

大学英语四级考试指导丛书

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王秀珍 主编

大学英语四级 重点语法与词汇

武汉大学出版社

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前 言

《大学英语四级重点语法与词汇》一书是根据国家教委审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲（文理科本科用）》而编写的大学英语基础阶段的教材，供各级大学英语精读练习课使用，亦可供具有中级英语水平的自修人员学习使用。

本教材含四个部分，与大学英语精读 1—4 册配套使用，可进一步巩固、加深基本语法知识和在语篇水平上运用语法知识和词汇的能力。每部分又分为 10 单元，各单元包括每课重点语法与词汇两项内容，每部分均附有语法与词汇练习各 100 题及其答案。书后附有语法项目和词汇索引。

在编写过程中，我们未按一般语法书的编写顺序，而是在《大纲》的语法结构表和词汇表的基础上，从相应精读课文中选择出有关语法项目例句，适度展开，重点归纳，举例说明，以帮助学生加深对有关语法的理解和记忆。同时，为了达到《大纲》所提出的“领会式掌握 4000 单词（其中复用式掌握的单词为 2300）以及一定量的常用词组”的要求，我们亦采取每单元重点选择相应课文中的大纲词汇，归纳性地陈述其固定搭配和近义词辨析，使学生能真正领会式地掌握《大纲》所规定的单词和常用词组。

本教材由武汉大学外语学院大学英语教学部第一、二教研室部分教师集多年教学经验编写而成，最后由王秀珍（第一、四部分）、王大铭（第二部分）和刘雪梅（第三部分）审定。经我校九

三、九四、九五、九六级学生试用，效果良好。

在本教材的编写、出版过程中，得到了武汉大学教务处和武汉大学出版社的大力支持，谨表谢意。

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Part One

Unit One

I. Grammar

- 1. This weekly schedule will enable you to plan your activities so that you have adequate time for both work and play.**

句子中的 to plan your activities 不定式短语作宾语补语。现在分词、过去分词、形容词、名词以及这些词构成的短语、副词、介词短语或从句也可作宾语补语。例如：

His duty fulfilled, Henry felt a great weight taken off his mind. (过去分词短语) (Book I Unit 3 精读课本第二册第三课)

I teach because, being around people who are beginning to breathe, I occasionally find myself catching my breath with them. (现在分词短语) (Book III Unit 3)

Jefferson made the tasks of ordinary life easier to perform. (形容词短语)

By every one of those tests, I'd prove myself a moron. (名词) (Book I Unit 9)

I liked to keep my shirts in the middle drawer. . . . (介词短语) (Book I Unit 6)

This notice should keep unwanted visitors out. (副词)

You have made me what I am. (从句)

注：1) 带不定式作宾语补语的动词有：challenge (挑战), compel (强迫), enable, encourage, instruct (指令), mean (打算), oblige (迫使), persuade (说服), prefer, request (请求), warn 等。例如：

Hitler instructed one of his secretaries to destroy the remaining papers. (Book III Unit 9)

appoint (任命), declare (声明), judge, prove 等动词后的宾语补语常由 to be 构成。例如：

We judged the distance to be about four miles.

2) 某些成语动词后接宾语补语，如：count upon/on (指望), rely on (信赖), long for (渴望)。例如：

We can't rely on him coming in time.

3) 当形容词作宾语补语，宾语如果是从句、短语时，用 it 代替宾语，把宾语放在宾语补语后面。例如：

He found it impossible to get everything ready in time.

4) 过去分词作宾语补语具有被动意义和完成意义；现在分词作宾语补语则表示主动关系和动作的进行状态。现在分词的被动式仍是强调动作的进行过程，因此与过去分词还是不同。例如：

He found her no longer working there.

He found the door closed.

He found the well being dug by some peasants.

5) 现在分词形式用在一些表示感觉活动的动词，如：hear, see, feel, notice, smell, observe 等后面作宾语补语，表示当我们听或看时，动作已经在进行，我们只听或看到动作的一部分。动词不定式用在这类动词后面作宾语补语时，表示观察到动作的全过程（不定式一般不带 to）。例如：

When I walked past his house I heard him practising the violin.

I heard him play the tune last week.

2. Skimming helps double your reading speed and improves your comprehension as well.

句中的 double 是不定式 (to 被省略) 作宾语。

注: 1) 后面接不定式作宾语的动词还有:

afford, attempt, bear, care (喜欢), choose (甘愿), consent (同意), determine, expect, fail, happen, hate (不喜欢), hesitate (犹豫), intend, manage, mean (意欲), prefer, pretend, promise (有...可能), propose (提议), quit (停止), regret, trouble, swear (宣誓), want 等。

2) 下列动词常用一个带连接代 (副) 词的不定式作宾语:

advise, consider, discover, explain, guess, imagine, observe, show, understand, wonder 等。例如:

Please explain (to me) where to begin and how to do it.

(不定式用法可参见 Part Two Unit Ten, Part Four Unit Five.)

I. Vocabulary

1. entertainment

a. n. 招待, 款待

give an ~ to sb. 招待某人

the ~ of a guest 对于宾客的招待

b. entertain v. 招待, 使欢乐

He ~ed her to dinner.

He ~ed us by singing songs.

2. 辨析 area, region, district n.

这三个词都有“地区”的意思。

area 指的是面积, 而不是行政区。例如:

the area of a triangle 三角形的面积

desert areas of North Africa 北非洲的沙漠地区
region 具有天然界限或特色的地区, 或较大的行政区。例如:

mountainous region 山区

Zhuang Autonomous Region 壮族自治区

district 是指比 region 小的区或城市里划分的区域。例如:

urban and rural districts 城区与乡区

shopping district 商业区

3. **辨异** adequate, enough, sufficient *adj.*

这三个词都表示“足够的”。

adequate 兼有“适当”的意思, 偏重符合一个客观要求或标准。例如:

For the use of beginners, the book is adequate.

enough 和 sufficient 比较侧重份量或数量的足够。例如:

We have enough seats for everyone.

注: 1) 三个词中只有 enough 可放在所修饰的名词后面。

2) sufficient 用于书面语言中。

3) 副词 enough 总是放在所修饰的形容词后面。

4. **辨异** confuse, puzzle, bewilder *vt.*

这三个词都近于“使困惑”。当表达“感觉困惑”时, 需用过去分词作表语。

confuse 指因混淆而“迷惑”。例如:

If you try to learn too many things at a time, you may get confused.

puzzle 着重使人“难于理解”。例如:

With a school record like yours, I'm puzzled why you didn't try for a university scholarship.

bewilder 语气最重, 表示“使人陷入一种惊奇或糊涂到无法清醒思考的地步”。例如:

The way he changes his mind three or four times a day

is utterly bewildering.

5. content *n.*

1) 内容, 目录 (多用复数)

the ~s of the report

(a table of) ~s 目录 (常作单数看待)

A complete ~s is to be found in Volume I.

The essay is excellent both in form and in ~.

注: 一本语法书的 content 是语法, 但它的 contents 是指里边的章节、语法规则和例子。

2) 容量, 含量

moisture ~ 含水量, 含湿度

6. **辨异** part, portion, section *n.*

这三个词都表示整体中的“一部分”, part 最常用。

portion 指经过考虑, 整体中划出一部分。例如:

Later, when you begin to read, you will recognize less important material and you may skip some of these portion.

section 强调在总体下的“区分”, 往往暗示部分之间有明确的界限。例如:

The driver wondered why a man from a poor neighborhood was going to the wealthiest section of the city.

7. mention

a. *vt.* 提及, 说起, 讲述

Did you ~ this to my sister? (接名词或代词)

He ~ed how his uncle had been questioned by the police. (接从句)

b. *n.* 提到 (主要和 make 连用)

He made no ~ of your request.

8. attitude *n.*

1) 态度, 看法 (toward, about, to)

~s toward life

your ~ to this idea

2) 姿势 (in)

to stand in this ~

9. purpose

a. *n.* 目的, 意图

What is your/his/her ~ in doing this?

The ~ of this meeting is to elect a new captain.

注: 介词搭配 the purpose of..., one's purpose in...

b. *v.* 企图, 打算 (比较正式的用法)

They ~ making (或 to make) a further attempt.

c. on purpose 故意, 有意

She did it on ~, of course.

Unit Two

I. Grammar

1. The damage to the boat was not too serious.

句中介词 to 和先行名词 damage 搭配。

某些名词后面可跟固定的介词构成短语，其介词后面接名词或相当于名词的词。常见的这类搭配有：

ability for/in that kind of work

access (接近，进入) to sb. /a place

acquaintance (熟悉，相识) with sb. /sth.

advantage (有利条件，好处) of sb. ; ~ over sb. (胜过某人)

affection (爱，感情) for/towards sb.

agreement (同意，一致) about the matter; ~ (协议) for the matter

ambition (野心，雄心) for fame

anger at the insult (侮辱); ~ with sb.

anxiety (挂念，焦虑) about the future; ~ for one's safety

apology (歉意) for a mistake

appeal (呼吁，要求) for help/money; ~ to sb.

appetite (食欲) for good food

application (申请) for a position; ~ (应用) of a theory to practice

approach (途径) to sth.

associate (同事) in some work

authority (权威) in the field of mathematics; ~ on the
 subject of international law; ~ (权力) over sb.
 basis (根据, 基础) for agreement
 candidate (候选人) for election
 capacity (容量) of ten gallons; ~ (能力) for hard work
 care (挂念, 操心) of the children
 characteristic (特征) of jazz music
 comment (评论) on current events
 competition (比赛) between two countries; ~ in arma-
 ment (军备); ~ for a prize; ~ with sb.
 complaint (抱怨) about sth. ; ~ against sb.
 confidence (信任) in sb. /one's ability
 contempt (轻蔑) for sb. / such dishonest behavior
 conversation (谈话) with sb.
 decrease in population/value; ~ to a certain number
 despair (绝望) of success/one's future
 effect on/upon sb. /sth.
 enthusiasm (热情) for study
 envy (妒忌, 羡慕) at/of one's success; ~ of sb.
 error in/of judgement
 evidence (证据, 物证) against sb. /a fact; ~ for the the-
 ory
 examination of a machine; ~ in/on mathematics
 exception to the rule
 failure (失败者) in studies
 faith (信心) in sb. /sth.
 (to have a) genius (天才) for literature; (to be a) ~ in
 painting
 glance (一瞥) at sth. /sb.