

英语高考单项复习丛书

英语成语及 惯用法训练

张宝弟 励 聪 编著

上海科学技术出版社

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English Idiom & Idiomatic
Expression Training

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编者的话

英语高考单项复习丛书之一——《英语成语及惯用法训练》是为高中学生(特别是高三学生)编写的一本复习、训练型的读物。它突出于英语成语及惯用法的正确理解和灵活使用,并以此为基础,强化了对学生的听说、阅读、写作等语言能力进行多反复多形式的训练,其重复率之高与训练量之大,是同类书中所不多见的。

本书以高考规定的词汇为基础,全面汇总了从初中教材第四册至高中教材第三册中所出现的绝大部分成语或习惯用语总计约 641 条。书中,通过课文例句、词语配对、改写句子、选择填充、完形填充、句子改错、用辞句完成句子与用成语中译英等近 10 种训练形式,对每条成语或习惯用语均要进行 4~5 次转化性训练,从而为读者创造了一个反复接触、全面理解、不断巩固、准确运用的语言环境。经过以上训练,我们期望读者能做到用成语及惯用法讲英语,用两种以上形式的语句来表达同一种意思;能较好地适应高考试卷中有关成语及惯用法的测试要求。

本书用词简单,书中出现的词汇,一般都不超出教材范畴;但为拓宽成语或习惯用语的运用范围,有时难免会有个别词汇超出了教学大纲的要求,对此我们都用括号作了中文注释。考虑到篇幅的限制及有利于推动读者提高翻译能力,本书的所有例句都不附有中文译句。对于练习中的表示题型的句子,则按照教育读物的惯例,把中译句放在此句后面的括号内,以帮助读者准确理解题意。

本书分四个单元共 40 课。第一单元为 1~10 课,以初中

教材为主;第二单元为 11~20 课,以高一教材为主;第三单元为 21~30 课,以高二教材为主;第四单元为 31~40 课,以高三教材为主。每课又分课文和练习两个部分。课文部分,每课均选有 15 个以上的成语或习惯用语,每个成语或习惯用语又配有至少 2 个例句;练习部分,每课都配有 4 类题型,每类题型均编有一定数量的训练题。在每个单元之后,都有一个单元测试,以对本单元的内容进行一次复习性训练。在四个单元之后,则配有 3 种形式的综合测试,即 100 句选择填充,100 句子改错和 7 篇完形填充,以对本书的内容进行一次总结性训练。在本书最后,还附有参考答案,以便读者自测自鉴。

在开放改革的新形势下,经济建设的大潮、涉外交往的发展与教材改革的趋势,对英语教学提出了更高的要求,能准确把握、熟练分辨、灵活运用英语成语及惯用法,已越来越为人们所重视。然而,在我们长期的英语教学实践中,却深感广大学生在掌握成语及惯用法上存在着许多不足;又在和国外一些著名学者的交流探讨中,也发现国内读者在使用成语及惯用法上反映有不少不符合国外实际之处,为此,我们在编写本书时,还依照多年教学中所积累的大量资料和本市课程教材的改革趋势,既融进了对学生有针对性排疑解难的导学内容,又吸收了国外众多学者的一些有关研究成果,试图在发挥英语高考单项复习功能的同时,兼融以英语教学探索求新功能,力求在向英语新教材靠拢和促进我国外语教学能与世界接轨上,做一些尝试性的基础工作。

本书具有目标明确、功能突出、容量丰实、形式多样、效果显著等特点,只要读者能认真、踏实地加以学习使用,它定会成为一本受大家欢迎的,有助于复习提高的英语辅导读物。

在国内,专注于英语成语及惯用法训练编集工作的尚不

多,我们仅作了一些探索性的尝试。由于没有现存的经验与资料可以借鉴,而我们的水平又很有限,加上时间仓促,因此在本书编写中难免会出现种种不足,恳切希望广大读者给以批评与指正。

编者
1993年7月

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Lesson 1

1. to turn in —— 交出; 上交
 - A. The little girl turned in the wallet to the policeman.
 - B. Xiao Ming turned in a schoolbag to his class teacher.
2. to keep back —— 保留; 阻止
 - A. I kept a few books back and gave him the rest.
 - B. She couldn't keep back her tears when she was scolded.
3. to wait for —— 等候
 - A. Please wait for me at the door after work.
 - B. We waited for him more than an hour and finally had to leave.
4. at last —— 最后
 - A. He came to understand what I meant at last.
 - B. Has he finished that work at last?
5. as usual —— 照例
 - A. George is late for class again as usual.
 - B. As usual Mary won first prize in the spoken English contest.
 - C. I feel as well as usual.
6. to find out —— 查明; 发现
 - A. I was unable to find out the name of the man who helped me in time of trouble.
 - B. Will you please try to find out for me what time that train arrives?
7. to look at —— 看着
 - A. The teacher told us to look at the blackboard and not at our books.
 - B. Don't look at me that way. I am frightened.
8. to look for —— 寻找

- A. He has spent an hour looking for the pen which he borrowed from the teacher.
- B. I have lost my wallet. Will you please help me look for it?
9. to take back —— 收回(收回所说的话,以承认错误或道歉等)
- A. I take back what I said.
- B. After all your recent kindness I would like to take back all the nasty(令人作呕的) things I said about you.
10. how about —— 如何(用以询人之意见、决定、解释等)
- A. How about going out for a walk?
- B. How about your new job?
11. by and by —— 不久;不一会儿
- A. I didn't like his daughter at first, but by and by I liked her very much.
- B. Mr. Smith did not like the life in the country, but by and by he began to be used to it.
12. little by little —— 逐渐
- A. If you study regularly each day, little by little your English will be improved.
- B. His health seems to be improving little by little.
13. tired out —— 极度疲劳
- A. I have worked for ten hours today and I am tired out.
- B. He was tired out after his long trip.
- C. A ten-hour walk tired her out.
14. to call on —— 拜访
- A. Last night several friends called on us.
- B. Even Mr. Smith himself doesn't know how many people call on him every day.
15. never mind —— 没关系

- A. "Never mind !" she said when I offered to close the window for her.
- B. When William wished to return the money which he owed you, why did you say: "Never mind! Wait until next week when you draw your pay"?

Exercises

- I. Write the idioms according to the following expressions.
(根据以下辞句写出成语)

1. to visit to call on
 2. extremely tired tired out
 3. do not mind, do not bother or pay any attention to it never mind
 4. used in asking for an opinion, decision, explanation, etc. how about
 5. gradually, by degrees, slowly little by little
 6. to direct the eyes toward, watch look at
 7. to search for, seek look for
 8. to get information, discover, learn find out
 9. finally at last
 10. as always, customarily(通常) as usual
 11. to expect, await wait for
 12. later on by and by
 13. to retreat(放弃) (what one has said) as an admission
(承认) of error as an apology, etc. take back
 14. to keep sth. in one's possession; to prevent from keep back
 15. to hand in turn in
- I. Complete the following sentences by using the above expressions. (用以上辞句完成下列句子)

1. Mary is _____ the pocketbook which she lost yesterday.
 2. _____, John is late again for the lesson.
 3. Did you _____ what his name was?
 4. I am _____ after all that physical exercise today.
 5. _____ you _____ to have a cup of coffee?
 6. Some old friends of my father's _____ us last night.
 7. _____ his English seems to be getting better.
 8. They are _____ their brother who is arriving tonight on the five o'clock train.
 9. We waited and waited and _____ he arrived.
 10. He dislikes English, but he finds it very useful _____.
 11. Mother couldn't _____ crying when her son died.
 12. Who hasn't _____ his exercise-book?
- II. Complete the following sentences by using the idioms which you have learned in this lesson.

(用本课学过的成语完成下列句子)

1. We _____ after our long walk in the park yesterday.
2. Which friends _____ you last night?
3. When Helen offered to help you with your homework, why did you say, "_____"?
4. His English new words are increasing only _____.
5. The teacher _____ her notebook in her desk now.
6. What time was it when you last _____ your watch?
7. He had to _____ the bus for nearly half an hour this morning.
8. How do you _____ at what time the picture begins?
9. Tom prepared his homework last night _____.
10. All those people in the street _____ a car accident.
11. _____ taking a rest?

12. He didn't catch what I was talking, but _____ he understood me.
13. She is an honest girl and _____ a watch to the policeman.
14. He tried to break into the house; no one could _____ him _____.
- N. Complete the following idioms and then translate them into Chinese. (完成下列成语,然后将这些成语译成中文)

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. tired <u>put</u> , | 2. little <u>by little</u> , | _____ |
| 3. how <u>about</u> , | 4. call <u>on</u> , | _____ |
| 5. look <u>for</u> , | 6. find <u>out</u> , | _____ |
| 7. <u>as</u> usual, | 8. wait <u>for</u> , | _____ |
| 9. <u>look</u> at, | 10. never <u>mind</u> , | _____ |
| 11. at <u>last</u> , | 12. <u>by</u> and by, | _____ |
| 13. take <u>back</u> , | 14. <u>keep</u> back, | _____ |

Lesson 2

1. to be black and blue ——遍布青一块、紫一块的伤痕
A. After the fight, he was black and blue all over.
B. I've had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over.
2. to make a living ——谋业;(以做...为业)
A. He makes a living by giving piano lessons.
B. He is making a living in industry.
3. to put sth. into sth. ——献身于;付出;花费
A. She has put a lot of work into improving her French.
B. The lady put her heart into playing the piano.
4. to take part in ——参加
A. Mary was sick and could not take part in the meeting last night.
B. I did not want to take part in their discussion.
5. at all ——根本;最少程度
A. He said that he did not understand me at all.
B. When I asked my daughter whether she was tired, she said, "Not at all!"
6. to look up ——查阅
A. The teacher insists that every student should look up all new words in his dictionary each day.
B. Because the Frenchman didn't know the word "cough", he looked up the word in the dictionary.
7. to wait on (upon) ——招待;服侍
A. A very pleasant young woman waited on me in the First Department Store yesterday.
B. He asked, "Have you been waited on yet, sir?"
8. at least ——至少
A. Every student should spend at least two hours on his

homework every night.

B. Mary has been sick in bed for at least two months.

9. so far —— 迄今为止

A. So far John has been the best student in our class.

B. How many idioms have you studied this term so far?

10. to take a walk —— 散步

A. He would like to take a walk after supper.

B. It is a fine day. How would you like to take a walk along this main street?

11. more and more —— 愈来愈

A. The story gets more and more exciting.

B. Now more and more people are interested in English in China.

12. to try on —— 试穿

A. She tried on several suits but liked none.

B. Why is it necessary to try on shoes before buying them?

13. to think over —— 认真考虑

A. I shall think over your suggestion and give you my answer tomorrow.

B. You don't have to decide this matter at once. You can think it over and give me your decision tomorrow.

14. to take place —— 发生

A. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People.

B. Where did the accident take place?

C. Great changes have taken place in Shanghai during the past few years.

15. to put away —— 放好; 处理掉

A. After John finished reading the report, he put it away

in his safe.

B. The mother told the child to put her toys away.

C. Let's put our Christmas gifts away first and keep them a while.

16. to go ahead with sth. ——继续下去

A. Go ahead with your concert.

B. Please go ahead with your talk.

Exercises

I. Write the idioms according to the following expressions.

(根据以下辞句写出成语)

1. to set aside, return something to its proper place

2. to happen, occur(发生)

3. to serve, attend to—in a store or shop

4. to consider carefully before deciding

5. to go for a walk

6. to search for a word, a price, a telephone number, etc.

—especially in a dictionary or catalogue where one must turn over pages

7. a minimum(最低限度) of

8. to test, try before buying ——said only of clothes

9. by more stages, degrees, etc.

10. up to the present time

11. participate(参加)

12. to any degree, in the least generally used only in a negative sense with “not” or “hardly”

13. to have as one's work or livelihood

14. covered with bruises(青肿)