托福岛回回分成語

針對托碩各項重點,各個擊破。分爲總力應注意 的成語,文法關鍵成語,字彙。閱讀重要成語。

劉毅主編

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Test of English as a Foreign Language

托灣 600 分成器

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托福 600 分成语

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序言

自托福600分單字、托福600分對策出版之後,收到很多讀者 熱烈的理響,來函感謝由於這兩本書的帮助,掌握托福字彙的語感, 並了解考托福的訣竅,而減少許多不必要的摸索時間。另外提到托 福中出現的成語,數量不但多,而且用字往往很相似,令人困擾, 因此建議我們出版專門與托福成語有關的書籍,以饗請者。

為此,我們精心蔥集國外最新托福成語資料,按照托福題型, 桑編托福 600 分成語。本書採用系統式的方法,分門別類地整理出 最重要的托福成語,詳細列出各成語的解釋、同義字詞、例句及中 譯。並以國際水準的精美版面呈現於您的眼前,令您看得舒服,記 得牢固,這是一般原文書所無法比擬的。仔細研讀本書,保證您的 成語實力在短期內就能突飛猛進,莫定穩拿 600 分的雄序基礎。

本書能夠帮助有志出國留學、自修向上的青年朋友們達成理想, 這也是我們出版此書的最大心願。希望本書能在您的手中發揮最大 功效。

編者 謹識

Wt 723/06

本書結構與簡介

◎ 托羅的結構如下:

Section	Subject Area	Time	Number of Questions
1	Listening Comprehension	35 minutes	50 Questions
	Part A Sentence Re- statements		(20 Questions)
	Part B Short Conversa- tion		(15 Questions)
	Part C Long Conversa- tion or Passages		(15 Questions)
2	Structure and Written	25minutes	40 Questions
	Expression		
	Part A Sentence Com- pletion		(15 Questions)
	Part B Error Detec- tion		(25 Questions)
3	Reading Comprehension	45 minutes	60 Questions
	and Vocabulary	,	•
	Part A Vocabulary		(30 Questions)
	Part B Reading		(30 Questions)

本書編排方式完全針對上面的托福應型,結構如下:

Part 1	托福聽力得分關鍵成語	Sections	l
Part 2	托福文法得分關鍵成語	Sections	2

I 托離 600 分成語結構與簡介

 Part 3
 托福字彙・閱讀得分關鍵成語

 Sections 3

 Part 4
 托福必背重要成語

 Sections 1,2,3

⑥以下是各部分的內容及特色:

Part 1: 在托福聽力測驗中,每個題目只唸一次,因此絕對沒有時間反覆思索。除了必須習慣速度之外,本書特別列擧出托福聽力常考的重要成語、相似的成語,以及具有多意義的成語,避免聽題目時發生混淆,並幫助您瞬間判斷,掌握題意。

Part 2: 在英文文法的構成上,有許多關鍵成語。掌握住這些關鍵 成語,文法問題便能迎双而解。本書詳列與文法有關的重 要成語,只要對這些成語有百分之百的把握,Section 2 必可得高分。

Part 3: 閱讀測驗中的成語並不難,但必須能夠正確地辨識出它們在各個句子中的意義。『本書盡量就常作爲關鍵的成語,學例說明。

Part 4: 此部分增列了托福考試中常出現的成語,想在托福中拿高分,這些成語不可不會。

本書附有各成語的例句,在未閱讀成語的解釋及同義字前,先把例句看一次,有助於了解該成語的用法,並可加深印象,從而培養語感。



本書結構與簡介

□Part 1	TOEFL聽力得分關鍵成語
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Part/1

TOEFL

聽力得分關鍵成語



● Part 1 重 點

托福聽力測驗中,成語所佔的比率很高,而且經常選擇相似的成語, 使人因援。

要克服此障礙,首先必須把平日經常用到的成語,如 turn down, turn in, turn into, turn off, turn on, turn out, turn over, turn up等, 背得滾瓜爛熟,以便能瞬間判斷。此外,多聽錄音帶,特別注意連音,如 turn on, run off, cut in 等發音不太明顯的子音連上母音而成單一字音,需經常練習才能適應。

【结構】

Part I 由「動詞為中心」、「名詞為中心」、「形容詞為中心」及「相關語句」的成語構成。

[動詞為中心]是以動詞為主,如動詞+介系詞、動詞+副詞。

「名詞為中心」是以名詞為主,如動詞+名詞(+介系詞)、介系詞 +名詞(+介系詞)等。

「形容詞為中心」是以形容詞為主,如動詞+形容詞、be 動詞+ 形容詞+介急詞等。

【內容】

本部分以「動詞為中心」的成語為主,所謂的 two-and-three-word verbal idioms 是口語英語的精髓,所以在聽力部分經常出現,務必要牢記。其次是「名詞為中心」的成語,也有很多含基本動詞的用法,此外並收錄依場合分類的重要成語。「形容詞為中心」的成語雖然較少使用,但是也不可以忽略。

在本書中,印有國的地方是同義用法或可以代換的詞語。此外,為 了配合聽力出題的形式,例句大多採用和考題相近的形式,而非一般字 典中的例句。多加練習、相信對您必會大有帮助。

TOEFL 聴 カ

動調器は沙のの影響

- 動詞+介系詞, 動詞+副詞(two-and three-word verbal idioms)
- □ break down 故障;毀壞;分類 ு stop operating, become unusable, lose power to go; destroy; separate

My car broke down suddenly, though I had it fixed by a mechanic two days ago.

我的車子突然故障了,雖然兩天前技工才修照過。

□ break in 馴服;強行闖入 阃 tame, teach the skill to; enter by force

Jim will break in his horse, which he was presented on his birthday.

吉姆馴服他的馬,那是他的生日體物。

The thief broke in during my absence.

小偷趁我不在時闖入。

【比較】 break into 闖入 固 make a rough entrance into

□ break off 突然中斷或停止 圓 stop, quit suddenly

Dr. Quindlen broke off his speech because the audience sometimes interrupted him.

聽衆偶而插嘴使得昆德蘭博士中斷演說。

□ break out 發生 囫 begin, happen, start

After the flood, an epidemic broke out and spread rapidly.

繼洪水之後,發生流行病,而且傳播得很快。

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> 湯解決定克服他將面臨的所有困難。 They broke through the wall.

他們破牆而入。

Dereak up 終止;結束 國 come to an end, stop; put to an end, cause to stop, terminate

I don't know when he will break up his speech.

我不知道他將何時結束演講。

□ get across 説明,使了解;達成;克服 ৷ ■ make ~ clear, explain, make the meaning clear; put across; get over Mr. Murphy is so good a teacher that he can get across these problems.

墨菲先生是位好老師,他能說明這些問題。

□ get along 過活; 度日 图 live, manage, move on, get what

Tom needs too much money to get along, though his father advises him to live within his means.

雖然湯姆的父親勸告他量入爲出,但是他的生活費還是太高了。

□ get along with 相處融洽 囤 live (work) together, agree, cooperate, live (work) in harmony with

Mr. Ryle doesn't get along with his assistant.

里耳先生和助手相處不融洽。

□ get away with 成功;逃避懲罰 囫 be able to do well, get by
not to be caught (punished), get free of 【比較】 get
even with 向~報復
Jim got away with the difficult task.
吉姆把這份困難的工作做得很成功。
Jim got away with cheating in the psychology test, while
Sam was scolded.
吉姆在心理學考試時作弊 卻逃避懲罰 ,而山姆則受到責備。
□ get down to 開始處理 同 start, get started on, begin
with
As soon as Jane arrived at this laboratory, she got
down to work.
珍一到研究室,就開始處理工作。
□ get over 完成;復原;越過 同 finish; recover from, get well
from; pass over
Nancy tried to get her report over however difficult it
might be.
這份報告再怎麼難,南希選是試著去完成 。
Nancy planned to finished her report after she got over
her illness. 南希計畫復原後完成她的報告。
□ get rid of 免除,擺脫 回 discard, rid oneself of
You'd better get rid of your bad habit.
你最好去除惡習。
□ get through 完成 囤 finish, complete

How are you going to get through the assignment?

你將如何完成作業呢?

T get through to 使理解;打通(電話) 回 be understood by; reach sb. by telephone

I found it difficult to get through to Frank. 我發現要讓富蘭克理解很困難。

▶ get 其他應注意的成語

- * get out 取出: 離開
- * get together 聚集;集會
- * get back 回來
- ∨* get back at 對~復仇
 - * get up to 追上
 - * get on with 繼續

come along with 隨同~ 同 follow, accompany

[比較] come along 進步 画 make progress, improve
Bill was asked to come along with his brother to the party, 比潑被要求同他哥哥去參加宴會。

Jome by 獲得 - 超 get, acquire, obtain

come down with 病倒 固 catch (an infectious illness), become sick with

[此較] come down 降下; 敗落 國 descend; reduce itself
Stephen came down with a cold because he walked in
the rain. 史迪文因在雨中行走而感冒病倒。

□ come in for 接受 图 receive
Mr. Beck's works came in for criticisms.
貝克先生的作品受到許多批評。
□ come off 發生,實現;成功,做好 图 happen, take place;
succeed, ao well
The meeting finally came off though Evans didn't
appear.
雖然伊凡斯沒出席,會議最後還是擧行。
□ come to 甦醒; 恢復知覺 图 wake up, come to oneself come
to one's senses, become conscious
Nancy fainted but came to in a few minutes.
南希昏倒了,但幾分 鐘後就甦醒。
□ come up 被提出討論;發生 同 become a subject to talk
about, be mentioned; turn up, show up
The question came up while we were discussing the
matter.
當我們在商議此事時,這個問題被提出討論。
□ come up to 到達;符合 囻 reach, get to; be equal, match
The result of Prof. Nordland's experiment didn't
come up to our expectations.
諾德蘭教授的實驗結果與我們的期望不相符合 。
□ come up with 追上;提出 圆 follow; supply, provide
Janet came up with nice ideas for improving on her
previous plans.
珍尼特提出很好的構想,以改進她原先的計畫。

▶ come 其他應注意的成語

- * come across 偶然遇見 图 happen to meet
- √* come at 拜見;攻擊

A stranger came at me. 一個陌生人來見我。

- J. come down on 斥責 同 criticize
- √/* come into 繼承

Jim came into a lot of money after his grandfather died. 吉姆在祖父死後繼承了許多錢。

√* come out 出現;(花)開;出版

The popular magazine, Common Wealth comes out once a month.

「天下」 這份暢銷雜誌每月出版一次。

→ come out with 說出

Tom came out with his new idea. 湯級設出他的新權根。

* come over (感情)佔據;從遠處來

Anger came over Harry when he saw her.

當哈里看到她時, 憤怒油然而生。

* come through 交出;成功

Though many difficulties lay in the way, Jenny came through, 雖然困難重重、橫阳於前、珍尼環是成功了。

* come up against 面對;對付

□ blow down 吹倒(落) 圓 knock [blow] to the ground
The gale blew down many trees in my garden.
我家花園裡許多樹被大風吹倒了。

down. 老師告訴學生把聲音壓低。

□ keep off 不靠近 図 not walk on, stay at a distance from, avoid

Robert walked to the pond without noticing the large sign "KEEP OFF THE GRASS". 羅伯特沒注意到那個大標誌「諸勿踐路草地」,而走到池塘邊去。

□ keep on 繼續 圓 continue, not stop

Peter *kept on* talking until he reached a conclusion. 彼得繼續達到下結論。

□ keep tip 持續 圈 not stop, continue, go on

Lynn kept up her study after she had graduated from college.

琳在大學畢業後,繼續進修。

▶ keep 其他應注意的成語

* keep from 抑制

Tony keeps from smoking. 東尼戒煙了。

* keep in 抑制(感情)

Lewis kept his anger in. 李維斯抑制他的憤怒。

□ turn down 放低(音量);否決(提案) 同 lessen the loudness;
reject, refuse to accept

The committee *turned down* Mike's proposal. 委員會否決邁克的提案。

□ turn in 交出;就寢 醯 hand in, submit; go to bed You'd better turn in your report by Saturday. 你最好在週六以前交出報告。

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