

初中英语 短语词组总汇

江惠萍 吴正纲编著

English

Idioms for Junior Middle School Students



湖南人民出版社

初中英语 短语词组总汇

江惠萍 吴正纲编著

湖南人民出版社

责任编辑：张 莉

装帧设计：宋铭辉

初中英语短语词组总汇

江惠萍 吴正纲 编

*

湖南人民出版社出版、发行

(长沙市河西银盆南路 78 号)

湖南省新华书店经销 湖南省新华印刷二厂印刷

1997 年 10 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

开本：787×1092 1/32 印张：9.375

字数：218,000 印数：1—8,000

ISBN7—5438—1598—2

G·347 定价：8.70 元

编者的话

- (一) 本词典是根据国家教委审定的“九年义务教育全日制初中英语教学大纲”的要求和内容，按照义务教育英语新教材学生用书一、二、三册的内容，编写而成。
- (二) 本词典收入现行初中英语课本中的短语词组。其释义、例句均未超出初中生应该掌握的范围。在某些短语词组的例句后面酌情作了简要的语法说明或辨析，以便学生更好掌握和运用这些短语词组。
- (三) 本词典条目按字母顺序编列。如第一个词相同，则按第二个词，余类推。
- (四) 本词典不少例句取自于初中一、二、三册的课文，以便于学生预习、学习和复习。

例如：(L26, B3)

L26 表示第 26 课。

B3 表示第三册。

即：这个例句在第三册 26 课的课文中。

又如：(Lt71, B2)

Lt71 表示听力 71 课

B2 表示第二册

即：这个例句在第二册的听力 71 课中。

- (五) 本书与作者编写的《跟我学初一英语》、《跟我学初二英语》、《跟我学初三英语》、互为经纬关系，互为补充。

a bag of 一袋, 一包

It's a bag of toy animals! (Lt 71, B2).

这是一袋玩具动物。

She was taking the things out of the basket when she dropped a bag of sweets. (L26, B3)

她正从篮子里把东西拿出来, 这时候她的一袋糖果掉了。

The boy has a bag of money. 这孩子有一袋钱。

I bought a bag of potatoes. 我买了一袋土豆。

a bit 稍微, 有点

That's a bit expensive. Can I try them on, please? (L85, B3) 那贵了点。请问我可以穿上试试吗?

Hum, it looks very nice, but it's a bit large. (Lt88, B3)

嗯, 这看起来很漂亮, 但是大了点。

【注意】 a bit 作副词, 与动词、形容词连用, 在句中作程度状语。与 a little 可以互换。又如:

He was a bit angry. 他有点生气。

Your article is a bit long. 你的文章有点长。

Please wait a bit. 请等一会儿。

I'm feeling a bit tired. 我觉得有点累。

I'm not a bit hungry. 我一点也不饿。

a bit of 稍许, 有点

Well, Mrs Green, maybe he has caught a bit of a cold.

(L90, B3) 哎呀, 格林夫人, 他可能是患了点感冒。

【注意】 a bit of 在句子中作定语, 后接不可数名词。又如:

Please give me a bit of paper. 请给我一点纸。

Mary is just out to do a bit of shopping.

玛丽要买点东西刚刚出去了。

He knows a bit of English. 他懂一点英语。

a bottle of 一瓶……

Now give me a bottle of orange, please. (L67, B1)

现在请给我一瓶桔子汁。

The doctor gave me a bottle of medicine.

医生给了我一瓶药。

I want to buy a bottle of blue ink. 我想买一瓶蓝墨水。

Mary drinks two bottles of milk a day.

玛丽每天喝两瓶牛奶。

She bought three bottles of orange. 她买了三瓶桔子汁。

a cup of 一杯……

Sit down and have a cup of tea with me! (L44, B1)

坐下来和我喝杯茶。

When she reached home she had a short rest and a cup

of water. (L51, B2)

当她到家的时候, 她休息了一会儿, 喝了一杯水。

Which would you like, a cup of tea or a glass of milk?

(L97, B3) 你想要哪种, 一杯茶还是一杯牛奶?

There are two cups of tea on the table. 桌上有两杯茶。

Please pass me two cups of coffee. 请递给我两杯咖啡。

a few 少数，一些，几个

形容词短语。在句子中作定语，表示肯定的语气。后接可数名词的复数形式。

How far is it? — Only a few kilometers. (L17, B2)

离这儿有多远？——只有几公里。

The first truck is carrying a few baskets. (L18, B2)

第一辆卡车拉着几个筐子。

First I'd like to tell you a few things about this factory.

(L34, B3)

首先，我想告诉你们一些有关这个工厂的情况。

Though we only stayed there for a few days, we had a great time. (L94, B3)

虽然我们只在那里呆了几天，但是我们过得很愉快。

a glass of —(玻璃)杯……

Would you like something to drink? What about a glass of milk? (L74, B1) 你想要点喝的吗？来杯牛奶怎么样？

Every day you can have one apple, one orange, one piece of dry bread, and a glass of water. (L95, B2)

你可以每天吃一个苹果、一个桔子、一块干面包和一杯水。

Yes, for breakfast he had some bread, two eggs, some fruit and a glass of milk. (L90, B3) 对，他早餐吃了一些

面包、两个鸡蛋、一些水果和一杯牛奶。

Please bring me a glass of milk. 请给我拿一杯牛奶。

I'll get you a glass of water. 我给你弄一杯水来。

a group of 一组，一伙，一群

Last week, a group of class 3 students decided to go to the museum in the centre of the town. (L66, B3)

上星期，三班一个小组的学生决定去市中心的博物馆。

A group of girls are sitting there.

一群女孩子正坐在那里。

We saw a group of children passing by.

我们看见一群孩子走过。

a kind of 一种，一类

Ham is a kind of pork—but the Hamburger does not have any pork in it. (Lt80, B2)

火腿是猪肉的一种——但汉堡包里并没有任何猪肉。

This is a kind of new toy. 这是一种新玩具。

I heard a kind of noise in the radio.

我听到收音机里有某种杂音。

【注意】many kinds of 是“很多种的”，/all kinds of 是“各种各样的”。如：

Many kinds of vegetables grow in our garden.

我们菜园里种着许多种蔬菜。

The shop sells all kinds of shoes.

这家商店出售各种各样的鞋子。

a large number of 许多的，大量的(后接可数名词)

Which language is spoken by the large number of people in the world? (L62, B3) 世界上哪种语言说的人最多?

A large number of books are lent at the library every day. 图书馆每天借出许许多多的书。

We have lived here a large number of years.

我们在这里住了许多年。

a little 少量, 有点, 些许

Do you speak Chinese? — Only a little! (L98, B1)

你(会)说汉语吗? ——只会一点点。

I feel a little afraid. (L99, B2) 我有点感到害怕。

I know that he's trying hard, but he says that he is a little weak in Chinese. (L38, B3)

我知道他正在努力, 但是他说他汉语有点不行。

I think I like Chinese a little more than science. (Lt16, B3)

我觉得我喜欢汉语有点超过我喜欢科学。

In Shanghai it was raining a little. (Lt28, B3)

上海当时正在下小雨。

Put a little water in the glass, please. 请给杯里倒一点水。

Please come in and drink a little tea. 请进来喝点茶。

Is there a little milk in the bottle? 瓶里有一点牛奶吗?

There's a little ink in the bottle. 瓶子里有一点墨水。

He can speak a little English. 他能说一点英语。

Why don't you come a little earlier?

你为什么不早一点来?

Can I keep it a little longer? 我能保留更长一些时间吗?

【注意】 a little 修饰物质名词、抽象名词或用来表示分量, 程度。与 a bit 可互换。

a lot 很多, 大量, 非常

Ask Lily, I think she has one. — OK. Thanks a lot. (L95, B1)

去问莉莉。我想她有一把(尺子)。——好! 多谢了!

Lucy likes swimming a lot. (Lt64, B2)

露茜非常喜欢游泳。

You asked me how many sheep there are in Australia.

Well, there are a lot. (L94, B3)

你问我澳洲有多少羊。对了，那里有很多羊。

You can learn a lot at school.

在学校里，你可以学到很多东西。

I gave him a lot. 我给了他很多。

a lot of 许多，大量

在句子中用作定语。①与可数名词连用，处于主语地位时，谓语动词用复数形式。②与不可数名词连用，处于主语地位时，谓语动词用单数形式。

It sells a lot of things. (L115, B1) 它出售很多的物品。

I have quite a lot of home work to do. (L21, B2)

我有许多家庭作业要做。

He picked a lot of fruit yesterday. (L14, B3)

昨天他摘了很多水果。

I'm afraid that Jim will miss a lot of lessons. (L38, B3)

我恐怕吉姆要缺很多的课。

A lot of good land has gone with them, leaving only sand. (L74, B3)

很多良田和它们一起消失，留下的只是沙漠。

A lot of problems are caused by Tom.

许多问题是由汤姆引起的。

A lot of people went swimming yesterday.

昨天许多人去游泳了。

There are a lot of oranges on the orange tree.

那棵桔子树上有许多桔子。

There is a lot of snow in Beijing. 北京常下雪。

a moment later 过了一会儿

A moment later, Li Lei caught up with the others and won the race. (L6, B3)

过了一会儿,李雷赶上了其他人,并赢得了接力赛的胜利。

A moment later, all the birds flew into the sky.

片刻之后,所有的鸟都飞到了天上。

a pair of 一双,一对,一副,一条,一把

名词短语。在句中用作定语,后接可数名词。一般用于配对的人或物之前。如:

a pair of socks 一双袜子

a pair of gloves 一双手套

a pair of trousers 一条裤子

a pair of 加形容词时,该形容词一般放在 pair 之前。如:

an old pair of shoes 一双旧鞋

a new pair of gloves 一双新手套

a pair of 作主语时,其谓语动词一般用单数。

A pair of socks was under the bed. 一双袜子在床下。

I'm looking for a pair of black shoes. (L85, B3)

我正在寻找一双黑鞋。

John is trying on a pair of shoes in a shop. (L86, B3)

约翰正在一家商店里试穿一双鞋子。

He wears a pair of glasses. 他戴着一副眼镜。

a picture of... 一张……的图片(照片)

This is a picture of a classroom. (L38, B1)

这是一张画着教室的图片。

It's a picture of my family. 这是我们家的全家福。

Show me a picture of your friend, please.

请把你朋友的照片给我看看。

【提示】of 是介词，用来表示所有关系。如 the name of the girl (那个女孩的名字)，the exercises of Lesson 28 (第 28 课的练习)。

a piece of 一片，一块，一张，(作品的)一首

Do you all have a piece of paper like this? (L22, B2)

你们都有一张这样的纸吗?

Your teacher will give you a piece of paper with the answer on it. (L52, B2)

你们的老师将给你们一张有答案的纸。

three pieces of chalk 三支粉笔

a piece of wood 一段木材；一块木料

a piece of coal 一块煤

a piece of (good, bad) news 一则(好, 坏)消息

a piece of advice 一则忠告(建议)

a piece of music 一支乐曲

I have all your names on this piece of paper.

我这张纸上有你们所有人的名字。

Will you have a piece of cake? 你来一块蛋糕吧?

Let me give you a piece of advice. 让我给你提一条建议。

a place called... 一个名叫……的地方

Let me show you on the map. We live in a place called Gum Tree. (L38, B2)

让我在地图上指给你看。我们住在一个名叫桉树村的地方。

A place called Hangzhou is a beautiful one.

一个名叫杭州的地方是个美丽的地方。

Do you know the place called Xiao Li Zhuang?

你知道一个叫做小李庄的地方吗？

Do you know the teacher called Li Ming?

你认识那位名叫李明的老师吗？

a map of... 一幅……地图

On the wall of our classroom there is a map of China.

在我们教室的墙上有一幅中国地图。

Can you find me a map of Lanzhou?

你能给我找一张兰州地图吗？

Look at the map. It's a map of America.

看这幅地图，这是一幅美洲地图。

after school 放学后

What time did you have it (the meeting)? — We had it after school. (L46, B2)

你们什么时候开会的？——我们放学后开会的。

All right, dear. We'll go shopping on Saturday afternoon after school. (L46, B3)

好，亲爱的。我们将在星期六下午放学后去商店购物。

Let's go swimming in the river after school.

放学后我们到河里去游泳吧。

agree with 同意，赞成（某人的意见）

I really can't agree with you. I prefer science. (L11, B3) 我真地不能同意你的意见。我更喜欢科学。

I think Chinese is more popular than any other subject. — I agree with you. (L11, B3) 我认为(汉语)语文比任何其他课都更受欢迎。——我同意你的看法。

I quite agree with what you said. 我很同意你说的话。

We all agree with her. 我们都同意她的意见。

I quite agree with you that road is very dangerous.

我十分同意你的看法，那条路非常危险。

air ticket 飞机票

He has got three air tickets. 他买了三张飞机票。

all around 四处，到处，在……周围

All around it is sand. (L94, B3) 到处都是沙。

I have looked all around for a missing book.

我已到处寻找我那本丢了的书。

From all around we heard the laughter of children.

我们到处都听见儿童的笑声。

In the park birds are singing all around.

公园里鸟儿到处歌唱。

The school has a high wall all around.

学校四周有一堵高墙。

all by oneself 独立，独自，单独

Did she learn all by herself? How clever! (L102, B2)

她完全靠自学的吗？多聪明啊！

She can do it all by herself! (L101, B2)

她可以独立做这件工作。

We're alone here. We're all by ourselves. (L99, B2)

我们单独在这里。我们完全孤立无援。

She could swim all by herself.

她自己一个人就能游泳。(不需要别人帮助)

He could ride all by himself. 他自己一个人就能骑车。

I must do it all by myself. 我必须自己独自干。

The little girl travelled from London to New York all by herself. 这小女孩独自一人从伦敦旅行到纽约。

Did you do your homework all by yourself?

你独自做家庭作业吗?

all day 全天, 整天

The shop is open all day. 这家商店整天开门。

They worked all day. 他们整天工作。

She is ill. She had to stay in bed all day and all night.

她病了, 不得不日夜(整日整夜)地躺在床上。

I will be out all day. 我一整天都不在家。

How can you play basketball all day?

你怎么能整天打篮球呢?

【提示】此外还有 all night (整夜)、all yesterday (昨天整天)、all afternoon (整个下午), all that day (那天一整天) 等短语。

all kinds of 各种各样的

All that afternoon I jumped and sang and did all kinds of things. (L106, B2)

那天整个一下午, 我都跳啊唱啊、做各种各样的事情。

We make all kinds of useful things here. (L34, B3)

我们这里制造各种各样有用的东西。

Today all kinds of people travel by train.

目前各种各样的人乘火车旅行。

He makes friends with all kinds of people.

他和各种各样的人交朋友。

There are all kinds of books in the bookshop.

书店里有各种各样的书。

all night 整夜, 通宵

Yes, I slept very well all night, thanks, (L91, B3)

是的，我通宵都睡得很好，谢谢。

He travelled all night. 他整夜旅行。

He watched all night through. 他通夜看守着。

all of 所有的……

All of the Chinese students are Young Pioneers. (L92,

B1) (班上)所有的中国学生都是少先队员。

All of us like English very much. 我们都很喜欢英语。

I know all of them. 我认识他们所有的人。

all one's life 毕生，一辈子

I have lived there all my life. (L35, B3)

我一辈子都住在那里。

He lived all his life in London. 他一生都住在伦敦。

She has taught in this school all her life.

她一生都在这所学校教书。

I can wait all my life, sir. 我可以等一辈子，先生。

all over 浑身；到处；在……各地

He was aching all over. 他全身痛。

Your clothes are dusty all over. 你的衣服到处都是灰尘。

I looked all over for my glasses. 我到处找我的眼镜。

I looked for my pen all over my desk, but I still couldn't find it.

我找遍了我的这张桌子，但还是没有找到我的钢笔。

It is used by travellers and business people in all over the world. (L62, B3) 全世界的游客和商人都使用它。

On Christmas Eve—the night before Christmas Day—children all over Britain put a stocking at the end of their beds before they go to sleep. (L54, B3)