C. birds D. the birds

any /'eni/ ***det.*** 一些

/补/ *adj.*什么，任何一个 *adv.*丝毫，稍稍 *pron.*无论哪个（些）人或物

/例/ Have you any money? 你有钱吗？

He can answer any question. 他能回答任何问题。

I didn't hurt myself any. 我一点儿也没受伤。

Does any of you know his address? 你们中间有谁知道他的地址吗？

/复/ anybody *pron.*任何人；anyhow *adv.*不管怎样；anyone *pron.*任何人，无论谁；anyway *adv.*

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不管怎样；anywhere *adv.*任何地方

some /sʌm/ *det.*一些

/补/ *adj.*一些，有些，若干，某一个，有一个；*pron.*少许，少数，一些

/例/ Go to the supermarket and buy some tomatoes and some meat. 到超市去买一些西红柿和肉。

There must be some reason for what he's done. 他所做的事必有个理由。

He asked for money and I gave him some. 他要钱，我给了他一些。

/复/ somebody *pron.*某人，有人；someone *pron.*某一个人；something *pron.*某事，某物；sometimes *adv.*有时；somewhere *adv.*在某处

/近/ any

/题/ I want to write to my mother. Would you give me _____ paper?

A. some B. any C. a D. many

Lesson 43

of course 当然

kettle /'ketl/ *n.*水壶

behind /bi'haind/ *prep.*在…后面

/搭/ look behind 往后看；stand behind 站在后面；leave sth. behind 忘带某东西；from behind… 从…后面；behind the door 在门后；behind time 迟到；be behind sb. in 在…方面不如某人；behind the house 在房子的后面；fall behind sb. 落在某人的后面；follow behind sb. 跟在某人的后面

/反/ before

/题/ He happened to sit _____ me.

A. behind B. at the back of C. after D. next me

teapot /'ti:pɒt/ *n.*茶壶

now /nau/ *adv.*现在，此刻

/例/ Where are you living now? 你现在住在什么地方？

/搭/ just now 刚才，此刻；now and then 有时，偶尔，不时；now that 既然，由于；from now on 从现在起

/扩/ nowadays *adv.*当今，现在

/反/ then

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find /faɪnd/ *v.*找到

/补/ *v.*发觉，感到

/例/ Where did you find your key? 你在哪儿找到钥匙的?

I found that I had made a mistake. 我发觉自己犯了个错误。

I can't find time to go shopping. 我找不出时间去买东西。

/搭/ find out 发现，查明，找出；find one's way 努力前进，寻路前进；find sth. for sb. 为某人找某东西；find sb. sth. 为某人找某东西；find out about sth. 找到某东西

/近/ discover

/题/ We found him _____ in bed.

A. / B. lieing C. lie D. lied

boil /bɔɪl/ *v.*沸腾，开

/变/ boiled，boiled，boils，boiling

/例/ When water boils it changes to steam. 当水开了时它就会变成水蒸气。

/搭/ boil over 沸溢，发火；boiling water 正在沸腾的水；boiled water 开过的水

/题/ Mother _____ rice.

A. boils B. is boiling C. boiled

Lesson 45

can /kæn/ *v.*能够

/补/ *v.&aux.* 准许；可以；可能；会

/例/ She can swim. 她会游泳。

Can I go swimming this afternoon, mum? 妈妈，今天下午我能去游泳吗?

It can be very cold in the next two weeks. 以后两周天气会变得很冷。

/搭/ can but do sth. 只得，充其量不过；can not but do sth. 不得不，禁不住做某事；can't help doing sth. 不禁，禁不住；as soon as one can 尽快

/近/ be able to

/题/ I don't believe that. He _____ have said so.

A. mustn't B. can't C. is D. are

boss /bɒs/ *n.*老板，上司

/例/ You'll have to see the boss about that. 那件事你得去找老板说。

/扩/ bossy *adj.*爱指挥人的

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/记/ 以-oss 结尾的单词还有：cross *v.*穿过，横穿 *adj.*交叉的 *n.*十字、交叉；loss *n.*丧失，损失

/近/ leader；head

/题/ He is my _____.

A. bossy B. boss C. bossman

minute /'mɪnɪt/ *n.*分（钟）

/补/ *n.*一会儿，片刻，瞬间

/例/ I'll be there in a minute. 我马上就到那儿。

/搭/ in a minute 很快，马上；just a minute 等一下；wait a minute 等一会儿

/记/ 表示较短时间的单词还有：second *n.*秒；millisecond *n.*毫秒；hour *n.*小时；instant *n.*一会儿；while *n.*一会儿

/题/ It is only _____ walk from to the city centre.

A. twenty minute B. twenty-minutes

C. twenty minute's D. twenty minutes

ask /ɑːsk/ *v.*请求，要求

/补/ *v.*询问，邀请

/例/ She asked me the way to the station. 她问我去车站的路。

The king asked the artist to draw a horse for him. 国王要求画家为他画一匹马。

Tom asked his friends to his house. 汤姆邀请他的朋友们去他家。

/搭/ ask sb. to do sth. 要某人干某事；ask sb. for sth. 向某人要某东西；ask for sth. 要求，请求；ask after 问候；ask about 查询；ask sb. for advice 征求某人的建议；ask sb. not to do sth. 请求某人不做某事

/记/ 以-ask 结尾的单词有：mask *n.*面具，面罩；task *n.*任务

/近/ inquire；beg；request

/反/ answer；reply

/题/ May I ask _____ a favour of you?

A. / B. for C. about D. of

handwriting /'hænd,raɪtɪŋ/ *n.*书写

terrible /'terəbl/ *adj.*糟糕的，可怕的

/例/ War is terrible. 战争是可怕的。

I fell terrible. 我感觉到难过。

/扩/ terribly *adv.*可怕地；terrify *vt.*使人感到可怕

/近/ dreadful；horrible

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/题/ The _____ animal opened its great mouth.

A. terribly B. terrible C. terror

Lesson 46

lift /lɪft/ *v.*拿起，搬起，举起

/补/ *vt.*抬起，举起，竖起 *n.*（英）电梯，升降机 *vi.*（指云雾等的）消散

/变/ lifted，lifted，lifts，lifting，复数 lifts

/例/ They lifted the box upon to the truck. 他们把那个箱子抬上卡车。

The fog began to lift. 雾开始消散。

The lift went up and stopped at the 4th floor. 电梯向上开，在四楼停下了。

/记/ 以-ift 结尾的单词还有：gift *n.*礼物；drift *v.*漂流；shift *v.*替换，移动；swift *adj.*飞快的，迅速的

/近/ raise

/反/ lower

/题/ They all like to _____.

A. lift weights B. lift weigh C. lift weight D. rise weights

cake /keɪk/ *n.*饼，蛋糕

/例/ The cook has made a splendid birthday cake. 厨师做了一个精美的生日蛋糕。

/记/ bun *n.*小圆面包

/搭/ moon cake 月饼

/题/ I am fond of _____.

A. a cake B. cake C. cakes

biscuit /'bɪskɪt/ *n.*饼干

/例/ Mother bakes biscuits for her children on Sundays. 母亲星期天给孩子们烤饼干吃。

Buy some biscuits for my son. 为我儿子买些饼干。

/近/ cracker

Lesson 47

like /laɪk/ *v.*喜欢，想要

/补/ *prep.*像，跟…一样

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/例/ The sky is like ink. 天空一片漆黑。

I like traveling very much. 我非常喜欢旅游。

/扩/ likeness *n.*相似，相像；likely *adj.*可能的，有希望的；likewise *adv.*同样的，照样的

/反/ dislike；hate；resent

/题/ I don't like him _____ you so much trouble.

A. to give B. giving C. give D. given

want /wɒnt/ *v.*想

/补/ *v.*要，希望，需要

/例/ There are many things I want but have no money for. 有许多东西我想要，但又没钱买。

Children want plenty of sleep. 孩子们需要充足的睡眠。

/搭/ want to do sth. 想干某事；want sb. to do sth. 想要某人干某事；want a go 想试一试；in want of 需要

/题/ I don't want my daughter _____ out after dark.

A. take B. to take C. taking D. taken

Lesson 48

fresh /freʃ/ *adj.*新鲜的

/补/ *adj.*活泼的，有生气的，凉爽的，鲜明，新的，新到的

/搭/ fresh milk and vegetables 新鲜的牛奶和蔬菜；fresh air 凉爽的空气；fresh news 新的消息；be fresh from high school 刚从高中毕业；fresh water 淡水

/题/ You should drink _____ milk and eat more vegetables.

A. fresh B. freshly C. freshed

egg /eg/ *n.*鸡蛋

/例/ The hen lays an egg. 母鸡生了一个蛋。

/搭/ lay an egg 下蛋；a bad egg 坏蛋，坏家伙

/复/ egg-shell 蛋壳；eggplant *n.*茄子

/题/ There is _____ egg in the dish.

A. a B. an C. the

butter /'bʌtə/ *n.*黄油

/例/ Tom spread some butter on his bread. 汤姆在面包上涂上些黄油。

The machine separates butter from milk. 这台机器将黄油从牛奶中分离出来。

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/搭/ bread and butter（比喻）生计；peanut butter 花生酱

/题/ I like jam on my bread and _____.

A. butter B. a butter C. butters

pure /pjʊə/ *adj.*纯净的

/例/ She speaks pure English. 她说纯正的英语。

This kind of pure water tastes a bit sweet. 这种纯净水喝起来有点儿甜。

This dress of pure silk is the most expensive in this clothing shop. 这件真丝的连衣裙是这个服装店里最贵的商品。

/题/ He is pure _____ heart.

A. at B. in C. for

honey /'hʌnɪ/ *n.*蜂蜜

ripe /raɪp/ *adj.*成熟的

/例/ John thought that the time was ripe for him to change his job. 约翰认为时机成熟，他可以换工作了。

These grapes are ripe. 这些葡萄已经成熟了。

He is ripe in judgement. 他的判断很成熟。

/题/ The potatoes were not ripe _____.

A. either B. too C. yet

banana /bə'nɑːnə/ *n.*香蕉

/例/ Bananas are sweet. 香蕉是甜的。

/搭/ a bunch of bananas 一串香蕉

/记/ fruit *n.*水果；orange *n.*橘子；pear *n.*梨；peach *n.*桃子；apple *n.*苹果；grape *n.*葡萄

/题/ There is _____ on the desk.

A. a banana B. banana C. bananas

jam /dʒæm/ *n.*果酱

/例/ I'll have apple pie with ice-cream and jam sauce. 我要里面有冰淇淋和果酱的苹果派。

/搭/ in a jam 处于困境；traffic jam 交通阻塞；

apple jam 苹果酱；make jam 做果酱

/题/ He jammed four apples _____ his pocket.

A. in B. to C. on

sweet /swiːt/ *adj.*甜的

/变/ sweeter，sweetest，复数 sweets

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/题/ These flowers have a _____ smell.

A. sweety B. sweet C. sweets

orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ *n.*橙

/补/ *adj.*橙色的

/搭/ orange juice 橙子汁

/题/ There are two _____ on the orange table.

A. the orange B. oranges C. orange

Scotch whisky 苏格兰威士忌

choice /tʃɔɪs/ *adj.*上等的，精选的

/补/ *n.*选择

/例/ The worker left his job of his own choice. 那工人自愿辞职。

/搭/ by choice 出于自己的选择；have no choice but to do sth. 除做…外别无选择；make a choice of 选择…

/扩/ choose *v.*选择

/记/ 以-oice 结尾的单词还有：voice *n.*声音；rejoice *v.*使高兴，使喜欢

/题/ Make a careful _____ of your friends.

A. choice B. choise C. choices

apple /'æpl/ *n.*苹果

/搭/ the apple of one's eye 掌上明珠，心爱的人

/题/ There is _____ apple on the table.

A. an B. a C. the D. X

wine /waɪn/ *n.*酒，果酒

/例/ She said that she wanted to buy two bottles of wine for a special dinner and explained what food she was planning to cook. 她说她想买两瓶酒，为一顿特殊的晚餐做准备，还说明了她打算做什么样的食物。

/搭/ a glass of wine 一杯酒；another bottle of wine 再来一瓶酒；wine shop 酒店；have a wine shop 开一个酒店

/题/ Do you prefer French wine _____ Chinese wine?

A. but B. and C. or

beer /bɪə/ *n.*啤酒

/例/ —Can I taste your beer? 我可以尝尝你的啤酒吗?

—No, you're only a child, you'll have to wait until you're grown up! 不可以，你还是

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个孩子——要等到你长大成人才行!

/搭/ a glass of beer 一杯啤酒；order a beer 叫一杯啤酒；draft beer 生啤酒

/记/ wine *n.*果酒；alcohol *n.*酒精，酒

/题/ Pass me _____.

A. a glass of beer　B. a beer　C. beer

blackboard /'blækbɔ:d/ *n.*黑板

/例/ There are two blackboards in our classroom. 我们的教室有两块黑板。

/搭/ on the blackboard 在黑板上

/题/ Please look at _____.

A. a blackboard　B. blackboard　C. the blackboard

Lesson 49

butcher /'butʃə/ *n.*屠夫，肉贩

/补/ *v.*屠宰

/例/ Many western countries raise and butcher a large number of beef cattle. 许多西方国家饲养并屠宰大量的肉牛。

The man is a real butcher. 那个人是一个杀人成性的人。

/搭/ the butcher's 肉铺

/题/ I went to _____ to buy some meat.

A. butcher　B. the butcher's　C. the butcher

meat /mi:t/ *n.*肉（食用）

/例/ We eat the meat of cattle, pigs, birds, etc. 我们食用牛、猪、禽类的肉。

/记/ 以-eat 结尾的单词还有：beat *v.*击剑，跳动；heat *n.*热量；neat *adj.*整洁的；cheat *v.*欺骗；wheat *n.*小麦；treat *v.*治疗，医治；threat *n.*威胁；sweat *n.*汗

/题/ We also eat _____ of cattle, pigs, birds, etc.

A. the meat　B. meats　C. meat

beef /bi:f/ *n.*牛肉

/例/ We had beef for dinner last night. 我们昨天晚饭吃了牛肉。

How about some more beef? 再来点牛肉怎么样?

/搭/ roast beef 烤牛肉；dried beef 牛肉干

/记/ pork *n.*猪肉；mutton *n.*羊肉；chicken *n.*鸡肉；fish *n.*鱼肉

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/题/ I like _____ better than pork.

A. cattle B. cow C. beef

lamb /læm/ *n.*羔羊肉

husband /'hʌzbənd/ *n.*丈夫

/例/ Her husband has gone abroad. 她的丈夫出国了。

/搭/ husband and wife 夫妻；former husband 前夫

/记/ wife *n.*妻子

/题/ In that village husbands stay at home and wives go _____ to work.

A. on B. out C. for

steak /steɪk/ *n.*牛排

mince /mɪns/ *n.*肉馅，绞肉

chicken /'tʃɪkən/ *n.*鸡

/例/ I like chicken very much. 我非常爱吃鸡肉。

/搭/ have chicken for dinner 晚餐吃鸡肉

/题/ We had _____ for supper.

A. a chicken B. chicken C. chickens D. our chicken

tell /tel/ *v.*告诉

/补/ *v.*说，讲述，吩咐

/变/ told，told，tells，telling

/例/ I told him my telephone number. 我把电话号码告诉了他。

The teacher told a story in the class. 老师在课堂上讲了一个故事。

Tell them to set off at once. 告诉他们马上动身。

/搭/ tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人干某事；tell sb. a story=tell a story to sb. 给某人讲一个故事；tell a lie 说（撒）谎；tell sb. about sth.告诉某人关于某事，把某事告诉某人；tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人别做某事

/题/ The boy is too young to _____ where he lives.

A. tell B. say C. speak D. talk

truth /tru:θ/ *n.*实情

/例/ To tell you the honest truth, I think you are troubling the trouble. 实话告诉你，我想你在自找麻烦。

Reach out for the truths of spirits and gods. 追求神灵的真谛。

/搭/ tell the truth 说实话

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/题/ But he's got the truth _____ his side.

A. at B. in C. on

either /'aɪðə/ *adv.*也（用于否定句）

/补/ *adj.&pron.*两者之一

/例/ You may take either seat. 两个位子你可以随便坐。

I won't go and Emma won't either. 我不走，艾玛也不走。

Either time is OK. 两个时间哪一个都可以。

/搭/ either... or... 或者…或者，不是…就是…；either too big or too small 或太大或太小；either of them 他们两个中的任何一个

/题/ —Shall I sit at this end of the boat or the other end?

—If you keep still, you can sit at _____ end.

A. neither B. each C. either D. any

Lesson 50

tomato /tə'mɑːtəu/ *n.*西红柿

/例/ Would you like some tomatoes with your meat? 你肉里要加一些番茄吗？

/记/ 以-ato 结尾的单词还有：potato *n.*土豆，马铃薯

/题/ Tomatoes can _____ uncooked.

A. be eaten B. eat C. have eaten

potato /pə'teɪtəu/ *n.*土豆

/例/ Potatoes grow underground. 马铃薯长在地里。

My mother bought four kilos of potatoes. 我妈妈买了四公斤土豆。

/搭/ sweet potato 甘薯，红薯

/记/ 复数加 es 的常用词还有：Negro *n.*黑人；hero *n.*英雄；tomato *n.*西红柿

/题/ There are many _____ in the basket.

A. potato B. potatos C. potatoes

cabbage /'kæbɪdʒ/ *n.*卷心菜

/例/ We've got lots of cabbage in the garden. 我们在园子里种了大量的卷心菜。

/记/ vegetable *n.*蔬菜；potato *n.*土豆；tomato *n.*西红柿；onion *n.*洋葱；carrot *n.*胡萝卜；eggplant *n.*茄子；bean *n.*豆；pea *n.*豌豆；lettuce *n.*莴苣

/题/ He grows _____ in his farm.

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A. a cabbage　　B. the cabbage　　C. cabbages

pea /pi:/ *n.*豌豆

/例/ Would you like to have some peas? 你想吃点豌豆吗?

/复/ peanut *n.*花生; peacock *n.*孔雀

/记/ 以-ea 结尾的单词还有: tea *n.*茶; sea *n.*海; flea *n.*跳蚤

bean /bi:n/ *n.*豆角

/补/ *n.*豆科植物

/搭/ soya bean 大豆; coffee bean 咖啡豆; bean curd 豆腐

/记/ 以-ean 结尾的单词还有:

mean *vt.*意指, 意思是 *adj.*低劣的, 吝啬的

lean *adj.*瘦的, 贫乏的 *v.*(使)倾斜

clean *adj.*清洁的 *vt.*把…擦干净

ocean *n.*海洋

pear /peə/ *n.*梨

/例/ Those who want to eat pears must pick from the tree by themselves. 想吃梨就得自己上树摘。

There are some pear trees on that hill. 那座小山上有些梨树。

/记/ 以-ear 结尾的单词还有:

bear *n.*熊; wear *v.*穿戴; swear *v.*发誓; tear *v.*撕开; 撕裂

/题/ Pears have cores _____ apples.

A. as　　B. like　　C. for

grape /greɪp/ *n.*葡萄

/复/ grapefruit *n.*柚子

/记/ 以-ape 结尾的单词还有: tape *n.*磁带, 录音带; shape *n.*形状, 外形; escape *v.*逃跑, 逃脱

peach /pi:tʃ/ *n.*桃

/例/ I like peaches better than apples. 我喜欢桃子胜于苹果。

/记/ 以-each 结尾的单词还有: each *pron.*每个, 各自; reach *v.*到达, 延伸; teach *v.*讲授, 教导

Lesson 51

Greece /gri:s/ *n.*希腊

climate /'klaɪmɪt/ *n.*气候

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country /ˈkʌntrɪ/ *n.*国家

/搭/ in the country 在乡下；all over the country 全国；a divided country 一个分裂的国家；follow the customs of the country 按照这个国家的习惯

/题/ The president spoke on TV to the _____.

A. state B. country C. countryside D. nation

pleasant /ˈplezənt/ *adj.*宜人的

/补/ *adj.*舒适的，可爱的

/扩/ pleasantly *adv.*令人愉快地；pleasure *n.*快乐，愉快

/近/ cheerful；happy；enjoyable；agreeable；glad

/反/ unpleasant；unhappy

/题/ It is _____ for me to work with her.

A. pleased B. pleasant C. pleasure D. please

weather /ˈweðə/ *n.*天气

/例/ What's the weather like today? 今天的天气怎样？

The weather isn't that cold. 天气没那么冷。

/搭/ weather forcast 天气预报；weather station 气象站；weather condition 天气条件，气象条件

/复/ weatherman *n.*气象员，天气预报员

/近/ climate

/题/ It was _____ nice weather that we could go swimming .

A. so B. such a C. like D. such

spring /sprɪŋ/ *n.*春季

/补/ *n.*春天；泉水，泉

/例/ He left school in the spring of 1985. 他于 1985 年春天离开了学校。

There is a hot spring nearby. 附近有一个温泉。

/搭/ Spring Festival 春节；hot spring 温泉；spring ploughing 春耕

/记/ 表示季节的单词还有：

summer *n.*夏；autumn（fall）*n.*秋；winter *n.*冬

/复/ springhead *n.*水源，源头

/题/ We sometimes have snow _____ spring.

A. with B. in C. at D. to

windy /ˈwɪndɪ/ *adj.*有风的

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warm /wɔ:m/ *adj.*温暖的

/补/ *adj.*热心的，热忱的

/变/ warmer，warmest

/例/ The students gave the professor a warm welcome. 那些学生热烈欢迎这位教授。

It's getting warmer day by day. 天气一天一天地暖和起来。

/搭/ warm up 变得暖和；加热；热身

/复/ warmhearted *adj.*热情的；亲切的

/扩/ warmly *adv.*温暖地；亲切地

/题/ What he said _____ our hearts.

A. warmed B. warms C. warm

rain /rem/ *v.*下雨

/补/ *n.*雨，雨水

/变/ rained，rained，rains，raining

/例/ We have had too much rain this year. 今年雨水特别多。

It's raining cats and dogs. 天下着倾盆大雨。

/复/ raincoat *n.*雨衣；raindrop *n.*雨点；rainfall *n.*一场雨，雨量；rainbow *n.*彩虹

/扩/ rainy *adj.*多雨的，下雨的

/记/ 表示自然现象的名词还有：snow 雪；wind 风；frost 霜；ice 冰；storm 风暴

/题/ It looks like _____.

A. a rain B. rains C. raining D. rained

sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.*有时

/例/ Sometimes I get up very late on weekend. 有时我周末起床很晚。

I sometimes go to the cinema. 我有时看电影。

/比/ 频度出现比较：

always 达到数量的 100%

usually 达到数量的 80%～90% 左右

often 达到数量的 50%～60%左右

sometimes 达到数量的 30%左右

seldom 达到数量的 10%左右

never 达到数量的 0，从不

/题/ _____ *the master beat the table with his heavy ruler as he cried, "Silence, please.Silence."*

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A. Sometime　B. Sometimes　C. Some time　D. Some a time

summer /ˈsʌmə/ *n.*夏天

/例/ The war began in the summer of 1914. 那场战争始于 1914 年的夏天。

/例/ It's been one of the coldest autumns for years. 这是多年来最冷的秋天。

winter /ˈwɪntə/ *n.*冬天

/例/ It often snows here in winter. 这儿冬天常下雪。

/搭/ in (the) winter 在冬天；winter holiday 寒假

/题/ _____ is my favourite season.

A. Winters　B. Winter　C. A winter

snow /snəʊ/ *v.*下雪

/补/ *n.*雪，积雪

/变/ snowed，snowed，snows，snowing，复数 snows

/例/ We took a walk in the snow. 我们在雪中散步。

It is snowing hard. 雪下得很大。

/搭/ be snowed up 被雪封（困）住；snow hard 下大雪；Snow White 白雪公主

/复/ snowball *n.*雪球；snowman *n.*雪人；snow-like *adj.*雪白的

/扩/ snowy *adj.*下雪的

/题/ Is it snowing _____?

A. outside　B. inside　C. outdoor

January /ˈdʒænjʊərɪ/ *n.*1 月

/例/ January 1st is the New Year's Day. 元月 1 号是元旦。

/搭/ on January 1 在 1 月 1 日；in January 在 1 月

/题/ The accident took place _____ February.

A. to　B. on　C. for　D. in

February /ˈfebrʊərɪ/ *n.*2 月

/例/ It is very cold here in February. 这里 2 月很冷。

March /mɑːtʃ/ *n.*3 月

/补/ *v.*前进，使行军 *n.*前进，进行，进行曲

/变/ marched，marched，marches，marching

/例/ Women's Day is fixed on March the eighth every year. 妇女节定为每年 3 月 8 日。

April /ˈeɪprəl/ *n.*4 月

/例/ She was born in April. 她是 4 月出生的。

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/搭/ April Fool, April Fool's Day 愚人节（4月1日）

May /meɪ/ *n.*5月

/搭/ May Day 五一劳动节；in May 在5月

June /dʒuːn/ *n.*6月

/例/ Mother will come back to America to see me at the end of June. 妈妈将于6月底回美国看望我。

July /dʒʊ(ː)ˈlaɪ/ *n.*7月

/例/ My birthday is on July 2nd. 我的生日是7月2日。

August /ˈɔːgəst/ *n.*8月

/例/ We are going on holiday in August. 我们准备8月去度假。

/搭/ in August 在8月；on the second of August 在8月2日

/题/ During _____ all of us are having a summer holiday.

A. an August B. the August C. August

September /sɐpˈtembə/ *n.*9月

/例/ School will begin in September. 学校将在9月开学。

/记/ 以-ember 结尾的单词还有： member *n.*成员；remember *v.*记住

October /ɒkˈtəubə/ *n.*10月

/例/ October 1st is our National Day. 10月1日是我们的国庆节。

/搭/ in October 在10月；on the first of October 在10月1日

/题/ It is neither too hot nor too cold _____ October.

A. at B. for C. on D. in

November /nəuˈvembə/ *n.*11月

/例/ He will come here in November of this year. 今年11月他要来这里。

December /dɪˈsembə/ *n.*12月

/例/ He was born on December 15, 1980. 他出生于1980年12月15日。

/题/ His birthday is _____ December 15th.

A. on B. in C. at

Lesson 52

Brazil /brəˈzɪl/ *n.*巴西

Holland /ˈhɒlənd/ *n.*荷兰

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England /ˈɪŋgləndˌ/ *n.*英国

/扩/ English *n.*英语；*adj.*英国的，英国人的，英语的

English-speaking 说英语的

France /frɑːns/ *n.*法国

/例/ Paris is the capital of France. 巴黎是法国首都。

/题/ The capital of France _____ Paris.

A. is B. are C. were

Germany /ˈdʒɜːməni/ *n.*德国

/例/ Germany is a country in central Europe, surrounded by several other countries and sea to the north. 德国是欧洲中部的一个国家，周围是其他几个国家，北部靠海。

/题/ The three Germans live in a small country _____ the Germany.

A. on B. in C. at

Italy /ˈɪtəli/ *n.*意大利

Norway /ˈnɔːweɪ/ *n.*挪威

Russia /ˈrʌʃə/ *n.*俄罗斯

Spain /speɪn/ *n.*西班牙

Sweden /ˈswiːdn/ *n.*瑞典

Lesson 53

mild /maɪld/ *adj.*温和的，温暖的

always /ˈɔːlweɪz/ *adv.*总是

/例/ There is always love in a family. 家总是充满了爱。

You should always do your best. 你总是要全力以赴。

/反/ seldom；sometimes

/比/ always 与现在进行时、过去进行时连用时，表示“一直，总是”或经常反复的动作。如：

He is always talking big. 他总是爱吹牛。

always 放在实义动词前，助动词 be 后

/搭/ not always（部分否定）未必，不一定

/题/ A great scholar is _____ a very wise man.

A. not B. not always C. almost always D. almost

north /nɔːθ/ *n.*北方

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/补/ *n.*北，北部 *adj.*北的，朝北的，从北方来的 *adv.*在北方，向北方

/例/ England lies to the north of France. 英格兰在法国北边。

This region blows north wind in winter. 这个地区冬天刮北风。

These birds fly north in spring. 这些鸟春天飞向北方。

/搭/ in the north of 在…的北部；on the north of 邻接…的北方；to the north of 在…以北；in the north 在北部，在北方

/复/ northeast *n.*东北方；northwest *n.*西北方

/扩/ northwards *adv.*向北

/记/ 表示方向的单词还有：east *n.*东方；west *n.*西方；south *n.*南方；north *n.*北方；eastward（westward, southward, northward）*adv.*朝东（朝西，朝南，朝北）

/题/ The room _____（朝北），so it's always rather cold.

east /i:st/ *n.*东方

/补/ *adj.*东方的，东边来的，面向东方的 *adv.*在东方，向东方

/例/ The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

An east wind is blowing. 正在刮东风。

The room faces east. 这个房间朝东。

/搭/ East China 华东；East Africa 东非；the Middle East 中东

/扩/ eastern *adj.*朝东方的；自东方的

eastward(s) *adj.&adv.*向东

/记/ west *n.&adj.&adv.*西方，西部；south *n.&adj.&adv.*南方，南部；north *n.&adj.&adv.*北方，北部

/近/ eastern

/题/ America faces the Atlantic _____.

A. to the east　B. in the east　C. on the east　D. eastwards

wet /wet/ *adj.*潮湿的

/补/ *adj.*多雨的，雨天的

/例/ When it is wet the buses are crowded. 雨天公共汽车很挤。

The morning of the examination was wet. 考试的那天上午天气多雨。

/近/ damp

/反/ dry

/题/ Your jacket is wet _____.

A. out　B. whole　C. through

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west /west/ *n.*西方

/补/ *adj.*西方的，西部的，来自西方的

*adv.*向西方

/例/ The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳从东方升起，从西方落下。

A west wind is blowing. 正在刮西风。

I drove west along the road. 我顺着路向西驶去。

/搭/ the West 西方（世界），西洋，西欧；in the west 在西方

/扩/ western *adj.*西方的，西部的；westerner *n.*西方人；westwards *adv.*向西

/题/ The sun rises in the east and sets _____ west.

A. on B. in C. in the D. to the

south /sauθ/ *n.*南方

/补/ *adj.*南方的，位于南方的，来自南方的 *adv.*向南，在南方

/例/ A south wind was blowing. 正刮着南风。

Brazil is in South America. 巴西在南美洲。

The ship was sailing south. 那艘船正向南方航行。

/搭/ South Africa 南非；the South Sea 南太平洋，南洋；the far south (the South Pole) 南极；the South China 华南地区

/复/ southeast *n.*东南；southern *adj.*南部的，南方的；southwest *n.*西南

/题/ Mexico is _____ the south of North America.

A. in B. to C. on D. by

season /'si:zn/ *n.*季节

/例/ There are four seasons in a year. 一年有四季。

/搭/ the rainy season 雨季；the harvest season 收获季节；season ticket 季票

/题/ We change our clothes _____ the season.

A. according B. with C. by D. for

best /best/ *adj.&adv.*最（好）

/例/ Best wishes for Christmas and New Year! 祝愿圣诞节，新年愉快!

/搭/ do one's best 尽最大努力；best of all 最；at best 最多；in one's best 穿最好的衣服；had best do sth. 最好做某事；Best wishes! 最良好的祝愿! do one's best to do sth. 尽力做某事

/题/ I like all kinds of books, but _____ of all I like books about history.

A. the best B. best C. the most D. most

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night /naɪt/ *n.*夜晚

/搭/ at night 夜间，晚上；last night 昨晚；in the night 晚上

/题/ _____ the night of June 14, the lady was robbed of her handbag.

A. In B. At C. On D. To

rise /raɪz/ *v.*升起

/变/ rose，risen，rises，rising

/例/ Prices continue to rise. 物价持续上涨。

/复/ sunrise *n.*日出，黎明

/近/ increase；raise

/反/ fall；decrease

/题/ The sun _____ the east and sets in the west.

A. rises in B. raises in C. rises from D. raises from

early /'ɜːlɪ/ *adv.*早

/补/ *adj.*早的

/例/ Please come early. 请早些来。

The train was ten minutes early. 火车早到 10 分钟。

/搭/ get up early 早起床；early or late 迟早，早晚

/反/ late

/题/ As mentioned _____, our main task is to grow vegetables.

A. early B. earlier C. earliest

set /set/ *v.*（太阳）落下去

/补/ *v.*放，放置，调整，布置，安排 *n.*一组，一套

/变/ set，set，sets，setting，复数 sets

/例/ I set the pot on the fire. 我把锅放在火上。

Please set the table for supper. 请摆好桌子准备吃晚饭。

He went out to buy a tea set. 他买茶具去了。

/搭/ set sb. free 释放某人；set an example 树立榜样；set down 放下；set fire to 点火，放火；set off 动身，起程，使爆炸；set out 出发，开始；set sail 启航；set up 建立，创立

/复/ upset *v.&n.*倾覆，推翻，打乱 *adj.*心烦意乱的，不适的；sunset *n.*日落

/题/ He _____ writing a history of civilization.

A. set out B. set about C. set off D. set on

late /leɪt/ *adv.*晚，迟

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/补/ *adj.*迟的，迟到的；晚的，晚期的

/例/ The train was 10 minutes late. 火车晚到了 10 分钟。

She was born in the late sixties. 她出生于 60 年代末。

He always gets up very late on Sunday mornings. 星期天早上他总是起得很晚。

/搭/ later on 以后，后来；sooner or later 迟早

/扩/ lately *adv.*近来，最近；later *adv.*之后，不久；latest *adj.*最新的

/反/ early

/题/ The writer wrote _____ of poems in the _____ 18th century.

A. score, late B. scores, last C. scores, late D. score, last

interesting /'ɪntrɪstɪŋ/ *adj.*有趣的，有意思的

/例/ What an interesting book! 多有趣的一本书!

/扩/ interest *n.*兴趣

/比/ interesting 意为“有趣的，引起兴趣的”，其主语为事或物。interested 意为“感兴趣的，对某事有兴趣的”，其主语为人。

/题/ I've seen an _____ play.

A. interest B. interested C. interesting

subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.*话题

/补/ *adj.*未独立的，由他国统治的；应服从的，受制于…的；容易受…的，易于…的

*vt.*征服（国家、民族、人），使隶属，使服从；使遭受，使经历，使蒙受

/例/ Let's change the subject. 我们换一个话题吧。

How many subjects are you studying this term? 这学期你学几门课?

Most English sentences have subjects in them. 大多数的英语句子有主语。

In the past this country was a subject nation. 过去这个国家是一个附属国。

We are subject to the laws of the country. 受国家法律的制约。

She is subject to headaches. 她易患头疼。

He tries to subject the whole family to his will. 他企图使全家服从他的意志。

He was subjected to severe criticism. 他受到严厉的批评。

/记/ 以-ject 结尾的单词还有：object *n.*物体，对象，宾语；*v.*反对，拒绝；reject *vt.*拒绝，抛弃；project *n.*方案，计划；*vt.*发射，规划

/近/ topic；suffer

/题/ At that time, Rome subjected all Italy _____ her rule.

A. of B. for C. to D. ×

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conversation /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃən/ *n.*谈话

/例/ The students are learning English conversation. 学生们在学习英语会话。

/近/ talk；dialogue

/比/ conversation，dialogue 和 talk 都可表示“谈话，会话”，其中 conversation 指友好而又随便的谈话；dialogue 指两人之间的对话或用对话体写的作品；talk 可指谈话或闲谈，也可指非正式的演讲。

Lesson 54

Australia /ɒˈstreɪliə/ *n.*澳大利亚

/补/ *adj.*澳大利亚的

/例/ Sydney is the largest city of Australia. 悉尼是澳大利亚最大的城市。

/扩/ Australian *adj.*澳大利亚的 *n.*澳大利亚人

/题/ I am from _____.

A. Australia B. Australias C. Australian

Austria /ˈɒstriə/ *n.*奥地利

Austrian /ˈɒstriən/ *n.*奥地利人

Canada /ˈkænədə/ *n.*加拿大

/例/ Canada is the neighbor of the USA.

加拿大是美国的邻居。

/题/ I come _____ Canada.

A. from B. to C. at

Canadian /kəˈneɪdiən/ *n.*加拿大人

/补/ *adj.*加拿大的

/例/ He's a Canadian.他是加拿大人。

I'm Canadian.我是加拿大人。

China /ˈtʃaɪnə/ *n.*中国

/例/ Chinese is spoken in China. 中国人讲汉语。

/搭/ People's republic of China 中华人民共和国（PRC）；in China 在中国；China Radio International 中国国际广播电台

/题/ I come _____ China.

A. from B. to C. in

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Finland /ˈfɪnlənd/ *n.*芬兰

Finnish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ *n.*芬兰人

India /ˈɪndiə/ *n.*印度

/例/ His grandfather was born in India. 他的祖父出生在印度。

/搭/ in India 在印度；American Indian 美洲印第安人；the Indian Ocean 印度洋

Indian /ˈɪndiən/ *n.*印度人

/补/ *n.*印第安人，印第安语 *adj.*印度人的，印度的，印第安人的，印第安的

/例/ The ancestries in the USA are Indians. 美国人的祖先是印第安人。

Japan /dʒəˈpæn/ *n.*日本

/搭/ in Japan 在日本；made in Japan 日本制造

/题/ The computer is made _____ Japan.

A. on B. at C. in

Nigeria /naɪˈdʒɪəriə/ *n.*尼日利亚

Nigerian /naɪˈdʒɪəriən/ *n.*尼日利亚人

Turkey /ˈtɜːki/ *n.*土耳其

Turkish /ˈtɜːkɪʃ/ *n.*土耳其人

Korea /kəˈrɪə/ *n.*韩国

Polish /ˈpəʊlɪʃ/ *n.*波兰人

Poland /ˈpəʊlənd/ *n.*波兰

Thai /taɪ/ *n.*泰国人

Thailand /ˈtaɪlənd/ *n.*泰国

Lesson 55

live /lɪv/ *v.*住，生活

/补/ *adj.*活的，活着的；实况的，现场直播的

/例/ He lives an idle life. 他过着游手好闲的生活。

Where do you live? 你住在哪里？

They brought back live ducks. 他们带回来了活鸭子。

It was a live broadcasting, not a recording. 那是现场直播，不是录音。

/搭/ live by 靠…过活；live on 靠吃…生存；live through 度过，经历过；live up to 达到，履行，无愧于，不辜负

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/扩/ alive *adj.*活着的，有活力的；living *n.*生计 *adj.*活着的；lively *adj.*有生气的，活泼的

/近/ dwell；inhabit；settle

/题/ Einstein _____.

A. lived a simple life　　B. led a simple life

C. live a simple life　　D. A or B

stay /steɪ/ *v.*待在，停留

/补/ *n.*停留期间；逗留

/变/ stayed，stayed，stays，staying

/例/ I wish you a pleasant stay in our country. 祝你访问我国期间过得愉快。

I stayed late at the party last night. 昨晚我在晚会上待到很晚。

/搭/ stay at home 待在家；stay behind 跟在后面，留下来；stay up 竖立，保持高位，熬夜；stay with sb. 和某人待在一起；stay the same 保持不变；stay clean 保持干净

/题/ Children never want to go to bed at the proper time, they always want to _____ late.

A. sit up to　　B. stay up　　C. stand up　　D. let

home /həʊm/ *n.*家 *adv.*在家，到家

/例/ Is she home yet? 她回家了吗?

I left my home when I was very young. 我很小的时候就离开了家。

/搭/ at home 在家，在国内；go home 回家；on one's way home 在回家的路上；home town 家乡；home cooking 家常做法

/复/ homeland *n.*祖国，故乡；home-made *adj.*家制的，自制的；homework *n.*家庭作业；hometown *n.*故乡

/扩/ homeless *n.*无家可归的；homely *adj.*家庭的，家常的

/近/ house；family

/题/ When did you arrive _____?

A. at home　　B. home　　C. to home　　D. in home

housework /ˈhaʊswɜːk/ *n.*家务

/例/ Do you often do housework? 你经常干家务活吗?

Actually I'm very fond of housework. 实际上我非常喜欢家务活。

/题/ We all had to help _____ the housework.

A. for　　B. with　　C. on

lunch /lʌntʃ/ *n.*午饭

/例/ You'd better take a lunch along. 你最好带上午饭。

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/复/ lunch-time *n.*午餐时间

/搭/ have lunch 吃午饭；a lunch box 便当盒

/题/ Lunch is from eleven _____ two.

A. to B. at C. untill

afternoon /ˈɑːftəˈnuːn/ *n.*下午

/例/ We have four classes in the morning and two classes in the afternoon.

我们上午上四节课，下午上两节课。

/搭/ in the afternoon 在下午；this afternoon 今天下午

/记/ morning *n.*上午，早晨；noon *n.*中午；evening *n.*傍晚；night *n.*晚上

/题/ It will rain _____.

A. in afternoon B. this afternoon C. that afternoon

usually /ˈjuːʒuəlɪ/ *adv.*通常

/例/ When do you usually get up in the morning? 你早上通常几点起床?

It was usually cold. 天常常是冷的。

She was usually dressed in black. 她常穿黑衣服。

/题/ Does she usually go to you _____ advice.

A. for B. to C. in D. with

together /təˈgeðə/ *adv.*一起

/例/ Let's go together. 我们一起走吧。

Let's have dinner together. 让我们一起吃晚饭吧!

/搭/ together with sb. 和某人一起

/扩/ altogether *adv.*全部地；完全地；总而言之

/反/ alone

/题/ John, _____ with his elder brother _____ gone to the party.

A. together, has B. and, have C. together, have D. altogether, has

evening /ˈiːvnɪŋ/ *n.*晚上

/例/ On Saturday evening they went to the theater. 星期六晚上他们去剧院了。

/复/ evening dress 晚礼服；evening school 夜校；evening paper 晚报

/搭/ in the evening 在傍晚

/记/ morning *n.*早上，上午；afternoon *n.*下午；noon *n.*中午；night *n.*晚上；dawn *n.*凌晨；dusk *n.*黄昏

/题/ We've had a pleasant evening _____ you.

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A. with　　B. On　　C. At　　D. for

arrive /ə'raɪv/ *v.*到达

/补/ *v.*来临，发生

/变/ arrived，arrived，arrives，arriving

/例/ He arrived in Beijing in 1998. 他是 1998 年来的北京。

At last, our holiday arrived. 我们的假期终于到来了。

/搭/ arrive at（in）达到

/记/ 以-ive 结尾的单词还有：drive *v.*驾驶；dive *v.&n.*跳水，潜水；five *num.* 五，五个；hive *n.*蜂房；live *adj.*生动的

/扩/ arrival *n.*到达

/近/ reach；get to

/反/ depart

/比/ arrive, reach 和 get to 都可表示“到达”，其中 arrive 是不及物动词，后接宾语时，要用短语 arrive at（到达小地点，如：学校、工厂、村庄、车站等）或 arrive in（到达大地点）；reach 是及物动词，后可直接接宾语成分；get to 是动词短语，后接表示地点的名词，若表示地点的是副词时，直接用 get，如：get here，get there。

/题/ I _____ that evening at my native town.

A. reached　　B. got　　C. came　　D. arrived

night /naɪt/ *n.*夜间

/搭/ at night 夜间，晚上；last night 昨晚；in the night 晚上

/题/ _____ the night of June 14, the lady was robbed of her handbag.

A. In　　B. At　　C. On　　D. To

Lesson 57

o'clock /ə'klɒk/ *adv.*点钟

/例/ I got up at six o'clock. 我 6 点钟起床。

shop /ʃɒp/ *n.*商店

/补/ *vi.*买东西，购物

/例/ The shops in the town close at 9:30. 城里的商店 9 点半关门。

I always shop on Fridays. 我总是在星期五上街购物。

/搭/ go shopping 去购物；do some shopping 买东西；go to the shop 去商店；a shopping

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list 购物单；shop assistant 营业员；shopping center 购物中心；go shopping with sb. 和某人购物

/复/ shopkeeper *n.*店主；bookshop *n.*书店；workshop *n.*车间

/题/ You go to a shop _____ things.

A. in B. at C. under

moment /ˈməumənt/ *n.*片刻

/补/ *n.*瞬间，一会儿

/例/ Wait a moment, please. 请稍等一会儿。

/搭/ at the moment 就在此刻，现在；in a moment 很快，一会儿；for the moment 当前，目前；for a moment 一会儿；a moment later 一会以后；from that moment on 从那个时候起；the moment… 一…就…；just for a moment 就（稍）等一会儿；One moment. 请等一下。

Lesson 58

envelope /ˈenvɪləup/ *n.*信封

/补/ *n.*封皮

/例/ He sealed the envelope. 他封好了信封。

/记/ letter *n.*信件；writing paper 信纸

/题/ When you send a letter, you write the address and stick the stamp _____ the envelope.

A. on B. at C. in D. for

shop assistant 售货员

/例/ My sister is a shop assistant. 我姐姐是一个售货员。

size /saɪz/ *n.*尺码，尺寸，大小

/例/ He is a man of great size. 他身材魁梧。

/记/ 以-ize 结尾的单词还有：prize *n.*奖赏，奖品，奖金 *vt.*珍惜；organize *v.*组织；realize *v.*实现；recognize *v.*认出，认识，承认

pad /pæd/ *n.*信件簿

glue /glu:/ *n.*胶水

/例/ He bought a bottle of glue yesterday. 他昨天买了一瓶胶水。

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chalk /tʃɔ:k/ *n.*粉笔

/例/ The boy is writing something on the wall with a piece of chalk. 这个男孩儿正用粉笔在墙上写着什么。

/记/ 以-alk 结尾的单词还有：talk *n.&v.*谈话，讨论，交谈；walk *n.*走，步行

/题/ He gave me three _____ chalk.

A. pieces B. piece C. pieces of D. piece of

change /tʃeɪndʒ/ *n.*零钱，找回的钱

/补/ *v.*改变，变化

/变/ changed，changed，changes，changing，复数 changes

/搭/ change...into... 把…变成…；be changed back into 被转回去成为；a changing room 更衣室；change sth. from...into...把某东西从…变成…；change the direction of 改变…的方向；chang…for 用…换…；change into 变成；change sth. with sb. 和某人换某东西；change one's name to...把某人的名字换成…；change one's mind 改变主意；change…to… 把…转变成…

/题/ Two minutes later, the colour _____.

A. changed B. turned C. turns D. changes

Lesson 61

feel /fi:l/ *v.*感觉

/补/ *v.*触，摸；认为，以为；给人以…感觉

/变/ felt，felt，feels，feeling

/例/ The mother felt his forehead to see if he has a fever. 妈妈摸摸他的额头看他是否发烧。

Father felt I should work harder. 父亲觉得我应该更加努力。

How are you feeling today? 你今天感觉好吗？

Silk feels soft and smooth. 丝绸摸起来柔软光滑。

/搭/ feel like sth. (doing sth.) 想…；feel for sth. 摸索，同情于；feel one's pulse 把某人的脉；feel well (ill) 感觉很好（难受）；feel terrible 感觉到难受；feel one's way 摸索着走；feel free to do sth. 畅所欲言；feel afraid 感到害怕；feel worried 感觉到担心；feel lonely 感到孤独

/扩/ feeling *n.*感情，知觉

/题/ I feel _____ my duty to do so.

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A. that　B. this　C. it　D. them

look /luk/ *v.*看（起来）

/补/ *n.*看，瞧 *v.*似乎像

/变/ looked，looked，looks，looking

/例/ Let me have a look at it. 让我看一看。

We looked but saw nothing. 我们看了，但没有看见什么。

She looks sick. 她看起来像是病了。

/搭/ look after 照料，照顾；take a look 看一眼；look around 四处看看；look at 看；look back upon 回顾；look down upon 轻视，瞧不起；look for 寻找；look forward to 盼望，渴望；look into 向里面看，调查；look like 看起来像；look out 留神，当心；look up（在字典中）查寻

/近/ watch；read；see

/题/ The spy _____ in the darkness, but _____ nothing.

A. saw, saw　B. looked, looked　C. looked, saw　D. saw, looked

call /kɔ:l/ *v.*叫，请

/补/ *n.*叫，呼喊；打电话 *v.*称呼，取名；打电话

/变/ called，called，calls，calling，复数 calls

/例/ I hear a call for help. 我听到呼救声。

He made a call to me. 他给我打了一个电话。

He called out for help. 他大声呼救。

Call me what you like. 你可以随意称呼我。

I'll call you long distance tonight. 今晚我给你打长途电话。

/搭/ make a call to sb. 给某人打电话；call at 拜访某地；call back 回电话；call on sb. 拜访某人；call for 要求，需要，提倡，号召；call in 招来，召集；call off 取消，放弃；call up 征集，打电话，回忆

/复/ call box *n.*公用电话亭

/记/ recall *vt.&n.*记得，回忆

/近/ shout；telephone

/题/ Please _____ tomorrow, my number is 9988776.

A. call up me　B. call me up　C. call me out　D. call out me

doctor /'dɔktə/ *n.*医生

/补/ *n.*博士

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/例/ You'd better see a doctor. 你最好去看看医生。

He is a Doctor of Philosophy in economics. 他是经济学博士。

/搭/ see a doctor 看医生；at the doctor's 在医生的办公室里；a doctor of law 法学博士

/扩/ doctorship *n.*博士学位

/记/ bachelor *n.*学士；master *n.*硕士

/近/ dentist；physician；surgeon

/题/ You must see _____.

A. doctor B. a doctor C. doctors

telephone /'telɪfəʊn/ *n.*电话

/搭/ make a telephone call 打电话；talk with sb. on the telephone 用电话和某人谈话；a public telephone 公用电话；a telephone book 电话簿；a telephone box 电话亭；a telephone number 电话号码；telephone sb. 给某人打电话；telephone number 电话号码；telephone home 给家打电话；telephone interview 电话采访；telephone call 电话；have sb. answering the telephone 让某人回电话

/题/ Mother, you _____ on the telephone.

A. want B. wanted C. are wanted D. was wanted

remember /rɪ'membə/ *v.*记得，记住

/例/ I can't remember his name. 我记不起他的名字。

/搭/ remember me to 代我向…致意，替我向…问好；remember doing sth. 记得做过某事；remember to do sth. 记着去做某事；remember that 记着…；Please remember me to your...请代我向你的…问好

/近/ recall；remind

/反/ forget

/比/ remember doing 和 remember to do 这两个结构意思不同，前者指"记得做过某事"，而后者则指"记着去做某事"。

/题/ Remember _____ the light when you leave the room.

A. to turn off B. turning off

C. having turned off D. to have turned off

mouth /maʊθ/ *n.*嘴

/例/ Please open your mouth. 请张开嘴。

/搭/ keep one's mouth shut 闭住嘴巴；the mouth of a river 河口；from mouth to mouth 口口相传，通过口头流传；mouth to mouth 口对口地；mouth-to-mouth 嘴对嘴的

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/题/ What has the baby got _____ his mouth?

A. in B. on C. at

tongue /tʌŋ/ *n.*舌头

/例/ The tongue of idle person is never idle. 懒散人的舌头从不懒散。

His native tongue is English. 他的母语是英语。

/搭/ have lost one's tongue 说不出话

/题/ The doctor told Kate to open his mouth and put _____ his tongue.

A. out B. away C. off

bad /bæd/ *adj.*坏的，严重的

/例/ It's bad to tell lies. 说谎是不好的。

Smoking is bad for the health. 吸烟有害健康。

I had a bad cold yesterday. 昨天我得了重感冒。

That's too bad. 那太遗憾了。

Bad luck! 倒霉!

/搭/ be bad at... 不擅长…；be bad for 对…有害；go from bad to worse 越来越差，每况愈下；bad manners 没有礼貌；go bad 变坏，腐烂

/复/ bad-tempered 脾气坏的

/扩/ badly *adv.*坏地，糟糕地

/近/ harmful

/反/ good

/题/ That isn't a _____ idea.

A. bad B. bader C. worse

cold /kəʊld/ *n.*感冒

/搭/ catch a cold 感冒；take a cold 着凉，伤风；have a cold 感冒，受凉；be cold to sb. 对某人冷淡（漠）；get a cold 感冒，着凉

/题/ He treated me _____.

A. cold B. coldly C. cool D. chilly

news /nju:z/ *n.*消息

/例/ Here is a news summary. 现在报告新闻提要。

/复/ newspaper *n.*报纸；newsboy *n.*报童

/搭/ break the news 告以重大消息，披（透）露新闻；a piece of news 一条新闻（消息）；send news 发送消息；international news 国际新闻；business news 商业新闻；travel news 旅

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游新闻：sports news 体育新闻

/题/ Here _____ the news.

A. is B. are C. be D. am

Lesson 62

headache /'hedeɪk/ *n.*头痛

/例/ I have got a headache and a cough. 我头痛，咳嗽。

/搭/ have a headache 头痛

/题/ I _____ a headache all day.

A. had B. have C. have had

aspirin /'æspərɪn/ *n.*阿司匹林

earache /'ɪəreɪk/ *n.*耳痛

toothache /'tu:θeɪk/ *n.*牙痛

dentist /'dentɪst/ *n.*牙医

stomachache /'stʌməkeɪk/ 胃痛

medicine /'medɪsɪn/ *n.*药

/补/ *n.*医学

/例/ I'd like to study medicine and become a doctor. 我想学医成为一名医生。

/搭/ take some medicine 吃药

/题/ She has _____ a lot of different medicines, but none has cured the disease.

A. eaten B. drunk C. Taken D. have

temperature /'tempərətʃə/ *n.*温度

/补/ *n.*体温

/例/ The temperature in this room is too high. 这个房间温度太高。

The food must be kept at a low temperature. 这食品必须在低温条件下保存。

/搭/ have a temperature 发烧；take one's temperature 量某人的体温

flu /flu:/ *n.*流行性感冒

measles /'mi:zlz/ *n.*麻疹

mumps /mʌmps/ *n.*腮腺炎

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Lesson 63

better /'betə/ *adj.* well 的比较级

/补/ *v.*改进，改善 *n.*较好的人或事物，较优者

/例/ It's better to give than to receive. 给予比接受好。

She knew the story better than we did. 那件事她知道得比我们更清楚。

They tried to better their living conditions. 他们试图改善生活条件。

He is the better of the two candidates. 他是两个候选人中较好的一个。

The more, the better. 越多越好。

/搭/ had better 最好；not better than 并不比…好，顶多不过是；no better than 跟…一样，简直是

/反/ worse

/题/ _____ die standing than live kneeling.

A. Better B. Best C. Good D. To be better

certainly /'sɜ:tənlɪ/ *adv.*当然

/补/ *adv.*一定，无疑地；好

/例/ The fish will certainly die if you put it into hot water. 如果你把鱼放入热水中，它一定会死的。

/题/ I _____ wish them victory.

A. certain B. certainly C. certainty D. certainties

get up 起床

yet /jet/ *adv.*还，仍

/补/ *adv.*（用于疑问句及否定句中）到目前为止，至此时；（用于强调比较级）更

/例/ The moon had not yet risen. 月亮还没有升起来。

I have yet more exciting news to tell you. 我还有更令人激动的消息告诉你。

/搭/ as yet 到目前为止，到那时候为止；not yet 还没有

/题/ The moon has not risen _____, as everybody can see.

A. yet B. already C. too D. neither

rich /rɪtʃ/ *adj.*油腻的

/补/ *adj.*富裕的，有钱的

/例/ I am not rich but I am comfortable. 我虽不富有，但过得舒适。

/搭/ the rich 富人

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/扩/ richness *n.*富有，财富

/近/ wealthy

/反/ poor

/题/ The country possesses _____ mineral deposits.

A. rich B. many C. richly

food /fu:d/ *n.*食物

/例/ There was enough food in the house. 家里有足够的粮食。

/搭/ mental food 精神食粮；green food 绿色食品；healthy food 保健食品；sea foods 海产食物

/题/ Milk is the national food _____ young babies.

A. across B. at C. for D. away

remain /ri'mem/ *v.*保持，继续

/变/ ramained，ramained，ramains，ramaining

/例/ Country music today remains much the same as before. 今天的乡村音乐和以前的仍有许多相同点。

/搭/ remaining cigarettes 烟头；remain the same as before 保持像以前一样

/题/ Those who want to join the game please _____ behind.

A. stays B. remain C. leave D. keep

Lesson 64

play /plei/ *v.*玩

/补/ *n.*玩耍，游戏；戏剧，*v.*游戏；打（球），参加（体育活动）；演奏，播放

/变/ played，played，plays，playing，复数 plays

/例/ The children are at play. 那些孩子在玩耍。

They played games in the open. 他们在户外做游戏。

Do you play basketball every week? 你每周打篮球吗？

Can you play the violin? 你会拉小提琴吗？

/搭/ play a trick on 捉弄…；play the piano 弹钢琴；play the role of 扮演…的角色；play a part in 在…方面起作用；play basketball（volleyball, tennis）打篮球（排球、网球）；fair play 公平比赛；play with 玩耍

/复/ playground *n.*操场，运动场

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playmate *n.*玩伴，游戏伙伴

player *n.*选手，比赛者

match /mætʃ/ *n.*火柴

/补/ *n.*比赛，竞赛 *vt.*相配，使成对

/例/ If you have the courage to race in a match with a hare, then you'll have the courage to fight with a tiger. 如果你有勇气与兔子赛跑，那么就会有勇气同老虎搏斗。

The curtains don't match the paint. 这些窗帘与涂料的颜色不相配。

He struck a match to light his cigarette. 他擦了一根火柴点他的烟。

/搭/ be a good match 相配，配得好；have a match 举行一场比赛；meet one's match 遇（找）到对手；football match 足球赛；play a match 打比赛

/近/ match 作“比赛”解时的同义词有：game；competition；race

/记/ 以-atch 结尾的单词还有：catch *v.*抓住，赶上；hatch *v.*孵化，孵出

/题/ Do you want to come _____ the football match?

A. to B. at C. on

talk /tɔ:k/ *v.*谈话

/补/ *n.*谈话，会话，商议；非正式的演讲，讲话

/例/ We had a friendly talk with her. 我们和她谈得很愉快。

She will give a talk about women's rights today. 她今天要做一个关于女权的讲话。

I was talking to a student then. 那时我正和一个学生谈话。

/搭/ talk with (to) sb. 与某人谈话；talk back 顶嘴，回嘴；talk about sth. 谈论某事；have a talk 谈话；talk of 谈及，谈论；talk over 讨论，商量；give a talk 作报告

/扩/ talkative *adj.*健谈的，饶舌的

/记/ 以-alk 结尾的单词还有：walk *v.&n.*行走，散步；chalk *n.*粉笔

/题/ He went on _____ for a long time, but he _____ so fast that few of us could catch what he _____.

A. telling, spoke, said B. talking, speaks, says

C. saying, told, talked D. talking, spoke, said

library /'laibrəri/ *n.*图书馆

/例/ He is in the library now. 他现在在图书馆。

/扩/ librarian *n.*图书管理员

/题/ Our library _____ from 9 to 12.

A. open B. opens C. is open D. B or C

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drive /draɪv/ *v.*开车

/补/ *v.*使（某人）处于…状态

/变/ drove，driven，drives，driving

/例/ Can you drive a car? 你会开车吗?

Failure drove him mad. 失败逼得他发疯了。

/搭/ drive sb. mad 逼某人发疯；drive up 驾车驶上，开车来到，抬高；drive a bus / car 开车；drive sb. back home 把某人赶回家；drive sb. to do sth. 迫使某人做某事；drive away 开车离开；drive off 开车离开

/复/ driver's license（licence）驾驶执照

/扩/ driver *n.*司机，驾驶员；driving *n.*驾车，驱车

/题/ He drove me _____ the station.

A. to B. in C. by D. at

so /səʊ/ *adv.*如此地

/补/ *adv.*这样，那样；非常，很；（后面接 be, have, do 或情态动词等）同样的，也；达到某种程度；（表示同意）是的 *conj.* 因此，所以

/例/ Don't shout so! 不要这样大声叫喊。

Thank you so much. 多谢你了。

You have pride and so have I. 你有自尊心，我也有。

Don't walk so fast. 不要走那么快。

"Tomorrow is a holiday." "So it is." "明天是假日。""的确是。"

I was tired, so I stayed at home. 我累了，所以待在家里。

/搭/ even so 纵然如此；so as to 以便；so far as（表程度、范围）就…，尽…；so that 以便，目的；so... that... 如此…以至…

quickly /'kwɪklɪ/ *adv.*快地

/例/ She got up before seven o'clock in the morning, and quickly washed her hands and face. 她 7 点钟以前起床，然后很快地洗了手和脸。

break /breɪk/ *v.*打破

/补/ *n.*空隙，空间 *v.*损坏，撕开

/变/ broke，broken，breaks，breaking

/例/ The sun is shining through a break in the clouds. 太阳从云层的缝隙间透出光芒。

He broke a glass. 他打碎了一个玻璃杯。

/搭/ break down 粉碎，瓦解，挫败；break away from 脱离…；break into 闯入；break off

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打断，折断；break out（战争、火灾）爆发，突然发生；break the rule 违反规定；break through 突破，断开，克服；break up 破裂，分解，结束，制止，驱散

/记/ 以-eak 结尾的单词还有（注意发音的不同）：leak *v.&n.*泄漏；weak *adj.*虚弱的；speak *v.*说，说话

/题/ I came home to find my room _____.

A. breaking in B. broken into C. got in D. broken in

noise /nɔɪz/ *n.*喧闹声

/补/ *n.*声音，噪音

/例/ There was a great noise over there. 那边嘈杂极了。

/搭/ make a noise 高谈阔论，盛传；引起轰动

/扩/ noisy *adj.*吵闹的，嘈杂的；noiseless *adj.*寂静的，无声的；noiselessly *adv.*无声地，寂静地

/近/ voice；sound

/题/ There's so much _____ in this restaurant that I can hardly hear you talking.

A. voice B. noise C. noisy D. voices

Lesson 65

Dad /dæd/ *n.*爸爸（儿语）

/记/ mum *n.*妈妈

/近/ father；daddy

/例/ Mr. Green is Jim's dad. 格林先生是吉姆的爸爸。

key /ki:/ *n.*钥匙

/补/ *n.*答案；（打字机、钢琴等的）键，键盘

/例/ Mary took the key to the door. 玛丽带着这个门的钥匙。

He presses the key to operate the machine. 他按下键来操纵机器。

This is the key to success. 这就是成功的秘诀。

/搭/ the key to sth. 某事的关键，某事的答案

/复/ keyboard *n.*键盘；key hole 钥匙孔；keynote *n.*主旨，要旨；key stone 基石

/扩/ keyless *adj.*无钥匙的

/近/ answer

/题/ Do you know the key _____ the exercise?

A. of B. in C. to D. at

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baby /'beɪbɪ/ *n.*婴儿

/例/ Who will take care of the baby? 谁来照料这个婴儿?

/近/ child

/题/ She had _____.

A. a man baby B. a boy baby C. a baby boy

hear /hɪə/ *v.*听见

/例/ I heard a knock at the door. 我听见有人敲门。

Have you heard the news? 你听到那消息了吗?

/搭/ hear from 收到某人的来信; hear of (about) 知道，听说过

/扩/ hearing *n.*听力

/近/ listen

/题/ The old man doesn't _____ any.

A. hear B. hear of C. listen D. listen to

enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ *v.*玩得快活

/变/ enjoyed, enjoyed, enjoys, enjoying

/例/ He enjoys his dinner. 他津津有味地吃饭。

He enjoys a good income. 他享有好的收入。

/搭/ enjoy oneself 享乐，过得痛快; enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事

/扩/ enjoyable *adj.*愉快的; enjoyment *n.*欣赏，乐趣，愉快

/近/ like; love

/反/ hate; suffer

/题/ They all went _____ the Great Wall.

A. enjoying B. to enjoy C. to be enjoying

yourself /jɔ:'self/ *pron.*你自己

/例/ You must look after yourself. 你必须照顾自己。

/搭/ by yourself 独自地，独立地; enjoy yourself 玩得愉快; Do it yourself. 自己做。for yourself 为自己

/题/ The best way is to do it _____.

A. your B. yourself C. yours

ourselves /ˌaʊə'selvz/ *pron.*我们自己

/例/ We dressed ourselves. 我们自己穿衣服。

/搭/ by ourselves 我们独自地，全靠自己地

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/题/ We _____ painted the roof red.

A. our B. ours C. ourselves

mum /mʌm/ *n.*妈妈

Lesson 66

myself /maɪ'self/ *pron.*我自己

/例/ I hurt myself with the knife. 我用刀子伤了自己。

/搭/ by myself 靠我自己，独立地

themselves /ðəm'selvz/ *pron.*他们自己

/例/ They built the house themselves. 他们亲自建造了这座房子。

himself /hɪm'self/ *pron.*他自己

/例/ Did he hurt himself? 他伤到自己了吗?

He himself disagreed. 他本人不同意。

He himself told me so. 他本人这么告诉我的。

/题/ Did he hurt _____ when he fell?

A. he B. himself C. him D. his

herself /hɜː'self/ *pron.*她自己

/例/ She is strict with herself. 她对自己要求很严格。

Lesson 67

greengrocer /'griːngrəʊsə/ *n.*蔬菜水果零售商

absent /'æbsənt/ *adj.*缺席的

Monday /'mʌndɪ/ *n.*星期一

/记/ weekday *n.*工作日，平日；weekend *n.*周末

/例/ There is always a lot of traffic on Mondays. 星期一交通总是很拥挤。

See you on Monday.星期一见。

/题/ He'll arrive _____ Monday evening.

A. at B. on C. in

Tuesday /'tjuːzdɪ/ *n.*星期二

/例/ He goes to the evening school on Tuesday evening. 他每周二晚上去上夜校。

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/题/ He came _____ Tuesday.

A. at B. in C. on

Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ *n.*星期三

/例/ They will leave for Shanghai next Wednesday. 他们下周三去上海。

/题/ Wednesday is _____ the middle of the week.

A. at B. on C. in

Thursday /'θɜ:zdɪ/ *n.*星期四

/例/ He'll arrive on Thursday. 他星期四会来。

Would you like to come to my house for dinner on Thursday? 星期四你愿意来我家吃饭吗?

/题/ She came _____ Thursday.

A. through B. in C. on

keep /ki:p/ *v.*（身体健康）处于（状况）

/变/ kept，kept，keeps，keeping

/搭/ keep doing sth. 继续（做某事）；keep away (from)… 不接近…；keep…from… 使不能（某做事）；keep on doing sth. 继续（做某事）；keep one's balance 保持平衡；keep on 继续；keep up 保持；keep out of 远离…；keep out 阻止…入内；keep away 走开

/题/ Walls and drains have been built to _____ sand and water.

A. keep out B. keep up C. keep from D. keep back

spend /spend/ *n.*度过

/补/ *v.*用（钱），花费

/例/ He spent two hundred yuan on the bike. 他花了两百元买这辆车。

How did you spend your weekends? 你是怎样度过周末的?

/搭/ spend... (in) doing sth. 干某事花费…；spend... on sth. 在…上（买…）花费…

/近/ take；cost

weekend /wi:k'end/ *n.*周末

/例/ A lot of people like to look round the city at weekends. 每逢周末，很多人喜欢在城里观光。

Have a great weekend. 过一个愉快的周末。

/搭/ at the weekend 在周末

/题/ I'm spending the weekend _____ the country.

A. in B. at C. on

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Friday /ˈfraɪdɪ/ *n.*星期五

/例/ On Friday we are having a game of tennis at school. 星期五我们在学校有一场网球赛。

/题/ She'll be back _____ Friday.

A. at B. on C. in D. for

Saturday /ˈsætədɪ/ *n.*星期六

/例/ We do our shopping on Saturday. 我们星期六购物。

/题/ I'll see you _____ next Saturday.

A. at B. in C. on D. x

Sunday /ˈsʌndɪ/ *n.*星期日

/例/ Many people do not work on Sundays. 很多人星期天不上班。

/题/ I went skating _____ Sunday.

A. for B. to C. in D. on

country /ˈkʌntrɪ/ *n.*乡村

/搭/ in the country 在乡下；all over the country 全国；a divided country 一个分裂的国家

/题/ The president spoke on TV to the _____.

A. state B. country C. countryside D. nation

lucky /ˈlʌkɪ/ *adj.*幸运的

spend /spend/ *v.*花费(金钱、时间等)，度过

/变/ spent，spent，spends，spending

/比/

sb. spends some time (money) on sth.	某人在某事上花时间（钱）
sb. spends some time (money) in doing sth.	某人花时间（钱）做某事
sb. spends some time (money) doing sth.	某人花时间（钱）做某事
It takes sb. some time (money) to do sth.	某人花时间（钱）做某事
sb. takes some time (money) to do sth.	某人花时间（钱）做某事
sth. costs some money.	某东西花一些钱
sb. pays some money for sth.	付某东西钱
sb. pays for sth.	付某东西的款

/题/ Mother told me _____ too much time reading novels.

A. don't to spend B. not to take C. not to spend D. don't cost

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Lesson 68

church /tʃɜːtʃ/ *n.*教堂

/例/ There were no services that day, and the church was empty. 那天教堂没有活动，里面很空。

Which church do you belong to? 你属于哪一个教会?

/搭/ go to church 去做礼拜

as poor as a church mouse 一贫如洗的

/复/ churchyard *n.*教堂墓地，教堂庭院

/题/ Is there _____ around?

A. a church B. church C. the church

dairy /ˈdeərɪ/ *n.*乳品店

baker /ˈbeɪkə/ *n.*面包师傅

grocer /ˈgrəʊsə/ *n.*食品杂货商

Lesson 69

year /jɪə/ *n.*年

/例/ He was born in the year of 1980. 他出生在 1980 年。

/搭/ all the year found 一年到头；year in year out 年复一年；this year 今年；last year 去年；the year before last 前年；the year after next 后年

/扩/ yearly *adj.&adv.*每年（的），一年一度（的）

/比/ 一个十岁的孩子：

a ten-year-old child

a child ten years old

a child of ten

a child of ten years of age

a child of ten years old

/题/ I have been here two _____ today.

A. year B. years C. a year D. the year

race /reɪs/ *n.*比赛

/补/ *n.*种族，人种 *v.*比赛，竞赛

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/例/ Scientists used to divide the people of the world into five races. 科学家过去常把世界人口分为五个种族。

Who won the race? 谁赢了这场比赛?

I'll race you to the end of the road. 我和你比谁先跑到路的尽头。

/搭/ the human race 人类

/扩/ racial *adj.*种族的，人种的

/近/ nationality

/复/ racecourse *n.*赛马场；race-track *n.*跑道

/题/ The human _____ is made up of all the various people who _____ on the earth.

A. races, lives B. race, live C. race, lived D. race, lives

town /taun/ *n.*城镇

/例/ The town has only one primary school. 这个镇只有一所小学。

The whole town knows of it. 全城人都知道了那事。

/搭/ home town 家乡；down town 市中心，繁华区；town centre 城镇中心；town hall 市政厅，镇公所

/记/ country *n.*国家；农村

/近/ city

crowd /kraud/ *n.*人群

/补/ *n.*群众 *v.*群聚，拥挤

/变/ crowded，crowded，crowds，crowding，复数 crowds

/例/ There was a large crowd of people in the town hall. 市政大厅内聚集着一大群人。

The students crowded round the teacher to ask questions during the break. 课间休息时，学生们围着老师问问题。

/搭/ be crowded with 塞满，挤满；a crowd of people 一群人；crowds of =a crowd of 许多的；be crowded with 挤满了…；crowd round sb. 围聚在某人身边；crowd into sw. 拥进到某个地方里

/扩/ crowded *adj.*拥挤的

/题/ He got _____ the crowd.

A. cross B. through C. across D. over

stand /stænd/ *v.*站立

/补/ *n.*（尤指公共场合或仪式中的）讲台；舞台；看台；货摊

*v.*坐落；持久，继续着；承受；忍受

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/变/ stood，stood，stands，standing

/例/ We sat in the stand to watch the football match. 我们坐在看台上观看足球比赛。

They had to stand because there were no seats. 由于没有座位，他们只得站着。

The village stands at the foot of the hill. 那个村子坐落在山脚下。

Let the sentence stand. 让那个句子留着，不要删除。

The wounded soldier can't stand the pain any longer. 那个受伤的士兵忍受不了伤痛。

/搭/ stand for 代表，意味着，是…的缩写；stand up 站立，起立；stand by 袖手旁观，做好准备，在场，站在…旁边；stand out 突出，出列，退出；stand still 站着不动，停止（滞，留）；stand up for 拥护，支持；stand up to 勇敢地面对，经得起，比得上

/复/ understand *v.*理解；stand-alone *adj.*（指计算机中）独立的

/反/ sit

/题/ On the top of the hill _____ where the monk once lived.

A. does a temple stand　　B. a temple stands there

C. stands a temple　　D. a temple stands

exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ *adj.*使人激动的

/例/ It is very exciting to see you here. 在这里看见你真让人兴奋。

It's the most exciting news. 那是最令人兴奋的消息。

/题/ The film _____ the little boy very much.

A. exciting　B. is excited　C. excitedly　D. excites

just /dʒʌst/ *adv.*正好，恰好

/补/ *adv.*刚才，方才；只是，只不过，仅仅

/例/ That is just what I want. 这正是我所要的。

He has just gone. 他刚刚走。

It is just an excuse. 那只不过是个借口。

/搭/ just as 正像，正当…的时候；just now 此刻，现在；just the same 完全一样；just then 就在那时；just right 正好

/题/ He told me that he _____ what he was doing during the vacation.

A. just asked　B. was just asked　C. has just asked　D. had just been asked

finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ *n.*结尾，结束

/补/ *v.*完毕，结束，完成

/变/ finished，finished，finishes，finishing

/例/ Have you finished writing? 你写完了吗?

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/搭/ finish sth.（doing sth.）完成…；finish with sth. 看完某东西；finish with sb. 和某人断交；get sth. finished 使某事结束

/扩/ finished *adj.*完成的，完毕的

/近/ complete；end

/反/ begin；start

/题/ Did you _____ writing your composition before I finished mine?

A. finish B. complete C. collect D. end

winner /'wɪnə/ *n.*获胜者

behind /bɪ'haɪnd/ *prep.*在…之后

/搭/ look behind 往后看；stand behind 站在后面；leave sth. behind 忘带某东西；from behind 从…后面

/题/ He happened to sit _____ me.

A. behind B. at the back of C. after D. next me

way /weɪ/ *n.*路途

/补/ *n.*方法，方式，手段；行动方针

/例/ Which is the shortest way there? 哪一条路去那儿最近？

Doctors are using new ways of preventing disease. 医生们正用新方法预防疾病。

/搭/ by the way 顺便说一下；give way 让步；in a way 在某种程度上，从某一点看；in no way 决不；in the way 挡道的，妨碍别人的；in this way 这样，用这种方法；by way of 通过…方式，经由…，取道…；feel one's way 摸索前进；force one's way in 破门而入，闯入；go a long way 大有作为，走了一大段路程；lead（or show）the way 带路，引路；lose one's way 迷路；make one's way 前进，成功；make way for 让路，让位；on one's way to 在（去）…的途中；tell sb. the way 指路；way of life 生活方式

/复/ wayside *adj.*路边的；subway *n.*地铁，地道；freeway *n.*快车道；high way *n.*（美）公路

/近/ road；path；method

/题/ There was only way _____ doing this properly.

A. to B. of C. on D. in

Lesson 70

stationer /'steɪʃ(ə)nə/ *n.*文具商

/扩/ stationery 文具

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/搭/ a stationer's 文具店

/例/ Pens, pencils, ink and so on are sold by stationers. 钢笔、铅笔、墨水等都是由文具商来销售的。

Denmark /'denmɑ:k/ *n.*丹麦

Lesson 71

awful /'ɔ:ful/ *adj.*让人讨厌的，坏的

telephone /'telɪfəʊn/ *v.&n.*打电话，电话

/搭/ make a telephone (phone) call 打电话；talk with sb. on (over) the telephone 用电话和某人谈话；a public telephone 公用电话；a telephone book 电话簿；a telephone box 电话亭；a telephone number 电话号码

/题/ Mother, you _____ on the telephone.

A. want B. wanted C. are wanted D. was wanted

time /taɪm/ *n.*次（数）

/补/ *n.*光阴，时光；一段时间，时期；点（钟） *v.*记时，测定…的时间

/变/ timed，timed，times，timing，复数 times

/例/ Time is money. 时间就是金钱。

We have been there for a long time. 我们在那儿待了很长时间。

I've told you a dozen times not to do that. 我再三告诉你不要这样做。

When he runs, I time him. 他跑步时，我记录时间。

/搭/ all the time 一直；at a time 每次，一次；at one time 以前，曾经；at the same time 同时；at times 有时，不时；have a good time 玩得高兴；in modern times 现代，近代；in time 及时；on time 按时，准时；take one's time 不急，慢慢来；time and time again 多次，一次又一次；from time to time 有时，不时地；in good time 及早，及时；in on time 很快，马上；kill time 消磨时间；many times 常常，多次；once upon a time 从前；out of time 不合时宜；tell the time 会看钟表；time-saving 省时的

/复/ timetable *n.*课表，时间表；lifetime *n.*一生，终生；bedtime *n.*就寝时间

/题/ I do feel a bit nervous _____ times.

A. to B. for C. in D. at

answer /'ɑ:nsə/ *v.*接（电话）

/变/ answered，answered，answers，answering

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/搭/ answer the question 回答问题；answer the bell 应铃声而开门；give sb. one's answer 给某人答复；have sb. answer the telephone 让某人回电话；an answering machine 留言机；answer for 对…负责，对…承担责任

/题/ You'll have to _____ him _____ that mistake.

A. reply, to　　B. answer, for　　C. answer to, for　　D. reply to, for

last /lɑ:st/ *adj.*最后的，前一次的

/补/ *adv.*最后，最近 *n.*最后的人或物 *v.*持续，延续，继续

/变/ lasted，lasted，lasts，lasting

/例/ He has been in Britain for the last ten months. 他近十个月一直在英国。

She came last in the race. 赛跑中她是最后一名。

When did you last see Mary? 你上次是什么时候看到玛丽的？

He was the last to arrive. 他到得最晚。

The meeting lasted for two hours. 会议持续了两个小时。

/搭/ at last 终于，最后；to the last 直到最后

/扩/ lastly *adv.*最后，末了

/题/ _____, after a year he could not wait any longer.

A. At last　　B. To the last　　C. Till the last　　D. Lately

phone /fəʊn/ *n.*电话

/补/ *v.*打电话

/变/ phoned，phoned，phones，phoning，复数 phones

/例/ You are wanted on the phone. 有你的电话。

He phoned me to say he couldn't come. 他打电话给我说他不能来了。

/搭/ phone booth 电话亭，公用电话间

/扩/ telephone *n.*电话，电话机

/记/ 以-one 结尾的单词还有：bone *n.*骨头；lone *adj.*孤独的；tone *n.*语气，语调；zone *n.*地带；stone *n.*石头

/题/ She _____ me yesterday.

A. phone　　B. phoned　　C. phones

again /ə'gen/ *adv.*又一次地

/例/ Say it again, please. 请再说一遍。

Never do that again. 别再做这种事了。

Don't worry! Your mother will soon be well again. 别担心，你妈妈很快就会好的。

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/搭/ again and again；time again 再三，多次地；now and again 有时，偶尔；once and again 一而再，再三

/题/ Please _____ it again.

A. says B. repeat C. read D. tell

say /seɪ/ *v.*说

/变/ said，said，says，saying

/例/ What did you say? 你说什么?

/搭/ say hello to sb. 向某人问好；that is to say 那就是说；say it again 再说一遍；It is said that… 据说…

/扩/ saying *n.*谚语，俗话

/题/ Let them _____ what they like. I still think John is _____ honest man.

A. to say, an B. say, a C. saying, an D. say, an

Lesson 73

week /wiːk/ *n.*周

/例/ There are seven days in a week. 一周有七天。

/复/ weekday *n.*平日；weekend *n.*周末

/扩/ weekly *adj.*每周的 *n.*周刊

/记/ 以-eek 结尾的单词还有：seek *v.*寻找，寻求；cheek *n.*脸颊，脸蛋

/题/ What day of _____ is it?

A. week B. a week C. the week

London /ˈlʌndən/ *n.*伦敦

suddenly /ˈsʌdnlɪ/ *adv.*突然地

/例/ She suddenly jumped up and ran out of the room. 她突然跳起来跑出房间。

Suddenly it began to rain. 雨突然下了起来。

/题/ There was _____ change in the weather.

A. a suddenly B. sudden C. suddenly D. a sudden

bus stop 公共汽车站

smile /smaɪl/ *v.&n.*微笑

/变/ smiled，smiled，smiles，smiling，复数 smiles

/搭/ say with a smile 带着微笑说；smile at (on，to) sb. 对某人笑；smile to oneself 暗自

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微笑

/题/ He _____ every time when I saw him.

A. smiled B. smiles C. was smiled D. smile

pleasantly /'plesəntlɪ/ *adv.*愉快地

understand /ˌʌndə'stænd/ *v.*懂，明白

/变/ understood，understood，understands，understanding

/例/ He didn't understand what I said. 他没听懂我说的话。

/搭/ make oneself understood 使自己的意思让人明白；understand each other 彼此理解；make sb. understand sth. 使某人理解某事；understand about sth 懂某事

/扩/ understandable *adj.*可理解的；understanding *n.*了解，判断力

/题/ Do you _____ English?

A. understand B. understood C. to understand

speak /spi:k/ *v.*讲，说

/变/ spoke，spoken，speaks，speaking

/例/ The baby is learning to speak. 这个婴儿在学说话。

I will speak to my son about the matter. 我将与我儿子谈那件事。

He speaks many languages. 他能说多种语言。

/搭/ speak to (with) sb. 与某人谈话；speak of (about) sth. 谈及某事；speak up 大声说，极力辩护，直说；speak on 继续说

/扩/ speaker *n.*谈话者，演讲者，扬声器；speech *n.*演讲

/题/ Before he came to London, he had never heard a single English word _____.

A. speak B. speaking C. spoken D. being spoken

hand /hænd/ *n.*手

/补/ *n.*（钟表）指针 *vt.*递给

/例/ Please hand me a spoon. 请递给我一把勺子。

/搭/ at hand 在手边，在附近，即将到来；by hand 用手工；change hands 易主，转手；out of hand 难以控制，撒野；give a hand 给予帮助；hand down 世代相传；hand in hand 手拉着手，联合；hand in 交出，提出；hand on 依次传递；hand out 分发，施舍；hand over 移交，交出；hands up 举手（回答问题），举手投降；have one's hands full 很忙，手头工作满满的；in good hands 照看得好；lay hands on 抓住，找到；off sb.'s hands 不再负责，脱手；on hand 在手边，临近，随叫随到；on the one hand, on the other hand 一方面…，另一方面；shake hands with 与…握手；wait on hand and foot 尽心侍候

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/复/ handbag *n.*手提包；handbook *n.*手册，指南；handkerchief *n.*手帕；handtruck *n.*手推车；handwriting *n.*书法

/扩/ handful *n.*（一）把，少数，少量；handy *adj.*便利的，顺手的

/题/ She quickly _____ the wallet _____ me.

A. passed, on　B. gave, ×　C. handed, in　D. handed, to

pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.*衣袋

/例/ He was standing with his hands in his pockets. 他双手插在口袋里站着。

/搭/ pick a pocket 扒窃，掏包；a pocket dictionary 袖珍词典；pocket money 零用钱

/记/ 以-cket 结尾的单词还有：bucket *n.*水桶；jacket *n.*短上衣；ticket *n.*票

/题/ He was standing _____ his hands in his pockets.

A. for　B. before　C. after　D.with

phrasebook /'freɪzbuk/ *n.*短语手册，常用语手册

phrase /freɪz/ *n.*短语

/补/ *n.*词组；习惯用语

/例/ Some of the phrases are really difficult to understand. 有些短语确实难于理解。

/扩/ phrasal *adj.*短语的，片语的

slowly /'sləʊlɪ/ *adv.*缓慢地

Lesson 74

hurriedly /'hʌrɪdlɪ/ *adv.*匆忙地

cut /kʌt/ *v.*割，切

/补/ *vt.*剪，削 *n.*切，割；鞭打

/例/ Cut the watermelon into halves. 把西瓜切成两半。

He cut his finger. 他把手指割破了。

The soldier had a deep cut in the leg. 这个士兵腿上有一道深深的伤口。

/复/ hair cut 剪发

/搭/ cut short 突然停止；cut down 减少，降低；cut off 删去，切掉；cut across 走捷径，超越；cut back 修剪，减少；cut in（汽车）抢挡，插嘴，打断

/题/ Don't _____ the tree.

A. cut　B. cuts　C. cutting　D. to cut

thirstily /'θɜːstɪlɪ/ *adv.*口渴地

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go /gəu/ *v.*走

/补/ *v.*到达，通往；开动；变成，成为 *n.*尝试

/变/ went，gone，goes，going

/例/ Tom has gone to town. 汤姆进城了。

We went by bike. 我们骑车去的。

This road goes to the school. 这条路通向学校。

The machine goes by electricity. 这台机器是电动的。

He had several goes at the jump. 他几次尝试着跳高。

/搭/ at one go 一举，试一下；be going to 正要，正打算；go about sth. 着手，进行；go about with sb. 在一起，交往；go after 追求，追寻；go against 违背，反对；go ahead 开始干，干下去，走到…前面，先走；go along with sb. 陪伴，赞同；go and do 去做；go away 离去，走开；go back 回去，回溯；go by 过去，经过，依随，消逝；go down 沉没，下落，被打倒，吞下，记下，退学；go down with 得病；go fishing/shopping /skating/swimming 去钓鱼/购物/滑冰/游泳；go for 支持，袭击，去请，去找，售价为；go in for 参加（比赛、考试等），嗜好；go into 纳入，从事，成为，考虑；go off 爆炸，发生，变坏；go off with sb./sth. 拐走，抄走；go on 发生，消逝，继续；go on doing sth. 继续自己的工作；go out 出去，过时，离职，熄灭；go over 细察，越过，重温；go round 绕道走，看望；go short of 缺少；go through 忍受，查阅，参加，完；go to 通向，等于，用于，求助于，总计，有助于，算了，参与；go together 相配，般配，如影随形；go under 下沉，沉没，失败，破产；go up 攀登，涨，被毁，盖建，入学；go with 陪伴，苟同，连同，相配；go without 缺少，没有

/题/ You must not eat the bread as it has already _____ bad.

A. been　　B. gone　　C. changed　　D. fallen

greet /gri:t/ *v.*问候，打招呼

/变/ greeted，greeted，greets，greeting

/例/ He greeted his friend with a smile. 他微笑着同朋友打招呼。

/搭/ greet sb. 问候某人，向某人致敬(打招呼)

/记/ 以-eet 结尾的单词还有：feet *n.*脚；meet *v.*遇见，会面，迎接；sheet *n.*被单；sweet *adj.*甜的，芬芳的

/题/ She _____ me.

A. greets　　B. greeted　　C. greet

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Lesson 75

ago /ə'gəu/ *adv.*以前

/例/ I read the book a week ago. 我一星期前看了这本书。

/搭/ long ago 很久以前

/题/ He joined the Party _____ 2002.

A. as long as in B. as long ago as in C. so long ago as in D. since

buy /baɪ/ *v.*买

/变/ bought，bought，buys，buying

/例/ He bought the coat for little money. 他只花了很少钱就买了这件外衣。

/搭/ buy sb. sth. 给某人买某东西；buy sth. for sb. 给某人买某东西

/扩/ buyer *n.*买者；顾客

/音/ bye *interj.*再见；by *prep.*在…旁；不迟于

/题/ He will buy the dictionary _____ any price.

A. for B. at C. with D. on

pair /peə/ *n.*双，对

/例/ Mum bought each of us a pair of slippers. 妈妈给我们每人买了一双拖鞋。

/搭/ a pair of 一双，一副

/记/ 以-pair 结尾的单词有：repair *n.&v.*修理，修补；despair *n.*失望，绝望

/音/ pear *n.*梨

/题/ A pair of glasses _____ a welcome present.

A. is B. are C. were D. be

fashion /'fæʃən/ *n.*流行式样

uncomfortable /ʌn'kʌmfətəbl/ *adj.*不舒服的

wear /weə/ *v.*穿着

/变/ wore，worn，wears，wearing

/例/ He was wearing a hat. 他戴着一顶帽子。

/搭/ wear out 穿坏，穿旧；wear off 逐渐减弱，消失，变少

/近/ dress

/音/ where *adv.*哪里

/题/ Does he wear _____ ?

A. beard B. a beard C. beards

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Lesson 77

appointment /əˈpɔɪntmənt/ *n.*约会，预约

urgent /ˈɜːdʒənt/ *adj.*紧急的，急迫的

till /tɪl/ *prep.*直到…为止

/例/ We'll wait till the rain stops. 我们将一直等到雨停。

I can't come till Monday. 我要到星期一才能来。

/搭/ from… till (to)… 从…到…；up till now 到现在为止；till six 直到六点钟

/近/ until

/比/ until 和 till 均可表示“直到…”之意，until 可以放在句首和句中，till 只能放在句中。

/题/ Please wait _____ he will come.

A. till B. not until C. untils D. after

Lesson 79

shopping /ˈʃɒpɪŋ/ *n.*购物

vegetable /ˈvedʒtəbəl/ *n.*蔬菜

/例/ We grew many different vegetables last year.

去年我们种了多种不同的蔬菜。

/扩/ vegetarian *n.*素食者，素食主义者

/题/ We grow potatoes, tomatoes and other _____.

A. vegetable B. Vegetables C. the vegetables

need /niːd/ . *v.*需要

/补/ *n.*需要，需求，必需 *v.*必须

/例/ We have no need of your advice. 我们不需要你的忠告。

My coat needs mending. 我的大衣需要补一补。

You need not go, need you? 你还不必去，是吗？

/搭/ be in need of 需要

/扩/ needless *adj.*不必要的；不需要的

needlessly *adv.*无须地

/近/ require；demand；want

/比/ need 作情态动词时，一般用在否定句或疑问句中。need to do 和 need doing 都表示需要

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做某事，need 后接动名词时，其主动式表示被动含义，若用不定式来表示同样的含义需用它的被动式，如：The car needs repairing. 或 The car needs to be repaired. 这辆车需要修理。need to do 则表示主动含义，如：You don't need to repair the car. 你不必修这辆汽车。

/题/ The bike needs _____.

A. to repair B. repairing C. repaired D. being repaired

hope /həup/ *v.*希望

/补/ *n.*希望，心愿 *v.*期望

/变/ hoped，hoped，hopes，hoping

/例/ They are full of hopes for the future. 他们对未来充满信心。

They hope to visit China. 他们希望访问中国。

/搭/ lose hope 丧失希望；hope to do sth. 希望干某事；raise one's hopes 增强某人的希望

/扩/ hopeful *adj.*希望的；hopeless *adj.*没有希望的

/记/ 以-ope 结尾的单词还有：scope *n.*范围；telescope *n.*望远镜；envelope *n.*信封

/近/ desire；wish

/反/ despair；disappointment

/题/ —Will it be windy tomorrow?

—_____.

A. I don't hope B. I hope not C. I hope don't D. I hope not so

thing /θɪŋ/ *n.*事情

/补/ *n.*东西，物体；事件；（复数）所有物

/例/ What are those things on the table? 桌子上的那些东西是什么？

A funny thing happened today. 今天发生了一件很有意思的事。

Have you packed your things for the journey? 你把旅行用品收拾好了吗？

/搭/ for the thing 首先；living things 生物

/复/ nothing *pron.*没有东西，没有什么；anything *pron.*没有东西，什么事物

something *pron.*某事，某物；everything *pron.*每件事，一切

/题/ What _____ that thing he's carrying?

A. is B. are C. were

money /'mʌnɪ/ *n.*钱

/补/ *n.*货币

/例/ He didn't have much money. 他没有很多钱。

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/搭/ make money 挣钱，发财

/题/ _____ doesn't always bring happiness.

A. The money B. Money C. Moneys

list /lɪst/ *n.*表，清单，名册，目录

/搭/ a shopping list 一个购物单；make a list of 制作（列）…的表格；a list of 一个…的名单；make a list 列表格

Lesson 80

groceries /ˈgrəʊsərɪz/ *n.*食品杂货

stationery /ˈsteɪʃ(ə)nərɪ/ *n.*文具

newsagent /ˈnjuːz,eɪdʒənt/ *n.*报刊零售人

chemist /ˈkemɪst/ *n.*药剂师，化学家

/补/ 药剂师

/例/ Is he a chemist or physicist? 他是位化学家还是物理学家？

fruit /fruːt/ *n.*水果，果实

/搭/ a lot of fruit 许多水果；bear fruit 结果，产生效果

/题/ —Do you like fruit?

—Yes, I eat a lot of _____.

A. fruit B. fruits C. the fruit

Lesson 81

bath /bɑːθ/ *n.*洗澡

/例/ I shall have a bath before going to bed. 睡觉前我先洗个澡。

/复/ bathroom *n.*洗澡间，卫生间；bathrobe *n.*浴衣；bathtub *n.*澡盆

/搭/ take（have）a bath 洗一个澡

/扩/ bathe *vt.*洗，冲洗

/题/ She _____ her baby once a day.

A. bathed B. bathe C. bathes

nearly /ˈnɪəlɪ/ *adv.*几乎，将近

/例/ We nearly reached the top. 我们几乎到达山顶。

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It's nearly six o'clock. 将近六点钟。

/搭/ not nearly 相差很远

/题/ There are not _____ enough people here to do the job!

A. almost B. nearly C. nearby D. almostly

ready /'redɪ/ *adj.*准备好的，完好的

/补/ *adj.*（指人）乐意的，情愿的

/例/ She is always ready to help. 她总是乐于助人。

/搭/ be/get ready for sth.（to do sth.）准备好做某事

/近/ willing

/比/ ready 和 willing 两词在表示"愿意的，情愿的"之意时相同，但 ready 更多地表示"有准备的，随时可用的"。

/题/ He is always ready _____ others.

A. to help B. helping C. helped D. help

dinner /'dɪnə/ *n.*正餐，晚餐

/例/ We always eat dinner in the evening, but he eats it at noon. 我们的正餐都安排在晚上吃，而他却安排在中午。

Let's have dinner together. 让我们一起吃晚饭吧。

/复/ dinner table 餐桌；dinner bell 吃饭铃；dinner hour 开饭时间

/记/ meal *n.*一餐饭；breakfast *n.*早饭；lunch *n.*午饭；supper *n.*晚饭

/题/ It's time _____ dinner.

A. to B. for C. through D. out

restaurant /'restərɒnt/ *n.*饭馆，餐馆

/例/ We had dinner at a restaurant. 我们在一家餐厅吃的饭。

/近/ hotel

/题/ This restaurant has an international kitchen that includes French and Italian _____.

A. dish B. dishes C. dishs

roast /rəʊst/ *adj.*烤的

Lesson 82

breakfast /'brekfəst/ *n.*早饭

/例/ What would you like for your breakfast? 你早餐想吃点儿什么？

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/搭/ at breakfast 早餐时；have breakfast 吃早点

/记/ lunch *n.*午餐；supper *n.*晚餐；brunch *n.*早午餐

/比/ 表示“三餐饭”的词 breakfast, lunch, supper 前一般不直接加冠词 a/an/the。

/题/ What would you like for _____, Jim?

A. breakfast B. a breakfast C. breakfasts

haircut /'heəkʌt/ *n.*理发

/例/ The boy who is having a haircut in the room is my cousin. 正在房间里理发的男孩是我的表兄。

You need a haircut. 你需要理发。

party /'pɑːti/ *n.*聚会

/补/ *n.*晚会；政党，党派

/例/ We had a party last night. 昨晚我们开了个晚会。

/搭/ the Communist Party of China 中国共产党；a birthday（tea, dinner, cocktail）party 生日（茶话、宴、鸡尾）酒会；have（hold, go）to a party 举行（参加）聚会；Party Member 党员

/题/ He is tired _____ party politics.

A. of B. about C. with

holiday /'hɒlɪdɪ/ *n.*假日

/补/ *n.*节日，休假

/例/ Sunday is a holiday. 星期天是假日。

/搭/ on holiday 在度假，在假期中；public holiday 法定假日；take a holiday 休假；summer holiday 暑假；winter holiday 寒假

/近/ vacation；leave

/题/ They are _____ holidays today.

A. on B. for C. in D. at

Lesson 83

mess /mes/ *n.*杂乱，凌乱

pack /pæk/ *v.*包装，装箱

/补/ *n.*包，包裹，捆；（人或动物的）一群，一伙

/变/ packed，packed，packs，packing，复数 packs

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/例/ The climber carried some food in a pack on his back. 那个登山者在背包里带着一些食物。

I saw a pack of wolves last summer in the forest. 我去年夏天在森林里看到了一群狼。

She packed the books and put them under the bed. 她把书包起来放在床底下。

/搭/ a pack of 一群的；packs of 一群一群的；pack up 解雇，停止工作，收拾工具；pack sth. up 把某东西打包

/扩/ package *n.*包，包裹；packet *n.*小包，小捆，小盒

/记/ 以-ack 结尾的单词还有：back *n.*背部；lack *v.*缺乏，缺少；black *adj.*黑色的；track *n.*踪迹，足迹；attack *v.*进攻，攻击

/题/ —You go and pack your things.

—My things are all _____.

A. pack B. packing C. packed

suitcase /'sju:tkeɪs/ *n.*手提箱

/例/ We are going away for a long time so we will have to take several suitcases.

我们要离开很长一段时间，所以得带上好几个衣箱。

/题/ She went on a trip _____ two suitcases.

A. for B. to C. in D. with

leave /li:v/ *v.*离开

/变/ left，left，leaves，leaving

/例/ There is nothing left.没剩下什么。

/搭/ leave for 动身去…；leave out 省掉，漏掉；leave sb. by oneself 独自把某人留在那里，别管某人；leave sb.doing sth. 让某人做某事

/题/ He was so engaged _____ his work that he had no time _____ for other things.

A. in, leave B. on, left C. in, left D. on, leave

already /ɔ:l'redɪ/ *adv.*已经

/例/ He was already dressed. 他已经穿好了衣服。

I have already made some mistakes. 我已犯了一些错误。

/近/ yet

/比/ already 和 yet 两词都可用于完成时，表示“已经”，但前者主要用于肯定句，用于疑问句时表示“惊奇”；后者主要用于否定句和疑问句。

/题/ “Have you finished the work by yourself _____?” The teacher asked in surprise.

A. yet B. already C. still D. either

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Lesson 85

Paris /'pærɪs/ *n.*巴黎

/例/ Pairs is a famous city in the world. 巴黎是世界上一座著名的城市。

/题/ He lives _____ Paris in France.

A. in B. at C. on

cinema /'sɪnɪmə/ *n.*电影院

/例/ Last night Li lei and John went to the Capital Cinema. 昨天晚上李磊和约翰去了首都电影院。

/搭/ go to the cinema 去看电影；at the cinema 在电影院；the cinema star 影星

/记/ film *n.*电影；movie *n.*（美）电影

/题/ There are three _____ in this city.

A. cinema B. cinemas C. cinemaes

film /film/ *n.*电影

/补/ *n.*胶卷，胶片

/例/ This is the best film I have（ever）seen. 这是我所看过的电影中最好的一部。

/搭/ develop a film 冲洗胶卷；see a film 看电影；film star 电影明星；a roll of film 一卷胶卷

/近/ movie

/题/ I _____ an educational film.

A. see B. watch C. look at D. watched

beautiful /'bju:təful/ *adj.*漂亮的

/补/ *adj.*美丽的，可爱的

/例/ We'll try our best to build our country more beautiful. 我们将尽力把祖国建设得更加美丽。

/扩/ beautifully *adv.*美丽地，漂亮地；beautify *vt.*美化；beauty *n.*美丽，美人

/近/ pretty；handsome；good-looking

/反/ ugly

/比/ beautiful 和 handsome 近义，beautiful 既可指人又可指物，指人时，用于形容某人漂亮（指女人）；handsome 只能用于形容人，且一般指男人英俊潇洒。

city /'sɪtɪ/ *n.*城市

/题/ _____ is a beautiful place to live.

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A. A city　　B. The city　　C. City

never /'nevə/ *adv.*从来没有

/例/ I have never been there. 我从未到过那儿。

Better late than never. 迟做总比不做好。

/搭/ never mind 没关系，不要介意

/记/ 以-ever 结尾的单词还有：clever *adj.*聪明的；forever *adv.*永远，总是

/反/ ever；forever

/题/ If someone makes an apology to you, you may answer "_____".

A. OK　　B. You are welcome　　C. Never　　D. Thank you

ever /'evə/ *adv.*在任何时候

/补/ *adv.*曾经

/例/ If you are ever in Spain, come and see me. 不管你什么时候来西班牙，都请来看我。

Have you ever seen a wild beast? 你可曾见到过野兽？

/复/ whatever *pron.&adv.*不论什么，不管什么；however *adv.*无论如何，可是

whenever *conj. &adv.*每当，无论何时；whichever *pron.*无论哪个

/搭/ for ever 永远；ever since 从…以来；ever so 非常；ever such 非常

/题/ You've been reading to me _____ Bob went out.

A. when　　B. while　　C. ever since　　D. as

Lesson 87

attendant /ə'tendənt/ *n.*接待员

bring /brɪŋ/ *v.*带来，送来

/变/ brought，brought，brings，bringing

/例/ He brought me a cup of coffee. 他给我端过来一杯咖啡。

/搭/ bring down 使倒下，降低；bring in 引来，吸收；bring on 使前进；bring up 教育，抚养；bring about 带来，招致；bring back 归还，带回，使回忆起，使恢复；bring out 使出现，公布，出版；bring someone round 使恢复知觉，引导，说服；bring to 使恢复知觉

/记/ 以-ing 结尾的单词还有：ring *n.*铃声，钟声 *v.*鸣响；spring *n.*春天，泉水；during *prep.*在…期间

/比/ 注意 bring 和 take 的区别：bring 与 take 两者都有"拿、带"的意思，但 bring 是"把…

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从别的地方带来”，而 take 则是“把…从这里拿走或送到某处去”。

/题/ Shall I _____ him in?

A. take B. bring C. keep D. make

garage /ˈgærɑ:(d)ʒ/ *n.*车库，汽车修理厂

/例/ The house has a double garage. 这所房子有一个可存放两辆汽车的车库。

/题/ I rented a house _____ a garage.

A. in B. on C. with D. about

crash /kræʃ/ *n.*碰撞

lamp-post /ˈlæmp-pəust/ *n.*灯杆

repair /rɪˈpeə/ *v.*修理

/补/ *n.*修理，修补

/例/ The watch is in need of repair. 那块表需要修理。

I have had my bicycle repaired. 我叫人把自行车修好了。

/近/ mend; fix

/反/ break

/题/ I am going to have my shoes _____.

A. repair B. repaired C. repairing D. to repair

try /traɪ/ *v.*努力，设法

/补/ *v.*试验，试用 *n.*尝试，努力

/例/ Have you tried this new soap? 你试用过这种新肥皂吗？

Bob has been trying to get you on the phone all morning. 整个早上鲍勃一直在设法打电话找你。

He tried hard but could not succeed in the experiment. 在这次试验中他努力过，但没有成功。

This is a good try. 这是一个很好的尝试。

/搭/ try on sth. 试穿；try one's best 竭尽全力干某事；try out 试验，尝试；try to do sth. 设法干某事；try doing sth. 尝试干某事

/近/ attempt

/题/ The scientists tried _____ thousands of chemicals before they found the right one.

A. in B. on C. out D. as

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Lesson 89

believe /bɪˈliːv/ *v.*相信，认为

/补/ *v.*信任；想

/例/ It's hard to believe that it is so warm in Australia. 很难相信澳大利亚会这么暖和。

Do you believe it will clear up? 你认为天会放晴吗？

/搭/ believe in 信仰，相信（人格、价值等的）存在；make believe 假装；believe it or not 信不信由你（用在句前）

/扩/ believer *n.*信徒；believable *adj.*可相信的；belief *n.*相信，信念

/记/ achieve *vt.*完成，获得

/近/ trust

/反/ doubt

/题/ _____ what he said, but I don't _____ him.

A. Believe, believe in　　B. Believe, believe

C. Believe in, believe　　D. Believe in, believe in

may /meɪ/ *v.*（用于请求许可）可以

/例/ He may come or he may not. 他可能来也可能不来。

/扩/ might *v.aux.* may 的过去式

/比/ may 和 might 的区别：might 虽是 may 的过去式，在讨论现在的可能性时，也可用 might，不过 might 表示的"可能性"要比 may 小得多。

/题/ I wish to call on you, _____?

A. have I　B. may I　C. could I　D. wish I

how long 多长

since /sɪns/ *prep.*自从

/补/ *conj.*自从，从…以来；因为；既然 *adv.*后来，从那以后

/例/ I haven't seen her since last week. 从上星期以来我就没见过她。

He hasn't come back since he left. 他走后一直没有回来过。

Since you can't answer the question, I'd better ask someone else. 既然你不能回答这个问题，我最好去问问别人。

We have since become friends. 后来我们就成了朋友。

/搭/ ever since 自从…以后一直；since then 自从那个时候起

/记/ 以-ince 结尾的单词还有：province *n.*省份

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/近/ because；as；for

/题/ It is two years _____ they left the country.

A. after B. before C. until D. since

why /waɪ/ *adv.*为什么

/补/ *conj.*…的理由；为什么 *int.*（用于表达惊奇和异议）哎呀，呃

/例/ Why did you do that? 你为什么要这样做?

That was why he was late. 这是他为什么迟到的原因。

Why, what's the harm? 嗨，这有什么害处呢?

/记/ 以-hy 结尾的单词还有：shy *adj.*害羞的，腼腆的

/题/ He is ill. That's _____ he hasn't come.

A. why B. because C. since D. for

sell /sel/ *v.*卖，出售

/变/ sold，sold，sells，selling

/例/ The store sells shoes. 这家商店出售鞋子。

/搭/ sell out 卖光

/扩/ seller *n.*销售者，卖方；sale *n.*卖，销售

/记/ 以-ell 结尾的单词还有：shell *n.*壳，贝壳；smell *v.*闻；*n.*气味；spell *v.*拼写

/反/ buy

/题/ I don't like the black-and-white TV set. I'd like to have it _____.

A. sell B. to be sold C. sold D. selling

because /bɪ'kɒz/ *conj.* 因为

/例/ I like Tom because he is kind. 因为汤姆很和蔼，所以我喜欢他。

/搭/ because of 因为（后接名词或代词）

/近/ as；since；for

/比/ because, as, since 和 for 这四个词中前三者是引导原因状语从句；for 引导并列句。because 语气最强，表示一种直接必然的因果关系；since 语气次之，表示一种间接或附带的原因；as 语气再次之，也表示间接或客观的原因；for 语气最弱，所表示的原因多作为补充说明。

/题/ That I often go to the corner is _____ I am fond of music.

A. why B. that C. because D. for

retire /rɪ'taɪə/ *v.*退休

cost /kɒst/ *v.*花费

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/补/ *n.*价钱，价格，费用；成本；损失；代价；牺牲

/例/ Making a dictionary costs plenty of time. 编一本字典需要许多时间。

This dress cost me fifty dollars. 这件衣服花了我 50 元钱。

The fire was put out at the cost of a fireman's life. 这场火是以一名消防队员的生命为代价才得以扑灭的。

/搭/ at the cost of... 以…为代价

/扩/ costly *adj.*昂贵的

/近/ price；charge；expense；spend；take

/比/ 表示“花费”时，cost 指花费时间、金钱或气力等，只能以表物的词作主语且无被动语态；spend 表示花费时间或金钱，只能以人作主语，有被动语态；take 主要指花费时间或气力，一般以物或 it 作主语。

/题/ This fountain pen _____ me ten dollars.

A. spent　B. paid　C. took　D. cost

pound /paund/ *n.*英镑；磅

/例/ At last he found a job and he was paid about fifty pounds a week. 最后他终于找到一份工作，每个星期薪水五十英镑。

Two cupfuls of water weigh about a pound. 两满杯的水称起来大约一磅。

/题/ I bought _____.

A. two pounds of apples　B. two pound of apples

C. two pounds of apple　D. two pounds of apples

worth /wɜ:θ/ *prep.*值…钱

/补/ *prep.*相当于…价值的；（常后跟-ing 形式的动词）值得…的

/例/ This picture is worth 300 dollars. 这幅画值 300 美元。

This book is worth reading. 这本书值得一读。

/搭/ be worth doing 值得做

for all one is worth 竭尽全力；拼命

/复/ worthwhile *adj.*值得的，值得出力的（作表语或定语）

/扩/ worthless *adj.*没有价值的，没有用的

worthy *adj.*值得的，应受的（与 of, to be 等连用）

/题/ The question is worth _____.

A. to discuss　B. discussing　C. being discussed　D. to be discussed

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Lesson 91

still /stɪl/ *adv.*还，仍旧

/补/ *adj.*静止的，寂静的，平静的

/例/ Nothing is still in the world. 世上没有静止的东西。

I still don't understand. 我仍然不明白。

/近/ calm; quiet

/题/ I saw that he _____ at seven o'clock last night.

A. is still working B. was still working C. still worked D. still working

move /mu:v/ *v.*搬家

/补/ *v.*移动，搬动；被感动

/例/ Don't move things on my table. 别动我桌子上的东西。

We were all moved to tears. 我们都被感动得落了泪。

/搭/ move away 搬开，移走；move on 朝前走，继续移动；move in 迁入；move out 迁出

/扩/ movement *n.*移动，搬动，运动，活动

movable *adj.*可移动的

/近/ change

/反/ stop

/题/ We've bought the house but we can't _____ until next month.

A. move in B. move in to C. move on D. move along

miss /mɪs/ *v.*想念，思念

/变/ missed，missed，misses，missing

/搭/ miss sb. 怀念（想念）某人；miss sth. 丢失某东西；be missing (away) 不在

/题/ Point out the _____ word, please.

A. missed B. lost C. missing D. losting

neighbour /'neɪbə/ *n.*邻居

/例/ We are next door neighbours. 我们是隔壁邻居。

/搭/ in the neighbour of 在…附近

/扩/ neighbourhood *n.*近邻，四邻，附近地区

neighbouring *adj.*邻近的，附近的

/记/ 以-our 结尾的单词还有：colour *n.*颜色；honour *n.*尊敬；humour *n.*幽默；labour *n.*劳动；favour *n.*喜欢，宠爱；vapour *n.*气体

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person /ˈpɜːsn/ *n.*人

/例/ No person may enter the hall without permission. 未经允许谁也不准进入大厅。

/搭/ in person 亲自

/扩/ personal *adj.*个人的，私人的；personally *adv.*本人，就个人而言

/记/ 以 per-开头的单词还有：percent *n.*百分比；perform *v.*执行；perfect *adj.*完美的；permit *v.*允许；period *n.*时期；persuade *v.*劝说

/题/ Four _____ saw this.

A. people B. person C. peoples

people /ˈpiːpl/ *n.*人们

/补/ *n.*人民，民众；部族，民族

/例/ There are a lot of people on the street. 那条街上人很多。

The government must depend on the people. 政府必须依靠人民。

There are 56 peoples in China. 中国有 56 个民族。

/记/ 以-ple 结尾的单词还有：couple *n.*夫妇，一对；example *n.*例子，榜样

/近/ folk

poor /pʊə/ *adj.*可怜的

/搭/ the poor 穷人；be poor at (in) 在…（方面）差

/题/ The poor _____ always with us.

A. is B. are C. be D. become

neighbour /ˈneɪbə/ *n.*邻居，邻人

/例/ He is a neighbour of ours. 他是我们的一个邻居。

/题/ It wasn't right that such near _____ should not know each other.

A. neighbours B. neighbour C. neighbor

Lesson 93

pilot /ˈpaɪlət/ *n.*飞行员

/例/ The pilot with whom we had dinner told us stories about his travels.

跟我们一起吃饭的飞行员给我们讲了他旅行的故事。

The pilot landed the airplane. 飞行员将飞机着陆。

/题/ The flying school graduates a hundred _____ a year.

A. pilots B. the pilots C. a pilot

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return /rɪˈtɜːn/ *v.*返回

/变/ returned，returned，returns，returning

/题/ He _____ his country after twenty years.

A. returned back to　B. returned to　C. returned　D. got back

New York /njuːˈjɔk/ *n.*纽约

Tokyo /ˈtəʊkiəʊ/ *n.*东京

Madrid /məˈdrɪd/ *n.*马德里

fly /flaɪ/ *v.*飞行

/补/ *n.*苍蝇

/变/ flew，flown，flies，flying，复数 flies

/例/ How time flies! 时间过得多么快呀!

/搭/ fly from…to… 从…飞抵…；flying saucer 飞碟；fly over 飞过；fly out 飞出去

/题/ If the bird is let out of its cage, it will certainly fly _____.

A. across　B. at　C. on　D. away

Lesson 94

Athens /ˈæθɪnz/ *n.*雅典

Berlin /bɜːˈlɪn/ *n.*柏林

Bombay /bɒmˈbeɪ/ *n.*孟买

Geneva /dʒɪˈniːvə/ *n.*日内瓦

Moscow /ˈmɒskəʊ/ *n.*莫斯科

Rome /rəʊm/ *n.*罗马

Seoul /səʊl/ *n.*首尔

Stockholm /ˈstɒkhəʊm/ *n.*斯德哥尔摩

Sydney /ˈsɪdni/ *n.*悉尼

Lesson 95

return /rɪˈtɜːn/ *n.*往返

/补/ *v.*回，归，归还，回答，报答

/变/ returned，returned，returns，returning

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/题/ He _____ his country after twenty years.

A. returned back to B. returned to C. returned D. got back

train /treɪn/ *n.*火车

/补/ *v.*训练，培养

/例/ I will take a through train to Shanghai. 我将乘坐直达上海的列车。

At school we should train young children to be good citizens. 在学校我们应该培养儿童成为好公民。

/搭/ catch a train 赶上火车；change trains 换乘火车，中转；goods train 铁道货车；passenger train 铁道客车；by train 乘火车

/扩/ trainer *n.*教练员；training *n.*训练，培养，教育

/记/ 以-rain 结尾的单词还有：rain *n.*雨 *v.*下雨；brain *n.*脑子，脑筋；grain *n.*谷物，谷类

/题/ The old man got _____ the train at six and got _____ the train at eleven.

A. into, out B. on, off C. off, on D. on, out

platform /'plætfɔ:m/ *n.*站台

/补/ *n.*讲台

/例/ A hall always has a platform for speakers. 礼堂通常都有为演讲者准备的讲台。

plenty /'plentɪ/ *n.*大量

/例/ We have got plenty of time to get there. 我们去那里的时间很充足。

/搭/ plenty of 许多，大量

/扩/ plentiful *adj.*丰富的，充足的；plentifully *adv.*大量地，充足地

/题/ Could you tell us if there's _____ rain in your country?

A. a plenty of B. plenty of C. plenty D. a plenty

bar /bɑ:/ *n.*酒吧

/补/ *n.*棒；条

/例/ He often goes to drink in that bar. 他经常去那家酒吧喝酒。

/搭/ a bar of soap 一条肥皂

a quick-lunch (cold drink) bar 快餐（冷饮）柜台

/记/ 以-ar 结尾的单词还有：car *n.*小轿车；far *adj.&adv.*远，遥远；jar *n.*罐子

station /'steɪʃən/ *n.*车站，火车站

/补/ *n.*所，局，广播台，电视台

/例/ He met her at the railway station. 他到车站去接她。

Many cities have their own local radio stations. 许多城市有本地电台。

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/搭/ railway station 火车站；bus station 公共汽车（总）站；police station 警察局；power station 发电站

/记/ 以-tation 结尾的单词还有：dictation *n.*口述，听写；imitation *n.*模仿，仿造；invitation *n.*请帖，邀请

/题/ Guards _____ around the prison.

A. station B. stationed C. was stationed D. were stationed

porter /'pɒtə/ *n.*收票员

catch /kætʃ/ *v.*赶上

/搭/ catch a cold 着凉，伤风，感冒；catch up with 赶上（或超过）；catch a bus 赶公共汽车；catch up 赶上

/题/ He got up early in order to _____ the first bus.

A. catch up with B. seize C. catch D. take hold of

miss /mɪs/ *v.*错过

/变/ missed，missed，misses，missing

/题/ Point out the _____ word, please.

A. missed B. lost C. missing D. losting

Lesson 97

leave /li:v/ *v.*遗留

/变/ left，left，leaves，leaving

/搭/ leave for 动身去…；leave out 省掉，漏掉；leave a message 留口信

/题/ Soon my father lost his job and I _____ again.

A. has to leave school B. have to leave

C. had to leave school D. had to left school

describe /dɪs'kraɪb/ *v.*描述

/变/ described，described，describes，describing

/例/ I described my school life to mother. 我向母亲描述了学校生活。

/搭/ beyond description 难以形容

/扩/ description *n.*形容；描述

/题/ I can't describe my anger _____ words.

A. at B. with C. in D. use

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zip /zɪp/ *n.*拉链

label /'leɪbəl/ *n.*标签

handle /'hændl/ *n.*提手，把手

address /ə'dres/ *n.*地址

/补/ *n.*演说，谈话，*v.*在…上写地址

/例/ Write your address clearly. 请把你的住址写清楚。

The president gave an opening address. 主席致开幕词。

The letter was wrongly addressed. 信上的地址写错了。

/题/ The letter _____ to me.

A. address B. is addressed C. writes D. reached

pence /pens/ *n.*（penny 的复数形式）

belong /bɪ'lɒŋ/ *v.*属于

/补/ *v.*是…成员

/变/ belonged，belonged，belongs，belonging

/例/ All of us belong to the club. 我们都是这家俱乐部的成员。

/搭/ belong to 属于，是…成员

/扩/ belongings *n.*财产，所有物

/题/ The things _____ to him were all brought.

A. belonged B. belong C. were belonged D. belonging

Lesson 99

ow /au/ *int.*啊哟

slip /slɪp/ *v.*滑倒，滑了一跤

fall /fɔ:l/ *v.*落下，跌倒

/补/ *n.*（美）秋天

/变/ fell，fallen，falls，falling，复数 falls

/例/ I may be going back in the fall. 我可能在秋天回来。

The rain is falling. 正在下雨。

The fort fell without a shot being fired. 要塞一枪未发就陷落了。

/搭/ fall behind 落后；fall through 失败，落空；fall asleep 入睡；fall ill 患病；fall in love with 爱上…；fall back on 求助于，转而依靠；fall for 爱上，倾倒；fall out 争吵；fall over

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反叛，掉下

/复/ waterfall *n.*瀑布

/题/ He didn't want to _____ in his studies.

A. fall before B. fall behind C. fall after D. fall back

downstairs /daʊn'steəz/ *adv.*下楼

/题/ He went _____ to breakfast.

A. downstairs B. downstair C. upstair

hurt /hɜ:t/ *v.*伤，伤害，疼痛

/例/ His leg was hurt. 他的腿受伤了。

/扩/ hurtful *adj.*伤痛的

/近/ injure；wound

/题/ My feelings _____ when I was not invited.

A. hurts B. are hurt C. were hurt D. hurted

back /bæk/ *n.*背

/补/ *adv.*向后，往后面 *adj.*后面的

/例/ We passed a garage, about a mile back.

我们经过了一个汽车服务站，大约只有一英里远了。

This is the back door of our house. 这是我们房子的后门。

Don't lay on your back. 不要仰躺着。

/搭/ back and forth 前前后后；answer back 回嘴，回复；behind sb.'s back 背着某人，暗地里；back away 退出，倒退；back down/off 放弃，食言/退却；back of 在…后部，在…背后；back out 放弃，收回，停止；back up 支持，后退，倒挡

/复/ backbone *n.*脊梁骨，支柱；backache *n.*背疼；background *n.*背景；backplane *n.*底板

/扩/ backward(s) *adv.*向后地

/近/ behind

/反/ front

/题/ He lay _____ all day.

A. on the back B. on his back C. under his pack D. with the back

stand up 起立，站起来

help /help/ *v.*帮助

/补/ *n.*帮助，帮手

/变/ helped，helped，helps，helping

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/例/ Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

Can I help you? 你需要帮忙吗?

/搭/ help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人干某事; cannot help doing sth. 忍不住干某事; help yourself to sth. 自己取，自己来; help sb. out 帮助某人解决困难

/扩/ helper *n.*帮手; helpful *adj.*有益的，有帮助的; helpless *adj.*无助的

/近/ aid

/题/ —Do you think I could borrow your dictionary?

—_____.

A. Yes, you may borrow　　B. Yes, you could

C. Yes, help yourself　　D. Yes, go on

at once 立即

sure /ʃuə/ *adj.*一定的，确信的

/例/ Are you sure that you bring it here? 你肯定把东西拿来了吗?

/搭/ be sure to do sth. 一定要（做某事），务必; for sure 确实地，当然，肯定地; make sure 查明，弄确实; be sure of… 确信…; be sure that… 确信…; be sure about 确信…; be sure about sb. 确（相）信某人

/题/ You'd better _____ yourself.

A. not too sure of　　B. not to be sure of

C. be not too sure of　　D. not be too sure of

X-ray *n.*X 光透视

/例/ By the X-ray, doctors can see within the body. 通过 X 光，医生可看到人体内部的情况。

Lesson 100

licence /'laɪsəns/ *n.*执照

/例/ "Please show me your driving licence." Said the policeman. "请出示你的驾驶执照。" 警察说。

/记/ 以-ence 结尾的单词还有：pence *n.*便士

fence /'fens/ *n.*篱笆

absence /'æbsəns/ *n.*缺席，不在场

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Lesson 101

Scotland /'skɒtlənd/ *n.*苏格兰（英国）

card /kɑ:d/ *n.*明信片

/补/ *n.*扑克牌，纸牌

/例/ The salesman left his cards. 那销售员留下了他的名片。

I beat him at cards. 我打牌赢了他。

/搭/ Christmas card 圣诞卡；credit card 信用卡；playing cards 扑克牌；post card 明信片

/记/ 以-ard 结尾的单词还有：hard *adj.*硬的，困难的；*adv.*辛苦地；yard *n.*院子；guard *n.*守卫，警卫；regard *vt.*把…看成，注视

/题/ I don't play any _____ games.

A. card B. cards C. card's

youth /ju:θ/ *n.*青年

/例/ She has everything, beauty, intelligence, youth and, above all, money. 她拥有一切，美丽、聪明、年轻以及最重要的钱。

He is an ambitious youth. 他是个野心勃勃的年轻人。

/搭/ in one's youth 在青年时代

/题/ He travelled around the world _____ his youth.

A. in B. at C. on

hostel /'hɒstl/ *n.*招待所，旅馆

association /ə,səʊsɪ'eɪʃən/ *n.*协会

soon /su:n/ *adv.*不久

/例/ The room soon became crowded. 那个房间很快就拥挤起来了。

The sooner, the better. 越快越好。

/搭/ as soon as 立即，一…就；sooner or later 迟早；soon after 不久；sooner than 宁可…而不…

/记/ 以-oon 结尾的单词还有：moon *n.*月亮；noon *n.*中午，正午；cartoon *n.*卡通片，动画片；balloon *n.*气球

/题/ How _____ will you be there? I'll be there in an hour.

A. often B. long C. far D. soon

write /raɪt/ *v.*写

/变/ wrote，written，writes，writing

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/例/ Don't write in ink. 别用钢笔写。

He writes for the stage. 他是剧作家。

/搭/ write sth. down 写下来，记下；write off 报废，勾销，注销；write to 写给

/扩/ writer *n.*作家；writing *n.*书写，写

/题/ Write _____ ink or _____ a pencil.

A. with, with B. by, with C. in, with D. with, in

Lesson 103

exam /ɪg'zæm/ *n.*考试

/例/ He took the entrance exam of the college. 他参加了那所大学的入学考试。

/扩/ examine *vt.*检查

/近/ test；quiz

/题/ I had my eyes _____.

A. examined B. to examine C. examining D. examine

pass /pɑːs/ *v.*及格，通过

/补/ *v.*传，传递

/例/ The news passed round the hall. 这个消息传遍了大厅。

Have you passed the entrance examination? 你通过入学考试了吗？

/搭/ pass on 传授，传递；pass by 经过；pass away 去世，逝世；pass off 中止，停止，转移注意力；pass out 昏倒，死去，毕业；pass through 经过，经历

/扩/ passage *n.*通道，走廊；passenger *n.*旅客，乘客；passerby *n.*（*pl.* passersby）过客，过路人

/题/ More than one student _____ the exam.

A. has passed B. have passed C. Pass D. are passing

mathematics /ˌmæθɪ'mætɪks/ *n.*数学

/例/ He is good at mathematics. 他擅长于数学。

/扩/ mathematical *adj.*数学的；mathematician *n.*数学家

/记/ 以-ics 结尾的单词还有：politics *n.*政治，政治学；physics *n.*物理学；linguistics *n.*语言学；gymnastics *n.*体操

question /'kwestʃən/ *n.*问题

/补/ *vt.*询问；审问

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/例/ May I ask you a question? 我能问你一个问题吗？

Stop questioning me about my personal business. 别再盘问我的私事了。

/搭/ beyond (without) question 毫无疑问；out of question 没问题；out of the question 不可能，办不到；question mark 问号；in question 正被谈论的，有疑问

/扩/ questioner *n.*询问者；审问者

/近/ ask；inquire

/反/ answer；reply

/题/ He can do it well _____.

A. out of question　　B. out of the question

easy /'i:zi/ *adj.*容易的

/例/ It is not easy to please everybody. 让人人称心如意是不容易的。

Our teacher is very easy-going. 我们的老师非常随和。

/搭/ take things easy = take it easy 别着急，不要紧张

/复/ easy-going *adj.*随和的

/扩/ ease *n.&v.*容易，减轻；easily *adv.*容易地

/近/ simple

/反/ difficult；hard

/题/ That is _____ job.

A. an easy　　B. easy　　C. a easy

enough /i'nʌf/ *adv.*足够地

/补/ *adj.*足够的，充分的 *n.*足够，充分

/例/ There is enough food for everybody. 每人都能得到足够的食品。

I have had enough, thank you. 我已经够了，谢谢。

Are you warm enough? 你觉得这样够暖和了吗？

/搭/ enough to do sth. 足够…能…

/近/ sufficient；adequate

/题/ They can walk _____.

A. fast enough　　B. enough fast　　C. enough

paper /'peɪpə/ *n.*考卷

/补/ *n.*纸，纸张；报纸

/例/ Give me a piece of paper, please. 请给我一张纸。

Have you read today's paper? 你读过今天的报纸吗？

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/复/ paperwork *n.*日常文书工作；

paperback *n.*纸面本，平装本

/记/ 以-per 结尾的单词还有：upper *adj.*上面的；proper *adj.*适当的，合适的；super *adj.*特级的，高级的；supper *n.*晚饭，晚餐；temper *n.*脾性，脾气；whisper *v.*低语，耳语

/题/ Tom was reading _____ on how to teach English.

A. paper　B. a piece of paper　C. a sheet of paper　D. a paper

fail /feɪl/ *v.*未及格，失败

/补/ *v.*没有；忘记；（指健康、视力等）衰退

/例/ All their plans failed. 他们所有的计划都失败了。

Did you fail the exam? 你考试没及格吗？

/搭/ fail to do sth. 没有干某事；fail (in) sth. 考试不及格；without fail 必定，务必

/扩/ failure *n.*失败，衰败

answer /'ɑːnsə/ *v.*回答

/补/ *v.*答复；回信 *n.*回答；答复

/例/ You didn't answer his question. 你没有回答他的问题。

I have answered his letter. 我已回了他的信。

/搭/ answer the telephone 接电话；an answering machine 留言机；answer for 对…负责，对…承担责任

/题/ The telephone rang and I hurried to _____ it.

A. answer　B. answer to　C. answer for　D. pick up

mark /mɑːk/ *n.*分数

/补/ *n.*痕迹，记号；商标；（考试）成绩 *v.*做记号于…

/变/ marked，marked，marks，marking，复数 marks

/例/ Put a mark on it, so that you will remember it. 在上面做个记号，这样你就会记住。

/搭/ mark time 原地踏步，停顿不前

/题/ _____ by date and year, it's easier for you to remember these historical events.

A. To mark　B. Marked　C. Marking　D. to have marked

rest /rest/ *n.*其他的东西

/补/ *n.*休息，歇息 *vi.*平静，休息，歇息

/例/ Sunday is a day of rest. 星期天是休息日。

You may have the rest of the pie. 你可以把剩下的馅饼吃了。

Let's rest and have some food. 让我们休息一会儿吃点东西。

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/搭/ have(take) a rest 休息一会儿

/近/ break

/反/ work

/题/ Let's _____ a rest.

A. go B. keep C. take D. give

difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ *adj.*困难的

/例/ Nothing is difficult to man who wills. 世上无难事，只怕有心人。

/搭/ in difficulty 处境困难

/扩/ difficulty *n.*困难，困难事

/近/ hard

/反/ easy；simple

/题/ Teaching is _____ her.

A. difficult for B. difficult to C. difficulty to D. difficult on

hate /heɪt/ *v.*讨厌

/补/ *n.*恨，憎恨

/例/ She looked at me with hate in her eyes. 她用憎恶的眼光看着我。

I hate fish and never eat it. 我讨厌鱼，从不吃它。

He would hate to disappoint you. 他不愿让你失望。

/搭/ hate to do sth. 不愿意干某事（指特定或具体的某次行动）

hate doing sth. 讨厌干某事（指一般倾向）

/扩/ hateful *adj.*可恨的，可恶的；hatred *n.*厌恶，憎恨

/近/ dislike

/反/ like；love

/题/ I hate that you _____ so.

A. think B. should think C. thought D. thinking

low /ləʊ/ *adj.*低的

/题/ They sold these goods _____.

A. in low price B. at a low price C. to a low price D. in low price

cheer /tʃɪə/ *v.*振作，振奋

/补/ *n.*欢呼，喝彩，鼓励

/变/ cheered，cheered，cheers，cheering，复数 cheers

/例/ The curtain was raised among cheers. 帷幕在欢呼声中升起。

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/搭/ cheer up 高兴，使振奋

/题/ The good news cheered _____ everybody who heard it.

A. at B. up C. on D. in

guy /gaɪ/ *n.*家伙，人

top /tɒp/ *n.*上方，顶部

/例/ Clouds cover the top of the mountain. 云覆盖了山顶。

/搭/ on top of 在…之上；at the top of voice 大声地

/反/ bottom

/题/ The soldier raised the flag _____ the top of the pole.

A. in B. on C. at D. to

Lesson 104

clever /'klevə/ *adj.*聪明的

/补/ *adj.*伶俐的

/例/ He's very clever. 他非常聪明。

She's clever at cooking. 她擅长烹调。

/搭/ be clever at 擅长于

/近/ bright；intelligent；smart；wise

/反/ foolish；silly

/题/ He has _____ plan.

A. clever B. a clever C. the clever

stupid /'stju:pɪd/ *adj.*笨的

/例/ He made a stupid mistake. 他犯了一个愚蠢的错误。

It is stupid of him to play with matches. 他玩火柴是愚蠢的。

/题/ It was stupid _____ take your advice.

A. for me not to B. of me not to

cheap /tʃi:p/ *adj.*便宜的

/补/ *adj.*劣质的

/例/ Life is cheap here. 这里的生活费用不高。

Cheap material was used in the building. 这座楼用料低劣。

/扩/ cheaply *adv.*廉价地

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/近/ inexpensive

/反/ expensive

/题/ He bought a _____ car.

A. cheap B. cheaper C. more cheap

expensive /ɪksˈpensɪv/ *adj.*贵的

/例/ Taxis are fast, but they are rather expensive. 出租车很快，但价格很贵。

fresh /freʃ/ *adj.*新鲜的

/题/ You should drink _____ milk and eat more vegetables.

A. fresh B. freshly C. freshed

stale *adj.*变馊的

low /ləu/ *adj.*低的，矮的

/题/ They sold these goods _____.

A. in low price B. at a low price C. to a low price D. in low price

loud /laud/ *adj.*大声的

/例/ Don't speak so loud. 别说那么大声。

/复/ loudspeaker *n.*扬声器，扩音器

/扩/ loudly *adv.*大声地；loudness *n.*响度

/近/ aloud；loudly

/反/ low

/题/ Who's making those _____ noises?

A. loud B. aloud C. loudly

high /haɪ/ *adj.*高的

/补/ *adv.*高，高高地 *adj.*高度的

/例/ The eagle flies high. 鹰飞得很高。

That's a very high tower. 那是一座很高的塔。

/搭/ high and low 到处，处处，各类人物；high school 中学；junior high school 初中；senior high school 高中

/扩/ height *n.*高度

/记/ 以-igh 结尾的单词还有：sigh *n.&vi.*叹气，悲叹

/题/ Don't climb so _____.

A. highly B. high C. height D. tall

sweet /swi:t/ *adj.*甜的

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/题/ These flowers have a _____ smell.

A. sweety B. sweet C. sweets

soft /sɒft/ *adj.*软的

/补/ *adj.*柔和的

/例/ She likes a soft pillow. 她喜欢柔软的枕头。

Those soft colours are very beautiful. 那些柔和的颜色很美丽。

/搭/ soft music 柔和的音乐；soft drink（不含酒精的）软饮料；soft fire 文火，小火

/反/ hard

/题/ She was very pretty— _____ brown hair and big dark eyes.

A. soft B. softy C. softly

sour /'saʊə/ *adj.*酸的

Lesson 105

spell /spel/ *v.*拼写

/例/ Can you spell your name? 你会拼写你的名字吗?

What is the spelling of the word? 这个字如何拼写?

/扩/ spelling *n.*拼写，拼读

/记/ 以-ell 结尾的单词还有：shell *n.*贝壳，炮弹；smell *v.&n.*气味，闻

/题/ He _____ the word wrongly.

A. spell B. spelt C. spelled

intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ *adj.*聪明的，有智慧的

mistake /mɪs'teɪk/ *n.*错误

/补/ *vt.*弄错，误解

/变/ mistook，mistaken，mistakes，mistaking，复数 mistakes

/例/ Correct your own mistakes, please. 请改正自己的错误。

I mistook the address. 我弄错了地址。

/搭/ by mistake 错误地；make a mistake 犯错误

/扩/ mistaken *adj.*错误的，弄错的

/记/ 以 mis-开头的单词还有：misunderstand *v.*误解，误会；misfortune *n.*霉运；misle *adv.* 误导

/近/ fault；error；blunder

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/题/ I took your pencil _____ mistake.

A. for B. by C. about D. in

present /'prezənt/ *n.*礼物

/补/ *adj.*出现的；出席的 *vt.*赠送，呈送，奉送

/例/ How many people were present at the meeting? 有多少人出席了会议？

She received many presents at her tenth birthday. 她十岁生日时收到了很多礼物。

Our class presented school with a picture. 我们班向学校赠送了一幅画。

/搭/ at present 现在，目前；for the present 目前，暂时，一时

/题/ How many people _____ at the meeting ?

A. were presence B. presents C. were present D. present

dictionary /'dɪkʃənərɪ/ *n.*词典

/例/ Look up the word in the dictionary. 在词典里查一查这个词吧。

/搭/ an English-Chinese dictionary 英汉词典

consult a dictionary 查字典

/记/ revolutionary *adj.*革命的 *n.*革命者

/题/ Look it up _____ your dictionary.

A. in B.at C.on D.with

hard *adj.*硬的；困难的，艰难的

/补/ *adv.*努力地；（下雨、下雪等）猛烈地

/搭/ work hard 努力工作（学习）；hard seat 硬座；hard working 勤劳的，辛勤工作的

/题/ Don't be hard _____ them.

A. to B. with C. at D. on

Lesson 106

carry /'kærɪ/ *v.*携带

/补/ *v.*运送，搬运；支持，支撑；容纳，装载

/变/ carried，carried，carries，carrying

/例/ Please carry the desk upstairs. 请把桌子搬到楼上去。

The stone columns carry the bridge. 石柱子支撑着桥。

The bus can carry forty people. 这辆公共汽车能载 40 人。

/搭/ carry out 实现，执行，贯彻；carry off 夺走；carry on 继续，开展

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/扩/ carrier *n.*搬运工；通信员

/题/ He _____ a box on his shoulder.

A. carry B. carries C. carried D. is carrying

correct /kə'rekt/ *v.*改正，纠正

/补/ *adj.*正确的，对的；合乎礼节的；恰当的

/例/ Please correct my pronunciation. 请纠正我的发音。

What he has done is correct conduct. 他的所作所为是得体的。

The teacher corrected my composition. 老师批改了我的作业。

/扩/ correction *n.*改正，纠正

/近/ right

/反/ incorrect；wrong

/题/ The teacher gave a _____ answer.

A. true B. real C. correct D. not right

keep /ki:p/ *v.*保存，保留

/变/ kept，kept，keeps，keeping

/搭/ keep doing sth. 继续（做某事）；keep on doing sth. 继续（做某事）；keep back 留下；keep off 让开，不（禁止）接近；keep on 继续；keep up 保持；keep out of 远离…；keep away 走开；keep out 阻止…入内

/题/ Walls and drains have been built to _____ sand and water.

A. keep out B. keep up C. keep from D. keep back

Lesson 107

madam /'mædəm/ *n.*夫人，女士（对妇女的尊称）

/例/ Madam Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium. 居里夫人是镭的发现者，她将永远被世人铭记。

May I help you, madam? 我能帮你的忙吗，夫人？

smart /smɑ:t/ *adj.*漂亮的

/补/ *adj.*精明的，聪敏的；华丽的；流行的

/例/ He is a smart businessman. 他是个精明的生意人。

My brother bought a smart new car. 我哥哥买了一部漂亮的新车。

/题/ All the pretty women wear their _____ dresses.

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A. smart　B. smarter　C. smartest

as well 同样

suit /su:t/ *v.*适于

/补/ *n.*（男人的）一套西装

/搭/ suit sb. to do sth. 某人适合做某事；be suited to 适合，适宜；suit... to（使）适合（适应）；wear a green suit 穿一套绿色的西装

/题/ He put on _____ and went to the party.

A. an evening suit　B. an evening dress

C. evening clothes　D. a suit of clothing

pretty /'prɪtɪ/ *adj.*漂亮的

/补/ *adj.*悦人的，可爱的

/例/ What a pretty garden! 一个多可爱的花园啊!

He has a pretty daughter. 他有个可爱的女儿。

/近/ beautiful；handsome；nice；lovely；pleasing；attractive

/反/ ugly

/题/ What a _____ house!

A. pretty　B. fine　C. beauty

Lesson 109

idea /aɪ'dɪə/ *n.*主意

/补/ *n.*概念；观念

/例/ What's your idea? 你的意见是什么?

It's hard to change a person's idea. 要改变一个人的观念是很难的。

/题/ Have you got _____ how they did it?

A. idea　B. no idea　C. any idea　D. idea of

a little（用于不可数名词之前）

teaspoonful /'ti:spu:nful/ *n.*一满茶匙

less /les/ *adj.*（little 的比较级）较少的，更小的

/例/ They had less and less food. 他们的食物越来越少了。

You'd better speak less and listen more. 你最好少说多听。

/搭/ no less than（和…）一样；不少（于…）

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less than 比…少（小）

pity /'pɪtɪ/ *n.*遗憾

/补/ *n.*同情，怜悯

/例/ The sad movie aroused everyone's pity. 这部悲伤的电影引起大家的同情。

What a pity!多么遗憾!

/搭/ have (take, feel) pity for sb. 同情某人；out of pity 出于同情

/扩/ pitiful *adj.*可怜的，同情的

/题/ I feel _____ a pity that Jim didn't pass the exam.

A. that B. it C. this D. ×

instead /ɪn'sted/ *adv.*代替

/例/ The water was too hot, so I drank beer instead. 水太烫，所以我改喝啤酒。

/搭/ instead of 代替；而不是

/题/ I'll do my homework in my bedroom _____.

A. instead in the classroom B. instead of in the classroom

C. instead of the classroom D. or in the classroom instead

advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.*建议，忠告

/例/ I asked the doctor for his advice. 我向医生征询意见。

/搭/ a piece of advice 一条建议；some advice 一些建议

/扩/ advise *v.*建议

/记/ 以-vice 结尾的单词还有：vice *n.*恶习，罪恶，邪恶；service *n.*招待，服务

/近/ suggestion

/题/ Now I want to give you some _____.

A. advice B. advices C. advise D. advises

Lesson 110

most /məʊst/ *adj.*（many, much 的最高级）最多的

/补/ *n.*大部分，大多数

/例/ Most students passed the examination. 大部分学生都通过了考试。

We should make the most of our time. 我们应该充分利用自己的时间。

/搭/ at most 最多，至多；make the most of 充分利用

/扩/ mostly *adv.*主要地，大概，几乎全部

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least /li:st/ *adj.*（little 的最高级）最小的，最少的

/补/ *n.*最小量，最少

/搭/ at least 至少，起码；not in the least 一点也不，毫不

best /best/ *adj.*（good 的最高级）最好的

/例/ Best wishes for Christmas and New Year！祝愿圣诞节、新年愉快！

/搭/ do one's best 尽最大努力；best of all 最；at best 最多；do one's best to do sth. 尽力做某事

/题/ We must _____ our time to study.

A. spent fully B. make the best of C. take up D. make the use of

worse /wɜ:s/ *adj.*（bad 的比较级）更坏的

/例/ You're working worse than I expected. 你干得比我预想的要差。

/反/ better

/搭/ none the worse 并不更差；仍然，还是

worse off 情况更坏，处境更糟

/题/ And now things got much _____.

A. bad B. worse C. worst

worst /wɜ:st/ *adj.*（bad 的最高级）最坏的

/例/ Of the four of us, I sang the worst. 我们四个人中，我唱歌最差。

The worst was still to come. 最糟糕的情况还在后头呢。

/反/ best

/搭/ at the worst 在最坏的情况下；give sb. the worst of it 击败某人

/题/ Who sang worst _____ all?

A. in B. for C. of

Lesson 111

model /'mɒdl/ *n.*型号，式样

/例/ She is a model of honesty. 她在为人诚实方面是个楷模。

/记/ 以-el 结尾的单词还有：

camel *n.*骆驼；hotel *n.*旅馆；towel *n.*毛巾；travel *n.&v.*旅行

/近/ example

/题/ The little boys enjoy making _____.

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A. model　B. models　C. a model

afford /əˈfɔːd/ *v.*付得起（钱）

/补/ *v.*给予，提供

/变/ afforded，afforded，affords，affording

/例/ His three grandchildren afforded him greatest pleasure in his old age. 他的三个孙子给他的晚年增添了极大的快乐。

/搭/ afford to do sth. 付得起钱做某事

/题/ We can't _____ such a price.

A. afford to pay　B. afford paying　C. efford to pay

deposit /dɪˈpɒzɪt/ *n.*预付定金

instalment /ɪnˈstɔːlmənt/ *n.*分期付款

price /praɪs/ *n.*价格

/例/ Prices are going up. 物价在上涨。

/扩/ priceless *adj.*贵重的，无价的

/近/ charge；cost；expense

/题/ The boss sold the machine _____ a low price.

A. at　B. in　C. for　D. with

millionaire /ˌmɪljəˈneə/ *n.*百万富翁

Lesson 113

conductor /kənˈdʌktə/ *n.*售票员

/补/ *n.*领导者，指导者；乐队指挥

/例/ It was the time for the conductor to check passagers' tickets. 到售票员检查乘客车票的时候了。

It's my ticket，conductor. 这是我的票，列车员。

/扩/ conduct *v.*引导，带领

/记/ 以-or 结尾的单词还有：visitor *n.*访问者；professor *n.*教授

/题/ The _____ is coming to us.

A. conductor　B. conductors　C. the conductor

fare /feə/ *n.*车费，车票

note /nəʊt/ *n.*纸币

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/补/ *n.*记录，笔记，短笺；音符

/例/ I'll just write myself a note to buy fruit. 我要写张条子提醒自己买水果。

/搭/ take note of 注意到；make notes 注释；make a note 做记录

/题/ She takes good _____ of everything said in class.

A. note B. notes C. the note

passenger /'pæsɪndʒə/ *n.*乘客

/例/ There were few passengers in the bus. 公共汽车里没有几个乘客。

/记/ 以 pass-开头的单词还有：

passport *n.*护照；passage *n.*通道，走廊；passive *adj.*被动的；passion *n.*情感

/搭/ the passengers of a ship 船上的旅客

/题/ I particularly noticed two middle-aged _____.

A. passenger B. passengers C. the passenger

none /nʌn/ *pron.*没有任何东西

/例/ None of them have been back yet. 他们都还没有回来呢。

/搭/ none but 只有…，除了…；none at all 根本没有

/题/ None of this paper _____ hers.

A. is B. are C. be D. am

neither /'naɪðə/ *adv.*也不

/补/ *adj.&pron.*（两者）都不

/例/ Neither answer is correct. 两个回答都不对。

I like neither of them. 两个我都不喜欢。

If you don't go, neither shall I. 假如你不去，我也不去。

I have neither time nor money. 我既没有时间也没有钱。

/搭/ neither... nor 既不…也不，既非…也非

/题/ She can't swim and I can't either. That means _____.

A. both of us can't B. either he or I

C. she can't swim but I can D. neither of us can

get off 下车

tramp /træmp/ *n.*流浪汉

except /ɪk'sept/ *prep.*除…外

/例/ He works every day except Sunday. 他除了星期天以外每天都工作。

/搭/ except that 除了；except for 除了

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/扩/ exception *n.*例外

exceptional *adj.*例外的，特殊的

/记/ 以-cept 结尾的单词还有：accept *v.*接受，认可

/近/ besides

/反/ including

/题/ I had never been in Kate's room _____ at her express invitation.

A. beside B. besides C. except D. except for

Lesson 115

anyone /'eniwʌn/ *pron.*（用于疑问句，否定式）任何人

/例/ Has anybody seen my pen? 有人看见我的钢笔了吗？

/题/ It's a very hard job, _____ do it.

A. anyone can't B. nobody can

C. anyone of us can't D. no one of us can

knock /nɒk/ *v.*敲，打

/补/ *n.*一击；敲打的声音

/变/ knocked，knocked，knocks，knocking，复数 knocks

/例/ Who is knocking the door? 谁在敲门？

/搭/ knock down 击剑，撞倒；knock at 敲门；knock... into... 撞在…上；knock about 连击，漫游，漂泊；knock off 减价，掸土，收工；knock out 打出，敲掉，使失效，打昏过去

/近/ hit；strike

/题/ He almost _____ before he recognized me.

A. knocked down me B. knocked me down

C. knocked at me D. knocked on me

everything /'evriθiŋ/ *pron.*一切事物

/补/ *pron.*每件事，每样东西

/例/ Everything here belongs to our country.（=All things here belong to our country.）这里的所有东西都属于我们国家。

/题/ Money _____ everything.

A. wasn't B. isn't C. weren't

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quiet /'kwaɪət/ *adj.*宁静的，安静的

/例/ Please keep quiet. 请保持安静。

/搭/ keep sth. quiet（将某事）保密；保持安静

/扩/ quietly *adv.*安静地，宁静地

/近/ peaceful；calm；still；silent

/反/ noisy

/题/ We _____ evening at home yesterday.

A. calm B. quiet C. still D. quietly

impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/ *adj.*不可能的

/例/ It's impossible for an elephant to fly. 大象是不可能会飞的。

/扩/ impossibility *n.*不可能性

/反/ possible

/题/ Nothing is impossible _____ the world.

A. in B. to C. for D. to

invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ *v.*邀请

/补/ *v.*招待

/例/ I invited my friends to my birthday party. 我邀请我的朋友们参加我的生日晚会。

/搭/ invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人干某事

/扩/ invitation *n.*邀请；请帖

/题/ We _____ some foreign friends _____.

A. invited, to the show B. invitation, to the show

C. invited, on show D. invited, to show

anything /'enɪθɪŋ/ *pron.*任何东西

/例/ You mustn't eat anything until you see the doctor. 在看病之前，你务必什么也不要吃。

nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ *pron.*什么也没有

/补/ *n.*没有东西，没有什么 *adv.*一点也不，并不

/例/ Nothing ever happened in this town. 这个镇上什么事也没发生过。

She is nothing like her sister. 她一点也不像她姐姐。

There's nothing left. 没剩下什么。

/搭/ nothing but 只有，只不过；have nothing to do with 与…无关；come to nothing 失败，没有结果；for nothing 免费，白白，徒劳；have nothing on 什么也没穿，不比…强，无证据（把柄）；mean nothing to 对…毫无意义

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/记/ 以-thing 结尾的单词还有：everything *n.*一切，所有；something *n.*某事；anything *n.*任何事情

/题/ —What are you doing?

—_____.

A. Nothing B. No C. None D. Nobody

lemonade /ˌlemə'neɪd/ *n.*柠檬水

joke /dʒəʊk/ *v.*开玩笑

/补/ *n.*笑话；玩笑

/例/ He has a lot of jokes to tell us. 他有许多笑话要讲给我们听。

You must be joking! 你一定是在开玩笑吧！

/搭/ have a joke with sb. 和…开玩笑；make a joke 开玩笑，讲笑话；a practical joke 恶作剧；play a joke on sb. 取笑某人

/记/ 以-oke 结尾的单词还有：choke *v.*噎住，哽住；smoke *n.&v.*烟雾，抽烟

/题/ Mark Twain, the famous American writer, liked to play _____ on others.

A. jokes B. joke C. a joke D. the joke

Lesson 116

asleep /ə'sliːp/ *adj.*睡觉，睡着（用作表语）

/例/ The baby fell asleep in its mother's arms. 婴儿在妈妈怀里睡着了。

/搭/ fast asleep, sound asleep 熟睡的，酣睡的；fall asleep 入睡；half asleep 半睡半醒的

/扩/ sleep *v.&n.*睡；sleepy *adj.*瞌睡的

/反/ awake

glasses /'glɑːsɪz/ *n.*眼镜

Lesson 117

dining room 饭厅

coin /kɔɪn/ *n.*硬币

/例/ He paid me in coins. 他用硬币付给我钱。

Coins may be of different sizes, weights, shapes, and of different metals. 硬币的大小、重量、形状可能不同，铸造的金属也可能不一样。

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/题/ He paid me _____ coin.

A. in B. on C. of D. at

swallow /'swɒləu/ *v.*吞下

later /'leɪtə/ *adv.*后来

/例/ I did not know it then, I learned it later. 当时我不知此事，我是后来听说的。

/搭/ see you later 再见

/题/ _____, you will get a chance.

A. Sooner or late B. Soon or late

C. Sooner or later D. Soon or later

toilet /'tɔɪlɪt/ *n.*厕所，盥洗室

/例/ There is a toilet in each room of the hotel. 这家旅馆的每个房间都有一个洗手间。

The toilet is over there. 盥洗室在那边。

/记/ 以-let 结尾的单词还有：bullet *n.*子弹，炮弹；wallet *n.*皮夹，钱包

/近/ lavatory

/题/ Where is the toilet _____ this house?

A. of B. from C. in

Lesson 119

story /'stɔːrɪ/ *n.*故事

/例/ The film is a love story. 这部电影是一个爱情故事。

/近/ tale

/题/ The film is a love _____.

A. story B. stories C. the story

happen /'hæpən/ *v.*发生

/变/ happened，happened，happens，happening

/例/ How did the accident happen? 事故是怎样发生的？

/搭/ happen to do sth. 碰巧干某事

/扩/ happening *n.*意外的事；事件

/近/ take place；occur

/题/ He _____ here that day.

A. happened to be B. happens to be

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C. happened being　　D. happened being

thief /θi:f/ *n.*贼

/例/ A thief stole my bike from the yard. 小偷从院子里偷走了我的自行车。

/记/ steal *v.*偷

enter /'entə/ *v.*进入

/变/ entered，entered，enters，entering

/例/ Let them enter. 让他们进来。

/搭/ enter for 报名参加；enter into 讨论，开始

/扩/ entrance *n.*入口，进口；entry *n.*进入

/近/ join

/题/ _____ the hall, I found all the seats occupied.

A. Entering　B. To enter　C. Enter　D.To entering

dark /dɑ:k/ *adj.*黑暗的

/补/ *adj.*深色的，暗色的 *n.*黑暗，；暗处

/例/ It was dark outside. 外面很黑。

The paint is too dark. 漆的颜色太深了。

A cat can see in the dark. 猫能在黑暗中看到东西。

/搭/ before dark 天黑前；after dark 天黑后；a dark horse 黑马（比喻用法）

/扩/ darken *v.*变黑，弄黑；darkness *n.*黑暗，阴暗

/反/ bright；light

/题/ Some children are afraid of _____.

A. darkness　B. the dark　C. dark　D. the darkness

torch /tɔ:tʃ/ *n.*手电筒

voice /vɔɪs/ *n.*（说话的）声音

/补/ *n.*语态

/例/ The operator has a sweet voice. 总机小姐的声音很甜。

We have no voice in the decision. 我们对那决议没有发言权。

/搭/ the passive voice 被动语态；the active voice 主动语态；raise one's voice 提高嗓门

/记/ 以-oice 结尾的单词还有：

choice *n.*选择权；rejoice *v.*（使）喜欢，（使）高兴

/题/ I heard _____ shout to me from the road side.

A. voice　B. a voice　C. noise　D. sound

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parrot /ˈpærət/ *n.*鹦鹉

Lesson 121

customer /ˈkʌstəmə/ *n.*顾客

/例/ A shop assistant in a clothes shop is speaking to a customer. 一名服装店的服务员正和一名顾客讲话。

/题/ The store has more customers _____ it can take care of.

A. than B. whom C. that

forget /fəˈget/ *v.*忘记

/变/ forgot，forgotten，forgets，forgetting

/例/ I forgot her telephone number. 我忘了她的电话号码。

/搭/ forget to do sth. 忘记干某事（此事没有干）

forget doing sth. 忘记干了某事（此事已完成）

/扩/ forgetful *adj.*健忘的，不留心的

/反/ remember

/题/ —The light in the office is still on.

—Oh, I forgot _____.

A. turning it off B. to have turned it off

C. to turn it off D. having turned it off

manager /ˈmænɪdʒə/ *n.*经理

/例/ Her father had been appointed manager of the company. 他的爸爸被任命为公司的经理。

/题/ My wife is an excellent _____.

A. manager B. managers C. the manager

serve /sɜːv/ *v.*照应，服务，接待

/例/ Our main purpose is to serve mankind. 我们的主要目的是为人民服务。

/搭/ it serves him right 活该；serve sb. 为某人服务

/题/ His uncle _____ in the army for three years.

A. served B. served for C. joined D. took part

counter /ˈkauntə/ *n.*柜台

/补/ *n.*计数者；计算器

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/例/ Rings and necklaces are sold at the jewelry counter. 戒指和项链在珠宝柜台销售。

/题/ Watches are at the jewelry _____.

A. counter B. counters C. a counter

recognize /'rekəgnaɪz/ *v.*认出

/补/ *v.*认识；承认

/例/ He has changed but I could recognize him at once. 他变了，但我还是立刻认出他来。

They recognized the new government. 他们承认这个新政府。

/题/ _____ he took off his cap, _____ him.

A. Until, I recognize B. Until, I didn't recognized

C. Not until, I recognized D. Not until, did I recognize

Lesson 122

road /rəʊd/ *n.*路

/例/ Don't stand in the road. 不要站在路上。

/搭/ on the road 在旅途中；main road 干线，主要道路

/近/ way；route

/题/ We had to drive very carefully, as there was ice _____ the road.

A.to B. at C. on

Lesson 123

during /'djʊərɪŋ/ *prep.*在…期间

/例/ The sun gives us light during the day. 太阳在白天给我们阳光。

He came in during the film. 他进来的时候正在放电影。

/题/ Changes happened _____ the school _____ my absence.

A. at, to B. in, for C. in, during D. at, on

trip /trɪp/ *n.*旅行

/例/ He has gone on a trip to Europe. 他已到欧洲旅行去了。

/近/ journey；tour；travel

/搭/ trip up 绊倒，摔倒

/比/ travel, journey, trip, tour 四个词均可表示“旅行”，其中 travel 常指长距离旅行或国外旅

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行；journey 常指长距离的陆上旅行；trip 指短距离的旅行、远足；tour 常指观光、考察等环游旅行。

/题/ —Where's Kate?

—He's _____ a trip to Beijing.

A. for B. on C. in

offer /ɒfə/ *v.*提供

/变/ offered，offered，offers，offering

/例/ Take turns to offer each other the food. 按顺序彼此提供食物给对方。

/题/ She _____ me to learn Japanese.

A. offered helping B. offered to help

C. offered help D. offered helped

job /dʒɒb/ *n.*工作

/题/ He has made _____ of it.

A. a good job B. a good work C. a good age D. a good care

guess /ges/ *v.*猜

/变/ guessed，guessed，guesses，guessing

/例/ No one can guess the cause. 谁也猜不出是什么原因。

/记/ 以-ess 结尾的单词还有：less *adj.&adv.*更少（小），较少（小）；bless *vt.*保佑，降福；dress *n.*衣服 *v.*给…穿衣服；press *v.*压，按

/近/ think；suppose

/题/ You have guessed _____.

A. fine B. right C. rightly

grow /grəu/ *v.*长，让…生长

/补/ *v.*增加，增长，发展；种植，栽

/变/ grew，grown，grows，growing

/例/ Rice grows in warm climates. 稻子生长在温暖的气候下。

She is growing old. 她渐渐变老。

The village is growing into a town. 村庄渐渐发展成为乡镇。

He grows a lot of roses. 他种了许多玫瑰。

/搭/ grow up 长大成人，成年；grow out of 源出，戒除

/扩/ grower *n.*种植者；growth *n.*生长

/题/ Children _____ men and women.

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A. grow　B. grow into　C. grow up (to be)　D. grew

beard /bɪəd/ *n.*胡子，络腮胡子

/例/ The men are not allowed to have beards. 男人不允许留胡子。

/题/ He wears _____.

A. beard　B. beards　C. a beard

travel /'trævl/ *n.*（长途）旅行

/补/ *v.*（长途）旅行

/变/ travelled，travelled，travels，travelling，复数 travels

/搭/ travel by plane (air) 乘飞机旅行；travel with sb.和某人去旅行；travel on a train 乘火车旅行；space travel 太空旅行

kitten /'kɪtn/ *n.*小猫

Lesson 125

water /'wɔːtə/ *v.*浇水

/补/ *n.*水

/变/ watered，watered，waters，watering

/题/ We use water _____ drinking and washing.

A. to　B. in　C. for

terribly /'terɪblɪ/ *adv.*非常

dry /draɪ/ *adj.*干燥的，干的

/补/ *v.*变干，晒干，使干燥 *adj.*干旱的，干涸的，口干的，干渴的

/例/ He dried his hand on a towel. 他用毛巾把手擦干。

The clothes are dry. 衣服干了。

Today is a dry day. 今天无雨。

I always feel dry in this hot weather. 这种炎热的天气总使我感到口干。

/扩/ dryer（drier）*n.*烘干机，吹风机

/反/ damp；wet

/题/ The river has run _____.

A. dry　B. drying　C. dryed　D. dried

nuisance /'njuːsəns/ *n.*讨厌的东西或人

mean /miːn/ *v.*意味着，意思是

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/变/ meant，meant，means，meaning

/例/ What does this word mean? 这个字是什么意思?

What do you mean? 你的意思是什么?

/搭/ mean to do sth. 打算去做某事；mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

/扩/ meaning *n.*意义，意思，含义

/题/ I am sorry to hurt your feelings, but I _____.

A. didn't mean to B. hadn't meant to C. didn't mean it D. don't mean to

surprise /sə'praɪz/ *n.*惊奇，意外的事

/补/ *vt.*使吃惊，使惊愕，使惊奇

/例/ My good marks surprised my father. 我获得了好分数，这使我父亲感到很惊讶。

She stared in surprise when she heard the news. 听到这个消息时，她惊奇地瞪着眼睛。

/搭/ in surprise 惊讶地，惊奇地；to one's surprise 使某人感到惊讶的是；be surprised at sth. 对…感到惊讶

/扩/ surprising *adj.*令人惊奇的；surprised *adj.*令人惊讶的

/近/ amaze；astonish；shock；wonder

/题/ It seemed _____ that he should have taken back what he said.

A. surprising B. surprised C. surprise D. to surprise

immediately /ɪ'miːdɪətlɪ/ *adv.*立即地

Lesson 127

famous /'feɪməs/ *adj.*著名的

/例/ The town is famous for its hot springs. 那个城镇以温泉著称。

/搭/ be famous for 以…著称；be famous as... 作为…很有名

/近/ well-known

/题/ Huang shan is famous _____ its beautiful scenery.

A. at B. for C. in D. as

actress /'æktrɪs/ *n.*女演员

/例/ What do you do as an actress? 作为一名女演员你都做什么?

/题/ She is an _____.

A. actress B. Act C. Actor D. action

at least 至少

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actor /'æktə/ *n.*男演员

/例/ I thought the actors would be good. 我认为那些男演员会很好。

/题/ He is an _____.

A. act B. actor C. actress D. action

read /ri:d/ *v.*通过阅读得知

/变/ read，read，reads，reading

/题/ We _____ him recently in the newspaper.

A. read over B. read through C. read off D. read about

Lesson 129

wave /weɪv/ *v.*招手

/补/ *n.*波浪；波纹 *v.*波动

/例/ It is necessary to use a short wave radio to pick up the programmes. 用短波收音机接收节目是必要的。

We waved at them from the train. 我们从火车里向他们挥手。

/变/ waved，waved，waves，waving，复数 waves

/题/ She _____ a farewell.

A. waved B. away C. nearer D. to

track /træk/ *n.*跑道

/补/ *n.*足迹；（火车等的）轨道；径赛

/例/ He found that he was looking down the empty railway track. 他发现他正向下看着空空的铁轨。

/搭/ keep track of 记录，保持对…的联系；lose track 失去联系；on the track of 追踪，跟踪

/题/ We followed his tracks _____ the snow.

A. through B. across C. past

mile /maɪl/ *n.*英里

/例/ I walked four miles along the path. 我沿着小路走了四英里。

/题/ We took great trouble to walk _____ in the heavy snow.

A. for miles B. with miles C. in miles D. within miles

overtake /əʊvə'teɪk/ *v.*从后面超越，超车

speed limit 限速

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dream /dri:m/ *v.*做梦，思想不集中

/补/ *n.*梦，幻想，梦想 *v.*梦见；梦想；向往；渴望

/例/ He awoke from a dream. 他从梦中醒来。

She thinks he is in love with her, but it's only a dream. 她以为他爱着她，然而这不过是幻想。

I dreamed a happy dream last night. 昨晚我做了一个快乐的梦。

He dreamed of going to Europe. 他梦想去欧洲。

/搭/ dream of sth./doing sth. 梦想，向往，渴望

/复/ dreamlike *adj.*梦一般的

/近/ hope

/反/ reality

/题/ Last night I _____ a terrible dream.

A. dream B. dreamt C. dreams D. dreaming

sign /sain/ *n.*标记，牌子

/补/ *v.*签（名）；作手势

/例/ A nod is a sign of yes. 点头是一种肯定的表示。

Here are ten letters for the manager to sign. 这里有十封信要让经理签名。

Dark clouds are a sign of rain. 乌云是下雨的征兆。

/扩/ signature *n.*签名，签字

/记/ 以-sign 结尾的单词有：

design *n.*图案，设计 *v.*设计，绘制；assign *v.*分配，布置

/题/ I saw his name _____ in large letters.

A. sigh B. signing C. signed D. to sign

driving licence 驾驶执照

charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/ *v.*罚款

/补/ *n.*主管，看管 *v.*使承担（任务、责任）；要价

/变/ charged，charged，charges，charging，复数 charges

/例/ The hotel paid the taxi driver and put the charge on their hotel bill. 旅馆付给出租司机钱并将费用记在他们旅馆的账单上。

In that hotel they charged me five dollars for a cup of coffee. 在那个饭店里，一杯咖啡收费五美元。

/搭/ take charge of 掌管，负责；bring a charge against sb. 控告某人；in charge of 主管，

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负责

/题/ The baby is in _____ of Mary.

A. charge B. chance C. the charge D. the chance

darling /'dɑ:lɪŋ/ *n.*亲爱的（用作表示称呼）

Lesson 131

Egypt /'i:dʒɪpt/ *n.*埃及

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.*国外

/例/ She has never traveled abroad. 她从未到国外旅行过。

/搭/ be abroad 在国外；go abroad 去国外；from abroad 从国外，来自于国外

/题/ Li lei was still _____.

A. above B. over C. about D. abroad

worry /'wʌrɪ/ *v.*担忧

/补/ *v.*使烦恼，困扰，使焦虑 *n.*烦恼，忧虑，担心

/例/ Don't worry me with such foolish questions. 别拿这种愚蠢的问题来纠缠我。

I am worried by his lateness. 他的迟到让我担心。

Too much worry had made him look an old man. 他烦恼太多，人都显老了。

What a little worry that child is! 那孩子真烦人。

/搭/ worry about 担心，担忧

be worried about 担心，担忧

/题/ What we _____ her work and study?

A. are worried about B. are sorrying about are

C. are worrying about is D. worried at is

Lesson 133

reporter /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ *n.*记者

/近/ journalist 记者

/近/ My brother is a reporter in a well-know magazine. 我哥哥在一家有名的杂志社作记者。

sensational /sen'seɪʃənəl/ *adj.*爆炸性的，耸人听闻的

mink coat 貂皮大衣

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Lesson 135

future /'fju:tʃə/ *n.*未来的

/例/ No one knows what will happen in the future. 谁也不知道将来会发生什么事。

/搭/ in future, for the future 今后，从今以后；in the future 在将来；in future 从此以后，今后

/题/ I want to talk to her _____ her future.

A. in B. on C. for D. about

get married 结婚

hotel /həʊ'tel/ *n.*饭店

/补/ *n.*旅馆

/例/ They put up at a hotel for the night. 他们那一夜住在旅馆。

/近/ inn；restaurant

/题/ We put up at a hotel _____ the night.

A. for B. on C. in

latest /'leɪtɪst/ *adj.*最新的

introduce /ˌɪntrə'dju:s/ *v.*介绍

/变/ introduced，introduced，introduces，introducing

/例/ I'd better introduce myself. I am Dr. Baker. 我最好做个自我介绍。我是贝克博士。

/题/ I introduced my cousin to the city _____ showing him the sights.

A. by B. about C. with D. to

Lesson 137

football /'fʊtbɔ:l/ *n.*足球

/例/ Did you watch football match on TV yesterday? 昨天你看电视转播的足球赛了吗？

/搭/ football pitch 足球场；football team 足球队；football match 足球赛；play football 踢足球

/题/ Do you like _____ football?

A. to play B. playing C.played

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pool /pu:l/ *n.*赌注

/补/ *n.*水池，水塘

/例/ Make sure that young children cannot get close to pools, lakes and rivers by themselves. 确保小孩子们不独自靠近水池、湖泊和河流。

/题/ He fell _____ the pool in the field.

A. into B. down C. below

win /wɪn/ *v.*赢

/变/ won，won，wins，winning

/例/ The book won him fame. 那本书使他出了名。

/搭/ win over 争取；说服

/扩/ winner *n.*获胜者

/反/ fail

/题/ He _____ the love and respect of the teachers and students.

A. won B. achieved C. owned D. won over

world /wɜ:ld/ *n.*世界

/例/ Which country is the largest in the world? 世界上哪个国家最大?

/搭/ in the world 天下，究竟，到底；out of this world 极好，非凡；think the world of 对…极其看重或钦佩。

/复/ world-famous *adj.*世界闻名的；worldwide *adj.*遍及全球的；世界范围的

/题/ She made a trip _____ the world.

A. around B. all over C. all

poor /puə/ *adj.*贫穷的

/搭/ the poor 穷人；poor people 穷人；be poor at (in) …差

/题/ The poor _____ always with us.

A. is B. are C. be D. become

depend /dɪ'pend/ *v.*依靠（on）

/例/ We can not depend on our parents forever. 我们不能永远依靠我们的父母。

/搭/ depend on/upon 依靠，依赖

it depends = that depends 要看情况而定

/题/ She depends _____ her parents _____ help her.

A. upon, to B. on, for C. for, to D. upon, at

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Lesson 139

extra /'ekstrə/ *adj.*额外的

/补/ *adv.*特别地，非常 *adj.*附加的

/例/ The men who worked for extra hours got extra pay. 加班的人们得到额外的工资。

overseas /ˌəʊvə'siːz/ *adj.*海外的，国外的

engineering /ˌendʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/ *n.*工程

company /'kʌmpənɪ/ *n.*公司

/例/ My father works for an oil company. 我父亲在一家石油公司工作。

/搭/ be good company 是好伙伴；keep company with 陪伴，陪同

/题/ The only _____ he had was the dog.

A. a company B. the company C. company

line /laɪn/ *n.*线路

/补/ *n.*线，绳索；排，列，行 *v.*画线于；排列；使成行

/例/ Was he the first man to cross the line? 他是第一个冲过线的吗？

Please follow me to line 15 of this page. 请看这页第 15 行。

Line out the topic sentence of each paragraph. 把每段的主题句标出来。

The walls were lined with desks. 沿墙排列着许多书桌。

/搭/ line up（使）排队，（使）成行；in line 排成一行；in line with 按照，与…一致

/近/ row；rank；range

/题/ The passengers are waiting _____ to get on the train.

A. in a line B. in line C. at a line D. A or B

Lesson 141

excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ *adj.*兴奋的

get on 登上

middle-aged /ˌmɪdl-'eɪdʒd/ *adj.*中年的

opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ *prep.*在…对面

/补/ *n.*对面，对立物，相反的人或物 *adj.*对面的，相反的

/例/ You are nice, he is just the opposite. 你很不错，而他却截然不同。

His house is opposite to mine. 他的房子在我房子的对面。

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/搭/ opposite to 在…对面

/近/ contrary

/题/ The school is opposite _____ the hospital.

A. with B. into C. onto D. to

curiously /ˈkjʊərɪəslɪ/ *adv.*好奇地

funny /ˈfʌnɪ/ *adj.*可笑的，滑稽的

/例/ "That's funny!" said Dr. Baker to himself, looking at the invitation. 贝克博士看着请柬自言自语道："真滑稽!"

What a funny story! 多么有趣的故事!

/题/ That's _____ joke I've ever heard.

A. funny B. fun C. the funniest

powder /ˈpaʊdə/ *n.*香粉

/补/ *n.*粉末，药粉

/例/ The piece of chalk was crushed to powder. 粉笔被辗成了粉末。

/题/ He stepped on the piece of chalk and crushed it _____ powder.

A. to B. being C. as

compact /ˈkɒmpækt/ *n.*带镜的化妆盒

kindly /ˈkaɪndlɪ/ *adv.*和蔼地

ugly /ˈʌglɪ/ *adj.*丑陋的

/例/ She is rather an ugly young woman. 这个年轻女人相当丑陋。

/反/ beautiful；pretty

/题/ She looks _____ in that dress.

A. beautifully B. ugly C. sadly D. happy

amused /əˈmju:zd/ *adj.*有趣的

smile /smaɪl/ *v.*微笑

/补/ *n.*微笑

/搭/ smile at (on、to) sb. 对某人笑；smile to oneself 暗自微笑

/题/ He _____ every time when I saw him.

A. smiled B. smiles C. was smiled D. smile

embarrassed /ɪmˈbærəst/ *adj.*尴尬的，窘迫的

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Lesson 142

worried /ˈwʌrɪd/ *adj.*担心，担忧

/记/ worry *n.*烦恼，忧虑 *v.*使烦恼

/例/ He is worried about his son. 他为儿子而烦恼。

regularly /ˈregjʊləlɪ/ *adv.*经常地，定期地

/记/ regular *adj.*通常的，正常的，规律的，正规的

/例/ Both girls began to write to each other regularly now.

现在，两个女孩开始经常地通信了。

Lesson 143

surround /səˈraʊnd/ *v.*包围

wood /wʊd/ *n.*树林

/补/ *n.*木，木材，木料

/例/ This kind of wood is often used for making furniture. 这种木料常用来做家具。

We went for a walk in the woods. 我们去树林散步了。

/复/ woodcutter *n.*樵夫；woodpecker *n.*啄木鸟

/扩/ wooden *adj.*木制的

/题/ This table is made _____ wood cut from a pine tree.

A. out B. of C. from

beauty spot 风景点

hundred /ˈhʌndrəd/ *n.*百

/例/ There are hundreds of people in the hall. 大厅里有成百上千的人。

/搭/ hundreds of 成百上千的

/扩/ hundredth *num. &n.*第一百，第一百个

/记/ thousand *num. &n.*千；million *n.&num.* 百万

/题/ _____ people took park in the strike.

A. A few hundred B. Few hundreds C. Hundreds D. A hundred of

city /ˈsɪtɪ/ *n.*城市

/题/ _____ is a beautiful place to live.

A. A city B.The city C. City

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through /θru:/ *prep.*穿过

/补/ *prep.*自始至终；（表示作用、工具、缘由）以；由；经过；因为

*adv.*穿过；自始至终；全程地；直达地

/例/ The sun broke through the clouds. 太阳破云而出。

We sat through his lecture. 我们听完了他的讲座。

I slept the night through. 我一觉睡到天亮。

The train goes through to Beijing. 这列火车直达北京。

/复/ throughout *adv.*遍及；贯穿；输送量

/近/ across

/题/ Then we started to push our way _____ crowds of children.

A. across B. cross C. through D. past

visitor /'vɪzɪtə/ *n.*参观者，游客，来访者

/例/ I'm a visitor in your country, so I don't know all the road rules. 我是贵国的游客，所以我对这里的交通规则不完全了解。

/搭/ visitor's book 留言簿，签名簿

/题/ I'm expecting visitors _____ America.

A. to B. than C. from

tidy /'taɪdɪ/ *adj.*整齐的

/补/ *adj.*整洁的，有条不紊的 *vt.*整理，收拾

/例/ She is a little tidy girl. 她是个爱整洁的小女孩。

It's my turn to tidy the room. 轮到我整理房间了。

/近/ neat; orderly

/反/ dirty

/题/ He was shown _____ a tidy room.

A. into B. to C. in

litter /'lɪtə/ *n.*杂乱的东西

litter basket 废物筐

place /pleɪs/ *v.*放

/补/ *n.*地方，地点，处所 *v.*安置，安排

/例/ This is the place where the accident happened. 这是那起事故发生的地方。

He placed the magazine on the bookshelf. 他把杂志放到书架上。

/搭/ in place 在适当的位置；in place of（take the place of）代替；out of place 不在适当的

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位置；take place 发生

/复/ fireplace *n.*火炉，壁炉；birthplace *n.*出生地，诞生地；commonplace *adj.*平凡的

/题/ Great changes _____ in the past two years.

A. have taken place　　B. have been taken place

C. have happened　　D. have taken the place of

throw /θru:/ *v.*扔，抛

/变/ threw，thrown，throws，throwing

/例/ He threw a stone at the dog. 他向狗扔了一块石头。

/搭/ throw away 抛掉，抛弃，放过；throw at 向…扔去；throw up 吐出（食物），呕吐；throw off 脱掉，甩掉；throw oneself into 投身于，全力去做；throw out 抛出

/反/ catch

/题/ You should throw _____ these chairs and buy new _____.

A. off, ones　B. away, ones　C. away, one　D. out, one

rubbish /ˈrʌbɪʃ/ *n.*垃圾

/例/ The films she makes are never rubbish. 她导演的电影从来都不是次品。

/题/ Throw the rubbish _____.

A. in　B. on　C. out　D. to

count /kaunt/ *v.*数，点

/例/ The shopkeeper is counting money. 店主正在点钱。

/搭/ count on 依靠，期待，指望；count up 把…相加

/扩/ counter *n.*柜台，结账处

/题/ There are sixty people in the bus, _____ the driver.

A. count　B. including not　C. counting　D.counted

cover /ˈkʌvə/ *v.*覆盖

/补/ *vt.*盖，遮盖 *n.*盖子，套子；封面，书皮

/变/ covered，covered，covers，covering，复数 covers

/例/ We shall cover the table with a cloth. 我们将在桌上铺一块布。

The floods covered large areas on both banks of the river. 洪水淹没了河两岸很大的区域。

When the soup boils, take the cover from the pan. 当汤开了的时候，将锅盖揭开。

The dictionary needs a new cover. 这本字典需要一个新封面。

/搭/ be covered with 为…所覆盖；cover up 包裹，隐藏

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/扩/ recover *v.*恢复，复原；uncover *v.*揭开，揭露，暴露；discover *vt.*发现，发觉

/题/ He wants to _____ 100 miles by dark.

A. take B. cover C. uncover D. discover

piece /piːs/ *n.*碎片

/例/ Let me give you a piece of advice. 让我给你一个忠告吧。

/搭/ a piece of 一块（片）；give sb. a piece of one's mind 直言不讳，责骂

/题/ Let me give you _____ advice.

A. an B. a piece C. a piece of

tyre /ˈtaɪə/ *n.*轮胎

rusty /ˈrʌstɪ/ *adj.*生锈的

among /əˈmʌŋ/ *prep.*在…之间

/例/ He is standing among the crowd. 他站在人群中。

/近/ between

/比/ between 和 among 都表示“在…中间”，但 among 强调“在三者或三者以上之间”，between 强调在两者之间。

/题/ London is _____ the greatest cities of the world.

A. among B. of C. in D. most

prosecute /ˈprɒsɪkjuːt/ *v.*依法处置

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第 2 册　实践与进步

Lesson 1

private /'praɪvɪt/ *adj.*私人的

/补/ *adj.*秘密的，不公开的

/例/ The matter was kept private. 这事没人知道。

Don't interfere with my private business. 不要干涉我的私事。

This is my private opinion. 这是我的个人意见。

conversation /ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃən/ *n.*谈话

/例/ He was deep in conversation with his teacher. 他与老师深入交谈。

/搭/ get（enter）into conversation with… 和…攀谈起来

in conversation with（在）和…谈话

theatre /'θɪətə/ *n.*剧场，戏院

/例/ He's singing at the New Theatre now. 他现在正在新剧院演唱。

London has more theatres than any other British city.

伦敦比别的英国城市有更多的剧院。

/搭/ go to the theatre 去看戏；the theatre 戏剧界，戏剧业

/记/ theatrical *adj.*戏剧（院）的

/题/ She plays _____ Capital Theatre tonight.

A. in　　B. at　　C. on

seat /si:t/ *n.*座位

/补/ *v.*使坐下，使就座；提供座位

/例/ The seats were too narrow. 这些座位太窄了。

Thank you for standing while the president arrived. Please be seated now. 谢谢你们起立欢迎校长。现在请坐下。

/搭/ be seated 就座，坐下；have（take）a seat 坐下，就座

/题/ I found the little boy _____.

A. seated on the ground　　B. was seating on the ground

C. seating on the ground　　D. sit on the ground

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play /pleɪ/ *n.*戏

/补/ *v.*玩，游玩 *n.*演奏，表演；游戏，娱乐；剧本，剧；活动；作用

/变/ played，played，plays，playing，复数 plays

/搭/ play a joke on 开某人玩笑；play at 以…为消遣

play with ... 和…一起玩耍；漫不经心地耍弄；戏弄

in play 在玩耍；被卷入；在起作用；开玩笑地

/记/ comedy 喜剧

/题/ The Olympic Games, _____ in 776 B.C., did not include women players until 1912.

A. first playing　B. to be first played　C. first played　D. to be first playing

loudly /'laudlɪ/ *adv.*大声地

/例/ He talked loudly, but no one paid him any attention. 他大声地说着，可是没人听他。

He heard someone speak loudly in the next room. 他听到隔壁有人大声地说话。

angry /'æŋgrɪ/ *adj.*生气的

/例/ They were talking all the time in English class. It made our English teacher very angry. 他们在英语课上一直说话，这使英语老师十分生气。

/搭/ be angry at（about）sth. 因（某事）生气；be angry with sb. 生某人的气

/题/ The teacher got angry _____ John for being late for class again.

A. of　B. At　C. with　D. about

angrily /'æŋgrɪlɪ/ *adv.*生气地

/例/ He slammed the door shut angrily. 他生气地把门砰地一声关上。

He shook his fist at me angrily. 他怒气冲冲地向我挥动拳头。

attention /ə'tenʃən/ *n.*注意

/例/ It is difficult for the teacher to hold the students' attention for more than an hour. 对于老师来说，要让学生持续集中注意力达一个多小时真是困难。

May I have your attention, please! 大家请注意啦!

/搭/ pay attention to 注意；pay no attention 没注意

/题/ You should pay more attention _____ your hand- writing.

A. to　B. At　C. with　D. too

bear /beə/ *v.*容忍

/补/ *v.*承担，生育，出生；养育；成果，结果实 *n.*熊

/变/ bore，born，bears，bearing，复数 bears

/例/ Bears can be very dangerous, so don't get too close.

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熊有可能很危险，因此不要离得太近。

/题/ _____ usually eat fruit and insects as well as flesh.

A. A bear　　B. Bear　　C. Bears

business /'bɪznɪs/ *n.*事务、业务

/补/ *n.*生意，商务；商号，商行，企业 *adj.*经商的

/例/ After school he went into business. 毕业后他去经商了。

Business is business. 公事公办。

Mind your business. 别管闲事。

/搭/ on business 因公，因商业事务而…；go to business 去上班；go down to bussiness 言归正传，开始干正事；business hours 营业时间；business English 商务英语

/记/ businessman 商人

/题/ My father has gone to Beijing _____ business.

A. on　　B. For　　C. with　　D. in

rudely /'ru:dlɪ/ *adv.*无礼地，粗鲁地

/例/ You should not speak rudely in public. 在公共场合你不应该说话无礼。

He treated his wife rudely when he got drunk. 他喝醉时对妻子很粗暴。

Lesson 2

until /ʌn'tɪl/ *prep.*直到

/补/ *conj.*直到…时（为止）

/例/ He didn't come until late in the evening. 他晚上很晚才来。

/搭/ not ... until 在…之前，直到…才

/题/ A good storyteller must be able to hold his listeners' curiosity _____ he reaches the end of the story.

A. when　　B. unless　　C. after　　D. until

outside /'aʊt'saɪd/ *adv.*外面

/补/ *n.*外表，外观 *prep.*在…外面

/例/ The young man could hear the wind blowing outside. 年轻人能听到外面的风声。

/记/ out 在外；inside 在里面；outer 外部的；indoor 室内的；outdoors 在户外；into 进入

/题/ They ran outside _____ the burning building.

A. out　　B. of　　C. from　　D. ×

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ring /rɪŋ/ *v.*（铃或电话等）响

/例/ The telephone rang four times, but no one answered it. 电话铃声响了四次但是没人接。

The alarm clock rings at seven every morning. 闹钟每天早上七点响。

aunt /ɑ:nt/ *n.*姑，姨，婶，舅母

/例/ Excuse me, where does your aunt work? 请问你姑母在哪里工作?

/记/ ancestor 祖宗；grandparents 祖父母；parents 父母亲；stepfather 继父

stepmother 继母；uncle 叔伯；god-father 教父；god-mother 教母

daughter-in-law 媳妇；son-in-law 女婿；father-in-law 岳父；mother-in-law 岳母

nephew 侄子；niece 侄女

/题/ Aunt is my _____ sister.

A. mother's B. uncle C. mother D. father

repeat /rɪ'pi:t/ *v.*重复

/变/ repeated，repeated，repeats，repeating

/例/ Sorry, could you repeat the number? 对不起，你能否重复一下号码?

Please repeat what I said. 请重复我说的话。

/搭/ repeat sth. to sb. 向某人重复某事

/题/ The teacher required the text _____.

A. to be repeated B. repeating C. repeated D. being repeated

Lesson 3

send /send/ *v.*寄，送

/变/ sent，sent，sends，sending

/例/ He is very ill, you must send for a doctor.他病得很厉害，你必须派人去请大夫。

/搭/ send for 派人去请；send out 放出，发出

send up 把…往上送，发射；send off 送行，邮寄，发出

/题/ When I handed the report to John, he said that George was the person _____.

A. to send B. for sending it C. to send it to D. for sending it to

postcard /'pəustkɑ:d/ *n.*明信片

/例/ Post a postcard to my friend. 给我朋友邮一张明信片。

/题/ He sent _____ a picture postcard.

A. me B. to me C. for me

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spoil /spɔɪl/ *v.*使索然无味，损坏

/例/ If you eat sweets just before a meal, you'll spoil your appetite.如果在进餐之前吃甜食，就会破坏你的食欲。

/题/ Children, who are over-protected by their parents, may become _____.

A. hurt B. damaged C. spoiled D. harmed

museum /mjuˈ(:)zɪəm/ *n.*博物馆

/题/ His works hang _____ most major museums.

A. for B. in C. at

public /ˈpʌblɪk/ *adj.*公共的

/补/ *n.*公众

/例/ Many smokers also support the ban on smoking in public places.许多烟民也支持公共场所禁止吸烟的禁令。

/搭/ in public 当众，公开地；the public 公众

/题/ This was not _____ known until more than a year afterwards.

A. made public B. public C. publicly

friendly /ˈfrendlɪ/ *adj.*友好的

/例/ He is friendly towards everyone. 他对每个人都很友好。

/搭/ be friendly with sb. 和某人很要好

be friendly to sb. 对某人很亲切

/题/ Their cheerful voices showed that they were having a _____ discussion.

A. noisy B. serious C. complete D. friendly

waiter /ˈweɪtə/ *n.*服务员，招待员

/例/ In order to earn enough for his next year's study, he had to work as a waiter in a restaurant during his summer vacation. 为了攒够明年学习的费用，他在暑假期间不得不到餐厅做一名服务员。

/题/ Two waiters waited _____ us.

A. to B. till C. for D. on

lend /lend/ *v.*借给

/变/ lent，lent，lends，lending

/搭/ lend itself to 有助于；lend oneself to 帮助，屈从

lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. 把…借给某人

/题/ Banks _____ money and charge interest.

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A. lend　　B. lends　　C. lent

decision /dɪˈsrʒən/ *n.*决定

/补/ *n.*决心

/例/ We'll meet again tomorrow and make a decision then. 我们明天再见，那时再做决定。

/搭/ make a decision about 就…做出决定

/题/ It is important that the decision _____ at once.

A. be made　　B. must be made　　C. will be made　　D. is made

whole /həʊl/ *adj.*整个的

/例/ It took him a whole month to finish the task. 这项工作花了他整整一个月的时间才完成。

/题/ _____ was deeply moved by the teacher's words.

A. All class　　B. The whole class　　C. All the classes　　D. The all class

single /ˈsɪŋgl/ *adj.*唯一的，单个的

/例/ My single reason for going is to please my mother. 我去的唯一理由是让妈妈开心。

She remained single all her life. 她终身未嫁。

/题/ The room was empty except a _____ chair.

A. only　　B. pure　　C. single　　D. last

Lesson 4

exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ *adj.*令人兴奋的

/例/ It is very exciting to see you here. 在这里看见你真让人兴奋。

It's the most exciting news. 那个最令人兴奋的消息。

/题/ _____ children were opening their Christmas presents.

A. The exciting　　B. Excitement　　C. The excited　　D. Excited

receive /rɪˈsiːv/ *v.*接受，收到

/变/ received，received，receives，recieving

/例/ Last year I received a pile of Christmas cards. 去年我收到了一堆圣诞卡。

/记/ accept 接受；get 得到；gain 获得；obtain 得到；receiver 接收人；接收器

/题/ _____ a reply, he decided to write a letter to her again.

A. Having not received　　B. Not received

C. Not having received　　D. Not receiving

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firm /fɜːm/ *n.*商行，公司

/补/ *adj.*牢固的，稳固的

/记/ firmly 坚定地；stable 固定的；steady 稳定的；fast 稳稳的；
fixed 确定的；determined 决心的；will 意志；decision 决定

/题/ If we stand _____, I _____ believe we shall succeed.

A. firm, firmly　　B. firm, firm

C. firmly, firmly　　D. firmly, firm

different /ˈdɪfərənt/ *adj.*不同的

/例/ Are the twins in different classes? 这两个双胞胎在不同的班级吗？

/搭/ different from 和…不同

/记/ differently 不同地；indifferent 冷漠的；same 相同的；like 相像的

/题/ Mary is different _____ Kate.

A. from　B. than　C. to　D. in

centre /ˈsentə/ *n.*中心

/补/ *n.*中央，中间（多和 the 连用） *vi.*以…为中心 *vt.*集中，放在（以…为）中心

/例/ The shopping center is near my home. 购物中心在我家附近。

/搭/ at the center of 在…中心

/题/ He placed the roses _____ the centre of the dining-room table.

A. in　B. at　C. on　D. between

abroad /əˈbrɔːd/ *adv.*在国外

/补/ *adv.*广泛，到处

/例/ She has never traveled abroad. 她从未到国外旅行过。

/搭/ at home and abroad 国内外；go abroad 去国外，去海外；travel abroad 去国外旅行

/记/ to go abroad 出国；home 在家；country 国家；nation 国家，民族
homeland 祖国；hometown 故乡；foreign 外国的；foreigner 外国人
international 国际的；world 世界

/题/ She has gone _____ abroad.

A. to　B. for　C. into　D. ×

Lesson 5

pigeon /ˈpɪdʒɪn/ *n.*鸽子

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/例/ Pigeon is a kind of tame bird. 鸽子是一种驯服的鸟。

In the past, pigeons were used to send important messages. 过去人们利用鸽子来传递重要的消息。

message /'mesɪdʒ/ *n.*信息

/例/ Can I take a message for you? 我能为你捎个口信吗?

/搭/ send a message to sb. 带个口信给某人

go on a message 派人去送信办事

take a message for 给…捎信

/题/ If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask him to leave a _____.

A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice

cover /'kʌvə/ *v.*越过

/补/ *vt.*覆盖，遮盖，掩饰，掩盖 *n.*盖子，套子；封面，封皮

/变/ covered，covered，covers，covering，复数 covers

/例/ My mother covered the TV with a cloth. 我母亲用布罩住了电视。

/搭/ cover up 掩饰；be covered with 被…所覆盖

/记/ coverage 封面；covering 遮盖的；coverlet 被单；discover 发现

hardcover 硬皮书面；recover 恢复；uncover 揭开；undercover 秘密的

/题/ He wants to _____ 100 miles by dark.

A. take B. cover C. uncover D. discover

distance /'dɪstəns/ *n.*距离

/例/ The Arab who is friendly will stand close to his friend, but the Englishman will move back in order to keep a certain distance away. 友好的阿拉伯人将站得离他的朋友很近，而英国人却朝后移以便能保持一定的距离。

/搭/ at a distance 隔开一（小）段距离；in the distance 在远处

keep a certain distance away（from）保持一定距离；quite a distance 相当一段距离

/记/ equidistance 相等距离；utdistance 远抛在后；pace 一步之距；way 路程

route 路，路线

/题/ The high mountain looks beautiful _____.

A. at distance B. at a distance C. in the distance D. in distance

request /rɪ'kwest/ *n.*要求，请求

/补/ *v.*请求，要求

/变/ requested，requested，requestes，requesting

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/例/ She had formally requested him to bring Mary to see her. 她已正式请求他把玛丽带来见她。

What is your request? 你的请求是什么?

/搭/ request of 要求；request sth. from sb. 向某人要求某物

request sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事；at sb.'s request 应某人的要求

on（upon）request 一经要求

/记/ ask 请求；beg 请求；demand 要求；require 需要

application 申请；command 命令

/题/ He came here _____.

A. at my request　　B. by my request

C. by request to me　　D. for my request

spare part *n.*备件

/例/ The spare parts are available at the garage. 可以在修理厂买到备件。

The shop around the corner sells spare parts of the car. 拐角处的商店出售汽车备件。

service /'sɜ:vɪs/ *n.*业务，服务

/例/ The service in this shop is ba　　D.这家商店的服务很差。

/搭/ the fire service 消防队

/题/ You are _____ his service when I'm away.

A. on　B. in　C. at　D. by

Lesson 6

beggar /'begə/ *n.*乞丐

/例/ Beggars are homeless people. 乞丐是无家可归的人。

She feels sympathetic towards the beggar. 她很同情乞丐。

food /fu:d/ *n.*食物

/例/ We went on a hike but forgot to bring food. 我们去远足，但是忘了带食物。

pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.*衣服口袋

/补/ *v.*将（某物）放入口袋

/例/ Pocket the key. 把钥匙装入口袋。

He cannot find his wallet in his pocket. 他在口袋里找不到钱包。

There is a hole in her pocket. 她的衣服口袋里有个洞。

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/搭/ in one's pockets 在（某人）口袋里；pocket dictionary 袖珍词典

/题/ He was standing _____ his hands in his pockets.

A. for B. before C. after D. with

call /kɔ:l/ *v.*拜访，光顾

/补/ *v.*叫喊；打电话；称呼，把…叫做 *n.*电话，通话；叫喊

/例/ He was walking along the river when he heard a call for help. 他正在沿着河边散步，忽然听到喊救命的声音。

/搭/ call about 找…谈某事；call attention to 引起对…的注意

call away 叫走了，请去（出诊）；call back 叫回去，回电话

call by 顺路来一下某处；call for 要求

call forth 引起，使产生；call in 顺路到某处或到某人家，收回

call names 骂（人）；call off 取消，停止

call on（upon）拜访，去会（某人）；call on sb. to do sth. 号召，要求，请（叫）某人做某事；call out 叫出来；call to account 要求解释，斥责

call up 给…打电话；on call 随时可用，随时到

/题/ He often _____ my house at weekend.

A. calls on B. calls for C. calls in D. calls at

Lesson 7

detective /dɪ'tektɪv/ *n.*侦探

/补/ *adj.*侦探的，探测的

/例/ Several detectives have been assigned to the case. 几个侦探被指派侦破这个案子。

airport /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.*机场

/例/ We must get to the airport at nine o'clock. 我们必须九点钟到达机场。

/搭/ the Beijing International Airport 北京国际机场

expect /ɪk'spekt/ *v.*期待，等待

/例/ I am expecting a letter from my mother. 我在期待母亲的来信。

/记/ expectation 预料，期望；want 要，想要，需要；attempt 企图，试图；try 尝试，试 desire 欲望，渴望；dream 梦想，愿望；wish 希望，愿望，祝愿；hope 希望 greedy 贪婪的；will 意志，决心；prefer 宁愿，更喜欢

/搭/ expect to do sth. 期望做某事；expect sb. to do sth. 期望某人做某事

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/题/ —Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?

—Yes. They have better players, so I _____ them to win.

A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want

valuable /'væljuəbl/ *adj.*贵重的

/例/ At present, your advice would be valuable to me. 目前，你的建议对我很有价值。

Your help is most valuable. 你的帮助最有价值。

/记/ dear 昂贵的；expensive 贵的；precious 宝贵的；priceless 无价的

worthy 有价值的；rich 富有的；wealthy 富有的

/题/ We have already taken _____ too much of your valuable time.

A. off B. away C. up

parcel /'pɑ:sl/ *n.*包裹

/补/ *v.*打包，捆扎

/例/ He parceled up the books and posted them.他把书包好寄走。

diamond /'daɪəmənd/ *n.*钻石

/例/ The present for her birthday from her boyfriend was a ring containing a diamond whose size was as big as a pigeon's egg. 她男朋友送给她的生日礼物是一枚镶有像鸽子蛋大小钻石的戒指。

/题/ She wears _____ ring.

A. diamond B. a diamond C. diamond

steal /sti:l/ *v.*偷

/变/ stole，stolen，steals，stealing

/例/ Bad luck! I had my wallet stolen yesterday when I was shopping in the market. 真倒霉!昨天我在市场买东西时钱包被人偷了。

/搭/ steal sth. from sb. 从某人处偷东西；steal sb.'s sth. 偷某人的东西

steal into 偷偷溜进…；steal out of 偷偷溜出…；steal from 从…偷…

/题/ She's the girl _____.

A. whose money was stolen B. the which money was robbed

C. whose money was robbed D. which money was robbed

main /mem/ *adj.*主要的

/补/ *n.*主要（部分）

/例/ She was very happy this time because she was the main character in the play. 她这次非常高兴，因为她是这个剧里的主要角色。

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What is the main purpose of your visit? 你来拜访的主要目的是什么？

/搭/ in the main 大体；do sth. by main force 尽最大努力做某事

/记/ mainly 大体上，主要地

airfield /ˈeəfiːld/ *n.*飞机起落的场地

/例/ Several helicopters were on the airfield. 停机坪上停着几架直升飞机。

Hundreds of fans crowded on the airfield to wait for the famous film star. 上百名影迷拥在停机坪上等待著名的影星。

guard /gɑːd/ *n.*警戒，守卫

/补/ *n.*哨兵；防护装置 *vt.*守卫，警戒

/例/ The dog guarded the children. 那条狗守护着孩子们。

The guards are on duty in the palace. 卫兵们在宫廷里值班。

/搭/ on guard 警戒，戒备；guard against 防止，避免

/题/ We must _____ our country.

A. guard B. guards C. guarded

precious /ˈpreʃəs/ *adj.*珍贵的

/例/ He found the precious ring at last. 他终于找到了那枚贵重的戒指。

He has just sent me most precious gifts. 他刚刚送我最珍贵的礼物。

/搭/ be precious to sb. 对某人来说宝贵（珍贵）

/记/ buy 买；sell 出售

pay 工资；afford 负担得起；供给；cost 价钱，费用，花费；spend 花费，付出

take 花费（时间）；dear 昂贵的，高价的；expense 费用，花费；expensive 昂贵的

price 价格，代价；value 价值，重要性，益处；worth 有…价值的；save 储存，贮存，节省；waste 浪费；unsold 未销售的

/题/ The necklace is set _____ precious stones.

A. with B. on C. like

stone /stəʊn/ *n.*石子

/例/ The naughty boy picked up a stone and threw it at the little girl. 那个淘气的男孩捡起一块石头朝小女孩扔去。

There was a heap of stones beside the road. 路边有一堆石头。

/题/ This town has _____ bridge .

A. a stone old fine B. an old stone fine

C. a fine old stone D. an old fine stone

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sand /sænd/ *n.*沙子

/补/ *n.*沙滩，沙地

/例/ A lot of good land has gone with forests, leaving only sand. 大量优质土地随着森林被砍伐而消失，留下的只是沙地。

We lay on the sand and sunbathed. 我们躺在沙滩上做阳光浴。

/题/ The children are playing _____ the sands.

A. on B. in C. with D. about

Lesson 8

competition /kɒmpɪˈtɪʃən/ *n.*比赛，竞赛

/例/ Competitions in modern society are very severe. 现代社会的竞争非常激烈。

She was in competition with ten others for the job. 她同其他十个人竞争这个工作。

neat /niːt/ *adj.*整齐的，整洁的

/例/ Her room is always neat. 她的房间一直很整洁。

/题/ He was always neat _____ everything he did.

A. in B. at C. on

path /pɑːθ/ *n.*小路，小径

/例/ Fifteen million trees had been blown down by the high winds, blocking roads, paths and railway lines. 1500 万棵树被大风刮倒，阻挡了公路、小道和铁路。

wooden /ˈwʊdn/ *adj.*木头的

/题/ The room was full _____ wooden furniture.

A. on B. at C. for D. of

pool /puːl/ *n.*水池

/例/ Make sure that young children cannot get close to pools, lakes and rivers by themselves. 确保孩子们不会独自靠近水池、湖泊和河流。

/题/ He fell _____ the pool in the field.

A. into B. down C. below

Lesson 9

welcome /ˈwelkəm/ *n.&v.*欢迎

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/补/ *adj.*受欢迎的

/例/ Welcome to our school! 欢迎光临我校。

/搭/ be welcome to do 欢迎某人做某事；be welcome to sb. 某人欢迎某事物

welcome to someplace 欢迎某人来到某地；be welcome to sth. 欢迎使用

give a warm welcome 给予热烈欢迎

welcome sb.（to someplace）欢迎某人（来某地）

/题/ The students from China were all _____ by the American families.

A. welcome　B. welcome　C. welcomed　D. welcoming

crowd /kraud/ *n.*人群

/补/ *v.*群集，拥挤，挤满，塞满

/变/ crowded，crowded，crowds，crowding，复数 crowds

/例/ When I entered the hall, I found it very crowded. 我走进大厅，发现里面很拥挤。

/搭/ a crowd of people 一群人；crowds of =a crowd of 许多的

be crowded with 挤满了…；crowd round sb. 围聚在某人身边

crowd into sw. 拥进到某个地方里

/题/ He got _____ the crowd.

A. cross　B. through　C. across　D. over

gather /ˈgæðə/ *v.*聚集

/变/ gathered，gathered，gathers，gathering

hand /hænd/ *n.*指针

/补/ *n.*手；人手，员工 *v.*交出，传递

/例/ It is made by hand. 这是手工做的。

Hands off! 不许摸！不许干涉！

/搭/ hand in hand 手拉手地，连在一起；hand in 上交；hand on 传下去；hand out 分发

hand over 移交，交出，让与；in hand 在手头，在进行

on one hand… on the other hand 一方面…另一方面

shake hands with 与…握手；wash one's hands of 洗手不干

an old hand 老手；lend a hand 帮把手；out of hand 失去控制

by hand 用手；on hand 在场，在手边；hand down 留传下来，传给，往下传

/题/ Your composition must be _____ after class.

A. handed to　B. handed out　C. handed in　D. handed over

shout /ʃaut/ *v.*喊叫

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/补/ *n.*呼喊，喊叫声

/变/ shouted，shouted，shouts，shouting

/例/ The boys are shouting loudly while playing football. 踢球时，男孩子们总是大喊大叫。

/搭/ shout out to sb. to do sth. 高声叫喊着要某人做某事；shout at sb. 冲…大喊，冲…怒吼

/题/ He was so angry that he _____ me.

A. shouted　B. shouted at　C. shouting　D. to shout

refuse /rɪ'fju:z/ *v.*拒绝

/例/ To everyone's surprise, Mr. King refused. 使大家吃惊的是，金先生拒绝了。

/搭/ refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事

/记/ accept 接受，承认，同意；receive 收到，接到；get 得到，接到，收到；achieve 完成，取得；gain 收益，获得，赚得；earn 赚得，挣得；obtain 获得，得到；admit 承认，接纳；recognize 认出，承认；reject 抛弃，拒收，拒绝

agree 同意，赞成；allow 准许，允许；permit 同意，许可；let 让

promise 允诺，答应；aid 帮助，援助；assist 帮助，援助；help 帮助，帮忙

favour 好意，帮助，恩惠；gift 礼物；present 礼物

/题/ She refused _____ what I said .

A. to be believed　B. believing　C. to believe　D. that she believed

laugh /lɑ:f/ *v.*笑

/补/ *n.*笑声，笑

/变/ laughed，laughed，laughs，laughing，复数 laughs

/例/ "Thank you, Li Ming!" laughed Ann. 安妮笑着说："谢谢你，李明。"

/搭/ laugh at 讥笑，嘲笑；have the last laugh 获得最后胜利

laugh down 用笑声打断，拒绝；laugh off 对…一笑了之

laugh over 想着…发笑；have a good laugh over 对…笑个够

come into… laughing 爆发笑声

/题/ A person with good manners never laughs _____ people when they are in trouble.

A. over　B. at　C. on　D. to

Lesson 10

jazz /dʒæz/ *n.*爵士乐

/例/ Jazz originated in America. 爵士乐起源于美国。

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The nineteen thirties was named the "Jazz Age" in the American history. 20世纪30年代被称为美国历史上的"爵士乐时代"。

musical /'mju:zɪkəl/ *adj.*音乐的

/例/ He can play nearly every musical instrument. 他几乎能够演奏每一种音乐器械。

I guess I don't have any musical talent. 我猜想我没有任何音乐天才。

/题/ The piece of bamboo _____ a musical sound.

A. made B. make C. makes

instrument /'ɪnstrumənt/ *n.*乐器

/补/ *n.*工具，仪器

/例/ Microscope is a kind of optical instrument. 显微镜是一种光学仪器。

clavichord /'klævɪkɔ:d/ *n.*古钢琴

/例/ The clavichord was on the auction block. 这架古钢琴被交付拍卖。

She inherited a clavichord from her aunt. 她从姑姑那继承了一架古钢琴。

recently /'ri:səntlɪ/ *adv.*最近

/记/ early 早的（地）；late 迟的（地），晚的（地）；later 较迟的（地）；recent 新近的，近来的；lately 最近；first 第一的（地），最早的（地）；last 最后的，刚过去的；final 最后的，最终的；old 老的，年迈的；young 年轻的，年幼的；youth 年轻人；new 新的

key /ki:/ *n.*琴键

/题/ Do you know the key _____ the exercise?

A. of B. in C. to D. at

string /strɪŋ/ *n.*（乐器的）弦

/补/ *n.*细绳；（一）串

*v.*系，捆

/例/ The key is hanging on a string by the door. 钥匙挂在门边的一根绳子上。

shock /ʃɒk/ *v.*使不悦或生气，震惊

/补/ *n.*震动；打击；震惊

/例/ His death was a terrible shock to her. 他的去世对她是个沉重的打击。

He does not shock easily. 他轻易不会受惊。

/搭/ be shocked at 因…而感到震惊；be shocked by sth. 对某事感到震惊

shock with fear 因害怕而颤抖

/题/ He was shocked _____ her smoking.

A. in B. at C. under

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allow /ə'lau/ *v.*允许，让

/补/ *v.*承认；考虑；体谅；容纳

/变/ allowed，allowed，allows，allowing

/例/ Are we allowed to use the basin by the side of the cupboard? 我们可以使用柜子旁边的盆吗?

/搭/ allow for 考虑到；allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

/题/ We're not allowed _____ loud in class.

A. talking B. to talk C. talked D. read

touch /tʌtʃ/ *v.*触摸

/补/ *n.*触，接触

/变/ touched，touched，touches，touching

/例/ He felt the touch of her hand on his shoulder. 他感到她的手碰了一下他的肩膀。

He only touched on the matter for a few minutes. 对这个问题他只简单地谈了几分钟。

/搭/ keep in touch with 与…保持联络；touch on 涉及，谈及

/题/ We keep in touch _____ each other by letters.

A. in B. to C. with D. and

Lesson 11

turn /tɜ:n/ *n.*行为，举止

/补/ *n.*翻，旋转，转动；轮流，轮班；扭转，转向 *v.*翻，旋转，转动；变化，改变；扭转，转向

/例/ The moon turns round the earth. 月亮绕着地球转。

/搭/ turn off 关，关闭，拐弯；turn on 打开，拧开

turn down 关小，调低；拒绝；turn in 交出，上交，转身进入，拐入

turn into（使）变成；turn out 生产，制造，驱逐，使离开，证明是，结果是

turn over 翻过来，翻倒；by turns（指人或人的动作）轮流地，逐个地

in turn 依次，逐个地；take turns 依次，轮流

turn against 背叛；turn to 变成，求助于，借助于

turn up 使某物面朝上或指向上方；开大（电视机、收音机等的）音量

/题/ _____ the radio. The baby is sleeping in the next room.

A. Turn on B. Turn off C. Turn in D. Turn into

deserve /di'zɜ:v/ *v.*应得到，值得

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/例/ His brave act deserves admiration. 他的勇敢行为值得钦佩。

/题/ Good work _____ good pay.

A. deservesb. requests C. deserts D. awards

lawyer /'lɔ:jə/ *n.*律师

/例/ He studied law in his spare time and became a lawyer. 他在业余时间学习法律并成为了一名律师。

His parents intend to make a lawyer of him. 他的父母亲想要他成为一名律师。

/记/ court 法院;; prison 监牢; judge 法官; inspector 检查员; policeman 警察

/题/ The lawyer is a man who knows the laws and will speak _____ us in the court of law.

A. on B. for C. in

bank /bæŋk/ *n.*银行

/补/ *n.*（海、河、湖的）岸，堤

/例/ She works in a bank. 她在银行工作。

/记/ banknote 纸币; bankbook 银行存折; bank-demand 银行即期支付; bank-draft 银行汇票

/搭/ in the bank 在银行里; bank note 钞票（英）; bank bill 钞票（美）

salary /'sælərɪ/ *n.*工资

/例/ He's on a very good salary now. 他现在有一份很不错的薪水。

/记/ bank 银行; money 钱，货币; bill 账单; 钞票，纸币; coin 硬币

note 钞票，纸币; check 支票; ticket 票; 券; capital 资本，资金

pension 养老金; pay 工资; prize 奖金，奖品; scholarship 奖学金

franc 法郎; pound 英镑; dollar 美元; cent 分，美分

penny 便士; income 所得，收入; tax 税; charge 费，价钱，收费

debt 债（务）; buy 买; sell 出售; unsold 未销售的

afford 负担得起; cost 成本，价钱，费用; spend 花费，付出; wage 工资，工钱

immediately /ɪ'mi':diətli/ *adv.*立刻

/补/ *conj.*一…就…（= as soon as）

/题/ She told him to leave the room _____.

A. at once B. right away C. immediately D. directly

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Lesson 12

luck /lʌk/ *n.*运气，幸运

/例/ I had the luck to find him at once. 我很幸运地立刻找到他了。

/题/ I wished him _____ before I said goodbye _____ him yesterday.

A. lucks, to B. luck, to C. lucks, at D. luck, at

captain /'kæptɪn/ *n.*船长

/补/ *n.*陆军上尉；海军上校；（足球队等）队长

/记/ commander-in-chief 总司令

/题/ John is _____ of the team, and, as such, must decide who is to bat first.

A. a captain B. captain C. the captain

sail /seɪl/ *v.*航行

/补/ *n.*帆，航行

/例/ They sailed across the Atlantic in five days. 他们用五天时间航行穿过了大西洋。

I want to sail all over the world someday. 我希望有一天能乘船旅行全世界。

/记/ sailboard 轻帆船；sailplane 滑翔机

/题/ I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.

A. sail B. to sail C. sailing D. to have sailed

harbour /'hɑːbə/ *n.*港口

/补/ *n.*避难所 *v.*隐匿，窝藏，包庇

/例/ Many boats stayed in the harbor during the typhoon.

在台风来袭期间，许多船躲避在港内。

proud /praʊd/ *adj.*自豪

/例/ She was proud to have brought up a daughter like her. 她为培养了一个像她那样的女儿而感到骄傲。

/搭/ be proud of 以…为自豪

/题/ Seeing she had gained more points than anyone else, the trainer _____ her.

A. was proud of B. took pride of C. was proud in D. was pride in

important /ɪm'pɔːtənt/ *adj.*重要的

/例/ I've something important to tell you. 我有些重要的事情要告诉你们。

/记/ unimportant 不重要的；famous 有名的；significant 显要的；major 较重要的；main 主要的；chief 主要的；lead 领先；leading 最主要的

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/搭/ be important to sb. 对某人来说是重要的

/题/ It is important _____ us to study English.

A. for B. to C. of D. toward

Lesson 13

group /gru:p/ *n.*小组，团体

/补/ *n.*群；集团

/例/ Last week, a group of Class 3 students decided to go to the museum in the center of the town. 上周，三班的一群同学决定去市中心的博物馆。

/搭/ a group of 一群；一组；一批

/题/ Let's make up a dialogue _____.

A. in a group B. in group C. by a group D. by groups

pop singer 流行歌手

/例/ Students are crazy about pop singers. 学生们为流行歌手疯狂。

Pop singers should be good role models for theirs fans.

流行歌手应该成为歌迷们的好榜样。

club /klʌb/ *n.*俱乐部

/例/ Are you a member of a tennis club? 你是网球俱乐部的一名成员吗?

/题/ Kate belongs to the swimming _____.

A. club B. clubs C. a club

performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ *n.*演出

/补/ *n.*履行，执行；性能；表现

/例/ She is excellent in the performance of her work. 她的工作表现极为出色。

occasion /ə'keɪʒən/ *n.*场合

/补/ *n.*时节，时刻；时机，机会

/例/ I met the ambassador on several occasions. 我在几次不同的场合见过那位大使。

/题/ Steven took the _____ to satisfy his desire for revenge.

A. occasion B. occasional C. choice D. occurance

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Lesson 14

amusing /əˈmjuːzɪŋ/ *adj.*有趣的，好笑的

/例/ He is an amusing speaker. 他言谈风趣。

Jim loves to read highly amusing stories. 吉姆喜欢读引人入胜的故事。

experience /ɪkˈspɪərɪəns/ *adj.*经历

/补/ *n.*经验，体验

/例/ He collected information, studied it, did experiments and learnt from the experiences of farmers. 他收集、研究资料，进行试验，并向农民学习取经。

He had no experience of life at all. 他根本没有生活经验。

/记/ experienced 有经验的

/题/ What _____ our journey was!

A. exciting experience　　B. an exciting experience

C. excited experience　　D. an excited experience

wave /weɪv/ *v.*招手

/补/ *n.*波浪，波纹 *v.*波动

/变/ waved，waved，waves，waving，复数 waves

/例/ It is necessary to use a short wave radio to pick up the programmes. 用短波收音机接收节目是必要的。

We waved at them from the train. 我们从火车里向他们挥手。

/题/ The trees waved _____ the storm.

A. waved　B. away　C. nearer　D. in

lift /lɪft/ *n.*搭便车

/补/ *v.*提起，举起 *n.*电梯

/变/ lifted，lifted，lifts，lifting，复数 lifts

/例/ The suitcase is too heavy to lift. 这箱子重得提不起来。

/搭/ give sb. a lift 让某人搭便车

/题/ If you're driving to the airport, can you give me a _____ ?

A. hand　B. seat　C. drive　D. lift

reply /rɪˈplaɪ/ *v.*回答

/补/ *n.*回答，答复

/变/ replied，replied，replies，replying，复数 replies

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/例/ The stranger made no reply to everybody's greeting.

这位陌生人对大家的问候没做答复。

She gave me on time the reply to her question. 她准时地回答了她的问题。

/搭/ reply to 对…作答；reply for sb. 代表某人作答

/题/ I'll reply _____ his letter as soon as possible.

A. on B. to C. for D. ×

language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.*语言

/例/ It's useful for us to learn more foreign languages.

对于我们来说学习更多的外国语言是非常有用的。

/题/ I think that _____ is quite a difficult language for some foreigners.

A. the Chinese B. Chinese C. the Chinese language D. B or C

journey /'dʒɜːnɪ/ *n.*旅行

/例/ He took a journey from Paris to Berlin by train. 他乘火车由巴黎去柏林旅行。

/搭/ go to a journey 去旅行；be on journey 在旅行

make a journey to 去某地旅行

/题/ —I'll travel to the south of China next summer.

— I hope you'll have a good _____.

A. travel B. journey C. direction D. watch

Lesson 15

secretary /'sekrətərɪ/ *n.*秘书

/例/ Hello, I am Mr. Lee's secretary. I am ringing to make a time for you to have a meeting with him. 您好，我是李先生的秘书，我打电话是想和您商定与李先生会谈的时间。

He is secretary to the boss. 他是老板的秘书。

/搭/ the Foreign Secretary 外交部长

/记/ tester 化验员；programmer 电脑程序员；journalist 记者；translator 翻译

administrator 行政管理员；boss 老板；manager 经理；typist 打字员

driver 汽车驾驶员；lawyer 律师；businessman 商人；broker 证券经纪人

/题/ She is _____ secretary _____ the Minister.

A. a, of B. ×, to C. the, of D. the, to

nervous /'nɜːvəs/ *adj.*精神紧张的

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/例/ I'm very nervous about taking this exam. 参加这次考试我非常紧张。

I'm always nervous when I have to make a speech. 当我要做讲演时我总是紧张。

/搭/ be nervous of 害怕…，对…胆怯；feel nervous about（at）为某事而忐忑不安

/题/ I'm very nervous _____ taking that exam.

A. about B. for C. at

afford /əˈfɔːd/ *v.*负担得起

/补/ *v.*做得到；给予，提供

/例/ His three grandchildren afforded him greatest pleasure in his old age.

他的三个孙子给他的晚年增添了极大的快乐。

/题/ We can't _____ such a price.

A. afford to pay B. afford paying C. efford to pay

weak /wiːk/ *adj.*弱的

/题/ LiLei is still weak _____ his long illness.

A. before B. after C. in

interrupt /ˌɪntəˈrʌpt/ *v.*插话，打断

/例/ It's not polite to interrupt a speaker.

打断一个正在讲话的人是不礼貌的。

I don't want to interrupt you. Go on with your story.

我不想打断你，继续你的故事吧。

/记/ interruption 阻止，打断；break 暂停，中断；pause 暂停，中止；stop 停止，停住；apart 分开，分离；divide 分开，分裂；separate 分离的，单独的；connect 连接，衔接；join 连接，联合；link 连接，联系；combine 使联合，使结合；unite 统一，联合，团结；mix 混合，搅和；constant 经常的，不断的；continue 继续，连续

/题/ The bell _____ the end of the period rang, _____ our heated discussion.

A. indicating，interrupting B. indicated，interrupting

C. indicating，interrupted D. indicated，interrupted

Lesson 16

park /pɑːk/ *v.*停放（汽车）

/补/ *n.*公园；家园；邸园，停车场

/例/ There are many parks in Beijing. But I like Beihai Park best.

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北京的公园很多，但我最喜欢北海公园。

/题/ I take a walk _____ the park every day.

A. in B. at C. under

traffic /'træfik/ *n.*交通

/例/ This highway has a lot of traffic at noon. 这条公路上中午车很多。

/搭/ a traffic accident 交通事故；a traffic light 交通灯；watch the traffic 监管交通

/题/ You must always watch out _____ the traffic here.

A. for B. at C. in

ticket /'tikɪt/ *n.*交通违章罚款单

/补/ *n.*票，券

/例/ I'd like to buy two tickets for Shanghai. 我想买两张去上海的票。

/搭/ punch one's ticket 剪了某人的票；a single ticket 单程票

/题/ We buy a ticket _____ the ticket office.

A. with B. at C. in

note /nəut/ *n.*便条

/补/ *n.*笔记，记录，注意，注释；钞票；*v.*注意

/例/ I sent a note to my grandmother when she was sick. 祖母生病时我给她写了封短信。

/搭/ take（make）notes 记笔记；take note of 注意到；take a note of 把…记下来

/记/ notebook 笔记本；notepaper 信纸；noteworthy 显著；banknote 钞票
footnote 脚注；key note 要旨；sidenote 旁注；prompt note 台词提示
short note 短笺

/题/ Make a note _____ how much money you spend on the trip.

A. on B. about C. of D. for

area /'eəriə/ *n.*地段

/补/ *n.*面积；地区

/例/ The area of desert in the world is growing every year.
世界上沙漠的面积每年都在增加。
This is the play area for children in the community. 这是社区里孩子们游戏的场所。
The business area of the town is very prosperous. 城市的商业区非常繁荣。

/搭/ in area 就面积而言

sign /sain/ *n.*指示牌

/例/ Dark clouds are a sign of rain. 乌云是下雨的征兆。

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/搭/ a traffic sign 交通标志

/题/ I saw his name _____ in large letters.

A. sigh B. signing C. signed D. to sign

reminder /rɪˈmaɪndə/ *n.*提示

/例/ She gave me a gentle reminder before she left. 她离去前给了我暗示。

She said good-bye to him with a reminder to check his e-mail box. 她同他说再见并提醒他看看邮件。

fail /feɪl/ *v.*无视，忘记

/补/ *v.*不及格；失败；（健康等）衰退；不能（达到）

/例/ What? I failed? You mean I didn't pass the exam.

什么？ 我没通过，你的意思是我没及格？

/记/ failure 失败

/题/ He works hard lest he _____.

A. fails B. should fail C. failed D. will fail

obey /əˈbeɪ/ *v.*服从

/补/ *v.*按照，执行；听由，任由摆布

/例/ The soldiers should obey orders without questions. 士兵应该无条件地服从命令。

You should obey your parents. 你应该顺从你的父母。

/搭/ obey the whole 服从全局；obey the ord

obedience 服从，顺从；disobedience 不服从

/题/ The guard at the gate insisted that everybody _____ the rules.

A. obeys B. obey C. obeyed D. will obey

Lesson 17

appear /əˈpɪə/ *v.*登场，扮演

/补/ *v.*出现，出版，发表；显得；好像

/变/ appeared，appeared，appears，appearing

/例/ A lot of them appear on television too. 他们当中许多人也在电视上出现过。

/题/ Do let your mother know all the truth. She appears _____ everything.

A. to tell B. to be told C. to be telling D. to have been told

stage /steɪdʒ/ *n.*舞台

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/补/ *n.*时期，阶段

/例/ He walked out on the stage again and started to sing another popular song, which made the audience very excited. 他又走上舞台开始唱另一首流行歌曲，这使观众们非常激动。

/题/ I saw two actors _____ the stage.

A. with　B. on　C. at　D. to

bright /braɪt/ *adj.*鲜艳的

/补/ *adj.*明亮的

/例/ Joe has painted the door and the windows, so they look bright. 乔已经粉刷了门和窗户，所以它们看起来很明亮。

stocking /'stɒkɪŋ/ *n.*长筒袜

/例/ The girl likes to wear stocking in summer. 这个姑娘夏天喜欢穿长筒袜。

sock /sɒk/ *n.*短袜

/例/ I bought two pairs of blue socks. 我买了两双蓝色的短袜。

/搭/ a pair of socks 一双短袜

/题/ I wear a pair of socks _____ my feet.

A. in　B. at　C. on

Lesson 18

pub /pʌb/ *n.*小酒店

/例/ He likes to kill his time in the pub. 他喜欢在小酒馆消磨时间。

The English pub is the men's favorite place. 英国的酒吧是男人们最喜欢的去处。

landlord /'lændlɔ:d/ *n.*店主

/补/ *n.*房东；地主

/例/ There's a new landlord at the restaurant. 这家饭馆有个新店主。

bill /bɪl/ *n.*账单

/补/ *n.*清单；（美）钞票，纸币

/例/ It's easy to say, sir; but look at the bill yourself. 说起来容易，先生；可是你自己看看这张钞票。

/题/ The shop sent me _____ for a hundred yuan.

A. bill　B. bills　C. a bill

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Lesson 19

hurry /'hʌrɪ/ *v.*匆忙

/例/ She dressed herself for the party in a hurry. 她为赶去参加聚会而匆忙穿衣服。

/搭/ hurry up 赶快，迅速完成；in a hurry 匆忙；

hurry away（off）匆匆离去；hurry through 匆匆赶完

/题/ I must hurry and take Jack _____ school.

A. to B. from C. up D. about

ticket office 售票处

pity /'pɪtɪ/ *n.*令人遗憾的事

/补/ *v.*怜悯，惋惜

/例/ I felt great pity for the woman whose baby died. 我很同情这个死了孩子的妇女。

What a pity! 真可惜！真遗憾！

/搭/ get sb.'s pity 得到某人的同情；have（take）pity on sb. 对某人表示同情

in pity of 对…感到惋惜，同情…；out of pity 出自怜惜，出于同情

/题/ We don't _____ pity _____ such kind of person.

A. have，at B. feel，for C. take，to D. take，about

exclaim /ɪks'kleɪm/ *v.*大声说

/例/ He exclaimed that he had no appetite. 他叫嚷说自己没有胃口。

"What on earth are you doing here?" exclaimed his sister. "你到底在这里干什么？"他的姐姐喊道。

return /rɪ'tɜːn/ *v.*退回

/补/ *v.*返回，回来，回到；回报；回答 *n.*归还，送还；回来

/例/ May I take your book home and return it tomorrow?

我可以把你的书带回家明天再还吗？

/题/ I gave her some roses _____ return _____ her kindness.

A. in，for B. on，for C. in，against D. in，to

sadly /'sædlɪ/ *adv.*悲哀地，丧气地

/例/ He looked at his examination paper sadly. 他沮丧地看着自己的试卷。

The naughty boy walked sadly to the headmaster's office.

这个调皮的男孩垂头丧气地朝校长办公室走去。

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Lesson 20

catch /kætʃ/ *v.*抓到

/补/ *v.*捉住，赶上（车辆）；患（病）；听清，理解，领会

/搭/ be caught 遇上…，陷入困境，进退两难；catch sb. doing sth. 碰上（突然遇见）

catch up with 赶上（某人）；catch（a）cold 感冒，伤风

catch at 想抓住，设法抓住；catch hold of 抓牢

catch sight of（突然）看见；catch fire 着火

/题/ When I opened the door, a parcel on the floor _____ my eye.

A. met B. caught C. drew D. attracted

fisherman /'fiʃəmən/ *n.*钓鱼人，渔民

/例/ Fishermen were not allowed to cast the net here. 不允许渔民在这儿撒网。

Many fishermen went to the city to try their luck. 许多渔民到城里去碰运气。

boot /bu:t/ *n.*靴子

/补/ *n.*（汽车后部）行李箱

waste /weɪst/ *n.*浪费

/补/ *adj.*无用（的），废弃（的）*n.*废料，垃圾，污水；浪费

/例/ There was no need for you to waste any energy thinking about money. 你没有必要浪费精力考虑钱的问题。

We mustn't allow waste material from the oil industry to be shipped into our country. 我们决不允许石油工业废料运进我们的国家。

/题/ You're _____ your time trying to persuade him, he'll never join us.

A. spending B. wasting C. losing D. missing

realize /'rɪəlaɪz/ *v.*意识到

/补/ *v.*认识到，体会到；实现

/例/ I came to realize in the end why this must be done. 我最后认识到为什么必须要这样做。

/题/ Only when class began _____ that he had left his book at home.

A. will he realize B. he did realize

C. did he realize D. should he realize

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Lesson 21

mad /mæd/ *adj.*发疯

/补/ *adj.*疯狂的，狂热的

/例/ Mother get mad with me for coming home late. 妈妈因我回家晚而气得要命。

/记/ crazy 疯狂的；upset 不安的

nervous 神经质的

/题/ The horrible noise from the man's room simply _____ me mad.

A. put B. caused C. drove D. turned

reason /'ri:zn/ *n.*原因

/补/ *n.*理由，理性，理智 *v.*推理，推论

/例/ There were two reasons for the accident. It was a dark night and the road was wet.

事故有两个原因：一是天黑；二是路湿。

/搭/ by reason of 由于，因为；in（all）reason 明知，合乎情理，在道理上

out of all reason 无理的，不可理喻的

with（without）reason 有（没有）道理，合乎（不合乎）情理

/记/ reasonable 合理的

/题/ The reason why she couldn't come to the meeting was _____ been invited.

A. because she had not B. which she had not

C. because of her not having D. that she had not

sum /sʌm/ *n.*量

/补/ *n.*总数，和；金额 *v.*合计；概括

/搭/ sum up 概括，总结；sum into = amount to 总计，合计为…

summon up 鼓起勇气，唤起。

/例/ It is necessary to sum up our experience and lessons conscientiously.

要认真总结经验教训。

/题/ The chairman finds it difficult to _____ after such a wide ranging discuss.

A. sum up B. summon up C. sum into D. amount to

determined /di'tɜ:mɪnd/ *adj.*坚定的

/例/ My father is determined on giving up smoking. 我父亲下定决心戒烟。

He is a determined person. 他是个意志坚定的人。

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Lesson 22

dream /driːm/ *v.*做梦，梦想

/补/ *n.*梦，梦想，愿望

/例/ He often dreams of traveling around the world by balloon by himself. 他经常梦想着自己乘坐热气球做环球旅行。

His dream of visiting Beijing has come true. 他参观北京的梦想已经变成了现实。

/搭/ dream of 想到；dream about 梦到

/题/ Last night I _____ a terrible dream.

A. dream B. dreamt C. dreams D. dreaming

age /eɪdʒ/ *n.*年龄

/补/ *n.*时代，世纪

/例/ We have a son your age. 我们有个儿子和你同岁。

/题/ Harris began to learn Russian at _____ of fifty-three.

A. age B. ages C. an age D. the age

channel /'tʃænl/ *n.*海峡

/补/ *n.*水道，频道，波段

/例/ Turn to the other channel, I don't like this show. 换另一个频道吧，我不想看这个节目。

throw /θrəʊ/ *v.*扔，抛

/变/ threw，thrown，throws，throwing

/例/ He was very angry and threw the bag to the floor. 他很生气，把包扔到了地上。

/搭/ throw away 丢弃；throw off 匆忙脱掉（衣服），摆脱某事物（某人）

throw out 赶走，轰走（闹事的人等）；throw at 向…扔去

throw up 吐出（食物），呕吐

/题/ If you throw yourself _____ the job, you will finish it by this evening.

A. on B. into C. in D. at

Lesson 23

complete /kəm'pliːt/ *v.*完成

/补/ *adj.*完全的，彻底的；完结的

/例/ A nurse training course takes three years to complete.

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一个护士的训练过程需三年完成。

/搭/ complete sth. with 用…完成某事

/题/ All the preparations for the task _____, and we're ready to start.

A. completed　　B. complete

C. had been completed　　D. have been completed

modern /'mɒdən/ *adj.*新式的，与以往不同的

/题/ Much of the work that used to be done by people is done by computers _____.

A. in modern time　　B. on modern time

C. in modern times　　D. of modern times

strange /streɪndʒ/ *adj.*奇怪的

/补/ *adj.*陌生的

/例/ The boy had so many strange questions. 这个男孩有很多奇怪问题。

/搭/ be strange to sth. 对某事物感到陌生或不习惯

/题/ There's _____ about that.

A. nothing strange　　B. strange nothing

C. something strange　　D. strange something

district /'dɪstrɪkt/ *n.*地区

/补/ *n.*区，行政区，特区

/例/ The district where we lived at the time had a central library. 我们那时居住的地区有一个中心图书馆。

/题/ China was divided _____ twenty seven districts.

A. into　B. about　C. with　D. of

Lesson 24

manager /'mænɪdʒə/ *n.*经理

/例/ Her father had been appointed manager of the company. 他的爸爸被任命为公司的经理。

/题/ My wife is an excellent _____.

A. manager　B. managers　C. the manager

upset /ʌp'set/ *adj.*不安

/补/ *v.*扰乱；打翻；使（肠胃）不适；使难过，使不安 *n.*翻倒；肠胃不适

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/例/ The drunken man upset the sugar all over the table. 醉汉把糖打翻了，撒得满桌都是。

sympathetic /ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪk/ *adj.*表示同情的

/例/ She found her boyfriend very sympathetic. 她发现她的男朋友非常体谅人。

/题/ She was so kind-hearted that when the little boy told her what had happened she felt _____ towards him.

A. sympathetic B. sympathy C. sympathized D. synthetic

complain /kəmˈpleɪn/ *v.*抱怨

wicked /ˈwɪkɪd/ *adj.*很坏的，邪恶的

/例/ It's wicked of you to let your poor father die of hunger. 你真缺德，竟让你可怜的父亲活活饿死。

contain /kənˈteɪn/ *v.*包含，内装

/例/ This book you lent me contains a lot of information that I need. 你借给我的这本书包含了许多我需要的信息。

/记/ except 除…之外；but 除了…外；include 包括；content 所装的东西（内容）

/题/ The whole book _____ 12 units, _____ two main revisions.

A. contains，including B. includes，containing

C. contains，containing D. includes，including

honesty /ˈɒnɪstɪ/ *n.*诚实

/补/ *n.*正直，老实

/例/ I can't in all honesty deny the fact. 我确实不能否认事实。

Lesson 25

railway /ˈreɪlweɪ/ *n.*铁路

/搭/ railway station 火车站；railway carriage（英）火车车厢

/题/ My brother is working _____ the railway.

A. on B. at C. in

porter /ˈpɔːtə/ *n.*搬运工

/例/ She called a porter to help her with the heavy luggage. 她叫来一个搬运工帮她搬运沉重的行李。

He cannot support his family, working as a porter. 靠搬运为生，他养活不了他的家人。

several /ˈsevərəl/ *adj.&pron.*几个

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/题/ Several _____ men attended the meeting last night.

A. hundred B. hundreds C. hundredth

foreigner /'fɒrɪnə/ *n.*外国人

/例/ There are many foreigners in Macao. 澳门有许多外国人。

Many foreigners have got used to chopsticks. 许多外国人已习惯使用筷子。

My identity as a foreigner caused me a lot of trouble living in the small town. 外国人的身份给我在小镇上的生活带来了许多麻烦。

wonder /'wʌndə/ *v.*感到奇怪

/补/ *v.*想知道 *n.*奇迹，奇观；惊奇

/例/ The pyramids are one of the seven wonders of the world.

金字塔是世界的七大奇观之一。

I wondered at his learning. 我惊服他的学识。

/搭/ in wonder 惊奇的；I wonder if（whether）… 我想能否

No wonder that… 难怪…；wonder at 惊讶于…

/题/ In modern times, it's _____ that we can hear the news from different parts of the world very quickly.

A. a wonder B. no wonder C. a great wonder D. wonder

Lesson 26

art /ɑ:t/ *n.*艺术

/补/ *n.*美术；艺术品

/例/ Make a Teacher's Day card in your art lesson. 在美术课上做一张教师节贺卡。

/题/ It is generally believed that teaching is _____ it is a science.

A. an art much as B. much an art as

C. as an art much as D. as much an art as

critic /'krɪtɪk/ *n.*评论家

/例/ Critics gave some favorable comments on his new works. 评论家对他的新作品评价甚好。

She is a famous film and dramatic critic. 她是一个著名的电影和戏剧评论家。

paint /peɪnt/ *v.*画

/补/ *v.*描绘，描述 *n.*油漆，颜料

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/例/ They are painting the building at present. 他们目前正在粉刷楼房。

/搭/ paint in oils 作油画；paint in water colour 作水彩画

/题/ —Hi, Tracy, you look tired.

—I am tire D. I _____ the living room all day.

A. painted B. had painted C. have been painting D. have painted

pretend /prɪ'tend/ *v.*假装

/例/ When his father entered his room, he pretended to be doing his homework. 当他父亲走进他的房间时，他假装正在做作业。

/搭/ pretend to do sth. 假装做某事

/记/ pretended 假装的；false 假的，错的；unreal 不真实的；lie 说谎

cheat 欺骗；fool 愚弄；trick 诡计

/题/ She pretended _____ me when I passed by.

A. not to see B. to not see C. not seeing D. having not see

pattern /'pætən/ *n.*图案

/补/ *n.*模型；模范，典范

/例/ Her dress has a flower pattern. 她的衣服有花卉的图案。

/题/ The cloth had _____ of red and white squares.

A. pattern B. a pattern C. patterns

curtain /'kɜːtən/ *n.*窗帘，幕布

/例/ When he saw the sailor coming he was hiding behind the curtains. 当他看见那名水手过来时，他正藏在窗帘的后面。

The curtain has come down on act Ⅱ. 第二幕已结束。

/搭/ curtain call 谢幕；curtain off 用帘子隔开

/题/ She drew the _____ before switching on the light.

A. shades B. masks C. coverings D. curtains

material /mə'tɪərɪəl/ *n.*材料

/补/ *n.*原料，资料 *adj.*物质的，实物的，具体的

/例/ Japan is lacking in raw materials. 日本缺乏原料。

/搭/ building material 建筑材料

/题/ _____ you're reading _____ helpful to us.

A. The reading material, is B. The reading material, are

C. The reading materials, are D. The reading materials, is

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appreciate /əˈpriːʃɪeɪt/ *v.*鉴赏

/补/ *v.*为…表示感激，感谢；评价

/例/ He appreciates your talents. 他很赏识你的才能。

/记/ like 喜欢，希望，想要；fond 喜爱的；love 爱，喜欢；hobby 业余爱好

admire 钦佩，羡慕，赞美；envy 羡慕，忌妒；respect 敬重，尊重；worship 崇拜，敬慕；honour 荣誉，面子

notice /ˈnəʊtɪs/ *v.*注意到

/题/ The boy was reading something. He didn't _____.

A. notice me to come in　　B. notice me come in

C. notice I came in　　D. notice my coming

whether /ˈweðə/ *conj.*是否

/例/ Whether he succeeds or fails, he has to do his best. 不论是成功或失败，他都必须尽力而为。

I don't care a bit, whether he comes or not. 他来或不来，我一点也不在乎。

/搭/ whether ... or 是…还是，不管…还是

/题/ I don't know _____ (or not) he will be able to come.

A. whether　B. when　C. why　D. how

hang /hæŋ/ *v.*悬挂

/补/ *v.*吊，绞死

/例/ Hanging on the wall was a splendid painting. 挂在墙上的是一张漂亮的画。

/搭/ hang about 闲荡，徘徊，逗留；hang on 抓紧不放

hang on to 紧握住，坚持下去；hang up 挂断（电话）

hang back 退缩不前，迟疑（不肯做某事）

hang by a single hair（thread）危在旦夕

hang over 笼罩在上空

/题/ This picture is _____ from the top of the wall.

A. hanging　B. hanged　C. hung　D. to hung

critically /ˈkrɪtɪklɪ/ *adv.*批评地

/例/ We should critically absorb foreign experience. 我们应该批判地吸收外国的经验。

She critically stared at me up and down through her glasses. 她透过眼镜挑剔地上下打量我。

upside down 上下颠倒地

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Lesson 27

tent /tent/ *n.*帐篷

/例/ They pitched a tent by the stream. 他们在河边搭了帐篷。

/记/ tour 周游，游览；travel 旅行；trip 旅行，旅程；journey 旅行，旅程
voyage 航海，航行；wander 漫游；sail 帆，篷；explore 探测，探查
expedition 远征，探险；camp 野营，营帐；picnic 野餐；port 港口
stop 车站；station 站，所，车站；bar 酒吧；café 咖啡馆
restaurant 饭馆；hotel 旅馆，旅社；menu 菜单

/题/ When we go on holiday, we usually sleep _____ a tent.
A. in B. at C. by

field /fi:ld/ *n.*田地，田野

/例/ He's working in the field. 他在地里干活。

/搭/ in the field 在地里；field trip 野外旅游

/题/ He worked _____ the field on Sunday.
A. of B. from C. in D. with

smell /smel/ *v.*闻起来

/补/ *n.*气味；嗅觉 *v.*嗅，闻

/例/ The smell of orange blossoms filled the air. 空气中弥漫着柑橘的花香。

/搭/ sense of smell 嗅觉；take a smell of 闻一闻；smell of 发出…气味

/题/ _____ the flowers smells!
A. How pleasant B. How pleasantly
C. What sweet D. What pleasure

campfire /'kæmpfaɪə/ *n.*营火，篝火

wonderful /'wʌndəful/ *adj.*极好的

/补/ *adj.*精彩的，令人惊奇的

/例/ What a wonderful memory she has! 她的记忆力多么惊人啊!

/题/ It was certainly a _____ work of art.
A. wonderful B. wondered C. wonderfully

creep /kri:p/ *v.*爬行

/补/ *v.*蔓延

/例/ She crept up to his boyfriend silently. 她从后面蹑手蹑脚地走近她的男朋友。

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/题/ The cat _____ silently towards the bird.

A. scrambled B. crept C. glided D. crouched

sleeping bag 睡袋

/例/ The sleeping bag is too thin to protect her against the deadly cold. 睡袋太薄了无法抵御严寒。

She is not used to sleeping bags. 她不习惯于在睡袋里睡觉。

comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ *adj.*舒适的

/例/ Air conditioner makes our room more comfortable in such hot weather. 在如此炎热的天气里，空调使我们的房间变得更舒适。

Make yourself comfortable. 请不要客气。

/题/ The room was hot and _____.

A. comfortable B. comfort C. comfortably

soundly /'saʊndlɪ/ *adv.*香甜地

/例/ The workers slept soundly after a hard day's work. 辛勤工作了一天，工人们睡得很香。

The child slept soundly in spite of the loud noise next door. 尽管隔壁很吵，小孩还是睡得很香。

leap /li:p/ *v.*跳跃，跳起

/例/ He crossed the river by leaping from stone to stone. 他借着石头跳过河。

/题/ As he _____ the conclusion, he lost the good chance to earn more money.

A. come to B. arrived at C. drew D. leaped to

heavily /'hevɪlɪ/ *adv.*大量地

/例/ After losing his job, he drank heavily. 失业后，他拼命地酗酒。

He exhausted his welcome among his friends because he always borrowed heavily from them. 由于他总是大量地向朋友借钱，不再受朋友的欢迎。

stream /stri:m/ *n.*小溪

/补/ *v.*流出，流动；飘扬

/例/ Boys and girls in the village cross the stream to school every day. 村上的男女孩子们每天渡过小溪去上学。

/题/ The students _____ the playground for a break from the classroom after the bell had rung.

A. crowded into B. packed into C. streamed into D. crawled into

form /fɔ:m/ *v.*形成

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/补/ *n.*形式，形状；种类；表格 *vt.*建立

/例/ Tennis is a form of sport. 网球是一种运动。

/搭/ in the form of 用…的形式；form into sth. 把…做成某物；form sth. out of ... 用…做成

/题/ We young people must _____ good habits.

A. form B. from C. forms

wind /waɪnd/ *v.*蜿蜒

/补/ *n.*风 *v.*迂回，使弯曲前进；转动

/例/ There was a storm last night with a strong wind and a lot of rain. 昨晚有一场大暴风雨。

There isn't much wind today. 今天没什么风。

/搭/ wind through（across）蜿蜒穿过；wind up 蜿蜒而上，（给表）上弦

/题/ There is _____ wind today.

A. not B. much C. many D. few

right /raɪt/ *adv.*正好

/补/ *adj.*正当的，妥当的；健康的；右的

*n.*权利；正确；公正

/例/ The boy looked everywhere for his right shoe. 这男孩到处找他的右脚穿的鞋。

That's all right. 不必谢，没关系。

/搭/ all right 行，好，没问题，很好的；be right about sth. 在某件事上是正确的

right away 立刻，立即；right now 立刻，马上

civil rights 民权；human rights 人权

/题/ He sits _____ in the middle.

A. right B. all right C. just D. justly

Lesson 28

rare /reə/ *adj.*罕见的

/例/ It's very rare for him to be late. 他很少迟到。

/题/ It is _____ for a person in his position to make such a mistake.

A. rare B. scarce C. usual D. rarely

ancient /'eɪnʃənt/ *adj.*古代的，古老的

/例/ There are many ancient buildings in Rome. 在罗马有许多古代建筑。

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myth /mɪθ/ *n.*神话故事

/例/ Many myths originated in ancient Greek and spred to other countries. 许多神话故事源于古希腊，后传播到其他国家。

He confused the names of the gods in the Greek myths with those in the Roman myths. 他把希腊神话和罗马神话中神的名字弄混了。

trouble /'trʌbl/ *n.*麻烦

/补/ *n.*疾病；困难，烦恼 *v.*麻烦；使烦恼

/例/ I'm sorry to trouble you. 实在抱歉来麻烦您。

He is always ready to help anyone who is in trouble. 他总是乐意帮助有麻烦的人。

/搭/ have trouble in sth.（in doing sth.）在…有困难；put sb. to trouble 使某人陷入麻烦

take trouble to do 不辞辛苦地做…；get into trouble 陷入困境

in trouble 处于不幸（或苦恼，困境）中；make trouble 捣乱

get sb. into trouble 给某人惹上麻烦

trouble sb. for sth.（与 may 或 might 连用表示客气的请求）

/记/ troublemaker 惹麻烦的人；troublesome 麻烦的，讨厌的

/题/ The street was clearly marked, so we _____ finding Mr. Li's house.

A. had no troubles in　　B. had no difficulty to

C. had no trouble to　　D. had no difficulty in

effect /ɪ'fekt/ *n.*结果，效果

/补/ *v.*产生，引起；实现

/例/ This kind of new medicine has no side-effect. 这种新药没有任何副作用。

/搭/ be in effect 有效，生效；come（go）into effect 生效

give effect to 实行；in effect 实际上，简直是，事实上

of no effect 没有作用（作表语）；put（bring）into effect 使生效

to no effect 不起作用；to that effect 那个意思的（话），谈这一点

without effect 没有作用（作状语）

/题/ The new law will come into _____ on the day it is passed.

A. effect　B. use　C. service　D. existence

Lesson 29

taxi /'tæksɪ/ *n.*出租汽车

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/例/ I went there by taxi. 我乘出租车到了那里。

/题/ Will you please call me _____?

A. a taxi B. the taxi C. taxis

Pilatus Porter 皮勒特斯·波特（飞机名）

land /lænd/ *v.*着陆

/补/ *n.*陆地，地面；土地，田地；国家，国土 *v.*登陆；降落，靠岸，卸下；使处于某种境遇

/例/ He has lived in many lands. 他在许多国家待过。

I shall go to America by land. 我将从陆路去美国。

/搭/ see land 行程将达到目的；make land 看见陆地，到岸

/题/ Are you going _____ land or by sea?

A. in B. on C. at D. by

plough /plau/ *v.*耕地

/补/ *n.*犁，犁过的地；耕地

/例/ A tractor can plough such a big field in one hour. 一辆拖拉机能在一小时内犁完这么一大块地。

/搭/ plough up 用犁把…翻起；plough through 缓慢（或费力）地通过，费劲地阅读

/题/ The oceangoing ship is _____ the Atlantic Ocean.

A. ploughing B. farming C. sailing in D. floating

lonely /ˈləʊnlɪ/ *adj.*偏僻的，人迹罕至的

/补/ *adj.*孤独的，寂寞的

/例/ Twins never feel lonely. 双胞胎从不感到孤独。

/题/ Though he is _____, he doesn't feel _____.

A. alone，lonely B. lonely，alone C. alone，alone D. lonely，lonely

Welsh /welʃ/ *adj.*威尔士的

roof /ru:f/ *n.*楼顶

/例/ She refused to live under the same roof with her mother any longer. 她拒绝再和她母亲住在同一个屋檐下。

/搭/ under one's roof 在某人家里，受某人款待

/题/ The _____ of the houses there were made of wood.

A. roof B. roofs C. roves D. roofes

block /blɒk/ *n.*一座大楼

/补/ *n.*块，片（木、石等）；大厦；街区；障碍物 *v.*阻塞，妨碍

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/例/ Turn left after two blocks. 走过两个街区后向左拐。

/题/ _____ of flats are being built.

A. Block　　B. Block after blocks

C. Buildings and buildongs　　D. Block and blocks

flat /flæt/ *n.*公寓房

/补/ *adj.*平的，扁平的，平伸的

/例/ In ancient times, many people believed that the earth was flat. 在古代，许多人相信地球是扁平的。

/题/ I believe that the earth is _____.

A. flat　B. flatter　C. flattest

desert /dɪˈzɜːt/ *v.*废弃

/补/ *v.&n.*离开，放弃，背弃；沙漠 *adj.*荒凉的，不毛的

/例/ The area of desert in the world is growing every year. 世界上沙漠的面积每年都在扩大。

/记/ flee 逃离（某地），逃避；escape 逃跑，逃脱

hide 藏，躲藏；avoid 回避；abandon 舍弃

/题/ The hunter _____ his injured comrades.

A. deserted　B. desert　C. deserts

Lesson 30

polo /ˈpəuləu/ *n.*水球

/例/ There is to be a polo game next week. 下星期有一场水球比赛。

To their great surprise, Tom's team was defeated in the polo game. 令大家吃惊的是，汤姆的球队在水球比赛中输了。

Wayle /weɪl/ *n.*威尔（河名）

cut /kʌt/ *v.*穿过

/补/ *vt.&vi.*切，剪，割，削；削减，删减 *n.*切，剪，割，削；伤口

/搭/ cut at 向…砍去；cut away 切除，剪掉

cut back（on）减少；cut into 插进来，参加（谈话），打断（别人的话）

cut out 删掉，戒掉；cut short 打断（谈话），中断（行动）

cut through 穿过，穿透；cut up 破碎，切碎

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a cut above 高一筹，高明一些，超出（能力等）

cut down 砍掉；cut sb. short 打断，中断

/题/ The piece of cloth will be cut _____ several suits.

A. up B. up into C. off D. off into

row /rəu/ *v.*划（船）

/补/ *n.*（一）排，（一）行

/例/ I'm in the first row. 我坐在第一排。

Can you row? 你会划船吗？

/题/ I am _____ Row One.

A. in B. on C. out D. to

kick /kɪk/ *v.*踢

/例/ Dick gave the ball a kick. 迪克踢了一下球。

/搭/ give a kick at sth. 对某东西踢了一脚

kick one's habit 戒掉某人的习惯

/题/ She jumped up, _____ her boots, and ran away.

A. kicking off B. kicking C. kicked off D. kicked

towards /tə'wɔ:dz/ *prep.*朝，向

/例/ He headed towards the school. 他朝着学校走去。

She came towards me with a friendly smile. 她朝我走来，友好地笑着。

nearly /'nɪəlɪ/ *adv.*几乎

/例/ We nearly reached the top. 我们几乎到达山顶。

/题/ It is not _____ so easy as you think.

A. nearly B. almost C. most D. very

sight /saɪt/ *n.*眼界，视域

/例/ His sight was good. 他的视力好。

It was my first sight of it. 那是我第一次见到它。

/搭/ lose one's sight 失明

/题/ When I raised my head to head to look at the train again, it was almost _____.

A. out of the sight B. out sight

C. out of a sight D. out of sight

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Lesson 31

retire /rɪˈtaɪə/ *v.*退休

/例/ His mother will retire at the age of sixty. 他母亲将在六十岁退休。

company /ˈkʌmpənɪ/ *n.*公司

/补/ *n.*交往，陪伴；商号

/例/ My father works for an oil company. 我父亲在一家石油公司工作。

/搭/ a company of 一队，一组；in company 一块，一起

/题/ It's nice to have _____.

A. company B. the company C. a company

bicycle /ˈbaɪsɪkl/ *n.*自行车

/例/ They usually go to school by bike. 他们通常骑自行车上学。

/记/ rickshaw 人力车；handtruck 手推运货车；cart 大车；freeway 高速公路 expressway 高速公路；highway 公路；street 街；sidewalk 人行道 walkway 人行道；pavement 人行道；tunnel 隧道；subway 地铁 underpass 地下过道；automobile 汽车；truck 卡车；taxi 出租车，计程车 jeep 吉普车；bus 公共汽车

/题/ People came down the path _____.

A. by his bicycle B. on becycle C. on their bicycles

save /seɪv/ *v.*积蓄

/补/ *v.*救，挽救；节省

/例/ He operated on Edison's mother at once, and she was saved. 他立刻给爱迪生的母亲做了手术，她得救了。

/搭/ save one's life 救某人的命

/记/ rescue 拯救，营救

/题/ Have a good rest, you need to _____ your energy for the tennis match this afternoon.

A. leave B. save C. hold D. get

workshop /ˈwɜːkʃɒp/ *n.*车间

/补/ *n.*工场；专题讨论会，学习班

/例/ I'll have to send the broken sewing machine away to the workshop. 我得把那坏了的缝纫机送到工厂车间去修理。

Before he was promoted to manager, he had worked in a workshop for five years.

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在升为经理之前，他在车间工作了五年。

Few work-related accidents took place in this workshop last year. 去年该车间很少发生工伤事故。

helper /'helpə/ *n.*帮手，助手

/例/ To finish the work in time, he employed 15 additional helpers. 为了及时完成工作，他又招了 15 名帮手。

He is a good helper to his father. 他是他父亲的好助手。

employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ *v.*雇佣

/例/ The factory employed forty workers in all. 那个工厂一共雇了四十名工人。

/题/ Why don't you _____ the new method?

A. employ B. employed C. employs

grandson /'grænsʌn/ *n.*孙子

/例/ Our grandson is quite naughty. 我们的外孙相当顽皮。

Tom is a good grandson of the hunter. 汤姆是那个猎人的一个好孙子。

Lesson 32

once /wʌns/ *adv.*曾经，以前

/补/ *conj.*一旦 *n.*一次

/例/ I haven't seen him once. 我一次也没看见过他。

/搭/ at once 立刻，马上；once more（again）另一次，又一次

all at once 突然，同时，一起；once and again 再三地

once and away 一次了结地，彻底地；once in a while 偶尔，间或

once upon a time 很早以前，从前

/记/ twice 两次；thrice 三次

/题/ How often do you go to the cinema? _____.

A. Once in a month B. Once for a month

C. One time a month D. Once a month

temptation /temp'teɪʃən/ *n.*诱惑

/例/ He can't resist the temptation to cheat in the exam. 他抵制不了考试作弊的诱惑。

The delicious food on the table was a great temptation to the beggar. 桌子上可口的食物对这个乞丐来说是个极大的诱惑。

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article /'ɑ:tɪkl/ *n.*物品，东西

/补/ *n.*文章；冠词；一件；条目

/例/ He made such rapid progress that before long he began to write articles in English for an American newspaper. 他进步非常快，不久以后就开始用英文给美国一家报纸写文章了。

/题/ The teacher asked us to write a _____ article.

A. two-thousand-word　　B. two-thousands-word

C. two-thousands-words　　D. two-thousand-words

wrap /ræp/ *v.*包裹

/补/ *n.*披肩，围巾

/例/ She wrapped herself（up）in a blanket. 她把自己裹在毛毯里。

/题/ The waitress _____ up your table-scraps in a napkin.

A. fastened　B. moved　C. twisted　D. wrapped

simply /'sɪmplɪ/ *adv.*仅仅

/补/ *adv.*朴素地，简单地

/例/ She was dressed simply but beautifully. 她穿着简朴但很好看。

arrest /ə'rest/ *v.*逮捕

/补/ *v.*阻止；吸引 *n.*逮捕

/例/ The police arrested him for speeding. 警察以超速罪逮捕那个人。

Lesson 33

darkness /'dɑ:knɪs/ *n.*黑暗

/记/ goodness 善良，美好；likeness 相像

greatness 伟大；friendliness 友好，友善

kindness 仁慈，好意；emptiness 空虚，空洞

likeness 相似，类似；softness 柔软

weakness 懦弱，疲劳；blindness 盲目

/题/ It's difficult for us to see things _____.

A. dark　B. in blackness　C. on black　D. in the darkness

explain /ɪks'plem/ *v.*解释，叙述

/例/ He made up a wonderful story to explain his absence. 他编造了一个完美的故事来解释

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他的缺席。

/搭/ explain sth. to sb. 给某人解释某事

/题/ You must explain _____ how they succeeded _____ the experiment.

A. of us，for　B. at us，at　C. to us，in　D. for us，to

coast /kəust/ *n.*海岸

/例/ There are many islands off the northwest coast of Scotland. 在苏格兰的西北海岸上有许多岛屿。

/记/ seashore 海岸；coastline 海岸线；seaside 海滨；island 岛
seawall 海堤；seaport 海港；cape 海角；channel 海峡
bay 海湾；strait 海峡

/题/ There are numerous islands of the Chinese _____.

A. beach　B. bank　C. shore　D. coast

storm /stɔ:m/ *n.*暴风雨

/例/ I suggested that we should wait until the storm passed over. 我建议我们应该等到暴风雨过去。

towards /tə'wɔ:dz/ *prep.*向，朝；接近

rock /rɒk/ *n.*岩石，礁石

/补/ *v.*摇摆；使震惊

/例/ A rock fell and hurt a boy. 一块岩石落下来，伤了个男孩。
She rocked the baby in her arms. 她轻摇怀里的婴儿。

/搭/ off the rocks 脱离危险

/题/ I sits _____ a large rock.

A. to　B. by　C. on

shore /ʃɔ:/ *n.*海岸

/例/ From here they could see an old house on the other side. 从这里他们能看见对面的一所旧房子。

/题/ The man was walking _____ collecting shells.

A. on shore　B. on shores　C. on the shores　D. off the shore

light /laɪt/ *n.*灯光

/补/ *adj.*轻的；淡色的 *vt.*点，点燃，照亮

/例/ The sun gives off light and heat. 太阳发出光和热。
Many hands make light work. 人多好干活。

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/搭/ light up 使容光焕发，满面春风；traffic light 交通指示灯

/题/ He _____ a fire and from it took a _____ stick.

A. lit, burn B. light, burning C. light, burnt D. lit, burning

ahead /ə'hed/ *adv.*在前面

/例/ There is a house ahead. 前面有一座房子。

/搭/ ahead of 在…前面；go ahead 向前走（行），好吧，说吧

/记/ along 向前；before 在…之前；front 前面的；forward 向前

advance 前进；head 前进

/题/ A girl of the German team was flying two steps _____ Teller.

A. ahead B. ahead of C. on D. under

cliff /klɪf/ *n.*峭壁

/例/ He climed up the cliff. 他攀上了悬崖。

The cliffs are dangerous. 悬崖很危险。

struggle /'strʌgl/ *v.*挣扎

/补/ *n.*挣扎，奋斗，努力，竞争

/搭/ struggle against 与…做斗争（搏斗），打仗；struggle for 为…而斗争

struggle to do sth. 挣扎着做某事

/题/ After a short struggle, the policeman took the thief _____ police station.

A. for B. to C. about

hospital /'hɒspɪtl/ *n.*医院

/例/ Can you find the hospital? 你能找到这所医院吗？

/记/ clinic 诊所；patient 病人；disabled 残疾的；disease 疾病

ill 病的，不健康的；sick 患病的，恶心的；trouble 疾病；blind 瞎的

deaf 聋的；lame 跛的，瘸的；cold 伤风，感冒；fever 发烧

ache 疼痛，疼；cough 咳嗽；pain 痛苦，疼痛；harm 伤害，损害

hurt 伤害，使受伤；injure 损害，伤害；wound 使受伤，伤，伤口；cure 治愈

heal 治愈，痊愈；treat 对待，治疗；recover 康复，恢复；drug 药，毒品，麻醉药

poison 毒药；medicine 医学，药；pill 药丸，药片；powder 粉，粉末

Lesson 34

station /'steɪʃən/ *n.*（警察）局

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/补/ *n.*站，台，所，车站等；身份

/例/ Could you tell me the way to the railway station? 请问去火车站怎么走？

/搭/ a space station 宇宙空间站；a police station 警察所

of high station 高贵的；railway station 火车站

bus station 公共汽车（总）站；police station 警察局

power station 发电站

/题/ Guards _____ around the prison.

A. station　B. stationed　C. was stationed　D. were stationed

most /məust/ *adv.*相当，非常

/补/ *adj.&adv.*（much 和 many 的最高级）最多 *n.*大多数，大部分

/例/ Most of North and South China will have a cold wet day. 中国北方和南方的大部分地区将会有潮湿、寒冷的一天。

/题/ Take an umbrella when you go to Seattle, for it rains _____ there.

A. frequently　B. as frequent　C. most of times　D. much time

Lesson 35

while /wail/ *n.*一段时间

/补/ *conj.*当…的时候；和…同时；然而

/例/ They pay someone to come in one evening a week to take care of the baby while they are away. 当他们不在时，每星期雇人来一个晚上照看他们的小孩。

Just take a while to think it over, and then you'll see the fact. 只要用一小会儿想一想，你就会知道真相。

/搭/ after a while 不久以后；all the while 始终，一直

in a short while = after a while 不久；once in a while 有时，偶尔

/题/ They were surprised that a child should work out the problem _____ they themselves couldn't.

A. once　B. then　C. while　D. if

regret /ri'gret/ *v.*后悔

/补/ *v.*遗憾，抱歉 *n.*遗憾，懊悔

/例/ If you don't take his advice, you will regret later. 如果你不接受他的建议，以后你会后悔的。

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I regretted the hours wasted in the woods and fields. 我后悔浪费在林子里和田野里的那些时间。

/搭/ regret to do sth. 遗憾要做某事；regret doing sth. 遗憾做了某事

regret at 为…而感到遗憾

/题/ I regret _____ you that we are unable to help you.

A. to tell　B. telling　C. at telling　D. for telling

far /fɑ:/ *adv.*非常

/补/ *adj.&adv.*远，遥远；非常

/例/ The man comes from a far country. 这个人来自一个遥远的国度。

/搭/ far away 遥远的；far from 远离，完全不

so far 到目前为止；as（so）far as 就…而言

by far 远，非常；far and near 远近，四面八方

/记/ farther 较远（的）；further 更远（的），此外

farthest 最远（的），最大限度地；furthest 最远（的），最大限度地

/题/ — _____ have we to go?

— Just one more mile.

A. How further　B. How long

C. How much farther　D. How far

rush /rʌʃ/ *v.*冲

/补/ *n.*冲，奔；繁忙

/例/ There's no rush. 不必急急忙忙。

/搭/ rush... off one's feet 猛地一下子，迫使…仓促行动

rush for 冲（跑）向…；rush through 穿过，掠过，流过

/题/ There's plenty of time; you needn't _____.

A. to hurry　B. rush　C. in a hurry　D. move suddenly

act /ækt/ *v.*行动

/补/ *n.*行为；做事；条例 *v.*扮演；起作用

/例/ In 1964 a new Civil War Rights Act was passed. 一个新的《内战权利条例》于 1964 年通过。

How long have you been acting as an actor? 作为一名演员你已经演出多长时间了？

/搭/ act as 扮演，充当；act for 代表，代理

act on 对…起作用；act out 演出来

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/记/ overact 过于造作；actor 男演员

actress 女演员；active 积极的，活跃的

actual 实际的，真实的；actually 实际上

action（具体的）行为，活动

/题/ He _____ Hamlet very well in the play.

A. acted　B. acted as　C. was acted　D. was acted as

straight /streɪt/ *adv.*径直

/补/ *adj.*直，平直；正直，直率；整齐，有条理 *adv.*一直；正直，直率

/例/ Come straight along here, please. 请直接从这里走过来。

/搭/ a straight back 挺直的背；a straight thinker 思路有条理

a straight answer 坦率的回答；talk straight 直言不讳

/题/ Standing _____ helped him look _____ attractive and special.

A. straight, wonderful　B. straight, wonderfully

C. straightly, wonderfully　D. straightly, wonderful

fright /fraɪt/ *n.*害怕

/例/ I nearly died of fright at the sight of the escaped lion. 看到逃出来的狮子，我几乎吓死了。

battered /'bætəd/ *adj.*撞坏的

/例/ The engine was badly battered. 引擎严重撞坏。

The door was battered. 门被撞坏了。

shortly /'ʃɔ:tli/ *adv.*很快，不久

/例/ The temple was rebuilt shortly after the war. 战后不久这座寺庙被重建了。

He will call you shortly. 他很快给你来电话。

The stores were closed shortly after 7. 7点过后不久商店就关门了。

afterwords /'ɑ:ftəwədz/ *adv.*以后

/例/ I'm busy now. I'll go there afterwards. 我现在很忙，待会儿再过去。

Lesson 36

record /'rekɔ:d/ *n.*记录

/补/ *n.*唱片；最好成绩，记录 *v.*记录，记载；录音

/例/ It is used to record the tickets which passengers buy. 它用于记录旅客购买的票。

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/搭/ break（cut, beat）the record 打破记录；on record 记录在案的，公开宣布的

set a record 创造记录；keep a record of 记录下来

record up to 记录多达；keep records 保护记录

tape recorder 磁带录音机；make a record 录磁带

written records 书面记录

/记/ recorder 录音机；tape 录音带；radio 无线电；television 电视机

screen 屏幕，荧光屏；disk 磁盘；video 录像，视频；fridge 冰箱

/题/ Listen to the speaker and _____ what he says.

A. recorded　B. records　C. record

strong /strɒŋ/ *adj.*强壮的

/补/ *adj.*坚强的，强有力的，强烈的

/例/ He is so strong that he can beat the man quite easily. 他特别强壮，能很轻易地把对方打倒。

/搭/ a strong character 坚强的性格；a strong faith 坚定的信仰

a strong evidence 有力的证据；a strong contrast 强烈的对照

/题/ He was _____ against slavery and he worked still harder for freedom for the slaves.

A. strong　B. stronger　C. strongly　D. strengthen

swimmer /'swɪmə/ *n.*游泳运动员

/例/ She is a poor swimmer. 她游泳游得不好。

The swimmer cracked the record in the recent competition. 这个游泳运动员在最近的比赛中打破了记录。

succeed /sək'si:d/ *v.*成功

/补/ *v.*继承，接替

/例/ At last he succeeded in opening the box. 最后他终于打开了盒子。

He succeeded in (passing) the entrance examination. 他入学考试成功了。

/搭/ succeed in 在…方面成功；succeed in doing sth. 成功地做了某事

/记/ success 成功；successful 成功的；successor 接班人

/题/ I hope _____.

A. you success　B. you succeeding

C. that you will succeed　D. success

train /treɪn/ *v.*训练

/补/ *n.*火车 *v.*培养

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/例/ It will take only two hours to come here by train. 坐火车到这儿只需要两小时。

/题/ These football players had no strict _____ until they joined our club.

A. practice B. education C. exercise D. training

anxiously /ˈæŋkʃəslɪ/ *adv.*焦急地

/例/ He anxiously searched for his name on the list. 他焦急地在名单上搜寻他的名字。

She was anxiously waiting for the result of her physical check-up. 她正焦急地等待体检的结果。

intend /ɪnˈtend/ *v.*打算

/补/ 想要，存心，有…意图

/例/ He intends his son to manage the company. 他打算让儿子经营公司。

/搭/ be intend for 给…用，为…写；intend to do sth. 计划做某事

/题/ We _____ him to set out at once, but he insisted on not going.

A. intended B. attended C. intense D. intent

solid /ˈsɒlɪd/ *adj.*固体的，硬的

/补/ *n.*固体 *adj.*实心的，结实的；稳固的，可靠的

/例/ How old is a baby when mother starts giving him solid food? 婴儿多大时母亲开始喂他固体食物？

That table looks nice and solid. 那桌子漂亮又结实。

Ice is solid, water is liquid. 冰是固体，水是液体。

/搭/ on solid ground 在稳固的基础上；solid learning 实在的学问；solid tyres 实心轮胎

/题/ Water _____ a solid state is ice.

A. with B. in C. at

Lesson 37

Olympic /əˈlɪmpɪk/ *adj.*奥林匹克的

/例/ China succeeded in bidding for the 2008 Olympic Games. 中国成功地申办到2008年奥运会。

Olympic Village is under construction in Beijing. 北京正在修建奥运村。

hold /həʊld/ *v.*召开

/补/ *v.*拿住，持有，掌握；举行，适用，有效；包含，容纳 *n.*船舱

/变/ held，held，holds，holding

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/例/ The school meeting will be held on the playground. 校会将在操场上举行。

/搭/ get hold of 抓住，掌握；hold back 踌躇，退缩不前，阻挡，阻止…发展

hold down 控制，镇压；hold off 推迟，暂时不来

hold on（to）握住不放，紧紧抓住，等一会；hold out 伸出，坚持（要求），不屈服

hold to 坚持（路线、道路、看法等）；hold up 举起，承载，阻挡，使停止

/题/ We thought of selling this old furniture, but we've decided to _____ it. It might be valuable.

A. hold on to　　B. keep up with　　C. turn to　　D. look after

government /ˈgʌvənmənt/ *n.*政府

/例/ Pierre, my husband, was working in a government office. 我的丈夫皮埃尔在政府部门工作。

/记/ govern 统治；governor 统治者；control 控制，管理；manage 管理，经营

rule 统治；arrange 筹备，整理；settle 解决；deal 分配，分派，处理

employ 雇佣；hire 租用；exploit 剥削，开发，开采

/题/ A new government _____.

A. has established　　B. had established　　C. has been established

immense /ɪˈmens/ *adj.*巨大的

/例/ The old lady left immense fortune. 老妇人留下了巨额财产。

stadium /ˈsteɪdɪəm/ *v.*露天体育场

/例/ Singers from Hongkong and Taiwan will give performances in the Workers' Stadium. 来自香港和台湾的歌手将在工人体育馆举行演出。

The new stadium can hold 50,000 spectators. 新的体育场可以容纳 50000 名观众。

standard /ˈstændəd/ *n.*标准

/补/ *adj.*标准的，规范的

/例/ Your work this year is not of the high standard it used to be. 今年你的工作不像以往那样出色。

He speaks standard English. 他说标准英语。

/记/ level 水平，标准

/搭/ standard time 标准时间；standard of living 生活标准

/题/ This food is _____ standard.

A. under　　B. below　　C. beneath

capital /ˈkæpɪtəl/ *n.*首都

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/补/ *n.*省会；大写字母；资本，资方

/例/ Beijing is the capital of China. 北京是中国的首都。

Write these letters in capitals. 把这些字母用大写写出。

/记/ capitalism 资本主义；capitalist 资本家

/题/ Please write your name _____ capital letters.

A. on B. with C. in D. at

fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ *adj.*巨大的

/例/ Fantastic advances in medicine have saved many lives. 医学上的极大进步挽救了许多人的生命。

Fantastic modern architectures and ancient buildings co-exist in Beijing. 巨大的现代化建筑和古代建筑在北京并存。

design /dɪ'zaɪn/ *v.*设计

/补/ *v.&n.*绘制；图案，花样

/例/ The house was designed by the little boy. 这座房子是由这位小男孩设计的。

/记/ designable 可区分的，识别的；designedly 故意，有计划地

designer 设计者，制图者

/题/ _____ do you think of the _____ of the cloth?

A. What，types B. How，design C. Who，color D. What，design

Lesson 38

except /ɪk'sept/ *prep.*除了

/补/ *vt.*除去，删除

/例/ Everyone was tired except Mary. 除玛丽之外，大家都累了。

/搭/ except for 除了…外

/记/ exception 例外，除外；exceptional 例外的，特殊的

exceptive 作为例外的，特殊的；exclude 把…排除在外

besides 除…之外；but 除…之外（没有）

include 包括；contain 包含

consist of 包括；cover 含，包括

/题/ I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from Beijing.

A. except B. except for C. except that D. besides

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Mediterranean /ˌmədɪtə'reiniən/ *n.*地中海

/例/ Climate in the Mediterranean is very pleasant. 地中海的气候很宜人。

He spends his holiday in the Mediterranean every year. 他每年在地中海度假。

complain /kəm'pleɪn/ *v.*抱怨

/例/ He complained to the chef that the steak was too hard. 他向厨师抱怨牛排太硬。

As to the service, she has nothing to complain about. 关于服务，她没有任何可抱怨的。

continually /kən'tɪnjʊəlɪ/ *adv.*不断地

/例/ To become a champion, you must practice continually. 要夺得冠军你必须不断地练习。

It rained continually for three days. 雨时断时续，接连下了三天。

bitterly /'bɪtəlɪ/ *adv.*刺骨地

/例/ They did not know how they could survive the bitterly cold night. 他们不知道如何捱过这个严寒之夜。

sunshine /'sʌnʃaɪn/ *n.*阳光

Lesson 39

operation /ˌɒpə'reɪʃən/ *n.*手术

/补/ *n.*操作，工作，运转

/例/ The rule is in operation. 这项规则在实行中。

/题/ He and the other doctors did not leave until _____ was over.

A. operate B. operation C. operates D. operations

successful /sək'sesful/ *adj.*成功的

/例/ They were successful in launching a communication satellite. 他们成功地发射了一颗通讯卫星。

following /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ *adj.*接下来的

/例/ The following are some important points. 以下是一些要点。

He was totally restored the following year. 到第二年他才完全康复。

patient /'peɪʃənt/ *n.*病人

/补/ *adj.*有耐心的，能忍耐的

/例/ How many patients does the doctor examine each day? 这名医生每天检查多少病人？

/记/ impatient 急躁；inpatient 住院病人；patiently 耐心地；*impatiently* 急躁地

clinic 诊所；laboratory 化验室；doctor 大夫，医生；nurse 护士

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druggist 药剂师；emergency case 急诊病人

/题/ You're very patient _____ your brother.

A. to B. at C. with D. for

alone /ə'ləʊn/ *adj.*独自的

/补/ *adv.*单独地，独自

/例/ She was alone at home. 她独自在家。

/搭/ leave（let）alone 顺其自然，不要去管

let（leave）sb.（sth.）alone 不干涉某人或某事

let well alone 已经行了，刚好够了

/题/ She didn't feel _____ when she was _____.

A. alone; lonely B. lonely; alone

C. being alone; lonely D. to be lonely; alone

exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ *n.*（电话的）交换台

/补/ *v.*（for）交换，兑换；交流；交易 *n.*（for）交换，兑换；交流；交易；交易所

/例/ They exchanged stamps. 他们交换邮票。

inquire /ɪn'kwaɪə/ *v.*询问，打听

/例/ We will inquire his reason for being late. 我们要问他迟到的原因。

certain /'sɜ:tən/ *adj.*某个

/补/ *adj.*确定的，无疑

/例/ Certain parts of the car, like the lights and the windows, will be supplied by other companies in the province. 汽车的某部分，像车灯和窗户，将由这个省的其他公司提供。

/搭/ be certain of（about）确信，对…肯定，对…有把握；be certain to 肯定，一定

for certain 无疑地，确定地；make certain 弄清楚，弄明白

/记/ certainly 当然；faith 信任，信心，信仰；trust 信任，信赖；uncertain 不确定的

sure 确信的，有把握的，可靠的；surely 确实，一定，当然

/题/ Wait till you are more _____. It's better to be sure than sorry.

A. inspired B. satisfied C. calm D. certain

caller /'kɔ:lə/ *n.*打电话的人

/例/ I don't know the caller. 我不认识打电话的人。

He told the caller to hold on. 他让打电话的人稍等片刻。

relative /'relətɪv/ *n.*亲戚

/例/ If you have any difficulty, please do come and see me. After all, we are near

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relatives. 如果你有什么困难请一定来找我。我们毕竟是近亲。

This is not relative to the accident. 这和那个意外事件无关。

/题/ He is a relative _____ mine.

A. in B. of C. with

Lesson 40

hostess /'həʊstɪs/ *n.*女主人

/例/ Our host and hostess looked after us well. 我们的男主人和女主人对我们照顾得很周到。

unsmiling /ʌn'smaɪlɪŋ/ *adj.*不笑的，严肃的

/例/ The boss is an unsmiling man. 老板是个不苟言笑的人。

He has remained unsmiling throughout the interview. 在整个面试过程中，他一直没露笑容。

tight /taɪt/ *adj.*紧身的

/补/ *adv.*紧紧地 *adj.*紧紧的，牢固的

/例/ This joint is completely tight. 这个接口是完全密封的。

She held him tight in her arms. 她把他紧紧搂在怀里。

/题/ These shoes are too tight _____ me.

A. with B. for C. in

fix /fɪks/ *v.*凝视

/补/ *vt.*固定；修理；安装

/搭/ fix up 安装；fix on 选定；fix sb.（sth.）for 确定，安排

/记/ fixed 固定的；fixture 固定装置；mend 修理；repair 修理

/题/ — What a lovely day! Won't you go out with them?

— No, I'm going to have my car _____ go out doing nothing.

A. fix up rather than B. fixed up rather than

C. to fix up more than D. to be fixed up rather than

globe /gləʊb/ *n.*地球

/补/ *n.*球，球状物；地球仪

/例/ Seen from space, the earth looks like a blue globe. 从太空中看，地球像一个蓝色的大球。

He sailed round the globe. 他环绕地球航行。

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/题/ If you look _____ this globe you will see where Germany is.

A. at B. on C. after D. for

despair /dɪs'peə/ *n.*绝望

/例/ Columbus never despaired of reaching India. 哥伦布从未放弃到达印度的希望。

The news threw him into utter despair. 那则消息使他陷入了深深的绝望之中。

He is in despair. 他绝望了。

Lesson 41

rude /ru:d/ *adj.*无礼的

/例/ It was very rude of her to leave without telling us. 她不向我们打声招呼就走了，这是非常不礼貌的。

Don't be rude to the guests. 不要对客人无礼。

/搭/ be rude to sb. 对某人无礼

/记/ wild 野生的，粗野的；savage 野蛮的

impolite 不礼貌的；rough 粗糙的，粗鲁的

gentle 高雅的，温柔的；noble 高贵的；polite 有礼貌的

/题/ It is rude _____ you to say such words.

A. for B. of C. to D. with

mirror /'mɪrə/ *n.*镜子

/例/ A woman usually carries a small mirror in her bag. 妇女一般在包里带着个小镜子。

Fashion is a mirror of the times. 流行就是时代的一面镜子。

hole /həʊl/ *n.*孔

/例/ There is a hole in my sock. 我的袜子上有个洞。

/搭/ be in a hole 处于困境；pick a hole in 找碴

/题/ The boat has a hole _____ each side.

A. in B. at C. on

remark /rɪ'mɑ:k/ *v.*评说

/例/ It is impolite to remark upon other's dressing. 对别人的衣着品头论足很没礼貌。

I remarked that we would finish the work the next day. 我说我们第二天完成这项工作。

remind /rɪ'maɪnd/ *v.*提醒

/例/ That song reminds me of when I was a child. 那首歌使我回想起我的童年。

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He reminded me to post the letter.他提醒我去寄信。

I reminded him that he had an appointment with the dentist this afternoon. 我提醒他今天下午约好了去见牙医。

/搭/ remind of 提醒某人做某事，使某人想起某事

/记/ reminder 提醒者；remindful 留意的；mention 提到；memory 回忆

in memory of 为了纪念；forget 忘记；remember 记得

/题/ Thanks for your gift. It will always remind me _____ you.

A. for B. about C. at D. of

lighthouse /'larthaus/ *n.*灯塔

/例/ The lighthouse is invisible in the heavy fog. 灯塔在大雾中看不见。

The light on the lighthouse suddenly went out. 灯塔上的灯突然灭了。

Lesson 42

musical /'mju:zɪkəl/ *adj.*精通音乐的

/例/ He can play nearly every musical instrument. 他几乎能够演奏每一种音乐器械。

I guess I don't have any musical talent. 我猜想我没有任何音乐天赋。

/题/ The piece of bamboo _____ a musical sound.

A. made B. make C. makes

market /'mɑ:kɪt/ *n.*市场，集市

/例/ Mum has gone to the market to buy vegetables. 妈妈去集市买菜了。

/搭/ super market 超级市场，超市；go to the market 去市场

on the market 在市场上；in the market 上市，待售

/题/ Farmers go to _____ to buy and sell animals.

A. the market B. a market C. market

snake charmer 玩蛇者

/例/ There are many snake charmers in India. 在印度有很多玩蛇的人。

Snake charmers are a spectacle in India. 玩蛇者在印度是一道风景。

pipe /paɪp/ *n.*（吹奏的）管乐器

/例/ The main gas pipe burst. 瓦斯的主要管道破了。

/题/ The pipe behind the store is _____ the gas.

A. for B. on C. at D. to

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tune /tju:n/ *n.*曲调

/补/ *v.*调音；调节，调整

/例/ His ideas are in tune with the times. 他的思想合乎时代潮流。

/题/ A politician must keep _____ to popular feeling if he is to be successful.

A. informed in B. tuned C. tuned in D. in touch

glimpse /glɪmps/ *n.*一瞥

/例/ I caught a glimpse of her in the street.我在街上瞥见她。

snake /sneɪk/ *n.*蛇

/例/ There's a snake in the grass. 在草丛里有一条蛇。

Some snakes are harmless. 一些蛇是无害的。

/题/ You must look out _____ snakes in the long grass.

A. for B. up C. of

movement /'mu:vmənt/ *n.*动作

/例/ Jack had a broken leg, so now movement was quite impossible for him. 杰克弄伤了一条腿，因此现在运动对他来说是不可能的。

/记/ move 移动，搬动，感动；mobile 活动的，可移动的

quake 振动，颤抖；tremble 发抖，摇晃

shake 摇动，震动；shock 震动，震惊的事

swing 挥舞，摆动；rock 摇，摇晃

roll 打球，滚动；wag 摇动，摆动

wagging 摇动的，摇摆的；slip 溜，滑

slide 滑行，滑动；firm 牢固的，坚定的

steady 稳固的，平稳的，不动摇的

/题/ He's very old, _____ his movements are getting slower and slower.

A. and B. but C. or

continue /kən'tɪnju:/ *v.*继续

/例/ How long will they continue this strike? 这场罢工还要持续多久？

/搭/ continue to do sth. 继续做某事；continue with 继续做

continue doing sth. 继续做某事

/记/ connect 连接，相通，衔接；join 连接，联合

link 连接，联系；combine 使联合，使结合

unite 统一，联合，团结；mix 混合，搅和

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constant 经常的，不断的；apart 分开，离开

divide 分，分开，分裂；separate 分离的，单独的

break 休息时间，中断；pause 暂停，中止

interrupt 打断，打扰；stop 停止，阻止

/题/ After graduation, he _____ his studies.

A. continued B. continued with C. continue D. continuing

dance /dɑ:ns/ *v.*跳舞

/补/ *n.*舞蹈，舞会

/例/ For example, he likes dancing, but I like singing. 举例来说，他喜欢跳舞，而我喜欢唱歌。

/题/ They are giving a _____ for their daughter's birthday.

A. dance B. dancing C. danse D. dances

obviously /'ɒbvɪəslɪ/ *adv.*显然

/例/ Obviously, he did not catch my point. 显然，他没有明白我的意思。

It is obviously wrong. 这显然是错误的。

difference /'dɪfərəns/ *n.*差别

/例/ We are twins, but we have a few differences. 我们是双胞胎，但我们有些不同。

/搭/ make some difference 有些关系；make a（some）difference to 有意义，起作用

make a difference between… 对…区别对待；difference of… 在…上有差别

difference with 和…有差别，有争议

/记/ extra 特别的，额外的；extremely 极，非常

special 特别的，特殊的；particularly 特别，尤其

curious 古怪的，奇妙的；strange 奇怪的，陌生的

type 类型，样式；kind 种类

sort 种类，类别；variety 变化性，多样性

different 不同的；identical 完全相同的

same 同一的，同样的；like 像，跟…一样

as 同样地；similar 类似的

/题/ What's the difference _____ a sheep and a goat?

A. between B. of C. on D. without

Indian /'ɪndiən/ *adj.*印度的

/补/ *n.*印度人；印第安，印第安语 *adj.*印度人的；印第安人的，印第安的

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/例/ The ancestries in the USA are Indians. 美国人的祖先是印第安人。

/搭/ American Indian 美洲印第安人；the Indian Ocean 印度洋

industry /ˈɪndəstrɪ/ *n.*工业，产业

/题/ The country is supported _____ industry.

A. by B. with C. use

Lesson 43

pole /pəʊl/ *n.*（地球的）极

/补/ *n.*杆，柱

/例/ Electricity lines as well as telephone poles were brought down by falling trees or branches. 电线和电话线杆被倒下的树或树枝压倒。

/搭/ the South Pole 南极；the North Pole 北极

/题/ Fastened _____ the pole was the national flag.

A. on B. to C. at D. in

flight /flaɪt/ *n.*飞行

/例/ I hope you enjoy your flight to Hong Kong tomorrow.

愿你明天去香港的航行旅途愉快。

/题/ My flight from London _____ Paris in a small plane was a terrifying experience.

A. in B. to C. on D. into

explorer /ɪkˈsplɔːrə/ *n.*探险家

/例/ Ten explorers set out on their expedition. 十名探险家开始了他们的考察。

The expedition was made up of ten explorers. 探险队由十名探险家组成。

lie /laɪ/ *v.*处于

/补/ *v.*躺；存在；说谎

/例/ The man lies on the road. 这个男人躺在路上。

/搭/ tell a lie 说谎；lie off 暂停工作

lie on 依赖，压迫；lie under 蒙受

lie up 卧床；lie to 位于（不接触）

lie down 躺下

/题/ The wounded soldier _____ in the battlefield spoke out.

A. lying B. who was lying C. lay D. A or B

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serious /ˈsɪərɪəs/ *adj.*严重的

/补/ *adj.*严肃的

/例/ This subject has never been paid any serious attention. 这个科目从来没有被重视过。

/题/ He looks very _____.

A. seriously B. serious C. sadly D. sadness

point /pɔɪnt/ *n.*地点

/补/ *v.*指，指出 *n.*点；小数点；标点；观点；要点

/例/ A straight line is the shortest distance between two points. 一条直线是两点之间最短的距离。

/搭/ come to the point 说到要点，扼要地说；catch the point 抓住要点

a case in point 恰当的例子；a point of view 观点，看法，角度

at all points 在各方面；in point of fact 实际上，事实上

to the point 中肯，扼要，切题；on the point of 即将…的时候

point out 指出，引起注意；point to 指着，指向

/题/ Shouldn't be afraid to have our shortcomings _____.

A. pointing out B. point out

C. being pointed out D. pointed out

seem /siːm/ *v.*似乎，好像

/例/ She seems to have given up all hopes of life.（= It seems that she has given up all hopes of life.）她似乎放弃了一切活下去的希望。

/搭/ seem to do sth. 看上去…，好像…；it seems 看起来好像，似乎

there seems 好像；seem as if… 像是…

/题/ Fifteen minutes _____ an hour when one is waiting for a phone call.

A. to seem B. seem C. seemed D. seems

crash /kræʃ/ *v.*坠毁

/补/ *v.*碰撞；摔坏 *n.*坠落；撞坏；瓦解；撞击声

/例/ All the passengers were killed in the plane crash. 在那次飞机失事中，乘客全部遇难。

sack /sæk/ *n.*袋子

/补/ *v.*解雇

/例/ He was sacked for losing an important document. 由于丢了一份重要文件他被解雇了。

clear /klɪə/ *v.*越过

/搭/ It's clear that… 显然…；clear up 整理，收拾，放晴；clear away 把…清除，清理

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/题/ I want _____ that I am honest.

A. to make it clear　　B. to make clear

C. to make it clear　　D. making it clear

aircraft /'eəkrɑ:ft/ *n.*飞机

/补/ *n.*航空器，飞艇

/例/ There won't be any spare aircraft tomorrow morning. 明天上午没有任何空闲的飞机。

/题/ There are some _____ on the airport.

A. aircraft　B. aircrafts　C. aircraftes

endless /'endlɪs/ *adj.*无尽的

/例/ The journey seemed endless. 旅途似乎没有尽头。

He marvelled at the endless universe. 他对广袤无垠的宇宙感到好奇。

plain /pleɪn/ *n.*平原

/补/ *adj.*平易的，易懂的；简单的，朴素的

/例/ His voice was clear and plain. 他的声音清晰明白。

/搭/ plain reason 明显的道理；a plain life 朴素的生活

/题/ It's as plain as the nose _____ your face.

A. in　B. on　C. at　D. to

Lesson 44

forest /'fɒrɪst/ *n.*森林

/例/ If we run into the forest, we can hide among the trees. 如果我们跑进森林，可以藏在树丛中。

/题/ Most of the forest of England has been cut _____.

A. off　B. away　C. down

risk /rɪsk/ *n.*危险，冒险

/补/ *v.*冒险

/例/ There is the risk of your catching cold. 你有可能感冒。

/题/ He thinks we shouldn't go ahead with this plan because of the _____ of failure.

A. future　B. pressure　C. worry　D. risk

picnic /'pɪknɪk/ *n.*野餐

/题/ We usually enjoy a picnic _____ the beach, even though the sand does get into the

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food.

A. in　　B. on　　C. at　　D. to

edge /edʒ/ *n.*边缘

/例/ Don't put the glass on the edge of the table; it may get knocked off. 不要将玻璃杯放在桌子边上，容易被碰掉。

/题/ Don't put the glass _____ the edge of the table it may get knocked off.

A. at　　B. on　　C. to　　D. in

strap /stræp/ *n.*带，皮带

/例/ He bought a new watch because the old one's strap broke. 他买了块新表，因为原来的那块手表的带子断了。

She hunted many shops, but could not find a strap that matched her watch. 她找了好几家商店，但是没有找到与她手表相配的表带。

possession /pəˈzeʃən/ *n.*所有

/补/ *n.*占有物，所有物；财产

/例/ He is in possession of a farm. 他拥有一家农场。

/搭/ take possession of 获得，占有，购得，占据；in possession of 占有，拥有，持有

in sb.'s（the）possession of 被某人所拥有

come into sb.'s possession（某物）被某人占有

/记/ possess 占有；dispossess 夺走；possessed 拥有的；belong 属于，附属

own 自己的；poor 贫穷的，贫乏的；rich 有钱的，丰富的；wealth 财富，财产

treasure 金银财宝；owner 所有者，物主；ownership 所有权；wealthy 富有的

/题/ Almost everything _____ the enemy after the war.

A. took possession of by　　B. Too possession of

C. was taken possession by　　D. was taken possession of by

breath /breθ/ *n.*呼吸

/例/ Mrs. Smith held her breath, and her whole body went cold. 史密斯太太屏住呼吸，全身发冷。

/搭/ catch one's breath 一时屏住呼吸，歇口气，缓口气；lose one's breath 喘不过气来

not to be mentioned in the same breath（with）不可同日而语，不能相提并论

one's last breath 生命最后的一息（刻）；save（keep）one's breath 别白费力气

take breath 歇一歇，喘口气；out of breath 上气不接下气

take one's breath away 使人吃惊或高兴得说不出话来

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the breath of life 不可少的东西；waste one's breath 白说，白费力气

/记/ breathe 呼吸

/题/ The mile run left Bill _____.

A. under his breath　　B. out of breath

C. recover his breath　　D. hold his breath

contents /'kɒntents/ *n.*内有的物品

/例/ She went through the contents of the safe, but could not find the important contract. 她翻找保险箱里的东西，但是没有找到那份重要的合同。

Most of the contents of the safe are jewellery. 保险箱里的大多数东西是珠宝。

mend /mend/ *v.*修理

/例/ He helped us mend the coats, shoes and chairs. Sometimes he can repair watches and cars. 他帮我们补衣服、修鞋和椅子。有时他还会（帮我们）修表和汽车。

/题/ My shoes need _____.

A. to mend　　B. to mending

C. to be mended　　D. to be mending

Lesson 45

clear /klɪə/ *adj.*无罪的，不亏心的

/搭/ *v.*清除

/搭/ It's clear that… 显然…；clear up 整理，收拾，放晴

clear away 把…清除，清理

/题/ I want _____ that I am honest.

A. to make it clear　　B. to make clear

C. to make it clear　　D. making it clear

conscience /'kɒnʃəns/ *n.*良心，道德心

/例/ You should act according to your conscience. 你应凭良心做事。

wallet /'wɒlɪt/ *n.*皮夹，钱夹

/例/ I carry some credit cards in my wallet. 我皮夹子里带着几张信用卡。

savings /'seɪvɪŋz/ *n.*存款

/例/ He bought the car with all his savings. 他用所有的储蓄买了那辆车。

She drew all her savings from the bank. 她把所有的存款都从银行里取出来了。

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The old woman lived comfortably on her savings. 那个老妇人靠着存款过着舒服的日子。

village /'vɪlɪdʒə/ *n.*村民

/记/ citizen 市民；farmer 农夫；peasant 农民；soldier 战士
policeman 警察；province 省，行政区；city 城市；town 市镇，城镇
village 乡村，村庄；area 地区，面积；region 地方，区域；district 地区，区域
zone 区域，地区；block 街区，街段

per cent /pə-'sent/ 百分之…

/例/ More than seventy percent of the earth is covered with ocean. 地球上超过70%的面积被海洋覆盖。

Lesson 46

unload /ʌn'ləʊd/ *v.*卸（货）

/例/ The goods were unloaded at the port. 货物在港口卸下来。
The workers were busy unloading the goods from the ship. 工人们在忙着把货物从船上卸下来。

wooden /'wʊdn/ *adj.*木制的

/例/ He was dressed in woolen leggings. 他穿着羊毛绑腿。
She had a woolen scarf around her neck. 她围着一条羊毛围巾。

/题/ The room was full _____ wooden furniture.
A. on B. at C. for D. of

extremely /ɪk'stri:mlɪ/ *adv.*非常，极其

/例/ I was extremely angry! 我非常生气!

occur /ə'kɜ:/ *v.*发生

/补/ *v.*出现；想起

/例/ At the beginning of June an event occurred. 在六月初发生了一件事。

/记/ happen（偶然）发生，碰巧；occur 发生
accident 事故，意外事件；incident 小事件，（含有暴力行为的）事件，事变
event 大事，事件；adventure 冒险，奇异的经历
experience 经历，经验；chance 机会，偶然

/题/ I hope this _____ occur again.

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A. doesn't B. didn't C. won't

astonish /əsˈtɒnɪʃ/ *v.*使惊讶

/例/ The gift of ten dollars astonished the little girl. 这个十美元的礼物使这个小女孩很惊讶。

/搭/ be astonished at / by 对…感到惊讶

/记/ astonishing 惊人的

/题/ He _____ me by his appearance.

A. astonished B. astonishing C. astonishment D. astonish

pipe /paɪp/ *n.*堆

/题/ The pipe behind the store is _____ the gas.

A. for B. on C. at D. to

woollen /ˈwʊlən/ *n.*羊毛

/补/ *adj.*羊毛的，羊毛制的

/例/ Is that cardigan woolen? 那件开襟衫是羊毛编织的吗？

goods /gʊdz/ *n.*货物，商品

/题/ There _____ a large variety of goods in the shops.

A. isb. are C. were

discover /dɪsˈkʌvə/ *v.*发现

/补/ *v.*暴露；显示

/例/ They talked and talked and suddenly discovered that it was too late to catch the plane. 他们谈着谈着突然发现已经太晚赶不上飞机了。

Who discovered America in 1492? 谁在 1492 年发现了美洲?

/题/ The corn, potato and tomato are plants that were first _____ in America by Columbus.

A. invented B. grew C. discovered D. needed

admit /ədˈmɪt/ *v.*承认

/补/ *vt.*供认；准许…进入，准许…加入

/例/ The company admitted their fault to the customer. 公司向顾客承认了错误。

/搭/ admit of 容许有；admit to 承认，供认

admit doing sth. 承认（做过某事）；admit ... into / in 允许进入，让…进来

/记/ admitted 公认的；admittedly 明白；admittance 许可进入

/题/ This case doesn't admit _____ in public.

A. of discussing B. of being discussed

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C. being discussed　　D. discussing

confine /kənfaɪn/ *v.*关在（狭小的空间里）

/补/ *v.*限制，局限于；管制，禁闭

/例/ Please confine your remarks to this subject. 发言请限定在本主题范围内。

/题/ The captive was _____ in a dungeon.

A. restricted　B. confined　C. controlled　D. restrained

normal /ˈnɔːməl/ *adj.*正常的，通常的

/例/ Weeping is a normal response to pain. 哭泣是痛苦的正常反应。

/记/ common 普通的，一般的；unusual 不寻常的

regular 规则的，整齐的；chief 主要的

main 主要的；leading 最主要的，第一位的

basic 基础的；importance 重要，重要性

famous 著名的；well-known 出名的

extra 特别的，额外的；extremely 极，非常

special 特别的，特殊的

/题/ Do you think it is normal _____ so tired?

A. that a child gets　　B. for a child getting

C. for a child to get　　D. for a child child get

Lesson 47

thirsty /θɜːstɪ/ *adj.*贪杯的

/补/ *adj.*口渴的

/例/ I often feel thirsty when it's very hot in summer. 夏天天热时，我常感到口渴。

He was thirsty for news. 他渴望着消息。

/搭/ be thirsty for 渴望…

/题/ When you are thirsty you need something _____.

A. to eat　B. to drink　C. to be drunk

ghost /gəʊst/ *n.*鬼魂

/例/ A man with a guilty conscience is said to be afraid of ghosts. 据说心里有愧的人怕见鬼。

The graveyard is haunted by ghosts. 墓地闹鬼。

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haunt /hɔ:nt/ *v.*（鬼）来访，闹鬼

/例/ No one dared to live in the haunted mansion. 没人敢住在闹鬼的别墅。

People believed that after his death the house was haunted. 人们认为他死后，房子就开始闹鬼。

block /blɒk/ *v.*堵

/补/ *n.*大块；街区

/搭/ a block of 一大块

/题/ _____ of flats are being built.

A. Block　　B. Block after blocks

C. Buildings and buildongs　　D. Block and blocks

furniture /'fɜ:nɪtʃə/ *n.*家具

/例/ The room had little furniture. 房间里家具很少。

/记/ closet 壁橱；bookshelf 书架；suitcase 小型旅行箱；briefcase 公文包

safe 保险箱；cushion 靠垫；armchair 靠手椅；bench 长凳

/搭/ have much furniture 有许多家具；a set of furniture 一套家具

a piece of furniture 一件家具；two pieces (articles) of furniture 两件家具

an article of furniture 一件家具

/题/ Before we moved into the new house, we bought many _____.

A. furnitures　　B. furniture

C. pieces of furniture　　D. pieces of furnitures

whisky /'wɪskɪ/ *n.*威士忌酒

/例/ He loves whisky.他爱喝威士忌。

Would you like two whiskies?你要两份威士忌吗?

suggest /sə'dʒest/ *v.*暗示

/题/ The half smile on his face suggested that he _____ happy to have given his life for his country.

A. should be　B. was　C. would be　D. had been

shake /ʃeɪk/ *v.*摇动

/变/ shook，shaken，shakes，shaking

/例/ The teacher is shaking hands with John's father. 老师正在和约翰的父亲握手。

/搭/ shake hands with sb. = shake sb.'s hands = shake sb. by the hand 与某人握手

/题/ When my father saw his teacher, he went up to him, _____.

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A. shook hand to him　　B. shook hands with him　　C. shook a hand with him

accept /ək'sept/ *v.*接受

/补/ *vt.*答应；承认，认可

/例/ I have written to accept the invitation. 我已写信接受邀请。

Please accept my congratulations. 请接受我的祝贺。

/搭/ accept ... as 认为是；accept sb.（sth.）as 接纳，同意作为…

/记/ invite 邀请；receive 收到；give 给，送；gift 礼物

welcome 欢迎；guest 宾客

/题/ Mary finally _____ Bruce as her life-long companion.

A. received　　B. accepted　　C. made　　D. honoured

Lesson 48

pull /pul/ *v.*拔

/补/ *v.*拉，牵，拖；吸引，招揽，获得

/例/ Let's pull the boat out of the water! 咱们把小船从水里拉出来吧！

/搭/ pull sth. out 拉（拔）出某东西；pull up 停下来，靠岸

pull... up from 拉起，拉上来

/题/ The hero is still in danger, but we are sure that he will _____ with the doctors' help.

A. pull away　　B. pull on　　C. pull down　　D. pull through

cotton wool 药棉

/例/ You can buy cotton wool at the drug store. 你可以在药店买到药棉。

She needed some cotton wool to treat her wound. 她需要一些药棉来处理伤口。

collect /kə'lekt/ *v.*收集

/补/ *v.*集中，聚集；去接，去取

/例/ Don't go to your room to collect your things or you may be trapped by the fire. 不要去你的房间收拾你的东西，否则你可能会困在火中。

/记/ gather 采集，聚集；pick 摘，采，挑选

choose 选择，挑选；选取；elect 选举，推选

select 选择，挑选；conference 会议，谈判，讨论

meet 会，集会；party 聚会；interview 采访，会见；crowd 人群

queue 行列，长队；row 排，行

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/题/ Fishing is his favorite hobby, and _____.

A. he'd like to collect coins as well

B. he feels like collecting coins, too

C. to collect coins is his hobby

D. collecting coins also gives him great pleasure

collection /kə'lekʃən/ *n.*收藏品，收集品

/补/ *n.*捐款

/例/ How many collections of letters are there every day? 邮差每天收几次信？

His collection is beyond comparison. 他的收藏品无人可比。

He showed his collections to his friends. 他把收藏品拿给朋友看。

nod /nɒd/ *v.*点头

/例/ The waiter greeted me with a smile and I nodded to him and sat down. 服务员微笑着问候我，我也朝他点点头，然后坐下来。

He nodded in agreement. 他点头表示同意。

/题/ He _____ his head.

A. nodded B. to nod C. nodding

meanwhile /'mi:nwaɪl/ *adv.*同时

/例/ Mother went shopping, meanwhile, I cleaned the house. 妈妈去买东西，在此期间，我打扫房子。

Meanwhile revolution had began in Germany. 与此同时革命在德国开始了。

/题/ Meanwhile I _____ my investigation.

A. continued B. continues C. continue

Lesson 49

tired /'taɪəd/ *adj.*厌烦的

/补/ *adj.*疲劳的，累的

/例/ I was so tired when I got home and I threw myself to the bed and felt asleep at once. 我到家时特别累，倒在床上立刻睡着了。

/搭/ be tired of sb.（sth./doing sth.）对某人（某事/做某事）不耐烦或感到厌烦

be tired from 因…而疲倦

/题/ I am tired _____ everything.

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A. of B. with C. at D. in

real /ri:əl/ *adj.*真正的

/例/ She bought some real English food. 她买了一些真正的英国食品。

The story was taken from real life. 这个故事取材自真实的生活。

/题/ Please give me your _____ name.

A. real B. true C. actual D. really

owner /əunə/ *n.*主人

/例/ Who's the owner of this house? 谁是这房子的房主?

The lost ring has been restored to its owner. 丢失的戒指已还给它的主人。

spring /sprɪŋ/ *n.*弹簧

/补/ *n.*春季，春天；泉水 *v.*跳，蹦

/例/ I like spring best among the four seasons. 四季中我最喜欢春季。

/搭/ spring up 迅速或突然地出现、发展、生长；Spring Festival 春节

hot spring 温泉；spring ploughing 春耕

/题/ We sometimes have snow _____ spring.

A. with B. in C. at D. to

mattress /mætrɪs/ *n.*床垫

/例/ He was not used to sleeping on a spring mattress. 他不习惯在弹簧床垫上睡觉。

The mattress is too hard for him. 那个床垫对他来说太硬了。

gust /gʌst/ *n.*一阵风

/例/ A gust turned the boat over.一阵风把小船刮翻了。

The wind blew in gusts for five days on end. 狂风连刮了五天。

sweep /swi:p/ *v.*扫，刮

/变/ swept，swept，sweeps，sweeping

/例/ Her eyes swept the room. 她把屋子环视了一遍。

/题/ My mother _____ the kitchen every day.

A. sweeps B. sweep C. sweeped

courtyard /'kɔ:tjɑ:d/ *n.*院子

/例/ Plants were growing out of the roofs, and trees were growing in the courtyards. 植物都生长在屋顶外，树都长在院子里。

/题/ He walked _____ the courtyard himself.

A. through B. to C. by

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smash /smæʃ/ *v.*碰碎，摔碎

/例/ The football hit the window and smashed it to pieces. 足球砸在窗户上，把窗户打碎了。

The naughty boy smashed the vase with a hammer.

那个调皮的男孩用锤子把花瓶砸碎了。

miraculously /mɪ'rækjʊləslɪ/ *adv.*奇迹般地

/例/ Miraculously, all the passengers on the coach survived. 长途汽车上所有的乘客都奇迹般地活下来了。

The workers miraculously completed the project. 工人们奇迹般地完成了这个工程。

unhurt /ʌn'hɜ:t/ *adj.*没有受伤的

/例/ He was unhurt in the fight. 他在打斗中没有受伤。

The driver was unhurt in the car collision. 司机在汽车相撞中没有受伤。

glance /glɑ:ns/ *v.*扫视

/补/ *n.*一看，一眼

/例/ I glanced at my watch and it was nearly midnight. 我看了一眼我的表，几乎半夜了。

The teacher glanced round the classroom. 老师向教室的四周望了望。

/搭/ glance at 看一眼；glance over（through）浏览，粗看

take a glance at 匆匆一看

/题/ When Lucy went out, I didn't _____ whether she had an umbrella or not.

A. notice B. glance C. stare D. watch

promptly /'prɒmptlɪ/ *adv.*迅速地

/例/ He did work promptly. 他干活敏捷麻利。

She answered the question promptly. 她迅速地回答了问题。

Lesson 50

ride /raɪd/ *n.*旅行

/补/ *v.*骑（自行车、马等）

/例/ I lost my handbag while I was riding along the road. 我在路上骑车时丢了包。

/题/ Can you _____ a horse?

A. ride B. drive C. to ride D. rode

excursion /ɪk'skɜ:ʃən/ *n.*远足

/例/ Last year, they made an excursion to Suzhou. 去年他们去苏州旅行。

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I joined their excursion. 我加入了他们的远足。

conductor /kən'dʌktə/ *n.*售票员

/补/ *n.*（火车上的）列车员；（乐队、合唱队）指挥；导体

/例/ It's my ticket, conductor. 这是我的票，列车员。

/记/ conduction 传送；conductor 指挥；guide 带领；lead 带领

behave 表现；express 表达；guitarist 吉他手；violinist 小提琴家

trumpeter 小喇叭手；drummer 鼓手；pianist 钢琴家；composer 作曲家

songwriter 作词家；musician 音乐家；tuner 调音师；show 指引，指示

/题/ The _____ is coming to us.

A. conductor B. conductors C. the conductor

view /vju:/ *n.*景色

/补/ *n.*看；见解；观察

/例/ This room has a fine view of Mt. Ali. 从这房间可以清楚地看到阿里山的景色。

/题/ The house has a _____ over the sea.

A. image B. view C. sight D. outlook

Lesson 51

reward /rɪ'wɔ:d/ *n.*报偿

/例/ He deserves a material reward. 他应该得到物质上的奖励。

The school offers a reward to virtuous students. 学校奖赏品德高尚的学生。

virtue /'vɜ:tju:/ *n.*美德

/例/ She is a person of great virtue. 她是个品德高尚的人。

Chinese people have many virtues. 中国人民具有很多美德。

diet /'daɪət/ *n.*节食

/补/ *n.*饮食，食物

/例/ Proper diet and exercise are both important for health. 合适的饮食和适量的运动对健康都很重要。

forbid /fə'bɪd/ *v.*禁止

/变/ forbade，forbidden，forbids，forbidding

/例/ My father forbids me to watch TV. 我父亲不准我看电视。

/搭/ forbid sb. doing sth. 禁止某人做某事

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/题/ I forbid _____ here. Who has permitted you _____ here?

A. smoke; smoking　　B. smoking; to smoke

C. smoking; smoking　　D. to smoke; smoking

hurriedly /'hʌridli/ *adv.*匆忙地

/例/ He greeted me and then hurriedly went away. 他同我打过招呼，然后匆匆地走了。

After work, he went home hurriedly. 一下班他就匆匆回家。

embarrass /ɪm'bærəs/ *v.*使尴尬

/例/ She embarrasses easily. 她容易害羞。

guiltily /'gɪltɪli/ *adv.*内疚地

/例/ He buried his face in his hands guiltily. 他内疚地把脸埋在手里。

strict /strɪkt/ *adj.*严格的

/搭/ be strict with sb. 对某人要求严格；be strict in sth. 对某事要求严格

/题/ Their parents are too serious and too _____ their children.

A. correct to　B. strict with　C. strict in　D. strict

reward /rɪ'wɔ:d/ *v.*给奖赏

/例/ How can I reward your kindness? 我怎么报答你的好意呢？

He rewarded the newspaper boy $40. 他奖赏报童 40 美元。

occasionally /ə'keɪʒənəli/ *adv.*偶尔地

/例/ The couple went to the cinema occasionally. 那对夫妇偶尔去看看电影。

Occasionally, I met the lonely old man in the park. 偶尔我在公园遇到那个孤独的老人。

Lesson 52

temporarily /'tempərərɪli/ *adv.*暂时地

/例/ He was out of work temporarily. 只是暂时失业。

She lived with her parents temporarily. 只是暂时和父母住在一起。

inch /ɪntʃ/ *n.*英寸

/例/ There are twelve inches in one foot. 一英尺有 12 英寸。

I'm five feet six inches tall. 我身高五英尺六英寸。

/搭/ every inch 彻底的；inch by inch 逐渐地，渐渐地

within an inch of 几乎，差一点

/题/ How many _____ of rain fell last year?

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A. inch　　B. inchs　　C. inches

space /speɪs/ *n.*空间

/搭/ in outer space 在外部太空；space flight 太空飞行，宇航

space ship 宇宙飞船；space station 太空站

space travel 宇宙航行，太空旅行；take up more space 占据更多的空间

/题/ In science fiction we read of flying saucers travelling through _____.

A. the space　　B. spaces　　C. space　　D. some spaces

actually /'æktʃʊəlɪ/ *adv.*实际上

/例/ Actually, he is responsible for the project. 实际上，他负责这个项目。

Actually, he was fired by the boss. 实际上，他被老板解雇了。

Lesson 53

hot /hɒt/ *adj.*带电的，充电的

/补/ *adj.*热的，热情的

/例/ It's hotter in the south of China than in the north. 在中国，南方比北方热。

/搭/ hot dog 热狗；hot spring 温泉

be hot for sth. 热烈要求；be hot on doing 热衷于做…

a hot debate 激烈的讨论

/题/ The weather has been very _____.

A. heat　　B. heated　　C. hot

fireman /'faɪəmən/ *n.*消防队员

/例/ The firemaster is training the firemen and firewomen.

消防队长正在训练男女消防队员。

cause /kɔ:z/ *v.*引起

/补/ *n.*原因，理由；事业，目标 *v.*造成，使得

/题/ According to the recent research, heavy coffee drinking and heart attack is not necessarily _____ and effect.

A. reason　　B. impact　　C. fact　　D. cause

examine /ɪg'zæmɪn/ *v.*检查

/例/ The doctor examined the patient with care. 大夫对病人进行了仔细检查。

/题/ There are a number of students _____ to get _____.

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A. waited; examined　　B. waiting; examining

C. waiting; examined　　D. to wait; examining

accidentally /ˌæksɪˈdentlɪ/ *adv.*意外地

/例/ He learned the truth accidentally. 他偶然得知了真相。

The patient accidently learned that he had got a cancer. 病人意外地得知自己得了癌症。

remains /rɪˈmeɪnz/ *n.*尸体，残骸

/例/ The divers found the remains of the ancient ship. 潜水员找到了古代船只的残骸。

A new city was built on the remains of the buildings. 在建筑物的废墟上建起了一座新城。

wire /ˈwaɪə/ *n.*电线

/例/ Make sure that electric wires are safe and that children can't touch them. 确保电线安全而且孩子们够不着。

/题/ Please wire me _____ you can come.

A. if　B. when　C. while

volt /vəult/ *n.*伏特（电压单位）

power line 电力线

/例/ The power line of this city is very complex. 该城市的电力线很复杂。

The power line of the city has a good maintanence. 这个城市的电力线维修得很好。

solve /sɒlv/ *v.*解决

/例/ We must solve the current economic crisis. 我们必须解决当前的经济危机。

/记/ settle 解决；to settle on 解决

overcome 克服；to work out 解决

/题/ Richard was very bright and _____ the crossword puzzle in ten minutes.

A. solution　B. solved　C. settled　D. ended

mystery /ˈmɪstərɪ/ *n.*谜

/例/ It's a mystery to me why they didn't come here. 他们为什么没来，我觉得这是个谜。

It is a mystery to me why he lives in solitude. 他为什么隐居，这对我是个谜。

Nature has a lot of mysteries. 自然界有很多奥秘。

snatch /snætʃ/ *v.*抓住

/例/ The thief snatched her bag and ran. 盗贼抢走了她的手提包后逃之夭夭。

spark /spɑːk/ *n.*电火花

/补/ *v.*发出火花，发出电花

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/例/ What made the electric wire spark? 电线冒火花是什么原因?

Striking two stones can produce spark. 擦打两块石头可以产生火花。

Some forest fires are caused by sparks. 一些森林火灾是由电火花引起的。

Lesson 54

sticky /'stɪkɪ/ *adj.*粘的

/例/ These sticky sweets do harm to children's teeth. 这些粘牙的糖果对孩子的牙齿有害。

My fingers are sticky with jam. 我的手指粘糊糊的都是果酱。

finger /'fɪŋgə/ *n.*手指

/例/ A hand has five fingers. 一只手有五个手指。

/题/ A hand _____ four fingers and a thumb.

A. has B. have C. had

pie /paɪ/ *n.*馅饼

/例/ Would you like some more pie? 你想再吃点馅饼吗?

/搭/ as easy as pie 极容易

mix /mɪks/ *v.*混合，拌和

/例/ Sometimes we can mix our work with pleasure.

有时我们能够将工作和娱乐融合在一起。

/搭/ mix sth. up 拌和；be mixed up in 参与某事

/题/ A cold rain was falling, _____ with snow.

A. mixing B. mixed C. to mix D. having mixed

pastry /'peɪstrɪ/ *n.*面糊

/例/ There are kinds of pastries at the tea time. 下午茶时有各种点心。

Her coat was dotted with pastry. 她的外套沾满了面糊。

annoying /ə'nɔɪɪŋ/ *adj.*恼人的

/例/ He did away with the annoying habit. 他改掉了恶习。

It was annoying to be distracted during the study. 学习时被打扰真令人生气。

receiver /rɪ'si:və/ *n.*电话的话筒

/例/ He picked up the receiver. 他拿起话筒。

She replaced the receiver. 她把听筒放回原处。

dismay /dɪs'meɪ/ *v.*失望，泄气

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/例/ I was dismayed to learn that the lecture was cancelled. 得知讲座取消了，我很失望。

He was dismayed to see that his opponent was such a strong person. 看到对手这么强大，他泄气了。

recognize /'rekəgnaɪz/ *v.*认出，听出

/补/ *v.*承认

/例/ He has changed but I could recognize him at once. 他变了，但我还是立刻认出他来。

They recognized the new government. 他们承认这个新政府。

/题/ — Oh, it's you! I _____ you.

— I've just had my hair cut and I'm wearing new glasses.

A. didn't recognize　　B. hadn't recognized

C. haven't recognized　　D. don't recognize

persuade /pə'sweɪd/ *v.*说服，劝说

/例/ The company is trying to persuade people to buy their products. 公司正试图说服人们买他们的产品。

/搭/ persuade sb. to do sth. 说服某人做某事

/题/ While shopping, people sometimes can't help _____ into buying something they don't really need.

A. to persuade　　B. persuading

C. being persuaded　　D. be persuaded

mess /mes/ *n.*乱七八糟

/补/ *v.*弄脏，弄乱，搞糟

/例/ The children's room is in a terrible mess. 孩子们的房间乱七八糟。

doorknob /'dɔ:nɒb/ *n.*门把手

/例/ He turned the doorknob and opened the door. 他扭动门把手，把门打开。

There was something wrong with the doorknob. 门把手出了问题。

sign /saɪn/ *v.*签字

/补/ *n.*记号，符号，痕迹，标志

/补/ a traffic sign 交通标志；sign an agreement with sb. 和某人签订一个协议

/题/ I saw his name _____ in large letters.

A. sigh　B. signing　C. signed　D. to sign

register /'redʒɪstə/ *v.*挂号邮寄

/补/ *v.*登记；（仪表等）指示

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/例/ I'd like to register this letter. 我要把这封信寄挂号的（我要寄挂号信）。

Lesson 55

gold /gəuld/ *n.*金子

/补/ *n.*黄色，金色

/例/ In Barcelona the Chinese team got 16 gold medals, of which 12 were won by women. 在巴塞罗那，中国队夺得 16 块金牌，其中有 12 枚由女选手获得。

/题/ Gold is found _____ rock and streams.

A. towards B. on C. in

mine /mam/ *n.*矿

/补/ *v.*采掘，开矿 *pron.*我的（东西）

/例/ Many men were buried where they worked when there was an accident at the mine. 许多人在矿井发生事故时被埋在他们工作的矿井里。

Mine is on the table. 我的在桌上。

/题/ Our country is full of _____.

A. coal mine B. coals mines C. mines of D. coal mines

treasure /'treʒə/ *n.*财宝

/例/ The men buried their treasure deep in the sand. 那些人把他们的财宝深深地埋在沙子里。

Many treasure of gold and silver have been found in old tombs. 许多金银财宝在古墓里被找到了。

/题/ This book was his chief _____.

A. treasure B. treasures C. the treasure

revealer /rɪ'vi:lə/ *n.*探测器

/例/ Equipped with the advanced revealer, they soon found the black box of the crashed plane. 由于配备了高级探测器，他们很快就找到了失事飞机的黑匣子。

This revealer is out of date. 这个探测器已过时了。

invent /ɪn'vent/ *v.*发明

/补/ *v.*创造；捏造，虚构

/例/ Edison invented the electric lamp. 爱迪生发明电灯。

/题/ It is well know that Thomas Edison _____ *the electric lamp.*

A. invented B. discovered C. found D. developed

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detect /dɪ'tekt/ *v.*探测

/例/ They detected radioactive material in the house. 他们探测到房子里有放射性物质。

He detects the escape of gas in the kitchen. 他测到厨房里煤气泄露。

bury /'berɪ/ *v.*埋藏

/例/ After the battle the living buried the dead. 战斗过后，幸存的人将死亡的人埋葬。

/搭/ be buried in 专心于、沉（思）于

/记/ burial 埋葬；funeral 葬礼；tomb, grave 坟墓；tombstone 墓碑

gravestone 墓碑；graveyard 墓地；prayer 祈祷；mourn 哀痛，哀悼

sad 悲伤的；cry 哭；sob 抽泣；weep 哭泣；tear 眼泪

/题/ _____ in thought, he didn't notice me when I came in.

A. To be buried　B. Buried　C. Bury himself　D. Burying

cave /keɪv/ *n.*山洞

/例/ Some animals often hibernate in caves. 一些动物经常在山洞里冬眠。

/记/ hole 洞；hill 小山；valley 山谷；mountainside; hillside 山腰

cliff 峭壁；volcano 火山

/题/ The pictures were drawn _____ the walls of the cave.

A. on　B. in　C. at　D. over

seashore /'si:ʃɔ:/ *n.*海岸

/例/ Many sea creatures were washed up on to the seashore.

许多海里的生物被冲到海滩上。

The old man built a small wooden hut near the seashore.

老人在靠近海边的地方建了一个小木屋。

pirate /'paɪərət/ *n.*海盗

/例/ He was once caught by the pirates. 他曾被海盗抓住过。

Pirates were said to be cruel. 据说海盗很凶残。

arm /ɑ:m/ *v.*武装

/补/ *n.*手臂，胳膊；武器 *vt.*装备

/例/ She put up her left arm. 她举起她的左胳膊。

/搭/ in one's arms 抱…；bear arms 扛枪，当兵

lay down one's arms 放下武器，投降；take up arms 拿起武器

under arms 持有武器，武装起来的；up in arms 持有武器，准备反抗

arm in arm 挽着手臂；take sth. in one's arms 把…抱在怀里

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/记/ armchair 扶手椅

/题/ The workers marched forward, hand _____ hand and arm _____ arm.

A. by, by B. in, in C. in, by D. by, in

soil /sɔɪl/ *n.*泥土

/例/ We can't plant anything in such poor soil.我们没法在如此贫瘠的土地上种植任何东西。

/题/ Heavy rain would wash away the rich _____ soil that is so important to agriculture.

A. soil B. land C. earth D. surface

entrance /'entrəns/ *n.*入口

/例/ The entrance is over there. 入口处就在那边。

/题/ There are many _____ in the hall.

A. entrance B. entrances C. an entrance

finally /'faməlɪ/ *adv.*最后

/补/ *adv.*最终，终于

/例/ Finally, he thanked them and took his leave. 最后，他向他们道谢，然后离去。

worthless /'wɜ:θlɪs/ *adj.*毫无价值的

/例/ The fake painting is worthless.

这幅假画一钱不值。

This is worthless currency.

这个货币没有价值。

thoroughly /'θʌrəlɪ/ *adv.*彻底地

/例/ They searched the house thoroughly, but found nothing. 他们彻底地搜查了房子，但是一无所获。

He checked the engine of his car thoroughly before he set out. 动身前，他彻底地检查了汽车的引擎。

trunk /trʌŋk/ *n.*行李箱

/例/ His trunk was fully packed. 他的行李箱装满了东西。

She left her trunk at the railway station in a hurry. 匆忙中她把行李箱落在火车站了。

confidence /'kɒnfidəns/ *n.*信心

/例/ I have full confidence in her. 我充分信任她。

It is important to build up self-confidence. 建立自信很重要。

value /'vælju:/ *n.*价值

/补/ *n.*实用性，重要性 *v.*评价，估计；尊重，重视

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/例/ They liked the apartment so much that they paid 20% above market value for it. 他们太喜欢这套公寓了，因此他们付了高于市场价格20%的钱。

/题/ You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.

A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness

Lesson 56

sound /saund/ *n.*声音

/补/ *v.*听起来；发声；响

/例/ That sounds so interesting. 那听起来很有趣。

/题/ Your suggestion _____ good.

A. sounds B. hears C. listens to D. listens

excitement /ɪk'saɪtmənt/ *n.*激动，兴奋

/例/ Critics welcome the new novel in excitement. 评论家们激动万分地对这部新小说表示欢迎。

She began to blush with excitement. 因为激动她的脸开始变红。

handsome /'hænsəm/ *adj.*漂亮的，美观的

/补/ *adj.*（女子）健美的，端庄的；慷慨的；宏伟的

/例/ He is a handsome man。他是个美男子。

/搭/ a handsome old man 矍铄的老人；a handsome present 慷慨的礼物

/题/ He is a _____ fellow.

A. beautiful B. pretty C. handsome

Rolls-Royce /ˌrəʊlz'rɔɪs/ 罗尔斯－罗伊斯

Benz /benz/ *n.*奔驰

wheel /wi:l/ *n.*轮子

/例/ A bicycle has two wheels. 自行车有两个轮子。

/题/ Carts, cars and trains run _____ wheels.

A. in B. at C. on

explosion /ɪks'pləʊʒən/ *n.*爆炸，轰炸

/例/ The explosion was heard two kilometers away. 爆炸声两公里外都听得见。

The building collapsed amid explosions. 在爆炸声中，这栋房子坍塌了。

course /kɔ:s/ *n.*跑道，行程

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/补/ *n.*过程；经过；方向；路线；科目；课程；一道菜

/例/ He studied hard and got his degree at the end of his course. 他努力学习并在课程结束时取得了学位。

/搭/ in the course of 在…期间；as a matter of course 自然地；of course 当然

/记/ education 教育，培养；kindergarten 幼儿园；school 学校；college 学院
institute 学会；协会；学院，研究院
university（综合性）大学；junior 初级的，低年级的
senior（中学）高年级的；primary 初级的
class（学校里的）班，课；lesson 课，功课，教训
lecture 演讲，讲座；grade 年级，等级
graduate 毕业；teach 教，教书
professor（大学）教授；student 学生
pupil 小学生；monitor 班长

/题/ —Do you mind my taking this seat?
—_____.

A. Yes, sit down please　　B. No, of course not
C. Yes, take it please　　D. No, you can't take it

rival /'raɪvəl/ *n.*对手

/补/ *v.*竞争，对抗

/例/ We used to be rival in love（for Jane）. 我们曾经是（追求简的）情敌。

speed /spi:d/ *v.*疾驶

/补/ *n.*速度

/例/ When the police found them, they were driving the car at the speed of 150 kilometres per hour. 当警察发现他们时，他们正以每小时 150 公里的速度行驶。
If you want to speed up your work, you should use a computer. 如果你想加速你的工作，你应该使用一台计算机。

/搭/ at speed 迅速地，快地；with all speed 尽快地
speed up 加速，提速，加快速度

/题/ He decided to place an order _____ bicycle.

A. to a ten-speeds　　B. to a ten-speed
C. for a ten-speeds　　D. for a ten-speed

downhill /ˌdaʊn'hɪl/ *adv.*下坡

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/例/ He lost his balance and rolled downhill. 他失去平衡，滚下了山坡。

She cautiously moved downhill. 她小心谨慎地下坡。

Lesson 57

madam /'mædəm/ *n.*太太，夫人

/例/ Madam Curie will always be remembered as the discoverer of radium. 居里夫人将永远因是镭的发现者而被人们所记住。

May I help you, madam? 我能帮你的忙吗，夫人？

jeans /dʒi:nz/ *n.*牛仔裤

/例/ Jeans soon became popular on the campus. 牛仔裤很快在校园流行起来。

It is inapropriate to wear jeans at a party. 在晚会上穿牛仔裤不合时宜。

hesitate /'heziteɪt/ *v.*犹豫，迟疑

/例/ She hesitated before picking up the phone. 她在拿起电话听筒前犹豫了一下。

When you have difficulties in translating the article, don't _____ to ask me.

A. hesitate B. hesitant C. hesitance D. hesitation

serve /sɜ:v/ *n.*接待（顾客）

/补/ *v.*（为…）服务，（为…）服役，（为…）尽责；招待（顾客等）；端上，摆出（饭菜等）

/例/ Our main purpose is to serve mankind. 我们的主要目的是为人民服务。

/搭/ serve as 充当，用作

/题/ In some parts of the world, tea _____ with milk and sugar.

A. is serving B. is served C. serves D. served

scornfully /'skɔ:nfəlɪ/ *adv.*轻蔑地

/例/ The guard looked at the old man in rags scornfully. 门卫轻蔑地打量这个衣衫褴褛的老人。

He spoke to his junior scornfully. 他同下属说话语气很轻蔑。

punish /'pʌnɪʃ/ *v.*惩罚

/例/ He punished his son for lying. 他因儿子说谎而惩罚他。

The boy was punished for being late. 那个男孩因迟到而被惩罚了。

/搭/ punish sb. for sth. 因为某事惩罚某人

/题/ Mother punished Henry _____.

A. to steal B. stealing C. steal D. for stealing

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fur /fɜ:/ *n.*裘皮

/例/ The night was cold, so the woman wore her fur coat.

晚上冷，所以那个女人穿上她的皮衣。

/题/ Cats are covered _____ soft fur.

A. in B. on C. for D. with

eager /'i:gə/ *adj.*热切的，热情的

/例/ We are eager for success again. 我们渴望再次成功。

/搭/ be eager for sth.（to do sth.）急于做某事

/题/ Tom is always _____ student.

A. a slow B. an eager C. a hopeful D. a patient

Lesson 58

blessing /'blesɪŋ/ *n.*福分，福气

/例/ It is my blessing to know you. 认识你是我的福气。

The disaster is over, what a blessing! 灾难结束了，这真是幸事！

disguise /dɪs'gaɪz/ *n.*伪装

/补/ *v.*假装，伪装

/例/ He disguised himself as a woman for fun. 他乔装女人取乐。

tiny /'taɪnɪ/ *adj.*极小的

/例/ He lived in a tiny house all by himself. 他独自一人住在一所小房子里。

/题/ She showed us _____ a tiny bedroom.

A. into B. around C. for

possess /pə'zes/ *v.*拥有

/例/ He possesses five acres of land. 他拥有五英亩土地。

cursed /'kɜ:sd/ *adj.*可恨的

/例/ The family was cursed from the first generation. 这个家族从第一代起就遭到了诅咒。

I hate this cursed cold weather. 我讨厌这种该死的冷天。

increase /ɪn'kri:s/ *v.*增加

/补/ *n.*增大，增长，增值

/例/ He suddenly increased the speed of his car. 他突然将车加速。

/搭/ on the increase 逐渐增加

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/记/ rise 升高，增长；raise 举起

/题/ One of the consequences of our planet's being warming up is a(n) _____ in the number of natural disasters.

A. result B. account C. reason D. increase

plant /plɑ:nt/ *v.*种植

/补/ *n.*植物

/例/ Plants need water and sunshine. 植物需要水和阳光。

/题/ They've built a new chemical _____.

A. plant B. plants C. the plant

church /tʃɜ:tʃ/ *n.*教堂

/例/ Which church do you belong to? 你属于哪一个教会?

/搭/ go to church 去教堂

/记/ Christ 基督；God 神；Heaven 天堂；angel 天使

sister, nun 修女；follower 信徒；cross 十字架；pray 祈祷

prayer 祈祷；Easter 复活节；hell 地狱；devil 魔鬼，撒旦

/题/ Is there _____ around?

A. a church B. church C. the church

evil /'i:vl/ *adj.*坏的

/补/ *adj.*邪恶的，罪恶的；不幸的 *n.*邪恶，罪恶

/例/ They have fallen in evil days. 他们交上了厄运。

/题/ The bad man was punished for his _____ acts.

A. evil B. eve C. exile D. exit

reputation /ˌrepju(:)'teɪʃən/ *n.*名声

/补/ *n.*声望

/例/ Our teacher has a good reputation for teaching. 我们老师因教学好而享有好名声。

/题/ He attained a world-wide _____ with his pioneer research in chemistry and physics.

A. repetition B. resignation C. name D. reputation

claim /kleɪm/ *v.*以…为其后果

/补/ *v.*要求；声称，主张；索赔 *n.*主张，断言；索赔要求；要求权，所有权

/例/ The government's claim that the factory waste had killed the fish was correct. 政府声称那家工厂的废水毒死了鱼，这个说法是正确的。

/题/ He _____ that he could finish the job without any help.

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A. claimed B. required C. demanded D. denounced

victim /'vɪktɪm/ *n.*受害者，牺牲品

/例/ Those children are the sad victims of their parents' divorce. 那些孩子因父母离婚而成为可怜的牺牲品。

vicar /'vɪkə/ *n.*教区牧师

/例/ The vicar gave an excellent sermon. 教区牧师的布道非常精彩。

The local vicar called upon everyone to contribute to the community. 当地的牧师要求每个人为社区作出贡献。

source /sɔːs/ *n.*来源

/例/ Where does the Yangtze River take its source? 长江发源于何处?

income /'ɪnkəm/ *n.*收入

/例/ I have an income of 1,000 dollars a month. 我每月有 1000 美元的收入。

/题/ He doesn't work but he gets a good _____ from his investments.

A. wage B. earnings C. income D. salary

trunk /trʌŋk/ *n.*树干

/例/ A kola is resting on the trunk. 考拉在树干上休息。

The trunk of the oak was burnt by the lightening. 橡树的树干被闪电烧焦了。

Lesson 59

bark /bɑːk/ *v.*狗叫

/补/ *n.*吠声，狗叫声

/例/ The dog barked at the stranger. 这条狗对着陌生人叫。

press /pres/ *v.*按，压

/补/ *n.*出版社

/例/ The child pressed his face against the train window. 这孩子将脸紧贴在火车的窗户上。

/记/ presswork 印刷，印刷物（品）

/题/ She pressed herself _____ the wall.

A. to B. against C. on

paw /pɔː/ *n.*爪子

/例/ The cat's paw was burnt. 猫的爪子烧伤了。

My dog's paw was bleeding. 我家小狗的爪子在流血。

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latch /lætʃ/ *n.*门闩

/例/ You can walk in because the door is off the latch. 你可以进去，因为门没有上闩。

He knocked on the door but found that the door was off latch.

他敲敲门发现门是虚掩着。

expert /'ekspɜ:t/ *n.*专家

/补/ *adj.*熟练的，有经验的；需有专门知识或技术的

/例/ He was expert at the piano. 他钢琴弹得非常好。

develop /di'veləp/ *v.*养成

/补/ *v.*发展；成长；开发

/例/ He's developing into a very good tennis player. 他正发展成为一名优秀的网球运动员。

/搭/ developing country 发展中国家

developed country 发达国家

/题/ Land animals are believed to have _____ sea animals.

A. been developed from　　B. been developed

C. developed from　　D. developed into

habit /'hæbɪt/ *n.*习惯

/例/ We must form good habits, and get rid of bad ones. 我们必须形成良好的习惯，改掉坏习惯。

/搭/ fall（get）into the habit of 有…的习惯；fall（get）out of 戒除…的习惯

make a habit of sth. 经常做某事

/记/ habitual 惯常的；custom 风俗

used 习惯于…的

/题/ I bite my nails. I must break _____.

A. the habit to me　　B. the habit with myself

C. myself of the habit　　D. of the habit myself

remove /rɪ'mu:v/ *v.*拆掉，取下

/例/ Tom is going to do all he can to remove the unpleasant impression the teachers have of him. 汤姆打算尽其所能去掉留给老师们的不好印象。

She removed her coat. 她脱下上衣。

/题/ Please remove your bag _____ the seat so that I can sit down.

A. to　B. from　C. on

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Lesson 60

future /'fju:tʃə/ *n.*未来，前途

/补/ *adj.*将来的，未来的

/例/ You must be more careful, or you can't have a great future. 你必须小心，否则将不会有远大的前程。

/搭/ in future 今后，从今以后；in the future 在将来

/题/ I want to talk to her _____ her future.

A. in B. on C. for D. about

fair /feə/ *n.*集市

/补/ *adj.*公平的，合理的；上好的；晴朗的；白皙的；金色的

/题/ He didn't think that the arrangement was _____.

A. fair B. fairly C. fairy

fortune-teller /'fɔ:tʃən-ˌtelə/ *n.*算命人

/例/ He doesn't believe in fortune-tellers. 他不相信算命人。

It is believed that fortune-tellers can foretell your fate.

人们相信算命人可以预测你的命运。

crystal /'krɪstl/ *n.*水晶

/补/ *n.*水晶饰品；结晶，晶体

/题/ The dinning-table shone with silver and _____.

A. crystal B. cryptic C. cuddle D. cube

relation /rɪ'leɪʃən/ *n.*亲属

/补/ *n.*关系，联系，(*pl.*) 交往，事务

/例/ There is no relation(ship) between the two things. 那两件事之间像是没有什么关系。

What are your actual relations with him? 你和他真实的关系是什么?

/搭/ relation to 与…有关，与…的关系

/题/ I have business _____ him.

A. relation with B. relation to C. relations with D. relations to

impatiently /ɪm'peɪʃəntlɪ/ *adv.*不耐烦地

/例/ She impatiently turned down my request. 她不耐烦地拒绝了我的请求。

He was impatiently waiting outside the office. 他不耐烦地等在办公室外面。

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Lesson 61

Hubble /'hʌbl/ *n.*哈勃

telescope /'telɪskəup/ *n.*望远镜

/例/ He is observing the sky through the astronomatical telescope. 他正通过天文望远镜观察天空。

The captain noticed the coming of pirates through the telescope. 从望远镜中船长注意到海盗向他们逼近。

launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ *v.*发射

/补/ *v.*使（船）下水；发动，开展 *n.*发射，下水

/例/ The first nuclear-powered submarine was launched in 1954. 第一艘核潜艇在 1954 年下水。

/题/ The ship Princess will _____ on the first of this month.

A. lunch B. launch C. be launched D. be landed

space /speɪs/ *n.*空间

/搭/ in outer space 在外部太空；space flight 太空飞行，宇航

space ship 宇宙飞船；space station 太空站

space travel 宇宙航行，太空旅行

/题/ In science fiction we read of flying saucers travelling through _____.

A. the space B. spaces C. space D. some spaces

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billion /'bɪljən/ *n.*十亿

/例/ Maybe there are billions of stars in the sky. 天空中也许有无数颗星星。

faulty /'fɔ:ltɪ/ *adj.*有错误的

/例/ His theory was faulty. 他的理论有缺陷。

She made a faulty judgment. 她作出了错误的判断。

astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ *n.*宇航员

/例/ She believed that she could make an excellent woman astronaut. 她坚信自己会成为一名出色的女宇航员。

Millions of people watched astronauts walk on the moon on the TV. 数百万人在电视上观看宇航员在月球上行走。

shuttle /'ʃʌtl/ *n.*航天飞机

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/例/ The space shuttle took five astronauts to the space station. 航天飞机把五名宇航员送到航天站。

The shuttle exploded soon after its launching. 航天飞机发射后不久就爆炸了。

Endeavour /ɪndevə/ *n.*“奋进”号

robot-arm /ˈrəʊbɒt-ˌɑːm/ *n.*机器手

/例/ Robot-arms are widely used in experiements. 机器手广泛地运用于实验中。

The disabled can use robot-arm to do some simple movements. 残疾人可以用机器手做一些简单的动作。

grab /græb/ *v.*抓

/补/ *v.*强夺；攫取 *n.*强夺

/例/ She grabbed the chance to travel abroad. 她抓住机会出国旅行。

atmosphere /ˈætməsfɪə/ *n.*大气层

/补/ *n.*空气；气氛，环境

/例/ The earth's atmosphere is densest at sea level. 地球的大气在海平面高度最稠密。

distant /ˈdɪstənt/ *adj.*遥远的

/例/ The station is ten miles distant from our house. I suggest we take a taxi to go there. 车站离我们家有十英里远，我建议咱们坐出租车去。

/记/ faraway 遥远的；far 远的；near 在…附近，近的；nearby 附近的

close 靠近的；next 最近的

by 靠近，在…旁；beside 在…旁边

/题/ The moon is distant _____ the sun.

A. in B. at C. from D. of

galaxy /ˈgæləksɪ/ *n.*星系

/例/ Is there any other form of life in the galaxies? 星系里有其他形式的生命吗？

The galaxies seem to be very mysterious. 星系看起来很神秘。

universe /ˈjuːnɪvɜːs/ *n.*宇宙

/例/ How vast the universe is！宇宙是何等的浩大啊！

Somewhere in the universe there must be another world like ours. 在宇宙里的某个地方一定有和我们这个世界一样的另一个世界。

/记/ space 空间，太空；air 空气，大气

heaven 天空；Milky Way 银河系

star 星星；earth 地球

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sun 太阳；moon 月球

planet 行星；nine principal planets 九大行星

/题/ The universe is all the things that exist _____ space—the earth, sun, stars, galaxies, etc.

A. at B. on C. in

eagle eye 鹰眼

/例/ The hunter has an eagle eye. 这个猎人目光锐利。

He kept an eagle eye for the spy. 他密切注视着这个间谍。

Lesson 62

control /kən'trəʊl/ *n.*控制

/补/ *vt.&n.*支配；克制，抑制

/例/ You should learn the skill needed to control the computer. 你应该学习控制计算机所需的技术。

/搭/ out of control 失去控制；under control 处于控制之下

control oneself 自控

/题/ The business is _____ of a director.

A. under the control B. under control

C. in the control D. in its control

smoke /sməʊk/ *n.*烟

/补/ *n.*抽烟 *v.*冒烟

/例/ The room is full of smoke. 房间里烟雾腾腾。

There is no smoke without fire. 无风不起浪。

/题/ A cook will be immediately fired if he is found _____ in the kitchen.

A. smoke B. smoking C. to smoke D. smoked

desolate /'desələt/ *adj.*荒凉的

/例/ The railway station became desolate in the war. 战争期间，这个火车站变得荒凉了。

They changed the desolate land into a prosperous town. 他们把这个不毛之地变成了繁荣的小镇。

threaten /'θretn/ *v.*威胁

/补/ *v.*有…危险

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/例/ The boss threatened him with dismissal. 老板威胁说要解雇他。

/题/ The terrorists _____ to blow up the plane if their demands were not met.

A. agreed B. promised C. hesitated D. threatened

surrounding /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ *adj.*周围的

/例/ The valley and its surrounding scenery are fascinating. 这个山谷和它周围的景致非常迷人。

The surrounding country took on a new look. 周围的乡村呈现出新的面貌。

destruction /dɪ'strʌkʃən/ *n.*破坏，毁灭

/例/ Many people are very concerned about the destruction of the environment. 许多人对环境的破坏深感忧虑。

flood /flʌd/ *n.*洪水，水灾

/补/ *vi.&vt.*淹没，使泛滥；涌进，充满

/题/ People from the countryside were _____ the cities.

A. flood in B. in flooding C. flooding in D. in flood

authority /ɔ:'θɒrɪtɪ/ *n.*当局（常用复数）

/补/ *n.*权力，权威；权威者，有权威性的典籍

/例/ He is an authority on French literature. 他是法国文学研究方面的权威。

grass-seed /'grɑ:s-si:d/ *n.*草籽

/例/ Grass-seed is expensive. 草籽很贵。

Many grass-seed was frozen to death in the winter. 许多草籽在冬天冻死了。

spray /spreɪ/ *v.*喷撒

/例/ Vegetables are sprayed. 蔬菜被喷上农药。

The worker were spraying paint on the wall. 工人们正往墙上喷油漆。

quantity /'kwɒntɪtɪ/ *n.*量

/例/ Quality is more important than quantities. 质量比数量更重要。

We've had quantities of rain this month. 这个月下了大量的雨。

/题/ Great _____ of water _____.

A. quantities, are needed B. qualtity, is needed

C. qualtities, are needing D. qualtity, is needing

root /ru:t/ *n.*根

/补/ *v.*使…扎根

/例/ We dug up the root of the tree. 我们挖起了这棵树的根。

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The plant roots quickly. 这种植物生根生得很快。

/搭/ at the root of 在…的根部，…的根源，根本

root up 连根拔除，根除

/题/ The root of a plant grows down _____ the soil.

A. into B. on C. out D. to

century /'sentʃəri/ *n.*世纪

/例/ What will happen in the next century? 下个世纪会发生什么呢？

/记/ period 时期

/题/ The twentieth century is _____.

A. 1901 to 2000 B. 1801 to 1900 C. 2001 to 2100

patch /pætʃ/ *n.*小片

/例/ They toiled on a small patch of land. 他们在一小块土地上劳作。

There is a patch of garden in front of the house. 房子前面有一小片花园。

blacken /'blækən/ *v.*变黑，发暗

/例/ Their faces were blackened by the smoke. 他们的脸被烟熏黑了。

Smoking blackened his fingers. 抽烟使他的手指变黑了。

Lesson 63

circle /'sɜ:kl/ *n.*圈子

/补/ *v.*环绕，盘旋

*n.*圆

/例/ The children stood in a circle, singing and dancing. 孩子们站成一个圆圈，边唱边跳。

/记/ form 形式，形状；shape 形状，形态；figure 外形，图形；round 圆的，球形的

around 在…周围；surround 环绕，包围

square 正方形，广场；bend（使）弯曲，屈身

bow 鞠躬，屈服，弯（腰），低（头）

straight 笔直（的），一直；direct 直接的（地）

long 长的；length 长度；high 高的，高高地；low 低的，矮的

tall 高的；short 短的，矮的

/题/ The plane _____ the airport before landing.

A. circled B. circle C. whirl D. roll

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admire /ədˈmaɪə/ *v.*赞美，钦佩

/补/ *v.*羡慕

/例/ As soon as I saw his new car, I couldn't help admiring it. 我一看到他的新车就忍不住羡慕不已。

/搭/ admire sb. for sth. 佩服某人的…

be admired as 被称颂为…

/记/ like 喜欢，希望，想要；fond 喜爱的

love 爱，喜欢；hobby 业余爱好

bored 厌烦的；hate 憎恨，不喜欢

envy 羡慕，忌妒；respect 敬重，尊重

worship 崇拜，敬慕；appreciate 感激，欣赏，赞赏

honour 荣誉，面子，尊敬

/题/ I _____ his spoken English very much.

A. admire B. admire to C. admire with D. admire that

close /kləʊz/ *adj.*亲密的

/补/ *v.*关，闭，结束；*adj.&adv.*近，接近

/搭/ close about（around）笼罩；close down 关闭，停业

close in 逼近；close on 将近，快要到

close to（by）接近，在…附近；close up 关闭（商店）等，靠近（紧）

close at hand 唾手可得；close up to 靠近，贴近

close with 短兵相接，接受建议，与某人达成协议

/题/ It was raining heavily. Mary felt cold, so she stood _____ to her mother.

A. close B. closely C. closed D. closing

wedding /ˈwedɪŋ/ *n.*婚礼

/例/ Is she wearing a wedding-ring? 她戴结婚戒指了吗?

/搭/ attend a wedding 参加婚礼

a silver（golden, diamond）wedding 结婚25（50或75）周年纪念

/题/ He often talks _____ her wedding-day.

A. over B. at C. of

reception /rɪˈsepʃən/ *n.*招待会

/补/ *n.*接待；接收；接待室

/例/ I got a warm and friendly reception from them. 我受到他们热情友好的接待。

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sort /sɔ:t/ *n.*种类

/例/ What sort of life do you think they should lead? 你认为他们应该过什么样的生活?

/搭/ a sort of 一种；all sorts of 形形色色的

/题/ _____ terrible things are happening _____ our cities.

A. All sorts of, with　　B. All sorts of, to

C. All kinds of, by　　D. All types of, at

Lesson 64

tunnel /'tʌnl/ *n.*隧道

/例/ The train passed through several tunnels under rivers. 火车穿过几条江底隧道。

port /pɔ:t/ *n.*港口

/记/ tour 周游，游览；travel（长途）旅行；trip 旅行，旅程；journey 旅行，旅程
voyage 航海，航行；wander 漫游；sail 航程，航行；explore 探测，探查
expedition 远征（队），探险（队）；camp 野营，营帐，露宿；tent 帐篷
picnic 野餐；stop 停车站；station 站，所，车站，电台

ventilate /'ventɪleɪt/ *v.*通风

/例/ This house is poorly ventilated. 这个房子的通风不好。
The coal mine is not well-ventilated. 煤矿的通风不甚好。

chimney /'tʃɪmnɪ/ *n.*烟囱

/例/ Mr. Green can't climb down the chimney. 格林先生不能从烟囱上爬下来。

/题/ He believes Santa Clause comes in _____ the chimney.

A. by　B. through　C. along

sea level 海平面

double /'dʌbl/ *adj.*双的

/补/ *v.*加倍

/例/ The baby cat doubled its weight in a few weeks.
几个星期内小猫崽的体重就增加了一倍。

/题/ The number of the students _____ in this school.

A. have doubled　B. has doubled　C. are doubled　D. were doubled

ventilation /ventɪ'leɪʃən/ *n.*通风

/例/ They used good ventilation facilities in the building.

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他们在建筑里使用了好的通风设备。

Ventilation remained a problem to be solved. 通风一直是一个有待解决的问题。

fear /fɪə/ *v.*害怕

/补/ *n.*恐惧，担忧，害怕 *v.*恐惧

/例/ The little boy feared staying alone in the darkness. 这小孩害怕独自一人呆在黑暗里。

/记/ fearful 可怕的；fearless 无畏的

horrible 令人恐惧的；alarmed 受惊的

terrible 可怕的；afraid 害怕的

fright 惊恐；frightened 惊恐的

/题/ I _____ he may lose his way.

A. am fearing B. fear that C. am fearing that D. fear

invasion /ɪn'veɪʒən/ *n.*入侵，侵略

/例/ Opening my letter was an inexcusable invasion of privacy. 拆看我的信件是一种不可原谅的侵犯个人隐私的行为。

officially /ə'fɪʃəlɪ/ *adv.*正式地

/例/ He was officially transferred to another department. 他被正式调到另一个部门。

He officially announced his resignation. 他正式宣布辞职。

connect /kə'nekt/ *n.*连接

/补/ *v.*连接，把…联系起来

/例/ A newly-built railway connects the two cities. 一条新建的铁路将这两个城市连接起来。

/搭/ connect with 把…连接起来；connect to 连接，相连

/记/ connected 有联系的；join 连接，联合

link 连接，联系；combine 使联合，使结合

unite 统一，使联合；mix 混合，搅和

chain 链子；rope 绳子；lock 锁；pin 大头针，别针

needle 针；cord 绳，粗线，电线

rope 绳子；string 线，线绳，带子

thread 线；wire 电线，线；hook 钩子，挂钩；key 钥匙

/题/ She _____ the factory.

A. didn't connect with B. is connect with

C. is connected for D. is connected with

European /ˌjuə'pɪən/ *adj.*欧洲的

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/补/ *n.*欧洲人

/例/ At the beginning of this century a great many Europeans went to live in the USA. 在本世纪初大量的欧洲人去美国定居。

/搭/ European Union 欧洲联盟

/题/ France is _____ European country.

A. a B. an C. the

continent /ˈkɒntɪnənt/ *n.*大陆

/补/ *n.*洲

/例/ The continents are Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America and Australia. 大洲是指欧洲、亚洲、非洲、北美洲、南美洲和澳洲。

Lesson 65

versus /ˈvɜːsəs/ *prep.*对

/例/ The match tonight is Brazil versus Belgium. 今晚的比赛是巴西对比利时。

The debate next week is Nankai University versus Peiking University. 下个星期的辩论赛是南开大学对北京大学。

Christmas /ˈkrɪsməs/ *n.*圣诞节

/例/ Merry Christmas! 圣诞快乐!

/搭/ on Christmas 在圣诞节；Christmas Eve 圣诞节前夕

Christmas presents 圣诞礼物；Christmas trees 圣诞树

Christmas cards 圣诞卡；Christmas dinner 圣诞节晚餐

/题/ He wrote that he would be home _____ Christmas.

A. for B. to C. on

circus /ˈsɜːkəs/ *n.*马戏团

/补/ *n.*杂技场，马戏表演

/例/ At the circus we saw animals do tricks. 在马戏团我们看到动物表演特技。

present /prɪˈzent/ *n.*礼物

/补/ *v.*赠品，出席

/题/ How many people _____ at the meeting ?

A. were presence B. presents C. were present D. present

accompany /əˈkʌmpənɪ/ *v.*陪伴，随行

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/补/ *v.*为…伴奏

/例/ She accompanied the singer on the piano. 她弹钢琴为那位歌手伴奏。

approach /əˈprəʊtʃ/ *v.*走近

/补/ *n.*方法，途径

/例/ We approach the birds quietly and watched them. 我们悄悄上前观察那些小鸟。

ought /ɔːt/ *v.*应该

/补/ *aux. &v.*应当

/例/ I ought to go home. 我应该回家。

/搭/ ought to 应该

/题/ That _____ be Janet coming upstairs now.

A. should B. ought C. will D. can

weigh /weɪ/ *v.*重

/补/ *n.*重量

/例/ How much do you weigh? 你的体重是多少?

He weighed his words before speaking. 他三思而后言。

/题/ _____ this bag, please.

A. Weigh B. To weigh C. Weighing

fortunate /ˈfɔːtʃənət/ *adj.*幸运的

/例/ I'm fortunate to have a good wife. 我很幸运有个好妻子。

/题/ That the news is not yet widely known is _____.

A. fortune B. fortunate C. fortunately

Lesson 66

Lancaster /ˈlæŋkəstə/ *n.*兰开斯特式飞机

bomber /ˈbɒmə/ *n.*轰炸机

/例/ The Japanese bomber was shot down. 日本轰炸机被击落。

The bomber dropped several bombs on a village. 轰炸机在村庄里投下几枚炸弹。

remote /rɪˈməʊt/ *adj.*偏僻的

/补/ *adj.*远的；关系疏远的

/例/ The connection between these two ideas is very remote. 这两想法之间的关联极少。

Pacific /pəˈsɪfɪk/ *n.*太平洋

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damage /ˈdæmɪdʒ/ *v.*毁坏

/补/ *v.*损害 *n.*损害，损伤，损失

/例/ The flood caused heavy damage to the crops. 水灾对农作物造成了重大的损害。

/题/ The camera was _____ by his son.

A. hurt B. damaged C. wound D. destroyed

wreck /rek/ *n.*残骸

/补/ *n.*残骸 *v.*（船等）失事，遇难；破坏，摧毁

/例/ Overwork wrecked his health. 过度工作毁了他的健康。

/题/ This ship was _____ on the rocks.

A. wrench B. wrecked C. broken D. beaten

rediscover /ˈriːdɪsˈkʌvə/ *v.*重新发现

/例/ The ancient city was rediscovered hundreds of years later. 这座古城几百年后被重新发现。

The ship wrecks were rediscovered by a diver. 一名潜水员发现了船只的残骸。

aerial /ˈeərɪəl/ *adj.*航空的

/例/ The aerial transportation is fast and convenient. 空运很便捷。

They carried out an aerial combat. 他们实行空战。

survey /sɜːˈveɪ/ *n.*调查

/补/ *v.&n.*俯瞰；全面审视，测量

/例/ The Chinese government will start its fifth national population survey from November 1, 2000. 中国政府定于2000年11月1日起开始作全国第五次人口普查。

/题/ The market _____ shows that the new products have enormous potential if they are well developed.

A. symbol B. support C. survey D. inspection

rescue /ˈreskjuː/ *v.*营救

/补/ *n.*营救，救援

/例/ They rescued a boy from drowning. 他们救起一个溺水的男孩。

/题/ The boy _____ his stamp collection from the burning house.

A. rescued B. delivered C. saved D. relieved

package /ˈpækɪdʒ/ *v.*把…打包

/补/ *n.*包装，包裹；箱

/例/ The package got torn on the way to the station. 在去火车站的路上，包裹被弄破了。

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/题/ Mr. Li got into the car in a hurry with a _____ of books under his arm.

A. pack B. package C. parcel D. packet

enthusiast /ɪnˈθjuːzɪæst/ *n.*热心人

/例/ Enthusiasts for environmental protection objected to the neclear power station. 热心于环保的人抵制核电站。

He is an enthusiast for politics. 他热心于政治。

restore /rɪˈstɔː/ *v.*修复

/例/ His health is entirely restored. 他的健康完全恢复了。

imagine /ɪˈmædʒɪn/ *v.*想象

/例/ I don't imagine you are right. 我猜想你是不正确的。

You can imagine my surprise. 你能猜想到我的惊奇。

/记/ suppose 猜想；guess 猜；dream 梦想；imagination 想像力

think 考虑，想

/题/ Can you imagine _____ the work all by hand?

A. doing B. to do C. did D. do

packing case 包装箱

colony /ˈkɒlənɪ/ *n.*群

/例/ A colony of ants were busy transporting food. 一群蚂蚁正忙着搬运食物。

A colony of termites settled in my house. 一群白蚁在我的房子里安了家。

bee /biː/ *n.*蜂

/例/ Everybody seems as busy as a bee in the office. 大家在办公室里就像蜜蜂一样忙碌着。

/搭/ a queen bee 女王蜂；a worker bee 工蜂

as busy as a bee 十分忙碌

/记/ bee-garden 蜂场；beeline 直线，捷径

bee-poison 蜂毒；honeybee 蜜蜂

queenbee 蜂后；honey 蜂蜜

/题/ There are many _____ in the sky.

A. bee B. bees C. beees

hive /haɪv/ *n.*蜂房

/例/ They busied themselves at the door of the Chapel like bees at the mouth of a hive. 他们在教堂门口忙碌着，就像蜜蜂在蜂巢的入口处一样。

The bees built a hive under the roof. 蜜蜂在屋顶下建蜂房。

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preserve /prɪˈzɜːv/ *v.*保护

/例/ The city should take steps to preserve the old temple. 本市应采取措施保护这座古庙。

beeswax /ˈbiːzwæks/ *n.*蜂蜡

/例/ The hive is full of beeswax. 蜂房里满是蜂蜡。

Can beeswax be used in cosmetic? 蜂蜡能用于化妆品吗?

Lesson 67

volcano /vɔlˈkeɪnəʊ/ *n.*火山

/例/ This is a dormant volcano. 这是座休眠的火山。

Pompeii disappeared after the volcano eruption. 火山爆发后庞贝城消失了。

active /ˈæktɪv/ *adj.*活动的

/补/ *adj.*活泼的，活跃的；主动的，积极的，敏捷的；剧烈的

/例/ The teacher is good at getting his students being active in class. 这教师擅长使他的学生在课上活跃。

/搭/ be active in = take an active part in 积极参加

/记/ activity 活动；actively 活跃地

/题/ You should _____ in class. Only listening without speaking is not good for you.

A. take part B. be active C. join D. attend

Kivu /ˈkɪvuː/ *n.*基伍湖

Congo /ˈkɒŋgəʊ/ *n.*刚果

Kituro /kɪˈtuːrəʊ/ *n.*基图罗

erupt /ɪˈrʌpt/ *v.*（火山）喷发

/例/ The volcano is due to erupt any day. 火山任何一天都可能爆发。

violently /ˈvaɪələntlɪ/ *adv.*猛烈地，剧烈地

/例/ They attacked their opponents violently. 他们猛烈地袭击对手。

He drove his car violently on the expressway. 他在高速公路上疯狂地开着车。

manage /ˈmænɪdʒ/ *v.*设法

/补/ *v.*管理，经营

/例/ I wish you could manage the time to come and have dinner with us. 我希望你能安排时间来和我们一起共进晚餐。

brilliant /ˈbrɪljənt/ *adj.*精彩的

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/例/ He has achieved a brilliant success. 他取得了卓越的成就。

There were lots of reports on the brilliant performance.

关于那场精彩的演出有许多报道。

liquid /'lɪkwɪd/ *adj.*液态的

/补/ *n.*液体

/搭/ liquid food 流质食品；liquid state 液态

escape /ɪs'keɪp/ *v.*逃脱

/例/ A lot of people were injured in the accident, but he escaped. How lucky he was! 许多人在这次事故中受伤，但是他毫发无损。他真幸运!

/搭/ escape from 从…逃脱

/记/ flee 逃遁；avoid 逃避；arrest 逮捕；stop 阻止

/题/ The soldier escaped _____ the enemy's prison.

A. out B. from C. × D. out

alive /ə'laɪv/ *adj.*活着的

/例/ She was still alive when I reached the hospital. 当我到达医院时，她仍然活着。

/题/ 用 life, alive, living, live 填空：

1. To us workers _____ was like hell in the old society.
2. Is your father still _____ ?
3. I am afraid he is no longer _____.
4. Thousands of Chinese miners, dead or _____, were thrown into the death pit by the Japanese fascists.
5. The cat was playing with a _____ mouse.
6. English is a _____ language.
7. You won't see _____ animals in a museum.
8. No soldiers were left _____ in the battle.
9. The food he got could hardly keep him _____.

Lesson 68

persistent /pə'sɪstənt/ *adj.*坚持的，固执的

/例/ After persistent efforts they finally succeeded in the experiment. 经过不懈地努力他们的实验终于成功了。

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He is such a persistent person that it is hard to change his mind. 他是一个非常固执的人，因此很难改变他的主意。

avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ *v.*避开

/例/ I tried to avoid meeting him because he always bored me. 我尽量避免遇到他，因为他总是使我厌烦。

insist /ɪn'sɪst/ *v.*坚持做

/例/ The doctor insisted that he should give up smoking because of his heart disease. 医生坚持说由于他的心脏病他应该戒烟。

/搭/ insist on（upon）坚持，坚决要求

/记/ persist 坚持，固执；stick 坚持；keep 保持，保存；remain 保持

bear 忍受；suffer 遭受，经历，容忍

/题/ The workers insisted that they _____ a free lunch every noon and the boss had to give in.

A. be given　B. be giving　C. will be to give　D. would be giving

Lesson 69

murder /'mɜ:də/ *n.*谋杀

/补/ *v.*谋杀，凶杀

/例/ He denied that he had murdered his friend. 他否认谋杀了他的朋友。

instruct /ɪn'strʌkt/ *v.*命令，指示

/例/ The doctor instructed him to quit smoking. 医生嘱咐他戒烟。

We were instructed to work overtime this evening. 我们接到指示今晚要加班。

acquire /ə'kwaɪə/ *v.*取得，获得

/例/ She acquired a knowledge of French. 她学会了法语。

/题/ She has _____ an extraordinary command of the English language.

A. earned　B. acquired　C. derived　D. won

confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/ *n.*信心

/补/ *n.*秘密，机密

/例/ The two girls sat in a corner exchanging confidences about the young men they knew. 两个女孩坐在角落里，秘密地谈论着认识的青年男子。

examiner /ɪg'zæmɪnə/ *n.*主考人

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/例/ The examiner asked me a lot of difficult questions. 考官问了我许多有难度的问题。

The examiner proved to be impartial. 考官很公正。

suppose /sə'pəʊz/ *v.*假设

/补/ *v.*猜想

/例/ Let's suppose that he's telling a lie. 让我们假定他在说谎。

Suppose we telephone her first? 我们先给她打个电话如何?

/题/ Suppose the poor girl _____ your daughter.

A. are B. is C. be D. am

tap /tæp/ *v.*轻敲

/补/ *n.*水龙头；活栓

/例/ I have to have my gas tap repaired at once. 我必须立即找人修理煤气开关。

/搭/ tap sth. against (on) sth. 以某物轻击（某物）

tap on（at）sth. 轻敲，轻拍

/题/ He turned _____ the tap.

A. on B. down C. up

react /rɪ'ækt/ *v.*反应

/例/ Eyes react to light. 眼睛对阳光会有反应。

/题/ Hearing the news, she _____ by getting very angry.

A. reacted B. recollected C. recalled D. reflected

brake /breɪk/ *n.*刹车

/补/ *v.*制动，刹车 *n.*制动器，闸

/例/ He braked the car in vain. 他的汽车刹车失灵。

pedal /'pedl/ *n.*踏板

/例/ The pedal of the sewing machine needs reparing. 缝纫机的踏板需要修理。

The pedals of his tricycle did not work. 他的三轮车的踏板坏了。

mournful /'mɔːnful/ *adj.*悲哀的

/例/ Argentines were shocked at the mournful news that their team lost in the World Cup.

阿根廷队在世界杯失利，这个令人悲痛的消息让阿根廷人大为震惊。

He sang a mournful song at her funeral. 在她的葬礼上他唱起了一支忧伤的歌。

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Lesson 70

bullfight /'bulfaɪt/ *n.*斗牛

/例/ Spain is famous for its bullfight. 西班牙以斗牛出名。

Many of Hemingway's heroes love bullfight. 海明威作品中的许多主角都喜欢斗牛。

drunk /drʌŋk/ *n.*醉汉

/补/ *adj.*喝醉的

/例/ He got drunk on only two drinks. 他只喝了两杯就醉了。

wander /'wɒndə/ *v.*溜达，乱走

/补/ *v.*迷失方向；离题

/例/ He was wandering about in the forest.他在森林中徘徊。

/题/ Mother told him not to _____ the streets after school.

A. wander B. wonder C. move D. go

ring /rɪŋ/ *n.*圆形竞技场地

/补/ *v.*（钟，铃等）响；给（某人）打电话

/例/ Excuse me for ringing you so early. 请原谅这么早给你打电话。

/搭/ ring sb. 给某人打电话；ring sb. up 给某人打电话

ring up 打电话给，给…打电话；ring back 回电话

ring sb. back 给某人回电话；ring off 挂断电话，住嘴，离开

/题/ I will _____ as soon as they arrive.

A. ring up you B. ring you up C. call up you D. call you

unaware /'ʌnə'weə/ *adj.*不知道的，未觉察的

/例/ He was unaware of a hole on the road. 他没有注意到路上有个洞。

My mother was unaware of my unemployment. 我的母亲不知道我失业了。

bull /bʊl/ *n.*公牛

/补/ *n.*雄性动物；像公牛一样的人

matador /'mætədɔ:/ *n.*斗牛士

/例/ The matador had a narrow escape. 这个斗牛士真是死里逃生。

Spectators were crazy about the brave matador. 观众们为那个勇敢的斗牛士而疯狂。

remark /rɪ'mɑ:k/ *n.*评论，言语

/例/ The speaker's opening remarks were humorous. 演讲者的开场白很幽默。

His work has received favorable remarks from the critics.

他的作品受到了评论家的好评。

apparently /ə'pærəntlɪ/ *adv.*明显地

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/例/ Apparently, my parents didn't think this was a good idea. 显然，我父母并不认为这是个好主意。

Apparently, he has spoiled his child. 显然，他把孩子宠坏了。

sensitive /'sensɪtɪv/ *adj.*敏感地

/例/ She is sensitive to other's feelings. 她对别人的感受很敏感。

He is very sensitive about his humble origin. 他对自己卑微的出身很敏感。

criticism /'krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/ *n.*批评

/补/ *n.*评论（文）

/例/ The government intends to stop unfavorable criticism by controlling the newspapers. 政府打算通过控制报纸来制止不利的批评。

charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/ *v.*冲上去

/补/ *n.*费用；价钱掌管；负责 *vt.*收费；索价；指控

/例/ The hotel paid the taxi driver and put the charge on their hotel bill. 旅馆付给司机钱并将费用记在他们饭店的账单上。

/记/ fee 费用；cost 费用；tip 小费；expense 费用

discount 折扣；fare（车、船）费用

/搭/ in charge of 主管，负责；be in the charge of sb.由某人负责

take charge 轮班管

/题/ He charged five dollars _____ the red tie.

A. to B. for C. at D. on

clumsily /'klʌmzɪlɪ/ *adv.*笨拙地

/例/ The fat man clumsily got himself into the car. 那个胖子笨拙地上了车。

He walked clumsily in the snow. 他在雪地里艰难地行走。

bow /baʊ/ *v.*鞠躬

/补/ *n.*弓；鞠躬；蝴蝶结 *v.*低头

/例/ She bowed to the audience. 她向观众鞠躬。

safety /'seɪftɪ/ *n.*安全地带

/补/ *n.*保险；安全设备，保险装置

/例/ You had better lock the door for safety's sake. 为了安全，你最好锁上门。

/搭/ for safety 为安全起见；in safety 平安地，安然无恙地

safety measures 安全措施

/记/ safe 安全的；safely 安全地

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unsafe 不安全；safeguard 保卫，保护

/题/ Don't worry about his _____.

A. safety B. safely C. safeness D. safe

sympathetically /ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪklɪ/ *adv.*同情地

/例/ He looked at the little girl sympathetically and gave her ten yuan. 他同情地看着小女孩，给了她十元钱。

The doctor watched the patient sympathetically. 医生同情地注视着病人。

Lesson 71

parliament /ˈpɑːləmənt/ *n.*议会，国会

/例/ The issue was debated in parliament. 这问题在国会中讨论过。

erect /ɪˈrekt/ *v.*建起

/补/ *adj.*直立的，垂直的，竖直的

/例/ She is sitting erectly. 她正襟危坐。

accurate /ˈækjʊrɪt/ *adj.*准确的

/补/ *adj.*精确的

/例/ To be accurate, I am two years and three months older than he. 准确地说，我比他大两岁又三个月。

official /əˈfɪʃəl/ *n.*官员，行政人员

/补/ *adj.*官方的，正式的；公务的

/例/ That's our official attitude. 那是我们的官方态度。

/搭/ official duties 公职；an official visit 官方访问

official routine 例行公事；official language 官方语言

/题/ He went to Italy _____ official business.

A. for B. on C. in

Greenwich /ˈgrenɪtʃ/ *n.*格林尼治

observatory /əbˈzɜːvətərɪ/ *n.*天文台

/例/ The observatory lies on the top of the mountain. 天文台位于山顶。

They visited the observatory yesterday. 他们昨天参观了天文台。

check /tʃek/ *v.*检查

/补/ *v.*阻止，制止；控制；核对，调查；（凭票）托运或寄存

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*n.*核对，检查；（美）支票；（饭馆）账单

/例/ How do you want to pay, by check or in cash? 你打算如何付款，用支票还是付现金？

/记/ checkbook 支票簿

/搭/ check in / out 在旅馆登记住宿/结账并离开旅馆

/题/ He drew a check _____ $2, 000.

A. for B. of C. about D. to

microphone /ˈmaɪkrəfəʊn/ *n.*扩音器，麦克风

/例/ He lectured into a microphone. 他通过麦克风讲课。

The anouncement from the microphone is very important.

扩音器里传来的通知很重要。

tower /ˈtaʊə/ *n.*塔

/例/ The highest part of the church is its big, square tower. 教堂的最高部分是它的大方塔。

You can see the tower of the castle from here. 从这你能够看到城堡的高塔。

/题/ We could hear the bells ringing _____ the church tower.

A. at B. in C. on

Lesson 72

racing /ˈreɪsɪŋ/ *n.*竞赛

/例/ He got the racing cup for the third time. 他第三次夺得赛车奖杯。

The engine of the racing boat broke down suddenly. 赛艇的引擎突然坏了。

per /pɜː/ · *prep.*每

/例/ Her wage is 300 dollars per week. 她的周薪是300美元。

Due to the bad weather, cotton yield per mu is very low this year. 由于天气不好，今年棉花的亩产量很低。

Utah /ˈjuːtɑː/ *n.*犹他（美国州名）

horsepower /ˈhɔːsˌpaʊə/ *n.*马力

/例/ The car is equipped with a 3,000-horsepower engine.

这辆车配备了3000马力的发动机。

The horsepower of the engine is very low. 该发电机的马力很小。

burst /bɜːst/ *v.*爆裂

/补/ *n.*爆裂，爆炸 *v.*破裂；突然发生，突然发作

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/例/ The dam burst because of heavy rain these days. 因为这些天的大雨大坝突然决口了。

/搭/ burst forth 突然发生；burst into 突然…起来，突然发作

/题/ Both _____ and _____ laughter do harm to your health.

A. burst into tears; burst into　　B. to burst into tear; to burst into

C. bursting into tears; bursting into　　D. tear; ×

average /ˈævərɪdʒ/ *adj.*平均的

/补/ *n.*平均，平均数

/例/ There is very little rain here, merely 60mm in a year on average. 这里的雨水很少，平均一年仅有 60 毫米。

/搭/ above（below）the average 在平均水平以上（下）

on an（the）average 平均，一般说来

an average of 平均有…

/题/ If you _____ 11 and 9 you can get 10.

A. add up　B. divide　C. average　D. time

footstep /ˈfʊtstep/ *n.*足迹

Lesson 73

record-holder /ˈrekɔːd-ˈhəʊldə/ *n.*记录保持者

/例/ The record-holder of 100-meter race is from Europe. 百米赛的记录保持者来自欧洲。

Wang Junxia is the record-holder of the long distance race. 王军霞是长跑的记录保持者。

truant /ˈtruːənt/ *n.*逃学的孩子

/例/ The truants were severely punished. 逃学的学生受到了严厉的惩罚。

After his parents' divorce, he always played truant. 父母离异后他常常逃学。

unimaginative /ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/ *adj.*缺乏想象力的

/例/ The writer is unimaginative. 这个作家缺乏想象力。

He is an unimaginative teacher. 他是个缺乏想象力的老师。

shame /ʃeɪm/ *n.*惭愧，羞耻

/补/ *v.*使羞愧，感到羞耻

/例/ His stealing brought shame on his family. 他的偷窃使他的家人蒙羞。

He is a shame to us. 他是我们引以为耻的人。

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/题/ He felt no _____ and no regret.

A. shame B. shames C. shamed

hitchhike /'hɪtʃhaɪk/ *v.*搭便车旅行

/例/ He hitchhiked his way to New York. 他一路搭乘便车到了纽约。

The little girl hitchhiked back home. 小女孩搭便车回到了家。

meantime /'mi:ntaɪm/ *n.*期间

/补/ *adv.*同时，当时

/例/ The conference will begin in an hour, in the meantime, let's have coffee. 会议一小时后才开始，在这段时间，我们来喝咖啡吧。

/搭/ in the meantime 届时，同时，在此期间

lorry /'lɒrɪ/ *n.*卡车

/例/ The newspapers are then delivered by lorry, plane or rail. 然后报纸被卡车、飞机或铁路运送出去。

Look out! There's a lorry coming! 当心!有卡车来了!

border /'bɔ:də/ *n.*边界

/补/ *n.*国界；边（沿） *v.*交界，与…接壤；给…镶边

/例/ They crossed the French border. 他们越过法国边境。

evade /ɪ'veɪd/ *v.*逃避，逃离

Lesson 74

limelight /'laɪm,laɪt/ *n.*舞台灯光

/例/ She is fond of limelight. 她喜欢出风头。

The successful businessman has always been in the limelight. 那位成功的商人一直受到公众的瞩目。

precaution /prɪ'kɔ:ʃən/ *n.*预防措施

/例/ They take precautions against fire in the bars. 酒吧里采取了预防火灾的措施。

Effective precautions have been taken to prevent children from drowning. 已经采取有效措施防止小孩溺水。

fan /fæn/ *n.*狂热者，迷

/补/ *n.*扇子

/例/ It's so hot—please turn the fan on. 太热了——请把电扇打开。

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/题/ Luckily we have a fan _____ our room and there are fans in the dinning room.

A. for B. as C. in D. of

shady /ˈʃeɪdɪ/ *adj.*遮阴的

/例/ It is comfortable to sit under the shady tree. 坐在成荫的树下很舒服。

They chatted in the shady corner of the garden. 他们在阴凉的花园角落里闲聊。

sheriff /ˈʃerɪf/ *n.*司法长官

notice /ˈnəʊtɪs/ *n.*告示

/补/ *v.*注意到 *n.*注意，注目

/题/ The boy was reading something. He didn't _____.

A. notice me to come in B. notice me come in

C. notice I came in D. notice my coming

sneer /snɪə/ *n.*冷笑

/例/ I was uncomfortable with his sneer. 他的冷笑使我很不舒服。

He gave me a reply with a sneer. 他冷笑着答复我。

Lesson 75

thick /θɪk/ *adj.*厚的

/例/ She was still wearing her thick coat. 她仍然穿着厚上衣。

The outer wall is twelve inches thick. 外面的墙是十二英寸厚。

/搭/ be thick with sth.（sb.）布满（充满、挤满）某物（人）

/题/ Thick smoke came _____ the burning building.

A. out of B. at C. on

signal /ˈsɪgnəl/ *n.*信号

/补/ *v.*用信号通知 *adj.*非常的

/例/ He signaled to the band to start playing. 他向乐队示意开始演奏。

stamp /stæmp/ *v.*踩，跺

/题/ We _____ the letter.

A. stamp B. stamped C. stamps

helicopter /ˈhelɪkɒptə/ *n.*直升飞机

/例/ A helicopter is flying over the school. 一架直升飞机在学校上空飞着。

scene /siːn/ *n.*现场

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/补/ *n.*（戏剧、电影等的）一场；布景；场面

/例/ It was a beautiful scene. 这是美丽的景色。

The police quickly reached the scene of the crime. 警察很快地到达犯罪现场。

/搭/ on the scene 出现，到场

/题/ You can always see a happy _____ of children playing in the garden.

A. scene B. scenery C. view D. event

survivor /sə'varvə/ *n.*幸存者

/例/ There were five survivors in the coal mine accident. 煤矿事故中有五名幸存者。

Lesson 76

fool /fu:l/ *n.*傻瓜

/补/ *v.*欺骗，玩弄

/例/ I'm a fool; I left my bag in the taxi. 我真傻，把包落在出租车上了。

/搭/ make a fool of sb. 愚弄某人，嘲笑某人

/题/ A wise man changes his mind, _____ never will.

A. a fool B. fools C. the fool

bulletin /'bulətɪn/ *n.*新闻简报

/补/ *n.*公报，告示

announcer /ə'naʊnsə/ *n.*播音员

/例/ The annoucer has a beautiful voice. 那个播音员的嗓音很美。

There is an ad for radio announcers in today's newspaper. 今天的报纸有一则招聘电台播音员的广告。

macaroni /ˌmækə'rəʊnɪ/ *n.*通心面，空心面条

leading /'li:dɪŋ/ *adj.*主要的

/补/ *adj.*最重要的；领导的

/例/ Microsoft is a leading company in the sofeware industry. 微软是软件行业的领头公司。

Heart attack is the leading killer among the Americans.

美国人的主要致死疾病是心脏病。

grower /'grəʊə/ *n.*种植者

/例/ Mr. White is a successful fruit grower in this area. 怀特先生是这个地方成功的果农。

One of the growers went bankrupt last year. 其中的一个种植者去年破产了。

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splendid /'splendɪd/ *adj.*极好的

/补/ *adj.*灿烂的，辉煌的

/例/ The rich man lived in a splendid house. 这富人住在一所豪华的房子里。

/记/ magnificent 壮观的；great 伟大的

fantastic 美妙的；astonishing 惊人的

colorful 多彩的；grand 庄严的，雄伟的

little 小的，不重要的；small 小的，少的

slight 微小的，轻微的；fine 细的，精巧的，微小的

tiny 极小的，微小的

/题/ Hanging _____ the wall was a splendid painting.

A. with B. on C. at D. to

stalk /stɔ:k/ *n.*梗

/例/ Her finger was hurt by a rose stalk. 他的手指被玫瑰花梗划破了。

The hat is woven with flower stalks. 那顶帽子是由花茎编织的。

gather /'gæðə/ *v.*收庄稼

/例/ Farmers were busy gathering crops. 农民正在忙着收割庄稼。

Little children are gathering flowers in the field. 孩子们正在田野里采花。

thresh /θreʃ/ *v.*打（庄稼）

/例/ In some villages farmers use a machine to thresh wheat.

在一些村子里，农民用机器来打麦。

They are threshing crops under the scorching sun. 他们正在骄阳下打谷。

process /'prəuses/ *v.*加工

/补/ *n.*过程；工序

/例/ The washing machine is in the process of repair. 洗衣机在修理中。

Signor /si:'njɔ:/ *n.*（意大利语）先生

present /'prezənt/ *adj.*目前的

/补/ *n.*礼物，赠品，出席

/搭/ Christmas present 圣诞节礼物；at present 现在；be present 出席，出现

champion /'tʃæmpɪən/ *n.*冠军

/补/ *n.*得胜者；拥护者，斗士；战士 *adj.*最好的；优胜的 *v.*斗争；支持

/例/ He has championed numerous causes connected with civil liberties. 他支持了许多与公民自由有关的事业。

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studio /'stju:diəu/ *n.*播音室

/例/ Some of Hollywood's leading studios are interested in signing her. 好莱坞的一些大制片公司都有兴趣与她签约。

Lesson 77

mummy /'mʌmi/ *n.*木乃伊

Egyptian /i'dʒipʃən/ *adj.*埃及的

temple /'tempəl/ *n.*庙

/补/ *n.*神殿，寺

/例/ They will go to the Temple of Heaven. 他们要去天坛。

mark /mɑ:k/ *n.*斑点

/补/ *n.*痕迹，记号；商标；（考试）成绩，分数 *v.*做记号于…

/例/ Mark all of the large cities on this map. 在地图上把所有大城市都标出来。

/搭/ mark sth. out 画线表示界限

/记/ marksman 神枪手；black mark 污点

landmark 陆上标记；postmark 邮戳

seamark 海标；tide mark 潮标

marked 清楚的，显著的

/题/ I found a book _____ with date and name _____ with the backcover _____ off.

A. marking; lying; torn　　B. marked; lain; tearing

C. marking; laying; tearing　　D. marked; lying; torn

plate /pleit/ *n.*（照相）底片

/补/ *n.*盘子，碟子；板（块） *v.*镀；电镀

/例/ Li Ming, it's your turn to wash these dirty plates. 李明，该你洗这些脏盘子了。

/题/ Our food is served _____ plates.

A. on　B. at　C. at　D. in

disease /di'zi:z/ *n.*疾病

/例/ Many old people suffer from heart disease. 许多老人患有心脏病。

/记/ ill 病的；illness 疾病；trouble 病；cold 伤风

fever 发烧；ache 疼；cough 咳嗽；pain 疼

/题/ The business of doctor is to prevent and cure _____.

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A. sicknessb. illness C. disease D. sick

last /lɑ:st/ *v.*持续

/补/ *adj.*最后的 *adv.*最后，最近

/例/ Why doesn't he use the lift for the last three floors?

为什么他不利用电梯走完最后三层呢?

/搭/ last but one 倒数第二；last minute 紧急关头的

at last 最后，终于；at the last moment 在最后的时刻

/题/ How long did the film _____?

A. act B. keep C. last D. play

prove /pru:v/ *v.*显示出

/补/ *v.*证明，证实

/例/ He proved that lighting is electricity. 他证明闪电是带电的。

I must prove his honesty. 我必须考验他的诚实。

/题/ The news _____ to be true.

A. proved B. proves C. is proved

resin /'rezɪn/ *n.*树脂

skin /skɪn/ *n.*皮，皮肤

/例/ People welcome the ban on the wearing of anything made from animal skins. 人们欢迎禁止穿由兽皮制成的任何衣服的禁令。

He has (a) dark skin. 他的皮肤是黝黑色的。

/题/ The rug was made _____ the skin of a tiger.

A. of B. from C. in

section /'sekʃən/ *n.*切片

/补/ *n.*章节；部分；部门

/例/ Signals control each section of the railway track. 各种信号控制着铁路轨道的每个部分。

figure /'figə/ *n.*体形，人像

/补/ *v.*想像，描绘；计算

*n.*数字，数值；形象，人物；图，图形

/例/ Figure our bill out please. 请给我们结账。

/搭/ a fine figure of a man（woman）身材魁梧（苗条）

out a fine（good）figure 给人好印象，表现好

out a poor（sorry）figure 出洋相，出丑

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figure of speech 比喻的说法；figure in 算进去

figure on 估计到，打算，指望；figure out 算出，估计，推测

figure up 计算，结账

/记/ form 形式，形状；shape 形状，形态；round 圆的，球形的；around 在…周围

circle 圆，圆圈；surround 环绕，包围；square 正方形，广场；bend 弯曲，屈身

bow 鞠躬，屈服；straight 直的；direct 直接的；long 长的，长久地

length 长，长度；high 高的，高高地；low 低的，浅的，低；tall 高的

short 短的，矮的；brief 简短的，简洁的；broad 宽的，宽阔的；wide 宽阔的，广泛的

spread 伸展，传播，蔓延；deep 深的，深厚的；shallow 浅的，肤浅的；fat 肥胖的

thick 厚的，粗的，浓密的；thin 瘦的，薄的；big 大的，重要的；large 大的，巨大的

great 伟大的，重大的；huge 巨大的，庞大的；vast 巨大的，浩瀚的；splendid 辉煌的

grand 庄严的，雄伟的；little 小的，不重要的；small 小的，少的；slight 微小的，轻微的；fine 细的，微小的；tiny 极小的，微小的

/题/ The _____ of people at the party was more than 100.

A. figure　B. figures　C. number　D. numbers

normally /'nɔ:məli/ *adv.*通常地

/例/ He normally stays up late. 他通常都熬夜。

Normally speaking, this is not accepted in western countries. 一般来说，这在西方国家是不被接受的。

survive /sə'vaiv/ *v.*幸免于

/补/ *v.*幸存；比…长命；残存

/例/ Few houses in this district survived after the storm. 暴风雨后，本地区残存下来的房屋寥寥无几。

/题/ With great efforts of the peace-loving people all over the world, Iraq _____ the war.

A. survived　B. survived from　C. survival　D. survived to

Lesson 78

entitle /in'taitl/ *v.*以…为名

/例/ The article entitled 'Should Smoking be Banned in the Public Places' attracted many people's attention. 这篇题为“是否应在公共场合禁止吸烟？”的文章引起了许多人的注意。

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The author entitled his new play *Watch it Come down*. 作者把他的新剧本命名为《守望它下来》。

calm /kɑ:m/ *v.*使镇定

/补/ *adj.*平静，冷静，镇静 *vt.*（使）平静 *n.*平静，风平浪静

/例/ The sea was calm yesterday. 昨天海水是平静的。

/搭/ calm down 平静下来，镇定下来

/记/ peaceful 好静的；pacific 温和的；quiet 文静的；noble 高尚的
strong 坚强的；restless 焦虑烦躁的；cheerful 开朗的，快乐的；generous 宽宏大量的
easy-going 随和的；gentle 文雅的；nervous 易激动的；merciful 仁慈的
lovely 可爱的

/题/ The water of the lake were so _____ that it looked like glass.
A. silent B. calm C. still D. quiet

nerve /nɜ:v/ *n.*神经

/补/ *n.*勇气，胆量

/例/ You can try to run the business yourself, if you have the nerve. 你有胆量的话，可以自己试着经营生意。

concentration /ˌkɒnsenˈtreɪʃən/ *n.*集中

/例/ Children usually have a short span of concentration.
通常孩子们注意力集中的时间很短。
You need to enhance your concentration. 你要提高注意力。

suffer /ˈsʌfə/ *v.*受苦，受害

/例/ The peasants had to pay heavy taxes and suffered greatly from hunger. 农民们不得不交纳繁重的税并忍受严重的饥饿。
He often suffers from headaches. 他时常头疼。

/搭/ suffer hunger 挨饿；suffer loss 遭受损失
suffer from floods 遭受水灾

/记/ sufferer 受害者；suffering 受苦
sufferable 可忍受的；bear 忍受，忍耐
bearable 忍得住的；unbearable 难以忍受的

/题/ He is suffering _____ a bad cold.
A. with B. from C. of D. ×

symptom /ˈsɪmptəm/ *n.*症状

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/例/ His clinical symptoms are quite strange. 他的临床症状很奇怪。

The patient described his symptoms to the doctor. 病人向医生描述他的症状。

temper /'tempə/ *n.*脾气

/例/ She soon lost her temper with him and drove him away.

不久她就向他发脾气并把他赶走。

appetite /'æpɪtaɪt/ *n.*胃口，食欲

/补/ *n.*欲望；爱好；要求

/例/ The baby has a good / healthy appetite.这个婴儿食欲很好。

/题/ The long walk gave him a good _____.

A. appetite B. applause C. appliance D. application

produce /prə'dju:s/ *v.*拿出

/补/ *v.*产生；生产，制造

/例/ It says on the bottle Produce in France. 瓶上标有“法国制造”的字样。

/题/ Canada _____ wheat and furs.

A. grows B. raises C. makes D. produces

urge /ɜ:dʒ/ *v.*力劝，怂恿

/补/ *v.*催促；鼓励，促进

*n.*强烈的欲望

/例/ They urged me to accept the compromise. 他们竭力劝我接受妥协。

/题/ The doctor _____ an X-ray test, and then, he could make a conclusion.

A. urged me to have B. urged me having

C. urged against D. urged on me

satisfaction /ˌsætɪs'fækʃən/ *n.*满意，满足

/例/ I had a feeling of satisfaction when the work was finished. 当工作结束的时候，我有一种满意的感觉。

/搭/ to the satisfaction of 使…满意；give satisfaction 使满意，使满足

with satisfaction 满意地

/题/ What he has done is far from _____.

A. satisfactory B. satisfied C. satisfaction D. satisfy

delighted /dɪ'laɪtɪd/ *adj.*欣喜的

/例/ I was delighted at my son's admission to Renmin University. 我很高兴儿子被人民大学录取了。

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They were delighted to learn the victory of their team. 得知本队获胜的消息，他们非常高兴。

Lesson 79

parent /'peərənt/ *n.*父（母）亲

/例/ I'd like you to meet my parents, too. 我也想让你见见我的父母亲。

/题/ To have good children one must be _____.

A. a parent B. parents C. the parent

flight attendant 空中乘务员

/例/ The flight attendant asked the passengers to fasten their seat belts. 飞机乘务员让乘客把安全带扣好。

As a flight attendant, she has been to many countries. 作为一名空中乘务员，她到过许多国家。

frightened /'fraɪt(ə)nd/ *adj.*害怕的，担惊的

/例/ The little girl was frightened out of her wits. 小女孩被吓得惊慌失措。

He was frightened into confessing. 他被吓得什么都说了。

curious /'kjʊərɪəs/ *adj.*急于了解的，好奇的

/补/ *adj.*爱打听的；稀奇的，莫名其妙的

/例/ Nearly all children are curious about new things. 几乎所有的孩子都对新事物好奇。

/搭/ be curious about 对…好奇；be curious to do 很想做…

/题/ If you are _____ about Australian cities, just read the book written by Dr. Johnson.

A. interested B. anxious C. upset D. curious

bomb /bɒm/ *n.*炸弹

/补/ *v.*投弹于，轰炸

plant /plɑ:nt/ *v.*安放

/例/ Plants need water and sunshine. 植物需要水和阳光。

/搭/ Tree Planting Day 植树节

/题/ They've built a new chemical _____.

A. plant B. plants C. the plant

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Lesson 80

palace /'pælɪs/ *n.*宫殿

/例/ Soldiers stood at the gates of the palace. 士兵们站在宫殿的大门口。

/搭/ the Summer Palace 颐和园；the Children's Palace 少年宫
the Worker's Palace of Culture 工人文化宫

/题/ He lives _____ Buckingham Palace.
A. in B. on C.at

extraordinary /ɪk'strɔ:dənərɪ/ *adj.*不平常的，非凡的

/例/ He has an extraordinary memory. 他的记忆力惊人。
20th century witnessed extraordinary medical advances. 20 世纪的医学进步非同一般。

exhibition /ˌeksɪ'bɪʃən/ *n.*展览

/补/ *n.*表演；展览会

/例/ I have just been back from the International Motor Exhibition. 我刚从国际汽车展览会回来。

/搭/ on exhibition …在展出中；exhibition hall 展厅

/记/ market 市场；shop 商店
store 商店，储存品；bargain 契约，讨价还价
exchange 交换，调换；trade 贸易，行业
export 输出品，出口；goods 货物
offer 提供，出价；provide 提供，供给
supply 供应，供给，供应品

/题/ In the afternoon they went to _____ of modern art.
A. an exhibition B. exhibition C. exhibitions

iron /'aɪən/ *n.*铁

/补/ *n.*铁制品；熨斗 *v.*熨平

/例/ She has been ironing all morning. 她一早上都在熨烫衣服。
Strike while the iron is hot. 趁热打铁。

/搭/ a man of iron 意志坚强的人，严酷无情的人；iron out 熨平衣服，消除（困难）等；
an electric iron 电烫斗；ironing board 烫衣板

/题/ Mother _____ my shirt.
A. ironed B. iron C. irons

various /'veərɪəs/ *adj.*各种各样的

/例/ He analysed the various factors. 他分析各种各样的因素。

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Various people have told me about you. 很多人已经告诉我关于你的情况。

/搭/ at various times 在不同的时代

various people 各行各业的人，各式各样的人

/题/ He attempted to get in touch _____ various foreign leaders.

A. with B. and C. for

machinery /məˈʃiːnərɪ/ *n.*机器

/例/ In the US most of farmwork is done by machinery.

在美国大部分的农活是用机械进行的。

display /dɪˈspleɪ/ *n.*展览

/例/ The students' work was displayed on the wall. 学生的作品被展示在墙上。

steam /stiːm/ *n.*蒸汽

/例/ On that cold morning, his breath turned into steam. 在那个寒冷的早晨，他的呼气变成了水汽。

Steam rose from the plate of soup. 蒸汽从汤盘里升起来。

/题/ The steam _____ the kettle showed that the water was boiling.

A. with B. from C. at D. to

profit /ˈprɒfɪt/ *n.*利润

/补/ *v.*（by, from）得利，获益；利用

/例/ I profited greatly from studying abroad. 我因留学国外而受益匪浅。

/题/ At present, even selling newspapers and magazines will make a very good _____.

A. benefit B. good C. interest D. profit

college /ˈkɒlɪdʒ/ *n.*学院

/补/ *n.*高等专科学校

/例/ Millions of young people are now studying at the colleges. 目前成百上千的年轻人正在大学里读书。

/搭/ go to college 上大学；be at college 在大学求学

/记/ subcollege 大专；university 大学

/题/ Millions of young people are now studying free of cost at the universities and _____.

A. college B. colleges C. a college

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Lesson 81

prisoner /'prɪznə/ *n.*囚犯

/例/ The Japanese prisoners of war could live very well in the prisoner-of-war camp in China. 日本战俘在中国的战俘营里能生活得很好。

/题/ One of the prisoners _____.

A. has escaped B. have escaped C. has been escaped

bush /buʃ/ *n.*灌木丛

/例/ Li Ming and Jackie are going camping in bush with some other friends. 李明和杰克打算在灌木丛中和其他的一些朋友野营。

/题/ A bird in the hand is worth two _____.

A. in bush B. in a bush C. in the bush

rapidly /'ræpɪdlɪ/ *adv.*迅速地

/例/ He walked rapidly into the living-room to answer the call.
他快步走到起居室去接电话。

He drove away rapidly. 他快速驾车驶离。

uniform /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ *n.*制服

/例/ Our school uniform is red and black. 我们的校服是红黑相间的。

/题/ They were _____ school uniform.

A. with B. on C. in

rifle /'raɪfl/ *n.*来复枪，步枪

/例/ He shoot with a rifle. 他用步枪射击。

shoulder /'ʃəuldə/ *n.*肩

/例/ She stood in the corner, crying in silence, her shoulders shaking. 她站在角落里，默默地哭着，肩膀在颤动。

/搭/ shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地

rest on my shoulders 落在我肩上

march /mɑ:tʃ/ *v.*行进

/补/ *n.*行军

/例/ I was on the march through the center of the city yesterday. 昨天我在穿过市中心的游行队伍里。

/搭/ on the march 行进中，行军中

boldly /bəuldlɪ/ *adv.*大胆地

/例/ He walked boldly in the dark forest. 他大胆地在黑暗的森林里行走。

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She boldly criticised the out-dated customs. 她大胆地批评陋习。

blaze /bleɪz/ *v.*闪耀

/补/ *n.*火焰，火光；光亮 *v.*燃烧，冒火焰

/例/ The fire blazed all day. 火燃烧了一整天。

/题/ The fire sprang into a _____.

A. breeze B. blaze C. bend D. blond

salute /sə'luːt/ *v.*行礼

/补/ *v.&n.*敬礼；迎接，欢迎

/例/ He saluted his friend with a wave of the hand. 他挥手向他的朋友致意。

/题/ They _____ each other by raising their hats.

A. saluted to B. saluted C. greeted with D. signed

elderly /'eldəlɪ/ *adj.*上了年纪的

grey /greɪ/ *adj.*灰白的

/例/ There's an old lady with grey hair over there. 那儿有一位头发灰白的老太太。

/搭/ a gray day 阴天；gray hair 白发

gray face 惨白的脸；gray future 前途暗淡

sharp /ʃɑːp/ *adj.*猛烈的

/补/ *adj.*尖锐的，锋利的；急转的，突然的；尖声的，刺耳的；敏锐的；线条分明的，鲜明的

/例/ The fish have very sharp teeth; they can eat a person in two minutes, leaving only bones. 这些鱼有锋利的牙齿；它们能在两分钟内将一个人吃得只剩下骨头。

/搭/ a sharp sword 锋利的刀；sharp eyes 敏锐的目光

sharp turn 急转弯；a sharp pain 刺痛

/题/ You cannot cut _____ a knife that isn't sharp.

A. with B. in C. use

blow /bləu/ *n.*打击

/补/ *v.*吹，吹气，打气；爆炸，爆裂 *n.*打，殴打

/例/ The window blew open. 窗被风吹开了。

/搭/ blow up 炸毁，爆炸；at one（a）blow 一击，一举，一下子

get a blow in 击中；have（go）for a blow 到户外吹吹风，呼吸新鲜空气

blow hot and cold 摇摆不定，犹豫不决；blow away 吹走，吹跑

blow down 吹倒；blow in（into）高兴起来，高兴地进来

blow off 发泄；blow out 吹灭烛火，杀死某人（射穿头部），烧断

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blow over 平息

/题/ The soliders _____ the bridge.

A. blew up B. burst C. explode D. blow

Lesson 82

monster /'mɒnstə/ *n.*怪物

/例/ There are lots of stories about ghosts and monsters. 有许多关于鬼怪的故事。

Children are afraid of monsters. 孩子们害怕妖怪。

sailor /'seɪlə/ *n.*海员

/例/ The old sailor had worked on many ships. 那个老船员已在许多船上工作过。

The men in our navy are called sailors if they are not officers. 在我们海军的那些人，如果他们不是官员就叫做海军士兵。

/记/ captain 海军上校，舰长；officer 军官；official 官员，高级职员；soldier 士兵

steward 服务员，乘务员；crew 全体船员；机组人员；pilot 飞行员；astronaut 宇航员

firefighter 消防人员；actor 演员；artist 艺术家；musician 音乐家，乐师

pianist 钢琴家；painter 画家；pop star 流行歌手；chemist 药剂师

educator 教育家；headmaster 校长；teacher 教师；interpreter 口译员

athlete 田径运动员；gymnast 体操运动员；banker 银行家；surgeon 外科医生

boss 老板，领班；businessman 商人；chairman 主席；clerk 办事员，职员

operator 接线员；engineer 工程师；lawyer 律师；photographer 摄影师

novelist 小说家；poet 诗人；librarian 图书管理员；conductor 售票员

detective 侦探；policeman 警察；spy 间谍；cook 厨师

keeper 饲养员，看守人；woodcutter 樵夫，伐木工

waiter 侍者；shopkeeper 零售商人；porter 搬运工；master 男教师，主人

housewife 家庭主妇；maid 女仆；servant 仆人，佣人

/题/ Little boys _____ sailor suits and sailor caps.

A. wore B. wear C. wears

sight /saɪt/ *v.*见到

/补/ *n.*情景，景色；视力

/题/ When I raised my head to head to look at the train again, it was almost _____.

A. out of the sight B. out sight

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C. out of a sight　　D. out of sight

creature /'kri:tʃə/ *n.*动物，生物

/例/ The dog is a faithful creature. 狗是忠实的动物。

peculiar /pɪ'kju:lɪə/ *adj.*奇怪的，不寻常的

/例/ This cheese has a peculiar taste. 这奶酪有股怪味。

shining /'ʃaɪnɪŋ/ *adj.*闪闪发光的

/例/ The cat's eyes are shining in the dark. 猫的眼睛在黑暗中熠熠发光。

Her hair is shinning under the sun. 她的头发在阳光下闪闪发亮。

oarfish /'ɔ:fiʃ/ *n.*桨鱼

/例/ The fisherman cast the net and caught an oarfish. 渔夫撒网捕上一条桨鱼。

The oarfish is an experiement object. 桨鱼是实验对象。

Lesson 83

election /ɪ'lekʃ(ə)n/ *n.*选举

/例/ Representatives are chosen by election. 代表由选举产生。

former /'fɔ:mə/ *adj.*从前的

/例/ Joan and Jane are sister. The former is a pianist; the latter is a singer. 琼和简是姐妹。前者是钢琴家，后者是歌手。

defeat /dɪ'fi:t/ *v.*打败

/补/ *n.*战胜，击败，挫折，失败　*v.*战胜

/例/ After a short battle, the French were defeated and the city of Quebec was seized.经过一场短暂的战斗，法国人被打败，魁北克城被占领。

/记/ undefeated 未被击败；defeatism 失败主义者

beat 打胜；win 获胜

fail 失败；victory 胜利

/题/ —He seldom _____ you in the game, did he?

—No, he didn't.

A. beat　B. defeat　C. lost　D. won

fanatical /fə'nætɪkəl/ *adj.*狂热的

/例/ John Lenon was shot by a fanatical fan of him.

约翰·列侬被他的一个狂热的歌迷枪击而死。

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She is a fanatical terrorist. 她是一个狂热的恐怖分子。

opponent /ə'pəunənt/ *n.*反对者，对手

/例/ He beat his opponent by three sets to none. 他以3：0击败对手。

/题/ Beating all the _____, he won the medal for the 200-meter race in the Asian Game.

A. oppositions B. opponents C. opposes D. opportunity

radical /'rædɪkəl/ *adj.*激进的

/补/ *adj.*基本的，重要的；极端的；彻底的

/例/ The talks are aimed at radical reductions in the level of weapons. 那些谈话都以大幅度裁减军备为主题。

/题/ There is an urgent need for a _____ reform of our tax-system.

A. radical B. moderate C. nominal D. legitimate

progressive /prə'gresɪv/ *adj.*进步的

/例/ He is a young man full of progressive ideas. 他是个满怀进步思想的年轻人。

Many progressive students participated in the protest. 许多思想进步的学生参加了抗议活动。

suspicious /sə'spɪʃəs/ *adj.*怀疑的

/例/ I'm very suspicious about her motives. 我对她的动机甚为怀疑。

He is a suspicious character. 他是个可疑的人物。

I am suspicious of his intention. 我怀疑他的意图。

Lesson 84

strike /straɪk/ *n.*罢工

/补/ *v.*打，击；罢工；敲响，报点

/例/ The car struck the telephone pole. 车子撞了电线杆。

The laborers are on strike. 劳工在罢工。

/搭/ strike down 击倒；go on strike 罢工

/题/ As soon as the clock _____ six in the morning we got up and began to wash ourselves.

A. hit B. struck C. beat D. rang

busman /'bʌsmən/ *n.*公共汽车司机

state /steɪt/ *v.*正式提出，宣布

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/补/ *n.*州；国家；政府；状态，状况

/例/ Miss Yang's general state of health is not satisfactory.

杨女士的身体健康状况不令人满意。

He stated that he did not know the person who stole the car.

他声明他不知道偷车的人是谁。

/记/ superpower 超级大国；empire 帝国；republic 共和国

/题/ Ice is water in its solid _____.

A. conditions B. state C. states D. shape

agreement /ə'gri:mənt/ *n.*协议

/补/ *n.*协定；一致，同意

/例/ No agreement was reached during their last talk. 他们上一次的会谈没有达成一致意见。

/搭/ be agreement 经同意，依约定；come to an agreement 商定，达成协议

in agreement with 符合，与…一致；make an agreement with 与…商定，与…达成协议

/记/ agree 赞同；disagree 不同意；agreeable 惬意的，令人愉快的

disagreeable 不愉快的

relieve /rɪ'li:v/ *v.*减轻

/例/ The drug relieved my toothache. 那药使我的牙痛减轻了。

pressure /'preʃə/ *n.*压力，麻烦

/搭/ under（the）pressure of ... 在…的压力下

/题/ Life is tough in the city. In order to lose their _____ some people drink alcohol.

A. temper B. mood C. consciousness D. pressures

extent /ɪk'stent/ *n.*程度

/补/ *n.*广度；宽度；长度；限度；范围

/例/ I was amazed at the extent of his knowledge. 我对于他的博学感到惊讶。

volunteer /vɒlən'tɪə/ *v.*自动提出，自愿

/补/ *n.*志愿者

/例/ He volunteered for guard duty. 他自告奋勇去站岗。

gratitude /'grætɪtju:d/ *n.*感激

/例/ I'd like to express my gratitude to you for your advice. 对于你的忠告，我很感激。

Press /pres/ *n.*新闻界

/例/ The newly-elected mayor will meet the press next week. 新当选的市长将在下周与新闻界见面。

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The plane crash has been widely reported by the press. 新闻界广泛报道了这次飞机失事的事故。

object /əb'dʒekt/ *v.*不赞成，反对

/补/ *n.*物体；对象，目的；宾语

/例/ I saw a strange object in the sky. 在天空中我看到一个奇怪的物体。

He has no definite object in life. 在生活中他没有确定的目标

/记/ aim 目标，目的；goal 目标

purpose 目的，意图；effort 努力，尽力

/题/ I became _____ of attack for the village boys.

A. a subject B. an object C. a point D. a kind

Lesson 85

inform /ɪn'fɔːm/ *v.*告诉，通知

/补/ *v.*报告；告发，告密

/搭/ be well informed about 精通某事，对某事消息灵通

inform sb. of sth. 通知（告诉）某人某事

/记/ misinform 误报；uninformed 未告知的

well-informed 消息灵通；information 通知，情报

informed 见闻广的；informer 告密者

notify 通知

headmaster /'hedmɑːstə/ *n.*校长

/例/ Miss Gao is our headmaster. 高小姐是我们的校长。

/扩/ headmaster 校长的一般称呼；schoolmaster 教师或校长；principal（美）中小学校长；president（美）大学校长；director（英）大学校长；rector（宗教学校、法德诸国）大学校长。

/题/ He is speaking _____ the headmaster.

A. to B. in C. on

contribute /kən'trɪbjuːt/ *v.*捐助，援助

/补/ *v.*贡献，投稿

/例/ I contributed to the church. 我捐款给教会。

gift /gɪft/ *n.*礼物，赠品

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/补/ *n.*天赋，禀赋，才能

/例/ To have such an easy examination paper was a gift from the Gods. 碰到这么容易的考卷是老天爷的恩赐。

/记/ present 礼物；talent 才能；skill 技巧；ability 才能，能力

energy 能力，能量

/题/ He gave a birthday gift _____ me.

A. for B. on C. in D. at

album /ˈælbəm/ *n.*签名本，相册

/例/ This is a family album. 这是家庭相册。

The school sent every one of us an album when we graduated. 学校在我们毕业时送给我们每人一本签名簿。

patience /ˈpeɪʃəns/ *n.*耐心

/补/ *n.*忍耐，耐性

/例/ She had no patience with her noisy neighbors. 她不能忍受吵闹的邻居们。

/搭/ with patience 耐心地；have patience 忍耐一下

be out of patience with 耐不住…；have no patience with 不能容忍

/记/ impatience 急躁

/题/ I'll look into the matter as soon as possible, just have a little _____.

A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest

encouragement /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒmənt/ *n.*鼓励

/例/ Without her support and encouragement, I could not graduate from the university. 没有她的支持和鼓励，我不可能大学毕业。

Her encouragement is an important factor of my success. 他的鼓励是我成功的一个重要因素。

farewell /ˈfeəwel/ *n.*告别

/补/ *int.* 再会，别了

/例/ They made their farewells at the airport. 他们在机场告别。

honour /ˈɒnə/ *n.*敬意

/补/ *n.*荣誉，光荣 *v.*尊敬的，给予荣誉

/例/ There is a party tonight in honour of our new president. 今晚我们开了一个晚会庆祝我们的新经理就任。

/搭/ do honour to 向…表示敬意；in honour of 为庆祝（纪念）…，向…表示敬意

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coincidence /kəʊˈmsɪdəns/ *n.*巧合

/例/ It was no coincidence that they both resigned on the same day. 他们俩在同一天辞职不是巧合。

By coincidence, they met again after losing contact for twenty years. 由于巧合，他们在失去联系20年后又相遇了。

total /ˈtəʊtl/ *n.*总数

/补/ *adj.*总的，全体的 *v.*合计，总计

/例/ By the end of the year, the total money collected had come to over 92 million dollars, all of which were sent to Africa. 到年底为止，筹集到的全部款项达到9200多万美元，所有这些钱全部被送往非洲。

/搭/ in total 总共

devote /dɪˈvəʊt/ *v.*致力于

/补/ *vt.*把…奉献；专心；献身

/例/ I'm sure we can devote much time to this subject. 我相信我们可以把许多时间用于这个科目。

/搭/ devote to 把…献于；把…用于；致力于

devote oneself to（= be devoted to）专心从事…，毕生献给…

/题/ Her son, to whom she was so _____, went abroad ten years ago.

A. loved B. cared C. devoted D. affected

gardening /ˈgɑːdnɪŋ/ *n.*园艺

hobby /ˈhɒbi/ *n.*爱好，嗜好

/例/ He works in a bank, but his hobby is building model boats. 他在银行工作，但他的业余爱好是做船舶模型。

Lesson 86

swing /swɪŋ/ *v.*转向

/补/ *v.*摇摆，挥舞；旋转 *n.*秋千；摇摆；节奏

/例/ The player swung the bat at the ball, but missed it. 球员对球挥拍，但没有击中。

speedboat /ˈspiːdbəʊt/ *n.*快艇

/例/ They travelled on the lake by speedboat. 他们乘快艇在湖上游荡。

The engine broke and the speedboat stopped all of a sudden.

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引擎坏了，快艇突然停下来。

desperately /'despərɪtlɪ/ *adv.*绝望地

/例/ He desperately saw her disappear into the crowd. 他绝望地看着她消失在人群中。

Survivors desperately hid in the cave. 幸存者绝望地躲在山洞里。

companion /kəm'pænjən/ *n.*同伙，伙伴

/例/ I had a good companion while traveling. 我在旅行期间有一个好同伴。

/记/ comrades 同志们；fellow 伙伴，同伴

partner 搭档；colleague 同事

schoolmate 同窗；classmate 同班同学

fellow countryman 同胞；fellow traveler 同路人

roommate 同屋，室友

/题/ Are you alone or with _____?

A. companion B. a companion C. companions

water ski 滑水

/例/ Many people come to the summer resort to water ski. 很多人来避暑胜地滑水。

Water skiing is an exciting sport. 滑水是一项很刺激的运动。

buoy /bɔɪ/ *n.*浮标

/例/ The lake was divided into three areas by the buoys. 湖面由浮标分为三个区域。

In the dark he did not notice the buoys. 黑暗中他没有注意到浮标。

dismay /dɪs'meɪ/ *n.*沮丧

/例/ He watched the burning house with dismay. 他绝望地看着着火的房子。

She never faces a difficult task with dismay. 面对困难的任务她从不气馁。

tremendous /trɪ'mendəs/ *adj.*巨大的

/例/ Their son is a tremendous eater. 他们的儿子是一个食量极大的人。

petrol /'petrəl/ *n.*汽油

/例/ We ran out of petrol. 我们的汽油用完了。

The nearest petrol station is five miles away. 最近的加油站在五英里以外。

drift /drɪft/ *v.*漂动，漂流

/补/ *n.*漂流

/例/ The raft is drifting down the river. 木筏顺着河流往下漂流。

gently /'dʒentlɪ/ *adv.*缓慢地，轻轻地

/例/ The breeze caressed my face gently. 微风轻拂我的面庞。

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He touched the keys gently. 他轻轻地触动琴键。

Lesson 87

alibi /ˈælɪbaɪ/ *n.*不在犯罪现场

/例/ The suspect established an alibi. 嫌疑犯提出了不在现场的证据。

His alibi is credible. 他提出的不在现场的证据很可信。

commit /kəˈmɪt/ *v.*犯（罪）

/例/ Many young people committed suicide. 许多年轻人自杀。

She committed a silly mistake. 她犯了一个愚蠢的错误。

inspector /ɪnˈspektə/ *n.*探长

/例/ The inspector was in plain clothes. 探长穿着便衣。

employer /ɪmˈplɔɪə/ *n.*雇主

/例/ The car Industry is one of our biggest employer. 汽车工业是我们雇用人员最多的行业之一。

confirm /kənˈfɜːm/ *v.*确认，证实

/例/ Please confirm your telephone message in writing. 请书面确认你电话中所说的内容。

suggest /səˈdʒest/ *v.*提醒

/题/ I _____ everyone make full use of time.

A. wish B. hope C. want D. suggest

truth /truːθ/ *n.*真相

/补/ *n.*真实，真理

/例/ To tell you the honest truth, I think you are troubling the trouble. 实话告诉你，我想你在自找麻烦。

/搭/ in truth 事实上，的确；to tell the truth 说真的，说老实话

/记/ true 真正的，忠实的；truly 忠诚地

truthful 诚实的；truthless 不忠实的

truelove 情人，爱人；truepenny 可信任的人

/题/ He _____ too fast for me to follow, but I knew he was _____ the truth.

A. said; speaking B. talked; telling

C. spoke; telling D. talked; speaking

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Lesson 88

trap /træp/ *v.*陷入，使陷入困境

/补/ *n.*陷阱，圈套，诡计 *v.*诱捕，使中圈套

/例/ They trapped her into marrying him. 他们诱骗她嫁给了他。

/题/ The policeman _____ him by forcing him to follow Jim into the house.

A. kept B. locked C. prisoned D. trapped

surface /'sɜ:fɪs/ *n.*地面，表面

/例/ The surface of the moon is not smooth. 月球的表面是不光滑的。

/搭/ on the surface 表面上，在外表上

/记/ surfaceman 护路工

/题/ Three-quarters of an iceberg is hidden _____ the surface.

A. on B. in C. to D. beneath

explosive /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/ *n.*炸药

/补/ *adj.*爆炸（性）的，爆发（性）的

/例/ It's dangerous to smoke when handling explosive materials.

处理爆炸物时抽烟是很危险的。

vibration /vaɪ'breɪʃən/ *n.*震动

/例/ The earthquake sent the vibration to a village a hundred miles away. 地震把震动传到了一百英里以外的村庄。

The vibration of the earthquake lasted two days. 地震的余波持续了两天。

collapse /kə'læps/ *v.*坍塌

/例/ The roof collapsed under the weight of snow. 屋顶因承受不了雪的重量而塌陷了。

drill /drɪl/ *v.*钻孔

/补/ *n.*钻（孔）；在…上钻（孔）；操练

/例/ The soldiers do rifle drill in the mornings. 早晨士兵进行步枪操练。

/题/ It takes a lot of _____ to play the piano well.

A. practice B. drill C. train D. exercise

capsule /'kæpsju:l/ *n.*容器

/例/ The capsule was tightly sealed. 这个容器密封得很好。

Gas cannot escape from the capsule. 气体无法从容器里逃逸出来。

layer /'leɪə/ *n.*层

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beneath /bɪ'ni:θ/ *prep.*在…之下

/补/ *adv.* 在下方，低于

/例/ The ground beneath my feet was soft. 我脚下的地面是柔软的。

lower /'ləʊə/ *v.*放下，降低

/例/ She lowered her eyes. 她闭上眼睛。

progress /prəʊ'gres/ *v.*进展，进行

/补/ *n.*进步，进展

/例/ The student's rapid progress in science brought happiness to his teacher. 这名学生在理科方面的快速进步使他的老师非常高兴。

The employee was fired because of his little progress in his job. 这名雇员因为在工作中没有什么进步而被解雇。

/搭/ be in progress 在进行中，在进步中；make progress 取得进步

/记/ development 发展；contribution 贡献

advance 前进，促进，进展；develop 成长，发展，开发

ahead 在前面，向前面；head 前进

march 前进，行军；before 在…前面

front 前面，前线；前面的；forward 向前，前进

back 后面；after 在…后面（背后）

behind 在…后面；在…之后，迟于

/题/ Study hard and you'll make _____.

A. a progressb. progresses C. progress

smoothly /'smu:ðlɪ/ *adv.*顺利地

Lesson 89

slip /slɪp/ *n.*小错误

/补/ *v.*滑倒；溜走；偷偷地拿，悄悄地拿

/例/ He slipped on the ice. 他在冰面上滑倒了。

/题/ Don't let the opportunity _____ from you.

A. slip B. slide C. sleep D. glide

comedy /'kɒmɪdɪ/ *n.*喜剧

/例/ Some of Shakespeare's comedies are ended by a marriage. 莎士比亚的一些喜剧以有

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情人终成眷属结束。

I prefer comedy to tragedy. 我喜欢喜剧不喜欢悲剧。

present /prɪˈzent/ *v.*演出 *adj.*出席，到场的

/补/ *n.*礼物，赠品；出席

/搭/ Christmas present 圣诞节礼物；at present 现在

be present 出席，出现

/题/ How many people _____ at the meeting ?

A. were presence B. presents C. were present D. present

queue /kju:/ *v.*排队

/例/ A large crowd of fans are queuing up for the pop star's autograph. 一大群歌迷正排队等流行歌星的亲笔签名。

They queued patiently to get into the auditorium. 他们耐心地排队进入礼堂。

dull /dʌl/ *adj.*枯燥的，无味的

/补/ *adj.*愚笨的，迟钝的；阴暗的

/例/ I wonder why you can spend so much time on such a dull book. 我不知道你为什么在这么单调的书上花这么多时间。

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. 过分劳累有害身心。

artiste /ɑ:ˈti:st/ *n.*艺人

/例/ He is a famous artist in Peking opera. 他是一名著名的京剧表演艺术家。

The performances given by the elderly artistes won a great applause. 老一辈艺术家们的演出赢得了热烈的掌声。

advertiser /ˈædvətaɪzə/ *n.*报幕员

/例/ The advertiser has a gentle voice and a radiant smile. 那个报幕员嗓音柔和、笑容灿烂。

She worked as an advertiser after her graduation. 一毕业她就当了报幕员。

Lesson 90

chip /tʃɪp/ *n.*油煎土豆片

/补/ *n.*碎片；集成电路块 *v.*碎裂；削下碎片

/例/ The old paint soon chipped off. 旧漆很快剥落了。

/题/ He has _____ old paint from the side of a ship.

A. sliced B. cut C. torn D. chipped

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overfish /əʊvə'fiʃ/ *v.*过度捕捞

giant /'dʒaɪənt/ *adj.*巨大的

/补/ *n.*巨人，庞然大物

/例/ Jack saw the giant climbing from the beanstalk. 杰克看到巨人从豆茎上爬下来。

terrify /'terɪfaɪ/ *v.*吓，使恐怖

/例/ The figure in the dark terrified her out of her wits. 黑暗中的人影吓得她魂不附体。

The robber's threats terrified the old granny into handling over her purse. 歹徒的恐吓吓得老太太赶紧把钱包交出来。

diver /'daɪvə/ *n.*潜水员

/例/ Five divers descended daily to look for the remains of the ship. 每天五名潜水员下潜到水下寻找船只的残骸。

As a diver, he worked several hours a day under the water. 作为一名潜水员，他每天在水下工作好几个小时。

oil rig 石油钻塔

wit /wɪt/ *n.*理智，头脑

/补/ *n.*机智幽默的人

/例/ His speech is full of wit and humor. 他的演讲充满机智和幽默。

/题/ When she heard the explosion, she had the _____ to telephone the police immediately.

A. cleverness B. quickness C. wit D. mind

cage /keɪdʒ/ *n.*笼

/例/ There's a little bird in this cage. 在这个鸟笼里有一只小鸟。

/题/ The bird escaped _____ the cage.

A. from B. away C. off

shark /ʃɑːk/ *n.*鲨鱼

/例/ The shark is a dangerous animal. 鲨鱼是一种危险的动物。

whale /weɪl/ *v.*鲸

variety /və'raɪətɪ/ *n.*品种

/补/ *n.*变化，多样性；种类

/例/ The college library has a wide variety of books. 这所大学的图书馆有各种各样的图书。

/搭/ many varieties of 许多种；a variety of 各种，种种

/题/ Some people like _____, others do not.

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A. a variety　B. variety　C. the variety

cod /kɒd/ *n.*鳕

skate /skeɪt/ *n.*鳐

/补/ *v.*滑冰　*n.*滑冰鞋

/例/ Let's go skating. 让我们去滑冰。

I have a new pair of skates. 我有一双新的溜冰鞋。

factor /'fæktə/ *n.*因素

/补/ *n.*要素；因数，因子

/例/ 3 and 5 are factors of 15. 3 和 5 是 15 的因数。

crew /kru:/ *n.*全体工作人员

/例/ The plane had eighty passengers and a crew of ten.

飞机上有八十名乘客和十名机组人员。

Lesson 91

balloon /bə'lu:n/ *n.*气球

/例/ Each child was holding a colour balloon in the square. 广场上的每一个小孩都举着一个彩色气球。

/记/ balloonist 气球飞行员

/题/ A lot of _____ went up and floated in the sky.

A. balloon　B. balloons　C. balloon

royal /'rɔɪəl/ *adj.*皇家的

/补/ *adj.*国王的；盛大的

/例/ They gave us a right royal welcome. 他们非常隆重地欢迎了我们。

spy /spaɪ/ *v.*侦察

/补/ *n.*间谍，密探

/例/ He was arrested as an industrial spy. 他以工业间谍的罪名而被逮捕了。

/搭/ spy on（upon）sb. 暗中监视某人，侦察某人

track /træk/ *n.*轨迹，踪迹

/补/ *n.*跑道；径赛

/例/ He found that he was looking down the empty railway track. 他发现他正向下看着空空的铁轨。

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/题/ We followed his tracks _____ the snow.

A. through B. across C. past

binoculars /bɪˈnɒkjʊləz/ *n.*望远镜

/例/ She always watches the passers-by with a pair of binoculars.

她总是用望远镜观察过路人。

The binoculars are made in China. 望远镜是中国制造的。

Lesson 92

fast /fɑːst/ *adv.*熟（睡）

/题/ Look! The boy who gave a _____ answer to your question in class is running very _____.

A. fast, fast B. quick, quick C.quick, fast D. rapid, fast

ladder /ˈlædə/ *n.*梯子

/例/ He was standing on a ladder picking apples. 他站在梯子上摘苹果。

/题/ A rope ladder hung _____ the ship's side.

A. on B. over C. at

shed /ʃed/ *n.*棚子

/补/ *v.*流出；发散 *n.*小屋；车库

/例/ The girl shed happiness on people around her. 那女孩给周围的人带来快乐。

sarcastic /sɑːˈkæstɪk/ *adj.*讽刺的，讥笑的

/例/ I dislike the sarcastic tone of his speech. 我不喜欢他说话时嘲讽的腔调。

The new film was attacked by sarcastic comments. 这部电影遭到了嘲讽。

tone /təʊn/ *n.*语气，腔调

/补/ *n.*风格，色调，特性

/例/ The mountains were in several tones of green. 群山呈现着各种色调的绿色。

Lesson 93

noble /ˈnəʊb(ə)l/ *adj.*高尚的，壮丽的

/补/ *n.*贵族 *adj.*贵族的；崇高的

/例/ He is a man of noble birth. 他生为贵族。

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It is said that he is a man of noble character. 据说他是一个具有品德高贵的人。

/题/ He is respected _____ his noble character.

A. for B. on C. at

monument /'mɒnjumənt/ *n.*纪念碑

/例/ This great church is its builder's monument. 这一座大教堂是其建造者的纪念馆。

statue /'stætju:/ *n.*雕像

/例/ The people erect a statue of the queen. 人们竖立起了一尊王后的雕像。

/题/ Millions of tourists come into New York to visit the _____ of Liberty.

A. Statue B. Sculpture C. Status D. Portrait

liberty /'libəti/ *n.*自由

/例/ Students have liberty to use all the library facilities. 学生可以自由使用图书馆中所有的图书资料。

Young people have a lot more liberty now than they used to.
如今年轻人比以前自由多了。

present /pri'zent/ *v.*赠送

/例/ He presented a bunch of flowers to the honored guest. 他向尊敬的客人献上一束花。

She presented me a best-seller as my birthday gift. 她送给我一本畅销书作为生日礼物。

sculptor /'skʌlptə/ *n.*雕刻家

/例/ Many of the works of the sculptor were on display this time. 这次展出了这位雕刻家的许多作品。

He can make a good sculptor. 他能成为一名优秀的雕刻家。

actual /'æktʃuəl/ *adj.*实际的，真实的

/例/ Tell your boss the actual conditions, I think he can forgive you. 告诉你的老板实际的情况，我想他会原谅你的。

/题/ This book is based on _____ case.

A. a actual B. an actual C. a actually D. an actually

copper /'kɒpə/ *n.*铜

/补/ *n.*铜币；铜制品 *adj.*铜制的

support /sə'pɔ:t/ *v.*支持，支撑

/补/ *v.*维持；赡养

/例/ He promised to support her. 他答应支持她。

/题/ She had to _____ her family.

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A. be supported　B. support　C. lead　D. to be lead to

framework /'freɪmwɜːk/ *n.*构架，框架

/例/ In modern times most ships have a metal framework; formerly they were made of wood. 现代的船多数都有金属骨架；以前都是用木头做的。

transport /træn'spɔːt/ *v.*运送

/例/ It took all day to transport the furniture to the new building. 我花了一整天的时间把家具运送到新楼去。

You can transport goods from one place to another by train or bus. 你可以通过火车或汽车把货物从一个地方运送到另一个地方。

/记/ traffic 交通，来往车辆；crossing 十字路口；across 横过，穿过；cycle 骑自行车
ride 骑；rickshaw 人力车；handtruck 手推运货车；cart 大车，手推车
carriage 四轮马车；bus 公共汽车；train 火车；boat 小船
ship 轮船，把…装上船；aeroplane 飞机
aircraft 飞行器，航空器；helicopter 直升飞机
jet 喷气发动机，喷气式飞机

/题/ The goods were transported _____ air.

A. by　B. at　C. with

site /saɪt/ *n.*场地

/例/ The site of an old palace was discovered. 古宫殿的遗址被发现了。

pedestal /'pedɪstl/ *n.*底座

/例/ The statue fell off from the pedestal. 雕像从底座上掉下来。

On the mantelplace was a bust of Keats on a pedestal. 壁炉台上有一尊放在底座上的济慈胸像。

Lesson 94

instruct /ɪn'strʌkt/ *v.*指导，传授

/例/ He instructed his students in mathematics. 他教授学生数学。

The doctor instructed him to lie in bed for three weeks. 医生嘱咐他卧床三周。

Los Angeles /lɒs'ændʒɪs/ 洛杉矶

reluctant /rɪ'lʌktənt/ *adj.*勉强的，不愿意的

/例/ She is reluctant to work here. 她懒得在这儿工作。

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/题/ I am _____ to leave this job, but another firm has offered me a high salary.

A. willing B. reluctant C. hesitant D. determined

weight /weɪt/ *n.*重物

/例/ The doctor's advice carries a lot of weight with his patients.

医生的忠告对病人颇有份量。

/题/ He is a man of weight _____ the government.

A. in B. at C. on

underwater /ʌndəˈwɔːtə/ *adj.*水下的

/例/ The underwater world is really fascinating. 水下世界真是引人入胜。

The documentary was filmed with an underwater camera. 这部纪录片是用水下摄影机拍的。

tricycle /ˈtraɪsɪkl/ *n.*三轮车

/例/ He was taken to the hospital with a tricycle. 用三轮车把他送到了医院。

A tricycle was in my way. 一辆三轮车挡了我的道。

compete /kəmˈpiːt/ *v.*比赛，对抗

/例/ They competed with each other for her attention and favor. 他们彼此竞争想赢得她的注意和好感。

Two candidates competed for the vacancy. 两个应征者竞争这一空缺。

yard /jɑːd/ *n.*码

/例/ One yard is nearly a meter in length. 一码约有一公尺长。

The yard is 100 yards long and 80 yards wide. 这个院子长 100 码，宽 80 码。

gasp /gɑːsp/ *v.*喘气

/例/ The exhausted runner gasped when he dashed to the finishing line. 筋疲力尽的赛跑运动员在冲向终点线时直喘气。

I gasped in surprise at the unexpected news. 对这则出人意外的消息，我惊诧得透不过气来。

Lesson 95

fantasy /ˈfæntəsɪ/ *n.*幻想故事

/例/ He idled all day long, indulging in fantasy. 他整天无所事事，沉湎于幻想之中。

Mary is always having fantasies about marrying a millionaire. 玛丽老是抱着嫁给百万

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富翁的幻想。

ambassador /æm'bæsədə/ *n.*大使

/例/ He is the Chinese ambassador to Great Britain. 他是中国驻英国大使。

Escalopia /eskə'ləupiə/ *n.*艾斯卡罗比亚（虚构的国名）

frightful /'fraitful/ *adj.*可怕的，令人吃惊的

/例/ The frightful sight frightened the little girl into crying.

这个可怕的景象把小女孩吓哭了。

The frightful news became the headline of today's newspaper. 这则骇人听闻的消息成了今天报纸的头条。

fire extinguisher 灭火器

drily /'draili/ *adv.*冷淡地，枯燥无味地

embassy /'embəsi/ *n.*大使馆

heaven /'hevən/ *n.*天，天堂

/例/ It was the will of Heaven. 这是天意。

/搭/ Good heavens! 天哪！哎呀！（常用口语中表示惊愕、谴责、不耐烦等情绪）

/辨/ sky 和 heaven，sky 指天，天空；heaven 多用于抽象意义，天堂，天国。作"天空"讲可与 sky 互换，常用复数。

/题/ Heaven only _____, I have tried hard enough.

A. know B. knows C. knew

basement /'beismənt/ *n.*地下室

/例/ He lives in the basement of the apartment. 他住在公寓的地下室。

definitely /'definitli/ *adv.*肯定地

post /pəust/ *v.*派任

/补/ *n.*邮政；邮寄 *v.*邮寄

/例/ Can you find the post office? 你能找到这个邮局吗？

/搭/ post up 张贴，向…提供最新情况；by post 邮寄

post sth. to sb. 将（信等）寄给某人；post office 邮局

/题/ Please remember _____ the letter after school.

A. to post B. posting C. posted D. having posted

shot /ʃɒt/ *n.*子弹

/补/ *n.*发射；射击（声）；射手；镜头

/例/ We took some shots of our house. 我们拍了几张我们房子的照片。

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Lesson 96

festival /'festɪvəl/ *n.*节日

/例/ Christmas is one of the festivals of the Christian church. 圣诞节是基督教的节日之一。

The Spring Festival is a traditional Chinese holiday. 春节是传统的中国节日。

People pay respects to the dead and clean the graves on the 5th of April. 四月五日，人们扫墓并向过世的人表达敬意。

lantern /'læntən/ *n.*灯笼

/例/ The house is decorated with beautiful lanterns. 房子里装饰着漂亮的灯笼。

The burning lantern caused a terrible fire. 着火的灯笼引起了一场可怕的大火。

spectacle /'spektəkl/ *n.*景象；壮观；场面

/例/ The sunrise viewed on the top of Mount Tai was a fine spectacle. 在泰山顶上看到的日出真是美妙的奇观。

The city after the earthquake was a terrible spectacle.

地震过后的城市是一派可怕的景象。

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第 3 册　培养技能

Lesson 1

puma /'pju:mə/ *n.*美洲狮

spot /spɒt/ *v.*看出，发现

/补/ *n.*地点，处所；斑点，污点；少量 *vt.*认出，发现；玷污

/搭/ on the spot 在场，到场；立即，马上，当场

/近/ discolor *v.*使脱色，使污染 *v.*（使）变色，（使）褪色；distinguish *v.*区别，辨别；identify *vt.*识别，鉴别，把…和…看成一样 *vi.*确定；stain *n.*污点，瑕疵 *v.*染污，沾污

/题/ The tomato juice left brown ____ on the front of my jacket.

A.spot　B.point　C.track　D.trace

/解/ 答案为 A。spot 斑点；污点，缺点；地点，场所。point 场所，地点。track 行踪，航迹；小径，路；轨道，跑道。trace 踪迹，足迹；痕迹。

evidence /'evɪdəns/ *n.*证据

/补/ *n.*根据，迹象

/搭/ in evidence 可看见的，明显的，显眼的

/近/ clue *n.*线索；indication *n.*指出，指示，迹象，暗示；proof *n.*证据，试验，考验，[印刷]校样 *adj.*不能透入的，证明用的，防…的，有耐力的 *vt.*检验，校对，使不被穿透

/辨/ evidence, proof, witness：evidence “证据”，即证明某事正确的凭据，一般用表示抽象意义，如：Running away was evidence of his guilt.proof “证据，证明”，一般指实物证据，如：Give me some proof of what you say.witness “见证”，多作 “证人、目击者” 讲，如：He was called as a witness at the trial.

/题/ They gathered ____ against the suspect.

A.evidence　B.fact　C.evident　D.proof

/解/ 答案为 A。evidence 证据，多指证明一件事是事实的任何依据；fact 泛指事物的真实性；evident 为形容词，明显的，明白的；proof 指有说服力的事例可不容置疑的证据，往往表示某一事物的结论。

accumulate /ə'kju:mjʊleɪt/ *v.*积累，积聚

/补/ *vt.*堆积 *vi.*累积，聚积

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/拓/ accumulation *n.*积聚，堆积物；accumulative *adj.*积聚的，累积的

/近/ amass *vt.*收集，积聚（尤指财富）；assemble *vt.*集合，聚集，装配，集合

collect *vt.*收集，聚集，集中，搜集

/题/ Dust _____ in a room if we do not clean the room regularly.

A.accomplishes B.accumulates C.accommodates D.achieves

/解/ 答案为B。accomplish 完成，达到，实现；accumulate 积聚，堆积；accommodate 供应，提供住宿，使适应；achieve 完成，达到。

oblige /əˈblaɪdʒ/ *v.*使…感到必须

/补/ *vt.*迫使；施恩于，帮…的忙；使感激

/搭/ be obliged to sb.感谢（某人）；be obliged to do sth.不得不（做某事），必须（做某事）

/题/ They were _____ to sell their house in order to pay their debts.

A.allowed B.caused C.obliged D.powered

/解/ 答案为C。allow 允许，许可；cause 引起，使得；oblige 迫使，被迫；power 控制，操纵。

hunt /hʌnt/ *n.*追猎；寻找 *v.*打猎

/补/ *n.&v.*猎取；搜寻，寻找；驱逐，追逐，追捕

/搭/ hunt down 对…穷追到底，追捕到；hunt for / after 追猎，搜寻

/拓/ hunter 猎人

/近/ chase *n.*追赶，追击 *vt.*追赶，追逐，雕镂；pursue *vt.*追赶，追踪，追击，继续，从事

seek *v.*寻找，探索，寻求

/题/ I've _____ high and low for my socks.

A.hurted B.found C.hunted D.chased

/解/ 答案为C。hurt 伤害；find 找到（其后不跟 for 而直接跟名词）；chase 追赶。

blackberry /ˈblækberɪ/ *n.*黑莓

human /hʌnt/ *n.*人类

corner /ˈkɔːnə/ *v.*使走投无路，使陷入困境；*n.*角落

trail /treɪl/ *n.*一串，一系列

/补/ *vi.*拖，下垂；（比赛等中）输，失败 *vt.*跟踪，追踪 *n.*小路，小径；痕迹，足迹，踪迹

/搭/ trail along 无精打采地（跟在后面）走；trail away /off 逐渐减弱，缩小

/拓/ trailer *n.*追踪者，拖车 *vi.*乘拖车式海运房屋旅行 *vt.*用拖车载运；trailside *adj.*在小路边的，小径一侧的，沿山路的

/辨/ trace, track, trail：trace 痕迹，指曾经出现或存在…所遗留下来的标记，痕迹；track 踪迹，追踪，指人、动物或车辆经过时所留下的痕迹（或踏出的小路）；trail 踪迹，痕迹，指人或事

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物经过时留下的痕迹或一系列（线状）痕迹

/题/ A few stragglers were _____ along behind the rest of the flock.

A.falling B.lurching C.trailing D.chasing

/解/ 答案为C。题意为：几只落后者跟在群体的后面。trail 跟着；lurch 倾斜，徘徊；chase 追赶。

print /prɪnt/ *n.*印痕

cling /klɪŋ/ *v.*粘

/补/ *vi.*（to）紧紧抓住（或抱住）；黏着，挨近；依附，依恋；坚持，墨守，忠实于

/搭/ cling on to 紧紧抱住，死抱不放

/拓/ clinging *adj.*（衣服）单的，紧身的

/题/ At the party we found that shy girl _____ her mother all the time.

A.depending on B.coinciding with C.adhering to D.clinging to

/解/ 答案为D。depend on sb.一般指经济上依靠；coincide with与…相符；adhere to 粘住，遵守；cling to sb.紧靠着，指感情上依靠。

convince /kən'vɪns/ *v.*使…信服

/补/ *vt.*使确信，说服

/搭/ be fully/half convinced 充分相信/半信；convince sb.of 使某人承认，使某人信服

/近/ guarantee *n.*保证，保证书，担保，抵押品 *vt.*保证，担保

certain *adj.*确定的，某一个，无疑的，必然的，可靠的 *pron.*某几个，某些

/题/ He couldn't _____ his father that John was telling the truth.

A.convince B.believe C.admit D.display

/解/ 答案为A。convince 使信服，说服，常用作 convince sb.of sth.使某人相信某事，convince sb.that（从句）使某人相信…；believe 不能用作 believe sb.that…结构；admit 承认，允许进入，接纳；display 陈列，展览，显示。

somehow /'sʌmhaʊ/ *adv.*不知怎么地，不知什么原因

/补/ *adv.*以某种方式，用某种方法

/搭/ somehow or other 不知是什么原因；由于某种原因，以某种方式

disturb /dɪs'tɜ:b/ *v.*令人不安

/补/ *vt.*打扰，妨碍；使不安，使烦恼；弄乱，打乱

/搭/ disturb the peace 扰乱治安

/近/ alarm *n.*警报，惊慌，警告器 *vt.*恐吓，警告；annoy *vt.*使苦恼，骚扰

/题/ However, at times this balance in nature is _____, resulting in a number of possibly

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unforeseen effects.

A.troubled　B.disturbed　C.confused　D.puzzled

/解/ 答案为B。troubled麻烦，困扰，打扰；disturbed打扰，打乱，打破；confused困惑，迷惑不解；puzzled迷惑，窘困。

Lesson 2

equal /'i:kwəl/ *v.*等于

/例/ Three times three equals nine.三三得九。

In ability he equals and perhaps surpasses his brother.

论起才干，他跟他哥哥不相上下，或许还略高一筹。

vicar /'vɪkə/ *n.*牧师

/例/ The vicar showed us around the vicarage. 牧师领我们参观了他的住所。

The vicar gave a sermon on the evils of gambling.

教区牧师作了一次布道，宣讲赌博的危害。

raise /reɪz/ *v.*募集，筹（款）

/例/ They went on a protest march to raise funds for their campaign.

他们上街示威游行，为运动筹款。

If everyone believes "charity ends at home", how can charitable institutions raise money? 如果人人都相信"慈善止于至亲"，慈善机构又是怎么筹集善款的呢？

torchlight /tɔ:tʃlait / *n.*电筒光

Lesson 3

goddess /'gɒdɪs/ *n.*女神

/例/ Hebe is the Goddess of youth in Greek mythology. 赫柏是希腊神话中的青春女神。

It is unwise to make a god (or goddess) of whom you love.

把所爱的人神化是不明智的。

archaeologist /ˌɑ:kɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ *n.*考古学家

/例/ An archaeologist is someone who makes scientific study of the life and culture of ancient peoples by excavation of ancient cities, relics etc. 考古学家是通过发掘古代城市、文物对古代人的生活、文化进行科学研究的人。

The exhibition kindled the boy's interest in archaeology and he made up his mind to

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become an archaeologist. 展览引起了小男孩对考古学的兴趣，使他下定决心要做一个考古学家。

Aegean /ˈiːdʒɪən/ *adj.*爱琴海的

explore /ɪksˈplɔː/ *v.*考察，勘探

/补/ *v.*勘查，探测；仔细查阅，探索，探究

/近/ probe *n.*探针，探测器 *vt.*（以探针等）探查，查明；research *n.*研究，调查 *vi.*研究，调查 search *n.*搜寻，查究 *v.*搜索，搜寻，探求，调查

/题/ Columbus discovered America but did not _____ the new continent.

A.expose B.explode C.exploit D.explore

/解/ 答案为 D。explore 探测，考察；expose 暴露，揭露；explode 爆炸，爆发；exploit 开拓，开发，剥削。

promontory /ˈprɒməntərɪ/ *n.*海角

prosperous /ˈprɒspərəs/ *adj.*（经济上）繁荣的，昌盛的

/补/ *adj.*繁荣的，兴旺的

/搭/ prosperous wind 顺风；prosperous economics 经济繁荣

/拓/ prosperity *n.*繁荣

/题/ Our prices are stable and markets are _____.

A.proper B.reasonable C.prosperous D.responsible

/解/ 答案为 C。prosperous 繁荣的。

civilization /ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ *n.*文明

/补/ *n.*文化

/拓/ civilisation *n.*[英]文明，文化

/近/ culture *n.*文化，文明

/反/ barbarism *n.*野蛮，未开化，原始，不文明

/题/ The Romans brought _____ to much of Europe.

A.imagination B.civilization C.illustration D.association

/解/ 答案为 B。civilization 指人类社会发展到高一级状态的文明或文化；imagination 想象力；illustration 说明，图解；association 协会，交往，交际。

storey /ˈstɔːrɪ/ *n.*楼层

drainage /ˈdremɪdʒ/ *n.*排水

/补/ *n.*排水系统，下水道；放水

/题/ Thanks to the efficient _____, the city has survived floods.

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A.drain　B.drainpipe　C.drainage　D.drake

/解/ 答案为C。drainage 排水系统；drain / drainpipe 排水管（是 drainage 的一部分）；drake 雄鸭。

worship /'wɜ:ʃɪp/ *n.*崇拜

/补/ *n.*崇敬；敬奉，信奉

/拓/ worshiper *n.*参加礼拜者，崇拜者；worshipful *adj.*崇拜的，可贵的，可敬的，值得尊敬的，尊贵的；worshipless *adj.*缺乏崇拜（或敬重）的，缺少敬神（或拜神）者的

/题/ They hold their ____ in mosque every Friday.

A.pray　B.worship　C.respect　D.ceremony

/解/ 答案为B。pray 祷告，前面不用 hold；worship 礼拜；respect 尊敬；ceremony 仪式，指任何仪式，显然不如 worship 准确。

sacred /'seɪkrɪd/ *adj.*宗教的，神圣的

/补/ *adj.*神圣不可侵犯的

/辨/ holy 与 sacred 都含"神圣的"的意思。holy 多用于宗教方面，指"道德或精神等方面极为完美的"，强调"内在含有一种神圣本质，使之值得崇拜"，特指"与神有关的"；sacred 指"由于将某物奉献于宗教用途而获得神圣性，值得崇敬"，语意较弱。

/搭/ be sacred from 免除，不受；hold sacred 尊重，保护

/题/ In India the cow is a ____ animal.

A.sacred　B.enormous　C.domestic　D.obedient

/解/ 答案为A。sacred 神圣的；enormous 巨大的；domestic 家养的，驯服的；obedient 顺从的，听话的。

fragment /'frægmənt/ *n.*碎片

/补/ *n.*碎块，断片　*v.*（使）成碎片

/辨/ fragment, piece, bit：fragment "碎片"，强调不完整性；piece "碎片"，可大可小，如：a piece of bread；bit "碎片"，强调微小，一点儿

/题/ She dropped the bowl and it broke into ting ____.

A.fractions　B.parts　C.fragments　D.flags

/解/ 答案为C。fraction 用复数时，一般指"分数"；parts 指各个部分，强调的是各个部分之间的独立性；flag 旗（帜）。

remains /rɪ'meɪns/ *n.*遗物，遗迹，废墟

classical /'klæsɪkəl/ *adj.*（希腊和罗马）古文化的

/补/ *adj.*古典的，经典的

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/辨/ classical, classic：classical 指“古典的，艺术的”，一般与 romantic 相对；而 classic 是指“一流的，最上等的”

/题/ She likes _____ literature and music.

A.domestic B.feature C.existence D.classical

/解/ 答案为 D。classical 古典的；domestic 国内的，家里的；feature 特色，容貌；existence 存在，生存。

reconstruct /ˌriːkənˈstrʌkt/ *v.*修复

/例/ A few years ago, there was a debate about whether to reconstruct Yuan Ming Yuan.

几年以前对于是否要重修圆明园有过一场争论。

rest /rest/ *v.*倚放，放置

/例/ The clerk rested his hands nervously on his knees. 办事员紧张地把手放在膝盖上。

hip /hɪp/ *n.*屁股，臀部

/补/ *n.*髋部

/搭/ fall on one's hips 仰面跌跤；shoot from the hip 鲁莽地行事

full-length *adj.*（裙衣）拖地长的

/例/ The new barbie wears a lovely full-length skirt.

新的芭比娃娃穿了一条可爱的拖地长裙。

It is going to be a very formal party, white tie and tails for men, full-length gowns for women. 这是非常正式的宴会，所以男人要带领带，穿燕尾服，女人要穿拖地长裙。

graceful /ˈgreɪsfʊl/ *adj.*优雅的

/例/ Nora must have been a graceful dancer in her youth.

诺拉年轻的时候舞一定跳得很优雅。

Oliver has a graceful cat called Gracia. 奥立佛有一只体态优美的猫，叫做葛拉琪亚。

identity /aɪˈdentɪtɪ/ *n.*身份

/补/ *n.*个性，特性；同一性，一致性

/搭/ mistaken / false identity 认错人

/题/ The _____ of the murdered woman had not been established.

A.identify B.identity C.name D.identification

/解/ 答案为 B。identity 身份；identify 辨认，识别；name 姓名；identification 辨认，识别。

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Lesson 4

manual /'mænjʊəl/ *adj.*体力的

/补/ *adj.*用手的，手工做的 *n.*手册，指南

/近/ by hand *adv.*用手；guidebook *n.*旅行指南；handbook *n.*手册，便览

/题/ _____ workers often earn more money than office workers.

A.Manual B.Hand C.Hand-operated D.Physical

/解/ 答案为 A。manual 手工的，体力的；hand 手；hand-operated 手工操作的；physical 身体的，物质的。

collar /'kɒlə/ *n.*衣领

/例/ Ben was so indignant that he seized the man by the collar.

本气极了，揪住了那个人的衣领。

The wind was cold and many a passer-by turned up his collar.

风很冷，许多行人都把衣领竖起来。

sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ *v.*牺牲，献出

/补/ *n.*牺牲，舍身；献祭，供奉；祭品 *vt.*献祭

/搭/ sacrifice oneself for 为…而牺牲自己；at a sacrifice 亏本，蚀本（出售）

/拓/ sacrificial *adj.*供奉的，祭祀的，牺牲的

/题/ The revolutionaries sacrificed themselves _____ our country during the past years.

A.for B.to C.of D.in

/解/ 答案为 B。sacrifice to 为…而牺牲。

privilege /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.*好处，特权

/例/ It is a privilege to hear her sing. 听她唱歌真是享受。

It is an immense privilege to be elected to this office and to be able to serve the Association in it. 被选到这个位子上，为协会服务，是莫大的荣幸。

dustman /'dʌstmən/ *n.*清洁工

/例/ What will our world be like without dustmen?

没有清洁工，我们的世界会变成什么样子？

The old dustman has been working on this street for twenty years. 这个老清洁工在这条街上干了二十年了。

corporation /ˌkɔːpə'reɪʃən/ *n.*公司

/搭/ transnational/supranational corporation 跨国公司

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/近/ business *n.*商业，买卖，交易，生意；事情，事物；营业，商行

company *n.*公司；陪伴；（一）群，（一）队，（一）伙，连，连队

overall /ˈəʊvərɔːl/ *adj.*总体的

/补/ *adj.*全面的，综合的；全部的 *adv.*总的来说 *n.*[*pl.*]工装裤，工作服

/题/ At the end of the year, each employee will be given a(n) _____ measurement by his direct superior.

A.overall B.first C.last D.living

/解/ 答案为 A。overall 总体的。

shower /ʃaʊə/ *n.*淋浴

/例/ What a treat it must be to have a shower in the desert!

在沙漠里洗淋浴该是多美的享受！

They eat dinner late here.Take a shower. 这里晚饭开得晚。洗个淋浴吧。

secret /ˈsiːkrɪt/ *n.*秘密

/例/ Like all magicians, he kept his secrets to himself.

像所有魔术师那样，他的秘密谁也不告诉。

status /ˈsteɪtəs/*n.*地位

/补/ *n.*身份；情形，状况

/近/ condition *n.*条件，情形；环境，社会地位 *vt.*以…为条件，使达到要求的情况

station *n.*位置，岗位，地位，身份；局，站 *vt.*驻扎，配置

/题/ The clothes a person wears may express his _____ or social position.

A.curiosity B.status C.determination D.significance

/解/ 答案为 B。curiosity 好奇，求知欲；determination 决定，坚毅；significance 意义，重要性。

Lesson 5

edit /ˈedɪtə/ *vt.*编辑

/补/ *vt.*选辑，校订；主编，充任…的编辑；剪辑（影片、录音等）

/拓/ editing *adj.*编辑的；editor *n.*编辑；editorial *n.*社论；*adj.*编辑上的；主笔的，社论的

editorialise *v.*[英]=editorialize；editorialist *n.*撰写社论者

/近/ revise *vt.*修订，校订，修正，修改

/题/ Because Joe knew that there were mistakes in his paper, he asked his father to _____

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it.

A.compile　B.edit　C.issue　D.publish

/解/ 答案为 B。edit 校订；compile 编撰，编辑；issue 发行，发布；publish 出版。

extreme /ɪks'tri:m/ *n.*极端

/补/ *adj.*极度的；尽头的，末端的 *n.*极端，过分

/搭/ go to extremes 走极端；in the extreme 非常，极其；

/近/ endmost *adj.*末端的

/题/ Patrick Henry's political views were _____ for his time.

A.radical　B.drastic　C.extreme　D.extract

/解/ 答案为 C。extreme 多指人的思想或所采取的行动超出了一般，有些偏激或极端；radical 多指所持观点、政策等激进；drastic 指行为或方法等激烈或猛烈；extract 拔出，抽出，榨取，是动词。

statistic /stə'tɪstɪk/ *n.*统计数值

/补/ *n.*统计资料；[-s]统计学

/拓/ statistical *adj.*统计的，统计学的；statistically *adv.*统计上地，统计地；statistician *n.*统计员，统计学家；statistics *n.*统计学，统计表

journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/ *n.*新闻记者，新闻工作者

/拓/ journal *n.*定期刊物，杂志，航海日记，分类账；journalese *n.*（低劣的）新闻笔调，（文笔草率的）新闻文体；journaling 日记，日志；journalise *v.*写入日记，记入流水账；journalism *n.*新闻业

/题/ President Clinton held a _____ conference to announce his new plan.

A.press　B.journalist　C.message　D.communication

/解/ 答案为 A。press conference 新闻发布会；journalist 新闻工作者；message 消息，留言；communication 交流，沟通。

president /'prezɪdənt/ *n.*总统

/例/ President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is a masterpiece in whatever sense.

林肯总统的葛底斯堡演讲无论从什么意义上说，都是一篇杰作。

The elected president waved to the cheering crowd. 当选总统朝欢呼的人群招手。

palace /'pælɪs/ *n.*王宫；宏伟的住宅

/例/ We had dinner that evening with the Governor at his palace.

当晚我们在总督的官邸和他共进晚餐。

The palace stood four storeys high. 这座王宫有四层楼高。

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publish /ˈpʌblɪʃ/ *v.*出版

/补/ *vt.*刊印；公布，发表

/辨/ declare、announce、publish 和 proclaim 都含“明确地声明或宣布”的意思。declare（常用于正式场合）指“清楚，有力地，公开让人知道”；announce 指“把人们关心或感兴趣的事正式公布于众”；publish 指“通过口头和书面方式让公众都知道”，但主要是后者；proclaim（用于公共或正式场合）特别指“重大的事件”，着重“庄严地向广大群众宣布”或“严肃认真地申明”。

/题/ The research institute has ____ all of that author's works.

A.sold B.declared C.published D.printed

/解/ 答案为 C。publish 出版；publish 和 print 的区别在于后者是指印刷，而前者指出版、发行。

fax /fæks/ *n.*传真

/例/ We sent three faxes, but received no reply. 我们接连发了三份传真，可是没接到答复。

His fax number must have been changed. 他的传真号一定换了。

impatient /ɪmˈpeɪʃənt/ *adj.*不耐烦的

/补/ *adj.*急躁的；热切的，急切的

/搭/ be impatient with sb.对某人不耐心；be impatient of sth.对…不耐烦；be impatient to do sth.等不及去做…；be impatient for 急切盼望

/题/ The boy was ____ for his dinner.

A.impatient B.inpatient C.impartial D.impassive

/解/ 答案为 A。impatient 热切的；impartial 公正的，不偏不倚的；impassive 不动声色，没有感情的。

fire /ˈfaɪə/ *v.*解雇

original /əˈrɪdʒənəl/ *adj.*起初的，原先的

/补/ *adj.*独创的，新颖的；原版的，原件的 *n.*原件，原作

/拓/ originality *n.*创造性，独创性；originally *adv.*最初，原来；独创地；originate *v.*开始，源自

/题/ What is kept in the museum is not the ____ picture, but just a copy of it.

A.last B.man-made C.original D.artificial

/解/ 答案为 C。original 原始的；last 最后的；man-made 人为的； artificial 人工的。

Lesson 6

smash-and-grab 砸窗户抢劫

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/例/ Who has the brain and money to stage this smash-and-grab?
谁有脑力和财力策划这场砸抢案?

Newspapers are stuffed with smash-and-grabs, hit-and-runs. 报纸上充斥着砸了就抢、撞了就跑的新闻。

arcade /ɑːˈkeɪd/ *n.*有拱廊的街道（两旁常设商店）

/例/ I often do shopping in this arcade-window- shopping. 这条街我常逛——只逛不买。

The mayor was invited to the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new business arcade. 市长被邀请参加新商业街的剪彩仪式。

Piccadilly /ˌpɪkəˈdɪlɪ/ *n.*皮卡迪利大街

jewellery /ˈdʒuːəlrɪ/ *n.*珠宝（总称）

/例/ He inherits his father's passion for jewellery. 他继承了他父亲对于珠宝的狂热。

She herself had very little jewellery, but her daughter had jewels dangling from her hair. 她自己没什么珠宝，可是她女儿却浑身珠光宝气。

necklace /ˈneklɪs/ *n.*项链

/例/ I see no moral in Maupassant's "The Necklace". 我看不出莫泊桑的《项链》有什么道德上的教育意义。

When I was young, granny often strung peas into necklaces for me to eat. 小时候，姥姥常把豌豆做成串给我吃。

ring /rɪŋ/ *n.*戒指；环形物

background /ˈbækgraund/ *n.*背景

/补/ *n.*出身背景，经历；背景资料；（画等的）背景，底子

/搭/ melt into the background 逐渐消失，渐渐由浓变淡

/近/ experience *n.*& *vt.*经验，体验，经历，阅历

/题/ A child born into a poor Indian family obviously has a very different ____ from a child born into a wealthy Swiss banker's family.

A.background B.culture C.civilization D.exposure

/解/ 答案为A。background 背景，出身；culture 文化，文明；civilization 文明，文明社会；exposure 暴露，揭发。

velvet /ˈvelvɪt/ *n.*天鹅绒，丝绒

/例/ Becky was dressed in the finest silk and velvet. 蓓基穿着最华丽的丝绸和天鹅绒衣服。

Stars were twinkling in the black velvet of the night. 星星在黑丝绒一般的夜空里闪烁。

headlight /ˈhedlaɪt/ *n.*（汽车等）前灯

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/例/ Ada reached to the dashboard and cut off the headlight.

阿达伸手到仪表板上关闭了车前灯。

blare /bleə/ *v.*发嘟嘟声，吼叫

/例/ The trumpets blared. 喇叭嘟嘟响着。

The captain's voice blared in the tube. 船长在传话筒里大吼。

staff /stɑ:f/ *n.*全体工作人员

/补/ *n.*全体职工，全体人员 *vt.*为…配备（人员）

/搭/ the staff of life 面包

/近/ crew *n.*全体人员，（工作）队；personnel *n.*人员，职员

/题/ On Teacher's Day the teaching _____ at Nanjing University were all given a small gift.

A.members B.workers C.cadres D.staff

/解/ 答案为D。staff 员工，全体职员；cadre 干部。

raid /reɪd/ *n.*偷袭

/补/ *n.*（突然）袭击；（警察等）突入查抄，突入搜捕；劫掠，劫夺

/搭/ make a raid on 对…突然袭击；air raid 空袭

/拓/ raider *n.*袭击者

/近/ assault *n.*攻击，袭击 *v.*袭击；attack *n.*进攻，（用语言）抨击，批评，疾病发作 *vt.*攻击，动手处理（某事） *vi.*攻击；loot *v.*掠夺，抢劫，劫掠 *n.*掠夺物，战利品，抢劫；pillage *v.*掠夺 *n.*掠夺；plunder *v.*抢劫 *n.*抢劫，战利品

/题/ The enemy made a _____ on our defense work.

A.trip B.suggestion C.raid D.deal

/解/ 答案为C。make a trip 参见，旅行；make a suggestion 提出建议；make a deal 作交易

scramble /'skræmbl/ *v.*爬行

/补/ *vi.&n.*攀登，爬；争夺，抢夺 *vt.*扰乱，搞乱

/搭/ scramble for/to get sth.争夺某物；竞争某物

/题/ The children _____ for the coins.

A.scrambled B.longed C.made D.eager

/解/ 答案为A。scramble for sth.（争夺、竞争某物）；scramble sth.up 将（东西）乱混在一起，搅乱某事物。

fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ *adj.*非常大的

/补/ *adj.*极好的，极出色的，了不起的；极大的，难以相信的；异想天开的，不实际的；奇异的，

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古怪的

/近/ unreal *adj.*不真实的，虚幻的；unusual *adj.*不平常的，与众不同的，不寻常的

/题/ Your fear is _____ because no such animal as you described exists.

A.domestic B.enthusiastic C.optimistic D.fantastic

/解/ 答案为 D。fantastic 古怪的，不切实际的；domestic 本国的，家庭的；enthusiastic 热情的；optimistic 乐观的。

ashtray /ˈæʃtreɪ/ *n.*烟灰缸

Lesson 7

mutilate /ˈmjuːtɪleɪt/ *v.*使残缺不全，毁坏

/例/ His left hand was mutilated and there was something wrong with his ankle.

他左手手指残缺不全，脚踝带伤。

I hate that false plan of mutilating the truth. 我痛恨那个歪曲真相的虚伪计划。

chew /tʃuː/ *v.*咀嚼

/补/ *v.*咬

/搭/ chew over 深思，玩味

/近/ bite *n.*咬，咬伤，一口，刺痛 *v.*咬，刺痛；munch *v.*用力咀嚼，大声咀嚼

/题/ I'll _____ your proposal over for a few days and then let you have my answer.

A.chew B.grind C.grumble D.nibble

/解/ 答案为 A。chew sth.over 谨慎地细想某事物；grind 磨碎，碾碎；grumble 抱怨，发牢骚，嘟囔；nibble 一点一点地咬，细咬。

fiance /fiˈɔnseɪ/ *n.*未婚夫

/例/ Sue and her fiance are planning a tour around the world by bicycle.

苏和她的未婚夫计划骑自行车环游世界。

Meg's fiance encourages her to give up her work and pick up what she really likes.

梅格的未婚夫鼓励她辞去工作，做自己真正喜欢的事。

microwave /ˈmaɪkrəʊweɪv/ *n.*微波，微波炉

/例/ Microwave ovens have come into wide use nowadays.

现在微波炉已经得到广泛应用了。

oven /ˈʌvən/ *n.*炉灶，炉

/补/ *n.*烤箱

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/搭/ in the same oven [俚]处于相同的困境

/拓/ ovenproof *adj.*耐热的；ovenware *n.*烤箱器皿

/题/ Mother has been long wishing to buy a(n) _____, in which she can bake bread and cake.

A.furnace B.heater C.store D.oven

/解/ 答案为D。oven 烤箱。

safekeeping /seɪfkiːpɪŋ/ *n.*妥善保管

/例/ The document is in safekeeping with the secretary. 文件由秘书妥善保管着。

Our dog dug a hole under the tree and put the bone in it for safekeeping. 我们的狗在树下挖了个洞，把肉骨头放进去，以防不测。

Newcastle /ˈnjuːkɑːsl/ *n.*纽卡斯尔（英国港口城市）

identify /aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/ *v.*鉴定，识别

/补/ *vt.*认出；（with）把…等同于 *vi.*（with）认同

/搭/ identify...with 把…与等同，和…打成一片

/近/ know *v.*知道，了解，认识，熟悉；认出，分辨；确信

recognize *vt.*认可，承认，公认，赏识

/题/ Reading this book, we can _____ the main character.

A.identify with B.identify as C.identify to D.identify for

/解/ 答案为A。题意：阅读这本书，我们能感到自己与主人公同呼吸共同命运。

spokeswoman /ˈspəʊksˌwʊmən/ *n.*女发言人

/例/ She will agree to act as a spokeswoman if you accept her term.

你们接受她的条件，她就会同意做发言人的。

The White House spokeswoman is in for a tough time.

白宫女发言人目前的日子很不好过。

Lesson 8

monastery /ˈmɒnəstrɪ/ *n.*寺院，修道院

/题/ A _____ is a building or collection of buildings in which a group of monks live.

A.cathedral B.monastery C.chapel D.complex

/解/ 答案为B。monastery 修道院；cathedral 大教堂；chapel 小教堂；complex 建筑群。

St.Bernard 圣伯纳德

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pass /pɑːs/ *n.*关隘

/例/ The major set a brigade to guard the pass. 少校派了一个旅把守关隘。

The local people brought him out of the hills over the twisting narrow passes. 当地人沿着蜿蜒的小道把他从山里送了出来。

watchdog /ˈwɒtʃdɒg/ *n.*看门狗

/例/ Apparently he knew the watchdog well, for it stopped barking as soon as he whistled. 很显然他跟看家狗很熟——他一吹口哨，那狗就不叫了。

He is the watchdog for the CEO and his top manager on all quality issues. 他是首席执行官的监察员，也是质量问题的最高主管。

rash /ræʃ/ *adj.*轻率的，鲁莽的

/补/ *n.*疹，皮疹；（短时期内）爆发的一连串

/近/ brash *adj.*仓促的，无礼的 *n.*胃灼热，骤雨，碎片；careless *adj.*粗心的，疏忽的；hasty *adj.*匆忙的，草率的；imprudent *adj.*轻率的，鲁莽的；impulsive *adj.*冲动的；reckless *adj.*不计后果的

/题/ I advise you to look for other houses; there is no need to be so _____.

A.rush B.rash C.imprudent D.improper

/解/ 答案为 A。rush 仓促行动，无形容词词性；rash 指行为轻率的，仓促的，未经深思熟虑的；imprudent 行为不谨慎的；improper 不正确的。

enclosure /ɪnˈkləʊʒə/ *n.*围场，圈地

/补/ *n.*四周有篱笆（或围墙等）的场地；（信中的）附件

/题/ I received a letter with a(n) _____.

A.enclosure B.stamp C.envelope D.seal

/解/ 答案为 A。enclosure（信中的）附件；stamp 邮票；envelope 信封；seal 印记，图章。

monk /mʌŋk/ *n.*和尚，僧侣，修道士

/例/ Dreadfully dull lives the monks live. 僧侣的生活乏味得可怕。

privacy /ˈprɪvəsɪ/ *n.*清静，隐居

/补/ *n.*（不受干扰的）个人自由；隐私，私生活，私事

/搭/ in privacy 隐避地，秘密地；in the privacy of one's thoughts 在内心深处

/记/ priv[自己]+acy[构成名词，表示"性质、状态"]

/近/ intimacy *n.*亲密，隐私，亲昵行为（尤指不正当的性关系）；isolation *n.*隔绝，孤立，隔离，绝缘，离析；seclusion *n.*隔离；solitude *n.*孤独

/题/ He preferred to read the documents in the _____ of his study.

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A.room B.sunlight C.privacy D.loneliness

/解/ 答案为C。privacy 独处或不受干扰的状况。

skier /'skaɪə/ *n.*滑雪者

/例/ Tears rolled down the young skier's cheeks as he reached the finishing line.

年轻的滑雪者到达终点时，落下了眼泪。

The skier floated down the slope like a bird. 滑雪者滑下斜坡，飘逸得像一只鸟。

Easter /'i:stə/ *n.*复活节

Lesson 9

fascinate /'fæsmeɪt/ *v.*迷住，吸引住

/例/ Hannah watched and listened, fascinated. 汉娜看着、听着，入迷了。

The artists were utterly fascinated by the primitive drawings in the prehistoric cave.

艺术家们完全被史前岩洞里的画迷住了。

affection /ə'fekʃən/ *n.*爱慕之情

/补/ *n.*喜爱，感情

/搭/ gain / win one's affection / affections 得到某人的爱情

/拓/ affectional *adj.*情感上的，爱情的

/辨/ love 和 affection 都含"热爱"、"爱恋"的意思。love 指"深情的爱"，常用于对祖国、亲友或异性等方面；affection 语气比 love 弱，指"慈爱"、"不强烈的、较长期的爱"。

/题/ He feels ____ toward her children.

A.devotion B.affect C.affection D.influence

/解/ 答案为C。devotion 含有尊敬、信仰或热心之情；affect 作名词表示情感或引起情感的因素；affection 指亲朋之间自然的真挚情感；influence 指对别人潜移默化的影响。

mysterious /mɪs'tɪərɪəs/ *adj.*神秘的，难以理解的

/补/ *adj.*诡秘的

/拓/ mystic *adj.*神秘的，不可思议的；mystery *n.*神秘，神秘的事物；mysticism *n.*神秘主义

mystify *v.*使迷惑；mystique *n.*神秘，奥秘，秘诀；myth *n.*神话

mythical *adj.*神话故事的；mythology *n.*神话学，神话集

/题/ At midnight, he received a ____ telephone call and was asked to meet at once.

A.mystery B.mysterious C.mystical D.mythical

/解/ 答案为B。mysterious 神秘的，指不为人所知或令人迷惑不解；mystery *n.*神秘（的事）；

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mystical 指令人敬畏而惊奇的；mythical 指神话般的，虚构的。

submissive /səbˈmɪsɪv/ *adj.*服从的，顺从的

/例/ Some, who were most violent among themselves now appeared as submissive as children. 有的在他们自己人中间穷凶极恶，此刻却显得孩子般恭顺。

These naughty boys were quiet and submissive in the headmaster's presence. 在校长面前，这些淘气的男孩不敢出声，一个个低头顺脑。

feline /ˈfi:laɪn/ *adj.*猫的

/例/ The spiderman moves with feline agility. 蜘蛛人的动作像猫一样灵活。

independence /ˌɪndɪˈpendəns/ *n.*独立，独立性

/补/ *n.*自主，自立

/拓/ dependent *adj.*依靠的，依赖的，由…决定的，随…而定的

/题/ The scholarship gave me great _____ from my family.

A.dependence B.independence C.indifference D.inference

/解/ 答案为 B。dependence 依赖，依靠；independence 独立，独立性；indifference 漠不关心，冷漠；inference 推论，推断。

high-rise 高层的

/例/ She has acrophobia and always becomes dizzy in a high-rise elevator. 她有恐高症，到了高楼的电梯里就发晕。

High-rise flats are being built in the district. 这个地区正在修建高层公寓。

windowsill /ˈwɪndəʊsɪl/ *n.*窗槛，窗台

/例/ A hungry little robin hopped onto the windowsill. 一只饥饿的小知更鸟跳到窗台上。

Bright sunflowers are smiling to the passers-by from the high windowsill. 明媚的太阳花从高高的窗台上向行人微笑。

paratrooper /ˈpærətru:pə/ *n.*伞兵

squirrel /ˈskwɪrəl/ *n.*松鼠

/搭/ asnimble as a squirrel 身手灵活，行动轻快；像松鼠一样敏捷

air-resistance 空气阻力

/例/ Have you taken the air-resistance into consideration?

你把空气阻力的因素考虑进去了吗？

impact /ˈɪmpækt/ *n.*冲击力

/补/ *n./v.*影响，作用；冲击，碰撞

/搭/ give an impact to 对…起冲击作用

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/近/ brunt *n.*冲击，冲势；bump *n.*撞击，肿块 *v.*碰（伤），撞（破），颠簸；collision *n.*碰撞，冲突

/题/ Professor Taylor's talk has indicated that science has a very strong ____ on the everyday life on non-scientists as well as scientists.

A.motivation B.perspective C.impression D.impact

/解/ 答案为D。motivation 动机；perspective 前景；impression 印象；impact 影响。

Lesson 10

Southampton /saʊθ'æmptən/ *n.*南安普敦（英国港口城市）

colossal /kə'lɒsl/ *adj.*庞大的，巨大的

/辨/ huge、enormous、immense、gigantic、colossal与tremendous都含“巨大的”的意思。huge用于具体事物或人时，指“体积或数量大得超过一般情况”，用于抽象事物时，作“巨大的”、“无限的”解；enormous指“体积、数量或程度超过正常大小的”；immense指“体积、数量、程度等都极大的”，一般衡量标准难以度量；gigantic指“巨大的”、“庞大的”，常用于借喻中，含有一定的夸张之意；colossal指“大小、尺寸、数量、范围巨大的”；tremendous（普通用语）指“大得异常惊人或大而有力的”，可表示夸张或称赞。

/题/ The whole business has been a ____ failure.

A.colossal B.essential C.comprehensive D.cosmic

/解/ 答案为A。colossal 巨大的；essential重要的，本质的；comprehensive广泛的，综合的；cosmic宇宙的。

watertight /'wɔ:tətaɪt/ *adj.*不漏水的

/补/ *adj.*不透水的，防水的；严密的，无懈可击的

/题/ They are doing some repairs on the church to make the roof ____.

A.anti-water B.water-tight C.water-exclusion D.water-protest

/解/ 答案为B。water-tight（复合词）防水的，不透水的。

compartment /kəm'pɑ:tmənt/ *n.*（轮船的）密封舱

/补/ *n.*卧车包房，（客车车厢内的）隔间；分隔的空间

/搭/ in watertight compartments 在（船的）防水密隔舱里；完全隔绝

/题/ We sat in a second-class ____ on the train.

A.compartment B.platform C.flat D.department

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/解/ 答案为A。compartment（客车车厢内的）隔间；platform 站台；flat公寓；department（高校的）系部。

flood /flʌd/ *v.*充满水

/例/ Heavy rain flooded the lowlands. 大雨淹没了低地。

Shame, compunction, sense of futility flooded his whole being. 羞耻、内疚和徒劳的感觉把他整个人都淹没了。

float /fləʊt/ *v.*漂浮，飘浮

/例/ The buoy floated back and forth in the water. 浮标在水里漂来漂去。

The sound of the flute floats over all, clear like the night, liquid, serene and lonely. 笛音飘飘，把一切都笼住了，清朗得像月夜，像流水，宁静而孤寂。

tragic /'trædʒɪk/ *adj.*悲惨的

/补/ *adj.*可悲的；悲剧（性）的

/拓/ tragical *adj.*悲剧的，悲剧性的；tragically *adv.*悲剧地，悲惨地；tragicomedy *n.*悲喜剧，又悲又喜的事情；tragicomic *adj.*悲喜剧的；tragicomical *adj.*悲喜剧的

/题/ Two men lost their lives in a(n) _____ accident.

A.tragic B.terrific C.unexpected D.comedic

/解/ 答案为 A。tragic 悲惨的；terrific 极其美妙的；unexpected 突发的，料想不到的；comedic 喜剧的。

liner /'laɪnə/ *n.*班船，大客轮；班机

/补/ *n.*衬里

/题/ They went to New York on an ocean _____.

A.ferry B.airliner C.spaceship D.liner

/解/ 答案为 D。an ocean liner 远洋客轮；ferry 渡船；airliner 定时班机；spaceship 宇宙飞船。

voyage /'vɒɪɪdʒ/ *n.*航行

/例/ The sailor left for sea again because the hunger for voyages fed at his heart. 水手又出海了，因为周游四方的渴望啮着他的心。

No matter—a girl of your sense will not object to the voyage. 没关系——像你这样有见识的女孩子是不会反对这次旅行的。

iceberg /'aɪsbəg/ *n.*冰山

/例/ An iceberg is a great mass of ice broken off from a glacier and floating in the sea. 冰山是从冰川上断裂的在海面上漂浮的巨大冰块。

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lookout /'luk'aut/ *n.*瞭望员

collision /kə'lɪʒən/ *n.*碰撞

/补/ *n.*碰撞；冲突，抵触

/搭/ in collision with 和…相撞/冲突

/题/ The two ships came into _____ and 50 people were killed.

A.correlation B.collision C.reconciliation D.declination

/解/ 答案为 B。correlation 相互关系；reconciliation 和解，调和；declination 偏差。

narrowly /'nærəulɪ/ *adv.*刚刚，勉强地

/例/ A bullet narrowly missed his heart. 一粒子弹险些击中他的心脏。

The child narrowly escaped being spoiled. 那小孩差点就被惯坏了。

miss /mɪs/ *v.*避开，错过

/例/ Had Columbus known he had missed the Orient, he would have died disappointed. 假如哥伦布知道他错过了东方的话，他会死不瞑目的。

Celia was always mourning for the good old time her son missed. 西莉亚总是痛惜她儿子没过上从前的好日子。

slight /slaɪt/ *adj.*轻微的

/补/ *adj.*微不足道的；纤细的，瘦弱的 *vt.&n.*轻视，藐视

/搭/ slight over 轻视；草率从事

/题/ I am not really ill, but I do have a _____ headache.

A.temporary B.delicate C.slight D.weak

/解/ 答案为 C。slight 轻微的，slight headache 轻微的头疼；temporary 临时的；delicate 精致的；weak 弱的。

tremble /'trembl/ *v.*震颤

/补/ *vi.*颤抖，哆嗦；摇晃，摇动；担心，焦虑 *n.*颤抖，哆嗦；摇晃，摇动

/拓/ tremblant *adj.*为使颤动而装在弹簧上的，用弹簧颤动的；trembler *n.*震颤者，震动的东西，摇尾鸟；trembling *n.*发抖，担心，战栗；*adj.*发抖的，担心的，战栗的；tremblingly *adv.*颤抖地，发抖地

/搭/ Hear and tremble! 好好听着，牢记住！tremble out 颤抖着说

/题/ The cold of the night and his fear of the unknown made him _____ in anticipation and apprehension.

A.rock B.tremble C.quake D.shrink

/解/ 答案为 B。tremble 哆嗦；rock 晃动；quake 地震；shrink 使收缩。

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faint /feɪnt/ *adj.*微弱的

/例/ Not the faintest sound of any kind could be heard. 连最细微的声音也听不到。

The faint glow of a lamp shone through the canvas. 昏暗的灯光从帐篷里透出来。

horror /'hɒrə/ *n.*恐惧

/补/ *n.*恐怖；憎恶；令人恐怖（或讨厌）的事物（或人）

/搭/ horror film 恐怖影片

/拓/ horrible *adj.*可怕的；极讨厌的；horrify *v.*使恐怖，使战栗

/题/ To her _____, her husband was knocked down by the speeding car.

A.fear B.dislike C.frighten D.horror

/解/ 答案为 D。horror 表示恐怖；frighten 侧重于惊骇；fear 害怕；dislike 不喜欢。

abandon /ə'bændən/ *v.*抛弃

/补/ *vt.*离弃，丢弃，遗弃，放弃

/搭/ abandon oneself to 沉溺于；with abandon 放任地，放纵地；纵情地

/拓/ abandoned *adj.*被抛弃的，自甘堕落的；abandonee *n.*被遗弃者；abandoner *n.*遗弃者

/辨/ abandon、desert、forsake 与 quit 都含有“放弃”、“遗弃”的意思。abandon 强调“完全、永远地遗弃”，尤其是指遗弃以前感兴趣或负有责任的人或物；desert 强调“违背誓言、命令、责任、义务等”；forsake 指“遗弃某人以前所爱的人或物”，强调“断绝情感上的依恋”；quit 强调“突然或出奇不意地弃去”，常指“停止”。

/题/ The girl had to _____ her journey because of her mother's illness.

A.abandon B.desert C.leave D.quit

/解/ 答案为 A。abandon 因外界的压力、影响永远舍弃感兴趣的人或事；desert 某人或某物在困难时或困境中被人背弃；leave 是一般用语，着重强调“离开”或“遗留下”的意思；quit 突然或出其不意地放弃，往往也含有在感情上的舍弃。

plunge /plʌndʒ/ *v.*投入，跳入；陷入

/补/ *vi.*纵身投入，一头进入；猛冲；猛跌，骤降 *vt.*（猛力）把…投入（刺进）；使突然陷入，遭受 *n.*投身入水；猛跌，骤降

/搭/ take the plunge（经过踌躇）决定冒险一试，采取决定性步骤

/拓/ plunger *n.*跳进（水中）的人，潜水者，活塞；plunging *adj.*跳进的，突进的

/近/ dive *vi.*潜水，跳水，下潜，俯冲 *n.*潜水，跳水，下潜，俯冲

/题/ In 1914, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Eastern Europe _____ Europe into a great war.

A.inserted B.imposed C.pitched D.plunged

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/解/ 答案为 D。inserted 插入，登载；imposed 征（税等），强加；pitched 投，扔；plunged 使陷入

lifeboat /'laɪfbəʊt/ *n.*救生船

/例/ Passengers were helped into the lifeboat one by one. 乘客被一个一个扶上救生艇。

Fish chained the lifeboat to the shore and dived into the water. 费希把救生艇系在岸边就潜入水中。

Lesson 11

guilty /'gɪltɪ/ *adj.*犯罪的，违法的

/补/ *adj.*内疚的；有罪的

/搭/ be guilty of a crime 犯了罪；be inwardly guilty 理亏心虚

/近/ at fault 感到困惑，有故障；blameworthy *adj.*该受责备的，应受谴责的

culpable *adj.*该责备的，有罪的，不周到的

/题/ After she stole the fruits from the old granny, the little girl suffered from a(n) ____ conscience.

A.ashamed B.anxious C.guilty D.nervous

/解/ 答案为 C。guilty 内疚的，有罪的；be ashamed of 对…感到羞愧；anxious 焦虑的，担心的；nervous 紧张的，焦急的。

tolerant /'tɒlərənt/ *adj.*宽容的

/补/ *adj.*容忍的

/搭/ be tolerant of/toward 对…人能容忍/宽容

/记/ tolerate 容忍，默许；-ant 后缀构成形容词，表示“…的”

/题/ He was ____ towards cold.

A.responsible B.generous C.brave D.tolerant

/解/ 答案为 D。responsible 负责的，有责任感的；generous 慷慨的，大方的；brave 勇敢的。

declare /dɪ'kleə/ *v.*申报

/例/ He had a little trouble going through the customs because he had forgotten to declare some taxable goods. 他过关的时候遇上点麻烦，因为他忘了申报一些要上税的商品。

hardened /'hɑːdənd/ *adj.*有经验的

/例/ I see I am speaking in vain to a hardened heart.

我明白了，对你这一副铁石心肠讲也是白费。

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Frankness and kindness like Amelia's were likely to touch even such a hardened little reprobate as Becky. 阿密莉亚的真诚和好意连贝基这样一个铁石心肠的小无赖都感动了。

professional /prəˈfeʃənl/ *adj.*职业的，专业的

/补/ *adj.*专门的

/题/ The pilot was an amateur cyclist, he wasn't a _____ cyclist.

A.skilled B.good C.successful D.professional

/解/ 答案为 D。professional 专业的，职业的（与 amateur"业余的"相对）。

smuggle /ˈsmʌgl/ *v.*走私

/补/ *vt.*非法私运；偷运，偷带

/题/ He managed to _____ a message out of prison to his friends.

A.smuggle B.emigrate C.take D.smudge

/解/ 答案为 A。smuggle 走私，私运；emigrate 向外国移民；take 带，但不如 smuggle 更准确地符合本题题意；smudge 涂污，弄脏。

officious /əˈfiʃəs/ *adj.*爱管闲事的

/例/ I moved because I can't put up with that officious landlady any longer. 我搬家是因为我再也受不了那个好管闲事的女房东了。

Mrs.Gas might seem officious, but she means well. 加斯太太显得婆婆妈妈的，可她心是好的。

confident /ˈkɒnfidənt/ *adj.*自信的

/补/ *adj.*确信的，肯定的；有信心的

/拓/ convinced *adj.*确信的，深信的；confidant *n.*知己，心腹；believing *adj.*有信仰的

/题/ He is _____ that he will pass the examination.

A.double B.gravity C.confident D.bond

/解/ 答案为 C。confident 指对自己充满信心，相信自己的愿望或预料一定实现；double 双倍的，双重的；gravity 重力，引力，庄重，严肃；bond 联结，约束，契约。

dreadful /ˈdredful/ *adj.*可怕的，一团糟的

/补/ *adj.*糟透了的，极不合意的；极端的，极其大的；令人畏惧的

/拓/ dreadfully *adv.*可怕地，非常

/辨/ awful *adj.*可怕的，威严的，[口]极度的，糟糕的；ghastly *adj.*苍白的，死人般的，可怕的；可怖的，惨白的；horrible *adj.*可怕的，恐怖的，讨厌的；terrible *adj.*很糟的，极坏的，可怕的，骇人的

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/题/ The result will be _____ for you.

A.dreadful B.dread C.dreadfully D.dreadfulness

/解/ 答案为 A。dreadful *adj.*极不合意的；dread *n.*&*v.*害怕；dreadfully *adv.*和 dreadfulness *n.* 均不合题意。

pounce /paʊns/ *v.*猛抓，扑住

/例/ The panther pounced on the little rabbit, but missed it.

黑豹朝小兔子猛扑过去，不过没扑着。

perfume /'pɜ:fju:m/ *n.*香水

/补/ *n.*香料，香气 *vt.*使充满芳香；洒香水于

/搭/ a perfumed talk [美]骂人话，坏话

/拓/ per[加强语气]+fume[烟气]

/反/ stink *v.*发出臭味

/题/ The roses _____ the whole room.

A.smelled B.scent C.poisoned D.perfumed

/解/ 答案为 D。perfume 使充满芳香；smell 嗅，发出…的味道；scent 使充满气味。

sarcastically /sɑ:'kæstɪkəlɪ/ *adv.*讽刺地

/例/ She tried very hard not to speak sarcastically. 她费了很大的劲才忍住没说挖苦的话。

It is impossible to speak sarcastically to him; the sarcasm would be lost in any case.

根本不可能跟他说什么讽刺的话，说了他也听不懂。

exempt /ɪg'zempt/ *adj.*被免除的

/补/ *vt.*（from）免除，豁免 *adj.*被免除（义务、责任等）的，被豁免的

/搭/ be exempt from 被免除…；exempt sb.from 免除某人…

/辨/ excuse *vt.*原谅，申辩，做为…的托辞，*n.*饶恕，致歉，理由

free *adj.*自由的，大方的，免费的 *vt.*释放，使自由 *adv.*自由地，免费

release *n.*释放，让渡，豁免 *vt.*释放，解放，放弃 *n.*版本，发布

/题/ He is _____ from military service.

A.free B.exempt C.excusable D.deprived

/解/ 答案为 B。free 自由的；excusable 可以原谅的；deprived 被剥夺的（后跟 of）。

duty /'dju:tɪ/ *n.*税

gel /dʒel/ *n.*凝胶，发胶

mixture /'mɪkstʃə/ *n.*混合物

/搭/ the mixture as before 照原来的处方，服法同前；[喻]照原来的办法办理，换汤不换药

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/题/ His new play is a strange _____ of sadness and humour.

A.marriage B.struggle C.separation D.mixture

/解/ 答案为 D。mixture 混合物，结合体；marriage 婚姻；struggle 斗争；separation 隔离，分离。

unscrew /ʌn'skru:/ *v.*拧开

/例/ He unscrewed a jar of mustard. 他拧开了芥子酱的瓶盖。

I can't unscrew the top of this bottle.Come and give me a hand. 这个瓶盖我拧不开，过来帮我一把。

nostril /'nɒstrɪl/ *n.*鼻孔

/搭/ the breath of one's nostril 必不可少的东西；stink in one's nostrils 被某人厌恶

chalk /tʃɔ:k/ *n.*粉笔

baggage /'bægɪdʒ/ *n.*行李

/搭/ baggage 指聚集一堆的行李，单件行李为：a piece of baggage；excess baggage 超重行李；累赘，负担

/题/ We took six _____ with us onto the train.

A.luggages B.luggage C.baggages D.pieces of baggage

/解/ 答案为 D。luggage 和 baggage 意思相同，但美国英语中常用 baggage，英国英语中常用 luggage。两者都是不可数名词，六件行李要说 six pieces of baggage。

Lesson 12

desert island 荒岛

unrealistic /'ʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk/*adj.*不真实的

/例/ The characterization in this novel is highly unrealistic; not a single character is convincing. 这部小说的人物塑造非常不真实，没有一个人物可信。

Don't you form unrealistic picture of campus life.

你对校园生活可别抱着什么不切实际的想法。

paradise /'pærədaɪz/ *n.*天堂，乐土

/近/ heaven *n.*天，天空，天堂

/搭/ fools' paradise 幻想的世界；live in a fool's paradise 生活在幸福的幻境中，做黄粱梦

/题/ Being alone is his idea of _____.

A.madness B.paradise C.craziness D.perfectness

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/解/ 答案为 B。idea of paradise 最想做的事情；madness 疯狂；craziness 疯狂，狂热；perfectness 完美，精通。

wretched /'retʃɪd/ *adj.*可怜的，艰苦的

/补/ *adj.*极不愉快的，难受的；令人苦恼的，讨厌的；拙劣的

/题/ He looked so ill and wretched as he spoke that he made me feel _____ myself.

A.tiresome B.unfortunate C.wretched D.worrisome

/解/ 答案为 C。wretched 可怜的，难受的；tiresome 无聊的，令人厌倦的；unfortunate 不幸的，不吉利的；worrisome 令人烦恼的。

starve /stɑ:v/ *v.*挨饿

/补/ *v.*（使）挨饿，（使）饿死

/搭/ be starved of/starve for 渴望，急需，迫切需要；starve sb.into 用饥饿迫使…

/近/ hunger *n.*饥饿，欲望，渴望 *v.*饥饿

/拓/ starvation *n.*挨饿，饿死

/题/ The drop-out children from primary and secondary school in the remote areas are starved _____ schooling.

A.of B.with C.by D.to

/解/ 答案为 A。

element /'elɪmənt/ *n.*成分

/补/ *n.*元素；要素，元件；[*pl.*]基础，纲要，原理；[*pl.*]自然力

/搭/ alien class elements 阶级异己分子；an element of 一点点，少许

/题/ Justice is an important _____ in good government.

A.elephant B.eliminate C.elevator D.element

/解/ 答案为 D。element 要素；elephant 象；eliminate 排除，消灭；elevator 电梯，升降机。

opportunity /ˌɒpə'tju:nɪtɪ/ *n.*机会

/补/ *n.*时机

/搭/ take the opportunity to do /of doing sth.趁机，借此机会

have/get/find/create opportunity 有/得到/发现/创造一个机会

/近/ chance *n.*机会，可能性，偶然性，运气 *v.*碰巧，偶然发生，冒…的险 *adj.*偶然的

coral /'kɒrəl/ *n.*珊瑚

/补/ *adj.*珊瑚色的，珊瑚红的

/例/ True coral needs no painter's brush.[谚]真珊瑚不用上红漆。本质好的东西无需装饰。

/题/ She bought a _____ lipstick last weekend.

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A.coral B.coarse C.colorful D.diverse

/解/ 答案为A。coral珊瑚色的；coarse粗糙的，粗鄙的；colorful华美的，色彩的，有趣的；diverse不同的，变化多的。

Virgin /vɜ:dʒɪn/ *n.*维尔京群岛

Miami /maɪˈæmɪ/ *n.*迈阿密（美国最南的城市）

dinghy /ˈdɪŋgɪ/ *n.*救生筏，小船

/例/ The captain used the dinghy to go from the ship to the shore. 船长用小划艇离船靠岸。

Every ship is equipped with at least one dinghy. 每条船都装备了至少一条救生筏。

Caribbean /ˈkærəˈbɪən/ *n.*加勒比海

spear /spɪə/ 捕鱼枪

/补/ *n.*矛，梭镖，矛尖 *v.*刺，戳

/题/ The warriors _____ the man to death.

A.lanced B.wounded C.speared D.killed

/解/ 答案为C。spear用矛刺；lance切开；wound伤害；kill杀害。A、B、D三项不符合句意及句型。

lobster /ˈlɒbstə/ *n.*龙虾

/题/ A _____ is a sea creature that has a hard shell, two large claws, and eight legs.

A.shrimp B.crab C.lobster D.starfish

/解/ 答案为C。lobster龙虾；shrimp小虾；crab蟹；starfish海星。

tanker /ˈtæŋkə/ *n.*油轮

/例/ Oil tankers sail from the Middle East to Japan and Europe.

油轮从中东驶向日本和欧洲。

genuine /ˈdʒenjʊɪn/ *adj.*真诚的

/补/ *adj.*真的，非人造的；真心的

/拓/ genuinely 诚实地；genuineness 真正

/近/ authentic *adj.*可信的；bonafide *adv.*& *adj.*真诚地（的），真实地（的）

real *adj.*真的，真实的，不动产的；true *adj.*真实的，真正的；忠实的，忠诚的

/题/ He signed his name on the copied document so as to make sure that it is _____.

A.artificial B.genuine C.true D.genial

/解/ 答案为B。genuine 真的，非人造的；artificial 人造的；true 与事实相符合的；genial 随和的，友好的。

Robinson Crusoe 鲁滨逊·克鲁索

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Lesson 13

costume /'kɒstju:m/ *n.*化装服

/补/ *n.*（一个时期或一个国家中流行的）服装，服饰；戏装，（特定场合穿的）成套服装

/辨/ dress *n.*女装，童装，服装，衣服 *v.*（给…）穿衣

suit *v.*合适，适合，相配，适宜于 *n.*一套衣服

consist /kən'sɪst/ *v.*由…组成

/补/ *vi.*（of）组成，构成；（in）在于，存在于

/近/ comprise *v.*包含，由…组成；include /ɪn'klu:d/ *vt.*包括，包含

/题/ A university ____ of teachers, administrators and students.

A.consists B.composes C.includes D.contains

/解/ 答案为 A。consist of 由…构成，由…组成；compose 通常用作 be composed of；include 包含，包括，后面不接 of； contain 容纳，含有，装有，其后也不跟介词。

sheet /ʃi:t/ *n.*被单

/例/ Ligeia prepared a fine plastic sheet for the picnic.

莉吉亚为野餐准备了一条结实的塑料单。

effective /ɪ'fektɪv/ *adj.*有明显效果的，有作用的；生效的

/补/ *adj.*有效的，生效的，起作用的；给人印象深刻的；实际的，事实上的

/搭/ be far from effective 很不得力

/辨/ effective, efficient：effective 指“能得到所想要的效果”，如：a very effective speech；efficient 指“效率高的”或“能够胜任的”，如：an efficient lawyer 能干的律师

/题/ They took ____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.

A.fruitful B.beneficial C.valid D.effective

/解/ 答案为 D。fruitful 多产的，富有成效的；beneficial 有益（利）的；valid 有效的，还可使用的，一般指票据等的有效性。

comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ *adj.*舒适的

/例/ The old tramp taught the newcomer how to make himself comfortable on a park bench. 老流浪汉教给新来的流浪汉在公园的长椅上怎么躺着舒服。

It is comfortable to live in a country where it is so simple to make people happy. 在一个这样简简单单就能取悦于人的国度生活倒是满惬意的。

storeroom /'stɔ:ru:m/ *n.*储藏室

/例/ The physics department keeps its laboratory supplies in a storeroom. 物理系把实验

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用品存放在一个储藏室里。

Without a word he led way into a narrow corridor, at the end of which stood a storeroom. 他一言不发地领着我们走进了一条窄窄的走廊，尽头是一间储藏室。

electricity /ɪlekˈtrɪsɪtɪ/ *n.*电

ammeter /ˈæmɪtə/ *n.*电表

pace /peɪs/ *n.*一步

/补/ *n.*（一）步；步速，速度，节奏 *vi.*踱步

/搭/ keep pace with 与…齐头并进；set the pace 起带头作用

show one's paces 展示某人能力

/拓/ pacemaker, pacesetter 定速度者；模范，标兵

/近/ speed *n.*迅速，速度，速率 *v.*加快，速飞，飞跑；stride *v.*大步走（过），跨过，大步行走 *n.*步幅；walk *vi.*步，行 *n.*步行，散步，行道

flee /fliː/ *v.*逃走

/补/ *vi.*逃掉 *vt.*逃离，避开，逃避

/搭/ flee the country 出国避难

/辨/ disappear *vi.*消失，不见；run away 潜逃，失控

/题/ It is useless to attempt to _____ from every danger, some risks must be taken.

A.flight B.flee C.fly D.fleet

/解/ 答案为 B。flee 逃走，逃掉；flight（名词）航班；fly 飞行；fleet（名词）舰队，船队，车队。

slam /slæm/ *v.*砰地关上

/补/ *vt.*砰地关上（门或窗）；猛力拉（或扔等），砰地放下；猛烈抨击 *vi.*（门、窗等）砰地关上 *n.*砰的一声

/搭/ slam to 把…砰地关上

/拓/ slammer *n.*监狱

/题/ The angry girl _____ the door as she went out.

A.insulted B.roared C.threw D.slammed

/解/ 答案为 D。slam 砰地关上门，掌击（如：She slammed the boy on the face.她搧了那个男孩一巴掌。）

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Lesson 14

gangster /ˈgæŋstə/ *n.*歹徒，强盗

/题/ When Mr.Carter, a successful businessman, was driving home after work, he was attacked by some ____ near his garage.

A.watchmen B.sleep walkers C.night owls D.gangsters

/解/ 答案为D。gangster 匪徒，歹徒；watchman 守夜者；sleep walker 梦游者；night owl 夜游神。

Chicago /ʃɪˈkɑːgəʊ/ *n.*芝加哥（美国城市）

protection /prəˈtekʃən/ *n.*保护

/搭/ under the protection of 在…保护之下

/题/ Environmental ____ is the duty of everyone.

A.protect B.pollute C.pollution D.protection

/解/ 答案为D。protection 保护、防护，environmental protection 环境保护。

promptly /ˈprɒmptlɪ/ *adv.*准时地；迅速地

/例/ He promised to be here promptly at nine o'clock. 他答应九点准时来。

The agency responded to the complaints promptly. 代理处立刻对投诉做出反应。

destroy /dɪsˈtrɔɪ/ *v.*毁掉；消灭

/例/ Certain government officials were authorized to destroy inferior and excessive production. 某些政府官员被授权销毁劣质和过剩农产品。

No one realized the wrong decision was destroying the company. 当时没人意识到这个错误的决策会毁掉公司。

remarkable /rɪˈmɑːkəbl/ *adj.*不寻常的

/补/ *adj.*值得注意的，引人注目的；异常的，非凡的

/搭/ be remarkable for 以…而著称，因…而引人注意

/近/ exceptional *adj.*例外的，异常的；extraordinary *adj.*非常的，特别的，非凡的，特派的 notable *adj.*值得注意的，显著的，著名的

/题/ His achievement was more ____ in that he had come from such a poor family.

A.popular B.famous C.understandable D.remarkable

/解/ 答案为D。popular 和 famous 指某人或某事为众多的人所知道和喜爱；understandable 可以理解的，用在句中不合逻辑。

band /bænd/ *n.*帮，团伙

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/补/ *n.*管乐队；带，箍；条纹；波段，频带 *vt.*用带绑扎

/搭/ Then the band played.[俚]糟了，完了，不可收拾了。

/拓/ bandage *n.*绷带；banderole *n.*小旗，飘带

/题/ The _____ played until midnight.

A.bank B.bend C.band D.brand

/解/ 答案为C。band 乐队；bank 银行；岸，堤；bend 弯曲，曲折处；brand 商标，标记

Florence /'flɒrəns/ *n.*佛罗伦萨（意大利城市）

city-state （古代）城邦

hire /'haɪə/ *v.*租出，雇佣

/例/ Will hired a teacher to come weekly all the way from Toronto to give Vita piano lessons. 威尔聘请了一位老师每周从老远的多伦多来教维塔弹琴。

He hired a car for three months. 他租了辆车，用了三个月。

prince /prɪns/ *n.*（小附属国的）君主，诸侯；王子

/补/ *n.*亲王

/搭/ a prince among men 品格高尚的人；性格非凡的人

/拓/ princess *n.*公主，王妃；princeliness *n.*高贵；princely *adj.*高贵的

princesse *adj.*公主装的，紧身连衣裙的

Florentine /'flɒrəntaɪn/ *n.*佛罗伦萨人

funeral /'fjuːnərəl/ *n.*葬礼

/近/ burial *n.*埋葬

/搭/ It is / That's not / none of his funeral.[口]这不关他的事。

/题/ The death of Premier Zhou is a great loss to our nation and long after his state _____ people could talk nothing but him.

A.funeral B.furnace C.finance D.fund

/解/ 答案为A。funeral 葬礼，丧礼；furnace 熔炉；finance 金融；fund 资金。

dedicate /'dedɪkeɪt/ *v.*奉献，题献词给

/补/ *vt.*题献词于（著作等）上；（to）把（一生等）献给，把（时间、精力等）用于

/搭/ dedicate oneself to sth.献身于…；be dedicated to 献身于；dedicate... to sb.把（作品）奉献给某人

/拓/ dedicated *adj.*专注的，献身的；dedicatee *n.*受奉献者（尤指书籍的受奉献者）

dedication *n.*贡献，奉献；dedicative *adj.*贡献的，献纳的；dedicator *n.*献身者

/辨/ devote、dedicate与consecrate三词都含“贡献”、“献身”的意思。devote 指“决心将

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全部身心、活动、精力等献出”；dedicate（正式用语）指“庄重地奉献给神”或“为神圣目的而贡献”；consecrate（正式用语）指“通过宗教仪式确定将某物用于神圣用途”。

/题/ The doctor _____ herself to finding a cure.

A.gave B.dedicated C.presented D.declared

/解/ 答案为B。give给，是用得最普通的词。give…to 把…给…，在此句中不通；present 赠/呈送，提出；declare宣布。

memory /'meməri/ *n.*纪念

/例/ Many university buildings are dedicated in memory of honorable graduates.

许多大学的建筑物是纪念杰出校友的。

On the flyleaf of his thesis is a line: “To the memory of my dear mother.” 他论文的扉页上有一句话：“纪念我亲爱的妈妈”。

valiant /'væljənt/ *adj.*英勇的

/例/ A large reception was held in honor of the valiant explorers. 为勇敢的探险家们举行了一个盛大的招待会。

The firefighter made a valiant effort to save the child from the burning house. 消防队员奋勇地从着火的房子里救出孩子。

Lesson 15

appreciate /ə'pri:ʃɪeɪt/ *v.*欣赏，感激

/补/ *vt.*重视，赏识，欣赏；为…表示感激；（充分）意识到，领会，体会 *vi.*增值

/拓/ appreciation *n.*感谢，感激；appreciative *adj.*有欣赏力的，表示感激的

/近/ admire *v.*赞美，钦佩，羡慕；enjoy *vt.*享受…的乐趣，欣赏，喜爱 *vi.*满意

/辨/ appreciate, enjoy 两者都表示“欣赏”，但 appreciate 指对事物有深入的了解并能“鉴赏，欣赏”；enjoy 不像 appreciate 那样强调对事物的了解，仅指从中得到快乐。

/题/ Those gifts of rare books that were given to us were deeply _____.

A.appealed B.appreciated C.applied D.approved

/解/ 答案为B。appeal 请求，呼吁；appreciate 感激，赏识；apply 应用，使用；approve 赞成，批准，满意。

pocket /'pɒkɪt/ *n.*零用钱

rattle /'rætl/ *v.*格格作响

/补/ *vi.*发连续短促的尖利声；飞奔，喀嚓喀嚓地行进

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*vt.*使碰撞作响，使发出连续短促的尖叫声；使窘迫不安，激怒，使恐惧惊慌

*n.*连续短促的尖利声，碰撞声；连续发声的玩具，拨浪鼓

/搭/ rattle off 飞快地说出；rattle on 喋喋不休地讲话

/近/ clatter *n.*咔嗒，哗啦声 *vi.*发出哗啦声，喧闹的谈笑 *vt.*使咔嗒咔嗒的响

/题/ The boy rattled ____ the poem, which satisfied his teacher very much.

A.through B.on C.away D.off

/解/ 答案为 D。rattle off（急促而不假思索地）背诵，重复；rattle on/away 喋喋不休地说；rattle through 匆忙地做。

thrifty /'θrɪftɪ/ *adj.*节俭的

/例/ Everyone calls him tight-fisted, but I see he is just thrifty. 人人说他小气，可我看他不过是节俭。

Memories of hard years made the old woman excessively thrifty. 早年艰苦生活的记忆使这个老妇人极度节俭。

nephew /'nefju(:)/ *n.*侄子，外甥

/记/ niece 侄女，甥女

bounce /bauns/ *v.*弹起，跳起

/补/ *v.*（使）弹起，（使）反弹，（使）颠跳 *n.*弹，反弹

/搭/ get the bounce 被解雇；被（情人、朋友）抛弃

/拓/ bouncer *n.*巨大的东西，巨人，跳跃的人，同类中最大者，保镖；bouncing *adj.*跳跃的，活泼的，巨大的；bouncy *adj.*快活的，精神的，有弹性的，自大的

/题/ The little girl is ____ her rubber ball.

A.blasting B.bouncing C.leaping D.springing

/解/ 答案为 B。bounce a ball 拍球；blast 爆炸；leap 跳跃；spring 跳，跃。

pavement /'peɪvmənt/ *n.*人行道

/例/ The pavement on the road is covered with black tar.

这条马路的人行道上铺的是黑色柏油。

He is a new salesman and he literally pounds the pavement looking for customers.

他是新上岗的推销员，为了拉客户四处奔走。

stick /stɪk/ *v.*卡住，夹住，不能再动

/例/ A motorcycle had become stuck in the mud. 一辆摩托车陷在泥淖中。

I'm stuck, I'm in a hole. 我可是山穷水尽，走投无路了。

brigade /brɪ'geɪd/ *n.*旅，（消防）队

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/补/ *n.*旅（陆军编制单位）；队，组

/题/ A _____ of volunteers campaigned for his election.

A.brigade B.set C.battalion D.company

/解/ 答案为A。brigade 组，队；set 一组，一套，一群志趣相投的人；battalion营，大队；company 一群人。

grease /gri:s/ *n.*润滑油

/补/ *n.*（动物）油脂；润滑脂 *vt.*用油脂涂，给…加润滑油

/搭/ melt one's grease 使完了劲；palm grease [俚]贿赂；酒钱，小费

/近/ fat *n.*脂肪，肥肉 *adj.*肥大的，丰满的

/例/ The mechanic put grease on the bike's wheels. 技工给自行车车轮上油。

She uses some grease to take the jade bracelet off her wrist. 她抹了些润滑油把玉镯从手腕上褪下来。

Lesson 16

prize /praɪz/ *adj.*珍贵的，宝贵的

/例/ There were a few prize books the collector had not given away. 收藏家还剩下几本珍贵的书没有捐献。

Dixie is the name Queeg gave to his prize dog. 魁格给他珍爱的狗取名迪克西。

tie /taɪ/ *v.*拴，系

/例/ The robber tied his arms behind his back. 强盗把他的手反绑在身后。

She tied her hair up so that it didn't blow into her eyes.

她把头发拴起来，以免吹进眼里。

theft /θeft/ *n.*偷盗行为，偷盗案

/补/ *n.*偷窃，失窃

/拓/ theftproof *adj.*防盗的；thief *n.*小偷贼

/近/ burglary 入屋行窃，入屋盗窃罪；pickpocket 扒手；robbery 抢劫

stealing *n.*偷窃，贼赃，偷垒；*adj.*有偷窃行为的

accuse /ə'kju:z/ *v.*指控

/补/ *vt.*控告，指责

/搭/ be accused of 谴责，指控；accuse sb.of 指控某人…

/拓/ the accused *n.*被告；accuser *n.*原告

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/辨/ charge 和 accuse 都含“控告”、“谴责”的意思。charge 指“因犯较大错误或重大罪行而进行正式法律控诉”；accuse 指“当面指控或指责，不一定诉诸法庭”。

/题/ The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.

A.scolded B.charged C.accused D.punished

/解/ 答案为 C。be accused of 被指控；scold 责骂，训斥，后加介词 for，表示“因…而责骂”；charge 指控，但后跟介词 with，charge sb.with sth.；punish 惩罚，后面一般跟介词 for，表示“因…而惩罚”。

deny /dɪ'naɪ/ *v.*否认

/补/ *vt.*不承认；拒绝给予，拒绝…的要求

/搭/ deny oneself 自制；克己；舍弃

/反/ acknowledge 承认，答谢；affirm 断言，确认

/辨/ deny 和 contradict 均含“否认”、“否定”的意思。deny（坚定地）否认（某事为真实的）；contradict 语气比 deny 强，（明确地）反驳（对方的话）（并且强烈地指证其相反者为真实的）。

/题/ He _____ knowing anything about their plans.

A.refused B.defied C.denied D.accused

/解/ 答案为 C。deny 否认，后面可以跟名词，词义正合适；refuse 拒绝，不愿接受；defy 公然反抗；accuse 控告，指责，一般后面与 of 连用。

ashamed /ə'ʃeɪmd/ *adj.*感到羞耻的，惭愧的

/例/ Job told him he ought to be ashamed of himself. 乔对他说他应该感到害臊。

I have been a liberal housekeeper but I shall not be ashamed to practice economy now. 我过去管家大手大脚，现在要开始节约了。没什么不好意思的。

apology /ə'pɒlədʒɪ/ *n.*道歉

/补/ *n.*认错，愧悔

/搭/ an apology for sth.不像样的代替品；in apology for 为…辩护

/拓/ apologize *v.*道歉；apologetic *adj.*歉意的

/题/ If I have made any mistake, I'm ready to give my _____.

A.apologyies B.apologyetic C.apologyize D.apologyist

/解/ 答案为 A。apology *n.*表示道歉，歉意；apologetic *adj.*词性不符此题；apologize *v.*道歉；apologist *n.*辩护者。

dye /daɪ/ *v.*染

/补/ *n.*染料 *vt.*给…染色

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/搭/ of the blackest/deepest dye 穷凶极恶的，彻头彻尾的

/拓/ dyeability *n.*可染性，可着色性；dyeable *adj.*可染色的；dyehouse *n.*染坊；dyeing *n.*染色，染色工艺；dyeline *n.*重氮复印法，重氮法复印品；dyer *n.*染房，染工；dyestuff *n.*染料

/近/ color *n.*[美]（=colour）颜色，色彩，脸色，风格，外貌 *vt.*给…涂颜色，改变…的颜色，粉饰，脸红，歪曲 *vi.*获得颜色

/题/ She _____ a white dress blue.

A.died B.dyed C.denied D.dirtied

/解/ 答案为 B。dye 染，染色；die 死亡，死去；deny 否认，拒绝；dirty 把…弄脏。

Lesson 17

suspension /səs'penʃən/ *n.*悬，吊

/补/ *n.*暂停，中止；暂令停止参加，暂时剥夺；（汽车等防止振动、颠簸的）悬架，悬置机构；悬浮液

/搭/ suspension bridge 拉索桥

/拓/ suspend *vt.*吊，悬挂 *vi.*延缓；suspended *adj.*暂停的，缓期的（宣判），悬浮的 suspender *n.*吊裤带，悬挂物，吊杆，袜吊；suspense *n.*焦虑，悬念，悬而不决

/题/ The _____ of a pupil from school has been made publicly known.

A.suspension B.robbery C.suspect D.supervision

/解/ 答案为 A。suspension 停学处分。

agreeable /ə'grɪəbl/ *adj.*宜人的

/补/ *adj.*令人愉快的，惬意的；（欣然）同意的，乐意的

/搭/ do/make the agreeable to 热情招待；极力同…周旋

/拓/ agree *vi.*同意，赞成…的意见，与…一致，承认，适合 *vt.*同意；agreeableness *n.*适合，一致，令人愉快的人或事；agreeably *adv.*愉快地，欣然地；disagreeable *adj.*不愉快的，不为人喜的，厌恶的；agreement *n.*一致，赞成

/题/ I'm quite agreeable _____ your advice.

A.with following B.following C to follow D.on following

/解/ 答案为C。agreeable（口语）情愿同意的（作表语时后可跟to do sth., to doing sth., to sth.）。

situation /ˌsɪtjʊ'eɪʃən/ *n.*地点，地方

/例/ I never believed that I could have fixed on a situation so completely removed from

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the stir of society. 我本来没想到我竟能找到这样一个彻底与世隔绝的地方。

The house is in a charming situation, the rent is reasonable, and the children dote on it.Why are you hesitating? 房子地点好，租金合适，孩子们又喜欢，你还犹豫什么？

locate /ləu'keɪt/ *v.*位于

/补/ *vt.*探明，找出；把…设置在，使坐落于

/题/ Their new house _____ by the river.

A.lies in B.location C.is located D.is lied

/解/ 答案为 C。be located 位于…，与 lie 近意。

immortal /ɪ'mɔ:tl/ *adj.*永生的，流芳百世的

/补/ *adj.*长生的，不死的；不朽的 *n.*神仙；不朽人物

/拓/ immortality *n.*不朽，不朽的声名；immortalization *n.*不灭，不朽

immortalize *vt.*使不灭，使不朽，使名垂千古

/近/ eternal *adj.*永恒的，永远的，不灭的，没完没了的；everlasting *adj.*永恒的，持久的，无止境的，耐用的；undying *adj.*不死的，永恒的，不朽的

/题/ Many believe that the soul of a person is _____.

A.immoral B.imminent C.immortal D.immobile

/解/ 答案为 C。immortal 不朽的（mortal 为其反义词）；immoral 不道德的；imminent 将至的；immobile 不动的。

Brooklyn /'brʊklɪn/ *n.*布鲁克林

Staten *n.*斯塔顿（岛）

span /spæn/ *n.*跨度

/补/ *n.*一段时间；跨距 *vt.*持续，贯穿，包括；横跨，跨越

/近/ distance *n.*距离，远离，一长段时间，远方，远景，遥远，（时间的）间隔，经过

stretch *v.*伸展，伸长 *n.*一段时间，一段路程，伸展；viaduct *n.*高架桥，高架铁路，间道

/题/ Seventy or eighty years is a normal _____ of a man's life.

A.span B.period C.time D.circle

/解/ 答案为 A。span 一段时间（除了指时间外，span 也可指空间跨度，如：the span of Golden Gate Bridge 金门大桥的跨度）。

cable /'keɪbl/ *n.*缆索

/补/ *n.*缆绳，钢索；电缆；（海底）电报 *vt.*给…发电报，用电报传送

/近/ cord *n.*绳索，束缚；rope *n.*绳，索，绳索 *v.*围起

/题/ Don't forget to _____ him to come.

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A.cage B.cable C.bay D.border

/解/ 答案为B。cable 打电报，拍电报；cage 鸟笼；bay 海湾，港湾；border 边界，边境等。

concrete /'kɒnkri:t/ *n.*混凝土

/补/ *adj.*实在的，具体的

/搭/ in the concrete 具体化，实际上

/辨/ concrete 与 specific：concrete 是指与"抽象"（abstract）相对而言的"具体"；而 specific 是指与"模糊"而相对的"具体"

/题/ His proposal is very _____.We do not need any explanation.

A.abstract B.faithful C.loyal D.concrete

/解/ 答案为D。concrete 具体的；abstract 抽象的，与后面的我们不必再解释讲不通；faithful 忠诚的，忠实的；loyal 忠诚的，忠贞的。

suspend /səs'pend/ *v.*悬挂

/补/ *vt.*暂停，中止；悬，挂，吊

/搭/ be suspended in 悬浮在…中

/辨/ halt 与 hang：halt *n.*停止，暂停，中断 *vt.*使停止，使立定 *vi.*立定，停止，踌躇，有缺点 hang *n.*悬挂的方式，（动作的）暂停，中止 *vt.*悬挂，附着，装饰，绞死，踌躇，使悬而未决，垂下 *vi.*悬着，垂下，被绞死，悬而不决

/题/ Let us _____ judgements until we know all the facts.

A.keep B.wait C.suspend D.maintain

/解/ 答案为C。suspend 暂停，中止（又如：We suspended the building work during the rain.）

length /leŋθ/ *n.*根，段；长度

estimate /'estɪmeɪt/ *v.*估计

/补/ *n.*估计，估量；评价，看法 *vt.*估量

/搭/ by estimate 估计

/辨/ estimate、appraise 和 evaluate 都含"估价"、"估计"的意思。estimate 根据个人的知识、经验或认识而形成的看法或判断（强调其估计的结果可能是错的）；appraise（根据内行的意见，作出正确无疑的）估计；evaluate 评定（某人/物）的价值。

/题/ The building of the subways cost much more than their original _____.

A.judgment B.plan C.estimate D.consideration

/解/ 答案为C。estimate 粗略估计（某物的价值、大小、成本、数量等）；judgment 判断（力）；plan 计划，安排；consideration 考虑，思考。

capacity /kə'pæsɪtɪ/ *n.*承受量，容量

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/补/ *n.*容积；才能，能力；身份，职位

/搭/ to capacity 达最大限度，满负载

/辨/ capacity 与 ability：capacity 指人接受、容纳、吸收、理解方面的能力，亦可表示无生命的事物的承受、容纳、装载能力；ability 则一般指人办事等实际应用上的能力，或智力和体力方面的才能或本领。

/题/ Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full ——.

A.capacity B.strength C.length D.possibility

/解/ 答案为 A。to one's full capacity 意为“充分施展某人的才能”。strength 力量（常指人的“力气，体力”，亦可指个人或团体的“实力”）；length 长度；possibility 可能性。

immensity /ɪˈmənsɪtɪ/ *n.*巨大

/例/ For a time our team hesitated before the immensity of this task. 我们这支队伍面对这项浩大的工程犹豫了一段时间。

As a child he was awed by the immensity of the outer space. 还是一个孩子的时候，他就对外太空的浩渺感到敬畏了。

elegant /ˈelɪgənt/ *adj.*优美别致的

/补/ *adj.*优美的，文雅的，讲究的；简练的，简洁的

/近/ cultured *adj.*有教养的，讲究的，有修养的；polished *adj.*擦亮的，磨光的，精练的，优美的，无暇的；refined *adj.*精制的，优雅的，精确的

/题/ The lady dressed in the latest fashion is ____ in her appearance but rude in her speech.

A.elaborate B.excessive C.elegant D.exaggerated

/解/ 答案为 C。elegant 优雅的，精致的；elaborate 详尽的，精心计划的；excessive 过度的，过分的；exaggerated 夸张的。

faintly /ˈfeɪntlɪ/ *adv.*微细地

/例/ His voice came faintly to us. 他的声音微弱地传到我们这儿。

The old man smiled faintly at his neighbor and slowly walked in. 老人朝邻居淡淡地一笑，慢慢走了进去。

Lesson 18

current /ˈkʌrənt/ *n.*电流，水流，气流

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/补/ *adj.*现时的，当前的；流行的，流传的 *n.*（空气、水等的）流，潮流；趋势，倾向

/拓/ current account（英）活期存款账户（美 checking account）；deposit account 定期存款账户；savings account 储蓄账户；current assets 流动资产；fixed assets 固定资产

/辨/ prevailing、current、prevalent 和 rife 意思都含“流行的”。prevailing（在特定的时间和地点）最盛行或最普通的；current（由一传十，十传百变为）众所周知、被采用或流行的；prevalent（在讲话所指特定时间内）普遍流行的；rife 广泛流行的，众多的。

/题/ Although he was a strong swimmer, he was swept away by the _____ and drowned.

A.current B.motion C.pressure D.air

/解/ 答案为 A。current 水流，激流；motion 动，运动；pressure 压力（题中不可能说被压力卷走）；air 空气，大气。

sculpture /ˈskʌlptʃə/ *n.*雕塑

/例/ Sculpture is regarded by some as motionless music. 有些人把雕塑看成无声的音乐。

mistaken /mɪsˈteɪkən/ *adj.*错误的

/例/ I was under the mistaken impression that they were French. 我有个错误的印象，以为他们是法国人。

“Unless I am very much mistaken, he did the murder,” said the detective calmly. “假如我没有全盘弄错的话，凶手是他。”侦探平静地说。

gallery /ˈgælərɪ/ *n.*美术馆

/补/ *n.*画廊；楼座，（议会等的）旁听席；廊台，走廊

/搭/ bring down the gallery / house [口]博得全场喝彩

/近/ arcade *n.*[建]拱廊，有拱廊的街道；corridor *n.*走廊

/题/ The _____ is having a show of modern Chinese painting.

A.gale B.gallery C.gallon D.gallows

/解/ 答案为 B。gale 大风；gallon 加仑；gallows 绞刑架。

exhibit /ɪgˈzɪbɪt/ *n.*展品，陈列品

/补/ *vt.*显示，显出；展出，展览，陈列

/近/ demonstrate *vt.*示范，证明，论证 *vi.*示威；display *vt.*陈列，展览，显示 *n.*陈列，展览，显示，显示器；show *n.*表示，展览，炫耀，外观，假装 *v.*出示，指示，引导，说明，显示，展出，放映

/题/ Manufacturers are _____ their new model cars.

A.showing B.exhibiting C.demonstrating D.exiling

/解/ 答案为 B。exhibit 陈列，展出，将一事物故意地、公开地展览于人前以引人注目，便于受到

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检阅或评价；show 指有意识地将一事物展示给别人看或领…人去某地观看，用法为：show sth.to sb., show that…, show sb.how/what to do sth., show 没有陈列、展览之意；demonstrate 指用行动、事实或示范方式显示或说明；exile 放逐，流亡。

oddly /ˈɒdlɪ/ *adv.*古怪的

/例/ He is an eccentric and always behaves oddly. 他是个怪人，行动老是古古怪怪的。

There was a fellow here last year, oddly enough a namesake of mine, who was the best bridge player I ever met. 去年这儿有个家伙，说也奇怪和我同名，是我见过的桥牌打得最精的人。

attach /əˈtætʃ/ *v.*连，系

/补/ *vt.*贴，连接；使依恋，使喜爱；认为有（重要性、责任等）；使附属

/搭/ attach oneself to 热爱，依恋；attached please find [书信]] 附上…请查收

/拓/ attachable *adj.*可附上的，可连接的；可逮捕的；attachment *n.*附件，附加装置，配属

/辨/ attach、add、affix、annex 和 fasten 均含有“把一件东西或一件事添加或附加于另一件东西（或事）上”的意思。attach 表示“较为外形的结合，可以连得上去，也可拆得开来”，还可用于比喻的意义；add 是最普通的词，可用于一切有形的和无形的东西；affix（较正式）通常指“把一件较小的或次要的东西永远加于另一件东西上”；annex（比较正式）表示“附加”，也指“扩充”或“兼并”；fasten 表示“结牢”、“拴住”，用于有形的东西，有时可与 attach 互用。

/题/ I was deeply/very ____ to this old car.

A.like B.loved C.attached D.attacked

/解/ 答案为 C。like、love 都可表示“喜爱”，但用法不对；attack 攻击。

sphere /sfɪə/ *n.*球体

/补/ *n.*球（体）；范围，领域

/搭/ remain in one's proper sphere 守本分，安分守己

/近/ expanse *n.*宽阔的区域，宽阔，苍天；膨胀扩张；globe *n.*球体，地球仪，地球，世界

realm *n.*领域

/题/ Poverty and slums were outside the rich boy's ____.

A.globe B.reach C.orbit D.sphere

/解/ 答案为 D。sphere 范围；reach 到达，within one's reach 可以得到。

magnetize /ˈmægnɪtaɪz/ *v.*使磁化

/例/ Each bobble is magnetized in one direction or another. 每个磁泡可以按不同方向磁化。

The iron was magnetized by passing electricity through wire wound round it. 这块铁

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因绕在上面的线圈通了电而有磁性。

repel /rɪ'pel/ *v.*排斥

/补/ *vt.*使厌恶；击退，逐回，驱除

/近/ disgust *n.*厌恶，嫌恶 *vi.*令人厌恶，令人反感 *vt.*使作呕；drive back 赶退；hold off 不接近，拖延，不使接近；nauseate *v.*（使）作呕，（使）产生恶感，（使）厌恶

repulse *v.*拒绝，排斥，反驳，击退，憎恶 *n.*拒斥，击退，严拒

/题/ This kind of material can _____ heat and moisture.

A.delete B.compel C.constrain D.repel

/解/ 答案为 D。delete 删去文字；compel 强迫；constrain 一般用被语态，强制，束缚；repel 有"不吸收"的意义。

flicker /'flɪkə/ *v.*闪烁

/补/ *vi.*（火光等）摇曳，闪烁；（情感等）闪现；（轻微地）颤动，摆动 *n.*闪烁，摇曳；（情感等的）一闪而过

/搭/ flicker out（火光）摇摇曳曳地熄灭；一点一点地被扑灭

/近/ waver *vi.*摇摆，颤抖，摆动，摇曳，犹豫

/题/ —Did you lose her?

—No.The man shook his head, but a rather sad smile _____ across his face.

A.flickered B.flared C.flapped D.illuminated

/解/ 答案为 A。flicker 闪过，掠过；flap 飘动；flare（火焰）闪耀；illuminate（动词）照亮。

emit /ɪ'mɪt/ *v.*放射

/补/ *vt.*发出（光，热，声音等），射出

/近/ give off *v.*发出（蒸汽、光等），长出（枝、杈等）

/题/ Cathode _____ electrons in a controlled environment.

A.submits B.emits C.rejects D.penetrates

/解/ 答案为 B。emit 发出，射出；submit 递交（计划等以供考虑），屈服；reject 拒绝（考虑），放弃；penetrate 穿透，刺穿。

flash /flæʃ/ *v.*闪光；闪过

/补/ *vi.*飞驰，掠过；闪耀，闪现 *n.*闪光，闪烁，闪现；闪光灯

/辨/ flash、gleam、glitter 和 sparkle 都含"一阵突然的、不稳定的光"的意思。flash 突然、短暂一闪而又消失的亮光；gleam 瞬息的弱光，微弱的闪光；glitter 闪光，灿烂的光辉；sparkle 发出短暂间歇的闪光（火花）。

/搭/ flash in the pan 昙花一现

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/题/ The _____ of lightening frightened us.

A.gleams B.sparkles C.twinkles D.flashes

/解/ 答案为 D。flash 指突然闪亮又马上消失的耀眼的光，如电、火药等的闪光；gleam 指黑夜中发出的时而出现、时而倏忽不见的光束较细的光，这种光不会使人害怕，也不是闪电的光；sparkle 指短促、微弱、断断续续的光；twinkle 指星辰、眼睛等闪烁的光。

prehistoric /ˌpri:hɪs'tɒrɪk/ *adj.*史前的，老掉牙的

/例/ This bar is decorated like a prehistoric cave. 这个酒吧装饰得像个史前岩洞。

electronic /ɪlek'trɒnɪk/ *adj.*电子的

peculiar /pɪ'kju:ljə/ *adj.*奇异的

/补/ *adj.*奇怪的，古怪的；特有的，独具的，独特的

/题/ The young boy has a _____ habit of biting his lips and digging nose when he is puzzled.

A.peculiar B.particular C.specific D.unique

/解/ 答案为 A。peculiar 奇怪的；particular 特别的；specific 具体的；unique 独特的。

shock /ʃɒk/ *v.*令人震惊，刺激人

/例/ I am sure Aunt Polly will be dreadfully shocked. 我肯定波莉姑姑会大为震惊。

The funny campaign sets out to shock people into driving more carefully. 这次有趣的活动是为了刺激开车的人注意行车安全。

emotional /ɪ'məʊʃənl/ *adj.*感情上的

/补/ *adj.*表现强烈情感的，令人动情的；易动感情的，情绪激动的；感情（上）的，情绪（上）的

/辨/ feeling、emotion、passion 和 sentiment 都含“感情”、“感觉”的意思。feeling（生理上受到刺激产生的）感觉，或（对某事的主观的强烈的）反应；[*pl.*]感情。emotion（精神上）极强烈的感情。passion 语气比 emotion 强，特别用于“愤怒等使人失去理智或判断，以至不能自持”的情况。sentiment 含“有较多的理智成分”，特指“较长期稳定的高尚情感”，可指“优美的情操”，也可指“浪漫色彩的感情”或“矫揉造作的感情”。

/题/ The speaker made an _____ plea for money to help crippled children.

A.sensational B.emotional C.energetic D.moody

/解/ 答案为 B。emotional 情绪激动的，令人动情的；sensational 震惊的，骇人听闻的；energetic 充满活力的，能量充沛的；moody 情绪多变的，难以捉摸的。

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Lesson 19

dear /dɪə/ *adj.*亲爱的；珍贵的；昂贵的

kidnap /'kɪdnæp/ *vt.*绑架，拐骗

/拓/ kidnapee *n.*被绑架的人，肉票；kidnapper *n.*拐子，绑匪；kidnapping *n.*诱拐，拐骗

/近/ abduct *vt.*诱拐，绑架

/题/ The evildoers often _____ children for a large sum of money.

A.kidnap B.kick C.kill D.kid

/解/ 答案为 A。kidnap 绑架；kick 踢；kill 杀死；kid 哄骗。

considerable /kən'sɪdərəbl/ *adj.*相当大的

/近/ much *adj.*许多的，大量的 *adv.*非常，很，…多，更加

/题/ He had a _____ respect for Mr.Green.

A.valuable B.extraordinary C.worthwhile D.considerable

/解/ 答案为 D。considerable 相当的；valuable 值钱的，和“尊敬”搭配不当；extraordinary 非凡的；worthwhile 值得花时间的。

wealthy /'welθɪ/ *adj.*富的，有钱的

/题/ Jim's ambition is to make a lot of money and become the _____ man in town.

A.wealthiest B.fastest C.most handsome D.tersest

/解/ 答案为 A。wealthiest 最富裕的；terse 简洁的，扼要的。

orderly /'ɔ:dəlɪ/ *adj.*有规律的

/补/ *adj.*整齐的，有秩序的

/辨/ orderly、methodical 和 systematic 都含“有秩序的”、“有顺序的”意思。orderly 不乱，有一定秩序和规则的；methodical 很有规律的，按部就班的；systematic 有系统的。

/题/ The girls' rooms are all in _____ condition. In contrast, the boys' are in disorder.

A.orderly B.clean C.smooth D.sequential

/解/ 答案为 A。orderly 整齐的（又如：The people queuing up for the tickets are quite orderly.）；clean 干净的；smooth 平坦的，光滑的；sequential 序列的。

disappearance /ˌdɪsə'pɪərəns/ *n.*失踪

/例/ No one noticed his disappearance. 没人注意到他失踪了。

anonymous /ə'nɒnɪməs/ *adj.*匿名的

/补/ *adj.*无名的，不具名的；无特色的，无个性特征的

/题/ It's unpleasant to receive _____ letters.

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A.anonymous B.name C.signable D.nameable

/解/ 答案为A。anonymous匿名的；name（名词）姓名；nameable说得出名称的，著名的；signable可签名的。

ransom /'rænsəm/ *n.*赎金

/补/ *vt.*赎出，赎回

/搭/ hold sb to ransom 掳某人索赎，要挟某人

/拓/ ransomer *n.*要挟者，索赎者

/近/ reclaim *vt.*要求归还，收回，开垦；redeem *vt.*赎回，挽回，恢复，补偿，兑换

regain *v.*收回，恢复，重新夺得；retrieve *v.*重新得到 *n.*找回

/题/ The school girl was kidnapped last Friday, but luckily enough she was rescued before being _____.

A.escaped B.ransomed C.rapped D.rared

/解/ 答案为B。ransom 赎出，赎回；escape 逃避；rap 闲聊，交谈；rare（人）暴跳。

cardboard /'kɑ:dbɔ:d/ *n.*硬纸板

/补/ *n.*卡纸 *adj.*不真实的

/题/ She packed the books in a _____ box.

A.carboard B.artificial C.card D.artistic

/解/ 答案为A。cardboard 硬纸板；artificial（形容词）人造的，假的；card纸牌，卡片；artistic（形容词）艺术的，有美感的，风雅的。

withdraw /wɪð'drɔ:/ *v.*（从银行）取钱

/补/ *vt.*收回，撤消，撤退 *vi.*缩回，退出，撤退

/辨/ withdraw，retreat：withdraw（使）撤退，撤回，指我方的军队出于战略目的的撤离，含褒义；retreat 退却，撤退，指敌方军队因战败或失去斗志而离开，含贬义

/题/ The US government threatened that it would _____ all its investment from that country if the country didn't reduce the custom duties.

A.take B.move C.withdraw D.draw

/解/ 答案为C。take 拿走；move 移动，draw 画

punctual /'pʌŋktjʊəl/ *adj.*准时的

/补/ *adj.*严守时刻的，正点的

/近/ exact *adj.*精确的，准确的，原样的，精密的，严格 *vt.*强求，急需，要求

precise *adj.*精确的，准确的 *n.*精确

/题/ He was rejected for the job vacancy because he couldn't be _____ ever for the

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interview.

A.responsible B.in time C.punctual D.regular

/解/ 答案为 C。punctual 准时的（如：to be punctual for an appointment 准时约会）

astound /əs'taʊnd/ *v.*使吃惊

/例/ We were astounded to hear that he had won. 听说他获胜，我们大吃一惊。

The president's quick grasp of affairs and his energy astounded the staff. 总裁的才干和精力都让我们惊异。

Lesson 20

pioneer /ˌpaɪə'nɪə/ *n.*先驱

/例/ A pioneer in legal sociology in Germany was Max Weber. 德国法律社会学的先驱之一是马克思·韦伯。

He was a pioneer in heart transplant operations. 他是心脏移植手术的开创者。

lord /lɔ:d/ *n.*对（英国）贵族的尊称；勋爵

/补/ *n.*领主，君主；贵族；[the L-]上帝

/搭/ Lord only knows.没有人知道。as drunk as a lord 酩酊大醉

/拓/ lordiness *n.*贵族式，皇室气派；权势；lordling *n.*老爷，大人

lordly *adj.*贵族的，有贵族特点的 *adv.*贵族般地，有气派地

Lords *n.*（*pl.*）（前面与 the 连用）上院议员（总称），上议院

/近/ boss *n.*老板，上司 *vt.*指挥；master *n.*主人，雇主，（男）教师，熟练技工，师傅，大师，硕士，[称呼]少爷 *adj.*主人的，熟练的，高明的，主要的 *vt.*征服，控制，精通；ruler *n.*统治者，管理者；尺，直尺；标尺，划线板，划线的人

/题/ Although he doesn't have much money, he lives like a _____ somehow.

A.master B.lord C.lover D.lordship

/解/ 答案为 B。lord 领主，君主，live like a lord 过着奢华的生活；master 主人，掌权者；lover 情人，爱人；lordship 老爷，阁下。

Calais /'kælɪ/ *n.*加来（法国港口城市）

overland /'əʊvəlænd/ *adj.*陆上的

/例/ The adventurer chose an overland route. 探险家选了陆路。

It took him three days to make an overland journey around the country. 他花了三天对这个国家进行了一次陆上环游。

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Lesson 21

boxing /'bɒksɪŋ/ *n.*拳击

/例/ Boxing is show-business with blood. 拳击是一项以血娱人的娱乐。

Boxing is the single most inhuman sport, which only humans can invent. 拳击是最不人道的运动，然而只有人能够发明。

boxer /'bɒksə/ *n.*拳击手

/例/ Boxing is a rough sport in which one boxer tries to knock the other out. 拳击是一项粗野的运动，在比赛中一方力求击倒另一方。

An American dentist who turned boxer, when asked why he had changed his profession, said: "It pays me better to knock teeth out than put them *in*." 美国一个改行做拳击手的牙医，有人问他为什么改行，他说："把牙敲掉比装上赚得多。"

bare /beə/ *adj.*赤裸的；空荡的

/补/ *adj.*光秃的，无遮盖的；刚刚够的，勉强的 *vt.*露出，暴露

/搭/ as bare as the palm of one's hand 一无所有；一贫如洗

/辨/ naked、nude 和 bare 都含"没有衣物或必需的遮蔽物的"、"赤裸"的意思。naked 指"没有必需物遮盖的"、"全裸或身体某部分裸的"，语气较强；nude 比 naked 更正式，只用于人，指"一丝不挂的"、"全裸的"；bare 指"（指物）没遮蔽物的"、"（指人）部分裸体的"。

/题/ Although they plant trees in this area every year, the tops of some hills are still _____.

A.bare B.vacant C.blank D.hollow

/解/ 答案为 A。bare 赤裸的，无遮蔽的，光秃的；vacant 空白的，空的，空虚的；blank 空白的，空着的，没有表情的；hollow 空的，虚伪的，空腹的，凹的，例如：A water pipe is hollow. 水管是空心的。

prizefighter /'praɪzˌfaɪtə/ *n.*职业拳击手（尤指古时赤手拳击手）

crude /kru:d/ *adj.*粗野的

/补/ *adj.*粗鲁的，粗俗的；天然的，未加工的；简陋的，粗糙的

/拓/ crudely *adv.*自然状态地，不成熟地，粗杂地；crudeness *n.*天然的状态，不成熟，生硬

/近/ rough *adj.*粗糙的，粗略的，大致的 *v.*大体描述 *adv.*粗糙地

vulgar *adj.*粗俗的，庸俗的，普通的，通俗的

/题/ This country can produce 1,000,000 barrels of _____ oil every day.

A.raw B.crude C.primitive D.original

/解/ 答案为 B。crude oil 原油，crude 意为"处于自然状态的，没有进行加工的"。raw material

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原材料，其中包括经过初级加工的产品；primitive 早期的，原始的（指时间久远），original 最初的，有创意的（一般指起源）。

marquis /ˈmɑːkwɪs/ *n.*侯爵

/例/ Marquis is a European title of nobility, ranking immediately below a duke and above a count. 侯爵是欧洲的一种贵族头衔，在公爵之下，伯爵之上。

The marquis is a great patron of art. 这位侯爵是艺术的大恩主。

technically /ˈteknɪkəlɪ/ *adv.*严格根据法律意义地

/例/ Technically you could be prosecuted for this but I don't suppose the defense counsel would do that. 严格按法律办事的话，辩护律师可以起诉你，可是我想他不会那么做。

science /ˈsaɪəns/ *n.*科学

/例/ The computer is one of the marvels of modern science. 计算机是现代科学的奇迹之一。

The great tragedy of science-the slaying of a beautiful theory by an ugly fact. 科学的大悲剧是——美丽的理论被丑恶的事实扼杀。

popularity /ˌpɒpjʊˈlærɪtɪ/ *n.*名望

/例/ He was some fifty years of age, and his popularity was at its height. 他年纪五十上下，名望也达到了顶点。

The driveling song seemed to have kept in popularity.

看起来那支絮絮叨叨的歌倒是盛行不衰。

adore /əˈdɔː/ *v.*崇拜，爱戴；非常喜欢

/补/ *vt.*敬慕，爱慕

/近/ admire *v.*赞美，钦佩，羡慕；idolize *vt.*极端崇拜，偶像化，醉心于 *vi.*崇拜偶像

revere *v.*尊敬，敬畏，崇敬；worship *n.*崇拜，礼拜，尊敬 *vi.*敬神，拜神 *vt.*崇拜，尊敬

abhor *vt.*憎恶，痛恨；abominate *vt.*痛恨，憎恶

/题/ Tom adores _____ classic novels and dreams of being a writer.

A.reading B.to read C.for reading D.and reads

/解/ 答案为A。adore及物动词，热爱，非常喜爱，不能用于进行时态，后面直接跟名词或动名词。

alike /əˈlaɪk/ *adv.*一样地

/补/ *adj.*同样的，相像的 *adv.*相似地；同样程度地

/辨/ different *adj.*不同的；unlike *adj.*不同的，不相似的 *prep.*不像，和…不同

/题/ The twins are so much _____ that it is difficult to tell one from the other.

A.alike B.same C.identical D.likely

/解/ 答案为 A。same 相同的；identical 完全一样的；likely 可能的。

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fame /feɪm/ *n.*名声

/补/ *n.*声誉，名望

/搭/ come to fame 成名；peal one's fame 鼓吹某人的声誉

/拓/ famed *adj.*有名的；defame *v.*诽谤

/近/ popularity *n.*普及，流行；声望；renown *n.*名声，传闻，谣传 *vt.*使有声望；reputation *n.*名誉，名声

eminent /'emmənt/ *adj.*著名的，杰出的

/补/ *adj.*卓越的，显赫的

/近/ distinguished *adj.*卓著的，著名的，高贵的；famous *adj.*著名的，出名的，[口]极好的，令人满意的；important *adj.*重要的，重大的，有权力的，有地位的；outstanding *adj.*突出的，显著的；prominent *adj.*卓越的，显著的，突出的

/题/ Thomas Edison is one of the most _____ inventors in the world.

A.eminent B.elegant C.notorious D.eloquent

/解/ 答案为 A。eminent 卓越的；elegant 优美的，优雅的；notorious 臭名昭著的；eloquent 雄辩的。

bitterly /'bɪtəlɪ/ *adv.*厉害地

/例/ The Ministry was attacked by not carrying out a more radical policy. 内阁因为没有实行激进的政策遭到猛烈的抨击。

Hal was bitterly unhappy and proved it forcefully. 哈尔非常不开心，并且以一种强烈的方式表现了出来。

bet /bet/ *v.*打赌

/补/ *vt.*以…打赌，与…打赌；敢说，确信 *vi.*打赌 *n.*打赌；赌金，赌注

/搭/ I bet（that）我敢说，我相信；make a bet on 在…下赌注；accept / take up a bet 同意与别人打赌；best bet [美俚]最好的措施；最好的抉择

/近/ gamble *n.*冒险 *v.*赌博，投机，孤注一掷；

wager *n.*赌，赌博，赌注 *vt.*下赌注，保证 *vi.*打赌

/题/ "Are you going to the match?" "You _____!"

A.bid B.bet C.beg D.butt

/解/ 答案为 B。You bet!可确信，的确，当然；bid 出价，投标，祝愿；beg 请求，乞求；butt 以头抵撞，碰撞。

academy /ə'kædəmɪ/ *n.*专业学校

/补/ *n.*研究院，学会；（中等以上）专门学校

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/拓/ academia *n.*学术界，学术环境；academic *adj.*学院的，理论的；academicals *n.*大学制服
academically *adv.*学术上，理论上

/近/ college *n.*（综合大学中的）学院，（独立的）学院，[美]大学，[英]高等专科学院，学会
school *n.*学校，学院；学业，功课；学派

extravagant /ɪks'trævəgənt/ *adj.*浪费的，奢侈的

/补/ *adj.*铺张的；过度的，过分的，（言行等）放肆的

/近/ exaggerated *adj.*夸大的，言过其实的，夸张的；excessive *adj.*过多的，过分的，额外的
luxurious *adj.*奢侈的，豪华的

/题/ He wasn't a millinaire at all now, but he was unlikely to get rid of his _____ habits.
A.extravagant B.excessive C.sensitive D.negative

/解/ 答案为 A。extravagant 奢侈的，铺张的；excessive 过分的，极端的；sensitive 敏感的；negative 消极的。

poverty /'pɒvətɪ/ *n.*贫困

/反/ richness *n.*丰富，浓烈，富裕，富饶，华美

/搭/ abject poverty 赤贫，一贫如洗

/题/ He went from _____ to affluence in only three years by investing in stocks.
A.poor B.starvation C.poverty D.rags

/解/ 答案为 C。poverty 贫困；starvation 饥饿；rags 碎布；poor（形容词）贫穷的。

Lesson 22

run /rʌn/ *v.*（戏剧，电影等）连演，连映

/例/ Jim's was a one-man show and he ran it brilliantly.
吉姆演的是独角戏，并且演得很出色。

lines /laɪn/ *n.*（剧本中的）台词

/例/ Actors are likely to freeze on the stage when they forget their lines.
演员忘词的时候很可能僵在台上。

part /pɑ:t/ *n.*剧中的角色，台词

/例/ Have you learned your part yet? 你把你的台词背熟了没有？
Such parts are often considered to be thankless, unrewarding. 这种角色通常被认为是吃力不讨好的。

falter /'fɔ:ltə/ *v.*支吾，结巴说

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/补/ *vi.*（噪音）颤抖；犹豫，畏缩；蹒跚，踉跄

/近/ hesitate *v.*犹豫，踌躇，不愿；stumble *v.*绊倒，使困惑，蹒跚 *n.*绊倒，错误

waver *n.*动摇，开始退让，踌躇 *vi.*摇摆，颤抖

cast /kɑ:st/ *v.*选派…扮演角色

/补/ *vt.*投射（光、视线等），把…加于；投，扔；丢弃，剔除；脱落，蜕（皮）；浇铸，铸造

*n.*演员表，全体演员；石膏绷带；铸型，铸件；投，抛

/搭/ cast about / around for 到处寻找，试图找到；cast aside 把…丢一边，去掉

cast off 抛弃，丢弃；cast out 赶出，驱逐

/题/ The statue was ____ in bronze.

A.threw B.cast C.tossed D.cart

/解/ 答案为B。cast 浇铸，铸造；threw 投掷出去；tossed 向上抛，摔掉；cart 手推车。

role /rəʊl/ *n.*角色

/例/ He prefers to play comic roles. 他更喜欢扮演喜剧角色。

Once more, she was aware that the role of scapegoat had fallen to her. 她意识到，替罪羊的角色又一次落到她身上。

aristocrat /'ærɪstəkræt/ *n.*贵族

/近/ nobleman *n.*贵族

imprison /ɪm'prɪzn/ *v.*关押

/例/ Another picture shows Danae in the brazen tower in which her father had showed her. 另一幅画画的是达那厄被她父亲关在一座铜塔里的情景。

Gatsby was overwhelmingly aware of the youth and mystery that wealth imprisons and preserves. 盖茨比深切地体会到财富是怎样禁锢和保存青春和神秘的。

Bastille /bæs'tɪl/ *n.*巴士底狱

gaoler /'dʒeɪlə/ *n.*监狱长，看守

colleague /'kɒli:g/ *n.*同事

/补/ *n.*同僚

/近/ associate *vt.*使发生联系，使联合 *vi.*交往，结交 *n.*合作人，同事 *adj.*副的

companion *n.*同伴，共事者

/题/ He has a bad impression of his ____ in the office.

A.audience B.colleagues C.barbers D.butchers

/解/ 答案为B。his colleagues in the office 指他办公室的同事们；audience（听众）、barber（理发师）和butcher（屠夫）都与办公室没有必然联系。

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curtain /'kɜ:tən/ *n.*（舞台上的）幕布

/例/ The curtain is up when the audience enters the theatre. 观众进入剧场时，大幕已经拉开。

As the curtain rises, a garden is seen on the stage. 幕布拉开时，一个花园呈现在舞台上。

reveal /rɪ'vi:l/ *v.*使显露；泄漏

/补/ *vt.*揭露，泄露；展现，显示

/搭/ reveal itself 出现，呈现；被…知道

/近/ bare *adj.*赤裸的，无遮蔽的，空的 *vt.*使赤裸，露出；disclose *vt.*揭露，透露

divulge *vt.*泄露，暴露；expose *vt.*使暴露，受到，使曝光 *v.*揭露

/题/ I have people who ____ the end of film that you haven't seen before.

A.reveal B.rewrite C.revise D.reverse

/解/ 答案为 A。reveal 透露，讲出；rewrite 重写；revise 修订，修改；reverse 颠倒。

cell /sel/ *n.*单人监房，监号

/补/ *n.*细胞；电池；基层组织，小组

/搭/ condemned cell 囚禁死囚犯的牢房；the narrow cell 寝穴，坟墓

/题/ We lose a few skin ____ every time we wash our hands.

A.cells B.cellar C.celerity D.teller

/解/ 答案为 A。cellar 地窖，地下室；celerity 敏捷，快速；teller（银行）出纳员。

blank /blæŋk/ *adj.*空白的

/例/ My mind went blank. 我脑子里一片空白。

His face is quite blank. 他脸上毫无表情。

squint /skwɪnt/ *v.*眯着（眼）看，瞄

/例/ The sun was so bright that I had to squint. 太阳光太强，我只好眯着眼看。

dim /dɪm/ *adj.*昏暗的

/补/ *adj.*暗淡的；朦胧的，隐约的；（视力等）模糊不清的 *v.*（使）变暗淡，（使）变模糊

/搭/ take a dim view of 对…持悲观看法；对…持怀疑态度

/题/ We could see only the ____ outline of the mountain in the distance.

A.vague B.dark C.dine D.dim

/解/ 答案为 D。dim 指视觉而言，由于光线不足或视觉不良而导致的模糊不清；vague 含糊的，不明确的，多指认识、言辞不清楚，使人不能理解；dark 漆黑无光或没有任何的照明，不能用来修饰山的轮廓，本句中指的是模糊的轮廓；dine 吃饭，进餐。

sire /'saɪə/ *n.*（古用法）陛下

proceed /prə'si:d/ *v.*继续进行

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/补/ *vi.*进行，继续下去；（沿特定路线）行进，（朝特定方向）前进

/搭/ proceed to do sth.继续做（另一件事）；proceed with sth.继续进行

proceed against 控诉；proceed from 出于，来自，发生于

/辨/ advance、promote、progress 和 proceed 都含有"前进"的意思。advance（向某一目标或方向）前进的运动或效果（常强调前进的终点）；promote 提升（可与 advance 通用，强调"促使某种事业向前发展以达到预期的结果，并侧重于对该人或事物尤指公开性质的赞助和鼓励）；progress 稳定、经常的进步（这种进步可能有间隔，常用于抽象事物）；proceed 多指"继续前进"。

/题/ After everyone was seated the chairman _____ to announce his plans.

A.preceded　B.persisted　C.proceeded　D.insisted

/解/ 答案为 C。proceed 继续进行；precede 领先，超越；persist 坚持做；insist 坚持（某种意见）。

Lesson 23

poison /'pɔɪzn/ *n.*毒药

/补/ *n.*毒物　*vt.*使中毒，放毒于，毒害

/搭/ hate like poison 恨之入骨，深恶痛绝

What's your poison? 你想喝点什么？（特指酒类）

/题/ The child's case shows that pornography is _____ to young minks.

A.relative　B.helpful　C.food　D.poison

/解/ 答案为 D。poison 毒药。

illogical /ɪ'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *adj.*不合逻辑的，无章法的

/例/ Many of his arguments are illogical. 他的许多观点都是不合逻辑的。

The candidate was defeated in the debate not because his arguments were illogical but because he lacked the charisma of his antagonist. 这个候选人在辩论中被击败了，不是因为他的观点缺乏逻辑性，而是因为他缺少对手那种领袖魅力。

octopus /'ɒktəpəs/ *n.*章鱼

delicacy /'delɪkəsɪ/ *n.*美味，佳肴

/例/ Caviar is a great delicacy. 鱼子酱是非常名贵的食品。

The monkey was busy catching fleas on himself and biting each one carefully between his teeth as if it were a delicacy. 猴子正忙着捉身上的虱子，每捉到一个就送到

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嘴里，像品尝美味似的细细地品味。

repulsive /rɪˈpʌlsɪv/ *adj.*令人反感的，令人生厌的

/例/ Toads and snakes are repulsive to many people. 许多人觉得癞蛤蟆和蛇可憎。

He stared at his conversationalist as one might stare at some strange repulsive animal. 他盯着和他谈话的人，就像盯着什么古怪可憎的野兽似的。

stomach /ˈstʌmək/ *n.*胃

turn /tɜːn/ *v.*感到恶心，反胃

/例/ Fatty food turns my stomach. 油腻的东西让我恶心。

Don't tell me about any more of the horror film-you are making my stomach turn. 别跟我说那部恐怖电影啦——我听了恶心。

fry /fraɪ/ *v.*油炸

/补/ *vt.*油煎，油炒

/搭/ fry up（用煎锅）把食物热一下

/记/ boil 煮；stew 炖；steam 蒸；fry 炸；bake 焙；toast 烧

/近/ saute *adj.*炒的，嫩煎的 *v.*炒

fat /fæt/ *n.*（动物、植物）油

/例/ The fat in the fryer had heated all right. 锅里的油已经热了。

Our body cells require many substances, such as iron, certain vitamins and fats. 人体的细胞需要多种物质，例如铁、某些维生素和脂肪。

abuse /əˈbjuːz/ *n.*辱骂，责骂

/补/ *n.*滥用，妄用；虐待，伤害；毁谤 *vt.*滥用，妄用；虐待，伤害；辱骂，毁谤

/拓/ abusive *adj.*辱骂的，滥用的；abusively *adv.*咒骂地，滥用地

/近/ damage *n.*损害，伤害；（*pl.*）赔偿金 *v.*招致损害；mistreat *vt.*虐待

/题/ He has _____ my confidence in him.

A.abused B.chilled C.drafted D.dragged

/解/ 答案为 A。chill *v.*（使）寒冷；draft *v.*起草；drag *v.*拖，拉。

snail /sneɪl/ *n.*蜗牛

/搭/ at a snail's pace 极慢地

luxury /ˈlʌkʃərɪ/ *n.*奢侈品，珍品

/补/ *n.*奢侈，华贵

/搭/ be lapped in luxury 穷奢极欲；wallow in luxury 沉迷于灯红酒绿的生活

/近/ extravagance *n.*奢侈，铺张；过度，放纵的言行

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/题/ It is a real ____ to be able to stay in bed instead of getting up for school.

A.luxurious B.luxury C.luxuriate D.luxuriant

/解/ 答案为B。luxury 奢侈，奢侈品；luxurious 豪华的，华贵的；luxutiate（动词）尽情享受；luxuriant 茂盛的。

associate /əˈsəʊʃɪeɪt/ *v.*联想到

/补/ *vt.*（在思想上）把…联系在一起；使联合，结合，使有联系 *vi.*（with）结交，交往 *n.*伙伴，同事，合伙人 *adj.*副的

/搭/ associate member（协会）准会员

/近/ ally *v.*结盟，与…（在血统，性质等上）有关联，同盟 *n.*同盟国，支持者

combine *v.*（使）联合，（使）结合 *n.*联合企业，联合收割机

/辨/ associate, company 与 companion:

associate 同事，指在事业上有利害关系的人；company 集体名词，泛指一切同事，朋友；companion 指没有利害关系的同伴，熟人。

/题/ When talking about China, people often ____ it with the Great Wall.

A.assist B.think C.imagine D.associate

/解/ 答案为D。

despise /dɪsˈpaɪz/ *v.*鄙视

/反/ admire称赞，羡慕；appreciate重视，尊重；esteem尊重，尊崇 respect尊重，敬重；value珍贵，珍惜

/近/ disdain *n.*以高傲的态度对待 *vt.*蔑视，鄙弃；loathe *vt.*厌恶，憎恶

scorn *n.*轻蔑，被叱责的人 *vt.*轻蔑，不屑做

/题/ Cheating in the exam should be ____.

A.discriminated B.despised C.insulted D.defiled

/解/ 答案为B。despise 鄙视；discriminate（常含贬义）有区别地对待；歧视；insult 侮辱，冒犯；defile（名誉）玷污；弄脏。

appeal /əˈpiːl/ *v.*引起兴致

/补/ *n./vi.*呼吁，恳求；感染力，吸引力；申诉，上诉；（to）诉诸，诉请裁决（或证实等）

*vt.*将…上诉，将…移交上级法院审理

/搭/ have appeal 有吸引力，引人入胜；lodge / enter an appeal 提出上诉

/近/ beg *v.*请求，乞求；entreat *v.*恳求，乞求，[古]对待，对付；implore *vt.*恳求，哀求

/题/ As a result of the radio ____ for help for the earthquake victims, over a million pounds has been raised.

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A.beg　B.plead　C.appeal　D.call

/解/ 答案为 C。appeal for 呼吁，强烈要求帮助，支持等；beg 乞讨，恳求；plead 向人求情或替某人求情以求宽恕或同意请求等；call for 指一般的要求。

shower /ʃaʊə/ *n.*淋浴

stroll /strəʊl/ *n.*溜达，散步

/搭/ take/have/go for stroll 闲逛，散步，漫步

/近/ amble *vi.*缓行，从容漫步；promenade *n.*散步　*v.*散步　*adj.*散步的

saunter *n./vi.*闲逛，漫步

/题/ We could _____ into town if you like.

A.stroll　B.live　C.commute　D.pass

/解/ 答案为 A。stroll 漫步，闲逛。

impulse /ˈmpʌls/ *n.*冲动

/补/ *n.*一时的念头；推动，驱使；脉冲

/搭/ on impulse 一时冲动，一时心血来潮

on the impulse of… 因一时冲动；如：He did it on the impulse of the moment.

/近/ compulsion *n.*强迫，强制，[心]强迫性冲动；inspiration *n.*灵感

urge *vt.*催促，力劝　*vi.*促进 *n.*强烈欲望，迫切要求。

/题/ He bought the car _____ impulse.

A.in　B.for　C.on　D.with

/解/ 答案为 C。on impulse 一时冲动，固定搭配。

dozen /ˈdʌzn/ *n.*12 个，一打

/例/ He recited a dozen instances. 他举了一打例子。

It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. 它们是半斤八两。

fancy /ˈfænsɪ/ *v.*喜爱，喜欢

/补/ *vt.*想要；想象，设想；猜想，以为　*n.*爱好，迷恋；想象力，幻想力；设想，空想，幻想

*adj.*昂贵的，高档的；别致的，花式的，花俏的

/搭/ take a fancy to 喜爱，爱上，如：He took a fancy to the old house.

fancy doing sth.想象做某事，如：Fancy meeting you here.怎么在这儿碰到你!

have a fancy for 爱好…；fancy diving 花样跳水

/拓/ fantasy *n.*想象；fantastic *adj.*空想的；fantast *n.*空想家

/辨/ imagination、fancy、phantasy 和 supposition 都含“想象”的意思。imagination 指“形成思维的能力，其思想过程是较为积极的”；fancy 指“构成虚幻或不可相信形象的能力，其

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思想过程常为消极的”；phantasy 指“幻想”、“狂想”；supposition 指“推测”、“假设”。

/题/ She ____ herself (to be) still young and beautiful.

A.pictured B.fancied C.folded D.flattered

/解/ 答案为 B。fancy 指远离现实凭空虚构地想象，幻想；picture 多指具体事物在脑海中形成的生动图像；fold 折叠，合拢；flatter 奉承，阿谀。

Lesson 24

skeleton /'skelɪtən/ *n.*骷髅

/补/ *n.*骨骼；框架，骨干；梗概，提要

/搭/ skeleton in the cupboard 家丑

/拓/ skeletonize *vt.*使成骸骨，节略成概要 *vi.*节略；skeletonless *adj.*无骨骼的，无骨架的

skeletony *adj.*骨骼似的，骨架似的，骨瘦如柴的，梗概的

skelecton *n.*骨骼，骨骼相

/题/ On weekends the hospital has a ____ crew staff.

A.small B.little C.skeleton D.tiny

/解/ 答案为 C。skeleton 骨骼，框架，梗概，提要（本句中 a skeleton crew staff 意思是最低数量的人员）。

seemingly /'si:mɪŋlɪ/ *adv.*表面上地

/记/ seem [好像一样]+ing[形容词后缀]+ly[副词后缀]

/题/ He is ____ untroubled by our recent problems.

A.likely B.seemingly C.possible D.properly

/解/ 答案为 B。seemingly 表面上，看上去。

respectable /rɪs'pektəbl/ *adj.*体面的，雅观的

/例/ She was under a respectable roof, and among kind, though rough people. 她呆在一个体面的人家，那些人虽然粗鲁，可是心肠极好。

He put on the only respectable hat he had. 他戴上了唯一一顶体面的帽子。

conceal /kən'si:l/ *v.*隐藏，隐瞒

/搭/ conceal from（sb.）对（某人）隐瞒；conceal oneself 潜伏，埋伏

/辨/ hide 和 conceal 都含“隐藏”、“掩盖”的意思。hide 为常用词，指“故意或无意地躲藏或隐蔽而不被发现”；conceal 比 hide 正式，常指“有意而巧妙地隐藏或隐瞒”。

/题/ He could not ____ the crime any longer.

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A.conceive B.conceal C.herd D.herb

/解/ 答案为B。conceal指有目的地把事巧妙地隐藏或隐瞒起来，不让人知道；conceive想出，想象；herd放牧，群集；herb药草，草。

vivid /'vɪvɪd/ *adj.*生动的

/补/ *adj.*栩栩如生的；鲜艳的

/拓/ vividly *adv.*生动地，鲜明地；vividness *n.*活泼，明亮

/题/ At the break, the teacher gave his students a _____ description of his journey to Beijing.

A.bare B.vivid C.useless D.encouraging

/解/ 答案为B。vivid生动的；bare赤裸的；useless无用的；encouraging鼓舞的。

dramatic /drə'mætɪk/ *adj.*令人激动的，扣人心弦的

/例/ A long term of imprisonment and a dramatic escape had not daunted his fighting spirit. 长期的监禁和一次戏剧性的潜逃并未挫磨他的战斗精神。

New York Times, in a front-page story, called the firing 'one of the most dramatic shakeups in the history of the Ford Company.' 《纽约时报》在头版把这次解职称为"福特公司有史以来最富戏剧性的人员大变动。"

ruin /'ru:ɪn/ *v.*毁坏

/例/ Jimmy has ruined everything. 吉米把一切都毁了。

One man's mental blackout ruined the last hope of two nations. 一个人神智不清，两个国家的希望都被毁灭了。

heroine /'herəʊɪn/ *n.*女主人公

/补/ *n.*女英雄

/题/ Tess was Thomas Hardy's favorite _____.

A.heroine B.hero C.hostess D.figure

/解/ 答案为A。heroine女主人公；hero男主人公，英雄；hostess女主人；figure重要人物，名人。

fiction /'fɪkʃən/ *n.*小说

/拓/ fictional *adj.*虚构的，小说式的，编造的；fictionalist *n.*小说家

fictionalize *vt.*把（历史事件等）编成小说，使小说化；fictionally *adv.*杜撰地，编造地

/近/ fable *n.*寓言，神话，谎言 *vi.*讲故事，编寓言，煞有介事地讲述；fairy tale神话故事，童话，谎言；tale *n.*故事，坏话，流言蜚语，谣言，叙述，传说

/题/ H.G.Wells is well-known for his science _____.

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A.friction　B.fraction　C.fiction　D.function

/解/ 答案为C。fiction 小说；friction 摩擦；fraction（小）部分；function 功能。

varying /'veərɪŋ/ *adj.*不同的

/例/ Both sisters are fastidious, only in varying degrees.

姐妹俩都很挑剔，不过程度不同而已。

He has got used to her varying moods. 他已经习惯了她变化多端的情绪了。

medicine /'medsɪn/ *n.*医学

guestroom /'gɜstrʊm/ *n.*（家庭中的）客房

unpack /ʌn'pæk/ *vt.*（从箱中）取出

/例/ She unpacked the novels she had brought with her, and turned them over. 她把带来的几本小说拿出来，一本一本地翻阅。

stack /stæk/ *v.*（整齐地）堆放，排放 *n.*堆

/补/ *n.*整齐的一叠（或一堆） *vt.*把…叠成堆，堆放于

/搭/ be nicely stacked up（指妇女）体态丰满匀称的

/近/ heap *n.*堆，大量，许多 *vt.*堆，堆起 *v.*堆积；pile *n.*堆，大堆，高大建筑，[美口]大量钱财，[美][核]反应堆，[电]电池组；*vi.*堆起，堆积，积累，挤 *vt.*堆于，累积，堆叠，打桩子，用桩支撑

/题/ There's a whole ____ of bills waiting to be paid.

A.stock　B.stack　C.number　D.sequence

/解/ 答案为B。stock 库存，备料，股票；number 数目，数字（whole number 整数；用 number 表示"许多"时，其修饰词一般用 large: a large number of）；sequence 序列，次序，连续。

underclothes /'ʌndəkləʊðz/ *n.*内衣

drawer /'drɔːə/ *n.*抽屉

/搭/ bottom drawer（少女为自己准备的）嫁妆

petrify /'petrɪˌfaɪ/ *v.*使惊呆

/例/ Everyone is petrified with terror. 每个人都吓呆了。

The monster in the film petrified the baby. 电影里的妖怪把孩子吓呆了。

dangle /'dæŋgl/ *v.*悬挂

/例/ What is that dangling above your head? 你头顶上摇摇晃晃的是什么呀？

He saw Edna passing with a sewing kit dangling from her arm. 他看见埃德娜走过去，胳膊上挂着一只缝纫袋，摇摇晃晃的。

sway /sweɪ/ *v.*摇摆

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/补/ *vt.*使摇摆，使摇动；使改变看法，使动摇 *n.*摇摆，摇动；起支配作用的影响

/搭/ under the sway of 受着…的支配，在…的支配或影响下

/拓/ swayless *adj.*不摇摆的，不倾侧的

/题/ It was like on the train _____ and going faster and faster.

A.swaying from side to side　　B.walking from left to fight

C.floating up and down　　D.trembling from beginning to the end

/解/ 答案为 A。sway 指（下面固定、上部）摇晃；swing 指（上面固定、下部）摇晃。

unsympathetic /ʌnsɪmpə'θetɪk/ *adj.*不表同情的，无动于衷的

/例/ He dismissed the event with a most unsympathetic shrug. 他无所谓地耸耸肩就把这件事打发了。

By nature he is not an unsympathetic man. 他本性倒并不是没有同情心。

medical /'medɪkəl/ *adj.*医学的

Lesson 25

impressive /ɪm'presɪv/ *adj.*给人深刻印象的

/拓/ impress *vt.*印，盖印，留下印象；impressibility *n.*易感动，感受性；impressible *adj.*易受影响的；impressively *adv.*令人难忘地；impressiveness *n.*令人难忘，令人注目

/题/ His collection of paintings is most _____ in this exhibition.

A.impressionable　B.impressionistic　C.impressive　D.impression

/解/ 答案为 C。impressive 给人以深刻印象的；impressionable 敏感的，易受影响的；impressionistic 仅凭印象的；impression 印象。

steamship /'sti:mʃɪp/ *n.*蒸汽轮船

vessel /'vesl/ *n.*轮船，大木船

/补/ *n.*船，舰；容器，器皿；导管，血管

/搭/ leaky vessel [口]守不住秘密的人

/题/ The reactor is arranged in a giant pressure _____ about 50 feet in diameter.

A.cylinder　B.container　C.vessel　D.holder

/解/ 答案为 C。vessel 容器，器皿；血管（如：The blood vessel is a vein or an artery.）。

era /'ɪərə/ *n.*时期，时代

/补/ *n.*纪元

/近/ epoch *n.*新纪元，时代；时期，时间上的一点

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/题/ From this date, a new ____ in the history of mankind takes its beginning.

A.area B.period C.era D.ages

/解/ 答案为C。era 时代，年代，多指发生巨大变化或重大事件的“时代”；erea 面积，范围；period 期间，强调一段时间；age 时代，时期，多指具有显著特征的历史上的大时代，又指考古学上的时代；ages 不对，前面是单数。

Java /ˈdʒɑːvə/ *n.*爪哇（印度尼西亚一岛）

rudder /ˈrʌdə/ *n.*舵

roll /rəʊl/ *v.*颠簸，摇摆

/例/ By dawn, the weather had calmed and cleared, but the ship still rolled in heavy swells. 到天亮的时候，天气已经放晴，风暴也已停止，但是这条船仍在汹涌的波涛中翻滚。

Keefer screamed with pain and rolled on the ground. 吉弗疼得尖声叫喊，在地上打滚。

steer /stɪə/ *v.*掌握方向

/补/ *vt.*驾驶，为…操舵；引导 *vi.*驾驶

/搭/ steer clear of 绕开，避开

/拓/ steerage *n.*最低票价的舱位，士官的二等室，操纵，驾驶，掌舵；steering *n.*操纵，掌舵，指导；steersman *n.*舵手

/记/ steel 钢；sheer 完全地；彻底地；still [近音字]仍旧

/近/ drive *n.*驾车，驱动器，快车道，推进力，驱使，动力，干劲，击球 *vt.*开车，驱赶，推动、发动（机器等），驾驶（马车，汽车等） *vi.*开车，猛击，飞跑 *n.*[计]驱动器；guide *n.*领路人，导游者，向导，引导者，指南 *vt.*指导，支配，管理，带领，操纵 *vi.*任向导

/题/ She tried to ____ the conversation away from such a dangerous topic.

A.drive B.steer C.steal D.stay

/解/ 答案为B。steer 驾驶，指导，引导；stay 作及物动词时是“阻止”的意思。

temporary /ˈtempərərɪ/ *adj.*临时的

/近/ try 试，尝试

/题/ Students often find ____ jobs during their summer vacations.

A.temporary B.permanent C.lasting D.part

/解/ 答案为D。permanent 永久的；lasting 持久；part job 兼职。

plank /plæŋk/ *n.*大块木板

fit /ˈfɪt/ *v.*安装

/例/ We're fitting new locks on the door. 我们正在往门上安装新锁。

He has the upper floor and ramps are fitted everywhere for his convenience. 他住在

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上面一层，为了他的方便着想，到处设有坡道。

equator /ɪˈkweɪtə/ *n.*赤道

/题/ The _____ is an imaginary line drawn round the world halfway between its most northern and southern points.

A.latitude B.meridian C.longitude D.equator

/解/ 答案为 D。equator 赤道；latitude 纬度；meridian 经线，子午线；longitude 经度。

delay /dɪˈleɪ/ *v./n.*耽误

/例/ What's the delay? 还磨蹭什么呀?

Anyone finding the wallet is requested to bring it without delay to the Town Hall. 拾到钱夹者请立即送至镇政府。

Lesson 26

influence /ˈɪnfluəns/ *v.*影响

/补/ *n.*影响，影响力；产生影响的人（或事物）；势力，权势 *vt.*影响

/搭/ have an influence on / upon=exert an influence on / upon 对…产生影响

under the influence 喝醉

/题/ His father has a great _____ on his choice of occupation.

A.inference B.inflection C.influence D.indifference

/解/ 答案为 C。influence 影响，影响力；inference 推断，推论；inflection 词尾的变化；indifference 漠不关心。

pride /praɪd/ *v.*骄傲

/例/ Newland Archer always prides himself on his knowledge of Italian art. 纽兰·阿切尔一向自认对意大利艺术很了解。

He prided himself on always doing the thing he had determined to do. 让他很自负的一点是，他决定了的事情就一定要做到。

taste /teɪst/ *n.*鉴赏力；品尝

/例/ You would be surprised at the extent of his knowledge and the sensitivenss of his taste. 他的知识之广博，鉴赏力之精细会让你感到惊讶的。

There is no accounting for tastes. 嗜好是无法解释的。

exert /ɪgˈzɜːt/ *v.*施加

/补/ *vt.*用（力），尽（力）；运用，发挥，施加

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/搭/ exert oneself 努力，尽力

/近/ utilize *vt.*利用

/题/ You will really have to _____ every effort to make up the work you missed.

A.place B.exert C.send D.use

/解/ 答案为 B。exert effort 努力，尽力。

subtle /'sʌtl/ *adj.*微妙的，难以捉摸的

/补/ *adj.*诡秘的，狡诈的；隐约的

/近/ crafty *adj.*狡诈的，诡计多端的，善于骗人的；foxy *adj.*狡猾的；sly *adj.*狡猾的

tricky *adj.*狡猾的，机警的

/题/ There is _____ distinction between the two questions, for they are very much alike.

A.subtle B.fundamental C.sharp D.complete

/解/ 答案为 A。subtle 微妙的，细微的。

advertise /'ædvətaɪzə/ *vt.*宣传

/补/ *vt.*为…做广告；（在报刊、电视、广播等中）公告，公布 *vi.*登广告，做广告，登公告

/拓/ advertiser *n.*登广告者，广告客户；advertisement *n.*广告，做广告

advertising *n.*广告业，广告 *adj.*广告的

/近/ announce *vt.*宣布，通告

/题/ I must _____ for a new secretary.

A.approve B.advise C.assure D.advertise

/解/ 答案为 D。advertise for sth./ sb.登广告征求某物/某人；approve of 赞成，满意；advise sb.on sth.在某事上给某人提建议；assure sb.of sth.向某人保证某事，使某人确信某事。

classify /'klæsɪfaɪ/ *v.*分类

/补/ *vt.*把…分类，把…分级

/近/ categorize *v.*加以分类

/题/ Children in school are _____ into grades according to how much they know.

A.listed B.classified C.catalogued D.combination

/解/ 答案为 B。classify 将…分类，分班等；list 指将物或人等一一列出；catalogue 主要指将商品或图书等按照某种顺序较完整地编目；D 项是名词，不符合句子要求。

magic /'mædʒɪk/ *adj.*有奇妙作用的

/补/ *n.*魔法，魔术；魔力，魅力 *adj.*有魔力的，（似）魔术的

/搭/ magic away 用魔法使消失

/近/ sorcery *n.*巫术，魔术

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witchcraft *n.*魔法，魔力；wizardry 巫术

/题/ They got a _____ result, and they were wild with joy.

A.magic B.magician C.magnetic D.magical

/解/ 答案为 A。magic 魔术的，有魔力的；magician 魔术师；magnetic 磁性的；magical 有魔力的，不可思议的；迷人的。

sample /'sæmpl/ *n.*样品

/补/ *n.*试样，样本 *vt.*从…抽样（试验或调查）；品尝，体验

/搭/ give a free sample of 免费赠送…样品

/拓/ sampler *n.*品尝者，品尝家

/近/ experiment *n.*实验，试验 *vi.*进行实验，做试验

try *n.*尝试 *v.*试，试图，努力，试验，磨难，考验，审问

/题/ Once you _____ the country life, you won't want to live in the city.

A.have tested B.have tried C.have sampled D.have checked

/解/ 答案为 C。sample 抽样，引申为尝试，初次体验。

devise /dɪ'vaɪz/ *v.*设计，想出

/例/ This system was devised because gold was no longer sufficient to finance balance-of-payment deficits. 这套办法之所以创立，是由于黄金已不足以融通国际收支中的逆差。

capture /'kæptʃə/ *v.*吸引，赢得

/补/ *vt.*俘虏，捕获；夺得，占领 *n.*俘获，捕获

/近/ arrest *vt.*逮捕，拘留，吸引 *n.*逮捕，拘留；seize *v.*抓住，逮住，夺取 *vt.*没收，查封

/题/ The thief was _____ by the police at the railway station.

A.mounted B.minded C.carpet D.captured

/解/ 答案为 D。captured 指小偷被捕获；mount 登（上），爬上；mind 开矿，采掘；carpet 地毯；而 capture 指用武力、技巧等抓获人，尤指罪犯，因此只有 D 是对的。

manufacture /ˌmænjʊ'fæktʃərə/ *n.*制造

/补/ *vt.*（大量）制造，加工 *n.*（大量）制造，制造业；[*pl.*]制造品，产品

/拓/ facture *n.*制作，制作方法；manufacturer 制造者，制造商

manufactory *n.*制造厂，工厂；manufacturing *n.*制造业 *adj.*制造业的

/近/ construct *vt.*建造，构造，创立；create *vt.*创造，创作，引起，造成；make *vt.*制造，安排，使成为，认为，产生，获得，进行，构成 *vi.*开始，前进，增大，被制造，被处理 *n.*制造，构造，性情

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/题/ He ran successfully two firms which were engaged in the ____ of plastic.

A.manual B.manufacture C.manufacturer D.manner

/解/ 答案为 B。manufacture 制造，生产；manual 体力的，手工的；manufacturer 生产商，制造者；manner 礼貌。

wheelbarrow /'wi:lbærəu/ *n.*独轮手推车

boot /bu:t/ *n.*（汽车尾部的）行李箱

/补/ *n.*靴；解雇

/近/ shoe *n.*鞋，鞋子 *v.*穿…鞋

/搭/ beat sb.out of his boots ［口］彻底打败某人

/题/ Bill got the ____ for frequently coming late.

A.boss B.boot C.boob D.booth

/解/ 答案为 B。get the boot（习语）被解雇，被开除，被抛弃；boss 老板，上司；boob 笨蛋，蠢材；booth 货摊，售货亭。

ingredient /ɪn'gri:dɪənt/ *n.*配料

/补/ *n.*（混合物的）组成部分，成分，（烹调的）原料；（构成）要素，因素

/题/ Talent is but not the only ____ of success.

A.ingredient B.part C.inherit D.ingratitude

/解/ 答案为 A。ingredient 成分，组成部分；part 局部，构成部分；inherit（动词）继承；ingratitude 忘恩负义。

crane /krem/ *n.*起重机

/补/ *n.*鹤 *vt.*伸长（脖子等）

/题/ The car fell into a ditch and had to be pulled up by a ____.

A.lift B.machine C.crane D.screw

/解/ 答案为 C。crane 起重机；lift 电梯；machine 机器；screw 螺丝，螺钉。

anticipate /æn'tɪsɪpeɪt/ *v.*预期，预料

/补/ *vt.*先于…行动，提前使用

/拓/ anticipation *n.*预期，预料；anticipative *adj.*预料的，预想的

anticipator *n.*预期者，先发制人者

/近/ expect *vt.*期待，预期，盼望，指望，[口]（料）想，认为；foresee *vt.*预见，预知

hope for 希望，期待

/题/ The doctors don't ____ that he will live much longer.

A.manifest B.articulate C.anticipate D.monitor

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/解/ 答案为 C。manifest 表明，证明；articulate 清楚地表达；monitor 监控。

Lesson 27

philosopher /fɪˈlɒsəfə/ *n.*哲学家

/拓/ philosophic *adj.*哲学的，贤明的；philosophical *adj.*哲学的；philosophism *n.*哲学的思索，虚伪的哲学；philosophist *n.*伪哲学家，诡辩家；philosophy *n.*哲学，哲学体系，达观

/题/ Plato and Socrates were leading ____ of ancient Greece.

A.philosophers B.persons C.statesmen D.artists

/解/ 答案为 A。philosopher 哲学家。

wisdom /ˈwɪzdəm/ *n.*智慧

/补/ *n.*明智，正确的判断；学问

/例/ Learn wisdom by the follies of others. [谚]从旁人的愚行中学到智慧。

No wisdom like silence. [谚]知道什么时候应保持沉默就是聪明；智者寡言。

/题/ This great work illuminated not only with the author's learning but with his ____.

A.knowledge B.understanding C.wisdom D.significance

/解/ 答案为 C。knowledge 知识，认识；understanding 理解；wisdom 智慧；significance 重要性，意义。

priest /priːst/ *n.*牧师

/补/ *n.*神父

/例/ Like priest, like people.[谚]有怎样的牧师，就有怎样的教徒。

/拓/ priesthood 表示教士之职位或身份；priestly 表示教士的、牧师的；nun *n.*修女，尼姑

/题/ Having suffered an inner torture, she finally went to church to confess to the ____.

A.teacher B.priest C.Buddha D.god

/解/ 答案为 B。priest 神父；Buddha 佛，（不是教堂中供奉的）；god 神。

spiritual /ˈspɪrɪtjʊəl/ *adj.*精神上的

/补/ *adj.*宗教（上）的

/拓/ spirit *n.*精神，灵魂；幽灵，妖精，勇气，火力，热情，情绪 *vt.*诱拐，鼓舞；spiritless *adj.*无精打采的；spiritualise *v.*使成精神上；spiritualism *n.*唯心论，招魂说，灵

/近/ holy *adj.*神圣的，圣洁的 *n.*神圣的东西；religious *adj.*信奉宗教的，虔诚的，宗教上的；修道的，严谨的 *n.*僧侣，尼姑，修道士；sacred *adj.*神的，宗教的，庄严的，神圣的

/题/ Churches have immense ____ influence over their believers.

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A.spiritual B.material C.living D.economic

/解/ 答案为 A。spiritual 精神上的，spiritual influence 精神影响。

grudge /grʌdʒ/ *v.*不愿给，舍不得给

/补/ *n.*不满，怨恨，妒嫉 *vt.*勉强给（或允许），不情愿做

/搭/ bear / owe sb.a grudge 对某人怀恨在心

/题/ She would _____ a penny even the poorest beggar.

A.save B.make C.grumble D.grudge

/解/ 答案为 D。grudge 不情愿给；grumble 抱怨。

surgeon /'sɜ:dʒən/ *n.*外科大夫

/记/ surgery *n.*外科（学），外科手术；（英）诊疗室

/题/ This _____ was highly appreciated by the patient for his successful operation.

A.doctor B.physician C.surgeon D.dentist

/解/ 答案为 C。doctor 为常用语，医生；physician 内科医生。

passer-by 过路人（复数 **passers-by**）

dignity /'dɪgnɪtɪ/ *n.*尊严

/补/ *n.*庄严，端庄；高贵

/搭/ beneath one's dignity 不合身份；有失尊严

stand / be on one's dignity 保持尊严；坚持受到应有的礼遇

/拓/ dignified *adj.*有威严的，有品格的；dignify *vt.*使尊荣，增威严，使高贵；dignitarial *adj.*显贵的，要人的；dignitary *n.*权贵，高官，高僧，（尤指教会中）显要人物

/题/ She thought it was _____ her dignity to wash clothes by hand.

A.under B.below C.beneath D.out of

/解/ 答案为 C。dignity 体面，尊严，beneath one's dignity 有失某人身份，有失某人体面。

deliberate /dɪ'lɪbərɪt/ *adj.*故意的

/补/ *adj.*蓄意的；慎重的，深思熟虑的 *v.*仔细考虑，思考

/搭/ deliberate on/upon/about 谋划…，考虑…

/辨/ think、reflect 和 deliberate 都含“思考”的意思。think（常用词）指“需要一定的时间进行思考以形成某种想法或念头（可能只表示已了解或明白这一行为本身，也可能只表示一种推断）”；reflect 指“很冷静、认真、反复地思考”；deliberate 指“仔细地考虑”。

/题/ I think she hurt my feelings _____ rather than by accident as she claimed.

A.virtually B.literally C.deliberately D.appropriately

/解/ 答案为 C。virtually 实际上，差不多；literally 照原文，精确地；appropriately 合适地，

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恰当地。

consequence /'kɒnsɪkwəns/ *n.*后果，结果

/补/ *n.*重要（性），重大

/搭/ in consequence 因此，结果；in consequence of 由于，因为…的缘故

/辨/ importance、consequence 和 significance 都含“重要性”、“显要”的意思。importance（一般用语）着重指“本身具有重大价值、意义、影响等”；consequence 侧重指“具有或可能具有重要或深远的后果”；significance 指“马上显示其特殊重要意义”。

/题/ Time after time she was warned of the ____ of her actions.

A.effects B.results C.affects D.consequences

/解/ 答案为 D。consequence 结果，后果，通常指不好的结果；effect 效果，作用，影响；affect（动词）影响，感动。

afflict /ə'flɪkt/ *v.*使苦恼，折磨

/搭/ be afflicted with 受…的折磨

/拓/ affliction *n.*苦恼，折磨；让人苦恼的东西（人）；afflicting 痛苦的；affliction *n.*痛苦，苦恼；afflictive *adj.*带给人痛苦的，苦恼的，难受的

/近/ bother *vt.*烦扰，打扰 *vi.*烦恼，操心 *n.*麻烦，烦扰；disturb *vt.*弄乱，打乱，打扰，扰乱 *vi.*扰乱；perturb *v.*感到不安；trouble *n.*烦恼，麻烦，动乱，纠纷，故障 *vt.*（使）烦恼，麻烦，打扰，麻烦自己

/题/ The old man was ____ with bad eyesight.

A.afflicted B.conflicted C.worried D.terrified

/解/ 答案为A。afflict常用被动态。conflict冲突；worried后常跟about；terrify惊吓，使恐惧。

ease /i:z/ *n.*容易

/补/ *n.*不费力；悠闲，安适，自在 *v.*缓和，解除，减轻

/搭/ at east 安适，不拘束；east off/up 减轻，减缓；ease sb.of…减轻某人…；ease one's pain 减轻痛苦；take it easy 别紧张；live an easy life 过着舒服的生活

/拓/ unease *n.*焦虑，不安；easy *adj.*容易的

/近/ comfort *n.*安慰，舒适；安慰者 *vt.*安慰，使（痛苦等）缓和

lighten *v.*减轻，（使）轻松，（使）发亮

/题/ They are expected to win the election with ____.

A.difficulty B.earth C.ease D.east

/解/ 答案为 C。difficulty 困难；earth 地球（面），泥土；east 东方。

nature /'neɪtʃə/ *n.*大自然

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/例/ They stopped to admire the beauties of nature. 他们停下来欣赏大自然的美景。

contempt /kən'tempt/ *n.*蔑视

/例/ Owen was listening to this farrago with feelings of contempt and wonder. 欧文又轻蔑又惊奇地听着这通胡说。

The rich were out of her reach and the poor were beneath her contempt. 富人她攀不上，穷人她又瞧不起。

envious /'enviəs/ *adj.*嫉妒的

/例/ He was envious of everyone else's success. 谁成功他都嫉妒。

It made me a little envious that I was not a member of their club. 我为不是他们俱乐部的成员而感到遗憾。

Lesson 28

wares /weə/ *n.*货物，商品

/例/ They've got only one type of wares to produce, and there's no market for it here. 他们只有一种商品可供生产，而这里却没有销路。

Our company is not interested in these petty wares. 我们公司对这种小东西不感兴趣。

anchor /'æŋkə/ *v.*锚

/补/ *n.*给人安全感之物（或人） *vt.*抛（锚），泊（船）；把…系住，使固定；担任（电视节目等的）主持人 *vi.*抛锚，停泊；固定，扎根

/搭/ weigh anchor 起锚

/题/ The ship _____ in the harbour.

A.anchored B.ancient C.analogy D.angle

/解/ 答案为 A。ancient *adj.*古老的；analogy *n.*相似之处，类比；angle *n.*角、角度。

deck /dek/ *n.*甲板

/补/ *n.*层面

/搭/ cut the deck（牌戏）签牌，倒牌

/拓/ decker *n.*装饰者；deckhand *n.*甲板水手，下级水手；deckhead *n.*头顶上之甲板，船舱之天花板；deckhouse *n.*舱面船室；deckle *n.*（制纸用的）定纸框，手工制纸的毛边

/题/ My cabin is on the _____.

A.ground B.level C.floor D.deck

/解/ 答案为 D。deck 指船上的甲板；ground 地面、土地、场地等，由于前面提到的是舱位，所

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以不能用 ground；level 水平、等级等；floor 地面，地板，楼面。

silverware /ˈsɪlvəɜə/ *n.*银器

tempt /tempt/ *v.*吸引；引诱

/搭/ tempt providence 冒大险；作不必要的冒险；

tempt sb.to sth/into doing sth.引诱某人做某事

/近/ attract *vt.*吸引 *vi.*有吸引力，引起注意；entice *v.*诱惑，诱使；invite *vt.*邀请，引起 *n.*邀请 lure *v.*引诱；seduce *v.*诱使；tantalize *vt.*逗弄，使干着急

/题/ He was _____ into a life of crime by greed and laziness.

A.appealed B.tempted C.indulged D.condemned

/解/ 答案为 B。tempt 引诱，诱惑；appeal 呼吁，要求；indulge oneself in 纵情于，沉溺于；condemn 责备，谴责。

bargain /ˈbɑ:gɪn/ *v.*讨价还价 *n.*便宜货

/例/ He was immediately lost in the noisy crowd where everyone was bargaining keenly. 眨眼间他就消失在嘈杂的人群里，那儿人人都在激烈地讨价还价。

An actress is the product around which others negotiate, bargain, sell or reject. 女演员是一件商品，任由旁人围着谈判、还价、出卖或拒绝。

disembark /ˌdɪsɪmˈbɑ:k/ *v.*下船上岸

/例/ They disembarked in Amsterdam after crossing the Atlantic. 他们横穿大西洋后在阿姆斯特丹上岸。

It is still unclear whether they will disembark at all. 他们到底会不会上岸还不清楚。

assail /əˈseɪl/ *v.*纠缠

/例/ The visiting president was assailed with stones and eggs. 出访的总统遭到石头和鸡蛋的袭击。

He was assailed with questions after the lecture. 讲座结束后他被问题围攻了。

marble /ˈmɑ:bl/ *n.*小玻璃球

/补/ *n.*大理石；（用玻璃、石头等制成的）弹子；[*pl.*]弹子游戏

/搭/ lose one's marbles 失去理智；气疯了

inscribe /ɪnˈskraɪb/ *v.*刻写，雕

/例/ The scholar was presented with a specially inscribed copy of the book. 学者获赠了一部特别题刻的书。

They have inscribed their names upon the pages of history. 他们已经名垂青史。

favour /ˈfeɪvə/ *n.*好处，优惠

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/例/ There can be no greater error than to expect real favours from nation to nation. 期待一国以真正的特惠给予另一国是极端错误的。

As a special favour, I'll let you stay up and watch the World Cup final. 作为对你的特别恩惠，我允许你今天晚上晚睡，看世界杯决赛。

gesticulate /dʒes'tɪkjuleɪt/ *v.*（讲话时）打手势

/例/ The teacher gesticulated to stress the importance of the point. 老师做了个手势，强调这一点的重要性。

He has a habit of gesticulating while he speaks. 他说话时习惯做手势。

outrageous /aut'reɪdʒəs/ *adj.*出人预料的；令人不悦的

/例/ The hotel charges outrageous prices. 那家饭店的收费高得吓人。

thrust /θrʌst/ *v.*硬塞给；强行挤进

/补/ *vt.*挤，推，插；戳，刺 *vi.*（at）戳，刺 *n.*戳，刺；要点，要旨；推力

/搭/ thrust oneself forward 出风头

/拓/ thruster *n.*向上钻营的人，推进器；thrustful *adj.*有强大推进力的，劲头十足的，积极进取的 thrusting *n.*（猛）推，插，挤 *adj.*有强大推进力的；thrustor *n.*=thruster

/题/ The murderer _____ a dagger into her heart.

A.plugged B.penetrated C.pressed D.thrusted

/解/ 答案为 D。plug 堵住，塞住，与本句意思不符。penetrate 有“穿透、进入”的意思，但它后面不接介词 into，如 The company penetrated the world market.该公词闯入了国际市场。press 挤压、按，也不符合本句意思。thrust 表示使某物进入或把某物刺进或使之穿透某物，符合题意，而且 thrust 通常与介词 into 搭配使用。

Lesson 29

largely /'lɑ:dʒlɪ/ *adv.*在很大程度上

/补/ *adv.*大部分，主要地

/题/ What we will do next depends _____ on the result of the discussion.

A.large B.largely C.at large D.in large

/解/ 答案为 B。large 大的，规模大的；largely 大体上，很大程度上；at large 在逃的，逍遥自在的；in large 大规模地。

comic /'kɒmɪk/ *adj.*喜剧的，可笑的

/补/ *adj.*滑稽的 *n.*连环漫画（册），喜剧演员

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/搭/ comic strips 连环漫画；comic opera 喜（歌）剧

/拓/ comedy *n.*喜剧

/反/ tragic *adj.*悲的，悲剧的 *n.*（文艺作品或生活中的）悲剧因素，悲剧风格

/题/ The _____ performance made the audience burst into laughter.

A.tragic B.sad C.comic D.happy

/解/ 答案为C。comic 滑稽的，好笑的，幽默的；tragic悲惨的，悲剧性的；sad和happy多用来描述感情而不是表演。

universal /ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəl/ *adj.*普遍的

/补/ *adj.*全体的；通用的，万能的；宇宙的，全世界的

/题/ There is no language in the world that is completely _____.

A.universal B.unfortunate C.unusual D.upright

/解/ 答案为 A。universal 通用的，万能的；unfortunate 不幸的；unusual 不同寻常的；upright 正直的，诚实的。

comedian /kəˈmiːdɪən/ *n.*滑稽演员，喜剧演员

distasteful /dɪsˈteɪstfʊl/ *adj.*讨厌的

/例/ This is a distasteful place, even the flowers seem to be poisoned. 这个地方令人生厌，连花都像中了毒似的。

pester /ˈpestə/ *v.*一再要求，纠缠

/补/ *vt.*不断打扰

/搭/ pester sb.with sth./for sth./to do sth.以某事烦扰某人

/近/ annoy *vt.*使苦恼，骚扰

/题/ The reporter _____ the witness for an interview.

A.purloined B.pestered C.propped D.precluded

/解/ 答案为 B。pester 不断打扰，纠缠；purloin 偷窃（价值较小的物品）；prop 支撑，支持；preclude 排除，消除，预防，妨碍。

dread /dred/ *v.*惧怕

/补/ *vt.*担忧，忧虑；惧怕，不敢 *n.*担忧，畏惧

/搭/ be in dread of sth.（sb.）害怕某物（某人）；in dread of one's life 害怕遭到杀害

/近/ fear *n.*恐怖，害怕，担心 *v.*害怕，畏惧，为…担心，敬畏（神等）

/题/ Most children _____ staying at home on their own.

A.are afraid B.frighten C.fearful D.dread

/解/ 答案为 D。dread 惧怕，担心（其后可跟 to do / doing / that 从句）；be afraid 害怕，

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担心（其后可跟 of /that 从句）；frighten 使害怕；fearful（形容词）害怕的，恐惧的。

recovery /rɪ'kʌvərɪ/ *n.*康复

/补/ *n.*恢复，痊愈；追回，寻回，收复

/题/ She made a quick _____ from her illness and was soon back at work.

A.decision B.recovery C.change D.promise

/解/ 答案为 B。make a decision 做出决定；make a change 做出改变；make a promise 做出许诺。

plaster /'plɑːstə/ *n.*熟石膏

/补/ *n.*灰浆，灰泥；石膏；橡皮膏，膏药 *vt.*在…上抹灰泥，厚厚地涂抹

/拓/ plasterer *n.*泥水匠，涂灰泥工；plastered *adj.*（幽默）喝醉的

/搭/ plaster cast 石膏模型；plaster of Paris 熟石膏；plaster on 在…上面涂抹或粘贴

console /kən'səul/ *v.*安慰，慰问

/补/ *n.*控制台，操纵台

/拓/ consolette *n.*小型落地式收音机（电视机）

/近/ comfort *n.*安慰，舒适 *vt.*安慰，使（痛苦等）缓和；solace *n.*安慰 *v.*安慰

sympathize *vi.*同情，共鸣，同感，同意，吊唁

/题/ After fire had destroyed my home, I _____ myself with the though that it might have been worse.

A.satisfied B.consoled C.consorted D.conspired

/解/ 答案为B。console 安慰，慰问（常与介词with连用）；satisfy使满意，满足；consort with 陪伴，结交，一致，符合；conspire with共同密谋，搞阴谋；conspire against sb.密谋反对某人。

hobble /'hɒbl/ *v.*瘸着腿走

/例/ Suddenly the door opened and an old woman, leaning on a crutch, hobbled out. 门突然开了，一个老太婆拄着拐杖，一瘸一拐地走了出来。

compensate /'kɒmpənseɪt/ *v.*补偿

/补/ *v.*弥补，抵消

/搭/ compensate sb for 由于…而赔偿某人

/拓/ compensation *n.*补偿，赔偿，赔偿金

/辨/ pay，compensate，remunerate与reimburse四词都含“报酬”、“偿还”的意思。pay（常用词）指付予工作、服务等报酬，或买东西付款；compensate赔偿；remunerate（因工作或服务而）酬谢；reimburse付还（款项），补偿。

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/题/ Many companies _____ the injured worker for the time lost.

A.pay B.makes up C.compensate D.ment

/解/ 答案为C。compensate 补偿（后常跟doing sth.或介词for；与make up for同义）；pay for 花钱买…；make up for补偿（但选项中makes为第三人称形式，不符合题意）；mend修补损坏的东西（不含补偿的含义）。

mumble /'mʌmbl/ *v.*喃喃而语

/补/ *v.*含糊地说（话），咕哝 *n.*咕哝，含糊的话（或声音）

/辨/ murmur, mutter 与 mumble 都含“低声说”的意思。murmur 指“发低沉连续的声音”，特指“连续低声地说”；mutter 指“轻声含糊地说”、“喃喃自语”；mumble 指“含糊地说”。

/题/ When I left home, I _____ something about having an appointment.

A.mumbled B.declared C.claimed D.stumbled

/解/ 答案为 A。mumble 含糊地说；declare 宣布；claim 声称；stumble over 结巴地说。

Lesson 30

labourer /'leɪbərə/ *n.*劳动者（也做 **laborer**）

overnight /ˌəʊvə'naɪt/ *adv.*一夜期间

/补/ *adv.*在整个夜里；在短时间内，突然 *adj.*一整夜的；似乎在一夜之间出现的，突然的

/题/ For fear of loneliness, he always stays _____ at his friend's house.

A.overnight B.on the night before C.nightmare D.suddenly

/解/ 答案为 A。overnight 整夜，一夜之间，短时间内。如：He never thought that he should become so well-known overnight.他从未想到自己会在一夜之间变得人所皆知。

hay /heɪ/ *n.*干草

/近/ fodder *n.*饲料，草料；（创作的）素材，弹药 *vt.*喂

/搭/ make hay 翻晒干草；利用时机

corn /kɔːn/ *n.*谷物

moonlight /'muːnlaɪt/ *n.*月光

/例/ I would rather travel by moonlight. 我宁可趁月光赶路。

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank. 月光多么甜蜜地睡在这个岸上。

conscientious /ˌkɒnʃɪ'enʃəs/ *adj.*认真的

/补/ *adj.*勤勤恳恳的

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/近/ exacting *adj.*苛求的，严格的，吃力的，需付出极大耐心的

/题/ It's lucky for us to have a diligent and ____ teacher.

A.consentient B.consentaneous C.consecutive D.conscientious

/解/ 答案为D。conscientious 勤勤恳恳的；consentient赞成的，赞同的；consentaneous 同意的，一致的，适合的；consecutive连续的。

suspect /səs'pekt/ *v.*怀疑

/补/ *vt.*疑有，推测；对…表示怀疑（或不信任） *n.*嫌疑犯，可疑分子 *adj.*可疑的，不可信的

/拓/ suspectable *adj.*可疑的，有嫌疑的，值得怀疑的

/近/ assume *vt.*假定，设想，采取，呈现；distrust *n.*不信任 *vt.*不信任；doubt *n.*怀疑，疑惑，疑问 *v.*怀疑，不信，拿不准；guess *vt.*猜测，推测，猜中，想，认为 *vi./n.*猜，推测；imagine *vt.*想象，设想；infer *v.*推断；mistrust *n.*不信任，猜疑 *v.*不信任，猜疑 question *n.*问题，疑问，询问；*v.*询问，审问，怀疑

/题/ He was ____ of selling state secrets and arrested last month.

A.doubted B.suspected C.respected D.inspected

/解/ 答案为 B。suspect sb.of（doing）sth.怀疑某人犯罪、犯错误；doubt 指对事物缺乏确信或意见犹豫不决。

desert /dɪ'zɜ:t/*v.*（军队中）开小差

regiment /'redʒɪmənt/ *n.*（军队）团

/补/ *n.*大量 *vt.*严格地管制，严密地编组

/题/ Tourists have been ____ into large groups for sightseeing.

A.made B.regimented C.pulled D.broke

/解/ 答案为 B。regiment 严密地编组。

action /'ækʃən/ *n.*战斗

/补/ *n.*行动，行动过程；已做的事，行为；作用；情节

/搭/ out of action 不（再）起作用，不（再）运转

/拓/ actioner *n.*情节剧，动作片

/近/ behavior *n.*举止，行为；reaction *n.*反应，反作用，反动（力）

/题/ The failure of electricity put all the telephones in the region ____.

A.out of order B.out of tune

C.out of hearing D.out of action

/解/ 答案为 D。out of order 坏了，出故障了；out of tune 走调；out of hearing 听不见的；out of action 不能再运转，失去效用，不工作。电话并没有出毛病，而是没有电无法正常工

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作，所以选 out of action 比 out of order 更合适。

recluse /rɪˈkluːs/ *n.*隐士

/例/ Tao Yuanming is the most famous and the admirable recluse in Chinese history. 陶渊明是中国历史上最有名也是最值得钦佩的隐士。

Lesson 31

lovable /ˈlʌvəb(ə)l/ *adj.*可爱的

eccentric /ɪkˈsentrɪk/ *n.*（行为）古怪的人

/补/ *adj.*（人、行为、举止等）古怪的，怪癖的，异乎寻常的

/拓/ eccentricity *n.*古怪行为；离心率，偏心率/距/度

/近/ abnormal *adj.*反常的，变态的；irregular *adj.*不规则的，无规律的；peculiar *adj.*奇特的，罕见的，特殊的，特有财产的，特权的；queer *adj.*奇怪的，可疑的，不舒服的，搞糟，男性同性恋者；unusual *adj.*不平常的，与众不同的，不寻常的

/题/ The old lady was so _____ that no child dared to talk to her.

A.proud B.eccentric C.jealous D.popular

/解/ 答案为 B。eccentric（人或行为）怪癖的，反常的，古怪的；proud 骄傲的；jealous 嫉妒的；popular 受欢迎的。

disregard /ˌdɪsrɪˈgɑːd/ *v.*不顾，无视

/例/ For a moment she was quite uncertain whether she should obey the request or disregard it. 她一时间拿不定主意，究竟是听从吩咐还是置之不理。

Duty, affection, everything was disregarded. 责任，情义，一切的一切，都被付诸脑后。

convention /kənˈvenʃən/ *n.*习俗，风俗

/补/ *n.*惯例；公约，协议；（正式）会议，（定期）大会

/题/ As a matter of _____, people attending funerals wear dark clothes.

A.convention B.habit C.practice D.custom

/解/ 答案为 A。convention 社会普遍接受的行为标准；habit 某个人习惯性的行为；practice（商业，法律等行业）惯常行为；custom 某社会长时间形成的风俗习惯。

conscious /ˈkɒnʃəs/ *adj.*感觉到的，意识到的

/补/ *adj.*意识到的，自觉的；神志清醒的；有意的，存心的

/反/ unconsciousness 无意识，意识不清

/题/ He wasn't _____ of having offended her.

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A.conscious B.awake C.clear D.familiar

/解/ 答案为 A。awake 醒着的；clear 清晰的；familiar 通晓的，熟悉的。

invariably /ɪn'veərɪəb(ə)lɪ/ *adv.*总是，经常地

/补/ *adv.*不变地，始终如一地，总是

/拓/ invariability *n.*不变性；invariable *adj.*不变的，始终如一的；invariance *n.*不变性，恒定性 invariant *adj.*无变化的，不变的

/题/ It's _____ windy when I take my holidays.

A.intrinsically B.invariably C.inflexibly D.inertly

/解/ 答案为 B。invariably 总是；intrinsically 内在地，固有地；inflexibly 不灵活地，僵硬地；inertly 惰性地。

routine /ru:'ti:n/ *n.*常规；惯例 *adj.*常规的

/补/ *n.*例行公事，惯常的程序 *adj.*例行的，常规的

/搭/ to into one's routine 说自己照例要说的话；做自己照例要做的事

/近/ habit *n.*习惯，习性；order *n.*正常（工作）状态，秩序；会议规则，命令，定购 *vt.*命令；定购，定制；system *n.*系统，体系，制度，体制，秩序，规律，方法

/题/ The children had established an elaborate bedtime _____.

A.routines B.meetings C.nursery D.law

/解/ 答案为 A。routine 常例（又如：daily routines 日常工作）。

shrewd /ʃru:d/ *adj.*精明的

/补/ *adj.*机灵的，敏锐的，精明的

/拓/ shrewdly *adj.*机灵的；shrewdness *n.*机灵；shrew *n.*泼妇

/近/ canny *adj.*谨慎的，精明的，节约的；clever *adj.*机灵的，聪明的；crafty *adj.*狡诈的，诡计多端的，善于骗人的；cunning *adj.*狡猾的，巧妙的 *n.*狡猾，诡诈；foxy *adj.*狡猾的 knowing *adj.*会意的，心照不宣的

/题/ Barbara made some _____ investments.

A.childish B.innocent C.shrewd D.competent

/解/ 答案为 C。shrewd 精明的；childish 幼稚的，不谙世事的；innocent 天真的，无辜的；competent 能干的，称职的，能胜任的。

eccentricity /eksen'trɪsɪtɪ/ *n.*怪癖

/搭/ She developed a few harmless eccentricities. 她养成了一些无伤大雅的怪癖。

This is an innate eccentricity of human nature. 这是人性固有的怪癖。

legendary /'ledʒəndərɪ/ *adj.*传奇般的

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/例/ His legendary escape from prison would never be forgotten. 他传奇般的越狱永远不会被忘记。

snob /snɒb/ *n.*势利小人，谄上欺下的人

/补/ *n.*自命不凡的人，自以为有学问的人

/题/ He is such a _____ and despises his working class son-law.

A.rogue B.lackey C.snob D.solitary

/解/ 答案为 C。snob 势力小人；rogue 叛徒；lackey 走狗；solitary 隐士。

intense /ɪn'tens/ *adj.*强烈的

/补/ *adj.*剧烈的，紧张的；认真的，专注的；热情的，热切的

/拓/ intensely *adv.*激烈地，热情地；intensification *n.*激烈化，增强明暗度；intensifier *n.*使更激烈之物，增强剂；intensify *vt.*加强 *vi.*强化；intension *n.*紧张

/近/ drastic *adj.*激烈的，（药性等）猛烈的；

fierce *adj.*凶猛的，猛烈的，热烈的；暴躁的，难受的

/题/ The leaders concerned will make an _____ search for causes of the _____ fire.

A.intense...intensive B.intensive...intense

C.intense...intent D.intent..intense

/解/ 答案为 B。intensive 集中的，深入细致的；intense 强烈的；intent 目的，意图。

bedraggled /bɪ'dræg(ə)ld/ *adj.*拖泥带水的；又脏又湿的

/例/ Do you want to see your own sister in such a bedraggled condition? 你愿意看见你的亲妹妹弄得这么一身泥、一身水的吗?

dump /dʌmp/ *v.*把…砰的一声抛下

/补/ *vt.*倾卸，倾倒；倾销，抛售 *n.*垃圾场

/搭/ in the dumps 心情沮丧

/拓/ dumpage *n.*倾倒，垃圾；dumpeart *n.*垃圾车，自动倾卸车；dumping *n.*倾销

/近/ discard *vt.*丢弃，抛弃 *v.*放弃；throw away *v.*扔掉，丢弃

/题/ Excuse me, but would you please tell me where I can _____ this rubbish?

A.dump B.damp C.heap D.pour

/解/ 答案为 A。dump 倾倒（垃圾），抛弃（废物）；damp 弄潮湿，使潮湿；heap 堆积，装满；pour 倾注，灌注（液体等）。

apology /ə'pɒlədʒɪ/ *n.*道歉

/补/ *n.*认错，愧悔

/搭/ an apology for sth.不像样的代替品；in apology for 为…辩护

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/拓/ apologize *v.*道歉；apologetic *adj.*歉意的

/题/ If I have made any mistake, I'm ready to give my ____.

A.apologyies B.apologyetic C.apologyize D.apologyist

/解/ 答案为 A。apology 为名词，表示道歉，歉意；apologetic 为形容词，词性不符此题；apologize 为动词；apologist 辩护者。

reprimand /'reprɪmɑ:nd/ *v.*训斥

/例/ In other days she would have been forced at least to reprimand him severely.

要是换一天，她怎么也得狠狠训他一顿。

Cooper reprimanded his daughter for driving too fast and getting a speeding ticket.

库珀责备女儿开车太快，以致收到超速罚单。

stage /steɪdʒ/ *v.*暗中策划

/例/ The father staged an accident to collect insurance for his only son. 父亲策划了一次事故，以便为独子筹到保险金。

Is it worth while to stage such a vigorous drive for the new aid bill? 有必要为这个新援外法案这么大张旗鼓地宣传吗？

elaborate /ɪ'læbərət/ *adj.*精心构思的；精致的

/补/ *adj.*精心计划的，详尽的；复杂的 *vi.*详述 *vt.*详述；详细制订

/拓/ elaborately *adv.*苦心经营地，精巧地；elaboration *n.*苦心经营，苦心经营的结果，详尽的细节；elaborator *n.*详细说明者

/题/ The speaker ____ on the topic of human evolution.

A.evaluated B.elaborated C.emphasized D.explained

/解/ 答案为 B。elaborate 详细阐述；evaluate 评价，评估；emphasize（及物动词）强调（一般说 put emphasis on）；explain 解释。

Lesson 32

salvage /'sælvɪdʒ/ *v./n.*救助，营救，打捞

/拓/ salvageable *adj.*可抢救的，可打捞的，可挽救的，可挽回的；salvation *n.*拯救，救助

Salvationism *n.*救世军之教义；Alvationist *n.*救世军军人，传道者；*adj.*救世军的

/近/ rescue *vt.*援救，营救 *n.*援救，营救

/题/ She ____ littlee from her broken marriage.

A.salooned B.salmoned C.saloned D.salvaged

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/解/ 答案为D。salvage 挽救（salvage one's reputation 挽回自己的名声，salvage one's time 争回时间）；saloon（名词）酒馆；salmon（名词）大麻哈鱼；salon（名词）沙龙。

Barents *n.*巴伦支（海）

sunken /'sʌŋkən/ *adj.*沉没的

/例/ You don't mean to tell me he went to search the sunken treasure alone? 你该不会是说他一个人去找那些沉没的珍宝了吧?

I prefer to let the sunken ship sleep in the sea. 我愿意让沉船在海里继续沉睡。

cargo /'kɑ:gəu/ *n.*货物

/补/ *n.*（船、飞机等装载的）货物

/近/ freight *n.*货物，船货，运费，货运 *vt.*装货，使充满，运送

/题/ The need for cash forced the shop manager to sell the entire ____ at half price.

A.cargo B.load C.stock D.freight

/解/ 答案为C。stock 库存货物；cargo 和 freight 均指车、船、飞机等运输的货物；load 负荷，重担，负载。

bullion /'bulɪən/ *n.*金条；银条

scour /'skauə/ *v.*彻底搜索

/补/ *vt.*四处搜索，细查；洗涤，擦净；冲刷，冲刷成

/搭/ scour out 擦净，擦亮

/题/ Rainwater had ____ away the hillsides.

A.scouted B.savored C.scoured D.scourged

/解/ 答案为C。scour 冲刷成；scout 打探，scout for 侦察，守望；savor 品尝，欣赏；scourge 鞭打，鞭挞。

chest /tʃest/ *n.*大箱子

/例/ It remains to be seen whether my lost chests will come to light.

我那些箱子能不能找回来还是问题。

She would deny that there had ever been a chest in the room.

她会一口咬定，房间里压根儿就没有什么箱子。

contents /kən'tent/ *n.*（复数）所装的东西

/例/ He guessed the contents before opening the parcel.

还没打开包裹，他就猜到里面是什么了。

What are the contents of the crate which weighs several hundred kilograms?

这只箱子有好几百斤重，里面装的是什么呀?

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belongings /bɪˈlɒŋɪŋz/ *n.*（复数）所有物

/例/ Parents should respect their children for their personal belongings.
家长应尊重孩子的个人物品。

There were, however, two of his belongings that even Trina could not induce him to part with. 有两件东西他怎么也不肯放手，连屈丽娜也劝不动他。

item /ˈaɪtem/ *n.*物件

/补/ *n.*条，条款，项目；[新闻等的]一条，一则

/搭/ item by item 逐条，逐项；item on the agenda 议程项目

/近/ article *n.*文章，论文；物品，商品；项目，条款 *v.*清楚说出 *adj.*表达清晰的

/题/ Whenever he reads newspapers, he will read local _____ firstly.
A.item B.items C.journalism D.journal

/解/ 答案为B。item（可数名词）条款、新闻的条或则；journalism 新闻业；journal 杂志，刊物。

cruiser /ˈkruːzə/ *n.*巡洋舰

find /faɪnd/ *n.*找到的物品

/例/ The most interesting find of all was a prehistoric toy. 最有趣的发现是一件原始玩具。
However, those finds were limited to jaw parts and loose teeth. 然而，这些发现物只是部分颌骨和一些零散的牙齿。

log book 航海日志

piece /piːs/ *v.*拼成整体

/例/ Mrs.Dada pieced together small patches of cloth and made a pyjamas for the doll.
达达太太把碎布头拼在一起，给娃娃做了一套睡衣。

It is up to you to piece together the chain of events. 要靠你把事件串起来了。

convoy /ˈkɒnvɔɪ/ *v./n.*护航

torpedo /tɔːˈpiːdəʊ/ *v.*用鱼雷攻击

submarine /ˈsʌbməriːn/ *n.*潜水艇

/补/ *adj.*水底的，海底的

/记/ sub[在…之下]+marine[海的]

/题/ _____ plants are plants that live under the surface of the sea.
A.Water B.River C.Submarine D.Wild

/解/ 答案为C。submarine 海面下的，submarine plant 海底植物。

naval /ˈneɪvəl/ *adj.*海军的

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/搭/ a naval port 军港；a naval battle 海战；a naval force 海军部队；
a naval architect 造船工程师

/近/ military *adj.*军事的，军用的

/题/ In the 19th century Britain was once the strongest _____ power in the world.
A.navy B.naval C.nave D.navel

/解/ 答案为 B。naval 海军的，军舰的；navy 海军；nave 中堂（教堂的正厅）；navel 肚脐。

ministry /'mɪnɪstrɪ/ *n.*（政府的）部

/搭/ enter the ministry 入内阁当内阁成员；当牧师

Lesson 33

prelude /'prelju:d/ *n.*序幕，前奏

/例/ The resolution was a prelude to more drastic actions.
这次决议只是更激烈的步骤的前奏。
The orchestra played a short prelude before the ballet began.
管弦乐队在芭蕾舞开始之前演奏了一段很短的前奏曲。

unforeseen /'ʌnfɔ:'si:n/ *adj.*意料之外的

/例/ He knew clearly that, unless some unforeseen aid should arrive, he was heading straight toward a disaster. 他清楚地知道，大难要临头了，除非有什么意外的援助。

series /'sɪəri:z/ *n.*系列

/补/ *n.*一系列，连续；丛书，（电视）连续剧

/搭/ in series 成串联的，串联电路的，如：The resistors are connected in series.对比：in parallel 成并联的，并联电路的。a series of 一系列，许多

/题/ Over the past few years, the farmers have had a _____ of good harvests which have helped to improve their living standards.
A.collection B.set C.series D.pile

/解/ 答案为 C。series 一系列的，（名词）连续剧（如：TV series 电视连续剧）。

catastrophe /kə'tæstrəfi/ *n.*大祸，灾难

/拓/ cata-完全，关于，相反；strophe *n.*诗节，诗名

/拓/ catastrophic *adj.*灾祸的；catastrophism *n.*灾变说；disaster *n.*灾祸，祸患

/题/ The drought was a(n) _____ in which many people starved to death.
A.accident B.event C.catastrophe D.matter

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/解/ 答案为C。catastrophe 大灾难，大祸；event 事件，事变（通常指大的历史事件或较重要的事件）；accident多指意外事故；matter事情，问题。

crockery /'krɒkərɪ/ *n.*陶器，瓦器

suburb /'sʌbɜ:b/ *n.*郊区

/拓/ suburban *adj.*郊外的，偏远的；suburbanite *n.*郊区居民；suburbanity *n.*郊区属性，郊区特点，郊区风格；suburbia *n.*郊区，郊区居民；suburbicarian *adj.*罗马市郊的，（教区）设在罗马近郊的

/题/ Last Sunday Mary and her friends went to Blackhealth, a ____ of London.

A.village B.neighborhood C.suburb D.subway

/解/ 答案为 C。suburb 郊区。

collide /kə'laɪd/ *v.*猛撞

/补/ *vi.*碰撞，互撞；冲突，抵触

/搭/ collide with 与…相冲突，相撞

/辨/ bump *n.*撞击，肿块 *v.*碰（伤），撞（破），颠簸；lash *n.*冲突，撞击声，抵触 *v.*（使）发出撞击声，猛撞，冲突；conflict *n.*斗争，冲突 *vi.*抵触，冲突

/题/ The morning news says a school bus ____ with a train at the junction and a group of policemen were sent there immediately.

A.bumped B.collided C.crashed D.struck

/解/ 答案为B。bump撞，常与介词against, on搭配，但不与with连用；collide with指运动中的物体猛撞，常指车或船相撞；crash（into sth.）撞毁，但不与介词with连用；strike用拳或工具击打，不符合题意。

learner /'lɜ:nə/ *n.*初学者

/例/ The letter L on the back of a car generally stands for "learner".

汽车后部的 L 字母通常代表“初学者”。

Don't be so severe on him; he is a new learner. 别对他那么严，他才刚开始学。

panic /'pænɪk/ *n.*惊慌，恐慌

/补/ *n.*慌乱 *v.*（使）恐慌，（使）惊慌失措

/拓/ panicky *adj.*恐慌的，惊慌失措的；panicmonger *n.*制造恐慌的人

/近/ alarm *n.*警报，惊慌，警告器 *vt.*恐吓，警告

fear *n.*恐怖，害怕，担心，敬畏 *v.*害怕，畏惧，为…担心，敬畏（神等）

/题/ War rumors have created a great ____.

A.surprise B.panic C.opportunity D.organization

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/解/ 答案为B。题意为：战争的传言制造了恐慌。panic 恐慌。

windscreen /'wɪndskri:n/ *n.*（汽车的）挡风玻璃

alongside /ə'lɒŋ'saɪd/ *prep.*在…的旁边，与…并排

/补/ *ad.*在旁边，沿着边，并排地；*prep.*在…旁边，沿着…的边；和…在一起

/搭/ alongside with 与…一起；除…以外

slide /slaɪd/ *v.*滑；回避

/补/ *v.*（使）滑动，（使）下滑；（使）悄悄地移动 *n.*滑动，下滑；滑道，滑面；幻灯片

/搭/ slide into 不知不觉陷入（某种情况）；slide over 轻轻带过某事，点到为止

let slide 放任自流，听其自然

/辨/ slide、slip 和 glide 都含“滑动”的意思。slide 始终接触一平滑表面而滑动；slip 表面光滑没摩擦力，不是持续接触而滑动，并可指“突然地、不由自主地滑动”；glide 持续而平稳地在光滑表面上自由滑动，但不一定在同一光滑表面上滑动。

/题/ Hearing the sad news, the glass ____ from his hand and fell into pieces.

A.slid B.slipped C.glided D.slided

/解/ 答案为D。slide 滑动，滑行，滑冰，如 slide on the ice 滑冰，slide off the knee 从膝盖上滑落；slip 滑倒，或没抓住某物体表面而“滑掉”；glide 指无声长时间的滑动、滑行、滑翔；slided 是错误的过去式形式，正确的形式为 slid.

stray /streɪ/ *adj.*迷失的，离群的 *v.*迷路，偏离

/补/ *vi.*分心，走神，离题 *adj.*孤立的，零星的 *n.*走失的家畜

/搭/ stray far from 远离

/近/ straggle *v.*迷路，落伍，蔓生，四散，蔓延 *n.*散乱

wander *vi.*漫步，徘徊，迷路，迷失方向，离题

/题/ The children were told to stay together and not to ____.

A.stray B.escape C.disperse D.isolate

/解/ 答案为A。stray 走失，走丢；escape 逃跑，逃走；disperse 分散，驱散；isolate 使隔离，使孤立。

confusion /kən'fju:ʒən/ *n.*混乱

/补/ *n.*困惑，糊涂；混淆；骚乱

/搭/ be a confusion of 是一片混乱的；covered with confusion 非常慌张

/题/ The great earthquake plunged the whole area into total ____.

A.confusion B.conflict C.distinction D.distortion

/解/ 答案为A。plunge...into...使…陷入…的境地；conflict 斗争，冲突；distinction 区别，差

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别，显赫；distortion 扭曲，变形，歪曲。

greedy /'gri:dɪ/ *adj.*贪婪的

/补/ *adj.*贪食的，嘴馋的；贪心的；渴望的

/反/ generous *adj.*慷慨的，大方的，有雅量的

/题/ He was always ____ for knowledge, and at last became an expert in the field of art.

A.anxious B.greedy C.great D.grave

/解/ 答案为 B。be greedy for sth.渴望某物，贪求。其他各选项均不合句意。

devour /dɪ'vaʊə/ *v.*狼吞虎咽地吃

/补/ *vt.*狼吞虎咽地吃光，吞食；（热切地）读（或看等）；吞没，席卷；充满（好奇，愤怒等）

/搭/ be devoured by 心中充满（好奇心、焦虑等）；全部注意力为…所吸引

/近/ consume *vt.*消耗，消费，消灭，大吃大喝；*vi.*消灭，毁灭；eat *v.*吃，腐蚀

swallow *n.*燕子，吞咽，喉 *vt.*咽，淹没，吞没 *vi.*吞下，咽下

/题/ I ____ O Henry's short stories, that is, I read them quickly and eagerly.

A.devoured B.dictated C.digested D.dipped into

/解/ 答案为A。devour热切地看、读；dictate口述；digest 领会，理解；dip into浏览，查看。

Lesson 34

antique /æn'ti:k/ *n.*古董，古玩

/补/ *adj.*古时的，古老的

/拓/ antiquer *n.*古董收藏家

/辨/ aged *adj.*年老的，…岁的，老年人特有的；ancient *adj.*远古的，旧的

/题/ I bought this china pot at the famous ____ shop.

A.ancient B.antique C.out-of-date D.unique

/解/ 答案为 B。an antique shop 古玩店；ancient 远古的，旧的；out-of-date 过时的，废弃的；unique 唯一的，独特的。

fascination /fæsɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*魅力，迷惑力

/例/ His fascination for sociology remains. 他仍然保持着对社会学的兴趣。

forbidding /fə'bɪdɪŋ/ *adj.*望而生畏的，望而却步的

/例/ A man of rather forbidding countenance drew a revolver and thrust the weapon into his face. 一个面目可憎的男人拔出左轮手枪，猛然对准他的面部。

For nearly a decade the team had been building a road through the forbidding

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mountains and jungles. 近十年来这支队伍穿越令人生畏的高山和丛林修筑公路。

muster /'mʌstə/ *v.*鼓起

/例/ He also can muster courage and resist. 他也不是不会鼓起勇气进行抵抗。

pretentious /prɪ'tenʃəs/ *adj.*自命不凡的，矫饰的

/补/ *adj.*自负的，炫耀的

/近/ affected *adj.*受到影响的，受(疾病)侵袭的，假装的，做作的；flashy *adj.*浮华的；ostentatious *adj.*装饰表面的，卖弄的；showy *adj.*浮华的，(过分)艳丽的，炫耀的，卖弄的

/题/ His _____ language destroyed his works in the end.

A.poisonous B.previous C.pretentious D.ridiculous

/解/ 答案为C。pretentious 狂妄的，自命不凡的；poisonous 有毒的；previous 在前的，以前的；ridiculous 荒谬的，可笑的。

labyrinth /'læbərɪnθ/ *n.*迷宫

musty /'mʌstɪ/ *adj.*陈腐的，发霉的

/例/ The shelves are loaded with old musty books whose pages have become yellowish.

书架上堆着发霉的旧书，书页已经又黄又脆。

When the door was open, a musty smell came from the room.

打开门，一股霉味扑面而来。

rarity /'reərɪtɪ/ *n.*稀世珍品

/例/ That painting is a real rarity: the painter seldom painted landscapes. 那幅画是一件真正的珍品，这个画家很少画风景。

Kindness is said to be a rarity in modern society. 据说善良是在现代社会是一件稀罕物。

assorted /ə'sɔ:tɪd/ *adj.*各式各样的

/补/ *adj.*混杂的，什锦的

/近/ different *adj.*不同的；various *adj.*不同的，各种各样的，多方面的，多样的

/题/ Aunt Mary sent me a box of _____chocolates when I had my last birthday.

A.kinds B.sorts C.assorted D.messed

/解/ 答案为C。assorted 什锦的，各种各样的。

junk /dʒʌŋk/ *n.*破烂货，废品

/补/ *vt.*丢弃，废弃

/近/ debris *n.*碎片，残骸；litter *n.*垃圾，干草，树叶 *vt.*乱丢，铺草；rubbish *n.*垃圾，废物，废话；trash *n.*无价值之物，无聊的作品，垃圾，废物

/题/ If you are short of money, you can go to a _____ market and buy quite a good bed.

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A.jungle　B.junk　C.junky　D.junior

/解/ 答案为B。junk 废旧物品，a junk market 废旧货物市场；jungle 丛林；junky（形容词）蹩脚的，质量低劣的；junior（形容词）年轻的，较年幼的。

carve /kɑ:v/ *v.*镌刻

/补/ *vt.*切，把…切碎（或切成片）；雕刻，刻

/搭/ carve out 创（业），发（财）；carve up 分割，瓜分；carve sth.into把某物雕刻成…from out of sth. 用某物刻出…

/拓/ carver *n.*雕刻工/家；刻刀

/题/ He _____ the wood into the shape of a bird.

A.cut　B.chopped　C.hacked　D.carved

/解/ 答案为D。cut 切开，割伤，指用器具分割；chop砍，劈，指用斧头或其他较重的有力工具使劲砍；hack乱砍。

dagger /'dægə/ *n.*短剑，匕首

/搭/ at daggers drawn 势不两立，剑拔弩张

/题/ In the days before guns, some soldiers used _____.

A.abble　B.spear　C.dagger　D.spade

/解/ 答案为C。dagger匕首，短剑；dabble（动词）（把手、脚等）浸入水中；spear矛；spade铲。

litter /'lɪtə/ *v.*杂乱地布满　*n.*垃圾

/补/ *n.*废弃物，被胡乱扔掉的东西；一窝（仔崽）；（一堆）杂乱的东西　*vt.*乱扔东西于　*vi.*乱扔废弃物

/搭/ in a litter 一片凌乱，乱七八糟；in litter（狗、猪等）正在产仔

/拓/ litterbag *n.*[美]废物袋（汽车等处用以盛放果壳碎纸等的小塑料袋或小纸袋）；litterbin *n.*[英]（公共场所的）废物箱；litterbug *n.*[美]在街道或公共场所乱丢垃圾的人

littery *adj.*杂乱的

/题/ The book is _____ with mistakes.

A.little　B.littered　C.full　D.liter

/解/ 答案为B。little 几乎没有，不与 with 连用；be littered with 充满；full 充满，与 of 连用；liter 升（计量单位）。

dedicated /'dedɪkeɪtɪd/ *adj.*专心致志的；全身心投入的

/例/ She is a dedicated athlete who practices everyday.

她坚持每天训练，是位很勤奋的运动员。

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He is currently a dedicated student, but how long will that dedication last? 是啊，他现在学得很投入，可这种投入能持续多久呢？

bargain hunter 到处找便宜货买的人

dealer /'di:lə/ *v.*商人

/补/ *n.*发牌者

/题/ By trade he was a _____ in antique furniture.

A.dealer B.client C.person D.figure

/解/ 答案为A。dealer商人；client当事人，委托人；figure重要人物。

cherish /'tʃerɪʃ/ *v.*期望，渴望；珍爱

/补/ *vt.*珍爱，珍视；爱护，抚育；抱有，怀有（希望、想法、感情等）

/近/ adore *v.*崇拜，爱慕，[口]喜爱；protect *vt.*保护；treasure *n.*财宝 *vt.*珍爱，珍惜

/题/ For years, she _____ the hope that her husband might sill be alive.

A.valued B.cherished C.treasured D.grasped

/解/ 答案为B。value重视；cherish怀有某种感情或想法，珍爱；treasure珍爱；grasp抓住，偏重实际动作的含义。

amply /'æmplɪ/ *adv.*足够地

/例/ Measurements in the laboratory have amply confirmed our prediction.

在实验室里的测量充分证实了我们的判断。

He apologized amply for his error. 他为自己的过失深深道歉。

masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/ *n.*杰作

/例/ A good critic is one who narrates the adventures of his mind among masterpieces.

好的批评家记述的应当是心灵在名作里的历险。

mere /mɪə/ *adj.*仅仅的

/补/ *adj.*只不过的；纯粹的

/搭/ on mere 不仅仅是一个

/题/ He is a _____ nobody, and it is _____ a matter of time for people to realize him.

A.only, mere B.mere, only C.mere, merely D.merely, mere

/解/ 答案为B。mere *adj.*纯粹的，仅仅的；merely *adv.*仅仅，只不过。

prize /praɪz/ *adj.*珍贵的，宝贵的

miniature /'mɪnjətʃə/ *adj.*小巧的，小型的

/补/ *n.*微小的模型，缩影；微型画，微型人物像

/搭/ in miniature 小规模，小型

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/记/ 前缀 mini-表示小，短等之义。mini- + cab→minicab 微型计程车；mini- + skirt→miniskirt 超短裙；mini- tour →+ minitour 短程旅行

/拓/ miniaturist *n.*微型图画绘制者，微图画家；miniaturization *n.*小型化；miniaturize *vt.*使小型化

/辨/ minute *n.*分，分钟，片刻，一瞬间 *vt.*记录，摘录 *adj.*微小的，详细的；small *adj.*小的，少的；tiny *adj.*很少的，微小的

composition /kɒmpə'zɪʃən/ *n.*构图

/例/ He is always looking for composition in predecessors.

他总是在前人的画作里寻找构图。

Well, the composition is not bad, but the line and color are terrible. 怎么说呢，构图不坏，可是线条和色彩太差了。

Lesson 35

justice /'dʒʌstɪs/ *n.*正义，公正；司法

/补/ *n.*法律制裁

/搭/ bring to justice 把…交付审判，使归案受审；do justice to 公平地对待，公正地评判

/反/ injustice *n.*不公平，不讲道义

/题/ As a policeman you should have a sense of obligation to bring every criminal to _____.

A.just B.justice C.justify D.judge

/解/ 答案为 B。just 公正的，公平的；justice 公正，司法，bring sb.to justice 送某人上法庭受审判；justify（动词）为…提供正当理由；judge（名词）法官，（动词）判断。

court /kɔ:t/ *n.*法院

/补/ *n.*法院；球场；宫廷，宫室；庭院，院子

/搭/ be out of court 被驳回，不值得注意，没有理由/根据

bring into/to court 诉诸法律，引为证据

/近/ tribunal *n.*法官席，审判员席，（特等）法庭

/题/ The apartment-house is built around a _____.

A.court B.course C.counter D.courtesy

/解/ 答案为 A。court 指四周由墙壁或建筑物围成的庭院或天井，也可指正房前的院子；course 作为名词指进程、过程，一道菜；counter 柜台；courtesy 礼貌，礼仪，请安。

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law /lɔ:/ *n.*法律

innocence /'mәsns/ *n.*无辜

/例/ He stopped his friends, beginning his story over and over again, declaring his innocence. 他拦住他的朋友们，一遍又一遍地从头讲述他的经历，声明他的无辜。

Even the police protested his innocence. 就连警方也承认他无罪。

undertake /ˌʌndə'teɪk/ *v.*承担，着手做

/补/ *vt.*同意，答应，保证

/拓/ undertaker *n.*承办者，承担者；undertaking *n.*事业，企业；承诺，保证；殡仪业

/题/ The thirty-story building is one of the most challenging engineering projects they have ever _____.

A.undergone B.underweight C.understood D.undertaken

/解/ 答案为D。undertake 接受，承担（较困难，需格外努力的责任、工作等），语气较 accept，take up 重。

arduous /'ɑ:djʊәs/ *adj.*艰苦的，艰难的

/例/ You will not have to spend the next few days recovering from a long and arduous journey. 你不必花费几天工夫去消除艰苦的长途旅行带来的痛苦。

Every large firm faces the problem of providing work for employees who because of illness or age are no longer able to perform arduous physical labor. 每一家大公司都面临着给那些因病或年老不能再从事艰苦的体力劳动的雇员安排工作的问题。

abstract /'æbstrækt/ *adj.*抽象的

/补/ *adj.*抽象派的 *n.*摘要，梗概；抽象派艺术作品 *vt.*做…的摘要；提取，抽取

/搭/ in the abstract 抽象地，在理论上

/拓/ abstracted *adj.*心不在焉的，出神的；abstraction *n.*提取

/题/ We may talk of beautiful things, but beauty itself is _____.

A.contract B.abstract C.concrete D.attract

/解/ 答案为B。abstract 抽象的，深奥的；contract（名词）合同，契约；（动词）缩小，收缩；concrete 具体的；attract（动词）吸引，引起注意。

concept /'kɒnsept/ *n.*概念，观念

/补/ *n.*思想

/辨/ idea、concept、conception、thought、notion 和 impression 都含“念头”、“想法”、“观念”的意思。idea（一般用语）指“由于理解、思索、推理、幻想而产生于脑中的思想、念头、主题、想法”；concept 指“从一类事物的许多例子概括出来的一种基本概念”；conception

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指“在人的脑子里形成的意念或计划”，即指“理性的概括活动”；thought 指“经过思考或推理而形成的思想、看法或想法”；notion 指“未完全、清楚或彻底形成或了解的思想、想法”；impression 指“外部事物在脑子里所产生的印象”。

/题/ A small baby has no _____ of right and wrong.

A.thought B.idea C.concept D.notion

/解/ 答案为 C。concept 指从许多具体事例中抽象出来的概念，具有典型意义；thought 主要强调通过充分思考和推理后得出的概念；idea 指各种具体清楚的想法，意图，概念等；notion 指无理性、模糊不清和突然产生的概念、欲望等。

mete out 给予，处置

/例/ The jury carefully meted out punishment for the offenders. 陪审团慎重地给犯人量刑。

On what basis did he mete out the rewards? 他是根据什么决定奖励的？

interference /ˌɪntəˈfɪərəns/ *n.*干涉

/补/ *n.*阻碍，干扰

/拓/ interfere *vi.*干涉，干预；妨碍，打扰；interferential *adj.*干涉的，干扰的

/反/ noninterference *n.*不干扰

accord /əˈkɔːd/ *v./n.*一致

/补/ *n.*符合；（尤指国与国之间的）谅解，协议 *vi.*（with）相符合，相一致，相和谐 *vt.*授予，赠与，给予

/搭/ of one's own accord 出于自愿，主动地；in accord with 与…一致，与…相符合

with one accord 一致地，一致同意地；out of accord with 与…不一致；

in accordance with 与…一致，依照，根据

/拓/ accordable *adj.*可一致的；accordance *n.*一致，和谐；accordance *n.*（= accord）调和，意向；according *adv.*依照；accordingly *adv.*因此

/近/ agreement *n.*同意，一致，协定，协议；conformity *n.*一致，符合；harmony *n.*协调，融洽；accordance *n.*一致，和谐，符合

/题/ The international dispute was solved at last _____ the equally bilateral beneficial principle.

A.in the spirit of B.in the interests of

C.in accordance with D.in connection with.

/解/ 答案为 C。in the spirit of …精神；in the interests of 为了…利益；in connection with 关于，与…相连。

premises /ˈpremɪsɪz/ *n.*房屋

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/补/ *n.*（企业、机构等使用的）房屋和地基，经营场址；前提，假设

/搭/ on the premise of/that...在…前提下；

see sb.off the premise 送某人至门口；给某人下逐客令

/题/ Advice to investors was based on the _____ that interest rates would continue to fall.

A.prelude B.premise C.ground D.spot

/解/ 答案为 B。premise 前提，假定；prelude 前奏曲，序言；ground 立场，理由；spot 点，斑点（短语 on the spot 表示“当场”、“现场”，但是该句与这个意思无关）。

convert /kən'vɜ:t/ *v.*转变，改变

/补/ *v.*（使）转变，（使）转化；（使）改变信仰（或态度等）

/拓/ converted *adj.*更换信仰的，修改的；convertibility *n.*可兑换性，可改变，可变换

convertible *adj.*可改变的，自由兑换的；convertibly *adv.*可改变地，可交换地

/近/ change *n.*改变，变化，转变 *vt.*改变，变革，改造，兑换

transform *vt.*转换，改变，改造，使…变形 *vi.*改变，转化，变换

/题/ In Ireland, political and religious loyalty is a notable public virtue, those who _____ to another religion are despised.

A.change B.alter C.convert D.transfer

/解/ 答案为 C。convert 改变（信仰）；change 改变，变化；alter（小范围）改动；transfer 调动，转移。

disused /'dɪs'ju:s/ *adj.*不再用的，废弃的

/例/ Maybe this is a disused word. 也许这个词已经废弃不用了吧。

Granny grudged to part with anything, including the disused.

奶奶什么都舍不得扔掉，连不再用的东西也不例外。

fireplace /'faɪəpleɪs/ *n.*壁炉

/题/ There was a portrait of his grandfather over the _____.

A.fireside B.fireplace C.firelight D.firewood

/解/ 答案为 B。fireplace 壁炉；fireside 炉火旁；firelight 炉火的火光；firewood 柴。

muffle /'mʌfl/ *v.*捂住，压抑

/例/ Their footsteps were muffled in the carpeted corridors.

走廊里铺着地毯，把他们的脚步声淹没了。

The voice came, muffled, from above his head. 那个声音从他头顶上传来，压得低低的。

chip /tʃɪp/ *v.*砍，削，凿；碎裂

/补/ *n.*屑片，碎片；[常 *pl.*]炸土豆条（或片）；集成电路片，集成块；缺口，瑕疵 *vt.*削（或凿）

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下（屑片或碎片）

/搭/ chip off the old block 酷似父亲的儿子

/近/ crumb *n.*碎屑，面包屑，少许 *vt.*搓碎，弄碎

/题/ A piece was ____ off the piano when we moved house.

A.fried B.crisped C.siliconed D.chipped

/解/ 答案为 D。chip sth.off sth.从某物的边缘或表面切下一小块；fry 油炸，油煎；crisp（动词）使某物变脆；silicon 硅。

blacken /'blækən/ *v.*使变黑

emerge /ɪ'mɜ:dʒ/ *v.*（从某处）出现

/补/ *vi.*（from）浮现，出现；（问题等）发生，显露，（事实等）暴露

/辨/ appear *vi.*出现，看来，似乎，公开露出，出版，发表

come out *v.*出来，长出，传出，褪去，被展出，被解出，露出，罢工出现，真相大白

/题/ Many important facts ____ as a result of their deep-going investigation.

A.came B.found C.emerged D.discovered

/解/ 答案为 C。emerge 显现，出现；短语 come up 可以指"显现"；find, discover 均以人作主语，不能表达这个意思。

Lesson 36

credulous /'kredjʊləs/ *adj.*轻信的

improbable /ɪm'prɒbəbl/ *adj.*不大可能的

obscure /əb'skjʊə/ *adj.*不起眼的 *v.*遮掩，模糊

/补/ *adj.*不著名的，不重要的；费解的，模糊不清的 *vt.*使变模糊，掩盖

/记/ ob [在…上]+scure[覆盖]

/辨/ obscure、vague 与 ambiguous 意思都含"不明确的"。obscure 指"某事物的意思含糊不清或因知识缺乏而难解的"；vague 指"模糊的"、"不明确的"；ambiguous 指"有两种或两种以上的解释而意义不明确的"。

/题/ The poetry of Ezra Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many ____ references.

A.obscure B.acute C.notable D.objective

/解/ 答案为 A。obscure 隐晦的，不清楚的；acute 敏锐的；notable 著名的；objective 客观的

maidservant /'meɪdsɜ:v(ə)nt/ *n.*女仆，女佣

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presume /pri'zju:m/ *v.*假定

/补/ *vt.*推测，（没有证据地）相信；冒昧（做），擅（做）；认定，推定 *vi.*擅自行事

/搭/ presume on（不正当地）利用

/近/ assume *vt.*假定，设想，采取，呈现；fancy *adj.*奇特的，异样的 *vt.*想象，设想，认为 *n.*爱好，迷恋，想象力；guess *vt.*猜测，推测，猜中，猜对，想，认为 *vi.*猜，推测 *n.*猜测，推测；imagine *vt.*想象，设想；infer *v.*推断；suppose *vt.*推想，假设，猜想 *vi.*料想 surmise *v.*猜测 *n.*猜度

/题/ We must _____ innocence until we have evidence of guilt.

A.presume B.regard C.pretend D.prevail

/解/ 答案为 A。presume 假定…是事实；regard 认为，一般用法为 regard sth.as sth.；pretend 假装，与题意不符；prevail 普遍发生。

wicked /'wikid/ *adj.*心眼坏的，居心叵测的

/补/ *adj.*邪恶的，恶劣的，缺德的；淘气的，顽皮的

/拓/ wickedly *adv.*坏透地，不愉快地，顽皮地；wickedness *n.*邪恶，不道德

/题/ Tom was regarded by his teachers as a _____ boy because of his misbehavior.

A.clever B.playful C.wicked D.polite

/解/ 答案为 C。wicked 恶劣的，顽皮的；playful 好玩的，嬉戏的（不足以形容 misbehavior（品行不端））。

plot /plɔt/ *v.*密谋

/补/ *n.*故事情节；（秘密）计划，密谋；小块地皮，小块土地 *vt.*计划；绘制…的平面图，在图上标绘…的位置 *vi.*计划

/搭/ plot out 把（土地）划分成块

/辨/ plot、intrigue 和 conspiracy 都含“密谋”的意思。plot（为实现某一阴谋而秘密拟订的）计划；intrigue 更复杂的阴谋（强调“其阴谋的违法性”）；conspiracy（一伙人为一非法目的而在一起的）密谋。

/题/ A _____ to assassinate the prime minister was uncovered by government agents.

A.plain B.plug C.plot D.pocket

/解/ 答案为 C。plot 阴谋。

downfall /'daunfɔ:l/ *n.*倒台，垮台

/补/ *n.*垮台（或衰落等）的原因

/近/ cloudburst *n.*倾盆大雨，豪雨；downpour *n.*倾盆大雨；failure *n.*失败，失败者，缺乏 overthrow *n.*推翻，打倒；*vt.*打倒，推翻，颠覆；rainstorm *n.*暴风雨；ruin *v.*（使）破产，

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（使）堕落，毁灭 *n.*毁灭，崩溃；upset *vt.*颠覆，推翻，扰乱 *vi.*翻倒，倾覆 *n.*翻倒

/题/ The revolution brought about the dictator's _____.

A.downgrade B.downfall C.downpour D.collapse

/解/ 答案为B。downfall 垮台；downgrade（动词）降级；downpour 倾盆大雨；collapse 倒塌。

naive /nɑ:'i:v/ *adj.*天真的

/例/ The stupid neither forgive nor forget; the naive forgive and forget; the wise forgive but do not forget. 愚蠢的人既不原谅也不忘记；天真的人原谅、忘记；聪明的人原谅，但不忘记。

unacceptable /ˌʌnək'septəbl/ *adj.*不能接受的

/例/ We, for our part, found the 'free city' proposal unacceptable. 至于我们，我们认为"自由市"的建议是无法接受的。

Mass unemployment is the unacceptable aspect of modern technology. 大批工人失业是现代技术让人难以接受的一面。

conspire /kən'spaɪə/ *v.*（事件）巧合促成

/补/ *v.*密谋；（事件等）巧合，共同导致

/近/ plot *vt.*划分，绘图，密谋 *vi.*密谋，策划

scheme *n.*安排，配置，计划，阴谋 *v.*计划，设计，图谋，策划

/题/ They _____ to overthrow the government.

A.devoted B.conspired C.led D.engaged

/解/ 答案为B。conspire 密谋，策划，常见用法有conspire with sb.to do sth.与某人密谋做…，conspire together against sb./conspire against sb./sth.（事情）似乎同时对某人/某物不利，如：circumstances conspiring against our success.

incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/ *adj.*难以置信的

/补/ *adj.*不能相信的，不可信的；不可思议的，惊人的

/记/ 形容词加后缀 -ous 表主动；加后缀 -able（ible）表被动，如：incredulous 怀疑的；incredible 难以置信的；desirous 希望的；desirable 向往的

/近/ absurd *adj.*荒谬的，可笑的；doubtful *adj.*可疑的，不确切的，疑心的；questionable *adj.*可疑的；unbelievable *adj.*难以置信的；unconvincing *adj.*不足以令人相信的

/题/ That's the most _____ coincidence I've ever heard of.

A.incredulous B.incredible C.convinced D.incredulity

/解/ 答案为B。incredulous（某人对某事/物产生）怀疑的、不相信的；incredible（某事令人）

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难以置信的；convinced 使…相信的；incredulity（名词）不相信，怀疑。

resemblance /rɪ'zemblәns/ *n.*相似

/例/ There are striking resemblances between the twin brothers.

双胞胎的长相有惊人的相似之处。

These languages have a strong resemblance. 这几种语言有很相似的地方。

scorn /skɔ:n/ *n.*嘲弄，挖苦

/补/ *n.*轻蔑，鄙视 *vt.*轻蔑，鄙视；拒绝，不屑（做）

/拓/ scornful *adj.*轻蔑的，鄙视的

/搭/ heap/pour scorn on 对…嗤之以鼻；have/express scorn for 对…表示鄙视

laugh sb./sth.to scorn 不屑一顾；嘲弄

/题/ Most students have ____ for those who cheat in exams.

A.shock B.scorn C.sorrow D.shame

/解/ 答案为 B。shock 震惊，令人震惊的事；sorrow 悲哀/痛；shame 羞愧/耻。这三个词都在逻辑上不合本题。

acquaint /ə'kweɪnt/ *v.*使了解

/补/ *vt.*（with）使认识，使熟悉

/拓/ acquaintance *n.*熟人

/题/ We're already ____ with each other.

A.acquainted B.known C.met D.heard

/解/ 答案为A。acquainted with熟悉，认识；known不与with搭配，常用作be known to sb.；meet with遇见，但应为主动语态；hear不与with搭配，常用hear of，意为“听说过”。

reunite /ri:ju:'naɪt/ *v.*使团聚

/例/ The ship sank, but the couple were saved and reunited.

船沉了，可那对夫妇得救了，并且重新团聚。

At long last all our forces were reunited. 我们所有的部队终于会师了。

assume /ə'sju:m/ *v.*假定，认为

/补/ *vt.*假设，臆断；承担，担任，就职；呈现，具有，采取

/搭/ assuming that …假使

/例/ I assume it to be wrong. 我假定那是错的

/拓/ assumption *n.*假定，假装

/辨/ pretend、feign、assume 和 affect 都含“假装”的意思。pretend 指“感觉到某事，而在言行上装出是真的”；feign 指“精心装有或装作”；assume 指“装出有某种感情的样子，

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以掩饰其真正的感情"；affect 指"为达到某种效果而假装有某种特征或情感"。

/题/ When college students _____ future employment, they often think of status, income and prestige.

A.anticipate B.apply C.assume D.demand

/解/ 答案为C。assume 假想，设想；anticipate 预期，期望；apply 申请，应用；demand 需求，要求。

Lesson 37

express /ɪks'pres/ *n.*快车 *adj.*高速的

punctual /'pʌŋktjʊəl/ *adj.*准时的

/补/ *adj.*严守时刻的，正点的

/近/ exact *adj.*精确的，准确的，原样的，精密的，严格的 *vt.*强求，急需，要求

precise *adj.*精确的，准确的 *n.*精确

/题/ He was rejected for the job vacancy because he couldn't be ____ ever for the interview.

A.responsible B.in time C.punctual D.regular

/解/ 答案为C。punctual 准时的（如：to be punctual for an appointment 准时约会）

condition /kən'dɪʃən/ *v.*使习惯于

/例/ We cannot think outside the particular patterns that our brains are conditioned to.

我们的思想无法超出我们头脑的习惯特定模式。

They gradually conditioned their children to solving their problems independently.

他们逐渐使他们的孩子养成独立处理问题的习惯。

unshakable /ʌn'ʃeɪkəbl/ *adj.*不可动摇的

/例/ He has an unshakable loyalty to his cause. 他对他的事业具有不可动摇的信念。

The boss was in no hurry to implement his unshakable principles. 老板并不急于执行他那不可动摇的原则。

faith /feɪθ/ *n.*信任

cancel /'kænsəl/ *v.*取消

/补/ *vt.*废除；抵消，对消；删去，划掉

/搭/ cancel out 消除，勾销，取消；抵消，相抵；（彼此）相等

/拓/ cancellation *n.*取消

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/近/ obliterate *vt.*涂去，删除，使湮没

repeal *v.*废止，撤销，否定，放弃，废除 *n.*废除，撤销

/题/ As we can no longer wait for the delivery of our order, we have to ____ it.

A.postpone B.refuse C.delay D.cancel

/解/ 答案为 D。postpone 推迟，使延期，延迟；refuse 拒绝，谢绝；delay 耽搁，延迟；cancel 取消，删去。

exceptional /ɪk'sepʃənl/ *adj.*例外的

/补/ *adj.*优越的，杰出的；独特的，异常的

/近/ extraordinary *adj.*非常的，特别的，非凡的，特派的；notable *adj.*值得注意的，显著的，著名的；outstanding *adj.*突出的，显著的；remarkable *adj.*不平常的，非凡的，值得注意的，显著的；unusual *adj.*不平常的，与众不同的，不寻常的

/题/ All her children are clever, but the youngest boy is really ____.

A.exhaustless B.exceptional C.expansive D.excessive

/解/ 答案为 B。题意：她所有的孩子都聪明，可是她最小的儿子实在是个例外。与 clever 相反的应是 exceptional 例外的，它常指非常特别，与众不同的人或事。exhaustless 用不完的，不会枯竭的；expansive 扩张的；excessive 过多的

dislocate /'dɪsləkeɪt/ *v.*打乱（计划等）

/例/ His sudden arrival dislocated all my plans. 他的突然到来打乱了我的所有计划。

A cart of piggies, which jumped out from the vehicle, dislocated the already jammed traffic. 一卡车的小猪崽从车上跳出来，把原本阻塞的交通彻底打乱了。

blame /bleɪm/ *v.*责怪

consult /kən'sʌlt/ *v.*请教，查阅

/补/ *vt.*找…商量；查看 *vi.*交换意见，商议

/拓/ consultancy *n.*[*pl.*]顾问（工作）；consultant *n.*顾问，商议者，咨询者；consultation *n.*请教，咨询，磋商，会诊；consultative *adj.*咨询的

/用/ 如果对象为辞典、参考书或比自己水平高的人用 consult；若对象处在与自己一个水平线上，应用 consult with sb.about sth.

/近/ confer *vt.*授予（称号、学位等），赠与，把…赠与，协议 *vi.*协商，交换意见；discuss *vt.*讨论，论述；consultant *n.*顾问；会诊医师，专科医生

/题/ Before we can accept the management's offer we must ____ the workers again.

A.consult with B.consult C.look up D.advise

/解/ 答案为 B。当对方是比主语更具权威性的词典、老师、医生等时，应用 consult sb.意为“向

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某人请教”；当对方与主语处在同一地位、阶层等时，应用 consult with sb.，意为“与…商量”。look up 意为“查阅（词典）”；advise 建议。

direct /dɪ'rekt/ *adv.*径直地

odd /ɒd/ *adj.*奇怪的，异常的

/补/ *adj.*临时的，不固定的；单的，不成对的；奇数的，单数的；挂零的，剩余的，余下的 *n.*[*pl.*]可能性，机会

/搭/ against all（the）odds 尽管有极大的困境，尽管极为不利；at odds with 与…不和，与…争吵，与…不一般；odds and ends 零星杂物，琐碎物品

/辨/ odd，peculiar，queer 和 strange 都含“奇怪的”意思。odd 超出常规的，超出预期的不正常的（强调“违反正常情况”）；peculiar 与众不同的，罕见的（强调“独特性”）；queer 古怪的（强调“违反正常的”，含有“可笑的”、“可疑的”的意思）；strange（最普通、应用范围最广）奇怪的，陌生的（强调“不常见的”、“生疏的”）。

/题/ It's quite _____ that until now we didn't receive her reply.

A.odds B.queers C.peculiar D.odd

/解/ 答案为 D。odd 奇怪的，常指一反常态或出乎意料，因而引起人“诧异、稀奇、有趣”的感觉；odds 差异；queer 指古怪、神经不正常的或可笑的、可疑的；peculiar 指独特、异乎寻常的。

reflect /rɪ'flekt/ *v.*细想

/补/ *v.*反映，显示；反射，映现；深思，考虑，反省

/搭/ reflect on/upon 仔细考虑

/题/ The water was so clear that it _____ the trees on the river bank.

A.shadowed B.shaded C.photographed D.reflected

/解/ 答案为 D。题意为：河水如此清澈，岸上的树木倒映在水中。reflect 反射，倒映；shadow 遮蔽；shade 遮阴；photograph 摄影。

advantage /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.*优势

/例/ He was aware of having an advantage now. 他知道自己现在占了上风。

mighty /'maɪtɪ/ *adj.*强大的，有力的

/例/ A mighty army, led by the great king of Persia, had come from the east. 波斯大帝率领一支强大的军队，从东边开过来了。

dawdle /'dɔːdl/ *v.*慢吞吞地动或做

/例/ Judy dawdled over a cup of coffee. 朱迪慢悠悠地啜着咖啡。

Must you dawdle like that? 你别那么慢吞吞地好不好！

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chug /tʃʌg/ *v.*咔嚓咔嚓地响

lodge /lɒdʒ/ *v.*提出

/补/ *vi.*暂住，借宿 *vt.*供…以临时住宿 *n.*乡间小屋，旅舍

/搭/ motor lodge [美]汽车旅馆

/拓/ lodgeable *adj.*适合居住的，可寄宿的；lodger *n.*寄宿者，投宿者

lodging *n.*寄宿处；寄宿；[常 *pl.*]出租的房间，住房

/近/ inhabit *vt.*居住于，存在于，占据，栖息；reside *vi.*居住

/题/ The meeting committee promised to board and _____ us, so we would not worry about it any more.

A.live B.stay C.lodge D.lord

/解/ 答案为C。lodge 住宿，提供住宿；live 居住，生活；stay 停留，停住；lord 君主，领主。

complaint /kəm'plemt/ *n.*抱怨

/补/ *n.*诉苦；投诉，控告；疾病

/例/ He who makes constant complaint gets little compassion.[谚]经常诉苦，少人同情。

/题/ I have a number of _____ to make about the management of the hotel.

A.claims B.accusations C.complaints D.grumbles

/解/ 答案为C。make a complaint against/about 提出不满意见，对…提出控告；make a claim 提出要求，索要；accusation 谴责，指控（比较正式，多指向法院提出诉讼或提出严正的谴责）；grumble 怨言，满腹牢骚（多指因小事而发的没必要的牢骚）。

triumph /'traɪəmf/ *n.*胜利 *v.*战胜

/补/ *n.*（胜利或成功的）喜悦 *vi.*获胜，得胜，成功

/搭/ in triumph 胜利地，耀武扬威地

/近/ success 成功；victory 胜利

/拓/ triumphal *adj.*胜利的，凯旋的；triumphalism *n.*必胜信念的；triumphalist *n.*必胜信念者，必胜主义者；triumphant *adj.*胜利的，成功的，狂欢的，洋洋得意的

triumphantly *adv.*成功地

/题/ The winning candidate's _____ at the polls was overwhelming.

A.conquest B.triumph C.defeat D.popularity

/解/ 答案为B。conquest 征服，含有完全把对方压倒的意思；triumph 指光荣的、卓越的胜利，强调胜利的喜讯，后面通常接介词 over；defeat 打败，指在战役中打败；popularity 流行。

asterisk /'æstərɪsk/ *n.*星号

conduct /'kɒndʌkt/ *v.*引向，引导

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/补/ *vt.*进行，管理；指挥；输送，传导（热、电等）；（oneself）（行为）表现
*n.*举止，行为

/近/ behavior *n.*举止，行为
guide *n.*领路人，导游者，向导，引导者，指南 *vt.*指导，支配，管理 *vi.*任向导

/题/ Copper _____ electricity.
A.cracks B.equips C.strikes D.conducts

/解/ 答案为D。conduct传电，导电；crack（使）破裂，砸开；equip装备，设备；strike打，击，敲响，报名。

Lesson 38

calendar /'kælɪndə/ *n.*历法，日历

/补/ *n.*日历，月历

/题/ A(n) _____ enables us to find and record the date on which a particular event occurs, and to plan and regulate our activities in relation to important dates.
A.alphabet B.chart C.dictionary D.calendar

/解/ 答案为D。alphabet字母表；chart海图，图表；dictionary字典，词典。

historian /hɪs'tɔːrɪən/ *n.*历史学家

/补/ *n.*史学工作者

/题/ _____ is a person who studies and writes about history.
A.Heritage B.Historian C.Historic D.Heir

/解/ 答案为B。historian历史学家，史学工作者；heritage遗产；historic有历史意义的；heir继承者。

unique /juː'niːk/ *adj.*无与伦比的；独特的

/补/ *adj.*唯一的；极不寻常的，极好的

/搭/ unique to 只有…才有的

/题/ This album is _____ as it was the only one ever signed by the President.
A.unusual B.unique C.rare D.singular

/解/ 答案为B。unique唯一的，独特的，独一无二的；rare稀有的，罕见的。

steadily /'stedɪlɪ/ *adv.*不断地

/例/ It had been a leaden dawn, and the rain now steadily poured down. 这是一个铅灰色的黎明，现在又开始连绵不断地下起了大雨。

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sole /səʊl/ *adj.*唯一的

/补/ *adj.*单独的，唯一的；独有的 *n.*脚底，鞋底，袜底

/搭/ from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head 从头到脚，完完全全

/拓/ solebar *n.*车架纵梁，底部过梁；soleiform *adj.*拖鞋状的；soleplate *n.*底板，床板 soleprint *n.*足底印；soleus *n.*比目鱼肌（指小腿后面的一块扁平肌肉）

/辨/ only，sole，single 和 unique 都含“单一的”、“唯一的”意思。only（常用词）唯一的（含“不会再多”之意）；sole（语气比 only 强，也较庄严）单独的（即“一类中只有这一个”）；single 一个，仅有一个；unique 独一无二，无可匹敌的。

/题/ The Food and Drug Administration classifies as a cosmetic any product whose _____ purpose is to improve a person's appearance.

A.singular B.sincere C.significant D.sole

/解/ 答案为 D。sole 唯一的（相当于 only）；singular 单数。

video /ˈvɪdɪəʊ/ *n.*录像

/补/ *n.*录像，录像机 *adj.*录像的 *vt.*制作…的录像

/题/ I didn't read the novel.I learned the story from a _____.

A.vision B.video C.note D.message

/解/ 答案为 B。video 录像；vision 幻想；note 和 message 均不合题意。

CD-ROM *n.*（只读）光盘驱动器

bewilder /bɪˈwɪldə/ *v.*令人眼花缭乱

/补/ *vt.*使迷惑，使难住

/拓/ bewilderment 迷惑；bewildering 令人困惑的

/辨/ puzzle，perplex，confuse与bewilder都含“使困惑不解”的意思。puzzle指“情况错综复杂，因而使人感到困惑不解”；perplex（较正式）除含有puzzle的意思外，还侧重“心情的困惑和行动的不决，不知如何办”；confuse指“把事物混淆或弄乱”或“由于混淆、混乱而糊涂”，语气较弱，常指暂时现象；bewilder指“由于迷惑不解或惊愕而慌乱、糊涂和不知所措”，语气比前两个词都强。

/题/ I'm _____ as to which one to buy.

A.surprised B.alarmed C.frustrated D.bewildered

/解/ 答案为D。bewilder使迷惑，使糊涂，surprise使吃惊，alarm 向…报警，使惊恐，frustrate使受挫折。

deduce /dɪˈdjuːs/ *v.*推断，推理

/搭/ deduce a conclusion from promises 从前提推出结论

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/拓/ deduction *n.*推论，演绎法；deductive *adj.*推论的，推断的

/反/ induce *vt.*归纳

/辨/ infer，deduce，conclude，judge与gather都含“推断”、“结论”、“推论”的意思。infer指“由已知的事实或信念进行推理而得出（结论）”；conclude指“由已知事实或信念预期推导出必要的结果、意见、概念等”；judge强调“对前提进行衡量和核对以作出判断”；gather（非正式用语）指“由已知的事实或言行中得出（想象、想法等）”，可与infer、conclude互换。

/题/ What did Darwin ____ from the presence of these species in the Galapagos?

A.reduce B.deduce C.produce D.seduce

/解/ 答案为B。reduce减少；deduce from从…推断；produce生产；seduce引诱。

scanty /'skæntɪ/ *adj.*不足的，贫乏的

/例/ Barney knew scantiest amount of French and not a syllable of anything else. 巴尼只懂一点点法文，其他外语一个字都不会。

The news today is scanty, but good. 今天的消息不多，不过都是好消息。

mammoth /'mæməθ/ *n.*（古生物）长毛象

tusk /tʌsk/ *n.*獠牙，长牙，象牙

nomad /'nɒmæd/ *n.*游牧民

correlate /'kɒrɪleɪt/ *v.*使相互联系

/补/ *vi.*（to, with）相关，关联

/搭/ correlate with 与…相关联

/题/ He's trying to find out if smoking ____ with lung cancer.

A.connect B.correlate C.relate D.link

/解/ 答案为B。connect, relate 都能与with连用，意为“与…有关”，但它侧重于两者的关系，link后常跟to。correlate with强调的是两事物之间的因果或依存联系。

clue /klu:/ *n.*线索

/补/ *n.*提示

/搭/ not have a clue 毫无头绪，什么也不知道；clue in [俚]向某人提供情况

/近/ hint *n.*暗示，提示，线索

/题/ The only ____ to the identity of the murderer was a half-smoked cigarette.

A.clue B.hint C.implication D.truth

/解/ 答案为 A。clue 线索（指有助于解决问题或发现真相的事实或证据，常与介词 to 连用）；hint 暗示，提示，线索（指间接的提示或细微的迹象，常与介词 of 连用，例如：There's a hint of

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summer in the air.空气中有了一点夏天的味道。）；implication 含意，暗示（指没有明确表明的意义）；truth 事实，真相。

insignificant /ˌɪnsɪgˈnɪfɪkənt/ *adj.*不重要的

/例/ Mrs.Morrison was so insignificant that no one had ever noticed what she looked like.

莫里森太太太卑微了，以至于没有人注意她长得什么样儿。

shed /ʃed/ *v.*使流出，泻

/补/ *vt.*脱落，脱去；流出，流下；发出（光等），散发；摆脱，去掉 *n.*棚屋

/近/ hut *n.*小屋，棚屋；shack *n.*小室；shanty *n.*简陋小屋，棚屋；slough *n.*泥沼，蜕的皮；腐蚀 *vt.*使陷入泥沼，使沉沦；脱落；抛弃 *vi.*在泥浆中跋涉；蜕皮，脱落

throw off（从…）扔开，去掉（伪装），摆脱掉，散发出

/题/ The light from the great central lantern overhead _____ a brightness on the women's hair and struck sparks from their jewels as they moved.

A.shined B.shielded C.shaded D.shed

/解/ 答案为D。shed 散发出；shine 照耀，闪光；shield 保护，防护；shade 遮蔽。

advent /ˈædvənt/ *n.*出现，到来，来临

/题/ With the _____ of the new chairman, the company began to prosper.

A.advent B.reach C.departure D.attendance

/解/ 答案为A。advent（重要人物、事件等的）来临，到来；reach（名词）区域，范围，河段；departure离开，出发；attendance出席，出勤。

agriculture /ˈægrɪkʌltʃə/ *n.*农业

assumption /əˈsʌmpʃən/ *n.*假定，设想

/补/ *n.*臆断；担任，承担；on the assumption that… 基于…的假定

/题/ His _____ of power was welcomed by everyone.

A.assumption B.impression C.succession D.suggestion

/解/ 答案为A。assumption of power 掌权；impression 印象，感想，压痕；succession 连续，继承；suggestion 提议，意见，暗示。

dot /dɒt/ *n.*小圆点

/补/ *n.*点 *vt.*打点于；散布于，点缀

/搭/ on the dot 准时；the year dot 很久以前

/题/ Please sign your name here on the _____ line.

A.spaced B.straightened C.stopped D.dotted

/解/ 答案为D。dotted line 虚线；dot 小点，小圆点；spaced 指被隔开；straightened 被弄直

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的；stopped 被停止的

symbol /'sɪmbəl/ *n.*符号

/补/ *n.*标志；象征

/近/ sign 符号；token 象征；纪念品；representative 代表，样本

/题/ The tree in the picture is the _____ of life and the snake is the _____ of evil.

A.symbol, sign　　B.sign, symbol

C.symbol, symbol　　D.sign, sign

/解/ 答案为 A。

engrave /ɪn'greɪv/ *v.*雕刻

/补/ *vt.*（在…上）雕刻；使铭记，使牢记

/搭/ engrave on / upon 雕刻在…上；铭记在…上

/拓/ engraver *n.*雕刻师，雕工；engraving *n.*雕刻术，雕版，雕版图

/近/ carve *v.*雕刻，切开；impress *vt.*印，盖印，留下印象；inscribe *v.*记下

stamp *n.*邮票，印花，印，图章，标志，印记　*v.*跺（脚），顿（足），压印

/题/ The episode remains sharply _____ on my mind in which the mother lost her only child.

A.activated　B.engraved　C.enlightened　D.endorsed

/解/ 答案为 B。engrave 使牢记（常用 be engraved on 句型）；activate 使活动；enlighten 启发，开导；endorse 签署。

ivory /'aɪvərɪ/ *n.*象牙制品

/补/ *n.*象牙；象牙色，乳白色

/搭/ show one's ivories [口]露出牙齿；solid ivory 头脑迟钝的人

/题/ She was attracted by her baby's beautiful _____ colored complexion.

A.irony　B.isle　C.ivory　D.irade

/解/ 答案为 A。ivory 象牙色；irony 反话，冷嘲；isle 小岛；irade（土耳其皇帝的）赦令。

phase /feɪz/ *n.*月相，天相

/补/ *n.*阶段，时期；面，方面　*vt.*分阶段实行（或计划）

/搭/ phase in 逐步引入（或采用）；phase out 逐步停止使用；out of phase with 与…不协调 in phase with 与…协调，与…同相位

/题/ Raising funds for the "Project Hope"is the second _____ of our schedule.

A.phrase　B.class　C.important　D.phase

/解/ 答案为 D。phase 阶段。

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primitive /'prɪmɪtɪv/ *adj.*原始的

/补/ *adj.*早期的；简单的，粗糙的 *n.*原（始）人，原始事物

/近/ primal *adj.*最初的，原始的；primate *n.*大主教，首席主教；primer *n.*启蒙书

/题/ In _____ society, people scarcely grew corns.Instead, they basically lived by hunting.

A.prime B.slavery C.primitive D.captalist

/解/ 答案为 C。primitive 原始的，the primitive society 原始社会。

depict /dɪ'pɪkt/ *v.*描画，描绘

/搭/ depict sb.as 把某人描述成…

/近/ characterize *vt.*表现…的特色，记得画的…性格 describe *vt.*描写，记述，形容 *vi.*描述

illustrate *vt.*举例说明，图解 *vi.*举例；picture *n.*画，图画，照片，像 *vt.*画，描绘

portray *v.*描绘；represent *vt.*表现，描绘，声称 *vi.*提出异议

/题/ The book depicts him _____ a rather unpleasant character.

A.to B.as C.for D.in

/解/ 答案为B。

Lesson 39

rough /rʌf/ *adj.*崎岖不平的

/例/ I was thinking all the way how cool and silent that road was, even if it was a little rough. 我一路在想，那条路虽说有点颠，可是多阴凉、多清静。

boulder /'bəʊldə/ *n.*大石块

pit /pɪt/ *v.*使得坑坑洼洼

/补/ *n.*地洞，坑；煤矿，矿井 *vt.*使有坑，使有凹陷

/搭/ A fall in the pit, a gain in your wit.吃一堑，长一智

dig a pit for sb.给某人设圈套，设法陷害某人

/拓/ pitman 煤矿工，煤矿工；pithead 井口

perturb /pə'tɜ:b/ *v.*使不安

/例/ The bad news perturbed her for days. 这个坏消息弄得她好几天心神不定。

underestimate /'ʌndər'estɪmeɪt/ *v.*低估

/补/ *vt.*对…估计不足 *n.*估计不足，低估

/反/ overestimate *vt.*评价过高 *n.*估计的过高，评价的过高。

/题/ We _____ the cost of materials and ended up making a loss.

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A.overestimated B.overworked C.underestimated D.underpaid

/解/ 答案为 A。overestimate 高估；overwork 工作过量；underestimate 低估；underpay 报酬过低。

swerve /swɜ:v/ *v.*急转弯

/补/ *vi.*突然转向一边 *n.*改变方向

/近/ dodge *v.*避开，躲避 *n.*[俗]诡计，躲藏

sidestep *n.*横跨的一步 *vt.*横跨一步躲闪，回避（困难） *vi.*回避问题，躲避打击

/题/ The lorry _____ sharply to avoid the child.

A.swerved B.shifted C.altered D.varied

/解/ 答案为 A。swerve 突然转向；shift 替换，转移；alter 改变；vary 改变，变更。

scoop /sku:p/ *v.*挖出

/补/ *n.*勺子，圆形小勺，小铲；一勺的量；抢先报道的新闻，独家新闻 *vt.*用勺舀；抢先报道

/搭/ scoop in 赚钱

/题/ The cook _____ some sugar out of the bag and mixed it with flour.

A.scoped B.scooped C.scorched D.scoffed

/解/ 答案为 B。scoop 用勺取出（其后常跟 up, out 或 out of）；scope（名词）（问题、课题等的）范围；scorch 烧焦，烤焦；scoff 嘲笑。

hammer /'hæmə/ *v.*（用锤）击打，锤打

/补/ *n.*锤，榔头 *v.*锤击，敲打

/搭/ hammer away at 努力做

hammer out 竭力想出（解决办法等）

/题/ I've been trying to _____ them the importance of writing clearly.

A.hammar into B.hammar out C.hammar at D.hammar away at

/解/ 答案为 A。hammar sth.into sb.反复向某人解释某事；hammar out sth.推敲出某事；hammar sth.out 把某物敲出来；hammar away at sth.一直从事某事，一直干某事。

ominously /'ɒmɪnəslɪ/ *adv.*有预兆地，不祥地

/例/ The rain was beating ominously on the window.

雨点敲打着窗户，像有什么不祥之兆似的。

So ominously did the stranger knock at the door that one could hear the disaster in the air. 那个陌生人的敲门声充满了凶兆，好像听听就能听出灾祸似的。

rip /rɪp/ *v.*划破，撕，扯

/补/ *v.*扯破，撕坏 *n.*裂口，裂缝

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/搭/ let rip 使全速前进

/辨/ tear、rip 与 rend 都含“撕”、“扯”的意思。tear 指“撕开或撕裂，并留有不平的边缘”；rip 指“在连接处用力撕或扯”；rend（文学用语）指“以强力使分开”。

/题/ She _____ the letter up angrily.

A.rippled B.ripped C.ripened D.mended

/解/ 答案为 B。ripple 使某物起伏；rip 撕裂，拉破；ripen 使某物成熟；mend 修理

zigzag /ˈzɪgzæg/ *n.*“之”字形

shallow /ˈʃæləu/ *adj.*浅的

/补/ *adj.*浅薄的；*n.*[常 *pl.*]浅滩，浅水处

/近/ simple *adj.*简单的，简易的；朴素的，简朴的；天真的，率直的；无经验的，易受骗的

/题/ The swimming-pool is quite _____ so that small children can bathe there quite safely.

A.horizontal B.flat C.lowly D.shallow

/解/ 答案为 D。shallow 浅的；lowly 地位低下的。

grind /graɪnd/ *v.*摩擦，磨

/补/ *vt.*磨碎，碾碎；（down）折磨，压迫 *vi.*摩擦得吱吱作响 *n.*苦差事，苦活儿

/搭/ grind out 生拼硬凑地写出

/近/ crumble *v.*弄碎，粉碎，崩溃 *n.*面包屑

crush *vt.*压碎，碾碎，压服，压垮，粉碎，（使）变形

/题/ Flour is made from _____ grain.

A.crushing B.cracking C.grinding D.crashing

/解/ 答案为 C。grind 磨、磨碎；crush 压坏、压伤；crack 开裂、爆裂、裂开；crash 碰撞、撞击。

petrol /ˈpetrəl/ *n.*汽油

/题/ Our car is running short of _____, we must immediately find a gas station.

A.gas B.petrol C.petroleum D.oil

/解/ 答案为 B。petrol 汽油，petroleum *n.*石油。

stretch /stretʃ/ *n.*一大片（平地或水）

obstacle /ˈɒbstəkl/ *n.*障碍

/补/ *n.*障碍（物），妨碍

/搭/ throw obstacles in one's way 妨害、阻碍某人

/辨/ obstacle、impediment、obstruction 和 hindrance 都含“阻碍”、“障碍物”的意思。obstacle 阻碍前进的东西或状况；impediment 妨碍正常活动而使前进受阻的事（特指“口吃”）；

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obstruction 阻碍整个通道的阻塞物；hindrance 阻碍事物前进的人或物。

/题/ We have still tremendous _____ to overcome before we can achieve our goal.

A.objects B.objections C.obstacles D.obligations

/解/ 答案为 C。obstacle 与 barrier 近义，“障碍，阻碍，妨碍”。

clump /klʌmp/ *n.*丛，簇

fissure /'fiʃə/ *n.*（石，地的）深缝

renew /rɪ'nju:/ *v.*重复；更新

/补/ *v.*重新开始，继续；（使）恢复；延长（…的）有效期

/题/ In the morning, the enemy _____ their attack though they failed in their offense yesterday.

A.launched B.made C.renewed D.prepared

/解/ 答案为 C。发动进攻常说 launch an attack，但下文说昨天敌人进攻失败，说明今天是再次进攻，所以用 renew 更准确。

pleading /'pli:dɪŋ/ *n.*恳求

/例/ All the pleadings were brushed aside. 所有的恳求都被置之不理。

He seems to relent a moment at their pleading. 在他们的恳求下，有那么一会儿，他似乎心软了一下。

gear /gɪə/ *n.*（汽车）排档

/补/ *n.*齿轮，传动装置，（排）挡；（从事某项活动所需的）用具，设备，衣服

*vt.*使适应，使适合

/搭/ gear…to 使…适应于；be geared to 适应于；gear up（使）准备好，（使）作好安排

/辨/ outfit *n.*用具，配备，机构，全套装配 *vt.*配备，装备 *vi.*得到装备

rig *n.*索具装备，钻探设备，钻探平台，钻塔 *v.*装上索具，配备，装配

wheel *n.*轮，车轮，轮子

/题/ To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must _____ the qualities and varieties of products we make to the world-market demand.

A.improve B.enhance C.guarantee D.gear

/解/ 答案为 D。题意为：要想在国与国之间激烈的贸易竞争中求生存，我们必须使我们生产的产品的质量和品种适应世界市场的需要。gear...to 使…适应；improve 改善，改良；enhance 增加，提高；guarantee 保证，担保。

astride /əs'traɪd/ *prep.*骑，跨

crack /kræk/ *n.*缝隙

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/补/ *v.*（使）破裂，（使）裂开；（使）噼啪地响，（使）发出爆裂声；打、击、撞

*n.*裂缝，缝隙；噼啪声，破裂声

/搭/ crack down 对…采取严厉措施，镇压；crack up（精神）崩溃

/拓/ cracking *n.*破裂，裂化；crackle *n.*劈啪响，裂纹 *vi.*（使）发劈啪声

crackled *adj.*有裂痕的，有脆皮的；crackless *adj.*无裂痕的

/近/ bang *n.*重击，突然巨响 *v.*发巨响，重击

split *v.*劈开，裂开，分裂 *n.*裂开，裂口，裂痕

/题/ The boiling water _____ the glass.

A.crushed B.cracked C.smashed D.shattered

/解/ 答案为 B。crack 裂开，常伴有响声，但未成碎片；crush 主要指压碎、压垮，强调大的外力影响下把物体挤压变形而破裂，这句中开水并非挤压，而是烫裂；smash 指打碎、粉碎；shatter 指坏成碎片，微粒向四下散开，也指粉碎。

halt /hɔ:lt/ *n.*停

/补/ *n.*停住，停止，暂停 *v.*（使）停住，（使）停止

/搭/ grind to a halt [口]慢慢停了下来

/拓/ halter *n.*缰绳，（马）笼头；halterbreak *v.*使小马带惯笼头；haltere *n.*= halter

halting *adj.*跛的，犹豫的，蹒跚的

/辨/ cease *v.*停止，终了；end *n.*末端，尽头，结束，目标，限度，梢，末端，死亡，*v.*结束，终结，终止；stop *n.*停止，车站，逗留，障碍，风琴的音栓，填塞 *vi.*停止，被塞住 *vt.*塞住，堵塞，阻止，击落，断绝，终止，难倒

/题/ Work _____ when the machine broke down.

A.brought to a halt B.came to a halt

C.called a halt D.had a halt

/解/ 答案为 B。come to a halt 停止，停下来（主语通常是物体或事情）；bring sth.to a halt 使某事停止（主语通常是人）；call a halt 使停止，中止（主语一般是人）。

dashboard /'dæʃ,bɔ:d/ *n.*（汽车上的）仪表盘

/例/ He took a close look at the dashboard and stopped the car carefully.

他仔细看了看仪表板，小心地把车停了下来。

Lesson 40

hoax /həuks/ *n.*骗局，戏弄

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/例/ The bomb threat turned out to be a hoax. 炸弹的恐吓原来是个骗局。

I can see through whatever hoax he chooses to stage. 他不管玩什么鬼把戏我都能看穿。

deception /dɪ'sepʃn/ *n.*欺骗，骗局

/例/ The company spread false information as a deception to mislead investors. 公司散布假信息，借以制造假象，误导投资者。

self-respecting /selfrɪs'pektɪŋ/ *adj.*自重的，自尊的

indulge /ɪn'dʌldʒ/ *v.*使沉迷；享受

/补/ *vt.*使（自己）沉溺于，满足（自己的欲望等）；纵容，迁就

vi.（in）沉溺，纵容自己，肆意从事

/搭/ be indulged in 沉迷于

/近/ coddle *vt.*娇养，溺爱，用文火煮 *n.*娇生惯养的人，身体虚弱的人；favor *n.*好感，宠爱，关切，喜爱 *vt.*支持，赞成，照顾；gratify *vt.*使满足；pamper *v.*纵容

spoil *vt.*损坏，搞糟，宠坏，溺爱 *vi.*扰乱

/题/ On weekends my grandma usually _____ a glass of wine.

A.subscribes to　　B.engages in

C.hangs on　　D.indulges in

/解/ 答案为 D。subscribe to 捐助，订阅；engage in 从事，忙于；hang on sth.专注于…，视…而定；indulge in 让自己尽情享受…

pneumatic /njʊ(:)'mætɪk/ *adj.*气动的

drill /drɪl/ *n.*钻

silly /'sɪlɪ/ *adj.*无意义的，无聊的

/例/ Never have I heard such a silly story. 我从来没有听到过这么无聊的故事。

In truth, such criticism is often silly. 事实上，这种批评往往很无聊。

advanced /əd'vɑ:nst/ *adj.*超前的，先进的

/补/ *adj.*高级的，高等的；年迈的，后阶段的

/搭/ take advantage of 利用，占…的便宜；to advantage 有利地，使优点突出地；have（gain, get）an advantage over 比…有利；be of advantage to 有利于（to 作介词，后跟名词）

/拓/ advance *n.*前时，提升 *v.*前进；advancement *n.*前进，进步

advantage *n.*优点，有利条件，有利因素；利益，好处

/记/ elementary 初级的；intermediate 中级的；advanced 高级的

/辨/ make use of 与 take advantage of

make use of “利用”，指很好地使用，别无他意；take advantage of “利用，趁…之机”，

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指为了自己的利益而对某人（事）加以利用，常用作贬义。

/题/ She will take a(n) _____ class in English.

A.proceeded B.advanced C.progress D.active

/解/ 答案为B。advanced 向一定的目标或目的行进；proceeded 从某一暂停点继续向目标前进；progress 是名词，常用于抽象事物，指稳定的、经常的进步；active 积极的。

archway /ˈɑːtʃweɪ/ *n.*拱形门楼

remonstrate /rɪˈmɒnstreɪt/ *v.*规劝，告诫

/例/ She opened her mouth as if to remonstrate. 她张了张嘴，仿佛是想劝两句。

Mrs.Percy had remonstrated with him about it. 这件事珀西夫人劝过他的。

ironically /aɪˈrɒnɪkəlɪ/ *adv.*讽刺地

/补/ *adv.*具有讽刺意味地；嘲讽地，挖苦地

/题/ The impulse to assert himself has enabled him to survive in a dangerous world, but, _____, he is now likely to destroy himself unless a good way of expressing aggression can be found.

A.generally B.strictly speaking C.in addition D.ironically

/解/ 答案为D。ironically 具有讽刺意味地；generally 总的说来；strictly speaking 严格地说；in addition 并且。

permission /pə(ː)ˈmɪʃən/ *n.*许可

/补/ *n.*允许，准许

/搭/ with sb.'s permission 在某人同意的情况下；without permission 未经许可

/拓/ permissive *adj.*许可的；permissively *adv.*许可地，自由地；permissibility *n.*允许，容许性 permissibly *adv.*得到许可地，获准地；permissivism *n.*放纵主义，极端自由主义

/辨/ prohibition *n.*禁止，阻止

/题/ The Fosters believe so firmly in family equality that they never go to visit their friends without their children's _____.

A.allowance B.permit C.concession D.permission

/解/ 答案为D。permission 允许；allowance 津贴，补助；permit（名词）许可证，（动词）许可；concession 让步。

grant /grɑːnt/ *v.*同意，准予

/补/ *n.*拨款，授予物 *vt.*授予

/搭/ granting that 假定…，如：Granting that you are telling the truth, can you prove it? take...for granted 认为…想当然（一般用做形式宾语，引导的宾语从句后置），如：I took it

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for granted that he knew me.

/拓/ grantee *n.*受让人，受颁赠者；grantor *n.*授予者，让渡人

grantsman *n.*精于（为研究工作等从基金会或赞助人处）获得捐款者

grantsmanship *n.*（为研究工作等从基金会或赞助人处）获得捐款的本领

/近/ admit *v.*容许，承认，接纳；allow *vt.*允许，承认；award *n.*奖，奖品，授予，判给

consent *vi.*同意，赞成，答应 *n.*同意，赞成，允诺

/题/ The request was _____ by the collegee committee that he could go where he was most needed.

A.got B.gained C.given D.granted

/解/ 答案为 D。grant 同意，准予。其他选项均不符合句意。

Lesson 41

illusion /ɪˈluːʒən/ *n.*幻想，错觉

/补/ *n.*错误的观念；幻觉，假象

/搭/ be under the illusion（与 that 从句连用）错误地相信

/拓/ illusional *adj.*错觉的，幻影的；illusioned *adj.*充满幻想的，受幻觉影响的，虚妄的

illusionism *n.*迷妄论，幻想说；illusionist *n.*魔术师

/近/ delusion *n.*错觉

/题/ Her ruddy complexion gave him a(n) _____ of bashfulness.

A.illusion B.image C.imagination D.dream

/解/ 答案为 A。illusion 错觉，幻觉（常见搭配 have an illusion about sth.对某事抱有幻想，be under no illusion about sth.对某事不抱幻想）；image 形象；imagination 想象；dream 梦。

pastoral /ˈpɑːstərəl/ *adj.*田园的

breed /briːd/ *v.*培育

/补/ *n.*种，品种 *vi.*繁殖，产仔 *vt.*饲养，繁殖；养育；酿成，产生

/搭/ breed in and in 近亲交配繁殖

/近/ cultivate *vt.*培养，耕作

produce *n.*产物，农产品 *vt.*提出，出示，生产，制造，

/题/ Flies in foodshops _____ disease.

A.arise B.arose C.breed D.arouse

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/解/ 答案为C。breed 产生，造成，惹起；arise 出现，发生；arose 是 arise 的过去式；arouse 唤醒，唤起，引起。

rapture /ˈræptʃə/ *n.*欣喜

/例/ I have read *The Story of the Stone* a thousand times, every time with new raptures.
《石头记》我读了一千遍了，读一遍，欢喜一遍。
The young folks were in raptures. 年轻人个个欣喜若狂。

extol /ɪksˈtɒl/ *v.*赞美，颂扬

/例/ It is the humor of many people to extol the virtues of their forefathers. 很多人天生喜欢夸祖宗的美德。

superior /sjuːˈpɪərɪə/ *adj.*优越的

/补/ *adj.*上级的，（在职位、地位等方面）较高的；（to）较好的，优于…的；优良的，卓越的；有优越感的，高傲的 *n.*上级，长官

/搭/ rise superior to 超越…，不为…所影响

/近/ better *adj.*较好的，更好的，更多的，更佳的；higher *adj.*更高的

/题/ The reason why the company is successful is due to the fact that they produce ____ materials.
A.superior B.expensive C.quantity D.a lot of

/解/ 答案为A。superior 质好的；expensive 昂贵的，expensive materials 是正确的表达方式，但不符合题意；quantity 数量，此题也可以用 quality；a lot of 许多的。superior 通常与 to 搭配使用，表示“比…更好”，如 My watch is superior to all the other watches displayed.我的表比其他任何展出来的表都要好。

cockcrow /ˈkɒkkrəʊ/ *n.*鸡叫

twitter /ˈtwɪtə/ *v.*（鸟）吱吱叫，唧唧喳喳叫

/例/ The birds were hopping and twittering among the bushes.
小鸟在树丛中跳来跳去，叽叽喳喳。

glint /glɪnt/ *v.*闪烁

/例/ The tall Gothic windows glinted in the sinking sun. 高大的哥特式窗户在夕阳的照耀下闪闪发光。
Leo's eyes glinted with delight. 列奥的眼睛高兴得闪闪发光。

pasture /ˈpɑːstʃə/ *n.*牧场

/补/ *vt.*放牧

/记/ past[喂食]+ure[名词后缀]

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/拓/ pasturable *adj.*适于作牧场的；pasturage *n.*放牧；pasturelaנd *n.*牧草地，牧场

/近/ grassland *n.*牧草地，草原；meadow *n.*草地，牧场

/题/ After school, boys are always ____ their sheep on the village common.

A.driving B.riding C.leading D.pasturing

/解/ 答案为 D。pasture（名词）草场，牧场，（动词）放牧。

idyllic /aɪˈdɪlɪk/ *adj.*田园诗的

virtually /ˈvɜːtjʊəlɪ/ *adv.*几乎，差不多

/补/ *adv.*实际上，事实上

/拓/ virtual *adj.*虚的，实质的，有效的，事实上的

/题/ When the holiday visitors have gone, the hotel is ____ empty.

A.scarcely B.virtually C.properly D.moreover

/解/ 答案为 B。virtually 实际上；scarcely 几乎不；properly 适当的；moreover 而且。

dubious /ˈdjuːbjəs/ *adj.*可疑的，怀疑的

/补/ *adj.*犹豫不决的，无把握的；有问题的，靠不住的

/搭/ be dubious about 对…感到怀疑

/近/ doubtful *adj.*可疑的，不确的，疑心的；questionable *adj.*可疑的

uncertain *adj.*无常的，不确定的，不可预测的，靠不住的

/题/ I'm still ____ about that plan.

A.doubt B.dubious C.dual D.dreadful

/解/ 答案为 B。doubt 怀疑（时态不对）；dual 双重的；dreadful 可怕的。

privilege /ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.*好处，特权

/补/ *n.*优惠

/辨/ freedom *n.*自由，自主，直率，特权；liberty *n.*自由，特权，随意；冒失，冒昧，失礼

advantage *n.*优势，有利情况

/题/ Only guests of the hotel enjoy the ____ of bowling on the 9th floor.

A.favor B.possibility C.privilege D.advantage

/解/ 答案为 C。privilege 特权，特许，优惠

misery /ˈmɪzərɪ/ *n.*苦难

/补/ *n.*痛苦，苦恼；悲惨的的境遇，贫苦

/搭/ have a misery 患病

/拓/ miserly *adj.*小气的，吝啬的；miserable *adj.*可怜的，悲惨的，粗劣的

/题/ Her baby died and, to add to her ____, her husband left her soon.

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A.agony B.torture C.misery D.discomfort

/解/ 答案为 C。misery 痛苦，苦难（着重指身体上、精神上、感情上的较长时间的痛苦）；agony 和 torture 通常指肉体上的剧烈惨痛，死亡的痛苦挣扎，酷刑；discomfort 不舒服，不适。

acquaintance /ə'kweɪntəns/ *n.*熟人

/补/ *n.*相识的人；认识，相识，了解

/搭/ a passing acquaintance with 对…肤浅的了解

drop / cut sb.'s acquaintance（= cut an acquaintance with sb.）和某人绝交

/拓/ acquaintanceship *n.*相识，相熟；acquaint *vt.*使熟知，通知

acquainted *adj.*有知识的，知晓的

/题/ She is only a(an) ____, not a friend of mine.

A.acquaintance B.familiarity C.announcement D.family

/解/ 答案为 A。acquaintance 用于人时，常指与他人的一般性接触或认识；familiarity 常指与人交往很深，彼此间无拘无束；announcement 通告，通知；family 家庭。

treat /tri:t/ *n.*难得的乐事，享受

/例/ He never took more than two slices of bread and butter to eat in the pit, so an apple or an orange was a treat to him. 他在井下最多吃两片黄油面包，因此有个苹果或者橘子对他来说是件难得的高兴事。

I would let the clever ones learn Latin as an honor and Greek as a treat. 我要让那些聪明的孩子学拉丁文和希腊文，拉丁文作为荣誉，希腊文作为奖赏。

dweller /'dwelə/ *n.*居住者

stagger /'stægə/ *v.*摇晃，蹒跚

/补/ *vt.*使吃惊；使错开，使交错 *n.*蹒跚，踉跄

/题/ Although badly hurt, she ____ to a phone.

A.migrated B.staggered C.strolled D.strode

/解/ 答案为 B。stagger 蹒跚，摇晃；migrate 迁徙，移居；stroll 闲逛，漫步；stride（strode, stridden）迈大步走。

exotic /ɪg'zɒtɪk/ *adj.*异乎寻常的，外来的

/补/ *adj.*奇异的，外（国）来的，异国情调的

/拓/ exotica *n.*[*pl.*]异族事物，新奇事物；exoticism *n.*异国情调，异国风味，对外国事物的兴趣

/近/ foreign *adj.*外国的，外交的，外国产的，外来的

/题/ If you had gone to the flower show with me yesterday, you would have seen many ____ flowers from other countries.

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A.ethnic B.cynical C.decimal D.exotic

/解/ 答案为 D。exotic 奇异的，从外（国）来的；ethnic 异族的；cynical 愤世嫉俗的；decimal 地位的。

glow /gləu/ *n.*白炽光

/补/ *n.*光亮，光辉；脸红，（身体）发热；激情 *vi.*灼热，发光；（脸）红，（身体）发热

/搭/ all of a glow（= in a glow）[口]热烘烘，红彤彤

/记/ afterglow 晚霞

/题/ The night of the Hongkong's Return was like a festival night.Colored lights _____.

A.slowed B.glowed C.growed D.rowed

/解/ 答案为 B。题意：香港回归的夜晚就像节日一般灯火辉煌。glow 发光；slow 减缓，放慢；grow 生长；row 划船。

descend /dɪ'send/ *v.*下落，降临

/例/ Independence had descended like a hurricane on the unprepared country. 独立像飓风一样突然降临到这个还没有做好准备的国家。

Something frightful was about to descend on him. 可怕的灾祸就要降临到他头上了。

tuck /tʌk/ *v.*缩进，隐藏

/补/ *vt.*把（衬衫、餐巾等）的边塞到下面；把…夹入，把…藏入；*n.*（衣服等的）褶，裥

/搭/ tuck away 把…隐没在，把…藏起来；大吃；tuck in 痛快地吃；给…盖好被子；把…塞好 tuck up 给…盖好被子

/题/ He _____ up his shirt-sleeves while doing the washing-up.

A.tucked B.folded C.covered D.hung

/解/ 答案为 A。tuck sth.up/in 把…的端部或边缘卷起，掖好。

obstinately /'ɒbstɪnɪt/ *adv.*固执地，顽固地

/例/ He obstinately believed somehow he could make things right. 他固执地认为他总归有办法把事情摆平。

Obstinately he clung to his choice. 他固执地坚持他的选择。

Lesson 42

caveman /'keɪvmæn/ *n.*（远古）洞穴人

pot-holing 洞穴探险，洞穴探险运动

solitude /'sɒlɪtju:d/ *n.*孤独，寂寞

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/补/ *n.*单独，独居，隐居

/记/ soli[独唱]+tude[名词后缀]

/题/ She enjoys the _____ of her own flat, and will not live with her parents.

A.londliness　　B.solitude

C.solitary　　D.detachment

/解/ 答案为 B。solitude 独居；loneliness 孤独；solitary 隐士；detachment 分离，超脱。

lure /ljʊə/ *v.*引诱，诱惑

/补/ *vt.*吸引 *n.*吸引力，诱惑物；诱饵，鱼饵

/搭/ bring sb.to his/the lure 引某人上钩

/辨/ attract *vt.*吸引 *vi.*有吸引力，引起注意；draw on 戴上，吸收，利用，引诱，向…提取，招来，临近；entice *v.*诱惑，诱使；seduce *v.*诱使

tempt *vt.*诱惑，引诱，吸引，使感兴趣，考验，试探

/题/ Nobody can resist the _____ of the big city.

A.lunar　B.lunge　C.lure　D.lung

/解/ 答案为 C。lure 诱惑力；lunar（形容词）月亮的；lunge 突然向前的动作；lung 肺。

pot-holer 洞穴探险者

rambler /'ræmblə/ *n.*漫步者，散步者

/例/ Few people can afford to be ramblers. 很少有人做得起漫游者。

Yoyo loves ramblers , himself being one of the chiefest. 悠悠喜欢优游自在的人，他自己就是其中的中坚。

undertaking /ˌʌndə'teɪkɪŋ/ *n.*任务，工作

/例/ Myrtle is not one to waste time in any undertaking.

默特尔是一个不会为任何工作浪费时间的人。

This is a difficult but glorious undertaking. 这是一项光荣而艰巨的任务。

foresight /'fɔːsaɪt/ *n.*预见；深谋远虑

/例/ Fortunately we had the foresight to bring some canned food.

幸好我们有先见之明，带了几个罐头。

Bright is always boasting about his foresight.There he goes again!

布赖特老是吹嘘他的先见之明。喏，那不是又来了！

foretell /fɔː'tel/ *v.*预言

/例/ The religious leader foretold the arrival of an age of peace. 这位宗教领袖预言一个和平时代将会到来。

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Is life still worth living if everything can be foretold? 假如每件事情都能被预见的话，人生还有什么意思呢？

Grenoble *n.*格里诺布尔

chasm /'kæzəm/ *n.*断层，裂口，陷坑

flaw /flɔ:/ *n.*小裂缝；缺点，瑕疵

/辨/ blemish *n.*污点，缺点，瑕疵；*vt.*弄脏，玷污，损害；defect *n.*过失，缺点；fault *n.*过错，缺点，故障，毛病 *vt.*挑剔 *vi.*弄错；weakness *n.*虚弱，软弱，弱点，缺点

/搭/ tragic flaw 悲剧性的缺陷

/题/ The statue would be perfect but for a few small ____ in its base.

A.mistakes B.weaknesses C.flaws D.errors

/解/ 答案为C。mistake 错误，语气不如error重；weakness 弱点；flaw 瑕疵，（使事物不够完善的）小缺陷；error 语意略重，且还可指道德上的过失。

distinguish /dɪs'tɪŋgwɪʃ/ *vt.*使杰出，使著名

/补/ *vt.*区分，辨别；看清，听出；（oneself）使杰出，使扬名

/搭/ distinguish from 辨别出…与…；distinguish oneself 出名，扬名

be distinguished by 以…为特征；be distinguished for 以…而著名

/记/ distinguished 著名的

/题/ People who can't ____ colours are said to be colour-blind.

A.separate B.distinct C.distinguish D.divide

/解/ 答案为C。distinguish 区别，区分；separate 分离，分开；distinct 清楚的，明显的；divide 划分，隔开

wade /weɪd/ *v.*涉水

/补/ *vi.*跋涉

/搭/ wade through 艰难地通过，费力地作完

/题/ Can we ____ through the brook?

A.waddle B.wade C.cross D.lumber

/解/ 答案为B。wade 涉水，跋涉；waddle 摇摆地行走；cross 穿过；lumber 乱堆。

waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ *n.*瀑布

gear /gɪə/ *n.*（汽车）排档

inflatable /ɪn'fleɪtəbl/ *adj.*可充气的

/搭/ inflatable raft 充气救生筏；inflatable life-jacket 充气救生衣

rubble /'rʌbl/ *n.*碎瓦，瓦块

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insistent /ɪnˈsɪstənt/ *adj.*连续的，不断的

/例/ The insistent flowing of the fountain seemed to be the symbol of the passing of time. 喷泉不停地流着，仿佛是时光流逝的象征。

The baby's insistent cries almost broke his heart. 孩子不停地哭叫，差点没把他心疼死。

boom /bu:m/ *v.*轰响

/补/ *n.*（营业等的）激增，（经济等的）繁荣，迅速发展；隆隆声，嗡嗡声

*vi.*激增，繁荣，迅速发展；发出隆隆声

/搭/ boom out 发出低沉的声音，以低沉的声音说出

/拓/ booming *adj.*急速发展的；boomlet *n.*[美]小景气，略为繁荣；boomtown *n.*新兴都市

/近/ flourish *vi.*繁荣，茂盛，活跃 *vt.*挥动，夸耀 *n.*茂盛，兴旺

thrive *v.*兴旺，繁荣，茁壮成长，旺盛

/题/ The ship _____ out its warning.

A.cried B.boomed C.sent D.bloomed

/解/ 答案为B。cry out（人）喊出；send out（从一中心点向四周）散出，发出；bloom 开花，繁荣兴旺。

waterspout /ˈwɔ:təspaʊt/ *n.*强大的水柱

cleft /kleft/ *n.*裂隙，开口

cavern /ˈkævən/ *n.*大洞穴

/例/ We stood in the cavern and shined a flashlight on its high ceiling. 我们站在大山洞里，用手电照在高高的顶上。

stalagmite /ˈstæləgmaɪt/ *n.*石笋

stalactite /ˈstæləktaɪt/ *n.*钟乳石

limestone /ˈlaɪmstəʊn/ *n.*石灰石

glisten /glɪsn/ *v.*闪烁

/补/ *vi.*（光洁或湿润表面等）闪闪发光，闪闪发亮

/拓/ glisteningly *adv.*闪烁地；glister *n.*[古]灿烂，光辉

/近/ glimmer *v.*闪烁 *n.*闪光；glitter *vi.*闪闪发光，闪烁，闪光 *n.*闪光；shine *vi.*照耀，发光 *vt.*擦亮 *n.*光泽，光亮；sparkle *v.*发火花，（使）闪耀 *n.*火花，闪光，光彩，活力；twinkle *v.*闪烁，闪耀，（使）闪光 *n.*闪烁，发光，牛眼

/题/ The diamonds were _____ under the sunlight.

A.glistening B.sparkling C.gleaming D.flaring

/解/ 答案为A。glisten 闪闪发亮（指物体因表面光洁或湿润而发光）；sparkle 闪动（多指反

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射出来的不稳定但明亮的闪光）；gleam 微弱的闪光；flare（火焰）闪耀。

eerie /ˈɪərɪ/ *adj.*引起恐惧的，可怕的

dome /dəʊm/ *n.*穹窿，圆顶

/题/ The stars are brilliant, studding a black _____.

A.universe B.weather C.world D.dome

/解/ 答案为 D。dome 苍穹；universe 宇宙（指包含 dome 的所有的东西）；weather 天气；world 世界（指我们生存的空间，或有生命存在的星体）。

Lesson 43

insure /ɪnˈʃʊə/ *v.*投保

/补/ *vt.*给…保险；保证，确保

/搭/ insure against 投保…险；使免受

/近/ assure *vt.*断然地说，确告；保证，担保；certify *v.*证明，保证

/题/ I have had my life _____.

A.insured B.secured C.assured D.ensured

/解/ 答案为 A。insure 为…保险；secure 使…安全；assure 使…相信；ensure 保证，保护。

fete /feɪt/ *n.*游园会

/例/ Our village is holding a fete to raise funds for the building of the new hall. 我们村里准备举行一次游园会，以筹集经费建造礼堂。

A large fete was given in honor of the ambassador. 为大使举办了一次盛大的游园会。

admittedly /ədˈmɪtɪdlɪ/ *adv.*公认的

/例/ Admittedly he is the best player in the team, but he is not the most beloved. 的确，他是最好的球员，可不是大家最喜欢的。

purchase /ˈpɜːtʃəs/ *v.*买

/补/ *n.*购买，购买的物品

/近/ buy *v.*买 *n.*购买，买卖；shop *n.*商店，店铺 *vi.*买东西，购货

/题/ The bank has _____ some property on which to construct a new building.

A.paid B.picked up C.purchased D.invested

/解/ 答案为 C。purchase 购买；invest 投资。

annual /ˈænjʊəl/ *adj.*一年一度的

/补/ *adj.*每年的，年度的，一年一次的 *n.*年报，年刊，年鉴；一年生的植物

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/记/ anniversary 周年纪念；daily 日刊；monthly 月刊；weekly 周刊；quarterly 季刊；yearly（annual）年刊

/题/ Floods cause billions of dollars worth of property damage _____.

A.relatively B.actually C.annually D.comparatively

/解/ 答案为 C。relatively 相对地，比较地；actually 实际上；annually 每年；comparatively 相对地，相比较地。

teenager /'tiːnˌeɪdʒə/ *n.*（13 岁至 19 岁的）青少年

capsize /kæp'saɪz/ *v.*（船）翻

/例/ On the return voyage the yacht capsized in a sudden squall. 在返航途中游艇被突然袭来的狂风暴雨所倾覆。

The boat capsized, and three passengers were drowned. 船翻了，三个乘客淹死了。

shiver /'ʃɪvə/ *v.*打颤，发抖

/补/ *n.*战栗，发抖

/搭/ give sb.the（cold）shivers [口]使人不寒而栗，令人毛骨悚然

/辨/ shake、tremble、quake、quiver 和 shiver 都含“颤动”、“摇动”的意思。shake（常用词）上下来回短促而急速地摇动，tremble（由于恐惧、悲忿、兴奋等情绪或因寒冷、疲劳等引起）无意识地颤抖；quake（可与 tremble 换用，但较为正式）强烈地颤动；quiver 轻微而急速地颤动、摇动；shiver（由于寒冷、恐惧或生病而）发抖。

/题/ After swimming in cold water, she began to _____.

A.freeze B.shiver C.contract D.sweat

/解/ 答案为 B。shiver 战栗；contract 使缩短。

dive /daɪv/ *v.*（头向下）跳水

/补/ *vi.*潜水；俯冲，扑

/搭/ make a dive for 向…冲去

/近/ plunge *n.*跳进，投入 *vi.*投入，跳进，陷入 *vt.*使投入，使插入，使陷入

/题/ He _____ from the bridge and rescued the drowning child.

A.dived B.died C.divide D.divine

/解/ 答案为 A。dive 跳水，往下跳；die 死亡，死去；divide 分开，分割；divine 神的，神圣的。

haul /hɔːl/ *v.*拖曳

/补/ *vt.*（用力）拖，拉；（用车等）拖运，运送 *n.*拖，拉，拖运；一次获得的数量

/搭/ short haul 短途旅行/运输；短时间

/拓/ haulage *n.*拖运；hauler *n.*运输业者，搬运工；haulier *n.*拖曳者，货运马车夫

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/近/ drag *v.*拖，拖曳，缓慢而费力地行动 *n.*拖拉

draw *v.*拉，曳，牵 *vt.*汲取，领取，提取 *vi.*向…移动，挨近

pull *v.*拉，拖，拔 *n.*拉，拖，拉力，牵引力

tow *n.*拖，拖曳所用之绳 *vt.*拖，曳，牵引 *vi.*拖行，被拖带

/题/ They hauled ____ the enemy's flag when they captured the city.

A.off B.up C.away D.down

/解/ 答案为D。haul off 俚语，举手（准备打）；haul up 拉上来，押解到法庭；haul away 拖，拉；haul down 拉下来，haul down the flag 作为固定短语时，指降旗。

hawser /'hɔ:zə/ *n.*粗缆绳

rim /rɪm/ *n.*（圆形物品的）外沿，边

/补/ *vt.*环绕（圆形或环形物的）边缘

/搭/ on the rims [美俚]以最低限度必不可少的钱财（经营企业、旅行等）；在贫困边缘；以最低廉的价格

/拓/ rimless *adj.*无边的；rimmed *adj.*有边缘的，有框的

/题/ Mountains ____ the valley.

A.rimmed B.revolved C.resolved D.round

/解/ 答案为A。rim 环绕…的边缘；绕…旋转；resolve 决心，解决；revolve 旋转，自转；round 围绕着。

winch /wɪntʃ/ *n.*绞车（带有绞盘的车）

premium /'prɪmjəm/ *n.*保险费

/补/ *n.*（投保人向保险公司支付的）保险金；额外费用，加付款；奖品，赠品，额外津贴

*adj.*高级的，优质的；售价高的

/搭/ at a premium 奇缺的，难得的；以超过一般的价格，以高价

put/place a premium on 高度评价，重视

/辨/ discount *n.*折扣

/题/ Space is ____ a premium in this building.

A.at B.on C.for D.with

/解/ 答案为A。at a premium（固定用法）因稀少或难得而较之一般昂贵或宝贵。

recover /rɪ'kʌvə/ *v.*使…得到补偿，弥补

agonizing *adj.*精神紧张的，提心吊胆的

/例/ He made the agonizing decision at the eleventh hour.

他在最后一刻作出了痛苦的决定。

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The penalty kick was agonizing to the goal-keeper. 点球对守门员来说简直是酷刑。

perch /pɜːtʃ/ *v.*处于（高处）

/补/ *n.*（鸟类的）栖息处，栖枝，栖水；高处，较高的位置；鲈鱼 *vi.*（鸟）飞落，暂栖，停留；（在较高处或物体边缘）坐着 *vt.*把…置于较高或危险处

/搭/ come off one's perch 没落，失势；放下…臭架子，不再骄傲自大

/近/ sit *v.*（使）就座，（使）坐

/题/ He was forced to _____ his car on the edge of the cliffs.

A.perch B.peach C.peal D.pearl

/解/ 答案为 A。perch 把…置于较高或危险处；peach（名词）桃子；peal 使鸣响；pearl（名词）珍珠。

precariously /prɪˈkeərɪəs/ *adv.*危险地，不稳固地

overbalance /ˌəʊvəˈbæləns/ *v.*失去平衡

/例/ Parkin was so surprised and amused that he overbalanced and fell from the ladder.

帕金又吃惊又好笑，失去平衡，从梯子上摔了下来。

The acrobat pretended to overbalance and the audience held their breath. 杂技演员装作失去平衡，观众屏住了呼吸。

clamp /klæmp/ *n.*夹钳，夹板

/补/ *vt.*（用夹具等）夹紧，夹住，固定 *n.*夹头，夹具

/搭/ champ down（on）（对…）进行压制（或取缔）

/辨/ fasten *vt.*扎牢，扣住，闩住，拴紧 *vi.*扣紧，抓住

/题/ The authority clamped controls _____ gambling.

A.to B.with C.on D.about

/解/ 答案为C。clamp…on 强行实施（或控制、限制等）；强加。

vertical /ˈvɜːtɪkəl/ *adj.*垂直的

/补/ *adj.*竖的，纵向的

/搭/ out of the vertical 不垂直的

/反/ horizontal 水平面的，横向的

/题/ The eagle soared high and then, suddenly, dropped down along the _____ cliff.

A.dangerous B.parallel C.vertical D.horizontal

/解/ 答案为 C。vertical 垂直的；parallel 并行的，并列的；horizontal 水平的。

torrent /ˈtɒrənt/ *n.*激流，洪流

/补/ *n.*奔流；爆发，迸发，（话语等的）连发

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/搭/ stem the torrent 抵制；阻止；堵住…道路

/拓/ torrential *adj.*奔流的；torrentially *adv.*急流地，猛烈地

/题/ After heavy rain the quiet mountain stream becomes a _____.

A.eruption B.overflow C.burst D.torrent

/解/ 答案为 D。torrent 激流，湍流；eruption 爆发（指突然、出乎意料地发生）；overflow 溢出物；burst 突然裂开或破开。

rebound /rɪˈbaund/ *v.*弹回

/例/ The ball rebounded from the wall and the boy caught it. 球从墙上弹了回来，被小男孩接住了。

Lesson 44

positive /ˈpɒzətɪv/ *adj.*确实的

/补/ *adj.*明确的；积极的，肯定的；正的，阳性的

/搭/ be positive about/of 确信，确知

/拓/ positivism *n.*实证论，自信，独断；positively *adv.*确实地，肯定地，积极地

positivity *n.*确实、确信

/近/ absolute *adj.*完全的，绝对的；assured *adj.*确实的，确定的

certain *adj.*确定的，某一个，无疑的，必然的，可靠的

/题/ Are you _____ that the boy you saw was Peter?

A.right B.positive C.doubtful D.wrong

/解/ 答案为 B。此处 positive 与 sure 同义。

compartment /kəmˈpɑːtmənt/ *n.*（轮船的）密封舱

cramped /kræmpt/ *adj.*窄小的

/例/ Enough room should be left for your signature so that it doesn't look cramped. 你要给你的签名留下足够的位置，这样看起来才显得不局促。

The family lives in a cramped little apartment. 这家人住在一间狭小的公寓里。

stuffy /ˈstʌfi/ *adj.*憋气的，闷气的

/例/ It was hot and stuffy. 天气又热又闷。

monotonous /məˈnɒtənəs/ *adj.*枯燥的，乏味的，单调的

/例/ Every newcomer must start from a monotonous routine work. 每个新来的人都必须从枯燥的日常工作做起。

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His monotonous voice would spoil any poem. 什么诗都会被他那单调的声音所糟蹋。

rhythm /ˈrɪðəm/ *n.*有节奏的运动

/补/ *n.*节奏，韵律

/题/ _____ is a basic component of music and language.

A.Rhythm B.Dancing C.Singing D.Skiing

/解/ 答案为 A。题意为：节奏是音乐和语言的基本单位。

click /klɪk/ *v.*发出咔哒声

lull /lʌl/ *v.*催人欲睡

/补/ *vt.*使安静，使入睡；缓和，减轻，哄骗 *n.*暂时的平息（或平静）

/近/ calm *adj.*（天气、海洋等）静的，平静的 *v.*（使）平静，镇定，平息；hush *v.*安静 *n.*安静；quiet *adj.*静止的，宁静的 *n.*安静，闲适 *vi.*平静下来 *vt.*使平静，使安心

/题/ This is just the _____ before the storm.

A.peace B.quiet C.lull D.excitement

/解/ 答案为 C。lull 暂时的平静。

snatch /snætʃ/ *n.*短时，片段

/补/ *vt.*夺，夺走；一下子拉，一把抓住；抓住机会做，抽空做 *vi.*（at）一把抓住

/搭/ snatch at sth.试图抓住；抓住（机会等），接受；make a snatch at sth.试图抓

a snatch of sth.某物的片断/点滴；put the snatch on 向…作强硬要求

/近/ clutch *v.*抓住，攫住 *n.*离合器；grasp *vt./n.*抓住，抓紧，掌握，领会

seize *vi.*抓住，逮住，夺取 *vt.*没收，查封

/题/ He's always ready to _____ any opportunity for advancement.

A.hold B.capture C.snatch at D.snatch of

/解/ 答案为 C。hold 抓住（指某物已经到手的状态）；capture 抓住（敌人），俘虏；snatch of 中的 snatch 是名词。

sleeper /ˈsliːpə/ *n.*（火车等的）卧铺

fumble /ˈfʌmbl/ *v.*乱摸，摸索

/补/ *vi.*笨嘴拙舌地说话，支支吾吾地说话，笨拙地处理 *n.*乱摸，摸索，笨拙的处理

/搭/ fumble about 瞎摸，摸弄，失误等

/近/ blunder *v.*跌跌撞撞地走，犯大错，做错 *n.*大错，失误

/题/ Tom fumbled _____ words when he was trying to say that he was innocent.

A.with B.for C.on D.in

/解/ 答案为 B。fumble for 摸索，寻找（如：fumble after a correct outlook of life 探索正确

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的人生观，fumble one's way through 跌跌撞撞地走过）。

inspection /ɪn'spekʃən/ *n.*检查

inevitable /ɪn'evɪtəbl/ *adj.*必然的，不可避免的

/搭/ bow to the inevitable 听天由命

/近/ doomed *adj.*命定的；fated *adj.*宿命的，受命运支配的，命中注定的；inescapable *adj.*逃不掉的，不可避免的；unavoidable *adj.*不能避免的，不可避免的，不能取消的

/题/ Traffic delays are _____ at a holiday weekend in this small town due to the arrival of thousands of tourists.

A.indispensable B.indifferent C.inevitable D.indistinct

/解/ 答案为C。inevitable 不可避免的，必然的；indispensable 不可缺少的，必需的；indifferent 冷漠的，漠不关心的；indistinct 不清楚的。

destination /ˌdestɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.*目的地

/补/ *n.*终点；目标，目的

/近/ end *n.*末端，尽头，结束，目标，限度，梢，末端，死亡 *v.*结束，终结，终止

goal *n.*目的，目标，守门员，球门，（球赛等的）得分

/题/ Do you happen to know the _____ of this trip?

A.goal B.destination C.end D.object

/解/ 答案为B。destination 目的地；goal（奋斗的）目的；object（做某事的）目的；end（正式）目的。

exhaust /ɪg'zɔ:st/ *v.*使精疲力尽

/补/ *vt.*使筋疲力尽；用光，花光，耗尽；详尽论述 *n.*排气装置，排气管，排气孔；废气，废液

/搭/ be exhausted by/with 因…而疲劳；feel exhausted 感到疲劳

/拓/ exhausted *adj.*耗尽的；exhausting *adj.*使耗尽的；exhaust pipe 排气管

exhaustive *adj.*彻底的；exhaustion *n.*用尽

/题/ Operations which left patients _____ and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable.

A.exhausted B.abandoned C.injured D.deserted

/解/ 答案为A。exhausted 极度疲劳的，耗尽体力的；abandoned 被废弃的，被抛弃的；injured 受伤的；deserted 被抛弃的，无人光顾的。

motorway /'məʊtəweɪ/ *n.*快车道

ferry /'ferɪ/ *n.*渡船

/补/ *n.*渡船 *vt.*渡运

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/搭/ take the ferry 死，到阴间去

/近/ boat *n.*小船，艇；划船；transport *n.*传送器，运输，运输机 *vt.*传送，运输，流放，放逐

/题/ Guerrillas _____ supplies out to the island secretly.

A.ferried B.feasted C.fascinated D.faked

/解/ 答案为 A。ferry 渡运，运送；feast 宴饮；fascinate 迷住；fake 伪造。

cruise /kruːz/ *n.*巡游船

/补/ *vi.*航游，巡航；（出租车、船等）缓慢巡行 *n.*航游，游弋

/题/ Satellite communications are so up-to-date that even when _____ in the middle of the Pacific, businessmen can contact their offices as if they were next door.

A.gliding B.cruising C.piloting D.patrolling

/解/ 答案为 B。cruising 航行，游弋；glide（飞行等）滑翔，滑行；pilot 驾驶（飞机），为（船舶）引航；patrol 巡逻，巡查。

civilize /ˈsɪvɪlaɪz/ *v.*使文明

/补/ *vt.*使开化

/题/ The African countries hoped to _____ all the primitive tribes on the land.

A.civilize B.circulate C.conceal D.conceive

/解/ 答案为 A。circulate 流通，循环，传播；conceal 隐藏，隐瞒；conceive 构思，考虑；怀孕。

spacious /ˈspeɪʃəs/ *adj.*宽敞的

/补/ *adj.*宽广的，宽敞的

/记/ spac(e) [空地]+ious[形容词后缀]

/辨/ capacious *adj.*容积大的，宽敞的，广阔的；commodious *adj.*宽敞的；expansive *adj.*易膨胀的，易扩张的，广阔的，豪爽的，豪华的；extensive *adj.*广大的，广阔的，广泛的

roomy *adj.*宽阔的，宽大的

/题/ Their newly-bought house has a very modern and _____ kitchen.

A.spacious B.little C.well-equipped D.limited

/解/ 答案为 A。spacious 宽敞的。

seasick /ˈsiːsɪk/ *adj.*晕船的

intimidate /ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪt/ *v.*恐吓，恫吓

/搭/ intimidate sb.into doing sth.胁迫某人做某事

/拓/ intimidation *n.*胁迫；intimidator *n.*威吓者，胁迫者；intimidatory *adj.*恐吓的，威胁的

/近/ browbeat *v.*恫吓，吓唬；bully *n.*欺凌弱小者 *vt.*威吓，威逼；frighten *vt.*使惊吓；惊恐

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menace *n.*威胁，危险物　*v.*恐吓，危及，威胁

threaten *vt.*恐吓，威胁，预示（危险），似有发生或来临的可能，可能来临

/题/ They _____ the witness by bashing him in private.

A.intimidated　B.intimated　C.charged　D.accused

/解/ 答案为 A。intimidate 恐吓，威吓(intimidate sb.into doing sth.胁迫某人做某事)；intimate 暗示，提示；charge 控告（charge sb.with sth.因某事指控某人）；accuse sb.of sth.因某事指控某人。

disadvantage /ˌdɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ *n.*短处，缺点

/例/ Nothing is given without a disadvantage in it. 有所得必有所失。

Her accent will be very much to her disadvantage if she wants to be an actress. 她要是想当演员，她的口音是个很严重的不利条件。

exhilarating /ɪg'zɪləreɪtɪŋ/ *adj.*使人高兴的，令人兴奋的

/例/ The morning air is exhilarating. 早晨的空气让人精神振奋。

I was flying back with a group of journalists after an exhilarating trip to Tibet. 我和一帮记者高高兴兴地到西藏玩了一趟，坐飞机一块回来。

escapist /ɪ'skeɪpɪst/ *n.*逍遥者，逃避现实者

sip /sɪp/ *v.*呷，啜

/补/ *v.*小口地喝，抿，呷　*n.*小口喝，一小口的量

/近/ drink *n.*饮料，酒，酗酒　*v.*喝，喝酒

taste *vi.*品尝，辨味，（of）有…味道　*vt.*体验，感到　*n.*味道，味觉

/题/ He took another _____ of coffee.

A.sip　B.mouth　C.drink　D.kettle

/解/ 答案为 A。a sip of 一小口的量。

champagne /ʃæm'peɪn/ *n.*香槟酒

refinement /rɪ'faɪnmənt/ *n.*精心的安排

/例/ There were to be seen the masterpieces of art, the refinement of highly-cultured society. 在那里我们可以看到艺术的杰作，高度文明的精华。

breathtaking /'breθˌteɪkɪŋ/ *adj.*激动人心的；不寻常的

soar /sɔː/ *v.*高飞，翱翔

/补/ *vi.*猛增，剧增；高飞，升腾；（情绪、期望等）高涨；高耸，屹立

/拓/ soarable *adj.*可高飞（抵达）的，允许飞行的；soaraway *adj.*腾飞的，进展神速的

soaring *adj.*高飞的，翱翔的

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/近/ ascend *v.*攀登，上升；aspire *vi.*热望，立志

effortlessly /'efətlɪs/ *adv.*不费力地

/例/ He speaks Portuguese effortlessly. 他说葡萄牙语毫不费力。

We stood in silence watching the fish glide effortlessly. 我们静静地站着，看着鱼儿逍遥自在地游来游去。

landscape /'lændskeɪp/ *n.*景色

/补/ *n.*风景，景色；风景画；全景 *vt.*美化…的景观

/拓/ landscaper *n.*庭园设计家；landscaping *n.*景观美化；landscapist *n.*风景画家

/题/ The gently rolling ____ of the Great Plain left me a deep impression.

A.view B.scene C.sense D.landscape

/解/ 答案为 D。view（从某一角度或位置所能看见的）景色；scene（室外能映入视野的）景色，多指有人物和活动场面的生动景色；sense 感官；landscape 风景，特指田野景色、风景画。

fresh /freʃ/ *adj.*精神饱满的

/例/ I can't help feeling fresh, having slept for thirteen hours.

睡了 13 个小时，想不精神焕发都难。

He lent them a fresh horse. 他借给他们一匹精力充沛的马。

uncrumpled /ˌʌn'krʌmpl/ *adj.*没有垮下来的

/例/ Most people bet money on the uncrumpled hence stronger team. 大多数人把钱押在了那个还没累垮因而相对强劲的队上。

Our CEO went downstairs, uncrumpled, as if he had not tavelled sixteen hours in the crumpy cart. 我们的首席执行官下楼的时候一点没有疲惫不堪的样子，好像不是刚在闷罐马车里坐了 16 个小时似的。

Lesson 45

democratic /ˌdemə'krætɪk/ *adj.*民主的

restrict /rɪs'trɪkt/ *v.*限制

/补/ *vt.*约束，限定

/题/ I try to ____ my smoking to five cigarettes a day.

A.stop B.quit C.restrict D.pause

/解/ 答案为 C。stop（停止），quit（放弃，戒掉）和 pause（暂停）与句中意思不符。

abuse /ə'bjuːz/ *n.*辱骂，责骂

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/补/ *n.*滥用，妄用；虐待，伤害；辱骂，毁谤 *vt.*滥用，妄用；虐待，伤害；辱骂，毁谤

/拓/ abusive *adj.*辱骂的，滥用的；abusively *adv.*咒骂地，滥用地

/近/ damage *n.*损害，伤害，（*pl.*）赔偿金 *v.*招致损害；mistreat *vt.*虐待

/题/ He has _____ my confidence in him.

A.abused B.chilled C.drafted D.dragged

/解/ 答案为A。chill *v.*（使）寒冷；draft *v.*起草；drag *v.*拖，拉。

contention /kən'tenʃən/ *n.*论点

/补/ *n.*争论，争辩

/搭/ contention for spheres of influence 争夺势力范围

/例/ His contention is firmly supported by facts. 事实强有力地支持他的论点。

/拓/ contend 竞争，斗争，争论

contentious *adj.*好争论的，引起争论的，有异议的

/题/ The manager was troubled by a fierce internal _____.

A.contentment B.contexture C.contention D.contents

/解/ 答案为C。contention 纷争；contentment满足，满意；contexture（零部件的）装配；contents 内容。

quintuplet /'kwɪntjuplɪt/ *n.*五胞胎之一

obscurity /əb'skjuərɪtɪ/ *n.*默默无闻

/例/ He moved to Argentina where he lived in obscurity. 他移居阿根廷，无声无息地生活。

The man was a genius but hindered by the obscurity of his condition. 那个人是个天才，可是因为出身低微不能出头。

radically /'rædɪkəlɪ/ *adv.*彻底地，完全地

/例/ His intereference radically changed the situation. 他的干预彻底改变了局势。

I am radically against this plan. 我坚决反对这个计划。

exclusive /ɪks'klu:sɪv/ *adj.*独占的，独家的

/补/ *adj.*奢华的，高级的；独有的，独享的；排斥的，排他的；（of）不包括…的，不把…计算在内的 *n.*独家新闻

/搭/ exclusive of 不包括…在内，除去，除…以外

/反/ inclusive *adj.*包含的，包括的

/题/ This publishing house has the _____ right to print Mr.John's books.

A.exclusive B.flexible C.virtual D.overall

/解/ 答案为A。exclusive 独有的，专有的；flexible 易弯曲的，灵活的，易适应的；virtual 事

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实上，实际上；overall 全部的，整体的。

untold /ʌn'təʊld/ *adj.*数不尽的，无限的

South Dakota 南达科他州（美国）

perpetual /pə'petjʊəl/ *adj.*永久的

/补/ *adj.*永恒的，长期的；无休止的，没完没了的

/拓/ perpetually *adv.*永久地，持久地；perpetuate *v.*使记存，使不被遗忘，使不朽

perpetuity *n.*永远

/题/ She resented his _____ complaining about her cooking.

A.occasional B.perpetual C.amiable D.hospitable

/解/ 答案为B。perpetual 没完没了的，无休止的；occasional 偶尔的；amiable 和蔼可亲的；hospitable 好客的。

nursery /'nɜːsərɪ/ *n.*育婴室，保育室

/补/ *n.*托儿所；苗圃

/题/ We have turned the smallest bedroom into a _____ for our newly-born baby.

A.nurse B.nursery C.nursing D.nurture

/解/ 答案为B。nursery 保育室，托儿所；nurse 护士；nursing 护理工作；nurture 养育，抚养。

commercialization /kə'mɜːʃəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.*商品化

commodity /kə'mɒdɪtɪ/ *n.*商品

/补/ *n.*货物

/近/ article *n.*文章，论文，物品，商品，项目；product *n.*产品，产物；乘积

/题/ Wine is one of the _____ that France sells abroad.

A.commodities B.goods C.articles D.merchandises

/解/ 答案为A。commdity商品（尤指农产品、矿产品）；goods可指商店里供销售的货物、商品，也可指车辆中运载的货物（无单数形式）；article指一个个的物品、物件；merchandise指待售商品、货物（为不可数名词，题中复数是错误拼法）。

Lesson 46

plead /pliːd/ *v.*找（借口），辩解

/补/ *vi.*恳求，请求；申诉，答辩，辩护 *vt.*为…辩护

/搭/ plead for 为…辩护，求情；plead with 向…恳求；plead to do 恳求做

plead against 反驳；劝人不要

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/拓/ plea *n.*请求，恳求，借口

/题/ He pleaded ____ them to release his son.

A.with B.for C.to D./

/解/ 答案为A。plead with sb.for sth.或plead with sb.to do sth. 再三恳求某人做某事，固定搭配。

ignorant /'ɪgnərənt/ *adj.*无知的，不懂的

/补/ *adj.*（of）不知道的；无知的，愚昧的

/拓/ ignorance *n.*无知，不知

/辨/ ignorant，illiterate，uneducated 和 unlearned 都含“无知的”意思。ignorant 缺乏一般知识的，缺乏某科学识的；illiterate 文盲的，不能读或写的；uneducated 未受过正规系统教育的；unlearned 无学问的，无文化的。

/题/ As he had been ill in bed for several months, he was ____ of the new development in this field.

A.aware B.conscious C.ignorant D.ignorance

/解/ 答案为C。be ignorant of 对…不知道；be aware（conscious）of 意识到，了解到，知道；ignorance 为名词，无知，愚昧，不知；ignorant 指对一般常识或一门学问无知；illiterate 指既不会读、又不会写的文盲。

publication /ˌpʌblɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.*出版物，出版

/补/ *n.*出版，发行；出版；公布，发表

/题/ Among his voluminous ____ was a volume of lyric poetry.

A.prints B.publications C.paintings D.documents

/解/ 答案为B。publication 出版物；print 印刷；painting 画；document 文件。

newlyweds /'njulɪwed/ *n.*新婚夫妇

gaily /'geɪlɪ/ *adv.*愉快地，高兴地

/例/ Dinner went on gaily. 晚饭吃得很愉快。

The bird in the clock gaily hops out and says cuckoo.

钟里的小鸟愉快地跳出来，“布谷布谷”地叫着。

leisure /'leʒə/ *n.*空闲

/补/ *n.*空闲时间，闲暇；悠闲，安逸

/搭/ at leisure 有空，闲暇时；从容不迫地，不慌不忙地；at one's leisure 当某人空闲时

/拓/ leisurable *adj.*从容的，不慌不忙的，悠闲的；leisured *adj.*从容不迫的，有闲的

leisureful *adj.*（=leisurely）不匆忙的，从容不迫的；leisureliness *n.*悠然，从容

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/辨/ freedom *n.*自由，自主；直率；特权

/题/ The manager once again made a _____ inspection of all the data before making the final decision.

A.leisure B.at leisure C.leisurely D.leisure of

/解/ 答案为C。leisurely *adj.*& *adv.*从容的（地），慢慢的（地）。A，B皆不合题意。

keen /kiːn/ *adj.*热心的，渴望的

/补/ *adj.*敏锐的，敏捷的；激烈的，强烈的；锋利的，刺人的

/搭/ be keen on（doing）sth.对…感兴趣，喜爱；keep a keen eye on 用敏锐的眼光观察

/近/ acute *adj.*敏锐的；[医]急性的，剧烈的

/题/ Mary is _____ playing table tennis.

A.keen on B.keen in C.fond on D.fond to

/解/ 答案为A。be keen on（about）喜爱，对…着迷；be fond of 喜欢

advisory /ədˈvaɪzərɪ/ *adj.*咨询的

novice /ˈnɒvɪs/ *n.*新手

/例/ Have an eye on her. She is a novice. 当心照看她一点。她是个新手。

At skiing he is not a novice. 他可不是滑雪新手。

consumer /kənˈsjuːmə/ *n.*消费者，顾客

/补/ *n.*用户，消耗者

/辨/ production *n.*生产；产品，作品，（研究）成果

/题/ _____ are encouraged to complain about faulty goods.

A.Consume B.Consumers C.Consumption D.Assumption

/解/ 答案为D。assumption 假定，设想。

assemble /əˈsembl/ *v.*装配，组装

/补/ *vi.*集合，聚集 *vt.*集合，聚集，召集；装配

/拓/ assembly *n.*集合，装配，集会，集结，汇编

/辨/ gather，collect，assemble 和 muster 都含“收集”、“聚集”的意思。gather（常用词）指“收集”、“聚集”、“集合在一起”；collect 指“有计划、有选择地收集”；assemble 指“为某一特定目的而收集”；muster（正式用语）特指“部队召集”或“为检阅、检查而召集”。

/题/ If the fire alarm is sounded, all residents are requested to _____ in the courtyard.

A.assemble B.converge C.crowd D.accumulate

/解/ 答案为A。这几个词意思上比较接近。assemble（及物动词）召集到一块儿或把配件或零件装配在一起，（不及物动词）（人）集合聚在一起；converge 会合，从不同方向汇聚到一起；

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crowd 拥挤；accumulate 积累，强调经过一段比较长的时间由少积多的积累。

outlet /'autlet/ *n.*出路，出口

creative /kri(:)'eitiv/ *adj.*创造性的

/搭/ be creative of 产生

/题/ Most children want the toys shown on and advertised on the TV. And with these toys, their play tends to be more imitative than ____.

A.creative B.alternative C.distinctive D.relative

/解/ 答案为 A。creative 有创造力的；alternative 供选择的，两者择一的；distinctive 有特色的；relative 相对的，相比较的。

handyman /'hændimæn/ *n.*手巧的人，能工巧匠

resourceful /ri'sɔ:sful/ *adj.*足智多谋的

/例/ He looked bold and resourceful and unscrupulous but he was none of these. 他看上去大胆，善于随机应变，而且肆无忌惮，其实根本不是。

fuse /fju:z/ *v.*由于烧断保险丝而短路

/补/ *n.*保险丝，熔丝；导火线，导火索 *v.*熔合，合并；（使）因保险丝熔断而中断工作

/搭/ short fuse [美口]急性子，坏脾气

/近/ blend *vt.*混和 *n.*混和；combine *v.*（使）联合，（使）结合 *n.*联合企业；exploder *n.*爆炸物，爆炸装置，放炮器，雷管；melt *v.*（使）融化，（使）熔化，使软化，使感动

/题/ A ____ blows out suddenly.

A.fuss B.mass C.hiss D.fuse

/解/ 答案为 D。fuse 保险丝，熔丝；fuss 小题大做，无谓纷扰；mass 多数，群众；hiss 嘶嘶声。

rickety /'rikiti/ *adj.*要散架的，晃动的

clog /klɒg/ *v.*堵塞

/补/ *vt.*塞满，阻塞 *n.*[常*pl.*]木屐

/近/ block *n.*木块，石块 *vt.*防碍，阻塞；choke *v.*窒息 *n.*窒息，阻气门；obstruct *v.*阻隔，阻塞 *n.*阻碍物，障碍物；stuff *n.*原料，材料，素材资料 *vt.*塞满，填满，填充

/题/ During rush hour, downtown streets are clogged ____ commuters.

A.of B.at C.to D.with

/解/ 答案为D。be clogged with塞满，阻满。

delusion /di'lu:ʒən/ *n.*错觉

/补/ *n.*谬见，妄想

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/搭/ be/labour under a delusion 痴心妄想

/拓/ delusive *adj.*欺骗的，迷惑的，虚妄的，令人错解的；delusively *adv.*困惑地，欺瞒地
delusory *adj.*困惑的，迷惑的

/反/ reality *n.*真实，事实，本体，逼真

/题/ The insane man had a _____ that he was George Washington.
A.wish B.desire C.delusion D.feeling

/解/ 答案为C。delusion错觉；desire 欲望，渴望。

lawn mower 割草机

adjust /əˈdʒʌst/ *vt.*调整

/补/ *vt.*校正，校准；调节，改变…以适应 *vi.*（to）适应

/搭/ adjust（oneself）to sth.= adapt（…）to sth.使…适合于

/拓/ adjustive *adj.*调节的，调整的；adjustment *n.*调整，调节；调节器

/辨/ adapt，adjust，fit，suit 和 match 都含“适合”、“适应”的意思。adapt 指“修改或改变以适应新条件”；adjust “指调整、调节使之适应”；fit 多指“大小适合”，引申为“吻合”；suit 多指“合乎要求、口味、性格、情况”；match 指“大小、色调、形状、性质等相配或相称”。

/题/ My camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
A.treated B.adjusted C.adopted D.remedied

/解/ 答案为 B。adjust a camera 表示调节照相机的速度、焦距或光圈。treat 处理；adopt 采取，采用；remedy 纠正。

screw /skruː/ *n.*螺丝钉

/补/ *n.*螺丝 *vt.*用螺丝固定；拧，拧紧

/搭/ put the screw（s）on 对…施加压力，强迫；screw up 拧紧；扭歪，把…弄糟

/拓/ screwed *adj.*用螺丝拧紧的，螺丝状的；喝醉的
screwy *adj.*螺旋形的，扭曲的，怪僻的，疯疯癫癫的

/近/ fasten *vt.*扎牢，扣住，闩住，拴紧，使固定，系；集中于，强加于 *vi.*扣紧，抓紧
unscrew *v.*从…旋出螺丝，旋开，旋松

/题/ I need a few _____ to tighten the device.
A.screws B.belts C.nuts D.bolts

/解/ 答案为 A。screw 螺丝钉；belt 带子；nut 螺母；bolt 螺栓。

dismantle /dɪsˈmæntl/ *v.*拆卸

/补/ *vt.*拆开；废除，取消

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/近/ disassemble *vt.*解开，分解

/题/ The machine was so heavy that they had to _____ it first and shipped it in pieces.

A.assemble B.dismantle C.downgrade D.distribute

/解/ 答案为B。dismantle 拆开；assemble 装配；downgrade 使降级；distribute 分配，分发。

chunk /tʃʌŋk/ *n.*（厚）块

/补/ *n.*厚片，大块；相当大的部分（或数量）

/搭/ a chunk of bread 一块面包

/近/ bulk *n.*大小，体积，大批 *vt.*显得大，显得重要

lump *n.*块（尤指小块） *vt.*使成块状，混在一起 *vi.*结块

/题/ It took him a _____ of time to make the model plane.

A.bar B.slice C.drop D.chunk

/解/ 答案为D。a chunk of 相当大的部分（数量）；a bar of（soap）一条（肥皂）；a slice of（bread）一薄片（面包）；a drop of（water）一滴（水）。

snap /snæp/ *v.*绷断

/补/ *vi.*喀嚓折断，啪地绷断；吧嗒一声（关上或打开）；（at）猛咬；（at）严厉说话，怒声责骂

*vt.*使喀嚓一声折断；使发出吧嗒一声（关上或打开）；给…拍快照

*n.*吧嗒声；快照 *adj.*仓卒的，突然的

/搭/ snap out of 迅速从…中恢复过来；snap up 抢购；抢先弄到手

insurmountable /ˌɪnsəˈmaʊntəbl/ *adj.*不能克服的，难以对付的

jigsaw /ˈdʒɪgsɔː/ *n.*线锯

nag /næg/ *v.*唠叨不休

/例/ Dad has been nagging mum all week to mend his shirt.

爸爸整整一星期一直唠叨着要妈妈给他补衬衣。

The children finally nagged the nurse into taking them to the zoo.

孩子们终于缠得保姆答应带他们去动物园了。

rust /rʌst/ *v.*生锈

/补/ *n.*铁锈 *v.*（使）生锈

/题/ The lock has _____ and needs oil.

A.declined B.rusted C.sharpened D.decayed

/解/ 答案为B。rust 生锈；decline 下降；sharpen 磨快；decay 腐朽。

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Lesson 47

pollution /pə'lu:ʃən/ *n.*污染

/补/ *n.*污染，污染物

/题/ Two days ago the tanker sank and the men were now clearing all the ____ off the shore.

A.uncleanness B.waste C.pollution D.impurity

/解/ 答案为C。pollution 污染（这里指污染物）。

overpopulated /ˌəʊvə'pɒpjuleɪtɪd/ *adj.*人口多的

over-industrialized 过度工业化的

sheer /ʃɪə/ *adj.*纯粹的，不掺杂的

/补/ *adj.*完全的，十足的；陡峭的，垂直的；极薄的，透明的 *adv.*垂直地，陡峭地 *vi.*（off）急转向，偏离

/拓/ sheerly *adv.*全然地，完全地

/辨/ clear *adj.*清楚的，清晰的，清澈的，光亮的，空旷的，有条理的 *adv.*清楚地，完全地 *v.*扫除，清除，晴，跳过；净得；diaphanous *adj.*透明的，精致的；thin *adj.*薄的，细的，瘦的，稀少的，稀疏的，（液体、气体）稀薄的，淡的，空洞的 *vt.*使变薄，使变细，稀少，使淡 *vi.*变薄，变细，稀少，变淡 *adv.*薄地，稀疏地，微弱地 *n.*细小部分；translucent *adj.*半透明的，透明的；transparent *adj.*透明的，显然的，明晰的

/题/ No one believed him.They all thought that what he said was ____ nonsense.

A.never B.sheer C.sensitive D.sentimental

/解/ 答案为B。sheer 完全是，sheer nonsense 一派胡言。

worldwide /'wɜ:ldwaɪd/ *adv.*在全世界

/补/ *adj.*世界范围（的），全世界（的）

/题/ We need to strengthen our sales force so that our products can be sold ____.

A.in world B.on earth

C.worldwide D.through world

/解/ 答案为C。worldwide（副词、形容词）在世界范围内，如：a worldwide revolution 世界范围内的革命。on earth 究竟。

overwhelm /ˌəʊvə'welm/ *v.*制服，使不知所措

/补/ *vt.*（感情上）使受不了；征服，制服

/搭/ overwhelm 用于指感情上压倒、激动、悲伤等情绪时，常用被动形式。如：He was

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overwhelmed with grief.他悲痛欲绝。

/记/ over[过度]+whelm[淹没]

/拓/ overwhelming *adj.*压倒性的，无法抵抗的；overwhelmingly *adv.*压倒性地，不可抵抗地

/近/ bewilder *vt.*使迷惑，使不知所措，使混乱；dumbfound *v.*（使人）哑然失声，（使）发愣

/题/ Of the thousands of known volcanoes in the world, the _____ majority are inactive.

A.tremendous B.demanding C.intensive D.overwhelming

/解/ 答案为 D。tremendous 巨大的，惊人的，一般指程度或形状之大；demanding 很费心的，很费精神的；intensive 密集的，集中的；overwhelming majority 固定短语，意为“压倒性多数”。

pollute /pə'lu:t/ *v.*污染

/补/ *vt.*弄脏；腐蚀

/拓/ pollution *n.*污染；polluted *adj.*被污染的，被玷污的；polluter *n.*污染者，污染物质

/近/ contaminate *v.*污染；defile *v.*污染 *n.*隘路；infect *v.*[医]传染，感染

/题/ The water at the bathing beach was _____ by garbage from the city.

A.damaged B.affected C.polluted D.filtered

/解/ 答案为 C。polluted 被污染了的；damaged 被损坏的；affected 受影响的，矫揉造作的；filtered 过滤了的。

pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/ *n.*杀虫剂

fertilizer /'fɜ:tɪˌlaɪzə/ *n.*肥料

/例/ Fertilizers modify the composition of herbage. 化肥可改变牧草的组成。

Money was needed for seeds, fertilizer. 需要钱买种子、化肥。

salmonella /sælmə'nelə/ *n.*沙门氏菌

listeria /lɪstərɪə/ *n.*利斯特杆菌

vegetarian /ˌvedʒɪ'teərɪən/ *n.*吃素的人

/例/ Becoming a vegetarian means you can rightfully avoid expensive restaurants on the grounds that there is nothing on the menu you can eat. 当素食者意味着你可以理直气壮地不去昂贵的饭店吃饭，因为菜单上的东西你没有一样能吃的。

organically-grown 有机培植的

insidious /ɪn'sɪdɪəs/ *adj.*暗中为害的

/例/ The doctor found the insidious illness before she felt pain. 在她感到疼痛之前大夫就已经在她身上发现了潜伏的病症。

The policy implies insidious dangers to the national economy. 这项政策对国民经济

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有潜在危险。

urban /'ɜ:bən/ *adj.*城市的

burglar /'bɜ:glə/ *n.*窃贼

/补/ *n.*破门盗窃者

/搭/ a cat burglar（从屋顶潜入室内行窃的）飞贼

/记/ 同义词：thief 盗贼；theft盗窃案；robber强盗；robbery抢劫案；burglar夜盗；burglary夜盗案

/拓/ burglarious *adj.*夜盗的，盗窃的；burglarize *v.*夜盗，行窃；burglarproof *adj.*防盗的，避盗的；burglary *n.*盗窃罪；burgle *v.*盗窃，（入室）行窃

/近/ housebreaker *n.*侵入家宅者，拆屋者，强盗；robber *n.*强盗，盗贼；thief *n.*小偷，贼

burgle /'bɜ:gl/ *v.*入室偷窃

scream /skri:m/ *v.*尖叫

/例/ The wind screamed over the gulf and turned the water white. 大风在海湾上空呼啸而过，把海水吹得白浪翻滚。

Her screams are such that would scream the dead out of their graves. 她的尖叫能把死人从坟墓里叫出来。

profound /prə'faʊnd/ *adj.*极度的

/补/ *adj.*深度的，深切的，深远的；知识渊博的，见解深刻的；深奥的

/近/ deep *adj.*深的，纵深的，远离中心的 *adv.*深入地，迟 *n.*深渊，深处

extreme *adj.*尽头的，极端的 *n.*极端，极端的事物

/题/ The speech had a very ____ influence on her.

A.abstract B.profound C.heavy D.close

/解/ 答案为 B。profound 深刻的；abstract 抽象的，深澳的；heavy 沉重的，笨重的；close 亲近的，关闭的（多指关系）。

irritation /ˌɪrɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.*烦躁

incessant /ɪn'sesnt/ *adj.*连续不断的

/辨/ continual，continuous，constant，incessant 与 perpetual 都含有“连续的”、“不断的”意思。continual 指“一段时间内多次发生”、“时断时续”或“中断时间很短而又接连发生”；continuous 指“连续不断的”；constant 指“始终如一的”、“不变的”、“持续地发生”或“反复地发生”；incessant 指“不停的”、“持续不断的”；perpetual 指“永久的”、“不间断的”。

/题/ Over long centuries, warfare broke out ____ without stopping.

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A.occasionally B.incidentally C.incessantly D.intermittently

/解/ 答案为 C。incessantly 连续不断地；occasionally 偶尔地；incidentally 伴随地；intermittently 断断续续地。

whine /waɪn/ *v.*发呜呜声

helicopter /'helɪkɒptə/ *n.*直升飞机

/拓/ helicopterist *n.*起重机驾驶员

maximum /'mæksɪməm/ *adj.*最大的

/补/ *adj.*最高的，顶点的

/拓/ maximize *v.*使达到最高限度；minimize *v.*使…减至最低程度

minimun *n.*最小值，最小化 *adj.*最小（低）的

/题/ What's the ____ amount of wine you are allowed to take through customs duty-free?

A.big B.minimum C.great D.maximum

/解/ 答案为 D。maximum 最大的，最高的。其他几项皆不合句意。

technology /tek'nɒlədʒɪ/ *n.*技术

/补/ *n.*工艺

/题/ Modern civilization depends greatly on the development of ____.

A.technician B.skill C.technology D.talent

/解/ 答案为 C。technology 技术。

contribution /ˌkɒntrɪ'bju:ʃən/ *n.*贡献

/补/ *n.*促成作用；捐款，捐献物；（投给报刊等的）稿件

/搭/ make a contribution to/towards 捐赠；作出贡献

/题/ Lu Xun's ____ to Chinese modern literature cannot be overemphasized.

A.convention B.conversation C.contribution D.conversion

/解/ 答案为 C。contribution 贡献（后面跟介词 to）；convention 传统或习惯；conversation 对话，谈话；conversion 转化，转变，改变（宗教）等。

mobile /'məʊbaɪl/ *adj.*可移动的

/补/ *adj.*运动的，活动的，可动的；流动的，机动的；多变的，易变的 *n.*移动电话

/拓/ mobilisation *n.*动员；运用；mobility *n.*活动性，灵活性，迁移率，机动性

mobilization *n.*动员；mobilize *v.*动员

/近/ fluid *n.*流动性，流动 *adj.*流动的，不固定的，可改变的，可另派用场的，流畅的

movable *adj.*[亦作 moveable]活动的，变动的

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/题/ She's much more _____ now that she's bought a car.

A.movement B.movable C.mobile D.moved

/解/ 答案为 D。mobile 指流动的，活动的，含主动意味；movable 指可移动的，活动的（如 The heavy box is movable.这口重箱子搬得动），含被动意味。

snore /snɔ:/ *v.*打鼾

/补/ *n.*鼾声

/题/ Loud _____ from the other room kept her awake.

A.snores B.snorts C.sneezes D.snouts

/解/ 答案为 A。snore 打鼾（声）；snort（通常指动物）鼻息声；sneeze 喷嚏；snout（动物的）口鼻部。

offender /ə'fendə/ *n.*冒犯者

/例/ They don't imprison first-time offenders. 他们通常不监禁初次犯罪的人。

The young offender was spared. 年轻的犯人被饶赦了。

staggering /'stægərɪŋ/ *adj.*令人惊愕的

/例/ The staggering problems of poverty remain unresolved. 令人震惊的贫困问题仍然得不到解决。

He was right in that the country was altering with staggering rapidity. 这个国家当时正以惊人的速度发生变化，这一点他没说错。

trumpet /'trʌmpɪt/ *v.*吹号

/补/ *n.*喇叭，小号 *vt.*大声宣告，鼓吹

/搭/ blow one's own trumpet 自吹自擂，往自己脸上贴金

partner /'pɑ:tnə/ *n.*伙伴

/补/ *n.*配偶，搭档；合伙人 *vt.*做…的搭档

/搭/ sparring partner 练习拳击的搭档；开展辩论的老对手

/拓/ partnership *n.*合伙，合伙企业，合伙契约，队友关系，（双人项目的）配对

/辨/ assistant *n.*助手，助教；*adj.*辅助的，助理的；collaborator *n.*合作者；colleague *n.*同事，同僚；companion *n.*同伴，共事者；mate *n.*配偶，对手，助手 *vt.*使一致，结伴 *vi.*成配偶

/题/ They will be married next month and promise to be each other's life _____.

A.bosom friend B.colleague C.partner D.secretary

/解/ 答案为 C。one's life partner 终生伴侣。

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Lesson 48

inaccessible /ˌɪnækˈsesəbl/ *adj.*难接近的，达不到的

/例/ The road is blocked, so the town is now inaccessible. 路被堵住了，所以现在进不了城。

hospitable /ˈhɒspɪtəbl/ *adj.*好客的

/例/ The chief was so hospitable that he invited his guests to join him in the Hall of Ancestors. 酋长十分殷勤好客，甚至请他的客人跟他一起到祖先的灵堂里去。

hostile /ˈhɒstaɪl/ *adj.*不友好的，有敌意的

/补/ *adj.*敌对的，敌意的，不友善的；敌方的

/搭/ be hostile to 对…有敌意；如：He is hostile to anybody better than him.

/近/ aggressive *adj.*好斗的，敢作敢为的，有闯劲的，侵略性的；antagonistic *adj.*反对的，敌对的；belligerent *adj.*好战的，交战国的，交战的

/题/ The _____ between the two parties now is open.

A.hospital B.hospitality C.hostile D.hostility

/解/ 答案为D。hostility 为 hostile 的名词；hospitality 好客，殷勤招待。

vicinity /vɪˈsɪnɪtɪ/ *n.*周围，附近

/补/ *n.*周围地区，临近地区

/搭/ in the vicinity（of）（在…）附近，（与…）接近

/近/ neighborhood

/题/ There are many stores _____ the vicinity where she can shop.

A.at B.on C.in D.to

/解/ 答案为C。in the vicinity（固定用法）在周围，在附近地区。

architecture /ˈɑːkɪtektʃə/ *n.*建筑学

/补/ *n.*建筑术，建筑业；建筑式样，建筑风格

/近/ building *n.*建筑物，营造物（如房屋、大楼、工厂、船等）；construction *n.*建筑，建筑物，解释，造句；structure *n.*结构，构造，建筑物 *vt.*建筑，构成，组织

/题/ Greek _____ made much use of columns and beams.

A.structure B.construction C.building D.architecture

/解/ 答案为D。architecture 建筑，建筑学，（强调建筑风格、建筑艺术）。

fresco /ˈfreskəʊ/ *n.*壁画

abrupt /əˈbrʌpt/ *adj.*突然的，意外的

/补/ *adj.*突然的，意外的；（举止、言谈等）唐突的，鲁莽的

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/拓/ abruptness *n.*突然，意外；唐突，鲁莽

/近/ hasty *adj.*匆忙的，草率的；sudden *adj.*突然的，意外的

unexpected *adj.*想不到的，意外的，未预料到的

/题/ The road is full of _____ turns.

A.accidental B.urgent C.abrupt D.swift

/解/ 答案为C。题意：这条路有很多急转弯。abrupt没有意料到的，意外的；accidental 偶然的；urgent 紧急的；swift 迅速的。

tramp /træmp/ *v.*徒步行进

/补/ *n.*流浪者；长途跋涉，徒步旅行；沉重的脚步声

*v.*踏着沉重的脚步走（过），踩踏

/搭/ take a long tramp to 长途跋涉到

/题/ We _____ for miles and miles without finding anywhere to stay.

A.tramped B.trampled C.stepped D.searched

/解/ 答案为 A。tramp 踏着沉重的脚步行走；trample 踩，践踏；step on/upon 踩，踏上；search 搜寻。

moor /muə/ *v.*（用绳、链、锚）系（船）

ferry /'feri/ *n.*渡船

/补/ *vt.*渡运

/辨/ boat *n.*小船，艇；划船；transport *n.*传送器，运输，运输机 *vt.*传送，运输，流放，放逐

/搭/ take the ferry 死，到阴间去

/题/ Guerrillas _____ supplies out to the island secretly.

A.ferried B.feasted C.fascinated D.faked

/解/ 答案为 A。ferry 渡运，运送；feast 宴饮；fascinate 迷住；fake 伪造。

straggle /'strægl/ *v.*蔓延，散乱分布

/例/ He looked terrible, rather bald with a straggling beard.

他的样子很可怕，头秃得厉害，胡子乱蓬蓬的。

Houses straggled across the countryside. 房子零乱地散布在乡间。

dilapidated /dɪ'læpɪdeɪtɪd/ *adj.*陈旧破烂的，倒塌的

/例/ In the meantime, the place became dilapidated, the wind whistled through the cracked walls. 这个时候，这个地方变得破败不堪，风从裂缝里呼呼地直灌进来。

The pair of dilapidted sandals were beside her chair. 破凉鞋在她的椅子旁边搁着。

sardine /sɑ:'di:n/ *n.*沙丁鱼，沙丁鱼罐头

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rag /ræg/ *n.*破烂衣服

/补/ *n.*破布，碎布；[*pl.*]破旧衣服

/搭/ in rags 穿着破旧的衣服；feel like a boiled rag 觉得非常不舒服/虚弱；from rags to riches 从赤贫到暴富

/题/ Your shoes are too dirty, you need a ____ to clean them.

A.fragment B.rag C.scrap D.flag

/解/ 答案为 B。rag 破布；rag 的复数形式常用来指破旧衣服，与 in 连用。如：The old man was in rags.老人衣衫褴褛。

motionless /ˈməuʃ(ə)nlɪs/ *adj.*不动的

procession /prəˈseʃən/ *n.*行列，成队的人群

/补/ *n.*队伍，行列

/拓/ procedural *adj.*程序上的；proceeding *n.*进程；processional *adj.*与宗教游行有关的

precede *v.*领先，优先，优于；preceding *adj.*在先的，前面的

/题/ On National Day 500 million people in Beijing will march in ____ through Tian'anmen Square.

A.process B.procedure C.procession D.progression

/解/ 答案为 C。procession 队列，行列（常与 in 连用）。

shawl /ʃɔːl/ *n.*披巾，围巾

peer /pɪə/ *v.*凝视，盯着

/补/ *n.*同龄人，同等地位的人；贵族 *vi.*仔细看，费力地看

/搭/ without a peer 无比的，不可匹敌的

/题/ In summer nights Jack used to ____ into space, wondering what was happening in the vast universe.

A.pair B.peer C.pear D.pour

/解/ 答案为 B。peer 仔细看。

quicken /ˈkwɪkən/ *v.*加快

/例/ His breathing quickened. 他的呼吸急促起来。

Good literature quickens the imagination. 好的文学作品刺激想象力。

Lesson 49

rambling /ˈræmblɪŋ/ *adj.*杂乱无章的

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/例/ Behind him stood his house, great, rambling and very new. 他身后是他的新房子，宽敞而凌乱。

This brilliant, rambling satire is written in a colloquial style. 这篇出色、结构松散的讽刺诗是用口语体写的。

sentimentally /ˌsentɪˈmentlɪ/ *adv.*感情上，多情地

/例/ Sentimentally, I would not blame her. 从感情上讲，我是不愿意责备她的。

Ned was sentimentally attached to rainy season which reminded him of the place he had been brought up. 奈德对雨季很有感情，因为这使他回忆起从小长大的地方。

lavish /ˈlævɪʃ/ *adj.*慷慨的，大方的

/补/ *adj.*过分丰富的，无节制的；过分慷慨的，浪费的 *vt.*（on, upon）慷慨地给予，挥霍

/拓/ lavishly *adv.*浪费地，丰富地；lavishment *n.*浪费，滥施；lavishness *n.*浪费，过度

/近/ abundant *adj.*丰富的，充裕的，丰富，盛产，富于；ample *adj.*充足的，丰富的；extravagant *adj.*奢侈的，浪费的，过分的，放纵的；plentiful *adj.*许多的，大量的，丰富的，丰饶的 prodigal *adj.*浪费的 *n.*浪子

/题/ He'd lavished most of his fortune _____ impractical business ventures.

A.into B.with C.on D.in

/解/ 答案为C。lavish...（on / upon）sth...挥霍…于…上。

immaculate /ɪˈmækjʊlɪt/ *adj.*清洁的，无污点的

parquet /ˈpɑːkeɪ/ *n.*镶木地板

gleam /gliːm/ *v.*发亮，闪光

/补/ *vi.*闪亮，闪烁；（with）闪现，流露 *n.*闪光，闪亮；闪现，流露

/搭/ not a gleam of hope 毫无希望

/辨/ flash，gleam，glitter 与 sparkle 都含“一阵突然的、不稳定的光”的意思。flash 指“突然、短暂一闪而又消失的亮光”；gleam 指“瞬息的弱光”或“微弱的闪光”；glitter 指“闪光”、“灿烂的光辉”；sparkle 指“发出短暂间歇的闪光”，即“火花”。

/题/ His eyes _____ with confidence.

A.shone B.flashed C.gleamed D.dazzled

/解/ 答案为C。gleam 闪亮，闪烁（其后常跟介词 with）；shine 照耀，使发光（常见搭配 shine up to 百般讨好）；flash（多指突然发光又随即熄灭的）闪光；dazzle（强光使）目眩。

preside /prɪˈzaɪd/ *v.*指挥

/补/ *vi.*（at, over）主持，主管

/搭/ preside over 管理…；preside at/over 主持…

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/近/ officiate *v.*行使

/题/ Yesterday he presided _____ a meeting on the problem of unemployment.

A.at B.about C.on D.with

/解/ 答案为 A。preside at 在会上担任主席，主持会议；其他三个介词一般不与 preside 搭配。

invisible /ɪn'vɪzəbl/ *adj.*看不见的，无形的

/搭/ be invisible to…对…来说看不见，如：The thief dreams that some day he will be invisible to others.

/拓/ invisibility *n.*看不清的东西，难看见；invisibly *adv.*看不见地，看不出地

visible *adj.*看得见的，明显的，显著的 *n.*可见物

/题/ Germs are _____ to the naked eye.

A.invisible B.invincible C.involved D.unseeing

/解/ 答案为 A。invincible 强韧的，难以打垮的；involved 复杂的；unseeing 视而不见的，盲的。

scrub /skrʌb/ *v.*擦拭，刷洗

/补/ *vi.*用力擦洗 *vt.*用力擦洗，把…擦净；取消（计划等） *n.*矮树丛，灌木丛

/搭/ scrub roud [口]取消；不坚持；不理会；回避

/拓/ scrubber *n.*洗刷者；scrubboard *n.*洗衣板；scrubdown *n.*擦洗

/题/ Although she _____ the old pot thoroughly, she could not make it look completely clean.

A.disinfected B.scratched C.rinsed D.scrubbed

/解/ 答案为 D。disinfect 消毒，与题意不符；scratch 用爪或指甲抓；rinse 冲洗，漂洗；scrub 用力擦洗，相比较而言更符合题意。

enlighten /ɪn'laɪtn/ *vt.*开导，教化

/补/ *vt.*启发，开导

/记/ enlightenment *n.*启发，教化

/近/ acquaint *vt.*使熟知，通知；clarify *v.*澄清，阐明；explain *v.*解释，说明

inform *v.*（of / about）通知，告诉，获悉，告知

/题/ The child thought the earth was flat until I _____ him.

A.enhanced B.enlarged C.enlightened D.enlisted

/解/ 答案为 C。enlighten 启发，开导；enhance 增加，提高（价值、力量）；enlarge（使）扩大，拓展；enlist（使）服兵役。

fickleness /'fɪklnɪs/ *n.*变化无常

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/例/ Fickleness of the opposite sex is a favorite subject with either men or women. 男人和女人都喜欢谈论对方的反复无常。

I've lived in this town for four years but still can't come to terms with the fickleness of its weather. 我在这座城住了四年了，可是仍不习惯当地天气的变化无常。

unrelenting /ʌnrɪ'lentɪŋ/ *adj.*不屈不挠的，不松懈的

/例/ Her unrelenting efforts made the project a success.

她坚持不懈的努力使计划获得了成功。

This time our chase will be unrelenting. 这一次我们将追踪到底。

disillusion /ˌdɪsɪ'luːʒən/ *v.*使幻想破灭

/补/ *vt.*使不再抱幻想，使理想破灭

/搭/ be disillusioned with 对…大失所望

/题/ The performance was so disappointing that it _____ me.

A.disillusioned B.infected C.heartened D.destroyed

/解/ 答案为A。disillusion 使不再抱幻想；infect 感染；hearten 鼓励，激励；destroy 毁灭。

industriousness /ɪn'dʌstrɪəs/ *n.*勤奋

qualification /ˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.*资格，能力

/补/ *n.*资格证明，合格证书；限制，限定，限定性条件

/题/ I wondered why her application was rejected though she had got so many admirable _____.

A.contributions B.responsibilities C.talents D.qualifications

/解/ 答案为D。qualification 合格条件；contribution 贡献；responsibility 责任；talent 才华。

mirth /mɜːθ/ *n.*欢笑，高兴

stack /stæk/ *v.*（整齐地）堆放，排放 *n.*堆

/补/ *n.*整齐的一叠（或一堆） *vt.*把…叠成堆，堆放于

/搭/ be nicely stacked up（指妇女）体态丰满匀称的

/近/ heap *n.*堆，大量，许多 *vt.*堆，堆起 *v.*堆积

pile *n.*堆，大堆，高大建筑，[美口]大量钱财，[美][核]反应堆，[电]电池组 *vi.*堆起，堆积，积累，挤 *vt.*堆于，累积，堆叠，打桩子，用桩支撑

/题/ There's a whole _____ of bills waiting to be paid.

A.stock B.stack C.number D.sequence

/解/ 答案为B。stock 库存，备料，股票；number 数目，数字（whole number 整数；用 number 表示“许多”时，其修饰词一般用 large，a（large）number of）；sequence 序列，次序，

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连续。

cellar /'selə/ *n.*地窖

/例/ To claim any knowledge of wine one must at least own a cellar. 谁要说自己对葡萄酒有发言权起码得有个酒窖。

We have searched everywhere, from the attic to the cellar. 我们上上下下都找遍了。

Lesson 50

resolution /ˌrezə'ljuːʃən/ *n.*决心

/补/ *n.*正式决定，决议；决心，决意；解决，解答；分辨率，清晰度

/搭/ show great（not much）resolution 表现得很（不够）坚定

make（come to）a resolution 下决心

/题/ Finn had a secret ____ never to play when there was work to be done.

A.intention B.resolution C.resistance D.patent

/解/ 答案为B。resolution 决心；intention 意图；resistance 抵抗，patent 专利。

mentally /'mentəlɪ/ *adv.*内心里

/例/ Thus she mentally blamed her own foolishness. 她暗暗责备自己糊涂。

Mira made a guess mentally. 弥拉在心里猜测了一番。

compile /kəm'paɪl/ *v.*编辑，编制

/补/ *vt.*汇编，编纂

/拓/ compiler *n.*汇编者，编纂者；汇编语言；compilation *n.*编制，编纂；汇编

/题/ They are busy ____ a Chinese-English dictionary.

A.creating B.composing C.compiling D.inventing

/解/ 答案为C。compile 编纂；create创造，创作；compose作曲，作诗；invent发明，创造。

formidable /'fɔːmɪdəbl/ *adj.*令人畏惧的

/补/ *adj.*可怕的；难以克服的，难对付的

/近/ difficult *adj.*困难的，艰难的，（人）难相处的

/题/ It's obvious that the man with a(n) ____ appearance is the beauty's brother.

A.fashionable B.profitable C.favourable D.formidable

/解/ 答案为D。formidable 可怕的，令人生畏的；fashionable 流行的，时髦的；profitable 可挣钱的；favourable 有利的。

recur /rɪ'kɜː/ *v.*再发生，又出现

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/近/ repeat *n.*重复，反复 *vt.*重做，复述 *vi.*重复，留有味道

/搭/ recur to 重新提起；（往事等）重新浮现

regularity /ˌregjʊˈlærɪtɪ/ *n.*规律性

accomplish /əˈkʌmplɪʃ/ *v.*达到

/补/ *vt.*达到（目的），完成（任务），实现（计划、诺言等）

/拓/ accomplished *adj.*完成的，熟练的；accomplishment *n.*成就，完成

/辨/ accomplish, achieve, finish, complete

accomplish 指坚持到底而终于实现了计划；achieve 指排除各种困难而完成宏伟目标；finish 指完成日常的事；complete 则强调事物完整地完成或终结。

/题/ Finally I _____ what I set out to do.

A.completed B.finished C.achieve D.accomplished

/解/ 答案为 D。

attainment /əˈteɪnmənt/ *n.*达到；成就，造诣

/例/ His plan may contribute to the attainment of objectives, but at high costs. 他的计划可能对达成目标作出贡献，但是代价太高。

The attainment of these multiple purposes usually requires the concomitant use of three drugs. 为了同时达到多重目的，通常需要同时应用三种药物。

inveterate /ɪnˈvetərɪt/ *adj.*根深蒂固的

/例/ He carried his hands in his pockets, and there was something in the way he did it that showed the habit was inveterate. 他的手一直插在裤兜里，从那副架势看，这个习惯不是一天两天了。

Max is an inveterate epicurean. 麦克斯是个无可救药的享乐主义者。

self-improvement 自我完善

scheme /skiːm/ *n.*简单的计划，方案

/补/ *n.*计划；阴谋 *v.*密谋，策划

/记/ 形近词：schema *n.*纲要；图解

派生词：schemer *n.*计划者，阴谋家；scheming *adj.*富于心计的，诡计多的

/拓/ schema *n.*计划；schematic *adj.*概要的，图解的；schematize *vt.*把…系统化，用计划表达

schemer *n.*计划者，阴谋家，谋士；scheming *adj.*计划的，诡计多端的

/辨/ conspire *v.*共谋，阴谋，（指事件）凑合起来；contrive *v.*发明，设计，图谋

intrigue *n.*阴谋，诡计 *vi.*密谋，私通 *vt.*激起…的兴趣，用诡计取得

plan *n.*计划，设计图，平面图 *vt.*计划，设计；plot *n.*小块土地，地区图，图，秘密计划（特

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指阴谋），（小说的）情节，结构 *vt.*划分，绘图，密谋 *vi.*密谋，策划

/题/ This traffic control _____ was first suggested in 1970, and it took six years to carry it out.

A.figure B.bargain C.scheme D.account

/解/ 答案为C。scheme 计划，方案（又如：a pension scheme 养老金方案）。

ambitious /æmˈbɪʃəs/ *adj.*雄心勃勃的

/补/ *adj.*有抱负的，有野心的

/拓/ ambition *n.*野心，雄心；ambitiously *adv.*雄心勃勃地；ambitiousness *n.*不凡的抱负

/辨/ aspiring *adj.*热心的，积极的，有抱负的

/题/ When he was a small boy, he was ambitious _____ money.

A.to B.with C.behind D.for

/解/ 答案为D。be ambitious for/after sth.渴望某事或某物。

pitfall /ˈpɪtfɔːl/ *n.*意外的困难，易犯的错误

/补/ *n.*隐患；陷阱，圈套

/辨/ trap，pitfall 与 snare 都含“圈套”、“陷阱”的意思。trap 原指“捕兽器”，现指“经周密安排，出其不意地使某人中计”；pitfall 原指“坑害动物的陷阱”，现指“暗藏的危险或易犯的错误”；snare 原指“缚住动物颈或足的圈套”，用于比喻指“感情上陷于困境或感情上的纠缠”。

/题/ Several _____ remain in the way of an agreement.

A.piceapples B.petals C.pitfalls D.docks

/解/ 答案为C。pitfall 陷阱，圈套；pineapple 凤梨，菠萝；petal 花瓣；dock 码头。

modest /ˈmɒdɪst/ *adj.*要求不过分的，谦虚的

/补/ *adj.*谦虚的，谦逊的；适中的，适度的，不太多的；羞怯的

/辨/ modest，humble 和 lowly 都含“谦逊的”意思。modest（常用词）谦逊的，谦虚的；humble 谦恭的，卑下的；lowly（文雅用语）谦卑的，谦逊的。

/题/ They were very _____ in their demands but tremendous in their offer.

A.moderate B.modern C.model D.modest

/解/ 答案为D。modest 此处指数量、价值、尺码等小或少的。

assiduously /əˈsɪdjʊəslɪ/ *adv.*刻苦地

/例/ After working assiduously for two whole hours, I felt justified to indulge myself a little bit. 辛辛苦苦地干了两个小时，我觉得理所当然应当放纵一下自己。

The group fulfilled their duties assiduously. 小组勤勉地完成了他们的任务。

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self-discipline /ˈself dɪsɪplɪn/ *n.*自我约束

frame /freɪm/ *n.*躯体

/补/ *n.*镜框，框架；构架 *vt.*给…镶框；陷害，诬告；制定，表达

/拓/ frameable *adj.*= farmable；framer *n.*制定者，创作者；framework *n.*构架，框架，结构
framing *v.*取景

/题/ In a silver _____ on the table, there was a photograph of his son.
A.border B.edge C.frame D.support

/解/ 答案为C。题意：桌上的银相框中有一张他儿子的照片。frame 框架，相框；border 边缘，边界；edge 边缘，棱；support 支柱。

betray /bɪˈtreɪ/ *v.*暴露，显露

/补/ *vt.*背叛，出卖；失信于，辜负；泄露（秘密等）；（非故意地）暴露，显露

/搭/ betray sb./sth.to… 向…出/卖泄漏某事，流露；betray oneself 露出本来面目；原形毕露

/拓/ betrayer *n.*背叛者；betrayal *n.*背叛，出卖

/辨/ deceive *v.*欺骗，行骗；trick *n.*诡计，骗局，恶作剧，窍门，诀窍 *vt.*欺骗，哄骗

/题/ He _____ the plans to enemy agents.
A.tray B.treaty C.beloved D.betrayed

/解/ 答案为D。

troop /truːp/ *v.*成群结队地走动

/补/ *n.*[常 *pl.*]军队，部队；一群，一队，（一）大批
*vi.*成群结队而行

/题/ _____ of visitors crowded the art gallery.
A.Troops B.Flocks C.Herds D.Gangs

/解/ 答案为A。flock 一般不用来指人群，而指羊群、牛群等；herd 指牛群、鹿群、象群等；gang 指一帮坏人。

unsettle /ˈʌnˈsetl/ *v.*使不安

/例/ What unsettled him the most was the public opinion. 最让他不安的是公众舆论。
The sudden change in the operation plan made the patient unsettled. 手术计划的突然变更使病人心绪不宁。

taunt /tɔːnt/ *n./v.*嘲笑，奚落人的话

/例/ The taunts of her playmates cut the girl to the heart.
小伙伴的嘲笑深深伤了小女孩的心。

jibe /dʒaɪb/ *n.*嘲弄，挖苦

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good-humouredly 和气地，心情好地

wane /wem/ *v.*逐渐变小，变弱

/例/ His judgment seems to have waned. 他的判断力似乎衰退了。

The moon waxes and wanes every month. 月亮每个月都有盈有缺。

diminish /dɪˈmɪnɪʃ/ *v.*减少，缩小

/补/ *vi.*变少，变小，降低 *vt.*减少，减小，降低

/辨/ decrease，dwindle，diminish 与 reduce 都含“减少”的意思。decrease 指“渐渐地减少”；dwindle 同 decrease 一样，也是“逐渐地减少”，但经常指“减少到无或消耗到完为止”；diminish 指“形状缩小，数量减少”，特指“看得出来的缩小或减少”；reduce 指“人为地减少、降低”。

/题/ Nothing can ____ our friendship.We'll be friends forever.

A.strengthen B.enlarge C.diminish D.disappear

/解/ 答案为 C。diminish 降低，减少；strengthen 使坚强，加固；enlarge 扩大，扩充；disappear 消失，绝迹。

hypnotize /ˈhɪpnətaɪz/ *v.*使欲睡，使朦胧

/例/ All the meetings are hypnotizing. 所有的会议都有催眠功效。

The audience were hypnotized by the heavenly singing. 观众被美妙的歌声陶醉了。

undoing /ʌnˈduːɪŋ/ *n.*祸根，毁灭的原因

/例/ A careless remark proved to be the undoing of many a man. 很多人都是被一句无心的话毁掉的。

In the end his ambition turned out to be his undoing. 到头来是野心害了他。

screen /skriːn/ *n.*电视机屏幕

/补/ *n.*屏幕，银幕；屏风，帘，纱窗

*vt.*掩蔽，遮蔽；放映（电影），播放（电视节目）；审查，甄别

/搭/ screen the house 遮蔽房子；screen sb.包庇某人；put on a screen of indifference 假装冷淡；be screened from 保护…使不受…的影响

Lesson 51

full-time 专职的

/例/ Jimmy is considering the possibility of becoming a full-time cartoonist. 吉米在考虑做一个专职漫画家。

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Her twelve-month-old daughter needs her full-time attention and care. 她 12 个月大的女儿需要她全时照料。

technician /tekˈnɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*技师

/例/ Technicians are needed to keep this equipment in good running condition. 需要技师维护这个设备的良好运行。

Only skilled technicians can differentiate these two varieties. 只有熟练的技师能够分辨这两种不同种类。

software /ˈsɒftweə/ *n.*软件

IBM 国际商用机器公司

DOS 磁盘操作系统（Disk Operating System）

Microsoft *n.*（美国）微软公司

user-friendly *adj.*容易操作的，好用的

/例/ Have you read this user-friendly guide carefully?

你仔细读过这本简明易懂的用户指南了吗？

multimedia /ˈmʌltɪˈmiːdjə/ *adj.*多媒体的

alternative /ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪv/ *adj.*选择的

/补/ *adj.*两者择一的，供选择的，供替代的；另类的，选择性的

*n.*取舍，抉择，供选择的东西；选择的自由，选择的余地

/搭/ have no alternative but to do 除…外别无选择

/辨/ alternative，choice:

alternative 指在两者之间做出选择；choice 指一般意义上的选择（选择的范围没有确定）。

/题/ You have the ____ of marrying or remaining a bachelor.

A.selection B.choice C.alternative D.option

/解/ 答案为 C。这几个词都有“选择”的意思。alternative 强调在只有两种可能性或者行为方式之间所作的选择；selection 选择，挑选，精选；choice 是一般意义上的选择；option 常常侧重于权威机构所授予的一种选择的权利。

diagnose /ˈdaɪəgnəʊz/ *v.*诊断

/补/ *vt.*判断

/拓/ diagnosis *n.*诊断；diagnostic *adj.*诊断的；diagnostical *adj.*=diagnostic

diagnosticate *v.*=diagnose

/近/ analyze *vt.*分析，分解；deduce *vt.*推论，演绎出

/题/ The doctor _____ my illness as a rare bone disease.

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A.regarded B.looked C.diagnosed D.judged

/解/ 答案为 C。regard...as 把…看作，认为…是；look...as 把…看作；judge 判断，它不与 as 连用。

relieve /rɪˈliːv/ *v.*减轻

/补/ *vt.*使轻松，使宽慰；缓解，解除；使得到调剂；接替，替下

/搭/ relieve one's feelings 发泄感情；relieve one's mind 解除某人之忧虑；relieve sb.of 使某人免于，帮助某人拿；relieve oneself 解手；大便

/拓/ relievable *adj.*可减轻的；relieved *adj.*放心的；relievedly *adv.*宽慰地

reliever *n.*救济者；relieving *adj.*救助的，救援的

/题/ The medicine the doctor gave him _____ his headache.

A.freed B.refreshed C.released D.relieved

/解/ 答案为 D。free 使自由；refresh 使新鲜，提神，振作；release 释放，放开；relieve 减轻，消除。

account /əˈkaʊnt/ *n.*账目

/补/ *n.*记述，描述，报告；账，账户；解释，说明

vi.（for）1.说明…的原因，是…的原因；（在数量、比例方面）占

/搭/ of no account 不重要的；on account of 为了…的缘故，因为，由于；on no account 绝不，绝对不；take account of 考虑到，顾及，体谅

/拓/ account *n.*账目 *vi.*说明；accountantship *n.*会计职务；accounting *n.*会计学

accountable *adj.*应加解释的，可说明的；accountant *n.*会计人员，会计师

/近/ description *n.*描写，记述，形容，种类，描述；statement *n.*声明，陈述，综述

/题/ I'd _____ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.

A. take into account B. account for

C. make up for D. make out

/解/ 答案为 A。make up for 补偿；make out 书写，说明。

repetitive /rɪˈpetɪtɪv/ *adj.*重复的

/例/ Typing involves repetitive motions of the fingers and thumbs.

打字需要手指来回移动。

You will be sorry if you make him your secretary.He has not got the patience for repetitive work. 选他当秘书你要后悔的。他没有耐心做重复性的工作。

clerical /ˈklerɪkəl/ *adj.*办公室工作的

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Internet *n.*国际交互网

network /'netwɜ:k/ *n.*网络

/补/ *n.*网状物；广播网，电视网；（电信与计算机）网络，网状系统

/搭/ a network of 一套…，…网

/题/ Most developed countries have an advanced ____ of transportation which is the dream of many developing countries.

A.net B.network C.nest D.wet

/解/ 答案为B。network 网状物，网络；net（名词）网，（形容词）扣掉成本的，纯的；nest 巢穴；wet 潮湿的，温润的。

Lesson 52

permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ *adj.*永久的

/补/ *adj.*永久（性）的，固定的

/反/ temporary *adj.*暂时的，临时的

/近/ impermanent *adj.*暂时的，非永久的；stable *adj.*稳定的

steady *adj.*稳固的，稳定的，坚定的，扎实的，坚定不移的 *v.*（使）稳定，（使）稳固

/题/ He hated wandering about and expected to find a ____ position in the Civil Service of government.

A.permissive B.perceptive C.permanent D.perceptive

/解/ 答案为C。permanent 指永久不变的（如住宅地址、职业等）；perpetual 指动作无休止进行或状态无休止持续，如流水，不停地抱怨等；permissive 随意的，自由的；perceptive 可觉察到的。

tint /tɪnt/ *v.*给染色

delicate /'delɪkɪt/ *adj.*淡色的

/补/ *adj.*易碎的，脆弱的；微妙的，棘手的；娇弱的，纤细的；精美的，雅致的

/辨/ delicate，dainty 和 exquisite 均指“精致优美的”。delicate 指“织物的组织、肌肉的肌理等纤细柔软、本质的优美或结构中的精密，使感官或心灵感到舒适而愉快”；dainty 指“小巧玲珑，结构完善，有一种使视觉或味觉感觉愉快的美”；exquisite 语气比以上两词强，指“精美而高尚的”。

/题/ The international situation is very ____ at present.

A.perfect B.delicate C.slim D.slight

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/解/ 答案为 B。delicate 微妙的，需小心处理的；perfect 完美的，完善的；slim 细长的，（身材）苗条的；slight 细长的，脆弱的，轻微的，不重要的。

shade /ʃeɪd/ *n.*色度

observant /əb'zɜ:vənt/ *adj.*观察力敏锐的

/例/ He passed through the streets with a hasty step but an observant eye. 他过街的时候步子很急，可是眼睛什么都没放过。

He has to be observant in his line of profession. 干他这一行的，观察力当然得敏锐了。

greyish /'greɪɪʃ/ *adj.*浅灰色的

dispel /dɪs'pel/ *v.*驱散，消除

/例/ If I have caused the cloud, it is my duty to make an effort to dispel it. 是我造成的乌云，我就有责任努力驱散它。

Pen presently tried to dispel the silence by making a rattling noise. 潘为了冲淡冷场，嘻嘻哈哈地大声谈笑起来。

outlandish /aʊt'lændɪʃ/ *adj.*稀奇古怪的

acquisition /ˌækwɪ'zɪʃən/ *n.*获得

/补/ *n.*取得，习得；获得物，增添的人（或物）

/拓/ acquisitive *adj.*想获得的，有获得可能性的，可学到的

acquisitively *adv.*贪得无厌地，能获得并保留地

/题/ These books are my most recent _____.

A.things B.acquisitions C.acquisition D.obtaining

/解/ 答案为 B。acquisition（有价值的）获得物，又如：He is a valuable acquisition to the team. 他是该队一个不可多得的新队员；things 泛指东西；acquisition 指获得物时，常用复数形式；obtaining 是动词 obtain 的动名词形式。

cosmetic /kɒz'metɪk/ *n.*化妆品

/补/ *adj.*美容的；装饰性的，装点门面的 *n.*[*pl.*]化妆品

/拓/ cosmetician *n.*美容品业者，化妆师；cosmetology *n.*整容术，美容术

/题/ Whether the change is more _____ than concrete is a matter of opinion.

A.essential B.cosmetic C.superficial D.important

/解/ 答案为B。cosmetic化妆用的，装饰性的，装点门面的

outrageous /aʊt'reɪdʒəs/ *adj.*出人预料的；令人不悦的

fanciful /'fænsɪfʊl/ *adj.*想象出来的

/例/ The wind curled the smoke in fanciful whorls. 风把烟卷成一个个奇怪的旋涡。

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We love him because he is full of fanciful stories.

我们喜欢他是因为他有一肚子稀奇古怪的故事。

insoluble /ɪn'sɒljubl/ *adj.*不可溶解的

/例/ Oil is insoluble in water. 油不溶于水。

Would you expect this substance to be hard and insoluble in liquids? 你是否认为这种物质质地坚硬并且不溶于液体。

prompt /prɒmpt/ *v.*敦促，激励

/补/ *vt.*促使，推动；提示 *adj.*敏捷的，及时的，迅速的 *n.*提词，提示

/辨/ hint *n.*暗示，提示，线索

immediate *adj.*直接的，紧接的，紧靠的，立即的，知觉的

instant *adj.*立即的，直接的，紧迫的，刻不容缓的；（食品）速溶的，方便的，即时的

/题/ I don't know why he hasn't come yet, but usually, he is _____.

A.prompt B.soon C.promote D.early

/解/ 答案为A。soon 不久；promote 促进，促销；early 早的。

exclusive /ɪks'klu:sɪv/ *adj.*独占的，独家的

/例/ The visitor asked to see the most exclusive shop in the city.

游客要求看一看城里最高级的商店。

Most items in exclusive shops are unimaginative. 高级商店里的东西大多缺乏想象力。

syllable /'sɪləbl/ *n.*音节

bewilder /bɪ'wɪldə/ *v.*使迷惑

/补/ *vt.*使难住

/拓/ bewilderment 迷惑；bewildering 令人困惑的

/辨/ puzzle，perplex，confuse与bewilder都含“使困惑不解”的意思。puzzle指“情况错综复杂，因而使人感到困惑不解”；perplex（较正式）除含有puzzle的意思外，还侧重“心情的困惑和行动的不决，不知如何办”；confuse指“把事物混淆或弄乱”或“由于混淆、混乱而糊涂”，语气较弱，常指暂时现象；bewilder指“由于迷惑不解或惊愕而慌乱、糊涂和不知所措”，语气比前两个词都强。

/题/ I'm _____ as to which one to buy.

A.surprised B.alarmed C.frustrated D.bewildered

/解/ 答案为D。bewilder使迷惑，使糊涂，surprise使吃惊，alarm 向…报警，使惊恐，frustrate使受挫折。

freckle /'frekl/ *n.*雀斑

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evidently /'evɪdəntlɪ/ *adv.*显然地，明显地

/题/ The fact that he shows no respect for his boss ____ reflects his disgust at his leadership.

A.fortunately B.immediately C.evidently D.consequently

/解/ 答案为C。evidently 明显地；fortunately 幸运地；immediately 马上，立刻；consequently 相应地，因此。

weird /wɪəd/ *adj.*奇异的，古怪的

/补/ *adj.*古怪的，离奇的；怪诞的，神秘而可怕的

/拓/ weirdie *n.*[口]古怪的人，怪物，怪事；weirdly *adv.*古怪地；weirdness *n.*古怪，命运 weirdo *n.*古怪的人，奇怪的人；weirdy *n.*古怪的人，怪物，怪事

/题/ I found some of her poems a bit ____.

A.fussy B.bossy C.weird D.miraculous

/解/ 答案为C。weird 怪诞的，离奇的；fussy 爱挑剔的，难取悦的；bossy 专横的；miraculous 奇迹的，不可思议的。

concoction /kən'kɒkʃən/ *n.*调制品

intoxicate /ɪn'tɒksɪkeɪt/ *v.*陶醉，得意忘形

/补/ *vt.*使喝醉；使陶醉，使欣喜若狂

/题/ ____ by victory, they sang and danced all night.

A.Intoxicated B.Carried away C.Impacted D.Dazzled

/解/ 答案为A。intoxicate 使陶醉（be intoxicated by / with 为…所陶醉）；carry away 冲昏头脑；impact 冲击，影响；dazzle 使眼花，使目眩。

blank /blæŋk/ *adj.*空白的

/补/ *adj.*空白的，空着的；茫然的，无表情的 *n.*空白（处）；空白表格

/搭/ draw a blank 没有成功；落空

/拓/ blankbook *n.*空白账簿；blankly *adv.*茫然地，毫无表情地；blankness *n.*空白；单调，空虚

/辨/ empty，vacant 和 blank 都含“空的”意思。empty（常用语）指“空间内无人无物的”；vacant（较为正式）指“地方（暂时）没被占用而空着的”；blank 指“表面上没任何东西”或“表面是空白的”。

/题/ Leave a ____ if you don't know the answer.

A.blank B.blanket C.black D.blind

/解/ 答案为A。leave a blank 留个空格；blanket 毯子；black 黑色的；blind 盲的，失明。

discreet /dɪs'kri:t/ *adj.*谨慎的

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/补/ *adj.*慎重的，审慎的

/搭/ maintain a discreet silence 保持慎重的沉默

/记/ 形近词：discrete *adj.*个别的，不连续的，分离的

/辨/ careful *adj.*小心的，仔细的；cautious *adj.*谨慎的，小心的；considerate *adj.*考虑周到的
prudent *adj.*谨慎的；thoughtful *adj.*深思的，有思想性的，体贴的，关切的
indiscreet *adj.*不慎重的，轻率的

/题/ She was so _____ that she never made any promise to anyone.
A.discreet B.generous C.obedient D.greedy

/解/ 答案为A。discreet（行为、言谈）谨慎的，考虑周到的；generous 慷慨的；obedient 顺服的；greedy 贪婪的。

clutch /klʌtʃ/ *v.*抓住

/补/ *vi.*（at）企图抓住 *vt.*抓紧，紧握
n.（汽车、机器等的）离合器；[常*pl.*]掌握，控制；把握，抓紧

/搭/ be in sb.'s clutches 在某人掌握之下

/辨/ cling *vi.*粘紧，附着，紧贴，坚持（意见），墨守（习惯）
grasp *vt.*抓住，抓紧，掌握，领会 *n.*抓住，抓紧，掌握

/题/ He _____ desperately at the branch as he fell.
A.clustered B.cluttered C.clutched D.clattered

/解/ 答案为C。cluster聚集成群；clutter胡乱地填满；clutch急忙抓住；clatter发出咔嗒声。

adorn /ə'dɔ:n/ *v.*装饰，打扮

/补/ *vt.*使生色

/辨/ beautify *v.*美化；decorate *v.*装饰，为…做室内装修；garnish *v.*装饰
ornament *n.*装饰物，教堂用品 *vt.*装饰，修饰；disfigure *v.*损伤外貌，使变丑

/题/ The bride's hair was adorned _____fresh flowers.
A.with B.by C.to D.for

/解/ 答案为A。adorn sth./sb.with sth.（习惯用法）用某物装饰或装扮某人/某物。

Lesson 53

evolve /i'vɒlv/ *v.*逐渐形成

/补/ *v.*（使）演变，（使）进化，（使）发展

/搭/ evolve from 从…进化而来

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/近/ develop *vt.*发展，发达，发扬，进步，逐步展开（情节、音乐主题、方程式等）；洗印，显影；*vi.*发展，生长，发育，逐步显示出来

progress *n.*前进，进步，发展 *vi.*前进，进步，进行

/题/ Like many other things, language is constantly _____; some words come in and others go out with time passing by.

A.revolving B.evolving C.reforming D.constructing

/解/ 答案为B。evolve 进化，发展（强调逐渐的过程）；revolve 旋转，革命；reform 改革；变革；construct 建设；修建。

high-handed /haɪˈhændɪd/ *adj.*高压的，专横的

/例/ We have got used to his high-handed way. 我们已经习惯了他那套高压作风。

It was rather high-handed of him to take that decision without consulting the others first. 他太专横，没有和大家商量就做出了那个决定。

incompetent /ɪnˈkɒmpɪtənt/ *adj.*不够格的，不称职的

/例/ Not that he is incompetent, but that he lacks experience.

他并不是不称职，只是缺乏经验。

He dismissed all the incompetent managers the first thing after he took over the company. 他接掌公司的第一件事就是把所有不称职的管理人员一律解雇。

over-zealously /ˈəʊvəˈzeləs/ *adv.*过分热情地

safeguard /ˈseɪfˌgɑːd/ *v.*保护

/补/ *vt.*维护 *n.*预防措施，保证条款

/辨/ precaution *n.*预防，警惕，防范

/题/ This law will _____ the companies from government interference.

A.prevent B.safeguard C.tell D.guard

/解/ 答案为B。prevent from 后应加 doing 阻止做某事；safeguard from 保护…免受…；tell A from B 从B中辨认出A；guard 保卫，一般与介词 against 搭配。

parliamentary /ˌpɑːləˈmentərɪ/ *adj.*国会的

qualified /ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd/ *adj.*合格的

/例/ The post requires qualified office personnel. 这个职位需要称职的公务人员。

It is up to the chairman to decide whether he is qualified to serve in the board. 他是否有资格进入委员会得由主席决定。

grievance /ˈgriːvəns/ *n.*不平，冤屈

/例/ He had alternately whined about his grievances. 他哼哼唧唧地诉说他受的委屈。

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Maggie had kept silent about her grievance. 麦琪对她的冤屈一直保持沉默。

Justiteombudsman *n.*（瑞典的）司法特派员

ombudsman /ˈɒmbədzmæn/ *n.*（瑞典和英国的）司法特派员

secretive /sɪˈkri:tɪv/ *adj.*保密的

correspondence /ˌkɒrɪsˈpɒndəns/ *n.*来往信件

/补/ *n.*通信，通信联系；符合，一致，相似

/搭/ by/through correspondence 用写信的办法

in correspondence with 和…一致；与…有通信联系

/题/ More and more people are aware of the importance of knowledge, and some of them take _____ courses is which they exchange information and work by post.

A.correspondence B.part-time C.radio D.postal

/解/ 答案为 A。correspondence courses 函授课程；part-time 兼职，非全日制的；radio 收音机，无线电；postal 邮政的。

alter /ˈɔ:ltə/ *v.*改变

/补/ *v.*改动，变更

/拓/ alterable *adj.*可变的，可改的；alterant *adj.*改变的；alteration *n.*变更，改造

/辨/ change、alter 和 vary 都含“改变”的意思。change 指“使改变得与原物完全不同”或“使发生以新代旧的变化”；alter 指“局部的、外表的变化，但特点不变”；vary 指“不规则或连续地改变”。

/题/ She _____ the mistake on the price-tag.

A.changed B.varied C.altered D.alternated

/解/ 答案为 C。alter 一般指表面或局部的改变、改正；change 一般用语，指本质或形态上的彻底改变；vary 一般指数量或形式上渐渐地变化，不发生质的变化；alternate 交替。

accusation /ækju(:)ˈzeɪʃən/ *n.*谴责，指控

ascertain /ˌæsəˈteɪn/ *v.*查出，查明

/补/ *vt.*查明，弄清，确定

/记/ 联系记忆：certain 表示清楚→ascertain *v.*弄清

/拓/ ascertainable *adj.*可确定（探知）的，可发现的；ascertainment *n.*探查，发现

/近/ find out 找出，发现，查明（真相等），认识到，想出，揭发；solve *vt.*解决，解答

/题/ The police are trying to _____ exactly who was at the spot.

A.see B.understand C.ascertain D.assure

/解/ 答案为C。ascertain 查明，弄清，确定（通常跟that从句，用法较正式）；see和understand

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明白，弄懂；assure sb.+that从句或assure sb.of sth.使确信，向…保证。

prejudice /'predʒudɪs/ *n.*偏见

/补/ *vt.*使有偏见；对…不利，损害

/搭/ without prejudice（to）（对…）没有不利，无损（于）；
have a prejudice against 对…抱有偏见

/拓/ prejudge *v.*预先作判断，怀有成见；prejudiced *adj.*有成见的，有偏见的
prejudical *adj.*有害的；引起偏见的

/辨/ prejudice，bias 和 partiality 都含“偏见”的意思。prejudice 除了私人感情以外毫无根据的判断或成见（常带有恶意）；bias 依个人好恶或成见提出偏差的意见或判断；partiality 偏袒，偏爱。

/题/ He has a deep-rooted ____ against all foreigners.
A.misunderstanding B.prejudice C.criticism D.complaint

/解/ 答案为 B。prejudice 偏见；misunderstanding 误解；criticism 批评；complaint 抱怨。

prompt /prɒmpt/ *v.*敦促，激励

/补/ *vt.*促使，推动；提示 *adj.*敏捷的，及时的，迅速的 *n.*提词，提示

/辨/ hint *n.*暗示，提示，线索；immediate *adj.*直接的，紧接的，紧靠的，立即的
instant *adj.*立即的，直接的，紧迫的，刻不容缓的；（食品）速溶的，方便的，即时的

/题/ I don't know why he hasn't come yet, but usually, he is ____.
A.prompt B.soon C.promote D.early

/解/ 答案为 A。soon 不久；promote 促进，促销；early 早的

Lesson 54

insect /'ɪnsekt/ *n.*昆虫

wage /weɪdʒ/ *v.*进行（斗争）

/补/ *n.*[常 *pl.*]工资，报酬 *vt.*开始，进行

/搭/ Laurence bids wages.[谚]夏日炎热，什么事都懒得做。

/题/ He takes his ____ home to his wife every Friday.
A.salaries B.wages C.incomes D.savings

/解/ 答案为 B。wages 工资，报酬；salary 薪水；income 收入；savings 存款。

contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/ *v.*弄脏

/补/ *vt.*污染

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/拓/ contaminant *n.*致污物，污染物；contamination *n.*玷污，污染，污染物

contaminative *adj.*污染的，弄脏了的；contaminator *n.*弄脏者，致污物

/辨/ defile *v.*染污 *n.*隘路；infect *vt.*[医]传染，感染；pollute *vt.*弄脏，污染

/题/ Don't eat the food which has been _____ by flies.

A.mixed B.contaminated C.stirred D.settled

/解/ 答案为B。contaminate（因混有脏物或有毒物质而）玷污，弄脏；mix使混合，调制，mix in with与…混在一起，与…交往；stir移动，搅动；settle（不及物动词）停留。

provocation /prɒvəˈkeɪʃən/ *n.*惹怒

spider /ˈspaɪdə/ *n.*蜘蛛

/搭/ a spider and a fly 设圈套者和落入圈套者

wasp /wɒsp/ *n.*黄蜂

moth /mɒθ/ *n.*飞蛾

/题/ A _____ is an insect like a butterfly, which usually flies about at night.

A.bat B.moth C.owl D.nightingale

/解/ 答案为B。moth蛾；bat蝙蝠；owl猫头鹰；nightingale夜莺。

ant /ænt/ *n.*蚂蚁

/搭/ have ants in one's pants（因焦急，气愤等而）坐立不安

revulsion /rɪˈvʌlʃən/ *n.*厌恶

/例/ He had a revulsion against his neighbor. 他对邻居非常反感。

The violent scenes filled the audience with revulsion. 这些暴力的场面使观众很反感。

horde /hɔːd/ *n.*群

uncanny /ʌnˈkænɪ/ *adj.*神秘的，不可思议的

/例/ A friend of mine has an uncanny psychological discernment. 我有个朋友对人的心理有不可思议的洞察力。

erase /ɪˈreɪz/ *v.*擦，抹去

/补/ *vt.*擦掉，清除

/搭/ erase the blackboard 擦黑板

/拓/ erasable *adj.*可擦掉的，可抹掉的；eraser *n.*橡皮擦，黑板擦；erasure *n.*擦掉，消除

/辨/ erase，expunge，efface 与 delete 都含“擦掉（字迹等）”的意思。erase 指“从纸或画上擦去或刮掉”，用于比喻意义时，指“从记忆中抹去”；expunge 指“把字、姓名等取消”；efface 指“擦去表面的、明显的东西”，用于比喻意义时，指“忘却”；delete 指“去掉、擦掉（字迹等）”、“勾掉、删掉（字句等）”。

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/题/ Nothing can ____ from her mind the memory of that terrible day.

A.erase B.erect C.rub D.wipe

/解/ 答案为 A。erase 在本题中用的是比喻义，意为“忘掉”。erect 竖起，立起；rub 擦（指动作而不表结果）；wipe 指（用布等）抹，擦。

praying mantis 螳螂

entranced /mˈtrɑːns/ *adj.*出神的

/例/ George sat entranced with his own picture. 乔治盯着自己的画出神。

The children watched entranced as the circus animals performed. 马戏团的动物表演时，孩子们都看得出神。

beetle /ˈbiːtl/ *n.*甲虫

/搭/ blind as a beetle 十分近视，看不见

sheltered /ˈʃeltəd/ *adj.*伤不着的，无危险的

luscious /ˈlʌʃəs/ *adj.*甘美的

cluster /ˈklʌstə/ *n.*一簇，一群

/补/ *n.*（果实、花等的）串，簇；（人、物等的）群，组 *vi.*群集，丛生 *vt.*使群集，集中

/搭/ a cluster of 一群，一串

/近/ bunch *n.*串，束 *v.*捆成一束

/题/ Many people ____ around the notice board.

A.clustered B.clattered C.cluttered D.clutched

/解/ 答案为A。clatter 发出咔嗒声；clutter使混乱，弄乱；clutch紧紧抓住，揪住。

aphid /ˈeɪfɪd/ *n.*蚜虫

underside /ˈʌndəsaɪd/ *n.*底面，下侧

/例/ The underside of the rock was covered with seaweed. 岩石下面布满了海藻。

colony /ˈkɒlənɪ/ *n.*一群

/补/ *n.*殖民地；（侨民等）聚居区，聚居地；（动植物的）群体，集群

/近/ settlement *n.*沉降；解决，结算；殖民，殖民地

/题/ Hongkong was a former British ____.

A.community B.settlement C.colonialist D.colony

/解/ 答案为 D。community 公社，团体，共同体；settlement 定居；殖民地（但多指殖民者定居下来的地方）；colonialist 殖民主义者（注意与 colonist 的区别）；colonist 殖民地居民，殖民者。

sticky /ˈstɪkɪ/ *adj.*粘的

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/例/ The paint is still sticky. 油漆还是粘的。

Kurt's fingers are sticky with jam. 科特的手指上粘满了果酱。

scurry /'skʌrɪ/ *v.*小步跑

swarm /swɔ:m/ *v.*聚集

/补/ *n.*蜂群，一大群；大量，许多 *vi.*密集，云集，挤满；成群地飞行；被挤满，充满

/搭/ swarm into 蜂拥而入

/辨/ crowd，throng 与 swarm 都含"一群"、"众多"的意思。crowd 指"无秩序地聚集在一起的一大群人"；throng 指"蜂拥行进的人群"，它不及 crowd 口语化；swarm 指"一大群杂乱无章移动的人"。

/题/ As the fire spread, people came ____ out of the building.

A.swarming B.accumulating C.scattering D.collecting

/解/ 答案为 A。swarm 蜂拥（而出），涌往（swarm with 充满，挤满）；accumulate 积累；scatter 散开；collect 收集，聚集。

ingenuity /ˌɪndʒɪ'nju:ɪtɪ/ *n.*机灵

/补/ *n.*独创性，巧妙

/题/ All exercise the utmost ____ in beautifying their surroundings.

A.ingenuity B.genius C.ingenuousness D.genuineness

/解/ 答案为 A。ingenuity 独创性；genius 天才；ingenuousness 直率，坦白；genuineness 真实，真诚。

Lesson 55

astronomy /ə'strɒnəmɪ/ *n.*天文学

relative /'relətɪv/ *adj.*相对的

/例/ What they have achieved is but relative success. 他们获得的不过是相对意义上的成功。

This atmosphere of relative tranquility irrated rather eased us. 这种相对的宁静让我们感到紧张而不是放松。

infinite /'ɪnfɪnɪt/ *adj.*无限的，无穷的

/补/ *adj.*无边无际的

/近/ boundless *adj.*无限的，无边无际的；endless *adj.*无止境的，无穷的

eternal *adj.*永恒的，永远的，不灭的，没完没了的

/搭/ the infinite 太空，穹苍

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/题/ This is an ____ improvement on your previous work.

A.great B.infinite C.inflamed D.inflated

/解/ 答案为 B。infinite 巨大的，无限的；great 巨大的（可以修饰 improvement，但不能和 an 连用）；inflamed 红肿的，发炎的；inflated（价格的飞速）上涨。

solar /ˈsəʊlə/ *adj.*太阳系的

Venus /ˈviːnəs/ *n.*金星

Mars /mɑːz/ *n.*火星

orbit /ˈɔːbɪt/ *n.*运行轨道

/补/ *n.*轨道 *v.*（绕…）作轨道运行

/拓/ orbital *adj.*轨道的；眼窝的；orbiter *n.*盘旋物，人造卫星

/题/ As scheduled, the communications satellite went into the ____ round the earth.

A.circle B.course C.path D.orbit

/解/ 答案为 D。orbit 轨道（用于描述天体运行轨迹）；course 路线；path 路径，小路；circle 圆圈。

astronomical /æstrəˈnɒmɪk(ə)l/ *adj.*天文学的

generate /ˈdʒenəˌreɪt/ *v.*产生

/补/ *vt.*生成，产生（光、热、电等）；引起，导致

/辨/ bring about 使发生，致使

cause *n.*原因，导致某事发生的人或事，动机，理由，根据，目标，理想，事业 *vt.*引起，惹起，使（发生），促成

/题/ The accident that happened in Japan last year ____ a lot of public interest in the nuclear power issue.

A.generated B.geared C.generalized D.arose

/解/ 答案为 A。generate 引起，导致；gear 使适应，使适合；generalize 推广，泛泛而谈；arise 发生，出现。

particle /ˈpɑːtɪkl/ *n.*微粒，粒子

/补/ *n.*颗粒；小品词，语助词

/搭/ particle of speech 小品词类

/题/ Don't believe him.There isn't a ____ of truth in what he said.

A.piece B.particle C.part D.article

/解/ 答案为 B。a particle of 很少的…

Jupiter /ˈdʒuːpɪtə/ *n.*木星

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blot /blɒt/ *v.*遮暗

/例/ The dawn of peace is being blotted out. 和平的曙光被遮住了。

The cloud blotted out the sun but not for long. 云彩遮住了太阳，不过时间不长。

analyse /'ænəlaɪz/ *v.*分析

/补/ *vt.*细查，细察

/搭/ on / upon analysis 经分析；to make an analysis of = to analyse 分析；in the final / last analysis 经最后分析认为…；under analysis 在精神分析治疗下

/拓/ analysis *n.*分析，分解；analyst *n.*分析家，分解者；analytic *adj.*分析的，解析的

analysis *n.*分析，分析报告

/题/ In the final _____ I think our sympathy lies with the heroine of the play.

A.analysis B.synthesis C.thesis D.hypothesis

/解/ 答案为 A。in the final / last analysis 总之，归根结底；synthesis 综合，合成；thesis 论题，论文；hypothesis 假设。

bacteria /bæk'tɪərɪə/ *n.*细菌

/题/ _____ exist in large numbers in air, water and soil, and also in living and dead creatures and plants, and are often a cause of disease.

A.Warm B.Worm C.Bacteria D.Bacterium

/解/ 答案为 C。bacteria 为复数形式，其单数形式为 bacterium；warm 暖和的，热烈的；worm 虫子，小人物。

oxygen /'ɒksɪdʒən/ *n.*氧气

/题/ Suffocation results from deprivation of _____.

A.property B.oxygen C.hydrogen D.rights

/解/ 答案为 B。oxygen 氧气；hydrogen 氢气。

realm /relm/ *n.*领域

/补/ *n.*界，范围；王国，国度

/搭/ abjure the realm 誓不回国；in the realm of 在…领域里

/题/ Once the King's _____ extended halfway into Europe.

A.country B.state C.realm D.field

/解/ 答案为 C。realm 王国，领地；country 和 state 都指“国家”，后者更侧重于政治上的范畴，而 realm 指的是领域、范围，符合题意。

endeavour /ɪn'devə/ *n.*努力

/补/ *vt./ n.*努力，尽力，尝试

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/近/ attempt *n.*努力，尝试，企图 *vt.*尝试，企图；effort *n.*努力，成就
labor *n.*劳动，努力，工作 *vi.*劳动，（for）努力争取，苦干 *vt.*详细分析，麻烦
strive *v.*努力，奋斗，力争，斗争
struggle *n.*竞争，努力，奋斗 *vi.*努力，奋斗，挣扎 *vt.*尽力使得，使劲移动

/题/ In order to be polite, he endeavoured _____ his disgust.
A.controling B.control C.to control D.to controling

/解/ 答案为 C。endeavour 努力，尽力（其后常跟动词不定式）。

Lesson 56

boundary /'baundəri/ *n.*界线；边界

/补/ *n.*分界线，边界，界限

/搭/ the boundary（line）between……之间的分界线；the houndaries of… …的外缘

/辨/ border, boundary：border 指“国境”等范围大的区域；boundary 指“界限，边界”，一般区域较小。

/题/ The river is the _____ between the two countries.
A.boundary B.zone C.spot D.string

/解/ 答案为 A。zone 区域，地带；spot 地点；string 一串（行，列）。

pump /pʌmp/ *v.*用泵抽

/补/ *n.*泵 *vt.*（用泵）抽（水），泵送，打气

/搭/ be pumped out 累得喘不过气来

/题/ The man spent all day _____ water out of the flooded houses.
A.blowing B.sucking C.forcing D.pumping

/解/ 答案为 D。pump 抽水。

overtake /ˌəuvə'teɪk/ *v.*（坏天气、麻烦等）突然降临

/补/ *vt.*追上，赶上，超过；突然降临于，意外地碰上

/题/ No one could _____ George as he won the race.
A.overturn B.overtake C.overlook D.overcome

/解/ 答案为 C。overtake 赶上，超过；overturn 推翻，颠覆；overlook 忽视；overcome 克服，战胜。

backwater /'bækwɔ:tə/ *n.*回水河汊

predecessor /'pri:dɪsesə/ *n.*前任

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/补/ *n.*前辈；（被取代的）原有事物，前身

/题/ The latest model is faster and sleeker than its _____.

A.ancestors B.parents C.predecessors D.relatives

/解/ 答案为C。predecessor 原来的事物，前身；ancestor 祖先；parents 父母；relative 亲戚。

meadow /'medəʊ/ *n.*草地，草场

/辨/ grassland *n.*牧草地，草原；pasture *n.*牧地，草原，牧场 *v.*放牧，牧（牛、羊等），吃草

crown /kraʊn/ *v.*给…戴花环

/补/ *n.*王冠，冕

/搭/ the crown of the year 秋季；收获季节；to crown all 加之，尤其是，更高兴/糟糕的是

holly /'hɒlɪ/ *n.*一种冬青植物

wreath /ri:θ/ *n.*花环

/补/ *n.*花圈，花冠

/辨/ coronet *n.*宝冠，小冠冕；festoon *n.*花彩 *vt.*结彩于，使成为花彩形

occurrence /ə'kʌrəns/ *n.*偶发事件

/补/ *n.*发生的事情，事件；发生，出现

/题/ The _____ of the storms delayed our trip.

A.occurrence B.event C.show D.incident

/解/ 答案为A。occurrence 发生，出现。题意为：由于暴雨，我们的行程被延迟了。

proportion /prə'pɔ:ʃən/ *n.*部分

/补/ *n.*比例；部分，份儿；均衡，相称

/搭/ in proportion on 与…成比例；in proportion as=according as 根据

in proportion to 根据（比例）；in/out of proportion（不）成比例，（不）相称

in the proportion of 以…的比例；in proportion to 与…成比例

/辨/ part *n.*部分，局部，零件，角色 *vt.*分开，分离，分配 *vi.*分开，分手 *adv.*部分地，有几分 *adj.*部分的，局部的；percentage *n.*百分数，百分率，百分比；portion *n.*一部分，一份

/题/ The _____ of men to women in the city has changed a lot since 1950.

A.portion B.proportion C.rate D.ratio

/解/ 答案为B。proportion 指事物在大小、重要性等方面的比较关系或比例；rate 比率，…率；ratio 指事物之间的数字比，倍数比。

site /saɪt/ *v.*使位于

spell /spel/ *v.*招致，带来

stall /stɔ:l/ *n.*牲口棚

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/补/ *n.*货摊；[*pl.*]（剧场的）正厅前座区；（发动机的）熄火；小房间，小隔间

v.（使）（发动机）熄火；拖延，推迟

/搭/ go into a stall（车子）熄火

/题/ My car ____ at the traffic light.

A.quit B.broke C.stalled D.stroke

/解/ 答案为C。stall（发动机）熄火；quit离开，辞职，停止；break中断，违反，毁坏；strike打击，撞击，罢工。

attic /ˈætɪk/ *n.*顶楼

/补/ *n.*阁楼

/拓/ atticism *n.*雅典语法，高雅的言辞，亲雅典

sweeping /ˈswi:pɪŋ/ *adj.*范围广大的

critical /ˈkrɪtɪkəl/ *adj.*危急的

/补/ *adj.*决定性的，关键性的；批评的，批判的

/搭/ at critical 在临界状态下；be critical about 爱挑剔

/近/ crucial *adj.*至关紧要的；decisive *adj.*决定性的

/题/ The director was critical ____ the way we were doing the work.

A.at B.in C.of D.with

/解/ 答案为C。be critical of 对…不满。

juncture /ˈdʒʌŋktʃə/ *n.*时刻，关头

raft /rɑ:ft/ *n.*木筏

/补/ *n.*木排，木筏；充气救生筏，救生圈 *vt.*用筏子运送 *vi.*乘筏子渡河

/搭/ on a raft[美俚]以烤面包垫底

/题/ It's the only way to cross the stream on a ____.

A.rafter B.row C.rail D.raft

/解/ 答案为D。raft木筏，木排；rafter椽；row浆；rail横杆，扶手。

unduly /ˌʌnˈdju:lɪ/ *adv.*过度地

foundations /faʊnˈdeɪʃən/ *n.*地基

/补/ *n.*基础，基本原理，根据；基金会；建立，设立，创办

/搭/ lay the foundation for 为…打基础；without foundation 无根据的

strike at the foundation / root of sth.毁灭某事物

/近/ base *n.*底部，基础，根据地，基地，本部，基数；（运动）出发点 *vt.*以…作基础，基于… *adj.*卑鄙的，低级的

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/题/ Agriculture is the _____ of the national economy.

A.fountain B.foundation C.framework D.frontier

/解/ 答案为B。foundation 基础，根据；fountain 泉水，喷泉；framework 构架，结构；frontier 边界，边疆。

stout /staʊt/ *adj.*牢固的

/补/ *adj.*发胖的，胖而大的；结实的，牢固的；勇敢的，大胆的，顽强的

/辨/ chubby *adj.*丰满的，圆胖的；courageous *adj.*勇敢的，有胆量的

/题/ We need _____ boots for climbing.

A.stout B.solid C.strong D.sound

/解/ 答案为A。stout 结实的；solid 固体的；strong 强壮的；sound 健康的，完好的。

submerge /səb'mɜ:dʒ/ *v.*浸没

/补/ *vi.*潜入水中 *vt.*淹没

/拓/ submerged *adj.*在水中的，淹没的；submergence *n.*浸没，淹没；潜航，潜水

submergible *adj.*能沉入水中的；submerse *v.*使沉入水中，淹没

submersed *adj.*生长水中的，浸没的，淹没的

/近/ dip *v.*浸，蘸，沾；duck *n.*鸭子；急忙蹲下；闪避；[俚]人，家伙 *vi.*没入水中，闪避 *vt.*猛按…入水，躲避；dunk *v.*泡，浸；immerse *vt.*沉浸，使陷入；inundate *v.*淹没

sink *vi.*沉下，（使）下沉 *n.*水槽，水池；接收器

/题/ When the reservoir starts to store water, this ancient temple will be _____.

A.buried B.submerged C.merged D.concealed

/解/ 答案为B。submerge 淹没；bury 掩埋；merge 合并；conceal 隐藏。

grapple /'græpl/ *v.*抓住

Lesson 57

alien /'eɪljən/ *adj.*异国的，外国的

/补/ *adj.*外国的，外国人的；陌生的；性质不同的，不相容的 *n.*外国人，外侨；外星人

/搭/ be alien to… 与…不同

/拓/ alienate *v.*与（人）疏远；alienation *n.*疏远

/辨/ alien与foreigner都含有“外国人”的意思。alien指住在一个国家，但不是该国公民的人，即侨民。foreigner指生于或来自他国者，尤指有不同语言、文化的人。

/题/ His idea is quite _____ to our way of thinking.

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A.foreign　B.vague　C.alert　D.alien

/解/ 答案为D。foreign to 非某人（某事物）固有的，与其本性相异的，foreign一般作定语，指外国的；vague模糊的，含糊的；alert to机警的；alien to与某事物相反，相异的；alien作定语时指外国的，陌生的。

emigrate /'emɪgreɪt/ *v.*移居（国外）

/补/ *vi.*移居国外（或外地）

/辨/ emigrate, immigrate, migrate：emigrate 指离开本国进入别国，成为该国公民；immigrate 是从其进入的国家的角度看的，从别国移居到该国；migrate 而指鸟类的迁徙，也用于比喻经常在两国之间来往的人。

/题/ Her family _____ to America in the 1850s.

A.immigrated　B.emigrated　C.left　D.sent

/解/ 答案为 B。immigrate 从…移居（到现在所在的国家）；移民；leave to 留给；sent to 派人去请。

absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ *v.*全神贯注于

/补/ *vt.*吸收；吸引…的注意，使全神贯注；把…并入，同化

/搭/ be absorbed by 被…吞并，为…所吸收；be absorbed in ...全神贯注于，一心从事，热衷于；absorb sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意

/拓/ absorbing *adj.*吸引人的，非常有趣的；absorbingly *adv.*引人入胜地；absorption *n.*吸收，吸收作用；absorbed *adj.*被吸收的

/辨/ absorb 和 assimilate 在比喻用法中都含“吸收”、“吞并”的意思。absorb 指“使被吸收者失去其特点，或使其特点不复存在”；assimilate 除含 absorb 意思外，还指“将被吸收者变成了吸收者的一部分”。

/题/ She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.

A.attracted　B.absorbed　C.drawn　D.concentrated

/解/ 答案为 B。be absorbed in（固定搭配）全神贯注于、一心从事、热衷于；concentrate 集中…于（与 on 连用，不用于被动语态）。

embed /ɪm'bed/ *vt.*扎牢

/补/ *vt.*把…嵌入（或埋入、插入），扎牢；使深留脑中

/记/ embed sth.in 把某物深深地嵌在…中

/辨/ enclose *vt.*放入封套，装入，围绕；inlay *n.*镶嵌；inset *n.*插入物，插进

wedge *n.*楔　*vt.*楔入，楔进

/题/ That terrible accident will be _____ in his memory.

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A.embedded　B.embellished　C.embalmed　C.embezzled

/解/ 答案为 A。embed 把…牢牢嵌入，把…深深扎入（常跟介词 in / with）；embellish 美化，装饰，修饰；embalm 以药料防腐；embezzle 贪污。

mortally /ˈmɔːt(ə)lɪ/ *adv.*致命地

comprehensive /ˌkɒmprɪˈhensɪv/ *adj.*广泛的；丰富的

/补/ *adj.*综合的

/搭/ be comprehensive of 包含

/拓/ comprehensively *adv.*包括地；comprehensivize *vt.*使（学校或教育制度）综合化
comprehension *n.*理解，包含；comprehensible *adj.*可理解的，易于了解的

/反/ incomprehensive *adj.*范围狭小的，不了解的

/题/ Henry's news report covering the conference was so _____ that nothing had been omitted.

A.complicated　B.content　C.comprehensive　D.concrete

/解/ 答案为 C。comprehensive 全面的，广泛的；complicated 复杂的，难解的；content 满足的，满意的；concrete 具体的。

milestone /ˈmaɪlstəʊn/ *n.*里程碑

territory /ˈterɪtərɪ/ *n.*领地；地区

/补/ *n.*领土，版图；领域，范围

/搭/ take in too much territory 走极端；说得过分；牵涉过多

milometer /maɪˈlɒmɪtə/ *n.*计程表

spire /ˈspaɪə/ *n.*（教堂的）塔尖

retrace /rɪˈtreɪs/ *v.*返回，重走

stumble /ˈstʌmbl/ *v.*趔趄地走

/补/ *vi.*绊脚，绊倒；跌跌撞撞地走；（说话等时）结结巴巴

/搭/ stumble on/over sth.被某物绊倒；stumble at/over sth.（朗读/说话时）在某处结结巴巴
stumble across/on/upon sb./sth.偶然碰到/发现

/题/ While I was doing my research I _____ on some fascinating new data.

A.strolled　B.strode　C.stumbled　D.walked

/解/ 答案为 C。stroll 散步，闲逛；stride 大步走；walk 走，步行。这三个词都不能与 on 搭配来指“偶然发现”。

horizon /həˈraɪzn/ *n.*地平线

/补/ *n.*[*pl.*]眼界，见识

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/搭/ on the horizon 在地平线上，如：We saw a ship far away on the horizon.

/题/ John hoped that some day in the future he would have the opportunity to make a universe journey to broaden his _____.

A.horizon B.horizons C.eyesight D.view

/解/ 答案为B。horizon 地平线，horizons 眼界，见识；eyesight 视力；view 看法，观点。

reservoir /'rezəvwɑ:/ *n.*水库

Lesson 58

lift /lɪft/ *n.*电梯

monstrous /'mɒnstrəs/ *adj.*极大的，可怕的

/例/ Such things were impossible.It seemed monstrous even to think of them. 这种事情是不可能的。光是想想都觉得吓人。

It's monstrous to charge 500 dollars for a hotel room. 一个房间要收500美元，太黑了。

negligence /'neglɪdʒəns/ *n.*粗心大意

/例/ This accident was caused by the negligence of a nurse. 这次事故是由一个护士的粗心大意造成的。

Nothing but gross negligence on the victim's side could have made them successful. 他们能够得手完全是由于受害者的疏忽大意。

prudent /'pru:dənt/ *adj.*谨慎的

/例/ A bank must establish an image that is both secure and prudent. 银行必须建立起安全又稳妥的形象。

Governments consider it prudent to minimize the risk. 各国政府一致认为把风险降低到最小程度是审慎的做法。

composure /kəm'pəʊʒə/ *n.*镇静，沉着

/例/ "Drink, then." replied she, with the same old composure. "那好，喝吧。"她说，仍然是不动声色。

intruder /m'tru:də/ *n.*入侵者

lurk /lɜ:k/ *v.*潜藏

hinder /'hɪndə/ *v.*妨碍

/补/ *vt.*阻碍，妨碍

/搭/ hinder sb.from（doing sth.）阻碍某人（做某事）

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/拓/ hinder *adj.*后面的 *v.*阻碍，打扰；hindermost *adj.*最后面的，最靠近后方的；hindrance *n.*妨碍，障碍；be more of a hindrance than a help 与其说是帮忙，不如说是添乱。

/近/ impede *v.*阻止；restain *vt.*抑制，制止；retard *vt.*延迟，使减速，阻止，妨碍，阻碍

/题/ The noise _____ us from hearing what the chairman said.

A.interfered B.intervened C.refrained D.hindered

/解/ 答案为 D。interfere, intervene, refrain 三个词都是不及物动词，且搭配也不同。interfere with 妨碍，干扰，干预；refrain from 抑制。

fingerprint /ˈfɪŋgəprɪnt/ *n.*指纹

chaos /ˈkeɪɒs/ *n.*混乱，无秩序

/记/ chaotic *adj.*混乱的，无秩序的

/辨/ confusion、disorder、disarray 和 chaos 都含“混乱”的意思。confusion 指“不加区别地混在一起，很难区分”；disorder 指“秩序或东西安排得混乱”；disarray 强调“队列、安排或衣冠不整而造成的混乱”；chaos 指“完全无秩序或明显不整齐”。

/题/ The burglars left the house in _____.

A.a mass B.mess C.chaos D.dirt

/解/ 答案为 C。chaos（不可数名词）混乱，紊乱；mess 混乱，杂乱；例如：Your books and magazines are almost in a mess；go and put them in order；dirt 污垢，泥土。

inconceivable /ˌɪnkənˈsiːvəbl/ *adj.*不可思议的

veritable /ˈverɪtəbl/ *adj.*真正的，地地道道的

magpie /ˈmægpaɪ/ *n.*喜欢收藏物品的人

toss /tɒs/ *v.*扔

/补/ *vt.*抛，掷；猛抬（头）；拌（食品）；（up）（打赌等时）掷（钱币）；使摇动，使颠簸 *vi.*（up）掷钱币来决定；翻来覆去 *n.*掷钱币来决定；猛抬头

/搭/ a toss up 一半的机会；很难肯定的事情

/题/ He _____ and turned all that stormy night.

A.threw B.shook C.tossed D.lifted

/解/ 答案为 C。throw 扔；shake 抖动；toss and turn 习语，辗转反侧；lift 举动。

discard /dɪsˈkɑːd/ *v.*丢弃

/搭/ into the discard 成为无用之物；被遗忘；throw sth.into the discard [美]放弃某事

/辨/ cast off 丢弃，摆脱；get rid of 拒绝，抵制，否决；呕出；驳回，丢弃

/题/ In the process of digestion, useless wastes are _____.

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A.contained B.discarded C.refused D.absorbed

/解/ 答案为B。discard 丢弃，抛弃；contain（里面）含有；refuse 拒绝；absorb 吸收。

constable /ˈkʌnstəbl/ *n.*警察

ransack /ˈrænsæk/ *v.*洗劫

balcony /ˈbælkənɪ/ *n.*阳台

/补/ *n.*（电影院等的）楼厅，楼座

/题/ She was standing on the ____ of the apartment looking down onto the street.

A.balcony B.platform C.ballot D.bamboo

/解/ 答案为A。balcony 阳台，楼厅；platform 月台，讲台；ballot 选票，投票；bamboo 竹子。

fussy /ˈfʌsɪ/ *adj.*大惊小怪的，小题大做的

/例/ James! Always fussy, nervous, anxious! 这个詹姆士，老是这么大惊小怪、操心劳神的。

Of course the football fans had good reasons to be fussy on such a night. 球迷在这样一个夜晚当然有理由发发神经了。

Lesson 59

amass /əˈmæs/ *v.*积聚，收集

/近/ accumulate *v.*积聚，堆积；assemble *vt.*集合，聚集，装配 *vi.*集全；collect *v.*收集，聚集，集中；gather *n.*集合，聚集 *vi.*集合，聚集，渐增 *vi.*使聚集，搜集，积聚，推断

/题/ By the time he was 40, he had ____ a fortune.

A.collected B.deposited C.reserved D.amassed

/解/ 答案为D。amass积累，积聚；collect收集；deposit存放，储存；reserve保留，保存。

indiscriminate /ˌɪndɪsˈkrɪmɪnɪt/ *adj.*不加选择的

clutter /ˈklʌtə/ *n./v.*一堆杂物；乱糟糟地堆满

string /strɪŋ/ *n.*细线，细绳

/补/ *n.*弦，线，细绳；一串，一行 *vt.*用线串；（用线）悬挂，系住

/搭/ string along 1.欺骗，愚弄；（with）跟随；string out 成行地展开

/辨/ bind *v.*绑，镶边，装订，凝固，约束；connect *v.*连接，联合，关联；line up 整队，排列起 thread *n.*线，细丝，线索，思路，螺纹

/题/ She was putting on her watch when the ____ broke and it fell to the ground.

A.belt B.strap C.tie D.string

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/解/ 答案为D。string 弦，线。

requisite /'rekwɪzɪt/ *n.*必需品

mania /'meɪnjə/ *n.*癖好，狂热

sketch /sketʃ/ *n.*草图，图样

/补/ *n.*略图，草图，梗概，大意，素描，速写 *vt.*绘…的略图，画…的素描（或速写）；概述，简述 *vi.*绘略图，画素描（或速写）

/搭/ sketch out 简要地叙述

/题/ My younger sister loves painting, and she often goes into the countries to _____ from nature.

A.describe B.outline C.picture D.sketch

/解/ 答案为D。sketch 作画，速写。

remote /rɪ'məʊt/ *adj.*（机会，可能性）极少的，小的

/补/ *adj.*遥远的，偏僻的；关系疏远的，脱离的；绝活的，微乎其微的；孤高的，冷淡的

/辨/ far，distant 和 remote 都含“远的”意思。far（通常）空间上的距离（只有在“How far?”这句问话中，才可指远距离或近距离，也用以指时间上的距离）；distant 远隔的——可表示时间、空间的远距离，指时间或距离可大可小，但当指极大的距离（如太阳与地球的距离）时，则用 distant,不用 far；血统关系的疏远；remote 遥远的（含有“不易到达的”意思）。

/题/ He dislikes city life, and always dreams of living in a _____ country.

A.far B.remote C.noisy D.poor

/解/ 答案为B。remote 偏远的（又如：remote region 偏远地区；remote control 遥控）。

strong-minded 意志坚强的

relaxation /ˌri:læk'seɪʃən/ *n.*休息，娱乐

verify /'verɪfaɪ/ *v.*查证，核实

/补/ *vt.*核实，查对；证明，证实

/拓/ verifiable *adj.*能作证的，能证实的；verification *n.*确认，查证，诉状结尾的举证声明

/题/ I don't know if the story is true, but I'll try to _____ it.

A.identify B.fortify C.verify D.conform

/解/ 答案为C。verify 核实，查对；identify 识别，认同；fortify 加强；conform 相符。

bearing /'beərɪŋ/ *n.*关系，联系

/补/ *n.*举止，风度；[*pl.*]方位，方向感；轴承

/搭/ have a bearing on 与…有关，对…有影响

/题/ What he said had not much _____ on the problem.

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A.connection B.link C.bearer D.bearing

/解/ 答案为D。have a bearing on / upon 与…有关，have no bearing on / upon 与…无关；connection, link 都有“联系”、“关系”的意思，但其后的介词都应该用 with 或 between，而不能用 on；bearer 送信人，搬运者。

like-minded 志趣相投的

specimen /'spesɪmɪn/ *n.*标本

constructively /kən'strʌktɪvlɪ/ *adv.*有益的，积极的

contented /kən'tentɪd/ *adj.*心满意足的

/补/ *adj.*满意的，满足的

/近/ delighted *adj.*欣喜的，快乐的；pleased *adj.*高兴的，满足的；satisfied *adj.*感到满意的

/题/ Our dog leads a happy and _____ life.

A.satisfying B.contented C.miserable D.faithful

/解/ 答案为B。contented 满意的，满足的；satisfying令人满意的。

bore /bɔ:/ *v.*使烦恼

/补/ *vt.*使厌烦，使厌倦；钻（孔），挖（洞） *n.*令人讨厌的人（或事）

/搭/ blue bore 云隙，一线希望

/拓/ bored *adj.*（人）感到厌倦的；boring *adj.*（事物）令人厌烦的

/近/ irk *vt.*使厌倦，使苦恼

/题/ This book _____ me, I shall not finish it.

A.boots B.booth C.bores D.born

/解/ 答案为C。bore 使厌烦，使厌倦；boots 为 boot 的复数，指靴子；booth 为电话亭，货摊；born 为天生的，生来的。

Lesson 60

punctuality /ˌpʌŋktjʊ'ælɪtɪ/ *n.*准时

/例/ The most lovable and hateful thing in him is his punctuality.

他这个人最可爱和最可恨的一点都是他的守时。

rural /'ruər(ə)l/ *adj.*农村的

/辨/ bucolic *adj.*牧羊的，牧歌的，田园风味的 *n.*田园诗，农夫；countrified *adj.*土气的，粗俗的，思想简单的，质朴的，带有乡村风味的；rustic *adj.*乡村的；urban *adj.*城市的，市内的

/题/ Crops are grown in _____ areas.

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A.urban　B.rural　C.country　D.countryside

/解/ 答案为B。urban城市的，与rural“农村的”是一组反义词；country和countryside都可以表示“乡村”，且均是名词。

disregard /ˌdɪsrɪˈgɑːd/ *v.*不顾，无视

/补/ *vt.*不理会，漠视　*n.*忽视，漠视

/搭/ in disregard of 不顾，无视

/拓/ regard *n.*关心，注意　*vt.*看待，当作；重视，尊敬；关系

/题/ The government has shown a total _____ for the needs of the poor.

A.consideration　B.ignorance　C.disregard　D.despise

/解/ 答案为C。consideration 考虑，与题意语气不符；ignorance 无知，不与 for 搭配，常与of 连用；disregard 漠视；despise 蔑视，动词。

intellectual /ˌɪntɪˈlektjʊəl/ *n.*知识分子

/补/ *adj.*智力的，善于思维的

/辨/ ignorant *adj.*无知的；stupid *adj.*愚蠢的，麻木的，乏味的

intelligence *n.*智力，智慧，理解力；情报，消息

/题/ _____ have reported that the enemy is planning a new attack.

A.Intelligent　B.Intelligence　C.Intellectual　D.Insurance

/解/ 答案为C。intelligence 智商，智力，情报 intelligent（形容词）聪明的，智慧的；intellectual 知识分子；insurance 保险。

abstruse /æbˈstruːs/ *adj.*深奥的

coordinate /kəʊˈɔːdɪnɪt/ *v.*协调

/例/ In a large hotel, the manager coordinates the work of the department heads. 在大宾馆里，经理负责协调各部门负责人的工作。

How shall short range plans be coordinated with long range plans? 短期规划如何与长期规划相互协调一致？

reproach /rɪˈprəʊtʃ/ *v.*责备

/补/ *vt.*批评

/搭/ be above/beyond reproach 完美的，完善的

reproach sb.with/for（sth.）因…而责备/指责某人

/近/ accuse *vt.*控告，谴责，非难；blame *n.*过失，责备　*vt.*责备，谴责；condemn *vt.*判刑，处刑，声讨，谴责；denounce *vt.*公开指责，公然抨击，谴责

/题/ It wasn't your fault—you have nothing to _____ yourself with/for.

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A.reproach　B.coach　C.approach　D.scold

/解/ 答案为 A。coach 指导，教练；approach 接近，靠近；scold 责骂，詈骂。

puncture /ˈpʌŋktʃə/ *v.*刺破（轮胎）

diversion /daɪˈvɜːʃən/ *n.*改道，绕道

trial /ˈtraɪəl/ *n.*讨厌的事、人

/补/ *n.*审判，审讯；试用，试验；讨厌的人（或事物）

/搭/ by trial and error 反复试验，不断摸索

/题/ The new product is on _____ before it is put on the market.

A.test　B.trial　C.experiment　D.inspection

/解/ 答案为 B。on trial 是习惯用语，意为“在试验中、试验后”，trial 指较长的试验或试用过程，用于区分其优势、真伪、效果等；test 用义广泛，指用科学的方法进行测试，以评估其方面的性质、效能等，如医学检查手段、教学测验等；experiment 试验，实验；inspection 检查，审查。

fraction /ˈfrækʃən/ *n.*很小一点儿

/补/ *n.*小部分，片断；分数

/搭/ not by a fraction 一点也不；to a fraction [口]地地道道地，百分之百地

/题/ She's careful with her money, and spends only a _____ of her earnings.

A.fragment　B.section　C.fragrant　D.fraction

/解/ 答案为 D。fraction 微不足道的一部分；fragment 多指说话、文章中的一部分、片断；section 指整体的组成部分；fragrant 香的，芬芳的。

flourish /ˈflʌrɪʃ/ *n.*挥舞（打手势）

/例/ The conductor ended the symphony with a great flourish of his baton. 指挥用指挥棒作了一个夸张的动作，结束了这支交响曲。

The clown opened the door with a flourish. 小丑用夸张的动作把门打开。

microscopic /maɪkrəˈskɒpɪk/ *adj.*微小的

adamant /ˈædəmənt/ *adj.*坚定的，不动摇的

/例/ It was raining, but he was adamant that I should go. 下雨了，但他坚持要我去。

I tried to talk her out of it, but she was adamant. 我想劝她，但她很坚决。

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第 4 册　流利英语

Lesson 1

fossil-man 化石人

/补/ *n.*化石；食古不化的人，老顽固

/记/ relic *n.*遗物，遗迹，废墟；remains *n.*残余，遗迹，遗体；vestige *n.*遗迹，痕迹，残余

/题/ Coal is a _____ fuel.

A.fossil　B.fossiliferous　C.fossilize　D.fossorial

/解/ 答案为 B。fossil 矿物，化石；fossiliferous（*adj.*）含化石的；fossilize（*v.*）使成化石；fossorial（*adj.*）掘土的；适于掘土的。

recount /rɪˈkaunt/ *v.*叙述

/例/ I let Henry recount the incident in his own words. 我让亨利用自己的话叙述这件事。

saga /ˈsɑːgə/ *n.*英雄故事

/例/ George recounted the saga of their family problems. 乔治详细叙述了他们家的麻烦事。

/近/ epic *n.*史诗　*adj.*英雄的

legend /ˈledʒənd/ *n.*传说，传奇

/补/ *n.*传奇故事；传奇人物

/近/ fable *n.*寓言，神话，谎言　*vi.*讲故事；fairy tale 神话故事，童话，谎言；fiction *n.*虚构，编造，小说；folklore *n.*民间传说；myth *n.*神话，神话式的人物（或事物）

story *n.*故事，小说，传说，事迹，经历，假话，谎话

/题/ He is a _____ in his own lifetime for his scientific discoveries.

A.legendary　B.legion　C.legend　D.legislation

/解/ 答案为 A。legend 传奇人物；legendary 传说的，传奇般的；legion 一大群人；legislation 法律，法规。

migrate /maɪˈgreɪt/ *vi.*迁移，移居

/补/ *vi.*（候鸟等）迁徙，移栖

/记/ emigrate *v.*移离某地；immigrate *v.*移往某地；migrant *n.*移民；immigrant *n.*入境移民

/题/ Pioneers from New England _____ to all parts of the United States.

A.immigrated　B.emigrated　C.travelled　D.migrated

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/解/ 答案为 D。immigrate（从国外）移入；emigrate 移居/往（国外）；travel 旅行。本题指在美国国内的迁徙，所以用 migrate 最合适。

anthropologist /ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒɪst/ *n.*人类学家

/拓/ anthropology *n.*人类学；anthropologic *adj.*人类学的

anthropological *adj.*人类学的，人类学上的

archaeologist /ˌɑːkɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ *n.*考古学家

ancestor /ˈænsɪstə/ *n.*祖先

/补/ *n.*祖宗；原型，先驱

/拓/ ancestral *adj.*祖先的，祖传的

/记/ descendant *n.*子孙，后裔，后代

/题/ The ____ of the modern bicycle was called a penny farthing.

A.successor B.ancient C.ancestor D.antagonism

/解/ 答案为 C。ancestor 在本题中的意思是“原型”，即某机器或结构的早期形式；successor 继承者，接任者；ancient 远古的，旧的；antagonism 对抗。

Polynesian /ˌpɒlɪˈnɪzɪən/ *adj.*波利尼西亚的

Indonesia /ˌɪndəʊˈnɪeə/ *n.*印度尼西亚

flint /flɪnt/ *n.*燧石

/例/ He has a heart like flint. 他心如铁石。

/拓/ flintlike *adj.*燧石的；冷酷的

rot /rɒt/ *v.*烂掉

/补/ *v.*（使）腐烂，（使）腐朽 *n.*腐烂，腐朽

/搭/ rot away sth.腐蚀掉某物；rot（sth.）down 使某物腐烂

the rot sets in 情况开始出毛病；事情开始走下坡

/拓/ rotten *adj.*腐烂/朽的，腐坏的

/辨/ decay，rot 与 decompose 均含“由良好变腐烂，由健康变衰弱”的意思。decay 强调“由自然的过程而逐渐变坏或变弱”；rot 语气较强，指“腐烂”，尤指“动植物等由细菌引起变质”；decompose 强调“由自然的或化学的过程使某物分解腐烂”。

/题/ The damp has ____ away the roof beams.

A.rotted B.rioted C.rooted D.decayed

/解/ 答案为 A。riot 参与骚乱；root 生根；decay 作不及物动词时，意为“下降，衰退”。

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Lesson 2

beast /bi:st/ *n.*野兽

/补/ *n.*牲畜；凶残的人，令人厌憎的人

/搭/ make a beast of oneself 行同禽兽，行为卑鄙

/记/ animal *n.*动物；creature *n.*人，动物，傀儡，创造物

/题/ The lion is called the king of _____.

A.creature B.mammal C.beast D.plant

/解/ 答案为C。beast 动物，尤指大型的四条腿的动物；creature 生灵，动物，人；mammal 哺乳动物；plant 植物，庄稼。

census /'sensəs/ *n.*统计数字

/题/ _____ is an official count of a country's total population.

A.Censure B.Census C.Censor D.Cement

/解/ 答案为B。census 人口普查；censure 指责，苛评；censor（报刊、电影等的）审查官；cement水泥。

acre /'eɪkə/ *n.*英亩

/例/ What is the acreage of the London Parks? 伦敦各公园共占地多少英亩？

/拓/ acreage *n.*英亩数

content /kən'tent/ *adj.*满足的

/补/ *n.*内容；目录

/搭/ to be content with sth. 满足于某事；to be content to do sth. 乐于做某事

/近/ delighted *adj.*欣喜的，快乐的；pleased *adj.*高兴的，满足的

satisfied *adj.*感到满意的

/题/ Our dog leads a happy and _____ life.

A.satisfying B.contented C.miserable D.faithful

/解/ 答案为B。contented 满意的，满足的；satisfying令人满意的。

Lesson 3

Matterhorn /'mætɜ:ˌhɔ:n/ *n.*马特霍恩峰（阿尔卑斯山峰之一）

alpinist /'ælpɪnɪst/ *n.*登山运动员

pioneer /ˌpaɪə'nɪə/ *v.*开辟，倡导 *n.*先锋，开辟者

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/例/ His grandfather was one of the pioneers of flying. 他的外祖父是飞行的先驱者之一。

summit /'sʌmɪt/ *n.*顶峰

/补/ *n.*（山等的）最高点，峰顶；最高级会议；极点

/拓/ summiteer *n.*最高级会议参加者

/题/ We rested when we reached the _____ of the mountain.

A.ascent B.summit C.height D.tallness

/解/ 答案为 B。summit 最高点（相当于 peak，又如：summit meeting 最高层会晤）；ascent 上升；height 高度；tallness 高度。

attain /ə'teɪn/ *v.*到达

/补/ *vt.*达到，获得

/记/ accomplish *vt.*完成，达到，实现；achieve *vt.*完成，达到

/题/ Children of below average intelligence can sometimes _____ high standards in tasks which interest them.

A.accept B.attain C.maintain D.sustain

/解/ 答案为 B。attain high standards 达到高水平；accept 接受，认可；maintain 维持，继续；sustain 支撑，维持。

peril /'perɪl/ *n.*极大危险

/补/ *n.*[常 *pl.*]危险的事（或环境）

/搭/ at one's peril（尤指于告诫某人勿做某事）自担风险

/辨/ danger，peril，hazard 与 risk 都含“危险”的意思。danger（常用词）指“目前的危险，也可指今后不一定发生的危险”；peril 语气比 danger 强，指“接近更严重的危险”；hazard 指“变幻莫测、无法控制的危险”，带有“碰运气”的意思；risk 指“风险”，含有“主动冒险”的意思。

/题/ You do it at your _____.

A.pear B.peril C.fear D.liar

/解/ 答案为 B。peril 极大危险，at one's peril（用于告诫某人勿做某事）自担风险；pear 梨；fear 恐惧；liar 撒谎者。

shudder /'ʃʌdə/ *v.*不寒而栗

/补/ *v.*颤栗，发抖，打颤；（机器，车辆等）突然震动，颤动 *n.*颤动，打颤，颤栗

/记/ quake *n.*地震；shake *v./n.*摇动，摇，颤抖，震动

tremble *n.*战栗，颤抖 *vi.*战栗，发抖，震动 *vt.*挥动，用颤抖的声音说出

/题/ She _____ at the sight of a snake.

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A.shadowed B.shuddered C.shuffled D.shriveled

/解/ 答案为 B。shudder at 对…感惊恐（或恐惧）（又如，shudder to think 怕得不敢想）；shadow 使变暗；shuffle 拖着脚走；shrivel 使枯萎，使干枯。

court /kɔːt/ *v.*追求

/补/ *n.*法庭，法院；球场；宫廷，宫室；庭院，院子

/搭/ be out of court 被驳回，不值得注意，没有理由/根据

bring into/to court 诉诸法律，引为证据

/记/ tribunal *n.*法官席，审判员席，（特等）法庭

/题/ The apartment-house is built around a _____.

A.court B.course C.counter D.courtesy

/解/ 答案为 A。court 指四周由墙壁或建筑物围成的庭院或天井，也可指正房前的院子；course 作为名词指进程、过程，一道菜；counter 柜台；courtesy 礼貌，礼仪，请安。

solitary /ˈsɒlɪtərɪ/ *adj.*惟一的

/补/ *adj.*单独的，独自的；单个的，惟一的；孤独的，隐居的

/记/ soli[独唱]+tary[形容词后缀]

/辨/ alone，solitary，lonely，lone 与 lonesome 都含有“孤独的”的意思。alone 指“独自一人的”；solitary 指“独居的”；lonely 指“孤单的”、“孤独的”；lone 用于诗歌中表示“孤单的（感觉）”，指内心强烈的“忧愁”之感；lonesome 指“孤独的”、“寂寞的”，含有“渴望有伴的孤独感”。

/题/ He enjoys _____ walks in the wilderness.

A.single B.alone C.solitary D.lonely

/解/ 答案为 C。solitary 独自的，单个的；single（与 married 相对），单身的或与多数相对的，单一的，只一个的；alone 独自的（多作表语或补语）；lonely 孤独的。

impoverish /ɪmˈpɒvərɪʃ/ *v.*使贫困

/搭/ impoverish the soil by overuse 过度耕作而使土壤变得贫瘠

/例/ Heavy rain and excessive use have impoverished the soil.

这土地因遭暴雨侵蚀及使用过度而变得贫瘠。

/拓/ impoverisher *n.*；impoverishment *n.*

Alpine /ˈælpaɪn/ *adj.*阿尔卑斯山的

flea-ridden 布满跳蚤的

coarse /kɔːs/ *adj.*粗劣的

/补/ *adj.*粗的，粗糙的；粗俗的

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/辨/ coarse，gross 和 vulgar 都含“粗鲁的”、“不雅的”意思。coarse 指“言语、举止等粗鲁的或不雅的”；gross 指“粗野的”、“下流的”；vulgar 指“粗俗的”、“卑下的”、“庸俗的”，表示说话者对述及者的态度或意见。

/题/ His clothes were made of _____ material.

A.rude B.vulgar C.coarse D.coast

/解/ 答案为 C。coarse 粗糙的，粗劣的；rude 粗鲁的，无礼的；vulgar 粗野的，让人难以忍受的粗俗和粗鄙；coast 海岸。

boast /bəʊst/ *v.*自恃有

/补/ *vi.*（of, about）自夸，夸耀 *vt.*夸口，吹嘘；以拥有…而自豪 *n.*自吹自擂，自夸的话

/搭/ make a boast of sth.夸耀某事；Great boast, small roast.[谚]说得多，做得少。

/记/ brag *n.*& *v.*吹牛

/题/ She _____ about her grades in school.

A.boasts B.boats C.boards D.bounds

/解/ 答案为 A。boast 自夸，夸口，夸耀；boat 小船；board 搭伙；bound 跳跃。

parishioner /pəˈrɪʃənə/ *n.*教区居民

shepherd /ˈʃepəd/ *n.*牧羊人

/补/ *vt.*带领，引导

/题/ Visitors are _____ through the mansion by volunteers.

A.orderd B.arranged C.planned D.shepherded

/解/ 答案为 D。shepherd 带领，引导。

linen /ˈlɪnɪn/ *n.*亚麻布

/补/ *n.*日用织品，亚麻织品

/搭/ shoot one's linen 表示自己是大人物，或表示不安；wash one's dirty linen 谈论隐私（或家丑）；wash one's dirty linen at home 家丑不可外扬

the Alps 阿尔卑斯山脉

Lesson 4

solid /ˈsɒlɪd/ *adj.*坚实的

/补/ *n.*固体，立体 *adj.*固体的，实心的，坚固的，结实的，立体的，可靠的，一致的，纯粹的

/搭/ a solid block of wood 一块实心的木块；solid gold 十足的金子；a solid line of people 持续不断的人流；a solid foundation 牢固的基础；solid facts 可靠的事实

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a solid citizen 可靠的市民

safe /seɪf/ *n.*保险柜

/补/ *n.*保险箱，饭橱，菜橱，冷藏室；*adj.*免受攻击的，安全的，可靠的，有把握的

/搭/ safe and sound 安全和完好的；a safe bet 稳赢的打赌；a safe place 安全的地方

a cheese safe 奶酪冷柜

/例/ It is good to be safe at home on a night like this.

这样的一个夜晚在家里待着是最安全的。

Ulyanovsk /uːˈljɑːnɒfsk/ *n.*乌里扬诺夫斯克

commission /kəˈmɪʃən/ *n.*委员会

/补/ *n.*佣金，回扣；授权，委托 *vt.*委任，委托

/搭/ out of commission 退出现役；（不能使用）待修理

/题/ Some salesmen in big shops receive a _____ of 10% on everything they sell, as well as a salary.

A.compensation B.installment C.substitution D.commission

/解/ 答案为 D。compensation 补偿，赔偿；installment 分期付款，安装；substitution 代替，取代。

opaque /əʊˈpeɪk/ *adj.*不透明的

/补/ *adj.*不透光的；难理解的，晦涩的

/记/ cloudy *adj.*多云的，阴天的，阴沉；dark *n.*黑暗，夜，黄昏 *adj.*黑暗的，暗的，（头发、皮肤等）黑色的；indistinct *adj.*不清楚的，模糊的，朦胧的

/题/ I felt his report was deliberately _____.

A.short B.long C.clear D.opaque

/解/ 答案为 D。opaque（指言语、写作等）含糊其辞，不清楚的。

lotto /ˈlɒtəʊ/ *n.*一种有编号的纸牌

slipper /ˈslɪpə/ *n.*拖鞋

/记/ slip[滑]+p+er[名词后缀]

/搭/ take one's slipper to 用拖鞋打…

blindfold /ˈblaɪndfəʊld/ *adj.& adv.*被蒙上眼睛的（地）

/补/ *n.*眼罩，障眼物 *vt.*将…眼睛蒙起来，蒙骗 *adj.*看不清的，盲目的

/例/ They blindfolded his eyes. 他们把他的眼睛蒙起来。

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Lesson 5

leave /li:v/ *n.*允许

/补/ *n.*许可，同意，请假，休假 *vt.*离开，动身，剩下，遗忘，委托，遗弃
*vi.*出发，离开，生叶，动身

/搭/ not allowed to leave the room 不准离开房间；leave my book on the bus 把我的书留在公共汽车上；leave out the funniest part of the story 省略了故事中最有趣的部分；leave the lights on 让灯亮着；leave her money to charity 她把钱遗赠给慈善机构
leave the navy for civilian life 脱离海军恢复平民生活

/例/ Leave him alone and he will produce. 别打扰他，他会写出来的。

fundamental /ˌfʌndəˈmentl/ *adj.*基本的

/补/ *adj.*根本的，基础的 *n.*[*pl.*]基本原则，基本法则

/辨/ fundamental, basic：fundamental “基本的，基础的”，用于抽象事物，如：the fundamental human right；basic “基础的”，既可用于具体事物，也可用于抽象事物，如：Grammar is basic course for students.

/拓/ fundament *n.*基础，基本原理；臀部；fundamentalism *n.*正统派基督教，正统派基础教的运动；fundamentalist *n.*信奉正统派基督教的人；fundamentality *n.*基本性，根本，重要性

/题/ The computer revolution may well change society as ____ as did the Industrial Revolution.
A.certainly B.insignificantly C.fundamentally D.comparatively

/解/ 答案为 C。certainly 确实地，无疑地；insignificantly 不值得注意地，不显著地；fundamentally 基础地，根本地，从根本上；comparatively 比较地，相当地。

glorious /ˈglɔːrɪəs/ *adj.*光辉灿烂的

/补/ *adj.*光荣的；壮丽的，辉煌的；令人愉快的，极好的

/记/ magnificent *adj.*华丽的，高尚的，宏伟的；majestic *adj.*宏伟的，庄严的
splendid *adj.*壮丽的，辉煌的，极好的

/题/ Dad called us to the window to see the ____ colors of the sunset.
A.graceful B.glorious C.gracious D.lofty

/解/ 答案为 B。glorious 辉煌的，壮观的，漂亮的；graceful 优雅的，典雅的（如：graceful movement / dancer）；gracious 有礼貌的，友好的，优雅的（生活）；lofty 高尚的，高高在上的（如：lofty ideals / aims）。

splendid /ˈsplendɪd/ *adj.*灿烂的

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/补/ *adj.*壮丽的，辉煌的，极好的

/搭/ a splendid field of poppies 开得绚丽多姿的一片罂粟花；splendid costumes 豪华的服饰 splendid achievements 辉煌的成就；a splendid performance in the examinations 在考试中表现得相当棒

/例/ The splendid image of Lei Feng will forever live in the hearts of the people.
雷锋的光辉形象永远留在人民的心里。

rub /rʌb/ *n.*难题

/补/ *vt.*擦，摩擦

/搭/ rub out 擦掉，拭去；rub away 擦掉，磨去；rub down 按摩，用力擦遍 rub off 擦掉，磨去；rub it in 反复提及令人不快的事

/记/ scour *vt.*冲洗，擦亮，（搜索或追捕时）急速走遍 *vi.*擦，洗，冲刷，腹泻，急速穿行 *n.*擦，洗，洗涤剂，腹泻；scrub *v.*洗擦，擦净，使（气体）净化，擦洗 *n.*洗擦，擦净，擦洗者，矮树，灌木，丛林地，矮小的人（或动物） *adj.*次等的，矮小的，临时凑合的

/题/ She ____ her shoes with a cloth to make them shine.
A.scrape B.cleared C.rubbed D.robbed

/解/ 答案为 C。scrape 擦去，刮，后接 off, away, out；clear 清除；rob 抢劫。

identity /aɪˈdentɪtɪ/ *n.*身份

/补/ *n.*身份；个性，特性；同一性，一致性

/搭/ mistaken / false identity 认错人

/题/ The ____ of the murdered woman had not been established.
A.identify B.identity C.name D.identification

/解/ 答案为 B。identity 身份；identify 辨认，识别；name 姓名；identification 辨认，识别。

dreary /ˈdrɪərɪ/ *adj.*沉郁的

/补/ *adj.*沉闷的，枯燥无味的，令人沮丧的

/记/ depressing *adj.*压抑的，阴沉的，沉闷的；discouraging *adj.*令人气馁的；dismal *adj.*阴沉的，凄凉的，暗的 *vt.*使人消沉 *n.*低落的情绪，沼泽；gloomy *adj.*黑暗的，阴沉的，令人沮丧的，阴郁的；somber *adj.*阴森的，昏暗的，阴天的，忧郁的

/题/ That day I heard the news that I failed to pass English Band Six and I felt life was so ____ and dreadful.
A.dreary B.dubious C.durable D.dowry

/解/ 答案为 A。dreary 枯燥无味的；dubious 含糊的，暧昧的；durable 耐用的；dowry 嫁妆。

commitment /kəˈmɪtmənt/ *n.*信奉

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/补/ *n.*承诺，许诺，保证；献身；承担的义务

/题/ By signing the lease we made a _____ to pay a rent of $150 a week.

A.conception B.commission C.commitment D.confinement

/解/ 答案为C。make a commitment 做出承诺；conception 观念，概念；commission 委任，代办，犯（罪）；confinement 限制，禁闭。

mean /mi:n/ *adj.*吝啬的，小气的

/补/ *adj.*低劣的，卑鄙的；普通的，简陋的；平均的；惭愧的；不舒服的 *vt.*意谓，想要，预定 *vi.*用意，有意义 *n.*平均数，中间，中庸

/搭/ a mean motive 卑鄙的动机

social climber 追求更高社会地位的人

devotion /dɪ'vəʊʃən/ *n.*热爱

/题/ The missile has a heat-seeking _____ which enables it to find its target.

A.detection B.device C.diagram D.devotion

/解/ 答案为 B。device 设备，装置；detection 发现，察觉；diagram 图解，图表；devotion 忠诚，忠心。

cosmic /'kɒzmɪk/ *adj.*宇宙的

/补/ *adj.*外层空间的；无比巨大的，无穷尽的

/题/ Physics is governed by _____ laws.

A.general B.cosmic C.celestial D.natural

/解/ 答案为B。cosmic宇宙的；general一般的，普遍的；celestial天的，天国的；natural自然的，天然的。

suburban /sə'bɜ:bən/ *adj.*见识不广的，偏狭的

conceited /kən'si:tɪd/ *adj.*自高自大的

/辨/ proud，arrogant，overbearing，supercilious与conceited都含“骄傲的”、“傲慢的”的意思。proud（常用词）兼有好坏两方面的意思，指“自己感觉比别人强”，含“自重自尊、威严、傲慢、自负、感到光荣或得意的”之意；arrogant指“趾高气扬的”、“咄咄逼人的”，常用于小人得志等情况；overbearing指“言行粗鲁、武断、使人难以忍受的”；supercilious指“傲慢的”、”专横的”；conceited指”自负的”、“自高自大的”，着重对自己或自己的本领和作为的传感。

presumptuous /prɪ'zʌmptjʊəs/ *adj.*自以为是的，放肆的

/补/ *adj.*自大的；专横跋扈的

/例/ It is too presumptuous of him to do so. 他这样做太放肆了。

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fatuous /'fætjuəs/ *adj.*愚蠢的

/补/ *adj.*愚昧的，昏庸的，发呆的，自满的

/例/ What a fatuous remark! 多么愚蠢的话呀！

cliché /'kli:ʃeɪ/ *n.*陈词滥调

/补/ *n.*陈腐的思想

/题/ The story is shamelessly corny, and grownups will groan at its ____.

A.structure B.words C.characters D.cliché

/解/ 答案为D。cliché 陈词滥调，陈腐的思想；structure 结构，构造；word字，词，话；character（事物的）特性，性质，特征。

Lesson 6

goodwill /gud'wɪl/ *n.*友好

/补/ *n.*善意，亲切

/例/ The exchange of goodwill missions greatly contributes to a better understanding between the two countries. 互派友好代表团大大有助于两国的相互了解。

cricket /'krɪkɪt/ *n.*板球

/补/ *n.*蟋蟀；板球运动

/搭/ not cricket 不公平的

inclination /ˌɪnklɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.*意愿

/补/ *n.*倾斜，弯曲，倾度，倾向；爱好

/例/ The inclination of the child's head suggested sleep. 孩子想睡觉了。

contest /'kɒntest/ *n.*比赛

/补/ *n.*竞赛；争夺，竞争 *vt.*争夺，与…竞争；对…提出质疑，辩驳

/搭/ contest with（against）与…对抗

/记/ argue *vi.*争论，辩论 *vt.*说服；contend *v.*斗争，竞争，主张

game *n.*比赛，游戏，竞赛；[*pl.*]运动会，玩耍，比分，比赛规则

/题/ How many people are ____ the seat on the council?

A.contesting B.converting C.matching D.gambling

/解/ 答案为A。convert 转换，改变；match 匹配，相配，gamble 赌博，投机。

orgy /'ɔ:dʒɪ/ *n.*无节制，放荡

/搭/ an orgy of spending无节制消费

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deduce /dɪ'dju:s/ *v.*推断

/补/ *vt.*推论，演绎

/搭/ deduce a conclusion from promises 从前提推出结论

/记/ induce *vt.*归纳；deduction *n.*推论，演绎法；deductive *adj.*推论的，推断的

/辨/ infer，deduce，conclude，judge与gather 都含“推断”、“结论”、“推论”的意思。infer指“由已知的事实或信念进行推理而得出（结论）”；conclude指“由已知事实或信念预期推导出必要的结果、意见、概念等”；judge强调“对前提进行衡量和核对以作出判断”；gather（非正式用语）指“由已知的事实或言行中得出（想象、想法等）”，可与infer、conclude互换。

/题/ What did Darwin ____ from the presence of these species in the Galapagos?

A.reduce B.deduce C.produce D.seduce

/解/ 答案为B。reduce减少；deduce from从…推断；produce生产；seduce引诱。

competitive /kəm'petɪtɪv/ *adj.*竞争性的

/补/ *adj.*比较的，相对的

/记/ absolute *adj.*完全的，绝对的

/题/ She was interested in ____ literature.

A.comparatively B.comparison C.comparable D.comparative

/解/ 答案为D。comparative literature 指比较文学；comparatively 为副词，相对地，比较地；comparison 为名词，比较比喻；comparable 可比较的。

patriotism /'pætrɪətɪzəm/ *n.*地方观念，爱国主义

/补/ *n.*爱国心，爱国精神

disgrace /dɪs'greɪs/ *v.*使丢脸

/补/ *n.*丢脸，耻辱，不光彩；丢脸的人（或事） *vt.*使丢脸，使受耻辱

/搭/ in disgrace 很不讨人喜欢

/拓/ disgraceful *adj.*可耻的，不名誉的

/辨/ disgrace，dishonor，shame，infamy 与 scandal 都含“丢人”、“耻辱”的意思。disgrace 指“失去别人的尊敬”、“因自己或别人的行为产生的耻辱感”；dishonor 指“因自己的言行而丧失自尊或玷辱名誉”；shame 指“由于失去自尊心而感到羞愧或羞耻”；infamy 指“声名狼藉”、“臭名昭著”；scandal 指“引起公愤的行为”、“丑事”。

/题/ Tom was put into prison for pushing drugs, which brought ____ to his family.

A.grace B.honour C.reward D.disgrace

/解/ 答案为 D。disgrace 耻辱；grace 文雅；honour 荣耀；reward 奖励。

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savage /ˈsævɪdʒ/ *adj.*野性的

/补/ *adj.*残暴的，凶猛的，粗鲁的；未开化的，野蛮的 *n.*野蛮人，粗鲁的人
vt.（狗等）乱咬；激烈抨击

/记/ barbarous *adj.*野蛮的，残暴的，粗野的，（声音）刺耳的，沙哑的；fierce *adj.*凶猛的，猛烈的，热烈的，暴躁的；inhumane *adj.*残忍的；uncivillized *adj.*未开化的，不文明的，无文化的；wild *adj.*野性的，野生的，野蛮的，狂热的，疯狂的

/搭/ get savage with 向…大发脾气

/题/ The article was a _____ attack on her past actions.
A.polit B.savage C.abrupt D.casual

/解/ 答案为 B。savage 激烈的，野蛮的；polite 礼貌的；abrupt 唐突的，不礼貌的；casual 随便的，偶然的。

combative /ˈkɒmbətɪv/ *adj.*好斗的

/补/ *adj.*好战的，杀气的

mimic warfare 模拟战争

behaviour /bɪˈheɪvjə/ *n.*行动，举止

/补/ *n.*表现；（机器等的）运转情况，（事物的）反应

/记/ behaviour *n.*[英]= behavior

/近/ conduct *n.*行为，操行 *v.*引导，管理，为人，传导；manner *n.*礼貌，风格，方式，样式

/辨/ behavior，conduct 都可表示“行为”。behavior 一般指在他人面前表现自己个性特征的行为举止，或在特殊场合的行为，尤指交际上的细节行为；conduct 则指在社会道德方面或关于社会道德的行为，多为理性的行为。

/题/ Your _____ at the meeting yesterday hurt me very much.
A.behaviour B.action C.conduct D.benefit

/解/ 答案为 A。behaviour 一般指表现其个性或特征的行为举止；action 指一种行为，或是一种习惯性的行为；conduct 社会道德方面的理性行为；benefit 指利益，恩惠。

absurd /əbˈsɜːd/ *adj.*荒唐的

/补/ *adj.*荒谬的

/拓/ absurdly *adv.*荒谬地；absurdity *n.*荒谬，谬论；absurdism *n.*荒诞主义
absurdist *n.*荒诞主义者

/辨/ absurd，foolish，silly与ridiculous四个词均含“不合情理的”、“荒唐的”、“可笑的”、“愚蠢的”的意思。absurd强调“不符合人情或常识的”；foolish强调“缺乏智慧和判断力的”；silly强调“单纯、糊涂、低能的”；ridiculous意为“荒谬的”、“令人发笑的”，

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常有“鄙视的”之意。

/题/ It was _____ to believe that the earth is flat.

A.ridiculous B.absurd C.irrational D.abnormal

/解/ 答案为A。ridiculous 荒谬可笑的，暗示其极度荒唐愚蠢，贬义；absurd 不合理的，荒唐的；irrational 非理性的；abnormal 不正常的。

Lesson 7

bat /bæt/ *n.*蝙蝠

/补/ *n.*球棒，球拍

/搭/ not bat an eyelid 不动声色

/题/ _____ fly at night and most eat insects, but some live on fruit.

A.Ants B.Bats C.Donkeys D.Eagles

/解/ 答案为B。bat 蝙蝠；ant 蚂蚁；donkey 驴子；eagle 鹰。

strictly /'strɪktlɪ/ *adv.*明确地

/补/ *adv.*严格地，确实地

/例/ Fishing in this pond is strictly preserved. 本池塘严禁捕鱼。

utilitarian /ju:tɪlɪ'teərɪən/ *adj.*实用的

/补/ *adj.*功利的，功利主义的 *n.*功利论者，功利主义

/搭/ utilitarian considerations in industrial design 在工业布局时的效用考虑

plain and utilitarian kitchenware 简单实用的厨具

appreciate /ə'pri:ʃɪeɪt/ *v.*理解

/补/ *vt.*重视，赏识，欣赏；为…表示感激；（充分）意识到，领会，体会 *vi.*增值

/拓/ appreciation *n.*感谢，感激；appreciative *adj.*有欣赏力的，表示感激的

/近/ admire *v.*赞美，钦佩，羡慕；enjoy *vt.*享受…的乐趣，欣赏，喜爱 *vi.*满意

/辨/ appreciate，enjoy 两者都表示“欣赏”，但 appreciate 指对事物有深入的了解并能“鉴赏，欣赏”；enjoy 不像 appreciate 那样强调对事物的了解，仅指从中得到快乐。

/题/ Those gifts of rare books that were given to us were deeply _____.

A.appealed B.appreciated C.applied D.approved

/解/ 答案为B。appeal 请求，呼吁；appreciate 感激，赏识；apply 应用，使用；approve 赞成，批准，满意。

obstruct /əb'strʌkt/ *vt.*阻碍

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/补/ *vt.*阻塞，堵塞；阻止，妨碍

/记/ ob[使]+struct[堆积]

/近/ clog *n.*木底鞋，障碍 *v.*障碍，阻塞；hamper *v.*妨碍，牵制；hinder *adj.*后面的 *v.*阻碍，打扰；impede *v.*阻止；retard *vt.*延迟，使减慢，阻止，妨碍，阻碍

/题/ The head-on collision of two cars _____ the road for several hours.

A.stopped B.prevented C.hampered D.obstructed

/解/ 答案为 D。obstruct（正式用词，语气强烈）堵住了通道，使人或物无法通过（常见搭配 obstruct sb.in/from doing sth.阻止某人做某事）；prevent（含义广泛）采取预防措施或设置障碍阻止某人或某事；hamper 侧重因受到约束或阻碍而造成的行动困难。

elapse /ɪˈlæps/ *v.*消逝

/补/ *vi.*（时间）消逝，过去

/题/ Ten years _____ before her husband was set free.

A.spent B.cost C.paid D.elapsed

/解/ 答案为 D。elapse（时间）消逝，过去；spend 和 pay 的主语为人，且为及物动词，不合题意；cost 花费。

hull /hʌl/ *n.*船体

/补/ *vt.*去壳；去皮

/例/ Rice is gathered, cleaned and hulled before being sold.

稻子经过收割，筛清和去壳以后才出售。

interval /ˈɪntəvəl/ *n.*间隔

/补/ *n.*间距；幕间（或工间）休息

/搭/ at intervals 每隔一段时间（或距离），不时

/辨/ interlude *n.*两段时期中间之时间，间隔的时间，戏剧或歌剧两幕间，圣诗等两段之间的间歇 intermission *n.*间断

/题/ 1.In the advanced course students must take performance tests at monthly _____.

A.gaps B.intervals C.length D.distance

2.Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____.

A.gaps B.rate C.length D.intervals

/解/ 练习 1 答案为 B，练习 2 答案为 D。at intervals “每隔…时间/距离”，at monthly intervals 意为“每隔一个月”，等于 at intervals of a month；at regular intervals 意为“每隔一定时间”；gap 有“间隔（距）、差距”之意，但不与 at 连用；at length 详尽地，最后，终

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于；distance 距离，远处（搭配为 at a distance 在一定距离外）；rate 速度，速率（搭配为 at a / the rate of 以…的速度）。

receipt /rɪ'si:t/ *n.*收到

/补/ *n.*收条，收据

/例/ We are in receipt of your letter. 来函我们已收到。

apparatus /ˌæpə'reɪtəs/ *n.*仪器

/补/ *n.*器械，器具；机构，组织

/搭/ a heating apparatus暖气装置；a piece of apparatus一件装置

/近/ equipment *n.*装备，设备，器材，装置；rig *n.*索具装备，钻探设备 *v.*装上索具，配备

/题/ A diver always needs to wear special breathing _____.

A.instrument B.machine C.apparatus D.tool

/解/ 答案为C。apparatus（一套）装置，器械，仪器等；instrument工具，手段，器械，器具；machine机器，机械；tool工具。

shoal /ʃəʊl/ *n.*鱼群

/搭/ *n.*浅滩，沙洲，大量 *adj.*水浅的 *v.*（使）变浅，驶入（浅水等），（鱼等）群集

/例/ The river shoals suddenly here from eight to two fathoms

在这个地方河水深度一下子从八英寸降到两英寸。

herring /'herɪŋ/ *n.*鲱鱼

cod /kɒd/ *n.*鳕鱼

squeak /skwi:k/ *n.*尖叫声

/补/ *vi.*短促地尖叫，吱吱叫；勉强通过，侥幸成功，险胜 *n.*短促的尖叫声，吱吱声

/搭/ a narrow squeak 侥幸脱险；幸免于难

/近/ squeal *v.*长声尖叫，告密，抱怨，激烈抗议 *n.*长而尖的声音

yelp *v.*狗吠，（因痛而）叫喊，叫喊着说

/题/ Can you hear the mice _____.

A.snarling B.squeaking C.barking D.growling

/解/ 答案为B。squeak 短促地尖叫；snarl 咆哮；bark（犬）吠；growl 吼，嗥叫。

Lesson 8

slaughter /'slɔ:tə/ *v.*屠宰

/补/ *n.*屠杀，杀戮

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/搭/ slaughter/massacre of the innocents 屠杀无辜

/拓/ slaughterhouse *n.*屠宰场；slaughterous *adj.*好杀戮的

/近/ butchery *n.*屠场，肉贩；carnage *n.*（尤指在战场上的）残杀，大屠杀，流血；genocide *n.*有计划的灭种和屠杀；massacre *n.*残杀，大屠杀 *v.*残杀，集体屠杀

/题/ A great number of cattle were _____ under federal inspection.

A.slaughtered B.massacred C.operated D.destroyed

/解/ 答案为 A。slaughter 屠杀，屠宰；massacre 大屠杀，残杀（人）；operate 操作，动手术；destroy 破坏，毁灭。

fit /fit/ *adj.*适合的

/补/ *n.*突然发作，适合，痉挛，一阵 *adj.*合适的，恰当的，健康的，准备好的 *vt.*适合，安装，使合身，使适应，使合格 *vi.*适合，符合

/搭/ a fit food for men 对人合适的食物

/例/ This food is not fit for your visitors. 这食物对你的客人来说不合适。

After the interview, the employer concluded that she was fit for the job. 面试后老板下结论说她能胜任这项工作。

grace /greɪs/ *v.*给…增光

/补/ *n.*优美，优雅；[常]风度，魅力；（付款等的）宽限，缓期 *vt.*使优美

/搭/ with good grace 欣然地；be graceful to sb.for sth 为…而感谢某人；with grace 优美地 an act of grace 仁慈的行为

/拓/ disgrace *v.*玷污

/近/ beauty *n.*美，美景，美好的东西；dignify *vt.*使尊荣，增威严，使高贵

graceful *adj.*优美的，优雅的；得体的

/题/ In sports fields we can learn to win without pride and lose with _____.

A.race B.grace C.face D.honor

/解/ 答案为 B。grace *n.*体面，文雅；race 族，种族；honor 名誉。

tariff /'tærɪf/ *n.*关税

/补/ *n.*税率；（旅馆、饭店等）价目表，收费表

/近/ assessment *n.*（为征税对财产所作的）估价，被估定的金额；levy *n.*征收，征税，征兵 *v.*征收，征集，征用；tax *n.*税，税款，税金 *vt.*对…征税

toll *n.*通行税（费），费，代价，钟声 *vt.*征收，敲钟 *vi.*征税，鸣钟

/题/ The government has tried every means to raise _____ barriers against foreign goods.

A.tariff B.tax C.border D.financial

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/解/ 答案为 A。tariff 进出口货物关税（多指进口货物关税）。

standard /'stændəd/ *n.*标准

/补/ *n.*旗，军旗；标准，规格，本位 *adj.*标准的，权威；第一流的

/例/ a book that is a standard of literary excellence 一本优秀的文学作品典范

a painting that is a benchmark of quality 一幅质量上乘的油画

educational criteria 教育标准

behavior that is a gauge of self-control 自我控制的规范行为

dialysis /daɪ'ælɪsɪs/ *n.*分离，分解；透析

electrocute /ɪlektrəkju:t/ *v.*使触电身亡

/例/ a worker who was electrocuted by a high-tension wire 被高压电线电死的工人

eliminate /ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/ *v.*消灭

/补/ *vt.*排除，消除，根除；淘汰

/近/ dispose of 处理，安排，转让；解决，卖掉；吃光，除掉

exclude *vt.*拒绝接纳，把…排除在外，排斥

/题/ She once again went through her composition carefully to _____ all spelling mistakes from it before handing it in.

A.withdraw B.eliminate C.abandon D.diminish

/解/ 答案为 B。eliminate 排除，消除；withdraw 撤退；取（钱）；abandon 废弃，抛弃；diminish 减少，减小，减弱。

accord /ə'kɔ:d/ *n.*协议

/补/ *n.*一致，符合；（尤指国与国之间的）谅解，协议 *vi.*（with）相符合，相一致，相和谐 *vt.*授予，赠与，给予

/搭/ of one's own accord 出于自愿，主动地；in accord with 与…一致，与…相符合

with one accord 一致地，一致同意地；out of accord with 与…不一致；

in accordance with 与…一致，依照，根据

/拓/ accordable *adj.*可一致的；accordance *n.*一致，和谐；accordance *n.*（= accord）调和，意向；according *adv.*依照；accordingly *adv.*因此

/近/ agreement *n.*同意，一致，协定，协议；conformity *n.*一致，符合

harmony *n.*协调，融洽；accordance *n.*一致，和谐，符合

/题/ The international dispute was solved at last _____ the equally bilateral beneficial principle.

A.in the spirit of B.in the interests of

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C.in accordance with　　D.in connection with

/解/ 答案为 A。in the spirit of …精神；in the interests of 为了…利益；in connection with 关于，与…相连。

device /dɪ'vaɪs/ *n.*仪器，器械

/补/ *n.*装置，设备；手段，策略

/搭/ leave to one's own devices 听任…自便，让…自行发展

/近/ apparatus *n.*器械，设备，仪器；instrument *n.*工具，器械，器具；手段

/题/ The missile has a heat-seeking _____ which enables it to find its target.

A.detection　B.device　C.diagram　D.devotion

/解/ 答案为 B。device 设备，装置；detection 发现，察觉；diagram 图解，图表；devotion 忠诚，忠心。

hammer /'hæmə/ *v.*推敲

/补/ *n.*锤，榔头　*v.*锤击，敲打

/搭/ hammer away at 努力做

hammer out 竭力想出（解决办法等）

/题/ I've been trying to _____ them _____ the importance of writing clearly.

A.hammar… into　　B.hammar… out

C.hammar… at　　D.hammar… away at

/解/ 答案为 A。hammar sth.into sb.反复向某人解释某事；hammar out sth.推敲出某事；hammar sth.out 把某物敲出来；hammar away at sth.一直从事某事，一直干某事。

pact /pækt/ *n.*合同，条约，公约

/近/ agreement *n.*同意，一致，协定，协议；bargain *n.*契约，合同，成交商品，便宜货　*v.*议价 contract *n.*合同，契约，婚约　*v.*使缩短，感染，订约；treaty *n.*条约，谈判

Lesson 9

espionage /'espɪənɪdʒ/ *n.*间谍活动

/补/ *n.*间谍行为，谍报活动

/题/ The Swiss threatened to throw the special agents in jail for _____.

A.rustling　B.sanction　C.sabotage　D.espionage

/解/ 答案为 D。espionage 间谍行为；rustling 偷盗（牛、马等）；sanction 约束力，[常 *pl.*] 国际制裁；sabotage 蓄意破坏。

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Danish /ˈdeɪnɪʃ/ *adj.*丹麦的，丹麦人的，丹麦语的

minstrel /ˈmɪnstrəl/ *n.*中世纪的吟游歌手

wander /ˈwɒndə/ *vi.*漫游

/补/ *vi.*闲逛，漫步；偏离正道；走神，（神态）恍惚

/题/ When you are writing a paper, please remember not to _____ off the point.

A.wander B.stroll C.drop D.interrupt

/解/ 答案为 A。wander 漫步，wander off 走神（又如：He often wanders off in class.）。

harp /hɑːp/ *n.*竖琴

/补/ *vi.*唠叨，喋喋不休的说

/题/ The retired officer harped _____ the glories of his past.

A.about B.at C.on D.with

/解/ 答案为 C。harp on / upon 唠叨地讲，不停地讲。

ballad /ˈbæləd/ *n.*民歌

/补/ *n.*歌谣，叙事歌，流行歌曲，情歌

acrobatic /ˌækrəuˈbætɪk/ *adj.*杂技的

/搭/ acrobatic feats 杂技的技艺；aircraft acrobatics 飞行特技

conjuring /ˈkʌndʒərɪŋ/ *n.*魔术

Athelney *n.*阿塞尔纳（英国一个小岛）

Chippenham *n.*切本哈姆（英国一城市）

thither /ˈðɪðə/ *adv.*向那里

/补/ *adv.*到那边，向那方 *adj.*在那边的，对岸的，那边的

/搭/ running hither and thither 到处跑；the thither side of the pond 水池的远侧

Dane /deɪn/ *n.*丹麦人

slack /slæk/ *adj.*涣散的

/补/ *adj.*懈怠的，马虎的；萧条的，清淡的，不活跃的；松（弛）的 *n.*（绳索等）松弛部分；[*pl.*]宽松裤 *vi.*懈怠，懒散

/搭/ feel slack 感到无精打采；have a good slack 舒舒服服地休息一下

/拓/ slackage *n.*（绳索的）可松弛量；slacken *v.*松弛，放慢，减弱，减少，减缓放慢

slacker *n.*懒鬼

/近/ baggy *adj.*袋状的，松垂的；droopy *adj.*下垂的，无精打采的

inactive *adj.*无行动的，不活动的；*adj.*非活动的

lazy *adj.*懒惰的，懒散的

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/题/ It's natural to ____ off towards the end of a hard days work

A.loosen B.slack C.tighten D.taut

/解/ 答案为B。loosen 放松，不与 off 搭配；slack off 松懈，放松；tighten 使…弄紧一点；taut *adj.*紧绷的。

conqueror /'kɒŋkərə/ *n.*征服者

/补/ *n.*胜利者

/辨/ victory，conquest 和 triumph 都含“取胜”、“胜利”的意思。victory 指“在战争、竞赛、斗争中获胜”，并有“击败对方或敌人”的含义；conquest 指“征服某国或某民族，从而使之处于被支配地位的胜利或战胜”；triumph 指“辉煌或彻底的胜利或成功”。

/题/ The pianist made a ____ of the audience by his excellent performance.

A.conqueror B.request C.quest D.conquest

/解/ 答案为D。conquest 征服，赢得（某人的）赞誉；conqueror 征服者；request 请求，要求；quest 寻求。

casual /'kæʒjuəl/ *adj.*马虎的，随便的

/补/ *adj.*漠不关心的，冷淡的；非正式的；偶然的，碰巧的；临时的，不定期的

/题/ The ____ newspaper reader wouldn't like long articles on serious subjects every day.

A.casual B.casually C.casualty D.accidental

/解/ 答案为A。casually *adv.*偶然地，随便地，临时地；casualty *n.*伤亡（人数）；accidental *adj.*意外的。

precaution /prɪ'kɔ:ʃən/ *n.*预防，警惕

/搭/ take precautions against sth.预防某事发生

/拓/ precautionary *adj.*预防的

precautious *adj.*有防备的，戒备的，警惕的

/记/ prearrange 预先安排；forewarning *adj.*预先警告的；notification *n.*通知，布告，告示

/题/ I have been advised to take every ____ against catching flu again this winter.

A.prevention B.prediction C.precaution D.premeditation

/解/ 答案为C。precaution 预防，警惕，如，take precaution against 防备，又如：precautions against fire 防火措施；prevention 防止；prediction 预测；premeditation 预谋。

proceed /prə'si:d/ *vi.*进行

/补/ *vi.*继续下去；（沿特定路线）行进，（朝特定方向）前进

/搭/ proceed to do sth.继续做（另一件事）；proceed with sth.继续进行

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proceed against 控诉；proceed from 出于，来自，发生于

/辨/ advance，promote，progress 和 proceed 都含有“前进”的意思。advance（向某一目标或方向）前进的运动或效果（常强调前进的终点）；promote 提升（可与 advance 通用，强调“促使某种事业向前发展以达到预期的结果”，并侧重于对该人或事物（尤指公开性质）的赞助和鼓励）；progress 稳定、经常的进步（这种进步可能有间隔，常用于抽象事物）；proceed 多指“继续前进”。

/题/ After everyone was seated the chairman ____ to announce his plans.

A.preceded B.persisted C.proceeded D.insisted

/解/ 答案为 C。proceed 继续进行；precede 领先，超越；persist 坚持做；insist 坚持（某种意见）。

assemble /ə'sembl/ *v.*集合

/补/ *vi.*集合，聚集 *vt.*集合，聚集，召集；装配

/拓/ assembly *n.*集合；装配；集会，集结；汇编

/辨/ gather，collect，assemble 和 muster 都含“收集”、“聚集”的意思。gather（常用词）指“收集”、“聚集”、“集合在一起”；collect 指“有计划、有选择地收集”；assemble 指“为某一特定目的而收集”；muster（正式用语）特指“部队召集”或“为检阅、检查而召集”。

/题/ If the fire alarm is sounded, all residents are requested to ____ in the courtyard.

A.assemble B.converge C.crowd D.accumulate

/解/ 答案为 A。这几个词意思上比较接近。assemble *vt.*召集到一块儿或把配件或零件装配在一起 *vi.*（人）集合聚在一起；converge 会合，从不同方向汇聚到一起；crowd 拥挤；accumulate 积累，（强调“经过一段比较长的时间由少积多的积累”）。

trivial /'trɪvɪəl/ *adj.*微不足道的

/补/ *adj.*琐细的，价值不高的

prolong /prə'lɒŋ/ *vt.*拖延

/补/ *vt.*延长，拉长

/记/ pro[向前]+long[长]

/近/ drag out 拖延；elongate *v.*拉长，（使）伸长，延长 *adj.*伸长的 *n.*拉长，伸长

extend *v.*扩充，延伸，伸展；lengthen *v.*延长，（使）变长

/题/ They ____ their visit by a few days.

A.increased B.reduced C.prolonged D.quickened

/解/ 答案为 C。prolong sth.延长某事物（尤指时间）。

commissary /'kɒmɪsərɪ/ *n.*军粮供应

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episode /'epɪsəʊd/ *n.*一个事件，片断

/补/ *n.*（一连串事件中的）一个事件；（剧本、小说等中的）插曲，片断，连续剧的一集

/近/ affair *n.*事务，事件，私事，恋爱事件，（尤指关系不长久的）风流韵事；experience *n.&vt.*经验，体验；经历，阅历；happening *n.*事件，意外发生的事

/题/ The little boy asking for "more" is one of the most famous ____ in Dicken's Oliver Twist.

A.episodes B.prefaces C.prelude D.appendices

/解/ 答案为 A。episode 片段情节；preface 序言；prelude（音乐等）曲；appendices（appendix 的复数形式）附录。

epic /'epɪk/ *n.*史诗

/补/ *n.*叙事诗 *adj.*史诗般的；极大的，宏大的

/近/ lyric *n.*抒情诗，歌词；*adj.*（供）吟唱的，抒情的

/题/ An ____ is a long book, poem, or film which usually tells a story of heroic deeds.

A.essay B.episode C.epoch D.epic

/解/ 答案为 D。epic 史诗，叙事诗；essay 短文；episode（小说中的）一段情节；epoch 纪元，时代。

harry /'hærɪ/ *v.*骚扰

/拓/ *vt.*不断攻击；驱赶；不断骚扰；折磨

/例/ We have to harry him for money. 我们不得不常常缠着他要钱。

assail /ə'seɪl/ *v.*袭击

/搭/ assail sb.with questions 对某人加以质问；be assailed with doubts 为疑惑所困扰

/拓/ assailant *n.*攻击者

skirmish /'skɜːmɪʃ/ *n.*小规模战斗

/补/ *n.*遭遇战；小冲突；小争论；摩擦；口角

/例/ a skirmish over the rules before the debate began 在争论开始之前的关于规则的小争论

Lesson 10

silicon /sɪlɪkən/ *n.*硅

/记/ silicon-ship 硅片

/拓/ silicomanganese *n.*硅锰；silicone *n.*硅树脂

integrate /ɪn'tɪgreɪt/ *v.*合并

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/补/ *v.*（into, with）（使）成为一体，（使）合并

/搭/ integrate...into 使…并入；integrate with 与…结合

/题/ This company is planning to _____ with another big company in order to compete against the stronger multinational ones.

A.altenate B.gather C.integrate D.intend

/解/ 答案为 C。integrate 合并，使成为一体；altenate 交替，更换；gather 收集，聚拢；intend 打算，计划。

circuit /ˈsɜːkɪt/ *n.*线路，电路

/补/ *n.*环行，环行道

/拓/ circuitous *adj.*迂回线路的；circuitously *adv.*曲折地；circultousness *n.*弯曲，环绕

circuitry *n.*电路，线路；circuity *n.*迂回，绕行

/题/ A short _____ in the motor put the train our of action.

A.fuse B.wire C.plug D.circuit

/解/ 答案为 D。short circuit 短路；fuse 保险丝；wire 电线，金属丝；plug 插头，插销。

California /ˌkælɪˈfɔːnjə/ *n.*加利福尼亚（美国州名）

workstation /ˈwɜːksteɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*工作站

chip /tʃɪp/ *n.*芯片，集成电路片，集成块

/补/ *n.*屑片，碎片；[常 *pl.*]炸土豆条（或片）；集成电路片，集成块；缺口，瑕疵

*vt.*削（或凿）下（屑片或碎片）

/搭/ chip off the old block 酷似父亲的儿子

/记/ crumb *n.*碎屑，面包屑，少许 *vt.*搓碎，弄碎

/题/ A piece was _____ off the piano when we moved house.

A.fried B.crisped C.siliconed D.chipped

/解/ 答案为 D。chip sth.off sth.从某物的边缘或表面切下一小块；fry 油炸，油煎；crisp（动词）使某物变脆；silicon 硅。

newsletter /ˈnjuːzˌletə/ *n.*时事通讯

Macintosh /ˈmækɪnˌtɒʃ/ *n.*苹果机，一种个人电脑

penalize /ˈpiːnəlaɪz/ *v.*处罚，惩罚

/拓/ penal *adj.*刑事的；penaly *adv.*用刑罚，刑事上；penalty *n.*处罚，罚款

/近/ castigate *v.*严惩；chastise *vt.*严惩，惩罚；punish *vt.*惩罚，处罚

/题/ Our team was _____ five yards for being outside.

A.penalized B.punished C.fined D.sentenced

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/解/ 答案为 A。penalise（指比赛中犯规而）对…处罚；punish（做错事而）受到惩罚；fine 罚款；sentence 审判。

customize /kʌstəmaɪz/ *v.*按顾客具体需要制造

/补/ *v.*[计] 定制，用户化

/搭/ customize a van 定做一辆大马车

spawn /spɔːn/ *v.*引起，酿成

/补/ *vi.*产卵

/例/ tyranny that spawned revolt 残暴统治激起了叛乱

a family that had spawned a monster 生出怪物的一个家庭

thrive /θraɪv/ *vi.*兴旺，繁荣

/题/ Now that the highway is finished, the shopping center should _____.

A.thrive B.grow C.thrash D.lubricate

/解/ 答案为 A。thrive 兴盛；thrash 打谷；lubricate 润滑。

anarchy /ˈænəkɪ/ *n.*无政府状态，混乱

oriental /ˌɔ(ː)rɪˈentl/ *n.*东方人

/补/ *adj.*东方的，东方人的，东方文化的

/反/ occidental *adj.*西方的

/题/ This department is chiefly concerned with _____ issues.

A.society B.basic C.oriental D.essential

/解/ 答案为 C。oriental 东方的；其他选项都含混不清。

constitute /ˈkɒnstɪtjuːt/ *v.*构成

/补/ *vt.*组成，形成；设立，建立，任命

/近/ comprise，form

/辨/ element，component，constituent 和 ingredient 都含“组成部分”的意思。element（常用词）可用于物质的、非物质的、有形的或无形的东西，适用于“一物的任一部分”；component 指“一物的组成部分”；constituent 指“一物的一组成部分”，还可指“以之形成一复杂事物的整体”；ingredient 常指“混合在一起准备做食物的配料、成分”。

/题/ The developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America _____ the third world.

A.are made of B.compose of C.constitute D.comprise of

/解/ 答案为 C。constitute 组成，构成；be made of 由…制成；compose 构成（常用于被动语态）be composed of 由…材料构成（用于主动语态时，是及物动词，不必再用 of）；comprise 构成（及物动词，不与 of 连用）。

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drove /drəuv/ *n.*群

innovator /ˈməuveɪtə/ *n.*改革者

forge /fɔːdʒ/ *v.*发展

/补/ *vt.*伪造（货币、文件等），假冒；锻造，锤炼

/搭/ forge ahead 向前迈进，渐渐赶上

/拓/ forgeability *n.*可锻性；forgeable *adj.*可锻的；forger *n.*伪造者，铁匠，赝造者
forgery *n.*伪造物，伪造罪，伪造

/记/ counterfeit *n.*赝品，伪造品 *adj.*伪造的，假冒的 *vt.*伪造，假冒；falsify *v.*伪造
make up 弥补，虚构，缝制，整理，包装；和解，编辑；化妆；补足，拼凑

/题/ The blacksmith's _____ was so hot that we couldn't get near it.
A.fake B.forge C.format D.formula

/解/ 答案为B。forge 熔炉；fake 伪造；format 设计，格式；formula 公式。

memory-chip 内存条

AT&T 美国电话电报公司

Kansas /ˈkænzəs/ *n.*堪萨斯（美国州名）

Missouri /məˈzʊrɪ/ *n.*密苏里（美国州名）

Lesson 11

oppress /əˈpres/ *v.*忧郁，压抑

/补/ *vt.*压迫，压制；使（心情等）沉重，使烦恼

/拓/ oppression *n.*压迫，镇压，压抑，苦恼；oppressive *adj.*压制性的，压迫的，沉重的，难以忍受的；oppressively *adv.*压迫地，沉重地；oppressor *n.*压迫者

/题/ The _____ slaves took up arms and fought against the dictator and at last chose a leader of their own.
A.impressed B.oppressed C.depressed D.oppressing

/解/ 答案为B。oppressed 被压迫的；be impressed with 对…留下印象；depressed 沮丧的，萧条的。

justification /dʒʌstɪfɪˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*正当理由

/补/ *n.*正当的理由，借口

/拓/ justice *n.*正义，正当，公平；justificative *adj.*起辩护作用的，用以辩解的
justify *v.*证明…是正当的

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/题/ What can be said in _____ of your cheating again?

A.justification B.reason C.joint D.junction

/解/ 答案为 A。justification 正当的理由，借口；reason 后要跟介词 for 而不是 of；joint 关节；junction 交汇处。

justifiably /ˈdʒʌstɪfaɪəbl/ *adv.*无可非议地

cheat /tʃiːt/ *v.*欺骗

/补/ *vt.*骗取 *vi.*行骗，作弊 *n.*欺骗，欺诈行为；骗子

/搭/ cheat sb.out（of）sth.骗取某人的…；cheat on 对…不忠；cheat sb.into doing sth.哄骗某人做某事

/拓/ cheater *n.*骗子，欺诈者，背叛者；cheaters *n.*眼镜

/辨/ cheat 可特指在买卖中骗取他人钱财；deceive 一般用语，一般指用假相欺骗

/题/ Do not _____ in the exam.It will do you no good.

A.cheat B.disaster C.trick D.deceive

/解/ 答案为 A。cheat 作弊；disaster 灾害，灾难；trick 多指以小的计谋，狡猾地，不光彩地欺骗；deceive 指有意识使人误入歧途或哄骗以使人产生误解或使人无法了解真情。

abject /ˈæbdʒekt/ *adj.*可怜的

/补/ *adj.*下流的；下贱的

/搭/ living in abject poverty 生活赤贫；abject behaviour 卑鄙的行为

an abject apology 低声下气的道歉；求饶

ignoble /ɪgˈnəʊbl/ *adj.*不体面的，可耻的

impersonal /ɪmˈpɜːsənl/ *adj.*超脱个人感情影响的

ego /ˈiːgəʊ/ *n.*自我

/补/ *n.*自己，自尊

/题/ His two sons both have enormous _____.

A.egos B.egoism C.egotism D.egocentric

/解/ 答案为 A。ego 自我；egoism（贬义）自我主义，利己主义；egotism（贬义）自大，自负，自我吹嘘；egocentric（贬义）自利的，利己的。

recede /rɪˈsiːd/ *v.*退去

/补/ *vi.*渐渐远去；向后倾斜，缩进

/记/ re[后]+cede[退]

/近/ retreat *vi.*撤退，退却 *n.*撤退，退却；withdraw *vt.*收回，撤退 *vi.*缩回，退出；撤退

/题/ Thomas expects to go home again when the flood waters _____.

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A.rise B.withdraw C.recede D.retreat

/解/ 答案为 C。recede 退去；rise 上涨；withdraw/retreat 部队撤退。

increasingly /ɪn'kri:sɪŋlɪ/ *adv.*日益，不断

/补/ *adv.*越来越多地

/题/ I find it _____ difficult to live within my income.

A.increasingly B.largely C.mostly D.mainly

/解/ 答案为 A。increasingly 日益，越来越多地；largely 绝大部分地；mostly 绝大多数地；mainly 主要地。

passionate /'pæʃənɪt/ *adj.*充满激情的，激昂的

/补/ *adj.*多情的；热切的，强烈的

/题/ A _____ social reformer is often popular with young people.

A.passive B.passable C.portable D.passionate

/解/ 答案为 D。passionate 充满激情的（如 a passionate speech 充满激情的讲话）；passive 被动的，消极的；passable 可穿行的；portable 轻便的。

painlessly /'peɪnlɪs/ *adv.*毫无痛苦地

/拓/ painless *adj.*无痛苦的；不痛的；无需努力（工作）的

/例/ a painless way of learning a foreign language 一种不需要费力的学习外语的方法

The examination was quite painless to her.（喻） 那次考试对她来讲并不费力。

vitality /vaɪ'tælɪtɪ/ *n.*精力

/补/ *n.*活力，生命力，生动性

/例/ plants that lost their vitality when badly pruned. 被修剪坏后丧失生命力的植物

the vitality of an old tradition. 旧传统的生存力

weary /'wɪərɪ/ *adj.*疲惫的

/补/ *adj.*疲劳的，疲倦的；使人疲劳的，令人厌倦的 *vi.*（of）烦，不耐烦

/搭/ be weary of sth.对…感到疲惫；weary of sth.对…感到厌烦；weary sb.with sth.某事使某人疲惫不堪；weary out 使疲累不堪；使腻烦；厌烦地消磨时日

/记/ wear 使疲乏，耗损，-y 后缀构成形容词，表示“性质”

/辨/ tired，weary 与 exhausted 都含“累的”、“疲倦的”的意思。tired（常用词）泛指“由于劳动过度、工作紧张、休息不足或其他原因而导致疲乏的”；weary 指“由于连续不断地进行某项活动而引起疲劳，以致感到厌烦的”；exhausted 指“筋疲力尽的”。

/题/ I'm _____ of all these jobs.

A.tiresome B.weary C.tireless D.wearisome

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/解/ 答案为 B。tiresome 使不耐烦的，使烦恼的；tireless 从不/不知疲倦；wearisome 使疲惫的（等于 tiresome）。

Lesson 12

current /'kʌrənt/ *adj.*通用的，流行的

/补/ *adj.*现时的，当前的；流传的 *n.*（空气、水等的）流，潮流；电流；趋势，倾向

/记/ current account 活期存款账户；current assets 流动资产；deposit account 定期存款账户 savings account 储蓄账户；fixed assets 固定资产

/辨/ prevailing，current，prevalent 和 rife 意思都含“流行的”。prevailing（在特定的时间和地点）最盛行或最普通的；current（由一传十，十传百变为）众所周知、被采用或流行的；prevalent（在讲话所指特定时间内）普遍流行的；rife 广泛流行的，众多的。

/题/ Although he was a strong swimmer, he was swept away by the _____ and drowned.

A.current B.motion C.pressure D.air

/解/ 答案为 A。current 水流，激流；motion 动，运动；pressure 压力；air 空气，大气。

account /ə'kaʊnt/ *n.*账户

/补/ *n.*记述，描述，报告；解释，说明 *vi.*（for）说明…的原因，是…的原因

/搭/ of no account 不重要的；on account of 为了…的缘故，因为，由于；on no account 绝不，绝对不；take account of 考虑到，顾及，体谅

/拓/ account *n.*账目 *vi.*说明；accountantship *n.*会计职务；accounting *n.*会计学 accountable *adj.*应加解释的，可说明的

/近/ description *n.*描写，记述，形容，种类，描述；statement *n.*声明，陈述，综述 accountant *n.*会计人员，会计师

/题/ I'd _____ his reputation with other farmers and business people in the community, and then make a decision about whether or not to approve a loan.

A.take into account B.account for

C.make up for D.make out

/解/ 答案为 C。make up for 补偿；make out 书写，说明。

cash /kæʃ/ *n.*钱，现款

/补/ *vt.*把…兑现

/搭/ cash down 用现金支付；cash in on 靠…赚钱，从…中捞到好处；cash discount 现金折扣；cash dispenser 自动提款机；cash register 收银机；cash and carry *adj.*付现金自运的

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/拓/ cashbook 现金出纳本；cashier 出纳员，收款员

/近/ currency *n.*流通；money *n.*货币，钱，金钱

/题/ I have no _____ with me, may I pay by cheque?

A.cash B.currency C.cast D.current

/解/ 答案为 A。cash 现金；currency 指在各个国家内流通使用的货币；cast 投，扔，掷等；current 水流，电流，气流等。

cheque /tʃek/ *n.*支票

debtor /'detə/ *n.*借方

creditor /'kredɪtə/ *n.*贷方

obligation /ˌɒblɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.*义务

/补/ *n.*责任

/搭/ be /lie under an obligation to 对…有义务；受过…的恩惠

/辨/ obligation，duty 和 responsibility 都含“义务”、“责任”的意思。obligation 一个人在特定时间内必须尽的义务或责任；duty 按道德、法律、社会习惯或良心应尽的本分、义务和责任（着重“自觉”）；responsibility 由于法律、职业或道德等方面的要求，而应尽的责任或义务（着重“必须对后果负责”）。

/题/ We attended that party more out of a sense of _____ than anything else.

A.obligation B.influence C.obligatory D.obstacle

/解/ 答案为 A。obligation 义务，责任，a sense of obligation 责任感，义务感；influence 影响；obligatory 义务的，有责任的；obstacle 障碍。

complication /ˌkɒmplɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*纠纷

/补/ *n.*（新出现的）困难，难题；并发症

/拓/ complicate *v.*（使）变复杂；complicacy *n.*复杂性；complicated *adj.*复杂的，难解的

/反/ simplification *n.*简化

/题/ Bad flying conditions were an unexpected _____.

A.compound B.complexity C.complication D.comprehension

/解/ 答案为C。complication（新出现的）困难，难题，障碍；compound复合物，（用围墙、棚栏等围起的）一群建筑物；complexity复杂性；comprehension理解，理解力。

debit /'debɪt/ *v.*把…记入借方

/例/ The bank debited my account for the overdrawn check.

银行在我账户的借方透支的金额。

specimen /'spesɪmɪn/ *n.*样本

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/补/ *n.*标本

/近/ example *n.*例子，实例，例题，范例，榜样，鉴戒，实例；representative *n.*代表 *adj.*典型的，有代表性的；sample *n.*标本，样品，例子 *vt.*取样，采样，抽取…的样品，试验的一部分，尝试

/题/ The teacher showed us some _____ of wild flowers.

A.examples B.specimens C.copies D.lessons

/解/ 答案为B。specimen 标本；example 例子。

forgery /'fɔ:dʒəri/ *n.*伪造（文件，签名等）

/补/ *n.*伪造的文件（签字等），赝品；伪造（行为），伪造罪

/题/ The criminal who made false banknotes secretly was captured and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for _____.

A.forge B.forger C.forgery D.fraud

/解/ 答案为C。forgery 伪造罪；forge *v.*伪造；forger 伪造者；fraud *n.*欺诈。

adopt /ə'dɒpt/ *v.*采用

/补/ *vt.*收养；采取，采纳；正式通过，批准

/搭/ adopted son 养子；methods adopted 采用的方法

/拓/ adoption *n.*采取，收养；adoptive *adj.*收养的；adoptee *n.*被收养者；adopter *n.*养父母

/记/ assume *vt.*假定，设想，采取，呈现；choose *v.*选择，选定

/题/ The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three children of their own.

A.adapt B.bring C.receive D.adopt

/解/ 答案为D。adapt 使适用，改编，改写；bring 带来；receive 收到；adopt 采纳，收养。

facilitate /fə'sɪlɪteɪt/ *v.*使便利

/补/ *vt.*使变得（更）容易

/记/ facilitation *n.*简易化，助长

/题/ The newly-built express highway will _____ the journey to airport.

A.eliminate B.fable C.facilitate D.lessen

/解/ 答案为C。facilitate 使容易，使便利，有助于；eliminate 消除，排除；fable 讲寓言；编寓言；lessen 减少。

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Lesson 13

mineral /'mɪnərəl/ *adj.*矿物的

boring /'bɔ:rɪŋ/ *n.*钻孔

/补/ *adj.*令人厌烦的，乏味的，无聊的

/题/ I had expected the book to be _____, but on the contrary it was fascinating.

A.misleading B.embarrassing C.boring D.demanding

/解/ 答案为C。misleading 易误解的，令人误解的；embarrassing 令人难堪的；demanding 要求高的，苛求的。

derrick /'derɪk/ *n.*井架

block and tackle 滑轮组

haul /hɔ:l/ *v.*拖，拉

/补/ *vt.*（用力）拖，拉；（用车等）拖运，运送 *n.*拖，拉，拖运；一次获得的数量

/搭/ short haul 短途旅行/运输；短时间

/拓/ haulage *n.*拖运；hauler *n.*运输业者，搬运工；haulier *n.*拖曳者，货运马车夫

/近/ drag *v.*拖，拖曳，缓慢而费力地行动 *n.*拖拉

draw *v.*拉，曳，牵 *vt.*汲取，领取，提取 *vi.*向…移动，挨近

pull *v.*拉，拖，拔 *n.*拉，拖，拉力，牵引力

tow *n.*拖，拖曳所用之绳 *vt.*拖，曳，牵引 *vi.*拖行，被拖带

/题/ They hauled _____ the enemy's flag when they captured the city.

A.off B.up C.away D.down

/解/ 答案为D。haul off 俚语，举手（准备打）；haul up 拉上来，押解到法庭；haul away 拖，拉；haul down 拉下来，haul down the flag 作为固定短语时，指降旗。

rotate /rəu'teɪt/ *v.*使转动

/补/ *v.*（使）旋转，（使）转动；（使）轮流

/拓/ rotatable *adj.*可旋转的，可转动的；rotatablely *adv.*可旋转地，可转动地；rotatee *n.*轮调休假的军人，调防回归军；rotation *n.*旋转；rotational *adj.*转动的，轮流的

/近/ gyrate *vi.*旋转，不停地转动 *adj.*旋涡状的；spin *v.*旋转，纺，纺纱 *n.*旋转；swivel *v.*旋转 turn *n.*转动，旋转，转变方向，轮流，时机，倾向，癖性 *v.*（使）转动，翻转，扭转，（使）变质，超过（年龄、数量等），车（成）

/题/ The earth _____ around the sun.

A.circulates B.winds C.rotates D.orbits

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/解/ 答案为C。rotate 旋转；circulate 循环，流通；wind 卷曲，缠绕；orbit 轨道。

cutting bit 钻头

geologist /dʒɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ *n.*地质学家

coring bit 取芯钻头

cylinder /ˈsɪlɪndə/ *n.*圆柱体

/补/ *n.*圆筒；汽缸，泵（或筒）体

/搭/ have a cylinder missing [美俚]头脑有点不正常

strata /ˈstreɪtə/ *n.*[复]岩层（[单]stratum）

circulate /ˈsɜːkjʊleɪt/ *v.*注入，环流

/补/ *v.*（使）流通，（使）运行，（使）循环，（使）传播

/搭/ be in circulation 在流通，在循环

/拓/ circulation （体液的）循环，（水、空气等的）流通；流传，传播，发行；发行量；（货币等的）流通；circulating *n.&adj.*循环（的），流通（的）；circulative *adj.*循环的，促进循环的，流通的；circulator *n.*循环器

/题/ The new technological revolution in American newspapers has brought increased _____, a wider range of publications and an expansion of newspaper jobs.

A.manipulation B.reproduction C.circulation D.penetration

/解/ 答案为C。manipulation 操纵（作），控制；reproduction 复制，繁（生）殖；penetration 透入，渗入，进入。

gush /gʌʃ/ *n.*喷

/补/ *v.*涌；滔滔不绝地说（话） *n.*涌流，喷油井；迸发，发作

/近/ babble *v.*呀呀学语，喋喋不休 *n.*儿语，胡言乱语；chatter *n.*（动物，尤其是鸟类）唠叨，喁啾声 *vi.*喋喋不休；pour *v.*灌注，倾泻，涌入，流，倾盆大雨；spout *n.*喷管，喷口，水柱 *v.*喷出，滔滔不绝地讲，喷涌

/题/ Words and yet more words _____ out of him in an endless meaningless stream.

A.gusted B.gushed C.disgusted D.gurgled

/解/ 答案为A。gush 滔滔不绝地讲；gust 猛乱；disgust 令人厌恶；gurgle 咯咯地发出声响。

Lesson 14

forecast /ˈfɔːkɑːst/ *n.*预报

/补/ *vt.*预测

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/记/ omen *n.*预兆，征兆 *vt.*预示，有…的前兆；prediction *n.*预言，预报；prophecy *n.*预言，预言能力

/题/ I usually listen to the weather _____, though I have little faith in it.

A.broadcast B.prediction C.forecast D.announcement

/解/ 答案为C。forecast 指对未来事件的预测，这种预测建立在某种知识或判断上，对天气的预测是建立在科学的判断上的；broadcast 广播，播音；prediction 预言，预示；announcement 通告，包括告诉要发生的事或已发生的事。

speculate /'spekjuˌleɪt/ *vi.*推测

/补/ *vi.*投机，做投机买卖 *vt.*推测，推断

/搭/ speculate on/about 推测/断，猜想；speculate in sth.在…上投机

/拓/ speculation *n.*思索，做投机买卖；speculative *adj.*投机的；speculator *n.*投机者

speculatory *adj.*=speculative

/辨/ chance *n.*机会，可能性，偶然性，运气 *v.*碰巧，偶然发生，冒…的险 *adj.*偶然的

conjecture *n.*& *v.*推测，臆说，猜想；gamble *n.*冒险 *v.*赌博，投机，孤注一掷

guess *vt.*猜测，推测，猜中，猜对；想，认为 *vi.*猜，推测 *n.*猜测，推测

risk *vt.*冒…的危险 *n.*冒险，风险

/题/ He'd been speculating _____ gold shares and lost a lot of money.

A.on B.for C.in D.about

/解/ 答案为C。

blizzard /'blɪzəd/ *n.*暴风雪

deteriorate /dɪ'tɪərɪəreɪt/ *v.*变坏，恶化

/反/ ameliorate *v.*改善，改进；improve *v.*改善，改进

/题/ His father's health was _____ after a serious disease and died soon.

A.degenerating B.deteriorating C.rotten D.decayed

/解/ 答案为B。deteriorate（情况由好到坏的）恶化；degerarate衰退，堕落；rotten 腐烂的，变质的；decay腐烂，变质。

multiply /'mʌltɪplɪ/ *v.*增加

/补/ *v.*（使）增加，（使）繁殖；乘，（使）相乘

/题/ There was still no news about her lost daughter after two days, and her anxieties _____.

A.added up B.added to C.multiplied D.multiplying

/解/ 答案为C。multiply 增加；add up 加起来；add to 增加，其后接宾语。

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cascade /kæs'keɪd/ *v.*瀑布似地落下

/补/ *n.*瀑布；成下垂状的东西

/例/ Her long hair fell over her shoulders in a cascade of curls.

她长长的卷发像瀑布一样披泻在肩上。

turbulent /'tɜ:bjulənt/ *adj.*狂暴的

/补/ *adj.*动荡的，混乱的；汹涌的

/记/ turb-表示“扰乱”，如：disturb 扰乱，打扰

/题/ His book discusses the _____ year of the civil rights struggle.

A.primitive B.turbulent C.federal D.original

/解/ 答案为 B。turbulent 动荡的，混乱的；primitive 原始的，上古的；federal 联邦的，同盟的；primitive 原先的，最初的。

dust devil 小尘暴，尘旋风

squall /skwɔ:l/ *n.*暴风

eddy /'edɪ/ *n.*旋涡

/补/ *v.*打转，旋转

/例/ The crowd eddied about in the market-place. 人群在市场中打转。

grid /grɪd/ *n.*坐标方格

sensor /'sensə/ *n.*传感器

humidity /hju:'mɪdɪtɪ/ *n.*湿度

/补/ *n.*潮湿，湿气

/记/ -ity 后缀的词大多见于外来词，使形容词变成抽象名词，例如：activity 活动性；brevity 简洁；crudity 生，未熟；facility 敏捷，设备等等

/题/ The butterfly has to settle on a flower because of the _____.

A.humidity B.humbug C.humanity D.humility

/解/ 答案为 D。humidity 湿气，湿度；humbug 空话，骗人的鬼话；humanity 人类；humility 谦卑。

meteorologist /ˌmi:tjə'rɒlədʒɪst/ *n.*气象学家

Princeton *n.*普林斯顿（美国城市名）

New Jersey *n.*新泽西（美国州名）

fluctuate /'flʌktjueɪt/ *vi.*起伏，波动

/补/ *v.*（使）波动，起伏

/搭/ fluctuate between hopes and fears 忽喜忽忧

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/记/ fluctu [流动]+ ate [动词后缀]

/拓/ fluctuant *adj.*变动的，起伏的，波动的；fluctuation *n.*波动，起伏

/题/ She _____ between staying or leaving.

A.fluctuated B.fell C.expanded D.extended

/解/ 答案为 A。fluctuate 波动，动摇不定；fall 降落；expand 扩大，膨胀；extend 伸展，延长。

deviate /'di:vɪeɪt/ *v.*偏差

/补/ *vi.*（from）背离，偏离

/拓/ deviation *n.*背离；deviationism *n.*异端；deviationist *n.* & *adj.*（政党内）路线偏差（指"左"倾或右倾）的分子（的）；deviant *adj.*不正常的 *n.*不正常的人或物

/题/ I never _____ from my regular habits.

A.deviated B.turned C.curled D.changed

/解/ 答案为A。deviate from 从…偏离；turn作"转向"讲时不与from连用；curl卷曲；change 改变，不与from连用，可直接跟宾语。

Lesson 15

secrecy /'si:krɪsɪ/ *n.*秘密

effectiveness /ɪ'fektɪvnɪs/ *n.*成效，效力

inquiry /ɪn'kwaɪərɪ/ *n.*调查研究

/补/ *n.*打听，询问；调查

/搭/ answer sb.'s inquiries 回答某人的质询

/辨/ investigation，probe，research，inquest，inquiry 和 examination 都含"调查"、"研究"、"探索"的意思。investigation 详尽的而且通常是正式的或官方的调查（以弄清事实的真相）；probe（新闻用语）广泛而彻底的调查；research（科学家或学者为了发现新的事实或获得新信息而从原始资料开始进行坚韧不拔的）调查或研究；inquest 法律调查；examination 强调"详细观察或检验某人或某事以求了解其真实情况"；inquiry 以询问方式进行调查。

/题/ In answer to your recent _____, the book you mentioned is not in stock.

A.inquire B.inquiry C.investigation D.finding

/解/ 答案为 B。inquiry 打听，询问；inquire *v.*查询，询问；investigation 调查，研究；finding 搜寻的结果，发现。

positive /'pɒzətɪv/ *adj.*确实的

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/补/ *adj.*明确的；积极的，肯定的；正的，阳性的

/搭/ be positive about/of 确信，确知

/拓/ positivism *n.*实证论，自信，独断；positively *adv.*确实地，肯定地，积极地；positivity *n.*确实、确信，积极性

/记/ absolute *adj.*完全的，绝对的；assured *adj.*确实的，确定的

certain *adj.*确定的，某一个，无疑的，必然的，可靠的

/题/ Are you _____ that the boy you saw was Peter?

A.right B.positive C.doubtful D.wrong

/解/ 答案为 B。此处 positive 与 sure 同义。

process /prə'ses/ *n.*过程

/补/ *n.*进程；工序，制作法；（法律）程序，（诉讼）手续 *vt.*加工，处理，办理

/搭/ in the process of 在…过程中

/题/ Grocery stores sell many foods that have been _____.

A.processed B.progressed C.manufacture D.produced

/解/ 答案为 A。processed 加工，处理；manufacture 制造；produce 生产。

patent /'peɪtənt/ *n.*专利 *v.*得到专利权

/补/ *n.*专利权 *adj.*（有关）专利（权）的，受专利保护的 *vt.*得到…的专利权

/搭/ nothing patent[俚]没啥了不起，不大高明

/拓/ patently *adv.*（贬义）公然地，显然地；patentee *n.*获得专利权者；paternal *adv.*家长式的，像家长那样保护但不给予任何自由的；paternalism *n.*家长作风；paternity *n.*父亲的地位，父亲的身份

/题/ This new machine is protected _____ patent.

A.in B.with C.by D.through

/解/ 答案为 C。be protected by patent 受专利保护，固定搭配。

agent /'eɪdʒənt/ *n.*情报人员

/补/ *n.*代理人，代理商，经纪人；政府特工人员，政府代表；动因，原因

/拓/ agential *adj.*代理商的；agentry *n.*代理人业务（或职责）

/题/ That radio company is so big that it has a lot of _____ in foreign countries.

A.conductors B.agents C.drivers D.introduction

/解/ 答案为 B。conductor 指导者，管理人；driver 司机；introduction 介绍人，引见人。

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Lesson 16

physiological /ˌfɪzɪəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ *adj.*生理的

/补/ *adj.*生理学的

/记/ physi[生理]+olog（y/i）[…学]+cal[形容词后缀]

/拓/ physiologist *n.*生理学者；physiology *n.*生理学；physiometry *n.*生理功能测定，生理机能测验；physiotherapy *n.*物理疗法

maximum /ˈmæksɪməm/ *adj.*最大限度的

/补/ *adj.*最高的，最大的，顶点的

/拓/ maximize *v.*使达到最高限度；minimize *v.*使…减至最低程度

minimun *n.*最小值，最小化 *adj.*最小（低）的

/题/ What's the _____ amount of wine you are allowed to take through customs duty-free?

A.big B.minimum C.great D.maximum

/解/ 答案为D。maximum 最大的，最高的。其他几项皆不合句意。

consideration /kənsɪdəˈreɪʃən/ *n.*考虑

/补/ *n.*要考虑的事；体贴，关心

/搭/ in consideration of 考虑到，由于；作为对…的酬报；

take into consideration 考虑到，顾及

/题/ The construction of a 5-million-ton iron and steel works is now under _____.

A.conclusion B.contribution C.continuation D.consideration

/解/ 答案为B。under consideration 在考虑中，在研究中；conclusion 结束，结论；contribution 捐献，贡献，投稿；continuation 继续。它们均不能与 under 连用。这个句子中的 a 5-million-ton iron and steel works 意思是"一个年产500万吨钢铁的工厂"；works 工厂。

descendant /dɪˈsend(ə)nt/ *n.*子孙，后代

/补/ *n.*后裔

/近/ offspring

/反/ ancestor 祖先，祖宗；forefather祖先，祖宗

/记/ child *n.*孩子，儿女，子孙；offspring *n.*（单复数同形）儿女，子孙，后代，产物

ancestor *n.*祖先，祖宗

artificial /ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃəl/ *adj.*人工的

/补/ *adj.*人造的，人为的；假的，矫揉造作的，模拟的

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/拓/ artificiality *n.*人工，不自然；artificialize *vt.*使人工化；artificially *adv.*人工地
artificialness *n.*人为之事

/题/ She likes the _____ flower instead of the natural one.
A.imitative B.fake C.false D.artificial

/解/ 答案为D。artificial 指人使用技术和通过人工方式制造的，人造的；imitative 主要指模仿某物样式“制造的”，往往指仿效；fake 指用伪造的来代替真的；false 指假的，虚伪的，假造的。

impose /ɪmˈpəʊz/ *v.*强加

/补/ *vt.*（on）把…强加于；征（税等），处以（罚款、监禁等）

/搭/ impose sth.on / upon 把…强加于…上；impose duties / taxes 征…的税
impose oneself on / upon sb.硬缠着某人，打扰某人

/题/ Occupation does not give right to _____ their will on the people there.
A.impress B.force C.compell D.impose

/解/ 答案为D。impose（常于on连用）把…强加给某人，强迫某人接受；impress 给…留下印象；force 强迫，迫使；compell 驱使，逼迫。

dimension /dɪˈmenʃən/ *n.*直径

/补/ *n.*方面，特点；尺寸，长（或宽、厚、深）度；[*pl.*]面积，规模，程度

/近/ measurement *n.*测量法，度量，（量得的）尺寸，度量单位制
size *n.*大小，尺寸，（衣服等）尺码 *vt.*依大小排列

/题/ More and more people are becoming aware of the fact that time is and should be the fourth _____ besides length, breadth and height.
A.donation B.dimension C.division D.digestion

/解/ 答案为B。dimension 维，度；donation 捐赠；division 划分；digestion 消化。

skyscraper /ˈskaɪskreɪpə/ *n.*摩天大楼

tenant /ˈtenənt/ *n.*租户

/补/ *n.*房客，佃户

/近/ dweller *n.*居住者，居民；inhabitant *n.*居民，居住者；occupant *n.*占有者，居住者
resident *n.*居民 *adj.*居住的，常驻的

/题/ For years, they were _____ on my father's property.
A.landlords B.masters C.slaves D.tenants

/解/ 答案为D。*tenant* 佃户。

civilized /ˈsɪvɪlaɪzd/ *adj.*文明的

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/拓/ civilize *vt.*使文明，使开化

/题/ The African countries hoped to _____ all the primitive tribes on the land.

A.civilize B.circulate C.conceal D.conceive

/解/ 答案为A。circulate 流通，循环，传播；conceal 隐藏，隐瞒；conceive 构思，考虑；怀孕。

banal /bə'nɑ:l/ *adj.*平庸的

/补/ *adj.*平凡的，无趣的

/拓/ banality *n.*平凡；无趣

/例/ banal remarks 平凡的话；conversation that was chiefly banalities 内容大半平凡的谈话

luxury /'lʌkʃərɪ/ *n.*豪华

/补/ *n.*奢侈，华贵；奢侈品

/搭/ be lapped in luxury 穷奢极欲；wallow in luxury 沉迷于灯红酒绿的生活

/近/ extravagance *n.*奢侈，铺张；过度，放纵的言行

/题/ It is a real _____ to be able to stay in bed instead of getting up for school.

A.luxurious B.luxury C.luxuriate D.luxuriant

/解/ 答案为B。luxury 奢侈，奢侈品；luxurious 豪华的，华贵的；luxutiate 尽情享受；luxuriant 茂盛的。

deprive /dɪ'praɪv/ *v.*剥夺

/补/ *vt.*（of）使丧失

/搭/ deprive sb of sth.剥夺某人的…

/拓/ deprivation *n.*剥夺，损失；deprived *adj.*贫穷的

derivative *n.*派生物，衍生物；*adj.*非独创性的，模仿他人的

/题/ Many of his stories tell of the love between them as well as the benefits that owners and pets _____ from each other.

A.deprive B.depart C.derive D.descend

/解/ 答案为A。derive from 从…得到，获得，或起源于…（其名词为derivation根源，由来）；deprive sb.of sth.剥夺某人某物；depart from 从…出发，离开，开出；descend 下来，下降，be descended from 是…的后裔。

monstrous /'mɒnstrəs/ *adj.*畸形的

/补/ *adj.*巨大的；令人极厌恶的；恐怖的

/例/ They complain that the monstrous edifices interfere with television reception. 他们抱怨说，那些怪物般的庞大建筑，干扰了电视接收。

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Your behaviour in class is monstrous! 你在课堂上的行为真是丢人!

edifice /'edɪfɪs/ *n.*大厦

toxic /'tɒksɪk/ *adj.*有毒的

/补/ *adj.*因中毒引起的

/题/ The little boy's mother died from taking ____ drugs.

A.medical B.toxic C.waste D.useless

/解/ 答案为 B。toxic 有毒的。

ceaselessly /'si:slɪsli/ *adv.*不停地

/拓/ cease *v.& n.*停止，终止

/搭/ cease out 绝迹；cease to be 不再是；cease to be in force / effect 失效

/辨/ cease，stop 都是“停止，终止”的意思，但搭配不同。cease doing 或 cease to do 都表示“停止干某事”；stop doing 指“停止干”（正在干的事），而 stop to do sth.表示“停止（正在干的事）去干（另外的事）”。

/题/ It rained all day without ____.

A.stop B.relay C.ceased D.ceasing

/解/ 答案为 D。stop 停下来；relay 迟疑，延误。

throng /θrɒŋ/ *v.*挤满，拥塞

/补/ *n.*聚集的人群，一大群 *vt.*蜂拥，群集

/辨/ crowd，throng 与 swarm 都含“一群”、“众多”的意思。crowd 指“无秩序地聚集在一起的一大群人”；throng 指“蜂拥行进的人群”，它不及 crowd 口语化；swarm 指“一大群杂乱无章移动的人”。

/题/ Lots of people ____ the theater to see the new play.

A.thronged B.assembled C.congregated D.mobbed

/解/ 答案为 A。throng 蜂拥而至，挤满（throng to a place 拥向某地）；assemble 集合，聚集；congregate 聚集，集合；mob 聚集一起围攻或表示崇敬。

Lesson 17

settlement /'setlmənt/ *n.*新拓居地

/补/ *n.*解决，协议；居留地

/搭/ come to a settlement 解决，决定；和解；in full settlement 偿还全部债务

/题/ No ____ of the disputes is possible unless each side yields some point.

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A.freshness B.settlement C.repeat D.meeting

/解/ 答案为 B。settlement 解决，the settlement of the disputes 解决争端；setlement 居留地（如：They made settlement at the foot of the mountain.）。

enterprising /ˈentəpraɪzɪŋ/ *adj.*有事业心的

/补/ *adj.*有进取心的，有魄力的，有胆量的，富有进取心的

/例/ The enterprising children opened a lemonade stand.

一些有进取心的孩子摆摊卖柠檬汽水。

settler /ˈsetlə/ *n.*移居者

promiscuous /prəˈmɪskjʊəs/ *adj.*杂乱的

abandon /əˈbændən/ *n.*放任，纵情

/补/ *vt.*离弃，丢弃；遗弃，抛弃；放弃

/搭/ abandon oneself to 沉溺于；with abandon 放任地，放纵地；纵情地

/拓/ abandoned *adj.*被抛弃的，自甘堕落的；abandonee *n.*被遗弃者；abandoner *n.*遗弃者

/辨/ abandon，desert，forsake 与 quit 四个词都含有“放弃”、“遗弃”的意思。abandon 强调“完全、永远地遗弃”，尤其是指遗弃以前感兴趣或负有责任的人或物；desert 强调“违背誓言、命令、责任、义务等”；forsake 指“遗弃某人以前所爱的人或物”，强调“断绝情感上的依恋”；quit 强调“突然或出奇不意地弃去”，常指“停止”。

/题/ The girl had to _____ her journey because of her mother's illness.

A.abandon B.desert C.leave D.quit

/解/ 答案为 A。abandon 因外界的压力、影响永远舍弃感兴趣的人或事；desert 某人或某物在困难时困境中被人背弃；leave 是一般用语，着重强调“离开”或“遗留下”的意思；quit 突然或出其不意地放弃，往往也含有在感情上的舍弃。

overrun /ˌəʊvəˈrʌn/ *v.*蔓延，泛滥（过去时 overran）

/补/ *n.*泛滥成灾，超出限度 *vt.*蹂躏，超过

/例/ Locusts overran the prairie. 蝗虫肆虐草原。

The new fashion overran the country. 这种服装新款式在全国流行。

The plane overran the end of the runway. 飞机滑出了跑道。

devastation /ˌdevəsˈteɪʃən/ *n.*破坏，劫掠

/拓/ devastating *adj.*毁灭性的，破坏力极强的；令人震惊的；强有力的，极有效的

/题/ I found his announcement _____, as a result, we felt very shocked and upset.

A.desolate B.devastating C.dynamic D.methodical

/解/ 答案为B。devastating令人震惊的；desolate荒芜的，无人烟的；dynamic有力的，有生气

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的；methodical有条理的。

burrow /'bʌrəu/ *v.*挖、掘

/补/ *n.*洞穴

susceptible /sə'septəbl/ *adj.*易受感染的

/补/ *adj.*（与 to 连用）易受影响的；易动感情的；多情的；（与 of 连用）能…的

/搭/ susceptible to colds 易患感冒；susceptible of proof 证据能被接受的

virus /'vaɪərəs/ *n.*病毒

/补/ *n.*病毒性疾病，病毒病

/题/ The computer ____ is a headache to many users, because it destroys computers without notice.

A.software B.hardware C.system D.virus

/解/ 答案为 D。virus 病毒，computer virus 计算机病毒。本句是讲计算机病毒对用户的影响，与软件 software、硬件 hardware 和系统 system 无关。

myxomatosis /ˌmɪksəumə'təusɪs/ *n.*多发性粘液瘤

infect /ɪn'fekt/ *v.*传染

/补/ *vt.*传染，感染；影响

/搭/ be infected with 感染，沾染上

/近/ communicate *v.*沟通，通信；（房间、道路、花园等）相通；传达；感染

influence *n.*影响，感化，势力，有影响的人（或事）；（电磁）感应 *vt.*影响，改变

/题/ Don't come near me if you've got a cold—I don't want to be ____.

A.inflected B.injected C.infected D.collected

/解/ 答案为 A。infect 感染，传染；inflect 词尾变化，声调的抑扬顿挫；inject 注射，注入；collect 收集，收藏。

epidemic /ˌepɪ'demɪk/ *n.*流行病

/补/ *n.*流传，盛行 *adj.*流行性的，流传极广的

/搭/ an epidemic disease 流行病；an influenza epidemic 流行性感冒

/拓/ endemic *adj.*某地特有的，地方性的；endermic *adj.*皮下的，用于皮肤的

epidemical *adj.*传染病的，流行的

/近/ contagious *adj.*传染性的，会感染的；infectious *adj.*有传染性的，易传染的，有感染力的

prevalent *adj.*普遍的，流行的；widespread *adj.*分布广泛的，普遍的

/题/ During wars a(n) ____ of diseases was usually the most frightening thing except starvation.

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A.diploma B.epidemic C.enroll D.epic

/解/ 答案为 B。epidemic *n.*流行；diploma *n.*文凭；enrol *v.*注册；epic *n.*史诗。

mosquito /məs'ki:təu/ *n.*蚊虫

/搭/ knee-high to a mosquito [口]极幼小的；极渺小的

/拓/ mosquitocide *n.*杀蚊药；mosquitofish *n.*食蚊鱼

carrier /'kærɪə/ *n.*带菌者

/补/ *n.*运输公司，运输工具；载重架，置物架

/拓/ carry *n.*进位，射程，运载 *vt.*携带，运送 *vi.*被携带，通达到；carrying *adj.*运送的，运输的；carryon *n.*可随身携带的物品

/题/ Mosquitoes are _____ of malaria.

A.sender B.carrier C.passenger D.pager

/解/ 答案为 B。carrier 可传播疾病而自身不受感染的动物；sender 发送者；passenger 乘客，旅客；pager 寻呼机。

exterminate /ɪks'tɜ:mmeɪt/ *v.*消灭

ironically /aɪ'rɒnɪkəlɪ/ *adv.*具有讽刺意味地

/补/ *adv.*嘲讽地，挖苦地

/题/ The impulse to assert himself has enabled him to survive in a dangerous world, but, _____, he is now likely to destroy himself unless a good way of expressing aggression can be found.

A.generally B.strictly speaking

C.in addition D.ironically

/解/ 答案为 D。ironically 具有讽刺意味地；generally 总的说来；strictly speaking 严格地说；in addition 并且。

bequeath /bɪ'kwi:ð/ *v.*把…传给

/补/ *v.*遗赠，遗留

/例/ He has bequeathed me his gold watch. 他已将他的金表遗赠给我。

discoveries bequeathed to us by the scientists of the last century 上世纪的科学家传给我们的种种发现

pest /pest/ *n.*害虫，有害动物

/补/ *n.*有害生物，害虫；讨厌的人

/搭/ pests of society 害群之马，社会败类；pest on/upon sb.诅咒某人遭殃

pestilence /'pestɪləns/ *n.*瘟疫

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confine /'kɒnfaɪn/ *n.*范围

/补/ *vt.*限制，使局限；使不外出，禁闭 *n.*[*pl.*]界限

/搭/ between the confines of …之间的界线；on the confines of 濒于，差一点儿就

/近/ imprison *vt.*监禁，关押 *v.*监禁；restrain *vt.*抵制，制止

/题/ The captive was _____ in a dungeon.

A.restricted B.confined C.controlled D.restrained

/解/ 答案为 B。confine 指某人限制在狭窄的范围内，也可指禁闭某人；restrict 把某人的行为限制或控制在确定的范围内；control 指通过权力和影响等对某人加以监督和控制；restrain 多指情感上的克制。

domesticate /də'mestɪkeɪt/ *v.*驯养

Lesson 18

porpoise /'pɔːpəs/ *n.*海豚

marine /mə'riːn/ *n.*海军陆战队士兵

/补/ *adj.*海（洋）的，海生的，海产的；海军的；海事的，海运的

/例/ Tell that/it to the marines! [口]谁信你那一套!我才不信呢!胡说!

/题/ It is said that _____ mammals such as whales and seals may communicate with each other verbally deep under the water.

A.marine B.sea C.marinate D.ocean

/解/ 答案为 A。marine 海生的，海洋的；sea 海洋，大的水域；marinate 把…浸泡在调味汁中；ocean 大洋（特指四大洋）。

shark /ʃɑːk/ *n.*鲨鱼

/补/ *n.*勒索者，诈骗者，放高利贷的人

/题/ A person who cheats other peoplee is also called a _____.

A.murderer B.thief C.burglar D.shark

/解/ 答案为 D。shark 勒索者，诈骗者。

formation /fɔː'meɪʃən/ *n.*队形

/补/ *n.*形成；组成；构成；排列；构成物

/搭/ the formation of character 性格的形成；the formation of a club 一个俱乐部的组成 in battle formation 成战斗队形

/例/ There are several kinds of cloud formation. 云层结构有好几种。

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dolphin /'dɒlfin/ *n.*海豚科动物

/补/ *n.*海豚

/记/ whale *n.*鲸，鲸鱼；walrus *n.*海象；seal *n.*海豹；porpoise *n.*海豚

unconscious /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/ *adj.*不省人事的

/补/ *adj.*无意的；不自觉的

/例/ After she hit her head she was unconscious for several minutes. 她把头碰了一下后昏迷了几分钟。

beaver /'bi:və/ *n.*海狸

/补/ *vt.*（口）努力工作；辛苦工作

/搭/ beaver away at sth.努力工作

ashore /ə'ʃɔ:/ *adv.*上岸

/补/ *adv.*在岸上

/搭/ ashore and adrift 陆上的与海上的

/记/ aboard *adv.*在船/飞机/车上，上船/飞机/车

/题/ The ship was driven _____ by the bad weather.

A.ashore B.coast C.afar D.aside

/解/ 答案为A。ashore *adv.*靠岸，上岸；afar *adv.*在远处，到远处（常见用法from afar从远处，如：news from afar）。

waterlogged /'wɔ:təlɒgd/ *adj.*浸满水的

scent /sent/ *n.*香味

/补/ *n.*气味；臭迹，踪迹，线索；香水 *vt.*嗅到；察觉

/搭/ on the scent of（凭线索）探究着；获得线索

be on a wrong/false scent（猎狗）追错方向；[喻]迷失方向

/辨/ smell，scent 与 odour 都含“气味”的意思。smell（常用词）指“任何气味”，特别强调“在嗅觉器官所产生的效果”；scent 指“气味”，尤指“香味”；odour（较典雅和正式的词）指“强烈的容易辨别出的气味”，强调“气味本身的本质”，常用于科技文体中。

/题/ The _____ of lilacs permeated the air.

A.smell B.scent C.flavor D.taste

/解/ 答案为 B。scent 香味；smell 味道（多指臭味）；flavor 滋味；taste 品位，味道。

ensue /in'sju:/ *vi.*接着发生

/补/ *vi.*接踵而来，因而产生

/辨/ follow，ensue，succeed 与 result 都含“跟随”、“接踵而至”的意思。follow（常用词）

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指“继之而来或继之而去”；ensue（正式用语）指“随之引起”或“接着发生（…的结果）”；succeed 强调“时间、顺序上随之而来”、“接替某人/某物”；result 指“前者和后者之间是因果关系”。

/题/ They said the building would be finished during the _____ year.

A.ensue B.ensuing C.ensued D.ensueing

/解/ 答案为 A。ensue 接着发生；结果是；ensuing 与 following 同义。

intrigue /ɪn'tri:g/ *v.*引起兴趣

/补/ *vt.*激起…的好奇心（或兴趣），迷住 *vi.*耍阴谋，施诡计 *n.*阴谋，诡计，密谋

/拓/ intriguing *adj.*迷人的，有迷惑力的，引起兴趣（或好奇心）的

intriguant *n.*阴谋者，私通者，奸夫

/题/ Even the little boy was intrigued _____ the magic story.

A.into B.with C.to D.of

/解/ 答案为 B。be intrigued by/with 被…迷住；intrigue oneself into office 耍阴谋取得官职。

indignity /ɪn'dɪgnɪtɪ/ *n.*侮辱

snout /snaʊt/ *n.*口鼻部

shove /ʃʌv/ *v.*硬推

/补/ *vt.*乱推，挤；乱塞，随意放 *vi.*用力推，挤 *n.*猛推

/搭/ shove off 动身，离开；give…sth./sth.a shove（猛）推一下

shove around 推来推去；使唤来唤去

/近/ jostle *v.*挤，推，争夺 *n.*挤拥，推撞；nudge *n.*用肘轻推（引起注意）

/题/ She got into her coat and _____ her hands deep into her pockets.

A.shoved B.pulled C.took D.brought

/解/ 答案为 A。shove 用力塞。

aquaplane /'ækwəpleɪn/ *n.*驾浪滑水板

oceanarium /ˌəʊʃəneərɪəm/ *n.*水族馆

swoop /swu:p/ *v.*猛扑

/补/ *vi.*（常与down连用）猝然下降；（常与to连用）突然攻击，猝然攻击

/例/ The bird swooped down to the lake. 这只鸟猛扑到湖上。

belly /'belɪ/ *n.*腹部

/辨/ abdomen *n.*腹，腹部；paunch *n.*腹，大肚子 *vt.*剖腹；stomach *n.*胃，胃口，胃部；*v.*容忍

/搭/ be given to one's belly 一味贪吃，口腹为重

equilibrium /ˌi:kwɪ'lɪbrɪəm/ *n.*平衡

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butt /bʌt/ *v.*碰撞

/补/ *n.*笑柄；烟蒂；枪托；大酒桶，大水桶；臀部 *v.*用头撞或顶；

/搭/ butt in 插嘴，插手，干涉

/题/ He was fed up with being the ____ of their jokes.

A.butt B.material C.aim D.target

/解/ 答案为A。butt 烟蒂，笑柄；material 材料，素材；aim目标，目的；target目标，对象，靶子。

crack /kræk/ *n.*重击

/补/ *v.*（使）破裂，（使）裂开；（使）噼啪地响，（使）发出爆裂声；打、击、撞

*n.*裂缝，缝隙；噼啪声，破裂声

/搭/ crack down 对…采取严厉措施，镇压；crack up（精神）崩溃

/拓/ cracking *n.*破裂，裂化；crackle *n.*噼啪响，裂纹 *vi.*（使）发噼啪声

crackled *adj.*有裂痕的，有脆皮的；crackless *adj.*无裂痕的

/近/ bang *n.*重击，突然巨响 *v.*发巨响，重击

split *v.*劈开，（使）裂开，分裂，分离 *n.*裂开，裂口，裂痕

/题/ The boiling water ____ the glass.

A.crushed B.cracked C.smashed D.shattered

/解/ 答案为 B。crack 裂开，常伴有响声，但未成碎片；crush 主要指压碎、压垮，强调大的外力影响下把物体挤压变形而破裂，这句中开水并非挤压，而是烫裂；smash 指打碎、粉碎；shatter 指坏成碎片，微粒向四下散开，也指粉碎。

Lesson 19

speculation /ˌspekjʊˈleɪʃən/ *n.*推测

literally /ˈlɪtərəlɪ/ *adv.*确实

/补/ *adv.*逐字地，照原文，照字面地；确实地，真正地；简直

/近/ really *adv.*真正地，实在地，（表语气）真的吗？

/题/ I'm ____ penniless.

A.literally B.wordy C.worldly D.loftily

/解/ 答案为 A。literally 确实地；wordy *adj.*多话的，啰嗦的；worldly 世故地；loftily 高尚地，高傲地。

odd /ɒd/ *adj.*奇特的

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/补/ *adj.*古怪的；临时的，不固定的；单的，不成对的；奇数的，单数的；挂零的，剩余的，余下的；*n.*[*pl.*]可能性，机会

/搭/ against all（the）odds 尽管有极大的困境，尽管极为不利；at odds with 与…不和，与…争吵，与…不一般；odds and ends 零星杂物，琐碎物品

/辨/ odd，peculiar，queer 和 strange 都含“奇怪的”意思。odd 超出常规的，超出预期的不正常的（强调“违反正常情况”）；peculiar 与众不同的，罕见的（强调“独特性”）；queer 古怪的（强调“违反正常的”，含有“可笑的”、“可疑的”的意思）；strange（最普通、应用范围最广）奇怪的，陌生的（强调“不常见的”、“生疏的”）。

/题/ It's quite _____ that until now we didn't receive her reply.

A.odds　B.queers　C.peculiar　D.odd

/解/ 答案为 D。odd 奇怪的，常指一反常态或出乎意料，因而引起人“诧异，稀奇，有趣”的感觉；odds 差异；queer 指古怪、神经不正常的或可笑的，可疑的；peculiar 指独特，异乎寻常的；strange 为最常用语，指与平常习惯不大相同的。

tissue /'tɪsju:/ *n.*组织

/补/ *n.*薄包装纸；薄纸，棉纸；（与 of 连用）一整套，一系列

/例/ She used paper tissues to blow her nose. 她用棉纸擤鼻子。

plausible /'plɔ:zəbl/ *adj.*似乎有理的

/补/ *adj.*似乎正确的，貌似可信的

/反/ inplausible *adj.*似乎无理的，似乎不可行的

/近/ logical *adj.*合乎逻辑的，合理的；reasonable *adj.*合理的，有道理的，通情达理的

/题/ She could find no _____ explanation for its disappearance.

A.possible　B.wise　C.plausible　D.plain

/解/ 答案为 C。plausible 可信的，似有道理的。

hypothesis /haɪ'pɒθɪsɪs/ *n.*假说

/补/ *n.*假设，前提

/拓/ hypotheses *n.*[*pl.*] 臆测，假定；hypothesize *v.*假设，假定，猜测

hypothetic *adj.*假设的，假定的；hypothetical *adj.*假设的，假定的，爱猜想的

/题/ His book advanced the _____ that whales are as intelligent as humans.

A.ruling　B.proposal　C.hypothesis　D.recommendation

/解/ 答案为 C。题意：他的书提出了鲸鱼和人一样聪明的假说。ruling（裁决）不适合原题。proposal（建议）和 recommendation（推荐）后接的从句用动词原形或 should +动词原形来表示虚拟语气，也不适合原句。

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electroencephalograph /ɪlektrauen'sefələugrɑ:f/ *n.*脑电图仪

electrode /ɪ'lektrəud/ *n.*电极

scaly /'skeɪlɪ/ *n.*头发

psychiatrist /saɪ'kaɪətrɪst/ *n.*精神病学家

punctuate /'pʌŋktjueɪt/ *v.*不时介入

/补/ *v.*在…加标点；标点（文章）；不时打断；屡次打断

/例/ a speech punctuated with cheers 演讲不时地被喝采声打断

jerk /dʒɜ:k/ *v.*急拉

/补/ *vt.*使猝然一动，猛拉 *vi.*猝然一动 *n.*急推，急拉，急扭

/搭/ in a jerk [口]马上，立刻；put a jerk in / into 使劲干，加紧干

/题/ He pulled out the knife with a _____.

A.jelly B.jerk C.jam D.jemmy

/解/ 答案为 B。jelly 果冻，jerk 突然的拉、推等；jam 果酱；jemmy（窃贼撬门窗用的）短铁棍。

disorder /dɪs'ɔ:də/ *n.*失调

/补/ *n.*混乱，凌乱；骚乱，动乱；（身心、机能的）失调，病

/搭/ fall into disorder 陷入混乱；throw...into disorder 使…混乱，把…卷入动乱

/拓/ disordered *adj.*混乱的；害了病的，发狂的；disorderliness *n.*无秩序，骚动，混乱

disorderly *adj.*混乱的

/题/ Her hair and clothes were in _____.

A.disorder B.disobedient C.dismiss D.disagree

/解/ 答案为 A。in disorder 混乱，乱；disobedient 不服从的；dismiss 解雇，解散；disagree 不同意，意见分歧。

implication /ˌɪmplɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.*表明

/补/ *n.*含意，暗示，暗指；卷入，牵连

/搭/ by implication 含蓄地，用寓意；agree by implication 默契

/题/ The new report has far-reaching _____ for the future of broadcasting.

A.implications B.hints C.clues D.application

/解/ 答案为 A。implication 暗示，含义，隐而未说的意思；hint 细微的迹象；clue 线索，头绪；application 应用，申请。

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Lesson 20

saliva /sə'laɪvə/ *n.*唾液

digestive /dɪ'dʒestɪv/ *adj.*助消化的

defy /dɪ'faɪ/ *v.*使不可能

/补/ *vt.*（公然）违抗，藐视；挑，激

/题/ defy sb to do sth.向某人挑战做某事

/辨/ challenge *n.*挑战 *vt.*向…挑战；confront *vt.*使面临，对抗；disobey *v.*违反，不服从 disregard *v.*不理漠视 *n.*漠视，忽视；ignore *vt.*不理睬，忽视，[律]（因证据不足而）驳回诉讼；resist *vt.*抵抗，反抗，忍得住

/题/ He was defied _____ the answer to the question.

A.to find B.finding C.to finding D.find

/解/ 答案为A。defy sb.to do sth.激某人做某事。

analyse /'ænəlaɪz/ *v.*分析

/补/ *vt.*细查，细察

/搭/ on / upon analysis 经分析；to make an analysis of = to analyse 分析 in the final / last analysis 经最后分析认为…；under analysis 在精神分析治疗下

/拓/ analysis *n.*分析，分解；analyst *n.*分析家，分解者；analytic *adj.*分析的，解析的 analysis *n.*分析，分析报告

/题/ Our teacher will _____ the result of this examination.

A.anticipate B.assess C.analyse D.amplify

/解/ 答案为C。anticipate 预感，预料；assess 估计（财产）的价格；amplify 扩大，夸大。

prey /preɪ/ *n.*被捕食的动物

/补/ *n.*捕获物；受害者 *v.*（on）1.捕食

/搭/ fall prey to 成为…的牺牲品，深受…之害；prey on/upon 捕获，捕食；折磨，困扰

/题/ The problem has been _____ on my mind all day.

A.preying B.feeding C.biting D.praying

/解/ 答案为A。prey on sb's mind 烦扰某人；feed on 以…为食；bite 咬，后面直接跟宾语；pray 祈祷，一般不与 on 搭配。

fierce /fɪəs/ *adj.*凶猛的

/补/ *adj.*残酷的，好斗的；狂热的，强烈的；猛烈的，激烈的，狂暴的

/近/ brutal *adj.*残忍的，兽性的；cruel *adj.*残酷的，悲惨的，使痛苦的

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ferocious *adj.*凶恶的，残忍的，凶猛的，[口]十分强烈的，极度的

savage *adj.*野蛮的，未开化的，凶猛的，残忍的 *vt.*用暴力对付 *n.*原始的人

/题/ They launched a _____ offensive against the enemy.

A.fierce B.savage C.wild D.strong

/解/ 答案为 A。fierce 猛烈的，强烈的；savage 指因缺乏教养而显得野蛮、凶恶等；wild 指人的举止粗野，放荡不羁；strong 强大的，强壮的。

tussle /ˈtʌsl/ *n.*扭打

carnivore /ˈkɑːnɪvɔː/ *n.*食肉动物

vertebrate /ˈvɜːtɪbrɪt/ *n.*脊椎动物

lizard /ˈlɪzəd/ *n.*蜥蜴

concoct /kənˈkɒkt/ *v.*调制

/补/ *v.*混合；调合

/例/ John concocted an excuse for being late and the manager believed him. 约翰编造了一个迟到的籍口，经理却相信了。

potent /ˈpəʊtənt/ *adj.*效力大的

/补/ *adj.*（药等）效力大的，威力大的；强有力的，有说服力的

/拓/ potentate *n.*当权者；potentiality *n.*可能性，[*pl.*]潜能，潜力，可能性；potentially *adv.*潜在地；potentiate *v.*加强；potentiator *n.*增强剂，增效剂

/近/ forceful *adj.*有力的，有说服力的

mighty *n.*有势力的人 *adj.*有势力的，强大的，有力的 *adv.*很，极，非常

conversion /kənˈvɜːʃən/ *n.*转变

arsenic /ˈɑːsənɪk/ *n.*砒霜

strychnine /ˈstrɪkniːn/ *n.*马钱子碱

mamba /ˈmɑːmbə/ *n.*树眼镜蛇

cobra /ˈkəʊbrə/ *n.*眼镜蛇

venom /ˈvenəm/ *n.*毒液

neurotoxic /ˌnjʊərəʊˈtɒksɪk/ *adj.*毒害神经的

viper /ˈvaɪpə/ *n.*蝰蛇

rattlesnake /ˈræt(ə)lsneɪk/ *n.*响尾蛇

haemolytic /ˌhiːməʊˈlɪtɪk/ *adj.*溶血性的

viperine /ˈvaɪpərɪn/ *adj.*毒蛇的

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Lesson 21

supreme /sju:'pri:m/ *adj.*首屈一指的

/补/ *adj.*最高的，至上的；极度的，最重要的

/辨/ chief *n.*首领，领袖，酋长，长官；主要部分，最有价值的部分 *adj.*主要的，首要的，首席的；主任的；extreme *adj.*尽头的，极端的，极度的，偏激的，最后的 *n.*极端，极端的事物 foremost *adj.*（位置或时间）最先的，最初的，最重要的 *adv.*首要地，首先；greatest *adj.*最好的，最伟大的；maximum *n.*最大量，最大限度，极大 *adj.*最高的，最多的，最大极限的；paramount *adj.*极为重要的；uppermost *adj.*至上的，最高的，最主要的 *adv.*在最上，最初，首先；utmost *n.*极限，最大可能，极力 *adj.*极度的，最远的

protagonist /prəu'tægənɪst/ *n.*主角

/补/ *n.*提倡者；支持者

/例/ Mrs.Pankhurst was one of the chief protagonists of women's rights. 潘克赫斯特太太是女权的主要倡导者之一。

outlaw /'autlɔ:/ *n.*逃犯，亡命之徒

/补/ *n.*歹徒 *vt.*宣布…为不合法

/记/ out[超出]+law[法律]；outlawry *n.*宣布非法，非法化，放逐

/近/ convict *vt.*证明…有罪，宣告…有罪 *n.*罪犯

criminal *n.*罪犯，犯罪者 *adj.*犯罪的，犯法的，罪恶的

/题/ The use of poison gas was _____.

A.legal B.outlawed C.outcried D.outraged

/解/ 答案为B。outlaw 宣布为…不合法；legal 合法的；outcry 强烈抗议；outrage 使震怒。

frame /freɪm/ *vt.*陷害

/补/ *n.*镜框，框架；构架 *vt.*给…镶框；陷害，诬告；制定，表达

/拓/ framer *n.*制定者，创作者；framework *n.*构架，框架，结构；framing *v.*取景

/题/ In a silver _____ on the table, there was a photograph of his son.

A.border B.edge C.frame D.support

/解/ 答案为C。题意：桌上的银相框中有一张他儿子的照片。frame 框架，相框；border 边缘，边界；edge 边缘，棱；support 支柱。

vicious /'vɪʃəs/ *adj.*恶毒的

/补/ *adj.*凶残的；剧烈的，严重的

/记/ vice 邪恶；-ious 后缀构成形容词，表示“具有…性质的”

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/拓/ viciously *adv.*邪恶地，敌意地；viciousness *n.*恶意，邪恶

/题/ Crime leads to prison, which leads to unemployment, which leads to crime.It's a _____ circle.

A.vicious B.perfect C.complete D.great

/解/ 答案为 A。a vicious circle 恶性循环。

mythology /mɪˈθɒlədʒɪ/ *n.*神话

/补/ *n.*神话学

/拓/ mythologize *vt.*讲神话，编神话 *vi.*写神话，给神话分类

mythological *adj.*神话学的，神话的，虚构的

/题/ Jupiter was the king of the heavens in Roman _____.

A.history B.Empire C.mythology D.mystery

/解/ 答案为 C。mythology 神话；Empire 帝国；mystery 不解之谜。

vanish /ˈvænɪʃ/ *vi.*消失

/补/ *vi.*突然不见；不复存在，绝迹

/题/ After the alien spacecraft had hovered over the park for a short while, it _____.

A.felt B.rose C.vanished D.attaked

/解/ 答案为 C。vanish 突然不见，消失。

absurdly /əbˈsɜːdlɪ/ *adv.*荒诞地

arena /əˈriːnə/ *n.*竞技场地

/补/ *n.*表演场地；活动场所

/搭/ political arena 政治圈子，政治舞台；arena of the bears and bulls 证券交易所

/拓/ arenaball *n.*美式室内橄榄球；arenation *n.*热砂浴

/题/ He has been struggling on the _____ of politics for many years.

A.place B.arena C.plot D.spot

/解/ 答案为B。arena活动场所，室内运动场（常比喻竞争场地，如：the arena of politics政治舞台）；place 地方；plot一块地（如：potato plot土豆地）；spot地点，现场。

encroaching /ɪnˈkrəʊtʃ/ *adj.*渐渐渗入的

Indian /ˈɪndjən/ *n.*印第安人

bewilder /bɪˈwɪldə/ *v.*使手足无措

/补/ *vt.*使迷惑，使难住

/拓/ bewilderment 迷惑；bewildering 令人困惑的

/辨/ puzzle，perplex，confuse与bewilder都含“使困惑不解”的意思。puzzle指“情况错综

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复杂，因而使人感到困惑不解”；perplex（较正式）除含有puzzle的意思外，还侧重“心情的困惑和行动的不决，不知如何办”；confuse指“把事物混淆或弄乱”或“由于混淆、混乱而糊涂”，语气较弱，常指暂时现象；bewilder指“由于迷惑不解或惊愕而慌乱、糊涂和不知所措”，语气比前两个词都强。

/题/ I'm _____ as to which one to buy.

A.surprised　B.alarmed　C.frustrated　D.bewildered

/解/ 答案为D。bewilder使迷惑，使糊涂，surprise使吃惊，alarm 向…报警，使惊恐，frustrate使受失传折。

alien /'eɪljən/ *adj.*外来的

/补/ *adj.*外国的，外国人的；陌生的；性质不同的，不相容的

*n.*外国人，外侨；外星人

/搭/ be alien to 与…不同

/拓/ alienate *v.*与（人）疏远；alienation *n.*疏远

/辨/ alien与foreigner都含有“外国人”的意思。alien指住在一个国家，但不是该国公民的人，即侨民。foreigner指生于或来自他国者，尤指有不同语言、文化的人。

/题/ His idea is quite _____ to our way of thinking.

A.foreign　B.vague　C.alert　D.alien

/解/ 答案为A。foreign to 非某人（某事物）固有的，与其本性相异的，foreign一般作定语，指外国的；vague模糊的，含糊的；alert to机警的；alien to与某事物相反，相异的；alien作定语时指外国的，陌生的。

taboo /tə'bu:/ *n.*戒律

/补/ *n.*禁忌，忌讳，避讳

/例/ a taboo against sex before marriage 禁止婚前性行为的戒律

Alcohol is (a) taboo in this tribe. 在这个部落酒是禁忌品。

disinherit /'dɪsɪn'herɪt/ *v.*剥夺…继承权

undeclared /'ʌndɪ'kleəd/ *adj.*未经宣布的

/搭/ an undeclared war 未正式宣布的战争

an undeclared candidate 未正式表明身份的候选人

hypocrisy /hɪ'pɒkrəsɪ/ *n.*伪善

/补/ *n.*虚伪

/题/ The senator showed his _____ by saying he was for the bill and then voting against it.

A.hypocrite　B.hypocrisy　C.hypothesis　D.hysteria

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/解/ 答案为 B。hypocrisy 虚伪；hypocrite 伪君子；hypothesis 假设；hysteria 歇斯底里。

chicanery /ʃɪˈkeɪnərɪ/ *n.*诈骗

impending /ɪmˈpendɪŋ/ *adj.*迫近的，迫在眉睫的

/补/ *adj.*即将发生的；逼近的

/例/ Hurricane is impending. 台风就要来了。

immolation /ˌɪməʊˈleɪʃən/ *n.*杀戮

code /kəʊd/ *n.*准则

/补/ *n.*法规；密码，代码 *vt.*把…编码

/搭/ break a code 识破密码

/拓/ coden *n.*（图书馆所藏文献和书刊的）分类编号；codebook *n.*电报密码本
codepage *n.*代码页；coder *n.*编码器，编码装置

/题/ A ____ is a set of signals which have the same meaning for the receiver and the transmitter.
A.calendar B.chart C.clue D.code

/解/ 答案为 D。code 代码，密码；calendar 日历，历法；chart 海图，图表；clue 线索。

Lesson 22

loom /luːm/ *v.*赫然耸起

/补/ *n.*织布机 *vi.*阴森地逼近，隐现；即将来临

/搭/ loom large 显得严重/突出

/辨/ emerge *vi.*显现，浮现，暴露，形成；show up 揭露，露出，露面

/题/ A terrible thought ____ in my mind.
A.dimed B.doomed C.bloomed D.loomed

/解/ 答案为 D。loom 隐现，浮现；dim 为暗淡；doom 注定，命定；bloom 开花。

manifest /ˈmænɪfest/ *adj.*明显的

/补/ *adj.*显然的，明了的 *vt.*显示，表明，证明；使显现，使显露

/近/ apparent *adj.*显然的，外观上的；discernible *adj.*可辨别的；evident *adj.*明显的，显然的
exposed *adj.*暴露的，暴露于风雨中的，无掩蔽的；obvious *adj.*明显的，显而易见的
perceptible *adj.*可察觉的，显而易见的，感觉得到的

/题/ Peter ____ in his behavior a strong dislike for his stepmother.
A.evinced B.manifested C.marched D.manufactured

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/解/ 答案为B。manifest显示，表明（指一眼就能看出特征、特点，为较正式的用词）；evince表明，显示（通常是微妙的，从外部显示出其性质或情感）；march行进，行军；manufacture创造，（用机器）大量生产。

morality /mɒ'rælɪtɪ/ *n.*道德

/补/ *n.*（行为等的）道德性；德行，品行

/拓/ moral *adj.*道德（上）的，精神的；*n.*道德；moralism *n.*道德教育，格言，道德准则 moralist *n.*道德家，有道德的人，伦理学者；moralistic *adj.*道学的，说教的，教训的

/题/ I have been bored with the lecture full of trite _____.

A.morale B.ethics C.morality D.moral

/解/ 答案为C。morality（道德上的）教训，寓意，说教；morale士气，精神面貌；ethics（专业术语）伦理（道德）；moral（普通用语）用作名词作“道德”、“道德标准”解时，通常用复数形式。

communicate /kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/ *v.*交流，交际

/补/ *vi.*通讯；连接，相通 *vt.*传达，传播；传染

/题/ The two friends haven't _____ with each other for years.

A.associated B.communicated C.assisted D.compacted

/解/ 答案为B。communicate with 交往，联系；associate with 与…交往，联想起…；assist 帮助…；compact 使紧凑，压缩。

compound /'kɒmpaʊnd/ *adj.*复合的

/补/ *n.*化合物，复合物 *adj.*化合的 *vt.*使恶化，加重；使化合，使合成

/拓/ compounder *n.*部分还款者；中止起诉者；混合者；compounding *n.*组合，混合

/题/ Water, for example, is a _____ of hydrogen and oxygen.

A.comprehend B.compromise C.composer D.compound

/解/ 答案为D。compound混合物，化合物；comprehend为动词，理解，了解，词性和词义都不适合；compromise妥协，折衷；composer虽然是名词，但指作曲家，与题意不符。

enhance /ɪn'hɑ:ns/ *v.*增进

/补/ *vt.*提高，增加，加强

/近/ uplift *v.*兴起，升起，促进，振奋，提高 *n.*举起；情绪高涨；社会进步，道德提高

/题/ The republication of the poet's most recent works will certainly _____ his national reputation.

A.magnify B.strengthen C.enlarge D.enhance

/解/ 答案为D。enhance提高（一般与抽象名词连用，在此与reputation连用，表示“提高某人

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的声誉”）；magnify（体积等）放大，扩大，使…变大；strengthen 加强，加固，强化；enlarge（面积或体积）扩大。

tempo /'tempəu/ *n.*速率

/补/ *n.*（音乐的）速度；节奏，行进速度

/题/ Although they have lived in the city for quite a few years, they still can not adapt themselves to the exhausting _____ of city life.

A.tempo B.atmosphere C. feet D.step

/解/ 答案为 A。tempo 节奏，速度；atmosphere 气氛，氛围；feet 韵脚；step 步骤，步幅。

trickle /'trɪkl/ *n.*涓涓细流

/补/ *vi.*淌，滴，流出；慢慢移动，逐渐消散

/题/ Tears _____ down her cheeks.

A.leaked B.dribbled C.trickled D.drifted

/解/ 答案为 C。trickle 滴，淌（指液体缓慢、成细行流出）；leak 漏，渗漏；dribble（口水）滴出；drift 漂流。

torrent /'tɒrənt/ *n.*滔滔洪流

/补/ *n.*奔流，激流，洪流；爆发，迸发，（话语等的）连发

/搭/ stem the torrent 抵制；阻止；堵住…道路

/拓/ torrential *adj.*奔流的；torrentially *adv.*急流地，猛烈地

/题/ After heavy rain the quiet mountain stream becomes a _____.

A.eruption B.overflow C.burst D.torrent

/解/ 答案为 D。torrent 激流，湍流；eruption 爆发（指突然、出乎意料地发生）；overflow 溢出物；burst 突然裂开或破开。

humanity /hju(:)'mænɪtɪ/ *n.*人类

/补/ *n.*[总称]人；人性；人道，博爱，仁慈；[*pl.*]人文学科

/拓/ human *n.*人，人类；*adj.*人的，人类的，人性的，有同情心的；humane *adj.*仁慈的 humanely *adv.*富人情地，慈悲地；humaneness *n.*深情，慈悲；humanics *n.*人类学

/题/ A new drug can either help or destroy all _____.

A.humidity B.humanism C.humanics D.humanity

/解/ 答案为 D。humanity 人类 humidity 湿气，湿度；humanism 人道主义；humanics 人类学。

indifferently /ɪn'drfərəntli/ *adv.*不在乎地

grim /grɪm/ *adj.*讨厌的

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/补/ *adj.*糟糕的；严厉的；严酷的，无情的

/拓/ grimly *adv.*严格地，可怕地，冷酷地；grimness *n.*严格，严峻，冷酷

/辨/ ghastly，grim，risly 与 horrible 都含“可怕的”意思。ghastly 指“由死亡引起恐怖的”；grim 指“令人讨厌的”、“可怕的”；grisly 指“使人因恐怖而战栗的”；horrible 指“引起恐怖或厌憎情绪的”。

/题/ His expression was _____ when he told them they were to be shot.

A.greedy　B.gratefull　C.grim　D.gracious

/解/ 答案为 C。题意：当他告诉他们，他们将被处死时，他神情冷酷。grim 冷酷的，最合题意；grateful 感激的；greedy 贪婪的；gracious 和善的，亲切的。

whimsical /ˈwɪmzɪkəl/ *adj.*怪诞的

shatter /ˈʃætə/ *v.*毁坏

/补/ *vt.*使粉碎，砸碎；使破灭，使震惊　*vi.*碎裂

/近/ destroy *vt.*破坏，毁坏，消灭　*vi.*消灭，摧毁

smash *v.*打碎，粉碎　*n.*打碎，粉碎　*adj.*出色的

twofold /ˈtuːfəʊld/ *adj.*双重的

/补/ *adj.*两部分的　*adv.*两部分地，双重地

Lesson 23

albatross /ˈælbətrɒs/ *n.*信天翁

sustenance /ˈsʌstɪnəns/ *n.*支撑力

glide /glaɪd/ *n.*滑翔

/补/ *n.*滑行，滑动

/搭/ go gliding 去滑翔；glide over the lake / across the floor 滑过湖面/地板

/拓/ glider *n.*滑翔机，滑翔者

harness /ˈhɑːnɪs/ *v.*利用

/补/ *n.*马具，挽具　*vt.*治理；给（马等）上挽具

/搭/ get back into harness（度假后）重新回去工作；in double harness 套上双挽具；已婚的

/辨/ hook up *v.*以钩钩住；saddle *n.*鞍，鞍状物　*v.*承受

yoke *n.*轭，轭状物，套；束缚，支配　*v.*把…套上轭；结合，连接

/题/ The government decided to build a power station which would _____ the sun's rays as a source of energy.

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A.control B.harmless C.harness D.harsh

/解/ 答案为 C。harness 治理，利用；control 控制，操纵；harmless 无害的，不会造成伤害的；harsh 严厉的，严酷的。

endow /ɪn'daʊ/ *v.*赋有

/补/ *vt.*资助，捐赠，向…捐钱（或物）；（with）给予，赋予，认为…具有某种特质

/搭/ be endowed with 被授与

/辨/ bequeath *vt.*遗赠，遗留，把…传下去；contribute *v.*捐助，捐献，贡献，投稿

/题/ She is _____ both beauty and brains.

A.endowed B.endow with

C.endowed with D.endowing with

/解/ 答案为 C。be endowed with 褒义，赋有（才能等）。

ply /plaɪ/ *v.*不断地供给

gale /geɪl/ *n.*大风

/补/ *n.*（突发的）一阵

/辨/ squall *n.*暴风，暴风雪；tempest *n.*暴风雨；wind *n.*风；windstorm *n.*暴风

/题/ There seemed to be a _____ blowing all the time.

A.gale B.dale C.gust D.hail

/解/ 答案为 A。gale 大风；dale（诗、方言）山谷；gust 突然一阵狂风；hail 冰雹。

partridge /'pɑːtrɪdʒ/ *n.*鹧鸪

like /laɪk/ *adj.*类似的

propulsion /prə'pʌlʃən/ *n.*推进力

utter /'ʌtə/ *adj.*完全的

/补/ *vt.*发出（声音），说 *adj.*彻底的，绝对的

/题/ After three days, the wounded person came to himself and _____ a groan.

A.utilized B.uttered C.utmost D.told

/解/ 答案为 B。utilize 利用；utmost 极度的；tell 告诉。

slip /slɪp/ *v.*滑行

/补/ *vi.*滑（倒），滑落；溜走；下降，跌落 *vt.*悄悄放进 *n.*疏漏，差错

/搭/ give...the slip 避开，甩掉；let slip 偶然泄露（秘密等）；slip up 失误，出差错

/辨/ blunder *v.*跌跌撞撞地走，犯大错，做错 *n.*大错，失误；glide *v.*滑行，悄悄地走，（时间）消逝，滑翔 *n.*滑行，滑翔，滑移；滑音；mistake *n.*错误，过失 *v.*弄错，误解，把…误认为；oversight *n.*勘漏，失察，疏忽，失败；小心照顾

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adverse /'ædvɜːs/ *adj.*逆的，相反的

/补/ *adj.*不利的，有害的

/搭/ be adverse to跟…相反，不利于，反对

/拓/ adversely *adv.*逆地，反对地；adversity *n.*不幸，灾祸，逆境；adversary *n.*对手，敌人

/题/ My mother often has an opinion adverse _____ ours.

A.to B.with C.for D.from

/解/ 答案为A。adverse（在位置或方向上）逆的（表示“意思相反”时，要与介词to连用）。

omen /'əʊmen/ *n.*预兆

/搭/ a bad omen 坏兆头；a good omen 好兆头

Lesson 24

intense /ɪn'tens/ *adj.*强烈的

/补/ *adj.*剧烈的，紧张的；认真的，专注的；热情的，热切的

/拓/ intensely *adv.*激烈地，热情地；intensification *n.*激烈化，增强明暗度；intensifier *n.*使更激烈之物，增强剂；intensify *vt.*加强 *vi.*强化；intension *n.*紧张

/辨/ drastic *adj.*激烈的，（药性等）猛烈的

fierce *adj.*凶猛的，猛烈的，热烈的；暴躁的，难受的

/题/ The leaders concerned will make an _____ search for causes of the _____ fire.

A. intense… intensive B. intensive… intense

C. intense… intent D. intent… intense

/解/ 答案为B。intensive 集中的，深入细致的；intense 强烈的；intent 目的，意图。

aesthetic /iːs'θetɪk/ *adj.*审美的

/拓/ aesthete *n.*审美家

/题/ I find it is difficult for me to understand a(n) _____ theory.

A. aesthete B. aesthetician C. aesthetic D. aesthetics.

/解/ 答案为C。aesthetic *adj.*美学的；aesthete *n.*审美家，惟美主义者；aesthetician *n.*审美学家；aesthetics *n.*美学，审美学。

realm /relm/ *n.*世界

/补/ *n.*界，领域，范围；王国，国度

/搭/ abjure the realm 誓不回国；in the realm of 在…领域里

/题/ Once the King's _____ extended halfway into Europe.

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A. country　B. state　C. realm　D. field

/解/ 答案为C。realm 王国，领地；country 和 state 都指“国家”，后者更侧重于政治上的范畴，而 realm 指的是领域、范围，符合题意。

serenity /sɪˈrenɪti/ *n.*静谧

undeniable /ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbl/ *adj.*不可否认的

/补/ *adj.*无可争辩的；优秀的

/搭/ undeniable ability 无可争辩的能力；undeniable young man 优秀的青年

indefinable /ˌɪndɪˈfaɪnəbl/ *adj.*模糊不清的

vulgar /ˈvʌlgə/ *adj.*平庸的

/补/ *adj.*粗野的，下流的；庸俗的，粗俗的

/拓/ vulgarian *n.*俗物，俗人，粗俗的富人；vulgarism *n.*粗俗；vulgarity *n.*粗俗，粗俗语，粗野行为；vulgarization *n.*俗化，卑俗化；vulgarize *vt.*使通俗化，使庸俗化

/题/ The master of the house has got more money than taste, so his rooms are full of expensive but very _____ furniture.

A. shabby　B. vulgar　C. worn　D. luxuryious

/解/ 答案为 B。题意：这家主人虽然富有，但鉴赏力很低。因此他的屋子里堆满了昂贵而又庸俗的家具。shabby 破旧的；worn 是 wear 的过去分词，意为“用（穿）过的，用（穿）旧（坏）了的”；这两个词与原句中主人公很富有这个事实矛盾。luxurious（奢侈的，豪华的，昂贵的）在句中与 expensive 属于同一类意思，所以不应该用 but 连接。

radiant /ˈreɪdɪənt/ *adj.*容光焕发的

/补/ *adj.*喜形于色的；光芒四射的，光辉灿烂的；辐射的

/记/ radi[辐射]+ant[构成形容词，有…的]

/拓/ radiance *n.*光辉，闪烁，辐射率，深粉红色；radiancy *n.*辐射，辐射率，光辉，光彩 radiantly *adv.*辉煌地，清朗地

/辨/ bright、brilliant 与 radiant 都含“明亮的”、“发光的”的意思。bright（普通用语）指“明亮的”；brilliant 意义比 bright 更强，表示“光辉夺目的”；radiant 指“像太阳一样向四面八方发光发热的”。

/题/ She was radiant _____ joy at her wedding.

A. for　B. with　C. at　D. because

/解/ 答案为 B。radiant with sth. 容光焕发的，喜形于色的。

intimation /ˌɪntɪˈmeɪʃən/ *n.*暗示

unutterable /ʌnˈʌtərəbl/ *adj.*不可言传的

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/补/ *adj.*说不出的；无法形容的；十足的；彻底的

/搭/ an unutterable fool 十足的笨蛋

invest /ɪn'vest/ *v.*赋予

/补/ *vt.*投资；投入（时间、精力等）；授予；*vi.*（in）投资

/搭/ invest in 投资于；投入（精力或时间）

/拓/ investable *adj.*可供投资的；investigable *adj.*可调查研究的；investigate *v.*调查，研究；investigation *n.*调查，研究；investigative *adj.*研究的，好研究的

/辨/ empower *v.*授权与，使能够；endow *v.*捐赠，赋予

/题/ I've _____ a lot of time and money in this project, and I don't want it to be stopped unfinished.

A. invented B. invited C. invested D. involved

/解/ 答案为 C。invest 投资，投入；invent 发明，创造；invite 邀请；involve 卷入，涉足。

Lesson 25

auditory /'ɔ:dɪtəri/ *adj.*听觉的

inadequate /ɪn'ædɪkwɪt/ *adj.*不适当的

/补/ *adj.*不充分的；不够格的

/例/ I felt inadequate in my new job, so I left of my own accord. 我觉得自己做这种新工作不胜任，所以我自动辞职了。

plea /pli:/ *n.*要求

/补/ *n.*恳求，请求；抗辩，答辩，辩护；借口，托辞

/拓/ plead *vi.*辩护，恳求 *vt.*为…辩护，借口，托称；pleading *n.*辩论，起诉，答辩 *adj.*恳求的

/近/ appeal *n.*请求，呼吁，上诉 *vi.*求助，诉请，要求 *vt.*控诉；petition *n.*请愿，请愿书，诉状，陈情书 *v.*请求，恳求，请愿；request *vt.*请求，要求 *n.*请求，要求，邀请

/题/ He refused to contribute, _____ the plea that he couldn't afford it.

A.at B.on C.for D.as

/解/ 答案为 B。on the plea of sth./that（固定用法）（为未做某事或做错某事而作的）辩解，托词。

abate /ə'beɪt/ *v.*减少

/补/ *v.*减轻；减退（指风、暴风雨、洪水、疼痛等）

/例/ The ship sailed when the storm abated. 这船在暴风雨减弱时起航。

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/拓/ abatement *n.*

discredit /dɪs'kredɪt/ *v.*怀疑

/补/ *n.*不信任；失信；玷辱名誉的人或事；怀疑；不相信

/例/ That guy is a discredit to his family and relatives and friends.

那个家伙是他家人和亲戚朋友的耻辱。

allegation /ælɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.*断言

/例/ You have made serious allegations, but can you substantiate them?

你已经作郑重的供述，但你能证实吗？

caption /'kæpʃən/ *n.*插图说明

/补/ *n.*（图片）说明文字，（电影）字幕

/搭/ under the caption of 以…为标题，在…的标题下

/拓/ captious *adj.*吹毛求疵的，强辞夺理的

/近/ heading *n.*标题；headline *n.*大字标题

wreck /rek/ *n.*残废人

/补/ *vt.*破坏，毁坏；造成…失事，使遇难

*n.*失事，失事船（或飞机），残骸；精神或身体已垮的人

/搭/ go to wreck（and ruin）遭到毁灭，灭亡；变为无用

/题/ The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages: several fishing boats were _____ and many houses collapsed.

A.wrecked B.spoiled C.torn D.injured

/解/ 答案为A。wrecked使（船，火车等）失事；spoiled损坏，糟蹋，宠坏；torn撕开，扯破，拉掉，使分裂；injured损害，毁坏。

snag /snæg/ *n.*疑难之处，障碍

anecdote /'ænɪkdəʊt/ *n.*轶闻

/补/ *n.*趣闻

/拓/ anecdotal *adj.*轶话的；anecdotage *n.*轶事集；anecdotist *n.*讲述或搜集轶事的人

/辨/ story，tale，narrative与anecdote都含“某事件的口头或笔头记述”“故事”的意思。story（常用词）指“虚构的故事”，强调严密的结构，可以是散文或诗歌文学形式；tale指“虚构的、古代的或神话的故事”，即便故事有事实根据，也往往加以演义，而结构较松散；narrative（正式用语）把事实的事或经历以连续或有趣的方式叙述成的故事；anecdote指“关于真人真事的有趣小故事”，常以名人的生活为题材。

/题/ He told some funny _____ about famous people.

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A.legends B.ballads C.biography D.anecdotes

/解/ 答案为D。anecdote轶事，趣闻；legend传说，传奇文学；ballad歌谣，民谣；biography传记。

slander /'slɑ:ndə/ *v.*诽谤

persecute /'pɜ:sɪkju:t/ *v.*迫害

/补/ *vt.*虐待；纠缠，骚扰

/记/ per[始终]+secut(e) [跟随]

/拓/ persecution *n.*迫害，烦扰

/近/ harm *vt.*伤害，损害 *n.*伤害，损害；molest *vt.*骚乱，困扰，调戏

/题/ Members of these are ruthlessly _____ and suppressed.

A.pursued B.persuaded C.persecuted D.dissuaded

/解/ 答案为C。persecute迫害，虐待；pursue追赶，追捕；persuade劝说；dissuade劝阻。

squadron /'skwɒdrən/ *n.*中队

psychiatric /saɪkɪ'ætrɪk/ *adj.*精神病学的

diagnosis /ˌdaɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ *n.*诊断

orphanage /'ɔ:fənɪdʒ/ *n.*孤儿院

Lesson 26

preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/ *vt.*保存

/补/ *vt.*保护，维持；保藏；腌制

/拓/ preservable *adj.*可保存的；preservation *n.*保持 ，维持，保存

preservative *adj.*防腐的；preserver *n.*保护生命之人或物

/辨/ defend，guard，protect，shield和preserve都含“保护”、“使安全”的意思。defend保卫，防御（应用范围很广，对象可以是具体的，也可以是抽象的）；guard注意观察、戒备，以免受可能的攻击或伤害；protect保护…以遭受危险或伤害等；shield保护、保卫…免受惩罚或伤害等；preserve防护、保存…免被分解或腐烂。

/搭/ poach on one's preserves 侵犯某人的活动范围，侵犯某人的利益

/题/ It's the duty of the police to _____ the public order.

A.prevent B.present C.preserve D.prepare

/解/ 答案为C。preserve保护，保持。

silt /sɪlt/ *n.*淤泥

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scavenger /ˈskævɪndʒə/ *n.*食腐动物

vole /vəʊl/ *n.*野鼠，鼹鼠

decompose /ˌdiːkəmˈpəʊz/ *v.*腐烂

inaccessible /ˌmækˈsesəbl/ *adj.*不能到达的

/例/ Heavy snow made the mountain village inaccessible to traffic.

大雪使车辆进不了这个小山村。

crevasse /krɪˈvæs/ *n.*缝隙

Siberian /saɪˈbɪərɪən/ *adj.*西伯利亚的

paleontological *adj.*古生物学的

St.Petersburg *n.*圣彼得堡

sabre-toothed 长着锐利的长犬牙的

venture /ˈventʃə/ *v.*冒险

/补/ *n.*风险投资，（商业等的）风险项目 *vt.*敢于，大胆表示；拿…冒险，冒…的险

/搭/ Nothing venture, nothing have. [谚]不入虎穴，焉得虎子。

ready for and venture 不畏艰险

/题/ He _____ more than he could afford on speculative stocks.

A.ventured B.dared C.endangered D.hazardous

/解/ 答案为A。venture 冒险去做…，作名词用时，表示“冒险”，如a trading venture 一个投机买卖/take a venture in oil 搞石油投机；dare 敢，敢于，作及物动词用时，后面跟不定式，dare to venture 敢于冒险；endanger 危害，使危险；hazardous 危险的。

bog /bɒg/ *v.*陷于困境

/补/ *n.*沼泽；*v.*（down）（使）陷入泥沼

/搭/ bog down [俗]（使）陷于泥沼；使陷于困境；使停顿

/题/ Let's not get bogged _____ with individual complaints—we're here to discuss general guidelines on how to proceed.

A.up B.down C.to D.at

/解/ 答案为B。bog sth.down（固定用法）陷入困境，不能前进，纠缠某事。

Lesson 27

galleon /ˈgælɪən/ *n.*大型帆船

Stockholm /ˈstɒkhəʊm/ *n.*斯德哥尔摩

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flagship /ˈflægʃɪp/ *n.*旗舰

imperial /ɪmˈpɪərɪəl/ *adj.*帝国的

/补/ *adj.*帝王的；（度量衡）英制的

/近/ regal *adj.*帝王的，适于帝王的；royal *adj.*王室的，皇家的，第一流的，高贵的

/题/ The _____ gallon is not the same size as the US one.

A.imperative B.imperious C.imperial D.implicit

/解/ 答案为 C。imperial（度量衡）英制的；imperative 迫切需要的；imperious 专横的，傲慢的；implicit（声明、规章等）含蓄的；暗指的。

hurricane /ˈhʌrɪkən/ *n.*飓风

/近/ blizzard *n.*大风雪；cyclone *n.*旋风，飓风暴风，龙卷风

squall *n.*暴风，暴风雪；storm *n.*暴风雨，暴风雪

might /maɪt/ *n.*力量

/补/ *v.*也许；或许；可能

/例/ I said that it might rain. 我说过可能会下雨。

He tried with all his might to open the door but it stayed shut. 他用尽全身力气开门，可门还是关着。

ferment /ˈfɜːmənt/ *n.*激动不安

/补/ *n.*政治骚乱

/例/ The whole country was in a state of ferment. 全国处于骚乱状态。

ornament /ˈɔːnəmənt/ *v.*装饰

/补/ *n.*装饰品，点缀品；装饰，点缀 *vt.*点缀，美化

/拓/ ornamental *adj.*装饰用的，华而不实的

ornate *adj.*装饰华丽的，繁复的，（指文学作品）词藻华美的

/近/ adornment *n.*装饰，装饰品；decoration *n.*装饰，装饰品

embellishment *n.*装饰，修饰，润色；garnish *v.*装饰

/题/ They _____ the Christmas tree with colorpapers.

A.originated B.ornamented C.modified D.generated

/解/ 答案 B。originate 创作，使开始；ornament…with 用…装饰…；modify 修改；generate 产生。

riot /ˈraɪət/ *n.*丰富

/补/ *n.*暴乱，骚乱；（色彩、声音等的）极度丰富 *vi.*聚众闹事

/搭/ run riot 胡作非为，撒野；riot police 防暴警察

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/近/ rise up *v.*起义，叛变；起来

/题/ The police stopped several _____ on election night.

A.riots B.meetings C.concerts D.shows

/解/ 答案为A。riot 暴乱；meeting 集会，会议；concert 音乐会，演奏会；show 放映，表演。

demon /'di:mən/ *n.*恶魔

/补/ *n.*精力充沛的人

/例/ He is a demon for work. 他工作不知疲倦。

mermaid /'mɜ:meɪd/ *n.*美人鱼

cherub /'tʃerəb/ *n.*小天使

zoomorphic /ˌzəʊ'mɔ:fɪk/ *adj.*兽形的

ablaze /ə'bleɪz/ *adj.*光彩的

/补/ *adj.&adv.*激动的；着火；燃烧

/例/ The whole building was soon ablaze. 整个建筑物不一会就全烧起来了。

The streets were ablaze with lights. 各街道灯火辉煌。

Her face was ablaze with anger. 她怒容满面。

portray /pɔ:'treɪ/ *v.*绘制

/补/ *vt.*描写，描绘；扮演，饰演

/搭/ portray sb./ sth.as 把…描绘成

/拓/ portrait *n.*肖像，人像；portraitist *n.*肖像画家，人像摄影家；portraiture *n.*肖像画法

portrayal *n.*描画，描写；portrayer *n.*肖像画家

/近/ characterize *vt.*表现…的特色，刻画的…性格；depict *vt.*描述，描写；describe *vt.*描写，记述，形容；*vi.*描述；impersonate *vt.*模仿，扮，人格化，拟人

represent *vt.*表现，描绘；声称；象征；扮演；回忆；再赠送；再上演 *vi.*提出异议

/题/ In the book he was _____as a mean man.

A.painted B.portrayed C.represented D.explained

/解/ 答案为B。paint 画，绘画；represent 代表；explain 解释。

drifting /drɪftɪŋ/ *adj.*弥漫的

/题/ The rain was _____ from the trees.

A.drifting B.dripping C.dreaming D.floating

/解/ 答案为B。dripping 往下滴，滴下；drifting 漂流；dreaming 做梦，幻想；floating 漂浮。

churn /tʃɜ:n/ *v.*翻滚

/搭/ churn out 大量生产

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/例/ This factory churns out lots and lots of cars a day. 这家工厂一天可生产很多汽车。

The motor boat churned the water up as it passed. 摩托艇驶过，把水搅得波浪翻滚。

pennant /'penənt/ *n.*三角旗

superstructure /'sju:pə,strʌktʃə/ *n.*上部结构

armament /'ɑ:məmənt/ *n.*军械

triple /'trɪpl/ *adj.*三层的

/补/ *adj.*三部分的，三方的；三倍的，三重的 *v.*（使）增至三倍

/搭/ triple jump 三级跳

/题/ If he loses the case, the defendant can be required to pay _____ damages.

A.triple B.triangle C.triplet D.trilogy

/解/ 答案为 A。triple *adj.*三倍的；triangle *n.*三角形，三角关系；triplet *n.*三胞胎；trilogy *n.*三部曲。

mount /maunt/ *v.*登上

/补/ *vt.*发起，组织；安放，安装，裱贴 *vi.*增加，增长，加剧 *n.*[M-][用于山名前]山，峰

/搭/ mount guard 守卫，看守，站岗

/反/ dismount

/近/ ascend *v.*攀登，上升；climb *v.*攀登，爬 *n.*攀登，爬

/题/ The tension _____ as the guest of honor was about to announce the winner.

A.mounted B.ascended C.climbed D.raised

/解/ 答案为 A。mount 登上，加剧；ascend 上升；climb 攀登，爬上；raise 养育，举起。

bronze /brɒnz/ *n.*青铜

/补/ *n.*青铜色，古铜色；青铜（艺术）制品，铜牌

/记/ brass 黄铜，黄铜色

cannon /'kænən/ *n.*加农炮

/补/ *n.*大炮，火炮

/搭/ cannon into[口]猛撞

/记/ canon *n.*规范，准则，正经，正典

majestic /mə'dʒestɪk/ *adj.*威严的

/补/ *adj.*雄伟的，壮丽的，庄严的

/近/ dignified *adj.*有威严的，有品格的；grand *adj.*盛大的，豪华的，重大的，主要的，极重要的

grandiose *adj.*宏伟的，堂皇的，宏大的

/题/ Wet clouds, heavy with rain, moved _____ overhead.

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A.restlessly B.roughly C.majestically D.swiftly

/解/ 答案为C。majestic 壮丽的，庄严的；restless 永不安静的；rough 浮躁的；swift 快速的。

muzzle /'mʌzl/ *n.*炮口

/补/ *n.*（四足动物的）鼻口部；（防止动物咬人的）口套；枪口，炮口

*vt.*使缄默，钳制…言论；给（狗等）戴口套

/题/ If you _____ a dog, you put a wire cover or a strap over its nose and mouth.

A.mutter B.muzzle C.mute D.muster

/解/ 答案为B。muzzle 给（狗等）戴口套；mutter 嘟哝；mute 使无声，使安静；muster 召集。

freshen /'freʃn/ *v.*变强

/补/ *vi.&vt.*（使）新鲜；（与up连用）盥洗；（使）精神饱满

/例/ She's freshened up the furniture with a coat of paint.

她给家具涂上一层油漆,使它们焕然一新。

I must just go and freshen myself up before dinner. 吃晚饭之前我必须先去梳洗一番。

squall /skwɔ:l/ *n.*暴风

/补/ *vi.*大声叫喊，尖叫

/例/ An old woman rushed out of the house on fire and squalled.

一个老太太从失火的房子里冲出来并大声喊叫。

A sudden squall overturned the boat. 一阵狂风将小船掀翻了。

/拓/ squaller / squally *adj.*有狂风的；squalor 污秽，肮脏

list /lɪst/ *v.*倾斜

/补/ *n.*目录，名单，列表，序列，数据清单，明细表，条纹，[总称]上市证券 *vt.*列出，列于表上，记入名单内，装布条 *vi.*列于表上

/例/ The books are listed alphabetically. 这些书是按照字母顺序编入目录的。

The death was officially listed as drowning. 这一死亡被官方作为溺死记录在案。

port /pɔ:t/ *n.*（船、飞机的）左舷

ordnance /'ɔ:dnəns/ *n.*军械

heave /hi:v/ *v.*拖

/补/ *vt.*（用力）举起，提起，拉起；扔；（沉重地）发出（叹息、呻吟等） *vi.*（at, on）（用力）举起，拉；（有节奏地）起伏，隆起；呕吐，恶心 *n.*举起，升降

/近/ drag *v.*拖，拖曳，缓慢而费力地行动 *n.*拖拉

haul *n.*用力拖拉，拖，拉，捕获物，努力得到的结果，（尤指）一网捕获的鱼量，拖运距离；*vi.*拖，拉，（改变方向），改变主意 *vt.*拖拉，拖运

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/题/ He _____ a brick out of the window and squashed a passerby's head.

A.hove B.quit C.throw D.abandon

/解/ 答案为 A。heave 扔(特别指扔比较重的东西，其过去式为 hove)；quit 放弃，抛弃；throw 扔，丢弃（在这个句子中时态不对)；abandon 放弃，丢弃。

starboard /'stɑ:bɔ:d/ *n.*（船、飞机的）右舷

counteract /ˌkauntə'rækt/ *v.*抵消

/补/ *vt.*对…起反作用，对抗

/近/ act against *v.*违反；contradict *vt.*同…矛盾，同…抵触

oppose *vt.*反对，使对立，使对抗，抗争 *vi.*反对

/题/ The tax must be adjusted upward to _____ inflation.

A.deduce B.counteract C.counterpart D.withdraw

/解/ 答案为B。counteract 对抗，抵消；deduce 演绎，推断；counterpart *n.*相对应或具有相同功能的人或物；withdraw撤退，撤回。

steepen /'sti:pən/ *v.*变得更陡峭

ballast /'bæləst/ *n.*压舱物

/搭/ in ballast 仅装压舱物的

inrush /'ɪnrʌʃ/ *n.*水的涌入

/例/ The inrush of water soon filled the pool. 流水涌来很快注满全池。

Baltic /'bɔ:ltɪk/ *n.*波罗的海

Lesson 28

sceptical /'skeptɪkəl/ *adj.*怀疑的

/搭/ be skeptical of/about sth.对…表示怀疑

/题/ Everyone says he will be elected chairman, but I'm _____ of it.

A.suspicious B.suspect C.doubtless D.skeptical

/解/ 答案为 A。suspicious 怀疑（有罪/做错）的；suspect 可疑的；doubtless 毫无疑问的（与前面的 but 相矛盾)。

forefather /'fɔ:ˌfɑ:ðə/ *n.*祖先

/近/ forebear, progenitor

/例/ *Several of his forefathers emigrated to America.* 他的几位祖先移居美国。

fervently /'fɜ:vəntli/ *adv.*热情地

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curative /'kjʊərətɪv/ *adj.*治病的

/拓/ curatively *adv.* curativeness *n.*

/例/ This medicine has a bad curative effect. 这种药疗效不佳。

astronomical /ˌæstrə'nɒmɪk(ə)l/ *adj.*天文学的

tangible /'tændʒəbl/ *adj.*实实在在的

/补/ *adj.*明确的，确凿的，实际的；可触摸的，可触知的，有形的

/近/ actual *adj.*实际的，真实的，现行的，目前的；concrete *adj.*具体的，有形的；definite *adj.*明确的，一定的；substantial *adj.*坚固的，实质的，真实的，充实的

/题/ We need _____ proof to win the case.

A.tangle B.touchable C.tangential D.tangible

/解/ 答案为 D。tangible 明确的，确切的；tangle（动词）乱成一团，混乱；touchable 可触的；tangential 间接相关的，次要的。

remedy /'remɪdɪ/ *n.*药物

/补/ *n.*补救办法，纠正办法；药品，治疗法 *vt.*补救，纠正；医治，治疗

/搭/ be past/beyond remedy 无法补救的；治不好的；sovereign remedy 特效药，万灵丹

/近/ correct *adj.*正确的，恰当的，端正的 *vt.*改正，纠正，告诫，惩戒；cure *v.*治愈，治疗 *n.*治愈，痊愈；heal *v.*治愈，医治，结束

/题/ The doctor tried to find the best _____ for the child's cold.

A.method B.project C.remedy D.cure

/解/ 答案 C。remedy 疗法；cure 治愈。

ointment /'ɔɪntmənt/ *n.*药膏

prescribe /prɪs'kraɪb/ *v.*开药方

/补/ *vt.*开（药），吩咐采用（某种疗法）；规定，指定

/题/ The patient tried to persuade the doctor to _____ the new medicine for the pain in his joints.

A.give B.prescribe C.describe D.subscribe

/解/ 答案为 B。 prescribe 开药方；subscribe 订阅；describe 描写。

indisposition /ˌɪndɪspə'zɪʃən/ *n.*小病

disgust /dɪs'gʌst/ *n.*厌恶

/补/ *v.*使厌恶，使反感

/搭/ be disgusted at（with, by）sb.讨厌某人

/拓/ disgusted *adj.*厌恶的，厌烦的；disgustedly *adv.*厌烦地；disgustful *adj.*厌腻的，唾弃，使

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人发呕的，深恶痛绝的；disgusting *adj.*令人厌恶的

/题/ She couldn't help showing her thorough _____ at his dishonesty.

A.disgust B.disguise C.disposal D.dispute

/解/ 答案为 A。disgust 厌恶，反感；disguise 伪装；disposal 处置；dispute 争论。

inconvenience /ˌɪnkənˈviːnjəns/ *n.*不便

Lesson 29

hovercraft /ˈhɒvəkrɑːft/ *n.*气垫船

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cushion /ˈkʊʃən/ *n.*座垫

/搭/ put/set beside the cushion 撤销职务或头衔，免职

/记/ pillow *n.*枕头，枕垫

/题/ If you find that chair too hard, I'll bring a _____ for you.

A.cushion B.pillow C.mat D.comfort

/解/ 答案为 A。cushion 坐垫；pillow 枕头，椅子太硬，一般不用枕头当坐垫；mat 席子，垫子，一般指垫在地上的垫子，不是很软，不会用来当坐垫；comfort 安逸，舒适。

ring /rɪŋ/ *v.*围

/补/ *v.*围拢，套环于

/例/ Ring the spelling mistakes with red ink. 用红墨水把拼错的字圈起来。

Tents and caravans ringed the lake. 帐篷和活动住房围在了湖的四周。

Solent *n.*（英国的）苏伦特海峡

sensation /senˈseɪʃən/ *n.*轰动

/补/ *n.*（感官的）感觉能力；感觉，知觉；引起轰动的事件（或人物）

/拓/ sense *v.*觉得，意识到；sensational *adj.*感觉的，轰动的；sensible *adj.*明智的；达理的 sensitive *adj.*敏感的；sensitivity *n.*敏感

/题/ I had the _____ that I was being watched.

A.sensateion B.emotion C.capacity D.ability

/解/ 答案为 A。sensation 下意识的感觉。

dune /djuːn/ *n.*沙丘

plantation /plænˈteɪʃən/ *n.*种植园

/补/ *n.*人工林

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/拓/ plant *n.*植物，庄稼；工厂，车间，设备 *vt.*种植，栽培，培养；安置 *vi.*种植

/题/ Many slaves were suffering in the _____ in the South of America before the twentieth century.

A.fields B.plantations C.factories D.mines

/解/ 答案为 B。plantation 种植园。

hover-train 气垫火车

Lesson 30

navigation /ˌnævɪˈgeɪʃən/ *n.*航海

/补/ *n.*航行（学），航海（术），航空（术）；导航，领航

/题/ There has been an increase in _____ through the canal.

A.navigation B.negotiation C.investigation D.navigability

/解/ 答案为 A。navigation 航行，领航；negotiation 谈判，交涉；investigation 调查，研究；navigability（河流，海洋）可航性，可以通过。

sounding /ˈsaʊndɪŋ/ *n.*水深度

porcupine /ˈpɔːkjʊpaɪn/ *n.*箭猪

dredge /dredʒ/ *v.*挖掘

/搭/ dredge sth.up 旧事重提

expedition /ˌekspɪˈdɪʃən/ *n.*远征

/补/ *n.*（为特定目的而组织的）旅行，出行；远征队，探险队，考察队；迅速，动作敏捷

/搭/ use expedition 从速，赶快；with expedition 赶紧地，迅速地

/拓/ expedite *v.*发出，派出

/辨/ journey，trip，tour，voyage，excursion 与 expedition 都含“旅行”的意思。journey 应用范围很广，指“有预定地点的陆上、水上或空中的单程长、短途旅行”，一般来说，它着重指“长距离的陆上的旅行”；trip（一般用语）指“任何方式的，从事业务或游览的旅行”，往往着重于“短途旅行”，在口语中，可与 journey 互换；tour 指“以游览、视察、购物等为目的的旅行”，常含有“最后回到原出发点”的意思；voyage 主要指“乘船作水上旅行”，也可指“空中旅行”；excursion 指“娱乐性的短途旅行”；expedition 指“有特定目的的远征或探险”。

/题/ A(n) _____ to photograph wild animals disappeared in the forest.

A.adventure B.exploration C.expedition D.research

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/解/ 答案为C。expedition 远征（队），考察队；adventure 冒险；exploration 探险，研究；research 研究；（后三个词均是指行为、动作，不能与 disappear 连用）。

physicist /ˈfɪzɪsɪst/ *n.*物理学家

/题/ Mr.Li, a prominent nuclear _____, was involved in a legal case and had to stop his research work for a while.

A.physician B.physicist C.physics D.philosopher

/解/ 答案为B。nuclear physicist 核物理学家，nuclear weapon 核武器。

magnitude /ˈmægnɪtjuːd/ *n.*很多

/补/ *n.*重要性，重大；巨大，广大

/搭/ of the first magnitude 头等重要的

/题/ It was a fool of the first _____ who did such a thing.

A.magnitude B.importance C.important D.necessary

/解/ 答案为A。magnitude 广大，巨大；重大，重要性（通常与时间、力量、程度或亮度等抽象名词连用）；the first of magnitude 头等的，极其重要的。

topography /təˈpɒgrəfi/ *n.*地形

/补/ *n.*地志，地形学；地势

/拓/ topographic 地形的，地形学的

/例/ He studied the topography of the town and its surroundings.

他研究了那座城镇的地形及其周围环境。

crust /krʌst/ *n.*地壳

/补/ *n.*（一片）面包皮，硬外皮；外壳，地壳

/搭/ crack a crust 生活得还可以；crack a tidy crust 有大成就，生活宽裕；发了一大笔财

/记/ crumb *n.*碎屑，面包屑，少许 *vt.*磋碎，弄碎

/题/ Every time he went to the park, he would take some _____ of bread in order to fish in the pond.

A.crusts B.fits C.patches D.areas

/解/ 答案为A。crusts 面包皮，面包屑；fit（一阵猛烈的）咳嗽；patch 一片，一块；area 地区。

rugged /ˈrʌgɪd/ *adj.*崎岖不平的

/补/ *adj.*粗壮的，强健的；粗野的，不文雅的

/例/ He is tall and rugged.他又高又壮。

The coastline is wild and rugged. 这条海岸线荒凉崎岖。

tableland /ˈteɪblˌlænd/ *n.*高地

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sediment /'sedɪmənt/ *n.*沉淀物

terrace /'terəs/ *n.*阶地

/补/ *n.*排屋；（屋旁）地坪，草坪；[*pl.*]（足球场四周的）露天阶梯看台；梯田

/拓/ terraced *adj.*台地的，阶地的；有平台的，有露台的

/题/ After a whole day's journey we finally came to a _____ hillside.

A.slope B.terraced C.backward D.ladder

/解/ 答案为B。terrace 阶梯，梯田；slope 斜坡；backward（形容词）向后的，落后的；ladder 梯，梯子。

erode /ɪ'rəʊd/ *v.*侵蚀

/例/ Running water erodes soil and rocks. 流水侵蚀土壤。

/拓/ erosion *n.*侵蚀，腐蚀；erosive *adj.*侵蚀性的，腐蚀性的

Lesson 31

colour-blind 色盲的

perception /pə'sepʃən/ *n.*知觉

/补/ *n.*感知（能力），觉察（力）；认识，观念，看法

/拓/ percept *n.*知觉的对象；perceptibility *n.*可感知（性），可感觉（性），可察觉（性），可辨（性）

perceptible *adj.*可察觉的，显而易的，感觉得到的；perceptive *adj.*有理解的

/题/ In the silence Lily had a clear _____ of what was passing through his mind.

A.sight B.perception C.seeing D.view

/解/ 答案为B。perception 理解。

comprehend /ˌkɒmprɪ'hend/ *v.*理解

/补/ *v.*领会

/辨/ include，comprise，comprehend，embrace与involve都含“包括”、“包含”的意思。include 强调“包括作为整体的一部分”；comprise 指“由许多部分组成”，或“由许多部分构成一个整体”；comprehend（正式用语）指“包括在某一范围内”，一般用于观念陈述、纲要等；embrace侧重所包括、包含的种类多；involve指“由于同主要的有联系而必须含有”。

/题/ If you don't _____ something, don't be afraid to seem dumb, just speak out.

A.assure B.comprehend C.master D.ensure

/解/ 答案为B。comprehend理解，领会；assure断然地说，确告，保证，担保；master征服，

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控制，精通；ensure保证，担保，使安全，保证得到。

spatial /'speɪʃəl/ *adj.*空间的

/拓/ spatiality *n.*空间性；spatially *adv.*空间地

visualize /'vɪʒjʊəlaɪz/ *v.*使具形象，设想

/题/ I was so surprised when I saw him-I'd ____ someone much older.

A.perceived B.conceived C.visualized D.resumed

/解/ 答案为 C。visualize[英]设想，想象；perceive 理解，领悟，感觉；conceive 构想，想出（主意、计划）；resume 继续，重新开始。

reminiscence /ˌremɪ'nɪsns/ *n.*回忆，联想

/补/ *n.*回忆录；引起联想的相似物

/例/ There is a reminiscence of her mother in the way she talks.

她讲话的神态使人联想起她的母亲。

He amused everyone with his reminiscences of childhood.

他讲述自己儿时的旧事，令大家发笑。

tadpole /'tædpəʊl/ *n.*蝌蚪

mushroom /'mʌʃrʊm/ *n.*蘑菇

/补/ *vi.*迅速成长（或发展）

/搭/ spring/grow/shoot up like mushrooms 雨后春笋般涌现

/题/ After the reform, many new blocks and offices sprung up like ____ all over the small city.

A.mushroom B.mushroomcloud C.muscle D.flowers

/解/ 答案为 A。mushroom 蘑菇；mushroomcloud 蘑菇云；muscle 肌肉；flower 花朵，鲜花。

carrot /'kærət/ *n.*胡萝卜

bud /bʌd/ *n.*花蕾

/补/ *n.*叶芽 *vi.*发芽，萌芽

/搭/ come into bud 开始发芽，萌芽；be in bud正在发芽，在芽之中

/拓/ budding *adj.*萌芽的，发育的，少壮的 *n.*发芽；budless *adj.*无芽的，无蕾的

/题/ The roses are in ____.

A.bud B.buds C.a bud D.some buds

/解/ 答案为A。

lark /lɑːk/ *n.*云雀

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ladybird /'leɪdɪbɜ:d/ *n.*瓢虫

bulrush /'bʊlrʌʃ/ *n.*芦苇

Lesson 32

controversy /'kɒntrəvɜ:sɪ/ *n.*争议，争论

/例/ The government tired to avoid controversy. 政府试图避免争论。

The new government appointments have caused much controversy.

政府在人事上新的委任引起了许多争论。

/近/ disputation, contention, altercation, disagreement

dust /dʌst/ *n.*纠纷，骚动

/搭/ *n.*尘埃；灰尘

/例/ There is a lot of dust on this table. 桌子上有许多灰尘。

The dust was blowing in the streets. 街上尘土飞扬。

clash /klæʃ/ *n.*冲突

/补/ *vi.*发生冲突；不协调；砰地相撞，发出刺耳的撞击声 *n.*不协调；（金属等的）刺耳的撞击声

/搭/ clash with 与…冲突/不协调；a clash of/between…（之间）的冲突/不协调

/近/ collide *vi.*碰撞，抵触；conflict *n.*斗争，冲突 *vi.*抵触，冲突

/题/ My sister's wedding _____ with my exam so I couldn't go and congratulated her.

A.clashed B.collided C.disagreed D.contested

/解/ 答案为A。collide 相撞，反对；disagree 不同意，争论，与…不符；contest 竞争，斗争。本题中，clash with 等于 is at the same time as，即“同时进行”而产生的“冲突”。

Inquisition /ˌɪnkwɪ'zɪʃən/ *n.*（罗马天主教的）宗教法庭

perspective /pə'spektɪv/ *n.*观点，看法

/补/ *n.*视角，想法；远景，景观；透视画法，透视图

/搭/ in perspective 合乎透视法；比例正确

/拓/ inspect *v.*检查，视察；respect *v.*尊敬；prospect *n.*景色，希望

/题/ We must learn to see things in their right _____ and avoid making mistakes.

A.prospective B.prosperity C.perspective D.permissive

/解/ 答案为B。perspective（事物的）前景，前途；观点，看法，原指光学、建筑和绘画上的透视法（图）；prospect 展望，前程；prosperity 繁荣；prospective 预期的，有望的，潜在的；permissive 随意的，自由的。

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despise /dɪs'paɪz/ *v.*蔑视

/补/ *vt.*鄙视，看不起

/近/ disdain *n.*轻蔑，以高傲的态度对待 *vt.*蔑视，鄙弃；loathe *vt.*厌恶，憎恶
scorn *n.*轻蔑，嘲笑，被叱责的人 *vt.*轻蔑，不屑做

/题/ Cheating in the exam should be _____.
A.discriminated B.despised C.insulted D.defiled

/解/ 答案为B。despise 鄙视；discriminate（常含贬义）有区别地对待；歧视；insult 侮辱，冒犯；defile（名誉）玷污；弄脏。

generalize /'dʒenərəlaɪz/ *v.*归纳

/补/ *v.*概括，推断

/题/ It is unfair to _____ from these two accidents and say that they are all bad drivers.
A.generalize B.enclose C.withdraw D.tackle

/解/ 答案为 A。generalize from 从…归纳出，总结出；enclose 围住，封入信封或包裹；withdraw 撤退；tackle 处理（棘手问题等）。

undercurrent /'ʌndəˌkʌrənt/ *n.*潜流

/补/ *n.*（舆论、感情等的）暗流；潜在倾向

/例/ Don't swim there—there is a strong undercurrent.
别在那儿游泳——那里有一股很强的潜流。
You could almost feel the undercurrent of hatred in the room.
你几乎能够感觉到房间里那种仇恨的暗流。

theoretical /θɪə'retɪkəl/ *adj.*理论上的

/拓/ theorem *n.*定理，法则；theorematic *adj.*定理的；theoretic *adj.*理论上的，空的；theoretical *adj.*理论的；theoretically *adv.*理论上，理论地；theoretician *n.*精通于理论的人

potential /pə'tenʃ(ə)l/ *n.*潜能

/补/ *adj.*潜在的，可能的

/拓/ potency *n.*能力；potentate *n.*统治者，当权者；potentiality *n.*可能性，潜力

/近/ likely *adj.*很可能的，合适的，可靠的，有希望的 *adv.*或许，很可能

intimate /'ɪntɪmɪt/ *adj.*详尽的

/补/ *adj.*亲密的，密切的；私人的，个人的 *vt.*暗示，提示 *n.*至交，密友

/辨/ familiar，intimate 和 confidential 都含“亲密的”、“亲近的”意思。familiar 指“通过经常接触了解而不拘礼节的”；intimate 指“关系密切的”；confidential 指“亲信的”、“机要的”、“心腹的”。

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/题/ He is ____ with the President.

A.imitative B.immediate C.initial D.intimate

/解/ 答案为 A。imitative 模仿的；immediate 直接的，即刻的；initial 最初的。

familiarity /fəˌmɪlɪˈærɪtɪ/ *n.*熟悉

culpable /ˈkʌlpəbl/ *adj.*应受谴责的

/例/ The bank teller was fired for culpable negligence. 那位银行出纳员因其应受处罚的疏忽行为而被解雇。

Aristotelian /ˌærɪstɒˈtiːljən/ *n.*亚里士多德学派的人

Aristotle /ˈærɪstɒtl/ *n.*亚里士多德（古希腊哲学家）

Ptolemy /tɒlɪmɪ/ *n.*托勒密

Leaning Tower Pisa 比萨斜塔

spiral /ˈspaɪərəl/ *adj.*螺旋状的

/补/ *n.*螺旋（线），螺旋式的上升（或下降） *vi.*盘旋上升（或下降）；不断急剧地上升（或下降）

/题/ Roy was bitter about the downward ____ of his life.

A.spiral B.road C.world D.attention

/解/ 答案为 A。spiral *n.*螺旋状物体，downward spiral 螺旋式下降。

nebula /ˈnebjʊlə/ *n.*星云

scratch /skrætʃ/ *n.*擦痕

/补/ *v.*抓，搔，扒；刮擦，刻划 *n.*抓，搔，刮；抓痕，划痕

/搭/ scrape by/through 勉强通过；scrape off 擦掉，擦破；scrape out 把（记号、笔记、笔迹等）擦掉；scrape together/up 费力地获得；from scratch 从零开始，从头做起；up to scratch 合格，处于良好状态

/拓/ scratcher *n.*抓扒者；抓扒用具；scratchy *adj.*（书写等）潦草的，乱涂的

/近/ rub *v.*擦，摩擦；skim *v.*撇去

/题/ The dog ____ the door because it wanted to go in.

A.scratched B.watched C.rubbed D.grasped

/解/ 答案为 A。

contrive /kənˈtraɪv/ *vt.*谋划

/补/ *vt.*策划；设法做到；设计，想出

/记/ conspire，devise，invent，plan，plot，scheme

/拓/ contrivable *adj.*可发明的，设计的；contrivance *n.*发明，发明才能，想出的办法，发明物 contrive *v.*发明，设计，图谋；contrived *adj.*人为的，做作的；contriver *n.*发明者，创制

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/近/ conspire *v.*共谋，阴谋，（指事件）凑合起来；devise *vt.*设计，发明，图谋，作出（计划）plan *n.*计划，设计图，平面图 *vt.*计划，设计；scheme *n.*安排，配置，计划，阴谋 *v.*计划，设计，图谋，策划

/题/ After much difficulty I contrived _____.

A.escaping B.to escape C.to escaping D.for escaping

/解/ 答案为B。contrive设法做到（其后常跟动词不定式）。

distort /dɪs'tɔ:t/ *v.*歪曲

/补/ *vt.*曲解；扭曲，使变形 *vi.*变形

/近/ contort *vt.*扭曲，歪曲；falsify *v.*伪造；misrepresent *vt.*误传，不如实地叙述（或说明）*vi.*说假话；twist *n.*扭曲，盘旋，曲折 *vt.*拧，扭曲 *vi.*扭弯，扭曲

/题/ To our surprise, he did give a _____ account of the event.

A.distortion B.distort C.distorted D.being distorted

/解/ 答案为C。distort 扭曲（过去分词 distorted 在此作 account 的定语）。

Lesson 33

adverse /'ædvɜ:s/ *adj.*逆的，相反的

/补/ *adj.*不利的

/搭/ an adverse decision 相反的决定

/例/ Adverse circumstances compelled him to close his business.

生意不景气,迫使他不得不停业。

purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/ *vt.*购买

/补/ *n.*购买，购买的物品

/近/ buy *v.*买 *n.*购买，买卖；shop *n.*商店，店铺 *vi.*买东西，购货

/题/ The bank has _____ some property on which to construct a new building.

A.paid B.picked up C.purchased D.invested

/解/ 答案为C。purchase 购买；invest 投资。

preach /pri:tʃ/ *vt.*宣讲（教义），布（道）

/补/ *vt.*竭力鼓吹，宣传 *vi.*布道，说教

/搭/ preach at /to sb.对某人谆谆告诫；preach down 贬损，当众谴责

/拓/ preacher *n.*传教士；preachify *vi.*讲道，唠唠叨叨地讲；preaching *n.*讲道，讲道法 preachy *adj.*爱讲道的，爱唠叨的

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/近/ lecture *n.*演讲，讲稿，谴责，教训 *vt.*演讲，训诫，说教 *vi.*讲演

sermonize *v.*说教，布道，说大道理与人听

/题/ Christ _____ to large crowds.

A.preached B.reached C.taught D.stimulated

/解/ 答案为A。preach to sb.向…布道（尤指在教堂中）；reach 到达，及物动词，直接跟表示地点的宾语；teach 教授，及物动词，直接跟宾语；stimulate 激励，直接跟宾语。

defendant /dɪˈfendənt/ *n.*被告

/反/ plaintiff *n.*原告

/记/ 词根为defend *vt.*防守，保卫，为…辩护，名词后缀-ant表示“…者”，如：occupy *vt.*：占有→occupant *n.*占有者；account *v.*说出…的用途 *n.*账→accountant *n.*会议

/拓/ defend *vt.*防护，辩护，防卫，作…的辩护律师

defender *n.*防卫者，拥护者，辩护者，卫冕者

/题/ This _____ is accused of theft.

A.defection B.defence C.defender D.defendant

/解/ 答案为D。defendant 被告；defection叛逃，背叛（行为）；defence防御物，防御能力；defender防御者，辩护人。

outlook /ˈautluk/ *n.*视野

/补/ *n.*观点，见解；展望，前景

/搭/ be on the outlook for 监视着，提防着；留心，注意

/题/ Again, this will depend on your own political _____.

A.composition B.paper C.outlook D.work

/解/ 答案为C。outlook 观点，符合题意。

capacity /kəˈpæsɪtɪ/ *n.*能力

/补/ *n.*容量，容积；才能；身份，职位

/搭/ to capacity 达最大限度，满负载

/近/ content *n.*内容，容量，目录，满足 *adj.*满足的，满意的，愿意 *vt.*使满足

/辨/ capacity，ability 二词中 capacity 指人接受、容纳、吸收、理解方面的能力，亦可表示无生命的事物的承受、容纳、装载能力；ability 则一般指人办事等实际应用上的能力，或智力和体力方面的才能或本领。

/题/ Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____.

A.capacity B.strength C.length D.possibility

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/解/ 答案为 A。to one's full capacity 意为"充分施展某人的才能"。strength 力量（常指人的"力气，体力"，亦可指个人或团体的"实力"）；length 长度；possibility 可能性。

means /mi:nz/ *n.*方法，手段，财产，资力

/补/ *n.*工具；金钱，财产

/搭/ by all means 当然可以；by means of 用，依靠；by no means 决不，并没有

/题/ Taking a plane is the quickest _____ to get to Tibet.

A.mode B.manner C.means D.method

/解/ 答案为 C。A，B，C，D 与 way 都可表示"方式，方法"。means 指整套的方法或使用某些工具、材料、交通工具等；mode 指习俗或爱好所养成的思考、行为、说话、协作等方面的习惯方式；manner 指个人特殊的行事或处理问题的方法；method 指具体、系统、有步骤的方法，强调理性及高效率，way 为常用语，既可指具体方法，又可指抽象方法；既可指一般的方法，又可指个人独特的方式。

hamper /'hæmpə/ *v.*妨碍

/补/ *vt.*束缚，限制 *n.*（有盖的）大篮子

/近/ limit *n.*界限，限度，限制 *vt.*限制，限定；restrain *vt.*抑制，制止

/题/ The work in the office was _____ by a constant.

A.confused B.hampered C.reversed D.perplexed

/解/ 答案为 B。confuse 使（人）糊涂，把事情弄混淆；hamper 妨碍；reverse 翻转，颠倒；perplex 使迷惑。

savannah /sə'vænə/ *n.*大草原

democratic /ˌdemə'krætɪk/ *adj.*民主的

/补/ *adj.*有民主精神（或作风）的

/拓/ democratically *adv.*民主地，民主主义地；democratism 民主主义

democratization *n.*民主化；democratize *v.*（使）民主化

/题/ If the government is run by the people or by elected representatives of the people, we call it a _____ one.

A.democratic B.demonstrative C.delicate D.demanding

/解/ 答案为 A。democratic 民主的；demonstrative（感情）外露的，显示的，证明的；delicate 微妙的，精细的；demanding 需要付出极大努力的。

tribal /'traɪbəl/ *adj.*部落的

tribe /traɪb/ *n.*部落

/补/ *n.*族（生物分类）

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/题/ I hate the whole _____ of politicians.

A.collection B.tribe C.stratum D.class

/解/ 答案为 B。tribe 部落，部族；一伙（人），一类（人）（多用作贬义）；collection 收集，采集，文集；stratum 阶层，地层；class 阶级。

illiterate /ɪˈlɪtərɪt/ *n.*文盲

compulsory /kəmˈpʌlsərɪ/ *adj.*义务的

/补/ *adj.*必须做的，强制性的，（课程）必修的

/搭/ compulsory subjects 必修科目；an optional subject 选修科目；compulsory education 义务教育

/拓/ compulsion *n.*强迫，强制，强迫性冲动；compulsive *adj.*强制的，强迫的，由强迫产生的，禁不住的；compulsively *adv.*强制地

/近/ necessary *n.*必需品 *adj.*必要的，必需的，必然的；required *adj.*必需的

/题/ In Scotland, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, _____ school begins at age 5 and ends at age 16.

A.compelling B.forced C.obliged D.compulsory

/解/ 答案为D。 compelling引人入胜的，必须接受或同意的；forced 被迫的；obliged只作表语，受恩惠而感激；compulsory必修的，有义务的。

deem /diːm/ *v.*认为

/补/ *vt.*视为

/辨/ deen，think，consider和believe中deem 是正式的书面语，常带宾补；think 最为常用，含义较广，但略显不正式；consider除了有认为之意外，还指思考，后面可接动名词；believe 信仰，作“认为”之意时，侧重强调坚定不移的信念。

/题/ He _____ it his duty to look after the child.

A.judged B.regarded C.looked D.deemed

/解/ 答案为D。judge 判断；regard与as连用时，意为“把…看作…”；look看起来，不跟双宾语。

juvenile /ˈdʒuvənaɪl/ *adj.*青少年的

/补/ *adj.*少年的，少年特有的；幼稚的，不成熟的 *n.*未成年人，少年

/拓/ juvenility *n.*年少，幼稚；juvenlia *n.*少年读物，少年时代的作品

rejuvenate *v.*（使）变得年轻，（使）恢复活力

/近/ young *adj.*年轻的，年纪小的，没有经验的 *n.*（动物的）崽，仔

youthful *adj.*年轻的，青年的

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delinquency /dɪˈlɪŋkwənsɪ/ *n.*犯罪

Lesson 34

adolescent /ædəʊˈlesnt/ *n.*青春期

/补/ *adj.*青春的，青年期的

/例/ I'm afraid I find Brown's humour a bit adolescent.
恕我直言，我觉得布朗的幽默有点幼稚。

/近/ teenager *n.*青少年；juvenile *adj.*少年的，年轻的；puerile *adj.*儿童的，孩子气的

/题/ When Jimmy was a(n) _____, he was quite rebellious.
A.childhood B.adolescent C.adolesence D.adulthood

/解/ 答案为B。adolesent青少年；childhood童年，幼年时代；adolesence青春期；adulthood成年期，成人期。

slur /slɜː/ *n.*诋毁

/补/ *vt.*含糊地说出，含糊地发…的声；污辱，诋毁；连唱，连奏 *vi.*含糊地发音（或说话）
*n.*玷污；含糊地发音

/搭/ cast/put/throw a slur on/upon 诽谤，中伤；破坏…的名誉

/近/ defame *v.*诽谤；glance at 提到，影射；libel *n.*以文字损害名誉，诽谤罪，侮辱 *v.*诽谤，中伤；slander *n.*诽谤 *v.*诽谤；smear *v.*涂上，诽谤

/题/ He was _____ by accusation of dishonesty.
A.smacked B.spotted C.slurred D.menaced

/解/ 答案为C。slur 诋毁（某人的名誉）；smack 用手打某人；spot 弄脏，弄上污点；menace 威胁（着重以脸色或某种意志给人以威胁）。

disloyalty /ˌdɪsˈlɒɪəltɪ/ *n.*不忠实

spite /spaɪt/ *n.*恶意，怀恨

/搭/ in spite of 不顾，不管

/拓/ spiteful *adj.*怀恨的，恶意的；spitefully *adv.*怀恨地，怀有恶意地

disillusionment /ˌdɪsɪˈljuːʒənmənt/ *n.*幻灭感

evaluation /ɪˌvæljʊˈeɪʃən/ *n.*评价

infallibility /ɪnˌfæləˈbɪlɪtɪ/ *n.*一贯正确

resent /rɪˈzent/ *v.*怨恨

/补/ *vt.*对…表示忿恨，怨恨

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/拓/ resentful（-ful 形容词后缀）*adj.*忿恨的，怨恨的；resentment（-ment 名词后缀）*n.*忿恨，怨恨

/题/ She bitterly _____ her father's new wife.

A.discarded B.rejected C.resented D.abandoned

/解/ 答案为 C。resent 恨，忿恨，怨恨；discard 扔掉，丢弃某物，不再使用某物；reject 拒绝接受某人或某物，摈弃，抛弃；abandon 遗弃，抛弃，离弃，完全放弃（如：The match was abandoned because of bad weather.）。

sincerity /sɪn'serɪtɪ/ *n.*诚挚

victorian /vɪk'tɔ:rɪən/ *adj.*维多利亚式的

retreat /rɪ'tri:t/ *v.*后退

/补/ *vi.*退却，撤退；规避，退缩 *n.*退却，撤退；规避，退缩；隐退处，静居处

/搭/ beat a retreat 避开（讨厌的事）；in full retreat 逃跑

make good one's retreat 成功地逃跑

/近/ fall back *v.*后退，退却

retire *vi.*退休，引退，退却，撤退，就寝

/题/ The defeated army had to _____ hastily from the field of battle to the coast.

A.advance B.retreat C.march D.surrender

/解/ 答案为 B。advance 前进，推进；march 行进，行军；surrender 投降，放弃。

unreasoning /ʌn'ri:zənɪŋ/ *adj.*不理智的

/拓/ unreasoningly *adv.*不动脑筋地

/近/ reasonless *adj.*不合理的，无理性的

authoritarian /ɔ:ˌθɒrɪ'teərɪən/ *adj.*专制的

/补/ *n.*权力主义者，独裁主义者

/拓/ authoritarianism 权力主义，独裁主义

/近/ totalitarian *adj.*

cow /kaʊ/ *v.*吓唬

/例/ He cowed his wife into obedience. 他恐吓妻子顺从于他。

We shall never be cowed by the bluster of reactionaries.

我们决不会被反动派的汹汹气势所吓倒。

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Lesson 35

hub /hʌb/ *n.*（活动的）中心

lunar /'ljuːnə/ *adj.*月球的

/补/ *adj.*月的

/记/ the moon 月亮；the sun 太阳；solar 太阳的

oxygen /'ɒksɪdʒən/ *n.*氧气

/补/ *n.*氧

/题/ Suffocation results from deprivation of _____.

A.property B.oxygen C.hydrogen D.rights

/解/ 答案为 B。oxygen 氧气；suffocation 窒息；hydrogen 氢气。

Apollo /ə'pɒləʊ/ *n.*阿波罗

accelerate /æk'seləreɪt/ *v.*加速

/补/ *v.*（使）加快，（使）增速

/拓/ accelerated *adj.*加速的；acceleration *n.*加速度

/近/ hasten *v.*催促，赶紧，促进，加速；hurry *v.*（使）赶紧，（使）匆忙，加速 *n.*匆忙，仓促

quicken *v.*加快，鼓舞，刺激，生长，加速

/题/ Their political action _____ the fall of the government.

A.promoted B.accelerated C.hastened D.advanced

/解/ 答案为 B。accelerate 指动作加速，速度提高；promote 指促进繁荣，谅解或增进友谊等，含有用某种方式使事物向前发展达到一个预期结果；hasten 催促某人尽快做某事，或使某事物尽早出现或结束；advance 加快进程，大多指比较具体的事物。

terrestrial /tɪ'restrɪəl/ *adj.*地球的

permanent /'pɜːmənənt/ *adj.*永久（性）的

/补/ *adj.*固定的

/近/ impermanent *adj.*暂时的，非永久的；temporary *adj.*暂时的，临时的；stable *adj.*稳定的

steady *adj.*稳固的，稳定的，坚定的，扎实的，坚定不移的 *v.*（使）稳定，（使）稳固

/题/ He hated wandering about and expected to find a _____ position in the Civil Service of government.

A.permissive B.perceptive C.permanent D.percent

/解/ 答案为 C。permanent 指永久不变的（如住宅地址、职业等）；perpetual 指动作无休止进行或状态无休止持续，如流水，不停地抱怨等；permissive 随意的，自由的；perceptive 可觉

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察到的。

fascination /fæsɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*魅力

/补/ *n.*迷惑力

/例/ The city has a fascination for him. 这座城市对他很有吸引力。

Old churches have a certain strange fascination for me.

旧教堂对我具有某种奇特的魅力。

senior /ˈsiːnjə/ *adj.*资历深的，年长的

/补/ *adj.*资格较老的，地位较高的；年长的 *n.*较年长者；（中学或大学的）毕业班学生

/近/ elder *n.*年长者，老人，父辈 *adj.*年长的，资格老的

/题/ The ____ students of this college will graduate this summer.

A.senior B.freshmen C.junior D.auditor

/解/ 答案为 A。senior 较年长的，毕业班的。freshmen 新生；junior 初级的，低年级的；auditor 旁听者，听者。

chasm /ˈkæzəm/ *n.*断层，裂口

canyon /ˈkænjən/ *n.*峡谷

Lesson 36

disunited /ˈdɪsjuːˈnaɪt/ *adj.*分裂的

/补/ *v.*分；使分开；使分裂

/例/ to disunite the links of a chain 拆开一条铁链的链环

correspondingly /ˈkɒrɪˈspɒndɪŋli/ *adv.*相应地

/搭/ correspond with 相符合；与通信；correspond to 相当于

/拓/ correspoind *vi.*（with）相符合，成一致；（to）相当，相类似；通信

/辨/ agree，correspond 和 coincide 都含“和谐一致”的意思。agree 指“原来有过分歧，经协商后达到意见一致”；correspond 指“各主要部分或就整体而言是一致的，尽管还存在不一致的地方”；coincide 指“完全一致，甚至可达到重合”。

/题/ John and Bob ____ with each other for many years.

A.wrote B.have written C.corresponded D.corrupted

/解/ 答案为 C。write 作“写信，通信”解时，后面只能跟 to；corrupt 贿赂，收买。

backward /ˈbækwəd/ *adj.*落后的

/补/ *adj.*向后的，反向的；进步慢的；*adv.*向后，往回；朝反方向，倒

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/搭/ know...backward（s）对…极其熟悉

/反/ ahead *adj.& adv.*在前，向前，提前，在前面

/题/ Because of his long illness, Tom was ____ in his studies.

A.backward B.forward C.back and forth D.award

/解/ 答案为A。backward 落后的，差的；forward 进步的，在原句讲不通；back and forth 来回，往返；award 给予，授予。

incur /ɪn'kɜ:/ *v.*承担

/补/ *vt.*招致，遭受，引起

/近/ bring on 引起，导致，使发展，提出

/题/ If you want to interview our manager, you must make an appointment in advance.Otherwise you will ____ his displeasure.

A.occurred B.created C.incurred D.produced

/解/ 答案为C。incur 招致，遭受，引起（常见搭配 incur one's envy 招致某人的妒忌，incur a protest 惹起抗议）；occur 发生，引起；create 创造；produce 产生，生产。

administer /əd'mɪnɪstə/ *v.*管理

/补/ *vt.*掌管，料理…的事务；施行，实施；给予，派给，投（药）

/搭/ administer to 有助于；照顾…的需要

/拓/ administerial *adj.*行政上的，管理上的

/辨/ contribute *v.*捐助，捐献，贡献，投稿；manage *vi.*处理，应付过去 *vt.*管理，控制，操纵，维持；preside *v.*主持

/题/ It is the young woman who ____ that big company.

A.administers B.rules C.controls D.dominates

/解/ 答案为A。administer掌管（家务），治理（商务）；control控制而不超出某范围；rule统治（国家、地域）；dominate有权威支配，压制。

administrative /əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/ *adj.*行政管理的

/搭/ an administrative post 行政的职位；lacking in administrative ability 缺乏行政能力

analogous /ə'næləgəs/ *adj.*类似的

/拓/ analogously *adv.*类似地；analogousness *n.*类似之处

/例/ Sleep is analogous to death. 睡眠可以和死亡相比拟。

overhead /'əʊvəhed/ *adv.*在头顶上

/补/ *adj.*在头顶上的，上面的，架空的 *n.*[常 *pl.*]经常费用，管理费用

/记/ overland *adj.*经由陆路的；overlay *v.*在…上铺

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/近/ above *adj.*上面的，上述的，上文的 *adv.*在上面 *prep.*在…上方，过于，超出

aloft *adv.*在高处，在上

/题/ The children looked up and cried as our plane passed _____.

A.overseeing B.overhanging C.overall D.overhead

/解/ 答案为 D。overhead 在头顶上；oversee 俯瞰，监视；overhang 悬于。

initiative /ɪˈnɪʃɪətɪv/ *n.*主动，积极性

/补/ *n.*主动性，首创精神；主动的行动，倡议；主动权

/搭/ have the initiative 掌握主动权；有优先权

/题/ He took the _____ in organizing a football team after his retirement at the age of 55.

A.initiative B.initiate C.initial D.initiation

/解/ 答案为 A。initiative 主动性，首创精神，take the initiative in doing sth.开始做某事，着手做某事；initiate 开始实施；initial 开始的，首创的；initiation 开始，传授。

checker /ˈtʃekə/ *n.*检查人员

foreman /ˈfɔːmən/ *n.*监工

/补/ *n.*工头

/例/ The foreman swore at one of the workers. 工头咒骂其中的一个工人。

/记/ forewoman 女领班

dividend /ˈdɪvɪdend/ *n.*红利

/补/ *n.*股息；回报，效益；被除数

/搭/ to pay a dividend of five percent 付百分之五的股息

dividend warrant 股息单，领取股息通知书

/拓/ divide *v.*分，划分，分开，隔开，

/题/ The large company declared a large _____ at the end of each year.

A.dividend B.division C.divorce D.divinity

/解/ 答案为 A。dividend 红利，利息；division 分开，分割；divorce 离婚；divinity 神力。

unduly /ʌnˈdjuːlɪ/ *adv.*过度地

Lesson 37

likelihood /ˈlaɪklɪhʊd/ *n.*可能性

/补/ *n.*可能

/题/ _____ we shall be away for a week.

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A.In all likelihood　　B.In all possibility

C.In all likeness　　D.In all the possibilities

/解/ 答案为 A。in all likelihood 很可能，固定搭配，其他搭配均不存在。

infant /'ɪnfənt/ *n.*婴儿

/补/ *n.*幼儿；*adj.*婴儿的，幼稚的，初期的

/题/ In its first general election, the _____ Social Democratic Party won few seats.

A.early　B.infant　C.innocent　D.infancy

/解/ 答案为 B。infant 刚刚成立的，新生的；early 早期的，早的；innocent 天真的，无辜的；infancy（名词）婴儿时期。

vulnerable /'vʌlnərəb(ə)l/ *adj.*脆弱的

/补/ *adj.*易受伤的；易受攻击的，难防御的

/例/ The enemy's position is vulnerable. 敌人的阵地容易攻打。

His knee was his vulnerable spot. 他的膝关节是脆弱之处。

The young girl has always been vulnerable to criticism. 这个女孩总是挨批评。

/题/ His parents divorced when he was at the _____ age of 13.

A.early　B.delicate　C.vulnerable　D.sentimental

/解/ 答案为 C。vulnerable 脆弱的，易受伤害的；early 早的；delicate 细致优雅的，（身体）脆弱的，容易生病的；sentimental 感伤的，感情脆弱的。

imperceptible /ˌɪmpə'septəbl/ *adj.*感觉不到的

/补/ *adj.*微妙的

/例/ The transition is almost imperceptible. 过渡的过程几乎感觉不出来。

/拓/ imperceptibleness *n.*微妙之处；imperceptibly *adv.*感觉不到地，微妙地

robust /rə'bʌst/ *adj.*强健的

/补/ *adj.*强壮的，健康的

/辨/ healthy，sound，hale，robust，well 与 wholesome 都含“身体健康的”的意思。healthy 指“体力和精力正常的”，强调“能力和力量”；sound 指“健全的”即“没有任何病的”或“未受过伤害的”；hale 指“老年人健壮的”；robust 指“强健的”，尤指“肌肉发达、神气好、精力充沛的”；well 指“健康的”、“没病的”；wholesome 指“身体、情绪、道德上健康的”，常用来指“（饮料或食物等）有益于健康的”。

/题/ The house blend of coffee is particularly _____.

A.deep　B.dark　C.smoky　D.robust

/解/ 答案为 D。robust 醇厚，浓烈；deep 深的（一般指深度、程度）；dark 黑的，深的（指颜

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色）；smoky 有烟的，有烟味的。

organism /ˈɔːgənɪzəm/ *n.*有机体

thermodynamics /ˈθɜːməʊdaɪˈnæmɪks/ *n.*热力学

steep /stiːp/ *adj.*急转直下的

/补/ *adj.*陡的，陡峭的；（价格等）过高的；急剧的（上升或下降） *vt.*浸泡，沉浸

/搭/ steeped in 沉湎于；充满着

/记/ 与 steep 形近词有：sleep 睡觉；sheep 绵羊；seep（液体）漏出，渗漏

/辨/ bathe *v.*沐浴，洗，（光线）充满 *n.*洗澡；high *n.*高度，高处 *adj.*高的，高原的，高等的，高音的，傲慢的，高尚的，昂贵的，严重的 *adv.*高度地，奢侈地，高价地；precipitous *adj.*陡峭的，急躁的；saturate *v.*使饱和，浸透，使充满；soak *v.*浸，泡，浸透 *n.*浸透

/题/ She offered me the old computer for $ 500, which I think is a bit _____.

A.steeply B.steep C.steady D.step

/解/ 答案为 B。此句中 steep 指价格太高或不合理。

ageing /ˈeɪdʒɪŋ/ *n.*老化

odd /ɒd/ *n.*可能性

/补/ *adj.*临时的，偶尔的；单只的，零散的；奇异的，古怪的

/例/ Do you know you are wearing an odd pair of stocking?

你知道你穿的两只长袜不成对的吗？

He is an odd old man. 他是一个古怪的老人。

/拓/ oddness *n.*古怪

virtual /ˈvɜːtjʊəl/ *adj.*实际上的

/补/ *adj.*实质上的，事实上的

/题/ His sending her a dozen roses was a _____ declaration of love.

A.fact B.life C.virtual D.free

/解/ 答案为 C。virtual 实际上的。

moot /muːt/ *adj.*争论未决的

run-down 破旧的

friction /ˈfrɪkʃən/ *n.*摩擦

/补/ *n.*不和，抵触；摩擦（力）

/搭/ family friction 家庭不和；political friction between two countries 两国间政治上的不和

/记/ 与 friction 形近词为：fiction *n.*小说

/近/ clash *n.*冲突，撞击声，抵触 *v.*（使）发出撞击声，猛撞，冲突 conflict *n.*斗争，冲突；*vi.*

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抵触，冲突；grinding *adj.*磨的，摩擦的，碾的

/题/ _____ is the natural force which tries to stop one surface from sliding over another.

A.Gravity B.Resistance C.Attraction D.Friction

/解/ 答案为D。friction 摩擦力；gravity 重力；resistance 阻力，反对；attraction 吸引，诱惑。

Lesson 38

contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/ *v.*污染

/补/ *vt.*弄脏

/拓/ contaminant *n.*致污物，污染物；contamination *n.*玷污，污染，污染物；contaminative *adj.*污染的，弄脏了的；contaminator *n.*弄脏者，致污物

/近/ defile *v.*染污 *n.*隘路；infect *vt.*[医]传染，感染；pollute *vt.*弄脏，污染

/题/ Don't eat the food which has been _____ by flies.

A.mixed B.contaminated C.stirred D.settled

/解/ 答案为B。contaminate（因混有脏物或有毒物质而）玷污，弄脏；mix使混合，调制，mix in with与…混在一起，与…交往；stir移动，搅动；settle（不及物动词）停留。

sanitation /sænɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.*卫生，卫生设备

sewage /'sjʊ(:)ɪdʒ/ *n.*污水

/补/ *n.*下水道 *v.*用污水灌溉，装下水道于

leakage /'li:kɪdʒ/ *n.*泄漏

intermittent /ˌɪntə(:)'mɪtənt/ *adj.*间歇的，断断续续的

/近/ irregular *adj.*不规则的，无规律的；periodic *adj.*周期的，定期的；recurrent *adj.*再发生的，周期性发生的，循环的；unsteady *adj.*不安定的，反复无常的 *vt.*使不稳定，动摇

/题/ He suffers from _____ headaches for several weeks.

A.recycled B.metrical C.rhythmical D.intermittent

/解/ 答案为D。intermittent 间歇的，继继续续的；recycled 被再循环的；metrical 韵律的，格律的；rhythmical 有节奏的，有韵律的。

carbonated /'kɑ:bəneɪtɪd/ *adj.*碳化的，碳酸的

acidic /ə'sɪdɪk/ *adj.*酸的，酸性的

alcohol /'ælkəhɒl/ *n.*酒精

/补/ *n.*含酒精的饮料

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/题/ The habit of drinking ____ to excess is considered a vice.

A.acid B.alcohol C.honey D.juice

/解/ 答案为B。acid 酸，酸性物质；honey 蜜，蜂蜜；juice 果汁。

disinfectant /dɪsɪn'fekt(ə)nt/ *n.*消毒剂

sterilize /'sterɪlaɪz/ *v.*消毒

ethanol /'eθənɔ:l/ *n.*乙醇

bactericidal /bæk,tɪərɪ'saɪdəl/ *adj.*杀菌的

negligible /'neglɪdʒəbl/ *adj.*可以忽略的，微不足道的

/拓/ neglect *n.*疏忽，忽略；neglectful *adj.*疏忽的，不留意的

/题/ In buying a suit, a difference of ten cents in prices is ____.

A.ignorant B.negative C.negligible D.negligent

/解/ 答案为C。ignorant 无知的；negative 负面的，否定的；negligible 不需要加以考虑的，微不足道的；negligent 疏忽的，随便的。

methylated /'meθəleɪtɪd/ *adj.*加入甲醇的

Lesson 39

confess /kən'fes/ *v.*承认

/补/ *v.*坦白，供认

/搭/ I confess (that)...[口]我承认，这实在是

/拓/ confession *n.*招供；confessant *n.*忏悔者，供认者；confessed *adj.*公开承认的，不容怀疑的；confessedly *adv.*确定无疑的，众所公认地；confesser *n.*忏悔者；听忏悔的神父

/辨/ admit，acknowledge 和 confess 都含“承认”的意思。admit 通常指“因外界压力、良心或判断而承认某事的存在或真实性”，含“不情愿”之意；acknowledge 指“公开承认”，常用于过去隐瞒或否认之事；confess 着重承认自己的过错或罪恶，因此有“忏悔”、“坦白”的含意。

/题/ He confessed ____ the cigarette on the chair.

A.leave B.to leave C.have left D.to leaving

/解/ 答案为D。confess 后可直接跟名词、动名词和从句，或加 to 后再跟动名词。

inspiration /ˌɪnspə'reɪʃən/ *n.*灵感

/补/ *n.*鼓舞人心的人（或事物）

/搭/ get / draw inspiration from 从…得到启示

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/记/ inspire + -arion 后缀，表示动作或过程，常引申为人或事物等

/题/ The writer drew her _____ from music.

A.inspiration B.inspiratory C.inspirationism D.inspirational

/解/ 答案为 A。inspiration（名词）灵感（如 have a sudden inspiration 突然想到一个好主意）；inspiratory（形容词）吸入的；吸气的；inspirationism（名词）灵感论；inspirational（形容词）鼓舞人心的。

Kashmir /kæʃˈmɪə/ *n.*克什米尔

interweave /ˌɪntə(:)ˈwi:v/ *v.*交织

/例/ Our lives are interwoven. 我们的生活是息息相关的。

afresh /əˈfreʃ/ *adv.*重新

/例/ Let's start afresh. 让我们重新开始。

discern /dɪˈsɜ:n/ *v.*辨明，领悟

/补/ *vt.*看出，察觉出；识别，认出

/拓/ discernible *adj.*依稀可辨的；discerning *adj.*识别力强的；有洞察力的；discernment *n.*识别能力；洞察力

/近/ behold *vt.*把…视为 *vi.*看；detect *vt.*察觉，发觉，侦查，探测 *vi.*发现；observe *vt.*观察，观测，遵守，评述，说；perceive *vt.*察觉 *vi.*感知，感到，认识到

realize *vt.*认识到，了解，实现，实行

/题/ The driver was just able to _____ signs in the dark.

A.watch B.read C.discern D.discharge

/解/ 答案为 C。discern（指很困难地）看出，辨别出；watch（专注地）看；read 多指看书；discharge 解雇，释放。

indescribable /ˌɪndɪˈskraɪbəbl/ *adj.*无法描述的

/搭/ indescribable views 一个不明确的想法

/例/ The mess was indescribable. 乱得难以形容。

/拓/ indescribableness *n.*无法描述之处；indescribably *adv.*无法描述地

blur /blɜ:/ *v.*使…模糊不清

/补/ *n.*模糊，模糊的东西

/例/ Tears of joy blurred our eyes. 喜悦的眼泪把我们的眼睛弄模糊了。

Blur out distinctions between right and wrong. 抹煞是非界线。

/近/ dim *adj.*暗淡的，模糊的，无光泽的 *vt.*使暗淡，使失去光泽 *n.*[美俚]笨蛋，傻子

/题/ His eyes were _____ with tears.

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A.blurred　B.vague　C.dim　D.ambiguous

/解/ 答案为A。blur（动词）使模糊，使看不清楚（通常与through或with连用）；vague（形容词）不明白某事而茫然的；dim（形容词）因光线暗而看不清的，模糊的；ambiguous（形容词）意义上含糊不清的，表达含糊的。

yeast /jiːst/ *n.*激动

/补/ *n.*酵母

/例/ That bread is rising too much—you've put too much yeast in it.

那面包发得太厉害了，

你放的酵母太多了。

fathom /ˈfæðəm/ *n.*英寻（1 英寻等于 1.8 米）

interminably /mˈtɜːmɪnəbli/ *adv.*没完没了地

winkle /ˈwɪŋkl/ *v.*挖掘

incidentally /ɪnsɪˈdentəlɪ/ *adv.*顺便说一下

/补/ *adv.*顺便说及地，顺便提一句

/题/ The airlines charge half-price for the students, _____, I've already brought a ticket to Hainan.

A.occasionally　B.incidentally　C.beneficially　D.officeially

/解/ 答案为 B，incidentally 顺便说及地，顺便提一句；occasionally 偶尔，偶然；beneficially 有益地；officially 公务上地，官方地。

pertinent /ˈpɜːtɪnənt/ *adj.*中肯的

/补/ *adj.*有关系的，相关的

/反/ impertinent *adj.*无关的，鲁莽的，不相干的

/题/ His remarks didn't sound _____ to the subject we were discussing.

A.potential　B.potful　C.proficient　D.pertinent

/解/ 答案为 D。pertinent 有关系的，相关的；potential 可能的，潜在的；potful（名词）一罐，一锅；proficient 精通的，擅长的。

flirt /flɜːt/ *v.*调情

/补/ *v.*（with）调情；不认真地考虑（或对待） *n.*调情的人

/拓/ flirtation *n.*调情，调戏，挑逗；flirtatious *adj.*爱调戏的，轻浮的

/题/ Bob didn't love Jenny from the bottom of his heart, instead, he only _____ with her.

A.parted　B.flirted　C.fled　D.wrangled

/解/ 答案为 B。flirt（with）与…调情；part（with）离开，分手；flee 逃走；wrangle（with）

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inmost /'ɪnməʊst/ *adj.*内心深处的

/补/ *adj.*最内的，最深的

/例/ We went to the inmost depth of the mine. 我们到那矿坑的最深处去。

Lesson 40

signature /'sɪgnɪtʃə/ *n.*签名，标记

/补/ *n.*署名，签字

/搭/ over one's signature/name 经某人签名

/题/ I didn't write it.It is not my _____ on the cheque.

A.signs B.signals C.letters D.signature

/解/ 答案为 D。signature 签字；sign 标记，记号；signal 信号；letter 信件，字母。

infinite /'ɪnfɪnɪt/ *adj.*无穷的

/补/ *adj.*无限的，无边无际的

/搭/ the infinite 太空，穹苍

/近/ boundless *adj.*无限的，无边无际的；endless *adj.*无止境的，无穷的

eternal *adj.*永恒的，永远的，不灭的，没完没了的

/题/ This is an _____ improvement on your previous work.

A.great B.infinite C.inflamed D.inflated

/解/ 答案为 B。infinite 巨大的，无限的；great 巨大的（可以修饰 improvement，但不能和 an 连用）；inflamed 红肿的，发炎的；inflated（价格的飞速）上涨。

ray /reɪ/ *n.*光线

energize /'enədʒaɪz/ *v.*给予…能量

/补/ *vt.*激励，激发；供给能量，给…通电

/例/ To worry is often to energize needlessly. 忧虑往往是浪费精力。

rhythm /'rɪðəm/ *n.*节奏

/补/ *n.*韵律

/题/ _____ is a basic component of music and language.

A.Rhythm B.Dancing C.Singing D.Skiing

/解/ 答案为 A。题意为：节奏是音乐和语言的基本单位。rhythm 节奏。

transmit /trænz'mɪt/ *v.*传送

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/补/ *vt.*播送，发射；传递，传染

/题/ Power from the generator is _____ through cables to every house.

A.transported B.transplanted C.transmitted D.translated

/解/ 答案为C。transmit 传送；transport 运输；transplant 移植。

exquisite /'ekskwɪzɪt/ *adj.*高雅的

/补/ *adj.*精美的，精致的；敏锐的，有高度鉴赏力的；剧烈的，感觉强烈的

/辨/ delicate，dainty 与 exquisite 均指“精致优美的”。delicate 指“织物的组织、肌肉的肌理等的纤细柔软、本质的优美或结构中的精密，使感官或心灵感到舒适而愉快的”；dainty 指“小巧玲珑，结构完善，有一种使视觉或味觉感觉愉快的美”；exquisite 语气比以上两词强，指“精美而高尚的”。

/题/ You don't know how beautiful you are when you wear the _____ necklace from Peter.

A.deliberate B.exquisite C.tangible D.ingenious

/解/ 答案为B。exquisite 精美的，精致的；deliberate 有意的，故意的；tangible 明确的，确实的；ingenious 机敏的，灵巧的。

phenomenon /fɪ'nɒmɪnən/ *n.*现象

/补/ *n.*迹象；非凡的人，特殊的事物

/搭/ infant phenomenon 神童

/记/ 复数形式为：phenomena

/题/ Great efforts have been made to interpret these complex _____.

A.phenomena B.physics C.subjects D.matters

/解/ 答案为A。phenomena（*pl.*）现象。

crest /krest/ *n.*浪峰

/补/ *n.*山顶，顶点；饰章；（鸟的）羽冠 *vt.*达到（或处于）…的顶点 *vi.*形成浪尖

/搭/ on the crest of the wave 最走运的时候，在最得意的时候

/辨/ crown *n.*王冠，花冠，顶 *vt.*加冕，顶上有；insignia *n.*勋章，徽章；peak *n.*山顶，顶点，（记录的）最高峰 *adj.*最高的 *vi.*到达最高点 *vt.*使竖起，使达到最高点；ridge *n.*背脊，山脊，屋脊 *v.*起皱，成脊状延伸，翻土作垄

/题/ As we _____ the hill, we saw the desert.

A.crawled B.walked C.crested D.marched

/解/ 答案为C。crest（及物动词）达到（山等的）顶点；crawl、walk和march均为不及物动词，都得与相应的副词或介词相搭配后才能接宾语。

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trough /trɔ:f/ *n.*波谷

vertical /'vɜ:tɪkəl/ *adj.*垂直的

/补/ *adj.*竖的，纵向的

/搭/ out of the vertical 为垂直的

/反/ horizontal 水平面的，横向的

/题/ The eagle soared high and then, suddenly, dropped down along the _____ cliff.

A.dangerous B.parallel C.vertical D.horizontal

/解/ 答案为C。vertical 垂直的；parallel 并行的，并列的；horizontal 水平的。

horizontal /ˌhɒrɪ'zɒntl/ *adj.*水平的

/补/ *adj.*地平的

/拓/ horizontality *n.*水平状态（或位置、性质）；horizontally *adv.*地平地，水平地；horizon *n.*地平（线），（知识，思想等的）范围，视野；horizonless *adj.*无范围的

/近/ level *n.*水平，水平面，水准，标准，级别 *adj.*同高的，平坦的，齐平的，水平的 *vt.*使…水平，夷平，使同等，瞄准，对准 *vi.*变平，拉平

plane *n.*平面，飞机，水平，程度，刨 *adj.*平的，平面的 *v.*刨，刨平

/题/ He was badly injured when he played on the _____ bar.

A.horizon B.horizontal C.level D.paralel

/解/ 答案为B。horizontal 地平的，水平的；horizontal bar [体育]单杠；horizon 地平线，水平线；level 水平，级别，水平的；parallel 平行的，paralel bars [体育]双杠。

actuality /ˌæktjʊ'ælɪtɪ/ *n.*现实

/近/ reality *n.*现实

catastrophe /kə'tæstrəfi/ *n.*大灾难

/记/ cata-完全，关于，相反；strophe *n.*诗节，诗名

/拓/ catastrophic *adj.*灾祸的；catastrophism *n.*灾变说；disaster *n.*灾祸，祸患

/题/ The drought was a(n) _____ in which many people starved to death.

A.accident B.event C.catastrophe D.matter

/解/ 答案为C。catastrophe 大灾难，大祸；event 事件，事变（通常指大的历史事件或较重要的事件）；accident多指意外事故；matter事情，问题。

particle /'pɑ:tɪkl/ *n.*微粒

/补/ *n.*颗粒，粒子；小品词，语助词

/搭/ particle of speech 小品词类

/题/ Don't believe him.There isn't a _____ of truth in what he said.

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A.piece B.particle C.part D.article

/解/ 答案为 B。a particle of 很少的…

mature /mə'tjuə/ *adj.*成熟的

/补/ *adj.*熟的；成年人的；深思熟虑的，慎重的；（票据等）到期的，应支付的

v.（使）成熟，（使）成长

/近/ adult *n.*成人，成年人 *adj.*成人的，成熟的；ripe *adj.*成熟的，时机成熟的 *v.*成熟

/例/ Wine and judgement mature with age. 酒老味醇，人老识深。

/题/ Despite his twenty-four years, he was not yet _____ enough to realize that what he was doing was wrong.

A.developed B.sophisticated C.aged D.mature

/解/ 答案为 D。mature 成熟的，慎重的；developed 发达的；sophisticated 复杂的，世故的；aged 上年岁的。

undulate /'ʌndjuleɪt/ *v.*波动，形成波浪

/例/ The land undulantes as far as the eye can see. 放眼忘去，那片土地起伏不平。

/拓/ undulation 波动；起伏

tremor /'tremə/ *n.*震颤

/补/ *n.*颤抖；战栗；激烈的情感

/例/ She was in a tremor of delight all afternoon. 她整个下午欣喜不已。

There was a tremor in her voice as she spoke of her dead father. 一提起已故的父亲，她的声音就有一丝颤抖。

gravitational /ˌgrævɪ'teɪʃənl/ *adj.*地心吸力的

/补/ *adj.*引力的

/拓/ gravitationally *adv.*

Lesson 41

technique /tek'ni:k/ *n.*技术

tough /tʌf/ *adj.*强硬的

/补/ *adj.*困难的，难对付的；坚强的，能吃苦耐劳的；坚韧的，牢固的；严格的；（肉等食物）老的，硬的；粗暴的，充满暴力的

/搭/ get tough [美俚]强硬起来，行动勇敢

/题/ Explorers have to be _____ to endure all kinds of hardships.

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A.rough　B.tough　C.brave　D.raw

/解/ 答案为B。tough 顽强的，耐劳的，主要指身体方面的因素；而 brave 指精神上的勇敢，但光靠“勇敢的”精神是不能胜任探险工作的，因此在此句中不合适；rough 主要指“粗暴的”，不合题意；raw 生的，未加工的。

resentful /rɪˈzentfʊl/ *adj.*仇恨不满的

/补/ *adj.*怨恨的，愤恨的；显然不满的

/拓/ resentfully *adv.*仇恨地；resentfulness *n.*仇恨

assign /əˈsaɪn/ *v.*分配，指派

/补/ *vt.*指派，选派；指定（时间、地点等）；分配，给予，布置（作业）

/拓/ assignment *n.*分配，任务（课外作业）

/辨/ allot，assign 和 apportion 都含有“分配”、“分派”的意思。allot 指“通过抽签或权威人士将土地、工作或股票等分配成若干份”，allot 还强调为某种明确的目标而分配定额，而不指示以何种方式分配；assign 指“由权威人士将东西或任务指定或分配给某人”；apportion 指“派给适当的股份”或“按比例或计划分配”，它还强调依照公平的计划，经常按某种原则按比例分配。

/题/ In your first day at the school you'll be given a test to help the teachers to ____ you to a class at your level.

A.locate　B.assign　C.deliver　D.place

/解/ 答案为B。assign 分配，指派；locate 查找…的地点，定位，位于；deliver 递送，陈述，发表（一篇演说等）；place 放置，任命。

mahout /məˈhaʊt/ *n.*驯象的人

calf /kɑːf/ *n.*幼仔

pine /paɪn/ *v.*消瘦

/补/ *n.*松（树） *vi.*（away）（因悲哀等）消瘦，衰弱，憔悴；（for）渴望，思念

/搭/ pine for 渴望，怀念；因想望而烦恼

/拓/ pineal *adj.*松果形的；pineapple *n.*凤梨

/题/ Since she received the news of her son's death, she has ____.

A.pined for　B.pined away　C.paid off　D.reduced

/解/ 答案为B。pine away 消瘦，憔悴；pine for 思念（如：She was pining for her mother. 她思念着母亲。）；pay off 还清债务；reduce 消减。

underline /ˌʌndəˈlaɪn/ *v.*着重说明，强调

/补/ *vt.*在…下面划线；使突出

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/题/ In reading, we often ____ the important expressions and sentences.

A.sign B.underline C.symbol D.understand

/解/ 答案为 D。underline 在…下面划线（又如：Father underlined several paragraphs for me to reread.）。

keep /ki:p/ *n.*生计

subservient /sʌb'sɜ:vɪənt/ *adj.*屈从的

/补/ *adj.*奉承的；谄媚的；辅助的，隶属的

/例/ A good leader's policies must be subservient to the needs of the people. 好的领导人的政策必须服从于人民的需要。

plunge /plʌndʒ/ *v.*向前冲

/补/ *vi.*纵身投入，一头进入；猛冲；猛跌，骤降 *vt.*（猛力）把…投入（或刺进）；使突然陷入，遭受 *n.*投身入水；猛跌，骤降

/搭/ take the plunge（经过踌躇）决定冒险一试，采取决定性步骤

/拓/ plunger *n.*跳进（水中）的人，潜水者，活塞；plunging *adj.*跳进的，突进的

/近/ dive *vi.*潜水，跳水，下潜，俯冲 *n.*潜水，跳水，下潜，俯冲

/题/ In 1914, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Eastern Europe ____ Europe into a great war.

A.inserted B.imposed C.pitched D.plunged

/解/ 答案为 D。inserted 插入，登载；imposed 征（税等），强加；pitched 投，扔；plunged 使陷入。

tame /teɪm/ *adj.*养驯服了的

/补/ *adj.*驯服的，温顺的；沉闷的，乏味的 *vt.*制服，控制并利用；驯化，驯服

/题/ The film was about how cowboys ____ the wild horses.

A.trained B.tamed C.conquered D.governed

/解/ 答案为 B。tame 驯化，驯服；conquer 征服；govern 统治。

tether /'teðə/ *v.*（用绳）拴

ticklish /'tɪklɪʃ/ *adj.*难对付的，棘手的

alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ *n.*惊恐

/补/ *n.*警钟，报警器，闹钟；警报 *vt.*使惊恐，使担心

/搭/ alarms and excursions 喧闹和忙乱；紧张和骚乱；be alarmed at 被…吓一跳

/拓/ alarming *adj.*使人惊动的，令人担忧的

/近/ frighten *vt.*使惊吓；惊恐；warning *n.*警告，预先，通知，预兆

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/题/ If you hear the fire _____, leave the building quickly.

A.advice B.notice C.alarm D.caution

/解/ 答案为C。fire alarm 火警警报；advice 忠告，建议；notice 通知，布告，注意；caution 小心，谨慎，警告。

accompaniment /əˈkʌmpənɪmənt/ *n.*伴奏

/补/ *n.*伴随物，附属物

/例/ Disease is often an accompaniment of famine. 疾病常随饥荒而来。

soothe /suːð/ *v.*镇定

/补/ *vt.*安慰，使平静；减轻，缓和（痛苦等）

/近/ calm *adj.*（天气、海洋等）静的，平静的 *v.*（使）平静，（使）镇定，平息；comfort *n.*安慰，舒适，安慰者 *vt.*安慰，使（痛苦等）缓和；pacify *vt.*使平静，安慰，抚慰

quiet *adj.*静止的，宁静的，从容的 *n.*安静，闲适 *vi.*平静下来 *vt.*使平静，使安心

/题/ That medicine will help to _____ your toothache.

A.soothe B.calm C.pacify D.appease

/解/ 答案为A。soothe 缓解；calm 使平静；pacify 平息某人的怒气，烦躁等；appease 平息（指通过满足某人需求来平息怒气）。

chant /tʃɑːnt/ *n.*单调的歌

/补/ *vt.*反复的节奏地喊叫（或唱等）；吟颂，咏唱 *n.*反复有节奏的喊叫；赞美诗，圣歌

/搭/ chant the praise of 绝口称赞；chant horses 用欺诈手段贩卖马

/近/ hymn *n.*赞美诗，圣歌；canticle *n.*赞美诗；carol *n.*颂歌

/近/ ballad *n.*民歌，歌谣，叙事歌，流行歌曲，情歌；prayer *n.*祈祷；psalm *n.*圣歌

/题/ The crowd demonstrated against the new law and _____ "More Jobs! More Money!"

A.shouted B.cried C.chanted D.called

/解/ 答案为C。chant 反复有节奏地喊叫；shout/cry/call叫，喊（均无反复的含义），相比较而言，chant最符合题意。

reinforce /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːs/ *v.*加强

/补/ *vt.*增强，增援

/近/ intensify *vt.*加强 *vi.*强化；strengthen *v.*加强，巩固

/题/ The same factors push wages and prices up together, the one _____ the other.

A.emphasizing B.reinforcing C.multiplying D.increasing

/解/ 答案为B。emphasize 强调；reinforce 增强，加强；multiply（使）增加；increase 增加。

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endearing /ɪn'dɪərɪŋ/ *adj.*惹人喜爱的

epithet /'epɪθet/ *n.*称呼

susceptible /sə'septəbl/ *adj.*易受感染的

/补/ *adj.*（to）易受影响的；（to）过敏的；（of）能经受的，容许的

/搭/ be susceptible to sth.易受…影响/感染/感动；be susceptible of sth.能被…影响

/近/ impressionable *adj.*容易受感动的，敏感的；pliant *adj.*顺从

suggestible *adj.*耳根软的，可建议的，容易受暗示影响的

yielding *adj.*出产的，易弯曲的，柔顺的，屈从的，易受影响的 *n.*让步

/题/ He is very _____ to persuasion.

A.suspect B.susceptible C.suspicious D.sensible

/解/ 答案为B。suspect 不确定的；suspicious 被怀疑有罪的；sensible 敏感的。

blandishment /'blændɪʃmənt/ *n.*奉承

lash /læʃ/ *v.*猛烈地甩

/补/ *v.*（用绳索等）将（物品）系牢；鞭打，抽打，（风、雨等）猛烈打击；猛烈抨击，严厉斥责

*n.*鞭打；眼睫毛；鞭梢

/搭/ lash out（at）猛烈抨击

/拓/ lashing *n.*捆绑用的绳子；鞭打

/辨/ beat *n.*敲打，拍子，巡逻区域 *v.*打，打败；blow *n.*殴打，突然的打击 *v.*风吹，吹气于，叫，喘气；flog *vt.*鞭打，鞭策，迫使，驱使，严厉批评；strike *n.*罢工，打击，殴打 *vt.*打，撞击，冲击 *vi.*打，打击，罢工；whip *n.*鞭子，车夫 *v.*鞭打，抽的，突然移动；latent *adj.*潜在的，隐伏的，不易察觉的

/题/ The rain lashed _____ the windows.

A.out B.at C.against D.on

/解/ 答案为C。lash against 猛烈击打，也可省略介词 against 直接跟宾语。

curl /kɜ:l/ *v.*使卷曲

/补/ *n.*（一绺）鬈发；卷曲，卷曲物 *vt.*卷 *vi.*变鬈；卷曲，扭曲；（烟）缭绕，盘绕

/搭/ curl up 卷起，撅起（嘴唇等）；（使）卷曲

/题/ Generally speaking, a _____ of the lip shows one's scorn on something.

A.cupping B.curl C.loop D.rounding

/解/ 答案为B。a curl of the lip 撇嘴；cupping 成杯形；loop 成圆圈，圆形；rounding 同 loop。

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Lesson 42

earthquake /ˈɜːθkweɪk/ *n.*地震

/题/ The Pacific coast is the region in the United States most prone to _____.

A.earthworm B.earthshaking C.earthquake D.earthwork

/解/ 答案为 C。earthquake 地震；earthworm 蚯蚓；earthshaking *adj.*震惊寰宇的；earthwork（以前用于防御的一种）墙。

slumber /ˈslʌmbə/ *v.*睡眠

/例/ He is lost in slumber. 他在酣睡。

The baby slumbered in the cradle. 婴儿安睡在摇篮里。

ninepin /ˈnaɪnpɪn/ *n.*九柱戏中的木柱

rigid /ˈrɪdʒɪd/ *adj.*坚硬的

/补/ *adj.*严格的，死板的；刚硬的，僵硬的

/辨/ adamant *adj.*坚硬的；firm *n.*公司，（合伙）商号；*adj.*结实的，坚硬的，坚定的，坚固的，牢固的，稳固的，严格的 *vt.*使牢固，使坚定 *vi.*变稳固，变坚实 *adv.*稳固地，坚定地 hard *adj.*硬的，坚固的，（问题，工作等）困难的，艰苦的；猛烈的；硬实的 *adv.*努力地，辛苦地，坚硬地，牢固地；接近地，猛烈地；stiff *adj.*硬的，僵直的，拘谨的，呆板的；艰难的，费劲的

/题/ Younger people usually have less _____ ideas than their parents and they are happy to accept new concepts.

A.rigid B.particular C.strict D.troubleshooting

/解/ 答案为 A。rigid 死板的；troubleshooting 解决纷争。

delicate /ˈdelɪkɪt/ *adj.*灵敏的

/补/ *adj.*易碎的，脆弱的；微妙的，棘手的；娇弱的，纤细的；精美的，雅致的

/辨/ delicate，dainty 和 exquisite 均指“精致优美的”。delicate 指“织物的组织、肌肉的肌理等纤细柔软、本质的优美或结构中的精密，使感官或心灵感到舒适而愉快”；dainty 指“小巧玲珑，结构完善，有一种使视觉或味觉感觉愉快的美”；exquisite 语气比以上两词强，指“精美而高尚的”。

/题/ The international situation is very _____ at present.

A.perfect B.delicate C.slim D.slight

/解/ 答案为 B。delicate 微妙的，需小心处理的；perfect 完美的，完善的；slim 细长的，（身材）苗条的；slight 细长的，脆弱的，轻微的，不重要的。

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seismometer /saɪz'mɒmɪtə/ *n.*地震仪

penholder /'penˌhəʊldə/ *n.*笔杆

legibly /'ledʒəbli/ *adv.*字迹清楚地

drum /drʌm/ *n.*鼓状物

wriggle /'rɪgl/ *v.*扭动

/补/ *v.*蠕动，蜿蜒前进

/例/ Children wriggle when they are restless. 小孩不安时会扭来扭去。

He wriggled himself free. 他挣脱了束缚。

bluebottle /'bluːbɒt(ə)l/ *n.*绿头苍蝇

graph /grɑːf/ *n.*图表

/补/ *n.*图解，曲线图

/拓/ graphic *adj.*绘画似的，图解的；graphicacy *n.*平面造型工艺技术，书画刻印工艺技术

graphical *adj.*绘成图画似的，绘画的；graphicate *adj.*精通制版印刷工艺的，善书画刻印的

graphics *n.*（作单数的）制图法，制图学，图形

/近/ chart *n.*海图，图表；制图；diagram *n.*图表

graphic /'græfik/ *adj.*图示的

/补/ *adj.*生动的，形象的；绘画的，文字的，图表的

/搭/ graphic method 图解法；give a graphic account of 对…进行生动的叙述

/记/ 词根为 graph *n.*图，图表

/近/ descriptive *adj.*描述的，叙述的；lifelike *adj.*逼真的；pictorial *adj.*图示的；*n.*画报

/题/ The principal asked each teacher to keep a _____ record of school attendance.

A.graphic B.graph C.grandeur D.grandious

/解/ 答案为 A。graphic 图表的；graph *n.*图表；grandeur *n.*宏伟，壮观；grandious 铺张的，浮夸的。

longitudinal /lɒndʒɪ'tjuːdɪnl/ *adj.*纵向的

transverse /'trænzvɜːs/ *adj.*横向的

Lesson 43

Mercury /'mɜːkjʊrɪ/ *n.*水星

hydrogen /'haɪdrəʊdʒən/ *n.*氢气

prevail /prɪ'veɪl/ *vt.*流行

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/补/ *vi.*盛行；（over）获胜，占优势；（on, upon）说服，劝说，诱使

/搭/ prevail over 战胜，压倒；prevail on sb.to do sth.说服某人做某事；prevail upon 劝说

/拓/ prevailing *adj.*占优势的，主要的，流行的；prevalence *n.*流行；prevalent *adj.*普遍的，流行的

/题/ Some of the traditional customs still _____ among members of the older generation.

A.prevent B.prevail C.existence D.widespread

/解/ 答案为 B。prevent 阻止；existence *n.*存在；widespread *adj.*广泛的。

radio astronomer 射电天文学家

unique /juːˈniːk/ *adj.*惟一的

/补/ *adj.*独特的，独一无二的；极不寻常的，极好的

/搭/ unique to 只有…才有的

/题/ This album is _____ as it was the only one ever signed by the President.

A.unusual B.unique C.rare D.singular

/解/ 答案为 B。unique 惟一的，独特的，独一无二的；rare 稀有的，罕见的。

rational /ˈræʃənl/ *adj.*合理的

/补/ *adj.*理性的，理智的

/拓/ rationale *n.*基本原理，基本理论；rationalism *n.*理性主义，唯理论

rationalist *n.*理性主义者，唯理论者；rationalize *v.*据理说明，使合理化

/辨/ rational 和 reasonable 都含“有理性的”、“合理的”意思。rational 有理性、思考、推理能力的；reasonable 语意较弱，指“合情合理”、“（价格）公平合理的”。

/题/ The _____ side of his character has always preponderated over the emotional.

A.reasonable B.rational C.unreasonable D.irrational

/解/ 答案为 B。rational 与 reasonable 原意都近于“理性的”、“合理的”。rational 强调“有思考、推理的能力”，区别于“无理性的”、“感情用事的”。reasonable 意义较弱，多指“讲理的”、“说得过去的”，暗示行为或要求是公平合理的，如：I will buy it if the price is reasonable.如果价格公道，我就把它买下来。

radio frequency 无线电频率

cm *n.*厘米（=centimetre）

megacycle /ˈmegəˌsaɪk/ *n.*兆周

emission /ɪˈmɪʃən/ *n.*散发

/题/ The new government has _____ all political prisoners.

A.send out B.emissioned C.set free D.liberated

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/解/ 答案为C。send out 发出，放出；emission 放出，散发；set free 释放（常和sb.连用）；liberate 解放，使某人从奴役、束缚中解脱出来。

interstellar /ˌɪntə(:)ˈstelə/ *adj.*星际的

rendezvous /ˈrɒndɪvu:/ *n.*约会地点

encounter /ɪnˈkauntə/ *n.*相遇

/补/ *n.*遇到，遭遇，遭到

/辨/ encounter，meet with，meet 中 encounter "遭遇"，较为正式的用语，含有意外的意思，如：I encountered him on the street.meet with 指"遭遇"意外或抽象的事，如：He met with a terrible accident, meet "会见，遇见"普通用语。

/近/ collide *vi.*碰撞，抵触；come across 来到，偶遇，[口]给人印象深刻；不期而遇，交付 meet *n.*会，集会 *adj.*适宜的，合适的 *vt.*遇见，迎接，与（某人目光）相遇，（赴约）和…会面，（经介绍）与…相识，对付 *vi.*相遇，接触

/题/ In preparing the report, he _____ many difficulties.

A.energized B.enhanced C.encountered D.entertained

/解/ 答案为C。encounter 遭遇，遇到（一般指不期而遇）；energize 使有力量；enhance 提高；entertain 娱乐，使快乐。

Lesson 44

commonplace /ˈkɒmənpleɪs/ *adj.*平凡的

/补/ *adj.*普通的，平庸的 *n.*寻常的事物，平庸的东西

/拓/ common *adj.*共同的，公共的，公有的，普通的 *n.*平民，公有，普通

/题/ I hope it will be _____ for all people to travel to the moon.

A.exciting B.commonplace C.comic D.tragic

/解/ 答案为B。commonplace普通的，常见的；exciting令人兴奋的；comic喜剧的，幽默的；tragic悲剧的。

aberrant /æˈberənt/ *adj.*脱离常轨的，异常的

trivial /ˈtrɪvɪəl/ *adj.*微不足道的

/补/ *adj.*琐碎的，不重要的

/搭/ put the trivial above important 轻重倒置

/拓/ trivially *adv.*琐细地，平凡地；trivia *n.*琐事，不重要的事；trivialism *n.*琐碎，平凡 trivialist *n.*对琐事感兴趣者，婆婆妈妈的人；triviality *n.*琐事；trivialize *vt.*使平凡，使琐碎

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/题/ Sexual harassment in the work place is no ____ matter.

A.important B.trivial C.contradictory D.big

/解/ 答案为 B。trivial 琐碎的，不重要的。

predominant /prɪ'dɒmɪnənt/ *adj.*占优势的，起支配作用的

/补/ *adj.*占主导地位的，显著的

/记/ pre[在…之前]+dominant[支配]

/辨/ dominant，predominant，paramount 与 preeminent 意思都含“最优的”、“最高的”的意思。dominant 指“居于支配、统治地位，从而势力或影响最大的”；predominant 指“在权力、影响等方面超越其他的，因而是最主要的或优越的”；paramount 指“在意义上、重要性上、权威上均居于首位的”；preeminent 指“卓越的”、“杰出的”。

/题/ Bright red was ____ over other colours in the room.

A.more noticeable B.more important C.dominant D.predominant

/解/ 答案为 C。noticeable 显眼的，improtant 重要的，二者的比较级中都应用连词 than；dominant 最突出的，本身已有最高级的含义，但应与介词 in 搭配；predominant 比其他更有势力，更有影响力的，极其显著的，应与介词 over 搭配。

manifest /'mænɪfest/ *adj.*明显的

/补/ *adj.*显然的，明了的 *vt.*显示，表明，证明；使显现，使显露

/近/ apparent *adj.*显然的，外观上的；discernible *adj.*可辨别的；evident *adj.*明显的，显然的 exposed *adj.*暴露的，暴露于风雨中的，无掩蔽的；obvious *adj.*明显的，显而易见的 perceptible *adj.*可察觉的，显而易见的，感觉得到的

/题/ Peter ____ in his behavior a strong dislike for his stepmother.

A.evinced B.manifested C.marched D.manufactured

/解/ 答案为 B。manifest 显示，表明（指一眼就能看出特征、特点，为较正式的用词）；evince 表明，显示（通常是微妙的，从外部显示出其性质或情感）；march 行进，行军；manufacture 创造，（用机器）大量生产。

pristine /'prɪstaɪn/ *adj.*纯洁的，质朴的

/补/ *adj.*早期的，原来的

/例/ When the snow began to melt, it lost its pristine whiteness.

雪融化时，它的纯白就失去了。

/近/ primeval *adj.*古老的，原始的

stereotype /'stɪərɪəʊtaɪp/ *n.*陈规

/补/ *n.*老套，固定的模式（或形象） *vt.*对…形成固定看法

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/题/ He doesn't conform to the usual _____ of the city businessman with a dark suit and rolled umbrella.

A.form B.stereotype C.impression D.feature

/解/ 答案为B。stereotype 老套，俗套，一成不变的形式；from 形式；impression 印象；feature 特征，特写。

vernacular /vəˈnækjulə/ *n.*方言

accommodation /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən/ *n.*适应

/补/ *n.*[常 *pl.*]住处，膳宿

/搭/ come to an accommodation 达到和解，达到妥协

/拓/ accommodate *vt.*供应，供给，使适应，向…提供，容纳 *vi.*适应

/题/ The new tourist hotel will have _____ for more than one thousand people.

A.convenience B.accommodations C.capability D.capacities

/解/ 答案为B。主语是 tourist hotel，所以只有 accommodations 合题意。其他三个词的意思分别是：convenience 便利，方便；capability 能力，性能；capacity 容量，能力，地位。

incumbent /ɪnˈkʌmbənt/ *adj.*义不容辞的，有责任的

/补/ *adj.*成为责任的，有义务的；现任的，在职的

/搭/ be incumbent upon sb.（to do sth.）不容某人推辞（做某事的）责任，对某人（做某事）是责无旁贷的

/题/ It is incumbent _____ all users of this equipment to familiarize themselves with the safety procedure.

A.in B.upon C.for D.with

/解/ 答案为B。incumbent on / upon 有义务的，有责任的。

preliminary /prɪˈlɪmɪnərɪ/ *adj.*初步的

/补/ *adj.*预备的；*n.*[常 *pl.*]初步做法，起始行为

/搭/ preliminary to 在…之前；without preliminaries 直截了当

/近/ preceding *adj.*在前的，前述的；prior *adj.*优先的，在前的 *n.*预先

/题/ The organizing committee will hold a _____ meeting on Thursday to discuss the schedule.

A.preceding B.preliminary C.previous D.prior

/解/ 答案为B。preliminary 初步的，预备的；preceding 在前的；previous 早先的；prior 优先的。

proposition /ˌprɒpəˈzɪʃən/ *n.*主张

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/补/ *n.*论点；建议，提案；命题

/记/ propos(e) [提议]+ition[名词后缀]

/搭/ a tough proposition 难处理的事/人，一件棘手的事

/题/ The _____ the manager has put forward is so clear that it needs no explanation.

A.proposition B.word C.premise D.information

/解/ 答案为 A。proposition 主张，提案（后一般接同位语从句或不定式 to do sth.）。

preference /'prefərəns/ *n.*优先（权）

/补/ *n.*喜爱，偏爱；偏爱的事物（或人）

/搭/ have a preference for 偏爱，特别喜欢；in preference to 而不要…

by preference 首先，最好

have a preference of sth.to another 喜爱某物甚于另一物

/题/ The visitor to the museum showed a strong _____ those antiques of the Roman time.

A.appreciation of B.preference for C.liking in D.favor of

/解/ 答案为 B。preference for 对…有所偏爱，in preference to 而不选择某人/物，如：She chose to learn the violion in preference to the piano.

controversial /ˌkɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəl/ *adj.*引起争论的

/补/ *adj.*有争议的

/题/ For many years abortion has been a(n) _____ subject in religious groups; some groups are for it and others against it.

A.heated B.hot C.controversial D.argued

/解/ 答案为 C。controversial 有争议的，有歧义的；heated 热烈的，激烈的；hot 热烈的，过多讨论的，如 hot line；argued 为 argue 的过去分词。

cactus /'kæktəs/ *n.*仙人掌

termite /'tɜ:maɪt/ *n.*白蚁

nebula /'nebjʊlə/ *n.*星云

variant /'veərɪənt/ *adj.*不同的

barbarian /bɑ:'beərɪən/ *n.*野蛮人

pagan /'peɪgən/ *n.*异教徒

sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ *adj.*老练的

/补/ *adj.*老于世故的，精通的；精密的，尖端的，复杂的；高雅的，有教养的

/拓/ sophistic *adj.*诡辩的，强词夺理的；sophistical *adj.*诡辩的，强词夺理的；sophisticate *v.* 诡辩；sophistication *n.*强词夺理，诡辩

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/反/ unsophisticated *adj.*不懂世故的，单纯的，纯洁的

/题/ She studies many magazines and books about fashion, entertaining and correct social behavior as she wants to appear ____.

A.fashionable B.elegant C.sophisticated D.artificial

/解/ 答案为C。sophisticated 老练的，精密的，尖端的（如：sophisticated weapon 尖端武器）。

premise /'premɪs/ *n.*前提

/补/ *n.*[*pl.*]（企业、机构等使用的）房屋和地基，经营场址；假设

/搭/ on the premise of/that...在…前提下

see sb.off the premise 送某人至门口；给某人下逐客令

/题/ Advice to investors was based on the ____ that interest rates would continue to fall.

A.prelude B.premise C.ground D.spot

/解/ 答案为B。premise 前提，假定；prelude 前奏，序言；ground 立场，理由；spot 点，斑点（短语 on the spot 表示“当场”、“现场”，但是该句与这个意思无关）。

supernatural /ˌsju:pə'nætʃərəl/ *adj.*超自然的

Lesson 45

dispute /dɪs'pju:t/ *v.*争夺

/补/ *n.*争论，争端，争吵 *vt.*对…表示异议，就…发生争论 *vi.*争论，争吵

/搭/ in dispute 在争论中，处于争议中；dispute with（against）sb.on（about）sth.就…与人争论；beyond dispute 无可争论的

/题/ They ____ the ownership of the land for years.

A.disputed B.discussed C.quarrelled D.apologized

/解/ 答案为A。dispute 指因意见分歧而进行争辩，双方不是申论理由而是偏重感情的各持己见，互相驳斥；discuss 多指为寻求真理而友好地商讨，心平气和地讨论，他们为土地所有权不大可能心平气和地讨论多年；quarrel 争吵，吵架，也不适合题意；apologize 道歉，在句中讲不通。

subdue /sʌb'dju:/ *v.*征服

/补/ *vt.*制服，使顺从；抑制，克制

/拓/ subdued *adj.*屈服的，被抑制的，柔和的，减弱的

/近/ conquer *vt.*征服，战胜，占领，克服（困难等），破坏（习惯等）；*quell v.*镇压；*squelch v.*压制；suppress *vt.*镇压，抑制，查禁，使止住；vanquish *vt.*征服，击败，克服

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/题/ He managed to _____ his anger.

A.crush B.compress C.subdue D.suppress

/解/ 答案为 C。subdue 克制，使平静；crush 压碎，压服；compress 压缩；suppress 制止，镇压。

drainage /'dreɪnɪdʒ/ *n.*下水系统

/补/ *n.*排水系统，下水道；排水，放水

/题/ Thanks to the efficient _____, the city has survived floods.

A.drain B.drainpipe C.drainage D.drake

/解/ 答案为 C。drainage 排水系统；drain / drainpipe 排水管（是 drainage 的一部分）；drake 雄鸭。

Envision /ɪn'vɪʒən/ *n.*预想

Morocco /mə'rɒkəu/ *n.*摩洛哥

latitude /'lætɪtju:d/ *n.*纬度

/补/ *n.*[*pl.*]纬度地区；（言语、行动等的）回旋余地，自由

/搭/ wide latitude 广泛的行动自由

/拓/ latitudinal *adj.*纬度的；lattudinarian *n.& adj.*宽宏大量（的）；longitude *n.*经度，经线

heretic /'herətɪk/ *n.*异教徒，异端邪说

conceive /kən'si:v/ *v.*想象

suffice /sə'faɪs/ *v.*足够

/搭/ suffice it to say（that）只要说…就够了

/题/ The problems were of global importance, and only an international effort would _____ to deal with it.

A.enough B.adequate C.sufficient D.suffice

/解/ 答案为 D。suffice（动词）足够；enough、adequate 和 sufficient 均为形容词，不能用于此句。

nuclear /'nju:klɪə/ *adj.*原子弹的

/补/ *adj.*核子的，核能的，核武器的；核心的，中心的

/题/ After a long talk, the leaders of the two countries declared their countries a _____ zone.

A.nuclear-free B.non-nuclear C.non-nucleus D.nucleus-free

/解/ nuclear-free 非核子的；其他几个词均不含此义。

original /ə'rɪdʒənəl/ *adj.*有独到见解的

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/补/ *adj.*起初的，原来的；独创的，新颖的；原版的，原件的 *n.*原件，原作

/拓/ originality *n.*创造性，独创性；originally *adv.*最初，原来；独创地；originate *v.*开始，源自

/题/ What is kept in the museum is not the _____ picture, but just a copy of it.

A.last B.man-made C.original D.artificial

/解/ 答案为 C。original 原始的；last 最后的；man-made 人为的； artificial 人工的。

Lesson 46

gifted /'gɪftɪd/ *adj.*有天才的

psychologist /psaɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ *n.*心理学家

spasm /'spæzəm/ *n.*一阵（感情）发作

futile /'fju:taɪl/ *adj.*无用的

/补/ *adj.*无效的，无希望的

/辨/ vain 与 futile 意思都含“无效的”、“无益的”、“无结果的”的意思。vain（常用词）用来形容“不能达到预期目的或产生效果的思想、行为及努力”；futile 的含义比 vain 更深一层，表示“不能产生期望的任何结果”，还带有“很不明智的”意味。

/题/ Lucy knew how _____ it was to argue with her father as her father was so stubborn.

A.pleasant B.marvelous C.embarrassing D.futile

/解/ 答案为 D。futile 无用的；pleasant 愉快的；marvellous 了不起的；embarrass 局促不安，困窘。

insinuate /m'smjʊeɪt/ *v.*使潜入，暗示

convulsive /kən'vʌlsɪv/ *adj.*起痉挛的

/补/ *adj.*震动的，（笑）使人前仰后合的

/例/ I gave his hand a sudden convulsive squeeze. 我突然有力地握住了他的手。

illuminate /ɪ'lju:mmeɪt/ *vt.*照明

/补/ *vt.*照亮；阐明，启发

/近/ brighten *v.*（使）变亮，（使）愉快；clarify *v.*澄清，阐明

/题/ The whole New York is _____ in celebration of the festival.

A.illustrated B.illuminated C.illuded D.illuviated

/解/ 答案为 B。illuminate 照明，照亮；illustrate 举例阐述，说明；illude 骗，欺骗；illuviate 产生积极作用。

undue /'ʌn'dju:/ *adj.*不适当的

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grip /grɪp/ *n.*紧张

/补/ *n.*紧握，抓牢；掌握，控制 *vt.*握紧，抓牢；吸引住…的注意力（或想象力等）

/搭/ come / get to grips（认真）对付（或处理）

/题/ The story teller ____ his audience.

A.gripped B.griped C.grasped D.caught

/解/ 答案为B。grip 抓紧，吸引；gripe 握紧，使苦恼。

recuperation /rɪkjuːpəˈreɪʃən/ *n.*休息

improvise /ˈɪmprəvaɪz/ *v.*临时作成

/补/ *vt.*即席创作；即席讲话；临时准备

/例/ He improvised a song about the football team's victory. 他即兴为足球队的胜利唱了一首歌。

sedulously /ˈsedjʊləs/ *adv.*孜孜不倦地

vivify /ˈvɪvɪfaɪ/ *v.*使生气勃勃

aggravate /ˈægrəveɪt/ *v.*加剧

/补/ *vt.*加重，使恶化；激怒，使恼火

/搭/ be aggravated at sth.因某事而发怒；be further aggravated 被进一步加剧

/近/ annoy *vt.*使苦恼，骚扰；exasperate *v.*激怒；infuriate *adj.*狂怒的 *vt.*激怒；irk *vt.*使厌倦，使苦恼；irritate *vt.*激怒，使急躁；provoke *vt.*激怒，挑拨，煽动，惹起，驱使；vex *vt.*使烦恼，恼怒

/题/ Their debt problem was further ____ by the rise in interest rates.

A.annoyed B.aggravated C.bettered D.irritated

/解/ 答案为B。annoy, irritate都指“激怒（某人）”；better改善，这在意思上不合逻辑。

trifle /ˈtraɪfl/ *n.*琐事

/补/ *n.*小事，无价值的东西 *vi.*（with）嘲笑，轻视

/搭/ a trifle 有点儿，稍微；trifle with 把…当儿戏，玩弄…

/题/ The old man is not a person to be ____; he is the mayor.

A.trifled B.trifled with C.respected D.laughed at

/解/ 答案为B。trifle with 怠慢，小看，trifle 作动词时必须与介词 with 连用；respect 尊敬，词意与本题题意相反；laugh at 嘲笑，不如 trifle with 更符合题意。

gratify /ˈgrætɪfaɪ/ *v.*使满意

caprice /kəˈpriːs/ *n.*任性

satiation /ˌseɪʃɪˈeɪʃən/ *n.*满足

frantic /ˈfræntɪk/ *adj.*狂乱的

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/补/ *adj.*慌乱不安的，紧张纷乱的；（因恐惧、焦急等）发疯似的，发狂的

/搭/ frantic cries for help 狂呼求救；drive sb.frantic 使某人狂乱

/近/ delirious *adj.*神志昏迷的，不省人事的，发狂的；frenzied *adj.*狂热的，激怒的，狂乱的
hysterical *adj.*歇斯底里的，异常兴奋的

/题/ Both the bandit and his opponent are making a(n) _____ search for the lost child.
A.fierce B.frantic C.angry D.frank

/解/ 答案为B。frantic（因恐惧、焦急等）发疯似的，发狂的；fierce 凶猛的，野蛮的（多指野兽）；angry 生气的，发怒的；frank 坦诚的。

avenge /əˈvendʒ/ *v.*替…报复

/补/ *vt.*为…复仇，报…之仇；（on）向…报复

/题/ She avenged herself _____ her father's killers.
A.in B.to C.on D.from

/解/ 答案为C。avenge oneself on sb./sth.向某人或某物报仇、报复。

boredom /ˈbɔːdəm/ *n.*厌烦

clatter /ˈklætə/ *n.*喧闹的谈话

/补/ *v.*（使）发出连续而清脆的撞击声 *n.*（硬物等发出）连续而清脆的撞击声

/搭/ clatter down 哗啦啦地落下

/近/ din *n.*喧嚣 *v.*絮絮不休地说，喧闹；nose *n.*喧闹声，噪音

/题/ Don't _____ the pots and pans—you'll wake the baby up.
A.collide B.crash C.clatter D.clench

/解/ 答案为C。clatter 使发出连续而清脆的声音；collide（指运动中的物体或人）猛撞某物或互撞（后面常接介词with）；crash突然倒下或撞击某物（如：The rocks crashed down onto the car.）；clench 抓紧或紧握某物（如：clench one's fist）。

sustenance /ˈsʌstɪnəns/ *n.*支撑力

appetite /ˈæpɪtaɪt/ *n.*欲望

/补/ *n.*胃口，食欲

/搭/ whet one's appetite 使人想多要一些

/拓/ appetitive *adj.*食欲的，有食欲的；appetizer *n.*开胃食品，开胃物
appetizing *adj.*美味可口的，促进食欲的

/近/ craving *n.*渴望；desire *vt.*相望，期望，希望 *n.*愿望，心愿，要求

/题/ The long walk gave him a good _____.
A.appetite B.applause C.appliance D.application

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/解/ 答案为 A。a good appetite 胃口好；applause 鼓掌，喝彩；appliance 器械、器具；application 申请。

grudge /grʌdʒ/ *v.*怨恨

/补/ *n.*不满，妒嫉 *vt.*勉强给（或允许），不情愿做

/搭/ bear/owe sb.a grudge 对某人怀恨在心

/辨/ dislike *vt.*讨厌，不喜欢；嫌恶

/题/ She would _____ a penny even the poorest beggar.

A.save B.make C.grumble D.grudge

/解/ 答案为 D。grudge 不情愿给；grumble 抱怨。

absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ *v.*吸引

/补/ *vt.*吸收；吸引…的注意，使全神贯注；把…并入，同化

/搭/ be absorbed by 被…吞并，为…所吸收；be absorbed in ...全神贯注于，一心从事，热衷于；absorb sb.'s attention 吸引某人注意；

/拓/ absorbing *adj.*吸引人的，非常有趣的；absorbingly *adv.*引人入胜地；absorption *n.*吸收，吸收作用；absorbed *adj.*被吸收的

/辨/ absorb 和 assimilate 在比喻用法中都含“吸收”、“吞并”的意思。absorb 指“使被吸收者失去其特点，或使其特点不复存在”；assimilate 除含 absorb 意思外，还指“将被吸收者变成了吸收者的一部分”。

/题/ She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.

A.attracted B.absorbed C.drawn D.concentrated

/解/ 答案为 B。be absorbed in（固定搭配）全神贯注于、一心从事、热衷于；concentrate 集中…于（与 on 连用，不用于被动语态）。

banish /'bænɪʃ/ *v.*排除，放弃

/补/ *vt.*放逐，驱逐；消除

/拓/ banishment *n.*放逐，驱逐

/辨/ banish，exile与deport都含有“放逐”、“驱逐”的意思。banish指“根据政府法令迫使某人终生或于特定时期内离境，以示惩罚”，尤指“迫使某人离开某一国境”；exile指“被迫离开祖国或居住地”，含有“流放”、“放逐”、“使离乡背井”的意思；deport指：“驱逐某人离开其所寄居的地方（非其祖国）”，原因可能是因其非法进入或做出与其身份不相称的违法行为等。

/题/ Adam and Eve were banished _____ the Garden of Eden.

A.from B.of C.in D.to

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/解/ 答案为A。banish sb.from放逐、驱逐某人。

Lesson 47

assumption /əˈsʌmpʃən/ *n.*假定

/补/ *n.*臆断；担任，承担

/搭/ on the assumption that… 基于…的假定

/题/ His _____ of power was welcomed by everyone.

A.assumption B.impression C.succession D.suggestion

/解/ 答案为A。assumption of power 掌权；impression 印象，感想，压痕；succession 连续，继承；suggestion 提议，意见，暗示。

manoeuvre /məˈnuːvə/ *v.*（驱车）移动

myriad /ˈmɪrɪəd/ *adj.*无数的

/补/ *n.*无数，极大数量

/近/ multitudinous *adj.*大量的，群集的，多种多样的；numerous *adj.*众多的，许多的，无数的

/题/ A _____ of people or things is a very large number of them.

A.group B.gang C.myriad D.quantity

/解/ 答案为C。myriad 无数，极大数量；gang 一伙；quantity 数量。

paradox /ˈpærədɒks/ *n.*自相矛盾的事

/补/ *n.*似乎矛盾而（可能）正确的说法；自相矛盾的人（或事物）

/记/ para[类似，准]+dox[说法]

/拓/ paradoxical *adj.*荒谬的；paradoxist *n.*喜欢使用矛盾说法的人

/题/ It is strange _____ that people who say you shouldn't criticize the government criticize it as soon as they disagree with it.

A.paradox B.statement C.mentality D.custom

/解/ 答案为A。paradox 自相矛盾的事情；statement 陈述，声明；mentality 心态，思想；custom 习俗。

cynic /ˈsɪnɪk/ *n.*愤世嫉俗者

/题/ The enormous difficulty makes him _____ about the feasibility of the plan.

A.cynic B.cynical C.cynically D.cynicalness

/解/ 答案为B。cynical *adj.*怀疑的；cynic *n.*好挖苦人的人；cynically *adv.*怀疑地；cynicalness *n.*怀疑。

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sociologist /səʊsɪəˈlɒdʒɪst/ *n.*社会学家

shun /ʃʌn/ *v.*避开

/补/ *vt.*回避，避免

/近/ avoid *vt.*避免，消除；dodge *v.*避开，躲避 *n.*[俗]诡计，躲藏；evade *v.*规避，逃避，躲避

/题/ Most medical graduates _____ posts in geriatric medicine.

A.shunted B.shied C.shunned D.sicked

/解/ 答案为C。shun 避开，回避；shunt（使）火车转轨；sby 投掷，扔；sick 猛烈攻击，追击（常用以命令狗等）。

affluent /ˈæfluənt/ *adj.*富有的

/补/ *adj.*富裕的，富足的

/近/ abundant *adj.*丰富的，充裕的，丰富，盛产，富于；ample *adj.*充足的，丰富的；plentiful *adj.*许多的，大量的，丰富的，丰饶的；rich *adj.*富的，有钱的，富有的，富饶的，肥沃的 wealthy *adj.*富有的，丰裕的，充分的 *n.*富人，有钱人

/题/ A(n) _____ society is one in which most people have a higt standard of living.

A.fluent B.affluent C.multiple D.sufficient

/解/ 答案为B。affluent富裕的，富足的；fluent流利的，流畅的；multiple多样的，复杂的；sufficient充分的，足够的。

chamber /ˈtʃeɪmbə/ *n.*房间

/补/ *n.*腔，室；会议厅，会所

/搭/ the chamber of commerce 商会；death chamber 死了人的房间；死囚处决室

/拓/ chambered *adj.*有房间的，隔成房间的；chambermaid *n.*女服务员

/近/ compartment *n.*间隔间，车厢；room *n.*房间，屋子，寓所；场所，地位，空间；机会

/题/ The Pharaoh of Egypt thought he would need a tomb with several _____ and his life death would be like his life before death.

A.temples B.chambers C.shafts D.tunnels

/解/ 答案为 B。chamber 墓室；temple 庙，寺，神殿；shaft 轴，杆状物，垂直通道；tunnel 隧道，地道。

boo /bu:/ *n.*呸的一声

/补/ *v.*发轻蔑之声；发嘘声；发惊叫声

/例/ The speaker was booed off the platform. 演说者被嘘下台来了。

The crowd booed and hooted. 群众发出轻蔑的叫嚣声。

maitre d'hotel *n.*[法语]总管

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snobbery /'snɒbərɪ/ *n.*势利

hierarchy /'haɪərɑ:kɪ/ *n.*等级制度

/补/ *n.*统治集团，领导层

/题/ The Supreme Court is the head of a(n) _____ of federal courts.

A.government B.hierarchy C.system D.institution

/解/ 答案为B。hierarchy 等级制度；government 政府；system / institution 制度。

entail /ɪn'teɪl/ *v.*使成为必要

/补/ *vt.*使承担，使成为需要

/搭/ entail sth.on / up sb.让某人继承某物

/题/ The lord's land and money are _____ on his son.

A.entailed B.retailed C.detailed D.entitled

/解/ 答案为A；retail 零售；detail 详述，细说；entitle 给…称号，给…的权利（其后跟 to）。

inclement /ɪn'klemənt/ *adj.*险恶的

package tour *n.*由旅行社安排一切的一揽子旅游

/拓/ pack *v.*包装 *n.*一群；package *n.*（较大，笨重，需要搬运的）包，包裹；packet *n.*小包，小捆；packing *n.*包装，填塞；packed *adj.*充满的，挤满的；parcel 常指邮包

/题/ The teacher got onto the schoolbus in a hurry with a _____ of books under arm.

A.pack B.package C.parcel D.packet

/解/ 答案为B。

insularity /ˌɪnsjʊ'lærətɪ/ *n.*偏狭

cater /'keɪtə/ *v.*迎合

/补/ *vi.*（for, to）满足需要（或欲望）；（for）提供饮食及服务，承办酒席

/搭/ cater for（to）迎合于

/近/ coddle *vt.*娇养，溺爱；indulge *v.*纵容；pamper *v.*纵容

/题/ Our newspapers try to _____ for all opinions.

A.supply B.cater C.satisfy D.provide

/解/ 答案为B。supply供应，其用法应为supply sb.with sth.或supply sth.to sb.；satisfy使满足，后面直接跟宾语；cater for sb/sth.提供…以迎合某人或物的需要；provide供应；provide for sth.为某事可能发生作准备，与题意不符。

exclusively /ɪk'sklu:sɪvlɪ/ *adv.*排他地

cosmopolitan /ˌkɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/ *adj.*世界的

/补/ *adj.*世界性的，全球的；世界主义的，四海为家的 *n.*世界主义者，四海为家者

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/题/ Rebecca is a very _____ young woman.

A.outlaw B.cosmopolitan C.lingering D.international

/解/ 答案为B。cosmopolitan四海为家的，无国家偏见的；outlaw *n.*（旧时）犯法后躲藏起来的人；lingering徘徊的，逗留的，萦绕的；international国际的。

preponderance /prɪˈpɒndərəns/ *n.*优势

overwhelming /ˌəʊvəˈwelmɪŋ/ *adj.*势不可挡的

/补/ *adj.*压倒的；巨大的

/记/ over[过度]+whelm[淹没]+ing[形容词后缀]

/拓/ overwhelmingly *adv.*不可挡地，压倒地

/题/ I felt a(n) _____ sense of relief when the semester was over.

A.low B.high C.overwhelming D.actual

/解/ 答案为C。overwhelming（通常作定语）巨大的，势不可挡的，压倒一切的。

patronage /ˈpætrənɪdʒ/ *n.*恩惠，惠顾

sauerkraut /ˈsaʊəkraʊt/ *n.*泡菜

vie /vaɪ/ *v.*竞争

municipal /mjuːˈnɪsɪpl/ *adj.*市政的

/补/ *adj.*市的

/拓/ municipality *n.*市政当局，自治市；municipalization *n.*实施自治，自治区的管辖，市政府所有；municipalize *vt.*实行自治，划归市有；municipally *adv.*市政上

/近/ civic *adj.*市的，市民的，公民的

itinerant /ɪˈtɪnərənt/ *n.*巡回者

heath /hiːθ/ *n.*荒地

alienate /ˈeɪljəneɪt/ *v.*使疏远

/补/ *vt.*使不友好，离间；转让，让渡（财产等）

/拓/ 词根为alien *adj.*外国的，异己的；alienable *adj.*可转让的，可让渡的；alienation *n.*（情感上的）疏远，离间，转让；alienated *adj.*疏离的；*v.*使疏离；alienation *n.*疏远，转让；alienative *adj.*离间的，疏离的

eternal /ɪˈtɜːnl/ *adj.*永久的

/补/ *adj.*永世的；无休止的，没完没了的；永恒的，永不改变的

/辨/ eternal 与 everlasting 都含“永恒的”意思。eternal 指“无始无终的”；everlasting 强调“无止境地延续下去的”。

/题/ It appears that their loyalty to each other will be _____ and unchanging.

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A.eternal B.external C.internal D.everlasting

/解/ 答案为 A。eternal 永久的，永不改变的（表示无始无终的永恒）；external 外部的；internal 内部的；everlasting 永久的，永恒的，强调没有终点、没有止境的永恒和继续。

Lesson 48

Portfolio /pɔːtˈfəuljəu/ *n.*投资组合

tipster /ˈtɪpstə/ *n.*情报贩子

Las Vegas 拉斯韦加斯

fritter /ˈfrɪtə/ *v.*挥霍，浪费

reputable /ˈrepjʊtəbl/ *adj.*享有声望的

/补/ *adj.*名誉好的；规范的

/拓/ reputableness *n.*名誉，尊敬；reputably *adv.*受尊敬地，名誉好地

broker /ˈbrəʊkə/ *n.*经纪人

finance /faɪˈnæns/ *n.*资金，财源

/补/ *n.*财政，金融；[常 *pl.*]财务情况 *vt.*为…提供资金，为…筹措资金

/拓/ financial *adj.*财政的，金融的；financially *adv.*财政上，金融上；financier *n.*财政家，金融家；*vi.*欺骗性地从事金融活动，欺骗，骗取；financing *n.*筹措资金，理财

/近/ sponsor *n.*发起人，主办者，保证人，主办人 *vt.*发起，主办 *vi.*赞助

subsidize *v.*资助，津贴

/题/ The old man's _____ consisted of a combination of stocks, bonds and properties.

A.fiances B.fossil C.fragment D.furniture

/解/ 答案为 A。finances（*pl.*）财源，资金；fossil 化石；fragment 部分，碎片；furniture 家具。

mortgage /ˈmɔːgɪdʒ/ *n.*抵押贷款

/补/ *n.*抵押，抵押借款 *vt.*抵押

/题/ He will have to _____ his parents' house for the loan.

A.mortgage B.moan C.meal D.mobilize

/解/ 答案为 A。mortgage 抵押（如：mortgage oneself to a cause 献身于一项事业）；moan 呻吟，呜咽；meal 进餐；mobilize 动员，调动。

pension /ˈpenʃən/ *n.*养老金

/补/ *n.*抚恤金 *vt.*发给…养老金（或退职金、抚恤金等）

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/搭/ draw one's pension 领年金，领养老金

/拓/ pensioner *n.*领取抚恤金的人；pensionable *adj.*可领取抚恤金或养老金的

/近/ subsidy *n.*补助金，津贴；stipend *n.*薪金，定期生活津贴

/题/ _____ are a special kind of money, which are often paid because of long service, special merit, or injuries received.

A.Pensions B.Penetrations C.Cash money D.Rewards

/解/ 答案为 A。pensions 是一种特殊的费用，常用于指退休金、奖金、抚恤金等。

pepper /'pepə/ *n.*胡椒

/补/ *n.*胡椒粉 *vt.*在…上撒（胡椒粉等），使布满

/搭/ hot pepper 辣椒；take pepper in the nose 大发雷霆

priority /praɪ'ɒrɪtɪ/ *n.*优先权

/补/ *n.*优先（权），重点；优先考虑的事

/搭/ take priority of 比…居先，得…优先权

/记/ curious→curiosity；pure→purity

/题/ Our government has given _____ to birth control.

A.significance B.priority C.assistance D.generosity

/解/ 答案为 B。priority 重点（这里的搭配是 to give priority to）。

gilt /gɪlt/ *n.*金边证券（高度可靠的证券）

convertible /kən'vɜ:təbl/ *n.*可换证券

/补/ *adj.*可改变的，自由兑换的

/拓/ converted *adj.*更换信仰的，修改的；convertibility *n.*可兑换性，可改变，可变换；convertibly *adv.*可改变地，可交换地；convert *v.*改变

/题/ In Ireland, political and religious loyalty is a notable public virtue, those who _____ to another religion are despised.

A.change B.alter C.convert D.transfer

/解/ 答案为 C。convert 改变（信仰）；change 改变，变化；alter（小范围）改动；transfer 调动，转移。

sanguine /'sæŋgwɪn/ *adj.*乐观的

heady /'hedi/ *adj.*令人陶醉的

alongside /ə'lɒŋ'saɪd/ *ad.*在旁边

/补/ *ad.*沿着边，并排地；*prep.*在…旁边，沿着…的边；和…在一起

/搭/ alongside with 与…一起；除…以外

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pedestrian /pe'destrɪən/ *adj.*平淡无奇的，乏味的

/补/ *n.*步行者，行人

/近/ hiker *n.*徒步旅行者；walker *n.*徒步者，常散步的人，参加竞走者

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