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# 初中英语

# 短语大全

## *Phrases in Junior Middle School English*

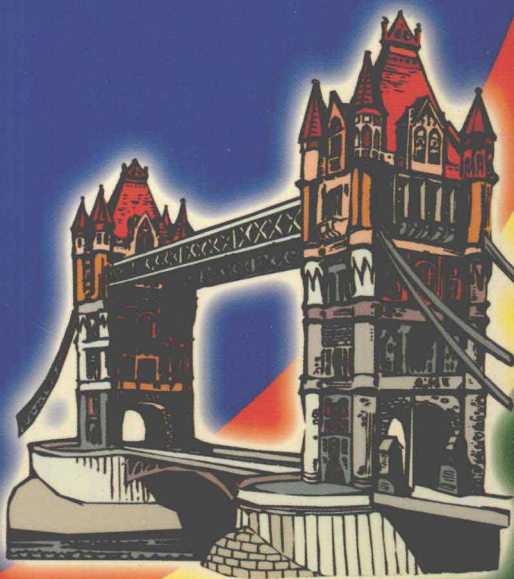
根据国家《英语课程标准》编写

张光珞 主编

- 词条全新覆盖
- 解析浅易精当
- 例句地道平白
- 练习巩固提高



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根据国家《英语》



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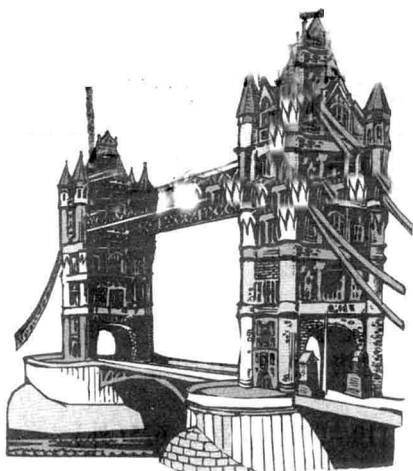
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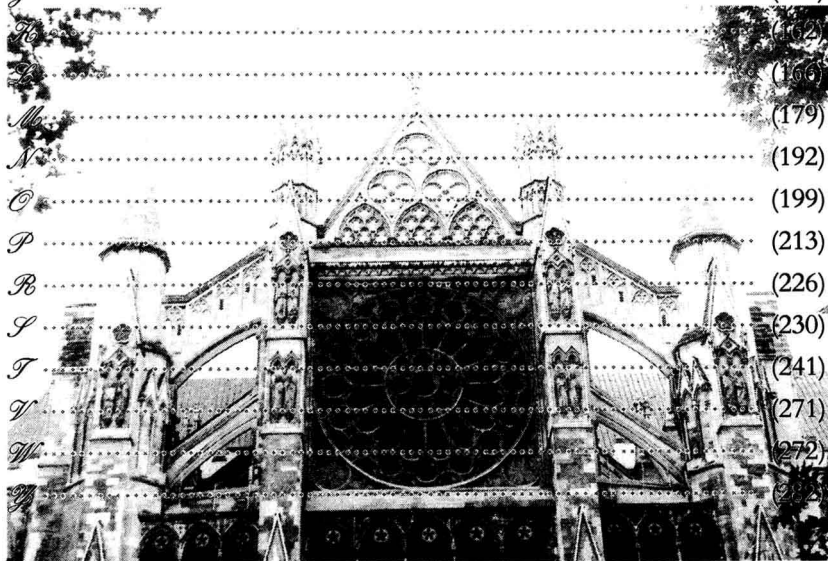
## 非常英语 初中英语短语大全

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## a bit 一点儿;少许;一会儿

**用法** a bit 可用来修饰名词、动词和形容词,修饰名词用 a bit of。

- 1 He's a bit tired now. 他现在有点累。
- 2 There's a bit of rice in the bowl. 碗里有一点米饭。
- 3 The TV set is a bit more expensive. 这台电视稍稍贵了点。
- 4 Let's walk a bit. 让我们散一会儿步。
- 5 I hope you'll do it a bit more carefully next time.

我希望下次你做这工作稍稍再细心点儿。

**比较** not a bit 意为 not...at all; a bit 之间常加 little, 意义与 a bit 一样。

- 1 He is not a bit hungry right now. 他现在一点也不饿。
  - 2 We are feeling a little bit better now.
- 我们现在感觉好一些了。

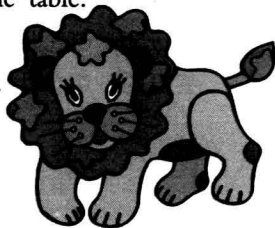
## a bottle of 一瓶

- 1 The boy knocked a bottle of milk off the table.

男孩把桌子上的一瓶奶碰在了地上。

- 2 Now give me a bottle of orange, please.

现在请给我一瓶桔汁。



## a few 几个;一些;少量

**用法** 这个词组表示肯定,可用作主语或宾语,可以修饰可数名词,作定语。

❖ There were a few apples in the basket. 篮子里有几个苹果。

❖ A few of them know French. 他们当中有几个人懂法语。

❖ I have a few tomatoes. 我有一些西红柿。

❖ Can I have a few flowers for the table?

能给我一些花放在桌子上吗?

**比较** few指“几乎没有”的意思。不论作形容词还是名词,在句中都表示否定。

❖ Few tomatoes are in the refrigerator.

冰箱里几乎没有西红柿。

❖ He made very few mistakes in the translation exercise.

他翻译练习里的错误很少。(few作定语)

## a group of 一组,一群,一批

**用法** “a group of+名词”作主语时,强调整体,动词用单数形式;若强调group中的各成员,动词用复数形式。

❖ A group of Class Three students are cleaning the classroom.

三班的一组学生在打扫教室。(强调整体)

❖ A group of Class Three students is cleaning the classroom.

三班的一组学生个个都在打扫教室。(强调个体)

**a kind of 一种, 某种**

**用法** a kind of后面的名词前通常不用冠词。

- ❶ A tomato is a kind of vegetable. 西红柿是一种蔬菜。
- ❷ It was a kind of animal with long ears and short tail.  
那是一种长耳朵短尾巴的动物。

**a little 一点点; 少许**

**用法** a little可修饰动词、形容词、副词和不可数名词。

- ❶ I know a little about the school. 这所学校的情况我知道一点。
- ❷ He can speak a little French. 他能说一点法语。
- ❸ This hat is a little too large for me.  
这顶帽子我戴是太大了一点。

**a lot of 许多; 很多; 大量**

**用法** a lot of主要用于肯定句, 否定句中常用many, much, 后面可接可数名词或不可数名词, 多用于陈述句, 不可用于否定句。动词根据所接名词, 分别用复数或单数。

- ❶ We have had a lot of snow this year. 今年下了很多雪。
- ❷ On the hill there are also a lot of trees and water.  
在山上有很多树和水。
- ❸ Some boys made a lot of noise in the classroom.  
一些男孩在教室里喧闹。
- ❹ Like Lei Feng the young man has done a lot of good deeds.

这年轻人像雷锋一样做了许多好事。

👉 Year after year he did a lot of useful work.

他年复一年地做了许多有益的工作。

👉 A lot of birds come here in the spring.

很多鸟春天飞到这里来。

**比较** a lot还可用作状语,意为“很多”,表示程度。例如:

👉 He is feeling a lot better now. 他现在感觉好多了。

a moment later 不久后,过一会儿

👉 He got here at noon. A moment later, it began to rain.

他中午到这儿。不一会儿,天就开始下雨。

👉 A moment later, the girl started to laugh again.

过了一会儿,那个姑娘又开始笑起来。

## a number of 许多

**用法** a number of表示“许多”;a number of+复数名词作主语时,谓  
语动词用复数形式。表示程度时大多加上large,small等形容词。

👉 He wrote a number of books on chemistry.

他写了几本关于化学的书。

👉 He always makes a number of mistakes.

他总是犯很多错误。

👉 There are a large number of birds in the forest.

森林里有许多鸟。

👉 A small number of students failed the exam.

考试不及格的学生不多。

👉 He saw a number of small hard things like stones.

他看见许多小而硬的、像石块似的东西。

**比较** the number of意思是“……的数量”。the number of+复数名词  
(单数名词)作主语,谓语动词用单数。



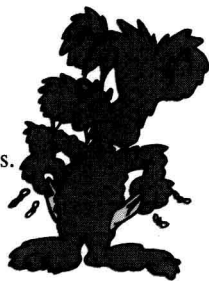


- ❶ The number of cars is thirty. 车的数量是30辆。
- ❷ The number of people in the hall is at least over 1,000.  
大厅里的人数至少超过1000人。

**a pair of 一对;一双;一副**

**用法** a pair(of)多指东西,而且这种东西由两部分构成,分开则不能单独使用。

- ❶ I have a new pair of shoes. 我有一双新鞋。
- ❷ There is a pair of black trousers on the bed.  
床上有一条黑裤子。
- ❸ She selected a pair of shoes to match her dress.  
她挑选了一双和她的衣服颜色配得上的鞋。
- ❹ A pair of socks was found under the bed.  
在床下找到一双袜子。



**a piece of 一张;一片;一块;一首;一幅;一篇;一条;一件**

**用法** piece的含义最广,可代替slice和sheet,而且还有slice和sheet所不能表达的意思。slice指食物切成一片或很细的一条;sheet常指平整的一张或一片。

- ❶ Her father has a fine piece of work. I like it.  
她爸有一件精美的工艺品,我很喜欢。
- ❷ She tore off a piece of paper and began to write something on it.  
她撕下一张纸,开始在上面写一些东西。
- ❸ Will you have a piece of cake? 你来块蛋糕吧?

**比较** a piece of cake 一块蛋糕

- ❶ a piece of paper 一张纸

- ❶ a piece of music 一首乐曲
- ❷ a piece of advice 一条建议

**a way of doing something 一种干……的方法**

**用法** way后面常带of短语,表示“……的办法”,也可跟动词不定式表示同样的意义。例如:

- ❶ The teacher has a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.  
那位老师有一种奇特的方法使得他的课上得生动有趣。
- ❷ There is another way of making more money.  
还有另一种办法来挣更多的钱。

**above/below zero 零度以上/下**

- ❶ Please keep the temperature of the water above zero.  
请保持水的温度在零度以上。
- ❷ Water turns into ice when the temperature is below zero.  
温度在零度以下时,水会变成冰。

**用法** while在这儿是名词,作“一段时间”,“一会儿”解。

- ❶ After a short while, there was a great noise in the next room.  
没过多久,隔壁房里发出一阵巨响。

## after school 放学后

**用法** after school不可在school前加the。同类结构还有after work(下班后), after lunch(中餐后), after class(下课后)。例如:

❶ We usually play football after school.

放学后,我们通常踢足球。

❷ We have an hour's rest after lunch.

中餐后,我们有一个小时的休息。



## agree to 同意,答应

**用法** agree to 后接动词或表示“提议、办法、计划”等的名词。

❶ I don't agree to this plan. 我不同意这个计划。

❷ We all agreed to our suggestion about the holiday.

我们都同意我们度假的建议。

❸ Did he agree to your coming to see me?

他答应你来见我吗?

**比较** agree with表示“同意;和……一致;适合”。agree with后一般接指人或表示“意见、看法”的名词,还可以接what引起的从句。

❶ I agreed with your opinion on that point.

在那一点上,我同意你的意见。

❷ I am sure you will agree with me on that point.

关于那一点,你一定会同意我的看法。

❸ He didn't agree with me at first, but I was able to persuade him.

起初,他不同意我的意见,但我设法说服他。

### all day 一整天

**比较** all day相当于all day long. the whole day long用来泛指一整天,如果表示具体的一整天用all the day.

- ❶ She shopped all day long looking for a new dress.  
为了找一套新衣服,她逛了一整天的街。
- ❷ She had a little rest after lunch, but she worked hard in class all day.  
她午饭后休息了一会儿,但她整天都在班里努力学习。

### all kinds of 各种各样

- ❶ We all enjoy collecting all kinds of stamps.  
我们喜欢收集各种各样的邮票。
- ❷ The harbour was full of all kinds of craft.  
港内停满了各式各样的船。
- ❸ There are all kinds of books and dictionaries in the library.  
图书室有各种各样的书籍和词典。
- ❹ His occupation is selling all kinds of English books.  
他的职业是销售各种各样的英语书。

### all(of)+名词复数或表示复数的代词

- ❶ All of the questions are easy. 所有的问题都很容易。
- ❷ All of the students in this school are good.  
这所学校的所有学生都很好。

- ☞ It was so hot a day that all of us went swimming.  
天太热,我们就游泳去了。

**all one's life 一辈子;终生**

**用法** all one's life指一个人从出生到死或从出生到说话时为止的一段时间,life有单复数的变化。例如:

- ☞ My father is a teacher all his life.

我的父亲当了一辈子教师。

- ☞ He's lived here all his life. 他一直住在这儿。

**比较** for life表示“终身”;for one's life表示“为了逃命,拼命地”。

- ☞ In those days, if you were born a peasant, you were a peasant for life.

在旧社会,如果你出生是农民,你就得终身是农民。

- ☞ When the thieves saw the policeman coming, they dropped their things and ran for their lives.

小偷们看见警察来了,纷纷扔掉东西,四处逃命。

**all over 浑身;遍及**

- ☞ Covered all over with snow, he lay on the ground.

他躺在地上,全身被雪覆盖。

- ☞ We have friends all over the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。

- ☞ The cars will be supplied to people all over the country.  
这些汽车将供应全国各地的人使用。

- ☞ People all over our country celebrated the returning of Macao on December 20, 1999.

全国人民在1999年12月20日庆祝澳门回归。

**all right 没关系;可以;满意**

**用法** all right通常作形容词用,和美国人的O.K. 意思相仿,为日常口语,是指身体或情绪在一种良好的状态中而言,或是对一件事的处置表示满意。

此短语偶尔也作副词用,常用于否定祈使句的附加问句中(以Let's not开头的附加问句)。

- 🐞 I am all right now. Let me lie down for an hour.  
我已经没事了,让我躺一个小时。
- 🐞 Everything is all right. 万事如意。
- 🐞 All right! Let's go now. 好吧,我们立刻动身。

**all the same 仍然;尽管如此,照样,全都一样**

- 🐞 Everyone opposed it, but Mary and John got married all the same.  
虽然大家都反对,玛丽和约翰还是结婚了。
- 🐞 The baby kept crying all the time. 这个婴儿一直在哭。
- 🐞 Jim is not very clever, but I like him all the same.  
吉姆不太聪明,但是我仍然喜欢他。

**all the time 一直,始终,总是**

**用法** 该短语只用作状语,既可放在句首,也可放在句末,有时还可插在句中。例如:

- 🐞 I don't like to see children study all the time and never play outdoors.

我不希望孩子老是念书而不去外面玩。

❧ She is weak all the time, but she is still living.

她一直体弱,但她仍活着。

❧ Conditions are changing all the time.

情况在不断地变化着。

❧ Most traffic lights work all the time.

大多数交通指示灯一天到晚不停地指挥着交通。

❧ The boy is playing football all the time that afternoon.

那个男孩下午一直在踢足球。



**比较** all in good time表示“及时”、“来得及”,at all times表示“在任何时候”、“经常”。

### an hour or two 一两个小时

**用法** 英语常用an hour or two表示“一两个小时”,也可用one or two hours来表示。同样的结构还有a person or two (one or two persons)(一两个人)。例如:

❧ Don't worry. They will be back in an hour or two.

别着急。他们一两个小时后会回来。

❧ Sometimes you can see a couple or two come into this park.

有时你会见到一两对人上这个公园来。

**比较** an hour and a half或one and a half hours表示“一个半小时”,这与汉语表达不同。

### another one 另外一个;再一个

❧ I want another orange. 我想要另外的一个桔子。

❧ I don't like this book, please give me another one.

我不喜欢这本书,请另给我一本。

### answer the telephone 接电话

📞 The doctor came at once in answer to my phone call.

医生立刻来接我的电话。

**比较** be on the telephone 在打电话

📞 be wanted on the telephone 有人找某人接电话

📞 by telephone(phone) 用电话

📞 over(on) the telephone 在电话里(用电话)

### answer to 回答;应答;解决办法;答案

**用法** answer后跟介词to时,常属名词用法,可以说answer to somebody/something。answer to作“(难题、困难等)解决办法”或“答案”时,to不可用of替换。

📞 Have you had an answer to your letter? 你接到回信了吗?

📞 This could be the answer to all our problems.

这或许就是我们全部问题的解决办法。

**比较** key to表示“……的答案”;notes to表示“……的注释”。

**用法** arrive是不及物动词,表示到达某地,后面要接介词in或at。到达大地方、大城市用in,到达小地方、小城镇用at。与there, here, home等地点副词连用时不用任何介词。

📞 On arriving at the station, she rang up her mother.



❧ 她一到车站就打电话给她母亲。

She arrived in Beijing the day before yesterday.

她前天到达北京。

When he arrived at the hotel, he had a quick meal and a shower.

他一抵达宾馆,他就吃了个快餐而且洗了个澡。

Has she arrived here? 她已经到这儿了吗?

**比较** reach也是“到达”,但它是及物动词,后面直接接宾语, get to, 后接地点名词,用于口语。

❧ When does the train reach Shanghai?

火车什么时候到达上海?

❧ What time will you get to Hangzhou?

你们什么时候到杭州?

❧ It was snowing heavily when we got to the airport.

我们到达机场时,天正下着大雪。

❧ He wishes to get to the moon in a spaceship.

他希望乘宇宙飞船到达月球。



**as soon as 一……就……**

**用法** 如果主句的时态是现在时、现在进行时、将来时,从句中的时态一般为现在时或现在完成时。

❧ Let's start as soon as the rain is over. 雨一停我们就出发吧!

❧ They've got into the habit of watching on the TV as soon as they get home.

他们养成了一到家就看电视的习惯。

❧ I'll tell him the plan as soon as I see him.

我一看到他就告诉他这个计划。

❧ He'll go home as soon as he finishes his work.