

TOEFL亚太区测试中心执委会 ● 编写

TOEFL

高分

短语培养

世界图书出版公司

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ISBN 7-2002-0512-0

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世界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

TOEFL 高分短语培养/TOEFL 亚太区测试中心执委会
编. —北京: 世界图书出版公司北京公司, 2004.4
ISBN 7-5062-6215-0

I. T... II. T... III. 英语-短语-高等教育-自
学参考资料 IV. H314.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 103089 号

TOEFL 高分短语培养

编 者: TOEFL 亚太区测试中心执委会

责任编辑: 赵大新

装帧设计: 石木广告

出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

(地址: 北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编: 100010 电话: 64077922)

销 售: 各地新华书店和外文书店

排 版: 北京中文天地文化艺术有限公司

印 刷: 北京世界图书出版公司印刷厂

开 本: 880×1230 1/32

印 张: 8.75

字 数: 210 千

版 次: 2004 年 4 月第 1 版 2004 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

版权登记: 01-2003-7446

ISBN 7-5062-6215-0/H·647

定价: 16.00 元

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Interview

本书为方便读者背诵与查阅，将短语按照英文字母次序编排，并在书口处特别设计与字典相同的标示方法，您不必为查找某一个短语而从第一页开始翻阅，可节省很多时间。

短语在学习英语中是必需而重要的。往往一个短语在句子中有着关键性的作用，同时它也是一般人在日常生活中运用得最广泛的。我们在编排上除了讲求便利外，更在版面设计上独出心裁；除了增加视觉上的舒服度外，对每一个短语的用法也详细地加以解说；除了帮助您更快地记住与领悟外，也列举其“最常被替代”的单词、短语以及相反定义的单词、短语。如此一来，读者能增加更多的词汇与短语，也能在英语水平的提升上获得相当大的帮助。

序

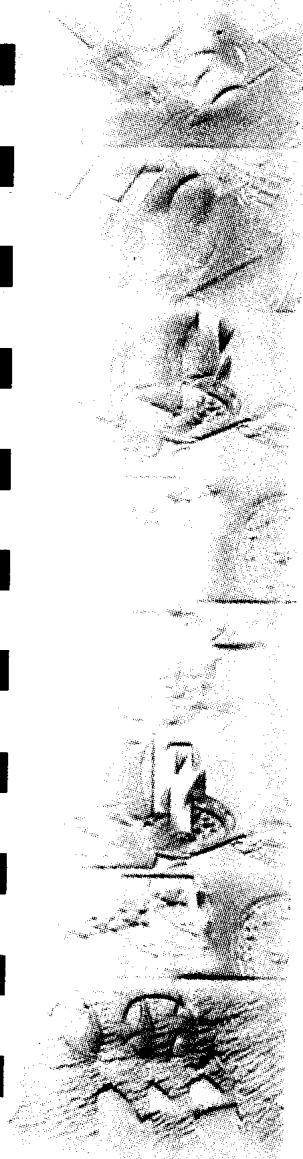
initial	A	1~9
initial	B	10~30
initial	C	31~42
initial	D	43~47
initial	E	48~49
initial	F	50~57
initial	G	58~75
initial	H	76~86
initial	I	87~90
initial	K	91~96
initial	L	97~106

initial	M	107~116
initial	N	117~118
initial	O	119~123
initial	P	124~132
initial	Q	133
initial	R	134~137
initial	S	138~150
initial	T	151~172
initial	U	173~174
initial	W	175~180
initial	TEST	181~240

APPENDIX

附录一 Eassy评分标准和范例 243~252

附录二 美英大学排行榜





1 according to

= in a manner that matches or agrees with, on the authority of
 根据、依照、由于、视……而定

例句 ● According to my dictionary, you are using that word incorrectly.

根据我的字典，你用错了那个单词。

重点 ◆ (1) according to + 名词，可置于句首，修饰全句句意。
 置于句中时，修饰句中的动词。

(2) according to 根据 = in accordance with

(3) according to 由于 = owing to, due to, thanks to

注意：due to 不可置于句首。

2 above all

= mainly, especially 最重要地

例句 ● He does well in all his subjects. Above all, in mathematics. His math scores are always perfect.

他每门功课都很好，尤其是数学，他数学分数总是最好的。

重点 ◆ (1) 此短语有时也写成 above all things，但现在通常把 things 省去。

(2) 副词短语，一般可置于句首、句中而不置于句尾。



3 all at once

= suddenly, without warning 突然间

例句● All at once the sky became dark and it started to rain.

突然间, 天空变暗并开始下雨。

重点◆ (1) 为副词短语, 可置于句首、句中及句尾。

(2) at once 的意思是“立刻”、“即刻”和 all at once 是不同的。

(3) all at once 突然间 = all of a sudden

all at once 同时 = at the same time, in the mean while (time)

4 all day long

= the entire day, continuously through the day 整天、终日

例句● She shopped all day long looking for a new dress.

她为了选购一件新衣服, 逛了一整天商店。

重点◆ (1) day 前面不用加冠词 the。

(2) 此为表示时间的副词短语, 指某件事整天不曾间断。

(3) all day long = all day, throughout the day

5 all in all

= everything being taken into account, considered in summary 一般而言, 大体来说

例句● A few things went wrong, but all in all it was a good meeting.

虽然有些事情出了错, 但大体来说这是个好的聚会。





A

重点◆ (1) 一般置于句首句。

(2) all in all 一般而言 = in general, at large, generally speaking

all in all 最重要地 = first of all, above all

6

all of a sudden

= abruptly, without warning 突然地

例句● All of a sudden John appeared at the door.

约翰突然出现在门口。

重点◆ (1) 可置于句首、句中，修饰句中动词。

(2) all of a sudden 突然地 = of a sudden, on a sudden, all at once

all of a sudden 意外地 = by chance, by accident

all of a sudden 意外地 ↔ on purpose, by intention 有意地

7

all right

= satisfactory, correct, sometimes used to mean "Yes"

很好，没问题

例句● Let's watch TV tonight. All right, let's do it.

今晚我们一起看电视吧。好啊，我们一起看。

重点◆ (1) 在英语会话中含“不错、正确”之意，与 OK 或 Okay 同义。

(2) 做副词时用于否定祈使句的附加问句中。

(3) all right 平安地 ↔ at stake, in danger 危险的

all right 没问题 = without question, out of question



all right 一定地 = without fail, for sure, for certain

all right 平安地 = in safety

8 as a matter of fact

= in fact, really 事实上

例句 ● Hans thinks he knows English well, but as a matter of fact, he speaks very poorly.

汉斯以为他很懂英语，实际上他讲得很差劲。

重点 ◆ (1) 通常放在一个句子的开头，在两种相反的叙述中用此表示启承转合的说明。

(2) 在口语中常把 as 省略。

(3) as a matter of fact 事实上 = in fact, in reality, in truth, in practice, in effect



9 as to

= concerning, with reference to 关于、至于

例句 ● As to the money, we will simply have to borrow some from the bank.

关于钱嘛，我们只须向银行借一些。



A

重点◆ (1) as to 为一介词, 后面要接宾语, 较具体的解释是“在……方面”或“关于……方面”, as to 可置于句首, 也可以置于句中。

(2) as for 的意义及用法虽与 as to 相仿, 但 as for 只能置于句首。

(3) as to 用于句中, 亦可做“按……; 照……”, to 后亦须加宾语。

(4) as for 至于 = as to

as to 关于 = as regards, with (in) relation to, with (in) respect to

10 as soon as

= just after, when ……就……

例句● I'm busy now, but I'll meet you as soon as I've finished this job.

现在我很忙, 但是一做完这件工作我就会见你。

重点◆ (1) as soon as 引导出表时间的状语从句, 修饰主句的动词, 也可置于句首, 但在该从句后要加逗号。若置于句中引导从句, 则第一个 as 前不加逗号。

(2) as soon as ……就……

no sooner...than, no more than...when, hardly...when (before)

11 as usual

= as always, customarily 照常、照例、一向

例句● George is late for class again as usual. This seems to happen every day.



乔治照例又迟到了。这种事似乎每天都发生。

- 重点◆** (1) *as usual* 其意为 *as is (was) usual* “和往常一样”
为副词短语，可放在句首或句尾修饰句中动词。
(2) *as usual* 也可做形容词，通常做主语或宾语的补语。
(3) *as usual* 照常、照例=*as always*

12 *as yet*

=up to the present time, as of now 到目前为止

例句● *As yet we have not had an answer from him.*

到目前为止，我们尚未收到他的答复。

- 重点◆** (1) *as yet* 做副词用，多用于否定完成时，常置于句首或句尾。
(2) *as yet* 到目前为止=*so far, up to now, up to the present*

13 *at least*

=a minimum of, no fewer or less than 至少

例句● *Gloria has been sick in bed for at least two months.*

葛萝莉亚卧病在床至少有两个月了。

- 重点◆** (1) *at least* 也可以写成 *at the least*。
表数目时，*at least*=*at all* *than*
此短语亦可作“无论如何 (=at all events)”解。
(2) *at least* 至少↔*at most* 最多
at least (至少) =*not less than, at the minimum*



at least (无论如何) = at any rate (cost), at all costs, at all events

A

14 at all

= to any degree, in the least—generally used only in a negative sense with “not” or “hardly” 全然

例句● He said that he did not have any money at all.

他说他一分钱也没有。

重点◆ (1) at all 可用于条件句中, 表示“既然……就得……”或“即使……也……”。通常用在否定句, 表示“一点都不”。也可用在疑问句, 表示“究竟、到底”。

(2) Not at all 常表示对别人谢意的客气回答, 意思等于美国人最常用的“You are welcome.”。

(3) at all 全然地 = to any degree, in the least
not at all 一点都不、绝非 = not in the least, by no means

at all 究竟、到底 = at last

15 at first

= originally, in the first instance 起初

例句● At first I thought it was Sheila at the door, but then I saw that it was Betty.

起初我以为在门口的是席拉, 但之后我看到的却是贝蒂。

重点◆ (1) 通常置于句首, 其后常有 but later 或 but soon 等词。

(2) at first = at (in) the beginning = at the first
at first ↔ at last 最终



16 at last

= finally, after a long time 最后、终于、到底

例句 ● We waited for hours and then the train arrived at last.

我们等了好几个小时，然后火车终于来了。

重点 ◆ (1) 做“最后、终于”解时，置于句首可修饰全句，置于句尾则修饰句中动词，但绝不用于“否定词”。

(2) 做“到底、究竟”解时，用于疑问句，特别是完成时的疑问句，而带有责怪之意，但是要置于句尾。

(3) at last ↔ at first, at the beginning, to start with
(最初)

at last = at final, at length, in the end

17 at times

= sometimes, occasionally 偶尔

例句 ● At times they play like champions, but usually they are a losing team.

他们偶尔以优胜者的姿态打球，但通常他们是败北的球队。

重点 ◆ (1) 做副词用，指“动作不是经常的”，含“有些时候如此，另外一些时候则否”。

(2) 通常都放在句首。

(3) at times (偶尔、有时候)

= now and then, now and again, on and off, off and on.

18 at once

= immediately, very soon, right away 立刻



例句● I want you to send this telegram at once; it's urgent.

我要你立刻拍这封电报; 它非常紧急。

A

重点◆ (1) 做“既……又……”解时, 常与 and 连用。做“立刻、同时”解, 一般习惯放在句尾。

(2) at the same time=in the mean time (while)

=in the meantime=meanwhile=all at once

=at one time (同时)

at once=right away (now, off) =by the

hand=in no time=in an instant=on the

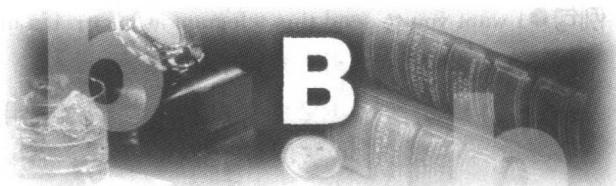
instant 立刻

at once...and...=both...and=alike...and

=not only (merely, simply)

...but also (不但……而且……)





1 back and forth

= backward and forward 来回地

例句 ● The lion keeps pacing back and forth in its cage.

这头狮子在笼子里不停地走来走去。

重点 ◆ (1) 为副词短语，一般不用于句首而用于句中或句尾。

(2) 在英国以 to and fro 代之。亦可等于 up and down。

2 back out

= to withdraw, fail to fulfill a promise or obligation

食言、背信

例句 ● At the last minute John backed out and refused to go with us.

最后一分钟约翰食言，拒绝和我们出去。

重点 ◆ (1) 指决定后又改变主意，不履行诺言。

(2) 后面接 of 表示不守信的事。

3 back up

= to put a car in reverse, drive or go backwards

倒车、支持、辩护、拥护

例句 ● Back up a few feet more and then you can get out.



再倒退几英尺，你就可以出去了。

重点◆ (1) 可作及物或不及物动词短语。

(2) back 作为动词用。

4 beat around the bush

=to be indirect in approaching something 拐弯抹角

例句● Instead of beating around the bush, Melinda came straight to the point.

玛琳达直接说出重点，而不拐弯抹角。

重点◆ (1) around 可以用 about 代替。

(2) to beat bush 之意为搜索，费力而未收其利。

(3) 为不及物动词短语。

5 become of

=happen to—said of someone or something missing

降临于……、使遭遇

例句● What has become of my pencil?

I had it ten minutes ago.

我的铅笔哪儿去了？十分钟前还在这儿。

重点◆ (1) 宾语皆置于 of 之后。

(2) 此常以 what 为主语，become of 后接人或事物皆可。

(3) become of 降临于= happen to

6 be becoming to

=to suit 适合

B