

Junior High School 240 Key English Phrases

配合二期教改

新视窗漫画英语丛书

主编：成应翠

240

初中英语核心短语 240 例

as...as...



上海交通大学出版社

新视窗漫画英语丛书

初中英语核心短语 240 例

Junior High School 240 Key English Phrases

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初中英语核心短语 240 例

FOREWORD

前言



Junior High School 240 Key English Phrases

面对琳琅满目的英语辅导图书,如何理性地选择真正有助于提升英语学习水平,增强应试能力的好书呢?我们调查了市场上大量的英语辅导图书,结合他们的优点,广泛收集并系统整理初、高中阶段最常考到的关键性动词和短语,并以教育部初、高中最新课程标准及中、高考考试说明为依据,配合二期教改,编写了《新视窗漫画英语》丛书,共四册:分别是《初中英语核心动词 100 例》、《高中英语核心动词 120 例》、《初中英语核心短语 240 例》、《高中英语核心短语 260 例》。

本丛书以新的视角审视英语学习和各级考试,减轻学习负担,缓解考试压力,帮助同学们达到学习的最佳效果。这里呈现的核心动词和短语,都是从各类典型试题

中精选出来的,尤其适合初中生、高中生阅读。

事实证明,兴趣是最好的老师。一套好的词语图书,须注意词语的结构特点、搭配关系及拓展理解,并力求在枯燥的词语背后挖掘轻松有趣的元素,激发同学们的学习兴趣,从而有效提高英语水平,增强应试实力。

为此我们采用卡通漫画配词语的方法,同学们可以一边欣赏漫画一边记忆并理解词语及其用法。21 世纪被称为“读图时代”,曾有语言专家说“一张图画胜过一千个词”。这表明图画的形象功能有助于我们更深刻地理解和学习。学习英语的最大挫折感,就是记了又忘。通常简单的东西总是 Simple to learn, easy to forget!

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FOREWORD



Junior High School 240 Key English Phrases

(学得快,忘得快。)但对于学习英语的人,尤其对于要参加中、高考的同学们来说,记住就是硬道理!本丛书的每个词条或例句都配有精心绘制的卡通漫画。“画为词而生,词因画而活。”如是,英语学习不再枯燥。

如果你想在英语学习中成为众同学的“领头羊”,请阅读本丛书,她会为你赢得信心与勇气;如果你想在应试中成为佼佼者,那就打开它吧!

一、增强实力

核心动词,初中分册收录 100 个,高中分册收录 120 个;核心短语,初中分册收录 240 个,高中分册收录 260 个,并用星号★表示其重要程度,星号越多的单词其重要性越大、越常考。本套书体例清晰,编排科

学,具有很强的针对性和实用性。另外,每个词条以渐近的顺序划分若干栏目,于轻松中增强实力。

二、活泼有趣

针对每个词条及其例句特别配制一幅卡通小插画,这样既能增强记忆,学习起来又轻松愉悦。

三、现学现卖

每个词条都附有解析和例句,浅显易懂,融汇贯通。另外,真题演练,不但有灵活应用、现学现卖之效果,更能提高你的应试能力。

限于编者的学识和时间,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者

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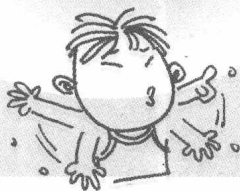
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a few

★★★

有些, 几个

解析

a few 用作定语, 修饰可数名词, 意为“少数的, 几个, 一些”, 表示肯定。few 表示“很少的, 几乎没有”, 表示否定, 其反义词为 many。a few 与 a little 有一定区别: a little 修饰不可数名词, 意为“一点儿, 少量”, 表示肯定。little 表示“很少的, 几乎没有的”, 其反义词是 much。

eg: 1) I bought a few books yesterday.

我昨天买了几本书。

2) There are a few students in the class.

教室里有几个学生。

3) There are few eggs in the basket.

篮子里没有几个鸡蛋。

4) I have few words to say about it.

我对此无话可说了。

5) This book only costs me a little money.

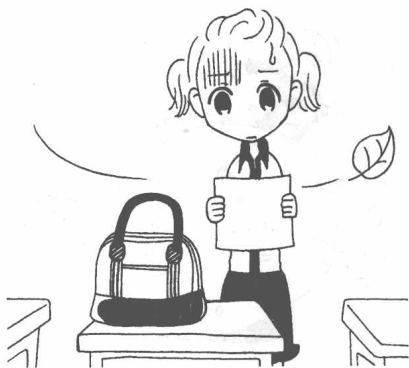
这本书只花了我一点钱。

6) There are little water left in the bottle.

瓶子里几乎没剩下多少水了。

7) She has very little time for reading.

她没多少时间看书。



We printed 200 leaflets, but there are only _____ left now.

A. a few

B. few

C. a little

D. little

(Key: A)



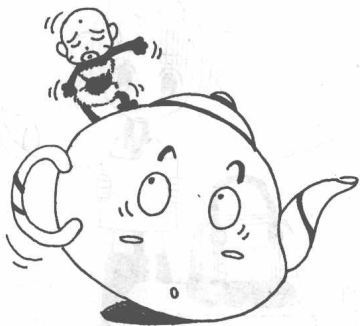


a kind of

一种

解析

a kind of 一般作定语,指“一种”事物,也可表示不确定的“某种类似”之意。如果把 a kind of 颠倒过来 (of a kind) 则是另外一种含义了,表示“同一类的,完全相同的”,常作后置定语。



Teapot party (茶壶舞) is _____ customs of Australian.

- A. a kind of
- B. the kind of
- C. kind of
- D. kinds of

(Key:A)

eg: 1) I had a kind of feeling that this might happen.

我隐约感到这事可能发生。

2) They look alike, talk alike, even think alike — They're two of a kind.

他们俩的外表、谈吐,甚至思想都很相似——他们完全是同一类型的人。

注 如果要强调特定的某一类可用 the kind of。此外,如果表示“多种,各种各样”可用 kinds of, various kinds of, 而 different kinds of 则是指“不同种类的”。

eg: 1) She's not the kind of woman to lie.

她不是说谎的人。

2) I want different kinds of fruits.

我想要不同种类的水果。



a little

★★★

一点儿

解析

a little 用在肯定句中修饰动词、形容词、副词及其比较级,表示“一点儿”;而 little 则表示否定意义,表示“几乎没有”的意思。同时应注意 little 的比较级和最高级很少用 littler 和 littlest,常用 less 和 least。

eg: 1) In fact, the earth is actually a little nearer to the sun during the winter.

事实上,冬天地球离太阳更近一点。

2) Could you give a little more attention to spelling?

你稍微注意一下拼写好吗?

3) Tom has very little time to read.

汤姆没多少时间看书。

4) There's little point in telling me that now.

现在告诉我那件事已经没有什么意义了。

注 另外, a little bit (有点儿), 也可以说成 a little 或 a bit, 都表示“有点儿; 一点儿”。该词组中的 little 是形容词, 修饰后面的名词 bit; a little bit 常修饰形容词、副词或动词。

eg: I'm a little bit tired. 我有点累了。



I'm _____ hungry and want to enjoy fried chicken leg and sandwich.

- A. little
- B. few
- C. a little
- D. a few

(Key: C)



a lot of

★★

大量, 许多

解析

a lot of 表示“许多, 大量”, 用来修饰不可数名词和可数名词复数形式。a lot of 可以和 lots of 互换使用。

eg: 1) We need a lot of (lots of) fish next month.

我们下个月需要许多鱼。

2) A lot of people have applied for this job.

许多人申请这份工作。

3) He's got lots of money.

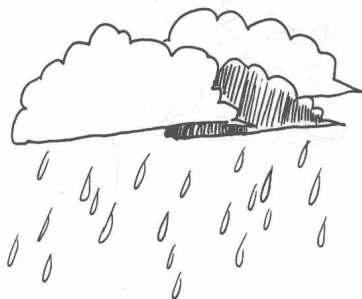
他很有钱。

4) A lot of children like Japanese cartoon.

很多孩子喜欢日本卡通。

5) There are a lot of sheep in the grassland.

草地上有很多羊。



We have _____ rain this year.

- A. many
- B. a lot of
- C. a lot
- D. lot of

(Key: B)

注 a lot 与 a lot of 只差一个单词 of, 但意思有很大的差别。a lot 作为副词短语表示“非常、经常”。

eg: 1) I like him a lot.

我很喜欢他。

2) I see Mary quite a lot.

我常见到玛丽。



(to) act as

★★★

充当某种角色,担任某工作

解析

to act as sb.意为“充当”某种职务或身份,也可表示“扮演”某种角色,而 act as sth.则表示“起……作用”。to act as 和有些词组形式相近,但意思不同,很容易使人混淆。他们之间的差别浅淡如下:to act for 意为“代理某人的职务,代表某人”;to act on 意为“奉行,根据某事物”和“对某事物起作用”。

eg: 1) You can act as ^{translator} an interpreter.

你可以当翻译了。

2) She acted as Scarlet in the film.

她在那部影片中扮演斯佳丽。

3) She acted as a manager in the company.

她在那家公司担任经理。

4) The lawyer acts for her in business affairs.

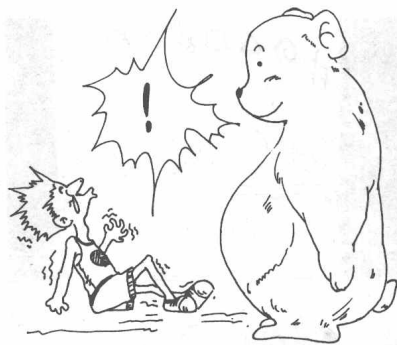
那位律师代理她的业务。

5) Acting on the information, the police caught the thief.

根据信息,警方抓获了那名小偷。

6) Alcohol acts on the brain.

酒精对大脑有影响。



Jackie acted as a bear in the children drama (儿童剧).

A. on

B. for

C. to

D. as

(Key: D)

