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高中英语短语

龚亚夫 郑天生 王 蔷





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非常英语专项进阶

高中英语短语

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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。它们通常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。

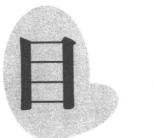
总而言之,解答词汇题的先决条件是对词汇的理解和辨析。因此考生平时要注意弄清楚词的内涵和外部关系,尤其是要注意了解名词、动词、形容词等实词彼此之间以及它们与介词或副词之间的搭配关系。与此同时,还要留心词的惯用法,把习语作为一个整体储存在脑海里。

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 多少,有点儿,相当

解析 常作程度状语,修饰形容词、动词和副词。例如:

He is a bit hungry. 他有点儿饿了。

They're a bit late for the meeting. 他们开会有点晚了。

This dress costs a bit much. 这条裙子贵了点。

拥有 (1)a bit of 接不可数名词;a little 不無加of直接修饰不可数名词。例如:

I've got a bit of advice from my teacher.

I've got a little advice from my teacher. 我从老师那儿得到了一点建议。

(2)not a bit 相当于not at all, 意为"一点也不"、"丝毫不":not a little 意为"浪、非常",相当于very。例如:

He can't have been a bit hungry because he didn't touch the bread on the plate.

他一定一点儿都不饿,因为盘子上的面包,他一点儿也没动。

(3)作状语时,a bit与a little 同义,可换用。

a couple of 一双,一对,两个

I saw a couple of students go out.我看见有两个学生出去了。

They will stay in China for a couple of days. 他们在中国要待几天。

辨析 a couple of 指可分可合的两个人或物。

a pair of 则指构成同一事物不可分割的、密切相联的两番。例如:

This pair of shoes is a bit small for me. 这些鞋我穿着有点儿小。

He jogs a couple of miles every morning. 他每天早晨都要慢跑几英里。

a few 一些,几个

解析 只限于说明、修饰可数名词,表示肯定的意思。例如:

A few days later, my brother arrived in Beijing. 几天后,我哥哥到达了北京。

Jack has made a few friends since he came to China. 自从到中国以来,杰克已交了几个朋友。

高中英语短语

quite a few相当于a great many意为相当多,很多。

(1)a few与few:a few 表示肯定的意思,相当于several或some:few 表示否定的意思,意为"几乎沒有"、"沒几个"。例如:

There are a few people in the room after the meeting, 散会后屋里还有几个人。

There are few people in the room after the meeting. 散会后屋里几乎没人了。

(2)a few与a little:a few 修饰可数名词:a little 修饰不可数名词。例如:

There is no hurry, we still have a little time. 别急,我们还有点儿时间。

There are a few buses in the street at night. 夜里街上还有几辆公交车。

a great deal 大量地,非常多的



(1)副词性短语。可作状语修饰动词、形容词,特别是形容词比较级。例如:

We've learnt a great deal from our professor. 我们从教授那里学到很多。

The old woman's life is a great deal better now. 这位老太太现在的生活比以前好多了。

(2)a great deal of 为形容词性短语,后接不可数名词,意为"许多,大量的"。例如.

People spend a great deal of money on Nationed Day. 人们在国庆节期间花费很大。

He drinks a great deal of water every day. 他每天喝许多水。

a lot of, lots of与a great deal of同义。区别在于a lot of与lots of旣可修饰可数名词。又可修饰不可数名词。例如:

There is lots of rain here in summer. 这儿夏天雨很多。

There are lots of tourists in Beijing every year. 每年北京都有大量的游客。

a great/good many 非常多,许多



该短语后可直接接可数名词复数。例如:

The young couple has travelled a great many cities since they got married.

这对年轻夫妇自从结婚以来已游览了许多城市。

A great many college students were sent to the West to help the children there.

许多大学生被派到西部地区去帮助那里的孩子们。

ш

(1)a good many不如a great deal语气%。

(2)many a与a great many同义,但前春接单数名词,作主语时谓语动词用单数,后春接复数名词,作主语时谓语动词用复数。例如,

Many a teacher has come to the exhibition. = A great many teachers have come to the exhibition. 许多老师都来参观这个展览。

(3)a lot/lots of, a (great)number of均为a great/good many的同义词组。

a handful of 一把.少量



(1)该词组为名词性词组,用于修饰可数名词或不可数名词,相当于汉语中的一个量词。例如:



She scooped up a handful of snow and rolled it into a ball. 她捧了一把雪,把它搓成一个雪球。

Only a handful of people agree with him, it's a foolish risk.

只有很少的人同意他的意见,那是个愚蠢的冒险。

(2)该词组的同义词组为a small amount of或small number of。

a kind of 有点儿,几分,一种

(1)a kind of 最基本的含义是"一种";(好像而又不确定的)"某种";相当于a sort of。例如:

I have a kind of feeling this might happen. 我隐约觉得这事可能发生。

(2)该词组还有另外一个含义,即"有点儿","几分"在句中起形容词(定语)的作用,修饰名词(通常为抽象名词),例如。

I have a kind of suspicion that she told a lie. 我有点儿怀疑她在说谎。

a length of 长度为……;有……长

该词组为名词性词组,Of 后接表示具体长度的数词。例如.

The rope was at a length of 20 meters. 这根绳子长20米。

The whale can grow to a length of 10 meters. 鲸鱼可长到10米长。

a length of与the length of 意思相同,但the length of后常接名词或名词短语,表示"……的长度"。例如:

What's the length of your room? 你的房间有多长?

A is...times as...as...B A是B的……倍

A is...times as...as...B 相当于A is...times the size of B。例如:

His cell phone is three times as expensive as hers.

His cell phone is three times the price of hers. 他的手机价钱是她的3倍。

A is...times more than B 的意思是"A是B的……倍"。例如:

He is now jogging twice more miles than he did last year. 他现在慢跑的英里路是去年的2倍。

a number of 许多、若干

a number of相当于a lot of, plenty of, 后面常接复数名词,作主语时谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

<u>A number of books in this bookstore are for the children.</u> 这家书店的许多书都适合孩子们阅读。 You can see <u>a number of cars in the street</u>. 在街上你能看到许多车。

the number of 的意思是"……的数量"。作主语时。谓语动词用单数。但of后所接名词根据具体情况或用单数或用复数。例如:

The number of private cars in Beijing is increasing. 北京私家车的数量正在不断增加。

高中英语短语

a little 一点儿,少许

解析

(1) a little 只修饰不可数名词。通常用于陈述句,表示肯定的意思。例如:

Don't hurry. There's a little time left. 别忙,还有点儿时间。

(2)相当于rather, somewhat: 有些, 稍微。例如:

I was a little afraid of him. 我有点儿怕他。

He is a <u>little</u> taller than 1. 他比我稍高一点儿。

(1) a little与little用法相同,但各自表示的意思不同。a little 表示肯定的意思,"一些,一点 儿";little 则表示否定的意义,意思是"几乎沒有"。例如:

Hurry up, I've little time left. 快点儿,我没时间了。

I've a little money on me, Let's buy a glass of Coke. 我身上有点儿钱,咱们买杯可乐吧。

(2) little 还可以表示"小的"的意思(含有可爱之意)。例如:

a little boy 一个小男孩

a little box 一个小盒子

a lot of 许多:大量的

手

(1)该词组既可以修饰可数名词,又可以修饰不可数名词,通常用于肯定句中。例如:

A lot of women are trying to lose weight by taking medicine. 许多女性试图以服药的方式减轻体重。

The child got a lot of new toys at Christmas. 那孩子在圣诞节得到许多新玩具。

(2)a lot of=lots of 例如:

There is a lot of grass here. 这儿草很多。

There is lots of grass here. 这儿草很多。

a lot与a lot of:a lot为副词短语,相当于much或very much,作状语修饰动词,形容词或副词比较级,表示"浪、非常"的意思。例如:

Thanks a lot. 多谢。

He talked a lot with me about his classmates when we met last time.

上次我们见面时他和我谈了很多关于他的同学的事。

The baby was a lot happier when she saw her mother. 这个婴儿一看见她妈妈就高兴多了。

a piece of 一条;一片;一块;一张

a piece of 后面所接名词均为不可数名词,表示该名词的数量,且根据所接名词的不同,译作不同的汉语意思。例如.

a piece of bread(一片面包); a piece of chicken(一块鸡肉); a piece of news(一条新闻)等。该词组修饰的名词作主语时,谓语动词戛与piece的数保持一致。例如:

A piece of paper was passed on. 传过来一张纸。

Here are three pieces of good news. 有三条好消息。



非常英语专项进阶

a place of interest 名胜

解析

a place of interest 中的interest为不可数名词。例如:

There are many places of interest in China. 中国有许多名胜。

The Three Gorges is a place of interest in China, which attracts lots of visitors every year.

三峡是中国的一处名胜,每年都吸引大批游客前往观光。

a pair of 一双:一对



该词组后通常连接名词复数,多以单数形式表示复数,例如:a pair of glasses(一副眼镜)。

a pair of socks(一双短袜)。

该词组修饰名词作主语时,谓语动词要与pair一致。例如:

This pair of shoes is mended. 这双鞋修好了。

Four pairs of trousers were stolen when the children were swimming in the river.

孩子们在河里游泳时丢了4条裤子。



a pair of与a couple of区别见a couple of。

a moment later 一会儿,以后



a moment later 用于一般过去时中,例如:

My father said he would be out for half an hour, but a moment later, he was back.

我父亲说他要出去半个小时,可一会儿他就回来了。

A moment later, the farmers saw another cloud coming towards them.

过了一会儿,农民们又看见另外一片乌云朝他们这个方向移来。

a variety of 多种多样的,各种各样的

a variety of 后通常接不可数名词或可数名词复数形式,作主语时,谓语动词的变化根据所接名词确定。例如.

He left here for a variety of reasons. 他由于种种原因而离开了。

A variety of old furniture was sold. 许多旧家具都被卖掉了。

難捱

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

There are varieties of stamps on the market. 市场上有许多种邮票。

above all 首先,特别是

above all 是个限常用的介词词组,在句中通常位于中间位置或末尾,作连接性状语表示意义的增补。例如:

He longs above all to see his wife. 他特别渴望见到他的妻子。

Phrases in Senior Middle School English

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高中英语短语

I believe you will succeed, but above all, you must believe in yourself.

我相信你会成功,但首先,你必须要相信你自己。

first of all, in the first place 等也表示"首先"的意思,主要用于列举事项,说明该事物首先发生。例如:

First of all, I'd like to say something about our exam. 首先,我想先说说考试的事。

I'm for the plan. In the first place, the plan is practical; and in the second place, it saves time.

我赞成这个计划。首先是这个计划比较实际,其次是该计划节省时间。

according to 根据……;按照……

according to 在句中做状语, to 为介词,其后可挟名词、代词或what引导的名词性从句。例如:

According to the law, Shylock may have a pound of flesh to be cut off by him nearest to Autonio's heart. 根据法律,夏洛克可以从离安东尼奥心脏最近的地方割下一磅肉来。

According to the weather forecast, it will be clear tomorrow. 根据天气预报,明天晴。



according to 不太与表示意见、观点的词连用,如view, opinion等。

例如: According to his opinion, Jim will pass the exam. (×)

In his opinion, Jim will pass the exam.(√)根据他的意见, 吉姆会通过考试。

act as 担任:充当:起……作用

act as 后可接表示人或物的名词。接表示人的名词时, 冠词通常可省略, 但如果该名词前有 形容词修饰时, 冠词不魧省略。例如:

She acted as a technical interpreter at the conference. 她在会议中担任技术翻译。

I don't understand their language, will you please act as interpreter?

我不懂他们的语言,请你当翻译好吗?

add to 增加

add to 作"增加"解时,add 为不及物动词,to 后多接抽象名词。例如:

The rain added to her misery. 下雨加剧了她的凄苦。

What he said added to her sadness. 他的话加剧了她的悲伤之情。

(1)add to与add...to:add...to的意思是"把……加到……上";"在……上增加……",add 为及物动词,后面可接宾语。例如:

Add a few more names to the list, please. 请在名单上增加几个名字。

(2)add to与add up to:add up to 的意思是"合计,总共"。例如:

His whole school education added up to no more than two years.

他所受到的全部学校教育加起来也不足两年。

These numbers add up to 100. 这些数目合计为100。



Phrases in Senior Middle School English

A

非常英语专项进阶

after a while/time 过了一段时间,过一会儿

读词组在句中作状语表时间,在时间的界定上不是很严格,是较口语化的一个词组。例如:

After a short while, he started directing films himself. 不久,他就开始自己执导影片。

After a while a light smoke came slowly out of the magic jar.

不一会儿,一缕青烟从那神秘的罐中徐徐飘出。

والمعافيية فلمن والمعيودات والمعيودة الدواة العرواة وواسورها المدودة والمتواط

afterashortperiod of time 意为"不长时间;一会儿",与after a short while的词义及用法均相同。

after all 毕竟,终究

(1)该词组通常位于句尾,表示结果与预捷有所不同,有时,该词组也放在句首,用以导出原因。表示跨调的语气。例如:

After all, this meeting is very important. 毕竟,这个会议非常重要。

He tried many times, but failed after all. 他试过多次,但是终究没能成功。

(2)该词组还可表示"戛知道","别忘了"的意思。例如:

Why can't I stay here? It's my room, after all. 我为什么不能呆在这里?别忘了这是我的房间。

again and again 再三地,反复地

读短语为副词短语,在句中作状语修饰谓语,表示重复动作的一次次发生。例如:

Galileo tried the experiment again and again. 伽利略一次又一次地重复这个实验。

I tell my daughter not to watch TV too much again and again, but she never hears it.

我一再告诉我女儿别看太多的电视,但她从来不听。

many times 表示"好多次,常常",较之again and again程度较轻,不如后各更加强调动作的重复性,而是强调发生的次数较多。例如:

I've been to the beautiful small town many times. 我去过这个美丽的小镇好多次。

agree to(do) sth. 同意/答应(做)某事

该词组后可接表建议、计划、安排、办法、意见等的名词或接动词原形。例如:

They have agreed to help us with the experiment. 他们答应帮助我们做这个实验。

Most of the workers agreed to the proposal. 大多数工人赞成这项提议。

(1) agree on/upon 表示在某事上取得一致意见。例如:

We agreed on/upon the plan. 我们一致同意那个计划。

Mr Smith and the old man agreed on the price of the house.

史密斯先生和那位老人就房价达成一致意见。

(2) agree with 表示"同意"、"赞成"、"赞同"。后接指人或某种意见的词。例如:

They argued a lot and never agreed with each other. 他们总是争吵,谁也不同意对方的观点。



高中裝落短唇

I don't agree with his opinion. 我不同意他的意见。

all day 整天,终日

解析 该名词短语在句中作时间状语。它更经常与all night连用,即 all day and all night 表示"白天黑夜地"的意思。例如:

You should not force them to learn all day. 你不该终日强迫他们学习。

We have been working all day long, but it still has a lot to do.

我们已干了一整天,可还是有许多活儿要干。

Sometimes he kept writing all day and all night. 有时候他白天黑夜地进行写作。

all kinds of 各种、多种多样

all kinds of 后常接复数名词,也可接不可数名词,作主语时谓语动词用复数。例如:

The mountains in the northeast of China are full of all kinds of plants.

中国东北部山区有各种各样的植物。

There are all kinds of furniture on show. 参展的有各式各样的家具。

all of a sudden 突然地,出乎意料地

all of a sudden 相当于suddenly; unexpectedly, 在句中作状语。例如:

The car stopped all of a sudden. 车猛然刹住。

All of a sudden a man rushed into the room when I was reading.

我正在看书时,突然一个人冲进屋来。

all one's life/lives 一生.终牛

这是个副词短语,相当于"throughout life",在句中作状语。例如:

It took him all his life to make this dream real. 他花了毕生的时间使梦想成真。

She devoted all her life to the education. 她毕生致力于教育事业。

(1) for life 也含有"一生"、"终生"的意思。例如:

He has stayed in the county where he was born for life. 他这一辈子都呆在他出生的那个县里。

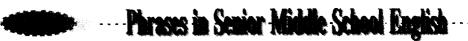
(2)in one's life 意为"在一生中",通常可替换all one's life, 但没有all one's life语气强。例如:

I've never heard of such a thing in my life. 我一辈子也没听过这种事。

all over 遍及,到处,浑身

(1)该短语中的over可以是介词,后接名词或代词,作定语、表语或状语,也可以是副词,作状语。例如:

We've been hunting for you all over. 我们一直在到处找你。



非常英语考项进阶

He is wet all over. 他浑身都湿了。

(2) be all over 还可表示"结束、完了"的意思,相当于"finish"。例如:

The meeting is all over. 会议到此结束。

all right 好;行;可以

解析 (1)该

- (1)该短语可以用于问答。例如:
- -Thank you. 谢谢你。
- -That's all right. 不客气。
- -Shall we have a walk? 去散步好吗?
- -All right. 好的。
- (2)还可以表示(身体)好:(遇到危险而)安然无恙。例如:
- -How are you today? 你今天好吗?
- —I'm all right. 很好。

Are you sure you're all right? 你肯定没事吧?



注意That's all right与That's right区别。That's right 意思是"对的,沒错"。例如:

-Was it you who helped the old man find her hushand?

是你帮这位老人找到她的丈夫的吗?

一That's right. 正是。

all the same 仍旧;尽管如此;完全一样



该短语为副词性短语,在句中作状语。例如:

Thank you all the same. 尽管如此,还是要谢谢你。

This boy is a little naughty, but we like him all the same. 这男孩有点儿淘气,但是我们仍然喜欢他。

all the time 一直:始终:时常地



all the time 相当于 continuously.例如:

I stayed at home all the time when you went to the cinema. 你们去看电影时我一直呆在家里。 The world is changing all the time. 世界一直在不停地变化着。

all the way 一路上,从远道;自始至终



该短语在句中作状语。例如:

I ran all the way to the school. 我一路跑到学校。

He had had bad luck all the way those days. 那些天他总是倒霉。

all the year round 一年到头:终年



该词组在句中作状语,通常只配合一般现在时和一般过去时使用。例如:

高中英語短语

He was made to do the same work all the year round. He got so tired.

他一年到头被迫干同样的活儿,烦透儿了。

Different flowers bloom in this botanical garden all year round. 这座植物园里的各种鲜花四季常开。

all the year round 亦作all the year或all through the year.

all through 一直;始终

all through 旣可单独使用,也可以加上名词。例如:

You will not see all the animals <u>all through the winter</u>. 不是所有的动物你都能在冬季见着。 I knew <u>all through</u> he was lying. 我自始至终知道他是在撒谎。

and so on/forth... 等等

建 这个词组只用在句尾,用于罗列两个以上事例之后的结束语,相当于"etc.(等等)"。例如:

The chairs, tables, curtains, <u>and so on</u>, nearly everything inside their houses is made of bamboo. 桌椅、窗帘等几乎他们房子里每件东西都是竹制的。

A lot of places have been introduced to the tourists for sightseeing, such as Yellow Stone National Park, Niagara Falls, and so on.

向观光的游客们介绍了许多景点,像黄石公园、尼亚加拉大瀑布等等。

and so forth和and so on同义,但and so forth较文雅些。另外etc.(法文中"et cetera"的编写形式)也与and so on同义。但etc.多用于书面语, and so on 多用于口语。

apart from 除去;除……外

本词组为副词词组,在句中可作状语、表语。表示"除了含有此部分以外,还含有其它部分"。例如:

Apart from a few faults, he is a trustworthy friend. 除了几个缺点外,他是个值得信赖的朋友。
Apart from their milk, the wool from their coats is used in expensive clothing.
除了获取羊奶之外,从羊身上剪下的羊毛还可用来制作昂贵的服装。

(1) besides 表示"除……之外"与apart from相同,二套可替换使用。例如:

I have a few more valuable stamps besides this one. 除了这张以外,我还有几张珍贵的邮票。

(2) except 表"除了"。不包含在整体之內。使用时注意区别。例如:

Everyone went to the park except me. 除我之外大家都去公园了。

arrive at/in 到达

该词组较为正规,多用于书面语。"arrive"是不及物动词,因此,在表示到达某一小地方时用"arrive at";而表示到达一个大地方时用"arrive in"。例如:

British Prime Minister Blair arrived in Beijing this afternoon.英国首相布莱尔于今天下午抵京。 They arrived at the village at last. 他们最后终于到达了那个村子。

非常英语专项进阶

(1)arrive 与reach: reach是个及物动词,后面直接接做宾语的名词。而arrive需与in或at连用,后面接的名词在句中做状语。例如:

Write to me when you reach your university. 到学校后给我来信。

Write to me when you arrive at your university. 到学校后给我来信。

(2)get to 也表示到达。常用于口语。表示动作的最后结果,该词组无被动语态。与here, there home 等副词连用时。须省略"to", 如: get home (到家); get here (到这儿); get there (到那儿)

该短语多位于句首,起承上启下的连接作用,表示虽然好像不是这样而实際是这样。例如:

- -What time did you get to school?你几点到校的?
- —At seven o'clock. 七点。

as a matter of fact 事实上:实际上

and a second of the control of the c

As a matter of fact, many people have a disability. 事实上,许多人身体都有某种缺陷。

As a matter of fact, she didn't even know him. 实际上,她根本不认识他。



as a matter of fact 与in fact基本同义。但in fact更常用些。

as/so far as 据……所知;就……来看;尽……

读词组通常连接一个主谓结构的句子, 起类似于插入语的作用, 在否定句中, 多用so far as。例如:

I'll help you as far as possible 我会尽力帮助你。

As far as I know, she is still in Japan. 据我所知,她还在日本。

as far as 还有"直到,远至"的意思,相当于to the distance mentioned. 例如:

The road goes as far as the eye can see. 公路一直延伸到一眼望不头的天边。

as follows 如下

as follows 是个习惯用语,无论句子的主语是单数还是复数均用as follows。例如:

Competition rules are as follows. 竞赛规则如下。

My ideas are as follows. 我的想法如下。

the following 也表示"如下","下面"的意思,但它可以用作主语或表语。例如:

The following are/is interesting. 下面几点/这一点非常有趣。

The players of the team are the following. 本队队员如下。

as if 好像;仿佛

as if 引导虚拟语气, 它可以接句子, 也可以接"to"引导的不定式短语。as if 引导的句子中專用动词的虚拟式。例如:

He spoke as if he were there. 他说起话来好像他当时在那儿似的。

He told the story so vividly as if what had happened to him.