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内 容 简 介

本书在分析大量试题的基础上归纳整理了各种应试常见惯用短语,提出了种种形式的实测题及练习并对疑难短语进行了用法比较,随处列出了“应记”“注意”及“提示”项目。全书附有参考译文及实测题解答。书后附有电脑统计的托福考试常见短语。

可供研究生、托福、GRE考试的人员以及大专院校学生,也可供广大英语学习者学习使用。

英语应试常见惯用短语 二十天综合实测练习

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编者的话

本书提供的惯用短语，在各类考试中具有明显的应试性质，属应试常见短语，既可供高中学生升大学使用，也可供报考研究生、TOEFL、GRE人员使用，还可供一般英语学习者使用。

编者确信，如能按时认真完成所规定的内容，定能在短期（二十天或四十天）内有效地掌握英语常见惯用短语的常见用法，从而能得心应手地运用所提供的短语并在各种应试中获得理想的应试效果。

据编者概略核对及分析，书后所提供的惯用短语索引中的短语，在各类考试中均常出现、也是各类考试的应试者必须掌握的短语。

全书共出现约八百多短语。在掌握这些短语以及这些短语所涉及的语言的同时，必能提高学习者英语的实际语言水平。

为了便于一般学习者使用，编者对实测题、例句及答案均提供了参考译文，而且随处做了多量语言方面的“提示”、“注意”、“应熟记”及较详细的解释。对于实用试题提供了解释性答案。

书后援引了刘毅先生所编《电脑统计托福词汇》中的短语部分，供学习者参考。谨此向编者致意。

例句译文及各种解释可能存在这样那样问题，欢迎指正。

王 运 于北京

一九九〇年十月

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第一课 应试常见短语 (1—15)

一、将下列短语译成汉语，然后再根据汉语译成英语，反复做三遍： (解→180p)

- (1) be different from one's opinion
- (2) because of illness
- (3) according to the papers 根据报道
- (4) give up smoking Spite of
- (5) in spite of our efforts. despite of 尽管
- (6) no longer a mere child
- (7) instead of watching TV Rather than
- (8) depend on the weather 依靠
- (9) take care of a child take care of other than
- (10) deal with a difficult problem 除了
- (11) be aware of one's mistake 了解
- (12) due to carelessness due to
- (13) succeed in winning the prize 单词
- (14) be afraid of making mistakes
- (15) look after old people 照顾老人

【注意】

- (4) give up 后用动名词，如“戒烟”，应是 give up smoking，而不说 give up to smoke.

- (6) 也可写成 **not ...any longer** 的形式, 如“他已经不在这里。”应写 **He is no longer here.** 或: **He is not here any longer.**
- (8) **depend on...** 还有“依靠...”的含义, 如: **Don't depend so much on others.** (不要过多地依靠别人。)
- (9) 其同义短语是 **care for ...**, **look after ...**, 如: **take care of (or care for, look after) a sick man** (照顾病人)。
- (10) **deal with...** 与 **deal in...** 前者含义是: “处理...”。“对待...”; 后者含义是: “做...买卖(生意)”“经营”, 如: **He deals in shoes.** (他经营鞋店。)
- (12) **due to...** 的用法, **due to...** 作介词用时, 含有“因为”(= because of...) 含义; 而 **be due to ...** 则含有“由于...”(原因)”的含义。
- (13) 反义词为 **fail in...** **Nancy failed in her exams.** (南茜没考上。)

二、实用试题

【1】选出最适当的词或短语填入括号内: (解→181p)

- (1) Don't be () of making mistakes in speaking English.

[tired, innocent, worried, afraid]

- (2) His latest book (①) (②) the most difficult scientific theories.

①—[agrees, meets, goes, deals, consists]

②—[in, with, to, without, about]

- (3) His parents having died last week, the ch-

ild has no one to look () him.

[for, into, after, at, like]

(4) In olden times, famine was (due) to natural causes.

[equal, due, accustomed, up, attached]

(5) () of raising the standard of life, it merely increased the population.

[Because, In spite, Instead, In favor]

point depend

【提示】

(1) “担心”

(2) “处理”，“论及”，His latest book (他最近的著作)

(3) look () ... = take care of...

(4) be () to... = be caused by...

(5) “代替”，“而不”，the standard of life (生活水平)

【应熟记】

由 **look** 构成的短语：除上述 (3) 中的 look after... (照顾) 外，look 与介词或副词连用，还可构成下列短语：

① look for... (寻找...)

What are you *looking for*?

(你在找什么?)

② look forward to... (盼望...)

I am looking forward to seeing you soon

(我盼望不久就能见到您。)

③ look into... (调查...)

The police promised to

(警察答应调查那事件)

④ look up... (查找〔词典等〕)

Look up the word in the dictionary.

(用词典查查那个词吧。)

【2】译成汉语:

(解→181p)

- (1) The export of English culture has partially succeeded because of the hard work of many people.
- (2) She refused to give up hope that one day she would marry him.
- (3) According to many specialists, the true meaning of your dream cannot be known without a study of your past life and experience.
- (4) Now, in spite of their size, whales are no longer an even match for men using helicopters, radar and explosive harpoons.
- (5) Children obviously do not depend for communication on a knowledge of grammar; they rely on their ear, mostly, which is sharp and quick.

【提示】

(1) export(输出), 反义词为 import partially [pá:jəli] (部分地, 在某种程度上)

give up = abandon, one day = some day

any specialists, ... = Many specialists

men (与人类角斗的对手) explo-

ant
sive harpoons (爆炸鱼叉, 装炸药的击鲸标枪)

- (5) depend on... 与后面的 rely on... 同义, for communication 放在 grammar 后面加以考虑, depend on... for (靠... 做...)

【应熟记】

depend on (or upon) ... 的用法:

除在后面接名词的句子, 如: Success depends on your own efforts. (成功取决于你自己的努力。) 外, 还应记住如下实例。〔题 (5) 成为①的词序〕

- ① Japan depends on foreign countries (for) oil.
(日本依靠外国供应石油。)

- ② We may depend upon it that he will keep his promise.

(我们相信他一定会遵守诺言。)

此外, on (or upon) 后面还可以接 wh- 短语及 how 短语。

- ③ That depends upon how you do it.
(那件事取决于你的做法。)

【3】重新安排括号内的词序, 但要删掉其中一个不需要的词: (解→182p)

- (1) I'll (in, in, examination, take, the, succeed) the spring to come. I ~~in~~

- give up (2) She did nothing but weep (front, in, words, spite, my, comforting, of).

- give up (3) They used to take turns (care, baby, for, of, the, taking, at night).

- (4) What (and, have, understand, we, interested, are) in is likely to stick to us.
- (5) When we interrupt or (place, of, pass, in, someone, front), we say, "Please excuse me."
- (6) We (ability, of, in, from, one, differ) and ther.

【提示】

- (1) “考试合格”，“应试成功”
- (2) did nothing but~ (只是...)
- (3) take turns (at)~ing (轮[换]班)
- (4) stick to... (不离开...)
- (5) “在某人面前通过时”
- (6) “能力因人而异”

【应熟记】

含有 **interest** 的词组:

be interested in...的interest 是含有“使...感兴趣”含义的动词; 而interest 作为名词构成的词组, 应记住的实例如下:

- ① This may be of interest to readers in general.
(一般说来, 读者对此可能会感兴趣。)
- ② He takes a great interest in history.
(他对历史很感兴趣。)
- ③ People are losing interest in politics.

(人们在政治失去兴趣〔漠不关心〕。)

- ④ He *has no interest in* music.

(他对音乐毫无兴趣。)

- ⑤ I read the story *with interest*.

(我怀着极大兴趣读了那本小说。)

【4】根据所给汉语句意，从所给词中选择适当的词，填入括号内(同一个词可以使用两次)： (解→183p)

(1) 我刚才追着足球东奔西跑，而没有玩网球。

Instead of (3个词) tennis, I was just (3个词) a ball.

far, about, follow, of, at, after, instead, enjoy, running, enjoying, looking, pleasant

Stip (2) 再过几年，这座城市的面貌会变得与现在大不相同。

Sub The appearance of the city will (3个词) in a few years (2个词) it is now.

different, where, what, much, strange, from, to, quite, be, complete, have, view

(3) 从这里到那座山脚下，至少要花四十分钟。

It takes you (3个词) minutes (3个词) the foot of that hill from here.

to, forty, least, get, at, few, not, less, only

(4) 如果当时我知道他的烦恼，我怎么会想办法帮助他的。

If I had (3个词) his worries, I could have helped him (3个词) or other.

of, in, on, known, some, been, way, somehow, heard, aware, manage, get

- (5) 我虽然以读书为业, 可是说实在的, 比起那无生命的 (3 个词) 铅印书本, 我更感兴趣的是活生生的人。

(3 个词) It's my job to read, but, to (3 个词) I am living men than lifeless printed matter. honest, for, toward, in, (the, say, interested, more, (truth, rather, (tell, frank

- (6) 机器的好坏并不单单决定于它的价格。

(3 个词) is good or not (3 个词) on its price alone.

decide, if, machine, only, on, (to, with, whether, a, depend, does, has, nothing, not

【提示】

- (1) “代替…” , “而不…” “对…不…” (instead of...),
“东西奔跑” (run about)
(3) “至少” (at least)
(4) “知道…” (be aware of...) “怎么也会想办法” (some how)
(5) “说实在的” to tell the truth, cf. tell a lie (说谎)

【应熟记】

run + 介词的短语:

题 (1) 中的 run about after... 是由 run about (东奔西跑 = run + 副词) 及 run after... (追逐... = run + 介词)

合成。下面再举几个run + 介词的实例：

- ① run across... (偶然遇到...) I *ran across* Bob in the *street today*. (今天我在街上偶然遇到了鲍勃。)
- ② run after... (跟在...后面追) The policeman *ran after* the thief. (警察追捕小偷。)
- ③ run against... (与...碰撞) The *boat ran against* a rock. (那条船撞上了岩石。)
- ④ run into... (意外遇到...) I *ran into* Tom yesterday. (昨天我意外地遇到了汤姆。)

run fighting against
run across

instead of
instead of
instead of

run after

run after a machine is

第二课 应试常见短语 (16—30)

一、将下列短语译成汉语，然后再根据汉语译成英语，反复做三遍： (解→184p)

- (16) Changes take place.
- (17) prevent me from going out
- (18) belong to the baseball club
- (19) put up with an insult
- (20) be concerned about his future
- (21) look forward to the holidays
- (22) take the fact for granted
- (23) live by oneself
- (24) be proud of one's school
- (25) look up a word in a dictionary
- (26) make up one's mind to go alone
- (27) be superior to the people around him
- (28) pay attention to what he says
- (29) see him for the first time
- (30) lose the game after all

【注意】

(16) **take place** 的含义，take place 并非总是要译成“发生”。
如 The concert will **take place** next week. (下周举

办音乐会。) (有“举办”含义)

- (17) **prevent...from~ing** 的译法: The storm **prevented** me from coming. (暴风雨阻止了我的到来。) 这里的译文是照字面的翻译。但如把句子整体考虑为: I could not come because of the storm. (因暴风雨我没能来成。) 译文似更符合汉语习惯。

- (20) **be concerned about... 及 be concerned with (or in)...** 在 be concerned 后面, 除接 about, with, in 外还可接 for, over, at 等介词, 但首先要区别并记住下面用例。
He is concerned about his son's health.

(他关心儿子的健康。)

He is not concerned with (or in) the crime.

(他与那起案件无关。)

- (21) **look forward to** 后接名词或动名词; look forward to seeing you (to see you 不对)。

三. 实用试题

1. 选出最适当的词 (短语) 填入括号内: (解→185p)

(1) When will the historic meeting take () ?
[= occur]

[notice, care, effect, place, steps]

(2) I refuse to () up with her actions any longer. [= accept patiently]

[give, look, take, come, put]

(3) Are you () about the withdrawal of military troops from the peninsula? [= anxious about]

give to be good to
run more
many

[going, eager, concerned, complaining, angry]

- (4) What John looked () to most was a visit to the zoo. [= expected to enjoy]

[up, on, like, back, forward, in]

- (5) Every student should () up all new words in his dictionary each time. [= try to find the meaning of]

[turn, show, take, look, work, pick]

- (6) He () up his mind to study chemistry.

[= decided]

[made, called, put, gave, set]

- (7) It certainly does seem to be the sort of house we are () for. [= searching for]

[trying to find, asking, examining, looking out, making up, looking]

- (8) He is stupid to behave in that way; he is () for trouble. [= likely to have]

[caring, anxious, waiting, asking, fit]

- (9) With joy I was fairly () myself. [= completely mad]

[by, beside, for, above, beyond]

【提示】

(1) take () = be held (举办, 召开)

(2) () up with... (耐...)

(3) () about... (关心, 挂念)

(4) looked *(up)* to... (盼望着)

(5) *(look)* up... (查[辞典等])

(6) *(set)* up his mind to~ (...下决心...)

(7) are () for... (寻找...); the sort of house = the kind of house (that)

(8) is () for trouble (讨[找]麻烦[苦吃])

(9) fairly () myself with joy (极其高兴, 狂欢, 欢喜若狂)

【应熟记】

含有mind的重要短语: 含有mind的惯用短语很多, 下面所列举的短语是最基本的短语。

① bear (or keep, have) ... in mind (记住...)

Bear in mind that he is only a child. (不要忘记, 他还只是个孩子。)

② on one's mind (惦记, 有心事) What's on your mind? (你惦记着什么? [你有什么心事?])

③ make up one's mind to~ (下决心做...) He *made up his mind to be a teacher.* (他决心当教师。)

【2】译成汉语:

(1) The very earliest educational experiences of all, of course, can only take place in the child's home.

(2) I wonder if Americans who have always lived here know how beautiful our country is. We take our beauty for granted, I think!