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# 编查的话

在英语学习中我们不难发现:有的同学虽然已经掌握了一定数量的词汇,但在英语翻译时还是觉得很吃力,这就需要加强英语词组的学习。英语词组含义丰富、变化多样,在句子中起着很关键的作用,在近来高考中词组也是其中的重要考点。为帮助同学们更好地学习和掌握英语词组,我们特编写了这本《高考英语必备词组》。

本书严格按照现行中学英语教材和最新版《英语教学大纲》、《考试说明》编写,对高考经常考查的 708 个词组进行了全面的、系统的讲解,特别加强了对同义、近义词组的辨析,配有全新例句,便于理解。全书按字母顺序排列,可备随时查阅。

希望本书能成为广大学生通往成功之路的一座金色桥梁。

#### ①a bit 稍微、少许

该词组常当副词使用,在句中可作状语,其后也可接形容词的 原级或比较级,相当于 a little。

- Please wait a bit.
- · The peach is a bit green.
- It has got a bit warmer.
- That's a bit too expensive.

- 埔相候。 那桃儿有点生。 天气稍微暖和些了。

#### 【辨析】not a bit 与 not a little

- 二者词形相似,含义却大不相同。not a bit 其含义相当于 not at all, 意为 "一点儿也不", 而 not a little 则意为 "很,非常". 其 含义相当于 very much。试比较:
- · He was not a bit tired.
- · He was not a litte tired.

#### ②a bit of 一小片,一点

该词组只修饰不可数名词,相当于alittle。

- · He knows a bit of English.
- · Let me give you a bit advice.

- •他懂得一些英语。 •我来给你一点儿忠告吧。

#### ③a few 少数的,几个

该词组只修饰可数名词的复数,表示肯定的含义,常置于名词

- \* His books are a few books.
- · There are a few books about English.
- · Let's invite a few friends to come with us.

#### 【辨析】few与a few

- 二者均和可数名词复数连用,但它们的区别在于:few 是"几 乎没有"的否定性意思; a few 是"有一些"的肯定性意思。视说 话者的想法而定,不一定根据数量的大小。试比较:
- · He has a few friends.
- · He has few friends.

- 他有几个好朋友。他几乎没有朋友。

#### ④ a great/good deal 很多、大量:非常地、很

此短语可作名词, 意为"很多, 大量"; 也可作副词, 其含义 相当于 very much, 意为"非常地",修饰动词和形容词的比较级。

- He ate a great deal.
- There was a great deal to do at the end of the year.
- He ran a great deal faster than I.
- They talked a great/good deal about the problem.

#### ⑤ a great/good deal of 大量的、很多的

此惯用语作形容词用,只接不可数名词。

- · You have given me a great deal of help.
- It cost me a great deal of money.

- I'm afraid I've given you a good deal of trouble.
- 恐怕我给你添了许多麻 烦。

#### ⑥ a good/great many (of) 很多的、多数

该短词后可直接跟可数名词复数形式,不加 of,此时视该短语 为形容词; 但如果该短语后所接名词前有 my, his, their 等代词 时,或所接词为代词时,必须加 of,此时该短语为代词。

- A good many people go on holiday in August. | 很多人在八月度假。
- There are a great many pictures in the book.
- · A great many of us are being trained.
- · A good many of their enemies were killed.
- · A great many of the flowers were white.

- 这本书里有很多图画。
- 我们中的许多人正在受
- 他们的许多敌人都被击
- 那些花大多数是白色的。

#### ⑦a handful of 一小撮. 少数

该名词短语用于修饰可数名词的复数形式以及不可数名词。

- · He drank a handful of water.
- · Only a handful of applicants turned up.

#### ®a kind of 一种:大致可以说是……

该词组最基本的含义是"一种"、"一类"、后接可数名词(多 为单数)或不可数名词。但该词组还可以作形容词用,意为"大致 可以说是……",后多接抽象名词。

- · Bamboo is a kind of grass.
- He is a kind of genius.

二者词形相似,含义却不大相同。kind of 常作副词,意为"多少有点"、"有几分";而 a kind of 作形容词,含义是"大致可以说是……"。试比较:

- · I feel kind of cold.
- It seemed to me that she got a kind of feeling of being loved.
- 我觉得有点儿冷。
- 我觉得她有几分被爱的 感觉。

#### ⑨a little 一点,少量;稍微,少许

该词组常作形容词用,后接不可数名词,其意为"一点","少量",表示肯定的含义。但该词组也可当副词使用,其含义相当于 a bit, 意为"稍微"、"少许",在句中可作状语,也可修饰形容词的原级或比较级。

- Will you eat a little cake?
- A little care probably could have prevented the car accident.
- She felt a little better.
- This skirt is a little too large for me.
- I'm a little tired.
- He was asked to say something and he spoke a little.

- 你要不要吃点蛋糕?
- 当时稍微小心一点就可 能防止那次车祸。
- 她感觉好些了。
- 这件衬衫对我而言太大了些。
- 我有点累。
- 人家要他说几句,他就 讲了一点。

#### 【辨析】little 和 a little

- 二者均和不可数名词连用, a little 表示 "少,但是还有一点",即重点放在"有",是肯定的意思,而 little 则表示"有,但是极少",即重点强调"几乎没有",是否定的意思。试比较:
- There is a little wine left in the bottle.
- There is little wine left in the bottle.
- 瓶子里还剩一点酒
- 瓶子里几乎没剩下酒。

# @a lot 非常: 许多, 大量

该词组常用作副词,"非常"的意思,相当于 very much,常用 作状语,修饰动词、形容词及副词的比较级。本词组也可用作名 词, 其意为"许多, 大量"多作宾语。

- Thanks a lot.
- I feel a lot better.
- · She knew a lot about it.
- I have a lot to do today.

- 我感到好多了。 关于那件事,她知道得很多。

#### ma lot/lots of 许多的

本短语用作形容词,后接可数名词复数形式和不可数名词,既 用于数目也用于数量, 句中谓语动词要和被修饰的词保持一致。

- She spent lots of money on clothes.
- He borrowed a lot of books.
- · There is a lot of water in the river.
- There are a lot of things I can do.

#### 【辨析】lots/a lot of, many, much

这几个词和词组,都有"许多"、"很多"的意思,但用法有所 不同。many 和 much 作形容词时, many 修饰可数名词, much 修 饰不可数名词。a lot/lots of 既可接可数名词又可接不可数名词。 在口语中,many 和 much 主要用于否定句、疑问句和 if 从句中, 而 lots of, a lot of 多用于肯定句, 试看以下各例。

- There are not many mistakes in your exercises.
- There are lots of students in the classroom.
- Is there much water in the jar?

- 你的练习里错误不多。



- There is a lot of snow in the garden.
- 花园里有许多雪。

# ②a mass of/masses of 一堆; 一块; 大量

该词组可用作形容词, of 后面所接的名词为可数名词的复数或 不可数名词,并且动词与该名词的数一致。

- There is a mass/masses of earth on the road.
- She has masses of things to do.
- The ship cut its way slowly through a mass of

# ③a moment ago 刚刚, 刚才

该词组是表示过去的时间状语,只用于一般过去时态,不能用 于现在时态。a moment ago 与短语 just now 意思相同,用法相同, 在使用时可互换。

- I saw her a moment ago.
- · She left a moment ago.
- · Mary went shopping a moment ago.

# ma moment later 片刻之后

该词组在旬中作状语。

- · I'll come back a moment later.
- · A moment later, he went away.
- · The play began a moment later.

- 我一会儿就回来。片刻后,他走了。片刻之后,演出就开始

# ®a number of 许多的, 若干的



a number of 之后接可数名词的复数形式,作主语时,谓语动 词用复数。该短语表示"许多"、"若干",但是,为了使之更明确, 通常加上 great, large, good 等形容词使用。

- · I've seen the movie a number of times,
- A number of students were absent yesterday.
- 那部电影我已看过好多
- 昨天有许多学生缺席。

#### 【辨析】a number of 与 the number of

- 二者词形相似,含义不同。两者后均接可数名词的复数形式, the number of 意为 "······的总数,数量",用作主语时,句中的谓 语动词用单数形式。试比较:
- A number of people watch TV every day.
- The number of students present is twenty,
- 每天都有许多人看电视。
- 出席的学生的数量是二 十。

#### ⑯a pair of ─对. ─双

该词组后多接名词复数。a pair of十名词作主语时, 谓语动词 用单数, pair 加定语时, 其位置在 pair 前。

- A pair of trousers was lying on the chair.
- He bought a new pair of shoes yesterday.
- · I want a pair of tickets to Shanghai.
- · Give me a pair of glasses.

# 和a part of 一小部分

该短语后可接可数或不可数名词及代词。该短语作主语时,谓 语动词必须与该短语后面的名词或代词在数上保持一致。

· A part of the work was done.

· 只做了一小部分工作。



- A part of the text books have arrived.
- Only a part of his story is true.

- 一小部分教科书已运到。他的故事只有一小部分 早直空的

#### ®a piece of 一张 (片、块……)

该词组与不可数名词连用,表示该名词的数量,与形容词连用 时,形容词通常置于 piece 之前。

- · Give me a piece of paper.
- · We bought a piece of furniture.
- · He told us a good piece of news.

- 给我一张纸。我们买了一件家具。仙牛证我们一条好消息。

# (19a pile of (piles of) 一堆, 很多的

该短语后面既可接可数名词,又可接不可数名词时、接可数名 词时,要用复数形式,谓语动词要用复数:接不可数名词时,谓语 动词要用单数形式。

- I've got a pile of work to do.
- · A pile of old books were on the desk.
- The children eat piles of butter on their bread.

- 我有一堆事要做。桌上堆满很多旧书。孩子们吃了很多面包上

# a type of 一种类型的

该短语后面一般接单数可数名词,表示某种类型。

- · He invented a new type of machine.
- We have a new type of car,

- 他发明了一种新型机器。我们有一种新型汽车。

#### ②about to 准备、将要、即将

该短语常与连系动词 be 连用,后接动词原形, be about to do sth. 表示按计划安排即将发生的动作,通常不与表示将来的时间 状语连用。

- The sun is about to sink in the west.
- · I was about to go to bed, when you called me up.
  - · The plane is about to take off.

#### 【辨析】be about to 与 be going to

be about to 比 be going to 表示更近的将来,所以 tomorrow 等 表示将来的副词可以和 be going to 连用,但通常不与 be about to 连用。例如:

- We are going to have a new subject this year.
- She is about to get married.

#### ②above all 尤其,首先

该短语常用作副词, 在使用时常置于句首、句中或句尾。

- Above all, he was a kind man.
  A clock must be above all correct.
  I'm going to leave for Shanghai, but I have to get the ticket above all get the ticket above all.

#### ②according to 随……而定,根据,按照

该词组中 to 是介词,后接名词、代词。

- · According to the TV, it will be fine today.
- · I'll do it according to your instructions.

- He will be punished according to the law.
- 根据法律,他将受到惩 罚。

#### ②act as 充当、担任

该词组为动词短语,用作及物动词,后接名词。

- He acted as chairman.
  He acted as a guard.
  She acted as a German spy during World War
  地在第二次世界大战中
  基德国间谍 II.

#### @add···to···把·····加到······上. 加入

在此短语中, to 是介词, 后面多接物质名词。

- \* He added some sugar on the milk.
- Please add my name to the list.
- If you add 5 to 5, you'll get ten.
- ar to the milk. 他往牛奶里放了些糖。
  ·请在名单上加上我的名字。
  ·五加五得十。

#### @add to 增加,加重

该词组用作及物动词, 其含义相当于 increase。

- This adds to our difficulties.
- I don't want to add to your troubles.

# ②add up to 合计为……,总共,总计

该短语中的 to 是介词,后面接名词或相当于名词的词,不能

接动词。

- The costs added up to more than 1, 000
- How much does the bill add up to?
- · These figures add up to thirty.

- 费用合计为 1,000 多英

#### ∞admit to 承认: 通向

该短语中的 to 是介词,表示"承认"、"坦白"等意义时,后 面可接表示行为的名词或动名词,也可接表示所说对象的名词,但 不能用于被动语态。

- · He admitted to stealing the jewels.
- She admitted to the crime.
- The gate admits to the yard.

- 他承认倫了那些珠宝。她承认她的罪行。讨道门温公贮工

#### @advise against 劝告不要……

该短语中 against 是介词,相当于及物动词,后面接宾语,宾 语一般为名词或动名词。

- · They advised me against doing it,
- · I advised him against driving,
- · I advised her against smoking.

- •他们劝我不要做那件事。 •我劝他不要开车。 •我劝她不要奶如

#### ③advise on 就……对某人提出劝告(建议)

该词组相当于及物动词,后面接宾语。

- They advised on the foreign policy.
- Can you advise me on this problem?
- 议。
  •对于这个问题你能给我



· I have advised you on that subject.

• 就那件事我已劝告你了。

#### ③after a (short) while 过了一会儿

该词组常用作副词,常作状语, while 用作名词。

- · After a short while, Joan woke up.
- · After a while, Tom and I got on well.
- The children gathered some sticks, and after a while, they made a fire.
- 过了一会儿, 琼醒过来
- 了。 •过了一会儿,我就和汤
- 孩子们拣了些木柴,不 一会儿,他们生起了火。

#### . @after all 结果,终究:毕竟,别忘了

该词组用作副词,在旬中作状语。作"结果、终究"解时,通 常置于句尾,表示结果与预想不同;作"毕竟,别忘了"解时,通 常置于句首,导出原因,用以引出听话人似乎忘记了某个重要论点 或情况, 提醒对方。

- · He succeeded after all.
- · This ball is very successful after all.
- · After all, Mike isn't a boy any more.
- · It's not surprising you are tired. After all, you were up until two last night.

- •别忘了,迈克不再是个
- 难怪你觉得疲倦,别忘 了,你昨晚两点才睡觉。

# ③again and again 再三地、反复地

该短语用作副词,在句中作状语,相当于 time and time again。

- I told them again and again to turn down the │ 我一再告诉他们把收音 radio.
- · Again and again I warned him of the danger.
- 我反复地告诫他有危险。

- He makes the same mistake again and again. 
   他反复犯同样的错误。

# @agree on/upon 商定, 达成协议, 就……取得一致意见

该词组相当于及物动词,后面接宾语,可用于被动语态。

- The building of a new car factory was agreed on last month.
- They agreed on the date for the next meeting.
- · We agreed on going there the next day.
- 建一座新汽车工厂的建 议于上周得到同意。
- 他们就下次会议的日程 达成协议。
- 我们一致同意第二天到 那里去。

#### ③agree to 同意,赞成

该词组用作及物动词,可用于被动语态,其中 to 为介词,后 接"提议、安排、计划"等名词。

- Most people agreed to his suggestion.
- Do you agree to this arrangement?
- He didn't agree to this plan.

#### @agree with 同意、赞成:与……相符:适合

该词组相当于及物动词,后接宾语。作"同意、赞成"解时后 接 sb. 或 idea, opinion, view 等表意见、观点的词,或接某人所说 的话;作"适合"讲时,通常用于否定句,指气候、食物等适合 人。

- · Do you agree with me on this point?
- I quite agree with his idea (opinion, what he said).
- · His story agrees with the facts.

- 你在这一点上同意我的
- 我非常赞同他的想法