

金 钥 匙 英 语 书

3

Gems of English

Essential

英语精选词组

Essential English Phrases

主 编 胡晓红

湖北教育出版社




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Essential English Phrases

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①《金钥匙英语书》如是说①

歌词曰：不是我不明白，这世界变化太快。
有 一切都在变。

以前，我们说“He's bad. ”，只是说“他坏”之意，哪知Michael Jackson在舞台上颤栗着喊：“Who's bad! ”，竟是“太棒了！”。bad 词义变化之大，令人目眩。

语言是活的，它是随社会的发展而发展的。英语，这门世界性语言，亦不例外。唯其发展，英语才有生命力、才有魅力。

发展中的语言，我们该“如何面对”？一筹莫展？否！

语言的变化归根结底还是离不开其根本的，可以说，一切变化均衍生于其根本。学习直至掌握一门语言，最最重要的是把握其根本，也只好把握住了根本，方能从容应付日新月异的变化。

“金钥匙英语书”就是向高中生至大学各年级的学生提供这些“根本”，涉及到英语语言及文化知识精华的方方面面，诸如英文语法（包括词汇、句法）、英文应用写作、英文口语表达、英文翻译技巧、轻易学好英语技巧、英语阅读技巧、英语口译技巧、听力提高技巧、英语国家知识等。悉其根本，即习得语言精华，对各种变化即可“迎刃而解”。

“金钥匙英语书”每册均采用新颖的体例、精当的行文，“新、精”是其特点。一句话，就是要 Better your English。

阅读提示

编写目的

学习英语需要积累大量的语言材料,其中不乏短语或词组这样的语言现象。英语中各种各样的短语,包括习语、成语、谚语、固定搭配等等枚不胜举。然而日常生活交际、文化交流和商贸往来中使用频率比较高的却为数有限。只要掌握了这些常用的、基本的词组或短语,就可以在学习、工作和对外交流中游刃有余。本书旨在精选出一批这样的短语和词组,使广大的英语爱好者,尤其是高中和大学一、二年级的学生学有目的,习有重点。同时它还可以作为中学以及大学英语教师必备的案头工具书。

读者对象

本书是为具有初、中等英语水平的读者编写的,尤其是适合高中、大学师生。

结构安排

本书采用独立词条编写,逐条进行解释,因而形式上更像一本词典。全书共收录近三千个词条。所有词条以词组首词的首字母顺序排列,按英语中二十六个字母的顺序独立分章。每一个词条带有释义和例证。本书后附有条目索引,仍按二十六个字母的顺序排列,以便读者查找。

收录范围

本书所选词条均为现、当代英语中使用频率最高的短语或词组。它们分别选自国内目前正在使用的英语统编教材,包括初、高中英语课本,大学公共英语教材,大学英语本科教材,成人教育英语自学考试课本等。有一部分词条还选自当前在国内高等院校英语教学中普及的一批国外英语教材,如《核心英语》等。而且所收录的这些词条均属英语高考、大学英语四级考试(公共英语)、本科英语四级考试、成人英语自学

考试的重点。这些短语包括:

1. 名词词组,如:car crash (汽车撞车事故)
2. 形容词词组,如:be fond of (喜欢), be alive with (充满)
3. 副词词组,如:away from (离开), back and forth (来来去去)
4. 动词词组,如:set up (建立), think over (考虑一下), do away with (废除), change one's mind (改变主意)
5. 介词词组,如:in charge of (负责), for certain (的确,一定)
6. 其他类型的词组或习惯表达法,如:After you. (您先走。), so that ... (以便,结果), It's high time (是...的时候了)

编写体例

1. 本书词条均按词组首词的字母顺序排列。词条中的动词 be 和冠词 the, a, 或 an 一般不作首词考虑,如 be fond of 词组中的首词应是 fond; a film star 中的首词是 film。
2. 体例用词和符号说明
 - 1) sb. 及 sth. 是 somebody 及 something 的缩写。
 - 2) “/”用来表示两词的互换性。如: in the meantime/ meanwhile 中,可以是 in the meantime, 也可以是 in the meanwhile.
 - 3) “()”表示括号内的单词或词组可去可存。如:help oneself (to) 中的 to 在使用中根据具体情况去存。
3. 本书针对中国学生学英语的特点对一些使用中经常出错,或者容易混淆的短语及词组分别在该词组的例证后加了注。

A

◇ a band of 一伙, 一帮

They are a band of robbers. 他们是一帮强盗。

A band of young boys are fighting. 一伙年青人在打架。

◇ abide by 遵守, 信守, 坚持

Every Chinese citizen must abide by the laws and regulations implemented by the government. 每一位中国公民都必须遵守政府制定的法律法规。

If you want to be trusted, you will have to abide by the promise you make. 要想取得他人的信任, 就必须信守诺言。

◇ a bit 一点, 一些, 有点

This book costs a bit much. 这本书价格有点贵。

These trousers are a bit tight. 这条裤子有点紧。

Move up a bit! 上来一点儿!

◇ a bit of 一点

I have only a bit of bread. 我只有一点面包。

The soup is not tasty. Shall we add a little bit of salt? 汤没味儿, 放一点盐好吗?

【注】a bit of 后面一般用不可数名词, 如物质名词。

◇ able to, be 能, 会

Will you be able to come? 你能来吗?

You are better able to do it than I am. 你比我更有能力担任此项工作。

【注】to 这里是动词不定式符号, 后接动词原形。

◇ about one...in 大约...中之一

In the United Kingdom, about one house in three was damaged during World War II. 第二次世界大战中, 英国有三分之一的房屋被毁。

About one family in six came from Virginia.

大约每六个家庭里就有一家是从弗吉尼亚迁来的。

【注】使用该词组时,句子中的动词必须用单数形式。

◇ **about to, be** 就要…;即将

He was about to start. 他准备开始。

I am not about to withdraw women officers from my ship. 我不愿意将女军官从我的船上撤走。

【注】to 是动词不定式符号,后面的动词要用原形。其次,如果这个词组是否定式,它的意义有所改变。

◇ **above all** 最重要者;尤其

The kind of hotel you choose is probably decided above all according to how much money you want to spend. 旅馆的选择大概首先取决于你想花多少钱。

Above all, we still don't know how to make a start. 最重要的是,我们还不知道怎样开始。

◇ **above the average** 在平均水平以上

The students of English in Class Two are above the average, in terms of their listening and speaking. 二班学英语的学生在听和说方面要高出其他班。

The annual income per person in this town is 20 percent above the average. 这个镇子每人年收入比其他地方的高百分之二十。

◇ **absent from** 缺席

He knew nothing about the speech contest, because he was absent from class the other day. 他不知道有关演讲比赛的情况,他那天没来上课。

◇ **absorbed in, be** 专心致志于

He is entirely absorbed in his business. 他完全专心于他的业务。

He was absorbed in a book. 他全神贯注地看书。

◇ **abundant in/with, be** 富于,富有

China is abundant in natural resources. 中国自然资源丰富。

The rivers and forests of the New World were abundant with fish and game. 美洲大陆的河流和森林有大量的鱼类和兽禽。

◇ **a burst of** 爆发,突发

The rain had now ceased, a burst of sun came through the clouds. 此时雨已停了,阳光突然穿云而出。

He was in the burst of anger. 他勃然大怒。

A burst of applause followed the ending of the song. 歌声一落,爆发出一阵喝彩。

【注】a burst of 后面用不可数名词。

◇ **accept...as** 接受

Please accept me as your friend. 请把我当做你的朋友。

The police accepted his words as true. 警察听了他的话信以为真。

【注】as 这里是介词,后面可以跟名词或动词的-ing形式,也可以用形容词。

◇ **according to** 根据,视...而定,按照,依照

According to the Bible, God created the earth in six days. 根据圣经所载,上帝在六日之内创造了世界。

He will be punished according to the seriousness of his crime. 他所受的惩罚将视其犯罪的严重性而定。

The books are placed on the shelves according to authors. 这些书按照作者名字的顺序摆放在书架上。

【注】to 这里是介词,后面跟名词。

◇ **accountable to sb. for sth. , be** 对某人有义务说明某事

We are accountable to our parents for what we do. 我们有义务向父母解释自己的行为。

◇ **account for** 解释,说明(原因)

He has been asked to account for his conduct. 他被要求解释他的行为。

◇ **accuse sb. of** 指责某人,谴责某人,控告某人

The lawyer accused the witness of lying. 律师控告证人做伪证。

His father is accused of smuggling cocaine. 他父亲被指控走私可卡因。

◇ **accustomed to, be** 习惯于

It is three months since he came to Seattle, but he is still not accustomed to the weather here. 他来西雅图已经有三个月了,可他仍旧适应不了这儿的气候。

I am not accustomed to having coffee with my breakfast, but I do occasionally. 我不习惯早饭时喝咖啡,但偶尔也来一杯。

【注】这里的 to 是介词,后面跟名词或者动词的-ing形式。

◇ **a chain of** 一系列

A chain of accidents happened that prevented the project from going on smoothly. 一连串事故的发生使工程无法顺利进行。

Mrs Young is very successful in her business. She now owns a chain of restaurants in the province. 杨格太太生意做得很好。她在省内拥有好几家连锁饭店。

◇ a couple of

1. 一双, 一对(在一起或互有关系的两个人或物)

He came back with a couple of rabbits and a hare. 他带回了一只家兔和一只野兔。

2. 两个,(少数)几个

I found a couple of socks in the bedroom but they don't make a pair. 我在卧室里找到两只袜子,但不配对。

I'll be away for a couple of days. 我要出去几天。

◇ acquainted with, be 认识(某人);熟悉(某事)

John is a newcomer, yet he is already acquainted with quite a number of teachers and students here. 约翰刚来不久,可是已经认识了不少这儿的老师和同学。

I am afraid I can't say anything about it, for I am not fully acquainted with the facts. 对此事恐怕我很难发表看法,因为我不完全了解事实真相。

◇ act as 起...作用,充当...

I don't understand their language. Will you please act as my interpreter? 我不懂他们的语言,你当我的翻译好吗?

After his father died, he acted as father in his family. 父亲死后,他在家中充当起父亲的角色。

◇ act on

1. 按...行事

I'll act on your advice and read the book once more. 我将照你说的去做,把这本书再读一遍。

2. 对...发生作用

The acid acts on the metal and a gas is given off. 这种酸使金属起化学反应,并放出气体。

The medicine acted on his heart. 该药品对他的心脏有功效。

◇ **act out** 表演, 比划着表达

He tried to act out the book that he had read. 他想比划着说出他所读过的书。

He acted out all that had happened to him. 他绘声绘色地讲着他所遇到的事情。

Please act out the dialogue in pairs. 请一对对练, 表演这组对话。

◇ **adapt (oneself) to** 习惯于, 以适应...

Many British people have difficulty in adapting to metric measurements. 许多英国人难以适应米制测量法。

When you go to a new country you must adapt yourself to new manners and customs. 当你到一个新的国家时, 你必须使自己适应新风俗习惯。

【注】to 是介词, 后面用名词。

◇ **address oneself to** 致力于, 忙于

It's time we addressed ourselves to the business in hand. 是动手做我们手头上的事情的时候了。

I address myself to the work. 我用全部精力做这工作。

He was addressing himself to the writing of a novel. 他正忙于写一部小说。

【注】to 是介词, 后面用名词或相当于名词的词。

◇ **add... to** 给...增添

If you add 5 to 5 you get 10. 五加五得十。

If the tea is too strong, add some more hot water to it. 如果茶太浓, 再加一点水。

The house has been added to from time to time. 这栋房子曾经不断地加大。

【注】to 是介词, 后面跟名词。

◇ **add to** 增加

I don't want to add to your troubles. 我不想给你增加麻烦。

The bad weather added to the helplessness of the shipwrecked sailors. 坏天气使水手们感到更加无助。

【注】add to 作为一个整体, 相当于及物动词, 后面直接跟宾语。

◇ **add up** 合计; 权衡

These figures don't add up right. 这些数加起来对不上茬儿。

They added up several columns of figures. 他们合计了几列数字。

They added up all the advantages and disadvantages and tried to come to a decision. 他们权衡了所有利弊,力求做出一个决定来。

【注】add up 可以单独使用,也可以作为及物动词,后面带宾语。

◇ **add up to**

1. 总计

These numbers add up to 100. 这些数目总计为 100。

2. (口语)总起来就意味着

The evidence all adds up to a case of murder. 全部证据都表明这是一起谋杀案。

【注】to 这里是介词,后面跟名词。

◇ **adhere to** 坚持

He never failed to adhere to his life principle when he was in difficulty. 在困境中,他从未放弃过自己的人生准则。

【注】to 是介词,后面跟名词。

◇ **adjust (oneself) to** 适应..., 使适应...

The body can quickly adjust to changes in temperature. 人体能很快地自行调节以适应气温变化。

She will have to adjust herself to new conditions. 她必须让自己适应新的环境。

【注】to 是介词,后面用名词。

◇ **admit of** 容许,有余地

This work admits of no delay. 这工作刻不容缓。

The evidence cannot admit of doubt. 证据确凿,不容置疑。

◇ **admit sb. into** 允许进入

They were admitted into the house. 他们被允许进入这所房子。

He opened the door and admitted her into the house. 他打开门让她进屋。

◇ **admit to** 坦白,承认

I must admit to feeling ashamed. 我必须承认自己感到惭愧。

He admitted to having taken the watch. 他承认拿了那块表。

He admitted to the murder. 他供认犯了谋杀罪。

【注】to 这里是介词,后面用名词或者动词的-ing 形式。

◇ **advanced in years, be** 年纪大了,年老

My father is advanced in years, but he works like a young man. 我父亲年纪已大,可他干起活儿来像年轻人一样。

◇ **advise sb. on sth.** 劝告, 建议

She advised the Government on economic affairs. 她就经济形势给政府提出建议。

Who is the best man to advice me on this question? 关于这个问题,谁是我的最好参谋?

◇ **a few** 少许,一些

We are going away for a few days. 我们要离开几天。

Only a few of the children can read and write. 只有几个孩子认字。

I have a few days to stay with you. 我只能和你呆几天。

【注】a few 只能修饰可数名词。

◇ **afraid of, be** 害怕,担心

He didn't tell the truth, for he was afraid of hurting her feelings. 他未讲实话,因为他担心会伤她的感情。

The road to the train station was very busy and we were afraid of missing the train. 去火车站的道路非常拥挤,我们担心会误了火车。

◇ **afraid to, be** 不敢去做,太害怕以至于不敢去做(而内心想做)

Don't be afraid to ask for help. You have a right to. 别害怕请求帮助,你有这个权力。

【注】to 是动词不定式符号,后面用动词原形。

◇ **after all**

1. 无论如何,毕竟

So you see I was right after all! 你明白了吧,毕竟我是对的。

2. 要记住的是

I know he hasn't finished his work, but, after all, he is a very busy man. 我知道他没有完成工作,但别忘了他是一个非常忙碌的人。

◇ **after a moment/while** 稍后,不久

The boys gathered some wood, and after a while, a fire was burning. 孩子们拣了些木柴,不一会儿,一堆火就生起来了。

"Will you help me make this model plane?" "After a moment, when I finish reading the article." "你能帮我做模型飞机吗?" "等一会儿,等我读完这篇文章。"

◇ **After you.** 您先走。

"After you, Mrs Miller." "Thank you." "您先走,米勒太太。" "谢谢。"

◇ **again and again** 一再

I've told you again and again not to touch the glass. 我一再告诉你不要碰杯子。

Children must be told again and again how to behave. 必须常告诉孩子们守规矩。

◇ **against the law** 违法

It is against the law to drive without a driver's licence. 无照开车是违法的。

◇ **a gang of** 一帮,一伙,一群

A gang of workers were singing outside. 一群工人在外边唱歌。

A gang of cowboys would ride round and round the herd, singing softly. 一伙牛仔骑着马围着牛群轻声地歌唱。

◇ **a good/great many** 相当多的

I've been there a good many times. 我到那儿去过很多次。

A great many new books were published last month. 上月出版了很多新书。

【注】a good many 后接可数名词复数,句中动词亦用复数形式。

◇ **a good few** 相当多,不少

The man has collected a good few foreign coins. 这个人收集了不少外币。

◇ **a great /good deal of** 大量,相当多

He has had to spend a good deal of money on medicines. 他不得不花很大一笔钱买药。

I have spent a great deal of trouble over the work. 为这工作我花了不少精力。

【注】a great deal of 通常用来修饰不可数名词。

◇ **agree on/about** 一致决定;商定

We agree on an early start. 我们同意早点儿动身。

We've agreed on Spain for our holiday next year. 我们决定明年到西班牙度假。

They agreed on going for a drive over the weekend. 他们决定周末开车兜风玩。

【注】on/about 后面跟名词或动词的-ing 形式。

◇ **agree to** 同意

I agree to what you said. 我同意你所说的话。

The proposal was agreed to without opposition. 提议没有受到任何反对就通过了。

【注】to 这里是介词,后面一般跟名词,动词的-ing 形式,或者名词从句。

◇ **agree with**

1. 与(某人)有一致意见

I agree with your father; it's a foolish risk. 我同意你父亲的意见,那是愚蠢的冒险。

2. 与...一致,与...相符

Your story agrees with his in everything except small details. 除了小的细节之外,你讲的故事与他讲的故事一样。

An adjective must agree with its noun in number and case. 形容词须与其所修饰的名词在数与格上一致。

3. 适合某人身体

Does the thin mountain air agree with you? 你适应山上稀薄的空气吗?

【注】该词组在使用时没有被动语态形式。

◇ **a group of** 一群,一组

A group of girls are singing in the hall. 一群姑娘在大厅里唱歌。

A group of trees are planted around his house. 他的房子四周种着一些树。

◇ **a handful of** 一把,少量,少许

Only a handful of persons came to the meeting. 只有少数人到会。

He picked up a handful of sand. 他抓起一把沙子。

【注】该词组后面可以跟可数名词,也可以跟不可数名词。

◇ **ahead of** 在...前面, 早于

Directly ahead of us is the Summer Palace. 我们的正前方是颐和园。

London is about five hours ahead of New York. 伦敦比纽约早五小时到。

She is ahead of the rest of the class. 她在班上总是名列前茅。

◇ **ahead of time** 提前, 超前

His ideas were always ahead of time. 他总是有超前的意识。

He finished his MA thesis ahead of time. 他提前完成了硕士论文。

◇ **a head start** 良好开端

We have made a head start in our work. 我们的工作有了一个良好的开端。

◇ **aim at**

1. 瞄准, 对准

I didn't mean to hit the car, I was aiming at the tree. 我并不是想袭击那辆车, 我原本是瞄准那棵树。

2. 把...作为目标

You should always aim at doing your job well. 你应该始终以把工作做好为目标。

【注】at 是介词, 后面用名词或动词的-ing 形式。

◇ **a kind of**

1. 一种

This is a kind of fruit I've never eaten before. 这是一种我以前从未吃过的水果。

2. 有点, 稍稍

I had a kind of feeling that he was cheating. 我有种感觉, 他在欺骗。

◇ **alert sb. to sth.** 使某人警惕

The weather is changeable recently and we must alert the public to the tornado. 最近天气多变, 我们必须让公众警惕龙卷风的袭击。

◇ **a little** 少许, 少量, 一点儿

I only need a little sugar. 我只需要一点糖。

Could you give a little more attention to spelling? 你注意点儿拼写好吗?

【注】a little 和 a few 不同, 它只能用来修饰不可数名词。

◇ **alive to, be** 注意到;意识到;感觉到

He was not alive to the change of the mood of his wife. He kept talking and laughing. 他没有觉察到妻子心情的变化,还是继续讲啊,笑啊。

【注】to 是介词,后面跟名词。

◇ **alive with, be** 充满,挤满

The lake was alive with fish several years ago, but today we can hardly see one because of the pollution. 几年前,这湖里还是鱼儿活蹦乱跳,可如今由于湖水污染几乎看不到一条了。

The hall was alive with songs and laughter. 大厅里洋溢着歌声和笑声。

◇ **all alone**

1. 独自一人

Both her husband and sons died and she is now living all alone. 她的丈夫、儿子都死了,现在是一个人独居。

2. 独立地

Dr Stone made the experiment all alone and he succeeded in the end. 斯通博士独自一人从事这项实验,最后终于成功了。

◇ **all around** 各处,到处,在周围,四方

From all round we heard the laughter of children. 我们到处都听到了孩子们的笑声。

The books were scattered all around in his room. 他房间地上到处都是书。

◇ **all at once**

1. 同时

If they all talked at once, she couldn't understand them. 如果他们一起说,她是听不懂的。

He can play the piano, sing and lead his orchestra all at once. 他能同时弹钢琴、唱歌、指挥乐队。

2. 突然

All at once I heard a shot behind me, and the man on my right fell to the ground. 突然我听到背后一声枪响,接着右边的那个人倒了下去。

◇ **all but** 差不多,几乎

All but the morning star have disappeared. 天空中只有晨星在闪烁。