

大学英语辅助读物

# 新英语教程

## 词语例解手册

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北京语言学院出版社

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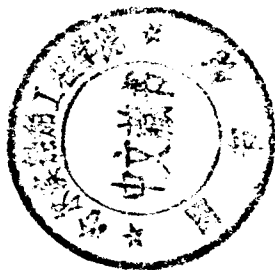
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# 前 言

《〈新英语教程〉词语例解手册》是为配合清华大学出版的《新英语教程》而编写的,可供使用《新英语教程》的学生和参加大学英语四级考试的其它学生和英语爱好者使用。使用本手册有利于记忆和巩固基本句型以及帮助使用其它教材的学生,了解清华大学教材中要求记住的重点词语的用法。

我院在全国四级英语考试中,及格率连续3年在90%以上,曾达到过98.68%的成绩。通过多年的教学实践,我们体会到,掌握词汇和句型的正确用法,可提高学生的听、说、读、写能力。本手册可方便学生课后复习所学的内容和牢记词汇和句型的用法。同时,也可节省教师在课堂上讲解重点词、片语和句型的时间,从而把重点放在课文内容的讲解上。

本书共分两部分。第一部分包括Part A中出现的重点词、片语和句型;第二部分包括Part B中出现的片语和句型。《大纲》要求记住的单词、片语和句型均打上“\*”号。读者可根据《新英语教程》各单元的顺序查找例句。

我们希望本手册将成为大学生学习英语的好伴侣。在使用过程中,希望老师和同学们提出宝贵意见。

本书经《新英语教程》的主编,清华大学教授李相崇先生审阅,在此表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

1992年5月

## PART A

## phrase:

- \* **and so on** (and so forth) and others of the same kind. 等等, 以及诸如此类。

There were other defects — too many colours and so on.

There were a good many regulations about beds and baths and washing and so forth.

- \* **as well** too 也, 还。

It has been a great grief for him as well.

They all do military training as well.

- \* **up to** ✓

(1) occupied or busy with 正在做, 从事于

What is he up to?

He is up to no good.

(2) as far as 直到, 达到

The custom has continued up to the present.

This was the beginning of the college system which has continued at Cambridge up to the present day.

(3) 取决于某人, 靠某人自己

When you do it is up to you.

It is up to us to give them all the help we can.

- \* **at first** at the beginning 起初, 最先

At first I couldn't understand what he said.

There was a little trouble at first but things were soon quiet.

- \* **a number of** (or numbers of)

some 若干, 许多

I have lived here quite a number of years.

I have a number of things that I must see to.

- in all directions** 向四面八方

When the police arrived, the crowd scattered in all directions. 散开, 散开

Shots were fired in all directions.

## words and expressions:

- \* **afford** (usu. with can, could)

to spare or find enough money or time for 省出或找到足够的时间或金钱去做(某事)

I can't afford the time and money to do it.

He is not so rich as to be able to afford a TV set.

- \* **found** to set up, to establish 建立, 设立

The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1, 1949.

The hospital is founded on the bank of the Yellow River.

- \* **centre v.** (center) on, about, around

(to cause) to gather to a centre (使)集于中央, 集中于

We centred Chairman Mao's picture on the wall.

Our thoughts (were) centred upon the main problems.

The cultural area will be centred around this section of the city.

The struggle centred on the question of state power.

- In ... direction** 向...方向

If you shoot, the birds will fly immediately in all directions.

They went away in the direction of the railway station.

The library is in one direction, but the market is in the opposite.

You are thinking in the right direction.

**boil v.**

(1) (of liquid) to reach the temperature at which liquid changes into a gas 沸腾, 水(开)  
When water boils it changes into steam.

The kettle is boiling.

(2) (of sea, of a person's feelings ...) be agitated like boiling water

(指海, 指人之情感等)(浪涛)汹涌; (感情)激昂

The sea was boiling when they sailed east.

When he heard the news he was boiling (over) with indignation.

(3) to cook in boiling water 用开水煮

We boiled eggs, fish and vegetables.

I like my eggs boiled hard.

## PART B

**phrases:**

**\* make one's way**

to go to some place 到(某地), 向(某地)走(去)

She hesitated, but made her way forward.

He made his way through the crowd.

**\* as well as**

in addition to 以及, 同, 和

Tom as well as Mary will come this morning.

It is important for you as well as for me.

**\* be filled with** to make or become full with (被)充满

The hall is filled with people.

The place is filled with a horrible odour.

**\* fill in** to write in 填充, 填写

Fill in your name and address here.

Filling in all these forms is such a bore.

## PART A

## phrases:

**be rich in** well supplied with 富于

China is rich in ~~natural~~ resources.

This fish is rich in oil.

**\* in some ways** in some respects  
在某些方面; 在某种意义上

He is, in some ways, a better businessman than you are.

In some ways I prefer green to blue for the decoration of that room.

**\* by way of** passing through, by going through 经过, 取道  
I came by way of London.  
Tom drove up to the City Hall by way of High Street.

**be lined with** to have sth. placed in a line or in lines along  
旁边有成排的

The avenue is lined with houses.  
The street was lined on both sides with people

**\* be located in** (at, on) be situated 位于, 处在, 座落在  
The school is located on the seaside.

The village is located beneath a wooden hill.

## words and expressions:

**point out** to draw attention to  
指出

The teacher pointed out the mistakes in my composition.

In his speech, he pointed out that

the situation in the Middle East was extremely grave.

## maintain

(1) to continue to have 保持, 维持

Only on unusual occasions do the police carry small arms to maintain public order.

He maintained the speed of his car at 40 li an hour.

The two friends maintained their friendship for the next 40 years.

He maintained the right to enter the building when he wished.

(2) to keep in good condition 维护, 维修

The Town Council maintains the road.

It is required that the machine should be well maintained.

(3) to state as true 坚持说, 坚持认为

No matter what you say, I'll maintain he lied.

He maintained that what he said was true.

## \* handle

(1) to touch with; to take up in the hands 用手触摸; 搬, 拿

You must not handle food with dirty hands.

The mother taught the child to handle a knife and fork.

Handle the baby carefully.

Wash your hands before you handle my book, please!

(2) to manage; control, or deal with 操纵; 管理; 处理; 负责

I don't know how to handle the

machine.

The pilot really knows how to handle an aeroplane.

They handled the situation very well.

(3) to treat 对待, 对付

I am sorry to handle you roughly.

The thief was roughly handled by the people who caught him.

An officer must know how to handle men.

**in ... condition** in a state 处于  
.....状态

All the equipment arrived in good condition.

These used stamps are in fine condition.

## PART B

### phrases:

**all the year round** during the whole year 一年到头, 全年

The temperature here is below zero all the year round.

The weather is so good here that we can swim all the year round.

\* **get on (off)** to enter (or leave) (esp. a public vehicle) as a passenger 上(下)(车, 船)等  
I'll hold your horse while you get on.

They got on the plane in Beijing.

They got off the bus and went away.

The bus stopped, the door opened, and Father got off.

\* **in addition** as well 此外

In addition, there was a crop failure in many provinces.

The man worked him twelve hours a day and beat him in addition.

\* **by oneself** (all)

alone 独立, 单独地, 自然而然

He can finish the work all by himself.

You can't possibly do it all by yourself.

**name after** 照.....命名, 用.....的名字作名字

The girl was named after her mother.

Tasmania was named after its discoverer, A. J. Tasman.

Our oldest son was named George after his uncle.

\* **in general** usually, in most cases 大体上, 一般说来

The weather in Florida is warm in general.

Mary was in general quite glad to go.

**run out from** to stretch out 延伸

Some of the features which help to make Washington so beautiful are its long, wide avenues running out from the Capitol building.

The wall runs out into the field beyond this gate.

**before long** soon 不久, 很快, 一会儿之后

Class will be over before long.

My work goes on well, and before

long I'll send you the play.

\* **lay out** to plan (a building, town, etc.) 规划, 设计, 摆开, 展示

The city is well laid out.

The garden is beautifully laid out.

He is the man who laid out the campaign.

**carry on** to continue 继续下去

They said that they would carry on the struggle for freedom

and democracy.

We'll carry on our conversation tomorrow.

I expect my son to carry on the family tradition.

\* **run into** (difficulty) to get into trouble 遇到, 撞上, 陷入

Mary ran into financial difficulties last year.

He has run into trouble in his job.

## PART A

## phrases:

**\* depend upon (on)**

- (1) to vary according to, to be influenced or decided by 取决于, 靠……决定

The price depends on the quality.

Much depends on the answer the Prime Minister gives to that question.

The success of the sports day depends on whether it rains or not.

- (2) to be dependent on or supported by (sth. or sb.) 依靠, 依靠

My wife and children depend on me.

The people depend on his leadership.

I have to depend on my memory.

**\* sum up** to give a short account of, give the main idea, repeat the chief facts 总结

It is the chairman's duty to sum up at the end of the meeting.

You have only 100 words in which to sum up his speech.

**\* throw off**

- (1) to give off, produce 发出, 放出

When the material burns, it throws off a nasty smell and a lot of smoke.

As we know, an atomic reactor

throws off radiation.

- (2) to manage to get rid of 设法除去, 摆脱

It is very difficult to throw off old habits of thought.

Will Jane be able to throw off her cold in time for the concert?

**\* hold in** to control 约束, 抑制

~~Your horse is trying to go too fast, you must hold him in.~~

It is impossible for the children to hold in their laughter any longer.

Jim was angry but held himself in.

**\* go down** to become lower (esp. in price) 下降

Egg prices usually go down in the spring, when they are more plentiful.

I wish my weight would go down.

If his temperature doesn't go down, I shall call the doctor.

**\* at least** 至少

It will cost at least 3 dollars.

He is at least as tall as you.

**words and expressions:****\* dream of**

- (1) 梦见

The soldier often dreamt of (about) home.

He dreamt that he was at sea.

- (2) to have hopes for (sth. or doing sth.) 梦想

When I was young I dreamed of becoming an engineer.

He little dreamed that he could become a singer. (他做梦也

没想到...)

**every** to be used with cardinal and ordinal numbers, and with 'other' and 'few', to indicate intervals in time or space  
Write in every other line.  
I go there every other day.  
She asked questions every three days.

The American people elect a president every four years.

**cost v.**

(1) to require the payment of 花 (多少钱)

It costs them \$ 200 a year to run a car.

He remembered what it had cost him to get a job.

(2) to cause or require the expenditure, loss or experience of 付出 (代价, 如: 生命, 劳动, ...)

Careless driving may cost you your life.

The work cost him much labour.

The old man's dangerous condition cost the doctors and nurses many a sleepless nights.

The writing of the book cost him six months of intense labour.

**pay for** to pay (a sum of money) to obtain (sth.); to bear the cost of 付……代价; 负担……费用

How much did you pay for the dictionary?

I pay for my rooms by day.

His uncle paid for his education.

He'll have to pay for his foolish

behavior. (fig.)

**keep**

(1) to continue to have; to have in one's possession and not give away; to preserve (e. g. for future use or reference) 保持; 保存; 保留

He kept a cool head when things went wrong.

You can keep that book, I don't want it.

The medicine must be kept in a cool place.

We should keep our motherland in mind and the whole world in view.

We must keep high vigilance against the enemy.

(2) keep + obj. + present part. (or adj.); to cause (sth. sb.)

to continue (to be in a certain state or do sth.) 使(人, 物)保持在某一状态中

Please keep the fire burning until we come back.

I am sorry to have kept you waiting.

Can you keep the children quiet?

I'll keep you informed of what is going on here.

The gravity of the earth keeps the satellite going round the earth.

**cut** to make less 减少, 删节

Nuclear power cuts pollution.

They have cut the cost of education.

The editor cut the article by ten lines.

We cut the planned time by two

months.

**fix** to fasten firmly (in the stated position) 使固定

He fixed the picture of Chairman Mao on the wall.

We have to fix the post in the ground.

The benches of the park are fixed to the ground.

**spend on** to use (usu. money, time, or effort) for sth. or sb.

He spent his whole income on books.

He spends much time on homework every day.

This student seems to have spent too much effort on this piece of writing.

**spend in** to use (usu. time) for doing (sth.)

He spends his whole life in looking after the poor.

She spent the rest of the morning in reading books.

You have spent the whole afternoon in digging one small flower garden.

**prevent from** to stop ... from doing (sth.) 使……不做某事, 阻止……做某事

What prevented him from going?

I was prevented from arriving on time by a traffic accident.

**be made up of** to be composed of 组成

All animal bodies are made up of cells.

A car is made up of many different parts.

Every substance, no matter what it is, is made up of atoms.

The audience was made up of workers.

**be equal to**

(1) being the same size, amount, degree 等于, 相当于

Twice three is equal to six.

Your achievement is equal to his.

Mary is quite equal to Bill in brains.

(2) (with n. or gerund) having strength, courage, ability, etc. 有……之力量, 勇气, 能力等

She is not equal to that position.

I am quite equal to taking care of myself.

I don't feel equal to doing the work.

## PART B

**phrases:**

**to ... extent** 在程度上

To some extent he is right. (在某程度上)

This running warmed me to a certain extent. (在一定程度上)

The group was to a large extent composed of intellectuals. (在很大程度上)

**on the one hand, on the other hand** 一方面, 另一方面

On the one hand I admire his gifts, but on the other I distrust his judgment.

On the one hand you accept her presents, on the other, you

are rude to the whole family.

What really is your attitude to them?

**at random**

aimlessly, without any plan 无目的地

He asked questions at random.

His clothes were scattered about the room at random.

**\* in other words** 换句话说

In other words, green, brown, etc. are adjectives.

He became, in other words, a great hero.

**figure out** (AmE. not fml.)

to calculate, or to understand (sb. or sth.) with difficulty 算出, 想出

I can't figure her out, she is a mystery to me.

Father is trying to figure out his tax.

Can you figure out what he is trying to say?

**\* draw a conclusion** 得出结论

They drew different conclusions from the facts.

What conclusion can you draw from this?

## PART A

## phrases:

**hold** to be able to contain 容纳, 盛

The room could hold fifty people.  
How much water does the pan hold?

**hold water** to be correct and bear examination 站得住脚的, 能成立

What he said doesn't hold water.  
None of his arguments seemed to me to hold water.

I am sorry, but your story just doesn't hold water.

\* **lie in** to be in the power of ... , to depend on 在于, 依赖

The remedy lies in education.  
The solution lies in social and political reform.

The strength lies in solidarity.  
The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization.

\* **in the first place** (second place) 首先(其次)

There are several reasons why I suggest that we abandon the project, in the first place, we can't afford it. In the second place...

In the first place, I must explain that I can't speak English very well.

**drink in**

(1) (of plants, the soil, etc.) to take in, absorb, (liquid) (指植

物, 土壤等) 吸收(水分)

The thirsty plants drank in the welcome rain.

The parched soil drank in the rain.

(2) to listen with attention to; to be eager to accept (words, ideas) 凝神倾听; 听进心里去

He drank in the news greedily.  
The students sat round the teacher, drinking in his words of wisdom.

(3) to take pleasure in giving one's attention to (sth. such as a sight) 欣赏, 领略

He stood on the top of the hill, drinking in the beautiful view.

He sat there, drinking in the particular quality of the light at that time of day.

\* **as it were** in a way, to some extent 似乎, 可以说

He is, as it were, a walking dictionary.

They waited, as it were, breathless for the result.

In many ways children live, as it were, in a different world from adults.

**take great pains** to take great trouble and care (to do sth.) 极力, 下功夫

He has taken great pains to see that his guests had everything that they could possibly want.

She took whatever pains are necessary to put her guests at ease.

**words and expressions:**

\* **compare ... with** to judge one

thing against another in order to show the points of likeness or difference, to note the similarities of..., to describe as similar 和……比

Compare this with that, and you will see which is better.

Compare your translation with the model translation on the blackboard.

If you compare Marx's work with Hegle's, you'll find many differences.

**compare to** to point out the likeness or relation between 把……比作, 说……象

Shakespeare compared the world to a stage.

The poet compared her teeth to pearls.

**otherwise adv.**

(1) in another or a different way; differently 不(是)这样, 不同  
You evidently think otherwise.  
Some are wise and some are otherwise.

She should have been working but he was otherwise engaged. (he was doing sth. different)

(2) in other respects, excluding this 在其他方面

The rent is high, but otherwise the house is satisfactory.

Tom still has a bit of his cold, but otherwise all are well.

There is a bright spot in the otherwise black picture.

**\* acquire vt.** to gain for oneself by skill, or ability, by one's own

effort or behavior 获得, 得到

He acquired a good knowledge of English.

The ability to use a language can be acquired only by the act of using the language.

Tom acquired a good fortune through his own efforts.

**all the year round** during the whole year 一年到头

The satellite works excellently in outer space all the year round.

He works all the year round.

**share...with** (between, among)

to have or use (with), to have in common, to have a share (in) 共有, 共用, 分享, 共同负担

He shared his bread with his classmate.

They like to share the room with you.

He hated having to share the hotel bedroom with a stranger.

He'll have to share (in) the cost with you.

The expenses of the Gulf War will be shared among a number of nations.

**\* plunge v.** to move or be thrown suddenly forward and or downwards 向……猛冲, 往前扑  
The car suddenly stopped and plunged him forwards.

The ship plunged dangerously in the rough sea.

**\* plunge into** to push (sth.) in-to depth or thickness of 猛地浸入, 猛跳进, 投入, 陷入

He plunged the red-hot iron into a bucket of water to cool it.

He plunged into the sea to save

the child.

He plunged deep in thought.

A power failure plunged the room into darkness.

The people in the Middle East were plunged into war in Dec. 1990.

## PART B

### phrases:

**deal with** to treat 对待, 处理, 和……打交道

I am used to dealing with matters of this sort.

That man is easy (hard, difficult, impossible) to deal with.

The police dealt roughly with the thieves.

What is the best way of dealing with young criminals?

**call for** to demand, require 需要, 要求

The opposition party is calling for a general election.

This trouble calls for a quick action by the government.

The work calls for endurance and patience.

The present situation calls for entirely new measures.

**call on** (upon)

(1) to visit (sb.) formally, either socially or on business 拜访

Permit me to call on you next Tuesday afternoon.

The salesman calls on the firm twice a month.

(2) to make a demand on (sb.),

invite (sb.) to do sth. 号召, 要求, 约请(叫)(某人做某事)

The leaders called on the people of the country to work hard for national unity.

He called on me to speak after him.

He called on every friend to support the drive.

(3) to use (sth. or sb.) 使用

In order to defeat his tennis opponent, he called on all his skill.

The football team were so short of players that they had to call on the second team.

**in sb.'s shoes** in sb.'s position 处于某人位置(境况)

Try putting yourself into my shoes — the situation, as you'd soon find out, isn't nearly as simple as you think.

If you put yourself into his shoes, you'll be sympathetic with him.

Put yourself in their shoes as you prepare your speech.

**\* every now and then** at times 每隔一些时候, 相当

She comes to visit me every now and then.

Stop for a few seconds every now and then to give your audience a chance to think about what you have said.

**be yourself** (informal) in your usual state of mind or body 镇定自若  
Be brief. Say what you have to say, and then stop. And be yourself.

## PART A

## phrases:

\* **in private** away from others  
私下, 秘密地

Matters like this are best discussed in private.

Let me speak to him properly in private.

**put to** to cause (sb.) to be in  
(a certain place or condition,  
esp. of sleep, rest or death.) 使  
……处于某种状态, 把……放在  
某地方

The spy was put to death in 1986.

One of these pills will put you to sleep in an hour.

It is time to put the children to bed.

\* **as soon as** not later than —  
……就

I wrote to him as soon as I got his letter.

I'll return the book as soon as I have read it.

**on one's own** alone, independently 独立, 独立地

He was allowed to drive a car on his own.

Then the students can struggle with the problem on their own.

\* **take care of**

(1) to look after, to be responsible for 照料, 照顾, 关心

She stayed at home to take care of the children.

While we were on holiday, a neighbor took care of our dog.

He would rather take care of the stomachs of the living than the glory of the dead in the form of stone memorials.

## (2) 当心, 注意

Take care of the traffic as you cross the road.

Take care of your head on that low ceiling.

**words and expressions:**

**manage v.** (used with can, could) to succeed in dealing with (a difficult movement or action) 完成, 设法

In spite of these insults, she managed to keep her temper.

I wish very much you could manage to come over.

He managed to escape to South America.

I shan't be able to manage without help.

We can't manage with these poor tools.

\* **in company** (with) when other people, esp. visitors or guests are present together (和) ……一道

He came in company with a group of boys.

We went there in company.

Plague, in company with famine (饥荒), killed almost half the population.

\* **in sb's company** 和某人一道

He refused to go further in their company.