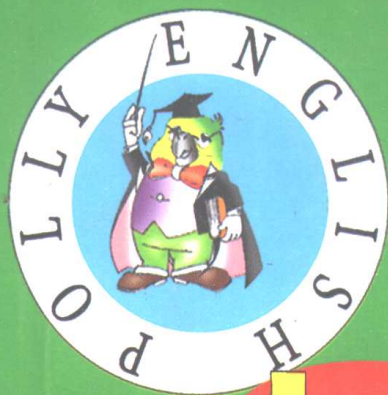


吴莹◎主编



中学英语

短语

同步学习手册

高中

ENGLISH

南京师范大学出版社



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前 言

在英语学习的过程中,我们除了要记住一些单词、语法规则外,还应该掌握一些短语的用法。这些短语往往有固定的搭配。如: struggle to one's feet 挣扎着站起来; rush...off one's feet 把……搞得手忙脚乱。有些短语有多种意思,如: pick up 有“拾起;收到,看到……信号;停下来把……带走”等意思。有时一个短语与另一个短语相差仅一个词,而意思则截然不同,如: lose one's heart 和 lose heart,前者意为“爱上(某人)”,后者为“泄气”。掌握这些短语的用法也是学好英语的关键之一。为了帮助同学们在英语学习中准确地理解这些短语,从而正确地应用它们,我们编写这本《中学英语短语同步学习手册·高中》。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,错误之处在所难免,敬请同行指正,以便在修订时再作改正。

本册书中高一部分由吴莹编写,高二由范萱编写,高三由许萌和潘吉元编写,由文昆玉校对。吴莹统稿。

吴 莹

2000年7月于金陵中学

编写说明

一、为了便于学生在课文学习的过程中集中查阅,本手册按单元在课本中及短语在单元中出现的顺序编写,学生可按章节名在目录中查阅。

二、在手册的最后,我们按短语中出现的关键词编写了索引。如:短语 come about,既可在 C 字母下查 come,又可在 A 字母下查 about。学生在复习时,只需根据短语中的一个关键词,就能找到该短语。短语后的 B1U3L10 表示该短语出现在 Book 1 Unit 3 Lesson 10 中,在手册中的 Book 1 Unit 3 中可查到。

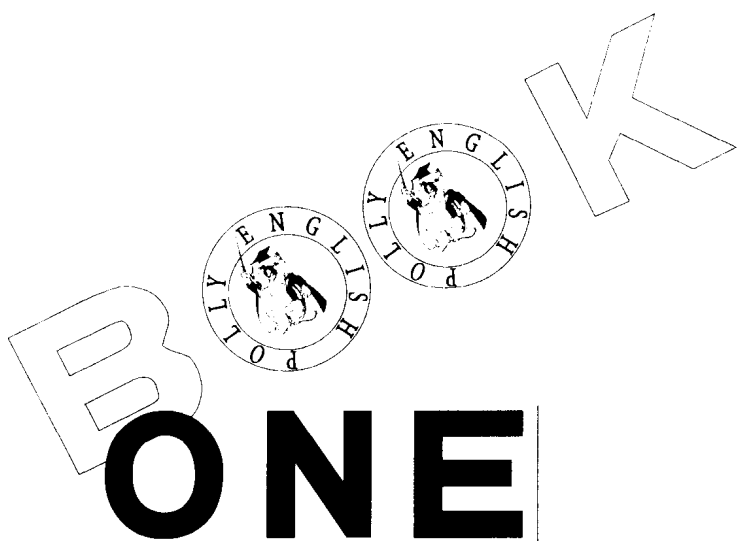
三、本手册除对短语进行讲解外,还对一些易混淆的短语进行了对比、解释,如:take part in 和 join in。在每单元后,配有精选的练习题,以便练习、巩固。书后附有答案,以便查对。

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中学英语短语同步学习手册 · 高中



Unit 1 The summer holidays

be off 走开, 离开

【例】We are off to Beijing tomorrow morning.

【用】off 此处为副词, 也可与其他动词连用。如: go off, run off, walk off。

in one's opinion 在某人看来

【例】You are wrong in his opinion. 在他看来, 你错了。

from dawn until dark 从早到晚, 起早摸黑

【例】The farmers are made to work from dawn until dark.

【用】该短语也可写成 from dawn until dusk(黄昏), until 也可换成 till 或 to。

as a result(of) 因为, 由于(……的结果)

【例】In San Francisco four hundred people were killed as a result of the storm. 在旧金山有四百人死于风暴。

【用】该短语用 of 引出原因, 不需直接说明原因时只用 as a result。该短语也可表达成 as the result(of)。

at harvest time 在收获的季节里

【例】The crops are gathered at harvest time.

on an open fire 在柴火堆上

【例】Without stoves they cooked the food on an open fire. 没有炉子, 他们就在柴火堆上烧饭。

【用】“把……放在火上烧”用 on the fire, 注意冠词的不同。如: Put the kettle on the fire. 把水壶放在火上。

by(the lights of) 通过……, 用……, 借助于……

【例】1) They went on working after dark by the lights of the



tractors. 天黑之后,他们就着拖拉机上的灯继续干活。

2) We found our way out of the forests by the stars. 在星星的指引下,我们找到了走出森林的路。

give one's regards to... 向……致以问候

【例】Jim asked me to give his regards to everyone in the class.
吉姆要我代他向全班同学问好。

【用】这是一句问候的话,类似短语还有: give one's best wishes/love to..., send one's regards to...。

go away 离开

【例】He stayed a long time but went away at last.

【用】away 可与 go, walk, get, run 等不及物动词连用,表示“离开”。此时 away 与 off 意思没什么区别。

Exercises

一、根据汉语完成下列句子

1. I heard from Peter yesterday. _____ all of us (他问候大家)。

2. Some farmers were cutting trees _____ (借助月光)。

3. Jane won the first prize in singing _____ (由于她的努力)。

4. We _____ in a minute (马上就走)。

5. _____ (在他看来), we'd better not go.

二、用适当的短语完成下列句子

1. He is ill, _____ he doesn't come.

2. The park is full of people _____.



3. The farmers are very busy _____ .
4. The food cooked _____ is delicious.
5. You'd better _____ now, or you'll be late.



Unit 2 In the lab

first of all 首先,最初,首要

【例】Well, first of all we don't have time. Secondly, we don't have enough money. 你瞧,首先我们没有时间;其次,我们没有足够的钱。

make sure + that 从句 保证,务必做到

【例】Make sure everyone has enough to eat and drink.
保证每人都吃饱喝足。

【用】意义相近的短语还有 make sure of。如: Please make sure of the time. 请落实一下时间。

by the side of... (by one's side) 在……的旁边

【例】1) There is a table by the side of my bed.

2) Come and sit by my side.

【用】by 作介词也可直接表达“在……旁边”之意,特别是指不接触边缘或边界时。如:

The telephone is by the window.

We had a day by the sea. 我们到海边度过了一天。

a way of + V-ing 做……的方法

【例】He showed me a new way of storing information.

【用】该短语也可用 a way to + V 表达。如: What is the best way to clean it?

one of + 限定词 + N(复数) ……之一

【例】1) She sent me one of her photos taken in Beijing.

她给我寄了一张在北京拍的照片。

2) One of the books hasn't been returned. 其中的一本书还未还来。



【用】1)该短语中,名词前除限定词外,还可用序数词或形容词的最高级。如:Shanghai is one of the biggest cities in the world.

2)该短语作主语时,谓语动词用单数,如例 2。

hold up 举起,抬起

【例】1)Hold your hand up if you have any questions.

2)He held up the map so it could be seen more clearly.
他把地图举高以便让人看得更清楚些。

【用】该短语中 up 为副词,所以只能说 hold it up,不能说 hold up it。

dip...into... 把……伸到……里

【例】1)The bird dipped its head into the water and caught a fish. 鸟把头伸进水里,捉到了一条鱼。

2)Dip your pen into the ink.

【用】有时也可用 dip...in,这时 in 相当于 into + 名词, in 为副词。如:Dip your finger in(= into the water)to see how hot the water is.把手伸进水里试试水有多烫。

hand round(around)... 传看,传阅

【例】1)He handed round(around) the letter he had just received.

2)The cup was handed round(around) the students of the class.这杯子在全班同学中传看。

【用】1)round 可与 around 互换,意思不变。

2)round 既可作副词不带宾语,如例 1;又可作介词后带宾语,如例 2。

instead of... 不(做)……,代替……

【例】1)Shall we have fish instead of meat today?



2) He waited beside the gate instead of playing with his friends.

【用】of 后接名词宾语, 或动词的 ing 形式。

return(...) to... 返回……; 把……还给……

【例】1) Mr Smith returned to England last week.

2) You mustn't forget to return the book to the library on time. 你千万不能忘了按时把书还到图书馆。

【用】1) return(...) to 后接名词或代词。如果后续词是 home 则不用 to, 即: return home。

2) 也可说 return to + V, 意为“返回做……”。如: She returned to collect her bag.

on holiday 在休假

【例】Mrs Li is away on holiday this week.

【用】1) 该短语也可写成 on one's holidays。

2) 美国英语用 on vacation 表达相同的意义, 参见 B2U19。

Exercises

一、用所给短语的适当形式完成下列句子

hand round return to learn English well hold up
dip into make sure

1. I told him that he _____ that the children were taken good care of.

2. The teacher asked us _____ the picture before answering her questions.

3. After he _____ his home, we did not see each other any more.



4. The finger _____ the mixture was not the one he put into his mouth.

5. Keeping on practising is the best way of _____.

6. He _____ his cap to greet me when he saw me.

二、根据汉语完成下列句子

1. _____ (有一个学生未到) because he is ill.

2. _____ (大门旁) stand two soldiers.

3. _____ (首先) I'd like to thank you for all your help.

4. He wrote to me _____ (而没给我打电话)。

5. The Smiths are away _____ (休假) in the south.