

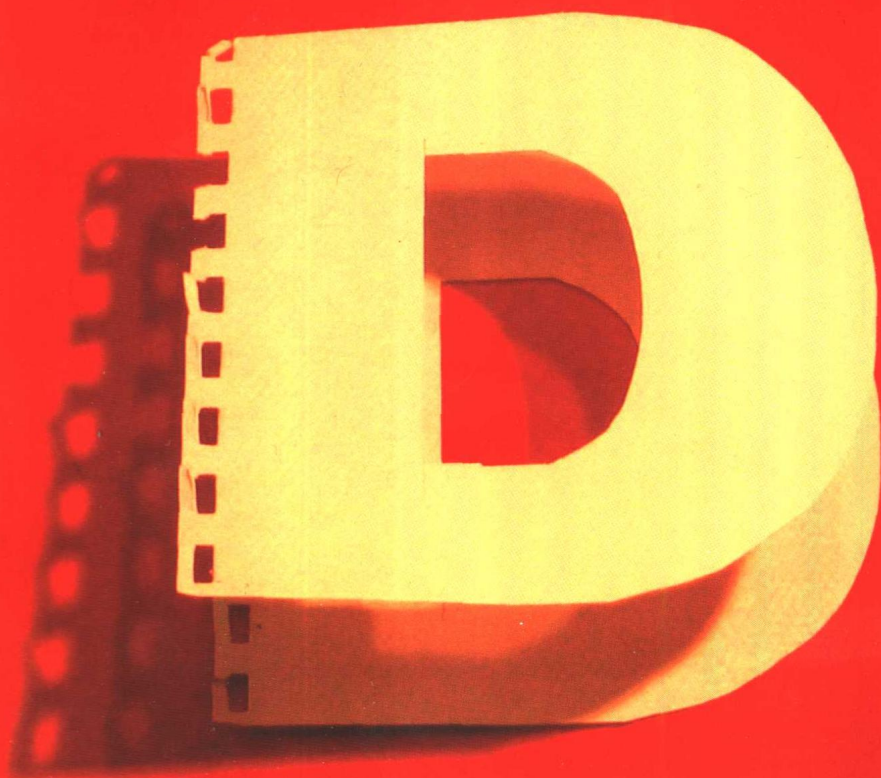
HOT -DAY100
天天向上系列

常用短语

100天

主 编 杨 莉
编 著 张 颖

HOT100 英语



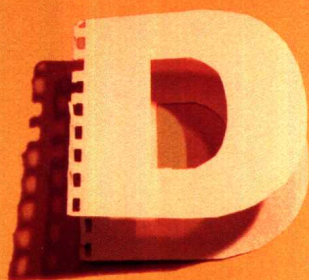
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HOT 100 English Town

《HOT 100 英语系列》精致而全面地考虑了读者的阅读口味以及英语学习的难点。

“HOT DAY: 天天向上”从实用的口语出发,以 100 天为一个时间段,帮助读者收集每天零敲碎打的时间,一天一个台阶,真正锻炼一口地道的英语!“HOT WORD: 单词计划”:英语是由单词构成的,A 计划动词先行,30 个,60 个,90 个,常用动词尽在其中;B 计划酷词当先,1000,2000,3000,词汇迅速积累,水平达到大学四级要求;C 计划兴趣至上,最炫的、张扬个性的单词排队大联展,满足你无限表达的欲望!语法是英语的规则,“没有语法不成方圆”,“HOT DOT: 热点风暴”为你扫尽英语语法所有重点、难点、疑点、热点。不一样的图书设计,不一样的体系,不一样的英语学习,不一样的“HOT 100”!



Day1	a bit, a collection of, a couple of, a few, a great deal (of)	1
Day2	a good many, a group of, a number of, a lot of, a large quantity of	3
Day3	a piece of, a variety of, above all, according to, act as	5
Day4	admire sb. for sth., advise sb. to do sth., again and again, after a time/while, after all	7
Day5	as many as, all kinds of, agree to, agree on, all the time	9
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Day10	as a matter of fact, as a result, as...as, as... as possible, as early as	21
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Day13	at breakfast, at first, at one's best, at one's (own) expense, at present	29
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Day20	be made of / from, be made up of, be on, be pleased at / about sth., be popular with	45
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Day33	come over, come round / around, come to, come to light, come true	77
Day34	come up, come up to, compare... to..., connect to, consider... to be ...	79
Day35	cross out / off, cry out for, cut down, cut... into, cut up	81
Day36	date back to, date from, day after day, day and night, deal in	85
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Day42	do... to, do up, do well, do with, do without	99
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Day64	go against, go ahead, go along with, go away, go back to	151

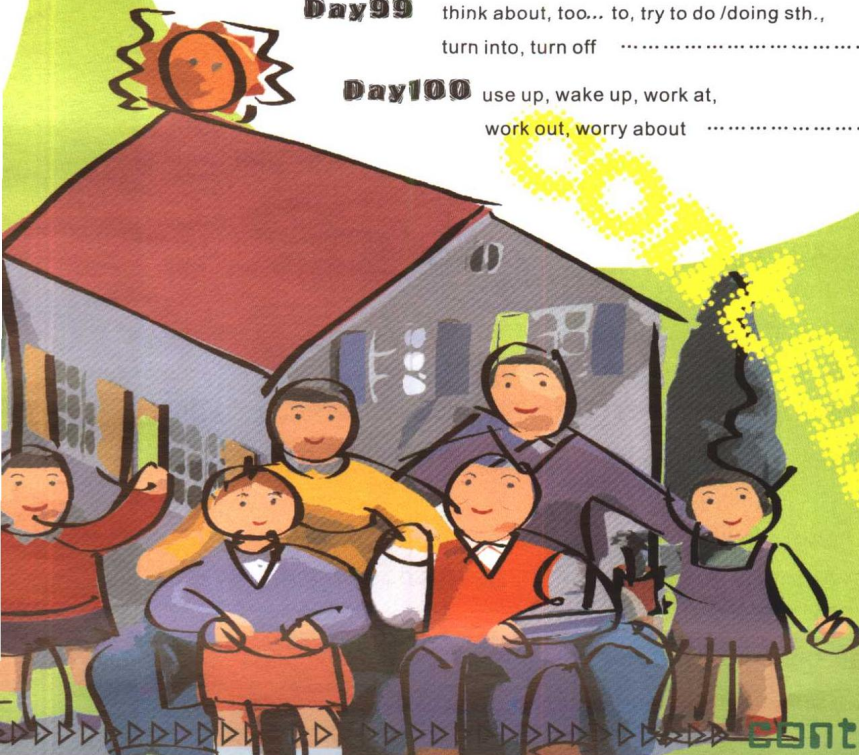
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短语详解

1. a bit: 至少, 有点儿, 相当

- 1) He is a bit tired.

他有点儿累了。

- 2) Tom is a bit taller than his friend.

汤姆比他的朋友只高一点。

说明: a bit通常作程度状语, 修饰形容词、动词和副词。

比较: (1) a bit 作状语时与a little同义, 常可换用。

(2) a little可以用作形容词修饰不可数名词; a bit 需加上of后再接不可数名词。



2. a collection of: 一批, 大量

- 1) Our library has a collection of books.

我们的图书馆收藏着大批书籍。

- 2) There is a collection of snow outside.

外面有大量的积雪。

说明: a collection of后面通常接复数名词, 也可接不可数名词。

3. a couple of: 一双, 一对; 几个, 两三个

My mother will stay a couple of days in Beijing.

我母亲将在北京逗留几天。

比较: a pair of说的“一对”、“一双”是密切结合, 不可分割的, 是指两个相匹配的物。而a couple of单指两个人或物。两个不一定相匹配, 或表示“两三个”, 主要用于口语。

4. a few: 一些, 几个; 少数

- 1) There are a few important things to do.

有许多重要的事要做。

- 2) She can't speak a few languages.

她不能讲好几种语言。



说明: a few 可以用作形容词, 后接复数名词; 也可作名词。

A good few, not a few, quite a few 指“相当多”, “许多”

比较: few 的意思是“少数(的)”, “几乎没有(的)”, 含否定的意义;
而 a few 的意思是肯定的, 虽然少, 但还有几个, 相当于 several 或 some。

5. a great deal(of): 大量地(的), 非常多地(的)

1) Today the computer is used a great deal.

今天计算机已被大量使用。

2) He spent a great deal of money on books.

他花了很多钱买书。

说明: (1) a great deal 为副词性短语, 用作状语修饰动词、形容词, 尤其是形容词的比较级。

(2) a great deal of 为形容词性短语, 后接不可数名词, great 可用 good 替换, 但较之 good 语气更重。

比较: 在口语中, 常用 a deal 代替 a great deal。



1. He is feeling _____ better.
2. She has _____ knowledge.
3. As it was a stormy night, _____ people went to the film.
4. They went to Guilin _____ days ago.
5. There are _____ students on the playground.

Key

1. a bit
2. a great deal of
3. a few
4. a couple of
5. a collection of

短语详解

1. a good many: 许多, 非常多

He has a good many friends in China.

他在中国有许多朋友。

说明: a good many后可直接接复数名词, 也可以加上of后再接复数名词, good可以用great替换。

比较: many a/an与a good many同义, 但many a/an接单数名词, 作主语时谓语动词用单数; a good many 接复数名词, 作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。

2. a group of: 一组, 一群; 一批

1) A group of boys are playing football.

一群男孩在踢足球。

2) A group of workers sat at the gate of the plant.

一群工人坐在工厂的大门口。

说明: a group of之后接可数名词的复数形式, 作主语时谓语动词通常用复数。

3. a number of: 许多, 若干

1) A number of students in their school have computers.

他们学校许多学生都有电脑。

2) Do you have a number of books?

你有许多的书吗?

说明: a number of相当于a lot of, plenty of, 其后接可数名词复数, 作主语时谓语动词用复数。

比较: (1) the number of指……数量(数目), 作主语时谓语动词用单数。

(2) a great deal of用于修饰不可数名词, 谓语动词用单数。

4. a lot of: 许多, 很多

1) A lot of work is to be done this week.

本周有许多工作要做。



- 2) She has a lot of money to keep her living a good life.

她有许多的钱可以保证她过好的生活。

说明: a lot of 通常用在肯定句中修饰不可数名词或可数名词复数。

比较: a lot of 亦作 lots of, 而 many, much 分别修饰可数和不可数名词, 常用于否定句和疑问句中。

5. a large quantity of: 许多, 大量

- 1) A large quantity of books have been sold out.

许多书已卖完了。

- 2) A large quantity of food was on the table.

桌上有大量食物。

说明: a large quantity of 既可修饰不可数名词, 也可修饰复数名词, 作主语时谓语动词通常与后面的名词一致。

比较: quantities of 与 a large quantity of 同义, 但在作主语时, 其后不管接不可数名词 还是复数名词, 谓语动词都用复数。



1. There are _____ places to see in Hainan.
2. _____ children are singing in the park.
3. We have _____ things to do at present.
4. _____ chalk were in the box.
5. Children always have _____ questions.

KEY

1. a number of
2. A group of
3. a great many
4. A large quantity of
5. a lot of



短语详解

1. a piece of : 一片(块, 段, 断片, 部分等)

- 1) Would you like a piece of bread?

你想来一片面包吗?

- 2) There are two pieces of meat on the plate.

盘子里有两块肉。

说明: a piece of后面要接不可数名词, 根据不同的名词译作不同的意思。

比较: piece是最常用的单位词, 用来表示不可数名词的数。

2. a variety of: 各种各样的, 目种目样的

- 1) A variety of flowers are around this building.

这幢大楼的周围有各种各样的花。

- 2) There are a variety of pictures in this storybook.

在这本故事书中有许多图画。

说明: a variety of后接复数名词或不可数名词。

比较: varieties of 指同类的不同品种, 作主语时谓语动词用复数。

3. above all: 首先, 特别是

- 1) Above all, he is reliable.

首要的一点, 他是可信赖的。

- 2) His son is clever and smart, above all, very diligent.

他的儿子聪明伶俐, 尤其是他还很勤奋。

4. according to: 按照, 根据, 视……而定

According to the weather forecast, it will rain tomorrow.

根据天气预报, 明天有雨。

说明: according to为成语介词, 其后可接名词、代词或连接代/副词引起的从句。

比较: according to不能与opinion, view等词连用。

