

最基本的 英语短语

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ESSENTIALS OF HIGH
SCHOOL ENGLISH

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编辑赠言

满街的“精品店”、“精品屋”，时髦得很。

《中学英语精要丛书》绝对不是赶时髦的玩意儿。

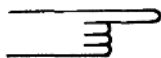
时光匆匆，信息超载；教材更新，教学方式转移，高考题型翻样。可基础语言点总是根本，离开它，一切将无所适从。

此套书企图从中学生所必须掌握的英语知识中归纳、提炼、精选出词汇、句型、语法等各要点，使你尽快记忆、尽快掌握。

一句话，这些东西都是你最起码要掌握的，无论是为应付考

试,抑或是对于将来。

现在,请快点看下一页——→



前言

单词构成千变万化的短语或词组,一条短语的意义不一定是组成这一短语的各个单词的定义的简单组合,而往往是“意在言外”。像 look 这样一个极为普通的单词一旦分别同 after, around, for, forward to 等词有机地组合在一起,就能分别表示“照看;环顾四周;寻找;盼望”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。此外,一般初学英语的人,特别是已经学习过一定数量的词汇、词组、短语的人,往往对形式相似而意思及用法不同的词语(如 a number of 与 the number of, add to 与 add ...to, add up, add up to 等)分辨不清,因而极容易在理解和使用时张冠李戴。而《最基本的英语短语》一书正是针对以上这些问题,从“一九九二年高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明”词汇表所规定的短语以及现行全国统编初高中英语教材中精选出 509 条短

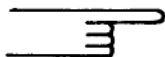
语,每条短语均有英汉语释义,且配有通俗易懂的例句,便于理解,对相似相近易混易错的短语特别详加注释,说明其意义和用法。为便于学习,全书划分为50课,每课约分别列举10—12条短语,每课后配有活用练习并附有练习答案。为了查阅之便,词组短语均按字母顺序排列。

本书短语释义力求精当,例句力求典型地道,注释力求清楚,练习也注意多样化并加强针对性,对广大中学生及其他各类考生备考以及丰富语汇,提高口头表达和书面写作能力都会有所裨益。

在编写的过程中,我们参考了国内外出版的多种辞书,谨在此表示深深地谢意!

编者

一九九二年七日。



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again and again, agree to, agree with, all along, all at once, all of a sudden, all over, all the same, all the time, all the year round	
Lesson 3	(12)
and so on (so forth), answer for, as a matter of fact, as a result, as (so) far as, as ... as, as if (though), as soon as, as to, as usual, as well, as well as	
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ask for, at all, at first, at last, at (the) least, at pre- sent, at the beginning, at the end of, at most, at (full, top) speed, at the same time, at times, at work	
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be able to, be about to, be afraid of, be after, be born, be busy doing, be careful of, be connected with, be covered with

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(be) different from, be engaged in, be famous for, be (un)fit for, be fond of, be full of, be good at, be in sight, be interested in, be late for, be made up of

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be (get) married, be obliged to (do), be on show, be pleased with, be prepared for, be proud of, be (get) ready for

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be satisfied with, be seated, be short of, be strict with sb. (in sth.), be sure about, be surprised at (doing) sth., be terrified at, be used to

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be worth (doing) sth., because of, before long, begin with, believe in, belong to, break away from, break in, break into, break out, break up

Lesson 10 (50)

bring about, bring out, bring up, by and by, by chance, by far, by mistake, by oneself, by the end of, by the time, by the way, by then, by this means

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call at, call on, call for, call out, call up, can't help doing, care for, care about, carry on, carry out

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catch (a) cold, catch (get, take) hold of, catch sight of, catch up with, change into, come across, come back, come from

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go about, go ahead, go all out, go by, go down, go swimming, go hungry, go in for, go on, go on doing, go on to do, go on strike, go out
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go over, go through, go through with, go to sleep, go to (the)

school, grow out of, grow up, had better, hand in, hand out, hang up, happen to do

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have a good time, have a word with, have (no) difficulty (trouble) in doing sth., have (got) to, have no choice but to do, have none of, have (nothing) on, have pity on, have something (nothing) to do with, hear from, hear of

Lesson 24 (113)

help out, help oneself to, help sb. with, here and there, Here you are, hold back, hold (catch) one's breath, hold up

Lesson 25 (116)

if only, improve (in, on) sth., in a hurry, in a minute, in a way, in a (one) word, in all, in charge (of), in concert, in common

Lesson 26 (121)

in danger, in despair, in fact, in favour of, in front of, in half, in need (of), in no time, in one's teens

Lesson 27 (125)

in order (to do) that, in other words, in place of, in possession of, in public, in rags, in return, in search of, in silence, insist on

Lesson 28 (130)

in spite of, instead of, in surprise, in the corner, in the course of, in the distance, in the field, in the open (air), in the street, in the world, in this way, in time

Lesson 29 (137)

join in, join... to, join up, judge by (from), just now, just then, keep an eye on, keep away (from), keep back, keep in mind, keep one's word, keep out (of), keep up with

Lesson 30 (143)

kick off, knock at (on), knock into sb., know about (of), laugh

at, lead to, lean against (on), learn (know) by heart

Lesson 31 (147)

leave for, let alone, let in, let out, let sb. (sth.) be(alone), light up, listen to, little by little, long for, look after, look at

Lesson 32 (151)

look back, look down upon (on), look for, look forward to, look like, look on, look on (upon) ... as, look out(of), look through, look up

Lesson 33 (155)

lose heart, make a difference, make a face, make a living, make a mistake, make (a) noise, make a promise, make (offer) an apology to sb. (for sth.)

Lesson 34 (159)

make friends (with), make from, make fun of, make into, make progress, make room for, make sure, make the best of, make up for, make up one's mind

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make use of, manage to do, meet with, more and more, more or less, more than, move in (into), move on

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Never mind, next door, next to, no longer, no more than, no sooner than, no wonder (that), not more than, not only... but also, not until

Lesson 37 (173)

on (off) duty, on the contrary, on the left/right, on the one hand ... , on the other hand; on the side of, on the other side of, on the radio, on (the) shore(s), on watch

Lesson 38 (177)

once in a while, once upon a time, one after another, operate on, or

so, ought to, out of breath, out of doors, out of work, over and over

Lesson 39 (181)

pass away, pass by, pay attention to, pay for, pay off, persuade sb. to do sth., pick out, pick up, play jokes (tricks) on sb.

Lesson 40 (185)

play with, point out, point to, prefer (doing) sth. ... to (doing) sth., prevent ... from, pull on, put away, put down, put into, put off, put on, put one's heart into

Lesson 41 (190)

put sb. to the trouble of doing sth., put to use, put up, put up with, quarrel with sb. about sth., rather than, refer to, regard ... as, right away, rob sb. of sth.

Lesson 42 (195)

run across, run away, run for, run out, say hello to, say to oneself, scores of, see sb. off, sell out, send for, send off, sentence sb. to death

Lesson 43 (200)

separate from, set about, set fire to, set off, set to, set up, settle down, shake hands with, share (in) sth., show off, show sb. (a) round, show up, shut off, shut up, side by side

Lesson 44 (205)

smooth away, so as to, so far, so that, so (such) ... that, some time, sooner or later, speak of, speak out, speed by, spend ... (in) doing sth., spend ... on sth.

Lesson 45 (211)

stand by, stand for, stare at, stick out, stick to, such as, take a message for, take away, take back, take care of, take down

Lesson 46 (215)

take it easy, take notes, take off, take on, take one's temperature,
take one's turn, take out, take place, take pride in, take ... for
granted

Lesson 47 (219)

take up, talk about (of), talk sb. into (out of) (doing) sth., tell
... from, the same ... as, think of, think over, throw sb. into pris-
on, tire of, to one's feet, too ... to

Lesson 48 (225)

try doing, try on, try out, turn against, turn down, turn in, turn
into, turn off, turn on, turn over

Lesson 49 (229)

turn to, turn up, under the sun, up and down, use up, wait for,
wait on, wake up, warn sb. of sth., wear out

Lesson 50 (234)

What about ... ?, wheather ... or, Why not (do)?, will do, with
the help of, work at, work out, worry about

Lesson 1

a bit	above all
a few	act as
a good(great) many	add to
a good(great) deal of	add up to
a little	after all
a number of	

I a bit--a little, rather, 有点, 相当:

(1) Wait a bit. 稍候一下。

(2) I'm a bit tired. 我有点累。

Notes:

(a) a bit 与 a bit of

前者在句中多作状语, 如上述例(1)、(2), 而后者常用来作定语, 修饰不可数名词, 意为“少量”“一些”“少许”(= a small piece of)。▷ Please give me a bit of paper. 请给我一些纸。▷ He has saved a nice bit of money. 他积蓄了相当多的钱。

(b) a bit 与 a little

在肯定句中, 两者可换用, 但在否定句中, not a bit 却不能和 not a little 换用, not a bit (= not at all, not in the least) “一点也不, 毫无”。not a little (= very much) “很, 非常”。

比较: { He was not a bit tired = He was not tired at all.
他一点也不累。
He was not a little tired = He was very tired.
他非常累。

2 a few (of) -- a small number (of), 少数, 数个:

(1) After a few minutes she started to cry again. 几分钟后, 她又开始哭起来。

(2) I know a few of these people. 这些人当中, 我认识几位。

Notes:

(a) a few 与 few

两者都用来修饰可数名词, 但前者含有肯定的意思, 如上述例(1)、(2), 而后者则含有否定的意见。▷ Many people tried, but few succeeded. 很多人试过, 但成功的很少。

(b) not a few (= a good many), 意为“相当多, 许多”, 不作“一些也没有”解。

(c) some few, a good few, quite a few 与 only a few, but a few

前者均为“相当多”(= a considerable number)解, 强调数量之多, 而后者意为“相当少, 少数几个”(= few), 强调其少, 两者不可混同。

3 a good (great) many -- many, 许多, 很多:

(1) I have known General Shen personally for a good many years. 我和沈将军私交多年了。

(2) I have a great many things to do today. 今天我有许多事情要做。

Notes:

a good(great) many 后只跟可数名词复数。

1 **a good(great) deal of--a large amount of, much, 大量, 许多:**

(1) That work took a good deal of my time. 那工作费了我许多时间。

(2) There is a great deal of oxygen in the air. 空气中含有大量的氧气。

(3) He talked a great deal, but did little. 他说得多, 做得少。

(4) She is a good deal better today. 今天他好得多了。

Notes:

(a) **a great(good) deal of 与 a great(good) deal**

前者用作定语, 相当于 much, 其后跟不可数名词, 如上述例(1)、(2); 后者主要用作状语, 相当于 very much, 修饰动词或用来强调比较级, 如上述例(3)、(4)。

(b) 也有人把“I have learned a great deal from him”中的 a great deal 看作名词词组作宾语。

2 **a little--a small quantity of, much, 少许, 少量, 一点:**

(1) He knows a little French but little English. 他懂一点法语, 但不懂英语。

(2) Please give me a little money. 请给我一点钱。

Notes:

(a) **a little 与 little**

两者都用来修饰不可数名词, 但前者含有肯定的意思, 而后者则含有否定的意思, 如上述例(1)。

(b) a little 也可用作状语, 或强调比较级。▷ That one is a little too small. 那一个有点太小了。▷ The children wanted to play a little longer. 孩子们想要再玩一会儿。

3 **a number of--several, many, 一些, 许多:**

(1) A number of people are standing outside. 外面站着很多人。

(2) I have a number of letters to write. 我有几封信要写。

Notes:

a number of 与 the number of

前者是“一些,许多”的意思,是一个用作定语的固定词组,后跟复数可数名词,谓语动词通常用复数,而后者是“…的数量(数目)、号码”的意思,of 与后面的名词构成介词短语起定语作用,修饰中心词 the number,作主语时,谓语动词用单数。▷ The number of pages in this book is two hundred. 这本书的页数是 200 页。▷ The number of students is below ten. 学生数目在十个以下。

(b) 其它类似表示量的词组:

a (great) number of } 后跟可数名词复数
a good many }

a large quantity of }
a lot of } 后可跟可数名词复数,也可跟不可数
lots of } 名词
plenty of }

a large amount of } 后面常跟不可数名词
a great deal of }

above all--mainly, especially, 最重要的, 尤其是:

(1) Above all, don't mention this to Henry. 最重要的是, 别对亨利提起此事。

(2) He does well in all his subjects but, above all, in mathematics. 他所有的功课成绩都很好, 尤其是数学。

act as--work as, serve as, 充当, 作为:

(1) I'll act as interpreter. 我来当翻译。

(2) A thin thread acts as a telegraph line. 一根纤细的线充当电报线。

9 add to--increase, 增加, 增添:

(1) His illness added to our difficulties. 他的病增加了我们的困难。

(2) This book added to his reputation. 这本书提高了他的声誉。

Notes:

add to 与 add...to

前者是“增加, 增添”之意, 见上述例(1)、(2), 后者意思是把一样东西加入到另一样东西里去, add A to B, 把 A 加入 B。▷ If you add three to four, you get seven. 四加三得七。当把一样东西加入到另一样不言而喻的东西里去时, “to”是可以省去的。▷ If the coffee is not sweet enough, add some sugar. 如果这咖啡不够甜, 就加些糖进去。(这里“the coffee”是不言而喻的。)但是在上述例(1)、(2)两句里的“to”是决不能省去的, 因为如果省去“to”就与 add...to(分写式)混淆了, 即把这两句的意思变成了把“困难”或“声誉”加到另外的东西上去了。

10 add up to--sum up, amount to, 加起来等于, 总计, 总共:

(1) The figures add up to five hundred. 总数达五百。

(2) His entire school education added up to no more than one year. 他所受的全部学校教育加起来不过一年。

Notes:

add up to 还可用于引伸意义, 表示“所有这一切说明”“合起来构成”等意思。▷ It all adds up to this--he is a selfish