

专项进阶系列

ENGLISH PHRASES FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

初中英语短语

新大纲★新思路★新理念

- 全新覆盖的词条
 - 精当解析的用法
- 切中肯綮的辨析
 - 高考致胜的法宝











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非常英语专项进阶

初中英语短语

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编 著 《非常英语专项进阶》编写组

责任编辑 曾惠杰 刘承忠

封面设计 大 象

印刷监制 冯 浩

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英语短语主要分为动词短语、介词短语、副词短语、名词短语等。这些短语在句中起相应的作用,而介词短语和动词短语同其他短语比较起来不是那么固定,比较活,使用的频率比较高。

英语动词短语是英语的难点之一,它是由动词+副词、动词+介词、动词+副词+介词几种方式构成的惯用组合,具有自己独特的意义。其意义、语法、用法等常使考生感到困难。首先,动词短语的词义不是动词和副词、介词等小品词的简单组合,往往难以从字面上理解。其次,动词短语的使用场合及范围不易弄清楚。第三,同义、近义和反义的动词短语容易混淆。要学好英语,必须学会使用动词短语。测试动词短语的题目在词汇题中占有很大的比例,其目的之一是测试考生辨别和运用动词短语,尤其是同一动词所构成的不同动词短语的能力。如: The car won't start because the battery was ______. A. run up B. run down C. run off D. run over 答案 B。蓄电池电力减弱了,因此汽车无法发动起来。这是一个因果关系的句子。"汽车为什么发动不起来?"原因是"电池电力减弱"。四个选项中,只有run down有"减弱"之意,其它三个选择项与本句意思不合。run up 表示"增长",run off"逃离";run over"溢出"。如果考生掌握了这四个动词短语的含义,就会作出正确的选择了。

其目的之二是测试习惯用语题。英语习语(English idiom)具有特有的、约定俗成的结构形式,如"步行",可说on foot,不说by foot,而"乘车"要说by bus,不说on bus。再如in the way与by the way两个词组意义完全不同。英语中的习语令人眼花缭乱,其构成形式有的甚至无规律可循。它们通像由两个或两个以上的词组成,不能任意拆开。其意义常常不是单

词意义的简单结合,而是另外具有新的意义。因此,应把词组作为一个整体来记。学生面对这些貌似杂乱无章,没有规律可循的习惯表达法,一方面要广读多看,博词强记;另一方面还要会寻找规律,学会归纳,避免机械记忆而事倍功半。

总而言之,解答词汇题的先决条件是对词汇的理解和辨析。因此考生平时要注意弄清楚词的内涵和外部关系,尤其是要注意了解名词、动词、形容词等实词彼此之间以及它们与介词或副词之间的搭配关系。与此同时,还要留心词的惯用法,把习语作为一个整体储存在脑海里。

依此类推, 其他短语的搭配和运用除了记忆之外还要多多运用。 不积跬步, 无以至千里; 不积小流, 无以成江河。希望同学们用好这本书。

《非常英语专项进阶系列》编写组



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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。

He's a bit tired now. 他现在有点累。

There's a bit of rice in the bowl. 碗里有一点米饭。

The TV set is a bit more expensive. 这台电视稍稍贵了点。

Let's walk a bit. 让我们散一会儿步。

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。

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

He is not a bit hungry right now. 他现在一点也不饿。

We are feeling a little bit better now. 我们现在感觉好一些了。

a bottle of 一瓶

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。 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"几乎沒有"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)

初中募语短语

a group of 一组,一群,一批

"a group of+名词"作生语时,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。

A tomato is a kind of vegetable. 西红柿是一种蔬菜。

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

a little 可修饰动词、形容词、副词和不可数名词。

I know a little about the school. 这所学校的情况我知道一点。

He can speak a little French. 他能说一点法语。

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

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。

We have had a lot of snow this year. 今年下了很多雪。

On the hill there are also a lot of trees and water. 在山上有很多树和水。

Some boys made a lot of noise in the classroom. 一些男孩在教室里喧闹。

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。

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。

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。

The number of cars is thirty. 车的数量是30辆。

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

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。

I have a new pair of shoes. 我有一双新鞋。

There is a pair of black trousers on the bed. 床上有一条黑裤子。

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。

A pair of socks was found under the bed. 在床下找到一双袜子。

一张: 一片: 一块: 一首: 一幅: 一篇: 一条: 一件

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 食物切成一片或银细的一条; sheet常指平整的一张或一片。

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。

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。

Will you have a piece of cake? 你来块蛋糕吧?

a piece of cake 一块蛋糕

a piece of paper 一张纸



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:

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

a way of doing something 一种干……的方法

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。

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

Please keep the temperature of the water above zero. 请保持水的温度在零度以上。

Water turns into ice when the temperature is below zero. 温度在零度以下时,水会变成冰。

after a (short) while 不久以后,没过多久

while 在这儿是名词,作"一段时间","一会儿"解。

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

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:

We usually play football after school. 放学后,我们通常踢足球。

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

agree to 后接动词或表示"提议、办法、计划"等的名词。

I don't agree to this plan. 我不同意这个计划。

We all agreed to our suggestion about the holiday. 我们都同意我们度假的建议。

Did he agree to your coming to see me? 他答应你来见我吗?

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

Phrases in Junior Middle School English

A

非常等语专项进阶

法"的名词,还可以接what引起的从句。

I agreed with your opinion on that point. 在那一点上,我同意你的意见。

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。

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。

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。

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

We all enjoy collecting all kinds of stamps. 我们喜欢收集各种各样的邮票。

The harbour was full of all kinds of craft. 港内停满了各式各样的船。

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。

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

All of the questions are easy. 所有的问题都很容易。

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: 终牛



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。

for life 表示"终身"; for one's life 表示"为了迷命,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

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



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。



非常英语专项进阶

比较 all in good time 表示"及时"、"来溥及", at all times 表示"在任何时候"、"经常"。

an hour or two 一两个小时

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。他们一两个小时后就会回来。

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。

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. 我想再要一个桔子。

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。

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

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。

key to 表示"……的答案"; notes to 表示"……的注释"。

arrive at/in 到达;达成

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,



初中等语短语

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,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

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 —······就·······

租进

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. 他一完成工作就回家。

They asked the government to reply as soon as possible. 他们要求政府尽快答复。

基数

once "一旦……就……", 也指主句的动作是紧接从句动作之后发生, 强调主从句之间的条件。

Once you have heard the song, you will never forget it. 你一旦听到那首歌,你便永远忘不了它。 If you once make up your mind, you must carry it on. 你一旦下决心,就必须进行下去。

as usual 像通常一样



as usual 为副词短语,其意思是as is (was) usual (和注常一样),表示一种习惯性动作的 重演,通常置于句首或句尾。

George was late for class again as usual. 乔治和往常一样上课又迟到了。

My mother is as healthy as usual. 我母亲像往常一样健康。

He went to school as usual although he was badly ill.

尽管病得厉害,他还是跟平时一样去上学了。



than usual 意为"比注常"。这个短语有比较意义,所以前面句子中的形容词、副词要用比较级形式。例如:



非常养猪专项进阶

There are more people here today than usual. 今天这儿的人比往常多。

as...as one can 某人尽可能地……

用法 as...as one can 结构中as...as中间只可用副词,不可用形容词,而且是原级。

I'll return it as soon as I can. 我将尽快还它。

In the race the horses ran as fast as they could. 在比赛中这些马尽可能快地奔跑。

I'll write to you as soon as I can. 我会尽快给你写信。

as...as 和·····一样

as...as 通常引导一个比较状语从句,在as...as之间加入形容词或副词。

She doesn't speak English so well as you. 她的英文不像你讲得那么好。

I think foreign languages are as difficult as science subjects. 我认为外语和自然学科一样难。

This film is not as good as the one I saw yesterday. 这部电影不如我昨天看的那部好。

as busy as a bee 如寒蜂

as strong as a horse 健壮如牛

as cold as ice 冷若冰霜

as stupid as a goose 笨得像猪一样

ask for 要求得到,要求见某人

用法 ask for 后面旣可跟人名、代词,也可跟某物。

They asked for food and lodging. 他们要求提供食物及住宿。

Go to the office and ask for the teacher. 去办公室找老师吧。

A Mr Simpson from London is asking for the manager. 伦敦的一位辛普森先生要找经理。

Jack drove the old car so fast, he would ask for trouble.

杰克把旧车开的那么快,他会自找麻烦的。

ask about 询问有关……的特况ask after 探问,问起……的健康状况

ask somebody to do something 要求某人做……

严格来说,这是一种结构或句型,类似结构还有tell somebody to do something, want somebody to do something等,其否定形式为ask somebody not to do something (要求某人不干某事)。例如:

She asked him to give her some advice. 她请求他给她提些意见。

at a bad time of year 在一年中不好的时候(节)

用法 注意该短语前用介词at, 表示"在……", year前面不用冠词the, 其反义短语为at a good time of year (在一平中好的时节)。例如:

Don't come to Australla at a bad time of year-August.

不要在一年中不好的时候——8月份来澳大利亚。

al lits! 起初,开始

at first 是副词短语,通常置于句首,此短语是表示一件事起初的情形,过后也许又另有变化,所以其后常有but later或but soon等字眼。

At first they all objected to our proposal, but later they agreed to it.

刚开始他们都反对我们的提案,但后来都同意了。

At first we thought he was joking. 刚开始我们以为他在开玩笑。

The fire burned slowly at first, but soon burst into a blaze.

开始火烧得很慢,但不久就成了熊熊大火。

At first she was afraid of the water, but she soon learned to swim.

起初她怕水,但很快就学会游泳了。

first, firstly 也有"首先"、"开始"的意思, first豫调"首先…… (再……)", firstly常用来列举理由等, firstly有时可与first换用。

alchome 在家; 自在; 在国内; 在……方面熟悉

用法 常用作表语、状语或定语。

He wasn't at home when I called on him. 我去找他时,他不在家。

She spent a quiet evening reading at home. 她在家看书,度过一个安静的夜晚。

He spent a lazy afternoon at home. 他在家里度过了一个让人懒洋洋的下午。

This kind of car can be made at home. 这种小车国内可以制造了。

Each tried to persuade the other to stay at home. 两个人都彼此劝说对方留在家里。

Tom is quite at home in Chinese. 汤姆精通汉语。

al last 最后,终于

用法 at last 表示经过一番努力或曲折的过程之后的意思,常带有较浓厚的感情色彩。

He was a poor old man. At last he died on foreign soil. 他是一位可怜的老人,最后他客死他乡。 I waited and waited and at last John arrived. 我左等右等,约翰终于来了。



非常等语专项进阶

At last his daughter knew the meaning of life. 他的女儿终于悟出了生活的真谛。

比较。 finally 一般指一系列事物或论点的顺序的最后而言。

Finally she went to see the manager and told him everything.

最后她去见经理,并把一切情况都告诉他。

We waited and waited, and the bus finally arrived. 我们等了又等,公共汽车终于来到了。

camen 在夜间,在夜里

用法 at night 中night前不可加the。例如:

I feel very sleepy after eleven o'clock at night. 晚上11点后我就感到很瞌睡。

She sometimes thinks of her old mother at night. 夜间她有时想起她的老母。

Her parents do not permit her to go out at night. 她父母不允许她晚上外出。

They often come home from work at night. 他们常工作到深夜才回家。

in the night, during the night 也是指"夜里",但它们常指具体的某天晚上。例如: I woke up twice in the night. (这天)晚上我醒了两次。

at noon 在中午

i 该短语中noon之前不可用冠词, 指白天12:00, 相当于midday, 有时候可在noon前加 twelve。例如:

They arrived at noon. 他们是中午到的。

The meeting will come to an end at twelve noon. 会议将于中午12:00点结束。

"在上午"该用in the morning表示,"在下午"用in the afternoon,"在傍晚"用in the evening。只有"在中午"和"在夜间"两个短语前不加冠词即at noon,at night。

at once 马上

at once与right away同义且用法相同,常用在口语中。at once 为一"副词短语",强调动词,放在句末。

· He asked me to come to his office at once. 他要我马上到他办公室去。

On hearing a cry for help, he ran up the steps at once. 他听到呼救声立刻跑上了台阶。

The old man was sent to hospital at once. 那老人立刻被送到了医院。

immediately, right away, soon 等均有"马上"的意思。但right away和soon强调时间上的"马上",而immediately和at once更多强调动作。

I'll go and help her right away. 我马上就去帮她。

Immediately the machine worked again. 这台机器又立刻运转起来了。

