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全新四级英语 “考试通”

短语篇

主编 王晓军



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全新四级英语“考试通”

短 语 篇

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内 容 简 介

本书共收录核心短语 800 条、联想短语 1500 条,采用英汉双解的形式,帮助读者更好地记忆英语短语。每个单元还配有一篇精选小品文,为读者示范短语的使用情况。

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——代总序

大学英语,尤其是针对特定水平考试(四、六级考试等)的英语学习一定要统筹规划,既要有课堂讲解,又要有配套教材提供必要的提炼和实践。有鉴于此,长期从事大学英语教学及科研工作的教师精心编写了这套《全新四级英语“考试通”》。该丛书紧紧围绕四级考试要求,以教育部《大学英语教学大纲》为指导,以四级考试最新样题为依据,是考试必备的参考书籍。希望该丛书能够 and 考生的课堂学习融洽地结合起来,相得益彰,达到最佳的学习效果。

一、编写宗旨

本丛书按照《大学英语考试要求》,参考新近颁布的《全国大学英语考试改革要求》,以大学英语四级考试大纲为依据,以考点为切入点,通过专项解析和实例分析详尽地讲解命题要求和解题技巧,提供备考资料。它注重选材的针对性、代表性和规范性,完全贴近实考,引导考生正确理解各专项的命题思路、试题难度、复习重点和解题对策。

二、编写特点

本丛书紧扣大学英语四级新大纲、新题型,追踪大学英语教改动态,突出了以下几个特点:

(1) 新颖与精要。丛书充分考虑到英语的最新修订与大学英语考试的最新进展,梳理知识重点,突出考试要点,进行针对性的训练,独辟蹊径,授人以渔。同时,注重选材的趣味性,具有时代感,使考生在使用中既掌握考试技巧,又拓宽知识面。

(2) 充分与实用。各卷皆是编写者在近年备考讲义的基础上充实锤炼而成,曾多次成功地辅导过四级考试,并获得佳绩。为了便于自学,所有练习都附有详细题解。

(3) 系统性和针对性。本丛书各卷内容既有区别,又有联系,分则独立

成卷,合则融为整体。丛书在确定各卷专题时则尽可能地避免重复,但推崇交叉,为系统复习提供完备的指导。

三、编写思路

本丛书各卷编纂都涵盖两个基本思路:既介绍考试专项基本要求、题型特点及应试技巧,又为各种考试技巧设计有针对性的练习,以帮助考生用较短的时间了解考试题型,掌握考试技巧,提高应试能力。

四、使用建言

(1) 活用各卷中的知识和所要求的语言能力分析试题、把握要领、系统备考、各个击破。既夯实语言基本功,又提高做题技巧;既考虑各项的特点,又把握全局,力争获得最好的模拟效果。

(2) “学”、“思”结合,勤动脑筋。对于较有把握的知识点要总结成功的经验,对于薄弱的环节要分析失败的原因。明确前进的方向,切忌盲目解题、只求数量、忽视质量,只看答案、不求甚解。

我们编写这套丛书的宗旨不是仅供考生们考前突击使用,而是要通过阅读和实践明白“天道酬勤”的道理,奠定从容、塌实的为学态度。

“鸳鸯绣取从人看,要把金针度与人”。在丛书即将付梓之际,略述数语,聊为“总序”。希望本书的出版能帮助考生有效地进行考前复习准备,取得满意的考试成绩。

王晓军
于石大南苑

前 言

在大学英语学习与各种考试中,短语的应用往往是影响考生考试成绩的一个重要障碍,同时也严重影响着考生在考试中对听、说、读、写、译等各方面能力的发挥。鉴于此,为了突破短语学习和应试的瓶颈,我们编写了这本系统性较强并具有鲜明个性化的《短语篇》,旨在指明重点、解决难点、阐释疑点、扫除盲点,使学生在学习和备考过程中,重点突出、主次分明、联想全面、学用结合,达到少走弯路,事半功倍的效果。本书的编写特点如下:

1. 范围明确。总共编排核心短语 800 条,联想短语 1500 条,为处于大学英语基础阶段的学习者,尤其为准备四级考试的考生提供详实的资料。

2. 编排巧妙。采用分组和打乱字母顺序的方法,便于记忆和达到阶段性目标,减少学习中的疲惫感。

3. 释义精确。采用英汉双解的释义形式,为读者正确理解词义提供了可靠的保证。

4. 例句准确,具代表性。例句主要引自国内外词典和工具书,并经专家审订。

5. 联想丰富。根据核心短语联想其同义、反义短语并附后,有助于联系与理解。

6. 美文欣赏,提供语境。每单元配有一篇精选小品文,为学习者示范短语的使用情况,并提供诵读的范文。

7. 检索清晰。正文后面附有核心短语表,总结了本书中出现的短语动词,便于查找与记忆。

总之,本书注重词典编撰理论与英语文化思维的结合,希望能够帮助英语学习者尤其是基础英语阶段的学习者和备考新四级考试的广大考生提高英语学习策略、英语语言文化知识和综合应用能力。本书也适合其他外语学习者和英语教师做参考资料。

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Unit 1

A man is a laborer if the job society offers him is of no interest to himself but he is compelled to take it by the necessity of earning a living and supporting his family. A man is a worker if he is personally interested in the job which society pays him to do.

——J. B. Priestley

如果社会提供给一个人的工作对此人而言毫无兴趣,而是为了养家糊口而被迫从事的,这个人只是工作者;如果一个人对社会提供给他工作感兴趣,这个人就是一个劳动者。

——普里斯特莱

[语海拾贝]

1. be aware of: have knowledge of; realize 知道,意识到

Are you aware of your mistakes?

He is fully aware of his being late for the meeting.

◇ be unaware of 没觉察到,没注意: She was unaware of my presence.

◇ be conscious of 知道: Are you conscious of how people will regard such behavior?

2. fill in:

(1) write in; put in 填入,放入

You should fill in all the blanks on the examination paper.

(2) to be used as a temporary substitute 临时接替

The teacher was sick and Mr. Toby filled in for him.

◇ fill out 参见 unit 13—23

◇ fill with 使充满: The kitchen is filled with the smell of fresh coffee.

3. decide on: make a choice or decision about sth. 决定

He has decided on a date for departure.

After leaving university, Jack decided on a career in publishing.

◇ decide to do 决定,决意: I decided to write rather than telephone.

◇ be determined to do 下决心: The government is determined to combat

international terrorism.

- ◇ **make up one's mind to do** 下决心, 决定: They have made up their minds to stay in Britain.

4. set aside:

- (1) save for a special purpose 留出, 拨出

Let's set aside one hour a day for review purposes.

- (2) put sth. aside; ignore sth. 把……置于一旁, 不顾

Let set aside our differences and embark on the new cooperation program.

- (3) cancel; claim sth. to be of no avail 取消, 宣布……无效

The decision of the lower court was set aside by the judge.

- ◇ **put aside** 参见 unit 6—22

- ◇ **set off** ①出发: If you want to catch that train we'd better set off for the station immediately. ②引起: His anger was set off by his son's behave.

- ◇ **hit the road** 参见 unit 17—37

5. as well: also; too 也, 而且

With the changes in their social role, women's position in the family has been improved as well.

You can attend the meeting as well since there's no age limit.

- ◇ **as well as** 除……之外(还); 既……又……: This is a political as well as economic problem.

6. concentrate on: keep or direct all one's efforts, thoughts, attention, etc. to 全神贯注于

He concentrated on his reading so that he could understand the story.

Paul usually can not concentrate on his study in the afternoon.

- ◇ **be absorbed in** 全神贯注于, 专心于: The old man was utterly absorbed in the book.

- ◇ **be lost in/ lose oneself in** 参见 unit 5—9

- ◇ **apply oneself/one's mind to** 参见 unit 11—1

- ◇ **be preoccupied with** 使全神贯注于, 使入神: He was preoccupied with a novel when I came in.

- ◇ **channel ... into ...** 参见 unit 17—40

7. look over:

- (1) examine; inspect 查看, 检查

They looked over several kinds of new mobile phones before making up their minds to buy.

- (2) ignore sth. , forgive sb. 忽略(某事);原谅(某人)

You have done wrong, but I shall look over it this time.

8. **go over**: read again; review; examine 复习;检查

After you finish the test paper, go over it again to check mistakes.

To go over what you learned regularly is crucial in English learning.

◇ **brush up** 重温,再练: He needs to brush up his English before he goes to the U. S.

◇ **have a review of** 复习: Before the examination we have a review of the term's work.

9. **break the ice**: begin to be friendly with someone 打破僵局

She is very active at social events and often the one who breaks the ice.

Your visit has broken the ice between our two parties.

10. **dissuade... from**: prevent sb from doing sth. by reasoning 劝阻,劝止

They dissuaded her from quitting their quite rewarding jobs.

◇ **persuade sb. to do** 劝说: Nothing can persuade her to change her mind once it is made up.

◇ **discourage sb. from doing** 劝某人不要做某事: Parents should discourage their children from smoking.

◇ **prevent sb. from** 参见 unit 12-25

11. **set out**:

- (1) begin a course of action 出发,动身

The day was drawing close for us to set out.

- (2) plant 种植

The farmers set out the young sprouts in the rice field.

◇ **set forth** 动身;陈述: The Prime Minister set forth the aims of his government in a television broadcast.

12. **give up**:

- (1) stop doing 放弃,停止

You are advisable to give up smoking in that it is of harm to your health.

- (2) allow sb. to possess 使拥有

He gave up his seat in the bus to a pregnant woman.

◇ **give in** ①让步,屈服: The authorities showed no signs of giving in to

the kidnapper's demands. ②呈交: Please give your examination papers in when you've finished.

13. (all) by oneself: done without any help 独自地

Among those boys Jack is the only one who can finish his assignment all by himself.

She went home all by herself last night.

◇ for oneself ①独自地, 亲自地: One cannot do such a thing for oneself.

②为自己: It's hard to say, but I'm sure one of the purposes is to construct a good philosophy for oneself.

◇ on one's own 参见 unit 16—38

14. in spite of: not taking notice of; not caring about, regardless of 尽管

The children did not recover in spite of all the efforts of doctors.

In spite of the heavy fog they drove out as usual.

◇ for all 参见 unit 13—5

◇ regardless of 参见 unit 7—27

15. set back: cause to put off or get behind schedule 推迟, 延缓阻碍

Financial problems have set back our building program.

Any attempt to set back the wheel of history is doomed failure.

◇ put off 推迟, 拖延: Don't put off till tomorrow what can be done today.

16. turn over:

(1) all over, upset 翻倒

The bike hit a rock and turned over.

(2) deliver to, hand over 把……交给

The passengers of the bus turned the thief over to the police.

◇ hand over 参见 unit 7—3

◇ take over 参见 unit 20—16

◇ hand in 交上; 提交; 呈递: You should hand in your application before Friday.

17. relative to: referring to, having a connection with 有联系

These are the facts relative to the solution of the problem.

What you said just now is not relative to what we are discussing.

◇ related to 与……相关: Wealth is seldom related to happiness.

◇ associated with 与……相联系, 与……有关: There are many serious health hazards associated with smoking.

- 18. track down:** find by determined searching or hunting 追捕, 追查
 Did the hunter manage to track down the wounded deer?
 It was almost two weeks before they tracked down the facts they needed.
 ◇ **in (one's) tracks** 正是某人站的地方: The police stopped him right in his tracks.
 ◇ **run after** 追捕; 追求; 跟踪: He finally became tired of running after her.
- 19. on the occasion of sth.:** at the time of (a certain event) 在……的时候
 He was heavily drunken on the occasion of his son's birthday party.
 On the occasion of the National Day we were singing and dancing happily.
 ◇ **on many occasions** 许多次, 在许多场合: Do not feel ashamed of yourself, because you have helped him on many occasions.
 ◇ **on occasion** 偶尔; 间断地; 不时地: On occasion he went to London to spend the weekend.
- 20. stand down:** quit, step down 退出; 退下
 The judge told the witness to stand down.
 After five years in office the president has stood down.
 ◇ **stand up** ①站起来: You should stand up when the teacher comes in.
 ②站得住脚: The charges you have made would never stand up in the court.
 ◇ **stand up for** 支持, 拥护: We should stand up for our own rights.
 ◇ **stand up to** 参见 unit 18—19
 ◇ **stand for** 参见 unit 15—24
- 21. round/around the corner:** very near in distance or time 在拐角处; 即将到来
 My home is not far away. It is just round the corner.
 We must be fully prepared for the Spring Festival is around the corner.
 ◇ **in the corner of** 在角落处: The machine stands in the corner of the room.
 ◇ **at the corner** 在转角处: Turn to the right at the corner.
- 22. with good grace:** willingly 欣然地
 He smiled and accepted our invitation with good grace.
 With good grace he took up his opponent's challenge.
- 23. pick up:**
 (1) take hold of and lift up from a surface 拿起; 抱起

She picked up the baby, changed its napkin, and kissed it fondly.

(2) gain, acquire 学会, 掌握

She planned to pick up a foreign language from then on.

◇ **pick out** 选出, 挑出, 拣出: I'm going to pick out a few books to send to some friends in South China.

◇ **pick off** 摘掉: Don't pick off any of these flowers.

24. **in part**: in some degree, partly 部分地

My success in part is owing to his help.

We planted the garden in part with flowers.

◇ **to some extent** 某种程度上; (多少) 有一点: The central services of that broadcasting company to some extent feed off the regional stations.

◇ **to some degree** 参见 unit 4—34

◇ **after a fashion** 达到一定程度(但尚未令人满意): I can play the piano after a fashion.

◇ **for the most part** 参见 unit 12—39

25. **come up with**: think of, produce an idea, etc. 想到; 提出(办法等)

Scientists will have to come up with the method of increasing the world's food supply.

None of the applicants came up with the solution to this tough problem.

◇ **bring forward** ①提出: Finally he brought forward his plan for the experiment. ②提前: The election will be brought forward to June, as so many people are on holiday in July.

◇ **put forward** 提出(要求、事实、计划、建议等): In the past few years the workers have put forward a lot of suggestions (opinions).

◇ **come forth/forward** 参见 unit 16—39

26. **at first glance**: seeing at the first time 第一眼(就)

He believes that love at first glance is for kids only.

The place seemed deserted at first glance.

◇ **at first sight** 初见, 乍看起来: Judge not of men and things at first sight. (谚)初次印象, 难得真相。

◇ **glance at** 看一看; (粗略地)看一下: I glanced at my watch and was surprised to see that was nearly midnight.

◇ **in sight** 参见 unit 11—22

◇ **at the sight of** 参见 unit 16—33

27. **all the same**: in spite of a particular situation, opinion, etc. , anyway 尽管如此, 仍然

He gives us a lot of trouble—but I like him all the same.

I'm sure he's safe, but all the same, I wish he'd come home.

◇ **in spite of** 参见 unit 1—14

◇ **for all** 参见 unit 13—5

28. **stick to**: refuse to change or leave, continue one's efforts at 坚持; 遵守
We should always stick to the facts.

The revolutionary leaders stuck to the study of Marxism—Leninism.

◇ **persevere in** 坚持; 不屈不挠; 坚持不懈: He persevered in his studies with the treatment.

29. **insist on**: urge with emphasis 坚决主张, 认为

He insisted on seeing me off to the nearest bus station.

Susan insisted on my seeing her lawyer right away.

30. **persist in**: continue firmly in spite of difficulties, oppositions 坚持; 固执
He persisted in his work in spite of great fatigue.

We young people need to persist in taking the road of self-reliance and hard work.

31. **bring... into full play**: to make good use of 充分利用

This game brought his potential into full play.

He had to bring all his experience into full play to beat his opponent.

◇ **make the best of** 充分利用: We should make the best of this valuable opportunity to learn more.

◇ **make the most of** 参见 unit 17—15

◇ **take advantage of** 参见 unit 11—4

◇ **dawn upon** 参见 unit 11—16

32. **catch sight of**: see esp. suddenly or briefly 瞥见

I turned around and caught sight of a man greeting me.

She caught sight of her old friend in downtown today.

◇ **get a glimpse of** 一瞥, 瞥见: I got a glimpse of China from the plane.

◇ **lose sight of** ①忘掉; 忽视: Many young people were so interested in the football game that they lost sight of time. ②看不见: My grandson watched the plane go higher and higher until he lost sight of it.

◇ **in sight** 参见 unit 11—22

◇ **at the sight of** 参见 unit 16—33

◇ **out of sight** 看不见: We waved until the car was out of sight.

33. break into:

(1) come, esp. suddenly into being 突然……起来

As the famous actress appeared, the waiting crowd broke into loud cheers.

(2) occupy, take up 挤占; 占领

Social duties break into my leisure time.

◇ **break out** 参见 unit 5—21

◇ **break down** ① 出毛病; 不运转: The car I was in broke down on the way to downtown. ② 开始哭起来: He broke down when he heard that his bird was dead. ③ 压倒; 破除: They broke down all opposition. ④ 中断: The conversation broke down at this point.

◇ **break off** ① 折断: The mother broke off the chocolate to give to the children. ② 突然停止, 中断: He broke off his talk with me to answer the telephone.

◇ **break up** 参见 unit 14—7

34. in place:

(1) in the right place 在合适的位置

I like to have everything in place.

(2) suitable and appropriate 合适的, 恰当的

She is the only person who wears the formal dress, which makes her feel not in place.

◇ **be suitable for** 合适的, 适当的: He was the very person suitable for the job.

◇ **be fit for** 合适的, 适宜的: After the interview, the employer concluded that she was fit for the job.

35. relieve... from: make less or easier 缓解, 使减轻

Aspirin usually can relieve a person from the headache.

◇ **release... from** 参见 unit 2—17

36. be linked to/with: be connected with 与……有关

Police are still saying the mafia may be linked with the shooting.

We should not conclude that her death was necessarily linked with the reported outbreak of smallpox.

◇ **be associated with** 与……有关联: They are associated with him in business.

◇ **be related to** 与……有关; 涉及: All things were related to all other things.

◇ **have sth. to do with** 与……有(点)关系: The colour of the product has something to do with its quality.

◇ **have nothing to do with** 与……无关: What I do in my free time has nothing to do with the teacher.

37. **at ease**: free from worry or nervousness; comfortable 自在, 舒适

The doctor soon made the worried patient feel at ease.

Donald was well at ease at such a big party.

38. **come to terms with**: accept (sth. usually disagreeable) as it is; reach an agreement with 达成; 接受

It has taken me a long time to come to terms with the fact that I'll never be a good writer.

It seems that the two sides will never come to terms with each other.

◇ **in terms of** 参见 unit 6—20

◇ **on good terms** 参见 unit 20—39

39. **as far as**: to the extent that 达到……程度; 就……而言

As far as I know he will be away for three months.

He will help you as far as he can.

40. **so much so that**: to such an extent that 到这样程度以致……

He longed to visit Paris, so much so that he often dreamed about it.

I was worn out, so much so that I thought I would never recover.

[精品题汇]

1. He had not _____ made up his mind what attitude to adopt towards her.

A. as yet B. as well C. as usual D. as though

2. His few personal belongings made it possible for him to move from place to place _____.

A. in ease B. with ease C. at ease D. of ease

3. With the population explosion, scientists will have to _____ new methods of increasing the world's food supply.

A. lead to B. stick to
C. carry out D. come up with

4. If you _____ your name and address on the card, we'll send the book

to you as soon as it is returned.

A. go over

B. fill in

C. find out

D. carry out

5. This is not the kind of weather I _____ and so I get ill very easily.

A. use to

B. am sure of

C. am accustomed to

D. am aware of

6. A hot metal _____ as it grows cooler.

A. contracts

B. reduces

C. condenses

D. concentrates

7. A gentleman is not supposed to hurt a woman _____.

A. in no case

B. under no circumstances

C. in part

D. under any circumstances

8. I agree with what you said as your suggestion is quite _____.

A. in place

B. beside the point

C. out of place

D. out of the question

9. Although Mother's Day is a relatively new holiday in America, more and more other countries also _____ a day to honor their mothers.

A. set to

B. set up

C. set with

D. set aside

10. A dark suit is _____ to a light one for evening wear.

A. preferable

B. opposite

C. relative

D. respectable

[文苑菁萃]

Culture

Culture can be most simply **defined** as a set of shared ideas, or customs, beliefs, and knowledge that characterize a way of life. Culture also includes the languages and dialects that people use to express their feelings and to **communicate** with each other. Culture and language are closely related to each other. Language is the main medium through which culture is transmitted. On the other hand, as a part of culture, language **is influenced and shaped by** culture; it reflects culture.

文化

我们可以把文化简单地定义为标示着生活方式的一套共同的想法, 习俗, 信仰或知识。此外, 文化还包括人们表达感情和彼此交流时所使用的语言或方言。文化和语言密切相连, 不可分割。语言是文化传播的主要媒介, 另一方面, 作为文化的一部分, 语言的形成受到文化的影响, 并反映文化。