



*College English Phrases - Analyses & Exercises*

# 大学英语词组用法

## 解析与练习

(I—IV级)

娄辛悦 王瑞瑶 朱传路 方杰 编著

科学技术文献出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据国家教委 1994 年在重新调整《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》后颁布的大学英语四级考试大纲所要求掌握的词组与常用搭配而编写的一本词组用法解析及练习题。用法解析部分对每个词组的意思进行了详细解释并配有例句,练习部分以不同的题型及众多习题对 723 个词组进行了反复地练习,并以词组为重点,兼顾复习一些重要和常用的语言现象及词汇。书后附有练习答案。

读者对象:参加全国英语四级统考的学生;正在学习基础英语及已学完基础英语需要进行系统复习的大学本科,专科生,各类成人高校学生及其他英语学习者。

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## 前 言

1994 年国家教委对《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》进行了重新调整和编写,在原有基础上增加了一些新的词组。调整后的大纲所包含词组为 723 个。这对准备参加英语四级统考的考生在词组学习和掌握方面提出了较高的要求。

不少考生和英语学习者在学习英语词组时习惯将词组脱离具体语言环境,只是去死记硬背词典中的含义解释,结果收效甚微。实践证明,要准确而又牢固地掌握英语词组的用法,除广泛阅读外,必须要做大量的练习。通过一些实际情景去体会和掌握词组的含义。为了便于考生全面和系统地掌握词组的准确含义及用法,我们参照国家教委 1994 年对《大学英语教学大纲词汇表》进行调整后重新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》,以《大纲》要求掌握的词组和常用搭配为依据编写了《大学英语词组用法解析与练习》一书。

编写时,我们认真研究了学生在掌握和使用词组及短语搭配时的常见错误及薄弱环节,根据我们长期的教学经验,从难易程度入手,把《大纲》要求掌握的词组按四级分开。一级包括词组 200 条,二级包括词组 199 条,三级和四级分别包括 165 条和 159 条。每级中均含有五个单元,分为词组用法解析和练习两部分。词组用法解析部分详细注出了每个词组的常用意思及用法搭配,并配有充足例句,使学生能迅速、准确地了解词组含义。练习部分以灵活多样的形式对全部词组编排了练习,并突出了重点,难点词组的反复练习,以便加深学生印象。书后附有参

考答案和 1994 年新《大纲》I 至 IV 级词组索引,并标出该词组所在的级和单元。例如:all right... I—3,表示该词组为一级三单元词组。词组解释中带\*的释义不属《大纲》范围,但为应该掌握的常用词条。

本书一级部分由方杰编写,二级部分由朱传路编写,三级部分由王瑞瑶编写,四级部分由娄辛悦编写,娄辛悦负责统稿。我们相信本书将有助于参加四级统考的学生在考试中取得满意成绩,也将提高其他读者的基础英语水平。由于编者水平有限,书中会有不妥之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1996 年 8 月

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# Band I

## Unit One

1. **a few** 少数,有几个,有些(表示肯定,其后连用可数名词,用作主语,宾语,定语等)

a. A few of us speak English.

我们中间有几个能讲英语。

b. We are going away for a few days.

我们要离开几天。

2. **a little** 一点点,一些(表示肯定,其后连用不可数名词)

a. He eats a little and then sleeps a little.

他吃了一点东西,然后睡了一会儿。

b. Don't worry. You still have a little time.

别担心,你还有一点时间呢。

3. **a good deal** 很多,大量(常与比较级连用)

a. It snowed a good deal in Toronto last year.

去年冬天多伦多常常下雪。

b. Tom is a good deal better today.

汤姆今天(身体)好多了。

注:如用作 a good deal of,其后连接不可数名词。

例如:a. He has had to spend a good deal of money on medicines.

他为医疗费花了很大一笔钱。

b. I have spent a good deal of trouble over the work.

我为这工作受了很多的麻烦。

**4. a great deal 很多,大量(与 a good deal 相同)**

a. They had a great deal to talk about.

他们有许多事情要谈。

b. I have learned a great deal from my visit here.

我在这里参观,学到很多东西。

注:如用作 a great deal of, 其后连接不可数名词。

例如: a. He has given me a great deal of help.

他给了我很多帮助。

b. He has seen a great deal of the world.

他见过许多世面。

**5. a good many 很多,相当多,极多(其后连接可数名词复数)**

a. We have a good many things to do at present.

我们目前有许许多多事情要做。

b. He knows a good many people in this city.

他在这城里认识的人非常多。

**6. a great many 很多,相当多,极多(与 a good many 相同,后接可数名词复数)**

a. There are a great many ways in which we get heat.

我们有很多方法可以获得热量。

b. The pear tree in the yard bore a great many pears.

院子里的梨树今年结了许多梨。

**7. a number of 一些,若干,许多(其后连用可数名词复数)**

a. I can think of a number of ways to fulfil this plan.

我可以想出不止一个办法来实现这个方案。

b. A number of books are missing from the library.

图书馆里有一些书不见了。

**8. back of 在...后部,在...背后**

a. There is something back of his words.

他话里有话。

b. Once Jerry was back of you, there was nothing halfway about it.

一旦杰里支持你,这件事就不会半途而废。

9. **be able to v.** 能够,会(可以表达 can 所不能表达的将来时和完成时)

a. He is financially able to establish a home.

他在经济上有能力建立一个家庭。

b. He is quite able to teach.

他相当会教书。

10. **be friends with** 与某人交友,和...友好

a. Jack is friends with Bill.

杰克与比尔很友好。

b. I have been friends with her ever since our school days.

从学生时代起,我就一直跟她很好。

11. **call for**

(1) 请求,要求,需要

a. Our class calls for a debate on the subject.

我们班级要求对这个问题进行辩论。

b. More work does not necessarily call for more men.

增加工作不一定需要增添人员。

(2) 去拿(物件),去接(某人),来取,来接

a. He will call for credentials tomorrow.

他明天来取他的证明文件。

b. I will call for you early tomorrow morning.

我明天一早来约你一起去。

\* (3) 喊着要(某人)来,召开

a. The baby is calling for his mother.

婴孩叫着要母亲。

b. The meeting was called for on August 15.

会议于8月15日召开。

**\* (4) 规定**

a. The regulations call for working in three shifts.

章程规定按三班制工作。

b. The design calls for two doors and four windows.

设计规定要两门四窗。

**12. can not help 不禁,忍不住,不得不(连用动名词)**

a. I can not help admiring his courage.

我不得不佩服他的勇气。

b. I can not help thinking so.

我不得不这样想。

**13. care for**

**(1) 照顾,照料,抚养**

a. Father earns money to care for his children.

父亲挣钱抚养子女。

b. We should learn how to care properly for all the machinery we use.

我们应该学会怎样照顾好我们使用的所有机器。

**(2) 喜欢,对...中意**

a. Nobody will care for you so long as you remain selfish.

只要你还是这样自私,就没人会喜欢你。

*care for*

b. Would you care for a cup of tea?

喝杯茶好吗?

**\* (3) 为...操心,为...担心,关心,关怀**

a. He always cares for my health.

他一直关心我的健康。

b. She cares for the younger generation.

她关怀青年一代。

**14. do one's best 竭力,尽力,努力(不用被动式)(与 try one's best 相**

同)

a. They did their best to complete the task.

他们竭尽全力地完成了任务。

b. We should do our best to help others.

我们应该尽全力帮助别人。

15. **each other** 互相,彼此(用作宾语,多指两者之间)

a. The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.

全世界各国人民的正义斗争都是相互支持的。

b. They are exactly like each other.

他们彼此完全相像。

16. **fill in** = *fill out*

(1)填写,填充,填入(与 fill out 相同)

a. Please fill in this application form.

请填写这张申请书。

b. The article is long enough to fill in two pages.

这篇文章长得足够排满两页版面。

\* (2)暂时补缺,顶替

a. Can you fill in for me at the meeting?

你能代替我去开会吗?

b. He was called on to fill in in an emergency.

他是在紧急情况下被召去临时补缺的。

17. **fill out**

(1)填写(美国语,不用被动式)(与 fill in 相同)

a. Please fill out the answers to the following questions.

请回答下列问题。

b. Please fill out the attached coupon.

请把附单填写好。

\* (2)使鼓起,使膨胀

a. The wind filled the sails out.

风把船帆张得鼓鼓的。

b. The balloon filled out as the gas was pumped into it.

把气打进气球的时候,气球鼓了起来。

**18. get down**

(1) 降下来,沿着...下来,下去

a. I will get down at the next stop.

我要在下一站下车。

b. The temperature got down to zero.

温度降到零度。

\* (2) 吞下,写下来,记下来

a. The child got the medicine down.

孩子把药咽了下去。

b. He got down the whole book in two days.

他两天就把整部书读完了。

\* (3) 使沮丧,使气馁,使疲乏

a. We won't let difficulties get us down.

我们决不让困难把我们吓倒。

b. The scorching heat was beginning to get her down.

灼热的天气使她开始感到疲倦。

\* (4) 击落,射落

a. The hunters got down a number of birds.

猎人们打下了许多鸟。

b. They got down two enemy aircrafts.

他们击落了两架敌机。

**19. get down to 开始,着手(连用名词、代词或动名词)**

a. He got down to work as soon as he arrived in the countryside.

他一到农村就认真地工作起来。

b. Now let's get down to business.

现在让我们着手来办正事吧。

**20. get up**

**(1) 起床, 起立**

a. He always gets up early in the morning.

他每天总是一早就起床。

b. I got up with such a terrible headache this morning.

我今天早上起床时头疼得很厉害。

**\* (2) 爬上, 登上, 骑上**

a. The boy got up the tree without difficulty.

男孩毫无困难地爬上树去。

b. They got up on the roof to watch the solar eclipse.

他们爬上屋顶去看日食。

**\* (3) 打扮, 装饰**

a. The book has been got up very nicely by the designer.

设计者把这本书装璜得非常美观。

b. Helen got up her hair before going to the dinner party.

海伦在去赴宴前把头发梳理好。

**21. had better 还是...好, 最好还是, 应该(连用动词原形)**

a. You had better set off at once.

你还是马上动身的好。

b. You had better mind your own business.

你最好只管你自己的事。

**22. hang up**

**(1) 挂断电话**

a. Before I could answer him, he hung up.

我还没来得及回答, 他就把电话挂断了。

b. Time is up. I have to hang up the reciever now.

时间到了, 我必须挂断电话了。

**\* (2) 把...挂起来**

a. Hang up your overcoat there, please.

请把大衣挂在那儿。

b. They hung the pictures up on the walls.

他们把那些图画挂在墙上。

\* (3) 推迟, 搁置, 把... 放在一边

a. The plan has been hung up.

这个计划已被搁置起来。

b. The project was hung up for lack of funds.

由于没有资金, 这个计划被搁置起来。

23. **in a hurry** 急忙, 匆忙, 慌忙, 急于 (多用作状语)

a. Nothing is ever done in a hurry.

(谚) 匆匆忙忙是办不成事的。

b. Don't be in a hurry to succeed.

不要急于求成。

24. **in a moment** 立即, 马上, 一会儿 (用作状语)

a. The film will start in a moment.

电影马上开始了。

b. I will come in a moment.

我马上就来。

25. **in all** 合计, 共计 (用作状语)

a. How many are there in all?

共计有多少?

b. We were fifteen in all.

我们共有十五位。

26. **keep one's head** 保持镇静 (不用被动式)

a. Mr. Wells can keep his head in any emergency.

韦尔斯先生能在任何紧急情况下保持头脑冷静。

b. Don't be excited and keep your head.

别激动, 保持镇静。

## 27. lay out

### (1) 摆出, 陈列, 展览, 展示

a. A vast expanse of rice fields was laid out before us.

大片稻田展现在我们眼前。

b. The exhibits were laid out in exquisite taste.

展品摆设得十分得体。

### (2) 安排, 布置, 设计, 详细计划

a. They have laid out the grounds for the May Day garden party.

他们为“五一”游园会布置了场地。

b. The plot of the novel is well laid out.

这部小说的情节安排得不错。

### \* (3) 花(钱), 投(资)

a. You should lay out your money in a planned way.

你必须计划开支。

b. He laid out all his gains in purchasing land.

他把全部所得用来购买土地。

## 28. look after

### (1) 照顾, 照料, 照管, 关心

a. The boy is old enough to look after himself.

男孩这么大了, 能照顾自己了。

b. Don't look after your own interests to the exclusion of those of others.

不要只顾你自己的利益而不顾别人利益。

### \* (2) 目送

a. He looked after the departing plane as it gradually disappeared into the clouds.

他目送离去的飞机渐渐地消失在云层中。

b. She stood at the gate and looked after us.

她站在门口, 目送我们离去。

**29. make friends 交朋友**

a. John is a merry fellow who makes friends.

约翰是个性情愉快的人,善于同人友好相处。

b. Better not to be too quick to make friends.

交朋友最好不要太性急。

**30. neither... nor 既不...也不, ...都不**

(用来连接两个并列语法结构,如果置于句首,其后用倒装语序)

a. A gas has neither fixed size nor shape.

气体没有固定的体积,也没有固定的形态。

b. Neither the headmaster nor the pupils are coming.

校长和学生都没来。

**31. of course 当然,自然(用作状语)**

a. You need not ask him to come; of course he will come.

你不必请他来,他自然会来的。

b. Of course I studied hard.

我当然用功读书。

**32. one another 相互(用作宾语,多指三者或三者以上。)**

a. They don't like one another.

他们彼此不喜欢。

b. They have quarrelled and no longer speak to one another.

他们吵过架因而彼此不再讲话。

**33. pay attention to 注意(连用名词、代词、动名词或 wh-从句)**

a. No attention was paid to my advice.

没有人听从我们意见。

b. Pay attention to what you are doing.

当心你正在做的事情。

**34. pay back**

(1)还所借的钱,偿还

a. If you lend me two yuan, I'll pay it back tomorrow.