

IBT托福习语题解析托福考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/558/2021_2022_IBT_E6_89_98_E7_A6_8F_E4_c81_558255.htm 基本介绍: 习语题是考察对当代英语口语，尤其是北美流行习语掌握程度的题型。

习语题是托福听力中常考的一种题型，因为习语题主要出现在日常口语种，不论是平时非正式的对话，还是较为严肃的场合，如课堂和会议，习语的出现都是屡见不鲜的。一般来说，在新托福听力考试种，总会有1至2个习语题出现。出题形式: 习语题通常都是以what开头的特殊疑问句，一般来说问的比较直接，例如: What does the professor mean when he says this? A:

Henry James was one of the critics who had very few comments on Whitman. B: Henry James was one of the critics who thought Whitman ' s works lacked sweetness. C. Henry James was one of the critics who firmly believed Whitman was good. D: Henry James was among those who criticized Whitman ' s works intensely. What does the professor mean by saying___?

来源：考试大 What does X

refer to?百考试题论坛 剖析习语: 在做习语题的时候经常会碰到一些难题。其难题之一就是当几个熟悉的单词在一起构成短语时,其短语的整体意思与单词本身的意思则大相径庭,这便是习语的难点所在。每一种语言都有它独特的习语。一般说来,有些习惯用语从字面上看不出它们的确切意思,这是因为考生不可能从组成某个习语的字面上来懂得它的意思。另外还有些习语在不同场合却表达不同的意思,它们在词典上的解释是相同的,但是却有不同的用法。所以在解这类题目的时候是需要积累一些这方面的素材的. 例如: “ in the pink ” 是表示"身

体很健康.精力充沛"的常用语。当一段材料中说:He is in the pink,那你就知道他肯定感到身体很好。E.g. Our next door neighbor came back from the hospital yesterday after his heart attack. And Im glad to say he certainly looks in the pink again. 我们的隔壁邻居心脏病发作进了医院,昨天他出院回家了。他看起来确实和以往一样健康,我很高兴。从这样的一个题目中我们就不难推出问题的答案了。“sandwich generation” sandwich就是"三明治", generation就是"一代人"。所以,sandwich generation就是"既要赡养老人,又要抚养下一代的人"。他们和夹在三明治当中的肉一样夹在老一代和下一代之中。E.g. Older people tend to retire earlier and live longer these days. And if they dont have pensions big enough to live on, this means their children in the sandwich generation have to bear the financial burden longer. 老年人现在都比较早地退休了,他们的寿命也比以往长。如果他们的退休金不够维持生活的话,这就意味着他们的孩子既要赡养老人,又要抚养他们自己的孩子,他们的经济负担时间也就更长。实际上这句词语可以从字面上猜出其含义,捅破这层窗户纸,答案不难得出了。“under the weather”的意思是"我不太舒服",与天气没有关系。例如: Mr. Jones, this is Sally Smith. Im sorry, but I cant come to work today - Im feeling a little under the weather. 琼斯先生,我是萨莉史密斯。对不起,今天我有点儿不舒服,所以不能去上班了。under the weather是有小毛病的时候最普遍的用法。所以在听力材料中听到这个短语的时候就可以大概猜到问题了,一定是关于健康方面的。解题技巧:谈到习语,没有太多的捷径,只有熟练掌握常用美国习语,正确理解其惯用语境合场合才能事半功倍。千万不要从词语的字面意思

来揣摩词义，事实上，习语往往与该词的字面意思相差千里。再解答该类题型时，可以遵循这样一种逻辑：见到什么，不选什么。例如，再课堂演讲结束之前，教授通常会总结一下所论述的观点。教授说：To wrap up... 大家知道，wrap字面上作“包装，包裹”之意，但与up结合，即成了“总结”之意。在答案中遇到“包装，包裹”的字眼，完全可以不予理会。例如：(一)来源：考试大 Professor: I have chosen to limit this study to the reactions of Whitman ' s admirers for the simple reason that the opinions of his detractors have remained static. Early critics, like later ones, violently objected to Whitman ' s technique and subject matter. Among them was Henry James, whose criticism was nothing short of bitterness. Narrator: Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question. Professor: Among them was Henry James, whose criticism was nothing short of bitterness. What does the professor mean when he says this? A: Henry James was one of the critics who had very few comments on Whitman. B: Henry James was one of the critics who thought Whitman ' s works lacked sweetness. C. Henry James was one of the critics who firmly believed Whitman was good. D: Henry James was among those who criticized Whitman ' s works intensely. 解析: Nothing short of 是“一点儿也不少,非常”之意. 答案A,B将该习语强行分割开,如将nothing 对应few, 将short of 对应lack. 因此A,B 予以排除. 答案C正好将词义本末倒置,也予以排除. 答案为D. 因此正确答案为D. (二) What does big shot refer to? A : Do you know Mr. Smith? B : No, but I know of him. He ' s a big shot in the local politics. A : I ' m told he ' s only a yes-man. B : Yes, I hate that. At

present, what we want is a strong, independent leader, not a bunch of yes-man. 解析: 1. 通过上下文所谈论的可以知道是在谈关于领导人的话题, 材料大意: 甲: 你认识史密斯先生吗? <http://ks.examda.com> 乙: 不认识, 但我知道这人, 他在本地政界是个举足轻重的人物。 甲: 我听说他是个和事佬。 www.Examda.CoM 乙: 没错儿, 我就恨这个。现在, 我们要的是强有力的、有主见的领导人, 可不是和事佬儿。 2. 从上下文的推断中, 可以了解到big short 是指地位高有实力的这么一个人, 可以理解为“要人” 因此可以得到问题的答案了. 总之在做习语题的时候一定要多多积累, 根据材料的上下文去推断. 不要解释习语的字面意思, 脱离语境, 制造混乱, 不准确或不完整的解释。 本文由3COME考试频道编辑精心为您收集整理, 仅供大家参考, 祝您考试顺利。 更多信息请访问: 百考试题外语站点 百考试题外语论坛 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 www.100test.com