

四六级及考研备考用书

# COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 大学英语四六级及考研 词汇与结构重点讲练

方亚中 杜一东 主编

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大学英语四六级及考研

词汇与结构重点讲练

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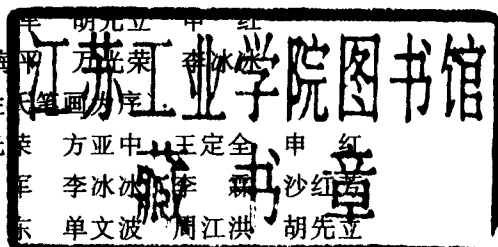
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## 内容简介

本书对英语四、六级考试及考研中的重点词汇、语法、惯用法和句型进行归纳、讲解、训练,内容丰富,通俗易懂,便于记忆。书中所选例句新颖、规范,一般都经过反复筛选,并征求过一些外籍教师的意见,对于一些陈旧、过时、不大适用的例句尽量不录入。练习有针对性,既有为四级设计的练习,也有为六级和考研设计的练习,还有不同层次读者都要训练的题目。书中内容按词类分类,每一项目讲练一个内容,自成体系。句型放在动词和形容词两讲里讲练。本书的最大特点是概括性强,归纳性强,触及一点带动一面,把握要点收获一片。本书的另一特点是把词汇和语法、惯用法结合起来讲练,既学到了词汇,又学到了惯用法,同时又能从语法理论上解释语言现象。本书的第三个特点是对一些词汇和结构进行比较,词义辨析、短语对比以及许多练习都体现了这一特点。

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# 第一讲 冠词

## 1.1 不定冠词

### 一、不定冠词表示类别

不定冠词表示类别的情况是很多的,如:

*A baby deer* can stand as soon as it is born.

*A child* needs plenty of love.

英语中有三种情况都可以表示类别,即定冠词加单数名词、不定冠词加单数名词、复数名词。如:

*A horse* is a useful animal. (既指类别,也指每一个的情况)

*The horse* is a useful animal. (只表示类别,不表示每一个的情况)

*Horses* are useful animals. (对所有马的泛指)

如果仅仅是说明整个类属的情况时,只用定冠词加单数名词的方法。指科学发明或乐器时也是这种方法。例如:

*The tiger* is in danger of becoming extinct.

Who invented *the wheel*?

*The violin* is more difficult than *the piano*.

Life would be quieter without the telephone.

### 二、不定冠词与抽象名词连用

一般情况下,抽象名词前不用冠词。但当我们表达的不是一般的抽象概念而是这一概念在特定场合的具体情况时,即不是抽象名词的整个性质,而是性质的一部分,如一定的种类、一定的程度、一定的量等时,抽象名词可以与不定冠词连用。这时冠词可译为“一种”、“一定程度”、“几分”等。有的抽象名词已转化为具体名词,



表示具体的人、物、行为，翻译时可作灵活处理。如：

Her drooping shoulder expressed a *despair*. 她低垂的肩膀表达了一种绝望的心情。

I also have acquired a *certain curiosity* (有几分好奇) as to that strange individual.

The chief quality that brought James his success is a *patient persistence* (一种耐心的坚持) which in the end wears down opposition and gets whatever he wants.

They feel a *certain closeness* slowly developing between them. 他们觉得彼此之间有一定程度的亲近，并在逐渐发展下去。

There is a *vagueness* in doing business in the Middle East which will puzzle a newcomer. 在中东做生意，有一种模糊不清、模棱两可的言谈，令新来的人迷惑不解。

There was a *splendor* (辉煌的气派) about the party.

The get-together was a *great success*.

A TV set was then a *luxury* (奢侈品).

He did me a *great kindness*. 他给我帮了一个大忙。

一些表示动作的名词经常与不定冠词连用，不视为抽象名词，而作为具体名词看待。例如：

He was English, and most so when he forgot his nationality and took a country *walk*.

She gave him a *laugh* soft with apology.

Don't be in such a *hurry*.

With a deep *sigh*, she took off her leather coat and hat and went into the bedroom, leaving the door open.

A haughty *stare* came from the mistress, who was still nursing the cat.

After a *smoke* I had a *rest*.

### 三、不定冠词与专有名词连用

不定冠词放在人名、地名前，表示某人、某地点与之类似。作家、诗人、画家、发明家、设计师等的名字可用来指他的作品、发明

物、设计物等。重大事件、会议等专有名词可用来表示与之类似的事件、会议等。例如：

I didn't know I was *an ardent Romeo*.

They bought *a secondary Morris* for sixty pounds.

She said there was *a Chicago* in China. Do you know which city she alluded to?

He had *a Raphael* (拉费尔的画) in his room.

My own car, *a Dailer*, was made in the city, and so after lunch I went out to see how they did it. (Dailer 是德国工程师, 这里指他制造的车。)

The conference was *a new Munich* (新的慕尼黑阴谋)。

*A Mr. White* (某一位怀特先生) came to see you this morning.

When *a Forsyte* (福赛特家族的一个成员) was engaged, married or born, all the Forsytes were present.

#### 四、不定冠词与复数连用

不定冠词与复数连用通常指与表示金钱或时间的名词短语连用, 一般带有一个形容词, 其后的名词短语视为一个整体。此外, *a good* 是固定搭配, 意为 *at least*, 常用于时间或距离。例如:

I am going to spend *an additional two weeks* here.

*A whole five months* is needed in carrying out the project.

The river is rising rapidly, for it has kept raining for *a good ten days*.

#### 五、介词 of 前后的名词都带不定冠词的情况

这是英语的一个习惯表达法, 意为“像…一样”。这种用法以内含的类比, 指出 of 后的名词所表示的人或物的某些特征或品质。从修辞角度上讲, 这是暗喻的运用。例如:

*A mountain of a wave* (像山一般的巨浪) turned the boat over.

I bought *a gem of a house* (一所极好的房子)。

It is *a devil of a job* (一件讨厌的工作).

You will experience *a dickens of a time* (一段艰难的时光) there.

It was *a hell of a day* (难以容忍的一天) we spent.

He turned out to be *a beast of a person* (狼心狗肺的人).

His father was hounded to death (逼死) by *a great, hulking bully of a fellow* (横行霸道的大恶棍).

What you see there is *a wilderness of a place* (一片荒凉的地方).

Something of *a/an* 表示“在某种程度上是”、“有几分像”的意思, nothing of *a/an* 表示“一点也不像”之意。例如:

You are *something of a genius*.

He is *nothing of a musician*.

## 六、不定冠词的位置

不定冠词位于名词前,在名词带有形容词时位于形容词前。但在特定的句型和短语中,不定冠词的位置有所改变。注意下面句子中不定冠词的位置:

It is *too difficult a book* for beginners.

*How high a mountain* it is! (= *What a high mountain* it is!)

I feel great honored to be on *so grand an occasion* (= *such a grand occasion*).

This is *as interesting a book* as that.

She has grown into *quite a beautiful woman*.

She wanted everybody into *as sentimental a condition* as possible.

*Many an honest Inn* calls itself a hotel.

She is helpless for the moment *however bright a girl* she is.

## 七、不定冠词的省略

Man, fool, artist, scholar 等具体名词后接 enough 时,名词抽象化,表示抽象概念,分别指“有勇气”、“愚蠢”、“有艺术家才能”、

“博学”。这时冠词要省略。例如：

We are not *fool enough* to believe in such trash.

He is *artist enough* to appreciate these pictures.

Surely he is *scholar enough* to interpret the poem.

Are you *man enough* for this dangerous job?

Turn 作联系动词用意为“变成”，常指职业或信念的转变，后面的表语名词要省去冠词（必须是在没有形容词修饰的情况下）。Go 作连系动词用时也是这样，可指国家由一种政体转变为另一种政体，偶尔指从事某种职业。Run riot 意为“胡闹”，也表示草“蔓延”。例如：

Nothing could make me *turn traitor* to my country.

He used to be a teacher till he *turned writer*.

It is wise for a general to *turn politician*?

He *turned Christian*.

Will the state *go Republican*?

Russia *went Communist*.

He *went apprentice*.

When the teacher left the room the students *ran riot*.

Daisies (雏菊) *ran riot* in the meadow.

两个名词虽是指两样东西，但由于经常连用，往往作为整体对待，只用一个冠词。表示一人兼两职的情况也只用一个冠词。指两人时，在不会引起误解的情况下可以只用一个冠词。还有一种情况，两个名词除经常连用外，还有音韵和谐、关系密切、简明扼要的特点，这样的名词直接用 and 相连，前后都不用冠词，属于习惯用法。例如：

*A cart and horse* is seen coming towards us.

*A journalist and novelist* has come to see you.

On it has been written *a name and address*.

I saw *a man and woman* walking slowly down one of the garden paths.

When we were *boy and girl*, we used to call each other by our Christian names.

After that, one highly intelligent little boy brought *paper and pencil* from his father's house.

It includes *kitchen and parlor*.

If my writing failed to please *editor, publisher, public*, where was my daily bread?

## 八、不定冠词与 one 的区别

总的来说,不定冠词强调的是类别,one 强调的是数量。A pencil 意即一支“铅笔”,而不是一支“钢笔”、一支“圆珠笔”;one pencil 意即“一支”铅笔,而不是“两支、三支”铅笔。因此,回答 how many 的问题、强调数目对比时应该用 one。此外, the one 接名词表示“唯一”的意思,one after another 是“一个接一个”的意思。“一两天”英语说成“a day or two”或“one or two days”;more than a decade 指“十多年”(如十一二年),more than one decade 指“不止十年”(如二三十年);at a time 意思是“每次”,at one time 意为“曾一度”;as a man 表示“像男子汉一样”之意,as one man 意为“如同一人一般”;with one voice 意思是“异口同声地”、“一致地”,with a...voice 则是“用...声音”之意。例如:

I have *one* brother and two sisters.

I have only *one* ticket left.

“How many books did you buy yesterday?” “Only *one*.”

This is *the one* way to do it.

We are all going in *one* direction.

We achieved *one* victory after another.

If we unite as *one* man, we will be more powerful.

Fight as a man and don't die as a slave.

Ted speaks with a deep rich voice(低沉的声音).

They refused with *one* voice.

Each child is allowed to take two apples at a time.

At *one* time my father worked in the diplomatic service.

I have been a teacher for *more than a decade*, or to be more exact, eleven years.

You must have much experience in teaching, for you have been teaching for *more than one decade*.

## 1.2 关于定冠词用法的几点说明

(一) 英语中在表示接触或打击身体或衣着的某一个部位时,通常是先说出人然后再用介词短语引出人或衣着的部位。介词短语必须要用定冠词,而不用所有格代词。这一结构的动词通常是 catch, hit, hurt, pat, pull, seize, shoot, take, touch, wound 等。例如:

The white men *caught the Negro by the collar* and gave him a blow on the head.

He *patted Hans on the shoulder*.

The girl *took the granny by the hand*.

The child *pulled me by the sleeve*. 袖子

The bullet *shot him in the leg*.

He *gripped me by the throat*.

She *has cut herself on the head*.

但如果没有介词短语出现,表示人或衣着部位的名词总是要带代词所有格,其前不能用冠词。例如:

He's *hurt his back*.

In fright she *seized his arm*.

He *caught her hand* and held it tightly.

Helen's hand *lightly touched her forehead*.

(二) 形容词最高级作表语时一般不加定冠词。但形容词后有名词时,仍然要用定冠词。当最高级前用不定冠词时,最高级形式不表示最高级的含义,而表示“非常”之意。比如:

The river is *deepest* at this point.

It is *the deepest* part of the river.

She is *the most diligent* student.

She is *a most diligent* student.

(三) 定冠词与表示计算单位的名词连用,含有“每”、“每一”

的含义。如：

In this job you are paid by *the piece* (按计件取酬)。

We sell potatoes by *the kilo* (按公斤出售)。

Can you pay by *the week* (每周付钱)。

This car does 10 kilometers to *the liter*. 这汽车用一公斤油能行驶十公里。

但在下面的句中, *a* 不能改为 *the*, 这里的短语表示比率或频度, 相当于 *per*:

Light travels at 300,000 km *a second*.

I write to my parents twice *a month*.

(四) *The* 有时使普通名词(通常是指人的名词)具有抽象的意义。此时名词后面接 *in* 短语。这一用法现在已不普遍。如：

In this period in Chicago *the poet* in me was born (我写诗的念头萌发)。

It doesn't damage Mark Twain to say that there was not a drop of *the aristocrat* (没有丝毫的贵族血缘关系) *in his veins*.

*The priest* in his son (儿子做牧师的愿望) would, in its turn, turn to the same ashes.

(五) 在有些短语中, 是否用冠词意思有差别。如: *at table* 在用餐; *at the table* 在桌旁; *in front of* 在...前面; *in the front of* 在...的前部; *in charge of* 负责, 照管; *in the charge of* 由...负责(照管); *in possession of* 持有; *in the possession of* 归...所有; *in hand* 控制住; *in the hands of* 掌握在...手中; *in control of* 控制着; *in the control of* 受...控制; *keep house* 管家, 料理家务; *keep the house* 不出门, 看家; *of age* 达到法定年龄, 成年; *of an age* 同年; *out of question* 毫无疑问; *out of the question* 不可能; *three of them* 他们当中三个; *the three of them* 他们三个。比较:

A child should not talk too much *at table*.

We sat *at the table* and began talking.

They were *in control* of the southern side of the mountain.

I was *in the control* of evil men who forced me to do wicked things.

The bank manager is *in charge of* the bank.

I have placed the documents *in the charge of* my bank manager.

What you propose is *out of the question* (= impossible).

*Out of question* (= No doubt) he is a famous writer.

It is *out of question* (= beyond doubt) that your son will win the scholarship.

They say that Mr. Smith is sick and *keeps the house* at present.

His wife *keeps house* for him.

The famous portrait is now *in the possession of* the National Gallery. 肖像

All the deeds are *in the possession of* my solicitor. 律师

The documents are *in the hands of* my solicitor.

The situation is now *in hand*.

The legacy left by his father is *in the hands of* trustees, as he is not yet of *age*. 受托人或公司

Mary and Jane are *of an age*.

(六) 定冠词在一些习语中省去不用。例如：

During those hard times, the parents lived *from hand to mouth* (勉强度日)。

The thief dashed across the road, and the policeman followed *suit* (照着做)。 模仿

I am determined to finish the task this week *by hook or by crook* (千方百计)。

That is not the subject *in question* (正在讨论中的)。

The veracity of the witness is *in question* (值得怀疑的)。

She hardly eats as much as would *keep body and soul together* (维持生命)。

(七) 用 *and* 连接两个修饰语, 指两个事物时, 定冠词是用一个还是用两个要遵循惯用法。说“单数和复数”英语是 *the singular and plural numbers* 或 *the singular and the plural number*。前者



只用一个冠词,名词用复数;后者重复冠词,名词用单数。同样,说“第二世纪和第三世纪”英语是 *the second and third centuries* 或 *the second and the third century*。若是不定冠词,则总是要重复,名词用单数(*a black and a white cat* 一只白猫和一只黑猫)。用 *and* 连接的两个名词通常只用一个定冠词,但如果表示对比则要重复冠词。还有一种情况,就是一个单数名词带有两个限定语,重复定冠词指两者,不重复指一者。比较:

*The husband and wife* were having dinner at home.

There was a quarrel between *the husband and the wife* (between husband and wife).

Please read *the seventh and the last chapter* (第七章和最后一章) after class.

Please read *the seventh and last chapter* (第七章即最后一章) after class.

How much did *the English and Chinese dictionary* (英汉词典) cost?

How much did *the English and the Chinese dictionary* (英语词典和汉语词典) cost altogether?

## 冠词练习

观察下列各句,注意斜体部分,并用冠词理论作出解释:

1. Do you know anything about *the Japanese language*?
2. I'll be back *in a day or two*.
3. The train was running at a speed of *90 kilometers an hour*.
4. *It's a pleasure* to work with you.
5. Then he copied the article *a second time*.
6. *An apple a day* keeps the doctor away.
7. During *the period* of inflation, *the value of* money drops as prices rise.
8. It is *out of the question* to persuade him to do that again.
9. It is *a good five miles* from our school to my home.