

大学英语

1-4级

语法与词汇

武汉大学
出版社

武汉大学大学英语教学部编

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前 言

《大学英语 1—4 级语法与词汇》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异，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。

由于我们水平有限，书中难免会有错漏，诚恳希望广大读者批评指正，使之完善，更好地为大学英语教学服务。

编者

1996 年 1 月

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Unit • One

• 1 •

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, 我们只听到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).

3332 (21/12)
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. 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. 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. 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 1. 说一篇文章或一本书的“形式和内容”或“思想内容”时，作不可数名词。例如：

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。

3) 容量，含量

moisture
moisture

moisture ~ 含水量, 含湿度

6. 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.

提及
提及
提及
make no mention

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 ~

态度
姿势
captain

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 (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 armament (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 theory
- ✓ 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.
- harmony (和谐, 和睦) between two things; ~ with sth.
- hunger (渴望) after/for knowledge
- improvement in a machine; ~ on the plan
- importance to industry
- ✓ influence on sth; ~ over others
- inquiry (询问) about sth.; ~ (调查) into a case
- instinct (直觉, 天性) for art/sport
- instruction (说明, 指导) in music; ~s for use
- interference (干涉) in a matter; ~ with others' internal affairs
- invitation to a dinner
- judgement (识别力) in art; ~ (判断) on a question
- lack (缺乏) of modern knowledge
- leisure (空闲) for amusement
- match (对手) for sb.
- motive (动机, 目的) for committing the crime; ~ of sympathy
- necessity (必要性) for some purpose; ~ of sth. /doing sth.
- objection (反对) to sth.
- opportunity for discussion; ~ of discussing a matter
- party (一方) to an affair
- passion (爱好) for music/stamp collecting
- (to have) pity on sb.
- power (能力, 权力) of wisdom; ~ over men
- preface (序言) to a book
- preparation for sth.

~~prose~~ ~~prospect~~
proof of one's innocence (无辜)
proportion (比例) of five to one
prospect (展望) for a distant future
recognition (承认) of a government
reference (参考) to a dictionary
remark (评语, 意见) on this point
remedy (药品) against poison; ~ for fever
reputation (名声) for honesty
request (请求) for information
resistance (抵抗力) to oppression (压迫) /disease
responsibility (责任) for the mistake
satisfaction (满足) of one's desires
sorrow (悲伤) for/at one's death/loss
stain (污点) on one's fame
taste (鉴赏力) in art and literature
tendency (趋势) to/towards disaster (灾难)
tone (语气) of command
weakness (缺点) of character
weep (哀悼) for the dead premier
witness (见证人) of/to the event
zeal (热情) for studies / work

(以上这些名词均选自大纲中 I 级词汇)

2. The second half of his voyage was by far the more dangerous part, during which he sailed round the treacherous Cape Horn.

(during which 引导非限制性定语从句, which 的先行词是 the part) 关系代词前出现了介词, 这是因为关系代词在从句中作介词的宾语。当关系代词作介词宾语时, 在正式文体里介词通常放在关系代词之前。例如:

There were still situations in which I couldn't be certain my decision had been the right one. (Book II Unit 6) (which 的先行词是 situations, in which 在限定性定语从句中作状语)。

注意, 当介词置于关系代词之前时, 关系代词只能用 which 代表事物 或 whom (whose) 代表人, 而不能用 that 或 who。例如:

This is the man to whom I gave the money. ~~that~~ ~~who~~

This is the interpreter with whose help she spoke with us.

口语中介词通常放在定语从句末尾, 关系代词可省略。

This is the man (whom/who/that) gave the money to.

This is the house (which/that) I went into.

注: n. /pron. + preposition + which 结构

在非限制性定语从句中, 限定词如: some, any, none, all, both, several, enough.

many, few 等, 可与 of whom 和 of which 连用。例如:

It's a family of eight children, all of whom are studying music.

I saw several houses, most of which were quite unsuitable.

这一结构也可同其他表示数量的词或形容词最高级连用。例如:

There are two left, one of which is almost finished and the other of which is not yet.

In our university there are many laboratories, the largest one of which was built last year.

关系代词在从句中作定语, 表示“...的”概念, 用 whose 或 of which, whose 既指人也指物, of which 指物。词序一般是: 名词 + of which。例如:

This is the book pages of which are torn.

(or: ... whose pages are ...; ... of which pages are ...)

3. He arrived in Australia on 12 December, just 107 days out from England.

句中介词短语 from England 跟在另一个介词 out 的后面, out from 称为双重介词。这一类词的用法还有:

from under 从...下面

from within 从...之内

from among 从...当中

from above 从...上方

from behind 从...之后

from below 从...之下

from beyond 从...之外

till/until after 直到...之后 等。

这类介词中有的已成为习语, 已无原介词的意思, 如大纲词汇表中 (I 级) 的 up to 意为: 直到, 忙于, 应由 (某人) 做某事。例如:

He has read up to Chapter Ten.

What have you been up to lately? 最近忙什么?

It's up to you to get the work done.

I. Vocabulary

1. determine

a. vt.

1) 决定, 决心 (做某事)

I ~d to travel no farther that night. (接不定式)

Have they ~d where the new school will be built? (接从句)

He has ~d on going tomorrow. (接 on/upon 引起的短语)

2) 确定, 测定

~ the meaning of a word

~ the speed of light

b. [用过去分词] 决心, 下定决心

1) 作表语 (接不定式或从句)

She was ~d not to be the first to speak of it.

My mother is ~d that I shall marry Jack.

注: be determined 说明一种状态, 即: 坚定不移的决心; determine 强调动作。be determined 后面的 that 从句中用 shall 或 should, 也可省略。例如:

He is ~d that his son (shall / should) have a good education.

2) 作状语 *状语*

I left him ~d never to set foot in that house again.

辨异: decide, determine, make up one's mind

三种说法都近于汉语的“决定”。

make up one's mind

decide 着重经过考虑或商议, 在几种可能中“作出一定的选择”, 后面可接不定式、从句或介词短语等。例如:

I can't decide whom to invite.

We couldn't decide as to which was the best.

determine 可用过去分词作形容词, 表示“坚决, 坚定, 果断”。例如:

His voice was determined. *坚决*

A very determined woman always gets what she wants.

make up one's mind 和 be puzzled (困惑) 是相对的说法, 意思是“打定主意”。例如:

I've made up my mind, nothing you say will change it.

2. crew n. 全体船员, 全体乘务员 (集体名词)

The ~ were all seasick.

crew 集体名词

3. cover

a. vt. 包括, 涉及

This dictionary does not ~ the whole of the English vocabulary.

His studies ~ed a wide field.

police, cattle, family

b. n. 覆盖物, 套子, 封面

If you're cold at night, get some more ~s from the cupboard.

She was sewing a quilt. *被褥*

His portrait appears on the front ~ of the magazine.

attempt

4. attempt

a. v. 试图, 努力

She ~ed to go on with her work in the house. (接不定式)

He ~ed the examination but failed. (接名词或代词)

attempt

b. n. 试图, 企图, 尝试

My paper is an ~ to find some answers to these questions. (接不定式)

His first ~ at English composition was poor. (接 at 引起的短语)

Make an ~ on the world speed record. (有时接 on 或 upon)

A further ~ will be made. (同 make 连用)

manage

辨异: attempt, try

attempt 比 try 正式。try 用作名词, 是口语化的说法, 例如: “试一试”, “尝试”: have a try (at the exam)

5. fortunate adj. 幸运的, 侥幸的 反义词是 unfortunate

1) be ~ to do 三办

He was ~ to have had the chance of doing so.

2) be ~ in doing 办办

You are ~ in being able to live in the country.

3) be ~ for sb.

It was ~ for her that she met the doctor just when she needed him.

6. contact

a. v. 接触, 联系, 交往

We arranged to ~ again as soon as possible.

I'll ~ you when I hear anything new.

b. n. (常作不可数名词, 但指具体联系或来往, 多作复数) 后接 with 引起的短语。

get into ~ / touch with sb. 同某人取得联系

keep in ~ / touch with sb. 同某人保持联系

lose ~ / touch with sb. 同某人失去联系

My job was to make ~s with the local people.

辨异: contact, touch

当作“联系”讲时, 两个词的区别很小, 常可通用。

当表示具体“触摸”时用 touch, 而不能用 contact。例如:

I felt a touch on my arm.

contact 作为及物动词, 可以表示“联系”而 touch 不能。例如:

I shall contact you by telephone on Friday.

7. following adj. 下列的, 第二, 下一个

Complete the ~ sentences with the words given below.

The child was sick in the evening, but on the ~ / next day he seemed quite well again.

注: 1) following 和 next 都可表示“第二, 下一个”。following 总是和 the 连用, 例如: the following day, the following Monday。而 next 表示“下一个”(指时间)常不加冠词, 表示“第二”多和 the 连用, 例如: next Friday, the next morning。

2) next 不能表示“下列的”。

8. accomplish, complete, finish vt.

这三个词都有“完成”的意思。

accomplish 还兼有“实现(目标)、完成(旅程、海程)”的意思。例如:

accomplish the purpose (the goal, the journey, the voyage)

complete 比 accomplish 完成的东西更具体, 可指完成建筑、工程等工作。此外, complete 还有“使完备(整)”的意思。例如:

complete the house / the railway / the revision (修订) / the collection

finish 表示“用完”、“吃完”、“读完”。只能说 finish the tea / the book / reading / eating。不能用 complete。

9. experience



Unit Three

I. Grammar

1. She got up early to be ready for post. (形容词+介词短语)

Enid seemed content to live with her mother. (形容词+不定式短语)

She was sure (that) there would be something. (形容词+that 从句)

这是形容词词组三种主要形式。下面就形容词的用法进行阐述。

A. 形容词词组

1) 形容词+介词短语

某些形容词后只可跟一个特定的介词，其他的介词不行。另一些形容词后可跟几个不同的介词中的任何一个。这些形容词词组都有各自的意思。没有一个规律预先告诉我们哪一个介词和哪一个形容词连用，必须在每个实例中学会这些不同的词义。以下就是大纲1

级词汇中的一些形容词和介词短语的组合。

adequate (恰当的) to a job

alike (相同) in character/size/shape

apparent (明显的) to everyone

attentive (注意的) to one's studies

backward (落后的, 迟钝的) in study

bare (没有, 空的) of grass/furniture

beneficial (有益的) to the society

capable (有能力) of hard work

certain (一定) of success

characteristic (特有的) of sb.

confident (确信的) of success

conscious (意识到) of one's shortcomings

considerate (考虑周到的) towards/of others

convenient (方便的) for use; ~ to sb.

cordial (诚恳, 亲切, 热诚) to sb.

curious (好奇的) at sth.

deaf (聋的, 不愿听的) in/of one ear; ~ to advice

dependent (依靠) on sb. /sth.

desperate (绝望的) at the defeat; ~ (铤而走险的) in their attempts to escape

diligent (勤奋的) in work/study

doubtful (怀疑的, 不相信) of success