# 大学英语四/六级考试 内容荟萃及典型题例

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### 说 明

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求,综合现行大学英语教材之精华,参考了历来四/六级考题的重、难点而编写的。本书以满足广大学生的需要,达到提高广大学生的学习水平和应试能力为宗旨。

本书最大特点是:讲解透彻、准确,层次分明;题例和例句典型,重、难点突出,内容新颖、针对性强,知识面广,

语言规范。此书解决了广大学生求索而不得其解的一些问题。

除编著者外, 孙自扬、束景虹、于小芸也参加了部分内容的编写工作。本书编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,错误和遗漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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7.

# The Use of Words (词的用法)

#### 1. consider 的用法及其特点

consider 词义不同,采用不同的时态。

作"思考"等词义时,可用于一般,进行和完成等多种时态:

We are considering how to reorganize the production process. 我们正在考虑改革生产过程。

One must consider the matter well before deciding it finally. 人们必须慎重考虑一事,然后再最终作出决定。

Have you considered who could do it well? 你已考虑谁能将此事干好?

作"认为","视为"等词义时,只能用于一般(现在或过去)时态:

He considered that he had not been well treated by us. 他认为我们没有善待他。

I consider it a great honour to spend the weekend here with you today. 我认为今天能同你一起在这里过周末对我们是极大的荣幸。

Everybody considers Xiao Wang as the best student in the class. 人人都认为小王是班上最好的学生。



句型结构多种多样。considetr 可用于 V+n(V−ing),V+that clause,V+sb./sth to be…(V+sb./sth.(as)…),V+连接代词或副词+to do sth. 等结构。

He said he considered me (to be )too lazy to be a good worker. 他说他认为我太懒惰当不了一个好工人。

I'm considering changing my job now. 我现在正考虑调换工作。

You must consider well over the matter. 这事你要好好考虑。

They consider it one of the outstanding novels of present—day China. 他们认为它是现代中国最杰出的小说之一。

This could hardly be considered a satisfactory solution to the problem。这不能认为是对这个问题的令人满意的解决办法。

We have to consider what material to use first in making this experiment. 在做这个实验过程中,我们先得考虑用什么材料。。

## 2. follow 的特殊用法?

follow 作为不及物动词,与 become,happen,occur 等动词一样,可用在 it+Verb+that clause 的结构中(在此结构中 it 代表后面的 that 从句)。这时,follow 的意思为:得出,推断。follow 的这种特殊用法一般常见于否定句式中。

Just because he has succeeded in cheating many exams

so far it dose not follow that he will succeed next time. 正因为讫今为止,他在多次考试中午弊都成功了,不能由此得出他在下次午弊中还能成功。

We've made great achievements, but it doesn't follow that there are no shortcomings. 我们已经取得了很大的成绩,但不能以此推断我们就没有缺点了。

Because you can see the masts and funnels of invisible ships passing along the horizon, it does not follow that the earth is spherical. 因为你可以看到船桅和烟囱沿着地平线移动而不见船体本身,不能由此推断地球是球形的。

Just because he is at the bottom of the class, it does not follow that he has no brains; he may just be very lazy. 正因为他在班上学习排名最后,不能由此推断他头脑笨;他很可能太懒惰了。

#### 3. prefer 的用法点滴

prefer 在表示"宁可","宁愿","较喜欢"等词义时,可用于下面几种句子结构。例如:

prefer 后跟名词时,既可用于主动语态,又可用于被动语态。

I prefer the viewpoint taken by Xiao Wang at the meeting. 我在会议上较喜欢小王所持有的观点。

This building design is much to be preferred. 这个建筑设计将更受人喜爱。

prefer 与英语中的有些动词(如:love, hate 等)一样,后面可跟动名词或动词不定式,两种结构无较大的区别。

Personally, I prefer working/to work in the morning. 我个人喜欢在上午工作。

 如果我们说在一个特定场合下"特别喜欢"时,用动词不 定式结构更为常见。

At the moment they preferred not to talk about this question. 在这个时刻,他们宁愿不谈这个问题。

如果我们说在通常情况下"较喜欢"时用动名词结构更为 常见。

I preferred spending my spare time doing some serious teaching and studying。我比较喜欢把业余时间用来认真做些教学研究工作。

prefer 与介词"to"连用,表示在两种活动或两种事物之间进行选择时,喜欢前者甚于后者,后跟名词或动名词。

Even on holidays, he preferred doing something to doing nothing. 即使在假日里,他宁愿干点事,而不愿闲待着。 They preferred death to surrender in their struggle with the enemy. 在对敌斗争中,他们宁愿死也不愿投降。. prefer 还能用于"V+O+to V"的动宾补复合结构。

I should prefer you not to stay there too long. 我倒希望你不要在那儿呆得太久。

prefer 后跟"that"引导的从句时,从句谓语采用虚拟语 气的形式,即动词原形或 should + 动词原形。

We prefer that the plan (should) be fully discussed before being put into execution. 我们宁愿在这个计划实施

前加以充分讨论。

当 prefer 和动词不定式连用时可以用"rather than"来引导另一个短语,可以有两种结构,不带"to"的动词不定式或动名词短语。

I would prefer to spend the weekend at home rather than drive / driving all the way to the college. 我觉得与其开车跑那么远到学院去度周末,倒不如在家过周末更好些。

- 如果 rather than 前后两个动词不定式或短语是相同的 行为动作时,其后的动词不定式或短语可省略。

She preferred to go with us to the college rather than (go with )him. 她宁愿和我们一起到学院去,而不愿与他同去。

间或可用 instead of 代替 rather than 来连接两个行为动作,这时又能用动名词结构。

I prefer to use that dictionary instead of using this. 我比较爱用那本字典而不用这个。

4. a bit /a little

a bit 和 a little 这两个副词短语均表示"一点","少许"等意义,它们在句中有时可换用,有时则不能换用。现陈述如下:

作为程度副词,在修饰份量上,语气相同,可交换使用,一般来说,a little 比 a bit 较正式。

1)I am a bit /a little tired; I think I shall go home. 我有点累,想回家去。



- 2)Now I read a bit/a little faster than ever before in my English study. 在我的英语学习中,现在我阅读速度比过去稍快一点了。
- 3)The soup is a bit/a little too salty for me. 对我来说, 这汤有点太咸。

人们在使用时,有时将这两个副词短语混合成 a little bit,其意义不变。

He thinks it is all a little bit stupid of you to do so. 他认为你这样做有点太傻了。

The new technology always develops a little bit faster now than ever before. 新技术的发展现在总是比以前任何时候有点快。

与否定同 not 连用,a bit 和 a little 意思不同,不可换用。 not a bit 等于 not at all,其中 a bit 系加强否定含义的词语, 意思是"一点(不)","丝毫(不)"。然而 not a little 是固定词 组,等于 considerably,意思是"相当地","非常地"。

It did not hurt a bit when my tooth was pulled out . 我 拔牙时一点也不痛。

He was not a little annoyed when he heard the bad news. 他听到这坏消息时,相当地烦恼。

a bit 和 a little 与其它词或词组连用,有的意思大致相同,有的却差异很大。如:a bit at a time 表示"慢慢地","渐渐地"的意思。然而,a little at a time 表示"每次少许"的意思。但是,quite a bit 和 quite a little 意义又很相近,表示"大量","许多"、"相当多"等意思。

, The patient must drink hot water a little at a time. 这位

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