

New Horizon College English

新视野

白莹◎编著

大学英语

常用短语用法详解



An Analysis of the Usage of Common
Phrases in New Horizon College English



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Unit One Learning a Foreign Language

1. **at times:** sometimes but not usually 有时,偶尔

e.g. He can be really bad-tempered at times.

他有的时候脾气可真坏。

<<<扩展

at all times: always 总是;随时;永远

e.g. Our teachers are ready to help you at all times.

我们的老师随时准备帮助你。

for the time being: for a short period of time but not permanently
暂时;眼下

e.g. (1) You can have a week's leave for the time being.

眼下你可以请一周假。

(2) You can leave your suitcase here for the time being.

你可以暂时把衣箱留在这儿。

take one's time: to use as much time as you need without hurrying 慢慢来;从容不迫

e.g. There is no rush — take your time.

不着急;慢慢来

it is about / high time: used to say that sth. should have happened before now 早该发生;早该如此

e.g. I think it is high time we took strict measures to stop pollution. [2003.1—CET-4]

我认为到了该采取严厉措施来制止污染的时候了。

【习惯用法】 **ahead of time / behind time:** earlier / later than

was expected 提前;拖后

e.g. We finished the task given by the office 15 minutes earlier ahead of time / behind time.

我们提前 / 拖后 15 分钟完成了办公室下达的任务。

at a time: separately or in groups of two, three, etc. on each occasion 每次;逐次

e.g. (1) We had to go and see the principle one at a time.

我们得逐一去见校长。

(2) She ran up the stairs two at a time.

她一步两阶地跑上楼梯。

behind the times: old-fashioned in your ideas, methods, etc. (思想、方法等)落伍;过时

e.g. The old folks are really behind the times.

老年人真的落伍了。

at one time: in the past, once 过去;曾经

e.g. She was a good teacher at one time.

她曾经是个好老师。

keep up / move with the times: to change and develop your ideas, way of working, etc. so that you do what is modern and what is expected 跟上时代;赶上潮流

e.g. We should always keep up with the times.

我们应该与时俱进。

2. **be worth doing sth.:** sth. important, good or enjoyable enough to make sb. feel satisfied, especially when difficult or effort is involved 值得

e.g. The new house wasn't worth all the expense involved.

这座新房子确实不值得这么多的花费。

<<< 扩 展

be worth: (usually used like a preposition 常发挥介词的作用)
having a value in money, etc. 有……价值;值……钱

e.g. (1) Our house is worth about \$6,000.

我们的房子大约值 6 000 美元。

(2) In the Mediterranean seaweed is so abundant and so easily harvested that it is never of great worth. [2005.6—CET-4]

在地中海,海藻是如此之多且很容易获得以至于它的价值从来都不高。

3. far from: not at all; rather than 一点都不

<<<扩展

far from sth. / from doing sth.: almost the opposite of sth. or of what is expected 几乎相反;远非

e.g. (1) The Housing conditions in big cities are far from perfect.

大城市的住房条件一点都不如人意。

(2) Far from being angry, he is very happy.

他一点都不生气,很快乐。

4. a couple of: two; a small number of 两个;一些,几个

e.g. (1) I have seen her a couple of times before.

我以前见过她几次。

(2) I saw a couple of children playing in the yard.

我看见两三个孩子在花园里玩耍。

<<<扩展

couple: *n.* two people who are seen together, especially if they are married or in a romantic or sexual relationship (人) 一对;
(尤指)夫妻,情侣

e.g. (1) The couple was / were married in 1989.

这对夫妇于 1989 年结婚。

(2) There are many couples in the park doing morning exercise.

有许多夫妇在公园里晨练。

couple: *v.* [usually passive] couple A to B / couple A and B together to join together two parts of sth., for example two vehicles

or pieces of equipment (把车辆或设备等)连接,结合

e.g.(1)The two train cars had been coupled together.

两节火车车厢已经挂上钩了。

(2)The employee at the home office who can communicate well with foreign clients over the telephone or by fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm. [2003.1—CET-4]

公司总部那位可以通过电话或传真与外国客户流利沟通的雇员显然是公司的一笔财富。

5. get / obtain / have access to: have the right to have or use sth.
有权享用;可以使用

e.g. Students must have access to good resources.

学生必须有机会使用好的信息资源。

<<<扩 展

access to sth.: a way of entering or reaching a place 通道;道路;
入径

e.g.(1)The only access to the farmhouse is across the field.

穿过田野是通向那个农舍的唯一道路。

(2)For professional athletes, access to the Olympics means that they have a chance to enter the history books. [2005.6—CET-4]

对于职业运动员来说,进入奥林匹克运动会意味着他们有机会载入史册。

access to sth. or sb.: the opportunity or right to see sb. or use sth. (有使用或见到的)机会,权利

e.g.(1)Journalists were denied access to the President.

记者们被挡住,无法见到总统。

(2)Only a few people have access to the full facts of the incident.
[2004.1—CET-4]

只有少数人能够了解到事件的全部真相。

6. participate in: take part in 参加

e.g. I want to have the chance to participate in the party.

我希望有机会参加这个晚会。

<<<扩展

participant: *n.* a person who is taking part in an activity or event
参与者;参加者

e.g. (1) He has been an active participant in the political discussion. 他一直积极参与政治讨论。

(2) The students were participating in an international energy-saving competition between towns in New England and Canada.
[1994.1—CET-4]

学生们当时正在参加英格兰和加拿大城镇间的国际节能竞赛。

7. **reap the benefit(s):** get sth. as a reward for sth. done 获得益处, 得到好处

e.g. It was good to see her finally reaping the benefits of all her hard work. 看到她终于收获辛勤劳动的成果令人欣慰。

<<<扩展

reap: *v.* to obtain sth. especially sth. good, as a direct result of sth. that you have done 取得(成果);收获

e.g. They are reaping the rewards of their efforts.

他们的努力得到了回报。

【习惯用法】**reap a / the harvest:** to benefit or suffer as a direct result of sth. that you have done 享受成果;承担后果

e.g. (1) You reap what you sow (saying): you have to deal with the bad results effects of sth. that you originally started.

种瓜得瓜,种豆得豆。

(2) With the increased use of high-tech communications equipment, business people are gaining more economic benefits from domestic operations. [2003.1—CET-4]

随着越来越多的高科技通讯设备的使用,商人们正在从国内业务中获得更多的经济利润。

8. give sb. insights into: give sb. a deep understanding of sth. 深刻
理解;洞悉

e.g. The book gives us fascinating insights into life in Mexico.

这本书生动地表现了墨西哥的生活。

<<<扩 展

insight: *n.* [U, C] the ability to see and understand the truth about
people or situations 洞察力;领悟

e.g. (1) He is a writer of great insight.

他是一个有深刻洞察力的作家。

(2) Attaching radio devices to whales is difficult, and visual
sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.
[2002.6—CET-4]

在鲸鱼身上固定无线点装置很难,但利用目测又太不可靠,无法
使我们真正了解鲸鱼的行为。

9. reach out to: communicate with; contact 接触;联系

e.g. Nobody could they reach out to when they were caught in the
snow in the forest.

当他们被大雪困在森林里时,一个人也联系不上。

<<<扩 展

reach out to sb.: to show sb. that you are interested in them and
/ or want to help them 表示对某人感兴趣;表示愿意提供帮助

e.g. The teachers should find new ways of reaching out to their
students. 老师应当寻找新途径为学生提供帮助。

out of the reach of: the distance over which a particular object
that can not be touched 够不着

e.g. Medicine should be kept out of the reach of children.

药物应放在孩子们够不着的地方。

within the reach of: the distance over which you can stretch
your arms to touch sth. 够得着的

e.g. You'd better keep our cell phone within your reach during the night in case of emergency.

在夜间,你最好将手机放在你够得着的地方,以防紧急情况。

beyond one's reach: the limit to which sb. / sth. doesn't have the power or influence to do sth. 不能波及的范围; 不受影响

e.g. (1) Such matters are beyond the reach of the law.

这样的事情不受法律的保护。

(2) An expensive trip like that would be completely beyond my reach. 像这样费用高昂的旅行,我负担不起的。

10. now that: *conj.* because (sth. has happened) 既然

e.g. (1) Now that John has arrived, we can begin our English class. 既然约翰来了,我们可以开始上英语课了。

(2) Now that we have used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure, quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain. [1997.6—CET-4]

既然我们已经习惯了以我们不是很确定的高速前进,很快,也许只是十年或二十年之后,我们就能够组装出一台和人脑一样复杂的机器。

11. bridge the gap: *v.* make up for the difference between; join or connect things together; build a bridge across 减少……之间的差距、差异; 沟通; 跨过

e.g. (1) The overall goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between researchers and teachers. [2002.6—CET-4]

这本书的总体目标是将研究人员与教师的工作结合起来。

(2) The new tax meant to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. 这项新的税收是为了缩小贫富之间的差距。

(3) Actually, information technology can bridge the gap between the poor and the rich. [2005.6—CET-4]

实际上信息技术能消除贫富之间的差距。

12. be / become aware of: know about a situation or a fact 认识到; 知道, 觉察到

e.g. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children.

[2001.6—CET-4]

教练和父母应该时刻意识到他们给青少年的反馈大大地影响他们的孩子。

<<< 扩展

be fully / vaguely / painfully / keenly / well aware of (doing) sth. 充分地 / 模糊地 / 痛苦地 / 敏锐地 / 强烈地 / 清楚地意识到某事

e.g. I was well aware of being tailed in the dark street.

在漆黑的大街上我清楚地意识到被人跟踪。

13. play a role in: do sth. and have an influence on it; act a role in a play or film 起作用; 扮演一个角色

e.g. (1) He played the hero of the play.

他在剧中扮演主角。

(2) The media played an important role in the election.

大众传媒在选举中起了重要作用。

<<< 扩展

play a leading / major / key role in: to be important in making changes happen 起重要作用 / 关键作用

e.g. (1) He plays a leading role in the organization.

他在该组织中起重要作用。

(2) Technology plays a key role in improving quality and increasing output.

技术在改进质量、增加产量方面起关键作用。

14. reflect on: [usually passive voice] think carefully and deeply about

sth. 认真思考, 沉思

e.g. (1) You should reflect on all the possible results before you make your decision.

在作出决定之前, 你要好好想想各种可能的后果。

(2) Another useful method for improving your reading is the ability to reflect on what is being presented.

另外一种改善阅读的有效方法就是思考呈现在你面前的材料。

15. speak up: say sth., esp. to express an opinion; speak louder 说出意见或看法; 大声说

e.g. (1) It is about time someone spoke up for the truth.

是该有人说实话的时候了。

(2) Speak up, please; we didn't catch what you said.

请大点声, 我们没听到你说的话。

16. be finished with: complete the job that one was doing; no longer powerful 做完, 完成; 垮台, 失败

e.g. (1) The boy went to school after he was finished with his breakfast. 那个男孩吃完早餐后就去上学了。

(2) He would be finished in politics if his corruption and bribery was discovered. 如果他的贿赂和贪污被揭穿, 他将要垮台。

17. allow for: consider sth. when making a plan or decision 为……留出余地

e.g. How much time would you allow for the trip?

这次旅行你打算花多少时间?

<<< 扩展

allow for sb. / sth.: to include sb. / sth. when calculating sth. 将……计算在内; 考虑到, 估计到

e.g. It will take about an hour to get there, allowing for traffic delays. 考虑到交通阻塞, 到那里大约一小时。

18. on one's part / on the part of sb.: done or experienced by sb.

某人所做的;就某人而言

e.g. On the part of leadership, he is very bad leader.

就领导能力而言,他是个非常糟糕的领导。

19. remind sb. about / of sth.: to help sb. remember sth. important that they must do 提醒;使想起

e.g. The song reminded me of my childhood.

这首歌使我想起了我的童年。

<<<扩展

remind sb. to do sth. / that: to help sb. remember sth. important that they must do 提醒

e.g. (1) Mother always reminds me to take umbrella along with me when it is cloudy. 阴天妈妈总是提醒我带雨伞。

(2) Passengers are reminded that no smoking is allowed on this train. 旅客们请注意,本次列车禁止吸烟。

Unit Two Deep Concern

- 1. burst into:** *v.* start suddenly; enter a place suddenly 突然开始;
闯入

e.g. (1) Mother tried to say something in English but it came out all wrong and we burst into laughter. [2002.1—CET-4]

母亲试着用英语说几句,可全错了,惹得我们哈哈大笑。

(2) Before he thought twice, a group of people burst into the room. 他还没来得及仔细考虑,一伙人就闯进了房子。

- 2. in peace and quiet:** calmly; in a peaceful state 平静地; 宁静地

e.g. He just wants to be left in peace and quiet.

他只希望别打扰他。

<<<扩展

【习惯用法】**hold your peace / tongue:** to remain silent although you would like to give your opinion 忍住不说; 保持沉默

make your peace with sb.: to end an argument with sb., usually by saying you are sorry (经道歉) 与人和解, 言归于好

- 3. make one's blood boil:** to make sb. extremely angry 使某人怒不可遏

e.g. What he said made my blood boil.

他的话使我火冒三丈。

【习惯用法】**like getting blood out of / from a stone:** almost impossible to obtain 水中捞月, 缘木求鱼

make sb.'s blood run cold: to make sb. very frightened or fill

them with horror 使人不寒而栗(或毛骨悚然)

4. knots in one's stomach: unpleasant tight feeling 紧张, 不安

e.g. What we said couldn't smooth away the knots in his stomach.
我们的话解除不了他的不安。

<<<扩展

【习惯用法】**full of knots:** be filled with twisted knots 里面装满小疙瘩

tie with knot: to fasten sth. with a knot or knots 把什么打成结(或扎牢)

e.g. He carefully knotted his tie.
他仔细地打着领带。

5. in any case: no matter what happens 无论如何; 不管怎样

e.g. There is no point in complaining now — we are leaving tomorrow in any case. 现在抱怨毫无意义——我们明天就要离开。

<<<扩展

【习惯用法】**a case in point:** a clear example of the problem, situation, etc. that is being discussed 证明; 恰当的例证

just in case: because of the possibility of sth. happening 以防, 以防万一

in case of sth.: if sth. happens 如果, 假使

in this / that case: if that happens or happened; if that is the situation 既然那样; 假使

6. be concerned about / be concerned with: to be about sth. 与某物有关; 关注, 关心

e.g. (1) The book is primarily concerned with Soviet-American relations during the Cold War.

这书主要讲的是冷战时期的苏美关系。

(2) Dr. Smith was always concerned about the poor and the sick,