

*New
Concept
English*
DEVELOPING SKILLS

常用短语用法手册

商玉斌 编

国防科技大学出版社

新概念英语(三)

《发展技巧》

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内 容 简 介

本书从如何正确地理解和较好地掌握英语短语这一难题出发,系统地总结了《新概念英语》第三册《发展技巧》课文中所出现的全部短语,其中包括动词短语、介词短语、形容词短语、副词短语和名词短语等,共八百多条。对所编入的短语,按课文出现的义项,逐一给予了相应的汉语意思,每条短语都选编了三个例句作为例证;此外,对手册中部分短语作了语法上的注解,以帮助理解。

本书是我校出版社出版的《新概念英语》系列参考书之一,可供在校大学生和英语老师参考,对英语自学者尤为有用。

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前 言

如何正确地理解和较好地掌握英语短语，是学习英语中经常碰到的一大难题，同时也是我们中国人学好英语的重要方面。近几年来，我校采用《新概念英语》一套书作为英语基础阶段的正式教材，其中将《发展技巧》一书作为本科生的基本教材。这本书的最大特点不仅是课文生动、词汇丰富，而且是作者将英语的核心部分——常用短语分别编入各个课文之中。因此，结合教学实践，为英语教师和英语学习者的教学急需和方便，我们编写这本《新概念英语常用短语手册》。

本手册中所收短语，包括《新概念英语》第三册《发展技巧》课文中所出现的全部短语，其中有动词短语、介词短语、形容词短语、副词短语和名词短语等，共约八百余条。对所编入的短语，按课文所出现的义项，均逐一给予相应的汉语意思，并对每条短语都选编三个例句作为例证。例句力求语言通俗、简明易懂，且有教学上的实用价值。为便于英语教师授课时的引用和学生学习时的吸收，每一例句都附有汉译。此外，对手册中部分短语又分别作出语法上的注解，以帮助理解。

在编写过程中，我们除了引用国内出版的词书所含的例证外，还参阅了英、美词典。我校王才美同志及在我校工作的外籍英语教师Mr. Kevin Garratt对本手册进行了审阅并提出了许多宝贵意见。对此，我们一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于水平不高，缺乏编写手册的经验，缺点错误定会不少，希望读者提出宝贵意见。

使 用 说 明

1. 为方便查阅和引用，本手册所收短语，均按分课排列。
2. 短语末尾的 to，表示是介词，其后要接宾语。
3. 短语末尾的 to (do)，表示是动词不定式，按所需的原形动词替换 (do)。
4. 短语末尾的 (doing)，表示是动名词或现在分词，按所需将其替换。
5. 短语中 one 或 one's，表示人称代词或物主代词，分别指“本人”或“本人的”。
6. 短语中 sb. 和 sth. 分别指 somebody 和 something。
7. 短语中方括号 [] 内的词，表示可以代替括号前面的词。
8. 短语中圆括号 () 内的词，表示可以省略的词。

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1 A Puma at Large

1. at large: 逍遥自在的[地], 逍遥法外的[地], 自由行动的[地]

The escaped prisoner is still at large.

该逃犯仍逍遥法外。

The police are sure to catch the thief, he won't remain at large for long.

那个小偷不会长期逍遥法外, 警察一定会抓住他的。

Cattle and sheep roamed at large on the big ranch.

牛羊在大牧场上自由地奔跑。

2. be [feel] obliged to (do):

不得不(做), 被迫(做), 只好(做)

Since it rains we are obliged to stay at home.

因为下雨, 我们不得不呆在家里。

Comrade Wang was obliged to remain in bed for a week. 王同志不得不卧床一周。

Our teacher of English was obliged to be more strict with us.

我们的英语老师只好对我们更严格一些。

注解: oblige 这个动词通常用被动结构形式, 其后的动词不定式为主语补足语。

3. claim to (do): 声称(做), 主张(做), 自称(做)

A friend of mine claimed to have done the work

without help.

我的一位朋友声称无人帮助就完成了此项工作。

He claims to be rightful heir.

他声称是合法的继承人。

He claimed to be the best tennis player in the school.

他自称是全校最佳的网球选手。

4. run away; 跑掉, 逃跑; 躲避

He was afraid and ran away.

他害怕而跑掉了。

Don't run away; I have something to say to you.

别跑了, 我有话跟你说。

Don't run away. I shan't eat you.

不要躲避我, 我又不吃你。

5. prove + 形容词; 证明, 结果是

Her advice did prove sound.

她的意见证明的确是正确的。

The instrument has proved most useful.

这种仪器证明非常有用。

These methods have proved quite effective.

这些方法证明是很有成效的。

注解: prove 可视为系动词, 因此其后的形容词可作为表语。

6. leave behind; 遗留, 遗忘, 忘记带走

It's a fine day; you can leave your raincoat behind.

天气晴朗; 你可把雨衣留下。

The cyclone left behind it a trail of destruction.

旋风留下了破坏的痕迹。

The great statesman left a good name behind.

这位伟大的政治家流芳后世。

7. find + 宾 + doing: 发现…做, 感到…做

He found her weeping when he came back.

他回来时发现她在哭。

When I entered the room, I found him reading something aloud. 我进屋时发现他在朗读什么。

He was often found working in the fields with the peasants. 人们经常发现他在地里和农民一道干活。

注解: find…doing中, doing是现在分词作宾语补足语; 若为被动句时, doing可视为主语补足语。

8. ✓ cling to: 坚持, 粘住

We must cling to our principle. 我们要坚持原则。

That idea has been proved wrong, why do you still cling to it?

这个观点已被证明是错误的, 你为什么还要坚持呢?

The wet clothes clung to his body.

湿衣粘在他的身上。

9. complain of: 抱怨, 诉苦, 叫屈

She complained of his carelessness.

她抱怨说他粗枝大叶。

Father complained of his son's misconduct.

父亲抱怨他儿子的行为不正。

A lazy man never complains of not having enough work.

懒人从来不抱怨没有足够的工作。

10. be convinced (that) + 从句: 确信, 认为

We are firmly convinced that we will win a final victory over the enemy.

我们深信我们终将战胜敌人。

I'm convinced that what you said is quite right.

我相信你说的是对的。

The more they discussed the question, the more convinced they were that Xiao Liu was right.

越讨论这一问题，他们越相信小刘是对的。

注解：convinced 是过去分词型的形容词，在句中可视为表语。

11. be reported + 分词[现在或过去]：据报告，据报导

The later rice was reported growing better than last year. 据报导，晚稻长势比去年好。

Our forces were reported advancing in the region.

据报告，我们的部队在这个地区正向前推进。

In the clash ten men were reported killed.

据报导，在这次冲突中，有十人被打死。

注解：在该句型中，无论现在分词或过去分词均为主语补足语。

12. in the possession of sb. : 为…所有，为…所占有

A large fortune is in the possession of the capitalist. 大宗财产掌握在那个资本家手里。

Before the land reform more than 70% of China's arable land was in the possession of the landlords.

土地改革前，中国百分之七十以上的耕地为地主所占有。

They rejoice in the possession of the winner's cup. 他们因获得优胜者的奖杯而欢喜。

注解：in the possession of sb. 在句中可作 in one's possession.

13. manage to (do) : 设法 (做) , 终于 (做)

We managed to fulfil the task ahead of time.

我们设法得以提前完成了任务。

By helping each other they managed to overcome the difficulties.

通过互相帮助, 我们终于克服了困难。

Do you think you can manage to get us some tickets?

你看你能设法给我们搞几张票吗?

2 Thirteen Equals One

1. have sth. 或 sb. + 过去分词: 让, 使, 受到

I have my hair cut every month. 我每月都去理发。

You ought to have her examined by the doctor.

你应该让她去看看医生。

We must have the television set repaired as soon as possible. 我们必须尽早请人把电视机修好。

注解: 在该句型中, 过去分词可视为宾语补足语, 其意思是让某事发生或让别人做某事。

2. used to (do): (过去) 经常(做), 常常(做)

I used to get up at six in the morning.

我过去经常早晨六点起床。

Uncle Zhou used only to care about his own family.

周大爷过去只关心自己的家。

We used to grow vegetables. 我们过去是种蔬菜的。

3. ever since, 从那时起, 自那时以来

He went to Shanghai in 1981 and has lived there ever since.

他在一九八一年前往上海, 此后一直住在那里。

John caught cold on Saturday and has been in bed ever since.

约翰星期六感冒了, 从那时起一直卧病在床。

He left in 1976 and I have never got any letter

from him ever since.

他于一九七六年离开，从那时起我一直未收到他的信。

4. wake up: 醒来，唤醒

I wake up at dawn every day. 我每天黎明时醒来。

Please wake me up a little earlier. 请早一点叫醒我。

Has he woken up yet? 他醒了没有?

5. catch (a) sight of: 看到，发现，看见

I caught sight of him in the crowd.

我从人群里看见了他。

Just then they caught sight of us.

就在这时候，他们看见了我们。

Suddenly I turned and caught sight of Xiao Wang.

我突然转身瞧见了小王。

6. recognize sb. 或 sth. as: 认出…是，承认…是

I recognized her as my comrade's daughter.

我认出她是我同志的女儿。

They officially recognized it as the lawful government of the country.

他们正式承认它是这个国家的合法政府。

He is recognized internationally as an authority in this field. 国际上承认他是这方面的一个权威。

7. night after night:

一夜又一夜，一连好几夜，天天晚上，夜以继夜地

We review our lessons night after night.

我们每天晚上复习功课。

He has been practising for the concert night after night. 为了参加那次音乐会，他接连练了几夜。

He goes out drinking night after night.

他夜夜出去喝酒。

注解：该条短语，其用法相当于night by night。

8. get [become] used to, 习惯, 弄惯

We have got used to hard work.

干累活我们已经习惯了。

You will soon get used to this kind of weather.

你不久就会习惯这种天气。

I have got quite used to working in the pit.

在矿井工作我已经很习惯了。

3 An Unknown Goddess

1. at one time: 有一个时期(指过去), 曾经
At one time we met frequently.
有一个时期, 我们经常会面。
At one time I used to go mountain-climbing every summer. 有一段时期, 我每年夏天便去爬山。
He was a teacher at one time, but now he works for foreign trade.
他曾经当过教师, 但现在做外贸工作。
2. be built of: 是用…建成的, 由…构成
All the houses there are built of wood.
那里所有的房子都是用木头盖的。
Two of the houses are built of bricks with tile roofs. 两幢房子是瓦顶砖房。
In these houses there were kang built of stone or brick. 这些房子里有石头或砖砌的炕。
3. a great [good] many: 很多, 许许多多
The pear tree in the yard bore a great many pears last year. 院子里的梨树去年结了很多梨子。
I have a great many things to do today.
我今天有许多许多事情要做。
Comrade Li rang you up a good many times while you were away.