

get by: be good enough but not very good; manage to live or do things in a satisfactory way

It is a little bit difficult for the old couple to get by on such a small pension.

我父母靠很少的钱将就着把日子过了下去。

(= My parents managed to get by on a small amount of money.)

She never works but somehow she gets by.

haul: vt.

1. transport, as with a truck, cart, etc.

The farmers haul vegetables to the market on a truck every morning.

救援队把药品和食物运到被淹的村庄。

(= The rescue team hauled medical supplies and food to the flooded villages.)

2. pull or drag sth. with effort or force

A crane had to be used to haul the car out of the stream.

Rescue workers hauled passengers out of the crashed train.

CF: haul, drag & pull

这几个词都是动词，都有“拖”、“拉”、“拽”之意。

haul 指缓慢而费力地拖一极重之物，有时可表示很困难地拽。

例如：

Lorries haul heavy goods from factories to ports.

(= 大卡车把沉重的货物从工厂运到港口。)

drag 指施力者在地面或表面上缓慢而沉重地把东西拖过一段距离，该词通常使人想到主动或被动的阻力。例如：

You might drag a heavy box across the ground if you couldn't lift it.

(=如果你提不动一个重箱子，你可以在地上拖着它走。)

pull 为最普通用词，可指朝各个方向拉，并不强调用力大小。该词后面可添力副词或副词词组具体描述拖拉动作的用力大小或方向等。例如：

They pulled hard but the rock remained stock-still.

(=他们使劲地拉，可那石头仍然纹丝不动。)

supplement:

1. *vt.* add to sth. in order to improve it (followed by *with*)

Peter supplements his ordinary income by writing books.

医生建议在我的饮食中补充维生素 E 和 A。

(=The doctor suggested supplementing my diet with vitamins E and A.)

2. *n.* an additional amount of sth.

Do you read the color supplements of the Sunday newspapers?

(=你读用日报纸的彩色增刊吗?)

She has been ill and must have supplements to her ordinary food.

spray: *vt.* force out liquid in small drops upon (followed by *with*)

I'll have to spray the roses with insecticide to get rid of the greenfly (蚜虫).

They sprayed the President's car with bullets.

汽车开过，溅了我一身水。

(=A car went past and sprayed me with water.)

pursue: *vz.*

1. be busy with; continue (steadily) with

He is pursuing his studies at the university.

After graduation Martin chose to pursue the same career as his father as a doctor.

2. follow esp. in order to catch, kill, or defeat

The police are pursuing an escaped prisoner.

wicked: *adj.* evil or bad

We are all born good, but can be taught to be wicked.

他真邪恶。

(=That was wicked of him.)

I have such a wicked toothache.

get through: Come successfully to the end

当地政府已采取一些措施以确保所有人顺利过冬。

(=The local government has taken some measures to ensure that all the people will get through the winter.)

She got through the entrance examination and was accepted by the college.

at that point: at that very moment; right then

The train was now only a couple of yards from the kids on the track. At that point, Anthony threw himself forward and pulled them clear.

The man suddenly held up a poster. At that point, all TV cameras were pointed at him.

on balance: with all things considered

On balance, it's probably not advisable to change the company's name.

我想，总的来说我更喜欢新的操作系统。

(= I think, on balance, I prefer the new operating system.)

NB: balance 的反义词是 imbalance.

此外，与 balance 有关的其他搭配有：

keep one's balance 保持平衡

lose one's balance 失去平衡

strike a balance 力求折中

in the balance 不确定，成败或安危未定

illustrate: vt. provide with visual features; clarify by use of examples, etc.

Let me use another example to illustrate this difficult point.

CF: illustrate, exemplify & demonstrate

这三个词都是动词，都有“举例说明”之意。

illustrate 表示不仅使用具体事例而且有时使用图回，目的是使说明生动、逼真或有效，从而真实地说明某一观点。例如：

The way that a pump works is used to illustrate how the heart sends blood around the body.

(= 水泵的工作原理可用于解释心脏是如何将血液送至全身各处的。)

exemplify 可用于举例说明某一笼统、抽象的陈述，也可用于举出某事物的典型或范例。例如：

Knights exemplified courage and courtesy.

(= 武士们是勇敢与礼貌的榜样。)

demonstrate 表示用充足且可靠的证据证实某一学术观点或结论, 也可用于说明人或事。例如:

Galileo demonstrated that objects of different weights fall at the same speed.

(=伽利略证实了重量不同的物体以同样的速度下落。)

digest:

1. *n.* a short account of written materials or data

Reader's Digest is a popular magazine in the US.

He was so busy that he only read a concise digest of their project.

2. *v.*

1) change sth. into a form that the body can use

玛丽吃肥肉不消化。

(=Mary can't digest fat.)

2) think about sth. carefully and understand it

I heard her speech, but I haven't digested it yet.

吸收新思想往往需要很长时间。

(=It often takes long time to digest new ideas.)

generate: *vt.* bring into existence; produce

煤燃烧时, 产生热量。

(=When coal burns, it generates heat.)

The widespread use of Spanish in some American cities has generated a public debate over language use in the country.

The teacher's remark generated loud laughter.

insurance: *n.* guarantee of compensation for loss, damage, sickness, death, etc. in return for regular payment

Does your insurance cover damage by flooding?

Our firm carries fire insurance.

Collocation:

accident insurance	意外保险
medical insurance	医疗保险
private health insurance	私人健康保险
disability insurance	伤残保险
social insurance	社会保险
unemployment insurance	失业保险
whole life insurance	终身人寿保险

pick up:

- 1) be ready to pay 2) improve 3) gain;
get 4) take hold of and lift up
5) gather together; collect 6) collect someone or
something from a place

Match the following sentences with appropriate definitions above.

Where did you pick up your excellent English? (3)

Please pick up all your toys when you've finished playing.
(5)

If he loses the case, Michael will have to pick up the
bill for legal costs. (1)

I'll pick you up at your hotel. (6)

She picked up a stone and threw it at the window. (4)

Mary has been ill, but she's picking up now. (2)

premium: *n.* a sum of money paid regularly to an insurance company to protect sb. against some risk of loss or damage

The employers make the employees pay for a large portion of their health insurance premium.

He is complaining that car insurance premiums have increased too much this year.

(=他抱怨说, 今年汽车保险费增加得太多。)

aside from: except for; in addition to (more usual in American English; same as *apart from*)

Aside from an occasional game of tennis, he doesn't take any exercise.

This composition is good aside from a couple of spelling mistakes.

万籁俱寂, 只有从远处偶尔传来汽车喇叭声。

(=Everything was quiet, aside from the occasional sound of a car horn in the distance.)

cut back: reduce in size or amount

Pattern: cut back sth.; cut back on sth.

The government has cut back on defense spending.

我们反对任何削减教育预算的计划。

(=We oppose any plans to cut back (on) education budget.)

dine out: eat a meal away from home (usu. in a restaurant)

I'm going to dine out with Peter tonight.

With the improvement of living standards, more and

more people dine out at weekends.

suspect:

1. *v.*

1) believe to be true, likely or probable

Pattern: suspect that ...

I strongly suspect that they're trying to get rid of me.

2) believe to be guilty

Pattern: suspect sb./sth. of sth.

The police suspect him of murder.

2. *n.* a person who is suspected of guilt, esp. in a crime

The police have arrested two suspects in connection with the bank robbery.

3. *adj.* of uncertain truth, quality, etc.

That is a rather suspect answer; I don't believe it.

CF: suspect, assume & presume

这几个词都可用作动词，都有“主观想像”之意

suspect 意思是“猜想”、“觉得会”、“有点感觉到”，表示有（某事物）存在的想法。另外，该词有“怀疑”、“怀疑某人有…罪”之意。例如：

We suspected that he was lost, even before we were told.

(=别人告诉我们之前，我们就怀疑他失踪了。)

He is suspected of murdering that old lady.

(=他被怀疑杀了那位老妇人。)

assume 意思是“假定”、“设想”，指把一件尚未证实的事作为事实或真理。例如：

He assumed that the train would be on time.

(=他假定火车会准时到达。)

presume 也有“假定”、“设想”的意思，但它指根据过去的经验或某些现实的感觉认为某事属实，虽然还没有确凿的证据。例如：

The court presumed the death of the man who disappeared during the war.

(=法庭假定那个在战争中失踪的人已死亡。)

budget: *n.* a plan of how to arrange private or public income or spending

Adam limits himself to a daily budget of \$10.

At last, the government's efforts to balance the budget ended in failure.

Collocation:

draw up a budget	制定预算
submit a budget	提交一项预算报告
balance a budget	平衡预算
exceed a budget	超出预算
cut/reduce a budget	减少预算
a federal/household/municipal/national budget	联邦 / 家庭收支 / 市政 / 国家预算

scale: *n.* a relative level or degree (usu. used in the phrase *on a ... scale*)

We tested our new teaching methods on a small scale. Indeed only six classes were involved in it.

这项工程规模浩大地展开了。

(=The project was undertaken on a grand scale.)

temptation: *n.* the feeling of being tempted to do sth. wrong or harmful; the thing you want to have

The kids can't resist the temptation of McDonald's.

He couldn't resist the temptation to steal the jewel.

Collocation:

overcome temptation	克服诱惑
resist temptation	抵制诱惑
be exposed to temptation	受到诱惑
face temptation	面临诱惑
succumb to temptation	向诱惑屈服
place/put temptation in sb.'s way	让某人受诱惑

device: *n.* a piece of equipment designed to serve a special purpose

They suspected that an explosive device had been left somewhere inside the building.

她发明了一种能在下雨时自动关闭窗户的装置。

(=She invented a device that automatically closes windows when it rains.)

CF:

device, instrument & implement

这几个词都可用作名词，都有“用具”、“器具”之意。

device 表示“（为某种用途而制作或改装的）装置、器具”。

例如:

I have fitted a device to my car which opens the garage doors automatically.

(=我车上装了一个能自动开启车库门的装置。)

instrument 表示“器械”、“仪器”、“（发动力或航海、

航空等的) 测量仪器 “ 、 “仪表” , 表示为技术工作设计的工具, 着重于工具的精密与复杂。例如:

All surgical instruments must be sterilized before use.
(=所有外科手术器械使用前都必须消毒。)

implement 指 “工具” 、 “器具” , 常指用于户外如园艺或农用的工具。例如:

Man' s earliest implements were carved from stone and bone.

(=人类最早的工具是用石头和骨头凿刻而成。)

profit: *n.*

1. money gained by business

He makes a big profit from selling waste material to textile companies.

他以获利价出售了他的房子。

(=He sold his house at a profit.)

2. advantage gained from some action

Finishing college will be your profit.

I have read this book with profit.

Collocation:

clear/earn/make/turn a profit	获得利润
divide profits	分红利
a clear/net profit	净利
a gross profit	毛利, 总利润
poor profits	薄利
small profits and quick returns	薄利多销
at a profit	获利也、有利可图

也

CF: profit, interest & advantage

这几个词都可用作名词，均有“利益”、“好处”之意。

profit 指在物质与精神方面的好处，但以金钱方面为主。例如：

The company has targeted a quite high profit for the year.

(=公司为今年制定了较高的赢利目标。)

interest 当“利益”讲时常用复数形式。例如：

A public servant is to work in the interests of the public.

(=公务员应该为公众谋利益。)

advantage 常指有利条件或优势地位。例如：

Don't you think it a double advantage for us?

(=难道你不认为这对我们来说是一件一举两得的事吗?)

He was adept at maintaining a psychological advantage.

(=他擅于保持一种心理上的优势。)

invest: v. use money to make a profit out of something that will increase in value

She decided to invest \$10,000 in the gas industry.

My parents intend to invest in stocks and bonds.

许多商人正在向农业投资。

(=Many businessmen are investing in farming.)

primarily: adv. mainly; chiefly

We are primarily concerned with improving our working conditions.

男子通常比女子跑得快，主要是因为他们的肌肉力量更大。

(=Men usually run faster than women, primarily because they have greater muscular strength.)

过得去

寻觅心灵的满足

一种自力更生的生活

大地回暖的气息

艰苦的生活

日常的家务

正如老话说的那样

温馨快乐每一分钟

过冬

常春藤联合学校

带着某人的祝福

总的来说

担任全职工作

贷款按揭

至于...

除...以外

外出吃饭

降低生活标准

living standard

弥补收入差额

income

听歌剧、看芭蕾演出

耐得住寂寞

手头紧

自给自足

抵制诱惑

怆然离去

get by

find contentment

a self-reliant sort of life

the smell of the earth warming

a tough life

usual household routine

as the old saying goes

love/enjoy every minute of sth.

get through the winter

Ivy League schools

with sb.'s blessings

on balance

be employed full time

mortgage payments

When it comes to ...

apart from ...

dine out

lower the standard of living /

make up the difference in

attend the opera and ballet

a tolerance for solitude

be on a tight budget

self-sufficiency

resist the temptation to do sth.

leave with a feeling of sorrow

自豪感

a sense of pride

一旦形势好转

once economic conditions improve

赚钱

earn money

breeze: *n.*

A gentle breeze blew over the garden.

凉爽清新的微风

(= a cool, refreshing breeze)

NB:

All of the following words are related to wind. Can you match them with their definitions?

hurricane

a strong, abrupt rush of wind

(= gust)

gust

a very strong wind (= gale)

gale

a severe tropical cyclone, usu.

involving heavy rains (= hurricane)

tornado

a rotating column of air

(= tornado)

slender: *adj.*

1. (of people) slim; not very wide but comparatively long or high

slender fingers

a slender waist

有苗条身材的女子

(= a woman with a slender figure)

2. (of things) slight; inadequate

a slender income

渺茫的希望

(= slender hopes)

CF: slender, thin & slim

这几个词都有细小、瘦弱之意。

slender 主要表示苗条之瘦，往往含有瘦得好看或匀称的意思。

例如：

Film actress Zhang Ziyi is a slender woman.

(= 电影演员章子怡身材苗条。)

When the wind blows, the slender tree bends but never breaks.

(= 起风时，细长的树常被吹弯但决不会被吹断。)

thin 表示人或物的直径与长度的比例较小。例如：

People usually get thinner after an illness.

(= 生病后，人们通常变得瘦一些。)

This metal may be thin but is of great strength.

(= 这种金属虽然很薄，但强度却很高。)

slim 用于指人与动物时，其含义与 slender 相同，但在引申意义上却侧重于贫乏和不足状态。例如：

As a slim boy, he has now filled out.

(= 他原是一个清瘦的男孩，现在胖多了。)

To tell you the truth, your chances to pass the exam are too slim.

(= 实话告诉你，你考试过关的希望实在是太少了。)

racial: *adj.* relating to a person's race, or to different races of people

There is a serious racial conflict in that African country.

他是种族歧视的牺牲者。

(= He was a victim of racial discrimination.)

stand up for: speak, work, etc. in favor of sb./sth.:
support sb./sth

Don't be afraid to stand up for your rights.

我所有的朋友都会支持我。

(=All my friends will stand up for me.)

stand up to: to oppose fearlessly; to bear, to last

A soldier must stand up to the danger.

(=士兵必须敢于面对危险。)

你的论点根本经不起仔细检查。

(=Your argument just won't stand up to close scrutiny.)

principle: *n.* a rule or standard, especially of good behavior

She was a woman of principle.

I usually follow the principle that it is better not to get involved in other people's quarrels.

我们恪守人人都应受到公平对待的原则。

(=We adhere to the principle that everyone should be treated fairly.)

Collocation:

against one's principle	违反原则
as a matter of principle	作为原则性问题
by principle	按照原则, 根据原则
of principle	有原则的
adhere to one's principles	坚持原则
abandon one's principles	抛弃原则

historic: *adj.* famous or important in history

a historic spot

两位领导人的具有历史意义的会见

(= a historic meeting between the two leaders)

CF: historic & historical

这两个词都是形容词，都有“历史上的”之意。

historic 泛指历史上有名的或富有历史意义的。例如：

This change in government is a historic event of our times.

(= 这项政府变革是当代具有历史意义的大事。)

The signing of *The Declaration of Independence* was a historic occasion.

(= 《独立宣言》的签署是具有历史意义的事件。)

historical 主要意思是属于历史的，历史上的，与历史有关的，真实的而不是传说中的。例如：

He gave all his historical papers to the library.

(= 他把他的所有的历史资料都赠送给这个图书馆。)

There is a historical society in our university.

(= 我们大学有一个历史研究所。)

site: *n.* place where a building, town, etc. was, is, or will be situated

The site for the new factory has not been decided.

一所新的学校占据了工厂的旧址。

(= A new school occupies the site of the old factory.)

Collocation:

a historic site

历史古迹

construction sites

建筑工地

a battlefield site

战场的遗址

mission: *n.* particular task or duty undertaken by an individual or a group

Mission accomplished.

(=任务已完成。)

代表团成功地完成使命。

(=The delegation completed its mission successfully.)

炸毁那座桥梁的任务未能完成。

(=The mission to blow up the bridge failed.)

Collocation:

carry out / perform a mission 执行任务

fulfill a mission 完成使命

cancel a mission 取消一项任务

web: *n.* network of fine threads spun by a spider or some other spinning creature; complex series or network

The spider is spinning a web.

铁路网

(=a web of railroads)

电话线网络

(=a web of telephone wires)

liberate: *vt.*

Pattern: liberate sb. from sth.

liberate people from poverty

liberate sb. from economic worry

解除心中偏见

(=liberate the mind from prejudice)

把一个国家从军事控制中解放出来

(=liberate a country from a military control)

forg: v.

1. create by means of much hard work

Their friendship was forged by shared adversity.

他们和法国共产党建立了联系。

(=They forged links with the French Communist Party.)

2. make a forgery or counterfeit

He got the money dishonestly, by forging his brother's signature on a check.

伪造签名

(=forge a signature)

authorize: vt. give approval or permission for (sth.);

give authority to

I have authorized him to act for me during my absence.

主任允许我们在实验室工作。

(=The director authorized us to work in the laboratory.)

exploit:

1. n. brave or adventurous deed or action

Their heroic exploits will go down in history.

歌颂某人的功绩

(=sing sb.'s exploits)

他的战功使我感到诧异。

(=His military exploits amazed me.)

2. vt. employ to the greatest possible advantage

exploit one's talents

(=充分发挥某人的才能)

exploit one's friends

(=利用自己的朋友)

这家公司用长工时、低工资的方法来剥削工人。

(=The company exploited its workers with long hours and low pay.)

be intent on doing sth.: be eager and determined to do sth.

He was intent on the job he was doing.

他决心去法国继续深造。

(=He is intent on going to France to continue his studies.)

peer: vi. look closely or carefully, esp. as if unable to see well (followed by *at/through/into*, etc.)

She peered at him closely, as if not believing it could really be him.

She peered through the mist, trying to find the right path.

CF: peer, gaze & stare

这三个词都是动词，都有注视、凝视之意。

peer 通常指半闭着眼睛看，并伴随着向前移动，含有好奇地看或难以看清的意味。例如：

The old man peered at her over his spectacles.

(=老头儿从他的眼镜上方盯着她。)

Short-sighted people often peer at others when they are wearing no glasses.

(=近视眼的人不戴眼镜时常常眯着眼看人。)

The sleepy father got up and peered through a crack in the door to see who knocked at the door.

(=还未睡醒的父亲起了床，透过门缝眯着眼看是谁在敲门。)

gaze 指持久不停地看，通常有惊奇、羡慕、感叹等含义。例如：

All of us gazed at the beautiful view in the distance.

(=我们都凝视着远方美丽的景色。)

For two hours Tom sat gazing out of the window.

(=两个小时过去了，汤姆一直坐着凝视着窗外。)

stare 指出于好奇、惊讶、茫然或赞叹等原因而瞪大眼睛长时间、直接地注视。例如：

The woman stared at the stranger in astonishment.

(=那个女人吃惊地盯着陌生人。)

It is very impolite to stare at other people.

(=死死盯着他人是极不礼貌的。)

on the side: as an additional job or source of income;
secretly

He is a teacher, but he makes a little money on the side by repairing cars in his free time.

He's married but he has a girlfriend on the side.

(=他虽有妻室，但暗地里还有一个女朋友。)

capture:

1. *n.* the act of taking by force or of being taken by force

He was released yesterday, six months after his capture by the terrorists.

2. *v.* take (a person or animal) as a prisoner

She was captured trying to escape from the country.

close in (on/around): come near to, esp. in order to attack from several directions; surround

The people were trapped when the enemy army began to close in on them.

Night is closing in.

religious: *adj.* of religion

a religious service

(= 宗教仪式)

宗教问题

(= a religious question)

conviction: *n.* firm opinion or belief

She expressed her firm conviction that television was harmful to children.

她坚信她是正确的。

(= She had a firm conviction that she was right.)

Collocation:

a lifelong conviction 终身的信仰

political conviction 政治信念

strengthen/deepen one's conviction that ...

增强/加深某人的信念...

impose: *v.t.*

1. place (a penalty, tax, etc.) officially on sb./sth.

New duties were imposed on wines and spirits.

征收进口税

(= impose a tax on imports)

2. try to make sb. accept (an opinion or a belief)

She imposed her ideas on the group.

I must perform the task that has been imposed on me.

transport: *vt.* take sth./sb. from one place to another in a vehicle

It took all day to transport the furniture to the new apartment.

The goods were transported by train.

公共汽车把我们从机场送到城市。

(=A bus transported us from the airport to the city.)

disguise: *vt.* give sb./sth. a false appearance

He disguised himself as a woman.

The soldiers disguised themselves by wearing white garments in the snow.

这一事实是无法隐瞒的。

(=It is impossible to disguise the fact.)

abolish: *vt.* end the existence of (a law, custom, system, etc.)

The death penalty is to be abolished before the end of this year.

废除奴隶制

(=abolish slavery)

坏的风俗应当废除。

(=Bad customs should be abolished.)

compel: *vt.* make (sb.) do sth.; force

Duty compelled the soldiers to volunteer for the mission.

大雨迫使我们呆在屋内。

(=The heavy rain compelled us to stay indoors.)

Collocation:

compel sb. to do sth. 强迫某人做某事

be compelled to (do) 不得不(做)

at risk: threatened by the possibility of loss, failure, etc.; in danger

The disease is spreading, and all children under five are at risk.

Collocation:

at all risks (=at any risk) 无论冒什么危险;

无论如何

at the risk of 冒...之险; 不

顾...之风险

starve: v. (cause a person or an animal to) suffer severely or die from hunger

starve to death

What's for dinner? I'm starving!

(=晚饭吃什么? 我饿死了!)

starve for news

(=渴望消息)

She's lonely, and starving for companionship.

(=她很寂寞, 渴望友谊。)

pass for: appear like; be accepted or looked upon as (same as *pass as*)

He can pass for a Frenchman.

I can't imagine how this place passes for a five-star hotel.

他被认为是个医生。

(=He passes for a doctor.)

他被误认为是个有学问的人。

(=He passes for a learned man.)

微风	a gentle breeze
支持	stand up for
有原则的人	a man of principle
历史遗迹	a historic site
解放奴隶	liberate slaves
决定要做某事	be intent on doing sth.
轻轻的敲门声	a soft knock
铸铁	iron molding
传播消息	spread the news
宗教信仰	religious convictions
寻得庇护	find refuge
下一段行程	next leg of the journey
主要路线	principal routes
面临危险	face risks
课以罚金	impose a fine
记录	keep a log of
路标	road signs
出殡队伍	a funeral procession
未开垦的土地	a virgin land
在(某人)看来	in the eyes of (sb.)

on the latch: (of a door) closed but not locked

Let yourself in; the door is on the latch.

Don't forget to leave the front door on the latch if you go to bed before I come back.

rural: *adj.* of, in or suggesting the countryside

By the year 2003 urban residents will outnumber rural residents in most developing countries.

庄稼种在乡村地区。

(=Crops are grown in rural areas.)

vulnerable: *adj.* exposed to danger or attack; unprotected

Compared with Saudi Arabian soccer team, the Chinese team is more vulnerable.

你的论点相当容易受到批评。

(=Your arguments are rather vulnerable to criticism.)

How does the country defend vulnerable groups in society?

urban: *adj.* of, situated in or living in a city or town

Motor vehicle emissions, to a large extent, are responsible for urban air pollution.

Most urban areas in the world are facing the problem of over-population.

Collocation:

urban districts 市区

the urban population 城市人口

urban areas 市区

CF: urban & municipal

这两个形容词都有“都市的、城市的”之意。

urban 指以都市中心为主的行政区。例如:

Nowadays, as the population and vehicles increase, urban districts seem to be more crowded.

(=如今,随着人口增长和交通工具增多,市区似乎变得更拥挤了。)

Our government has always paid much attention to the life of the urban poor.

(=我们的政府历来都重视城市贫民的生活。)

municipal 主要指与城市、市镇或其政府相关的部门、服务机构,尤指市政府机构管辖下属于公共的、为公众服务的设施、事业等。例如:

Cities usually use taxes for education, police and fire departments, public works and municipal buildings.

(=城市通常将税收用于教育、公安和消防部门、公共设施和市政建设。)

statistics: *n.* collection of information expressed in numbers

The statistics indicate that roughly every 22 years a major drought occurs in the United States.

统计数字显示退休之后女性比男性生活愉快。

(=Statistics show that women live happier lives than men after retirement.)

tranquil: *adj.* calm, quiet and undisturbed

Visitors like to stay in this hotel because it is beautiful and located in a tranquil lake area.

家中的温馨气氛是非常重要的。尽你所能去创建一个宁静和

谐的家。

(=A loving atmosphere in your home is so important. Do all you can to create a tranquil and harmonious home.)

Another advantage of country life is that it is more tranquil.

CF: tranquil & calm

这两个形容词都有“安静的、平静的”之意。

tranquil 指安宁的、平静的。例如:

We found a tranquil spot on the bank of a river to have a rest.

(=我们在河岸上找到一块安静的地方休息了一下。)

She has a tranquil life in the country, in an out-of-way little village.

(=她在乡间一个偏僻的小村子里过着宁静的生活。)

calm 表示平静的、镇静的, 指一种毫无迷惑与兴奋的宁静状态。例如:

He went straight into his room, his face quite calm.

(=他径直走进自己的房间, 脸色十分平静。)

She remained calm on the face of imminent disaster.

(=灾难临头而她镇静自若。)

era: *n.* a period of history or a long period of time

The Christian era starts with the birth of Christ.

Our era produces a host of heroes and heroines.

我们现在正处于一个新的伟大的信息时代。

(=We are now in a great new era of information.)

electronic: *n.* of or relating to electronics or devices and systems developed through electronics

Use of the Internet is replacing other forms of electronic communication.

一般来说，直到现在，这样的机器人还是由大型电子计算机控制的。

(=In general, such robots have been controlled up to the present time by large electronic computers.)

hook up to: connect or attach (sth.) to (sth. else)
with or as if with a hook

I hook up to the internet almost everyday.

My computer is hooked up to the Internet, so I can communicate with my students at home via email.

The alarm systems in the banks are hooked up to the local police station.

build in/into: make (sth.) as part of the structure

The cupboards in the kitchen are all built in.

We are having those shelves built into the wall over the bed.

pry:

1. *vz.* force sth. open or away from a surface

你能不能帮我打破这个木箱盖而撬开它？

(=Can you help me pry the cover off this wooden box without breaking it?)

Her car trunk had been pried open and all her equipment was gone.

2. *vi.* look or inquire closely and curiously

Don't pry into the affairs of others.

Collocation:

pry about	到处窥探
pry into	窥探, 打听

paste: *vz.* stick sth. with glue

A notice has been pasted to the door.

这个年轻人把他最喜欢的歌手的照片贴在墙上。

(=The young man pasted the pictures of his favorite singer on the wall.)

premise: *n.*

1) (*p/l.*) all the buildings and land that an institution occupies on one site

I showed him off the premises.

There is a kitchen on the premises.

警察认为小偷仍在屋内。

(=The police think the thief is still on the premises.)

2) sth. that you accept as true and use as a basis for another idea or way of thinking (usu. followed by *that*-clause)

It was the lawyer's premise that his client was innocent.

I'm rather questioning whether the whole premise is correct.

Collocation:

an assumed premise	假设
an unsound premise	站不住脚的假设

feature:

1. *vz.* give a prominent part to (sb./sth.)

报纸为那个事件做了个专题报道。

(=The newspaper featured the story of the event.)

The play featured two well-known actors.

2. *n.* a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic

The building contained many new features of construction.

Collocation:

a unique feature 独一无二的特征

a key feature 主要特征

a notable feature 显著特征

make a feature of 以…为特色; 注重

chart: *n.* a diagram, picture, or graph which is intended to make information easier to understand

The chart showed the decline in the company's sales during the year.

The weather chart shows where rain fell over China yesterday.

Collocation:

compile a chart 编制图表

consult a chart 查看图表

a flow chart 流程图

a statistical chart 统计图表

barrier: *n.* thing that prevents progress or movement

The football fans broke through the barriers and rushed onto the pitch.

The English Channel was a barrier against Nazi ground forces.

警察设了路障。

(=The police put a barrier across the road.)

Collocation:

trade barrier 贸易壁垒

cultural barrier 文化隔膜

language barrier 语言障碍

geographical barrier 地理阻隔

barricade:

1. *n.* a barrier of large objects, intended to stop an enemy

Barbed-wire barricades blocked off all the main streets.

Protesters have been putting up barricades across a number of major streets.

Collocation:

place/erect/set up/put up barricades 设置路障

remove/demolish/tear down barricades 拆除路障

2. *vt.* block with a barricade

Workers in Spain barricaded roads and clashed with police.

Pattern: barricade oneself against; barricade oneself into
barricade oneself against outside moral decay

(=把自己同外界的道德沦丧隔绝)

barricade oneself into one's room

(=把自己关在房间里)

The families in this remote village have practically barricaded themselves into their homes.

hold/keep (sb.) at bay: prevent (an enemy, pursuers,

etc.) from coming near

Eating oranges keeps colds at bay.

She left the light on at night to keep her fears at bay.

sideways: *adj./adv.* to, towards or from the side

Alfred shot him a sideways glance.

If you would move sideways to the left, I can get everyone on the picture.

我们把桌子斜向一边以便把它搬进房间里。

(=We turned the table sideways to get it into the room.)

stand for: represent; mean

What does NB stand for?

The symbol “%” stands for percent.

约翰一直支持正确的事情。

(=John always stands for what is right.)

analyze: *v.t.* examine sth. in detail in order to understand it, esp. by considering separately all the elements it consists of

The teacher tried to analyze the cause of our failure.

科学家分析了一下牛奶, 发现里面水分过多。

(=The scientist analyzed the milk and found it contained too much water.)

margin: *n.* an amount by which a thing is won or falls short

Governor Bush won the election but by a small margin.

Demand for college education exceeds capacity by a large margin.

With the improvement of their living conditions, people's demand for air-conditioning has increased by a large margin.

Collocation:

with/by a small/large margin 以微弱/较大的多数;
幅度较小/大也

error: *n.* mistake

Her name was omitted by error.

这次事故是由人为过错造成的。

(=The accident was caused by human error.)

Collocation:

admit/acknowledge an error 承认错误

amend/correct/rectify an error 纠正错误

commit/make an error 犯错误

CF: error, mistake & fault

这三个词都有“错误、缺点”之意。

error 通常指由于疏忽而导致的行动上的错误或偏差, 在实际运用中多指由于背离某种标准的偏差。例如:

This is an error in grammar.

(=这是一个语法错误。)

mistake 多用于指缺乏正确的判断、理解、计算等而造成的错误, 这种在行动或看法上的错误有时是无意的。例如:

The teacher found several spelling mistakes in the pupil's written answers.

(=老师在学生的书面作业中发现了四处拼写错误。)

fault 可表示人或物的缺点和毛病。用于人的过错时, 多用于小

且能宽恕的错误，含有当事人对造成的过错应负责任的意味。

例如：

With all his faults, he is still a good student.

(= 尽管他有这些缺点，他还是个好学生。)

civilize: *v.t.* cause to improve from a primitive stage of human society to a more developed one

The terrorist attack on the World Trade Center has shocked the civilized world.

It must be admitted that the Romans helped to civilize many Europeans at that time.

非洲国家希望把非洲所有的原始部落都变成文明社会。

(= The African countries hoped to civilize all the primitive tribes on the land.)

reflection: *n.*

1) a thing bringing discredit or criticism (followed by *on*)

The fact that we all failed the test was a reflection on our teacher.

这有损你的名誉。

(= This is a reflection on your honor.)

2) reflecting (careful thinking) or being reflected

On further reflection, she saw her mistake.

他沉思片刻后做出了否定的回答。

(= After a minute's reflection, he gave a negative answer.)

Collocation:

cast a reflection on

使人们对…产生鄙视

(或怀疑)

cast/throw reflections on	指责 (某人)
on/upon reflection	经再三思考
without reflection	轻率, 不经思考

look back on: think about (sth.) in one's past

I always look back on those days as the happiest time of my life.

当你回顾你的一生时, 你最珍惜的是什么时候?

(=When you look back on your life, what moments would you cherish the most?)

(门) 关着但没上锁	on the latch
带钥匙	carry keys
(暂时) 关闭	close up
巡逻严密的城区街道	well-patrolled urban streets
据称很宁静的地区	the allegedly tranquil areas
…的时代结束了	the era of ... is over
电子报警系统	electronic alarm systems
连接到	hook up to
内置, 嵌入	build in
处于监控下	under surveillance
设置路障	put up barricades
保安	security guards
不让靠近	hold/keep (sb.) at bay
电子搜查器	electronic friskers
看都不看一眼	without so much as a
sideways glance	

代表；表示，象征

stand for

沉浸于，沐浴于

be bathed in

误差率很小/大

with/by a small/large

margin of error

在人类文明的历史上

in the history of civilized

man

聪明反被聪明误

outsmart oneself

回首（过去），回顾（以往）

look back on

看不见的恐惧

unseen horrors

in a row: happening a number of times, one after another

Bill Gates lost \$6 billion last year, but that didn't stop him from being the richest man in the world for the 8th year in a row.

这是接连着第三个星期下雨了。

(=This is the third Sunday in a row that rains.)

doze off: fall into a light sleep

Before I had time to doze off again, I was disturbed by a rattling of plates and dishes in the servant's hall.

That proved to be my undoing, for I soon got back to my old bad habit of dozing off in front of the screen.

有些学生常在课堂上打瞌睡。

(=Some students often doze off in class.)

frail: *adj.* weak

Mrs. Warner is already 96 and too frail to live by

herself.

自从他痊愈之后，就一直很虚弱，但他却有惊人的耐力。

(=Ever since his recovery he has been very frail, yet capable of surprising endurance.)

CF: frail, weak, crippled & fragile

这四个形容词均有“虚弱的、乏力的”之意。

frail 多指因经常生病而身体虚弱，也指某物不耐用，易碎易损。

weak 是普通用词，指缺乏应有的力量，可用于身体、意志或精神。

crippled 指肢体部分残缺的或无法使用四肢的。

fragile 语气比 frail 强，侧重脆弱，指人容易生病。

Fill in the blanks with the words above. Change the form where necessary.

1. She felt weak in the legs when she heard the bad news.
2. He was physically fragile, but spiritually strong.
3. He couldn't walk fast because of his crippled legs.
4. The weak old man totters as he walks.
5. The child is too frail to take part in sports.

strain: vt.

- 1) make a situation or relationship more difficult

Relations between Tokyo and Washington were further strained by the monetary crisis involving the December 1971 revaluation of the Japanese yen.

该事件使得两国关系趋于紧张。

(=The incident has strained relations between the two countries.)

- 2) stretch tightly by pulling

They strained the wire between two posts.

负载过重会把绳子拉紧到崩断的地步。

(=Too heavy a load will strain the rope to its breaking point.)

Collocation:

strain every nerve 尽力

strain at the leash 渴望挣脱束缚

strain one's muscles 绷住劲

strain one's authority 滥用职权

make ends meet: balance one's income and expenditure

It may be difficult at times to make ends meet on your small income.

It was very difficult for Arthur to make ends meet when his factory was put on a three-day week during the recession.

他们失了业，还要养活两个小孩，无法维持起码的生活。

(=Being out of work and having two young children, they found it impossible to make ends meet.)

stretch:

1. vt.

1) make sth. longer, wider or tighter by pulling

Where can I buy those things that stretch your shoes?

A spider's web can be stretched considerably without weakening.

你如果拉伸皮带，它就会伸长。

(=If you stretch a piece of elastic, it becomes much longer.)

2) extend or thrust out (a limb or part of the body)
and tighten the muscles

She went out to stretch her legs after lunch.

应付抽筋最有效的方法就是轻柔缓和地去伸展肌肉抽筋的部位。

(=The most effective treatment for muscle cramps is to gently stretch the cramped muscle.)

2. vi. spread out over an area or a period of time;
extend

The ocean stretched as far as they could see on all sides.

这条道路穿过沙漠伸向远方。

(=The road stretched out across the desert into the distance.)

Collocation:

stretch one's legs 散步

stretch a point 做出让步

at a stretch 连续地

at full stretch 竭尽全力

beyond the stretch of ... 超出...范围

CF: stretch, extend, lengthen & prolong

这四个动词均有“伸展、伸长”之意。

stretch 表示在长度上增加，意思是“延伸、伸长”。例如：

I stretched out my arm trying to reach the ball.

(=我伸手设法够到那只球。)

extend 表示时空的延长，一般指延伸到某一预想的位置。还可以表示某一范围，如种类、影响、适用度的增加。例如：

The kingdom extended as far as hundreds of miles in every direction.

(=这个王国的领土绵延方圆数百里。)

lengthen 表示时空长度的增加、伸长。例如:

I have to ask the tailor to lengthen this skirt.

(=我得要裁缝将这条裙子加长一些。)

prolong 表示超过通常、普通的限定,使期限延长。例如:

The meeting may be prolonged into the evening because so many problems have to be solved tonight.

(=会议可能要延长到夜里,因为今晚有太多问题要解决。)

twist: v.t.

1) turn round; revolve

Twist the handle to the right and the box will open.

我扭过头去把汽车向后倒。

(=I twisted my head round to reverse the car.)

2) deliberately give a false meaning to words, etc.

The police tried to twist the man's statement into an admission of guilt.

报纸把我的话全都歪曲了。

(=The papers twisted everything I said.)

Pattern:

twist sth. round sth. 使某物缠绕某物

twist sth. into sth. 把某物扭/揉成某物

twist off 扭断; 拧开

twist up 扭弯; 歪曲

outbreak: n. the sudden or violent start of sth. unwelcome, such as disease

The area was struck by an outbreak of cholera.

So violent was his outbreak that they hesitated to

intervene.

由于战争爆发, 这个研究计划搁浅了。

(=The research project fetched up because of the outbreak of the war.)

alien:

1. *n.* anyone who does not belong in the environment in which they are found

Immigrant workers were classed as resident aliens.

背井离乡这么久, 现在在他自己的国家, 他觉得自己像个外人。

(=After being away for so long, he feels like an alien in his own country now.)

2. *adj.*

1) very different from what you are used to, especially in a way that is difficult to understand or accept

Their ideas are quite alien to our ways of thinking.

残忍完全不合他的本性。

(=Cruelty is quite alien to his nature.)

2) being or from or characteristic of another place or part of the world

After the alien spacecraft had hovered over the park for a short time, it vanished.

我在异国他乡遇到故知。

(=I ran into an old friend in the alien land.)

CF: alien, foreign & extrinsic

这三个形容词均有“外来的”之意。

alien 表示无关联的、外来的, 不能成为事物固有的组成部分, 常带有厌恶之意, 至少有不可兼容、不可调和之意。

foreign 是正式用法，表示在本国以外的，涉及到国外的。还表示因没有共同特性、关联而与其他事物有所不同的，不相干的。

extrinsic 表示明显在某物之外的，或从其他事物中得来的。

Fill in the blanks with the words above. Change the form where necessary.

1. I can't understand what he says; he must be foreign.
2. Failure, like pain, is alien to my life.
3. A man's courage and talent are intrinsic advantages; his wealth and family influence are extrinsic advantages.
4. The swelling on her finger was caused by a foreign body in it.

remarkable: *adj.*

- 1) striking

He showed remarkable courage when he faced the danger.

他生病的整个阶段都表现出非凡的忍耐力。

(= He showed remarkable endurance throughout his illness.)

- 2) worthy of attention

The social changes which occurred in China are remarkable.

唐朝是一段以开明著称的时期。

(= The Tang Dynasty is a period remarkable for its liberality.)

CF: remarkable, noticeable, outstanding & conspicuous

这四个形容词均含有“突出的、值得注意的”之意。

remarkable 指所描写的事物或特征因与众不同或非同寻常而显得突出，含有需要大家讨论、注意或关注的意味。

noticeable 指某事物或某特征太明显而不可避免地引起人们的

注意，可作定语或表语。

outstanding 为普通用词，指人或物在同类比较中显得出类拔萃或具有显著的特征。

conspicuous 指某事物或某特征太显眼太突出而刺激感官或头脑并立即为感官或头脑所感觉到。

Fill in the blanks with the words above.

1. The actress red dress was very conspicuous on the stage.
2. Improvement is noticeable in the factory.
3. He took a conspicuous seat near the entrance to wait for his girlfriend.
4. The economy of our country is developing with a remarkable speed.
5. Our arts and crafts are enjoying fast sales for their outstanding workmanship.

original: *adj.*

1) being or productive of something fresh and unusual;
being as first made or thought of

I don't think George is capable of having original ideas!

评论家们称赞该作品独树一帜。

(= Critics praised the work as highly original.)

2) preceding all others in time or being as first made or performed

His original enthusiasm has turned sour.

He excluded certain passages from the original book in the new edition.

房子原先的主人搬出去了。

(=The original owner of the house moved out.)

loose: *adj.* not firmly fastened in place

I tied the boat to the tree but it has come loose.

他的裤子太短，外套和背心又太肥大。

(=His trousers were too short and his coat and vest too loose.)

Collocation:

hang loose 放松，自在

come loose 放松，解开

break loose 挣脱，逃脱

at a loose end 无事可做

have a loose tongue 嘴不紧

Cf: loose, lax & slack

这三个形容词均有“松的、松懈的”之意。

loose 意为“宽松的，不紧的”，通常指事物因未固定或安装得不紧而松动或移动。也可以指事物处于未控制或限制的状态，即自由状态。例如：

The dog is too dangerous to be left loose.

(=这条狗太危险了，不可放开。)

lax 指对人或事物给予不足的重视或对其要求不严，亦可指行为松懈、懒散，常含有放纵、漠不关心之意。例如：

The teacher is too lax with his students, no wonder they are so undisciplined.

(=老师对学生们管理松懈，怪不得他们这么缺乏纪律性。)

slack 指绳子、线等没有拉紧或绷紧而显得松弛下垂。还可指人疏忽职守、懈怠或无力气。例如：

The workmen have been very slack in their work recently.

(=工人们最近工作一直很懈怠。)

unify: vt. bring together

His music unifies traditional and modern themes.

我们决意将这两岛联合起来创建一个国家。

(=It's our firm determination to unify the two islands into one country.)

beyond any doubt: allowing no uncertainty

The authenticity of the manuscript is beyond any doubt.

The prosecution must prove beyond any doubt that the accused is guilty of the crime.

她使我深信，保罗确实是清白无辜的。

(=She convinced me that Paul was, beyond any doubt, innocent.)

Collocation:

beyond all doubt 毫无疑问

beyond the shadow of doubt 毫无疑问

without doubt 无疑也

cast doubt on ... 对...产生怀疑

hang in doubt 悬而未决

not give a fig for: not be at all concerned about or interested in sth. or sb.

He didn't give a fig for his mistake.

对邻居们的闲言碎语她丝毫不放在心上。

(=She wouldn't give a fig for her neighbors' gossip.)

Collocation:

not care a fig for 毫不重视

not worth a fig 一文不值

undermine: vt. gradually or insidiously make sb. or sth. less strong or effective

Badgers had undermined the foundations of the church.

The constant criticism was beginning to undermine her confidence.

足球教练的主要竞争对手在散布谣言以逐渐破坏他的威信。

(=The football coach's major opponent is spreading rumors to undermine his authority.)

Collocation:

undermine confidence 破坏信心

undermine authority 损害权威

undermine credibility 破坏名誉

undermine health 损害健康

predict: vt. tell in advance

It is virtually impossible to predict the future accurately.

It is difficult to predict what the long-term effects of the accident will be.

预言这次对话可能有什么结果，现在还过早。

(=It's yet premature to predict the possible outcome of the dialogue.)

CF: predict, forecast, foretell & promise

这四个动词均有“预言、预示、预告”之意。

predict 较为正式，指从已知事实推断或者根据自然定律断定未来的事情，其准确度不一，主语只能是人。例如：

Who can predict how the elections will turn out?

(=谁能预测选举的结果将会怎样?)

forecast 指根据已知可能的发展进程或将来的情况做出大概

的预测，尤其适用于天气预报。例如：

The weatherman was unable to forecast the weather more than three days in advance.

(=气象员不能预报出3天以后的天气情况。)

foretell 普通用语，原带有迷信色彩，表示预言注定的命运，但现在这种色彩逐渐消失，主语可以是人或物。例如：

He foretells events from the flights of birds.

(=他能从鸟的飞行来预测事件。)

promise 表示通过某种事实预示着给人以希望，有发生的可能，但主语只能是物。例如：

Early mist promises fair weather.

(=晨雾预示着晴朗天气。)

never get anywhere: not be successful

You will never get anywhere unless you have set your goal.

We shall never get anywhere with all this criticism and fault finding. I believe in the principle "live and let live".

除非我们立即采取行动，否则我们就不会成功。

(=We shall never get anywhere unless we take immediate actions ourselves.)

ingredient: *n.*

1) any of the foods that are combined to make a particular dish

Get all the ingredients together before you start cooking.

她能用简单配料烹调出美味的饭菜。

(=She can produce delicious meal from very simple

ingredients.)

2) any of the qualities of which sth. is made

John has all the ingredients of a great basketball player.

Investment in new product development is an essential ingredient of corporate success.

想象力和勤奋工作是成功的要素。

(= Imagination and hard work are the ingredients of success.)

CF: ingredient, element & component

这三个名词均有“成分、要素”之意。

ingredient 指混合物中的一部分，既可指混在一起而本身没有变化的物质，如配料，又可指与别的物质混在一起，发生了变化的成分。有时用于比喻。

element 指一个整体必不可少或固有的部分，强调一个复杂整体中最基本、最简单的元件、元素或成分等。

component 指在混合物或化合物中的单个物质。

Fill in the blanks with the words above. Change the form where necessary.

1. The food is home-cooked using fresh ingredients.
2. All material things in the universe known to our senses are composed of one or more chemical elements.
3. Each component is carefully checked before assembly.
4. You must understand the elements of mathematics before we can proceed further.

accordingly: *adv.*

1) consequently, therefore

Some of the laws were contradictory; accordingly,

measures were taken to clarify them.

人家叫她说话简短，于是她就长话短说了。

(=She was told to speak briefly; accordingly she cut short her remarks.)

2) in a suitable manner

Just tell us the color and design you have in mind.

We'll change them accordingly.

请将你的合同文本进行相应的修正。

(=Please amend your copy of the contract accordingly.)

disdain: vt. have no respect for sb. or sth.

Childcare was seen as women's work, and men disdained it.

The soldier disdained shooting an unarmed enemy.

他鄙视那个势利小人，不愿和他说话。

(=He disdained that man for snobbishness and was unwilling to talk to him.)

Pattern:

disdain to do / doing sth. 不屑于做某事

caution:

1. n. great care and attention

他小心翼翼地爬上墙头。

(=With much caution he climbed to the top of the wall.)

2. vt. warn sb. to be careful

Officials were quick to caution that these remarks did not mean an end to the peace process.

我必须告诫你谨防危险。

(=I must caution you against the danger.)

Pattern:

caution sb. against sth. 警告某人防止某事物

caution sb. (not) to do sth. 提醒某人(不要)做某事

Collocation:

throw caution to the winds 鲁莽行事

Caution is the parent of safety. 谨慎为安全之本。

with a caution 加以警告

stimulate: vt. make sb. interested and excited

The exhibition stimulated people's interest in the artist's works.

政府将竭尽全力去刺激经济发展。

(=The government will do everything in its power to stimulate economic growth.)

Pattern:

stimulate sb. to do sth. 激励某人去做某事

stimulate one's interest in sth. 激发某人对...的兴趣

credit:

1. vt. say that sb. or sth. is responsible for sth. good

Much of Manchester United's success can be credited to their manager.

The relics are credited with miraculous powers.

她总是把自己独特的性格归功于父母。

(=She always credited her distinctive character to her parents.)

2. n. praise, approval, recognition

She was given the credit for what she had done.

他的勇敢使他所在的团大为增光。

(=His courage has brought great credit to his regiment.)

Pattern:

credit sth. to sb./sth. 把…归功于

credit sb./sth. with sth. 认为某人、某事具有…

Collocation:

add to one's credit 增加荣誉

to be one's credit 为某人争光

give credit to 称赞, 赞扬

get credit for 因…而得到好评

if anything: if there is anything different; on the contrary even

Sam didn't seem too disappointed at losing, if anything, he seemed relieved that it was all over.

他可不瘦——按说还算有点胖呢。

(=He's not thin, if anything, he's rather on the plump side.)

Collocation:

for anything 无论如何也不

like anything 全力也; 无比也

anything but 一点也不

a trifle: slightly

This dress is a trifle short.

起码可以说, 他的背景不大可靠。

(=His background is a trifle dubious, to say the least.)

连续也 in a row

弄得全家都没法睡 keep the household awake

打瞌睡 doze off

不能一天不上班	couldn't skip a day
维持生计	make ends meet
为量子力学奠定基础	lay the foundation for quantum mechanics
迸发出创造性思想	have a creative outburst
躲避瘟疫爆发	avoid an outbreak of plague
由于没有什么更好的事情可做	with nothing better to do
将...描述成	paint ... as
外星人	space alien
产生光电效应	do the photoelectric trick
接近	close in
毫无疑问	beyond any doubt
毫不在乎权威	not give a fig for authority
一事无成	never get anywhere
个性缺陷	character flaw
回顾	in retrospect
使...放慢脚步	slow ... down
采用直觉跳跃思维	adopt the intuitive leap
相信直觉	believe in intuition
在世纪初	at the turn of the century
集中思想的能力	powers of concentration
专心致志地解题	engross oneself in a problem
要说有什么区别的话	if anything

under way: in position or operation, having started and making progress

It's been under way for fifty years and it still has

a long way to go.

A battle to conquer nature is under way.

Collocation:

all the way 自始至终

any way 无论如何

by the way 顺便提

by way of 经由; 通过…的方法

put away: remove (sth.) to a place where it is usually stored

Put the books away neatly on the shelf.

He has a habit of putting away his tools after work.

get to sth./doing sth.: begin to give serious attention to or deal with

Recently I've got to wondering why I am doing the part-time job.

I'll get to the accounts as soon as I can.

reverse: v. turn around to the opposite direction; exchange the position of

The rise, the first in 10 months, reversed the downward trend in the country's jobless rate.

Why don't you reverse the order so that I perform first and he performs second?

Collocation:

in reverse 向相反方向; 倒(退);

逆(行、转等)

just the reverse 正好相反, 恰恰相反

suffer/sustain a reverse 遭受挫折（或失败）；吃败仗

the reverse of …的反面；绝不是…，远非…

turn over: think about; consider

他在心里反复考虑这件事情。

(=He turned the matter over in his mind.)

She sat there quietly, turning over the problem.

Collocation:

turn aside 避开，撇开

turn (away) from 对…感到厌恶

turn down 关小；拒绝

turn up 开大；出现

repay: vt. pay back; reward

She repaid me the money.

How can I ever repay you for your kindness?

gratitude: n. being thankful; thankfulness (followed by *to sb./ for sth.*)

He showed me his gratitude by inviting me to dinner.

She expressed her gratitude for our help.

Collocation:

feel gratitude 心怀感激

show gratitude 表露感激之情

deep/profound gratitude 深切的谢意

everlasting gratitude 永远的感谢

sincere gratitude 诚挚的谢意

specific: *adj.* relating to one thing and not others;
particular

He uses a specific tool for each job.

试卷回答要明确具体。

(= Be specific in your examination answers.)

CF: specific, special, especial & particular

均有“特殊的、特别的”的意思。

specific 意思是具体的、特定的、明确的。例如:

He gave us a specific statement of the case.

(= 关于这个案子他向我们作了详尽的陈述。)

special 意思是特殊的、专门的, 强调某事物的特殊性或特殊用途。例如:

This is a special case, deserving special treatment.

(= 这是一个特别案例, 值得特殊处理。)

particular 意思是特殊的、特别的。强调事物的独特性、突出性。例如:

This particular case is an exception to the rule.

(= 这个特殊个案是个例外。)

especial 是 special 的旧式的正式用语, 用于强调。例如:

We have an especial need of help at this time.

(= 我们这个时候需要特别帮助。)

Translate the following sentences into English, using the above words.

我需要-一个明确的回答。 (= I want a specific answer.)

没有什么特别的。 (= Nothing special.)

故事就发生在那一天。 (= The story happened on that particular day.)

他特别不喜欢流行音乐。 (=He has an especial dislike for pop music.)

on one's behalf / on behalf of sb.: for sb.; in the interests of sb.; as the representative of sb.

My husband can't be here today, so I'm going to speak on his behalf.

律师代表当事人说话。

(=The lawyer spoke on behalf of his client.)

impress: vt.

1. fix in sb.'s mind; make the importance of (sth.) very clear to sb.

Pattern:

impress upon/on sb. + that-clause; impress upon/on sb. sth.

My father impressed on me the value of hard work.

2. cause (sb.) to feel admiration or respect

I am impressed by/with his performance.

diminish: v. make or become smaller or less

His illness diminished his strength.

我们的友谊决不会因时间的流逝而减弱。

(=Time will never cause our friendship to diminish.)

CF: decrease, diminish & reduce

这三个动词都有“减少”，“使减少”之意。

decrease 特指数量的减少。例如:

The population of the village has decreased to 400.

(=该村的人口已减到400.)

diminish 表示“带走或分离出去，而使物本的数量受损”。

有时指某事物的价值突然降低。例如：

An occasional outburst did not diminish my respect for her.

(=一次偶然发火并没有减少我对她的尊重。)

reduce 特别强调人为地减少或降低。例如：

The workers reduced their wage demands.

(=工人们降低了他们的工资要求。)

expose: vt. leave uncovered or unprotected

He enjoys exposing his skin to the sun.

作为战时摄影记者，她遇到了很多危险。

(=As a photographer in the war, she was exposed to many dangers.)

Pattern: be exposed to

immerse: vt. cover completely in a liquid; absorb deeply

He lay immersed in a hot bath.

她专心致志地工作，因而没有注意到我。

(=She was so immersed in her work that she didn't notice me.)

CF: immerse, dunk & dip

这几个词均有“浸(入)”的意思。

immerse 是正式用语，指把某物完全浸入液体中，也可以指陷入或专心于某事。例如：

I immersed myself in work so as to stop thinking about her.

(=为了不再想她，我使自己完全沉浸在工作之中。)

dunk 是非正式用语，指将某物部分置于液体中，动作慢且轻。

例如:

She used to dunk her biscuits in her tea.

(=以前她总是把饼干在茶里泡了吃。)

dip 是常用词, 亦指将某物部分置于液体中, 但马上又从液体中提出, 其特点是小心翼翼或带有试探性。例如:

She dipped a toe in the water to see how cold it was.

(=她把脚尖浸入水中, 以探知水有多凉。)

Put into each gap one of the above words. Change the form where necessary.

1. The whole town was immersed in a festival atmosphere.
2. It's nice to dunk oneself in a pool on a hot day.
3. He dipped the penpoint into the ink and then went on writing.

marvelous: *adj.* causing wonder; excellent

It's marvelous that we could see each other again.

It is a marvelous creation by the workers.

sprinkle: *vt.* scatter (drops or particles of sth.) on (sth.); scatter in small drops

Pattern: sprinkle sth. on/over sth.; sprinkle sth. with sth.

Sprinkle the top with cheese.

He likes to eat fish sprinkled with pepper.

accord: *vt.*

1) grant

我们给予他一个英雄凯旋式的欢迎。

(=We accorded a hero's welcome to him.)

2) be in agreement (followed by *with*)

What you have just said does not accord with what you told us earlier.

Collocation:

bring into accord 使符合, 使一致

come/reach an accord 达成一致

in accord with 与...一致; 与...相符合;
与...调和

out of accord with 与...不一致, 与...不相符合,
与...不调和

successive: *adj.* following one after the other

This is his fifth successive victory.

He made two visits on successive days.

undergo: *vt.* go through; experience

She is undergoing a surgical operation at the hospital.

解放前这位老工人遭受了许多苦难。

(=The old worker underwent much suffering before liberation.)

appreciate: *vt.* recognize the quality or significance of; value

Professor Li's lecture may help students to appreciate the works of art.

We greatly appreciate your timely help.

我认为小孩对现代画往往比任何人都更有鉴赏力。

(=I think that young children often appreciate modern pictures better than anyone else.)

swift: *adj.* rapid; prompt

He was swift to take offense.

The river is too swift to swim in.

CF: swift, prompt, rapid & quick

这几个词均有“快的、迅速的”的意思。

swift 是指速度很快，运动平稳或轻捷灵巧而毫不费力。例如：

Eagles are swift in flight.

(= 鹰飞得很快。)

prompt 指迅速及时，常含快得令人愉快的意味。例如：

Thanks for your prompt payment.

(= 谢谢您迅速付款。)

rapid 用以描述运动本身的速度，表示速度惊人。例如：

The youth is making rapid progress.

(= 这位青年进步很快。)

quick 指即刻发生，常用来表示反应敏捷，也可指速度的快。

例如：

Quick thinking saved him from the trap.

(= 机警使他免入圈套。)

Put into each gap one of the above words. Change the form where necessary.

1. What you need to do is just give your suit a quick brush.
2. This mechanic is always prompt in his duties.
3. He jumped high and swift, like a swallow.
4. The boat overturned in the rapid current.

in a flash: instantly

The answer to the math question came to him in a flash.

仪式很快结束了。

(=The ceremony was all over in a flash.)

Collocation:

an electronic flash 电子闪光灯

a news flash 电讯

a flash of lightning 一道闪电

a flash of hope 一线希望

go about: move around; behave in society; keep busy doing (sth.); set about

我们应该怎样着手干这件工作?

(=Some people go about telling untrue stories.)

in secret: secretly

The meeting was held in secret.

They found she had been meeting her boyfriend in secret.

Collocation:

a dead secret 还未泄露的秘密

keep a/the secret 保守秘密

keep sth. a secret from sb. 不把某事告诉某人

quote: v. repeat or copy the words of (another)

He quotes the Bible to support his beliefs.

To close, I would like to quote Benjamin Franklin, "One should eat to live, not live to eat."

CF: quote, cite & repeat

这几个词均有“援引、转述”的意思。

quote 指(尽量)忠实地引用原文或他人说过的话。例如:

Reuters quotes a Chinese diplomat as saying, "Only the people can decide the fate of their country, not super powers."

(=路透社引用中国一位外交官的话说:“只有人民才能决定本国的命运,而不是超级大国。”)

cite 指列举事例、事实,以此证明自己的观点,不强调引用的是否是原文或原话,往往只是提及某一出处或作者的名字。

例如:

To support his argument he cited Article 68, Chapter 10, of *the Charter of the United Nations*.

(=为了证明自己的观点,他引据了《联合国宪章》第十章第68条。)

repeat 指口头或书面上援引他人说过的话,但一般不提及出处、来源,强调重复说出或写出别人的话,不在意是否精确。例如:

Don't repeat the word of others like a parrot.

(=别鹦鹉学舌。)

CF: quote, cite & repeat

Put into each gap one of the above words. Change the form where necessary.

1. I promised not to repeat the secret.
2. The judicial minister cited the latest crime figures as proof of the need for strengthening the comprehensive administration of social public order.
3. You may quote a passage from the book.
4. Be careful or somebody will overhear what you say and may repeat it afterwards.

认真思考	give serious thought to
真挚的文字	genuine statements
由衷的感谢	heartfelt appreciation
渐渐变成一种…的习惯	graduate into a habit of …
电子媒体	electronic media
很少了解	have little awareness of
给…撒下美妙的遐想	sprinkle … with stardust
按常规	in the routine
个人经历	personal experience
最重要的事	topmost priority
冲上甲板	pound up on deck
围聚在…周围	cluster about …
一把把	fistfuls of
发生迅猛的变化	undergo swift changes
自我怀疑也	in self-doubt
摇椅	a rocking chair
一个字母一个字母地	character by character
向…表达充满慈爱的谢意	express one's loving
gratefulness to …	
靠当…为生	make a living as a
使某人意识到	give sb. an insight into
有着相似的需求	with similar needs
简单的常识	simple common sense
实现世界和平	achieve world peace
对…至关重要	be paramount for …

in tune: harmonious(ly) (often followed by *with*)

他的想法与我的—样。

(=His ideas were in tune with mine.)

The price of gold coins fluctuates (波动) in tune with that of commodities.

Collocation:

out of tune with ... 与...不和谐

change one's tune 改变看法、做法等

joint: *adj.* held or done by two or more persons together

She had taken the money out of the joint account she had with her husband.

There are a number of different forms of business ownership, such as partnerships, corporations and joint ventures.

stalk: *v.* (of an evil force) move through (a place) in a threatening way; move quietly and cautiously in order to get near

Fear stalks every dark stairwell and walkway.

那片水域有追寻猎物的鲨鱼出没。

(=There are sharks stalking their prey in those waters.)

here and there: in various places

We went here and there looking for berries.

这地区土地贫瘠，只是间或有一小块肥沃的地方。

(=The country is barren, with here and there a fertile spot.)

victim: *n.* person, animal, etc. suffering death, injury or

loss

Four people were killed in the explosion, but the police have not yet named the victims.

Thousands were victims of the plague in the Middle Ages.

scarcely: *adv.* not quite; almost not

She scarcely speaks a word of English.

他一进房间电话铃就响了。

(= Scarcely had he entered the room when the phone rang.)

CF: scarcely, barely & hardly

这三个词都是副词，都有“几乎不、刚好”之意。

scarcely 含有“不太够”的意思，强调不能令人满意。例如：

There were scarcely a hundred people present.

(=出席的人数还不足一百。)

He is so uneducated that he can scarcely write his name.

(=他太没文化了，连自己的名字都写不出来。)

barely 含有“仅仅够、一点不多”的意思，强调没有多余。

例如：

He eats barely enough.

(=他刚刚吃饱。)

We barely succeeded.

(=我们勉强成功。)

hardly 表示接近最低限度，差不多没有多余，而且强调困难。

例如：

We could hardly endure the winter here.

(=我们简直忍受不了这里冬天的寒冷。)

I could hardly speak for tears.

(= 我哭得几乎说不出话来。)

subtract: *vt.* take (a number, quantity) away from a larger number or quantity

When total taxes are subtracted from personal income, the remainder is called disposable income.

Students were given a lot of practice in writing, adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing.

merry: *adj.* happy; cheerful; bright and gay

Peter and Mary were strolling about among the merry crowd enjoying Christmas Eve in Time Square.

We had a merry time at the party.

The more the merrier, the fewer the better fare.

(= 人越多越快乐, 人越少吃得越香。)

Collocation:

as merry as a cricket/lark 非常快活

make merry 尽情欢乐; 欢宴作乐

make merry over/of/about 嘲弄; 挖苦

He is making merry over the boy who has no shoes.

backward:

1. *adv.* with the back or end first

The helicopter can travel forward, backward, or sideways.

Radar tests indicated Venus was actually rotating backward, compared to our planet.

2. *adj.* late in development

这个国家的一些落后地区还没有电力。

(=Some backward parts of the country do not have any

electricity.)

Because of his long illness, Tom is backward in his studies.

Collocation:

backward and forward 来来回回; 反复地

bend/fall/lean over backward 竭尽全力

They leaned over backward to make her feel at home.

know sth. backward 对某事物熟谙到倒背如流的地步

bare: *adj.* without covering, clothing, or decoration

In giving first aid to an electric-shock victim, a caregiver must not touch the victim with bare hands.

Soil held in place by plant roots is less likely to blow or wash away than bare soil.

CF: bare, naked & nude

这几个词都是形容词, 都有“赤裸的”之意。

bare 指裸露的, 含有无衣服、无保护或无装饰之意。例如:

It's cold outside, but he went out with his head bare.
(=外面很冷, 但他还是光着头出去了。)

The hills were bare of vegetation.

(=小山上一点花草树木都没有。)

naked 指没有通常所应有的遮盖物。例如:

This mad man always walked around naked.

(=这位精神病患者经常光着身子到处跑。)

The fallacy has been exposed in its naked absurdity.

(=这谬论的荒诞无稽已经赤裸裸地袒露了出来。)

nude 主要指人体裸露, 也可指房间无装饰或光秃秃的。例如:

This model is posing in the nude for an artist.

(=摆得赤裸着身体, 为艺术家摆好姿势。)

He is living in a single nude room.

(=他住在一间光秃秃的单人房里。)

dreary: *adj.* dull; gloomy; causing low spirits

Addressing envelopes all the time is dreary work.

外贸前景暗淡。

(=Foreign trade prospects are dreary.)

in a whisper: in a low voice

He bent down and addressed her in a whisper.

She said it in a whisper, so I couldn't hear.

nonsense: *n.* foolish talk, ideas, behavior

Currently, the Web contains everything from nonsense to up-to-the-minute news about the US presidency or US stock quotes from Wall Street.

我从来没有听说过这种蠢话。

(=I have never heard such nonsense!)

turn loose: allow (sth.) to be free of control

He turned the horse loose in the field.

The World Bank makes grants to developing countries but it doesn't just turn the money loose.

(=世界银行拨款给发展中国家, 但并不任其随意使用。)

look the part: have an appearance for a particular job, role, or position

If he wasn't actually a thief he certainly looked the

part.

Despite looking the part, Michael was not an artist at all.

masterpiece: *n.* a piece of work, esp. art, which is the best of its type or the best a person has done

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is considered Mark Twain's masterpiece.

第九交响曲是贝多芬最杰出的作品。

(= *The Ninth Symphony* was Beethoven's masterpiece.)

to excess: to an extreme degree

His father never smoked or drank to excess.

Don't carry your grief to excess.

Pattern: in excess of 超过

Never spend in excess of your income.

for the rest: as regards other matters

The working conditions in my new job are excellent, but for the rest, I am not impressed.

在其他方面,我再也没有注意到什么了。

(=For the rest, I could not notice anything more.)

Collocation:

as to the rest 至于其他方面

and all the rest of it 以及其他等等

He is young and handsome and well-educated and all the rest of it.

fierce: *adj.*

1. violent and angry

a fierce looking man

It was estimated that the fierce storm killed at least several thousand people and left more than one million without homes.

2. intense; strong

While Apple enjoyed brighter sales, competitors in the IBM PC world fought a fierce battle for market share.

由于失业人数众多，寻找工作的竞争十分激烈。

(=Because there is so much unemployment, the competition for jobs is very fierce.)

mock:

1. *v.* ridicule; make fun of

Pattern: mock (at) sb./sth.

He made all the other boys laugh by mocking the way the teacher spoke and walked.

The student did his best, and the teacher was wrong to mock at his effort.

2. *adj.* not real or true; like (in appearance, taste, etc.) something real

The army training exercises ended with a mock battle.

Before each debate, he is expected to engage in mock debate.

fancy:

1. *n.*

1) sth. imagined; unfounded opinion or belief

Children usually have a lively fancy.

I think he will come, but it's only a fancy of mine.

2) liking formed without the help of reason

I have taken a fancy to that silly hat.

她停下来细看那件引起她兴趣的展览品。

(=She stopped to examine the exhibit that struck her fancy.)

2. *v.t.*

1) form a picture of; imagine

Fancy her having a fool like that for a husband!

Can you fancy yourself on the moon?

2) have a liking for; wish for

I fancy something sweet to eat.

I had a suspicion that they fancied each other.

3. *vi.* form a picture of sth.; imagine

想象一下!

(=Just fancy!)

4. *adj.* ornamental or brightly colored; not ordinary

fancy cakes

That pattern is too fancy for me.

stream:

1. *v.*

1) produce a continuous flow of liquid

His eyes were streaming with tears from the coughing.

The little child's nose is streaming because of the cold.

2) move in a continuous flow; pour out

Blood streamed down his nose.

They streamed out of the movie theater.

2. *n.* natural flow of water, usu. smaller than a river;
a long and almost continuous series of events, people,
objects, etc.

cross a stream

a stream of people going into the house

他没有反社会舆论潮流的勇气。

(=He doesn't have the courage to go against the
stream of public opinion.)

persistent: *adj.* continuing; occurring again and again

The persistent growth of the EU countries has been
remarkable.

Neither high prices nor high wages could explain
persistent depression and mass unemployment.

mingle: *v.* mix (followed by *with*)

Pattern: mingle with; be mingled with

Laughter mingled with the music, and appreciative
comments.

Her excitement was mingled with a slight feeling of fear.

空气中的香水味和汗臭味混杂在一起。

(=The smell of perfume and perspiration mingled in the
air.)

stand out: be easily seen above or among others

The trip to Africa stood out in my memory.

These writers stood out above the rest.

Collocation:

stand by 支持

stand for 代表
stand on 坚持
stand well with ... 与...相处得好

wear away:

1. (of time) pass gradually

The day wore away, and we still couldn't find a solution to the problem.

The fullness of spring has not yet worn quite away.

2. (cause to) become thin or damaged by constant use

The pattern on the handle had completely worn away.

滴水正不断地磨损着这石头。

(=The dripping of the water is wearing away the stone.)

Collocation:

wear down 磨损

wear off 磨掉掉

wear out 穿破

cling to: hold tight to

The frightened child clung to her mother.

She wore a silk dress that clung to her figure.

sin: *n.* offence against God, religion or good morals

In Christian theology, the first sin was committed by Adam.

The man confessed his sin to the priest.

CF: sin, crime & evil

这几个词都可用作名词，都有“犯罪、罪恶”之意。

sin 意为罪恶，尤指违背宗教和道德原则的恶行。例如：

Hester did not confess her sins to the priest.

(=海斯特没有向神父认罪忏悔。)

Lying, stealing, dishonesty, and cruelty are sins.

(=说谎、偷窃、不诚实和残酷都是罪恶。)

crime 多指刑事上的犯罪，也可指缺德。例如：

The police prevent and detect crime.

(=警察的职责是防范和侦查犯罪活动。)

It's a crime that he bullies his children that way.

(=像他那样威吓自己的孩子真是缺德。)

evil 意为邪恶、不善。例如：

to do evil

(=做坏事)

to return good for evil

(=以德报怨)

acute: *adj.*

1. (of diseases) coming quickly to the critical stage

She was taken to the hospital suffering from acute appendicitis (阑尾炎).

His disease is not acute but chronic.

2. severe

Food shortages in some African countries are becoming acute.

他在这份报道上对记者的怀疑特别厉害。

(=His distrust of reporters was particularly acute on this story.)

3. (of the mind or the senses) able to notice small differences, esp. of meaning or sound; working very well; sharp

an acute thinker

Dogs have an acute sense of smell.

CF: acute, critical & crucial

这三个词都是形容词，都有“严重的、紧急的”之意。

There was an acute lack of food.

(=食物严重缺乏。)

The problem is at its most acute in major cities.

(=这个问题在大城市里尤为尖锐。)

critical 意为严重的、关键性的、危急的

I didn't realize the unemployment problem here was all that critical.

(=我没有意识到这里的失业问题竟如此严重。)

Another minute's lack of oxygen could be critical.

(=再缺一分钟氧气就危险了。)

crucial 意为至关重要的、决定性的、紧要关头的，指紧急情况或危机的转折关头，强调为了取得满意的结果，某事绝对有必要发生。例如：

Speed is crucial to our success.

(=速度是我们成功的关键。)

They are carrying out the crucial part of the experiment.

(=他们在进行试验的决定性部分。)

flutter:

1. v. (cause to) move about in a quick, irregular way

The bird fluttered its wings wildly but it could not get off the ground.

The butterfly fluttered into the room.

他激动得一心忡忡跳。

(= His heart fluttered with excitement.)

2. *n.* fluttering movement

There was a flutter of wings among the trees.

Her new book on violence caused a flutter.

各处	here and there
一成的可能性	one chance in ten
画板	drawing board
吹着轻快的口哨	whistle a merry tune
倒着数	count backward
几乎以耳语般的声音	in almost a whisper
听说	hear of
病好, 康复	get well
十有八九	ten to one
厌烦	be tired of
抛开一切	turn loose one's hold on everything
看上去很像	look the part
无节制地喝...	drink ... to excess
至于其他	for the rest
大肆嘲笑	mock terribly at
凝视着	peer/stare at
倒置的水壶	an upturned kettle
显眼, 突出	stand out
(时间) 流逝	wear away
紧紧抱住	cling to
脱离危险	be out of danger
湿透	be wet through