



中学英语

词组短语

English (高中卷)

Phrase

孟凡民 主编 / Basil 审定

九州出版社

《中学英语学习指导》丛书

中学英语 词组短语

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

English (高中卷)
Phrase

主编 孟凡民 林 军
编者 郭仁君 王世者
卢子峰 薛英喜
审定 Basil

九州出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学英语词组短语(高中卷)/孟凡民主编. - 北京:九州出版社,1998.10

ISBN 7-80114-283-7

I. 中… II. 孟… III. 英语课-中学-教学参考资料 IV. G633.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 26604 号

中学英语词组短语(高中卷)

孟凡民 林 军 主编

*

九州出版社出版

新华书店经销

北京才智印刷厂印刷

*

880 × 1230 毫米 32 开本 14.125 印张 440 千字

2003 年 1 月第 2 版 2003 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80114-283-7/G·135

定价:19.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与我们联系调换

地址:北京市西三环北路 27 号北科大厦北楼四层 邮编:100089

北京美澳学苑教育考试研究中心 电话:010-68434992



专家题词

学习英语，要有指导。
指导有方，易见成效。
编指导书，并不容易。
改进教学，此其一途。

周谷城题

著名学者、教育家、全国人大常委会副委员长
周谷城为《中学英语学习指导》题词





编写说明

正确理解、掌握和运用英语短语与词组是学习英语的关键之一,也是中学生学习英语的难点之一。从中学开始让学生知道英语并非只是由单词构成的,还有许多短语和词组等,掌握这些短语和词组对于正确理解语言材料至关重要。如果不理解这些语言材料,要想进行口语训练、听力训练和阅读训练是根本办不到的。为什么?因为一个中学生要学会说英语,首先要过第一道理解关。不理解短语和词组的含义,本事再大的教师也教不好英语,学生也学不好英语。

为了使同学们更好地学习、掌握和运用中学英语新教材中的短语和词组,我们将人民教育出版社编辑出版的中学英语教科书中的所有短语和词组作了归纳和总结,并在绝大多数的短语和词组下面给出“例句”与“用法导航”。这些“用法导航”不但讲了短语和词组的用法,而且还对一些相似或相近的短语和词组作了简明扼要的辨析。本书是老师备课,学生学习课文不可多得的实用教学参考书。

在编写过程中,我们参考了许多国内已经出版的同类书籍、词语辨析书和新教材的配套教学参考书,由于太多和繁杂,恕不一一列出,仅在此表示衷心的感谢!本书完稿后,承蒙美国著名英语教学专家 Basil (巴泽尔) 先生审阅了全部英文例句,在此亦深表谢意。

限于编者水平,书中的错误和疏漏之处在所难免,希望广大读者及教育界同仁批评指正,以便修订时加以完善。

编者



目 录

ABC ~ away with	1
back a bill ~ by word of mouth	43
call a meeting ~ cut up rough	88
damp down ~ dying of	128
each and all ~ eye to	154
face away ~ further one's knowledge of	166
gain a living ~ gun for	202
had as good ~ hurry up	243
if and when ~ it's just as well	270
join forces ~ just yet	299
keep a good house ~ known to (in) history	303
labour on ~ lots of	315
mad about/after/for/on ~ must needs	339
nail a lie ~ nursing home	359
obey an order ~ owing...to	371
pack up ~ put up with	392
quarrel about ~ quite the contrary	402
raise a question/questions ~ rush to	404
satisfied of ~ switch off	414
take a look ~ turn up	429
under construction ~ use up	439
wait for ~ write to	440
year by year ~ you see	444



ABC (某一方面的) 基础知识:

Can you tell me something about the ABC of piano playing ?

你能给我讲一讲弹钢琴的基本要领吗?

Such glaring mistakes show that you don't know even the ABC of English grammar.

这些错误太显眼了, 说明你连最起码的英语语法知识都不懂。

a bit 一点儿, 一些:

Mary doesn't care a bit. 玛丽一点儿都不在乎。

The coat looks a bit large. 外套大了一些。

a bit of 一点儿, 少量的:

The old lady knows a bit of Spanish. 那位老太太懂点儿西班牙语。

Would you please give me a bit of money ? 请给我一点儿钱好吗?

a body of 一群, 一批, 一片, 大量, 许多:

A lake is a body of water and an island is a body of land.

湖是一片水, 岛是一片地。

There is a body of facts which can support this argument.

有大量事实可以作为证据。

a bottle of 一瓶:

They drank a large bottle of wine. 他们喝了一大瓶酒。

He buys two bottles of milk every day. 他每天买两瓶牛奶。

a burst of laughter 爆发出一阵笑声:

A burst of laughter swept the room after hearing the joke.

听完这个笑话后满屋子的人都笑了。

a change for the better 变好, 好转:

There is a change for the better in the situation. 形势好转了。

a close game 势均力敌的比赛:

We watched a close game yesterday. 昨天我们观看了一场势均力敌的比赛。

a couple of 一双, 一对; 几个, 两三个:

A couple of players tried out in the competition.

在这次竞争中一对选手脱颖而出。

We will finish our task in a couple of days. 我们将在两三天内完成任务。

a crowd of 一群; 一堆; 许多:

Towards the end of the lecture a crowd of girl students with flowers in their hands rushed over to the lecturer.

演讲快结束时, 一群女学生手捧鲜花, 向讲演者涌去。

a drop of 一滴; 点滴; 微量:

There isn't a drop of water in the glass. 玻璃杯里一滴水都没有了。

She has a drop of fever. 她有点儿发烧。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

a drop of 表示数量时,只能修饰不可数名词。

a few 一些,几个,数个:

He is going to buy a few apples in the market. 他打算到市场买一些水果。

A few of us like to play bridge. 我们中有几个人喜欢打桥牌。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

① a few 的意思是“有几个,有一些”,表示肯定;few 的意思是“很少的,不多的”,表示否定。例如:

A few people know it. 有几个人知道这一点。

Such instances are few. 这样的事例不多。

② a few 和 a little 都表示“有一点,有一些”的意思。a few 指代或修饰可数名词,a little 指代或修饰不可数名词。例如:

They will come back in a few weeks. 他们几周后就回来。

Don't worry, you still have a little time. 别担心,你还有一点时间呢。

A few of the students in the class are going home this week.

这个班的一些学生打算本周回家。

③ a little 在句中可作状语用,而 a few 不能作状语用。例如:

Please move a little to the right. 请向右移动一点。

④ 和 a few 相关的短语还有:but a few, only a few 只有几个,只有少数;a good few, not a few, quit a few, some few 许多的,相当多的;every few weeks 隔几周。

a good egg 好人;好东西:

He's a good egg! You can trust him. 他可是个好人!你可以信任他。

a good many 很多,许多:

Mr. Wang rang you up a good many times while you were away.

你外出期间,王先生给你打了多次电话。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

① a good many, a number of, a great deal of, a lot of 都表示“许多,大量”的意思,注意他们的区别。a good many, a number of 修饰可数名词,后面必须跟名词复数形式。a great deal of 修饰不可数名词,且多用于口语中。a lot of 既可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数名词,多用于肯定句。例如:

A good many/A number of students in our department are from the south.

我们系有许多学生是南方人。

A great deal of work awaits us. 大量工作等着我们去做。

There are a lot of people in the shop. 商店里有许多人。

A lot of energy was wasted. 大量的能源被浪费掉了。

② a good many 可用 a great many 替换,例如:

He knows a good/great many people in Shanghai. 他在上海认识许多人。

a good while 好些时候, 好久:

Those foreign visitors have been in this city for a good while.

那些外国游客在该市已呆了好些时候了。

a great deal 大量, 许多; (常接比较级) ……得多:

I think you contributed a great deal to the project.

我认为你对这项工程的贡献是很大的。

After taking the medicine, he is now a great deal better.

服药后, 他现在觉得好多了。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

a great deal 相当于程度副词, 用作状语, 修饰动词、形容词或副词及其比较级。它不能相当于形容词用, 但可与 **of** 构成短语, 修饰不可数名词。例如:

他发音有许多困难。

误: He has a great deal difficulty with pronunciation.

正: He has a great deal of difficulty with pronunciation.

a great deal of 大量的, 非常多的:

I'm afraid I've given you a great deal of trouble. 我恐怕给你添了许多麻烦。

All this costs a great deal of money. 所有这些要花很多钱。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

a great deal of 后接不可数名词, 表示不可数事物的量。它同后面的不可数名词一起在句中作主语或宾语, 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。例如: **A great deal of work awaits us.** 大量工作等我们去做。

a group of 一群, 一组, 一批:

A group of planes are sailing in the blue sky. 机群在蔚蓝的空中飞翔。

I saw a group of boys standing there. 我看见一群男孩站在那里。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

a group of 后必须接可数名词的复数形式, 它修饰可数名词作主语时, 谓语动词用复数形式。例如: **A group of girls are singing and dancing.** 一群女孩在载歌载舞。

a half-way house 妥协方案; 折中方法:

On important problems involving a matter of principle, we will never be party to a half-way house. 在事关原则的问题上, 我们决不妥协。

a kind of 一种, 一类; 几分, 稍稍:

It is a kind of animal with long ears and a short tail.

这是一种长耳朵、短尾巴的动物。

I have a kind of doubt that Li Ming is from the South.

我对李明是南方人有几分怀疑。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

① **a kind of** 后面的名词如为可数名词,要用单数形式,而且一般不用冠词。例如:

This is a new kind of bike. 这是一种新型自行车。

② 如表示复数概念, **kind** 和后面的名词都可用复数形式,值得注意的是,后面的名词不用冠词,例如:

different kinds of animal(s) 各种不同种类的动物

all kinds of tree(s) 各种树。

③ **a kind of**, **a sort of** 是同义短语,但 **a kind of** 常指同一种类的东西, **a sort of** 常指大体相似的东西。实际使用时,经常可以换用。

a little 一点;少量;略微:

We still have a little water to drink. 我们还有点儿水喝。

Please move a little to the right. 请向右移动一点。

Could you stay here a little longer? 你在这儿再呆一段时间好吗?

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

① **a little** 修饰不可数名词,表示肯定意义; **little** 也修饰不可数名词,但表示否定意义,意为“不多,几乎没有”。例如: **There is little water in the glass.** 杯子里几乎没有水。

② **a little** 和 **little** 都可以作状语,修饰动词、形容词或副词。例如:

He moved a little to the right. 他向右移了一点。

He moved little to the right. 他几乎没有向右移。

I feel a little hungry. 我觉得有点饿。

I feel little hungry. 我觉得不怎么饿。

③ **a little** 还可以像某些程度副词那样,修饰形容词或副词的比较级,而 **little** 不能。例如:

My sister feels a little better today. 我妹妹今天觉得好些了。

④ **a little** 和 **a bit**, **a few** 的区别参见 **a bit** 或 **a few**。

a lot 许多; (和比较级连用) ……得多:

We have a lot to do. 我们有许多事做。

He helps me a lot. 他帮了我很多忙。

The patient ate a lot more today. 病人今天吃得太多了。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

a lot 可作宾语;也可作状语,修饰动词和形容词或副词的比较级。例如:

We learn a lot at school. 我们在学校学到许多东西。

He works a lot at home. 他在家干很多活。

I feel a lot better today. 我现在感觉好多了。

a lot of 大量的;许多的:

Morning exercises can do us a lot of good. 早操对我们很有好处。

He borrowed a lot of books from the library this morning.

他今天早上从图书馆借了不少书。

I saw quite a lot of him. 我过去常常看到他。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶▶

① a lot of, lots of 和 lots and lots of 都表示“许多”，通常可以互换。例如：

There are lots of people in the shop. 商店里有许多人。

Lots and lots of people have visited the agricultural exhibition.

许许多多的人参观了农业展览会。

② a lot of, many 和 much 也都有“许多”之意。many 只能修饰可数名词, much 只能修饰不可数名词, a lot of 既能修饰可数名词又能修饰不可数名词。例如：

He has a lot of schoolmates, but he has not many true friends.

他有许多同学,但没有多少真正的朋友。

There isn't much rain this year. 今年雨不多。

a mass of (聚成一体的) 一团, 一块, 一堆, 一片, 一群; 大量的, 大众的:

a mass of hot air 一团热空气, a mass of sand 一堆沙, a mass of green 一片绿色

We have to deal with a great mass of data every day.

每天, 我们都处理大量的材料。

a matter of (表示数量) ……左右, ……上下:

We may as well buy that one of better quality since it's only a matter of a few yuan's difference. 我们不如买质量好的那种, 相差不过几块钱。

a moment ago 刚才:

Tom was here a moment ago. 汤姆刚才还在这儿。

Mary went shopping a moment ago. 玛丽刚才去买东西了。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶▶

a moment ago 相当于 just now, 是表示过去的时间状语, 只能用于过去时态。

a moment later 一会儿之后, 片刻之后:

I'll set off a moment later. 我一会儿就动身。

a narrow near escape 九死一生, 幸免于难:

Two officers and three soldiers had narrow escape in the battle.

有两名军官三名士兵在这次战斗中幸免于难。

a number of 一些, 许多, 若干:

I have a number of important things to do today. 今天, 我有些重要的事要做。

A number of people were killed in the earthquake in Tangshan.

许多人在唐山地震中丧生。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶▶

① a number of, 也可用 numbers of, 后面接可数名词复数形式。“a number of + 复数名词”作主语时, 谓语动词一般用复数形式。若表示数量很大时, 可在 number 前加上 large, great 或 good; 表示数量很小时, 可加上 small, 不可加 little。例如:

A large/great/good number of people speak English in the world.

世界上很多人讲英语。

A small number of students don't work hard in our school.

我们学校有少数学生学习不努力。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶▶

我们学校有少量学生学习不刻苦。

①“the number of + 复数名词”意为“……的数”，做主语时，谓语动词用单数。例如：

The number of the students in our school is nearly 5,000.

我们学校学生人数接近 5000。

a pair of 一对，一双，一副：

A pair of glasses was lying on the desk. 桌上放着一副眼镜。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶▶

① a pair of 通常表示的是两个完全相同，不可分离的东西，例如：a pair of glasses (trousers, shoes…)，一副眼镜（一条裤子，一双鞋等）。

② “a pair of”作主语时，谓语动词通常使用单数。若表示复数时，pair 用复数形式。例如：

A pair of trousers was lying on the chair and two pairs of shoes were in front of the bed. 一条裤子搭在椅子上，两双鞋摆在床前。

a part of …一部分：

Taiwan is (a) part of China. 台湾是中国的一部分。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶▶

① a part of + 名词/代词作主语时，谓语动词必须与后面的名词或代词一致。例如：

A part of the work was done. 只做了部分工作。

A part of them have arrived in Beijing. 他们中一部分人已抵达北京。

② part of 也表示“一部分”。a part of 通常指一半以下，一小部分，而 part of 既可指一半以上，又可指一半以下。

a piece of 一张（块，片，件……）

The little girl tore off a big piece of paper. 那小姑娘撕下一大张纸。

She bought a piece of jewelry. 她买了一件首饰。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶▶

① a piece of 后面接不可数名词，piece 前也可有形容词修饰，例如：a good piece of news 一条好消息，a big piece of cake 一大块蛋糕。

② 表示复数概念时，用复数形式，例如：two pieces of furniture 两件家具。

a pile of 一堆：

He put a pile of rubbish into a plastic bag. 他把一堆垃圾装进塑料袋里。

There is a pile of old books in the corner of the reading room.

阅览室的角落里有一堆旧书。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

a pile of 后面既可接可数名词,又可接不可数名词。接可数名词时,名词要用复数形式;若作主语,谓语动词也要用复数形式;接不可数名词作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。例如:

A pile of books are on the table. 桌上有一堆书。

There is a pile of sand over there. 那边有一堆沙子。

a set of 一套,一副,一批,一部……:

The man bought a set of furniture last month. 那人上个月买了一套家具。

The old lady still has a good set of teeth. 这位老太太仍有一副好牙齿。

a sort of 一种:

A sort of strange noise could be heard in the next room.

听得到隔壁房间里有一种奇怪的声。

a variety of 各种各样,种种:

Iron has a variety of uses. 铁有种种用途。

He failed in the entrance examination for a variety of reasons.

由于种种原因,他没能通过入学考试。

a world of 很大的,很多的,大量的:

The medicine did the patient a world of good. 这药对病人很有好处。

In this way we'll save a world of time. 这样,我们将节省大量的时间。

It makes a world of differences whether precautions are taken or not.

有没有预防措施是大不一样的。

able to do sth. 能够(有能力)作某事:

You are better able to do it than I am. 你比我更有能力担任此事。

He said he had not been able to come earlier. 他说他没有能够来的更早一些。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

① able to do sth. 常与连系动词 be 连用,表示“能够,会”,相当于 can,但 can 只有现在时和过去时,所以它常用于 can 所不能表示的未来或完成的概念。例如:

We shall be able to finish our task tomorrow. 我们可以在明天完成任务。

Tom has not been able to come. 汤姆没来。

② be able to (do sth.) 与 can 的区别:在一般现在时中,通常可以替换,例如:

The little boy is able to/can dress himself. 那小男孩可以自己穿衣服了。

③ 但在一般过去时中,was/were able to (do sth.) 却往往表示“能够设法做到……,成功地做到……”,相当于 managed to do sth 或 succeed in doing sth,例如:

With the help of the firemen, they were able to leave the burning house.

在消防队员的帮助下,他们设法离开了那座着火的房子。

about to 即将,准备,正要,将要……:

I was about to leave when the telephone rang.

我刚要动身，电话铃就响了起来。

Autumn harvest is about to start. 快要秋收了。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

about to 常与连系动词连用, to 后接动词原形。be about to 和 be going to 的区别: be about to 表示立即要发生的动作, 不能与表将来的时间状语连用。be going to 则表示“将要打算”, 可以和表示将来的时间状语连用。例如:

He is about to go to Beijing. 他就要到北京去了。

He is going to finish his work this week. 他打算本周把工作做完。

above all 首先, 尤其重要的是, 尤其是, 最重要的是:

Above all, he is a warm-hearted man. 最重要的是, 他为人热情。

Never waste anything, above all, never waste time.

不要浪费任何东西, 尤其是不要浪费时间。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

above all 通常用作插入语, 可放在句首和句中, 参考上面的例句。

above oneself 自高自大; 兴高采烈:

Tom is always getting a bit above himself when he makes a little progress.

汤姆取得一点点进步, 就会自高自大。

above price 无法估价, 价值连城, 极其宝贵:

The painting is above price. 这副油画非常宝贵。

above the reach of 为……所达不到的:

Poisonous things should be above the reach of children.

有毒物品应放在孩子够不着的地方。

accept...as... 承认……是……:

Many students accept him as a good teacher. 许多学生都认为他是个好老师。

according as 根据……而, 按照……而:

We can believe in him according as what he said.

我们可以根据他所说的而信任他。

according to 按照, 根据……所说, 随着……的不同(而不同):

He was fined 50 yuan according to the traffic rules.

按照交通规则他被罚款 50 元。

According to the weather forecast, there will be rain this afternoon.

天气预报说, 今天下午有雨。

From each according to his ability, to each according to his work.

各尽所能, 按劳分配。

across from ……对面, 在……对过:

Our school is across from the General Post Office. 我们学校就在邮政总局对过。

act against 违反:

He was always acting against. 他总是违反规定。

act a part 扮演一个角色; (为了骗人而) 假装:

He acted a part in Othello. 他在《奥塞罗》中扮演了一个角色。

He walked as if nothing had happened to his leg, but everyone could see that he was merely acting a part. 虽然他走路时腿好象没有什么毛病, 但是大家都看得出来他是装的。

act as 担当:

He acted as a cook on a ship. 他在船上当过厨师。

act for 代理, 代办:

Since Mr. Wang fell ill, his assistant has been acting for him in all his affairs.

王先生生病后, 他的助手一直代他处理一切事物。

act on (upon) 对……起作用; 按照……行动:

Heat acts on solid and causes them to expand. 热对固体起作用, 使其膨胀。

Acting on his advice, I decided to change my topic.

我决定听从他的劝告, 换个题目写。

act one's age 举止与年龄相称 (尤指大人气):

You'd better act your age. 你最好别太幼稚。

Your son has acted his age. 你的儿子有大人味了。

act out (用表情、动作等) 描绘出, 表演; 实行, 实践:

He tried to act out the story he had read. 他想把他读过的那篇小说搬上舞台。

All his life he tried to act out his beliefs. 他毕生致力于实践自己的信仰。

act (play) the fool 装疯卖傻, 瞎胡闹:

He acted the fool so often everyone got sick and tired of him.

他常常装疯卖傻, 弄得人人都讨厌他。

act (play) the part of 扮演……的角色, 具有……的功能:

Who is acting the part of Hamlet? 谁演哈姆雷特?

This chemical acts the part of an acid in our experiment.

这种化学药品在我们的实验中起酸的作用。

act up 调皮, 捣蛋; 表现, 逞能; 对……作出相应的反映

He told the naughty boy to stop acting up. 他叫那个顽皮的男孩不要捣蛋。

Her five-year-old daughter likes to act up before the visitors.

她五岁的女儿喜欢在客人面前逞能。

The question was so unexpected that, for a moment, she was at a loss how to act up properly. 问题来得这么突然, 她一时不知道如何作出恰当的反应。

act up to 行动; 履行; 遵循:

You should act up to what he told at once, or it will be too late.

你应当立即按照他吩咐的行事, 否则就为时太晚了。

act upon = act on (参见 act on):

add in 把……包括在内, 算入, 加进:

This sum should also be added in. 这笔数字也应该包括在内。

add on 加上, 添上:

Would you please add these sentences on to your composition?

请在你的作文里添上这几句好吗?

add ...to (add to) 增加, 增添:

Please add some salt to the soup. 请往汤里加点盐。

We should add to the achievements and correct the mistakes.

我们应该发扬成绩, 纠正错误。

add up 加在一起, 合计; 有意义, 讲得通, 合情理:

If you add up all these figures, they will come to quite a big sum.

你把这些数字加在一起的话, 将会得出一笔可观的数字。

His excuses didn't add up. 他的藉口不合情理。

add up to 合计达, 总数是; 等于, 其含义是, 意味着:

The costs added up to over \$ 10, 000. 费用总计达一万多美元。

I don't think these facts will add up to anything.

我看这些事实不说明任何问题。

用法导航

add up to, to 是介词, 后面跟名词或相当于名词的词, 不能接动词原形。

address a letter to 给……寄去一封信:

Li Ming addressed a letter to his mother yesterday. 李明昨天给他母亲寄去一封信。

admit of 容许; 有……的余地; 有……的可能:

Your composition admits of improvement in many ways.

你的作文许多地方还有修改的余地。

Working out the problem admits of no delay. 解决这个问题刻不容缓。

admit sb. as 接纳某人为……:

They admitted me as a League member in 1990. 他们于1990年接纳我为共青团员。

admit……into 准许……进入……; 招收, 接纳:

I don't admit my little dog into the study. 我不许我的小狗进入书房。

He was admitted into a famous college. 他被一所著名学院录取。

admit to 承认, 供认, 坦白; 通向:

He admitted his crime to the police. 他向警方坦白了他的罪行。

The boy admitted to breaking the window.

这个男孩承认打碎了窗子。

The gate admits to the yard. 这道门通向院子。

用法导航

admit to, to 是介词, 后接表示行为的名词或动名词, 也可接表示对象的名词, 不能用于被动语态。

advise (sb.) about/on 就……对某人提出劝告 (意见, 咨询等):

The doctor advised his patient about a rest. 医生劝病人休息。

Please advise me on this question. 请你就这个问题给我出主意。

advise sb. against 劝告某人不要……, 劝告某人提防……:

Her parents advised her against marrying quickly. 她的父母劝她不要匆匆结婚。

The old man advised me against the danger. 那位老人劝我提防危险。

advise sb. of sth. 把某事告诉(通知)某人:

Please advise us of the time when you arrive. 请告诉我们你到达的时间。

advise with sb. on/ about sth. 同某人商量某事:

He is now advising with his father on how to make more money.

他现在常和他爸爸商量怎样赚更多的钱。

afraid of 担心, 害怕:

A communist is not afraid of death. 共产党员不怕死。

He is afraid of falling behind the others. 他担心落后于别人。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

afraid of doing …着重强调对可能产生的后果担心, **afraid to do** …着重指不敢或害怕去做某事, 例如:

The boy was afraid of being scolded, for he was late for class.

这个男孩上课晚了, 担心受到责备。

The little girl is afraid to go out alone at night. 这个小女孩晚上不敢一人出去。

after a time 一段时间以后:

At first I didn't like the dry climate in the North, but after a time I got used to it.

北方的干燥气候我一开始并不喜欢, 但过了一段时间以后也就习惯了。

after a while 过了一会; 马上, 不久:

After a while Joan woke up. 过了一会儿琼醒了。

- Do you think he'll come? - Yes, after a while.

你认为他会来吗? 会来, 一会儿就会来的。

after all 要知道, 别忘了; 终究, 到底, 毕竟:

Why is he not allowed to stay here? After all, it's his home.

他干吗不能呆在这儿呢? 要知道, 这儿是他的家嘛。

Although they met with difficulties, I hear that they succeeded after all.

他们虽然碰到了困难, 但我听说他们终于还是成功了。

用法导航 ▶▶▶▶

after all 用来提醒某人时, 常放在句首, 意为“要知道, 别忘了”; 放在句末时, 常用来加强语气, 有“终究, 终归, 到底”之意。例如:

It's not surprising you are tired. After all, you were up until two last night.

难怪你感到疲倦, 别忘了, 你昨晚两点才睡觉。

Don't be angry with her. She is a child after all. 别生她的气, 她终归还是个孩子啊。

after hours/work 下班以后, 下班了:

I can meet you after hours if you wish.

如果你愿意的话, 我可在下班以后会见你。