

2000 年

全国律师资格考试复习用书

全国律师资格考试中心编审

全国律师资格考试 外语应试指南



中国政法大学出版社

2000 年全国律师资格考试复习用书

全国律师资格考试外语应试指南

全国律师资格考试中心 编审

中国政法大学出版社

2000 年 5 月

H31-44
Q672

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全国律师资格考试外语应试指南/司法部律师资格考试中心编审. —北京: 中国政法大学出版社, 2000. 5

ISBN 7-5620-1995-9

I. 全… II. 司… III. 外语-资格考核-中国-指南
IV. H3-62

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 08911 号

责任编辑 齐 昕

出版发行 中国政法大学出版社

经 销 全国各地新华书店

承 印 中国人民解放军第 1201 工厂

开本 787×1092 1/16 9 印张 280 千字

2000 年 5 月第 1 版 2000 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5620-1995-9/D · 1955

定价: 12.00 元

社址: 北京市海淀区西土城路 25 号

邮编: 100088 电话: 62229803 或 62228801

声明: 1. 版权所有, 侵权必究。

2. 如有缺页、倒装, 由本社发行科负责退换。

前 言

律师是需要用自己的知识和智慧为客户提供优质服务。语言是知识和智慧的载体，是联系律师和客户的桥梁。就工作而言，有不少行业不需要语言，但律师如果不掌握很好的语言技能，则不能成其为好律师！

自 1996 年律师考试增加了外语，为了帮助广大考生顺利通过外语考试，特请有关律考外语权威专家编写了此书。本书依据 2000 年律师考试外语大纲编写，以英语为主，包括少量日语和俄语。根据律师外语考试的特点，本书以语法和词汇为重点，并适当编写少部分阅读理解，以增加对外语的综合理解能力。这本书不仅对参加律考的朋友有很大帮助，对有志学外语的朋友们和参加各种类似考试的考生也有参考价值。

本书编者们谨祝读者考试成功，成为一名成功的律师。

编 者

2000 年 5 月 10 日

目 录

英 语

上篇——词汇篇

一、词汇题型分析与解题思路	(1)
二、重点分析	(2)
1. 短语动词 (1)	(2)
2. 短语动词 (2)	(7)
3. 介词短语 (1)	(7)
4. 介词短语 (2)	(8)
5. 分词式介词等	(10)
6. than 的一些常见搭配	(10)
7. 动词与介词的搭配	(12)
8. 名词与介词、介词与名词的搭配	(14)
9. 形容词与介词、名词的搭配	(14)
10. 近义词的辨析	(15)
11. 易混词辨析与单词辨义	(20)
三、词汇专项练习	(26)
练习 (1)	(26)
练习 (2)	(29)
练习 (3)	(32)
练习 (4)	(35)
练习 (5)	(38)
练习 (6)	(42)
练习 (7)	(45)
练习 (8)	(49)
练习 (9)	(51)
练习 (10)	(54)

中篇——语法篇

一、语法结构题型分析与解题思路	(58)
二、重点分析	(58)
1. 非谓语动词	(58)
1-1 分词	(58)
1-2 动名词	(64)
1-3 不定式	(67)
2. 虚拟语气	(70)

3. 复合句	(75)
4. 时态与语态	(88)
5. 情态动词	(88)
6. 代词	(89)
7. 倒装结构	(90)
8. 主谓一致	(92)
9. 强调句型	(94)
10. 反意问句	(95)
三、语法练习	(96)
练习 (1)	(96)
练习 (2)	(100)
练习 (3)	(103)
练习 (4)	(106)
练习 (5)	(109)

下篇——阅读篇

一、阅读材料的体裁分析	(113)
二、阅读理解题应对策略	(114)
三、阅读理解练习	(116)
练习 (1)	(116)
练习 (2)	(117)
练习 (3)	(119)
练习 (4)	(120)
练习 (5)	(122)

俄 语

练习 (1)	(124)
练习 (2)	(125)
练习 (3)	(126)
练习 (4)	(127)
练习 (5)	(128)

日 语

练习 (1)	(131)
练习 (2)	(132)
练习 (3)	(133)
练习 (4)	(134)
练习 (5)	(136)

英 语

上 篇——词 汇 篇

一、词汇题型分析与解题思路

律师资格考试中的外语考试大纲英语部分共有两大部分组成:第一部分是阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)(这部分从1996年律考增加外语考试以来至今未考过),第二部分是词语用法和语法结构(Vocabulary and Structure)。

词语用法的测试目的是测试考生运用词汇、短语的能力。测试要求是掌握《大学英语教学大纲》词汇表一级至四级的词汇。按照《大学英语教学大纲》,四级英语要求学生领会式掌握4200单词,其中复用式词汇2400个左右,以及700个左右的常用词组,并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。复用式词汇是指词义、用法都必须掌握的大纲词汇,是考试的出题重点。词汇题主要测试考生对词汇和短语的词义、用法、搭配的辨认与运用能力。下面就常见的词汇试题题型作一分析。

(1)检查对短语的理解和掌握。这类题型检验考生对常用动词短语、介词短语、形容词短语的掌握程度。这是考生普遍感到困难的题型。做好这类题的关键一是平时多记各种短语,二是掌握正确的解题思路。

一般来讲,短语的含义与短语中的介词或副词有密切关系。例如,for表示“目的”或“希望”,因而就有了ask for(要),inquire for(要求见),search for(寻找),go in for(从事;爱好),stand for(容忍,接受;支持)。在没有把握的情况下,介词或副词会给考生某种提示。

【例1】The store had to _____ a number of clerks because sales were down.

- A) lay out B) lay aside C) lay off D) lay down

【答案】C)。四个短语的含义取决于后面的四个副词。lay out意为“陈列、展示”;lay down意为“把……放在一边,积蓄”;lay off意为“解雇,暂停某人的工作”;lay down意为“制定,搁下”。在不知其意的情况下,可以按照以下思路确定答案:out意为“出来,展开”;aside意为“一旁,一边”;down意为“向下,记下”;off意为“离开,走开”。结合句意,~ a number of clerks的原因是“生意清淡”,因而判断“~”可能意为“让……离开”。四选项中只有C)接近此意。

(2)检查近义词理解和掌握。此类题型考查近义词内涵、用法的区别,是词汇题重点和难点。考生在平时学习过程中,通常把这类词误认为是同义词,忽略他们之间的差异,从而造成判断上的偏差。事实上,考生应当有这样一种认识:没有真正意义上的同义词,单词不同,其内涵和用法肯定不同。

【例2】This hotel _____ \$ 60 for a single room with bath.

- A) claims B) demands C) prices D) charges

【答案】D)。四个选项都有“要求”之意,但是题干意为“这家宾馆一套带卫生间的单人房要价60美元”。其中,A)意为“索取,认领”;B)意为“要求”,为一般概念;C)意为“(为出售的商品)定价”;D)意为“要价”,为最佳答案。

从分析看出,近义词之间的差异主要体现在不同的语境中。区别这种差异必须依靠上下文,在上下文中揣摩命题人的思路。

(3)检测能否正确区分那些词形相同或相近的易混词。此类词拼写或发音有相同或相似的部分,但词义不同。这类题型的目的是考查考生对易混淆词汇的辨别能力。

【例3】A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence.

- A) arise B) rise C) raise D) arouse

【答案】A)。

【例4】I hate people who _____ the end of a film that you haven't seen before.

- A) reveal B) rewrite C) revise D) reverse

【答案】A)。

以上两题的备选词汇之间具有共同的词素。如【例3】中的 -se, -ise; 【例4】中的 re-等; 它们的发音因而也有相同的音素。这种外在的共同特征为考生记忆词汇设置了干扰因素。因此, 平时应有意识地多积累一些这类词汇。

(4) 测试能否用好某词与其他词的搭配。

【例5】The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.

- A) scolded B) charged C) accused D) punished

【答案】C) accuse sb. of sth. 指控某人(犯)某事; A) scold sb. for sth. 因某事而责骂某人; B) charge sb. with sth. 指控某人(犯)某事; D) punish sb. for sth. 因某事而惩罚某人。

(5) 测试单词辨义。这类题是对考生词汇的量化考查, 即主要考查考生的词汇量的大小。考生应当依据题干的逻辑意义, 作出合理选择。

【例6】Professor Taylor's talk has indicated that science has a very strong _____ on the everyday life of non-scientists as well as scientists.

- A) motivation B) perspective C) impression D) impact

【答案】D) impact 影响。A) motivation 动机; B) perspective 前景; C) impression 印象。

考试中的词汇题型不论属于上述哪一种情况, 我们思考的重点都应放在四个选择答案的词义和用法上, 然后使用排除的方法, 逐一排除, 直到选择最合适的答案为止。选好答案后, 再把本题答案放入句中从词义、用法和整个句子的完整意思分析一遍, 语句是否通顺, 逻辑概念是否合理, 语法是否正确。

二、重点分析

1. 短语动词(1)

【示例】

1. Our son doesn't know what to _____ at the university; he can't make up his mind about his future.

- A) take in B) take up C) take over D) take after

2. A lorry _____ Jane's cat and sped away.

- A) ran over B) ran into C) ran through D) ran down

3. When he realized the police had spotted him, the man _____ the exit as quickly as possible.

- A) made off B) made for C) made out D) made up

4. Frequently single-parent children _____ some of the functions that the absent adult in the house would have served.

- A) take off B) take after C) take in D) take on

5. The car _____ halfway for no reason.

- A) broke off B) broke down C) broke up D) broke out

6. Having decided to rent a flat, we _____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.

- A) set about B) set down C) set out D) set up

7. One day I _____ a newspaper article about the retirement of an English professor at a nearby state college.

- A) came across B) came about C) came after D) came at

8. It is not easy to learn English well, but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.

- A) hang up B) hang about C) hang on D) hang on to

9. A well-written composition _____ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.

- A) calls on B) calls for C) calls up D) calls off

10. The store had to _____ a number of clerks because sales were down.
A) lay out B) lay aside C) lay aside D) lay down
11. The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.
A) count on B) count in C) count up D) count out
12. There are other problems which I don't propose to _____ at the moment.
A) go into B) go around C) go for D) go up
13. The sports meet, originally due to be held last Friday, was finally _____ because of the bad weather.
A) set off B) broken off C) worn off D) called off
14. When a fire _____ at the National Exhibition in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.
A) broke off B) broke out C) broke down D) broke up
15. Then the speaker _____ the various factors leading to present economic crisis.
A) went after B) went for C) went into D) went up
16. If you suspect that the illness might be serious you should not _____ going to the doctor.
A) put off B) hold back C) put aside D) hold up
17. This popular sports car is now being _____ at the rate of a thousand a week.
A) turned down B) turned out C) turned up D) turned on
18. Mr. Wilson said that he did not want to _____ any further responsibilities.
A) take on B) get on C) put up D) look up
19. The French pianist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.
A) turned up B) turned in C) turned out D) turned down
20. If you happen to _____ my lost papers while you're looking for your book, please let me know at once by telephone.
A) come across B) come to C) come up D) come over
21. Important people don't often have much free time as their work _____ all their time.
A) takes away B) takes over C) takes up D) takes in
22. When I was very young, I was terribly frightened of school, but I soon _____ it.
A) got off B) got across C) got away D) got over
23. I always _____ what I have said.
A) get to B) hold to C) lead to D) see to
24. The engine _____ smoke and steam.
A) gives up B) gives in C) gives away D) gives off
25. They _____ in spite of the extremely difficult conditions.
A) carried out B) carried off C) carried on D) carried forward
26. When Mr. Jones gets old, he will _____ over his business to his son.
A) take B) hand C) think D) get
27. I can't _____ what that object is.
A) make up B) make over C) make out D) make for
28. I want to buy a new tie to _____ this brown suit.
A) go into B) go after C) go with D) go by
29. When the whole area was _____ by the flood, the government sent food there by helicopter.
A) cut away B) cut down C) cut up D) cut off
30. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he _____ his opinion.
A) struck at B) strove for C) stuck to D) stood for
31. In developing countries people are _____ into overcrowded cities in great numbers.

- A) breaking B) filling C) pouring D) hurrying
32. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.
A) take over B) result in C) hold on D) keep to
33. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____.
A) stand up to B) make up for C) come up with D) put up with
34. The student was just about to _____ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.
A) arrive at B) submit to C) work out D) give up

【答案译文及注释】

1. 【答案】B) take up 开始从事,着手处理
【译文】我们的儿子在大学里不知道学什么,对自己的未来他心里还没有底。
【注释】A) take in 领会,理解,欺骗; C) take over 接管,接住; D) take after 像,模仿
2. 【答案】A) run over 辗过,浏览
【译文】卡车压死了简的猫,加速逃掉了。
【注释】B) run into 撞上,撞见,陷入(困境); C) run through 匆匆过一下,贯穿,很快用完; D) run down 用完(某物),减少,与……相撞
3. 【答案】B) make for 走向,有助于,倾向于
【译文】当意识到警察盯上他时,他立即朝出口处走去。
【注释】A) make off 离开,逃走; C) make out 理解,辨认出,完成; D) make up 弥补,赔偿; 补(考),编排
4. 【答案】D) take on 呈现,雇佣,承担
【译文】单亲家属的孩子经常承担一些义务,而这些义务原本是由父亲或母亲承担的。
【注释】A) take off 拿走,取消,起飞,脱(衣帽等); B) take after (面貌,性格)像……,模仿; C) take in 接受,领会,理解,欺骗
5. 【答案】B) break down 发生故障,中止,(计划)失败
【译文】汽车中途无缘无故地抛锚了。
【注释】A) break off 使(某事)中断,折断(某物),断绝(关系); C) break up 破碎,结束,(体力)衰退,(关系)破裂,(关系)变坏; D) break out 爆发,发生
6. 【答案】A) set about 开始,动手,攻击,谴责
【译文】在决定租房后,我们随即着手同城里所有的房屋中介所进行联系。
【注释】B) set down 放下,卸下,让……下车; C) set out 动身,表达,陈列; D) set up 竖立,建立,创立,提出,引起
7. 【答案】A) come across 偶然发现或遇见(某人、某物)
【译文】有一天,我偶然看到报上有篇关于在附近一所国立大学任教的一位英语教授退休的文章。
【注释】B) come about 发生; C) come after 跟踪; D) come at 袭击,得到
8. 【答案】C) hang on 坚持下去,不挂断电话,抓紧不放
【译文】学好英语不容易,但如果坚持下去,你最终能学好。
【注释】A) hang up 挂断电话,使……拖延,创造(纪录); B) hang about 无所事事地闲逛; D) hand on to 紧紧握住
9. 【答案】B) call for 需要,(到某处)拿取
【译文】一篇好作文选词必须恰如其分,组织清晰明了。
【注释】A) call on 访问,号召,请求; C) call up 打电话,征召(服役),传讯,使人想起; D) call off 取消,把(注意力等)转移开
10. 【答案】B) lay off 解雇,停止(工作或活动),脱掉(衣服),休息

【译文】因为销售额下降,商店不得不裁掉一些雇员。

【注释】A)lay out 布置,设计,花费,摆好,放好; C)lay aside 放在一边; D)law down 放下,规定,制订,贮藏(以备将来之用),付(钱)

- 11.【答案】A)count on 指望,期待,依靠

【译文】经理需要一位助手,以便当他不在时可由助手处理问题。

【注释】B)count in 把……包括在内; C)count up 把……加起来; D)count out 点……的数目,不把……算在内

- 12.【答案】A) go into 涉及,详细阐述,调查,审查,研究

【译文】还有一些问题,现在我不打算讨论。

【注释】B)go around 四处去动,绕道,(非正式地)拜访(某人); C)go for 去拿/请/找,痛骂,对……适用; D)go up 增长,(物价等)上涨,爆炸,爬上(山等)

- 13.【答案】D) call off 取消

【译文】原定于上星期五举行的运动会,由于天气不好,最终被取消了。

【注释】A)set off 出发,动身,放(炮、烟火等),引起,抵消。; B)break off(详见 5.); C)wear off 磨掉,耗损,渐渐消失

- 14.【答案】B)break out 爆发,突然发生。

【译文】当伦敦国家展览馆发生大火时,至少 10 幅珍贵的绘画被完全烧毁。

【注释】(详见 5.)

- 15.【答案】C)go into 详细阐述(详见 12.)

【译文】接下来演讲人谈了导致目前经济危机的种种因素。

【注释】A)go after 追赶,追求,设法得到; D)go on 继续,(时间)过去,发生,进行,胡作非为,破口大骂; B)go for(详见 12.)

- 16.【答案】A)put off 推迟

【译文】如果你觉得病情严重的话,你就得赶紧去看医生。

【注释】B)hold back 阻挡,隐瞒,保守(秘密); C)put aside 将(某事或某物)搁置一边,储存,不理睬(某事); D)hold up 支持/撑,坚持,(天气)继续放晴

- 17.【答案】B)turn out 生产,制造,关掉(灯,煤气等),给(某人)打分

【译文】这种时兴的跑车正以每星期一千辆的速度生产出来。

【注释】A)turn down 把……关小;拒绝; C)turn up 调音/弦,(孩子)开始哭起来; D)turn on 开(灯,煤气等),视……而定,对……怀有敌意,刺激

- 18.【答案】A)take on 承担

【译文】威尔逊先生说他不愿意承担更多的责任。

【注释】B)get on 上(车,马等),穿/戴上,责备,取得进展,相处; C)put up 建造,搭起,公布,提出,贮藏,留宿,推荐,提供; D)look up 看望,查阅,(商业,形势等)好转

- 19.【答案】C)turn out 结果是,(最后)证明是(比较 17.)

【译文】那个曾经受到很高评价的法国钢琴家结果却令人大失所望。

【注释】B)turn in 转身进入,睡觉,上缴,从事,告发,出卖; A)turn up; D)turn down (详见 17.)

- 20.【答案】A) come across 碰巧

【译文】如果你在找书时,碰巧发现我丢失的文件,请立即打电话告诉我。

【注释】B)come up (种子)发芽,上来,走近,发生,(问题,建议等)被提出; C)come to 苏醒,船(等)停泊,涉及,导致,共计; D)come over 过来,顺便来访,欺骗(某人),笼罩

- 21.【答案】C)take up 占据(比较 1.)

【译文】大人物经常没空,因为工作占去了他们所有的时间。

【注释】A)take away 拿走; B)take over ;D)take in(详见 1.)

- 22.【答案】D) get over 克服(从受伤,疾病,惊讶等),恢复过来,忘记,避开(证据)

- 【译文】小时候,我特别害怕上学,不过很快我就克服了这种恐惧感。
- 【注释】A) get off 下(车,马等),发出(信件,电报等),脱下,讲(笑话等),避开; B) get across 渡/越/穿过,讲清楚; C) get away 没法离开,逃脱,动身,出发
23. 【答案】B) hold to 坚持
- 【译文】我一贯信守诺言。
- 【注释】A) get to 到达,开始,着手; C) lead to 导致,引起; D) see to 负责
24. 【答案】D) give off 发出或放出(蒸汽,光,热,气味等)
- 【译文】发动机释放出烟和蒸汽。
- 【注释】A) give up 放弃,戒除,牺牲,泄漏(秘密等),投降; B) give in 让步,屈服,认输,听任; C) give away 放弃,白白送掉,分发,无意中泄露
25. 【答案】C) carry on 继续进行,表现,发脾气,大吵大闹
- 【译文】尽管条件十分艰苦,他们却坚持不懈。
- 【注释】A) carry out 执行,开展,贯彻; B) carry off 赢/夺得,夺去……的生命,抢/偷/拐/夺去; D) carry forward 发扬,推进
26. 【答案】B) hand over 移交,交出
- 【译文】琼斯先生年迈时,将把公司交给独生子经营。
- 【注释】C) think over 仔细考虑; A) take over (详见 1.); D) get over (详见 22.)
27. 【答案】C) make out 辨认出
- 【译文】我看不出那是什么东西。
- 【注释】B) make over 转让,转交,改制,重新做过; A) make up; D) make for (详见 3.)
28. 【答案】C) go with 与……配得起来,伴随,与……持同一看法,跟……谈恋爱
- 【译文】我想买一条新领带跟这套咖啡色西装相配。
- 【注释】D) go by 经过,走过去,(时间)流逝;顺便走访; A) go into (详见 12.); B) go after (详见 15.)
29. 【答案】D) cut off 隔绝,中断,截断,切下
- 【译文】当整个地区被洪水隔绝时,政府派直升机将食品送到那里。
- 【注释】A) cut away 割掉,砍去; B) cut down 砍下,削减,降低,(文章,衣服等)改短/小,使……逊色; C) cut up 切碎,抨击,歼灭,恶作剧,胡闹
30. 【答案】C) stick to 坚持,信守
- 【译文】埃德加对这个事实的正确性深信不疑,他因此坚持自己的意见。
- 【注释】A) strike at 攻击,抨击; B) strive for 争取,力求; D) stand for 主张,支持,代表,意味着
31. 【答案】C) pour 倾泻,流出,涌出(~ out of / into, 蜂拥而出/入)
- 【译文】在发展中国家,人们大批涌入十分拥挤不堪的城市中。
- 【注释】A) break into 强行闯入; B) fill 装满,充满(be ~ ed with 充满); D) hurry 催促
32. 【答案】B) result in 结果是,导致
- 【译文】恋爱结婚的结果未必能保证双方共享利益,共担义务。
- 【注释】C) hold on 继续下去,等一等,把(某物)固定起来; D) keep on 继续下去,继续雇用(某人); A) take over (详见 1.)
33. 【答案】B) made up for 补偿,弥补
- 【译文】这些珍宝遭到毁坏对人类来说是金钱难以补偿的损失。
- 【注释】A) stand up 经得起; B) come up with 提出,提供; C) put up with 容忍,忍受
34. 【答案】D) give up 放弃(详见 24.)
- 【译文】那名学生正打算放弃这道题时,忽然他找到了答案。
- 【注释】A) arrive at 作出,得出; B) submit to 提出,提交; C) work out 想出

2. 短语动词(2)

【示例】

1. The new appointment of our president _____ from the very beginning of next semester.
A) takes effect B) takes part in C) takes place D) takes turns
2. In the experiment we kept a watchful eye _____ the developments and recorded every detail.
A) in B) at C) for D) on
3. You can't afford to let the situation get worse. You must take _____ to put it right.
A) decisions B) directions C) sides D) steps
4. What he told us about the affair simply doesn't make any _____.
A) sense B) idea C) meaning D) significance
5. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into _____ when judging my examination.
A) regard B) counting C) account D) observation
6. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came _____ view.
A) from B) in C) before D) into
7. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
A) step B) progress C) pace D) touch
8. Her fluency in English gives her an advantage _____ other girls for the job.
A) above B) over C) than D) with

【答案译文及注释】

1. 【答案】A) take effect 生效,起作用
【译文】我们校长的新任期从下学期初开始。
【注释】B) take part in 参加; C) take place 发生,举行; D) take turns 轮流,依次
2. 【答案】D) keep an eye on 密切注意
【译文】在做实验时,我们密切注意实验进展情况并记下每个细节。
3. 【答案】D) take steps 采取措施
【译文】你们不得让事态进一步恶化,必须采取措施扭转这种局面。
【注释】A) take/make a/one's decision 作出决定
4. 【答案】A) make sense 讲得通,言之有理
【译文】他告诉我们有关这件事的情况根本就没什么意思。
5. 【答案】C) take something into account 考虑某事
【译文】我希望老师给我打分时能够考虑到我最近曾经生过病。
6. 【答案】D) come into view 看到
【译文】当看到小屋的红色屋顶时,大家都欢呼起来。
7. 【答案】C) keep pace with(和)并驾齐驱
【译文】在社会改革的时代中,人们的思想意识应跟上社会的飞速发展。
【注释】A) keep step with 与……步调一致。
8. 【答案】B) over 超过(介词)(give/have/gain an advantage over 胜过,优于)
【译文】在竞争这个职位时,她讲一口流利的英语使她比其他姑娘更胜一筹。

3. 介词短语(1)

【示例】

1. I was _____ the point of telephoning him when his letter arrived.

- A) to B) on C) at D) in
2. Which sport has the most expenses _____ training equipment, players' personal equipment and uniforms?
A) in place of B) in terms of C) by means of D) by way of
3. All the students in this class passed the English exam _____ the exception of Li Ming.
A) on B) in C) for D) with
4. He decided to make further improvements on the computer's design _____ the light of the requirements of customers.
A) or B) for C) in D) with
5. Will all those _____ the proposal raise their hands?
A) in relation to B) in contrast to C) in excess of D) in favor of

【答案译文及注释】

1. 【答案】B) on the point of 即将……的时候
【译文】我正想给他去电话, 他的信就到了。
【注释】at the point of 几乎, 濒临
2. 【答案】B) in terms of 依据, 按照
【译文】就训练器械、运动员个人装备和服装来说, 哪项运动花费最大?
【注释】A) in place of 代替; C) by means of 通过……方式; D) by way of ①经由……②通过……方式
3. 【答案】D) with the exception of 除……之外
【译文】除了李明外, 全班同学都通过了英语考试。
4. 【答案】C) in the light of 按照, 依据
【译文】按照顾客的要求, 他决定对计算机做更进一步的改进。
5. 【答案】D) in favour of 赞成
【译文】赞同这项提议的人请举手。
【注释】A) in relation to ①关系到, ②与……相比; B) in contrast to 与……相对比, 和……不同; C) in excess of 超过

4. 介词短语 (2)

【示例】

1. The thief tried to open the locked door but _____.
A) in no way B) in vain C) without effect D) at a loss
2. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately; but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you _____.
A) for a moment B) in a moment C) for the moment D) at the moment
3. What he said just now had little to do with the question _____ discussion.
A) on B) in C) under D) at
4. _____ their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.
A) But for B) For all C) Above all D) Except for
5. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____.
A) gaps B) rate C) length D) intervals
6. _____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.
A) On B) By C) At D) Of
7. Mr. Morgan can be very sad _____, though in public he is extremely cheerful.
A) by himself B) in person C) in private D) as individual
8. The survival of civilization as we know it is _____ threat.
A) within B) under C) towards D) upon

9. When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of _____.
 A) reach B) hand C) hold D) place
10. The computer has brought about surprising technological changes _____ we organize and produce information.
 A) in a way B) in the way C) in that way D) in no way
11. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are _____.
 A) out of work B) out of stock C) out of reach D) out of practice
12. Children are very curious _____.
 A) at heart B) in person C) on purpose D) by nature
13. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet neighborhood.
 A) all in all B) above all C) after all D) over all
14. Jack is good, kind, hard-working and intelligent; _____ I can't speak too highly of him.
 A) as a result B) in a word C) by the way D) on the contrary
15. After a long and exhausting journey, they arrived _____.
 A) till the last B) at last C) by the end D) at the end

【答案译文及注释】

1. 【答案】B) in vain 徒劳的; 徒劳地
 【译文】小偷试图打开锁着的门, 但枉费心机。
 【注释】A) in no way 决不, 一点也不; D) at a loss 困惑不解, 茫然不知所措
2. 【答案】B) in a moment 立即, 马上
 【译文】很抱歉我不能马上见你, 如果你能坐下来等我的话, 我过一会儿就可以了。
 【注释】A) for a moment 一会儿; C) for the moment 现在, 暂时; D) at the moment 此刻, 目前
3. 【答案】C) under discussion 正在讨论中
 【译文】他刚才所讲的和讨论的问题关系不大。
4. 【答案】B) for all 虽然, 尽管
 【译文】夫妻俩尽管存在差异, 但彼此还是培养出明显真正的感情。
 【注释】A) but for 若不是, 要不是; C) above all 首先, 最重要的是; B) except for 除……之外
5. 【答案】D) at intervals 不时, 时时
 【译文】学生或教师可以不时地去游览岛周围美丽的海滩。
6. 【答案】C) at one time 曾经; 同时
 【译文】曼彻斯特曾一度是世界上生产能力最强的棉纺厂集中的地方。
7. 【答案】C) in private 私下地
 【译文】摩根先生虽然在大庭广众之下显得极为开心, 可私下里可能会很难过。
 【注释】B) in person 亲自
8. 【答案】B) under threat 受到威胁
 【译文】当今人类文明的生存正受到威胁。
9. 【答案】A) out of reach 够不着
 【译文】如果周围有孩子的话, 一定要把药瓶放在小孩够不着的地方。
 【注释】D) out of place 不适当的
10. 【答案】B) in the way (of) 在……方面
 【译文】在我们组织生成信息方面计算引发了令人震惊的技术变革。
 【注释】A) in a way 从某种意义上说, 在某种程度上; C) in that way 以那种方式; D) in no way 决不, 一点也不
11. 【答案】B) out of stock 脱销, 无现货

【译文】我们遗憾地通知你们,你们所订购的材料现在没有货。

【注释】A)out of work 失业; B)out of reach 够不着; D)out of practice 久不练习,荒疏

- 12.【答案】D)by nature 出于本性地,天生地

【译文】儿童生性好奇。

【注释】A)at heart 在内心里,本质上; B)in person 亲自; C)on purpose 故意地

- 13.【答案】B)above all 首先,最重要的是

【译文】我想租间房子,要新式舒适的,尤其是周围环境要安静。

【注释】A)all in all 总的来说,总之; C)after all 毕竟

- 14.【答案】B)in a word 总而言之,一言以蔽之

【译文】杰克人缘好,心地善良,工作勤奋,悟性高,我怎么夸奖也不过分。

【注释】A)as a result 作为结果,因此; C)by the way 顺便提一下; D)on the contrary 相反

- 15.【答案】B) at last 最终,终于

【译文】经过漫长而令人疲惫的旅行,他们终于到了。

【注释】C)by the end 到……结束时; D)at the end 在……末尾,末端

5. 分词式介词等

【示例】

1. Being a pop star can be quite a hard life, with a lot of travelling _____ heavy schedules.

A) with regard to B) as to C) in relation to D) owing to

2. The speech which he made _____ the project has bothered me greatly.

A) being concerned B) concerned C) be concerned D) concerning

3. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to _____ the color of his skin.

A) with the exception of B) in the light of C) by virtue of D) regardless of

【答案译文及注释】

- 1.【答案】D)owning to 由于

【译文】作为受人喜欢的明星日子也会不好过,由于日程排得很紧,得经常外出。

【注释】A)with regard to 关于,至于,就……而论; B)as to 至于,就……方面来说; C)in relation to 与……有关;与……相比

- 2.【答案】D)concerning 关于,至于

【译文】我对他作的有关这个项目的发言感到特别心烦。

- 3.【答案】D)regardless of 不管,不顾

【译文】在这个国家里每个人无论是什么肤色,都有权住在他想住的地方。

【注释】A)with the exception of 除……之外; B)in the light of 按照,鉴于; C)by virtue of 由于,借助于

6. than 的一些常见搭配

【示例】

1. In no country _____ Britain, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day.

A) other than B) more than C) better than D) rather than

2. This crop does not grow well in soils _____ the one for which it has been specially developed.

A) outside B) other than C) beyond D) rather than

3. Young adult _____ older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.

- A) other than B) more than C) less than D) rather than
4. Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people _____ harm them.
A) more than B) other than C) rather than D) better than
5. I like watching TV _____ to the cinema.
A) more than to go B) than going C) more than going D) rather than to go
6. The little man was _____ one metre fifty high.
A) almost more than B) hardly more than C) nearly more than D) as much as

【答案译文及注释】

1.【答案】A)

【译文】据说,只有在英国,人们在一天内可感受到四季的存在。

2.【答案】B)

【译文】这种作物只有在为其特殊处理过的土壤中才能生长良好。

3.【答案】D)

【译文】年轻人比老年人更可能偏爱流行歌曲。

4.【答案】C)

【译文】核科学的发展应为人民造福,而不是造孽。

5.【答案】C)

【译文】电影与电视比起来,我更喜欢看电视。

6.【答案】B)

【译文】这个矮子个头仅 1.5 米。

【小结】than 的一些常见搭配

- more than 许多
(例)The shirt ought not to cost more than 45 yuan.
这件衬衣最多值 45 元。
- less than 少于
(例)I won't sell the table for less than \$ 50.
这张桌子少于 50 美元我就不卖。
- more ...than ...与其说……倒不如说……,是……而不是……
(例)He is more of a fool than a knave.
说他是无赖,倒不如说他是傻瓜。
(例)He is more mad than stupid.
他简直是发疯而不是愚蠢。
- other than 不是……,除了……
(例)The truth is quite other than what you think.
事实真相同你想的完全不同。
(例)All parts of the house other than the door were in good condition.
除门以外,屋子的其他部分都很好。
- no / not / none / hardly other than 只有,正是
(例)She can hardly be other than grateful.
她感激不尽。
(例)I cannot read the article other than cursorily.
这篇文章我只能草草地读一下。
(例)The new arrival was none other than the manager.
那位刚到的正是经理本人。