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大学英语四级词组学习手册

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前言

本书是依据《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(1—4级)》(以下简称《通用词汇表》)所收录的 723 个词组编写的。每个词组条目的义项释义完全按照《通用词汇表》规定的内容,既不增容,也不减量。这样做的目的在于使本书更具针对性。

根据规定的义项,本书参考了许多权威性辞书,给每一义项加上了英文释义。英汉双语释义可以使读者更加容易、更加全面地理解各词条义项;而且,我们还对难以理解的某些义项用浅显的英、汉双语作了解释性说明,将大学英语四级词组中容易混淆的词组作了辨析解说。

在词组用法上,本书运用词性缩写符号和附加英汉说明的方式,对词组用法作了简明和准确的描述。所选例句语言规范,内容科学有趣,容量恰当,难度适中。

在语言学习方面,本书具有以下四个特色:

一是对所有例句都加上浅显的英文解释或说明。我们相信,成功学习语言的关键是学习过程的交际化,即体现学习过程与使用过程一致,按通俗的话来说就是在使用过程中学习英语。读英文解释来理解例句,这能体现真实的语用目的,能反映真实的语言交际。科学的方法一定能产生奇效。

二是采用了同义、反义、近义相关三种参照方式,使读者可以在《通用词汇表》规定的范围内对相关词条进行比较、区分和研究。读者通过对同义、反义、近义词组的比较与区分,不仅可以准确掌握词组的使用,改善认知结构,而且还可以提高在考试中迅速排除干扰选项的能力。同时,我们将极易混淆的词组作了概括性的辨析,有利于读者从根本上区别相近词组。

三是将 1993—1999 年历年四级考试全真试题的听力、词汇与

体例说明

1. 词组用法的表示

词组的用法用缩写形式注明,如:

adj. = adjective(形容词)

adv. = adverb(副词)

aux. = auxiliary(助动词)

fml. = formal(正式用词)

infl. = informal(非正式用词)

n. = noun(名词)

pron. = pronoun(代词)

prep. = preposition(介词)

str. = structure(表达结构)

vi. = intransitive verb(不及物动词)

vt. = transitive verb(及物动词)

2. 其他缩写

CET-4 = College English Test • Band Four 大学英语测试 • 四级

CE = College English《大学英语》(上海外语教育出版社出版)

Ex = Exercise 练习

IR = Intensive Reading 精读

LC = Listening Comprehension 听力理解

NCE = New College English《新编大学英语》(外研社出版)

RC = Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

SAQ = Short Answer Questions 简短问答

Txt = Text 课文

V+S = Vocabulary and Structure 词汇与结构

3. 同义、反义及相关词组的表示

同义、反义及相关词组用大写形式表示,词组后的数字代表义项序列。

4. 符号用法

() 用于:

1) 对释义的补充说明,如:

(of money, time, efforts etc) be spent or used to get, make, or do something; (钱、时间、精力等)被用于

2) 释义中可以替换的部分,如:

in order to give back something, as payment, in recognition or exchange; 作为报答(或回报),作为交换

3) 可以省略的部分,如:

be on a course that leads to, move towards; (使)朝……行进, (使)走向

the moment (that)

4) 对例句进行解释或说明,如:

I hit him in return for the time he hit me. (I hit him because he hit me.)

The train was still in sight. (It could be seen.)

5) 摘录部分的汉语或英文解释或说明,如:

When a consumer finds that an item she or he bought is faulty or in some way does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty (保单), or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase.

For most of the time this "conversation" (the conversation between the reader and the text) goes on below the level of consciousness. At times, however, we become aware of it.

[] 用于对摘录内容的出处进行说明,其中的数字表示考

试年月或课本的卷册和单元。如：

[CET-4. 1999. 6. RC]表示 1999 年 6 月大学英语考试四级阅读部分。

[CE. IR. 4. 3. Txt]表示《大学英语》精读第 4 册第 3 单元的课文部分。

[NCE. 4. 2]表示《新编大学英语》第 4 册第 2 单元。

/用于表示其前后两部分是任选关系，如：

throw light on/upon

* 用于表示该义项属于超纲内容，如：

② * *vt.* suddenly start to cry, laugh, etc. 突然……起来

结构、阅读理解、完型填空和简短问答中涉及《通用词汇表》规定词组部分的内容摘录下来,附在相关词组条目后面。这样做的目的是使读者通过对原题的研读来了解四级考试的考点,从而有的放矢地学习。需要说明的是,某些摘录内容的词组意义已超出《通用词汇表》的规定内容,对此将予以注释。为了使读者便于理解所摘录的内容,在摘录时尽量考虑到内容的相对完整。为了节约篇幅,对某些摘录作了适当说明。

四是将上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》系列教材精读1—4册的课文及练习和外研社出版的《新编大学英语》1—4册所覆盖《通用词汇表》规定词组的部分进行了摘录,并将其附在各有关词条的后面。这样做的目的是使读者能够将词组的学习与大学英语课程的学习有机地结合起来,反映学习内容的相关性和联系性,避免学习的单一性和孤立性,从而有效提高学习效果。需要说明的是,个别词组的义项已超出《通用词汇表》的规定内容,对此将根据课本的解释予以注释,如果所摘内容全部超出《通用词汇表》的规定内容,我们将单立义项。

本书按每个词组第一词字母顺序排列,在书后有《通用词汇表》规定的723个词组的附录,附录中用斜体字标出每个词组的中心词。

本书针对性强,适用面广,不仅是大、中学生的良师益友,而且也是大学英语教师和中学英语教师的得力帮手。

在编写本书的过程中,我们已竭尽全力,但错漏不当之处在所难免,恳请各位读者斧正。

张卫东

目 次

- ☐ 前言
- ☐ 体例说明
- ☐ 正文
- ☐ 附录



A

a few

n. & *adj.* a small number of people or things; some (表示肯定)有些, 几个

【例释】The dry weather killed most of Mother's flowers, but a few are left. (A small number of flowers are still alive.)

After the party, we thought that no one would help clean up, but a few couples did. (Not many boys and girls stayed to help, but some did.)

【说明】(1) Usually *a few* is different in meaning from *few* which emphasizes the negative; *a few* means "some", but *few* means "not many" (*a few* 与 *few* 在意义上有所不同, *few* 更强调否定意义; *a few* 相当于 *some*, 而 *few* 相当于 *not many*):

We thought many people would come to lunch, but few came. (Not many came.)

(2) Sometimes *a few* is used with *only*, and then it is negative (有时 *a few* 与 *only* 连用, 意义变为否定):

We thought many people would come to lunch, but only a few came. (Not many came.)

(3) Sometimes used like an adverb (有时用作副词):

Three students have no seats; we need a few more chairs. (We need some more chairs.)

If we can set up chairs faster than people come and sit in them, we will soon be a few ahead. (We will have a small number of chairs ready before they are needed.)

(4) Sometimes used with *very* for emphasis (有时与 *very* 连用, 表示强调):

Uncle Ralph gave away almost all of his seashells, but he still had a very few left. (He still had a very small number of shells.)

【相关】A LITTLE **【反义】**QUITE A FEW, A GOOD MANY, A GREAT MANY

【辨析】a few, a little: 两者的区别在于 a few 修饰或指代可数名词, 而 a little 修饰或指代不可数名词。

【参考】Our preference test results suggest that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their favorite brand by taste and price. [CET-4. 1996. 1. RC]

a good deal

n. infl. a large amount; a large quantity; much 许多, 大量,得多

【例释】Mrs. Walker's long illness cost her a good deal. (Mrs. Walker's long sickness cost her much money.)

George spends a good deal of his time watching television. (George spends much of his time watching television.)

【说明】Often used like an adverb (常用作副词):

Cleaning up after the party took a good deal more work than the girls expected. (Cleaning up took much more work than the girls thought it would take.)

Mother likes the gloves Mary gave her, and she uses them a good deal. (She uses them often.)

【辨析】a good deal, a good many: 它们的区别在于 deal 与不可数名词相连, good 还可以换成 great, 因此可以说 a great deal of support (大力援助), a good deal of trouble (许多麻烦)。在 a good many 中, 核心词为 many, good 只是用来强调 many, 显然 many 是说明可数名词的。

【同义】A GREAT DEAL 【相关】A GOOD MANY, A GREAT MANY, QUITE A FEW 【反义】A LITTLE

a good many

n. & adj. a fairly large number 相当多, 很多

【例释】We found some fall flowers, but the frost had already killed a good many. (Frost had killed a fairly large number of flowers.)

A good many of the houses were knocked down by the earthquake. (Very many houses were knocked down.)

【同义】A GREAT MANY, QUITE A FEW 【相关】A GOOD DEAL, A GREAT DEAL 【反义】A FEW

a great deal

See *a good deal*.

【参考】Europeans and Asians love this new drink and soon they were paying a great deal of money for the beans. [CET - 4. 1999. 6. LC]

a great many

See *a good many*.

【参考】Stop complaining! A great many people would be happy to have such a job. [NCE. 2. 2]

The singer is popular with a great many fans. [NCE. 3. 8]

a little

n. & adj. a small amount (of); some (表示肯定) 一些, 一点

【例释】We have used most of the sugar, but a little is left. (A

small amount of sugar is left.)

We did not eat all the cake; we saved a little of it for you.
(We saved some cake for you.)

【说明】(1) Usually *a little* is different in meaning from *little*, which emphasizes the negative; *a little* means “some”; but *little* means “not much”. Compare the following examples (*a little* 与 *little* 在意义上有所不同, *little* 更强调否定意义; *a little* 相当于 *some*, 而 *little* 相当于 *not much*):

We thought that the paper was all gone, but a little was left. (Some was left.)

We thought we still had a bag of flour, but little was left.
(Not much was left.)

Bob was sick yesterday, but he is a little better today. (He is better today; he is getting well.)

Bob was sick yesterday, and he is little better today. (He is nearly as sick today as he was yesterday.)

(2) Sometimes *a little* is used with *only*, and then it is negative (有时 *a little* 与 *only* 连用, 意义变为否定):

We thought we had a whole bag of flour, but only a little was left. (Not much was left.)

(3) Often used like an adverb (常用作副词):

Usually the teacher just watched the dancing class, but sometimes she danced a little to show them how. (Sometimes the teacher danced for a minute to show the students the right way.)

The children wanted to play a little longer. (They wanted to play several minutes longer.)

(4) Sometimes used with *very* for emphasis (有时与 *very* 连用, 表示强调):

The sick girl could not eat anything, but she could drink a very little tea. (She could take a swallow of tea.)

【相关】A FEW 【反义】A LOT, A GOOD DEAL, A GREAT DEAL

a lot

adv. infl. very much 很, 非常

【说明】(1) If something is a lot better, easier etc, it is much better, easier etc. (用于强调比较级):

Ella is a jolly girl; she laughs a lot. (Ella often laughs.)

Grandfather was very sick last week, but he's a lot better now. (Grandfather is much better now.)

(2) Also used as an adverb with *more*, *less* and *fewer* (也可以作为副词用于 *more*, *less* 和 *fewer* 之前):

There was a good crowd at the game today, but a lot more will come next week. (Many more people will come to the game next week.)

【反义】A LITTLE

a lot of

adj. infl. a large number or amount; very many or very much 大量的, 许多的

【例释】A lot of our friends are going to the beach this summer. (Many of our friends are going to the beach.)

【说明】Often used with *whole* for emphasis (常与 *whole* 连用, 表示强调):

John has a whole lot of marbles (John has a very large number of marbles.)

【辨析】a lot of, a number of, many a: 三者均表示“许多”, 但是 a

lot of 可以接可数名词与不可数名词,而 a number of 和 many a 只能接可数名词。many a 是一个较古老的用法,意义上为复数,形式上却是单数。

【同义】LOTS OF 【相关】A NUMBER OF, MANY A

【参考】As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage. [CET-4. 1996. 1. RC]

a number of

adj. a rather large number of 若干, 许多

【说明】Used when you want to say that there are more than several and fewer than many (表示的数量比 several 要多, 比 many 要少):

A number of books are missing from the library. (Some books are missing.)

A number of people came to the meeting. (Some people came.)

【相关】MANY A, A LOT OF, LOTS OF

a series of

adj. a number of things or events of the same kind that follow each other 一系列, 一连串

【说明】Number of things, events etc, each of which is related in some way to the others, especially to the one before it (指一系列从某种意义上相互相关的事情、事件等, 特别指与前一事情或事件密切相关):

We have won a series of successes. (We have won number of successes in succession.)

The farmers have had a series of good harvests for years.
(The farmers have had a succession of good harvests for years.)

【参考】He won the Nobel Prize for his Photoelectric Theory, a series of equations that he considered relatively minor in importance. [CE. IR. 2. 5. Txt]

I now have a better understanding of Einstein's special theory of relativity after attending a series of lectures on the topic.
[CE. IR. 2. 5. Ex]

above all

adv. most important of all; of first or highest importance;
most especially 首先, 尤其是

【说明】Used to emphasize that something is more important than the other things you have already mentioned (用于强调, 指某事比前面所提事物更为重要):

Children need many things, but above all they need love.
(They need love the most.)

Max is fair, hardworking, and above all honest. (Max is honest as well as fair and hardworking.)

【参考】He was above all a good and tireless writer. [CE. IR. 2. 3. Txt]

It's too far, too late, and above all, too dangerous. [NCE. 2. 1]

add up to

vt. make a total of; amount to 合计达

【例释】The bill added up to 12.95 dollars. (The bill amounted to 12.95 dollars.)

【辨析】add up to, count up, run into: add up to 指将所有数加起

来的总和(例如 The three angles of a triangle add up to 180° . 三角形的三个内角之和为 180°); count up 强调计算过程(例如 The shop assistant counted up the day's takings. 那店员清点当天的收入); run into 强调数量之多(例如 The new dictionary has run into several editions. 那部新词典已经发行了好几版)。

【同义】COME TO② 【相关】COUNT UP, IN ALL, RUN INTO③

after all

adv. for a good reason that you should remember; in spite of everything 毕竟, 终究

【说明】(1) Used to say that something is true or is a fact, in spite of another fact or situation (用于说明某事是真的或是一个事实, 不管其他的事情或情况怎样):

He wrote to say they couldn't give me a job after all. (It is true that they couldn't give me a job in spite of other fact.)

(2) Used to say that something should be remembered or considered, because it helps to explain why something else is true or is a fact (用于提出注意或考虑某事, 因为这有助于说明其他某些事情的真实性):

I don't know why you're so concerned, it isn't your problem after all. (You shouldn't be so concerned because it isn't your problem.)

Why shouldn't Betsy eat the cake? After all, she baked it. (Betsy should eat some cake because she baked it. Don't say Betsy can't have any cake; remember, she baked it.)

【参考】After all, eighty was a special birthday, another decade lined or ended just as you chose to look at it. [CE. IR. 1. 3. Txt]

ahead of

prep. in front of; before 在……前

【说明】Used to say that somebody arrives, waits, finishes, walks etc before other people (用于说明某人先于其他人到达、等待、完成、行进等):

The troop leader walked a few feet ahead of the boys. (The boys followed a few feet behind the leader.)

【参考】I don't know why you're so concerned. It isn't your problem after all. [NCE. 1.8]

ahead of time

adv. before the expected time; early 提前

【例释】The bus came ahead of time, and Mary was not ready. (The bus came early.)

The new building was finished ahead of time. (It was finished before the day on which the builder had promised to be done.)

【反义】ON TIME

all at once

① *adv.* without warning; abruptly; suddenly; unexpectedly 突然, 忽然

【例释】All at once we heard a shot and the soldier fell to the ground. (Suddenly we heard a shot and the soldier fell to the ground.)

All at once the ship struck a rock. (Without warning the ship struck a rock.)

【辨析】all at once, at once: 前者表示“突然、忽然”, 而后者时常表