

大学英语

四级重难点 及新题型精解

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前 言

《大学英语四级重难点及新题型精解》一书是根据国家教委审定的大学英语现行几套教材及其《教学大纲》编著的。

在本书编写过程中,参阅了有关教材和一些《大学英语四、六级考试模拟题集》,以及数十种语言工具书和参考书,针对学生在学习中的困难和存在的问题,紧扣《大纲》,从词汇、短语、惯用法、典型的语法和结构以及阅读理解和写作等方面着手,集中地阐明了英语语言规律、特点、异同点、重难点以及阅读和写作技巧等。根据教学和应试的需要,我们对写作和阅读方面的内容作了较大幅度的调整和更新,以便使学生更好地适应新题型,同时培养学生的语言表达能力和理解能力。这样,不仅有助于学生更好地掌握大学英语四级教材的主要内容,也能有效地提高学生的应试能力。

本书由于篇幅的限制,略去听力部分,着重编写了“词的用法”,“短语的用法”,“语法与结构”,“阅读”,“英语写作”五个方面的内容,并在其后附有练习。突出教材和考试中的重难点,而且语言规范,针对性强,能帮助学生解决求索而不得其解的问题。本书也可供报考“EPT”和“GRE”的考生参考。

国家教委大学英语四、六级考试中心于1996年1月对四级考试内容和题型作了新的变更。为此,本书不仅充实了词汇、短语、语法结构等方面的内容,而且增加了“阅读与翻译”部分,以便与之相吻合。与此同时,我们还在书后附上了1996年1月考试中心颁发的大学英语四级考试作文评分原则及标准,供广大读者参考。

编著者

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I Use of Words

正确地使用和理解英语词汇,避免误用和误解同义词,对提高英语阅读、翻译和写作水平,是至关重要的。本章选择了大学英语四级考试中常用的,使用率较高的,而且较难掌握的词汇近 200 个,对其含义、用法予以阐明,并附实例表明用法,对其中的多数词还进行异同点比较。

accomplish, achieve, finish, complete

这组动词意思完全相同吗?

1. **accomplish** 为及物动词,表示完成任务,取得成就,实现目标等。指成功地做了某事,完成了某项工作(相当于 **succeed in doing sth.**, **finish successfully**)。例如:

The delegation has accomplished its mission. 代表团完成了使命。

The task will not be accomplished in one generation. 这项任务不是一代人能完成的。

2. **achieve** 的基本意思与 **accomplish** 差不多。所不同的是 **achieve** 强调过程,含有在取得成功的过程中克服了困难和障碍的意思,而 **accomplish** 则强调结果。例如:

I have achieved only half of what I hoped to do. 我仅完成了我所希望完成的一半。

John has achieved his ambition. 约翰实现了他的抱负。

3. **finish** 和 **complete** 都表示“完成,完毕,结束”。前者是一般用语,后者

是正式用语,含有圆满结束的意思。两者都不接不定式或名词从句。

例如:

Tom finished that book in a day. 汤姆一天就把那本书看完了。

He didn't live to complete that book. 他没写完那本书就去世了。

The excavation was completed ahead of time. 挖掘工程提前完成了。

account 及其所构成的词组有哪些用法?

1. **account** 作及物动词,表示“认为”“料想”,相当于 **consider**. 例如:

Paul accounted himself lucky to be alive. 保尔认为自己能活着是幸运的。

In law, a man is accounted to be innocent until he is proved guilty. 在法律上,一个人在被证明有罪之前,应被视为无罪。

2. **account for** 可译为“说明,解释”。例如:

Jack couldn't account for his absence from school. 杰克无法解释没有到校的原因。

Jane has to account to her husband for all the money she spends. 珍妮必须对她的丈夫说清楚钱是怎么花的。

3. 作名词,意思是:①叙述,报道;②账目,账户。例如:

Nancy gave him a full account of her conversation with the doctor. 南希详细叙述了她与医生谈话的内容。

The accounts show that we have spent more than we received. 账目显示出我们支出大于收入。

Meyer once had an account with this bank. 迈尔曾经在这家银行有个户头。

4. 构成固定搭配。例如:

It is a matter of great (small, no) account. 这是件很(不)重要的事。

I was thinking of going down to Paris for a fortnight, on account