

6. The French pianist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.
A) turned in C) turned up
B) turned out D) turned down [93年6月4级,56]
7. The new washing machines are _____ at the rate of fifty a day.
A) turned up C) turned out
B) turned down D) turned in [91年6月6级,53]
8. Let's not wait any longer, he might not _____ at all.
A) turn over C) turn in
B) turn up D) turn down [93年1月4级,64]
9. Faced with all the difficulties, the girl _____ her mother for comfort.
A) turned over C) turned to
B) turned down D) turned up [93年1月6级,69]
10. This popular sports car is now being _____ at the rate of a thousand a week.
A) turned down C) turned up
B) turned out D) turned on [94年1月4级,68]
11. This hotel _____ \$ 60 for a single room with bath.
A) charges C) prices
B) demands D) claims [95年6月4级,67]

12. She was complaining that the doctor was _____ too much for the treatment he was giving her.
A) expending C) costing
B) offering D) charging [97年12月4级,56]
13. His remarks left me _____ about his real purpose.
A) wondered C) to wonder
B) wonder D) wondering [99年6月4级,45]
14. We have done things we ought not to have done and _____ undone things we ought to have done.
A) leaving C) left
B) will leave D) leave [90年1月6级,56]
15. I decided to go to the library as soon as I _____.
A) finish what I did C) would finish what I was doing
B) finished what I did D) finished what I was doing
[91年6月4级,43]
16. By 1990, production in the area is expected to double _____ of 1980.
A) that C) one
B) it D) what [90年1月6级,50]
17. His argument does not suggest that mankind can _____ to be wasteful in the utilization of these resources.
A) resort C) grant
B) afford D) entitle [97年12月6级,48]

36. He will _____ resign in view of the complete failure of the research project.
 A) doubtfully C) presumably
 B) adequately D) reasonably [99年1月6级,64]
37. A well-written composition _____ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.
 A) calls on C) calls up
 B) calls for D) calls off [96年6月4级,32]
38. The last half of the nineteenth century _____ the steady improvement in the means of travel.
 A) has witnessed C) witnessed
 B) was witnessed D) is witnessed [98年6月4级,41]

Words Often Confused and Misused

1. Intent, Intention

- ① **intent** (意图) 是法律术语, 为不可数名词和零冠词名词, 比 **intention** 正式得多, 该词一般表示“干坏事的意图或企图”, 因此是贬义词, 始终与 **with** 连用, 即 **with intent [to do]** :

He entered the building **with criminal intent**.

他带着作案的企图进了大楼。

He broke into the house **with intent to steal**.

他破门入屋, 企图偷窃。

The police arrested him for loitering **with intent**.

警察以蓄意游荡的罪名逮捕了他。

- ② **intention** 是 **intend** 的名词, 表示“打算、意图”的意思, 常用作可数名词 (也可用作不可数名词); 它的句型为 **intention of doing/to do** :

His **intentions** are good. 他的意图是好的。

He has no **intention of** leaving this job. 他不打算辞去这份工作。

If I have offended you, it was quite **without intention**.

要是我已经冒犯了你，这完全是无意的。

Compare :

He went to the boss **with the intention of** asking for a pay rise.

(带冠词) 他去见老板，打算要求加薪。

He went to the boss **with intent to** kill him (零冠词)

他去见老板，企图杀死他。

2. Question, Ask, Inquire

① **question** 表示问好多问题，为的是澄清事实或弄清真相：

I'll **question** him about what he was doing last night.

我将盘问他昨夜在干些什么。

The police **questioned** the witnesses for details about the physical appearance of the murderer.

警察向目击者细问了凶手的长相。

The tourist **questioned** the woman at the information desk about where he could exchange his money.

那位游客向问讯台的那名妇女询问他在哪儿可以兑换他的钱。

② **ask** 是常用动词 没有 **question** 正式：

She **asked** him about his new job. 她向他询问了他新工作的情况。

He **asked** me many questions. 他问了我好多问题。

③ **inquire** 表示“询问”比 **ask** 更为正式；有时拼写成 **enquire**：

They **inquired about** trains to London. 他们打听了去伦敦的火车。

The court ordered the council to **inquire into** the conduct of the two officers. 法院命令委员会调查这两名军官的行为。

She **inquired after** my mother's health. 她问起我母亲的健康情况。

3. Accuse, Charge, Condemn

① **accuse** 所指控的事不一定很严重，往往当面指控或指责对方干了

有损于自己的事情，而不一定使用法律手段或向有关当局投诉；
它与介词 **of** 连用：

Jeremy **accused** Allen **of** stealing his lamb.

杰勒米指控艾伦偷了他的羔羊。

She **accused** me **of** lying. 她指责我说谎。

The minister was **accused of** taking bribes. 部长被指控接受贿赂。

- ① **charge** 则指使用法律手段或程序正式控告一个较严重的错误、罪行等，它与介词 **with** 连用：

He has been **charged with** theft. 他被控行窃。

He **charged** me **with** neglecting my duty. 他控告我玩忽职守。

- ② **condemn** 表示“谴责，责备，指责”，常用词法为 **condemn sb/sth (for/as sth)**：

The papers were quick to **condemn** him **for** his mistakes.

报纸很快就指责了他的错误。

She is often **condemned as** uncaring. 她因不关心别人而受到责难。

This terrorist attack has been **condemned** by the entire international community. 这次恐怖主义袭击已受到了整个国际社会的谴责。

4. Commit, Commitment

- ① **commit** (= to do something wrong, unlawful) 犯(罪、错误等)：

He **committed** the murder when he was drunk. 他酒后杀了人。

At the time the murder was **committed**, I was travelling on the 8 o'clock train. 谋杀案发生之时，我正坐在 8 点钟的火车上。

Detectives deduced from the clues who had **committed** the crime.

侦探们从线索中推断出谁是作案者。

commit a crime/an error (犯罪 / 错误)；**commit** suicide(自杀，自寻短见)，**commit** theft(犯偷窃罪)，**commit** a blunder(铸成大错)

- ② **commit oneself to sth / doing sth** 表示“承诺做某事，作出保证要做某事，坚决要做某事”：

He has **committed himself to** supporting his brother's children.

他已承诺抚养弟弟的孩子。

The government has **committed itself to** improving health education.
政府决心致力于提高健康教育程度。

© **commitmen** 表示“承诺,诺言,保证,承担的义务”:

As members of the alliance, we must honour our defence **commitments**.
我们作为联盟的成员国,必须履行在防务中所承担的义务。

I'm overworked at the moment — I've taken on too many **commitments**.
我目前劳累过度——应承的事情太多了。

The corporation has made a **commitment** to pay a million dollars to charity.
该公司承诺向慈善事业捐赠一百万美元。

Idiomatic Expressions

be in trouble with	与……发生纠纷
take sb. to court	将某人送上法庭
at the time	当时
a couple of	几个,一些
be due to	定于
save up (for)	(为……)攒钱
in no hurry	不慌不忙
take one's time	慢慢地干,别忙着干
lead to one's downfall	使……倒霉
leave sb. in no doubt	使某人深信无疑
turn out	结果是 原来是
be familiar with	熟悉
confirm sb. in the/one's belief	使……更加相信
armed with	带着 准备好
call on	请求……干某事
stand a chance (of)	有可能 有机会
find sb. guilty (of)	判某人有罪
revolve around	围绕……辩护、做文章
turn against	转而反对 与……反目成仇
take off one's cap	脱帽致礼
let sb. on one's way	让某人继续赶路

I . Intensive Reading

1. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my *subsequent* fate in court. (L. 4 - 5)

▶ **Subsequent and Following** ◀

这两者均作定语形容词（或称前置形容词），但 **subsequent** 比 **following** 更加正式；另外，**subsequent** 多用于事件，而 **following** 则多用于修饰时间名词（如 **day, evening, night, afternoon, week, month, year** 等）并可以同 **next** 换用。

We made plans for a visit, but **subsequent** difficulties with the car prevented it.

我们作了出访的准备，但汽车出了问题，结果未能成行。

I was not due to attend university until **the following** October.
要到来年十月我才上大学。

I was told to report to court **the following** Monday.
我被告知要在下星期一出庭受审。

2. I had left school a couple of months before that and was not *due to* go to university until the following October. (L. 6 - 8)

▶ Due to ◀

- ① **be due to** 表示事先作好安排，使某事在规定好的时间、点发生、举行、到达、出发等，这时始终与时间短语连用：

The strike **is due to** begin on *Tuesday*. 罢工定于星期二开始。

The next train to Edinburgh **is due to** leave at 8:15.

去爱丁堡的下一班列车将在 8 点 15 分发车。

- ② **due to** (= owing to, because of) “由于、由于……原因”：

Due to the heavy traffic, he was late. 由于交通拥挤，他迟到了。

He failed **due to** his carelessness. 他因粗心大意而失败了。

（有关 **due to** 的其它用法，另见第 8 课“精读”注释 8 ⇨ **due to/ owe... to**）

3. I was looking for a temporary job so that I could *save up* some money to go travelling. (L. 10 - 11)

▶ Save Up ◀

save up 表示“积蓄、储存、攒钱”，经常与 **for** 连用：

We're **saving up for** a new car. 我们正在攒钱买一辆新轿车。

Tired of sleeping on the floor, the young man **saved up** for years to buy a bed. 这位年轻人厌烦了在地板上睡觉, 攒了几年钱, 买了一张床。

John is **saving up** money **for** a holiday. 约翰正在为假期存钱。

4. As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was *taking my time*
(L. 11 - 12)

► **Take One's Time** ◀

take one's time 表示“慢慢地干(某事)愿意花多少时间就花多少时间或至少要比某人所希望的慢”;这时一般与 **over** 连用:

Take your time over it! (= Spend as long as you want doing it!)

在这件事情上, 想花多少时间就花多少时间!

Take your time — there's no hurry. 慢着点儿——不必匆忙。

Nancy **took her time about** answering his letter.

南希没有急于给他回信。

5. . . . and I was *left in no doubt* . (L. 20 - 21)

► **Leave** ◀

leave (= cause sb/sth to remain in a certain condition) 是使役动词 表示“使……处于某种状态”其用法与 **keep** 几乎相同:

Leave the door *open*, please. (leave + 形容词)

让门开着吧。

Don't **leave** her *waiting* outside in the rain. (leave + 分词)

别让她在外边雨中等候。

Someone would steal it if you **left** the car *unlocked* .

假如你不把汽车锁好, 有人会把它偷走的。

What she had said **left** me *feeling* pretty guilty. 她的话使我深感内疚。

The papers were **left** *lying* around. 报纸被扔得到处都是。

What he saw **left** him *speechless* . 他亲眼所见使他无言以对。

His illness has **left** him *weak* . 他的病使他身体虚弱。

He **left** me *in the dark* about his plan.

有关他的计划，他把我蒙在鼓里。

The strike **left** the railway system *in utter confusion*.

罢工使铁路系统陷于一片混乱。(leave + 介词短语)

The result of the test **left** the police *in no doubt* that Smith was guilty.

(leave + 介词短语)

测试结果使警察相信史密斯有罪。

6. "Wandering with *intent* to commit an arrestable offence," he said (L. 23)

▶ Intent and Intent On ◀

- ① **intent** *n.* 法律用语，表示“意图，意向 (*intention*)，目的 (*purpose*)”：

act with criminal **intent** (带犯罪意图行事), fire a weapon with **intent** to kill (蓄意开枪杀人)

- ② **intent** *adj.* 表示“热衷于，坚决 (*having a firm intention*)”和“专心，专注 (*occupied in doing sth. with concentration*)”与介词 **on / upon** 连用：

He's **intent on** getting promotion, and no-one is going to stop him.

他一心一意想得到晋升，谁也劝阻不了他。

She is **intent on** earning a living not dependent on her husband.

她坚持要过不依赖丈夫的生活。

I was so **intent upon** my work that I didn't notice the time.

我专心工作，没有留意时间。

7. It *turned out* there had been a lot of petty thefts in the area, particularly *that of stealing milk bottles from doorsteps*. (L. 29 - 30)

▶ Turn Out and Prove ◀

- ① **prove** 用作系动词时其含义与 **be** 相同，但 **prove** 强调需经一段时间的实践证明所得到的结果或根据经验得出某种结论；该词也较

为正式：

Perhaps the book will **prove** (to be) useful, after all.
也许这本书终究会有用的。

The operation, which lasted four hours, **proved** to be very difficult.
手术持续了四个小时，非常难做。

His suspicions **proved** (to be) correct. 他的怀疑果然是对的。

On the long journey, he **proved** a most amusing companion.
在漫长的旅途中，他真是个极风趣的旅伴。

I have been trying to get my new room in order all morning, but this has **proved** difficult because I own over a thousand books.

我整个上午都在整理房间，但这并非易事，因为我拥有一千多本书。

- ① **turn out** 表示某事变得与原来的面目完全不同或最后露出真相并且出乎人们的意料 即“原来 结果是”：

It was raining all morning but it has now **turned out** nice and sunny again. 整个上午都在下雨，但现在已天晴日丽了。

His statement **turned out** to be false. 他的话原来是假的。

To my surprise, the stranger **turned out** an old friend of my mother's.
使我吃惊的是，那个陌生人原来是我母亲的一个老朋友。

When the archaeologists reconstructed the fragments, they were amazed to find that the goddess **turned out** to be a very modern-looking woman.
考古学家们把碎片重新拼凑起来后，惊奇地发现这女神竟然是一位摩登女郎。

Compare:

The concert **turned out** a success.

音乐会结果很成功。[我们原以为不可能成功]

The concert **proved** a success.

音乐会的确很成功。[实践证明的结果]

▶ One and That ◀

- ①当代替一个带有不定冠词的名词（即“a/an + 名词”）时，用 **one**；另外，**one** 前面一般有修饰词；当代替一个带有定冠词的名词（即“the + 名词”）时，则用 **that**：

Do you like this picture? It's a new **one**.

你喜欢这张画吗？这是张新的。

This is a point of idiom rather than **one** of grammar.

这是个习语要点，而不是语法要点。

The study of idiom is as important as **that** of grammar.

习语的研究与语法研究同样地重要。

The relationship of individual to group is like **that** between cell and organism. 个人与集体的关系就像细胞与有机体的关系。

The position of a grandparent is easier than **that** of a parent.

祖父母的处境要比父母的处境更容易。

- ②如果该名词后面带有表示所属关系和类似概念的 **of** 短语，则使用 **that**：

The beauty of a rare edition is like **that** of a painting or a statue.

珍藏本的美就像油画或雕塑的美那样。

How do we compare our own standard of living with **that** of our fathers and grandfathers?

我们怎么能拿自己的生活水准同父亲和祖父的生活水准相比呢？

- ③当代替一个不可数名词时，则用 **that**：

This equipment is different from **that**. 这种设备与那种设备不同。

8. . . . and regarded myself as part of the sixties' 'youth counterculture'.

(L.32 - 33)

▶ Regard . . . As and Regardless Of ◀

- ①**regard . . . as** 表示“把……看作 把……认为是”；**as** 后面既可以跟名词，又可以跟形容词，作宾语补语：

A young Customs Officer **regarded** me as a smuggler.

有个年轻海关官员把我看成一名走私犯。

In spite of this, the Italians **regarded** him as a sort of hero.

尽管如此，意大利人还是把他看成是一名英雄人物。

I **regard** him as the best novelist of the day.

我认为他是当今最好的小说家。

They **regard** him as stupid/intelligent. 他们认为他笨/聪明。

- ① **regardless of** (= heedless of; paying no attention to) 表示“不顾、不计、不考虑”是介词短语 该短语所引导的成份在句子中起状语作用：

Some people act **regardless of** what will happen afterwards.

有些人做事不顾后果。

We'll defend the fort **regardless of** cost. 我们将不惜代价守住要塞。

Regard 相关词汇

as regards 关于，至于

with regard to 关于，至于

in regard to 关于，至于

= with respect to 关于 至于

regarding(prep.)关于

= concerning 关于

regardless of 不顾 不惜

= irrespective of 不顾 不管

9. I thus appeared to them to be quite *familiar with* this sort of situation, and it *confirmed* them *in their belief* that I was a thoroughly disreputable character. (L. 35 - 37)

► Familiar With and Familiar To ◀

- ① **familiar with** (= knowing about) “熟悉 熟知”[主语是某人]:

Are you **familiar with** the plays of Shakespeare?

你熟悉莎士比亚的剧作吗？

I am **familiar with** that book, too. 我也熟知那本书。

- ② **familiar to** (= well known to) “被……熟知 对……熟悉”[to 之后接某人]: