

# 高考英语316知识点总结精华版

1. a great/good many = a large number of 许多。修饰可数名词复数。

I'm quite busy. I have a great many things to do. 我很忙，我有很多事要做。

若复数名词前有限定词或其修饰的为代词时，应加of。

① A great many of the books have been sold out. 已经卖了很多书了。

② A great many of them are out of work. 他们很多人失业了。

2. able (可以的，有能力的，可能的)

① He is an able man. 那人本事不小。

enable (v) 使……能

② We must learn more to enable us to face all the difficulties. 我们要多学知识以便能面对各种困难。disable = 有残疾的，不能干的；the disabled 表示一类人（残疾人）

able 作词缀时

① 可以……的，值得……的（有被动含义）

eatable 可食用的，measurable 可以测量、估计的；readable 可读的

② 其他含义 = conformable 舒适的、安逸的；suitable 合适的，恰当的

3. above, over, on

三个词都可以表示“在……上”，但用法不同。On 表示与某物体表面接触；over 表示在某物体垂直的上方，含“布满、覆盖、跨越”之意，与under 相对；above 表示位置高于，但不一定垂直，与below 相对。注意：与数字、数量、长度词连用时，多用over，同more than。如：over 10,000 people 一万多人；表示年龄、刻度多用above，如a man above fifty 五十开外的人；above zero 零度以上。

习惯用语 = well above average 远在一股以上；above sea-level 海拔以上；the one above 上面的一个；above all 首先，尤其重要的是；over there 那边；all over 遍及；over again 再一遍；over and over 再三地

[应用] 介词填空

① There lay an umbrella the table and some raincoats it.

② The mother held an umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ the boy's head so that the sun wouldn't burn him.

③ There seemed to be a war and many planes were flying \_\_\_\_\_ the city.

④ The moon was \_\_\_\_\_ the trees in the east. Key = ① on, under ② over ③ over ④ above

above all 首先，特别是，最重要的是 after all 到底，毕竟

at all (用来加强语气) 与 not 连用，表示“一点也不，完全不”。

in all 总共

all but 几乎，差点没 (= almost, nearly)

① We have all but finished the work.

② The day turned out fine after all.

③ Children need many things, but above all they need love.

④ He wasn't at all tired.

⑤ Do you feel ill at all (真的，确实)?

⑥ There were twenty in all at the party. accident/event/incident

event 一般指重大事件。accident 多指意外或偶然发生的事故，特别是不幸的、有损害性的事故。incident 相对于 accident 来说，显得不很重要，指“小事件”，它还可以用来表示“事变”，如叛乱、爆炸等。如：

The broadcaster is broadcasting the news on current events. 广播员正在播报时事新闻。

He was badly injured in the traffic accident. 在那起交通事故中，他严重受伤。

There was an incident on the bus = a man fought with the conductor. 那辆公共汽车上发生了一件事，有个人和售票员打了起来。

Have you heard of Xi'an Incident? 你听说过“西安事变”吗?

admit vt. ① 接纳，许可……进入 (allow sb./sth. to enter)

He was admitted to the school this year. Only two hundred boys and girls are admitted to our school every year.

② 承认，后可接名词，doing、从句或复合结构。

I admit my fault. She admitted having read the letter.

He admitted that his comprehension was weak. You must admit the task to be difficult.

**advise** 建议; 劝告。是不可数名词, “一条建议”应用 *a piece of advice*。常用结构。

**give sb. advice (on) / give advice** 给某人提 (关于……的) 建议; 忠告某人。

**ask (sb.) for advice** 征求 (某人的) 意见。

① **Marx gave us some good advice on how to learn a foreign language.**

关于如何学好外语, 马克思给我们提了些好建议。② **If you take/follow my advice, you'll pass the exam.** 如果你听从我的建议, 你会考试及格的。

③ **Let's ask our teacher for some advice.** 咱们征求一下老师的意见吧。

**admire (= respect/praise) vt.** 羡慕, 钦佩, 夸奖 **admire sb. (for sth.)** 佩服某人某事

**Visitors to Beijing greatly admire our Palace Museum.** 去北京的游人极其羡慕我们的故宫。

**I admire him for his wisdom.** 我佩服他的智慧。别忘了夸奖孩子。

对比: **envy (= jealous) vt.** 嫉妒, 羡慕

**envy sb. (sth.)** 嫉妒/羡慕某人某事 **We all envy you your good future.** 我们都很羡慕你的好运。

**advise sb. to do sth.** 建议某人做某事 (*suggest* 不这样用)。

① **I advise you to take the chance.** 我建议你抓住机会。

② — **What do you advise me to do?** 你建议我怎么办?

— **I advise you not to lose heart; just keep on.** 我劝你不要灰心, 继续干。

**advise** 还可同 *suggest* 一样, 后接名词、代词、动名词 (短语) 和 *that* 从句 (用虚拟语气) 作宾语。① — **What would you advise?** 你有什么建议吗? — **I advise you an early start** 我建议你早点出发。

② **I advise holding a meeting to discuss the problem.** 我建议召开一次会议来讨论这个问题。

③ **I advise you (should) go to once.** 我建议你马上去。 **advise, persuade**

**persuade sb. to do sth.** 意为“说服某人做某事”, 强调劝说成功, 说服; **advise sb. to do sth.** 意为“劝说某人做某事”, 不涉及劝说是否有效, 相当于 **try to persuade sb. to do sth.**。如:

**The doctor persuaded my father to give up smoking.** 医

生说服我爸爸戒烟。

**The doctor advised my father to give up smoking, but failed.**

医生劝我爸爸戒烟, 但没成功。 **advise; suggest**

**advise** 与 **suggest** 都可作“建议”讲, 二者用法有同有异。

(1) 相同点表示建议做某事, **advise** 与 **suggest** 都可采用下列三种句型:

① + 名词

② + 动名词

③ + *that* 从句 (从句中常用 *should* 加动词原形, *should* 可以省略。)

eg. **He advised/suggested an early start.**

**He advised/suggested (our) starting early.**

**He advised/suggested that we (should) start early.**

(注: 只要是用从句表示建议该做的事, 从句中就可使用“*should* + 动词原形”, *should* 可以省略。) 上面的第三句可转化为:

**It was suggested that we (should) start early.**

**What he suggested was that we (should) start early.**

**His suggestion was that we (should) start early.**

(2) 不同点

① **advise** 后可以跟人称代词作宾语, 而 **suggest** 后不可以跟人称代词作宾语。故可以说:

**advise sb. to do sth.; advise sb. against (doing) sth.; advise sb. on/about sth.; suggest (to sb.) that...**

前三种结构中不可将 **advise** 改为 **suggest**, 如: 他建

议我们去参观博物馆。

[正] **He advised us to go to visit the museum.** [误] **He**

**suggested us to go to visit the museum.**

[误] **He suggested us that we go to visit the museum.**

② **suggest** 还有“暗示、表明、说、指出 (一个事实)”的意思。此时从句中用陈述语气, 不用虚拟语气。如:

**The smile on his face suggested that he was pleased.**

**Having examined carefully, the doctor suggested that the patient was seriously ill.** (句中 **suggest** 陈述了一个事实, 故用陈述语气。) 比较:

**Having examined carefully, the doctor suggested that the patient be**

**operated on at once.** (句中 **suggest** 表示建议该做某事, 从句中用 *should* 加动词原形, *should* 在从句中省略

。)

**affect** (= have an effect on sth.) *vt.* 影响 (**effect** *n.* 影响)

**This may affect your health.** 这或许会影响你的健康。

**My throat is always affected by bad weather.** 我的嗓子总是受恶劣天气的影响。

### afraid

1) "be afraid of + 名词", 意为 "害怕"。

2) "be afraid of doing sth" 意为 "担心, 害怕……"。3) "be afraid for..." 意为 "为……担心。"

4) "be afraid that..." 意为 "担心, 恐怕"。

5) "be afraid to do" 意为 "害怕, 担心而不敢做某事"。

6) **I' m afraid so/not.** 恐怕是这样/恐怕不会这样 [应用] 完成句子

① 女孩子一般都怕蛇。 **Girls are usually \_\_\_\_\_ s nakes.**

② 他怕把杯子打碎, 因而很小心。 **He was careful because he was afraid \_\_\_\_\_ the glass.**

③ 你不为自己的安全担心吗? **Are you afraid \_\_\_\_\_ your safety?**

④ 恐怕她会迷路。 **I am she will lose her way.**

⑤ 汤姆把钱丢了, 也不敢告诉他母亲。 **Tom lost the money and was afraid \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.**

**Key=** ① afraid, of ② of, breaking ③ for ④ afraid, that ⑤ to tell

**again and again = time and time again = over and over = over and over again** 再三地

**The old man thinks of his happy past again and again.** 这位老人再三地想起他幸福的过去。

### age

(1) *n.* 年龄, 时代, 时期

**The old man died at the age of 80/when he was 80 years of age/when he was 80 years old.**

那位老人80岁时去世了。

**He is young for his age.** 就他的年龄而论, 他是年轻的。

**What is the age of the church?** 这座教堂多少年了?

**He was the greatest poet of the age.** 他是那个时代最伟

大的诗人。

(2) *vi./vt.* 变老

**He is aging fast. Worry ages a man.** 他老得很快。忧虑令人老!

**I found him greatly aged.** 我发现他老多了。拓展 =

(1) *adj.* aged……岁的, 年老的

**a boy aged ten** 一个10岁的男孩 **an aged man** 老人

(2) 人生的七期

**baby** → **infant** → **child** → **youth** → **manhood** → **middle age** → **old age**

婴儿1/0 → 幼儿7 → 儿童12 → 青年28 → 壮年40 → 中年65 → 老年

**agree** 同意。常用结构 =

(1) **agree on** 对……取得一致意见或达成协议, 一般表示原双方共同商讨以后达成协议的名词)。主语必须是两者以上。也常用被动语态, 表示 "(某事) 是大家都同意的"。如 =

① **They agreed on the date for the next meeting.** 对下次会议的日期他们达成了一致意见。

② **At last, the plan was agreed on.** 最后, 这项计划通过了。

③ **I don' t agree with you to this arrangement, but perhaps, after a discussion we will agree on this project.** 我不赞同你在这件事的安排, 但或许在协商之后我们可以就这个工程达成共识。

(2) **agree to** 同意; 赞成。to 为介词, 后接表示 "建议; 办法; 计划" 等名词。

① **Do you agree to my plan?** 你同意我的计划吗?

② **The headmaster has agreed to our suggestion for the holiday.** 校长同意了我们的度假的建议。

(3) **agree with** 同意; 赞成。后接 **sb.** 或 **what** 从句。 **I agree with you, but I don' t agree with what he said.** 我同意你的意见, 但我不同意他所说的。另外, **agree with** 还有 "与……相适应/相一致" 的意思。 **The climate here doesn' t agree with me.** 我不适应这里的气候。

(4) **agree to do sth.** 同意、答应做某事。

**Do you agree to go with us if we agree to lend you some money?** 如果我们答应借钱给你, 你同意和我们一起去吗?

### ahead 短语归纳

**go ahead** 朝前走, 请便 (同意对方继续干或同意对

方的请求) ; go ahead(on)with...继续; ahead of在...前面, 早于, 优先; ahead of time提前

### [应用]完成句子

①他朝前走去看看发生了什么事情。He to see what had happened.

②我可以坐这个座位吗? 请坐吧。May I take this seat?.

③汤姆的数学比玛丽好。Tom is Mary in maths.

④她比我早到两个小时。She arrived two hours me.

⑤他们已提前三周完成了设计。They have completed the design time.-----

Key=①went, ahead②Go, ahead③/④ahead, of⑤there, weeks, ahead, of

alive, living, live, lively, lovely区别

1) lovely意为“可爱的”, “美好的”如: a lovely day美好的一天 a lovely girl可爱的女孩

2) alive意为“活着的、有活力的”, 是表语形容词, 可修饰人、物;

在句中做表语宾补和或后置定语, 不能用作前置定语。如

He was alive when he was taken to the hospital.他被送往医院时还活着。

Although he is old, he is still very much alive.虽然年老了, 但他仍十分活跃。

The fish is still alive/living.那条鱼还活着。Keep him alive, please.请让他活下去吧。

He is the only man alive in the accident.他是事故中惟一活着的人。

After the war, he remained alive.战后他还活着。

Those alive will gather here.活着的人将在此相聚。3) living

意为“活着的、有生命的”, 主要用于作前置定语及冠词the之后表示一类人, 也可用作表语, 可修饰人或物。如:

a living plant活的植物

The living will go on with the work of the dead.活着的人将继续死者的工作。

all living things所有生物the living在世者, 活着的人们 Latin is not a living language.拉丁语不是现代使用的语言。

He is still living at the age of 95.95岁了他还活着。

4) live[lai:v]

(1) (动、植物) “活的”, “有生命的”, “活生生的”, 主要用来修饰鸟或其它动物, 作前置定语;

如: a live fish一条活鱼 a live tiger一只活老虎

(2) 实况的, 现场直播的; 如: a live report现场报道 a live show/broadcast/TV program现场转播的表演/实况广播/现场直播的电视节目

living有精神的, 活泼的, 快活的, 轻快的

Her grandfather is still living at the age of 93.她爷爷已经93岁了, 仍然健在。

5) lively意为“活泼的”, “有生气的”, 生动的“生动的”, 可用作表语、定语, 指人或物。如: a lively child活泼的孩子

a lively description生动的描述如:

a lively mind活跃的大脑 a lively discussion热烈的讨论

a way of making one's classes lively使课堂生动的方法

He told a lively story about his life in Africa.他讲述

了一个有关他的非洲生活的一个生动故事。

Young children are usually lively.年轻人通常很活泼。

all the same adj.都一样; 无所谓 (to+n.)

①You can stay or leave now; It's all the same to me.②It's all the same to me whether we'll go there today or tomorrow.

adv.仍然, 还是

Thank you all the same.

all the year round全年, 一年到头

In the west coast of Canada, it rains all the year round.allow与permit

1)用法相同

allow/permit sb.to do sth.允许某人做某事

allow/permit doing sth.允许做某事。此时动词只用ing形式。

反义词forbid具有同样用法。

2)意义有异同

许多情况下可换用, 只是词意的强弱上有差异。allow语意较弱, 含有“听任”, “默许”, “不加阻止”的意思; permit语意较强, 强调“正式认可”, “批准”的意思。如:

The nurse allowed him to remain there, though it was not permitted.

护士让他留在那里, 虽然这时(规定)不允许的。amaze vt. 使……惊奇 = astonish, surprise

The news amazed us greatly. 这条消息使我们感到很惊奇。

拓展: (1) amazed 人对……感到吃惊的; amazing (某物) ……令人吃惊的。

They were all amazed at the amazing news. 听到

这个令人吃惊的消息他们感到惊讶。

(2) amazement n.

to one's amazement 令人吃惊的是

To my amazement, they have gone to Xishuangbanna.

让我奇怪的是, 他们去西双版纳了。

类似短语: to one's

happiness/excitement/sadness/puzzlement 使某人高兴的/兴奋的/伤心的/迷惑的是

and so on=etc 等等。用来表示列举, 但又不一一列出。

He knows five foreign languages, English, French, Japanese and so on. 他懂5种外语, 如英语、法语、日语等等。

announce, explain, introduce, declare 后面不接双宾语, 若以人作宾语常置于to后。如:

The president announced to the workers the sad news.

The president announced the sad news to the workers.

总裁向工人宣布了那不幸的消息。

He introduced the new comer to everyone here. 他把新来的那个人介绍给这里的每个人。

report to sb. 向某人汇报 = report sth/sb. to sb. 向某人汇报/告诉。

### [应用] 单句改错

① The teacher explained his students how to use the computer.

② No one declared us we could not smoke here. Key: ① explain 后加to ② declare 后加to

another day/the other day/some day/one day

another day 可表示近期将来的某一天, 意为“改天”, 也可表示过去将来某一动作或状态延续的“又一天”。如:

She is coming another day instead of today. 她今天不来, 改天来。

You may do it another day. 你可以改天做这件事。

He stayed there (for) another day/another two days after I left.

我离开后他在那又待了一天/两天。

the other day 相当于 a few days ago, 意为“几天前、某天、那天、不久前”, 句中用一般过去时。如: I met her in the street the other day. 几天前我在街上碰见过她。

I bought the watch the other day. 这手表我是几天前买的。

some day 指将来“总有一天、有朝一日、终将、(日后)某一天”, 谓语动词用一般将来时。如:

Your wishes will come true some day. 总有一天你的愿望会实现的。

Some day you'll have to pay for what you have done. 总有一天你要为你的行为而付出代价的。

one day 可以表示“(过去)某一天”, 谓语动词常用一般过去式; 也可表示“(将来)某一天”, 这时可与 some day 互相代替, 谓语常用一般将来时。如:

One day I went to see my first teacher, but he happened to be out. 有一天, 我去看我的启蒙老师, 可碰巧他出去了。

He will understand the teacher one day/some day. 将来有一天, 他会理解老师的。

anxious, eager

两个词均有“渴望, 急于”之意。anxious 着重指焦急、着急或担心; 而 eager 着重指对成功的期望或进取的热情。两者都多用作表语, 其主语通常是人, 不能以无生命的事物作主语。对比: He is eager to join the army. 他渴望参军。

He is anxious to know whether he has been chosen. 他急于知道是否被选上了。

常用搭配:

① be anxious to do sth. 渴望急切地做某事; be anxious for 渴望(了解、得到);

be anxious about 担心, 对……感到不安 ② be eager to do sth. 急切地想做某事;

be eager for (about, after) 渴望, 渴求,

be eager for your help 渴望得到你的帮助; be eager about peace 渴望和平

① 学生们都急切地想知道考试结果。

The students

the results of the examination.

②那个小男孩渴望得到一台新录音机。The little boy was a new recorder.

③我很担心我儿子的健康。I'm my son's health.

④他殷切希望女儿的成功。He is his daughter's success.

Key=①are, anxious(eager), to, know anxious(eager), for②anxious, about④eager, for(about, after)apologize for doing sth.

apologize是不及物动词,意为“道歉”,其表达方式为“apologize to sb.for sth.”。如:

You must apologize to your sister for being so rude.它的名词形式是apology,复数形式是apologies.make one's apologies to sb.for sth.=make an apology to sb.for sth.如:

He made his apologies to me for coming late.

As a result, it appeared to scientists on earth that the stars had moved.因此,地球上的科学家看来,恒星好像移动了。

句型: It appears/seems(to sb.)+that-clause.看来/似乎是……

①It appears to me that something is wrong.我看好像有点不大对头。

②It appears that he will win the prize.看来他会得奖。appear; seem; look

appear, seem, look都有“看起来似……”之意,但其暗含意思和用法又各有不同。

从意义上讲:

(1)appear强调外表给人的印象,有时含实质上并非如此的意思,如:

He appears to know more than he really does.他看起来好像懂得很多。(其实懂得没有那么多)

(2)seem暗示有一定根据的判断,这种判断往往接近事实,如:

His health seems to be better.他的健康状况似乎有所好转。

(3)look着重由视觉得出的印象,如:

He doesn't look his age.他看起来比实际年龄年轻(或老成)。

从用法上讲:

seem和appear后可加

(to+be)+表语(adj.或n.或prep.)+to v.

It+~+(that)从句如:

He seems/appears (to be) very sad today.=It seems that he is very sad today.

It seems like years since I saw you last time.

He seems a kind doctor. (=It seems that he is a kind doctor.)

He seems/appears to have caught a cold.=It seems/appears that he has caught a cold.

look当“看起来似乎……”和as if从句。如: He looks strange.

She looks like her mother.

It looks as if we are going to miss the train.……”讲时,可接形容词、过去分词、名词、介词短语

area; district

(1)area表示“地区、区域”,是普通用词,暗示一个较大的,可能是没有清楚界限的地区,不能用来指行政上的地理单位。如:

The old man lives in a mountain area.这位老人生活在山东。

This is a less developed area.这是个欠发达地区。

Most of the large land areas are connected.多数大块陆地是相连的。

(2)district表示“区、地区、区域”,指为行政管理或选举之目的所分的区。在同一城市,各种性质不同的区域也叫district。如:

Where is the District of Columbia?哥伦比亚特区在什么地方?

The old man used to work in the Jin-Cha-Ji Military District.那位老人曾经在晋察冀军区工作。

The northeast part of the city is the residential district.这城市的东北部是住宅区。

Arm

take...in one's arms

该结构意为“拥抱”。如:

He went into classroom, taking some books in his arms.

As a child...=As/When he was a child...,小的时候,该句型中的as为连词,意为“在……的时候”,引导时间状语从句。当从句与主句主语一致,且从句谓语为be时,可将从句主语及be省略。

①Even as(he was)a student, Professor Smith showed

wed great interest in maths. 甚至上学的时候, 史密斯教授对数学就很感兴趣。

② As (he was) a boy, he liked playing table tennis with the grown-ups. 小时候, 他就喜欢和大人打乒乓球。  
as a result 作为结果, 结果 (发生某情况), 可置于句首, 也可置于句末

She got up very early. As a result, she was able to catch the early bus. 她起得很早, 因此她赶上了早班车。

He has won the game. He is in high spirits as a result. 他赢了比赛, 所以他精神高昂。

He runs every day. As a result, he has lost weight. 他每天跑步, 结果他减肥了。

as a result of 作为……的结果, as a result of……的结果是

As a result of exercise, he has built up his health.

The flight was delayed as a result of typhoon. 该次班机因台风而延误

result in = lead to 导致, 造成……结果, 如:

Hard work results in success. 努力终归成功。(= Success results from hard work. 成功来自努力)

Hard work results in success. 勤奋才会成功。result from 由……产生的结果, 如:

Success results from hard work. 成功来自勤奋。

His illness resulted from overwork. 他的病起因于操劳过度。

as...as

as many as 和……一样多/多达; as much as 和……一样多/多达 (注意: many 指可数的量, much 指不可数词的量); as high as 和……一样高/高达; as thick as 和……一样厚/厚达; as long as 一样长/长达; as deep as 一样深/深达; as early as 一样早/早在……时候, 如:

We have as many books as they. 我们的书和他们的一样多。  
The great fire burned down as many as twenty buildings. 大火烧毁的大楼多达20座。

### [应用] 汉译英

① 新桥与旧桥一样长。/ 这种鱼可长到长达15英尺。② 这座山和远处的另一座一样高。/ 这座山高达4000米。

Key: ① The new bridge is as long as the old one. / The kind of fish can grow as long as 15 feet.

② This mountain is as high as another one in the distance. / This mountain is as high as 4,000 metres.

as...as possible = as...as one can 尽可能地……。

① I'll come back as soon as possible. 我尽可能地……

② Get up as early as possible tomorrow morning. 明天早晨尽量早起。

as...as... 用法小结

(1) ...as + 形容词 (副词) 原级 + as...; not as/so + 形容词 (副词) 原级 + as...

Their factory is as large as ours. 他们的工厂和我们的一样大。

I study as hard as you. 我和你一样用功学习。

He doesn't get up as/so early as his parents. 他不像他父母那样早起床。

(2) ……倍数 + as + 形容词 (副词) 原级 + as... Line AB is 3 times as long as Line CD. = Line AB is three times longer than 3 times the length of Line CD. 线段AB是线段CD长的3倍。

(3) as + 形容词 + a/an + 单数可数名词 + as; as + 形容词 + 复数名词 + as

She has as good many records as possible. 我们需要尽量多的唱片。

There is as much sugar in it as eight pieces of sugar. 其中的含糖量相当于八块方糖。

I haven't got as much money as I thought. 我没有原来想象的那么多钱。

(5) as much/many as 多达……, ……那么多

On Sports Day, during the relay race, you will use most of all, perhaps as much as 650 calories an hour. 在运动会上, 进行接力赛跑时, 你消耗的能量最多, 可能每小时多达650卡。

As many as 700 different languages are spoken in Africa. 非洲有多达700种不同的语言。

He didn't catch as many as he'd hoped. 他没有捉住预想的那么多。

(6) as...as possible; as...as one can

The teacher should write the words on the blackboard as carefully as he can. = The teacher should write the words on the blackboard as carefully as possible. 老师在黑板上应尽可能仔细地把字写好。

Please be as friendly as possible to your friends. = Please be as friendly as you can. 请对你的朋友尽可能友好。

(7) as...as+年代数字/名词

As early as 1950 I knew him.早在1950年我就认识他了。

He walked as far as the post office.他步行到邮局。

(8) as/so far as I know

As/So far as I know, he will be away from home for 3 months.就我所知,他将要离家3个月。

(9) as soon as——……就……

Please let us know as soon as you arrive in Beijing.一到北京,请通知我们一声。

(10) as well as和;也;还有

He gave me money as well as advice.他除了给我忠告外,还给我钱。

He studies French as well as English.他不但学习英语,而且学习法语。

(11) as/so long as只要;如果

You may use that dictionary as long as you take care of it.只要你好好保存,你可以用那本词典。

as a matter of fact=in fact事实上、实际上……

It seems easy, but as a matter of fact, it'll take us a long time to work it out.

这道题貌似简单,实际上要解出的话很费时间。区别下列用法

1) as(so)far as和……一样远,远至(原级比较或表示距离);就……来讲

2) as(so)long as和……一样长(原级比较);只要(引导条件状语从句)

3) as well as和……一样好;既……也……(连接并列成分)

4) as good as和……一样好;事实上(作状语)

### [应用]完成句子

①他们实际上已经答应帮助我们了。They have promised to help us.

②油漆后的这辆自行车和新的一样。Painted, this bike is a new one.

③小李英语说得和汉语一样好。Xiao Li speaks English she speaks Chinese.

④他和他的父母对我都很好。He his parents is kind to me.

⑤晚饭后我们一直到走山脚下。After supper we walked the foot of the hill.

⑥就我所知,他将离开两个月。

I know, he'll be away for two months.

①只要努力,你一定会成功。

you work hard, you'll succeed in time.

②这座新建的桥据说和旧的一样长。This newly-built bridge is said to be the old one.

Key=①②as good as;③④as well as⑤as far as

⑥As, far, as⑦As/so, long, as⑧as, long, as

as if可用as though替换,在此引导表语从句,另外它们也可引导状语从句,从句既可用陈述语气,也可用虚拟语气。如:

①It looks as if/though it's going to rain. (陈述语气)

②You look as if you'd seen a ghost. (虚拟语气) a s is the case with = as with……就和……的情况一样

As is the case with his mother, he is fond of music.跟母亲一样,他喜欢音乐。

As with human, animals also love their babies.同人一样,动物也爱它们的幼仔。

as good as

as good as作为固定词组意为“几乎一样”,“实际上等于”,作为同级比较结构,意为“和……一样好”。如:

①He is as good at English as me.②My bike is as good as yours.

……as it is

该固定词组表达意思是“就以(现在)这个样子,”“根据现在的情况”。

如: He decided to buy the house as it is. as long as/so long as只要

(1)引导条件状语从句

You may borrow the book as/so long as you keep it clean.只要你不把书弄脏,你就可以借。

You will succeed so long as you work hard.只要你努力就会成功。

As long as you study hard, you'll make great progress.只要你努力学习,你就会取得很大进步。

(2)和……一样长

This rope is as long as that one.这条绳子和那条一样长。

This bridge isn't so/as long as that one.这座桥和

那座不一样长。

(3) 长达…… (表时间)

The old couple have been living in the small town as long as 50 years.

这对老夫妇已在这个小城镇里住了长达50年。as well/as well as

as well表示“也”，是副词短语，用作状语，通常放在句末，也可放在主语之后，相当于too，但一般无标点符号与句子隔开。as well as通常看作一个复合并列连词，连接两个成分相同的词、短语或句子，表示“既……又……，不但……而且……”当它连接两个主语时，谓语动词的人称和数要与第一个主语保持一致。

如：

The children learn to read, write and they play games as well. 孩子们学习读书写字，他们也做游戏。

With television, we can see a picture as well as hear sound. 利用电视，我们既能听到声音，又能看到图像。Tom, as well as his parents, likes pop music. 汤姆以及他的父母都喜欢流行音乐。

as; which引导定语从句异同

as, which都能引导限制性或非限制性的定语从句。

(1) 在引导限制性定语从句时；

① which从句修饰的先行词是名词(词组)，which可与that换用，作宾语时可省去。如：

Then grow some tomatoes in one box which has plant food in the soil and some in another box which doesn't.

But the studios(which)he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films.

② as从句的先行词是the same/such或被the same/such修饰；as可作主、宾、表语，一律不可省略。如：Many of the sports were the same as they are now. (as作表语)

He uses the same map as I(use). 他和我用的是同一份地图。(as作宾语)

Such as beautiful park as is being built was designed by two young engineers. 正在建造的如此漂亮的公园是由两个年轻的工程师设计的。(as作主语)

The printed newspaper was not such as the chief editor had expected. 印好的报纸并非如主编原来所期望的那样。(as作宾语)

(2) 在引导非限制性定语从句时，as, which都可作主

、宾、表语，都不可省去。

① which从句补充说明先行词的用途、性质、状态、特征等。如：

At present, the biggest nature park for milu deer in China is in the Nanhaizi Milu Park, which is about 20 kilometres south of Beijing. (位置)

China Daily has plenty of advertisements, which help to cut the costs of making the newspaper. (用途)

One of Charile Chaplin's most famous films was "The Gold Rush", which was made in 1925. (时间)

Now, however, the waters of this great lake, which is also the

World's deepest(over 1,740 metres), have been dirtied by waste

from a chemical factory. (特征)

② which从句还可表示说话人的看法，也可对主句作意义上的补充；which = and it/this/that/they; which代表的是先行词、主句或主句的一部分；which从句只能放在先行词或主句后。如：

He said she could speak 4 foreign languages, which (=and it)is not true. 他说她会四门外语，这是不可能的。(说话人看法，which代表宾语从句部分)

比较：He said she could speak 4 foreign languages, which(=and that)surprised every one of us. 他说她会四门外语，这使我们每个人都很惊讶。(补充主句，which代表主句)

Leaves are turning yellow, which means autumn is coming. 树叶正在变黄，这意味着秋天就要来了。③

as也可代表先行词、主句或主句一部分。但as有“正如”的意义，其从句可放在主句前或后，如：The Nanjing Changjiang River Bridge, as we all know, was completed in 1969. 我们都知道南京长江大桥，它建成于一九六九年。(as代表先行词)

To shut your eyes to facts, as many of you do, is foolish. (如)你们许多人(所做的那样)对事实视而不见是愚蠢的。(as代表主语部分)

As we know, the earth is round. 我们知道，地球是圆的。

ask for 要求，请求

ask sb. for sth. 向(某人)请求(要求)……

She asked for some advice on how to learn English well.

at表示速度、价格、利率

at a high/low price以高价/; 低价; at 40 miles an hour以每小时40英里的速度; at a high/low speed以高速/慢速; at an ordinary speed以普通速度; at full/top speed以全速/高速; at a speed of以……速度。

### [应用]完成句子

①公司决定以较低的价格将这批电视卖掉。

The company decided to sell the TV sets\_

②火车正以每小时150英里的速度前进。

The train was running 150 miles an hour.

Key=①at, a, low, price ②at, a, speed, of “at+名词”表示“在进行, 从事”

at work在工作; at table在吃饭; at play在做游戏; at sea出海; at university/college在上学; at night school在上夜校; at dinner/table在吃饭; at peace

处于和平状态; at war在交战, 在打仗[应用]完成句子

①别人在工作, 不要吵闹。Don't make any noise while others are.

②孩子们在玩游戏, 而他们的父母正在吃饭。

The children were while their parents were.

Key=①at, work ②at, play, at, dinner at last, in the end, finally

三者均有“最后、终于”的含义。

finally常用于动词之前, 表示人们长期以来期待的某事最后实现了, 也可指一系列事物或论点的顺序。例如

= After putting it off three times, we finally managed to have a holiday in Greece. 经过三次延期之后, 我们终于在希腊度假了一次。

They talked about it for hours. Finally, they decided not to go. 他们谈论了几个小时, 最后决定不去。

at last有时可与finally互换, 但往往用于一番拖延或曲折之后, 语气更强烈。例如:

When at last they found him, he was almost dead. 当人们最终找到他时, 他已经奄奄一息了。

James has passed his exams at last. 詹姆斯终于通过了考试。

in the end指经过许多变化、困难的捉摸不定的情况之

后, 某事才发生。例如:

We made five different plans for our holiday, but in the end we had a summer camp again. 我们制订了五种不同的度假方案, 但最后我们还是选定了再来一次夏令营活动。

at(the)least至少; 最少。反义词组为at(the)most至多; 最多。

—Mr Smith looks older than his real age. In fact, he is at(the)most 40 years old. 史密斯先生很显老, 实际上他最多40岁。

—Oh, really? I thought he was 50 years old at(the)least. 噢, 真的吗? 我以为他至少50岁了。

at the beginning of在……初(开头), 可指时间与空间。如:

at the beginning of term在学期开始

at the beginning of the book在那本书的开头

at the beginning单独用时间at first, 也可说in the beginning.

比较: at the end of在……末(尽头) at the end在末尾处

in the end最终, 同at last in the middle of在……中期

from beginning to end从头至尾 at the doctor's 该结构为介词+名词所有格, 意为“在诊所”。所有格-'s后一般接名词, 如her mother's bike, 但有时这个名词可省略, 主要表现在以下两个方面: ①指一个企业, 机构, 教堂, 学校, 医院, 家庭, 理发店, 店铺时。如:

She is at the hairdresser's.

②为了避免重复, 省略-'s后的名词。如:

I have read some of Shaw's plays, but none of Shakespeare's.

at the last moment在最后关头

at the moment此刻; 正在那时 for a moment片刻; 一会儿 for the moment目前, 暂时 in a moment立刻, 马上

at the top of在……的顶部, 上方 at the top of a mountain在山顶

She is(at)the top of her class in French.

at the top of one's voice高声地, 尖声地 at war 该介宾词组意思是“处于战争或交战状态”。在句中常作表语。如:

The U.S.A. and Iraq are at war again. at ' with ' throug

h表原因

三个介词都可表示原因, at表示听到或看到的原因; wi  
th表示人体外部的原因; through强调自身的原因。如

= be sad at the news听了这个消息而悲伤;

be frightened at the sight看了那个情景而害怕; jump u

p with joy高兴地跳了起来; turn red with anger气得脸

红; shake with cold/fear冻得/害怕得发抖; with pleas

ure高兴地; with pride骄傲地; with satisfaction满意

地; make the mistake through his carelessness由于粗

心而出错; be put into prison through no fault of his o

wn没有任何罪过被关进监狱。

### [应用]汉译英

①听到这个消息,全国人民处于悲哀之中。

②孩子们高兴地跳了起来。

③由于大意他犯了个错误。

Key:①At the news, the whole country was in deep sor  
row.

②The children jumped up with joy.

③He made the mistake through his carelessness. at wor  
k; out of work; after work

这三个以work为中心词的介词短语,在意思和用法上  
均不相同。

(1)at work表示“在工作、在上班”,作表语或状语。

例如:

They are both at work today.今天他们两都在上班。His  
father had an accident at work last week.上周的父亲  
在工作时出了事故。

(2)out of work表示“失业”,是介词短语,相当于los  
t one's job或be unemployed。例如:

If you don't work hard, you'll be out of work.如果  
你不好好工作就会失业。

You'll be out of work if you keep coming late.如果你  
老是迟到,你会失业的。

(3)after work表示“下班后”,作时间状语。例如:

What do you usually do after work?下班后你经常干什  
么?

I visited Mr Liu after work yesterday.昨天下班后我看  
望过刘先生。

### attempt

(1)n.尝试;企图。

①He made an attempt to learn to ski.他尝试着学滑雪

。

②He failed in attempt at climbing up the mountain.

他企图爬上这座山,却失败了。

(2)vt.尝试;企图。

①She attempted to learn Japanese.她试图学习日语  
。

②The prisoner attempted an escape.那犯人企图逃  
走。

12.Keep out of=keep sth.(sb.)out of不使入内;不  
牵涉进去。

①Warm clothing will keep the cold out.保暖的衣服  
可御寒。

②Keep out of their quarrels.不要参与他们争吵。at  
tention短语

pay attention to sth.注意某事

draw one's attention(to sth.)引起某人的注意be w  
orth one's attention值得某人注意

bring one's attention to sth.叫某人注意某事

### average短语归纳

average可用作名词,表示“平均数,一般水平”,  
也可作形容词,表示“平均的”。如:

the average of the pay平均工资; above/below the a  
verage平均以上/以下;

the average age of the girls姑娘的平均年龄; the av  
erage temperature平均气温;

on(an, the)average平均起来[应用]完成句子

①这个厂的工人平均每月收入700元。 ,

one worker in this factory gets 700 yuan every mon  
th.

②他的功课一般以上。 He is

in his lessons.

Key:①On, average②above, average

awake, wake

①awake用作及物或不及物动词,表示“叫醒,唤  
醒;醒来”;而wake表示相同意义时,必须与up连  
用,对比:

The noise awoke me./The noise woke me up.噪音把  
我闹醒。

She usually awakes at six in the morning./She usual  
ly wakes up at six in the morning.她通常早上6点醒

。注意=awake不与up连用;wake up的宾语是人称  
代词时必须置于两个词之间。误= wake up him正=

wake him up

②awake还可用作形容词，只用作表语或后置定语，不能用作前置定语。其反义词是asleep.如：

Is he awake or asleep?他睡着了还是醒着?

Anyone awake heard the sound.任何醒着的人都听到了那个声音。

注意：wide/fully awake完全醒着；sound/fast/deeply asleep熟睡

### [应用]完成句子

①他醒来时，他母亲在他的旁边。When he , his mother was beside him.

②我彻夜未眠，一直在考虑这个问题。I have lain all night thinking of the problem.

③他突然醒了，好象有人叫他的名字。He suddenly , as if someone had called his name.

④她睡着的时候谁也叫不醒他。No one can when she is asleep.

Key=①awoke②awake③woke up④wake , her , up battle , war , fight , struggle

war指战争的总体；battle指war中的战斗或战役；fight指具体的人与人之间或动物之间的争斗；struggle指长时间、激烈的争斗，多指肉体、精神上的战斗。对比：

We have had two world wars in this century.本世纪已有两次世界大战。

They were wounded in the battle.他们在战斗中受了伤。

We have started a fight against pollution.我们已开始了一场消除污染的斗争。

His life was a hard struggle with sickness.他一生跟疾病作了艰苦的斗争。

### [应用]英译汉

①in time of war②be at war

③declare war on...④fight a battle

⑤give/offer battle⑥have a hand-to-hand fight

Key=①战时②交战，在打仗③对……宣战④打一仗搏斗⑤肉搏战

伴随状语可用现在分词也可用过去分词

He put a finger in his mouth , tasted it and smiled , looking rather pleased.

本句有三个并列谓语，looking部分为伴随状语。

例题1) He held up his finger , a face and

nodded his head.A. making B.made

答案：B.此题有and，需连接并列结构，所填词的形式应与前后保持一致。

2)He sat there in silence , sad and doing nothing.A.looking B.

looked

答案：A.此题and之后ing形式，其前面也应该用ing形式，而不能与前面的sat并列。

3)He sat there in silence , nothing.A.doing B.did

答案：A.此题才是在逗号之后，需要伴随状语。

4)He set out early , there on time.A.arriving B.and

arrived

答案：B.此题两种选项从形式看都有可能，但根据意思看，“到达”并不伴随“出发”的动作，而是明显地有先有后。

5)He made a smile , with the result.A.satisfying B.satisfied

答案：B.伴随状语可用现在分词也可用过去分词，此处表示“感到满意”的一种状态，而satisfying表示令人满意的，此时的satisfied是过去分词，而不是过去式。

be about to do sth.正要、即将做某事。是将来时的一种表达方式，表示最近的将来。

①I was about to go to bed when he called.我正要去睡觉，这时他打来了电话。

②When I saw Tom , he was about to get on the bus.我看到汤姆，他正要上汽车。

注意：be about to通常不用于带有具体时间状语的句子，但可用be going to表示。

①Hurry up!They are about to start.快点！他们就要走了。

②Hurry up!They are going to start at 10 o' clock.快点！10点钟他们就要走了。

be ahead of

该词组有两层意思，一是“优于”，“超过”；二是“比……早”，“在……的前面”。如：

He is well ahead of all the other students in English. be angry with sb.生某人的气。

be angry at/about sth.因某事而生气。

①Don' t be angry with me for my being late?不要

因为我迟到而生我的气。

② *What are you angry about?* 你生什么气?

③ *He was angry at being kept waiting for so long.* 让他等了这么久, 他很生气。

*be certain...; be sure*

*be uncertain about* 意思是“对……不确定(没把握)”, *uncertain* 的词根是 *certain*, 意思是“确信的, 有把握的”, 常用于以下结构:

(1) *be certain(sure) to do sth.* “肯定会做……” (表示某事将要发生)。如:

*He is certain(sure) to come next Sunday.*

(2) *be certain(sure) of/about sth.* “确信、有把握” (表示某个人的思想状态)。如: *We are certain/sure of victory.*

(3) 名词从句作主语时, 一般多用 *certain*. *It is certain that he will come.*

*be different from* 与……不同

*Your idea is different from mine.* 你的想法和我的不同。

对比: *make sb./sth. different from* 使某人/某物不同于……

*Her special accent makes her different from others.* 她特殊的口音使她与众不同。

*be familiar with, be familiar to*

*be familiar with* 的主语是有生命的事, 意为“某人对人、事熟悉”; *be familiar to* 的主语是无生命的事物, 意为“某人/事为某人所熟悉”, 对比: *He is very familiar with the names of plants in English.* 他很熟悉植物的英语名称。 *Suzhou and Hangzhou are familiar to many foreigners.* 苏州和杭州为许多外国人所熟悉。

*I'm not familiar with European history./European history is not familiar to me.* 我对欧洲历史不太熟悉。注意: *be familiar with/to* 还表示“精通、通晓”如: *French is as familiar to him as English.* 他对法语就象对英语一样精通。

### [应用] 一句多译

① 这些事实是每个学生都熟悉的。

② 她精通4种语言。

Key: ① *These facts are familiar to every schoolboy./Every schoolboy is familiar with these facts.*

② *She is familiar with four languages./Four languages are*

*re familiar to her.*

*be filled with = be full of* 充满, 装满如:

*The bottle is filled with water.* 瓶子里装满了水。

注意: *Filled with courage, he went into the cave.* 此处 *filled* 表示“充满了的”指处于一种状态。

比较: *be crowded with* 挤满的, 与 *be filled with* 有所不同。如:

*The room is crowded with guests.* 房间里挤满了客人。此外, *fill* 作为动词可用其主动形式, 亦可构成另外短语。如:

*Fill the bottle with sand.* 把瓶子装满沙子。 *Fill in the blanks.* 填空。

*be full of... → be filled with...* 充满……

① *The classroom was full of students.* 教室里挤满了学生。

② *Her eyes were full of tears.* 她眼泪汪汪的。

*be likely to* 易于……; 有可能的。后跟动词不定式, 往往用在一定的情形。

*I shall be likely to catch cold if I go out tonight without my overcoat.* 如果今晚不穿大衣出去, 我会感冒的。

*Is that magazine likely to interest you?* 那本杂志对你有吸引力吗? *be of... 结构小结*

(1) *be of* + 表示年龄 (*age*)、大小 (*size*)、颜色 (*color*)、重量 (*weight*)、高度 (*height*)、价格 (*price*)、意见 (*opinion*)、形状 (*shape*)、种类 (*kind*) 和方法 (*way*) 等名词, 说明主语的特征, *of* 表示“具有”之意, 有时可省去。例如:

*They are both of middle height.* 他俩都是中等个儿。  
*When I was of your age, I was a teacher.* 当我是你这个年龄时, 我当老师了。

*These flowers are of different colors.* 这些花朵颜色不同。

*Tom is of a different way of thinking.* 汤姆的思维方式与别人不同。

注意: 此结构中, 如果 *of* 后面的名词前有不定冠词 *a/an*, 则 *a/an = the same*。例如:

*The two boys are of an/the same age.* 这两个男孩同龄。

*These bottles are of a/the same size.* 这些瓶子大小一样。

(2) *be of* + 物质名词, 表示主语是由某材料制成或某成分构成, 相当于 *be made of, be built of* 或 *be mad*

e up of等。例如：

The necklace is(made)of glass.这项链是玻璃制的。The bridge is(built)of stone.这桥是由石头构筑的。Our class is(made up)of over 50 students.我班有50多个学生。

(3)be of+抽象名词(如value, importance, use, help等), of表示“具有、具备”等意思, of不能省, 这一结构相当于be+该抽象名词相应的形容词。例如：

They are of great help/very helpful to learners of English.他们对英语学习者来说是很有帮助的。

In fact, sports and games can be of great value/very valuable.事实上体育运动是很有价值的。

The book is of no use/useless to us.这书对我们无用。It is of great importance/very important to study English.学习英语很重要。

因此, 根据上述(1), (2)点可以看出, 课文句中第一个be of结构表示“具有”, 第二个be of(承前省去be)表示“由……制成的”。全句汉语意思为：“硬币的大小、重量、形状可能各不相同, 并由不同的金属制成。”

be on

on表明所处的状态, 意为“为…工作, 在……服务”可用be a member of, work for, belong to替换。I'm on the school team.我属于校队。

She is on Times newspaper.她在时代报社工作。[应用]完成句子, 上下句同意

①Which team do you belong to? Which team \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

②She is a member of the city team. She \_\_\_\_\_ the city team.

Key: ①are, on ②is, on be out; put out

be out指“(灯、火)熄灭”, 强调状态。put out

意为“熄灭、扑灭”, 强调动作。如: Is the fire out?

Office workers tried to put out the fire, but it was impossible to control it.

be remembered as…作为……而被人们怀念

He will always be remembered as a national hero. be seated

意为“坐下”(=sit down), 是正式用语, 而sit down是非正式用语。

如: Please be seated, ladies and gentlemen. be up to

to是介词, 后接名词、代词或动名词。这一短语有以下

几个常用意思:

(1) 从事于、忙于, 有时含有“密谋干坏事”之意。如:

What is he up to now? 他现在在干什么? He is up to no good. 他没干好事。

(2) 由……负责, 常用It作主语。如:

It's up to you to decide whether to go or not. 是去还是不去由你决定。

It's up to us to give them all the help we can. 我们理应尽力帮助他们。

(3) 胜任、适于。如:

He is not up to his work. 他不胜任他的工作。

(4) 直到、以至。如:

up to now 直到现在

Between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m., the hurricane crossed the southeast corner of England with winds of up to 160km/h. 从午夜时分到清晨6点之间, 飓风横扫英格兰的东南角, 风速高达每小时160公里。

because; because of

二者均表示“因为”, 区别是:

because是从属连词引导原因状语从句; 而because of是一个合成介词, 其后接名词、代词、动名词或what从句组成介词短语。如:

I went back not because of the rain, but because I was tired. 我回去不是因为下雨, 而是因为我累了。

Her face turned red because of what he said. 他的话使她脸红了。

become experienced at对……有经验experienced adj. 有经验的, 老练的be experienced in

He's very experienced in money matters. experience n. 经验, 体验(in(of)/doing)

My father has ten year's experience in teaching.

beeline n. 两地之间的直线; 捷径(指蜜蜂采蜜后径直飞向蜂房, 这条路叫beeline)

(1) make a beeline for sb./sp. 走近路; 走直路; 向……直行

As soon as the meeting was over, he made a beeline for the pub. 会议一结束, 他就直接上了酒吧。

If you want to catch up with them, you'd better make a beeline for them.

如果你想赶上他们, 你最好抄近路去。

(2) *in a beeline* 成直线地, 笔直地

The pupils went to the museum *in a beeline*. 孩子们直接走向博物馆。

*believe in* (= *trust/trust in*) 信赖; 信任; 信仰  
Tom is honest. I *believe in* him. 汤姆很诚实, 我信赖他。

He doesn't *believe in* anybody in the world. 在这个世界上, 他不相信任何人。

We *believe in* socialism. 我们信仰社会主义。

① We *believe in* Marxism.

② You can *believe in* him.

③ We *believe in* our government.

对比: *believe sb.* 相信某人的话是真的。

I *believe what he said this time though he often tells lies*. 尽管他经常撒谎, 可这次我相信他的话是真的。  
*belong to* 属于

无被动结构, 也不用进行时态。下列单词和词组也无被动形式: *appear, disappear, happen, take place, break out* 等。

The house *belongs to* him. 这所房子归他所有。  
The book *belongs to* my deskmate. 这本书是我同位的。

*besides*

作为副词, 意思是“还有, 而且” (*moreover*), 常放在句首。如:

I don't want to go out for a walk. *Besides, I'm feeling tired.*

*beyond, prep.*

(场所) 在(向)……的一边, 越过……, (程度) 超出; (时间), 超过(Δ常用于否定句); 除……之外, ……以外。

① Go about 200 metres *beyond* the house and you will find the hotel on the left.

② I want to buy a bag *beyond* these clothes.

① 用作动词, 表示“吹风, 刮风”。如:

*blow hard* (strongly) 风刮得很大; *blow away* the leaves 吹走树叶; *blow down* (over) trees 把树刮倒; *blow in* much dust 吹进灰尘; *blow off* one's hat 吹掉帽子; *blow out* the candle 吹灭蜡烛; *blow open* (风吹) 开; *blow up* 爆炸

② 用作名词, 表示“打击, 一击”。如: *be a great blow to sb.* 对某人是个巨大的打击; *give sb. a heavy blow on the head* 重重地打某人的头。

### 【应用】完成句子

① 他妻子之死对他是一大打击。 His wife's death was him.

② 我那顶帽子被风吹掉了。 I my hat.

③ 风吹的厉害, 门吹开了。

The wind was and the door.

④ 战士们把敌人的大桥炸毁了。 The soldiers the enemy's bridge.

Key= ① a, great, blow, to ② had, blown, off ③

blowing, hard, blew, open ④ blew, up, block

① 用作名词, 意为“块; 街区; 阻塞。” 如:

*a block of ice/stone/wood* 一大块冰/石头/木头; *two blocks* 两个街区; *a block in traffic/a traffic block* 交通堵塞。

② 用作动词, 表示“阻塞, 阻拦”。如:

*be blocked by the heavy snow* 被大雪堵塞, *block the entrance* 堵塞入口; *Block!* (路标) 此路不通!

### 【应用】完成句子

① 道路被人群挤得水泄不通。 The road with crowds of people.

② 那家旅馆同这里隔着两条街。 The hotel is .

③ 他们用石块将洞口堵住。 They (up) the entrance to the cave with big rocks.

④ 有人在妨碍我们实施计划。 Someone is our plan.

Key= ① was, blocked ② two, blocks, away ③

blocked ④ blocking 倍数的表示法

1) ...times as...as “……是……的几倍”;

*Asia is four times as large as Europe*. 亚洲的大小是欧洲的4倍。

2) ...times + 形容词/副词比较级 + that =

*The new building is four times higher than the old one*. 新楼比旧楼高4倍。

3) ...times + the size/height/length/depth + of ...

*The earth is 49 times the size of the moon*. 地球是月亮大小的49倍。

*The ball is twice the width of our classroom*. 舞厅是我们教室宽度的2倍。

4) ...times + what 从句 =

*The production now is three times what it was ten years ago*. 现在的生产是10年前的3倍。

### [应用]选择正确答案

① After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced tractors in 1988 as the year before. (MET '90)

A. as twice many B. as many twice C. twice as many D. twice many as

② The population of China is than that of America.

A. larger five times B. five times larger C. five times as D. as five times Key: ① C ② B

begin(…) with… 从……开始(…)

① Knowledge begins with practice. 知识来自实践。

② Let's begin (this unit) with the words and expressions. 咱们从单词和短语开始学(这个单元)。 besides/except/but

besides 用作介词时,表示“除……以外还有”之意,即所除去的东西要包括在内。用作副词时,表示“此外,而且”

except 表示“除……之外”所除去的东西不包括在内。 but 只能用在 no, all, nobody, anything, anywhere 等词之后。

如: Besides knowing some Greek, she was fluent in Italian. 她除了懂些希腊语之外,意大利语也说得流利。

Do you play other games besides tennis? 除网球之外,你还进行其他的运动吗?

It wasn't a good hotel; besides, it was very expensive. 这不是一家好旅馆,况且房价也很贵。

Harrison had thought of everything except the weather. 哈里森什么事情都考虑到了,唯独没有考虑到天气。

Under the soil there is nothing except/but sand. 土壤下面只有沙子。

比较级+and+比较级

more and more countries 越来越多的国家; fewer and fewer students 越来越少的学生; less and less time 越来越少的时

间; more and more beautiful 越来越漂亮; get thinner and thinner 变得越来越瘦; fly higher and higher 飞得越来越高; run more and more slowly 跑得越来越慢, become stronger and stronger 越来越强大;

### [应用]汉译英

① 越来越多的人认识到学好一门外语的重要性。

② 飞机飞得越来越高直到看不见了。 Key:

① More and more people realize the importance of

learning a foreign language well.

② The plane flew higher and higher until it was out of sight.

表示“大约”

about, around, some, or so 均可来表示“大约”。前三个词通常放在被修饰成分之前,而 or so 多置于其后。如:

about one hundred students 大约100名学生; at around eight o'clock 在大约八点钟;

some twenty years ago 大约二十年前;

[应用]一句多用: 这件设备重10吨左右。

Key: This piece of equipment weighs some 10 tons.

This piece of equipment weighs 10 tons or so.

This piece of equipment weighs about (around) 10 tons.

表示“决心、决定做”的几个用法 1) decide to do 决定做

We decided to put off the trip to the U.S. 我们决定推迟美国之行。

2) make a decision to do:

He has made a decision to buy a new computer. 他已决定买一台新电脑。

3) make up one's mind to do

The doctor made up his mind to go abroad for further education. 那位医生决定出国深造。

4) determine to do

We have determined to get the work done before National Day. 我们已决定国庆节前完成这项工作。

5) be determined to do

He is determined to give up smoking. 他决心戒烟。

6) decide that……(从句中动词用 should+动词原形)

We decided that we should widen the road. 我们决定拓宽这条路。

[应用]一句多译: 这位年轻科学家决心继续自己的研究。

Key:

The young scientist was determined to go on with his research./He determined to go on with his research./He

decided that he should go on with his research./He made up

his mind to go on with his research./He made a deci

sion to go on with his research./He decided to go on with his research.

表示“宁愿、想要某人做某事”

下列句型均可表示“宁愿、想让某人作某事” = would like sb. to do sth.; would prefer sb. to do sth.; like sb. to do sth.; want sb. to do sth.; would rather that sb. did sth.

对比 = would like/love to do sth. 喜欢、宁愿做某事; prefer to do sth. 宁愿做; would rather do sth. 宁愿做; would like/love not to do sth. 不想做; would rather not do sth. 宁愿不做……; prefer not to do sth. 不想做; would rather do sth. than do sth. 宁愿做某事而不做某事; p refer to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿做某事而不做某事。

[应用]①一句多译

我想让我儿子学医。①选择正确的答案

Little Jim should love to the theatre this evening. (MET' 92)

A. to be taken B. to take C. being taken

D. taking Key =

I would like my son to study medicine. / I'd love my son to

study medicine, / I would rather that my son studied medicine. / I like my son to study medicine. / I want my son to study medicine. / I would rather that my son studied medicine.

②A

表示态度、语气的短语归纳

generally speaking 一般说来; strictly speaking 严格说来; honestly speaking 诚实地说来; personally speaking 就我个人而言; exactly speaking 准确地说来. to tell you the truth 说实话; to be honest 老实说; believe it or not 信不信由你; judging from his appearance 从他的相貌来说

[应用]完成句子

①严格说来, 加拿大英语和美国英语并不完全一样。

\_\_\_\_\_, Canadian English is not just the same as American English.

②老实说我不赞同你的想法。

\_\_\_\_\_, I can't agree to your idea.

③一般地说, 青年人喜欢流行音乐。

\_\_\_\_\_, young people enjoy pop music.

Key = ① Strictly, speaking ② To, be, honest ③ Generally speaking

y, speaking

表示“没必要做某事”的4种句型

① There be no need (for sb.) to do sth.

② It be not necessary (for sb.) to do sth.

③ 主语 + don't/doesn't/didn't have to do sth.

④ 主语 + needn't + 动词原形

[应用]一句多译 = 我们没有必要再等了。 Key = There is no need for us to wait.

It's not necessary for us to wait. We don't have to wait.

We need not wait.

表示“祝愿”的几种句型

① 名词短语 (+ to you) = Happy birthday to you! 祝你生日快乐。

Best wishes for Teachers' Day. 祝教师节愉快。

② All the best. 祝万事如意。

All the best with your family. 祝全家好。

All the best in your study/business. 祝你学习/事业顺利。

③ 主语 + wish + sb. + 名词/形容词 I wish you happy. 我祝你幸福。

We wish you greater progress. 我们祝你取得更大进步。

④ I hope + that 从句 =

I hope you'll enjoy being with us. 我们希望你和我们在一起很高兴。

⑤ 部分祈使句也可表祝愿 =

Remember me to your family. 代我向你的全家问好。 Send best wishes to him. 向他问好。

break 小结

break 一词常用搭配有 =

(1) break out (战争、火灾、争吵、瘟疫等) 爆发 A big fire broke out in the city last week.

(2) break away from 脱离

A carriage (车厢) broke away from the train.

(3) break the law 违反法律

Who breaks the law will be punished by the law.

(4) break in 破门而入; 打断

He broke in to say that he was not interested in what I was talking about.

(5) break down 损坏; 中断

Her fridge has broken down for a long time.

(6) **break off** 打断; 结束; 暂停

*They were arguing (争论) but broke off when someone came into the room.*

(7) **break into** 闯入; 侵入

*Thieves broke into my house when I was out.*

该短语动词的意思是“中断说话”，“暂时停止”。

如:

*He broke off in the middle of a sentence.* **break sth. off / break off sth. with sb.**

前者意为“(使)折断”，后者意为“与某人突然断绝(关系)”。如:

*The mast broke off / was broken off when the ship was moving.*

**break out** (战争、火灾、疾病、瘟疫等的) 爆发 ① *The American Civil War broke out in 1861.*

② *Fire broke out in the neighbour last night.* **break out in (into) ...** 忽然(做出) ...

**break out in laughter** 突然放声大笑 **break in (强盗等) 强行闯入**

**break into** 闯入; 打碎(打破)成... **break up** 分开, 分割

**bring** 短语归纳

**bring down** (风) 刮倒, 降低(降落); **bring up** 养大, 呕吐; **bring about** 带来, 引起; **bring along** 捎来, 带来, **bring back** 归还; **bring out** 拿出; **bring in** 赚(钱), 带进, 传入; **bring on** 端上(饭菜), 引起(火灾), 使... 成长;

**[应用] 副词填空**

① *He felt terribly ill and brought \_\_\_\_\_ what he ate.*

② *Surely the new railway will bring \_\_\_\_\_ many changes in this less developed area.*

③ *Next time you come to China, be sure to bring \_\_\_\_\_ your friends.*

④ *All the library books must be brought before June 20.*

⑤ *Selling newspapers brings enough money for my schooling.*

⑥ *Enough water can bring the rice.*

Key = ① up ② about ③ along ④ back ⑤ in ⑥ on **bring / take / fetch (get) / carry**

① **bring** 向着说话人的地方“带来; 拿来”。

② **take** 由说话人的地方“带走; 拿去”。

③ **fetch (get)** 由说话人的地方“去拿来、带来”, 指往返双程。

④ **carry** “携带; 搬运; 运送”, 无方向性。

**bring in** 把... 拿进来; 收获; 赚入...; 获利 *They bring in one million dollars a year from their new company.*

**broadcast vt.; vi.** 广播; 播放。过去式和过去分词均为 **broadcast**。

① *The BBC broadcasts every day.* BBC 每天都广播。  
② *The news was broadcast on the radio.* 这个消息是收音机里播送的。

**burst into tears**

该动宾短语, 理解的重点是不及物动词 **burst** 的意思及其分词或副词连用的结构形式和意思。

**burst** 是及物动词或不及物动词, 意为“(使)爆破”, “胀破”。如:

① *He put too much air into the balloon and it burst.*

② *The funny joke made the children burst their sides with laughing.*

**burst** 由原意引申出表示突发性的动作, 意为“突然发生”, “突然发作”。常构成一些短语, 如:

**burst into tears/laughter** (突然大哭/大笑) **burst into song** (突然唱起歌来)

**burst into angry speech** (大发雷霆) **burst into bloom** (开花)

**burst into view/sight** (景象, 奇观的) 突然出现 **burst into the room** (闯入房间)

**burst out/forth laughing** (捧腹大笑) **burst out/forth crying** (突然大哭)

如: *On hearing the sad news, she burst into tears.* **Be busy**

**be busy doing sth.**

该结构意为“忙于做某事”。应注意的是 **be busy** 后只能接动词 **-ing** 形式, 不能接动词不定式 **to do**, 相同结构的形容词还有 **worth**。如:

① *He is busy writing his composition.*

② *She keeps busy working on a new novel these weeks.*

③ *This book is well worth seeing.*

**but prep.** 除... 之外。与 **except** 同义, 除了的部分与其他部分不在一个范围内, 不具有一致性。 **except** 适用场合较多, **but** 主要用于带有 **nothing/nobody/no**

one/all等不定代词的句子。

① *No one except/but you was late.* 除你之外没有迟到。

(你迟到了)

② *We all went to see a film yesterday evening except/but you.* 除你之外昨天晚上我们都去看电影了。(你没去)

③ *That window is open except in winter.* 除冬天外那窗户一直开着。(冬天不开) 另外, *but* 后可接不定式。如果句子前面有实义动词 *do* 及其变化形式时, 不定式不带 *to*; 否则不定式带 *to*。

④ *I did nothing yesterday evening but watch TV.* 昨天晚上除看电视外我什么也没干。

⑤ *He had no choice but to leave.* 他只得离开。

注意 = *besides* 也是介词, 意为“除……之外(还有)”。除了的部分和其他部分在同一个范围内, 具有一致性。

⑥ *We all went to see a film yesterday evening besides you.* 除你之外昨天晚上我们也去看电影了。(你和我们都去了)

⑦ *Who is going there with Tom besides you?* 除你之外还有谁和汤姆一起去?

**but for**

该短语介词意为“要不是……”, 后接名词 (= *without* + *n.*) , *but for*... 短语相当于一个虚拟条件句, 因此, 句中谓语动词用虚拟语气。如:

*The boy would have drowned but for your help.*

如果接的是句子, *but for* 要换成 *but that*... 如:

*He would have helped us but that he was short of money at the time. (= if it had not been the fact that he was...)*

**By**

“我的金项链花了2500元”有多种译法:

*by prep.* 乘……。用来表示方式, 其后的名词为单数, 且不加冠词。

例如 *by bike/bus/car/taxi/train/road/railway/land/boat/ship/water/sea/plane/air*

但: “步行”用 *on foot*。

注意: 若表示交通工具的名词前有限定词, 则将 *by* 改作 *in* 或 *on*。

*in one's/the car/bus/plane etc. on the bike*

**by name**

该介词组的意思是“名叫……”; “凭名字”。如

=

① *He met a man, John by name.*

② *I knew him only by name.*

*by one's first marriage* 通过或由于某人的第一次婚姻

介词 *by* 有许多含义, 在此处意为“通过”, 相当于 *through*。

*He left by the first train.* 他乘第一次列车离开了。

*The electricity supply is operated by a switch.* 供电由一个开关控制。

*by the age of/at the age of* , *by* 到……时为止。表示的是一段时间, 句子通常用完成时态。

*at* 在……时候。表示的是具体时间点, 句子通常用一般时态。

① *By the age of ten, he had learned to play the piano.* 10岁的时候, 他就学会了弹钢琴。

② *He was very clever and at the age of 15 he went to college.* 他非常聪明, 15岁时上大学了。

③ *By the end of this term, we'll have learned 2000 English words.* 到本学期末, 我们将学会2000个英语单词。

④ *At the end of this term, we'll hold an English party.* 在本学期末, 我们将举行一次英语晚会。

**call** 短语  
动词 *call* 所构成的短语很多, 现将中学课上的常出现的由 *call* 所构成短语的意义和用法列出。

(1) *call at* 指短期访问某地: 顺便去某处。

*We called at the park when we stayed in the city.* 我们在那个城市时顺便去了那个公园。

(2) *call on* 的意思“正式拜访某人”; 此外, 它还有“号召”之意。如:

*They called on the famous scientist.* 他们拜访了那个著名科学家。

*The Party calls on us to learn from Comrade Lei Feng.* 党号召我们向雷锋同志学习。

(3) *call to* “大声呼唤、招呼、呼求”。如:

*They called to us for help.* 他们向我们呼求援助。

(4) *call for* 可作“要求、需要、提倡”, 还可作“邀约”解。如:

*This is a problem that calls for immediate solution.* 这是个要求立即解决的问题。

*I'll call for you then and we go there together.* 到

时我来叫你，我们一起去哪儿。

(5) *call in* 有“召来、召请、召进”之意。

*You' d better call in a doctor.* 你最好请一位医生来。(

6) 此外, *call back* 有“叫回来、收回”之意; *call off* 有“叫出去、叫走”之意; *call after* 可作“跟在后面叫喊”和“以某人的名字命名”之意。

*can/may/must* 表推测的用法

*can, may, must* 等都可用于表推测, 但它们的含义和用法不同。

*must* 语气最肯定, 指“一定、必定”, 只用于肯定句中。“*must+动词原形*”表示对现在情况的推测; “*must+have+done*”表示对过去情况的推测。如:

*Mum must be cooking supper now.* 妈妈现在一定在做晚饭。

*He must have finished his work.* 他一定完成他的工作了。

*May/might* 表示“或许, 可能”。如:

*Tom may go abroad next year.* 汤姆明年可能要出国。  
*She might have finished the work.* 她可能已完成这项工作了。

*He can' t know the answer.* 他不可能知道这个答案。  
*can/could* 表示“可能, 会”, 我用于否定和疑问句中。如:

*Could she be at home?* 她可能在家吗?

*can*, 表示一时的情况, 意为“有时候会……”。*can* 的这种用法, 只用在肯定句中。如:

*Children are lovely, but they can be tiring.*

*Training by yourself in a game can be highly dangerous.*

*Carry*

短语归纳

*carry away* 拿走, 带走; *carry on (with) one' s work* 继续工作; *carry on a struggle/fight* 开展斗争; *carry on a big business* 经营大生意; *carry out a plan/order/promise/instructions/one' s duty/an experiment/advices/tests* 执行计划/执行命令/履行诺言/执行指示/履行职责/做实验/按建议办/进行试验; *be carried up into space* 被发射升空。

[应用]介、副词填空

① *It' s often easier to make plans than it is to carry them.*

② *Let' s stop here. We' ll carry the conversation tomorrow.*

③ *Carry the baby. It' s dangerous here.*

④ *Rising costs made it hard to carry the business.*

⑤ *They decided to carry through the weather was bad.*

Key=① out ② on ③ away ④ on ⑤ on

*carry out* 搬出; 进行, 实行, 执行

① *Would you please carry the chairs out? The plans should be carried out at once.*

*It was important to carry out the work quickly.* 赶快进行这些工作是重要的。

*He did not carry out his promise to us.* 对我们他没有实现他的诺言。

用 *out* 构成的短语: *look out* 向外看, 小心 *work out* 算出来, 实行。

*leave out* 遗漏, 忽视 *take/bring out* 拿出来

*thinking out* 想出 *hold out* 伸出, 支持, 抵抗到底 *case*

用法小结

(1) 名词 *case* 的词意

① 意为“情形、情况”。

*If that' s the case, you' ll have to work much harder.* 如果是那种情形的话, 你将不得不更加努力地工作。

② 意为“病例、案例”。

*There were seven cases of cholera.* 有7起霍乱的病例。

*The civil case will be heard in court next week.* 这一案件将于下星期审理。

③ 意为“箱、盒、容器”。

*John bought a case of beer.* 约翰买了一箱啤酒。

(2) 由 *case* 构成的短语

① *in case* 意为“因为可能发生某事、以防万一”, 是介词短语, 在句中作状语, 常可置于句尾; 也可用做连词, 后跟 *that* 从句 (*that* 常省略), 表示条件或目的, 从句谓语习惯用 *should+动词原形* (*should* 常省略) 或陈述语气。

*It may rain—you' d better take an umbrella (just) in case (it does).* 可能下雨——你最好带把雨伞, 以防万一。

*In case (= If) he arrives before I get back, please ask him to wait.*

如果他在我回来之前到, 请让他等一下。

He doesn't dare to leave the house in case (that) he should be recognized. 他不敢出门, 生怕被认出来。② in that case 意为“既然那样、假若是那样的话”, 用来承接上文。

In that case, you wouldn't have a pan on fire. You'd have a house on fire!

要是那样, 你就不光使锅着火, 你还会把房子烧起来。

You don't like the job? In that case why don't you leave? 你不喜欢这份工作? 那你怎么不辞职呢?

He may be late. In that case we ought to wait for him. 他可能迟到, 因此我们应该等他。

③ in any case 意为“无论如何、总之”。

We have to help him to pay the debt in case. 我们无论如何要帮他还债。

④ in no case 意为“在任何情形下决不、无论如何都不”, 用于句首时句子要进行部分倒装。

In no case shall I forget the expression on her face. 我决不会忘记她脸上的表情。

⑤ in case of sth. 意为“若发生某事、如果、假如”, 是短语介词, 后接名词、代词、-ing形式作宾语。In case of fire, ring the alarm bell. 遇火警时立即按警铃。

In case of rain (= In case it rains), they can't go. 要是下雨, 他们就走不了。

In case of his being absent, we'll put off the meeting till next week. 如果他缺席, 我们就会把会议推迟到下周。

⑥ in the case of 意为“至于、就……来说”, 是短语介词。

In the case of your debt, I'll pay it off for you. 至于你的欠款, 我会替你还清的。

catch fire; on fire

catch fire 意为“着火”, 表示动作。on fire 意为“着火、在燃烧”, 表示状态。如:

Suddenly a pan of oil catches fire.

Soon the whole floor was on fire and it was impossible for people on the floors above to escape. cause n. (大家为之奋斗的) 事业

Helping the poor is a worthy cause. 帮助穷人是项有价值的事业。

World peace is the cause he works for. 世界和平是他为之奋斗的事业。

cause v. 导致, 引起

1) 接名词 = cause an accident/trouble/death/a fire/a serious illness/damage 引起事故/惹麻烦/导致死亡/引起大火/导致重病/造成损害

2) 接双宾语 = cause sb. pain/trouble/damage 给某人带来痛苦/麻烦/损害

3) 接复合宾语 = cause sb. to do sth 使某人做某事 The sound caused me to jump back. 那声音吓得我向后退。

[应用] 完成句子

① 什么使她改变了计划?

What her plan?

② 地震使所有的楼房倒塌了。

The earthquake all the buildings.

Key = ① caused, her, to, change ② caused, to, fall certain 某(些), 仅作形容词用法。

① He didn't come for a certain reason.

② A certain person called on me yesterday.

③ She will do it on certain conditions.

some 也可以作此意讲, 但前面无冠词

① He is living at some place in East Africa.

② I've read that story before in some book of other chance

1) 用于短语:

give sb. a chance 给某人一次机会; have a chance to do sth. 有机会做;

miss a chance 错过机会; lose a chance 失去机会;

2) 用于句型:

The chance is that.../The chances are that... 表示“有可能……” (句型中的 The 和 That 可省略)。如:

The chance is (that) she's already heard the news. 可能她已听到那则消息了。

Chances are that the new machine will arrive tomorrow.

新机器可能明天到。

3) 后接 of 或 that 从句表示“可能性”。如:

He has no chance of winning the match. 他不可能赢得这次比赛。

There is a chance that I will see him. 我有可能见到他。

[应用] 一句多译:

那里有可能藏着蛇。

The chances are that there is a snake over there.

There is a chance of a snake hiding there. There is a chance that a snake is over there. change one's mind

该动宾词组意为“改变主意”，其中mind常用单数形式。如：

If one always change one's mind, he succeeds in nothing.

check out清点；结账；核实；检查；开票提款

Ask him to check the information out for us. 请他为我们核实一下信息。

We'd better check the whole room out in case it has been bugged.

我们最好检查一下整个房间以免有蛀虫。

The trainees checked out all right. 这些培训学员完全合格。

She checked out 6000 dollars. 她提款6000美元。 come true成为现实、实现

表示变化过程的系动词有：become, get, turn, 而be表状态

区别：①He became(get, turned)angry when hearing the news. 听到那消息他生气了。(从不……到生气) ②

He was angry, because he heard some bad news.

他生气是因为听到不好的消息。

常用的单位量词

a piece of diary 一则日记； a sheet of paper 一张纸； a suit of clothes 一套服装； an article of clothing 一件衣服

； a crowd of people 一群人； a basin of water 一盆水； a block of wood 一块木头； a cake of soap 一块肥皂； a bottle of ink 一瓶墨水； a grain of sand 一粒沙子； a group of tall trees 一片高树； a team of players 一队运动员； a copy of China Youth 一分《中国青年》； a drop of oil 一滴油； a loaf of bread 一块面包； a pack of cigarettes 一包烟； a pair of socks 一双短袜； a tin of beer 一罐啤酒； a set of equipment 一套设备； a bucket of water 一桶水； a couple of eggs 两个鸡蛋； a pile of old books 一堆旧书； a bowl of rice 一碗米饭； a handful of sand 一把(少量的)沙

注意：上述单位量词本身具有复数形式，亦可被具体数字修饰，句中的谓语多用复数形式。

[应用]汉译英

①搬家时成堆的旧书被卖掉。

②三条重要新闻刊登在头版。

Key=①Piles of old books were sold when we moved.

②Three pieces of important news were printed in the front page.

常用合成形容词构成形式：

(1)adj+n.+ed= cold-blooded冷血的middle-aged中年的simple-minded头脑简单的，纯朴的

The white-haired girl was named Xi'er. 那个白毛女叫喜儿。

The middle-aged woman is warm-hearted and is always willing to help others.

那位中年妇女是个热心肠，总是乐意助人

(2)n.+pres.p. (现在分词) = English-speaking说英语的man-eating吃人的

(3)n.+adj= snow-white雪白的world-famous世界闻名的

(4)num. (数词) +n.+ed= four-legged四条腿的nine-storeyed九层的

(5)n.+past p. (过去分词) = man-made人造的

(6)adj.+pres.p.= good-looking好看的

(7)adv.+past.P.= well-known著名的chief/main

两者都有“主要的”、“首要的”之意，但有区别。chief主要用于人，表示“为首的，有最高地位或权力的”。

main一般说明事与物，可指某些具体的或抽象的东西。如：

He is the chief policeman. 他是警长。

This is our main teaching building. 这是我们的主教学楼。

clear

(1)用作形容词，表示“清楚的，明白的”。如：in a clear voice以清楚的声音；

be clear about sth.对……清楚，明白； be clear to sb.对某人来说很清楚；

make one's meaning clear说明自己的意思；

注意两个句型：A= make it clear that…声明，说明； B.It's(was)clear that…很明显(清楚)……。

(2)用作动词，表示“清除，清理，使干净”。如：clear one's room/a table/a street/the desk

整理房间/收拾桌子/清扫大街/整理书桌； clear away the dishes/waste把餐碟收走/把垃圾清除

(3)clear up的三个意义：

A. 表示“清理, 收拾, 解决”。如:

The dustmen were busy clearing up the snow on the road.

清洁工正在清除路上的积雪。

This book has cleared up many problems for me. 这本书给我解决了许多难题。

B. 表示“(天气)转晴”。如:

It's snowing now, but I think it will clear up soon. 现在正在下雨, 但是我想天气很快会晴的。

C. 表示“露出喜悦的心情”。如:

Her face cleared up as she read the letter. 她看信的时候面露喜色。

### [应用] 完成句子

①她对下一步干什么十分清楚。

She is clear what to do next.

②很清楚敌人是不会放弃他们的计划的。

that the enemy wouldn't give up their plan.

③他明确表示他要离职。

He clears that he would leave office.

④在离开办公室以前, 请把你的桌子整理一下。

clear up your desk before you leave the office.

Key: ①clear, about ②It, is, clear ③

make, it clear ④Clear, up

clear up (天气) 放晴, 使明了, 收拾整理, 解决, 了结

The sky cleared up just after the rain. 雨过天晴。

Don't expect me to clear up after you. 别期望我在你后面收拾东西。(收拾不要的东西)

The police haven't cleared up the murder case. 警察还没查清那件谋杀案。

His face cleared up as she heard the news. (引申义) 听到这个消息她脸上露出喜悦之情。

对比: clean up 打扫干净, 整理, 获利, 赚钱

The students cleaned up the classroom after class.

(打扫干净) 下课后学生们打扫教室。cloth; clothes; dress

cloth 指做衣服等用的“衣料、布”。一般作不可数名词。如:

I put a piece of wet cloth around my face and lay on th

e floor for about two hours.

注: 用于表达特殊用途的布, 如“桌布、抹布”等时, cloth 用做可数名词。如:

He washed a table cloth just now.

clothes 意为“衣服”, 总是以复数形式出现, 泛指身上穿的各部分衣着, 包括上衣、裤子、内衣、背心等。如: Look at these clothes. They are on Mrs Green's clothes line. 注意:

(1) “一件衣服”不可说 a clothes, 应说 an article of clothing; “一套衣服”可说 a suit (set) of clothes.

(2) clothes 前不可直接用数词修饰, 如不可说 three clothes.

(3) clothes 前可用 these, those, the, many, few 修饰, 口语中可用 much, little 修饰。

(4) clothes 作主语时, 谓语动词只能用复数形式。

dress 可用于可数和不可数名词, 用于可数名词时, 常指妇女、儿童服装、内衣或外衣等公共场合穿的衣服。用于不可数名词时, 泛指“衣服”。该词可作动词, 意为“给……穿衣”。如:

What colour is Mrs Green's dress?

He could not wash himself or get dressed.

combine; connect; join; unite

此组动词意为“联合、连接”。

combine 意为“结合、联合”, 指为了某一目的而把两事物结合在一起。如:

We must combine theory with practice. 我们必须把理论和实践联系起来。

He combines botany with chemistry. 他把植物学和化学联系起来了。

connect “连接”, 指用东西把两事物连接在一起, 或两事物直接相连, 二者仍保持原状。

The two cities are connected by a railway. 两座城市由铁路相连。

He connected the gas stove with gas pipe. 他把煤气和接在煤气炉上。

join 意为“连接”, 指以线、绳、桥等把两物或两地连接在一起, 和 connect 意思相近, 也可指两物互相紧密相接。如:

We had better join the island to the mainland with a steel bridge. 我们最好建一座钢筋桥把这个岛与大陆连接起来。

Where does this stream join the Changjiang River?

这条河和长江在哪里会合?

*unite* 意为“联合”，指两种以上的事物结合为一体，有合二为一的意味，强调结合后的统一性。

*The two companies will unite into one.* 这两家公司将合并成一家。

*The whole family united to help him.* 全家齐心协力帮助他。

*come about* = *happen* 产生；发生。相当于不及物动词，和 *happen*, *take place* 一样无被动语态。

① *How did this accident come about?* 这事故怎么发生的?

② *I don't know how the quarrel came about.* 我不知道怎么发生的争吵。

*come across* = *meet with* (*meet...by chance/accident*) 无意中碰到，找到，想到

*Perhaps I shall come across him somewhere in the park.* 也许我会在公园的某个地方遇到他。

*He came suddenly across an idea.* 他突然有了一个好主意。

*come down* 下来，流传下来，倒塌，没落，病倒，减价

*The song comes down to us from the 10th century.* (流传下来)

这首歌是从10世纪流传到我们这一代的。

*The roof of the house came down during the night.*

我听说计算机要降价。

*come out*

*come out* 是本单元需要掌握的一个重点词语，现在我们对它们的用法作一比较全面的了解。

(1) *come out* (= *be published*) 出来；出版

*I'll let you have a copy of my book as soon as it comes out.* 我的书一出版我就送你一本。

(2) *come out* (= *to bloom*) 长出；发芽；开花；(使)开花；(使)繁盛

*Spring comes, the trees turn green and flowers come out.* 春天来了，树变绿了，花儿开了。

(3) *come out* (= *to appear*) 出现；出来

*Ever since then, the bat comes out only at night.* 从那时起，蝙蝠只在晚上出来。

(4) *come out* (= *to win...*) 获得(名次)

*I came out first in the examination.* 我考试得了第一名。

(5) *come out* (= *to become known*) 传出，公之于众；(

秘密) 泄露

*The truth will come out some day.* 总有一天会真相大白的。

(6) *come out* (= *to be seen, as in a photograph*) (在相片等中) 显示；被看见

*Mary always comes out well in photos.* 玛丽总是很上相。

(7) *come out* (= *to be developed*) 冲印；冲洗

*The boss said that the photos had been come out for a long time.* 老板说照片已经冲印出来很久了。

(8) *come out* (= *to be removed; disappear*) 去掉；消失

*Would you please help me to make the ink in my shirt come out?* 你能帮我把衬衣上的墨水渍去掉吗?

(9) *come out* (*to be on strike; to refuse to work*) 罢工

*The workers came out for a pay raise.* 工人们为增加工资而罢工。

(10) *come out* (= *to end in the stated way*) 后来发现；结果是

*The answer to the question came out wrong.* 这个问题的答案后来发现是错误的。

(11) *come out* (= *to express clearly*) (意思) 表达清楚 *The meaning of his speech did not come out well.* 他讲话的意思不很清楚。

(12) *come out* (= *to be counted*) 算出来；总计

*The total expense (花费) comes out at 5000 yuan.* 总开支达五千元。

*come to light* 发现，暴露 (= *be discovered/exposed / found out/be brought to light*)

*Much more new evidence has come to light (has been discovered / has been exposed / has been brought to light), so the judges have to sentence the man to death.*

新的证据不断被发现，所以法官们不得不判这个人死刑。

*When the old woman died, it came to light that she was actually very rich.*

老太婆死后，人们才发现她其实很富有。 *common a dj.* 共同的；一般的；公共的

*A great interest in music was common to them.* 他们对音乐都有共同的强烈的兴趣。

*The common people in those days suffered a lot.* 当时一般民众生活都很苦。

We work for the common good. 我们为公共利益而工作。

common ' ordinary

二者都有“普通的，平常的”的意思，但侧重点不同。*ordinary*侧重表示“外表平凡，平平常常”；而*common*指“普遍存在，经常碰到”。对比：

*in ordinary dress* 穿着平常的衣服；*in an ordinary way* 以通常的方式；

*an ordinary-looking man* 相貌平常的人；*an ordinary event* 平常的一件事；

*common excuse* 常用的借口；

*common knowledge* 常识；*common people* 普通人，老百姓；

*have a bathroom in common* 合用洗澡间。[应用]完成句子

①那是一首普通的舞曲。It was a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ dance music.

②这种天气在南方是很常见的。This sort of weather is quite in the south.

③这弟兄两个没有什么共同之处。These two brothers have nothing in common.

Key: ①ordinary ②common ③in common

communicate v. (1) vt. 传达，传递，传染

communicate information/feelings/news... to sb. 把信息、感情、消息……传递/传达给某人

I'll communicate the news to you directly. 我会直接把消息传达给你。

(2) vi. 通讯，通话

communicate with sb. (by) 用……与某人联络/沟通

We communicate with each other by telephone/letter. 我们用电话/信件彼此沟通。

拓展 = communication n. [u] 通讯 [c] 消息 pl. 通讯系统

Radio and television are important means of communication. 收音机和电视机是信息交流的重要工具。

Communications satellite helps the human a lot in many ways. 通讯卫星在很多方面对人类有很大的帮助。

complete ' finish

二个词都有“完成”之意，但*complete*更突出使一切完备、没有欠缺、多指完成工程、设计等。而*finish*是一般用语。常用短语有：*complete the work* 完成工作；*complete the new railway* 修完铁路；*complete one's collection*

*collection of stamps* 完备集邮；*finish one's homework/middle school/writing the article* 完成作业/中学毕业/写完文章。

注意：*complete*还可用作形容词，意为“完全的，彻底的、完成了的”。*completely*是副词，“完全地、彻底地”。如：*a complete sentence/strange/success/failure* 完整的句子/完全陌生/完全成功/彻底的失败。*This job is completely new to me.* 这项工作对我来说是完全陌生的。

[应用] 单句改错

① You have to finish to read the whole passage in five minutes.

② Professor Smith has been complete successful in working out the problem.

Key: ①改to read为reading，因为finish后只能接动名词。②改complete为completely。

congratulate v. 祝贺，庆贺

常用短语 = congratulate sb. on/upon sth./doing sth. 为某事向某人祝贺

congratulate oneself that... 因……而自己庆幸

congratulations 常用于祝贺语，后可接on，也可单独用。

I'd like to congratulate you on your success. 对你的成功我表示祝贺。

I'd like to offer my congratulations on your success. 对你的成功我表示祝贺。

You really should congratulate yourself on your appearance.

(= You really should congratulate that you are so handsome.) 你真该为自己的外表而庆幸。

对比 = celebrate sth. 庆贺某事

We'll celebrate the New Year with a dance party. 我们将举行跳舞晚会以庆贺新年。

拓展 = in celebration of... 庆祝…… hold a

celebration 举行庆祝(会) congratulate ' congratulations

① congratulate 是动词，作“祝贺、庆祝”解时，必须以被祝贺的人作宾语，构成 = congratulate sb. on sth./doing sth. 表示“祝贺某人……”。另外 = congratulate oneself 表示“庆幸，感到幸运”。如 = We congratulated him on his success/his having succeeded.