

## Introduction: 课程导入 —— 词汇学习策略 (1)

### 一、神秘的英语单词 mysterious English words

词里有词            **hear** h-ear ; **learn** l-ear-n l-earn; **think** th-ink  
                         **teach** t-each tea-ch

“tea and teach” session 子母词 一起用 “边喝茶边教学” – 轻松教学

A ‘Tea and Teach’ session is an informal and friendly opportunity for learners to talk with a professional so as to improve their confidence.

### 新词捷径：

whodunit          侦探故事 detective story                  who’s done it?

nacho cheese 纳乔奶酪

This is nacho cheese!

This is not your cheese!

**单词游戏：**-- 打开思路 从单词拼写来做游戏

How can you survive in a desert?     You can eat the **sand which is** there. sandwiches

Which word is the longest in the world?     smiles    s-mile-s

What does it become when I jump into water?    waiter   wa-i-ter

**单词意义**

节约用水   Save water!     save:   to put aside for future use

Use water wisely!

**单词背后的故事：**

Why should one never marry a tennis player?

-- Because **love means nothing** to them.

œuf [œf] → 法语，蛋，鸡蛋； 法语有冠词le, la; 加在元音前省略为l', 故鸡蛋为

l'œuf [lœf] → 读音极像love。

网球赛中比分零念为love,其实是l'œuf, 后讹传为love.

前进一小步，文明一大步！ [The drawing near to close to civilization .....???)

**We aim to please, you aim too please!**

## 使用场合

fat chance = slim chance    little or no chance 没有机会，没有可能

但是，它们真的一样么？ slim chance （几乎）没有机会，一丝机会

There's only a slim chance that we can win. 我们赢的机会微乎其微。

Even though I don't study, there is still a **slim chance** for me to pass the examination. 即使我没有学习，仍有一线希望通过考试的。

而fat chance 本应该表示机会很大，然而，它总是出现于讽刺场合，表示夸张的讽刺，即：不可能，想得美，做梦吧！

You think you can win the lottery? **Fat Chance.** 想中彩票？做梦吧(不可能)！  
二者尽管最终意思很近，但是情感上完全不一样，使用场合也截然不同。同样的用法还有： a fat lot : very little or none at all 几乎没有

A fat lot of good it will do him. 这不会给他带来任何好处。

## Introduction: 课程导入 —— 词汇学习策略 (2)

### 二、英语单词的来源: Origin of English words:

#### 1. By Creating from Scratch 就这样来了 (从零创造而来)

如: dog, bad, kick等, 难于找到词源, 也难于解释。

#### 2. By Adoption or Borrowing 借用于其他语言

为什么会有这么多不规则单词? 拼写、读音、曲折变化?

résumé [rezjʊ'meɪ] noun a summary 摘要, 概要

(N. Amer.) a curriculum vitae (CV) (北美) 简历, 履历

在英语中拼为resume, 注意区别 resume [rɪ'zju:m], v. 恢复

fiance [fi'ɒnseɪ] fiancé 未婚夫; fiancée [fi'ɒnseɪ] fiancée 未婚妻,

词尾e表示阴性。

cafe [kæ'feɪ] café 小餐馆; naïve [na:'i:v] 幼稚的 naïve

ï 为分音符, 相当于两个i的读音。

这些单词都来自于法语。

i.e. 即；读成that is, 也可以按照字母读，为：*id est* 的缩写

e.g. 例如，读成for example; 也可按照字母读；为：*exempli gratia*的缩写

AD 公元，按字母读，为anno domini 的缩写。

vice versa 反之亦然

CV 履历, 按字母读，为curriculum vitae 的缩写。

etc. 等等，读[et'setrə] 为et cetera 的缩写。

simile 明喻，比喻 读['sɪmɪli]

这些都来自**拉丁语**。

对英语影响最大的是拉丁语。

1. 法国统治英国200多年，法语为英国官方语言，当时法语和拉丁语很接近；2. 直到最近，西方文化、宗教、教育和科学的语言仍为拉丁语，新的物种发现，常以拉丁语来命名。科技领域许多合成的新词也沿用拉丁语。英语中很多词根、词缀也都源于拉丁语。

Please spell the word: 幼儿园!

kindergarden → kindergarten

拼错，说明在用脑子拼，幼儿+园，所以kinder+garden

拼对，说明不但用脑子，还用了眼睛，注意到了不同之处。

为什么是-ten? 该词来自**德语**。

德语中的garden拼为garten,

如：Gartentheater：(n) (以园林为背景的)露天舞台。

来自德语的单词还有不少，如：

edelweiss 雪绒花；

waltz 华尔兹；

hamburger 汉堡包；

blitzkrieg 闪电战

英语也从**中文**借了很多词汇：

首先，china一词来自中国。请问：China和china，哪个先出现？

曾经有文章说“China”一词是对中国的侮辱，伟大的中国怎么就因为景德镇产瓷器就被叫成了瓷器呢？显然他认为先有china,然后有 China. 然而，经查实，China其实来源于伟大的“秦”，Qin→ Chin → Chine，拉丁化为 sina，所以，前缀sino-表示与中国有关。如：sino-Indian relationship. “China”一词没有任何侮辱性。以前西方对中国的轻蔑不是来源于词汇，而是来源于国力。现在中国由富起来到强起来，China一词自然也在西方人眼里变得更加高大。

当然最早进入英语的汉语词汇多表现当时中国的国情，如：

kowtow 磕头

coolie 苦力

mahjong 麻将

yamen 衙门

shanghai 拐卖，拐骗，诱拐某人做某事

*Many tourists got shanghaied into buying expensive fakes.*

许多游客被诱骗买昂贵的假货.

trick or force sb into doing sth 诱骗或强迫某人做某事:

[Date: 1800-1900; Origin: Shanghai; from the use of force or deception

to get sailors for ships going to China]

**旧中国满目疮痍！**



但是中国的美食、水果等自古诱人，如：

wonton	馄饨
--------	----

tofu	豆腐
------	----

longan	龙眼
--------	----

litchi (lychee)	荔枝
-----------------	----

wok	锅
-----	---

chow mein	炒面
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Long time no see! 好久不见！ 因言简意赅，被英语词典收录！

Pidgin English 洋泾浜英语 [yáng jīng bāng] --中英混杂，英语词汇汉语语法

pidgin 一词来自中国人对Business一词读音['pɪdʒɪn]的讹拼，

本为business English

hotch-potch, hodge-podge

相传清光绪二十二年（1896年），李鸿章奉旨到俄国参加皇尼古拉二世的加冕典礼，顺道访问欧美。一路上吃了两个多月的西餐，胃口都吃倒了，所以一到美国就叫使馆的厨师用中国徽菜宴请美国宾客。但洋人一吃再吃，不肯下席，厨师只好用所剩海鲜等余料混合下锅，洋人大赞，问此菜何名，李鸿章用合肥话说“好吃不好吃？”，竟被误为“Hotchpotch”，从而风靡美国。

该词根据读音拼写，故有两个拼写方式，都可接受。

### 3. By Obtaining New Meaning 旧词新意

二战结束后，世界科技发展迅速，大量新词产生，英语词汇量剧增。如：

environment-friendly                      环境友好的

noise pollution, visual pollution        噪音污染，视觉污染

desktop   台式机        mouse pad   鼠标垫        laptop / notebook   笔记本电脑

cordless phone   无绳电话              mobile phone   移动电话，手机

instant coffee        速溶咖啡

chain reaction                      链式反应

space shuttle                      宇宙飞船

software                      软件

hardware                      硬件

web                      网络

等等

## Introduction: 课程导入 —— 词汇学习策略 (3)

二十一世纪，中国崛起，同时也贡献了相关词汇：

宇航员：astronaut 词根-astro-表示星星，如：astrology 星相学；

-aster-表示星星 disaster dis- 乱，错，disaster 灾难； astronomer 天文学家；

词根-naut表示walker

**astronaut: star walker 星际行走者**

Astronaut 一词1880年首先出现于英国科幻作家Percy Greg的作品中。后专指美国宇航员。

前苏联在冷战期间space race中也非常厉害，加加林更是家喻户晓。前苏联宇航员叫什么呢？也叫astronaut么？不是，他们造了一个新词：

cosmonaut。cosmos 宇宙，来自希腊语，

所以：**cosmonaut: universe walker 宇宙行走者**，是不是更牛？

2003年，中国第一位宇航员杨利伟升天[进入太空]，开启中国的航天事业。

中国宇航员叫什么呢？

中国的宇航员叫**taikonaut, 太空行走者！**

**4. By Errors** 将错就错 （汉语也有很多：人不为己，天诛地灭！； 一丝不挂）

听错：shamefast 害羞的 → shamefaced; button-hole 扣眼 → button-hole  
sweetard 甜美的人 → sweetheart -ard: one who is ...: drunkard, wizard, coward  
说错：美国总统Gorge W. Bush: misunderestimate 错误地低估...;  
momentarily → presently 等等

**5. By Imitation of Sounds:** 拟声造词

tweet （小鸟的）啁啾声, 啾啾声; tinkle: 丁零声。rattle拨浪鼓声  
buzz嗡嗡声, click像钥匙在锁中转动的声音, bang关门声, beep哔哔声

**6. By Transfer of Proper Nouns** 专有名词转换

bloomers: 灯笼裤 --来自美国 Amelia J. Bloomer (1818–94), 倡导灯笼裤。

chauvinism: 沙文主义, 盲目的爱国主义 – 1831年剧中退伍军人“沙文”

diesel: 柴油– Diesel Rudolf, 柴油机发明人

lesbian: 女同, Lesbos 岛, 女诗人Sappho的家乡, 她在诗中表达对女人的爱。

hooligan: 流氓, 爱尔兰一动画中的主人公名字 Hooligan

**7. By Conventional Word Formation** 传统构词法

### 三、单词新发展：

现在在网络上英语聊天室里，我们经常看到更加有意思的语言现象：

***“text message and online chat abbreviations”***

B4        before

lol        laugh out loud

IC        I see.

UR rite    You are right.

LY4E      Love you forever.

CUL8R    see you later.

10X       Thanks.    “TENKS”

143:      I love you. (I: 1 letter)(love: 4 letters)(you:3 letters)

459:      I love you. (phone keyboard: 4:I 5:L 9:Y)

我们相信，20年后，其中有些会消失，而有些可能会被接受，编入词典，因为人们一直使用它们，并且它们有自己的意义和存在的价值。

## 四、关于本课程 **About this course**

### 1. 对于单词拼写与读音： **Spelling and Pronunciation**

不规则的拼写与读音会特别强调，帮助大家改正一些习惯性错误。

### 2. 构词法： **Word Formation**

碎片化介绍各种构词法，帮助大家理解单词，记忆单词。

### 3. 词义： **Meaning**

加强单词意义获取方式的探究，帮助大家更好地理解单词地意思，把握单词意义发展的方向，由此及彼，准确理解单词的含义和一词多义现象。

### 4. 成语与结构： **Idioms and Structure**

介绍相关成语与结构，探究其意义的理据，讲述成语背后的故事，使学习者全面理解成语并能灵活运用。

### 5. 单词与文化： **Words and Culture**

讲述单词短语的故事，介绍英语语言文化，培养学习者跨文化交际能力。  
我们试图把课程讲得生动有趣，我们试图让学习者能“学，并快乐着！”

Come and join us!



# picnic

- *n.* 野餐, 野炊 → *v.* 参加野餐; 去野餐
- picnicing? picniced?
- picnicking picnicked

picnic

- Why?
- 字母C的读音:
  - 一般情况读[k],特别是-ck-读[k]  
如: color, back, panic
  - 在e, i, y前一般读[s]  
如: nice, city, bicycle, success
- focus → pl. foci /                      / 焦点
- 在i前读[ ]的情况也有一些,尤其是cie-, cia-  
如: species, ancient, socialism

- 问题来了：picnic 读[ p kn k]
  - 那picnicing怎么读？ [ p kn s ]?
  - picniced怎么读？ [ p kn st]?
  - 为了保持读音不变，则先加k,再加-ing或-ed。
- 
- 同样，以C结尾的动词都有该规则，如：
  - **panic**, panicking, panicked 惊慌
  - Guests panicked and screamed when the bomb exploded.
- 
- **traffic**, trafficking, trafficked 贩卖
  - He was sentenced to ten years in prison on charges of drug trafficking.
- 
- mimic, mimicking, mimicked
  - Tom mimicked his uncle's voice and gestures perfectly. 汤姆把他叔叔的声音和姿态模仿得惟妙惟肖。

再介绍字母g的发音：

- 一般情况下发[ ɡ ]
- bag, go, grow, frog, organ
- 在e, i, y一般前发[ ʒ ], 但是也有很多读[ ʒ ]的情况。
- large, geography, gigantic, technology, giraffe
- 读[ɡ]的也很多： get, give, girl, gift 等

- 我们看看： give – givable, confuse – confusable
- 以e结尾的单词+able时， 去掉e
- 那么， change+able时， 是否去掉e呢？
- changable [ t            g   b   ]
- changeable [ t   e   nd        bl ]
- 其他例子：
- knowledgeable, rechargeable

- 后面加-ing时，去掉e，保持读音[     ]
- judge → judging
- 
- fugitive
- **fuge** expelling or dispelling either a specified thing or in a specified way  
表示“驱逐”，“逐散”
- fugitive + -itive, 去掉e

# 总结

- 字母c的读音
- 字母g的读音
- 读音对单词拼写的指导

# schedule

- *n.* 日程安排 → *v.* 安排
- 读音: ['**ʃ**edju:l] 和 ['**s**kedʒul]
- Which is British pronunciation? Which is American pronunciation?
- 再来一对: clerk 职员 [      ɑ:    ] 和  
[      :      ]
- Which is British pronunciation? Which is American pronunciation?



- 该问题涉及到英美历史文化问题。
- 传统的形成：-- 湿猴理论
- Start with a cage containing five monkeys. Inside the cage, hang a banana on a string and place a set of stairs under it. Before long, a monkey will go to the stairs and start to climb towards the banana.
- As soon as he touches the stairs, spray all the other monkeys with cold water. After a while another monkey makes the attempt with the same result, all the other monkeys are sprayed with cold water. Pretty soon when another monkey tries to climb the stairs, the other monkeys will try to prevent it.

- Now, put the cold water away. Remove one monkey from the cage and replace it with a new one. The new monkey sees the banana and wants to climb the stairs. To his surprise and horror, all of the other monkeys attack him. After another attempt and attack, he knows that if he tries to climb the stairs he will be assaulted.
- Next, remove another of the original five monkeys and replace it with a new one. The newcomer goes to the stairs and is attacked. The previous newcomer takes part in the punishment with enthusiasm.
- Likewise, replace a third original monkey with a new one, then a fourth, then the fifth. Every time the newest monkey takes to the stairs he is attacked. Most of the monkeys that are beating him have no idea why they were not permitted to climb the stairs or why they are participating in the beating of the newest monkey.

- After replacing all of the original monkeys, none of the remaining monkeys have ever been sprayed with cold water. Nevertheless, no monkey ever again approaches the stairs to try for the banana. Why not?
- Because as far as they know that is the way it has always been done around here.
- 传统—规矩（无法解释）-- 新生事物的阻力
- You American do not even know who your grandfather is!
- -- very short history
- You French people do not even know who your father is!
- -- very romantic
- 美国—历史短—传统少—无厘头规则少
- clerk → term, herd, nerve, exert er- [ : ], 所以 clerk 发 / : /天经地义。

- 在英国，可能古代某个大人物不巧读成[ a: ]，大家只好都这样读，将错就错了。
- 如汉语成语之“每况愈下”和“每下愈况”。
- 所以，简单的，可以解释的，是美国的；难于解释的，英国的。
- 因为 school, sch- 读[ ], schedule读['skedʒul], 美国的。
- 而['ʃedʒu:l]是英国的，可能是某个皇帝把sch-中的c看丢了，看成了sh-，所以，就这样了。

- 再如: **direct** 读 [dɪ'rekt], 很有可能拼写为 dɪ'rekt。
- 但是美国人看di-读[dai'rekt], 永远不会拼错。
- simultaneous [sim(ə)'teɪniəs];  
[saɪm'l'teɪniəs]
- multimedia ['mʌltɪmi:diə]; ['mʌltəɪmi:diə]

# happy

- 由于理想的实现或接近而引起的一种内心满足。
- 如果打分，60分及格，“幸福”应该在90分以上才对吧。
- 事实上，happy得分应该只有60左右。

- hap-py
  - hap: luck, fortune, a chance occurrence(偶发事件)
  - v. happen
  - *adj.* happy
  - happy: - satisfactory, not sad 满意
  - willing to do or accept something
- 
- Are you happy with the compensation they gave you?

- **happy ending** (电影、小说的)圆满结局
- A **happy ending** is an ending of the plot of a work of fiction in which almost everything turns out for the best
- The sad story has a happy ending.



- **happy accident** an accident however with good result (意外惊喜, 愉悦的巧合)
- The discovery of Penicillin, famously, was a happy accident.
- 盘尼西林便是最有名的例子, 它的发现完全是一个意外之喜。

- **happy hour:** In a pub, happy hour is a period when drinks are sold more cheaply than usual to encourage people to come to the pub.

- **happy medium** : a good choice or condition that avoids any extremes 折中办法
- They are looking for a happy medium: a house that is not too big but that has lots of storage space.
- The car's designers have found/struck a happy medium between affordability and luxury.

- **happy returns:** old fashioned - used for wishing someone a happy birthday and to express the hope that he or she will live to celebrate many more birthdays in the future
- 
- They wished me (many) happy returns.

- 对有些单词，我们（通过汉语对应的词汇）赋予了太大的意义，其实它的意义需要缩小一些，我们要应该复原其含义：
- **society** : 社会 （一定的经济基础和上层建筑构成的整体）
- 其实：有共同点的人聚到一起，就是society -- 协会
- the school debating society 学校辩论协会
- a drama society 戏剧社
- 引申为陪伴，陪同，交往company; companionship
- spend an evening in the society of one's friends
- 跟朋友聚会过一个晚上
- avoid the society of other people 避免与他人交往

# Low

Middle English : to lie 放下，躺下

低，矮

a low wall, ceiling, tree

矮的，低矮的

（位置）低的，矮的

具体

物质

low wages, taxes, prices

低的

（数量、强度）低的

low voice

低，低沉的

（音调、音量）低的

upper and lower classes of society

底层的

（重要性或质量）低的

in low spirits

沮丧的，低落的

（精神、情绪等）低的

low manners, tastes, company

粗俗的，低级的，庸俗的

（品味）低的

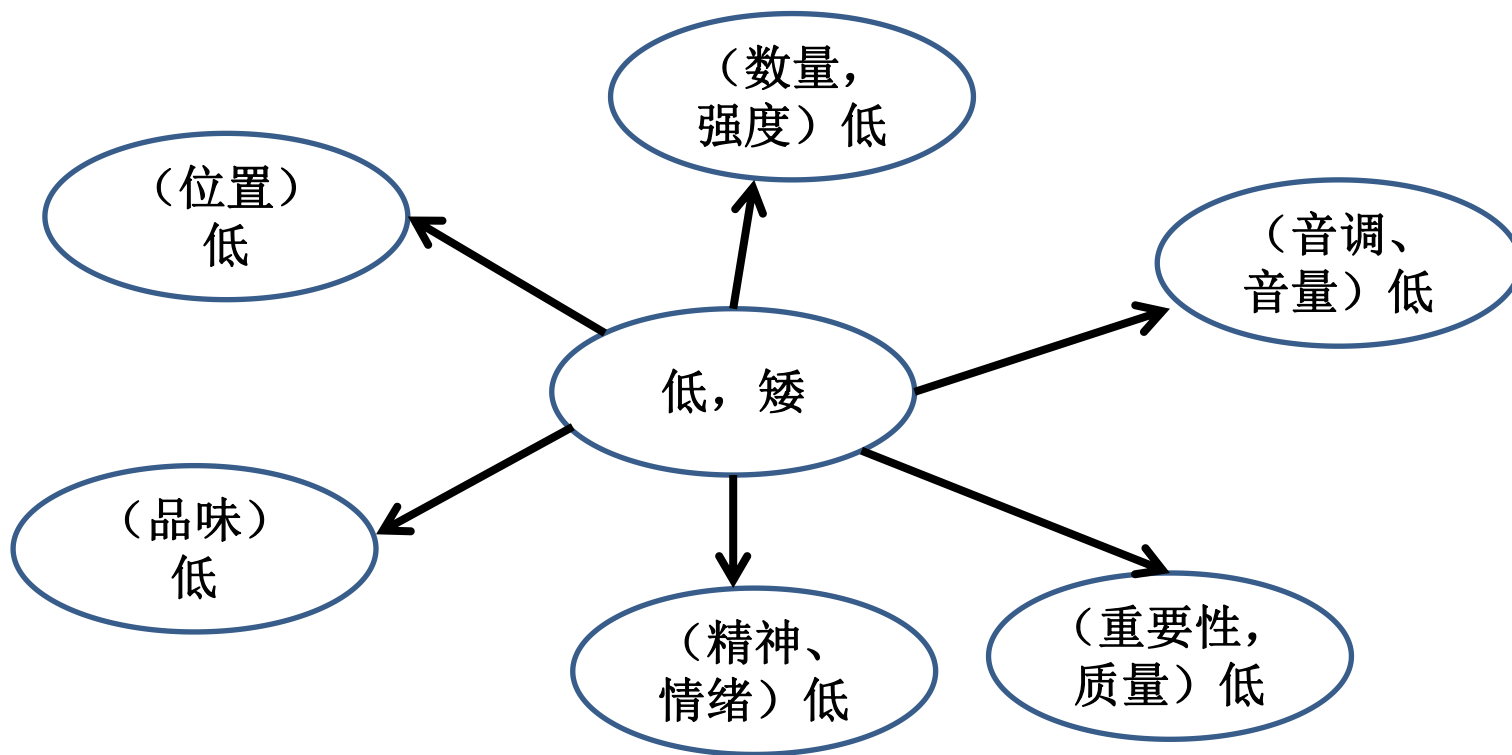
抽象

精神

单词的多义性：

一个单词刚出现时，往往是单义的。它在语言发展中逐渐获得新的意思，形成一词多义：原始意义与派生意义。

中心意义与次要意义



次要意义与中心意义有着密切的联系！

## Another example: FREE

- 自由的 He became free again after ten years in jail.
- 松开的 Look at the free end of the rope.
- 畅通的 The passage is free.
- 无.....的 This area is free of weeds.
- 免费的 The meal is free of charge.
- 空闲的 Are you free this weekend?
- 大方的 She is rather free with her money.
- 放肆的 He is too free with his language and manners.
- ... ..

Please find its core meaning?

没有.....的

pollution free area, carefree, radiation free



## 关于Low的几个短语：

**low profile** :低姿态，克制的姿态，低调

He's not the sort of politician to **keep a low profile**.

他不是那种甘于保持低姿态的政客。

high profile: 高调

### **lay sb/sth low**

(a) 使某人[某物]倒下或平卧：

He laid his opponent low with a single punch.

他一拳就把对手打倒在地。

(b) 使衰弱或毁灭：

The whole family was laid low with flu.

全家都因流感病倒在床上。

同形词： low

a sound made by cattle      哞哞叫声； 牛叫声

各种动物的叫声： 象声词

lion/tiger	roar		mouse	squeak
wolf	howl		bull	bellow
dog	bark/woof		cow	low
cat	mew / miaow/ purr		horse	neigh
pig	grunt		duck	quack
frog	croak		rooster	crow
fox				

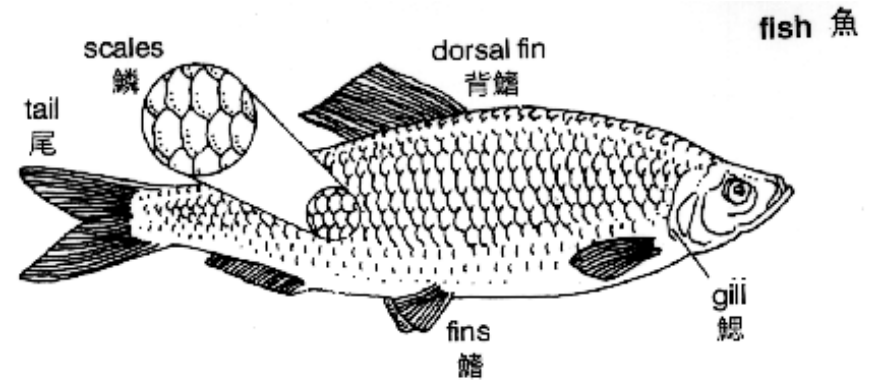
# 总结

- 原始意义与派生意义
- 象声词

## SCALE

-鳞片 scrape the scales from a fish

→ v. 刮鳞



单个  
形状

- 鳞状物, (皮肤) 鳞屑

- 鳞屑(脱落) → 垢 → 水垢, 牙垢 → v. scale off 片状脱落, 剥落

整齐  
排列

- 刻度

This ruler has one scale in centimeters and another in inches.  
这把尺上有厘米的刻度和英寸的刻度

→ 量度, 进位制 a decimal scale 十进制

→ The boxer scaled 90 kilos. The earthquakes measured 7 on the Richter scale. 地震为里氏七级。

→ v. 测量, 称重 The boxer scaled 90 kilos. 这个拳击运动员称重90公斤。

→ n. 秤 bathroom scales

→ 等级; 级别 a person who is high on the social scale 社会地位高的人

→ 比例 Sheet maps use a much larger scale. 单张地图用的比例大得多。

→ 规模; 程度 Entertain guests on a large scale

所有意义均互相关联, 形成非常紧密的语义网络。

## 单词意义的义项分析 componential analysis

Try to distinguish the following words

	HUMAN BEING		Hypernym 上义词
	MALE	MATURE	
man	+	+	a human being who is male and mature
woman	-	+	a human being who is not male but mature
boy	+	-	a human being who is male but not mature
girl	-	-	a human being who is not male and not mature

我们把 这里的male, mature 和 human being 称为义项 (sense components)

一个单词的意义可以分解为许多义项，有的义项又可以发展出单词新的意思。通过义项分析，可以了解单词词义发展的方式和逻辑。

magpie:

1.喜鹊

2. 爱收集或贮藏东西的人

3. 爱饶舌的人

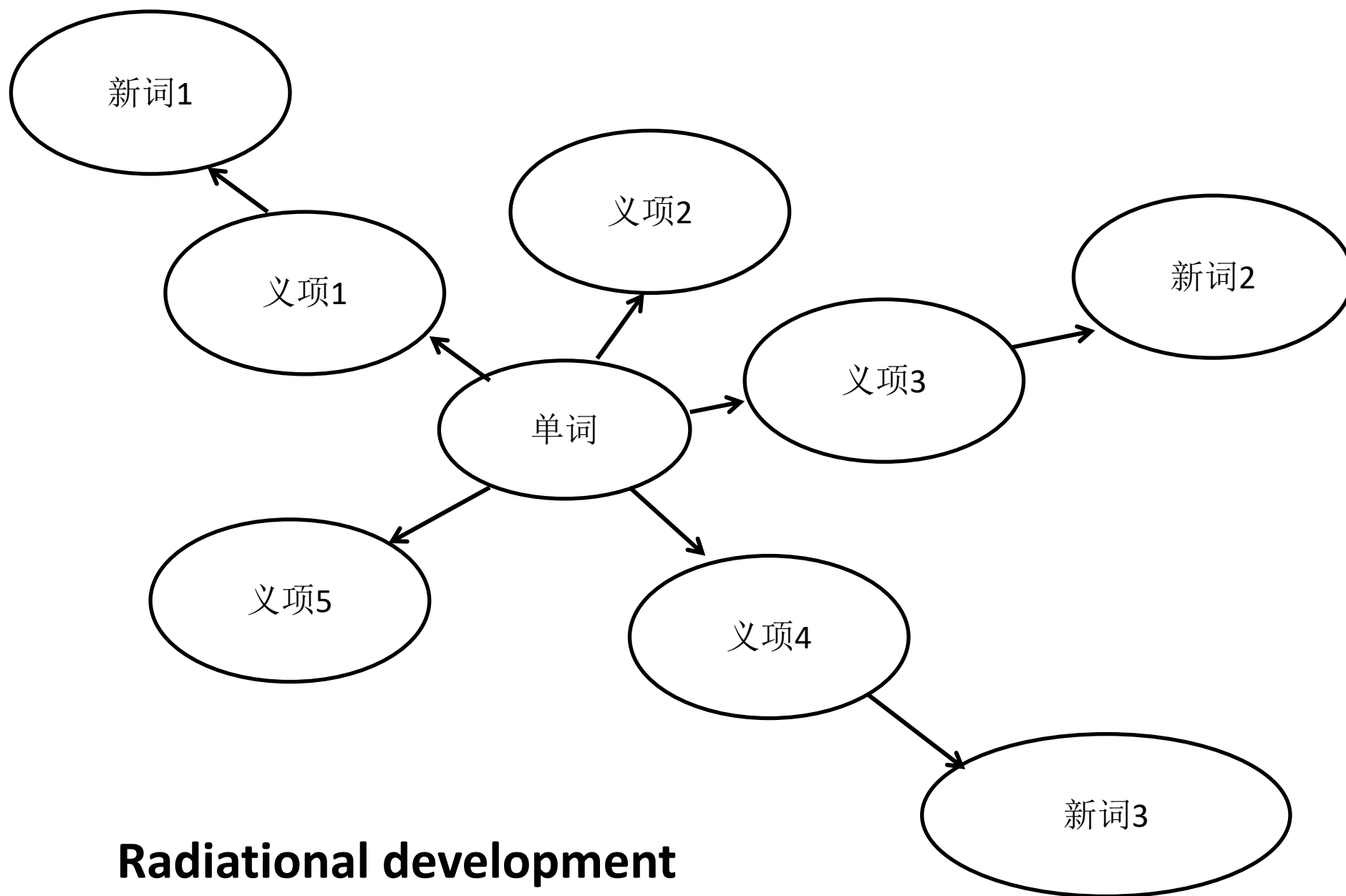
noisy black-and-white bird that is attracted by, and often takes away, small bright objects 喜鹊

- bird

- black and white

- noisy

- is attracted by and often takes away small bright objects



## 还有一种意义的发展方式: Chainal Development

**Scale:** 麟→刻度→比例→规模

有时，词义辗转演变，次要词义逐渐游离中心词义，两者之间联系微乎其微或不复存在。有时甚至其中某个环节的词义消失，使得联系更加难于发现。

如: board

- 板，木板 → 纸板，硬板子等 → v. 用板子盖住
- 船的甲板 → v. 登船 → 登机，登其他交通工具
- 棋盘 - 牌子，公告牌等
- 舞台上的地板 → the boards 指演艺生涯

桌子

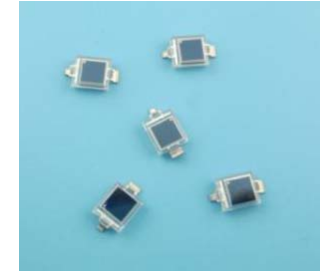
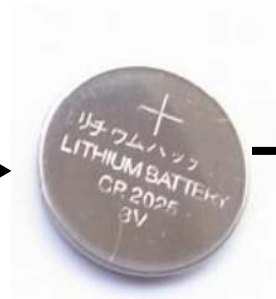
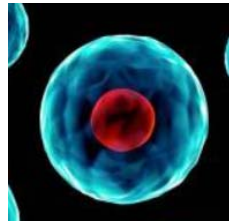
desk - 董事会, 委员会    board member 董事,  
chairman of the board 董事长

table - 膳食, 伙食	board and lodging excluded	食宿自理
→v. 为某人提供膳食		

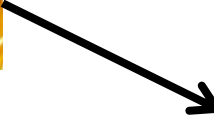
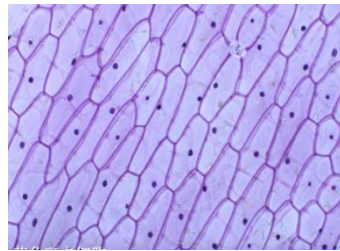


CELL: 细胞

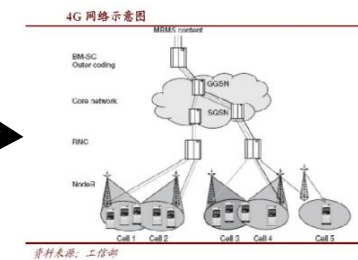
单个  
细胞



整齐  
排列  
细胞



辐射发展与  
链式发展齐  
头并进，构  
成一词多义  
的语义联系  
网络。



# 总结

- 义项分析
  - 意义发展方式
    - 辐射式发展
    - 链式发展
- 了解意义发展的方式

## **FILL**

fill a hole with sand 用沙子把洞填满

The wind filled the sails. 这阵风把帆吹得鼓鼓的。

The sails filled with wind. 帆在风中张得鼓鼓的。

The hall soon filled. 那大厅不久就满了。

He boiled the water. 他把水烧开。

The water boils.

## **Ergative verbs**

verbs which can be used both transitively and intransitively to describe the same action, with the object in the former case being the subject in the latter 及物时的宾语与不及物时的主语相同

如： He stopped the bus. The bus stopped.

I broke the window yesterday. The window broke yesterday.

Tom runs the shop smoothly. The shop runs smoothly.

从宗教角度来理解一些语言现象：

如何理解：

1. Cathy is **beside herself** with excitement. Cathy 激动万分。

2. He was **beside himself** with rage when he saw the mess.

他看到一切都乱七八糟就勃然大怒。

3. When he **came to** and raised his head he saw Benney.

他苏醒过来，抬起头，看见了Benney。

几乎所有宗教都有两个共同特征：

1. 人由灵魂和躯体构成。 body and soul

2. 有一个超自然力量来控制人类。 supernatural power

## 先讲body and soul

When the soul is in the body, one appears normal.

When the soul leaves the body, one appears abnormal, or dead.

中文也有类似情况：丧魂失魄，魂飞魄散，魂不附体 .....

Human being = body + soul

我们说TOM时，可以指其身体body，也可以指其灵魂soul.

1. Cathy is beside herself with excitement.

2. He was beside himself with rage when he saw the mess.

(The soul is beside the body, not in the body)

3. When he came to and raised his head he saw Benney.

came to 后面省略了himself → (The soul came to the body)

## 再回头看ergative verbs:

这些动词作不及物动词时，可以看作是动词后面省略了-self。

很多以-self作宾语的动词短语，或者及物动词的不及物用法等，也可以从这个视角来理解。

enjoy oneself

help oneself

behave oneself

teach oneself

Don't bother me!

别烦我！

Don't bother about me.

别担心我！

可以看作：Don't bother yourself about me. 别因我而烦自己！

The sails filled with wind. 帆在风中张得鼓鼓的。

The sails filled themselves with wind.

# 总结

- Ergative verbs
- 宗教角度理解单词用法

# OVERDUE

over+due

**over-:** 后面可以接名词、动词、形容词和副词，不改变词性

1. (位置) 在上方, 在外面 overcoat, overhang
2. (位置) 从上(向下) overview, overall
3. (位置) 从上方(跨过, 越过) overcome
4. (逻辑) 超过, 过量 over-exaggerate, overestimate

解释两个单词: overtake & overlook

**overtake:** 1. 超越(运动中的车或人), 超车 此时over-表示“越过”

2 (指不愉快的事情) 突然降临 此时over-表示从上往下

On his way home he was overtaken by a storm.

他在回家的路上遭遇暴风雨。

**overlook:** 1. 俯瞰, 俯视 此时over-表示从上往下

2. 未注意到, 忽视, 忽略 此时over-表示从上方越过

词缀的不同意义会影响到单词的意义, 我们要根据语境来确定单词的真正意义。



due:

**dues** 复数 charges or fees, eg for membership of a club 应缴纳的会费

- a sum of money 钱
- that should be paid as a duty , obligatory 应付的
- [that should be paid] on an expected date 预期的

- expected, planned 预计的, 预期的

The train is due to arrive at 8:00 sharp.

- deserving 应有的, 应得的

She's due for promotion soon. 她不久就要晋升了。

- suitable , proper 恰当的, 应有的

After due consideration it was decided to send him away to live with his

foster parents. 充分考虑之后决定将他送到养父母那儿生活。

- that needs immediate payment or reply 到期的

My rent isn't due till Wednesday. 我的租金星期三才到期。

overdue:

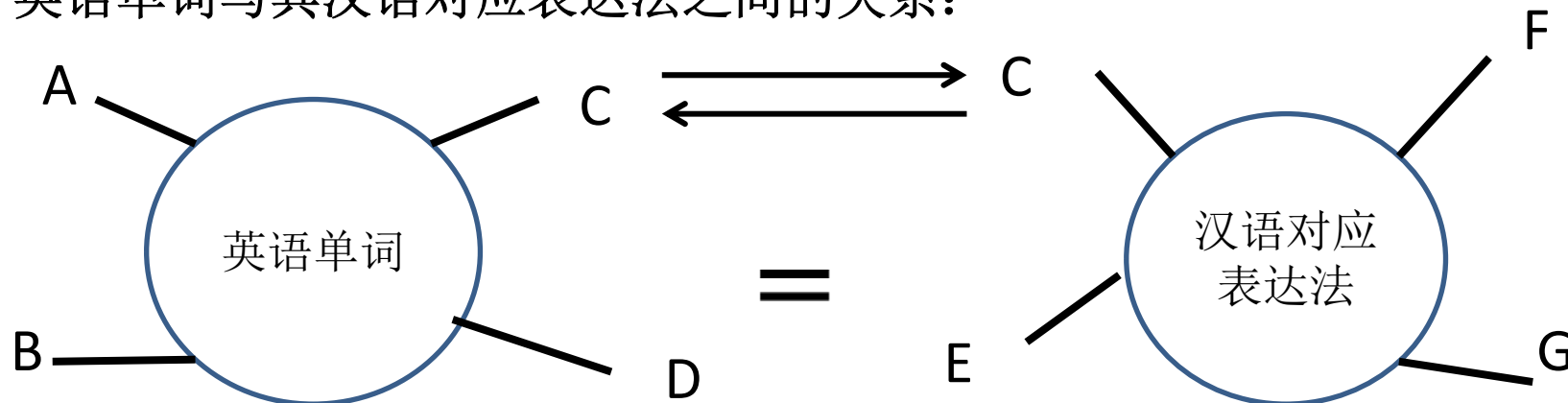
not paid, completed, arrived, etc. by the due or expected time (到期或到时) 未付款, 未完成, 未到达 -- 过期的, 超期的

The book is overdue. You should have returned it to the library last week.

overdue: 到期未做的, 应该早点按期做的, 过期的, 迟到的  
I'll go home and pay an overdue visit to my mother.

过期: expire 还是 overdue?

英语单词与其汉语对应表达法之间的关系:



它们之间不存在一一对应关系。只有当它们共享同一个意义 (c) 时, 才相互联系起来。

## 过期

-过期期刊 back number

-过期啤酒 stale beer

-过期护照 expired passport

-高达40%的学生签证均已过期。

Up to forty per cent of the students had overstayed their visas.

-公司应该扔掉过期食品。

The company should have thrown the food away after the sell-by date passed.

借的书过期未还，欠的账过期未还等 overdue

overdue: (到期或到时) 未付款, 未完成, 未到达 →过期的, 超期的

Only when the two both mean “not done by the expected time”

can the two come together to form a pair.

# 总结

- 前缀over-的意义
- 词义跟词缀意义的关系
- 单词意义与其汉语对应词之间的关系

# balance

- ba-实际上为前缀bi-的变体，词根lance、lanx.

- bi-: 两，双

两个盘子→意为“天平”。

- lance和lanx:

- 盘pan。

balance *n.*

平，  
不倒向一方

1. 天平
2. 平衡力；
3. 均等；
4. 匀称、协调；
5. 相互矛盾、对立和相互作用的各个元素之间的均衡；
6. 在写作中相近的和对立的观点或事实的并列；
7. 理智、心平气和

## BALANCE

1. 天平

2. (身体、物体等) 平衡状态

She **lost** her **balance** and fell. 她失去平衡摔倒了。

→ v. 使...平衡

She balanced a mug on her knee. 她把一只大杯子稳稳地放在膝盖上。

→ v. [ergative use] 保持平衡

Richard balanced on the ball of one foot. 理查德用一只脚的大脚趾球保持站立平衡。

3. (声源的各种声音)协调

The balance of the voices is good. 各种声音的协调很好。

## BALANCE

4. （各个因素比例）协调，平衡；

It is your obligation to remain political balance in broadcasting.

在广播中保持政治平衡是你们的义务。

He tried to keep a **balance between** work and relaxation.

他努力保持劳逸平衡。

→ 使对称；使（比例）协调

It is not easy to balance work and family life. 协调工作和家庭生活真不容易。

→ 抵偿，相冲抵, 中和

The cost needs to be **balanced against** its benefits. 费用需与其利益相抵偿。

He balanced his radical remarks with more familiar declarations.

他用更多亲切随和的表白来抵消自己的激进言论。

## BALANCE

5. (各种情绪的平衡) 镇定; 沉着

That is a good way to some kind of peace and personal balance.

那是获得平静和自身镇定好方法。

6. 保持平衡的力→配重; 平衡力

7. 平衡后的结果→多余的额度→结存; 借贷差额

He accumulated a healthy balance with the savings bank.

他在储蓄银行积累了相当多的结余。

→ v. 使(借贷)平衡; 销(账)

The company is required to **balance its books** each year.

公司要求每年平衡账目。

He balanced his budgets by rigid control over public expenditure.

他通过严格控制公共开支保持预算平衡。

balance sheet: 资产负债表, 收支平衡表



## 与balance 有关的常用搭配:

1. on balance 总的来说, 权衡各种因素

On balance, he was pleased with how things had gone.

总的来说, 他对事情的进展很满意。

2. **strike** a balance 找到平衡, 取得平衡→ 妥协; 采取折中办法

At times like that you have to strike a balance between sleep and homework.

在这种情形下你得在休息和做作业之间找到一种平衡。

3. tip the balance 打破平衡→倾向 (于某一方)

What are the factors that will tip the balance in their decision?

有哪些因素可以影响他们的决定?

4. off balance 失去平衡→ 心理不再镇定

Our surprise attack caught the enemy off balance and threw them into confusion.

我们的突然袭击把敌人打了个冷不防, 他们顿时乱作一团。

# 总结：

- Balance 一词的多义现象
- 中心意思的提取
- 各种意义间的关系

# weed

作名词时：

- 1). [C] wild plant growing where it is not wanted, esp. among crops or garden plants 野草, 杂草 (尤指庄稼地里的或园中的)
- 2). [C] (infml derog 口, 贬)
  - (a) thin weak-looking person 瘦弱的人.
  - (b) person who has a weak character 懦弱的人
- 3). (infml 口)
  - (a) [sing] (usu 通常作 the weed) (dated or joc 旧或谑) tobacco or cigarettes 烟草; 香烟
  - (b) [U] marijuana 大麻烟

# weed

## 杂草 — 义项分析

-- plant

-- wild

-- unwanted → the weed : tobacco, marijuana

-- among crops ( 烟草, 大麻 )

-- prevent crops from growing properly

-- should be removed → v. 除草 → 除掉, 淘汰掉

-- growing faster, thinner, weaker and taller

→ one who is weak physically

→ one who is weak mentally

# Weed -- 无用的东西

英国诗人Alfred Lord Tennyson (丁尼生) 的诗歌

## The Flower

Once in a golden hour  
I cast to earth a seed.  
Up there came a flower,  
The people said, a weed.

...

And some are pretty enough,  
And some are poor indeed;  
And now again the people  
Call it but a **weed**.

- 做自己喜欢的事，用心去做，尽力而为，自认满意，也就够了；
- 别人喜欢，自是最好；别人嗤之以鼻，那就不用理会，不要争辩，不去解释。
- 彪悍的人生不需要解释！

weed 作动词：去掉（无用的东西）

- He has been busy weeding in the garden.
- You should weed out bad guys from the good when making friends in school.

在学校交朋友时，你要把坏孩子排除掉。

- The farmers are weeding out the weakest saplings.

农民在把那些最弱的树苗剔除掉。

-- 名词直接用作动词 → 词类转换（conversion）

## 词类转换—Conversion

通常此类变化多通过后缀来完成，如：

-ly → *adv./adj.*

-tion/-sion, -ment, -dom 等 → *n.*

-ate, -fy, -en 等 → *V.*

不用任何词缀，单词由一个词性直接用作另一个词性。→ 零派生法 zero-affixation / zero-derivation

如：直接转化为名词

His future is full of **if's**.

It will take you **forever** to get there by bus.

## 词类转换—Conversion

其他转化为名词的情况:

have a **look**, launch an **attack**,

She's got a lot of go! 她干劲冲天!

I hear the Newtons are having a big do tonight. 听说牛顿家今晚举行盛大的宴会。

If you want to lose weight, here are some do's and don'ts. 想要减轻体重, 这是一些注意事项。

He's been here for years; he should know the ins and outs of the job by now. 他在这里已经很多年了, 现在理应熟悉工作的各种方面了。



# 词类转换—Conversion

名词转化为动词是最多的：

The tall building **houses** more than 5 hundred offices for foreign and domestic companies.

Both parents and children should try to **bridge** the generation gap between them.

Would you help me **water** the flowers when I am away?

Monkey King **capped** his eyes and looked afar.

She **cupped** her mouth and spoke to the receiver.

Even a lamb will rebel if it is **cornered**.

Are you **kidding** me? (你把我当小孩看么？)

He's always **bossing** his wife about. 他在妻子面前总是指手划脚，指挥她做这做那。

(像老板一样指使)

Don't **father** me! 1) 不要叫我爸爸！ 2) 不要在我面前指手划脚！

**Any noun that can create an image in the mind can be used directly as a verb.**

# 词类转换—Conversion

科技英语中的许多词类转换

- *Key* in your password
- It is then *gaussed*.      -- magnetized  
Gauss 高斯
- *Email* me!

注意名词与其转换为动词后产生的动名词的意义差别：

word: 单词 → v. 用词语表达; 选用词语 → wording: n. 措辞

A different wording might make the meaning clearer. 换一种说法意思可能清楚些。

time: 时间 → v. 选择时间, 计时 → timing: 时间的选择, 时机

The timing of the announcement was rather unexpected.

reason: 原因, 理由 → v. 讲原因, 讲理由 → reasoning: 推理

Your reasoning on this point is faulty. 你在这一点上的推论是错误的。

# 总结：

- weed一词的多义性与义项分析
- 词类转换

# sharp

sharp : having a fine edge or point; capable of cutting or piercing

锋利的; 尖锐的

-- 形状 → 点 ← 尖

→ 许多点, 线 ← 锋利 → 几乎180度转弯

-- 功能 → 尖 → 刺入, 穿透

[ → 锋利 → 切割, 切入 ]

a sharp needle, a sharp knife

Now let's see how "sharp" develops its new meanings.

# sharp

1. The TV picture is very sharp. 电视图像非常清晰。

屏幕上的点很小，分辨率很高→清晰，明显，轮廓分明

a sharp outline 清晰的轮廓

There is a sharp contrast between the lives of the poorest and the richest members of society. 在社会上，最贫穷的人与最富有的人在生活上差异巨大。

2. There is a sharp turn on the road ahead. 前方有急弯。

几乎180度的弯（夸张了！）→急剧的

a sharp drop in prices 价格的暴跌

a sharp rise in crime 犯罪率的急剧上升

# sharp

3. He kept a sharp lookout for any strangers.

他警惕地守望着任何一个陌生人。

--穿透→看穿→敏锐的，灵敏的，敏捷的

a girl of sharp intelligence    聪颖的女孩

a sharp sense of humour    很强的幽默感

4. She uttered a **sharp** cry of distress. 她发出痛苦的尖叫声。

--刺入，刺（耳）→(声音)尖锐

- The cheese has a distinctively sharp taste. 这奶酪味道很冲。

--刺入，刺（鼻）→（指味道或气味）强烈的，辛辣的

- Many young plants were killed by the sharp frost. 许多幼小的植物在突然来到的霜冻中死去。

--刺入，刺（骨）→凛冽的，剧烈的，刺骨的

He is suffering from a sharp pain in the back. 他背部剧痛。

# sharp

- Look at that gambler in a **sharp** suit. 看那衣著入时的赌徒。  
--刺入，刺（眼）→（过分）时髦的  
She is a very sharp dresser. 她穿的每一件衣服都引人注目。
- Emma has a sharp tongue (= she often speaks in an unpleasant or unkind way). 埃玛说话尖刻。  
--刺入，刺（情绪）  
sharp criticism 尖锐的批评  
He was very sharp with me when I was late.  
我迟到了，他对我非常不友好。
- The lawyer is too sharp for me. 这个律师太精明（我斗不过他）。  
--刺入，钻（法律的空子）→过分精明的，狡猾的，不择手段的

# sharp

Please come here at 11:00 sharp.

请于11点整准时到达这里。

sharp 因“点”的含义，表示准，不多不少，即准点。

The meeting starts at 7.30 sharp. 会议7:30准时开始。

由11点整引出的一个短语：

## the eleventh hour



# the eleventh hour

- 从字面上来看，这是一条与时间有关的短语。其实，这是一条趣味英语。它的含义是“在最后关键时刻，刚好，及时”，也有挽回局面的关键时刻的含义。
- 这句成语出自圣经的《马太福音》。在古时候，犹太人将白昼分为12个小时。有个阔人想雇几个人到他的园子里去干活，他从早上五点就开始雇人，雇到最后一个人时已经是夜里很晚了。干完活后付工钱，结果大早上来的和夜里来的都一视同仁地得到了一枚银币，弄得一大早就开始干活的人极为不满，早知如此，还不如夜里十一点钟来呢，因为只要不超过十二点，都能得到同样的报酬。很像中国的一句谚语：来的早不如来的巧。

# 总结

- sharp 一词多义
- sharp 各种意义的发展
- the eleventh hour

# household

house+hold

house: building for a family to live in

hold: to keep, to maintain

house+hold → everything held in a house

→ all people living in a house as a family 一家人

同住在一所房子里的人（家人、房客等）；一家人；家庭

household name, household word: 家喻户晓的名字或名称

The product was so successful that its name has become a household word. 这一产品非常成功, 其名称已经家喻户晓。

# household

两个词合并到一起，构成一个新词，为合成法（compounding）

Two words coming together to create a word with meaning different from the sum of the two words.

blue-collar

girlfriend

breakfast

blackbird(画眉), blackboard(黑板)

deadline dog days 三伏天 midwife go-between

先谈两个问题：

- 1. 写法：分成两个单词（有些）；写成一个单词；加连词符
- 2. 具有新的意思，不是原来两个单词的意思简单相加

## 合成法 Compounding -- 三种形式

1. Solid form 稳定形式：合成一个单词（都比较短，已经成熟！）

teapot, website, classroom, textbook, etc.

2. Hyphenated form 连词符形式：连词符连接，可能词性不同，多见于新闻中。

bridge-builder, body-blow, match-maker, air-conditioner

3. Open form 开放形式：单词独立拼写，可能为长单词，多为名词。现代英语开始多起来。

mass media, coffee cup, fine art

注意：事实上，三种皆可以接受：

toothache, tooth-ache, tooth ache , airline, air-line, air line 都在用

合成法 Compounding -- 三种形式

有时候也会有区别：

superpower 超级大国， super power 可能指特大的威力

greenhouse 温室 green house 可能指绿色的房子

当然有些是不能分开的，如： breakfast

有些是有固定形式的，如 Whitehouse, 不可能White-house或White house

--合成法的意义问题： 新词有新意

girlfriend is not just a friend who is a girl

blackboard is not just a board that is black. It might even be white

color TV is not a TV that is colorful

***This mode of word formation is also called zero-infixation 零中缀法***

多词合成：连词符连接，多成为形容词

Sometimes, many words can be put together to form, usually, an adjective:

He looked at the scene in a ***none-of-my-business*** manner.

Charles was of the ***look-before-you-leap*** sort of man.

They had an ***eat-to-live-or-live-to-eat*** debate.

合成词的其他几个问题：

1. 主谓型与动宾型合成词：

thunder-struck (houses), weather-beaten (faces) hen-pecked (husband)

houses struck by thunder; faces beaten by weather, husband pecked by hen

fault-finding housewife peace-loving people, English-speaking community

housewife who finds fault; people who love peace; community that speak English

区别： heart-broken vs. heart-breaking

Where there is a ***heartbreaking*** girl, there is a ***heartbroken*** boy.

heart-breaking girl: a girl who breaks other's heart

heart-broken boy: a boy whose heart is broken by others

## 2. 副词+动词:

hard-working people: people who work hard

ever-increasing number: number that increases ever

well-behaved boy: a boy who is behaved well by himself (behaves himself well)

ill-informed man: man who is informed poorly

## 3. 名词+形容词

tax-free, seasick, homesick, lovelorn, water-proof

## 4. 形容词（数词）+名词+ed:

white-haired, four-cornered, three-legged, two-faced



其他类型的合成词：

good-for-nothing, passer-by, forget-me-not, touch-me-not

类比造词：

water-proof 防水的 → lady-proof 防女人影响的，坐怀不乱的

duty-bound, snow-bound 被雪困住的 → girlfriend-bound 被女友拖住的

合成词的复原：

*It's **worthwhile** to clarify this matter.*

*It's **worth your while** to clarify this matter.*

He got up at 7:00 and **took his breakfast** at 7:30, then he went to the classroom.

He got up at 7:00 and **broke his fast** at 7:30, then he went to the classroom.

# 总结

- household 词义
- 合成法

三种存在的形式

合成单词的意义

各种合成的方式