

大学英语实战宝典

# 四级考试词汇·结构真题 解析与模拟测试

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## 内 容 提 要

本书分析了1996年~2001年12份四级真题词汇·语法试题,归纳总结了四级考试中词汇·语法的考察重点和一些特殊现象。本书还附有900道词汇、语法、词汇语法综合试题,题型范围覆盖了四级考试命题的各个方面。本书不仅可以替代考生手中现有的词汇手册、语法手册,还可以帮助考生从根本上解决词汇和语法问题,为通过四级考试打下坚实的语言基础。

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# 前 言

英语的词汇与结构是大学英语学习的一项重要内容,是英语知识与能力的重要组成部分。为了帮助众多的大学英语学习者丰富的“词汇用法与语法结构”的知识,提高使用词汇与结构的能力,以良好的成绩通过大学英语四级(CET-4)考试,编者根据1999年6月教育部新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》对词汇与结构提出的新要求,系统分析了最近六年来四级考试在词汇与结构方面的特点,并根据其特点精心编写了《四级词汇·结构真题解析与模拟测试》一书,旨在帮助学习者在学完了该书以后,在词汇和语法运用上能有明显的提高。

新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》对词汇提出的新要求是:“领会式掌握4,200单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为2,500)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。”通过对1996年~2001年共12份四级真题词汇试题统计分析,我们发现四级考试词汇部分的测试题从考查内容上来看有以下重点:固定搭配,包括名词固定搭配、形容词固定搭配和介词固定搭配;动词短语;同义词、近义词或反义词的辨别;形近词的辨别;习惯用法与成语。所以,我们在词汇部分的编写中,紧扣大纲要求,分别编写了大学英语四级考试常考词组和固定搭配、大学英语四级考试常见的词缀和词汇练习题及讲解等内容。通过对1996年~2001年四级真题语法结构试题统计分析,我们发现,四级考试语法结构的测试要求基本上覆盖了大学英语教学大纲语法结构表所列的所有内容,主要考查考生对于句子结构和各种语法现象的掌握,特别是一些比较特殊的语法项目的用法和固定搭配。考查重点是:非谓语、虚拟语气、定语从句、状语从句、时态、语态、情态、名词性从句、倒装结构、强调句、比较结构、省略、词序、并列结构、主谓一致等,这就要求考生必须全面系统地掌握语法各大类的知识,尤其要注意语法在具体语境中的运用。根据其特点,我们对语法结构重点、难点进行了归纳总结。在语法结构的试题编写中,突出了学生难以掌握的时态、虚拟式、非谓语、强调、倒装、分隔、主谓一致,以及英语中的某些形义矛盾现象(如:主动形式表示被动意义;肯定形式表示否定意义;否定形式表示肯定意义等),并对同类的语法现象作了适当的归纳、总结,并给出恰当的例句,帮助学习者不仅“知其然”,而且“知其所以然”。

本书不同于普通的词汇和语法手册之处在于它将语法和词汇放在具体的语境下,以实际的例证加以讲解。此外,本书所列的词汇(组)和语法现象多为四级考试考查重点及一些特殊现象。

本书可以替代考生手中现有的词汇手册,语法手册。

该书第一章至第十章由陈东东编写,第十一章至第十二章由李建军编写。陈东东对全书作了统稿。

在本书编写过程中,作者参考了大量国外原版图书和国内的有关出版著作,恕难一一列出,在此,谨表致谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中错误在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2002年4月于南京

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# 第一章 词汇测试概述

词汇是语言的基础,在外语学习中占有十分重要的地位,听、说、读、写、译等各项语言技能均建立在一定词汇量基础之上。随着外语学习的逐步深入,语言能力的提高,学生要通过外语接受和表达的信息越来越丰富,这就要求他们不断扩大词汇量并掌握词汇在具体语境中的运用。

当然,掌握了一定的词汇量,并不等于学会了语言。但是,没有足够的词汇量作基础,要掌握一门外语是不可能的。为此,1999年6月原国家教委新制定的《大学英语教学大纲》对四级词汇的要求是:“领会式掌握4200单词(其中复用式掌握的单词为2500)以及由这些词构成的常用词组,并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。”大学英语四级考试词汇部分主要测试考生运用英语词汇和短语的能力。原先的旧大纲对四级词汇的要求为“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,并具有按照构词法识别生词的能力。”

对照新旧大纲不难发现,四级考试对词汇部分的要求明显提高了。

大纲中所规定的“领会式掌握的词汇”是指,在一定的上下文中我们虽然不一定能正确地拼读或准确地使用,但是看到或听到时,能领会其意义。“复用式掌握的词汇”是指,我们不仅要掌握其正确的读音、拼写和基本用法,而且还要能够熟练地运用。因此,在词汇学习过程中,我们应该区别对待,突出重点:对常用的、用法较繁杂的词给予更多的注意,下更大的功夫,以达到活用的程度,而对其他的词,只要记住其基本词义和一般用法即可。当然,总体来说,复用式词汇掌握得越多越好。

四级考试中,试卷的第三部分“词汇与结构”由30道题组成,其中词汇题介于14~17道题之间,约占词汇与结构题的50%左右,在全试卷的比重约为8%。词汇测试的内容主要包括:习惯用法、固定搭配、动词短语、介词短语、同义词和近义词或反义词辨析,以及形近易混淆词辨析等。

## 第二章 四级真题词汇试题统计分析

### 一 1996 年 ~ 2001 年四级真题词汇试题统计分析

时间	习惯用法	固定搭配	动词短语	介词短语	同(近、反)义词	形近词	合 计
96.1	1	5	4		3	1	14
96.6		6	3		6	1	16
97.1	1	5	2	1	5	2	16
97.6	2	4		2	4	3	15
98.1	1	3	3	2	8		17
98.6		3	2		5	4	14
99.1	2	2	3	2	5	1	15
99.6	1	5	2	1	4	4	17
00.1	1	3	1		5	6	16
00.6		5	2		6	1	14
01.1		1	4	1	8	1	15
01.6		4	2		8	1	15
合 计	9	46	28	9	67	25	184
比 例	4.9%	25%	15.2%	4.9%	36.4%	13.6%	100%

### 二 四级真题词汇试题特点分析

通过对 1996 年 ~ 2001 年共 12 份四级真题词汇试题统计分析,我们发现词汇部分的测试题从考查内容上来看有以下重点:固定搭配,包括名词固定搭配、形容词固定搭配和介词固定搭配,动词短语,同义词、近义词或反义词的辨别,形近词的辨别,习惯用法与成语。下面将举例说明。

#### (一) 习惯用法

- (1) Cancer is second only \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease as a cause of death. (96.1)  
a. of                      b. to                      c. with                      d. from

(答案为 b)

- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ it or not, his discovery has created a stir in scientific circles. (97.1)  
 a. Believe              b. To believe              c. Believing              d. Believed  
 (答案为 a)
- (3) You cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ careful when you drive a car. (97.6)  
 a. very              b. so              c. too              d. enough  
 (答案为 c)
- (4) The thief tried to open the locked door but \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. in no way              b. in vain              c. without effect              d. at a loss  
 (答案为 b)
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ seeing the damage he had done, the child felt ashamed.  
 a. By              b. On              c. At              d. For  
 (答案为 b)

## (二) 固定搭配

固定搭配包括:以名词为中心词的固定搭配、以动词为中心词的固定搭配、以形容词为中心词的固定搭配和介词词组

- (1) She was so \_\_\_\_\_ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door. (96.1)  
 a. attracted              b. absorbed              c. drawn              d. concentrated  
 (答案为 b)
- (2) I make notes in the back of my diary \_\_\_\_\_ things to be mended or replaced. (96.6)  
 a. by              b. in              c. with              d. of  
 (答案为 d)
- (3) We were struck by the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which teachers' decisions served the interests of the school rather than those of the students. (96.6)  
 a. to              b. for              c. in              d. with  
 (答案为 a)
- (4) The soldier was \_\_\_\_\_ of running away when the enemy attacked. (97.6)  
 a. scolded              b. charged              c. accused              d. punished  
 (答案为 c)
- (5) You should have been more patient \_\_\_\_\_ that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility. (98.1)  
 a. of              b. with              c. for              d. at  
 (答案为 b)
- (6) The committee is totally opposed \_\_\_\_\_ any changes being made in the plans. (99.1)  
 a. of              b. on              c. to              d. against  
 (答案为 c)

- (7) My father seemed to be in no \_\_\_\_\_ to look at my school report. (99. 1)  
a. mood                      b. emotion                      c. attitude                      d. feeling  
(答案为 a)
- (8) In previous times, when fresh meat was in short \_\_\_\_\_, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food. (99. 6)  
a. store                      b. reserve                      c. supply                      d. provision  
(答案为 c)
- (9) In no country \_\_\_\_\_ Britain, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day. (99. 6)  
a. better than                      b. more than                      c. other than                      d. rather than  
(答案为 c)
- (10) All the students in this class passed the English exam \_\_\_\_\_ the exception of Li Ming. (96. 6)  
a. on                      b. in                      c. for                      d. with  
(答案为 d)

### (三) 动词短语

以动词为中心词的短语包括:同一动词加不同的介词或副词;不同的动词加同一介词或副词;不同的动词加不同的介词或副词;动词加名词(代词)或形容词或介词

#### 1. 同一动词加不同的介词或副词

- (1) The car won't start because the battery has \_\_\_\_\_. (88. 6)  
a. run up                      b. run over                      c. run down                      d. run off  
(答案为 c)
- (2) I can't \_\_\_\_\_ what that object is. (89. 1)  
a. make up                      b. make over                      c. make out                      d. make for  
(答案为 c)
- (3) You are getting too old for football. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ tennis instead. (92. 1)  
a. take in                      b. take up                      c. take for                      d. take over  
(答案为 b)
- (4) Let's not wait any longer, he might not \_\_\_\_\_ at all. (93. 1)  
a. turn over                      b. turn down                      c. turn on                      d. turn up  
(答案为 d)
- (5) The car \_\_\_\_\_ halfway for no reason. (98. 1)  
a. broke off                      b. broke down                      c. broke up                      d. broke out  
(答案为 b)

#### 2. 不同的动词加同一介词或副词

- (1) I can \_\_\_\_\_ some noise while I'm studying, but I can't stand loud noises. (89. 1)



- a. come up with    b. catch up with    c. put up with    d. keep up with

(答案为 c)

- (2) I always \_\_\_\_\_ what I have said. (91.6)

- a. get to    b. hold to    c. lead to    d. see to

(答案为 b)

- (3) When Mr. Jones gets old, he will \_\_\_\_\_ over his business to his son. (90.1)

- a. take    b. hand    c. think    d. get

(答案为 b)

- (4) It was unwise of him to \_\_\_\_\_ the unreliable data in his speech. (92.6)

- a. add to    b. refer to    c. keep to    d. point to

(答案为 b)

- (5) The sports meet, originally due to be held last Friday, was finally \_\_\_\_\_ because of the bad weather. (96.1)

- a. set off    b. broken off    c. worn off    d. called off

(答案为 d)

### 3. 不同的动词加不同的介词或副词

- (1) All I'm trying to do is to \_\_\_\_\_ why your condition has not improved. (88.6)

- a. look for    b. find out    c. search for    d. get in

(答案为 b)

- (2) I have had a great deal of trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of the class. (95.1)

- a. coming up against    b. making up for  
c. keeping up with    d. living up to

(答案为 c)

- (3) The student was just about to \_\_\_\_\_ the question, when suddenly he found the answer. (95.6)

- a. arrive at    b. submit to    c. give up    d. work out

(答案为 c)

- (4) In Britain today women \_\_\_\_\_ 44% of the work force, and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work. (96.6)

- a. build up    b. stand for    c. make up    d. conform to

(答案为 c)

- (5) Generous public funding of basic science would \_\_\_\_\_ considerable benefits for the country's health, wealth and security. (99.1)

- a. lead to    b. result from    c. lie in    d. settle down

(答案为 a)

### 4. 动词加名词(代词)或介词

- (1) My sole object was to get shelter \_\_\_\_\_ the snow, to get myself covered and warm. (88.6)

- a. for                      b. off                      c. from                      d. over

(答案为 c)

- (2) Is it advisable to \_\_\_\_\_ our body to the sunlight? (90.6)

- a. reveal                      b. display                      c. expose                      d. show

(答案为 c)

- (3) The newcomers found it impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country. (98.1)

- a. suit                      b. adapt                      c. regulate                      d. coordinate

(答案为 b)

- (4) The new appointment of our president \_\_\_\_\_ from the very beginning of next semester. (97.1)

- a. takes effect                      b. takes part                      c. takes place                      d. takes turns

(答案为 a)

- (5) In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep \_\_\_\_\_ with the rapid changes of society. (99.1)

- a. step                      b. progress                      c. pace                      d. touch

(答案为 c)

#### (四) 介词短语

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us. (91.6)

- a. As for                      b. Besides                      c. Except                      d. Despite

(答案为 d)

- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world. (97.1)

- a. On                      b. By                      c. At                      d. Of

(答案为 c)

- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other. (98.1)

- a. But for                      b. For all                      c. Above all                      d. Except for

(答案为 b)

- (4) Being a pop star can be quite a hard life, with a lot of travelling \_\_\_\_\_ heavy schedules. (99.6)

- a. with regard to                      b. as to                      c. in relation to                      d. owing to

(答案为 d)

- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature falling so rapidly, we couldn't go on with the experiment. (01.1)

- a. Since                      b. For                      c. As                      d. With

(答案为 d)

(五) 同(近、反)义词辨析 包括名词、动词、形容词等

- (1) Not long ago, a person whom I know very well was \_\_\_\_\_ an accident. (88.6)  
a. related to      b. involved in      c. included in      d. subjected to  
(答案为 b)
- (2) Franklin's ability to learn from observations and experience \_\_\_\_\_ greatly to his success in public life. (93.1)  
a. owed      b. contributed      c. attached      d. related  
(答案为 b)
- (3) This ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you to a free meal in our new restaurant. (96.1)  
a. gives      b. grants      c. entitles      d. credits  
(答案为 c)
- (4) New York \_\_\_\_\_ second in the production of apples, producing 850,000,000 pounds this year. (96.6)  
a. ranked      b. occupied      c. arranged      d. classified  
(答案为 a)
- (5) He said that very clearly so that nobody was in any \_\_\_\_\_ about what was meant. (92.1)  
a. doubt      b. wonder      c. question      d. consideration  
(答案为 a)
- (6) Although I liked the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ through the window. (96.1)  
a. vision      b. look      c. picture      d. view  
(答案为 d)
- (7) The manager spoke highly of such \_\_\_\_\_ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees. (98.1)  
a. virtues      b. features      c. properties      d. characteristics  
(答案为 a)
- (8) They took \_\_\_\_\_ measures to poisonous gases from escaping. (96.1)  
a. fruitful      b. beneficial      c. valid      d. effective  
(答案为 d)
- (9) The results were \_\_\_\_\_ in comparison with the effort required to achieve them. (88.6)  
a. insignificant      b. tiny      c. minor      d. indispensable  
(答案为 a)
- (10) Physics is \_\_\_\_\_ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history. (97.1)  
a. alike      b. equivalent      c. likely      d. uniform  
(答案为 b)

## (六) 易混形近词辨析

- (1) A completely new situation will \_\_\_\_\_ when the examination system comes into existence. (95.6)  
a. rise                      b. arise                      c. raise                      d. arouse  
(答案为 b)
- (2) Don't \_\_\_\_\_ this news to the public until we give you the go-ahead. (90.1)  
a. release                      b. relieve                      c. relate                      d. retain  
(答案为 a)
- (3) Many Europeans \_\_\_\_\_ the continent of Africa in the 19th century. (92.6)  
a. exploded                      b. explored                      c. exposed                      d. expanded  
(答案为 b)
- (4) The coming of the railways in the 1830s \_\_\_\_\_ our society and economic life. (95.1)  
a. transformed                      b. transported                      c. transferred                      d. transmitted  
(答案为 a)
- (5) Language has always been—as the phrase goes—the mirror to society. English is no \_\_\_\_\_. (92.6)  
a. explanation                      b. excuse                      c. exception                      d. expectation  
(答案为 c)
- (6) The doctor told Perky that too much \_\_\_\_\_ to the sun is bad for the skin. (95.1)  
a. exposure                      b. extension                      c. exhibition                      d. expansion  
(答案为 a)
- (7) None of the servants were \_\_\_\_\_ when Mr. Smith wanted to send a message. (89.1)  
a. available                      b. approachable                      c. attainable                      d. applicable  
(答案为 a)
- (8) It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge. (96.1)  
a. extensive                      b. expansive                      c. intensive                      d. expensive  
(答案为 a)
- (9) The rain was heavy and \_\_\_\_\_ the land was flooded. (90.1)  
a. consequently                      b. continuously                      c. constantly                      d. consistently  
(答案为 a)
- (10) These goods are \_\_\_\_\_ for export, though a few of them may be sold on the home market. (98.6)  
a. completely                      b. essentially                      c. necessarily                      d. remarkably  
(答案为 b)

### 第三章 四级考试常考词组和固定搭配

大学英语四级考试中的词汇题和完型填空题以考查各种词组和固定搭配为重点,这些词组和搭配在阅读理解、翻译和写作中也有着重要作用,故我们下面以词性为中心将常考词组和固定搭配加以分类:名词词组和固定搭配、动词词组和固定搭配、形容词词组和固定搭配以及介词词语和固定搭配,以帮助考生学习和记忆。

#### 一 名词词组和固定搭配

absence from 缺席	claim for / on / to 对……的要求
access to 利用,接近	combination with 与……结合
accent on 着重强调	comment on / upon 对……评论
acquaintance with 了解	commitment to 对……履行义务,承诺
adjustment to 对……的调整	communication with 与……交流
admiration for 赞美,钦佩	comparison between 同……比较
admission to 准许,入场	complaint about 抱怨,投诉
advantage over 相对……的优势	concern about 关心,牵挂
advice on / about 关于……的意见	confidence in 相信,信任
affection for 对……喜爱,钟情于	confusion about 紊乱,困惑
alternative to ……的替代物	contrast between 与……对照
answer to 对……的应答	cooperation with 与……合作
anxiety about 对……的焦虑	criticism against 对……的批评
anxiety for 对……的渴望	cure for ……的疗法
appeal for 为……呼吁	damage to 对……的损害
appetite for 对……的渴望	dedication to 献身于……
application for 申请	departure from 出发,离开
approach to ……的方法/入门; ……的通道	dependence on 依靠,依赖
approval of 赞同,同意	devotion to 投身于,致力于
attention to 注意,关注	divorce from 脱离于……
attitude to / towards 对……的态度	doubt about 对……怀疑
argument about 争论,辩论	dream of 梦想
attack on 对……攻击	effect on 对……有效果
authority on ……的权威/专家	emphasis on 着重于
barrier to ……的障碍	enthusiasm for / about 对……的热情
belief in 对……的信念	entrance to ……的入口

escape from 逃脱	pride in 在……自豪
excuse for ……的借口	protection from 保护,防止
experiment in / on / with ……的实验	reaction to 对……的反应
exposure to 暴露于	recovery from 从……中恢复
failure in ……的失败	reference to 参考;关于;提到
failure to do 未能做	reliance on 依靠,依赖
faith in 相信	relief from / of 缓解,解除
familiarity with 熟悉	remedy for ……的疗法
freedom from 免除,解脱	requirement for 对……的要求
independence of 独立于	resistance to 对……的抵抗
indifference to 对……漠不关心	resort to 诉诸,依赖
influence on 对……有影响	respect for 对……尊敬
inquiry into 对……的调查	response to 对……的响应(答复)
insurance against 针对……的保险	responsibility for 对……负责
insurance on ……的保险费	reward for 对……的奖赏
interference in 对……的干涉	satisfaction with / at 对……满意
interference with 对……的打扰	search for 寻找
introduction to 对……的介绍	shelter from 躲避……之处
invitation to 参加……的邀请	skill in 在……熟练
key to ……的关键 / 答案	solution to ……的解决办法
objection to 反对	stress on 着重强调
obligation to 对……的义务	subscription to 订阅;赞助
obstacle to 对……的障碍	substitute for 替代
opposition to 反对	sympathy for 对……同情
participation in 参加,参与	talent for ……的才能
preference for 对……偏爱	tendency to / towards ……的趋势 / 倾向
prejudice against 对……的偏见	thirst for 对……的渴望
preparation for 准备	visit to 对……的参观

## 二 动词词组和固定搭配

abandon oneself to 沉溺于	act up 出毛病;耍脾气
abide by 坚持,遵守	act on / upon 遵照……行动;作用于
accord with 与……一致,符合	adapt ... to (使)适应
account for 解释,说明……的原因;(数量)占	add to 增添
accuse ... of 控告,指控	add ... to 把……添加到……
acquit ... of 宣告……无罪	add up 增加,把……加起来
act as 扮演,担当	add up to 合计,总计;意味着
act for 代理	adjust ... to (使)适应

agree on / upon 就……达成协议,商定  
agree to do 同意做……  
agree to 同意(计划、提议等)  
agree with 与……意见一致;适合  
aim at 瞄准;旨在,目的在于  
allow for 考虑到,体谅到  
ally ... with 使与……结盟  
amount to 合计;等同于  
answer for 对……负有责任  
answer / talk back 顶嘴  
apologize (to sb.) for sth. 为……向……道歉  
appeal to 迎合(某人);上诉;诉诸于  
appeal to sb. for sth. 为……向……呼吁  
appeal to sb. to do 呼吁……做  
apply ... to 将……应用于  
apply to sb. for sth. 向……申请  
approve of 赞成  
argue against 据理反对  
argue for 据理赞成,主张  
argue with sb. about / over sth.  
为……与……争辩  
arise from 由……引起,起源于  
arm sb. with sth. 用……武装/装备  
arrest sb. for sth. 因……而逮捕  
arrive at (come to / make / reach) an agreement  
(a conclusion / a decision) 达成协议(得出结论/作出决定)  
ask after 问候,探问  
ask for 请求,要求;招惹  
ask ... out 邀请某人外出  
ask sb.'s advice 征求……的意见  
ask sth. of sb. 向……要(求)……  
assign sb. to 指派……到  
assist sb. to do 帮助……做  
assist sb. with / in 帮助……做  
associate with 与……交往  
associate ... with 将……与……联系起来  
assure sb. of sth. / that 向……保证,使确信  
attach ... to 粘上,贴上;附属于;重视;依恋  
attain to 达到;获得

attend to 专心于;照料;处理  
attend on / upon 侍候,护理  
attract / catch / draw / get sb.'s attention  
引起……的注意  
attribute ... to 把……归因于  
back down / off 放弃,后退  
back out (of) 食言,背信  
back up 支持;(使)倒退  
ban ... from doing 禁止……做  
base ... on 把……建立在……基础上  
be fed up with 对……极其厌倦  
be made up of 由……组成  
become of 发生,降临  
begin with 以……开始;首先,第一  
behave oneself 注意自己的行为  
believe in 相信,信仰  
benefit by / from 受益于  
blame sb. for sth. 因……而责怪  
blame sth. on sb. 把……归咎于  
block off 封锁,封闭  
block up 堵塞,阻挡  
blow away 吹走;驱散,消除  
blow down 吹倒  
blow off 吹掉;炸掉  
blow out 吹灭;漏气  
blow up 炸毁;发脾气  
boil down to 意味着,归结为  
border on / upon 与……接壤;近似于  
break away (from) 脱离(政党、社团、关系等);改掉;逃跑  
break down 坏了,出毛病(尤指发动机、机器等);(身体、精神)垮了  
break in 闯入;插嘴  
break into 闯入;突然……起来;插嘴  
break off 突然中止;工间休息(for)  
break out 爆发;(突然)发生;逃跑  
break through 突破  
break up 打碎;放假(for);结束,中止  
bring about 产生,导致,引起  
bring around / round 说服;使恢复知觉

bring back 把……带回来; (使)被回忆起  
 bring down 降低(价格);推翻;使沮丧  
 bring forth 提出;生产;引起  
 bring forward 提出;提前  
 bring in 引入;挣得  
 bring off (使)实现,做成  
 bring on 引起;助长,促进  
 bring out 显示;出版  
 bring through (使)脱险,(使)安全渡过  
 bring up 抚育;教育;提出  
 brush against 触到,擦及  
 brush aside 不理不睬  
 brush off 不愿见/听,打发掉  
 brush up 重温,再练  
 budget for 为……编预算/作安排  
 build in 使……成为固定物/组成部分  
 build into 把……建成;使固定于  
 build up 积累;逐渐增强  
 build ... on / upon 把……建立于,以……  
 为思想(或行动等)的基础  
 bump against / into 碰到,撞上  
 bundle up 把……捆扎起来;使穿暖和  
 burn down 烧毁  
 burn out 烧掉;燃完;烧坏(灯泡、电器)  
 burn up 烧起来,旺起来;烧完;激怒  
 burst in 闯入;突然出现  
 burst into 闯入;突然……起来  
 burst out 大声喊叫;突然……起来  
 bury oneself in 埋头于  
 buy off 向……行贿,收买  
 buy out 买下……的全部股份  
 call at 拜访  
 call back 回电话  
 call for 需要;要求;去接(某人),去取(某物)  
 call forth 唤起,引发;鼓起,发挥  
 call in 邀请;召……进来  
 call off 取消  
 call on / upon 访问,拜访;号召,呼吁  
 call up 打电话;召集,动员  
 calm down 镇定下来

care about 关心;担心  
 care for 照顾,关心;喜爱  
 carry along 随身携带  
 carry away 拿走;忘乎所以  
 carry forward 推进  
 carry off 夺去(生命等);获得(奖品)  
 carry on 继续下去;经营  
 carry out 贯彻,执行;完成,实现  
 carry over (使)继续下去;将……延后  
 carry through 实现;坚持下去;使……渡过  
 困难  
 cash down 用现金支付  
 cash in on 靠……赚钱,从……捞好处  
 cast about / around for 到处寻找,试图找到  
 cast aside 把……丢在一边,去掉  
 cast off 抛弃,丢弃  
 cast out 赶出,驱逐  
 catch at (试图)抓住  
 catch on 理解,明白;流行,受欢迎  
 catch one's breath 屏息  
 catch out 发觉……有错误 / 做坏事  
 catch up with 赶上  
 cave in 塌落,倒塌  
 center around 把……集中于  
 charge sb. with sth. 指控某人……  
 cheat sb. out of 骗取某人的……  
 check in 签到,办理登记手续  
 check on 核实,检查  
 check out 结账离开;检验,核查;发给或借  
 出并登记  
 check over 检查  
 check up 检查,核对  
 cheer on 为……鼓气,向……喝彩  
 cheer up (使)高兴,(使)振奋  
 chew over 深思,玩味  
 choke back 忍住,抑制  
 choke up 哽咽,(因激动)说不出话来  
 clean out 把……打扫干净  
 clean up 把……收拾干净,清理  
 clear away 扫除,收拾



clear off 离开,溜掉  
clear out 清除;把……腾空;赶出  
clear up (天气)转晴;澄清;整理  
close down 关闭,歇业  
close in (on) 包围,围住  
close up 堵住,关闭  
combine ... with 使……与……结合  
come about 发生  
come across 偶然碰见  
come along 出现,发生;进展  
come apart 破碎,崩溃  
come around / round 苏醒;顺便来访  
come at 攻击,冲向;达到;了解  
come by 得到;访问  
come down 下跌;落魄  
come down to 归结为  
come down with 染上(病)  
come for 来接(人);来取(物)  
come in for 受到,遭到  
come into being 出现  
come off 脱落;成功,实现;举行,进行  
come on 偶遇;袭来;跟着来;出场  
come out 出现;出版;开花;(照片等)洗出来,结果是  
come through 经历(灾难、危险),活下来  
come to 共计,总数为;恢复知觉,苏醒;达到;谈论  
come / draw to a close 渐进结束  
come true 实现  
come up 走近,靠近;生长,长出;出现,发生  
come up against 碰到(困难,反对等)  
come up to 达到,符合;向……走来  
come up with 提出,拿出  
comment on 评论  
commit oneself 承担义务,承诺  
commit ... to 把……托付给  
compare ... to 把……比作  
compare ... with / to 将……与……进行比较  
compete with / against sb. for 为……与……竞争

complain (to sb.) about 向……抱怨  
compromise on / over 就……达成妥协  
concentrate ... on 全神贯注于……  
conduct oneself 表现,为人  
confess to (doing sth.) 承认  
confine ... to 将……限制在……  
confront ... with 使……面临,使……遭遇  
confuse ... with 将……与……混淆  
congratulate sb. on / upon 为……向……庆贺  
connect ... with 将……与……连接起来  
consent to 同意  
consist in 在于  
consist of 由……组成  
consult with 与……商量  
(be) consumed with 对……着迷;充满  
contrast ... with 与……形成对照  
contribute to 有助于,促成;导致  
contribute ... to 将……贡献给  
convert ... into 将……转化成  
convince sb. of / that 使……相信  
cook up 捏造,编造  
cool down / off 冷却;冷静下来  
cooperate with 与……合作  
cope with 处理,对付  
correspond to 相当于,类似于  
correspond with 与……相符  
count against (被)认为对……不利  
count down 倒计时  
count in 把……算入  
count on 依靠,期待,指望  
count out 逐一数出;不把……算入  
count up 清点,算……的总数  
cover up 掩盖,掩饰  
crack down 镇压;制裁  
crack up (精神)崩溃  
crawl with 爬满,布满  
credit ... to 把……归于  
credit ... with 认为……有  
criticise sb. for sth. 因……批评某人