

最新大学英语教学与考试指导丛书

最新大学英语 四、六级 词组例解和练习

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最新大学英语四、六级词组

例解与练习

College English Phrases (Bands 1~6)
— explanations and exercises

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前 言

近年来我国的英语教学取得很大成就,学生的英语水平大幅度提高。随着教学大纲和四、六级考试制度的实施和题型的改革,英语教学上了一个新台阶,优秀教材竞相问世,辅导书汗牛充栋。然而,却少见对教学大纲规定的词组进行专项研究,更缺少针对它们而设计的练习。

在多年的教学实践中,我们发现各类词组一直是学生学习中的难点。纵观各种考试词组占的成分也较多,学生最感棘手的是每个词组的用法、词组间的差别以及词与词的搭配关系。

我们编写这本书,首先与我们多年的教学体会分不开;其次是因为我们发现学生渴望有一本讲解词组的书。就此问题与更为广大的师生进行了探讨,想法得到肯定后我们更坚定了编写这本书的信心。

本书的编写宗旨是在词组详解的基础上提供大量的练习,特别是翻译练习以期达到举一反三通过精练巩固详解的目的。

本书承孙志成同志和谷建康同志审校,我们在此表示衷心的感谢。

编写此类书尚属尝试,难免有不妥之处,恳请学者、读者不吝赐教。

李正栓 孙建民

1997. 6

内容简介

词组也是整个大学英语学习过程中不可忽视的内容,加强词组的学习是大学生参加四、六级考试不可缺少的措施。本书以四、六级大纲教学新调整的词汇表中的各类词组为准,对它们进行详释并附有大量练习,能起到举一反三的作用。若认真学习本书,在学习方面可增强自信,在阅读方面可解除阻碍,面对考试可望而无畏。本书适用于大学生、研究生及各类英语爱好者。

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体例说明

一、词组按英文字母顺序排列。

二、每个词组分本词、释义、例句、译文。

三、每个词组的不同含义用分号分开。

四、若干词组后设有练习。

五、标有※的词组为《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表(1~4级)》所列以外的五、六级里出现的词组及1~6级出现的常用词组。

A

a few 几个, 数个; 少数的(相当于 some)

He has **a few** friends in New York. 他在纽约有几个朋友。**比较**: few 的意思是: 很少; 不多, 相当于 not many, 有否定意义, 而 a few 表达的虽为数不多, 却有肯定意义。He has a few good friends. 他有一些好朋友。He has few friends. 他没几个朋友。Few people speak to him. 几乎没人跟他说话。**比较**: the few 表示“少数人”, 是名词用法, 例如: Serious music appeals to the few nowadays. 如今, 严肃音乐只有少数人才能欣赏。**比较**: quite a few 的意思是: 相当多的, 颇有几个, 例如: Quite a few people are against this decision. 有不少人反对这个决定。

a good deal 许多, 大量(修饰不可数名词); ……得多(作状语用)

He has spent **a good deal** of money on books. 他买书花去很多钱。

He drinks **a good deal**. 他喝酒过多。

a great deal = a good deal

a good many 相当多, 很多(修饰可数名词)

He buys **a good many** books every year. 他每年买很多书。He has offended **a good many** people. 他得罪了很多。

a great many = a good many

a little 一些, 一点点(修饰不可数名词, 但有肯定意义)

There is **a little** water in the bowl. 碗里还有点水。**比较**: little 的意思是近无, 例如: There is little oil in that area. 那个地区几乎无油。**比较**: a little 和 a few 都具有肯定意义, little 和 few 都具有否定意义; a few 和 few 修饰可数名词, a little 和 little 修饰不可数名词。

a lot 很, 非常(作状语用, 修饰动词)

Thank you **a lot**. 多谢。He thinks **a lot**. 他想得多。He worked **a lot** in the office, almost day and night. His wife often complained. 他多在办公室工作, 几乎是日日夜夜。他妻子经常抱怨。

a lot of 大量的, 许多的(修饰可数名词和不可数名词)

I saw **a lot of** people there. 我在那儿见了很多人。He earns **a lot of** money every month. 他每月挣好多钱。**说明**: 在正式英语中, 避免使用 a lot of 或 lots of。

※ **according to** 根据, 按照

According to the rules, bags are not allowed in the library. 根据规定, 书包不准拿进图书馆。 From each **according to** his ability, to each **according to** his work. 各尽所能, 按劳分配。 比较: in the light of 决为“从……的观点”, 通俗地译为“按照”, 例如: Everyone lives by selling something. In the light of this statement, teachers live by selling knowledge. 每人都靠卖东西过日子, 按此话理解, 教师靠出卖知识生活。 He views world progress in the light of the scientific achievement. 他从科学成就的观点看待世界的进步。 in the light of... 相当于 according to the viewpoint of.

※ **account for** 解释; 是…的原因

How do you **account for** your absence yesterday? 你怎么解释你昨天的缺席? His illness **accounts for** his absence. 他之所以缺席, 是因为他病了。

※ **act as** 充当, 担任

He **acted as** interpreter at the Yalta Conference. 他在雅尔塔会议上充当了译员。

add up to 加起来总和是, 合计达

His schooling **added up to** five years. 他在学校学习的时间加起来有五年。

※ **after a while** 过了一会儿, 不久

He came to **after a while**. 不久, 他苏醒过来。

after all 毕竟; 到底; 终归

Don't be angry with her. She is a child **after all**. 不要跟她生气。她毕竟还是孩子。 English is **after all** a living language. 英语终归是一种活的语言。

※ **agree on** 就……达成一致意见

They can't **agree on** this plan. 他们不能就这项计划达成一致意见。

※ **agree to** 同意(某种观点等)

I can't **agree to** your plan. 我不能同意你们的计划。 He **agreed to** my proposal. 他同意了我的建议。

※ **agree with** 与…意见一致; 同意

I quite **agree with** you on this point. 在这一点上, 我非常同意你的看

法。

ahead of 在…前面;先于

He came here **ahead of** the others. 他比别人先来。A brilliant future lies **ahead of** you. 你们前途光明。

ahead of time 提前;提早

The road was paved **ahead of time**. 这条路提前铺好了。Some students went home **ahead of time**. 有些学生提前回了家。

※ **aim at** 旨在;立志要;以…为目标

This book **aims at** helping students have a better command of English phrases. 本书旨在帮助学生更好地掌握英语词组。She **aims at** becoming a teacher. 她立志要当教师。Don't **aim** only **at** making money. 不要只以挣钱为目标。

all at once 同时;忽然

Don't speak **all at once**. 不要同时说话。All **at once** I saw many daffodils. 忽然我看见许多水仙花。

all but 除……之外;几乎

All **but** he came. 除他之外都来了。The storm **all but** destroyed the ripening wheat. 这场暴风雨几乎毁掉正在成熟的麦子。

※ **all in all** 总之;最喜爱的;完全地

All **in all**, our cooperation was pleasant. 总之,我们的合作是愉快的。English is **all in all** to her. 英语是她最喜爱的。She did not trust him **all in all**. 她不完全相信他。

all of a sudden 突然地

Rain came **all of a sudden**. 雨突然下起来。比较:all of a sudden 侧重指忽然地、没有预料到地发生什么事;all at once 侧重指“一下子”。

※ **all out** 全力以赴;尽其所能

We went **all out** to pass the exam. 我们全力以赴通过了考试。She went **all out** to make him happy. 她尽了全力使他高兴。

all over 遍于;完全结束

He travelled **all over** the world. 他遍游世界。The meeting was **all over** when she arrived. 她到达时会议已完全结束。

all over again 再一次,重新

We had to do it **all over again**. 我们只好再做一遍。

all right 令人满意的, 不错的; (健康) 良好的, 安然无恙的; 好, 行, 可以

The progress of the project is **all right**. 工程进展很顺利。Everyone is **all right**. 每人都安然无恙。“Shall we go for a walk?” “**All right.**” “咱们去散步好吗?” “好吧。”

all the same 仍然, 照样地

You keep silence, but I understand your thoughts **all the same**. 你保持沉默, 但我仍能知道你想些什么。 I can't accept your invitation to the party, but thank you **all the same**. 我不能应邀赴你的宴会, 但同样谢你。

all the time 自始至终

All the time I was here. 自始至终我都在这里。 He has been a good student **all the time**. 他始终是个好学生。

※ **all the more** 愈加, 更加

The dress makes her **all the more** beautiful. 这件裙子使她更漂亮。
Her absence made him **all the more** happy. 她不在场, 他倒更高兴。

Practice 2 (above all — all the more)

Exercise 1. 汉译英

1. 孔繁森同志是儿子、父亲、丈夫, 但首先是党的干部。
2. 根据神话所载, 女娲是中华民族的始祖。
3. 那个法官说: “贼的儿子必定是贼。”照此观点, 他的儿子应是法官, 可他的确是个贼。
4. 他没来是因为他缺钱。
5. 那一天, 我担任他的律师。
6. 他的月收入合计达 2000 元。
7. 过了片刻, 他冷静下来。
8. 他毕竟是个教授。
9. 就日期问题, 我们不能达成一致意见。
10. 我不同意他的决定。
11. 他与我意见不一致。
12. 他先于别人富起来。

- ### Exercise 2. 选择填空

- 7

18. She _____ a first -- class singer.
A. aims to become B. aims at becoming
C. thinks of becoming D. dreams to become
19. I can't hear you clearly. Don't speak _____.
A. all of a sudden B. suddenly
C. all at once D. abruptly
20. She _____ destroyed her good fame.
A. a little B. but all
C. all most D. all but
21. Music is _____ to me.
A. first of all B. above all
C. all of all D. all in all
22. If you let me do this, you should trust me _____.
A. all in all B. at all
C. after all D. in all
23. He doesn't like her though she always goes _____ to please him.
A. all over B. all out
C. with all force D. above all
24. He has travelled _____ China.
A. over all B. all in
C. all over D. in all
25. It's not well done. You'd better do it _____.
A. all over B. over all
C. all again D. all over again
26. The concert was _____ when I got there.
A. all over B. finished
C. ended D. completed
27. "I hurt my right ankle. Are you _____?" "I'm O.K."
A. right B. all right
C. safe D. satisfied
28. Though he sometimes shows bad manner, I respect him _____.
A. all the time B. all the more
C. all the same D. all in all

29. I have been regarding him as an elder brother and teacher _____.
 A. all the same B. all the more
 C. all in all D. all the time
30. The nocturnal rain and the morning sun make the flowers _____ beautiful.
 A. all the same B. all the more
 C. all the time D. all the less

Exercise 3. 用词组 (above all — all the more) 填空

1. We can do many things. But we must _____ pay full attention to our studies.
2. The poem itself is very entertaining. The background music makes it _____ entertaining.
3. He has been a good cadre _____. But this serious offense of taking bribery of ¥260,000 destroyed his good fame and the rest of his life.
4. _____ the legend, the Milky Way separated the husband and wife.
5. At the critical moment he _____ commander(指挥员) and defeated the enemy's attack.
6. He took the medicine. _____, he fell into a sleep.
7. Don't take him seriously. He is _____ a child.
8. I can't _____ your suggestion.
9. They couldn't _____ where the meeting would be held.
10. No matter what you say, I don't _____ you.
11. He wants to do everything _____ the others.
12. He never goes to work late. In fact, he always goes to work _____.
13. This book _____ helping you to appreciate poetry.
14. They began to speak _____. I couldn't catch even a word.
15. _____ he came to congratulate on her success. I wonder why he did not come.
16. Poetry is _____ to her. She likes poetry best.
17. He is going _____ to be promoted.
18. There were corpses _____ the battlefield.
19. He kept it a secret, but she got to know it _____.

20. He treated her as a young sister _____, but she was mistaken about it.

Exercise 4. 找错并改错

1. I did not hear them clearly because they were not speaking one by one but all of a sudden.
2. They did not agree to the date of wedding.
3. He could not account about the delay.
4. He was a scientist, inventor, and , after all, a statesman.
5. Writing is my above all.

allow for 原谅;考虑到;允许

Please **allow for** my ignorance of it. 请原谅我对此一无所知。 The journey takes usually ten days, but you should **allow for** delays caused by various factors. 这段旅程一般需要十天,但你应该把各种因素造成的延误也考虑进去。 We **allow for** differences of opinion. 我们允许不同意见。

※ **along with** 与……一起;随着

He came **along with** the others. 他与别人一起来了。 **Along with** the scientific and technological progress, people's ideas also changed a lot. 随着科技的进步,人们的观念也发生了很大的变化。

and so forth(on) ……等等

There are many courses to study: English, Chinese, geography, history, politics, maths **and so forth(on)**. 有许多课程需要学,如:英语、汉语、地理、历史、政治、数学等等。

※ **and then** 然后,其次

She asked me to sit down, **and then** poured a cup of tea for me. 她让我坐下,然后给我倒了一杯茶。 This song is a good one. Its words are poetic, **and then**, its music is pleasant to the ear. 这首歌是一首好歌,歌词富有诗意,其次,音乐悦耳。

※ **and yet** 然而

She is clever, **and yet**, she often fails in exams. 她聪明,然而,她考试时经常不及格。