英汉双解

英语短语词典

ENGLISH-CHINESE DICTIONARY OF PHRASES



王俊生 编著

四川辞书出版社

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前言

Preface

英语短语是英语在长期发展过程中约定俗成的固定词组。它们在语义上是个不可分割的统一体,往往难以从字面上判定其释义,了解其用法(如catch/get it"受责骂,受处罚"、down to earth "现实的,实际的"和 under the weather"身体不适",等等)。英语短语数量众多,运用十分广泛,尤其在国内外各类、各层次的英语教科书中和英语试题中的出现率都很高。

请看这个句子: In response to the US demands related to the nuclear issue, DPRK said it would rather die than submit to conditions that amounted to slavery. 在这个短短的单句中,就出现了 5 个短语。如果不了解它们,就无法正确理解整个句子的意义。因此,要学好、用好英语,提高听、说、读、写、译各方面的能力,提高英语考试的成绩,就必须学习和正确掌握相当数量的英语短语。正因为如此,在当前我国各个层次的英语教学中,短语的学习和使用一直被作为正常教学和应试辅导教学的重点之一。

这部《英汉双解英语短语词典》无论在编写的体例上,还是在结构、内容以及文字风格上都有独特、创新之处。它用英汉两种语言、以新颖的文字内容和实用的形式,从各个角度专门讲解英语短语的用法,能够满足当前国内英语教与学的实际需要。它主要有以下几方面的特色:

- ◆ 短语条目的选定 本词典中的短语条目主要从目前在全国高校中广泛使用的十几套英语教材中所出现的短语中选定。这些短语(已囊括了国内初、高中英语统编教材中的全部短语)加上一些能反映时代面貌的新短语,完全能够满足大学专科和本科生、硕士和博士研究生以及社会上其他英语学习、使用者学习和使用的需要。
- ◆ 短语类型的划分 本词典的作者根据自己 30 多年来在国内外大学中的英语教学实践与研究经验,参考了国内外语言学、词汇学、语法学、语义学有关的理论和参考文献,在和国内外的语言学专家、学者共同研究和探讨的基础上,把英语短语按结构和用法特征划分为 7 种类型;动词性短语、介词性短语、

形容词性短语、副词性短语、名词性短语、连词性短语、句子型短语。

本词典中的每一个短语都标注了整体词性。此外,动词性短语还根据用 法标示出及物或不及物性,以及及物性动词短语在使用中的可分性或不可分 性,旨在帮助使用者全面了解和掌握短语的用法。

- ◆英次双语解释 本词典中每一短语、每一义项的释义均采用英汉两种语言,目的在于帮助使用者从英语和汉语两个角度加深对短语意义和用法的理解。本书中的英汉释义无论在词语的选择上,还是在文字风格、表达方式上,都体现了"通俗易懂,易记易用,简明地道,英汉对应"的原则。
- ◆例句 本词典所有短语,及其每个义项均按需要选配一个或多个相应例句。本书所选用的例句佐证性强,信息丰富,知识范围宽广,内容涉及政治、经济、历史、文化、科技、教育、体育、卫生、法律、军事、外交、宗教、天文、地理、社会生活,等等,语句新颖、地道,且易懂、易用。此外,本词典还适量选用了时事性例句,不但增强了时代特点和实用性,又适应了大学英语四、六级机考中听力部分时事新闻内容的训练需要。
- ◆用法说明 本词典除了选用不同形式、佐证性强的例句来说明每一短语和义项的用法之外,在短语的义项前或后还提供了用法说明,从不同角度说明某一短语或某一义项的用法。为求简明易懂,用法说明主要使用中文,说明文字力求简单明了。

在本词典编写前和编写过程中,笔者一直得到美国杨伯翰大学语言学 Mark James 教授,加拿大西蒙弗雷泽大学语言学 James Foley 教授,以及广东 金融学院英国、美国及新西兰籍教师的指导和帮助。Mark James 教授还审阅 了全部书稿,并做了很多修改,提出了很多宝贵的意见和建议,这也保证了本 书的权威性和质量的可靠性。

笔者相信,这部词典在面世后能很快成为广大英语学习者和工作者(尤其 是英语教师)案头上最实用、最好用、最常用的英语工具书之一。

由于笔者的水平有限,书中错漏之处在所难免,特别是用法说明部分的编 撰难度较大,虽经最大努力,仍难至尽善尽美,恳请读者尤其是国内的同行们 不吝赐教、指正。

Foreword

The art of dictionary compilation has reached new heights in the last two decades with the advent of electronic desktop publishing, corpus linguistics, and a greater appreciation for the central role that vocabulary plays in second language learning. With greater abilities and greater insights, many individuals and institutions have rushed forward to offer the latest in analyses of the lexicon of English, as well as other languages. Where once dictionaries were a crutch and a barrier to effective second language learning, this newest generation of dictionaries have included a variety of linguistically accurate and pedagogically sound characteristics that serve to elucidate the language and empower the learner.

One of the most common characteristics has been a greater emphasis on collocations and phrases. Recent research in the field of lexicography, corpus linguistics, and second language acquisition has pointed out the importance of knowing when and how words go together. Thus, most modern learner dictionaries include information on usage, collocation, idiomatic combinations, grammatical and stylistic constraints.

What most sets this particular effort apart from the mainstream dictionaries with which we are all familiar (from the great ESL/EFL publishing houses like Oxford, Cambridge, Collins COBUILD, etc) is the fact that this dictionary, A Practical English-Chinese Dictionary of Phrasal Usage, comprehensive though it may be, is focused on a specific audience and market. It does not try to be everybody's dictionary. It is the author's goal to be the best phrasal dictionary for Chinese learners of

English and does so through a unique cluster of characteristics.

A case in point; the phrases included in this volume were chosen, not because of their general frequency in the English language of native speakers, but by their frequency and usefulness in the texts and materials used to teach in China today. Although one may debate the inclusion or exclusion of some of the entries (as with all phrasal dictionaries), one can not doubt the great assistance this volume will be for Chinese learners. In addition to exhaustive bilingual definitions and discussions of each phrase's meanings and functions, sample sentences from real world, upto-date sources provide authentic examples of usage in terms of current or recent issues and events.

It has been my pleasure over the years to be associated with Professor Wang Junsheng and to witness the long years of preparation that have led him to this remarkable contribution to our profession. That such a grand project could be carried off by one individual is a testimony to a brand of professional commitment and singularity of purpose which, reminiscent of A. S. Hornby (the father of ESL dictionaries), is rarely seen these days. While this dictionary is not Professor Wang's first attempt (He is the author of numerous titles, including several other dictionaries.), he will certainly be best remembered for this effort.

To all who may be lucky enough to find this dictionary in your hands, I wish you many hours of fruitful use in your language learning journey.

Mark O. James, PhD.

Dean of the Division of Languages and Linguistics Brigham Young University—Hawaii, USA

序(译文)

随着桌面电子出版系统和语料库语言学的出现,以及人们对词汇在第二语言学习中核心作用的充分认识,词典编纂在过去二十年里已经进入了一个崭新的繁荣时期。许多学者及机构以卓越的才智和见解纷纷对英语及其他语言的词汇进行了"最前卫的"分析。对有效的第二语言学习,词典既是帮助,同时也是障碍。最新一代的词典兼具精确的语言学特征和合理的教学法特征,这有助于阐释语言,也有助于学习者获得语言能力。

词典编纂最为常见的特点之一是重视短语和搭配。近年来词典编纂学、语料库语言学及第二语言习得方面的研究也指出:懂得何时及如何搭配词汇是重要的。因此,现代学习词典大部分包含用法、搭配、成语组合、语法和文体方面的信息。

《英汉双解实用英语短语用法词典》与我们所熟悉的主流词典(如著名的牛津大学出版社、剑桥大学出版社、柯林斯出版公司等英语二语或英语外语出版社出版的词典)不同。尽管颇具综合性,但本词典并不追求满足所有人的需要,而是针对特定的读者群和市场。作者的目标是,通过一系列独具匠心的特点,为中国的英语学习者编写一部最好的短语词典。

例如,本词典所选短语并非从它们在英语本族语中的出现率考虑,而是从它们在当前中国英语教学材料及课文中的出现率和实用性考虑的。或许有人会对某些条目的取舍另有高见(对所有短语词典都是如此),但是没人能够质疑本词典对中国英语学习者的巨大帮助。除了详尽的双语释义和对每条短语意义及功能的探讨外,取自于现实世界的例句和最新的资料来源也给我们提供了可靠的用法范例。

我很高兴与王俊生教授合作多年,见证了他长年累月的积累,并最终为我们共同所从事的教学事业做出了这一卓越的贡献。独自一人完成如此宏大的工程,这是职业奉献的明证;他对目标的执着实为罕见,这不禁使人想起了英语二语(ESL)词典之父 A. S. 霍恩比(A. S. Hornby)。本词典并非王教授的首作,他是很多著作,包括其他几部辞书的编写者。毫无疑问,人们不会忘记他为此所付出的努力。

祝所有有幸使用本词典的朋友们,在英语学习的征途上硕果累累!

马克·O·詹姆斯 博士 美国杨伯翰大学(夏威夷)语言与语言学系 主任

体例说明

Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

一、条目 (Entries)

- 本词典中短语条目的排列规则 如下:
 - 所有条目均按照英语 26 个字母 的顺序排列。例如:

have a word with 排在 have faith in 之前。

- 2) 所有条目均按条目中的第一个 单词的字母排列顺序,其后的 单词依此排序。例如:
 - a trifle 排在 abandon to 之前。 be used to 排在 bear away 之前。
- 3)条目中的斜线后和圆括号中的 词语不作为条目的一部分参加 顺序排列。例如:

as/so far as ... 排在 as follows 之前

call (someone) names 排在 call off 之前

- 2. 两个或多个条目的释义相同或相 近、且结构相似者, 酌情予以合并 立目, 中间隔以斜线。例如:
 - carry about/along/around (均在 C 部中立目)
- 3.条目同形,但词性、结构或意义不相同者,分别立目,并在右上角上标示序码。例如:

subject to¹ vt. subject to² adj.

- 4. 参见条目与其他条目按同样顺序 排列。
- 5. 条目均以黑正体出现。

二、词性 (Part-of-Speech Labels)

1. 词性用英语词性缩略语表示。整体词性,即某一类型短语整体体现出的词性,置于各类型短语条目之后。例如:

add up to vt.

2. 同一条目整体词性不同且释义也 不同者,以黑体罗马数字分列标 示。例如:

all over I adv.

- 3. 同一条目的整体词性不同,但释义、结构基本相同者,则不以黑体罗马数字分列标示,而并列于条目之后,中间隔以"&"。例如:
 - in earnest adj. & adv. serious (ly); not joking(ly) 认真的(地); 郑重的(地)
- 在动词短语中,同一词性属不同细项者,后者以短中线"一"和词性缩略语标示。例如:

come by vt, & vi, ... -vi, ... -vt, ...

三、释义、义项、例句与用法说明 (Definitions, Senses, Example Sentences & Usage Notes)

1. 释义:

条目中义项的释义用英汉两种文字。英语释义在前,汉语释义 在后。

2. 义项:

- 1)一个条目中义项的多少取决于 该条目在日常语言应用中的常 用程度。
- 2)同一条目中多个义项的先后顺序根据这些义项的常用程度安排。每个义项前均标注数字序号。

3. 例句:

- 1)每一条短语或每个义项均选配 一个或多个相应例句,用于体现 和佐证该短语或该短语不同义 项的不同释义和用法。
- 2)例句的选配数量根据每一条短 语或每个义项中的不同释义和 用法形式的需要来决定。

4. 用法说明:

- 1)较短的用法说明置于被说明的 义项之前,放在圆括号内。
- 2)较长的用法说明则置于整个条目的全部义项之后,以**NOTE**为起始标志。

四、缩略语和特殊符号 (Short Forms & Special Symbols)

1. 缩略语

adj. adjective/phrase adjectival in

nature 形容词/形容词性短语
adv. adverb/phrase adverbial in
nature 副词/副词性短语

conj. conjunction/phrase conjunctional in nature 连词/连词性 短语

etc. et cetera 等等

n. noun/phrase nominal in nature 名词/名词性短语

prep. preposition/phrase prepositional in nature 介词/介词性短语

pron. pronoun 代词

- s. phrase as a sentence 句子型短语
- v. verb/verb phrase in nature 动词/动词短语
- vi, intransitive verb phrase 不能带 宾语的不及物性动词短语
- vt. transitive verb phrase 能带宾语 的及物性动词短语

2. 特殊符号

1)星号(*)

星号出现于用法说明中所例示的英语错误语句之前。例如:

- * Our new neighbors called at us last week,
- 2)参见号(□)

参见号出现于参见条目中,表示 某一条目参见后一条目。

cast light on sthrow light on

3)鱼尾号(【】)

鱼尾号出现于标示及物性动词 短语的可分性或不可分性。 例如:

call down vt.【可分性动词短语】

月 录

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A a

a bit I adv. ●(非正式用语) slightly or a little, to a small extent or degree 有点儿,稍微: I can lend you fifty pounds. That should help a bit. 我可以 借给你50英镑。那应该对你有点儿 帮助。Your article is a bit too long for our paper. 你的文章对于我们的报纸 来说稍微长了一点儿。If the ball had hit the window a bit harder, it would have broken it. 如果球击得再稍微重 一点儿的话,就会把窗户打破。Shall I lengthen it a little bit? 我把它稍微拉 长一点儿,好吗? ②(英国英语用法) very 非常: Tom, it's a bit cold outside! 汤姆,外面非常冷啊! And she didn't invite him? That was a bit mean! 她竟没有邀请他? 那太刻 薄了!

NAK ...

In. ●(非正式用语,常与 of 短语连用,后接不可数名词) a small amount (of something); some 一点儿,一些: There is no sugar in the sugar bowl, but you can find a bit in the bag. 糖钵里没有糖了,但你可以在袋子里找到一点儿。With a bit of luck we should be able to get there in time. 靠着一点儿运气,我们应该能按时到达那儿。②(主要用于英国英语中) a short time or distance (指时间)片刻,一小会儿;(指距离)一小段:Tom thought

for *a bit* before answering. 汤姆想了片刻之后才作答。I'll do it in *a bit*. I'm busy right now. 我一会儿就做它,我现在很忙。

NOTE 1. 当本短语用作副词性短语时, 一般用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或比较级形式,不能直接修饰名词。若修饰名词,须与 of 连用。例如:

It is not hard for one to do a bit of good.

一个人做一点儿好事并不难。

2. 当本短语用作副词性短语时,后常接"too+形容词或副词",作程度状语。例如:

The price of gas today is a bit too high.

现在的汽油价格有些太高了。

- 3. 当本短语用作副词性短语时,与 a little 意义和用法相同,并可互换使用。在英国英语中,主要用本短语,在美国英语中则主要用 a little。但是, a bit 和 a little 前加否定词 not 时,两者意义则大不相同。见 not a bit。
- 4. 当本短语用作名词性短语作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。例如:

A bit is enough.

一点儿就够了。

5. 本短语前加副词 quite,即 quite a bit,意为"相当多",而不是"非常少",见 quite a bit。

a bit of adj. (主要用于英国英语中, 非正式用语) a small amount or piece of (something)一点儿,小(少)量的, 些微的:I know a bit of Russian, 我懂 一点儿俄语。There has been a bit of trouble in the office. 办公室里出了一 点儿小麻烦。I am going to do a bit of Christmas shopping. 我要去买一点儿 过圣诞节的东西。It's not a bit of use complaining. 抱怨一点儿用也没有。

NOTE 1. 本短语修饰不可数名词。若修 饰可数名词,则用 a bit of a 的形式。 例如:

> Your friend is a bit of a coward to me.

对我来说,你的朋友有点儿怯懦。

- 2. 当本短语与所修饰的名词共同作主 语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。
- 3. 本短语前加副词 quite,即 quite a bit of, 意为"相当多的"。例如:

He's got quite a bit of money. 他有很多钱。

a case in point n, a relevant example of the situation or behavior that you are talking about 显明的例子: As we are talking about education, let me tell you of a case in point. 鉴于我们正 在谈论教育问题,让我给你们讲一个 适当的例子吧。Shoppers tend to think that high prices mean high quality. Electrical goods are a case in point. 消费者一般认为, 价格高就意 味着质量高。电器产品就是一个显明 的例子。A person of humble origin may become President, A good case in point is Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president of the USA. 出身卑微的人 也可能成为总统。一个很好的例证就 是美国第十六任总统亚伯拉罕, 林肯。

- NOTE 本短语的复数形式是 cases in point,而不是 * case in points。本短 语的构成形式是"名词十介词十名 词"。这类名词性短语复数形式的变 化,一般都发生在第一个名词上,例 如: brother in law (大/小叔子或大/小 舅子), commander in chief (总司令), head of state (国家元首), prisoner of war (战俘), way of life (生活方式), 等等,-s均不能加在第二个名词上。
- a couple of adj. ●(非正式用语)two (things or people of the same type) (用于说明同类的物或人)两个,一对, 一双: Take a couple of aspirin—you'll soon feel better. 吃两片阿司匹林,你 很快就会感到好一些。A couple of police officers were standing at the door. 有两名警官站在门口。❷(主要 用于美国英语中,非正式用语)(used when you are not sure of the exact number of things or people you are referring to) a few; several; a small number of 几个,少数的: I'll be back in a couple of minutes. 我几分钟就回 来。A couple of people objected to the proposal, but the vast majority approved of it. 少数人反对这一提议, 而大多数人都赞成。
- NOTE 1. 在美国口语中, 人们常常把本 短语中的介词 of 省略。例如: a couple hundred dollars, just a couple weeks later, a couple books 等。但在 正式文体中,这被认为是不正确的。
 - 2. 本短语与 a pair of 都表示"两个,一 对,一双"之意。本短语单指两个同类 的人或物,两者不一定相互匹配;a pair of 则指两个密不可分、相互匹配 的物件。例如:

Is that a new pair of gloves/shoes/ socks?

那是一双新手套/鞋子/袜子吗? She's got a pair of beautiful blue eyes.

她有一双漂亮的蓝眼睛。

试比较:

I found a couple of socks in the bedroom but they didn't make a pair.

我在卧室里找到两只袜子,但不成 一对。

a few I n. (emphasizing that there are indeed some) a small number (of people or things)(强调确有一些)几 个,少数: The dry weather killed most of Mother's flowers, but a few are left. 干旱的天气使妈妈种的花儿大部 分枯死,但还有几株幸存了下来。A few of these children have already recovered form measles. 这些患麻疹 的孩子,有几个已经复康了。"How many potatoes do you want?" "Oh, just a few.""您要买多少马铃薯?" "噢,只要几个。" There were only a few who failed the test. 考试不及格 的人只有几个。

I adj. (emphasizing that there are indeed some, but not many) a small number of (people or things)(强调确 有一些,但不多)几个的,少数的: After the party, a few couples stayed to help clean up. 聚会结束后,几对夫 妇留下来帮助打扫。The patient is responding quite well to the medicine and will be well in a few days. 该患者 对药物的反应很好,他几天之内就会 痊愈。We need to sketch in a few more details before presenting the plan. 我们需要补充几个细节后递交 计划。

NOTE 1. 当本短语用作名词性短语作主

语时,谓语动词用复数形式。

- 2. 当本短语用作形容词性短语作定语 时,只能用来修饰可数名词的复数形 式,谓语动词亦用复数形式。这一点 正是它与 a little 的主要区别。作为形 容词性短语, 无论是本短语还是 a little 都不用作表语。
- 3. 本短语前加副词 quite, 即 quite a few, 意为"相当多"而不是"非常少"。 A I quite a few
- a good deal 🖒 a great deal
- a good deal of so a great deal of
- a good few I n, a fairly large number 相当多的人(或物),不少的人 (或物): A good few attended the mourning meeting, 很多人都参加了追 悼会。I think a good few of the others were like me, a bit confused. 我 认为,还有不少人都和我一样有些迷 惑不解。Lots of people at the club are under twenty, but there are a good few who aren't. 俱乐部的很多成员都 是在20岁以下,但也有不少是超过20 岁的。

I adj. many; a fairly large number of 相当多的,不少的: You'll have to wait a good few weeks before you can get the examination results. 你得等上 好几个星期才能得到考试的结果。

- NOTE 1. 当本短语用作名词性短语作主 语时,谓语动词要用复数形式。
 - 2. 本短语与 quite a few 意义和用法相 同,但本短语一般用于英国英语中。
- a good many I adj. quite a large number of; a lot of (people or things) 相当多的,许许多多的(人或物):A good many people go on holiday in August. 很多人在 8 月份度假。We've lived here for a good many years, 我们

在这里已住了许多年。We received a good many offers of support. 我们得到了许许多多的支持。

Ⅱ n. (of people or things) a fairly large number; a lot (指人或物)许多: A good many are for our proposal, 许多人支持我们的提议。

- NOTE 1. 当本短语作为形容词性短语用作定语时,只能修饰复数名词。
 - 2. 当本短语作为名词性短语用作主语时,谓语动词须用复数形式。
 - 3. 本短语可与 of 短语连用,后接复数 名词或代词,谓语动词用复数形式。 例如:

A good many of the beggars were blind.

乞丐中有很多是盲人。

There are a good many of them. 那样的人很多。

a great deal In. a large quantity or degree 大量;许多; A great deal has been accomplished, but more remains to be done. 大量工作已经完成,但仍有更多的事情有待去做。China tomorrow will continue to be a major country that loves peace and has a great deal to look forward to. 明天的中国,仍会是一个热爱和平和充满希望的大国。They spent a great deal of money. 他们花掉了许多钱。

Il adv. to a very great degree or extent; very much 大量地,许多地: Admittedly, the Chinese government has done a great deal in the protection of the Tibetan culture. 无可否认,中国政府在保护西藏文化方面做了大量的工作。 If you have a good rest, you will look a great deal better; you are so tired. 如果你好好地休息一下,你看上去会好很多。你太累了。

- NOTE 1. 当本短语用作名词性短语作主 语时,谓语动词须用第三人称单数形式(如第一个例句)。
 - 2. 当本短语用作副词性短语时,用来 修饰动词、形容词、副词,以及形容词 和副词的比较级。
 - 3. 本短语与 a good deal 用法相同,但本短语的语气稍强。试比较:

There is a good deal of starch in bread, and a great deal in potatoes,

面包里有许多淀粉,而马铃薯里也有大量的淀粉。

- a great deal of adj. a large quantity or degree of; a lot of (something)大量的,许多的: China, as the host nation, has done a great deal of work for the talks on the North Korean nuclear issue. 作为东道国,中国为朝核问题会谈做了大量的工作。She seems to have a great deal of trouble. 她似乎有许多烦恼。
- NOTE 1. 本短语只能用来修饰不可数 名词。
 - 2. 当"本短语十名词"作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

A great deal of money has been spent on the new hospital.

大量的资金已花在了这所新建的医院上。

- 3. 本短语与 a good deal of 意义和用法相同,但本短语的语气稍强。
- a **great many** I adj. very many; a very large number of (people or things)很多的(人或物): For a great many men and women, romance can be a most important part of marriage. 对于很多男人和女人来说, 浪漫的情调是婚姻非常重要的部分。There are



a great many reasons why you shouldn't do it. 你不该做那事的理由有很多很多。I have been there a great many times. 我曾去过那里很多次。

In. (of people or things) a very large number (指人或物)许多: A great many were absent from the meeting today. 许多人都缺席了今天的会议。 I can't give you the details of it, but I can say there are a great many of them. 我不能将其详情讲给你,但我可以说细节很多。

- NOTE 1. 当本短语用作形容词性短语作 定语时,只能修饰复数名词。
 - 2. 当本短语用作名词性短语作主语时,谓语动词须用复数形式。
 - 3. 本短语可与 of 短语连用,后接复数 名词或代词,谓语动词用复数形式。 例如:

A great many of the blind people couldn't find work.

许许多多的盲人找不到工作。

A great many of us dream of living abroad.

我们中有很多很多人都梦想生活在国外。

- 4. 本短语的同义短语是 a good many, 但本短语的语气稍强。
- a home (away) from home n. a place where you feel relaxed and comfortable as if you were in your own home 像自己家一样的地方;使人感到轻松自在的场所: The guests are made to feel that the hotel is a home from home. 客人们都感到这家旅馆就像自己的家一样。Many Americans come to work and stay in South Korea; they regard this country as a home away from home. 许多美国人来

到韩国工作或逗留;他们把这个国家已视为另一个家了。All the guests found this hotel a home away from home. 所有在这家宾馆住宿的客人都有宾至如归的感觉。

NOTE a home from home 是英国英语用法, a home away from home 是美国英语用法。

a little I n. (常与 of 短语连用,后接 A 不可数名词) a small amount 一点儿, 一些: I'll give you just a little. 我只会给你一点儿。We thought that the paper was all gone, but a little was left. 我们以为纸都没有了,但还剩有一点儿。He knows a little of everything. 他什么事都知道一点儿。Bring me a little of that wine. 给我来一点儿那种酒。

I adj. a small amount of (something) 一点儿,一些: With a little training she could do very well. 经过一些训练,她就会做得很好。A little care would have prevented it,稍微小心一点儿,就不会发生那事了。She also knows a little Arabic.她还懂一点阿拉伯语。Can I give you a little advice? 我能给你提点建议吗?

Ⅲ adv. ① slightly; to a small extent or degree; rather 有点儿,有些,稍微: I found it a little difficult to work out this maths problem. 我发现要解出这道数学题还有点儿困难。It makes me a little frightened when I think of what might happen. 想到可能要发生的事,我有点儿害怕。On Saturday morning I arrived at the stadium a little earlier than my friend for the baseball practice. 星期六上午,我比我的朋友稍早到达体育馆练习棒球。The door was opened a little,房门微

开着。❷ for a short time or distance (指时间)—小会儿;(指距离)—小段: I stopped and waited for him a little. 我停下来,等了他一会儿。We went on a little, and then stopped again. 我们往前走了一小段路后,又停了下来。

NOTE 1. 当本短语用作名词性短语时, 可作主语和宾语。用作主语时,谓语 动词用单数形式。

- 2. 当本短语用作副词性短语时, 与 a bit 意义和用法相同。但本短语主要用于美国英语中, a bit 主要用于英国英语中。
- 3. 当本短语用作副词性短语时,与 a little bit 意义和用法相同,但 a little bit 为非正式用语。例如:

I'm sorry, Mary. I'm a little bit late.

对不起,玛丽。我有点儿晚了。

4. 当本短语用作副词性短语,作"有点儿,有些"解时,用于否定句表示肯定意义。例如:

I was not a little annoyed, (=I was really annoyed,) 我十分气恼。

5. 本短语前加副词 quite,即 quite a little,意为"不少,相当多"。例如:

Tasks are not finished; quite a little is left to do.

任务还没完成,还有相当多的工作要做。

a little bit ⇒ a little

a lot I n. (非正式用语) a large number, amount, or quantity 很多,大量: There is a lot for us to see in London. 在伦敦我们有很多要参观的地方。A lot of people don't like the idea very much. 许多人不太喜欢这个主意。You know a lot about English names. 你知道许多有关英语姓名的情

况。This is a lot. 这真不少。

II adv. (非正式用语) ● very much; to a great or greater extent or degree 很,非常; ······得多: There was a man in the photograph who looked a lot like Mr William. 照片中有个人很像威廉先生。He seems to like her a lot. 他好像很喜欢她。Women take a lot longer in the supermarket than men. 女人在超级市场里花的时间比男人长得多。I can run a lot faster than you. 我能比你跑得快得多。❷ very often or more often than you would expect 经常: We see her in the mornings quite a lot, taking the children off to school. 我们经常看到她早上带孩子去上学。

NOTE 1. 当本短语用作名词性短语,在句中作主语、宾语或表语时,后常有动词不定式短语或介词短语作后置定语。

2. 当本短语用作名词性短语在句中作主语时,谓语动词形式用单数还是用复数,取决于与本短语连用的名词或代词。也就是说,当本短语与复数词连用时,谓语动词的形式是复数;与单数词连用时,谓语动词就用单数形式。请比较下面两个句子:

A lot of us were invited at the last minute.

我们中的许多人都是最后才接到邀请的。

A lot of our land is used to grow crops for export,

| 我们的土地很多被用来种植出口 | 作物。

- 3. 本短语与副词 lots 用决相同,但 lots 仅用于口语中,例如:
 - "Feeling a bit better?" "Lots better, Doctor."
 - "感觉好点儿吗?""好多了, 大夫。"

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