

# 历年考研英语常用短语与固定搭配

常用短语 固定搭配 真题语境精炼

## 版本亮点

- 真题中最常考，最容易得分/失分的考点
- 词组中文解释 + 真题例句双语呈现
- 按年份整理列出，高频和出题趋势一目了然
- 高效冲刺提分：速查 + 秒记



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## 2025常用短语与固定搭配

1. **be combined with** (与...结合)

an approach which was combined with children "using their whole bodies to bring words to life". (一种与孩子们“用全身来赋予文字生命”相结合的方法。)(2025)

2. **be driven by** (受...驱使)

They are driven by curiosity and an innate desire to understand the universe. (他们受到好奇心和理解宇宙的与生俱来的渴望的驱使。)(2025)

3. **be exposed to** (接触到/经历)

at 45 state primary schools that had not been "previously exposed to RSC pedagogy". (在 45 所州立小学，这些学校以前没有“接触过 RSC 教学法”。)(2025)

4. **be reluctant to** (不情愿)

pupils may be reluctant to work on other old dramatists. (学生可能不情愿研究其他古老的剧作家。)(2025)

5. **bring to light** (揭示/使...公开)

From 2009 to 2013 they were able to bring the underwater town to light. (从 2009 年到 2013 年，他们得以使这座水下古城重见天日。)(2025)

6. **bring words to life** (赋予文字生命)

children "using their whole bodies to bring words to life". (孩子们“用全身来赋予文字生命”。)(2025)

7. **draw inspiration from** (从...中汲取灵感)

The control pupils, who read the passage and were then asked to write a note to draw inspiration from it, relied on desert island clichés. (对照组学生...被要求写一个纸条从中汲取灵感。)(2025)

8. **draw on** (利用/借鉴)

The peer-reviewed results showed that the target group of pupils drew on a wider vocabulary. (同行评审的结果显示，目标组的学生利用了更广泛的词汇。)(2025)

9. **emerge as** (作为...出现)

Pavlopetri... emerged as a Neolithic settlement around 3500 B.C.... (Pavlopetri...在大约公元前 3500 年作为一个新石器时代的定居点出现...) (2025)

10. **for the sake of** (为了)

to explore science for the sake of science without the traditional boundaries of working inside a formal setting. (为了科学本身而探索科学，没有传统边界。)(2025)

11. **go to great lengths** (竭尽全力)

Astronomers go to great lengths to overcome the problems of terrestrial observation. (天文学家竭尽全力克服地面观测的问题。) (2025)

12. **identify with** (认同)

O'Hanlon said emotional literacy was boosted by children identifying with characters. (O'Hanlon 说，通过孩子们认同角色来提高情感素养。) (2025)

13. **innate desire** (与生俱来的渴望)

They are driven by curiosity and an innate desire to understand the universe. (与生俱来的理解宇宙的渴望。) (2025)

14. **lie undisturbed** (未受干扰)

the site would lie undisturbed for decades before archaeologists would return. (该遗址将保持数十年未受干扰，直到考古学家返回。) (2025)

15. **prone to** (易于遭受/有...倾向)

This area of the Aegean Sea is prone to earthquakes and tsunamis. (这片爱琴海地区容易遭受地震和海啸。) (2025)

16. **put oneself in the shoes of** (设身处地)

target group put themselves in the shoes of a literary character and express that character's emotion. (目标组设身处地为文学人物着想，表达该人物的情感。) (2025)

17. **rely on** (依赖于)

Innovation and research have relied on public participation in science for centuries. (创新和研究几个世纪以来一直依赖公众参与科学。) (2025)

18. **sea level rise** (海平面上升)

The slow sea level rise in the Mediterranean submerged the city more than 3,000 years ago. (地中海缓慢的海平面上升使这座城市在 3,000 多年前被淹没。) (2025)

19. **thriving trade center** (繁荣的贸易中心)

suggesting Pavlopetri was a thriving trade center. (表明 Pavlopetri 是一个繁荣的贸易中心。) (2025)

## 2024常用短语与固定搭配

1. **access to** (对...的通道)

improving disabled access to buildings and helping provide general convenience to commercial buildings. (改善建筑物残疾人通道。) (2024)

2. **act as** (充当/发挥作用)

The doors act as crowd management by reducing the obstacles put in people's way. (这些门通过减少人们前进道路上的障碍物来充当人群管理。 ) (2024)

3. **as simple as** (像...一样简单)

which is as simple as a pressure-sensitive mat in front of the door. (它就像门前的压力感应垫一样简单。 ) (2024)

4. **be aware of** (意识到)

they need to be aware of what is inside the building and where the people are. (它们需要意识到建筑物内部有什么以及人们在哪里。 ) (2024)

5. **be based on** (基于)

the most complex solutions are based on computer vision. (最复杂的解决方案基于计算机视觉。 ) (2024)

6. **be essential in** (在...中至关重要)

automatic doors are essential in improving disabled access to buildings. (自动门在改善建筑物残疾人通道方面至关重要。 ) (2024)

7. **be faced with** (面临)

museums are faced with difficulties in maintaining their plastic items. (博物馆在维护其塑料物品方面面临困难。 ) (2024)

8. **be integral to** (对...是不可或缺的)

Technological innovation is integral to economic success. (技术创新对经济成功是不可或缺的。 ) (2024)

9. **be particularly useful** (特别有用)

Particularly useful in busy locations and during times of emergency. (在繁忙的场所和紧急情况下特别有用。 ) (2024)

10. **be put into action** (投入使用)

the machine was put into action. (机器投入了使用。 ) (2024)

11. **be seen as a way of** (被视为...的一种方式)

a door can be seen as a way of welcoming people and inviting them to come into sight. (门可以被视为一种欢迎人们和邀请他们出现的方式。 ) (2024)

12. **break down** (分解/损坏)

plastics are everywhere and don't break down easily. (塑料无处不在，而且不容易分解。 ) (2024)

13. **by means of** (通过...方式)

nails made by means of this tool. (通过这种工具制造的钉子。 ) (2024)

14. **come into sight** (出现/进入视野)

inviting them to come into sight. (邀请他们出现在视野中。 ) (2024)

15. **for the sake of** (为了)

Romans buried the nails probably for the sake of. (罗马人埋葬这些钉子可能是为了...) (2024)

16. **get all the hype** (得到所有宣传)

it is the enchantingly sophisticated technologies that get all the hype. (正是那些迷人的复杂技术得到了所有宣传。 ) (2024)

17. **in terms of** (就...而言)

In terms of human interaction, a door can be seen as a way of welcoming people. (就人类互动而言，门可以被视为一种欢迎人们的方式。 ) (2024)

18. **look out on** (俯瞰)

If a system looks out on a busy street or is situated near fast-moving traffic. (如果一个系统俯瞰着一条繁忙的街道...) (2024)

19. **make no apology for** (不为...感到抱歉)

I make no apology for being obsessed by a particular feature of everyday objects. (我对日常物品的某个特点着迷，我对此不作任何辩解。 ) (2024)

20. **make sense** (有意义/合理)

to ask the same question of nails makes sense. (对钉子提出同样的问题是完全合理的。 ) (2024)

21. **rely on** (依赖于)

The simplest systems rely on an electric current. (最简单的系统依赖于电流。 ) (2024)

22. **start out as** (最初是)

They started out as a novelty feature, but as their use has grown... (它们最初是作为一种新奇的功能出现的...) (2024)

23. **fall short of** (达不到/缺乏)

They tend to fall short of official requirements. (它们往往达不到官方要求。 ) (2024)

24. **Without the need to** (无需)

Without the need to be touched to open or close, automatic doors are essential in improving disabled access to buildings. (无需触摸即可打开或关闭...) (2024)

25. **in a vacuum of** (在...的真空中)

in a vacuum of information. (在信息的真空中...) (2024)

## 2023常用短语与固定搭配

1. **a combination of** (组合/结合)

The word "caravanserai" is a combination of the Persian words... ( “大篷车驿站”这个词是波斯语单词的组合...) (2023)

2. **as a result** (结果)

As a result, many caravanserais were fortified. (结果，许多大篷车驿站被加固。) (2023)

3. **at a standstill** (停滞不前)

The national trend, which has remained at a standstill. (全国趋势一直停滞不前。) (2023)

4. **at issue** (是争论的焦点)

The issue of "free passage" will be at issue. ("自由通行"的问题将成为争论的焦点。) (2023)

5. **be funded by** (由...资助)

were usually funded by local governments or (通常由地方政府或 资助。) (2023)

6. **be located outside** (位于外部)

They were typically located outside the walls of a city or village. (它们通常位于城市或村庄的城墙外。) (2023)

7. **be more slanted** (更倾斜/更有偏见)

materials that convey more slanted perspectives are being distributed to teachers. (传达更多偏见视角的材料正在分发给教师。) (2023)

8. **be swayed by** (受...影响)

climate change teaching in some schools can be swayed by external forces. (气候变化教学可能会受到外部力量的影响。) (2023)

9. **close in on** (逼近/接近)

as the military campaign began to close in on the former enemy capital. (军事行动开始逼近前敌方首都。) (2023)

10. **face the possibility of** (面临...的可能性)

Travellers on the Silk Road faced the possibility of being ambushed by thieves. (旅行者面临被小偷伏击的可能性。) (2023)

11. **go in for** (从事/参与)

those who go in for a less demanding life would find them appropriate. (选择更轻松生活的人会觉得合适。) (2023)

12. **in case of** (以防)

As a precaution in case of attack, the caravanserais were fortified. (作为预防措施以防袭击...) (2023)

13. **in line with** (与...一致)

The city's growth was in line with its rising influence. (城市增长与其影响力上升一致。) (2023)

14. **stock up on** (储备/购进)

merchants looking to sell their wares and stock up on supplies for their own journeys. (商人储备旅程物资。) (2023)

15. **such as** (例如)

for safety reasons, such as merchants, travellers or pilgrims. (出于安全原因，例如商人、旅行者或朝圣者。) (2023)

## 2022常用短语与固定搭配

1. **be analogous to** (与...相似)

a plant nervous system, analogous to that in animals. (一个植物神经系统，与动物的神经系统相似。) (2022)

2. **be attributed to** (归因于)

some aspects of plant behavior could be attributed to intelligence in animals. (植物行为的某些方面可以被归因于动物的智力。) (2022)

3. **be coined** (被创造/杜撰)

the term "plant neurobiology" was coined around the notion... ( “植物神经生物学” 这个术语是被杜撰出来的...) (2022)

4. **be driven by** (受...驱使)

many more people would be driven by their fascination to travel to wild areas... (更多人会被他们的好奇心驱使...) (2022)

5. **be similar to** (类似于)

Zoos are, in that sense, similar to natural history and archaeology museums. (动物园类似于自然历史和考古博物馆。) (2022)

6. **differ from** (与...不相同)

it differs greatly from that of animals... (它与动物生物学差异太大...) (2022)

7. **hint at** (暗示/表明)

triggered responses that hinted at consciousness. (触发了暗示意识的回应。) (2022)

8. **make sense** (有意义/合理)

This perspective only makes sense if you simplify the workings of a complex brain. (只有当你简化复杂大脑的运作方式时，这种观点才说得通。) (2022)

9. **seek out** (寻找/找出)

travel to wild areas to seek out, disturb and even hunt them down. (去野生地区寻找...) (2022)

10. **take root** (扎根/开始流行)

The idea... first took root in the early 2000s. (这个观点在21世纪初首次流行起来。) (2022)

11. **threshold level of** (临界水平的)

a brain with a threshold level of complexity and capacity is required. (需要一个具有临界水平复杂性和容量的大脑。) (2022)

12. **work tirelessly to** (不懈地努力)

people who work tirelessly to improve the lives of animals... (不懈地努力改善动物生活的人们。) (2022)

## 2021常用短语与固定搭配

1. **a two-way street** (双向的/相互的)

a genuine partnership must be a two-way street. (真正的伙伴关系必须是双向的。) (2021)

2. **accumulation of** (积累)

the accumulation of body fat around the abdomen... (腹部脂肪的积累。) (2021)

3. **at a cost of** (以...为代价)

at a cost of \$7 billion a year. (每年耗资 70 亿美元。) (2021)

4. **in a row** (连续)

Last year marked the third year in a row when deforestation slowed. (连续第三年放缓。) (2021)

5. **be associated with** (与...相关联)

muscle loss and fat accumulation are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. (与流体智力下降相关。) (2021)

6. **be correlated with** (与...相关)

economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation. (经济增长可能与环境退化相关。 ) (2021)

7. **be designed to** (旨在)

these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality... (旨在减少不平等...) (2021)

8. **be opposed to** (反对)

train operators will be strongly opposed to nationalisation. (运营商将强烈反对国有化。 ) (2021)

9. **break the cycle of** (打破...的循环)

designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. (打破贫困的循环。 ) (2021)

10. **conditional cash transfer** (有条件的现金转移)

Called conditional cash transfer programs. (称为有条件的现金转移计划...) (2021)

11. **argue against** (反对)

he continues to argue against the fare rise. (他继续反对票价上涨。 ) (2021)

12. **get to work** (去上班/开始工作)

use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. (乘火车去上班。 ) (2021)

13. **have to do with** (与...有关)

intelligence that has to do with short-term memory... (与短期记忆有关的智力...) (2021)

14. **peak in** (在...达到顶峰)

Fluid intelligence peaks in young adulthood. (在成年早期达到顶峰。 ) (2021)

15. **levels out** (趋于平稳)

it levels out for a period of time... (趋于平稳...) (2021)

16. **phase in** (逐步实行)

Indonesia started phasing in a program... (开始逐步实行一项计划。 ) (2021)

17. **slow in pace** (放缓速度)

deforestation has slowed in pace. (放缓速度。 ) (2021)

## 2020常用短语与固定搭配

1. **at a rate that** (以...的速度)

were being made at a rate that people could no longer ignore. (正在以人们无法再忽视的速度进行。) (2020)

2. **at all** (根本/全然)

the FSA says it is not telling people to cut out roast foods at all. (食品标准局说他们根本不是让人们完全杜绝烤制食物。) (2020)

3. **avoid doing sth** (避免做某事)

people should avoid doing things like crisping their roast potatoes... (人们应该避免将烤土豆烤脆。) (2020)

4. **be bridged** (被弥合)

the gap between the Medieval and modern periods had been bridged. (中世纪与现代的差距已被弥合。) (2020)

5. **be confined to** (局限于)

ought not to be confined to cities. (不应局限于城市。) (2020)

6. **be determined to** (决心做)

the food police are determined to render this enjoyment a guilty pleasure. (食品警察决心让这种享受变成罪恶的快乐。) (2020)

7. **be eclipsed by** (被...遮盖/超越)

the Church's teachings were eclipsed by the Renaissance. (教会的教义被文艺复兴超越。) (2020)

8. **be likely to** (很可能)

the compound is likely to cause cancer... (这种化合物很可能致癌。) (2020)

9. **be on the verge of** (濒临)

the UK is on the verge of disappearing into an endless fever of self-celebration. (英国濒临陷入无休止的自我庆祝狂热。) (2020)

10. **bring in** (带来/引进)

where it brought in 220m of investment... (带来了2.2亿英镑投资。) (2020)

11. **cut out** (戒除/停止)

not telling people to cut out roast foods entirely. (并不是让人们完全杜绝烤制食物。) (2020)

12. **end up with** (最终得到/结果是)

constant health scares just end up with no one listening. (最终导致没人再听。) (2020)

13. **match it** (匹敌)

few culinary pleasures can match it. (很少有烹饪乐趣能与之匹敌。) (2020)

14. **no conclusive evidence** (没有确凿证据)

there is no conclusive evidence that acrylamide is harmful. (没有确凿证据表明丙烯酰胺有害。 ) (2020)

15. **on the basis of** (基于)

On the basis of the precautionary principle, it could be argued... (基于预防原则，可以认为...) (2020)

16. **wash in and wash out of** (涌入又消退)

a “ year of culture ” that washes in and washes out of a place like the tide. (像潮水一样涌入又消退。 ) (2020)

## 2019常用短语与固定搭配

1. **be based on** (基于)

The simplest solution is an honor code based on effort. (解决这个问题的最简单方法是基于努力的荣誉准则。 ) (2019)

2. **be drawn up** (被制定/起草)

New rules were drawn up to try and eliminate it. (制定了新规则试图消除它。 ) (2019)

3. **be under investigation for** (因...受到调查)

banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. (银行因不当行为受到调查。 ) (2019)

4. **get lost** (迷路)

If you get lost without a phone or map... (如果你迷路了...) (2019)

5. **head downhill** (下山)

If you ' re in a mountainous area, head downhill and follow water. (如果在山区，向下走。 ) (2019)

6. **hold onto** (抓住/保留)

shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years (持有公司投资至少两年...) (2019)

7. **in the quest for** (为了追求/寻求)

to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. (为了追求发行量和影响力...) (2019)

8. **keep an eye out for** (留意/注意)

keep an eye out for familiar sights, such as fences or houses. (留意熟悉的景象...) (2019)

9. **lead to** (导致/引向)

features can lead to civilization. (可以引向文明。 ) (2019)

10. **look for** (寻找)

look for the marks we leave on the landscape. ([look for] 我们留下的痕迹。) (2019)

11. **run on** (依靠...运转)

phones run on batteries, and batteries can die. (手机依靠电池运转。) (2019)

12. **tie to** (与...挂钩)

executive pay is now tied to performance. (高管薪酬现在与绩效挂钩。) (2019)

## 2018常用短语与固定搭配

1. **a series of** (一系列)

A series of fires and overcrowded conditions led to the construction... (一系列火灾和过度拥挤导致了现有财政部大楼的建造。) (2018)

2. **accounts for** (占/解释)

personnel accounts for 80 percent of the agency's costs. (人员成本占机构成本的80%) (2018)

3. **as young as** (小到)

children as young as 14 months can differentiate... (小至14个月大的孩子...) (2018)

4. **be at high risk of** (有很高的风险)

jobs are at high risk of being automated. (工作有被自动化取代的高风险。) (2018)

5. **be displaced by** (被...取代)

jobs were displaced by mechanized looms 200 years ago. (工作被机械织布机取代...) (2018)

6. **be introduced to** (被介绍给)

toddlers were each introduced to an adult tester. (幼儿被介绍给一位测试员。) (2018)

7. **be linked to** (与...相关联)

oxytocin is linked to behaviors like bonding. (催产素与亲密行为相关。) (2018)

8. **be willing to** (愿意)

the majority were willing to cooperate... (大多数愿意合作...) (2018)

9. **carry a high cost** (付出高昂代价)

putting your trust in the wrong place can carry a high cost. (会付出高昂代价。) (2018)

10. **differentiate between A and B** (区分A和B)

children can differentiate between a credible person and a dishonest one. (区分可信与不诚实的人。) (2018)

11. **in its prime** (在鼎盛时期)

the Teamsters were in their prime in 1960. (处于鼎盛时期。 ) (2018)

12. **look inside** (往里面看)

each subject was invited to look inside. (被邀请往里看。 ) (2018)

13. **on the one hand... on the other hand...** (一方面...另一方面...)

On the one hand it ' s necessary On the other hand it carries a high cost. (一方面 另一方面 ) (2018)

14. **put trust in** (信任)

putting your trust in the wrong place... (错信他人...) (2018)

15. **turn out** (结果是/证明是)

it turns out that some automated approaches work. (结果是 , 一些自动化方法奏效。 ) (2018)

## 2017常用短语与固定搭配

1. **a host of** (许多/大量)

hugs can bring a host of health benefits to your body and mind. (拥抱可以带来许多健康益处。 ) (2017)

2. **a step forward** (向前迈进的一步)

The court's ruling is a step forward in the struggle against corruption. (法院的裁决是向前迈出的一步。 ) (2017)

3. **attribute A to B** (将A归因于B)

experts attribute the stress-reducing benefits of hugging to the release of oxytocin. (一些专家将减压益处归因于催产素的释放。 ) (2017)

4. **at the end of one's lifetime** (在某人生命的尽头)

old ones will be removed at the end of their lifetimes. (旧的将在寿命结束时被移除。 ) (2017)

5. **be a concern for** (是...的担忧)

security has been a concern for the TSA. (安全问题一直是TSA的关注点。 ) (2017)

6. **be connected to** (与...联系)

helping you feel close and connected to people you care about. (帮助你感觉与关心的人联系在一起。 ) (2017)

7. **be exposed to** (暴露于/接触到)

after being exposed to the virus. (在接触病毒后...) (2017)

8. **besides helping** (除了帮助)

Besides helping you feel close and connected, hugs bring benefits. (除了帮助你感觉亲近...) (2017)

9. **come down with a cold** (患上感冒)

less likely to come down with a cold. (患感冒的可能性更小。) (2017)

10. **hold its nose at** (对...表示厌恶/不屑)

it did so while holding its nose at the ethics of his conduct. (对他的行为道德表示厌恶。) (2017)

11. **in return for** (作为回报)

tolerate procedures in return for increased safety. (以换取更高的安全性。) (2017)

12. **in the face of** (面对)

help in the face of difficulty. (在面对困难时...) (2017)

13. **seek access to** (寻求接近/通道)

a company seeking access to government. (寻求与政府接触的公司。) (2017)

14. **the decline of** (...的衰退)

the regrettable decline of ancient astronomy. (古代天文学的衰退。) (2017)

## 2016常用短语与固定搭配

1. **arrange the marriage negotiations** (安排婚姻谈判)

ask his parents to arrange the marriage negotiations. (要求父母安排婚姻谈判。) (2016)

2. **as well as** (以及/和)

his parents and friends, as well as those of the young woman... (他的父母和朋友, 以及那位年轻女子的父母和朋友。) (2016)

3. **be on the increase** (正在增加)

the price of a college degree is on the increase. (大学学位价格正在上涨。) (2016)

4. **be under the influence of** (受...的影响)

they could be under the influence of the halo effect. (他们可能受到光环效应的影响。) (2016)

5. **be viewed with** (被以...看待)

Divorced persons are viewed with some disapproval. (离婚人士受到一定程度的不赞成。) (2016)

6. **breaks up** (出现)

a gender prejudice breaks up: the divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry. (一种性别偏见出现了...) (2016)

7. **come across as** (显得/给人以...印象)

their CSR stand could come across as reliable evidence. (CSR 立场看起来像可靠证据。) (2016)

8. **decide on** (决定/选择)

a young man can decide on a likely spouse on his own. (年轻人可以自己决定配偶。) (2016)

9. **end up** (最终/结果是)

looks that end up impinging on the dignity of all women. (最终导致侵犯女性尊严。) (2016)

10. **impinge on** (侵犯/损害)

looks that end up impinging on the dignity of all women. (最终侵犯女性尊严。) (2016)

11. **in theory** (理论上)

In theory, a girl may veto the spouse chosen by her parents. (理论上, 女孩可以否决父母选的配偶。) (2016)

## 2015常用短语与固定搭配

1. **be at a standstill** (停滞不前)

Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill. (欧洲最大市场上的食品和饮料零售额停滞不前。) (2015)

2. **be contributory factor** (是促成因素)

...social environment being a major contributory factor. (社会环境是一个主要的促成因素。) (2015)

3. **eat one's words** (食言)

Embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. (迫使他收回前言并退位。) (2015)

4. **get into trouble with** (触犯.../惹上...)

When companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment. (当公司触犯法律时...) (2015)

5. **in the quest for** (为了追求/寻求)

It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. (这是为了追求发行量和影响力而毁掉生命。) (2015)

6. **on the whole** (总体而言)

People are, on the whole, less bothered. (总体而言，人们不太烦恼。) (2015)

7. **stand down** (退位/辞职)

Embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. (迫使他收回前言并退位。) (2015)

## 2014常用短语与固定搭配

1. **arrive at** (到达)

Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV. (失业者带着简历来到职业中心。) (2014)

2. **be based on** (基于)

A number of archaeological sites have been discovered based on historical records. (许多考古遗址是基于历史记录被发现的。) (2014)

3. **be deprived of** (被剥夺)

Graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education are thus deprived of its benefits. (因此被剥夺了它的益处。) (2014)

4. **be eligible for** (有资格获得)

Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV... will they be eligible for benefit. (只有失业者带着简历来到职业中心...他们才有资格获得救济金。) (2014)

5. **be interested in** (对...感兴趣)

...more interested in ideas than in the mere collection of facts. (对思想比对单纯的事实收集更感兴趣。) (2014)

6. **be wrapped up in** (全神贯注于)

I was wrapped up in an idea that was essentially a theory of everything. (我全神贯注于一个想法，它本质上是一个万物理论。) (2014)

7. **by all accounts** (据大家所说)

By all accounts he was a freethinking person, more interested in ideas than in the mere collection of facts. (据大家所说，他是一个思想自由的人。) (2014)

8. **by means of** (通过...方式)

Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching. (大多数考古遗址是通过仔细搜索定位的。) (2014)

9. **in much the same way** (以大致相同的方式)

The brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do. (以大致相同的方式。 ) (2014)

10. **keep track of** (跟踪/记录)

The program keeps track of your progress and provides detailed feedback. (该程序会跟踪你的进度并提供详细的反馈。 ) (2014)

11. **keep up with** (跟上)

It's difficult for them to keep up with the volume of work required. (他们很难跟上所需的工作量。 ) (2014)

12. **look for** (寻找)

...start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit. (开始寻找工作。 ) (2014)

13. **look like** (看起来像)

Illustrating how sites look like. (说明遗址的样子。 ) (2014)

14. **register for** (注册)

Register for online job search. (注册在线求职。 ) (2014)

15. **turn out** (结果是)

It turns out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do. (结果发现，大脑需要锻炼，就像我们的肌肉一样。 ) (2014)

16. **used to be** (过去常常是)

Memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. (他们的记忆力和思维清晰度不如从前了。 ) (2014)

## 2013常用短语与固定搭配

1. **as opposed to** (而不是/与...相对)

A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. (一个神圣的和平之地...而不是庇护所。 ) (2013)

2. **at first glance** (乍一看/初看)

At first glance this might seem like a strength that grants the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by external factors. (乍一看，这可能看起来像一种优势。 ) (2013)

3. **at odds with** (与...不一致/冲突)

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in Overdressed. (这种自上而下的观念...与《过度着装》中描述的世界格格不入。 ) (2013)

4. **be in need of** (需要)

The social sciences are in need of a good dose of skepticism. (社会科学需要大量的怀疑主义。)(2013)

5. **be more likely to** (更可能)

A judge fearful of appearing too soft on crime might be more likely to send someone to prison. (可能更倾向于将某人送进监狱。)(2013)

6. **blame on** (归咎于)

...a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions. (我们通常将其归咎于某种心理状况。)(2013)

7. **for the sake of** (为了)

It is crucial to explore science for the sake of science. (为了科学本身而探索科学至关重要。)(2013)

8. **give in to** (屈服于)

Most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions. (我们大多数人屈服于精神颓废。)(2013)

9. **in conjunction with** (结合)

The scores were then used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the GMAT. (这些分数随后与申请人在GMAT的分数结合使用。)(2013)

10. **keep one's hands off** (不插手)

The government should keep its hands off those who are not harming their customers. (政府应该不插手那些没有伤害客户的公司。)(2013)

11. **on the whole** (总体而言)

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. (总体而言，人们在做个人决定时不善于考虑背景信息。)(2013)

12. **take into consideration** (考虑到/顾及)

This scale took numerous factors into consideration. (这个量表将许多因素考虑在内。)(2013)

13. **unbiased by** (不受...影响)

...make judgments which are unbiased by external factors. (做出不受外部因素影响的判断。)(2013)

## 2012常用短语与固定搭配

1. **abide by** (遵守/信守)

Entergy announced it was renegeing on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations. (Entergy 宣布它将违背长期以来遵守州严格核能规定的承诺。) (2012)

2. **apply to** (适用于)

the code of conduct that applies to the rest of the federal judiciary. (适用于联邦司法机构其余成员的行为准则。) (2012)

3. **at all costs** (不惜一切代价)

We must protect all that is good in it at all costs. (我们必须不惜一切代价保护其中所有美好的事物。) (2012)

4. **be bound by** (受...约束)

Part of the problem is that the justices are not bound by an ethics code. (部分问题在于大法官不受道德准则的约束。) (2012)

5. **be carried out** (被执行/实施)

carried out their work. (执行他们的工作。) (2012)

6. **be open to** (向...开放)

The Supreme Court has been criticized for being open to political influence. (最高法院一直被批评向政治影响开放。) (2012)

7. **be subject to** (受...影响/服从于)

They are not subject to the code of conduct that applies to the rest of the federal judiciary. (他们不受适用于联邦司法机构其余成员的行为准则的约束。) (2012)

8. **belong to** (属于)

Only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union. (只有十分之一的美国政府工人属于工会。) (2012)

9. **call for** (需要)

Scientific work calls for a critical mind. (科学工作需要批判性思维。) (2012)

10. **in accord with** (与...一致)

Only when our thoughts are in accord with desire. (只有当我们的想法与愿望一致时。) (2012)

11. **in the light of** (根据/考虑到)

Russell Gray and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language. (Russell Gray 和同事根据以前两次尝试来研究语法演变。) (2012)

12. **keep in mind** (记住/牢记)

It should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth. (它应该牢记 Entergy 的承诺值多少。 ) (2012)

13. **of a sort** (某种类型)

Unification of a sort remains a major goal. (某种形式的统一仍然是一个主要目标。 ) (2012)

14. **raise the question of** (引出...的问题)

This and other similar cases raise the question of whether there is still a line between the court and politics. (提出法院与政治之间是否仍存在界限的问题。 ) (2012)

15. **reneging on** (食言/违背)

Entergy announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment. (Entergy 宣布它将违背长期以来的承诺。 ) (2012)

## 2011常用短语与固定搭配

1. **according to** (根据)

According to one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted in physical reactions. (根据一种经典的情感理论，我们的感受部分植根于生理反应。 ) (2011)

2. **be a piece of cake** (是小菜一碟/容易的事)

The women who raise a kid on their "own" is a piece of cake. (那些“独自”抚养孩子的女性认为这轻而易举。 ) (2011)

3. **be no substitute for** (不能替代)

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. (录音不能替代现场表演。 ) (2011)

4. **be rooted in** (植根于)

Our feelings are partially rooted in physical reactions. (我们的感受部分植根于生理反应。 ) (2011)

5. **bring about** (导致/引起)

Laughter does bring about short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels. (笑确实会引起心脏及其血管功能的短期变化。 ) (2011)

6. **compete with** (与...竞争)

Instrumentalists must compete with not only opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also recorded performances. (古典乐器演奏家必须与 竞争。 ) (2011)

7. **date back to** (追溯到)

Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter relaxes muscles. (追溯到 20 世纪 30 年代的研究表明

) (2011)

8. **influence on** (对...影响)

Laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. (笑对身体健康影响很小。 ) (2011)

9. **in the moment** (在当下/那一刻)

The very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of gratification and delight. (在当下会抑制我们情绪的那些事情 ) (2011)

10. **miss the point** (没抓住要点/弄错重点)

Devoted concertgoers... are missing the point. (忠实的音乐会观众 没有抓住要点。 ) (2011)

11. **run out of steam** (失去动力/耗尽精力)

Many top performers have run out of steam after a decade of trying to maintain a long-distance relationship with the public. (许多顶尖表演者已经筋疲力尽。 ) (2011)

12. **to say the least** (至少可以说/毫不夸张地说)

For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. (至少可以说是积极的。 ) (2011)

13. **turn out** (结果是/证明是)

It turns out to be hard for an executive to leave gracefully. (结果证明 ) (2011)

## 2010常用短语与固定搭配

1. **act on** (根据...行动)

The IASB says it does not want to act on without overall planning. (IASB 表示，它不想在没有整体规划的情况下采取行动。 ) (2010)

2. **be based on** (基于)

One basic weakness in a conservation system based on wholly economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. (完全基于经济动机的保护系统的一个基本弱点 ) (2010)

3. **be under pressure to** (承受压力)

The pressure is strong for it to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year, and it is under pressure to do so. (它在今年早些时候完成规则重构时承受很大压力。 ) (2010)

4. **by itself** (凭借自身)

An awareness that they were being experimented upon seemed to be enough to alter workers' behavior by itself. (一种被实验的意识本身似乎就足以改变工人的行为。 ) (2010)

5. **compared with** (与...相比)

Output suddenly rose compared with the previous Saturday. (产量比前一个周六突然上升。) (2010)

6. **continue to** (继续)

Output suddenly rose and continued to rise for the next couple of days. (并在接下来的几天里继续上升。) (2010)

7. **end up** (最终)

The studies ended up giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect." (这些研究最终以“霍桑效应”命名。) (2010)

8. **hard to pin down** (很难确定/查明)

This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down. (所谓的“霍桑效应”很难确定。) (2010)

9. **hit a plateau** (达到平稳期)

before hitting a plateau and then slackening off. (在达到平稳期后 ) (2010)

10. **in any case** (无论如何)

for the first few days of the week in any case. (无论如何。) (2010)

11. **in contrast** (相比之下)

In contrast, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. (相比之下，照明总是在周日改变。) (2010)

12. **in the wake of** (紧随...之后)

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent Supreme Court decisions. (联邦巡回法院的行动紧随最高法院一系列裁决之后。) (2010)

13. **slack off** (松懈)

before hitting a plateau and then slacking off. (之后松懈下来。) (2010)

14. **so long as** (只要)

It did not matter what was done in the experiment; so long as something was changed, productivity rose. (只要有所改变，生产率就会提高。) (2010)

15. **take aim at** (瞄准/攻击)

Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. (在幕后，他们瞄准了会计准则制定者。) (2010)

16. **tend to** (倾向于/往往)

Workers tended to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case. (工人们在每周的头几天往往都很勤奋。) (2010)

17. **turn out** (结果是)

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to misleading interpretations. (结果发现，进行实验的特殊方式可能导致误导性解释。) (2010)

## 2009常用短语与固定搭配

1. **across the mind of** (在...脑海里)

This is across the mind of every animal we've ever met. (这在我们遇到的每一种动物的脑海里都有。) (2009)

2. **be born with** (天生具有)

Humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways. (人类天生具有以四种主要方式应对挑战的能力。) (2009)

3. **be good at** (擅长)

Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence. (知道自己擅长什么并做得更多才能创造卓越。) (2009)

4. **be slow off the starting line** (起步慢)

It is slow off the starting line because it depends on learning – a gradual process – instead of instinct. (起步慢，因为它依赖于学习。) (2009)

5. **by chance** (偶然地)

The most impressive evidence comes not by chance. (最令人印象深刻的证据不是偶然产生的。) (2009)

6. **cast a wistful glance backward at** (怀旧地回顾)

Instead of casting a wistful glance backward at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise (与其怀旧地回顾我们在智力上抛在身后的物种) (2009)

7. **in the dust** (被甩在后面)

all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise. (所有我们在智力上抛在身后的物种。) (2009)

8. **instead of** (代替/而不是)

Depends on learning – a gradual process – instead of instinct. (而不是本能。) (2009)

9. **kill off** (消除/杀死)

To decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. (做决定就是消除所有可能性，只留一个。) (2009)

10. **rely on** (依赖于)

These groups mainly rely on the same sort of association which keeps adults loyal to their group. (这些群体主要依赖同样的联想 ) (2009)

11. **step outside one's comfort zone** (走出舒适区)

The more we step outside our comfort zone – the more inherently creative we become. (我们越走出舒适区，就越有创造力。) (2009)

12. **turn out** (结果是/证明是)

Intelligence, it turns out, is a high-priced option. (事实证明，智力是一种高价选项。) (2009)

13. **work through** (解决/克服)

All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware. (我们所有人都以没有意识到的方式解决问题。) (2009)

## 2008常用短语与固定搭配

1. **access to** (对...的获取/通道)

wide distribution and ready access to it. (便捷地获取它。) (2008)

2. **at least** (至少)

At least for the publication of papers. (至少对于论文的发表来说。) (2008)

3. **at the age of** (在...年龄)

Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. (直到三十岁或更晚，各种诗歌带给他极大的乐趣。) (2008)

4. **be about to** (正要/即将)

Even he, however, might tremble at the sight of what he is about to do. (然而，就连他也可能对他正要做的事情感到颤抖。) (2008)

5. **be linked to** (与...相关联)

Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately linked to each other. (科克伦博士暗示智力和疾病密切相关。) (2008)

6. **be subjected to** (受...影响/服从于)

The unusual history of these people has subjected them to unique evolutionary pressures. (这些人的不寻常历史使他们受到了独特的进化压力。) (2008)

7. **depend upon** (依赖于)

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depend upon, in part, wide

distribution and ready access. (知识价值和回报部分取决于广泛传播和便捷获取。) (2008)

8. **endure to do** (忍受做...)

Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. (现在多年我不能忍受读一行诗。) (2008)

9. **in part** (部分地)

depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. (部分取决于广泛传播和便捷获取。) (2008)

10. **in question** (讨论中的/涉及的)

The group in question are a particular people originated from central Europe. (讨论中的群体是起源于中欧的特定人群。) (2008)

11. **look terrific** (看起来很棒)

A clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific. (一份刚打印出来干净的稿子可能看起来很棒。) (2008)

12. **put down to** (归因于)

The former has been put down to social effects, while the latter has a strong genetic component. (前者被归因于社会影响。) (2008)

13. **as well as** (也/一样)

It will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. (它的阅读效果只会和投入其中的思维和写作一样好。) (2008)

14. **work independently of** (独立于...工作)

He is that rare bird, a scientist who works independently of any institution. (他是罕见的独立于任何机构之外工作的科学家。) (2008)

## 2007常用短语与固定搭配

1. **account for** (解释)

What might account for this strange phenomenon? (什么可能解释这种奇怪的现象?) (2007)

2. **among others** (在其他事物中)

to deduce numerical sequences, among others. (推断数字序列, 以及其他类似任务。) (2007)

3. **be associated with** (与...相关联)

It is associated with a wide range of important components also critical to problem solving and life success. (它与广泛的重要组成部分相关联。) (2007)

4. **be good at** (擅长)

They must also focus on what their young adults are good at and doing even more of it. (他们必须专注于年轻人擅长什么。 ) (2007)

5. **be likely to** (很可能)

You would most likely find a noteworthy quirk — you are likely to find one. (你很可能会发现一个值得注意的怪现象。 ) (2007)

6. **come across as** (显得/给人以...印象)

Parents should try hard not to come across as disappointed in their child. (父母应该努力不让孩子觉得他们很失望。 ) (2007)

7. **have the right to** (有权)

have the right to private property. (私人财产的权利。 ) (2007)

8. **keep in mind** (记住/牢记)

It should keep in mind the difference between financial risk and political risk. (它应该记住金融风险和政治风险之间的区别。 ) (2007)

9. **look hopefully to** (满怀希望地展望)

The roughly 20 million inhabitants of these nations looked hopefully to the future. (他们满怀希望地展望未来。 ) (2007)

10. **turn on** (取决于)

This sort of success turned on performance in one single game. (这种成功取决于一场比赛的表现。 ) (2007)

11. **unprepared for** (对...没有准备)

The mass of the population was unprepared for self-rule and democracy. (大多数民众对自治和民主没有准备。 ) (2007)

## 2006常用短语与固定搭配

1. **absence of** (缺乏)

the casualness and absence of deference in American society. (美国社会的随意性和缺乏敬意。 ) (2006)

2. **agree on** (在...上达成一致)

Analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is increasing. (分析家们确实在另一件事上达成一致。 ) (2006)

3. **be immune to** (对...免疫)

Today ' s immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor immune to assimilation. (今天的移民既没有达到

前所未有的水平，也没有对同化免疫。) (2006)

4. **be interested in** (对...感兴趣)

young people who come entirely for the plays are interested in the theatrical past. (完全是为了看戏而来的年轻人对戏剧历史感兴趣。) (2006)

5. **in spite of** (尽管)

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. (尽管“无休止地谈论差异”...) (2006)

6. **in the process of** (在...过程中)

The process of assimilation is speeded up by the very casualness of daily American life, and assimilation is in the process of being accelerated. (同化过程正被加速。) (2006)

7. **live off** (依靠...生活)

the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come not to see the plays but to breathe the air of the birthplace of the greatest playwright. (主要靠游客为生的市民。) (2006)

8. **take into account** (考虑到/顾及)

Future management efforts must take into account that the town's most loyal clientele are the young people. (未来的管理努力必须考虑到这一点。) (2006)

## 2005常用短语与固定搭配

1. **agree with** (同意/赞同)

To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree with? (McWhorter 最可能同意以下哪项陈述?) (2005)

2. **at first** (起初)

Even people insensitive to a certain smell at first can suddenly become sensitive to it. (即使是对某种气味最初不敏感的人也会突然变得敏感。) (2005)

3. **be applied to** (适用于)

A lesson from the latter is applicable to the former — it can be applied to the former. (从后者吸取的教训适用于前者。) (2005)

4. **be capable of** (能够/有能力)

Other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. (其他动物将不具备这种高度发达的委屈感。) (2005)

5. **be exposed to** (暴露于/接触到)

can suddenly become sensitive to it when exposed to it often enough. (在经常接触到它时也会突然变得敏感。)(2005)

6. **be limited to** (局限于)

This means that our noses are limited to perceiving those smells which float through the air. (我们的鼻子只能感知空气中漂浮的气味。)(2005)

7. **stand upright** (直立)

This is largely because, unlike animals, we stand upright. (这主要是因为，与动物不同，我们是直立的。)(2005)

8. **stem from** (源于/来自)

whether it stems from the common ancestor the species had 35 million years ago is, as yet, an unanswered question. (它是否源于该物种在 3500 万年前的共同祖先仍是一个未解之谜。)(2005)

## 2004常用短语与固定搭配

1. **be subject to** (受...影响/服从于)

All theories, however, are tentative and are subject to criticism. (然而，所有理论都是暂时的，并且容易受到批评。)(2004)

2. **bite one's nails** (焦虑不安/啃指甲)

Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. (艾伦·斯佩罗还没有开始焦虑不安。)(2004)

3. **centering on** (围绕)

Theories centering on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior because they were not sufficiently punished for previous antisocial acts. (围绕个体的理论认为，儿童从事犯罪行为 ) (2004)

4. **do without** (没有...也行/不需要)

I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars. (我提供的服务在人们担心省钱时不需要。)(2004)

5. **for the sake of** (为了)

not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. (而不是为了知识本身而追求知识。)(2004)

6. **keep a close watch on** (密切关注)

Some use them to keep a close watch on the destiny of competing companies. (有些人用它们来密切关注竞争对手公司的命运。)(2004)

7. **key in** (键入)

an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary. (允许访问者键入工作标准。) (2004)

8. **stumble across** (偶然发现)

Lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. (律师甘特 雷德蒙偶然发现了 CareerBuilder。) (2004)

9. **strike gold** (发现宝藏/获得巨大成功)

"I struck gold," says Redmon. (雷德蒙说：“我挖到宝了。”) (2004)

10. **used as a code** (被用作密码)

Navajo could be used as a code by the US military during World War II to send secret messages. (纳瓦霍语曾被美国军方用作加密语言。) (2004)

11. **when it comes to** (当谈到/至于)

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. (当谈到经济放缓时) (2004)

## 2003常用短语与固定搭配

1. **be subject to** (受...影响/服从于)

thus subjecting all other life forms to their own will. (因此使所有其他生命形式服从于他们自己的意志。) (2003)

2. **come to hand** (到手/可用)

Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of espionage. (多诺万相信要利用手头上的一切工具。) (2003)

3. **earn one's keep** (证明价值/发挥作用)

That's where Straitford earns its keep. (这就是 Straitford 发挥其作用的地方。) (2003)

4. **for example** (例如)

For example, publishing newsletters that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips. (例如，出版通讯。) (2003)

5. **give serious thought to** (认真考虑)

They also need to give serious thought to how they can best accommodate such changes. (他们还需要认真思考如何才能最好地适应这些变化。) (2003)

6. **in a sense** (在某种意义上)

There are more winners than losers, in a sense, publishing newsletters. (在某种意义上，赢家多于输家。) (2003)

7. **lay the roots for** (为...奠定基础)

who built the Office of Strategic Services in World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA (后来为 CIA 奠定基础。) (2003)

8. **let down** (使...失望/辜负)

without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants down. (不感到内疚，也不辜负其他参与者。) (2003)

9. **make the biggest splash** (引起最大的轰动)

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc. (在新世界中引起最大轰动的公司之一是 Straitford。) (2003)

10. **respond forcefully to** (有力地回应)

Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal-rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public. (科学家需要有力地回应动物权利倡导者。) (2003)

11. **rule out** (排除)

Animals have rights ruling out their use in research. (动物拥有权利，排除了它们在研究中的使用。) (2003)

12. **take pride in** (以...为傲)

Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice. (Straitford 以其独立的见解为傲。) (2003)

## 2002常用短语与固定搭配

1. **as time went by** (随着时间的推移)

As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too. (随着时间的推移，电脑变得更小、更强大。) (2002)

2. **be in sympathy with** (同情/赞同)

you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. (你了解他们的情况并同情他们的观点。) (2002)

3. **be on safer ground** (处于更安全的境地/更稳妥)

You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system. (如果你坚持选择邮局或电话系统这样的替罪羊，你会更稳妥。) (2002)

4. **be slow to** (对...迟缓)

we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. (我们一直缓慢发展可以从中汲取技术的科学。) (2002)

5. **cut in with** (插话/插进来)

you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their workplace. (你不可以试图用幽默插话。) (2002)

6. **following in the wake of** (紧随...之后)

the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book. (报纸成为主导的前电子媒体，紧随小册子和书籍之后。) (2002)

7. **in terms of** (就...而言)

They were thought of, like people, in terms of generations, with the distance between generations much smaller. (它们被认为像人一样，就代际而言。) (2002)

8. **make a passing remark about** (顺便提及)

it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or inefficient train service. (你顺便提及食堂难吃的食物。) (2002)

9. **off the cuff** (即兴的/随意的)

Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver with a smile. (加入一些随意的、看似即兴的言论。) (2002)

10. **stick to** (坚持/忠于)

You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system. (如果你坚持选择邮局或电话系统这样的替罪羊。) (2002)

11. **trace behavior to** (将行为归因于)

Almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, personality, and so on. (几乎所有被称为行为科学的东西都继续将行为归因于心态、情感、性格特征等等。) (2002)

## 2001常用短语与固定搭配

1. **be entitled to** (有权获得/享有)

laid down that everybody was entitled to privacy. (规定每个人都有权享有隐私。) (2001)

2. **buy up** (收买/收购)

newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases. (报社试图收买卷入重大案件的人士。)

(2001)

3. **draw a distinction between A and B** (区分A和B)

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science. (在科学领域的专业人士和业余爱好者之间无法划出明确界限。) (2001)

4. **get over** (克服/摆脱)

some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices (一些贫困国家将不得不克服他们过时的反殖民偏见。) (2001)

5. **go to court** (上法庭/起诉)

Public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families. (公众人物可以上法庭保护自己和家人。) (2001)

6. **in a tightening of** (在...的收紧中)

In a significant tightening of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine will introduce a draft bill. (在对媒体法律控制的显著收紧中。) (2001)

7. **in one's own right** (靠自身的能力/本身)

local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right. (地方地质研究本身就是有价值的研究。) (2001)

8. **in particular** (尤其/特别是)

in prominent cases, in particular the trial of Rosemary West. (尤其是罗斯玛丽 韦斯特案的审判。) (2001)

9. **in safe hands with** (在...手中是安全的)

" Press freedoms will be in safe hands with our British judges, " he said. ("新闻自由在我们的英国法官手中会是安全的。") (2001)

10. **in terms of** (就...而言)

can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom. (可以用英国地质学的发展来说明。) (2001)

11. **on the other hand** (另一方面)

Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. (另一方面，业余爱好者继续以旧方式研究地方项目。) (2001)

12. **settle for** (满足于)

into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything. (转变成一个乐于对许多东西都满足的女人。) (2001)

13. **take advantage of** (利用)

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices. (为了利用这个工具 ) (2001)

14. **with respect to** (关于/就...而言)

prejudices with respect to foreign investment. (2001)

## 2000常用短语与固定搭配

1. **as a result of** (由于/作为结果)

As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists. (由于所有这些因素，政府越来越依赖生物学家和社会科学家。) (2000)

2. **be bound up with** (与...密切相关)

the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry. (一个国家经济的实力与农业和工业效率直接相关。) (2000)

3. **economies of scale** (规模经济)

it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. (这给它的工业带来了无与伦比的规模经济效益。) (2000)

4. **go on a diet** (开始节食/瘦身)

" American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted, " according to Richard Cavanaugh. (美国工业已经改变结构，开始瘦身。) (2000)

5. **in order to** (为了)

in order to replace old agricultural implements and to prepare for the expenses of next year. (为了更换旧农具，并准备明年开支。) (2000)

6. **in turn** (反过来/转而)

that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. (这反过来又依赖于各类科学家和技术人员的努力。) (2000)

7. **instead of** (代替/而不是)

He must store a large quantity of grain instead of consuming all his grain the moment it is harvested. (他必须储存大量谷物，而不是立即消费所有谷物。) (2000)

8. **keep a wide gap between A and B** (在A和B之间保持巨大差距)

he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. (必须努力在消费和生产之间保持巨大差距。) (2000)

9. **look back on** (回顾)

In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. (在1995年美国可以回顾五年的稳健增长。) (2000)

10. **only if** (只有在...情况下)

He can continue to support himself and his family only if he produces a surplus. (只有在生产盈余的情况下，他才能继续养活自己和家人。) (2000)

11. **rest upon** (依赖于/基于)

that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. (这反过来又依赖于各类科学家和技术人员。) (2000)

12. **support oneself** (养活自己)

He can continue to support himself and his family only if he produces a surplus. (继续养活自己和家人。) (2000)

13. **take advantage of** (利用)

the men who might take advantage of it have diminished. (可能利用它的人已经减少了。) (2000)

## 1999常用短语与固定搭配

1. **at a minimum** (最低限度)

time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum. (因受伤损失的时间保持在最低限度。) (1999)

2. **at a profit** (盈利)

This may mean the difference between operating at a profit or at a loss. (这可能意味着盈利或亏损之间的区别。) (1999)

3. **at low accident rates** (低事故率)

Companies at low accident rates plan their safety programs. (低事故率的公司会规划他们的安全项目。) (1999)

4. **be less on...than on...** (与其说取决于...不如说取决于...)

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds. (实践中的科学，与其说取决于实验，不如说取决于心灵准备程度。) (1999)

5. **depend on** (取决于/依靠)

Science, in practice, depends on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. (实践中的科学取决于观察实验者的心灵准备程度。) (1999)

6. **fall victim to** (成为...的受害者)

Historians frequently fall victim to the “ technical fallacy. ” (历史学家经常成为“技术谬误”的受害者。)(1999)

7. **give thought to** (考虑)

chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. (没有充分考虑长期盈利能力。)(1999)

8. **go to the heart of** (触及核心/关键)

a contradiction which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom. (它触及了在教室放电脑这场运动的核心问题。)(1999)

9. **hold liable for** (对...承担责任)

Juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes. (陪审团开始判决更多公司对客户的损失负责。)(1999)

10. **in a mechanistic fashion** (以机械的方式)

Too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion (太多公司以机械方式应用再造工程。)(1999)

11. **keep alive** (保持活力)

continue working to keep them alive and active. (继续努力使它们保持活力。)(1999)

12. **look at** (看待/审视)

The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said that the evidence is shaky. (科学家皱眉，看着图表，说证据不牢靠。)(1999)

13. **of little practical value** (没有实际价值)

Basic computer skills are of little practical value. (基础计算机技能培训没有实际价值。)(1999)

14. **pay off** (得到回报/奏效)

From a financial standpoint alone, safety pays off. (单从财务角度来看，安全是有回报的。)(1999)

15. **revolve around** (围绕...转动)

Most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. (大多数活动都围绕挖掘消费市场展开。)(1999)

16. **side with** (支持/站在...一边)

Some courts are beginning to side with defendants (一些法院开始站在被告一边。)(1999)

17. **take to court** (将...告上法庭)

About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court. (当受伤顾客将他们告上法庭时, 约50%的公司会败诉。)(1999)

18. **tap the market** (开发市场)

efforts to tap the consumer market. (挖掘消费市场的努力。)(1999)

19. **turn to** (转向/开始)

Now the tide appears to be turning. (现在潮流似乎在转变。)(1999)

## 1998常用短语与固定搭配

1. **at the mercy of** (受...支配/摆布)

humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought (人类长期遭受洪水和干旱的摆布。)(1998)

2. **be concerned about** (关心)

environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth. (关注不受控制的工业增长的环保主义者。)(1998)

3. **be hard to** (很难)

it is hard to be either proper or scientific. (很难做到既得体又科学。)(1998)

4. **close in on** (逼近/接近)

Balloon-borne instruments are closing in on such structures (气球携带的仪器正逼近此类结构。)(1998)

5. **contribute to** (对...做出贡献/有助于)

New ways of organizing the workplace are only one contribution to overall productivity. (只是对总体生产率的其中一项贡献。)(1998)

6. **cry over spilt milk** (为已发生的事懊悔)

best interpreted as "It's no use crying over spilt milk." (为已发生的事懊悔没有用。)(1998)

7. **deal with** (处理/应对)

But when you are dealing with myths (但当你处理神话问题时)(1998)

8. **do more harm than good** (弊大于利)

Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good. (几个大型水坝项目可能弊大于利。)(1998)

9. **do one's bidding** (听命于/受支配)

forcing the waters to do our bidding. (迫使水听命于我们。)(1998)

10. **for the better part of** (大部分时间)

convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true. (在过去十年的大部分时间里坚信它是真的。)(1998)

11. **give the go-ahead to** (批准/同意)

The World Bank has given the go-ahead to the Narmada Dam. (世界银行已批准纳尔默达大坝。)(1998)

12. **in contention over** (在...上争论/争夺)

in their contention over a dam on the Danube. (在多瑙河一个水坝的争端上。)(1998)

13. **in contrast** (相比之下)

In contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years (相比之下, 他们看到)(1998)

14. **in return for** (作为回报)

all in return for a giant reservoir of disease. (所有这一切换来一个疾病滋生的大水库。)(1998)

15. **in the long run** (从长远来看)

They admitted that in the long run industrialization raised living standards. (他们承认从长远来看工业化提高了生活水平。)(1998)

16. **look before one leap** (三思而后行)

best interpreted as “ Look before you leap. ” (三思而后行。)(1998)

17. **lump together** (混为一谈)

The term “ anti-science ” can lump together many different things. ( “ 反科学 ” 这个术语会把许多不同事物混为一谈。)(1998)

18. **no gain without pain** (不劳无获)

Well, no gain without pain, they say. (不劳无获。)(1998)

19. **preside over** (主持/领导)

the productivity revolution businessmen assume they are presiding over. (商人们以为自己正在主持的那场生产力革命。)(1998)

20. **raise the standard of** (提高...的水平)

Industrialization greatly raised the standard of living. (工业化大大提高了生活水平。)(1998)

21. **respond to** (回应)

The environmentalists inevitably respond to such critics. (环保主义者不可避免地回应这些批评。)(1998)

22. **speak critically of** (批判性地谈论)

most historians spoke critically of the Industrial Revolution. (大多数历史学家批判工业革命。)(1998)

23. **stop just short of** (差一点就)

Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops (匈牙利人差一点就要派兵。)(1998)