制热力

# 大学英语六级 经典必背 — 500句—

俞敏洪。编著





# 大学英语六级

## 经典必背 500句

俞敏洪。编著

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## 听力口语关键句



## I guess all those hours of practice in the past month are finally paying off.

**点睛** I guess相当于I believe或者I think, 其后的内容是说话者的观点,常常是出题点。in the past month指的是"在过去的一个月里"。pay off在句中的意思是"取得好的结果",在具体的情境中引申为"回报"。pay off除了有"取得好的结果"的意思之外,还有"贿赂"、"付清"和"解雇"的意思。

【考点归纳】在口语表达中, pay除了与off构成短语, 还可以与其他介词或副词构成短语, 如:

\* pay back 意为"还钱;报复"。如:

Could you remind me of paying you back for the train ticket? 你能提醒我还你火车票的钱吗?

I'll pay him back blow for blow. 我要以牙还牙, 非治治他不可。

\* pay for意为"为……付钱; 赔偿"。如:

I haven't paid yet for this dinner. 我还没付这顿晚饭的钱。

I have to pay for the broken window. 我不得不为打破窗户而赔钱。

\* pay in意为"存款; 存入账户"。如:

The express fee can be paid in at the post office. 快递费可以付给邮局。

2. Maybe we'd better allow an extra month, so we won't have to worry about being late.

点睛 We'd better... 是典型的提建议的句型, 其后的内容是说话者的某项提议。so后面的内容是陈述原因。allow在句中是指"留出"。an extra month意为"额外的一个月", worry about表示"担心"。

【考点归纳】allow在口语中作动词时,除了指"留出"之外,还有以下几个常考意思: \* 意为"允许"。如:

I long to take exercises, but my health won't allow it. 我很想去锻炼, 但我的身体状况不允许。

\* 意为"承认"。如:

We should allow that she is really beautiful. 我们应该承认她非常漂亮。

\* 意为"给予"。如:

His parents allow him 100 yuan a week for his pocket money. 他的父母每周给他 100元作为零花钱。

## 3. Most of them remind me of the stuff my nephew brings home from the kindergarten.

点睛】句中remind of 的意思是"使……想起;提醒", of是介词,后面加名词或动名词。stuff一般指的是"东西,材料",口语中经常用到,泛指任何东西。bring...from...意为"从……带到……"。

【考点归纳】remind在听力中的相关用法还有:

- \* remind作及物动词,即remind后面直接跟宾语。如:
  If I forget to do my homework, I hope you could remind me. 如果我忘记写作业,希望你能提醒我一下。
- \* remind作双宾动词,即remind后面可以跟直接宾语和间接宾语。如:
  My mother reminds me to come home early after school. 我妈妈提醒我放学后早点回家。
- \* remind sb. about sth.意为"就……提醒某人"。如:
  Don't forget to remind her about getting up early tomorrow. 不要忘记提醒她明天早起。

#### 4. Do you by any chance have a car available?

点睛 by any chance 意为 "或许,可能",常用在疑问句中询问某种可能性,一般不用翻译出来。available指的是"可利用的,可获得的",可以指人,也可以指物。《考点归纳》available这个词在口语中经常用到,凡是含有"可以获得,可以用"之意时都能用到:

\* 询问某人哪一天有时间,可以用Will you be available on...或Are you free on...的 句型。如:

Will you be available on Saturday? 你星期六有空吗?

- \* 在旅馆询问有没有房间,可以说: Do you have any rooms available? 你们有空房间吗?
- \* 去饭馆吃饭时没有座位,服务员可能会说: Sorry, no seats available.对不起,没座了。

#### 5. Frankly speaking, that she got it working amazes me a lot.

点睛 frankly的本意是"真诚地, 坦白地", frankly speaking意为"坦白地说", 是口语中经常出现的固定搭配。amaze的意思是"使吃惊"。

#### (考点归纳)

- \* frankly speaking在口语中常常用到,类似的表达还有:
  - 1) generally speaking 一般而言
  - 2) honestly speaking 老实说, 说句实话
  - 3) comparatively speaking 相对而言, 比较而言
  - 4) concretely speaking 具体而言, 具体来讲
  - 5) theoretically speaking 理论上说,就理论而言
- \* amaze在口语中的常见用法如下:
  - 1) amaze sb. to do sth. 意为"某事使某人吃惊"。如:

It amazes me to hear that you fail the exam. 听说你考试不及格, 我很吃惊。

2) be amazed at/by 意为"对……感到惊奇"。如:

You will be amazed at the change it brings to your life. 你会惊诧于它给你的生活带来的变化。

We were amazed by her appearance. 她的容貌让我们很惊讶。

## 6. But in the letter, I just told him frankly I could no longer live with his poor management and stupid decisions.

点睛 no longer意为"不再", 其确切含义为"某状态在某个时刻之后不再继续了", 比如当你从学校毕业了, 就可以说: I'm no longer a student.(我不再是个学生了。) not...any longer和not...any more与no longer含义相同。live with意为"忍受", 如本句中就是说"我再也忍受不了他的(老板的)糟糕的管理(poor management) 和愚蠢的决定(stupid decisions)了"。live with还有"承认;寄宿在……家;与……同居"的意思。

考点归纳 | 听力考试中常出现的与离职有关的表达还有:

downsize 精减, 裁员 work force 劳动力; 受雇用的人

restructure 改组 sack 解雇

fire 解雇 employee 雇员

require 要求 on a recession 处在经济衰退期

let sb. go 开除某人 be all set 准备就绪

termination 结束,终止 severance pay 解雇费,离职金

## 7. Thanks, but in view of the general responses, you and I are definitely in the minority.

**点睛**】虽然句首提到thanks表示感谢,但but之后的内容才是应关注的重点,其中 in view of 意为"鉴于,由于,考虑到",其后所接的内容往往是听力的考点所在。 definitely意为"明确地,确切地"。 minority意为"少数",与之相反的则是majority "多数"。

【考点归纳】口语中与view有关的常见短语有:

- \* have sth. in view意为"心中有……打算(或目的)"。如:
  He wanted to find a job, but had nothing particular in view. 他想找份工作,可没什么具体的打算。
- \* on view意为"在展出,在陈列"。如:
  Her paintings were on view at the new gallery. 她的画作在那家新画廊中展出了。
- \* with a view to (doing) sth. 意为"为了,指望"。如:
  They bought the cottage with a view to moving there when they retired. 他们买那座小屋是为了退休后搬过去住。

【听音解惑】but^in[bʌt^in]里的[t]与[i]相邻,读作[bʌtin]; and^I[ænd^ai] 里的[d]与[ai]相邻,读作[æn dai]。

### 8. Believe it or not, that's the last thing I'd ever want to do.

点睛 | believe it or not意为"信不信由你"。

【考点归纳】逗号后面句子使用的句型无论是在口语中还是考试中都很常见, 其特点可归纳如下:

\* 句子结构多为: 主语 + be + the last + 名词 + 定语从句。如: That's the last thing I needed. 这种东西是我最不需要的。 定语从句中,主语后往往跟表示主观愿望的动词。如: want、would、will、need等。

- \* 这类句型的中心意思是:某件事是某个人最不希望、最不需要或最不愿意做的。因此这句话具有非常强的否定语气。
- \* 与此句型相反的是That's the first thing...句型,它们结构一样,含义相反,都表达非常强的语气。如:

That's the first thing I want to do. 那是我最愿意做的事。

【听音解惑】believeへitへor[bi'li:vへitへɔ:]里的[v]与[i]相邻,[t]与[ɔ:]相邻,读作[bi 'li:vi tɔ:]; l'dへever[aidへ'evə]里的[d]与[e]相邻,读作[ai 'devə]。

## 9. Sure, it's the first performance of the State Symphony Orchestra in our city, so suit and tie is a must.

**点睛** symphony orchestra意为"交响乐团"。suit and tie即为我们常说的"西装、领带",其中suit意为"套装", tie意为"领带",两者的关系类似于knife and fork"(一副)刀叉"。此处must为名词,意为"必不可少的东西"。

[考点归纳] must除了作情态动词表示"必须",在口语中还可用作名词,表示"必须做(或看、买等)的事(或物);必不可少的东西",通常用作a must。如:

Warm coats are a must in the mountains. 御寒的外套在山里是必不可少的。

The novel is a must for all lovers of detective stories. 这部小说是所有侦探小说 爱好者的必读之作。

【听音解惑】performance of [pə'fɔ:məns ov]里的[s]与[ɔ]相邻,读作[pə'fɔ:mən sɔv]; suit and [sju:t œnd]里的[t]与[æ]相邻,读作[sju: tænd]; is a [iz o]里的[z]与[ə]相邻,读作[izə]。

## Named after a river that passes through the Congo, the Ebola virus originally manifested itself in the interior of Africa in 1976.

**点睛** name after 意为"以……命名"。pass through此处意为"穿过……,流经……"。manifest除了有我们熟悉的"证实,证明"之意外,还有另一个含义,在此句中manifest oneself 意为"使显现,使暴露"。如:

The disease typically manifested itself in a high fever and chest pains. 这种疾病的典型症状是发烧和胸痛。

in the interior of...意为"在……的内部"。

【考点归纳】口语中常见的与pass有关的短语还有:

\* pass around意为"传递;分发"。如:

This letter is being passed around among the students. 这封信正在学生中间传阅。

\* pass down意为"往下传,传给后人"。如:

The knowledge was passed down from one generation to the next. 这些知识是一代一代传下来的。

\* pass out意为"昏迷,失去知觉"。如:
She always passes out at the sight of blood. 她总是一见到血就晕过去。

## 11. If I were you, I'd skip it. We both have to get up early tomorrow and anyway, I've heard it's not as exciting as advertised.

点睛 本句是个建议句型。if I were you为虚拟语气形式,表示对现在情形的假设,意为"如果我是你的话/换成是我(我会做某事)"。

skip it 相当于stay out of it, 意为"避开, 躲开", 在口语中通常用于指"避开是非等"。如:

My father told me to stay out of / skip trouble. 我父亲叫我避开是非。

|考点归纳 | 与if I were you类似的句型还有:

\* if he/she were意为"如果/要是他/她……"。如:

If he were here, everything would be all right. 如果他在这, 一切都会好的。

- \* if I were in your shoes意为"如果我站在你的立场上/与你的角色互换"。如: If I were in your shoes, I would sue him. 我要是你,就告他。
- 12. Of course, the conditions of work are very different: The Polytechnic is offering two-year contract which could be renewed, but the language school is only offering a year's contract, and that's a different minus.

点睛 该句较长,出现在长对话之中。 of course放在句首或句末时起强调作用。 offer意为"提供",通常指主动提供。which引导的是two-year contract的定语从句,其中renew意为"使继续有效;延长期限"。 minus此处意为"缺点",是该句的听音难点所在。

【考点归纳】minus作名词时,有以下含义:

\* "负号,减号"。如:

Don't forget the minus when you add them up. 求和时别忘了负号。

\* "不利条件,不足,缺点"。如:

We should consider the pluses and minuses of the system. 我们应该考虑一下该系统的优点和缺点。

【听音解惑】conditions ○of [kən 'diʃənz ○ov]里的[z]与[ɔ]相邻,读作[kən 'diʃən zəv]; Polytechnic ○is [ˌpɔli 'teknik ○iz]里的[k]与[i]相邻,读作[ˌpɔli 'tekni kiz]; that's ○a [ðæts ○ə]里的[ts]与[ə]相邻,读作[ðæ tsə]。

### 13. Jean really lost her temper in Dr. Brown's class this morning.

点睛 temper意为"脾气"。如:

She held her temper in check. 她控制住了自己的脾气。

本句中的lose one's temper意为"发脾气"。

【考点归纳】与temper 相关的短语还有很多:

- \* a quick temper 意为"急脾气"。如: She has a quick temper. 她是个急脾气。
- \* bad-tempered 意为"脾气不好的"。如:
  I knew he was bad-tempered, and I didn't mean to argue with him. 我知道他脾气不好,我本来也不想跟他吵。
- \* be in a good/bad temper 意为"心情好/坏"。如: He is in a good temper. 他心情不错。
- \* put sb. out of temper 意为"惹某人发怒"。如: Don't put him out of temper. 别把他惹怒了。

## 14. But towards late afternoon, rain will spread from Scotland to cover most parts by midnight.

**点睛** late此处意为"接近末期的",在名词前作定语,late afternoon即为"傍晚"。cover在句中意为"覆盖",表示具体的范围。by midnight意为"到午夜为止",其中by意为"不迟于,在……之前"。

#### 【考点归纳】其他与天气有关的常见表达如下:

weather forecast 天气预报 fog 雾 heavy rain 大雨 tropical climate 热带气候 frost 霜 downpour 倾盆大雨 atmosphere 大气 hail 冰雹 shower 阵雨 temperature 气温 high pressure 高气压 storm 暴风雨 chilly寒冷的 low pressure 低气压 snowfall 降雪 freeze 冰冻 breeze 微风 lightning 闪电

drought 干旱 thunder 雷 gale 大风 humidity 潮湿 mist 雾 hurricane 飓风 clear 晴的 rainbow 虹 typhoon 台风 cloudy 阴天的 rainfall 雨量 raindrops 雨点

【听音解惑】late afternoon [leit afternoon] 里的[t]与[a:]相邻,读作[lei tarfte num]。

# 15. This follows successful talks between management and union representatives, which resulted in a new agreement on working hours and conditions.

点睛 talks在句中意为"会谈,谈判",特指正式的谈判,常用作复数形式。union 此处意为"工会",和management"管理层"相对。representative意为"代表"。agreement与介词on连用,表示"与……有关的协议"。

【考点归纳】talk在口语中作名词时除了指"会谈,谈判"外,通常还有如下含义:

\* 意为"交谈", 其后常接with sb. 或about sth.。如:

I need to have a talk with you about your career. 我得和你谈谈你的职业问题。

\* 意为"报告,演讲"。如:

The professor is giving a talk on literary theory today. 教授今天要作一场关于文学理论的讲座。

\* 意为"空话,空谈"。如:

Don't pay attention to what he said. He's all talk. 别管他说些什么, 他光说空话。

\* 意为"传闻,谣言"。如:

There was talk that he was a spy. 有传闻说他是间谍。

「听音解惑」management and ['mænidʒmənt ænd]里的[t]与[æ]相邻,读作['mænidʒmən tænd]; resulted in a [ri'zʌltid in a]里的[d]与[i]相邻,[n]与[a]相邻,读作[ri'zʌlti di nə]; agreement on [a'gri:mənt on]里的[t]与[a]相邻,读作[a'gri'mən tən]; hours and [auəz ænd]里的[z]与[æ]相邻,读作[auəzænd]。

## 16.1 knew it all along! He's the obvious choice. All the other candidates are no match for him!

【点睛】该句的难点在于短语be no match for, 其意为"(在技巧、力量等方面)比不

上·····;不是······的对手"。由此可知,该句意为"我自始至终都知道,他正是最佳人选。所有其他候选人都不是他的对手。"如果不理解match的意思也没关系,之前的一句——He's the obvious choice.——跟后句的意思一样,都是"非他莫属"之意。all along是"自始至终,一直"的意思。

考点归纳 match—词的相关用法还有:

- \* find/meet one's match (in sb.) 意为"遇到不比自己差的对手"。如:
  She thought she could beat anyone at badminton; however, she met her match in Jane. 她以为自己打羽毛球所向无敌,然而发现简与自己旗鼓相当。
- \* match for sb./sth. 意为"相匹配的人或物"。如:
  The new furniture is a perfect match for the house. 新家具配这个房子非常协调。

## 17. Oh, it was Sally. You know, she always has the latest news in town and can't wait to talk it over with me.

点睛 本句中的can't wait to do sth. 是听音难点, 意思是"等不及, 迫不及待做某事"。 the latest news指的是"最新的消息", 而不是"最晚的消息"。 talk over 意为"谈论"。

【考点归纳】口语中表达"热切盼望做某事"的常用短语还有:

- \* look forward to doing 意为"高兴地等待; 盼望"。如:
  We are all looking forward to going to Lijiang for our vacation. 我们都盼望着假期能去丽江玩。
- \* be eager for 意为"渴求, 极想"。如:
  The little boy was eager for meeting his mother. 小男孩渴望见到他的妈妈。

【听音解惑】it was [it woz]里的[t]与[w]相邻,读作[i twoz]; news in [nju:z in]里的[z]与[i]相邻,读作[nju: zin]; talk it voer [to:k it vouvə] 里的[k]与[i]相邻,[t]与[əu]相邻,读作[to:ki təuvə]。

## 18. Juan Louis, a junior geology major, decided to give an informative speech about how earthquakes occur.

点睛】插入语a junior geology major中, junior意为"大学三年级的", major意为"主修某专业的学生"。informative意为"提供有用信息的"。句中earthquake"地震"的"发生"用了occur来表示,也可用break out。

【考点归纳】junior在口语中作形容词时的常见含义如下:

\* 意为"(地位、职位等)低下的"。如: He's just a junior employee. 他不过是个基层员工。 I'm junior to her. 我职位比她低。

\* 意为"青少年的"。如:

He's the winner of this year's world junior championships. 他是今年世界青少年锦标赛的冠军。

\* 意为"小",用于同名父子中儿子的姓名之后,可简写为Jr.。如: Bush Jr. 小布什

「所音解惑」giveへanへinformative [givへænへin'fɔːmətiv]里的[v]与[æ]相邻, [n]与[i]相邻, 读作[gi væ nin 'fɔːmətiv]; speechへabout [spi:t∫へə'baut]里的 [tʃ]与[ə]相邻,读作[spi: tʃə 'baut]; earthquakesへoccur ['əːθkweiksへə'kəː] 里的[s]与[ə]相邻,读作['э:θkweik sə 'kəː]。

19. It is used in personal context, on radio broadcasts and in a number of publications as well as in translations of both modern works and classics.

**点睛** context意为"背景; 语境"。a number of 意为"许多, 若干"。publication 意为"出版物"。as well as意为"也, 还"。classics与modern works相对, 意为"经典作品"。

【考点归纳】口语中常见的与well有关的搭配还有:

- \* pretty well意为"相当好; 差不多"。如:
  Liza gets along pretty well with her friends. 莉莎和朋友相处得非常好。
  It is pretty well impossible for him to get that job. 对他而言, 要想得到那份工作几乎是不可能的。
- \* may/might/could (just) as well do sth. 意为"不妨做某事"。如: We may as well get started. 我们不妨开始吧。
- \* may/might/could well do/be sth. 意为"可能发生,可能真实"。如: What he said may well be true. 他说的或许是真的。
- 20. Many doctors and researchers believe that loneliness harms the immune system, making us more vulnerable to a range of minor and major illnesses.

**点睛** 在由that引导的believe的宾语从句中, immune system意为"免疫系统"。伴随状语making us...是对前文的补充说明, 同时也是听音的重点, 其中, vulnerable to意为"易受……伤害的", a range of 意为"一系列"。

#### 【考点归纳】名词range的常见用法如下:

\* 意为"范围, 界限"。如:

The price of the car is beyond our range. 这辆车的价格超出我们所能承受的范围。

\* 意为"某一类产品"。如:

The shampoo is the best in the range. 这种洗发水是此类产品中最好的。

\* 意为"(视觉、听觉等的)范围;射程"。如:

Now the ship is within the range of the radar. 该船现在在雷达监测范围之内。

【听音解惑】doctors and ['doktəz ænd]里的[z]与[æ]相邻,读作['doktəzend]; range of [reind ov]里的[d3]与[o]相邻,读作[reind ov]。

# 21. You see, I still have this pain in my back; this medicine the doctor gave me was supposed to make me feel better by now.

**[点睛]** 被动语态表示主动含义的用法在英语里很常见,但却与我们中国人的思维习惯相去甚远,考生需多加练习。分号后句子的意思是"医生给我开的药现在应该可以使我感觉好些了(意为说话人的症状现在未见好转)"。

#### 考点归纳 be supposed to的用法如下:

\* 当be supposed to的主语是sb.时,意为"应该;被期望",可以用来表示劝告、建议、义务、责任等,相当于情态动词should。如:

Teachers are supposed to treat all students alike. 老师应该对所有学生一视同仁。

\* 当be supposed to的主语是sth.时,意为"本应,本该",用于表示"某事本应该发生而没有发生"。如:

The train was supposed to arrive an hour ago. 火车本应在一小时之前到达。

- \* 当be supposed to后接"have + 过去分词"时,表示"本应该做某事而没做"。如: You are supposed to have handed in your homework by now. 到现在你应该已经 把作业交上来了。
- \* be supposed to的否定结构为be not supposed to,常用于口语中,意为"不被许可;不应当"。如:

She was not supposed to be angry about that. 她本不该为那件事而生气的。

22. Consistently, research shows that communicating with others promotes health, whereas social isolation is linked to stress, disease and early death.

点睛』consistently意为"连续地,一直地",放在句首作状语表示强调。communicate with意为"与……交流"。be linked to意为"与……相联系"。

【考点归纳】动词link的常见用法如下:

- \* be linked with/to意为"与……有联系、有关联"。如:
  This illness may be linked with/to the use of pesticides. 这种病可能和使用农药有关。
- \* link sth. with/to意为"把某物连接到;将某物联系到"。如:
  They linked the computers with the network via modem. 他们通过调制解调器把电脑和网络连接了起来。

Some people linked car theft with poverty. 有些人认为偷车与贫困有关。

\* link up意为"相连接;相联系"。如:

Where do the two railroads link up? 两条铁路在何处连接?

The stars have linked up for a charity concert. 这些明星联合起来, 准备办一场 慈善音乐会。

「听音解惑」withへothers [wiðへ'ʌðəz]里的[ð]与[ʌ]相邻,读作[wi 'ðʌðəz]; isolationへis [ˌaisə'leifənへiz]里的[n]与[i]相邻,读作[ˌaisə 'leifə niz]; diseaseへandへearly [di'zi:zへændへ'ə:li]里的[z]与[æ]相邻,[d]与[ə:]相邻,读作[di'zi:zæn 'də:li]。

#### 23. Rod must be in a bad mood today.

[点睛] 情态动词must此处表示肯定的推测"一定", 这类肯定的推断往往是听音的关键所在。in a bad mood意为"心情不好"。

【考点归纳】口语中常见的与mood有关的搭配还有:

\* be in a good mood意为"心情好"。如:
You are in a good mood today! 你今天心情不错啊!

- \* be in a foul/filthy mood意为"心情非常不好,情绪很糟"。如: Don't talk to Lisa. She's in a foul mood! 别跟莉萨说话,她情绪糟透了!
- \* be in a mood 意为"情绪不好"。如: I'm in a real mood all day. 我这一整天情绪都不好。
- \* be in the/no mood for sth. / to do sth. 意为"想/不想做某事"。如:

He was in the mood for a romantic walk in the woods. 他想在树林里浪漫地走一走。

I am in no mood to argue any more. 我不想再争论了。

【听音解惑】in へa [in ~ ə] 里的[n] 与[ə] 相邻,读作[i nə]。

#### 24. I share your feeling.

**点**睛 本句的含义为"我跟你有同样的感受",相当于I know how you feel.,是绝佳的安慰人的话语。短语share one's feeling意为"分享感受"。如:

That means some people will feel shyer about sharing their feelings. 那就意味着,有些人在跟别人分享自己的感受时会更加害羞。

## 25. He was passed over in the selection process for the dean of the Admission's Office.

[点睛] pass sb. over意为"(考虑提升等时)跳过某人",该短语看似常见,但往往是听音的难点。dean此处意为"主任"。Admission's Office意为"招生办公室"。 【考点归纳】口语中常见的与pass有关的短语还有:

- \* pass over sth. 意为"避免提及, 不加理会"。如:
  I chose to pass over his rude remarks. 我选择不去理会他粗鲁的言辞。
- \* pass through 意为"经过,路过"。如:
  We were passing through, so we came to say hello. 我们正路过此地,所以过来问候一声。
- \* pass up sth. 意为"放弃,不要(机会等)"。如:
  He passed up the opportunity to go to college. 他放弃了上大学的机会。

## 26. Actually, I've been out of touch with him since our first reunion after graduation.

**点睛**】口语中当actually置于句首时意为"实际上",通常表示语气上的停顿或语义上的转折。out of touch with意为"与……失去联系"。reunion意为"重逢",句中指同学聚会。