

A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH PHRASES
FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

中学英语短语词典

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出版说明

单词构成千变万化的短语或词组，表达丰富多彩的含义，这是英语的一大特色。一个极为普通的单词 come，一旦分别同 about, across, after, along, at, back, down, from, in, into, into being, into use, on, out, to, up... 等词有机地组合在一起，就能分别表示“发生、遇见、追赶、赶紧、袭击、返回、下降、来自、进入、产生、开始应用、来临、显示、苏醒、上升”等许多不同的意思。由此可见，掌握大量的短语，是学好英语的重要一环。

《中学英语短语词典》汇集了英语短语约850条，每条短语都同时用英语和汉语注释，以便读者理解该短语的确切含义。每条短语都配有选自中学英语教材、历届高考英语试题以及国内外出版的多种辞书的例句，共2,000余句，并附有译文，对读者丰富语汇、提高英语口语和写作能力将有所裨益。

我国有数千万人在学习英语，其中很大一部分是中学生。本词典主要奉献给广大的初、高中学生，同时希望本书对中学英语教师和其他英语爱好者有参考价值。

A

ABC

- (1) the alphabet

字母 (常用复数形式, ABCs 表示字母表)

Now you see, I can say my ABC. (JB I, L.5)

你看, 我会说英语字母了。

- (2) the simplest fact of a subject to be learnt first

某一学科的基础知识, 入门

We've learnt the ABC of English grammar in the past three years.

在过去三年里, 我们已经学习了英语语法的基本知识。

- (3) American Broadcasting Company

美国广播公司的缩写形式

Or: Australian Broadcasting Corporation

或: 澳大利亚广播公司的缩写形式

a bit — a little, rather

有点, 相当 (在句中多作状语)

- (1) It looks a bit large. (JB III, L.11)

这 (件衣服) 看起来有点大。

- (2) He comes to school a bit late yesterday.

他昨天到校有点晚。

Notes:

注, JB I 表示 Junior Book I 初中课本第一册,

SB I 表示 Senior Book I 高中课本第一册,

L.5 表示 Lesson 5 第五课, * 表示试用本。

(a) a bit of

常用来作定语，修饰不可数名词，意为“少量，一些，少许”，如：

Please give me a bit of paper.

请给我一些纸。

He has saved a nice bit of money = He has saved a good sum of money.

他积蓄了相当多的钱。

(b) not a bit \approx not a little

not a bit = not at all, or: not in the least

一点也不，一点也没有，毫无，如：

He was not a bit tired = He was not tired at all.

他一点也不累。

not a little = very much

很，非常

He was not a little tired = He was very tired.

他非常累。

(c) a bit 在肯定句中可以和 a little 换用，在意义上没有什么差异，但在否定句中，not a bit 却不能和 not a little 换用，需要十分注意。

a few (of) — a small number (of)

少数，数个（用来修饰可数名词）

(1) After a few minutes, she started to cry again.

(JB III, L.7)

几分钟后，她又开始哭了起来。

(2) I know a few of these people.

这些人当中，我认识几位。

Notes:

(a) a few 含有肯定的意思, 而 few 则含有否定的意思, 如: Many people tried, but few succeeded. 很多人试过, 但成功的很少。

(b) a few (of) 用来修饰可数名词, 而 a little (of) 则用来修饰不可数名词。

(c) some few, a good few, quite a few, not a few (= a considerable number, a fair number) 意为“相当多”(强调其多), 而 only a few, but a few (= few) 意为“相当少”, “少数几个”(强调其少), 两者不可混同。

(d) not a few = a good many

作“许多”解, 不作“一些也没有”解。

a good deal (of) — a great deal (of) — quite a lot (of), much
相当多, 大量

(1) Reading the book took me a good deal of time.

读这本书花费了我许多时间。

(2) Today it is used a great deal in many ways. (JB VI, L. 5)

今天, 它在很多方面都得到广泛应用。

Notes:

(a) a good deal of

后面只跟不可数名词。

(b) a great deal — very much

起状语作用, 可修饰形容词和副词的比较级。

(c) 其它类似的表达方式有: a great number of, a good many 等, 后面只跟可数名词的复数形式。a

large quantity of, a lot of, lots of, plenty of 等后面可跟可数名词复数，也可跟不可数名词。a large amount of, a great deal of 等后面常跟不可数名词。

a kind of —

1. a sort of

一类…，一种…

- (1) But they thought they might learn what kind of animal he was by touching and feeling him. (SB I, L.3)

但是，他们认为他们通过摸象就会知道它是什么样的动物。

- (2) She is not the kind of person to work carelessly. 她不是那种干活很粗心的人。^

2. to some extent

有几分象，有点象，类似于，稍稍

- (1) He went to a kind of closet and after a moment brought out a package, properly marked and catalogued by name and date. (* SB II, L.1)

他走到一个壁橱跟前，然后拿出一包东西，上面端端正正地做了标记，按姓名和日期分了类。

- (2) When one ant wants food from another, it taps gently on the other's head with its feelers, using a kind of telegraph code. (SB I, L.14)

一只蚂蚁向另一只蚂蚁要食物时，它使用一种电码，用它的触角轻轻地敲打对方的头部。

Notes:

(a) a kind of 常指同类的东西, a sort of 常指大体相似的东西, 实际上没有什么差别, 经常可以换用。

(b) a kind of

后面的名词, 常用单数形式, 也可用复数形式, 但不普遍。

a little (of) — a small quantity (of), only a small amount (of),
a bit (of)

少许, 少量, 一点

(1) He thought, "I know a little English. I think people can understand me there." (JB III, L.10)

他想, “我懂一点英语, 我觉得那里的人们会听懂我的话的。”

(2) He knows a little of everything.

他什么都懂得一点。

Notes:

(a) a little (of) 和 a bit (of) 的区别参考 a bit 条。

(b) a little (of) 和 a few (of) 的区别参考 a few 条。

a lot of = lots of — many, or: much

许多, 大量

(1) On the hill there are also a lot of people. (JB. II, L.8)

山上还有许多人。

(2) She always spends a lot of money on clothes.

她总是花很多钱买衣服。

(3) He has a lot of friends, but few are good.

他有许多朋友, 但好的不多。

Notes:

(a) - a lot of

用来修饰可数名词和不可数名词，一般用于肯定句，在否定句和疑问句中，则用many或much.

(1) Did you have much difficulty in your work?

你工作中困难很多吗？

(2) There were not many people at the meeting.

到会的人不很多。

(b) many, much 可以和 how, too, so, as 连用, a lot of 则不能与之连用, 如:

(1) There is too much snow this winter.

今冬雪太多了。

(2) You may take as many as you like.

你喜欢拿多少就拿多少。

(3) I've had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over. (JB IV, L.10)

我摔了这么多跤，弄得全身青一块紫一块的。

a moment ago — just now, a short time ago

刚才

(1) He was here a moment ago. (JB III, L.4)

他刚才还在这儿呢。

(2) He went shopping a moment ago.

他刚去买东西了。

a number of — some, a few

一些

(1) A great number of students are playing on the playground.

许多学生在操场上活动。

- (2) A number of books are missing from the library.

图书馆里有些书不见了。

Notes:

- (a) a number of

是一个固定词组，作定语用，用来修饰后面的名词。

- (b) numbers of = a good many意为“许许多多”，不可和 a number of 相混，如：

Numbers of people came from all parts of the country to see the exhibition.

许许多多的人从全国各地来参观这个展览会。

- (c) the number of = amounting to...意为“达到…数目”，“总数为”，介词 of 和其后的名词构成一个介词短语，修饰 the number，不可和 a number of 相混。因此，当 a number of 作主语时，其谓语动词应采用复数形式；当 the number of 作主语时，其谓语动词应采用单数形式，如：

The number of students in our school is more than 1,000.

我们学校学生的总数超过1,000人。

about to do — just going to do, on the point of doing

即将干…，正要干…，刚要干…

- (1) He was about to start.

他即将动身。

- (2) I was about to go to bed when there was a knock at the door.

我正要去睡觉，忽然听到有敲门的声音。

Notes:

be about to do sth.

表示按计划安排即将发生的动作，通常不和表示将来的时间状语连用。如，不可说：

He is about to leave for Beijing tomorrow morning.

above all — above everything else, more than anything else, of highest importance

首先，尤其，最重要的是

- (1) We must work, and above all, we must believe in ourselves. (* SB II, L.12)

我们必须工作，尤其重要的是，我们必须对自己有信心。

- (2) We mustn't waste anything, above all, not waste time.

我们不能浪费任何东西，尤其不能浪费时间。

- (3) Above everything else, study Marxism.

最重要的是要学习马克思主义。

above oneself — in high spirits

兴高采烈

When they heard the news, they were all above themselves.

他们听到这个消息时都感到兴高采烈。

Notes:

get above oneself -- become conceited and not self-satisfied

意思是“得意忘形，趾高气扬”，不可和 be above oneself 混用，如，

When he passed the exam, Tom got above himself.

That's too bad.

汤姆考试及格了，就得意忘形，太糟糕了。

absent from — not present at

不到，缺席

- (1) A student is not allowed to be absent from school without any reason.

学生不准无故缺席。

- (2) He is absent from Beijing.

他不在北京。

absorbed in — taken up the attention of

专心，全神贯注于…

- (1) He is entirely absorbed in his business.

他完全专心于他的业务。

- (2) He is absorbed in a book.

他全神贯注于一本书。

according to — in accordance with (to), on the authority of
依据…，根据…，按照…

- (1) We decided everything according to public opinion.
(JB VI, L. 23)

我们是按照舆论来决定一切的。

- (2) Choose the correct answer to each question according to the text.

根据课文，选择每个问题的正确答案。

Notes:

要表达“依照章程、规则、惯例等办事”时，可用 according to. 也可用 in accordance with, 但后者比前者语气重。如果要表达“依照书本、报告、学说、理

论等办事”时，则只能用according to.

act as — serve as, work as

充当，担任…工作

- (1) These ants act as guards and soldiers in time of danger. (SB I, L. 14)

这些蚂蚁在出现乱子时充当警卫和士兵。

- (2) His sister acts as a go-between.

他姐姐当介绍人。

act on (upon) —

- (1) have an effect on (upon)

对…起作用，有功效

This medicine acts upon the heart.

这种药对心脏病有效。

- (2) do sth. in accordance with

根据…行事

We should act on his advice.

我们应按照他的劝告办事。

add to — increase, make greater

增加

- (1) Please add a note to the posters and say that your teacher himself will play the last piece. (JB IV, L.11)

请在你的海报上增加一条，就说你的老师将亲自演奏最后一首曲子。

- (2) This of course added to our difficulties.

这自然给我们增加了困难。

add up (to) — sum up, make a total of, amount to

加起来等于…，总计…，总共…

- (1) His entire school education added up to no more than one year. (SB I, L. 6)

他所受的全部学校教育加起来不过一年。

- (2) Now try and add up these figures.

现在设法把这些数字加起来。

Notes:

add up to

可用引伸意义，表示“所有这一切说明”、“合起来构成”等意思，如：

- (a) It all adds up to this — he is a selfish man.

所有这些都说明一点，他是一个自私自利的人。

- (b) All this adds up to the final victory in the War of Resistance.

所有这一切，使抗战取得了最后的胜利。

after a while — after a moment, in a minute

过了一會兒

- (1) After a while, it seemed that the birds were going to win. (JB V, L. 1)

过了一會兒，看起来鸟类似乎要赢了。

- (2) After a while, a light smoke came slowly out of the jar. (JB V, L. 11)

过了一會兒，一股轻烟从坛子里慢慢地冒了出来。

after all —

1. anyway, anyhow

毕竟，到底

- (1) After all, your birthday is only two weeks away.

(SB I, L. 2)

你的生日离现在毕竟只有两个星期了。

(2) After all, he is still a child.

他毕竟(到底)还是个孩子。

2. in spite of

尽管, 虽然

(1) After all my care, the glass was broken.

尽管我很小心, 玻璃还是打碎了。

(2) After all our advice, he insists on going there.

尽管我们竭力劝阻, 他仍然坚持要去那儿。

again and again — time and again, repeatedly

屡次地, 反复地, 再三地

(1) He did the experiment again and again until he succeeded.

他反复地进行试验直至成功。

(2) He read the text again and again.

他反复朗读课文。

agree on — be in agreement on

对...采取一致意见, 确定...

(1) Wallace and Darwin both agreed on the way in which different forms of life had begun. (*SB III, L. 8)

华莱士和达尔文对不同类型的生物起源的方式持相同的观点。

(2) We agreed on leaving for Beijing the next day.

我们一致同意(确定)第二天动身去北京。

agree to — give consent to, accept an idea (or: a plan, a

suggestion, etc.)

答应, 接受, 同意某种想法 (计划、建议等)

- (1) They agreed to the proposal though they didn't actually agree with it.

他们对这个建议虽然并不真正赞同, 但还是接受了。

- (2) Do you agree to our going through this room?

你同意 (允许) 我们穿过这个房间吗?

agree with —

1. share the same view as sb.

与某人有相同的观点

- (1) They could not agree with one another. (SB I, L. 5)

他们谁也不同意谁的看法。

- (2) I can't agree with you on this point.

在这一点上, 我不能同意你的看法。

2. regard with favour, be in favour of, say "yes" to ...

对...表示赞同, 赞同..., 赞成..., 支持...

- (1) I agree with what you have just said.

我同意你刚才说的话。

- (2) Whether or not they agreed with Darwin's views, many of them thought deeply. (*SB III, L. 8)

不管他们是否赞成达尔文的观点, 他们中间的许多人都在深思。

- (3) I don't agree with putting off the meeting.

我不赞成推迟召开这次会议。