

## 倒装

1. 否定词或词组 **never, seldom, rarely, hardly, little, never before, under/in no circumstances, by no means, on no account** 等位于句首,需部分倒装【注: **in no time, no wonder, no doubt** 位于句首, 因其表达肯定意义, 所以不用倒装】

在疫情之前, 我们的祖国从来没有像今天这样强大。(Never ...)

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**Never has our country been so powerful as it is today before the outbreak of the covid-2019.**

自从出国留学以来, 她就不再和我们保持联系了。(No longer)

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**No longer has she kept in touch with us since she went abroad for further study / education.**

中国政府宣布在任何情况下决不首先使用核武器。(under no circumstances)

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**Chinese government announced that under no circumstance did we use the nuclear weapons firstly.**

2. **Not only...+部分倒装, but also...(不倒装)**

他不仅学习努力, 而且积极参加各项健康活动。(Not only...)

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**Not only does he study hard, but also he takes active part in various health activities.**

3. **Not until (从句不倒装) ..... + 主句倒装**      直到.....才...

= **It is/was not until... that...**

经历了严重疫情后, 人们才逐渐意识到强身健体的重要性。(until)

(not...until)-----

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**People didn't come to realize the importance of improving the health and strengthening the body until they (had) experienced the serious covid-2019.**

进了这所寄宿制学校后我才意识到自己以前是多么依赖父母。(Not until)

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**Not until I entered the boarding school did I realize how much I had depended on my parents before.**

**4. Hardly/Scarcely + had + 主语 + done... ...when/ before + did (过去时) 一.....就 .....**

**No sooner + had + 主语 + done .....than + did**

他刚到家，他的妈妈就开始向他抱怨。(Hardly)

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**Hardly had he arrived home when his mother began to complain to him.**

她一看完那个关于已灭绝物种的电视节目，就立志加入野生动物保护组织。(No sooner)

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**No sooner had she watched the TV program on the extinct species than she made up her mind to join the wildlife protection organization.**

**5. So + adj./adv. ... that... 【主句倒装，that 从句不倒装】**

*Such* + adj + 名词复数 ... *that...*

+ adj. + 不可数名词

这小孩太调皮了，使得他那忙于工作的父母常常心烦意乱。(So...)

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**So naughty is the child that he often upsets his parents who are busy with their work.**

这部有关第一次世界大战的历史小说引人入胜，我简直爱不释手。(Such...)

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**The historical novel about/describing World War I / the First World War is so attractive that I can't bear (to do ...)/stand parting with it / putting it down (back , aside )/ leaving it aside .**

**6. 状语从句 (after.../ if.../when... 从句不倒装)**

只有通过亲身实践，你才能真正理解志愿者服务的重要性。(Only...)

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**Only by practicing personally can you really understand the importance of volunteer service.**

只有政府采取严厉的措施，我们才有望看到空气质量的真正改善。(Only)

Only when the government takes strict measures can we expect to see the real improvement of the air quality.

7. n./ adj./adv. + as + 主 + 谓 (as 引导部分倒装) 尽管.....

在线预订出租车虽然很时尚, 但许多相关问题尚待解决。(as)

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Fashionable as booking the taxi online is, many relevant problems remain to be solved.

强调

8. It is/was + 被强调成分 + that... 是/正是.....

正是通过远程教育, 玛丽学会了如何进行个人投资。(It)

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It is through distance education that Mary learns how to make personal investment

在有些情况下, 重要的不是结果, 而是你是否享受了这个过程。(matter)

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In some cases what matters is not the result but whether you enjoy the process.

就是在我们经常购物的那家超市我偶然遇到了我们过去的班主任。(It)

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It was in the supermarket where we often went shopping that I met with our former class teacher.

是什么使他在一次交通事故中丧命? (cost)

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What is it that makes him cost his life in an accident?

9. Do + 动词原形 务必 .....

= Be sure to + 动词原形

为了您的家庭幸福, 务必遵守交通规则。(Do...)

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Do obey / observe / keep / follow traffic rules for the happiness of your family.

## It/it 用法

### 10. It is + adj./n. + (for/of) sb to do.../ that/wh-...

那些未曾去过那个小村庄的人很难描绘出它的美丽。(It...)

It's very hard for those who haven't been to the small village to describe its beauty .

在我学习时你把收音机关小你真得很体谅人。(It...)

It is very considerate of you to turn down the radio when I am studying.

能否抵御网络游戏的诱惑是摆在中学生面前的一道难题。(It)

It is a difficult problem for high school students whether they can resist the temptation of online games.

### 11. It is obvious/clear/apparent that... = Obviously/Clearly/Apparently..., 显然... ..

很显然, 他与昨天发生的事毫无关系。(It)

It is obvious that he has nothing to do with what happened yesterday.

It is (more/less) likely that... = sb/sth be (more/less) likely to do (很/不太)可能.....

他可能把办公室的钥匙忘在图书馆了。(likely)

He is likely to have left the official key in the library.

It is possible that/to do... 可能.....

你今晚能来参加我的生日聚会吗?(possible)

Is it possible for you to attend my birthday party this evening?

It is certain that... = sb/sth be certain to do (= be sure/bound to do) 一定会...

大量砍伐树木肯定会破坏生态平衡。

It is certain that cutting down trees in large numbers will destroy the balance of the nature.

It is unbelievable/incredible that...= It is hard to believe/(imagine) that...很难相信.....

很难相信有些年轻人在结婚只有一个月后就离婚。

It is hard to believe that some young people divorce after they get married only one month.

**It is no wonder that... = No wonder... 难怪**

【区分: There is no doubt that...= No doubt, ... 毋庸置疑】

这本书不仅有插图, 还配有光盘, 难怪孩子们如此喜欢。(no wonder)

No wonder children like this book very much because it has not only illustrations but also CDs.

## 12. It is + ed 分词 + that...

**It is said/ reported/ believed/ recorded that... 据说/据报道/据信/据记载.....**

**= sb/sth be said/reported/believed /recorded to do...**

据说, 中国人比西方人更早使用纸币。(It)

It is said that Chinese started to use notes/paper money earlier than westerners.

据报道这种野生植物含有丰富的维生素。(It...)

It is reported that the wild plant is rich in / contains / has a lot of vitamins.

**It is known to all that... 众所周知**

**= As we all know/ As is known to all, ....**

众所周知, 均衡的饮食和充足的锻炼是保持健康的关键。(It)

It is known to all that well-balanced diet and adequate exercises are the key to keeping fit.

**It is estimated that... 据估计.....**

据估计今年将有百分之三十的大学毕业生存在就业困难。(It...)

It is estimated that there will be about 30% graduates who have difficulty in job hunting this year.

**It has been proved that... 业已证明/事实证明...**

事实证明, 父母的言行对孩子有很深的影响。(influence)

**It has been proved that parents' behaviors and words have a great influence on children.**

**It is taken for granted that...** ..... 认为是理所当然/天经地义的

在西方, 超过 18 岁的年轻人独立生活被认为是理所当然。(grant)

**In western countries it is taken for granted that the young people who are more than 18 years old live independently.**

### 13. It + 不及物动词 + that...

**It seems/appears that... = sb/sth seems/ appears to do/be doing/have done** 似乎.....

【补: **There seem(s)/ appear(s) to be...** 似乎有...

**It seems as if...** 似乎/好像.....】

似乎年轻父母更注重孩子的语言学习。(seem)

**It seems that young parents pay more attention to children learning languages .**

**It (so) happens that... = sb/sth happens to do/be doing/have done** 碰巧.....

碰巧我的想法和你的很相似。(happen)

**It happens that my idea is similar to yours.**

**It occurs to sb that... / It has never occurred to sb that...** 某人突然/从未想到.....

**= sth occur(red) to sb...**

我从未想到过会在机场遇到多年未曾谋面的老朋友。(It)

**It never occurred to me that I met with my old friend who I hadn't seen for many years.**

### 14. It is no use/good doing sth 做...没有用/没什么好处

【类似: **There is no need (for sb) to do...** 没有必要做...

**There is no point (in) doing sth** 做...没有用/意义

**There is no denying (the fact) that...** 无可否认】

抄袭他人作业是没用的。(use)

It is no use copying others' homework.

你把时间浪费在抱怨过去的失败上是没有必要的。(need)

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There is no need for you to complain about the past failure.

f 既然他已下定决心出国深造, 劝说他回心转意还有意义吗? (point)

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Since he is determined to go abroad for further study, is there any point in persuading him to change his view?

**15. It takes sb st to do sth/ It takes st. for sb. to do sth. 某人花费多少时间做某事**

完成这项任务要花好几个月的时间。(take)

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It will take several months to finish the task.

**16. It is time (for sb) to do / that... (虚拟, 从句用过去式)**

我们打篮球的时间到了。(time)

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It's time for us to play basketball.

**17. It remains unknown/ a problem/ to be seen whether... .....还不得而知**

= Whether... remains unknown/ a problem/ to be seen

**【remain + n./adj./to be done】**

这款新药对感染了这种病毒的病人是否有效尚不知晓。(remain)

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**It remains unknown whether this kind of new medicine has an effect on the patients who are infected with this virus.**

**18. It is good/bad manners to do/ that... ...是有/没有礼貌的**

在禁止吸烟的公共场所抽烟是不良行为。(manners)

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**It is bad manners to smoke in non-smoking public places.**

**19. 主语 + think/consider/find/feel/make + it + adj/n + (for sb) that...**

我发现很难与那些一贯固执己见的人合作。(...it...)

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**I find it (is) hard to cooperate with those who always stick to their own opinions.**

各种各样的媒体使我们有可能及时地获得许多有价值的信息。(it)

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**Various media make it possible for us to obtain much valuable information.**

**20. sb take it for granted that... / take sth for granted (不要) 认为.....是理所当然的**

**/ Don't take it for granted that...**

不要想当然地认为所有的问题通过一次讨论就能解决。(grant)

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**Don't take it for granted that all problems can be solved by discussing only once.**

**祈使、感叹句**



21. 祈使句, +and /or +陈述句

学习更努力些, 你就会被你一直梦想的那所大学录取。(and)

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Study harder and you will be admitted into the university which you have been dreaming of.

请尽早做出决定, 不然你会坐失良机。(or)

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Please make a decision as soon as possible or you will miss the golden chance.

22. What +a/an +adj+n(单)+S+V! / What +adj+n(复)+S+V! / What+adj+n(不可数)+S+V!

How +adj +a(an) + n(单)+S+V!

How +句子!

夏日炎炎之时游泳, 该多轻松痛快啊! (How)

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How relaxing and enjoyable swimming is in the hot summer!

我多想念在老家度过的日子! (miss)

How much I miss the days which I spent in the hometown.

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语态

23. 当动作的执行者不知道是谁或难以说明时, 用 被动语态。

这里的菜烧得很好, 还有免费蛋糕供应。(provide)

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The dishes are well cooked here and free cakes are provided.

应该鼓励年轻人按照自己的特长选择职业。(encourage)

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Young people should be encouraged to choose their careers according to their own strong points.

f 上周末, 公园里举行了一场音乐会。(hold)

A concert was held in the park last weekend.

必须立刻采取措施来防止该疾病蔓延。(prevent)

Immediate measures must be taken to prevent the diseases from spreading.

..应该特别关注帮助残疾人找到合适的工作。(attention)

Special attention should be paid to help the disabled people find the suitable job.

### 名词性从句

24. Whether... (mainly/largely/to some extent) depends on... ..... (主要)取决于.....

一本书是否畅销取决于诸多因素。(Whether...)

Whether a book sells well depends on many/various factors.

25. What surprises/amazes/delights/worries/disappoints/annoys/puzzles/impresses

/relieves sb is sth/ that...令人惊讶/高兴/担忧/失望/生气/困惑/印象深刻/宽慰的是.....

(有些短语可表达为: To one's

surprise/amazement/delight/disappointment/relief, ...)

【 What is (most) important/ matters (most) is that./wh-... (最)重要的是.....

**What sb cares about/lacks is that/wh- 某人在意/缺乏的是... 】**

令同学们高兴的是他们在假期中也能使用学校图书馆。(What; access)

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**What delights students is that they have access to the school library during the holiday.**

给我印象最深的是我的学生最近几个月在英语上取得很大进步。(What)

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**What impresses me most is that my students have made great progress in English in recent months.**

f 公司在意的不是员工的长相, 而是他们的工作表现。(care)

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**What the company cares about is not the employees' appearances but their job performances.**

我发现他演讲中缺少的是幽默感。(what)

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**I find what he lacks in his speech is sense of humor**

**26. Whoever/Whatever + 引导主语从句 + 谓语..... 无论...**

**= Anyone who/ Anything that.. + 谓语.....**

无论人们在梦中说了什么都是他们潜意识的反映。(Whatever)

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**Whatever people said in their dream is the reflection of their subconsciousness.**

无论谁违法, 他或她将受到法律的惩罚。(Whoever)

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**Whoever breaks the law, he or she will be punished by the law.**

**27. The reason why/for sth ... is that... ...的原因是...**

因为缺少实践，他没有通过驾驶考试。(reason)

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**The reason why he didn't pass the driving test was lack of practice/ that he lacked practice.**

**28. Word came that... 消息传来 【引导同位语从句】**

**There is (little) chance/possibility that... 有/没有可能...**

**the fact/news/choice that...**

有消息传来，不久那个地区可能还有一次危险的地震发生。(Word)

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**Word comes that it won't be long before a dangerous earthquake occurs in that area.**

缺乏实践经验的大学毕业生不太可能马上找到高薪的工作。(little chance)

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**There is little chance that the graduates who lack practice experience will find a well-paid job at once.**

听到 2008 年在北京举办奥运会的消息时，人们欣喜若狂。(news that)

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**Hearing the news that Beijing will host the Olympics in 2008, people are wild with joy.**

他无法忍受没有被提升为部门经理这一事实。(put)

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**He couldn't put up with the fact that he was not promoted to department manager.**

同众人一样,你很快就会得出下个结论:最便宜、最可靠的交通方式就是你的双腿。(conclusion)

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**Like others, you will draw a conclusion soon that the cheapest and the most reliable means of transportation is your legs.**

### 定语从句

29. when/where/why (从句不缺成分) .....的+名词

为追求时尚付出高昂代价的人应该尽早改变这种生活方式。(those)

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**Those who follow the fashion at great cost should change their lifestyle as soon as possible.**

在展览会上,公司销售经理展示了孩子们翘首以盼的新型电子玩具。(demonstrate)

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**At the exhibition, the company's sales manager demonstrated the new type of electronic toys (which/that) children were looking forward to.**

不少独居老人都希望自己的子女常回家看看。(who)

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**Many old people who live alone hope that their kids will visit them often.**

30. 主句, which... (主句), 这..... 【引导非限制性定语从句】

这个国家经常卷入战争, 这就是它极端贫穷的原因。(which)

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**This country is often involved in the war, which is the reason why it is extremely poor.**

他在一些不重要的事情上花费时间太多, 这导致了整个计划的失败。(which)

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**He spent too much time on some unimportant things, which led to the failure of the whole plan.**

中国的经济每年增长百分之八左右, 这使世界上许多正遭受经济危机的国家非常震惊。(which)

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**The China's economy increases by about 8% each year, which shocks many countries that are suffering the economic crisis.**

状语从句

31. It is/has been + (一段时间)+ since (瞬间动词的过去时) 自(从).....已经多久了

人类首次登月距今近四十年。(since)

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**It has been 40 years since human beings first landed on the moon**

自从他离开上海以后, 我们一直靠电子邮件保持联系。(since)

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**We have kept in contact with each other by emails since he left Shanghai.**

32. It will be /won't be + 一段时间+ before (现在时) 要过多久才...../ 过不了多久就.....

**It was/ wasn't + 一段时间 + before (过去时)      过了多久才...../ 没过多久就.....**

要不了多久，我们就会知道考试结果。(before)

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**It won't be long before we know the result of the exam.**

过了许多年这一秘密才被泄露出来。(before)

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**It was many years before the secret was revealed.**

没过多久，我就发现他不是一个容易打交道的同事。(before)

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**It was not long before I found he was not an colleague who was easy to get along well with**

**before “还没有; 尚未; 没来得及...; 然后”**

演出还没有结束，孩子们就睡着了。(before)

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**The children had fallen asleep/gone to sleep before the performance ended/was over.**

我们将作进一步的讨论，然后再作出最终结论。(before)

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**we will have a further discussion before we draw a final conclusion**

**33. The moment /minute /instant +从句, 主句... 一.....就.....**

**【=As soon as; / On(Upon )+ doing; / hardly...when.../ no sooner...than...】**

你一收到这封信, 你会知道他发生了什么事。(The moment)

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**The moment you receive this letter, you will know what happened to him.**

从踏上陌生国土的那一刻起, 李华就意识到入乡随俗至关重要。(the moment)

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**The moment he stepped on the foreign land, Li Hua realized that it was important to follow the local customs.**

**34. The first /last time + 从句 (过去时), 主句 (过去时). 第一次... ....**

**Each time / Every time +从句, 主句.... 每次.....**

我第一次写英语作文时, 犯了许多拼写错误。(make)

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**I made many spelling mistakes the first time I wrote the English writing.**

第一次看 Gangnam Style 的时候,其生动的节奏,富有创意的舞蹈,给我留下了深刻的印象。(The first time)

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**The first time I watched Gangnam Style, its lively rhythm and creative dance left a deep impression on me.**

每次我向她请教, 她总是有求必应, 而且解释得令我十分满意。(satisfaction)

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**Every time I ask her for advice, she is always ready to help, and explains to my full satisfaction.**



**35. This/It be the first/second/third time that+ 从句 (用完成时态) 这是(某人)第一次.....**

这是他第一次在校运会上获得冠军的称号。( the first time )

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**It is the first time that he has won the title of the championship.**

这是我一周内第三次提醒你不要再迟到。( the third time )

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**It is the third time that I have reminded you not to be late during a week.**

**36. by the time 到...时候为止 (主句用将来/过去完成时 will have done/had done)**

到今年大学毕业, 他学习英语将有十五年了。(by the time)

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**By the time he graduates from the university this year, he will have learned English for 15 years.**

到去年大学毕业, 他学习英语已有十五年了。(by the time)

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**By the time he graduated from the university last year, he had learned English for 15 years.**

**37. be about to do/ be doing... when... 正要做/正在做.....突然.....**

我刚要关掉电视, 这时一档新闻节目引起了我的兴趣。(when)

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**I was about to turn off TV when a news show aroused my interest.**

**38. now that (=since) 既然 (引导原因状语从句)**

**seeing that (= as) 因为,由于**

**in that (= because) 因为**

**due to= owing to= because of + 短语 (后接 the fact that + 句子)**

由于越来越多的森林被砍伐, 一些动物正面临着灭绝的危险。(As)

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**As more and more forests are cut, some animals are facing in danger of extinction.**

由于天气恶劣, 航班延误了好几个小时。(owing)

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**The flight was delayed for several hours owing to bad weather.**

**despite/in spite of + the fact that... 尽管, 虽然.....**

**what...**

**= although/though + 从句 (引导让步状语从句)**

尽管有很多困难, 我们仍将努力执行我们的计划。(spite)

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**In spite of many difficulties, we still try to carry out our plan.**

尽管山高密林, 医护人员还是迅速地赶到了出事地点, 实施救援。(despite)

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**Despite the high mountains and thick forests, the doctors and nurses rushed to the scene of the accident for the rescue/to carry out the rescue.**

尽管他病了, 他坚持做他的研究。(spite)

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**In spite of his illness, he insisted on doing his research.**

**40. Whatever/ No matter what + n + 主 + 谓,            无论.....**

**However / No matter how + adj. + 主 + 谓,**

如果能找到任何适合你的学习方法, 你的学习效率就可能明显提高。(whatever)

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**If you can find whatever learning method (that) suits you, your study / learning efficiency is likely to improve remarkably.**

无论风多大、雨多急, 警察一直坚守在岗位上。(no matter...)

-----

**No matter how hard the rain falls and the wind blows, the police keep to their posts.**

**41. ...so/such ... that (+从句)/as to do...    如此.....以致于.....(引导结果状语从句)**

**...so that/in order that (+ sb can/could ) 为了.....        (引导目的状语从句)**

**= ...so as to do/ in order to do...**

这些十八世纪的油画保存得这样好, 使参观者大为惊叹。(so...that)

-----

**These eighteenth-century oil paintings have been/are preserved so well that the visitors are greatly amazed/ impressed.**

彼得每月留出一点钱以便在不久的将来购买一辆新汽车。(set)

-----

**Peter sets aside a little money in order that he can afford to buy a new car in the near future.**

42. in case + 从句/ in case of + 短语      以免; 万一 (从句用一般现在时或 should/might)

**for fear that + 从句/ for fear of + 短语      唯恐; 以免**

务必通知他在飞机起飞前半小时到达机场以免误了飞机。(in case)

-----

**Do inform him to arrive at the airport half an hour before the aircraft takes off in case he misses the flight.**

家长嘱咐孩子别在河边嬉戏, 以免遭遇不测。(for fear)

-----

**Parents ask their kids not to play by the river for fear that something terrible might happen.**

43. as/so long as... 只要      【引导条件状语从句】

**unless... (= if not) 除非; 如果不**

只要专心学习, 你一定能顺利通过考试。(concentrate)

-----

**You can pass the exam successfully as long as you concentrate on your study.**

如果队员之间不加强配合, 我校篮球队就不可能在决赛中战胜对手。(unless)

-----

**Our school basketball team will not beat the opponents in the final match/final(s) unless the team members strengthen their cooperation / cooperate well with each other.**

**44. as + adj/adv.原级 + as            not so/as...as...**

**adj./adv.比较级... + than...**

经过多年的建设，这个小镇现在和地震前一样充满了活力。(as ... as)

-----

**After years of / years' construction, the little town is now as lively as it was before the earthquake / it used to be before the earthquake.**

没有什么比获准参加太空旅行项目更令人兴奋的了。(than)

-----

**There is nothing more exciting than being allowed to take part in the space travel program.**

**45. The more..., the more...    越....., 越.....**

家长对他们的孩子期望越多，他们的失望就越大。(the more... the more)

-----

**The more their parents expect of their children, the more disappointed they are.**

你的英语词汇越多，你会发现做阅读理解越容易。(the more..)

-----

**The more English vocabularies you have, the easier you will find it to do reading comprehension.**

面对困难你越是镇定自若，就越有可能克服它们。(likely)

-----

**The calmer you are when you are faced with difficulties, the more likely you will be to overcome them.**

你吸烟越少, 对你周围的人好处越多。(the more..., the more)

---

**The less you smoke, the more good you will do to others around you.**

### 非谓语

46. too + adj./adv. + (for sb) + to do 太.....而不能

- be only too.....to do ..... 非常.....去做 【only too=really 相当, 非常】
- can not/never...too... 再.....也不为过
- be enough (for sb) to do... 足以...

这个游戏的规则太复杂, 三言两语解释不清。(too ... to)

---

**The rules of the game are too complicated to explain/be explained in a few words.**

商店经理总是告诫他的店员们: “我们再怎么对顾客有礼貌都不为过。”

---

**The shop manager always warn his employees that we can not be too polite.**

47. only to do 结果却.....

just to do = simply to do 仅仅为了, 只是为了

so as to do = in order to do = to do (目的是)为了...

so/such...as to do 如此...以至于...

他喜欢嘲笑别人, 结果发现自己被比别人嘲笑。(only to)

---

**He likes laughing at others, only to find that he is laughed by others.**

毫无疑问，老师挑你作业里的毛病是为了帮助你取得更大的进步。(fault)

-----

**There is no doubt that the teacher find fault with your homework in order to help you make greater progress.**

#### 48. 动名词做主语 (Doing + v. + ...) 【确认句子的谓语动词】

只喝一杯咖啡就会使我整晚睡不着。(keep)

-----

**Drinking only a cup of coffee will keep me awake all night.**

每天摄入太多的盐和糖会对人体的健康造成严重的损害。(take in)

-----

**Taking in too much salt and sugar every day will cause serious damage to people's health.**

#### 49. “to”为介词的词组:

- **look forward to doing** 翘首以盼 (have always been dreaming of 梦寐以求)
- **pay attention to doing** 注意..... (attach importance to doing 重视)
- **devote oneself to doing = (sb) be devoted to doing** 致力于; 献身于
- **object to doing = be opposed to doing** 反对... (=be against)
- **stick to doing** 坚持做..... (insist on doing; persist in doing; persevere in doing)
- **contribute to doing** 对...做贡献; 有助于; 成为.....的原因
- **be/get used/accustomed to doing** 习惯于做...
- **the key to doing** .....的关键
- **When it comes to doing...** 当谈到.....

我们盼望能参加下星期举行的艺术节开幕式。(look forward to)

-----

**I am looking forward to take part in the art festival to be held next week.**

他总是全心全意帮助那些向他求助的人。(devote)

-----

**He is always devoted to helping those who turn to him for help.**

f 我习惯睡前听点轻音乐。(accustomed)

-----

**I'm accustomed to listening to some light music before sleep.**

诚实和勤奋助于成功和幸福。(contribute)

-----

**Honesty and diligence contribute to success and happiness.**

mean doing 意味着    regret doing 后悔做过    try doing 试着做

他很后悔失去了获得奖学金的机会。(regret)

-----

**He regrets losing the opportunity to obtain the scholarship.**

安全系统不会允许你进入大楼，除非你有正确的密码。(allow)

-----

**The security system will not permit/allow you to enter the building unless you have the correct password.**

## 51. 分词做状语/定语 【可以和状语从句/定语从句互换】

看到奶奶有些睡意，他拉上窗帘并把电视的音量调低了。(turn)

-----



**Seeing Grandma a little sleepy, he drew the curtains and turned the TV down**

年龄 6 至 10 岁的男孩通常很顽皮。(range v. 分词作定语)

**Boys raging from 6 years old to 10 years old are usually naughty**

f 昨晚有许多人等在剧院前想一睹那位歌星的风采。(there be )

**There were a lot of people waiting in front of the theatre yesterday evening to have a glance at the star singer.**

整个上午他都在忙于写那篇故事，只是偶尔停下来喝杯茶。(break off)

**He was busy writing the story all the morning, only breaking off occasionally to have a cup of tea.**

52. 分词/不定式做状语时一些固定词组:

- **Generally/Frankly/Strictly /Relatively speaking** 一般/坦白/严格来说/相对而言
- **Judging from/by** 从...判断
- **Considering sth/that...** 考虑到... (=in view of 鉴于)
- **Speaking/Talking of...** 说起/谈到.....
- **Compared with...** 和.....比起来
- **To tell you the truth/ To be frank/To be honest/To begin with**

一般来说，老年人可以每天服一些维生素片来弥补营养的缺乏。(make up)

**In general the old can make up for the lack of nutrition by taking vitamin tablets on a daily basis**

说到那家公司的福利和工作条件，所有的员工都闭口不谈。(speak of)

**All the employees halted to silence when they were asked about the welfare and the work condition of the company.**

f 从他的言行来看，他不是一个目光短浅的人。(judge)

**Judging from his words and deeds,he is not a short-sighted man.**

同其他学生相比，那个女孩有更强的英语听、说能力。(compare)

**Compared with other students,the girl has better listening and speaking abilities in English.**

### 短语

**53. sth. be available to sb** 某物对某人来说可得到

**sp/sth be accessible to sb** 某人可到达、接近某地(物)

**= sb have access to sth/sp**

青少年如今均可享受优质教育。(available)

**High quality / Quality / Excellent education is available to teen-agers / youngsters now / nowadays.**

没有许可，你不能使用该图书馆的设施。(access)

**Without permission, you won't have access to the library's facilities.**

**54. be ahead of/ behind sb. (in..)** (在...方面) 胜过/落后某人

**be superior/inferior to sb (in...)** (在...方面) 优于/劣于某人

**be equal to sb (in...) / equal(v.)...in**

**(=match...in...)** (在...方面)与.....相等 / 匹敌

一名熟练的工人在许多方面要优于毫无经验的新手，是被普遍认可的。(superior)

**It is generally accepted that a proficient (experienced) worker is superior to an inexperienced green hand.**

**55. apologize to sb for sth (=make an apology to sb for sth)** 为...向某人道歉

**complain to sb about sth/that... (=make a complaint about/that...)** 向...抱怨/投诉

邻居告诉我母亲如果我再把摇滚乐开到半夜，他们就要向警察投诉我了。(complain)

-----

**The neighbors tells my mothers that they will call the police if I play the rocking music until deep night.**

**56. sth appeal to sb** 某物吸引某人 (= sth attract sb)

**sb appeal to sb to do sth = call on sb to do sth** 呼吁某人做某事

你对上周美术馆展出的那些画感兴趣吗？(appeal)

-----

**Do those paintings exhibited in the gallery last week appeal to you?**

这些广告旨在吸引消费者购买商品。(appeal)

-----

**These advertisements aim at appealing to customers to buy goods.**

**57. apply (to sb ) for sth** (向某人)申请...

**apply...to...** 把.....应用于.....

要申请这个职位，你必须有团队合作精神和良好的沟通技能。(apply)

-----

**To apply for the position, you must have teamwork spirit and excellent communication skills.**

应该鼓励学生将课堂上所学的知识运用到实践中去。(apply)

-----

**Students should be encouraged/We should encourage students to apply what they have learned in class to practice .**

**58. assure sb of sth /that...** 向(某人)保证，使(某人)相信.....

(=convince sb of sth/that sb be convinced that 某人坚信)

**ensure sth/that...** 确保.....

**make sure that/wh-...** 确保 (从句用一般现在时) 【= see to it that...】

**sb be sure to do** 一定会

**Be sure to do** 一定/务必做.....

老师使她相信她的儿子因学习努力已被提前录取进入大学。(assure)

-----

The teacher assured her that her son had been admitted into the university in advance because of hard study.

政府正不遗余力地防止河流受到污染，以确保人们拥有良好的生活环境。(ensure)

-----

The Government is making every effort to prevent the rivers from being polluted to ensure people living in good environment.

我的父亲总要确信所有的灯都已关上后才离家。(make sure)

-----

My father always makes sure that all the lights are turned off before he leaves home.

天气降温时，务必多加一件厚外套。(sure)

-----

Be sure to wear an extra thick coat when the temperature drops.

59. **award sb sth for = award sth to sb for** 因.....授予某人.....奖

【= sb be awarded sth (for)】 (近义: sb be honored (sth) for 因.....受到表彰、嘉奖)

**reward sb with sth for** 因.....以某物回报某人

导演得知自己的影片获奖，感到无比自豪。(award)

-----

Learning that he was awarded /won an award for his film, the director felt very proud of himself/was full of pride.

**60. be (fully/well) aware/conscious of/that/wh- (充分)意识到..... 【= fully realize】**

越来越多的人意识到遵守交通规则的重要性。(aware)

-----

More and more people are aware of the importance of observing traffic regulation

**61. sth benefit sb = sb benefit from sth 某事物使某人受益，某人得益于某事物**

简单的生活方式有利于环保。(benefit)

-----

Simple lifestyle benefits/ is of great benefit to environmental protection.

**62. blame sb for sth = blame sth on sb 因某事责备某人/ 把.....归咎与某人**

sb/sth be to blame for 因.....应受责备

有人把交通拥堵归咎于自行车数量太多。(blame)

-----

Some people blame traffic jams on the large number of people.

他觉得他们之间的冷淡都怪他自己。(blame)

-----

He thinks the coldness between them is to blame for himself.

**63. be busy with sth/ be busy doing sth 忙于.....**

( = be occupied with sth/ in doing sth)

虽然工作繁忙，每天我们都应该匀出一点时间锻炼身体，放松心情。(busy)

---

**Although we are busy with our work, we should set aside some time every day to take exercise to relax ourselves.**

**64. can do nothing but do sth = can't do anything but do sth.** 什么都不能做，只得...

**have no choice/alternative but to do sth.** 除了做某事之外，别无其它选择

**can't help doing = can't help but do = can't but do** 禁不住.....;不得不.....

**【区分: can't help (to) do 不能帮助做.....】**

当时，那位出租车司机别无选择，只能求助于游客。(choice)

---

**At that time, the taxi driver had no choice but to turn to the tourist/ traveler (for help).**

听到她父母亲不幸在车祸中遇难的消息时，她情不自禁地哭了起来。(help)

---

**She couldn't help crying when she heard that her parents were dead in the car accident.**

**65. be composed of = consist of = be made up of** 由.....组成

一个由科学家、教授、教师组成的代表团于上星期取道日本前往美国。(consist of , by way of)

---

**A delegation which consist of scientists, professors and teachers left for American by way of Japan.**

**66. combine A with B** 把 A 与 B 相结合

**associate/connect A with B** 把 A 与 B 联系/连接起来

**relate A to B** [be (closely) related to 与.....密切相关]

如果你不把所学的知识与实践结合起来的话，你不会取得很大进步的。(unless; combine)

**You won't make greater progress unless you combine what you have learned with practice.**

这项研究表明人的成就与态度有关。(relate)

---

**The research indicates that one's achievement is related to his attitude.**

**67. consider ... (as/to be)...** 把.....看作.....

【= regard/view/see/think of / look on ...as... 把.....视作...】

【类似: remember...as.../ label...as.../ recognize...as... /describe...as.../ choose...as/ elect...as】

人们认为信心和勤奋是成功的关键。(consider)

---

**People consider confidence and patience as the key to success.**

因为他的优秀作品, 莫言被公认为是世界上一名伟大的作家。(recognize)

---

**Mo Yan is recognized as a great writer in the world for his excellent works.**

**68. On the contrary 正相反 【By/In contrast 相比之下】**

**Contrary to (one's expectation/what sb (had) expected/wish)** 与某人原来的期待/愿望相反

**be contrary to** 与...相反

青年人不应该回避困难, 相反, 应该千方百计克服它们。(contrary)

---

**Young people should not avoid difficulties. On the contrary, they should try their best to overcome them**

和我们预料的正好相反, 这次考试证明是相当难的。(contrary to)

-----

**Contrary to our expectation, this test proves to be very difficult.**

**69. if (it is) convenient (to/for you)** 如果你方便的话

**if (it is) possible/necessary** 如有可能/必要

如果方便的话, 请帮我从邮局取回包裹。(convenient)

-----

**If (it is) convenient, please fetch me the parcel from the post office / please go to the post office and fetch me the parcel.**

**70. decide to do sth = make a decision to do sth** 决定做.....

**determine to do sth = be determined to do sth** 下决心做.....

**= make up one's mind to do sth**

他下定决心要实现抱负。(determine)

-----

**He is determined to realize/accomplish/achieve/fulfill his ambition**

**71. differ from... (in) = be (totally) different from... (in...)** (在.....方面)与.....(截然)不同

**be similar to... (in)** (在.....方面)与.....类似

从我所观察到的情况判断,这两个孪生兄弟在外貌上非常相似,可在性格上截然相反。(similar)

-----

**Judging from what I have observed, the twin brothers are similar in appearance but are totally different in personality.**

**72. have (no) difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth** 有/没有困难做某事



**have a good (hard) time / fun (in) doing sth**

因为这是他第一次来这座城市，所以他很费劲才找到了那家朋友推荐的饭店。(trouble)

-----

**Since this was the first time that he had been to this city, he had great difficulty finding the restaurant his friend recommended.**

**73. be a great drain on** 极大地消耗了.....

没日没夜地工作对他的健康消耗很大，因此不久他就病倒了。(drain)

-----

**Working day and night was a great drain on his health/drain his health greatly, so he fell ill soon**

**74. have /produce a(n) (great/positive/negative/immediate ) effect/effects on**

对...有(产生)影响/效果 【= affect (vt) sb/sth】

**have/make a great/huge impact on** 对.....产生重大影响

**have a great influence on = influence...greatly** 对.....的影响很大

博客迅捷、方便，已对社会产生了巨大的影响。(impact)

-----

**Blog which is fast and convenient impact the society greatly.**

这小孩吃东西挑剔，这影响了他的健康成长。(affect)

-----

**The child is particular about food, which affect his health growth.**

**75.“努力做某事”的不同表达：**

try (one's best) to do = do what sb can/could to do 竭尽全力做某事

try every means to do 想方设法

make great efforts to do sth 努力做某事

make every effort to do sth = spare no effort to do sth 不遗余力做某事

strive for/to do 为.....而努力

take great pains to do sth 煞费苦心做某事

take the trouble to do 不辞辛劳地去做

他在昨天的比赛中表现很好，但很少有人意识到他做出的巨大努力。(effort)

---

**He performed well in yesterday's match, but few people could realize the great efforts he had made.**

这个故事激励年轻人为更美好的生活奋斗。(strive)

---

**The story inspires/inspired the youth /young people to struggle/strive for a better life.**

**76. enable sb to do sth** 使某人能够做某事

**entitle sb to sth/ to do sth** 把...的权利或资格给某人 【= sb be entitled to do】

和园丁们一起工作让我们学到许多关于花卉的知识。(enable)

---

**Working with the gardeners enables / enabled us to learn a lot/gain/obtain a lot of knowledge about flowers.**

在场的观众有权力为他们喜欢的歌星投票。(entitle)

---

**The audience present are entitled to vote for their favorite singer.**

**77. expect (sb) to do** 期望...做...; 预料...会... 【被动: sb be expected to do】

(注: hope for sth/ hope to do/that \* 无 sb be hoped to do)

**expect sth of sb** 对某人期望某物

**as / than expected** 正如预料的那样/比预料的更...

**beyond one's expectation** 出乎意料 【= unexpectedly】

别对她期望太高，她毕竟只是一个新手。(expect)

-----

**Don't expect too much of her, for she is only/no more than a green hand/beginner/fresh hand.**

所有年龄在 18 岁到 45 岁之间的男子，战争期间都必须参军。(expect)

-----

**Men who are from 18 years old to 45 years old are expected to join the army during the war.**

**78. expose sb/sth to sth** 使...接触...;使...暴露于...

**(sb) be exposed to** 接触...;暴露于...

对语言学习者来说，接触英文材料并养成好的习惯能提高学习效率。(expose)

-----

**For language learners, being exposed to English materials and developing good habits can enhance learning efficiency.**

**79. sth face sth = sb be faced with sth** 某人面临某事物

**sb be familiar with sth = sth be familiar to sb** 某人熟悉某物

面对危险我们必须保持冷静。(face)

-----

**In face of danger / Facing danger / When facing danger, one / you / we must keep calm.**

演出以一段五十多岁的人耳熟能详的经典音乐开始。(familiar)

-----

**The performance began with a piece of classical music which was familiar to people in their fifties.**

**80. be far from** 远非 【\* be far (away) from 远离】

**be far from enough/satisfactory** 远远不够/远不令人满意

尽管已经实施了更为严厉的交通法规,这里的交通状况远不能令人满意。(far from)

-----

**Although severer traffic regulations have been carried out, the traffic situation is far from (being) satisfactory.**

**81. be in favor of sth/sb. = favor sth/sb. 支持、赞同**

**【= be for = be on one's side 反对: be against】**

**favor sb/sth 偏爱, 青睐**

**do sb a favor / ask a favor of sb 帮某人个忙 / 请某人帮个忙**

许多市民中意乘地铁,是因为它不会发生交通拥堵。(favor)

-----

**Many citizens are in favor of taking a subway because it won't meet a traffic jam.**

所有队员都赞成他的提议。(favor)

-----

**All (the) team members are in favour of his proposal.**

**82. “对.....有好处; 有助于; 有益于”的表达:**

**do good to = be good for 【反义: do harm to = be harmful to = be bad for】**

**be helpful to (doing) / be beneficial to (doing)**

**help to do / help sb (to) do**

**contribute to doing**

培养一种爱好有利于身心健康。(good)

-----

**Developing a hobby does good to mental health**

小组讨论有助于更好地理解课文。(help)

---

**Group discussion helps (to) understand the text better.**

83. “(因某事)而感谢(某人)”的表达:

be grateful/thankful to sb for sth

be much obliged to sb for sth 【\* be obliged to do = be forced to do】

appreciate(v.) one's doing

I'd appreciate it (very much) if you'd ...

thank sb for sth

extend one's thanks to sb (for sth)

非常感谢我不在的时候你对我孩子的照顾。(grateful)

---

**I am very grateful to you for looking after my children when I was away.**

我谢谢你提供了这么好的一次练习说英语的机会。(appreciate)

---

**I appreciate your providing me with such a good chance to practice speaking English.**

如你能帮我推荐一本语法书, 我将不胜感激。(if)

---

**I would appreciate it very much if could recommend me a French book.**

84. in honor of 为纪念; 为祝贺

【类似用法: in memory of / in search of / on behalf of (sb)】

**It's a great honor for sb to do sth** 做某事是某人极大的荣耀

据说今晚公司将设宴招待澳大利亚专家。(honor)

-----

-----

**It is said that the company will hold a banquet this evening in honor of the experts from Australia.**

为了纪念那些勇敢地消防战士，一部电影即将开拍。(memory)

-----

**A film will be made/shot in memory of those brave firefighters.**

**85. sth deeply impress sb = sb be deeply impressed by sth** 某事物给某人留下深刻印象

**leave/have/make ... impression on sb** 给某人留下...印象

**What deeply impresses sb is sth/that...** 给某人印象深刻的是.....

他给我的第一印象是他非常有才华。(impression)

-----

**The first impression he gave me was that he was very talented.**

他总是全力以赴面对挑战，这使大家印象深刻。(impress)

-----

**He always goes great lengths to face challenges, which impress us greatly.**

**86. inform sb of/that** 通知、告知某人..... 【= sb be informed of/that 获悉...】

**keep sb informed of ...** 使某人不断了解.....

**remind sb of /to do/that...** 提醒某人；使某人想起.....

**warn sb of/ to do/ that...** 警告某人.....

我们会尽早通知你面试的最终结果。(inform)

-----

**We will inform you of the final result of the interview.**

通过互联网，我们能不断了解到国内外每天的最新消息。(inform)

-----

**We can be informed of the latest news around the world on the Internet.**

我忘了提醒他面试的时间。(remind)

-----

**I forget to remind him of the interview time.**

**87. involve sb in = sb be/get involved in** 卷入; 参与 【= be engaged in】

**involve sth/doing** 涉及, 需要

我与此事无关，不要将我扯进去。(involve)

-----

**I have nothing to do with this incident and don't involve me in it.**

与他原来的期待相反，做这个工作需要经常乘飞机出国。(involve)

-----

**Contrary to his expectation, doing this job often involves going abroad by plane.**

**88. “了解；知晓；精通等”的表达：**

know about 了解 (表状态)      \* learn about/that/wh- 了解到, 得知 (表动作)

have/get a (general/rough) idea of (大致)了解

have a good knowledge / command of 精通.....

“不知道；不了解；不在意等”的表达：

know nothing/little about 对...一无所知/知之甚少

have no idea of/wh- 不知道

be ignorant of/that 不知道

take no/little notice of 不理睬

turn a blind eye to.../ turn a deaf ear to... 对...不予理会

be at a loss (wh-/for sth) 茫然不知所措

由于这位歌手对如何才能唱好这首新歌没什么头绪，他决定咨询 Steven。(idea)

---

**As the singer had no idea how to sing the new song well, he decided to consult Steven.**

他周末常常去公园钓鱼，对“禁止垂钓”的标志视而不见。(turn)

---

**He often go fishing on week in park, with turning a blind eye to the mark that is written " Prohibition of fishing ".**

他对那个作家一无所知，只知道他曾经出版过几本恐怖小说。(except)

---

**He has no idea of that writer, except knowing that he has published several horror fictions.**

89. lack 用法：

lack(v.) sth = be lacking in 缺乏某物



(a/the) lack (n.) of ...的缺乏 for/because of lack of 因缺乏.....

【be short of; shortage of = lack of 】

她面试失败了，并非无能，而是没有经验。(lack)

-----

She failed in the interview not because she was incapable but because she lacked experience.

你务必始终牢记缺乏维生素会使你生病。(lack)

-----

You are sure to keep in mind that lacking of vitamins will cause you to fall ill.

f 在广大山区，因缺乏教育资源，很多适龄儿童不能上学。(access)

-----

In the vast mountainous areas, many children of the right age/ of school age can't have access to school for lack of educational resources.

90. “.....的方法”的表达:

the way of doing/to do method of sth/doing

approach to sth means of sth/doing (by means of 凭借)

the solution to sth 某事物的解决方法

难怪广告经常被看做是推动全球经济发展的手段之一。(wonder)

-----

No wonder advertising is often considered one of the means of driving the global economy.

91. “提供某人某物”的表达:

offer sb sth = offer sth to sb 【★ offer to do (主动)提供做】

provide sb with sth = provide sth for sb

supply sb with sth = supply sth to sb

present sb (with) sth = present sth to sb 把某物赠送给某人

这家慈善机构向买不起食物的人提供免费食物。(provide)

---

**This charity provides free food for people who can't afford to buy it.**

乘车时你有主动给老人让座的习惯吗? (offer)

---

**Do you have the habit of offering your seat to the old on the bus?**

**92. play a (main/major) part/role in** 在...中起(主要)作用/扮演角色

**take an active part in** 积极参加

★ take part in = participate in = join in 参加 (活动, 比赛)

★ join the army/club/party 参军/参加俱乐部/入党

★ attend a lecture/conference/opening ceremony 参加/出席...

★ sign up for 报名参加

我们应积极参加各种各样的课外活动。(part)

---

**He takes active part in all kinds of extracurricular activities.**

邻里关系于我们日常生活关系重大。(part)

---

**Relationship between neighbors plays an important part in our daily**

**93. prefer sth/doing sth to sth/doing sth** 比起.....来更喜欢.....

**prefer to do... rather than do** 宁愿做...而不愿做...

**= would rather do ...than do = would do... rather than do**

儿子向父母解释为什么他宁愿把钱捐给希望工程而不是改善自己的生活条件。(prefer)

-----  
The son explained to his parents why he preferred to donate money to the Hope Project rather than improve his own living conditions.

**94. prevent/stop...(from) doing/being done** 阻止... 做/被做

= keep...from doing/being done

ban/discourage...from doing 禁止/阻止.....做

protect...from... 保护.....免受.....

你最好多带一些保暖的衣服, 以防感冒。(had better)

-----

You had better bring warm clothes to prevent colds

正在采取行动以防止苏州河的水进一步污染。(prevent)

Action is taking to prevent Suzhou river from being polluted further.

-----

**95. prove (to be) + n/adj. 【= turn out (to be)/ It turns out that...】** 结果是,被证明是(不用被动)

当新年钟声响起, 关于世界末日的预言不攻自破。(prove)

-----

When the New Year bell rang, the prediction about the end of the world proved to be wrong.

**96. be qualified for sth/ to do/ as** 有资格做..., 胜任...

qualify sb for/ to do/ as 使某人有资格做...

尽管困难重重, 他丰富的工作经验最终使他能胜任这个工作。(qualify)

-----

Despite many difficulties, his rich working experience qualified him for the job.

**97. range (in...) from...to...** (在...方面)从...到...不等

a wide range of = a variety of = various = all kinds/sorts of 各种各样的

研究证明, 年龄在 60 到 65 岁的老年人更容易得这种病。(range)

Researches shows that the old people who range in age from sixty to sixty-five are easier to have this kind of disease

**98. replace B with A = A replace B = be replaced by** 用 A 代替 B / 被...代替

**substitute A for B = A substitute for B = A take the place of B**

**exchange A for B (with sb)** 用 A 交换 B

**change A into B = turn A into B** 把.....变成.....

不吃三餐用点心代替对健康没有好处。(replace)

It's not a good habit to miss meals and replace them with snacks.

在过去的几年里, 这家工厂用塑料代替木头来降低成本。(substitute ... for)

In the past few years, this factory has substituted plastics for wood in order to reduce the cost(s).

虽然现代社会物资丰富,给予消费者更多的选择,但也使不少人变成购物狂。(turn)

While modern society, rich in material resources, has given consumers more choices, it also turns many of them into crazy shoppers.

**99. as a result 因此 (= as a consequence; therefore)**

**as a result of + sth** 由于.....的结果

**A result in B = B result from A 【A lead to/cause/give rise to B 导致, 带来】**

飞行员在罢工, 因此所有航班不得不取消。(as a result)

All flights had to be canceled as a result of the pilots' strike

随着社会的迅速发展,许多人都渴望向大众展示他们自己,从而产生了各种各样的娱乐活动。(result)

With the rapid development of society, an increasing number of people are anxious for showing themselves to the public, which result in various kinds of entertainments.

**100. (sb) spend/waste...doing/on sth** 花费/浪费.....做/在某事物上

**(sb) spare (=set aside) st. to do sth** 腾出时间做某事

**sth cost sb sth** 使某人付出(金钱、代价等)

**sb pay (sb) (some money) for...** 为了.....付款(给某人)

**It takes sb st. to do sth** 某人花费多少时间做某事

她的女儿把大部分的业余时间都花在弹钢琴上了。(spend)

-----

**Her daughter has spent most of her free time on playing the piano.**

这本杂志花了我 20 元。(cost)

-----

**This magazine cost/costs me more than 20 yuan.**

他没有参加这次面试,这使他失去了一份薪水丰厚的工作。(cost)

-----

**He didn't take part in the interview, which made him lose a well-paid job.**

## 2021 上海高考英语翻译句型归纳

not ... until... / Not until... / It was not until... that

1. 直到会议快要结束时他才露面。 (show up)
2. 直到二十世纪初人们才学会怎样防止这种疾病的蔓延。 (prevent)
3. 直到那时他才意识到他的老师是非常善解人意的。 (considerate)
4. 可惜他们直到事故发生之后才采取措施防止它。
5. 直到上周末收到你的来信时我们才如释负重。 (relieve)

The more... the more..

1. 你的词汇量越大, 你就感到用英语写作越容易。 (feel it + adj. to do )
2. 人们普遍认为, 用脑越多, 思维就越活跃。 ( it is generally believed that )
3. 问题发现得越早, 解决起来越容易。
4. 问题越难, 我越有可能能够解决他们。 (likely)
5. 我们学习得越多, 将来就越能为我们国家工作的越好。
6. 你练习讲英语越多, 就越对你有好处。 (do sb good)
7. 我们经常讨论的一个问题是: 是否钱越多越幸福。
8. 相对而言, 孩子与父母交流越多, 越不可能感到忧郁。 (suffer from)

No matter how / however + adj. / adv. + S + V

1. 不管这个新体系有多复杂, 我们还是要用它。 (complicated)
2. 无论社会发展得多快, 这个传统应该代代相传。 (pass on)
3. 无论他如何努力, 他似乎永远学不好物理。
4. 不管我们有多忙, 下星期我们一定会举行一次欢送会向那些退休工人们表示敬意。 (in honor of)
5. 不管天有多晚, 他从不把今天必须做的事拖到明天。 (put off)
6. 如果我们以一种强烈的意志工作, 我们能够克服任何的困难, 无论这个困难有多大。

Adj. / adv. / n. / v. + as / though + S + V

1. 虽然他很聪明, 但他不愿把全部时间用在学习上。 (devote...to)
2. 他很累, 但他还是工作到深夜。 (work late into...)
3. 虽然他是个孩子, 但对于这个世界他了解很多。
4. 虽然我敬佩他作为一个作家, 但我不喜欢他作为一个人。 (admire)

Hardly / scarcely / barely...when      no sooner ... than

1. 我刚到家, 电话铃就响了。
2. 他一到实验室, 就开始做实验。 (set out)
3. 这男孩刚打开电脑, 他父亲就回家了, 叫他做功课。
4. 他一到家就迫不及待地把好消息告诉他父母。 (can't wait...)

1. Not until the meeting was almost over did he show up.
2. Not until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century did people learn how to prevent the disease from spreading.
3. Not until then did he realize that his teacher was very considerate / thoughtful / understanding.
4. it's a pity that they didn't take any measures to prevent the accident until it happened.
5. Not until we heard from you last week were we relieved.

1. The larger vocabulary you have, the easier you'll feel it to write in English.
2. It is generally / commonly believed that the more one uses his brain, the more active his mind will be.
3. The earlier the problem is found, the more easily it can be solved.
4. The more difficult the problems are, the more likely I am to be able to solve them.
5. The more we learn, the better we'll be able to work for our country in the future.
6. The more you practise speaking English, the more good it will do you.
7. The topic we often discuss is whether the more money we have, the happier we will be.
8. Relatively speaking, the more children communicate with their parents, the less likely they will suffer from depression.

1. No matter how complicated the new system is, we'll have to use it.
2. However fast the society develops, this tradition should be passed on from generation to generation.
3. It seems that however hard he works, he can never learn physics well.
4. However busy we are, we will certainly give a farewell party in honor of those retired workers next week.
5. However late it is, he never puts off what must be done today till tomorrow.
6. If you work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, however great it is.

1. Clever as he is, he is not willing to devote all his time to his study.
2. Tired as he was, he still worked late into the midnight.
3. Child as he is, he knows a lot about the world.
4. Much as I admire him as a writer, I don't like him as a man.

1. I had hardly reached home when the phone rang.
2. No sooner had he got to the laboratory than he set out to do the experiment.
3. Hardly had the boy turned on the computer when his father came home and asked him to do his lessons.
4. He had hardly arrived home when he could not wait to tell his parents the good news.

where / wherever

1. 我已下定决心去最需要我的地方。
2. 那些大学生在毕业之后会去无论他们被需要的地方。
3. 众所周知, 药品不应该放在孩子们可以拿到的地方。(accessible)
4. 我会把这本书放在你放的地方, 并在我放它的地方做个记号。(make a mark)

The first time = when ... for the first time

Every time / each time = whenever

The moment / the instant = as soon as

1. 史密斯先生第一次去杭州时, 就被西湖的美所打动。(strike)
2. 第一次坐飞机时, 飞机起降时感到不舒服是很正常的。(it is normal ...)
3. 每次他妈妈叫他帮助做家务, 他总是假装在看书。
4. 每次我看到这张照片, 就让我想起我的学校生活。(remind)
5. 每次在阅览室看完杂志, 请放回原处。(where)
6. 他高中一毕业就去了国外。
7. 虽然好几年没碰到他了, 但昨天我一看到他就认出他了。

This / It is / was the first / second time that ...

1. 这是他第一次独立解决这个问题。
2. 这是他们第一次赢得一场正式比赛, 因此每个人都欣喜若狂。
3. 这是我第三次没有通过驾驶考试。

It will (not) be ...before... (It won't be long before...)

It was (not) ...before...

1. 不久我们就要从高中毕业了。
2. 很长一段时间之后他才会回来。
3. 不久一架直升机就到达现场来营救这次飞机失事的幸存者。(on the scene)
4. 很长一段时间之后他才意识到了他的错。  
不久他就意识到了他的错。  
很快他就意识到了他的错。(it was before long that...)
5. 过了几分钟我才觉察到刚才发生的事。(aware)
6. 几年后他们在国外结了婚。
7. 20 年后他的研究成果才最终得到承认。(recognize)
8. 过了一段时间我的眼睛才适应了黑暗, 能够辨别出不同的动物。(make out)

It is (has been)...since ...

1. 自从我们上次互相见面, 几乎已经五年了。
2. 自从我们上次碰面, 似乎是一个世纪了。
3. 自她四岁以来, 她一直每天练习弹钢琴。



1. I've made up my mind to go where I'm needed most.
  2. Those college students will go wherever they are needed after graduation.
  3. As we all know, medicine should be kept where it is accessible to children.
  4. I will put the book where you placed it and make a mark at the place where I put it.
- 
1. The first time Mr Smith went to Hangzhou, he was struck by the beauty of the West Lake.
  2. When you take a plane for the first time, it is normal (for you) to feel uncomfortable while the plane is taking off or landing.
  3. Each time his mother asks him to do some housework, he always pretends to be reading (a book).
  4. Every time I see the photo, it reminds me of the school life.
  5. Each time you finish reading the magazine in the reading room, please put it where it was.
  6. He went abroad the moment he graduated from Senior High School.
  7. Although I haven't met him for years, I recognized the moment I saw him.
- 
1. This is the first time that has solved the problem on his own.
  2. It is the first time that they had won a formal match, so everyone was wild with joy.
  3. It is the third time that I have failed to pass the driving test.
- 
1. It won't be long before we graduate from Senior High School.
  2. It will be a long time before he comes back.
  3. It wasn't long before a helicopter arrived on the scene to rescue the survivors of the plane crash..
  4. It was long before he realized his mistake.  
It was not long before he realized his mistake.  
It was before long that he realized his mistake.
  5. It was several minutes before I was aware of what had happened just now.
  6. It was several years before they got married abroad.
  7. It was twenty years before the result of his research was eventually recognized.
  8. It was some time before my eyes became used to the dark and could make out different animals.
- 
1. It is almost five years since we saw each other last time.
  2. It seems a century since we last met.
  3. She has been practicing playing the piano every day since she was four.

Never, Never before, Seldom, Little

1. 我从来没有意识到他有多幽默。(Never)
2. 我们从来没有比现在更为自己是中国人感到自豪。(Never)
3. 上海市民的环保意识从来没有像今天这么强。(Never before)
4. 我很少见到像亨利这样考虑周到的人。(Seldom)
5. 尽管他已经 18 岁了, 但他很少意识到与别人交流的重要性。(Seldom)
6. 他几乎不知道所发生的事。(Little)

Only + 状语, 倒装

1. 只有在那时, Tom 才承认他错了。
2. 只有在这家商店, 我们才能买到如此好的家具。
3. 只有当战争在 1949 年结束后, 他才开始了新的生活。
4. 只有不断学习新事物, 我们才能与时俱进。
5. 只有通过科学的锻炼才能使人延年益寿。

So + adj / adv, 部分倒装 that Cl.

Such + n, 部分倒装 that Cl.

1. 他的房间太小了, 连个床都放不下。
2. 他们对哲学了解很少, 以至于其中大多数人根本不能理解讲座。(beyond sb)
3. 时间是如此珍贵, 我们不能浪费它。
4. 他全神贯注于阅读以致于没有注意到我们进来。(be absorbed in...)
5. 在口试中, 面对两位老师, 他紧张得一句话也说不出。(face)
6. 有噪音我听不清。(make oneself...)

祈使句 / 名词, or / and ...

1. 继续努力 (再努力一下), 你将来总有一天会成功的。(sure)
2. 多吃水果, 你就不用担心缺少维生素。(lack)
3. 听从你医生的意见, 否则你的咳嗽会更糟糕。(follow)

The reason (why) + 句子 / for (doing ) sth... was / is that Cl.

1. 他从未想到他被拒绝的原因是不会电脑。(turn down)
2. 他们成功的原因在于他们能从错误中学到东西。
3. 他身体差的原因是他不太注意饮食和休息。
4. 他没有参加昨晚的聚会是因为没有人告诉他。

1. Never have I realized how humorous he is.
2. Never have we been more proud of being Chinese than (we are) now.
3. Never before have the citizens of Shanghai had such a strong sense of environmental protection.
4. Seldom have I seen such a considerate person like Henry.
5. Seldom does he realize the importance of communicating with others though he is already 18 years old.

1. Only then did Tom admit that he was wrong.
2. Only in this shop can we buy such good furniture.
3. Only when / after the war was over in 1949, was he able to begin a new life.
4. Only by learning the new constantly can we keep up with the times.
5. Only by taking exercise in a scientific way can human beings live a long life.

1. So small is his room that a bed can't be put in.
2. So little did they know about philosophy that the lecture was completely beyond most of them.
3. So precious is time that we can't afford to waste it.
4. So absorbed was he in reading that he didn't notice that we came in.
5. So nervous did he feel in the oral test that he couldn't say a word facing the two teachers.
6. Such a noise was there that I couldn't make myself heard.
1. Keep working hard (Make another effort / Another effort), and you are sure to succeed someday in the future..
2. Eat more fruit, and you don't have to worry about lack of vitamins.
3. Follow your doctor's advice, or your cough will get worse.

1. It never occurred to him that the reason why he was turned down was that he couldn't use the computer.
2. The reason for their success is that they can learn from their mistakes.
3. the reason for his poor health was that he didn't pay enough attention to his diet and rest.
4. the reason why she didn't attend the party last night was that nobody had told her about it.

It's (high / about) time that... / (for sb) to do sth

1. 该你上床睡觉的时候了。
2. 该你下决心的时候了。
3. 你该好好反省一下自己的所作所为。(reflect)

By the time...

1. 到他回来为止, 我将做完我的回家作业了。
2. 到我回到家时, 雨已经停了。

What moved / touched / struck sb was + N. / that

What delighted sb (most) was ...

What surprised / amazed sb was ...

What interested / worried / troubled / disappointed sb was ...

1. 让我们感动的是很多人为事故中的受害者伸出了援助之手。
2. 令我们大家感动的是这位科学家虽身在异乡仍心系祖国。
3. 使我最高兴的是她的礼物正好就是我正想着要买的东西。
4. 令父母担心的是, 她已决定不吃早饭。
5. 当时最鼓励我的是老师和朋友的评价。
6. 目前让我头痛的是我背不出所有这些英文单词。

1. It is time for you to go to bed. / it is time that you went to bed.
2. It is high time that you made up your mind.
3. It is high time that you reflected on what you have done.

1. By the time he comes back, I will have finished my homework.
2. By the time I came back, the rain had stopped.

1. What moved / touched / struck us was that many people lent/ gave a (helping) hand to the victims in the accident.
2. What has moved all of us is that the scientist always thinks of his motherland while he is abroad/ while he lives overseas.
3. What delighted me most was that her present was just what I was thinking of buying myself.
4. What worries her parents is that she has decided to skip breakfast.
5. What encouraged me most at that time was the comments of the teachers and friends.
6. What troubles me at the moment is that I can hardly learn all these English words by heart.

## 被动语态句子

1. 应该特别强调环保的重要性。(emphasis)
2. 孩子长大后, 要鼓励他们做力所能及的家务和学会如何照顾自己。(whatever)
3. 必须采取积极的/ 有效的措施来防止更多的人受到爱滋病的威胁。(threaten)
4. 必须立刻采取行动防止森林大火蔓延。
5. 应该非常注意培养学生的学习习惯。(cultivate)
6. 这些老年人在医院受到了很好的照顾。
7. 应该鼓励中学生参加社区服务。
8. 应该利用每一分钟来练习我们的英语。(use)

## It is / was (in)convenient (for sb) to do sth

If it is convenient to sb,

1. 你从这儿到火车站很方便。
2. 你明天开始工作方便吗?
3. 既然你的腿目前上着石膏, 你四处走动肯定很不方便。(in plaster)
4. 这位科学家现在不方便对这项发明发表评论。
5. 据我所知, 在那个社区里购物很方便。
6. 如果你方便的话, 请帮我把包裹从邮局取回来。(fetch)

## Whenever / When it comes to (doing) sth

1. 说到教育, 大部分人认为是一个终生学习。(lifetime)
2. Tom 说他看过这部电影, 但要说到细节, 他却一无所知。
3. 无论什么时候涉及到学数学, 她就变得很紧张。
4. 当涉及到决定生活目的的时候, 甚至最明智的哲学家也只是在猜测。

## It is/ was likely that...

Sb/ sth be likely to do...

1. 会议可能下星期举行。
2. 据说吸烟可能引起心脏病和其他的疾病。
3. 更有可能喜欢流行歌曲的是年轻人而不是老年人。(rather than)
4. 她打开电视机, 但没有发现任何可能使她感兴趣的。
5. 有可能这个新建的语音室不久将向全体师生开放。(be open to)

## It is /was (im)possible that.../ it is (im)possible for sb to do sth

1. 从早到晚在空调房间里工作或生活可能会使人生病。
2. 要想让他们彻底了解当地文化是不可能的。

1. Special emphasis should be laid/ put/ place on the importance of protecting the environment.( The importance of protecting the environment should be laid special emphasis on. )
2. When children grow up, they should be encouraged to do whatever housework they can do and learn how to look after themselves.
3. Positive/ Effective measures must be taken to prevent more people from being threatened with AIDS.
4. Immediate action must be taken to prevent the forest fire from spreading.
5. Much attention should be paid to cultivating students' study habits.
6. The old people are taken good care of in the hospital.
7. Middle school students should be encouraged to take part in community service.
8. Every minute should be made use of to practise our English.

1. It is convenient for you to go to the railway station from here.
2. Will it be convenient for you to start work tomorrow?
3. Since your leg is in plaster at present, it must be inconvenient for you to move around.
4. It is not convenient for the scientist to make comments on this invention now.
5. As far as I know, it is very convenient to do shopping in that community.
6. If it is convenient to you, please fetch the parcel for me from the post office.

1. When it comes to education, the majority of people believe that education is a lifetime study.
2. Tom said he had seen the film, but when it came to the details, he knew nothing.
3. She becomes nervous whenever it comes to learning maths.
4. When it comes to determining the purpose of life, even the wisest philosophers are just guessing.

1. The meeting is likely to be held next week. / it is likely that the meeting will be held next...
2. It is said that smoking is likely to cause heart diseases and other diseases.
3. Young people rather than old people are more likely to prefer pop songs.
4. She turned on the TV, but found nothing that was likely to interest her.
5. It is likely that the newly-built language lab will soon be open to all the teachers and
1. It is possible that working or living in an air-conditioned room from morning till night will cause people to get ill.
2. It is impossible for them to have a thorough knowledge of the local culture.

It is hard to imagine / believe / foresee...

1. 当别的孩子在玩耍的时候, 很难想象一个学生能集中思想在课本上。
2. 很难想象这位电影明星在电影界一直活跃了长达半个世纪之久。(remain)
3. 很难预计她是否下周能康复。
4. 我们很难预见将来, 所以眼下我们要做的就是珍惜现在所有的。(cherish)
5. 难以相信他一辈子除了工作没有任何业余爱好。

It is no /not any good /use doing

1. 牛奶打泼, 哭也没用。
2. 世界上没有后悔药, 你应该知道重要的是你要全力避免再犯同样的错误。
3. 光学不练是没用的, “熟能生巧”这句话很有道理。
4. 和他们争论没有什么好处。
5. 像那样谈论是没什么好处的, 我们必须制定一个计划, 然后加以实施。

There is no need (for sb) to do sth

1. 阅读时, 你不必碰到每个新单词就查字典。
2. 你没有不要对自己太苛刻。(be hard on)
3. 既然你们已经达成协议, 就没有必要求助于律师。
4. 没有必要把我看作是你的老师, 我们可以相互学习。

There is no doubt that...

1. 毫无疑问, 每个人都有选择自己生活方式的权利。
2. 毫无疑问, 政府将采取措施防止这种疾病的蔓延。
3. 毫无疑问, 教育应将重点放在学生的个性发展上, 而不是分数上。(personality)
4. 毫无疑问, 她能达到目标, 因为她坚信: 有志者, 事竟成。

There is no/ little possibility that.. / of doing...

1. 一个小时之内完成这份试卷是不可能的。
2. 不久的将来人们有可能找到石油的替代品吗? (substitute)
3. 那些过多地注意荣誉和金钱的科学家不可能获得诺贝尔奖。

There is no / not much / any point (in) doing ...

1. 进一步讨论这个事没什么意义。
2. 向他们埋怨没有什么意义, 他们根本不会理睬。(take any notice)
3. 你认为和她为鸡毛蒜皮的小事争论不休有意义吗?

There is no denying that ...

1. 不可否认, 他们的生活质量每况愈下。
2. 不可否认, 电脑使我们的生活更方便, 但也存在有一些问题。(there exist)

1. It's hard to imagine that a student can focus on his textbook while other children are playing.
2. It's hard to imagine that the film star could remain active in the film circle for as long as half a century.
3. It's hard to foresee whether she will recover next week.
4. It's hard for us to foresee the future, so what we should do at present is to cherish what we have now.
5. It's hard to believe that he hasn't any hobby except his job all his life.

1. It is no use crying over the spilt milk.      4. It is no good arguing with them.
2. It is no use crying over the spilt milk and you should know what's important is to try your best to avoid making the same mistakes once again.
3. It is no use learning without practice. The saying "Practice makes perfect" is very true.
5. It is no good talking like that. We must make a plan and carry it out.

1. There is no need for you to look up for every new word you come across/ meet with / run into while (you are) reading / in reading.
2. There is no need for you to be so hard on yourself.
3. Now that you have reached / arrived at an agreement, there is no need to turn to the lawyer.
4. There is no need to look on me as your teacher and we can learn from each other.

1. There is no doubt that everybody has a right to choose his own way of living/ life.
2. There is no doubt that the government will take measures to prevent this disease from spreading.
3. There is no doubt that education should put / lay emphasis on the development of students' personality instead of marks/ scores.
4. There is no doubt that she can accomplish her ambition, because she firmly believes/ holds a firm belief that where there is a will, there is a way.

1. There is no possibility that the examination paper can be finished within one and a half hours.
2. Is there any possibility of people's finding a substitute for oil in the near future?
3. There is little possibility that the scientists who pay too much attention to honour and money will be awarded the Noble Prize.
1. There is no point in discussing the issue further.
2. There is not much point in complaining to them; they never take any notice.
3. Do you think there is any point arguing with her over such small matters?
1. There is no denying that the quality of their life has gone from bad to worse.
2. there is no denying that computers make our life more convenient, but there exist some problems.



There happened/s to be

There seemed/s to be

1. 今天下午碰巧有一个会议。
2. 那只用报纸包起来的瓶子里碰巧有治压痛的药。
3. 所幸爆炸发生时屋里恰好没人。
4. 似乎没有理由推迟这个讲座。
5. 似乎没有多大他会来的希望。
6. 对提出的建议似乎没有反对意见。

It (so) happened/s that

It seemed/s that

2. 昨天在晚会上我碰巧碰到了你上次提到的那位著名的科学家。
3. 如此碰巧史密斯先生没有参加晚会因为那天他的母亲病的很重。
4. 这家商店似乎属于我叔叔工作的那家公司。
5. 上海的超市似乎正沿用西方国家“越大越好”的模式。
6. 看来这一次部长不能对记者提出的问题避而不答了。

It matters much / a lot

It matters little = it doesn't matter

1. 对一名求职者而言，能否给面试官留下良好的第一印象至关重要。
2. 去做值得做的事情至关重要。
3. 如果你迟到，没多大关系。
4. 谁提出这个建议无关紧要，只要这个建议使我们得益处。

What (really) matters (to sb) is ....

1. 对我们来说，重要的不是赢，而是参与。
2. 真正重要的是不在于别人怎样看待你，而是你怎样看待自己。
3. 我们能赚多少钱无关紧要，对我们来说，重要的是保持健康。

not ...but

1. 真正重要的不是你所说的，而是你所做的。(it is ... that )
2. 使我惊讶的不是他所说的话，而是他说话的方式。
3. 遇到困难时，我们需要的不是彼此埋怨，而是相互帮助。

It is obvious / apparent that

1. 这部电影显然不适合青少年。
2. 很显然，定期进行体育锻炼对我们的健康有益处。
3. 很显然，这两个国家经常的交流已加强了他们的关系。

1. There happens to be a meeting this afternoon.
2. There happens to be some medicine for toothache in the bottle wrapped in the newspaper.
3. Fortunately there happened to be no one in the house at the time of the explosion. (Fortunately it happened that there was no one...)
4. There seems to be no reason to postpone the lecture.
5. There doesn't seem to be much hope that he'll come / of him coming.
6. There seem to be no objections to the suggestion put forward by Mr. Johnson.

1. It happened that at the evening party yesterday I met the famous scientist (whom) you mentioned last time.
2. It so happened that Mr Smith failed to attend the party because his mother was seriously ill that day.
3. It seems that the shop belongs to the company where my uncle works.
4. It seems that the supermarkets in Shanghai are following the pattern of "bigger is better" from the western countries.
5. It seemed that this time the minister couldn't avoid answering the questions raised by journalists.

1. It matters a lot whether a job hunter/ seeker can make a good first impression on the interviewer.
2. It matters much to do what is worth doing.
3. It doesn't matter if you're late.
4. It matters little who puts forward the suggestion as long as the suggestion benefits us.
1. What matters to us is not to win but to take part.
2. What really matters is not how others feel about you but what you think of yourself.
3. It doesn't matter how much money we can earn, but what really matters to us is to keep fit / healthy.

1. It is not what you say but you do that really counts / matters.
2. What surprised me was not what he said but the way he said it.
3. When we meet with difficulties, what we need is not to complain to each other but to help each other.

1. It is obvious that this film is not suitable for teenagers.
2. It is obvious that doing physical exercise regularly is beneficial to our health.
3. It is obvious that the frequent exchanges between the two countries have strengthened their friendship.

**Bear / keep sth in mind**

**Bear / keep in mind that...**

1. 我总是牢记我母亲所说的话。
2. 开车时, 每位驾驶员都必须牢记任何的疏忽都可能造成事故, 甚至死亡。
3. 我们要牢记我国是个严重的缺水大国。
4. 我们必须牢记年轻人不经历风雨就不能见彩虹。

**Take sth for granted**

**Take it for granted that ...**

1. 不要想当然的认为毕业后总能找到工作。
2. 子女赡养父母是天经地义的。
3. 我们经常把父母提供给我们的衣食当作理所当然的事。
4. 理所当然的认为一个小孩喜欢吃任何提供给他的东西, 他可能就会这样。

**find / feel / think / consider + it + adj. / n + to do sth / that...**

1. 我们觉得很难赶上科技领域的迅速发展。
2. 我感到教会学生尊重他国文化是我的责任。
3. 我发现很有必要记一些代代相传的谚语。
4. 你认为不背一个单词就能学好一门外语吗?
5. 你认为把高中未毕业的孩子送到国外留学有必要吗?
6. 一旦养成了抽烟的习惯, 你会发现很难戒掉它。

**Make it + adj + to do / that ...**

**Make + O + adj.**

1. 是你的帮助使我们能在旅游季节住到一个中国人的家里。
2. 我感激你的好意使得这样的经历对外国学生成为可能。
3. 邻居们明确表明, 如果约翰继续播放摇滚乐直到深夜, 他们要向警方投诉。
4. 随着现代科技的发展, 太空勘探已成可能。
5. 我必须表明清楚我不去那儿。

**Make it a rule to do / that ...**

1. 他们已经形成规律每隔一周聚会一次交流收集到的信息。
2. 我们订了一个规则, 由值日生用英语讲每日新闻。
3. 这所学校规定: 学生不许将手机带进校园。
4. 我规定每天早上大声朗读英语。

1. I always bear in mind what my mother has said to me.
2. While driving every driver must bear in mind that any carelessness will cause an accident and even death.
3. We must keep in mind that ours is a large country that lacks water badly.
4. We must keep in mind that young people will achieve nothing without experiencing difficulties.

1. Never take it for granted that you can always find a job after graduation.
2. It is often taken for granted that sons and daughters should support their parents.
3. We often take it for granted that our parents should provide us with clothing and food.
4. Take it for granted that a child likes to eat whatever is offered to him and he probably will.

1. We feel / felt it difficult to keep up with the rapid development in the field of science and technology.
2. I feel it my duty to teach my students to respect other cultures.
3. I find it necessary to memorize some proverbs which have been passed (on) from generation to generation.
4. Do you think it possible to learn a foreign language well without learning a single word by heart?
5. Do you think it necessary to send the children who have not graduated from senior high school to study abroad?
6. Once you have formed the habit of smoking, you'll find it hard to get rid of it.

1. It was your help that make it possible for us to stay with a Chinese family during the tourist season.
2. I appreciate your kindness in making such experiences possible for foreign students.
3. The neighbours have make it clear that if John continues to play rock music deep into the night, they will complain to the police.
4. Space exploration has been made possible with the development of modern science and technology.
5. I must make it clear that I won't go there.

1. they have made it a rule to have a meeting every other week to exchange the information they have collected.
2. we have made it a rule that the student on duty should tell us the daily news in English.
3. the school makes it a rule that students are not allowed to take mobile phones to the campus / school.
4. I make it a rule to read English aloud every morning.

**It is up to sb to do sth**

1. 这个周末去野餐还是去游泳, 由你决定。
2. 做广告旨在吸引消费者, 但是否买一个产品还是由消费者决定。(intend)
3. 我们有责任帮助那些有困难的人。
4. 在大学, 靠你自己去阅读和理解老师给你的材料。

**See to it that ... = make sure that ...**

1. 离开实验室之前请务必关好门窗。
2. 你最好回去确认一下所有的药瓶都严密保管。
3. 我已被告知, 简会负责你的计划很快投入实施。

**It is necessary (for sb) to do ...**

1. 把我们在学校里所学的应用到日常生活中是很有必要的。
2. 大学生很有必要读一些与他们专业无关的书籍。
3. 经过一段时间的努力工作, 放松一下是完全必要的。
4. 年长的人有必要了解年轻人在想些什么, 感觉些什么。

**It is (generally) believed / thought that...**

1. 人们普遍相信街头暴力的增加和电视上的恐怖片有密切的关系。
2. 大家普遍相信没有必要个学生太多的作业。
3. 说实话, 人们通常认为在校学习的每一门课程都各自有用。

**I would appreciate it (very much ) if you could ...**

**I appreciate one's kindness in doing sth**

1. 如果你能帮我一个忙我将不胜感激。
2. 如果你能带我参观一下你们的校园, 我将非常感谢。
3. 我感激你为我从网上得到这么多的有关国际贸易的信息。
4. 我感激你的好意使得这样的经历对外国学生成为可能。

**those who...**

1. 只有勇敢面对挑战的人才有可能成功。
2. 只有患过重病的人才真正明白健康对于一个人意味着什么。
3. 人们对于那些乐于帮助他人脱离困境的人总是满怀感激之情。
4. 对我们公司生产的产品感兴趣的人, 请与我们联系。
5. 那些志愿去做好事的人从来不图金钱的回报, 他们认为只有这样才能问心无愧。
6. 那些空难的幸存者永远忘不了那可怕的经历。

1. It is up to you to decide whether to go for a picnic or to go swimming this weekend.
2. Advertising is intended to attract consumers, but it is up to the consumers to decide whether to buy a product.
3. It is up to us to help those in need / trouble.
4. In college, it is up to you to read and understand the materials given by your teachers.

1. Please see to it that the doors and the windows are closed before you leave the lab.
2. you'd better go back and see to it that all the medicine bottle are under lock and key.
3. I have been told that Jane will see to it that your plan is quickly put into practice.

1. It is necessary for us to apply what we learn at school to our daily life.
2. it is necessary to university students to read some books that are not related to their major.
3. it is absolutely necessary to relax yourself after a period of hard work.
4. it is necessary for older people to understand what young people think and feel.

1. It is generally believed that the growth of the street violence is closely related to horror films on TV.
2. it is generally believed that there is no need to assign too much homework to students.
3. to tell you the truth, it is generally thought that every subject that students learn at school is useful in its own way.

1. I would appreciate it (very much ) if you could do me a favor.
2. I would appreciate it very much if you could show me around your campus.
3. I appreciate your kindness in getting so much information on international trade / business for me on the Internet.
4. I appreciate your kindness in making such experiences possible for foreign students.

1. Only those who face the challenge bravely are likely to succeed.
2. Only those who have suffered from serious illness are really aware of what health means to a person .
3. People are always grateful to those who are ready to help others out of trouble.
4. Those who are interested in the products made in our company, please contact us.
5. Those who volunteer to do good deeds never ask for money in return. They think only in this way can they have a clear conscience.
5. Those who survived the plane crash will never forget their horrible / frightening experience.

### Be to blame (for sth)

1. 我只能依靠你找出谁对大火造成的损失负责。
2. 我认为这次失败不该怪吉姆。
3. 依我看, 你自己应该为这次实验的失败负责。

### Contrary to one's expectation / wish

#### Contrary to what sb expected / thought,

1. 与人们预料的相反, 那所大学女生的比例正在下降。
2. 与我们的愿望相反, 我们篮球队昨天没有赢得比赛。
3. 与二十年前人们的预言相反, 现在越来越多的年轻人离开父母独立生活。
4. 和人们的期望相反, 这个学校的暴力问题的数量不降反升。
5. 和我早先想的相反, 菲力普已经证明是成功的。

### With the development / increase / help / rise / improvement of...

1. 随着经济的飞速发展, 中国在国际事务中起着越来越大的作用。
2. 随着人口的飞速增长, 水资源的缺乏成了一个大问题。
3. 在医生的帮助下, 他父亲的重感冒已完全好了。(recover from)
4. 随着超市的兴起, 购物对我们来说变得越来越方便。
5. 活水平的提高, 越来越多的人想要周游世界。(make a tour)

### Cannot / never ...too + adj. / adv.

1. 在交网络朋友时, 你怎么小心也不为过。
2. 做这个决定你越小心越好, 由于它是如此重要。
3. 吉姆聪明又谦虚, 总之, 我怎么表扬他也不为过。
4. 我们再怎么强调保护眼睛的重要性也不为过。

### Not necessarily

1. 一般说来, 价格越高, 质量越好, 但这并不一定对,
2. 取得大学文凭的人不一定就是人才。
3. 钱越多未必越幸福, 许多事实证明了这一点。
4. 名气并不一定意味着成功。

1. I can only depend on you to find out who is to blame for the damage caused by the great fire.
  2. I don't think Jim is to blame for the failure.
  3. In my opinion, you yourself are to blame for the failure in the experiment.
- 
1. Contrary to what people expected, the proportion of the girl students in that university is declining .
  2. Contrary to our wish, our basketball team failed to win the game yesterday.
  3. Contrary to what was expected 20 years ago, more and more young people leave their parents and live on their own.
  4. Contrary to what people expected, the number of violence problems in this school has not decreased, but increased.
  5. Contrary to what I thought, Philip has proved to be successful.
- 
1. With the rapid development of economy, China is playing a greater role in international affairs.
  2. With the rapid increase in population, the lack of water resources becomes / is becoming a big problem.
  3. With the help of the doctors, his father has recovered from a bad cold.
  4. With the rise of supermarkets, it is becoming more and more convenient for us to do shopping.
  5. h the improvement of living conditions, more and more people want to make a tour around the world.
- 
1. You cannot be too careful when making net friends.
  2. you cannot be too careful in making the decision as it was so important.
  3. Jim is bright and modest. In a word, I can never speak too highly of him.
  4. we cannot emphasize the importance of protecting our eyes too much..
- 
1. Generally speaking, the higher the price is, the better the quality will be, but this is not necessarily true.
  2. Whoever obtains university diploma is not necessarily a talent.
  3. Having more money doesn't necessarily mean you are happier, and many facts have proved it.
  4. Fame doesn't necessarily mean success.



## 常用四字短语

### 1. 挨家挨户 from door to door

例题：医生挨家挨户上门巡访，省去了很多老年人去医院的麻烦。(save)

Doctors' door-to-door visits save many old people's trouble of going to hospital.

### 2. 爱不释手

can't bear standing part with/putting it down /leaving it aside

例题：这部相关第一次世界大战的历史小说引人入胜，我简直爱不释手。(so...that)

The historical novel about/describing World War I / the First World War is so attractive that I can't bear (to do ...)/stand parting with it / putting it down (back ,aside )/ leaving it aside .

### 3. 安于现状

be satisfied with reality/ present situation

例题：我们高中生应该有远大的志向，不应该只满足于现状。(satisfy)

We senior high students should have great ambition and (should) not be satisfied with reality/present situation.

### 4. 摆脱烦恼

get rid of/ to be free from worries

例题：得知他心情不好，我建议他与朋友聊聊天，以去除烦恼。(suggest)

Knowing (that) he is in a bad mood, I suggest his chatting with friends to get rid of /to be free from worries.

### 5. 彼此埋怨 be to blame each other

例题：遇到困难的时候，我们需要的不是彼此埋怨，而是相互协助。(not...but)

When (we are) in difficulty / When we meet with difficulties, what we need is not to blame each other but to help each other.

### 6. 别无选择 have no choice but to do

例题：当时，那位出租车司机别无选择，只能求助于游客。(choice)

At that time the taxi driver had no choice but to turn to the tourist/traveler (for help).

### 7. 不得而知 remain unknown

例题：玛丽是否参加这次英语晚会尚不得而知。(remain)

It remains unknown whether Mary will attend the English Evening.

### 8. 不辞而别 leave without saying good-bye

例题：我们对他的不辞而别感到很惊讶。(without)

We were greatly surprised that he has left without saying goodbye.

### 9. 不可估量 beyond measure

例题：即使付出的努力不可估量，但那些偏远山城都已通车，这让全国人民感到无比自豪。(accessible)

Although the efforts made are beyond measure, those remote mountainous cities have been accessible to cars, which makes all the Chinese people / the whole nation feel very proud/full of pride.

### 10. 不甚感激 appreciate it very much

例题：如果你一收到消息就能给我答复的话，我将不胜感激。(the moment)

I would appreciate it very much if you could reply to me/give me a reply the moment you receive the message.

11. 不懈努力 great effort

例题：即使各国政府已做出了不懈的努力，但要应对日益严重的世界性气候变暖问题还需制定更有效的措施。

(despite)

Despite the great effort made by governments, more effective measures should be made to deal with the ever worsening problem of global warming.

12. 不假思索 without hesitation

例题：吉姆不假思索地回答了老师的问题。(hesitation)

Jim answered his teacher's question(s) without (any) hesitation. Jim answered the question(s) asked by his teacher with no hesitation.

13. 不尽如人意 be far from satisfactory

例题：这个地区的经济发展得很快，可使某些市民的素质还不尽如人意。(quality)

The economy of this area develops very fast but some citizens' qualities are far from satisfactory.

14. 不容忽视 should not be ignored/ neglected

例题：这个事故使我们意识到安全问题不容忽视。(realize)

This accident made us realize that safety problems should not be ignored.

例题：防火意识不容忽视，不然的话会对生命和财产造成不可估量的损失。(neglect)

(The sense of) Fire protection should not be neglected (We should not neglect fire protection), or great damage might be caused to the lives and property.

15. 不知所措 be/ feel at a loss

例题：网络在我们日常生活中起了举足轻重的作用，以至于当不能上网时人们感到无所适从。(loss)

Internet plays such an important role in our daily life that people feel at a loss when they can't go online/ surf the Internet/ don't have access to the Internet.

例题：消费者对冷冻食品失去信心的事实令生产厂家一筹莫展。(loss)

The fact that consumers have lost confidence in frozen food makes the manufacturers at a loss.

16. 彻夜未眠

didn't fall asleep last night/ be awake all night

例题：只喝一杯咖啡就会使我整晚睡不着。(keep)

Drinking only a cup of coffee will keep me awake all night.

例题：昨晚听到他喜欢的足球获胜的消息，他兴奋得彻夜未眠。(too...to...)

Hearing the news that his favorite team won the match, he was too excited to fall asleep last night.

17. 催人泪下 people are moved to tears

例题：昨晚残疾人的演出非常成功，让观众们感动得流下了眼泪。(so...that...)

The performance put up by the disabled/ The disabled people's performance last night was so successful that many people were moved to tears.

18. 寸步难行 can do nothing without

例题：电脑已触及到每个人的日常生活，难怪有人说当今世界不懂电脑，就寸步难行。(no wonder)

The computer has touched on everyone's daily life. No wonder someone says that you can do nothing without the

knowledge of computer / its knowledge.

19. 大为惊叹 be greatly amazed/ impressed

例题：这些十八世纪的油画保存得这样好，使参观者大为惊叹。(so ...that)

These eighteenth-century oil paintings have been/are preserved so well that the visitors are greatly amazed/ impressed.

20. 放任自流 let him be

例题：父母经常面对这样的选择：要么做他们认为有利于孩子发展的事情，要么对其放任自流。(either)

Parents often faced the choice that either they did what they felt was good for the development of the child or they just let him be.

21. 孤身一人，无亲无故

be single and has no friends or relatives

例题：虽然她孤身一人，无亲无故，但邻居们都向她伸出了援助之手。(offer)

Though she is single and has no friends or relatives, all the neighbors offer her help/ a helping hand /to help her.

22. 固执己见 always stick to one's own opinion

例题：我发现很难与那些一贯固执己知的人合作。(...it...)

I find it (is) hard to cooperate with those who always stick to their own opinions.

23. 刮目相看 look at sb. differently/ with new eyes/ regard sb. in a totally different light

例题：他进公司后不久就独立完成了一项艰巨的任务，同事们对他刮目相看。(so)

He finished a difficult task on his own/independently soon/ shortly after he entered the company, so his colleagues looked at him differently/ with new eyes/regarded him in a totally different light.

24. 毫不费力

have no difficulty/ trouble (in) doing sth.

例题：他们毫不费力第就找到了那位好心人。(difficulty)

They had no difficulty finding the warm-hearted man/person.

25. 毫无疑问，不容置疑

There is no doubt that.../ It cannot be doubted that

例题：毫无疑问，旅行使人开阔眼界，增长知识。(doubt)

There is no doubt/ It can't be doubted that travelling broadens one's mind and enlarge/ improve/ increase one's knowledge.

26. 后悔莫及 regret doing

例题：他很后悔失去了获得奖学金的机会。(regret)

He regretted losing/having lost the chance to win a scholarship.

27. 后来居上 catch up with sb.

例题：上周因为生病我缺了一些课，但是我会努力赶上大家的。(miss)

Because of illness/Being ill last week, I missed some lessons, but I will try to catch up with others.

27. 增强合作

strengthen/ enhance one's cooperation

例题：如果队员之间不增强配合，我校篮球队就不可能在决赛中战胜对手。(unless)

Our school basketball team will not beat the opponents in the final match/final(s) unless the team members strengthen

their cooperation / cooperate well with each other.

28.家喻户晓/众所周知

As is known to all, .../ It is known to all that

例题：众所周知，成功来自于勤奋，不努力则一事无成。(without)

As is known to all, success comes from hard work/diligence, and nothing can be achieved without efforts/hard work.

例题：众所周知，他的成功完全是努力的结果。(due to)

It is known to all that his success is entirely/totally/completely due to his hard work.

29.坚守岗位 keep to one's post

例题：无论风多大、雨多急，警察一直坚守在岗位上。(no matter ...)

No matter how hard the rain falls and the wind blows, the police keep to their posts.

30.竭尽所能 do/ try one's best to do

例题：我们应该竭尽所能是城市变得更美丽。(try)

We should try our best to make the city more beautiful.

31.截然不同观点

have totally different opinion with us

例题：交流时，我们可能会遇到与自己观点截然不同的人。(likely)

When communicating, we are likely to meet people who have totally different opinions with us.

32.惊人速度 incredible rate/ speed

例题：我国到处都是高楼大厦，其发展速度真是惊人。(spring up / incredible)

High-rise apartment buildings have sprung up everywhere in China at an incredible rate / speed.

33.聚精会神 be absorbed in

例题：我在全神贯注地看书，没有听到手机在响。(absorb)

I was so absorbed in reading that I didn't hear my cell phone ringing.

34.困难重重 has great difficulty/ be very difficult

例题：虽然困难重重，但他父母还是设法即时赶到了上海。(despite)

Despite / In spite of the great difficulty, his parents managed to get to/ arrive in/ reach Shanghai in time.

35.屡见不鲜 appear so frequently

例题：这类事故在媒体上屡见不鲜，应该制定有效措施防止这类事故再次发生。(prevent)

This kind of accident appears on media so frequently that effective measures are being made to prevent it (from) happening again.

36.抵制\*resist the temptation of

例题：在招待会上，他没能抵抗住那些美食的\*，吃了很多。(fail)

He failed to resist the temptation of the delicious food in the reception and ate a lot.

37.旗鼓相当 be equal to sb. in sth.

例题：虽然他在技巧和经验上都与我旗鼓相当，但是谁都有可能夺冠。(equal)

Though he is equal to me in skill and experience, either of us is likely to win the

Championship.

### 38. 齐心协力

work cooperatively/ with combined efforts

例题: 只要我们齐心协力, 就能很快解决这个技术难题.

So long as / If we work cooperatively / with combined efforts, we will be able to solve/ work out the technical problems.

### 39. 千载难逢 a rare/ golden chance

例题: 既然经济舱位的票很畅销, 我们应尽快打电话到售票处询问一下, 以免坐失良机。(now that)

Now that the tickets for economy class are popular, we should call the booking/ticket office to inquire soon as possible, making sure that we won't miss/lose the golden chance.

### 40. 日益增长 ever increasing

例题: 孩子们从小就不得不在学业上竞争, 这就给他们带来了日益增加的精神压力。(which)

Children had to compete with each other since they were very young, which brought them increasing psychological pressure.

### 41. 日益恶化

be getting worse/ become worse and worse

例题: 异常的天气表明我们的生存环境正日益恶化, 而这正是大自然给予我们的警告。(which)

Unusual weather indicates that our living environment is getting worse, which is the warning to us from nature.

### 41. 日益紧张 increasingly intense

例题: 日益紧张的医患关系有待解决。(remain)

The increasingly tense doctor-patient relationship remains to be solved.

### 42. 三言两语 in a few words

例题: 这个游戏的规则太复杂, 三言两语解释不清。(too...to)

The rules of the game are too complicated to explain/be explained in a few words.

### 43. 司空见惯 be so used to

例题: 人们对像手机和电脑这样的电子产品早已司空见惯, 以致于很难想象没有它们生活会变成什么样。(such...as...)

People are so used to such electronic products as mobile phones and computers that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them.

### 44. 受到认可 be recognized/ received by

例题: 就实际效果来看, 新的规则极大地改善了交通状况, 受到了广大群众的认可。(recognize)

In terms of practical effect, the new regulation greatly improved the traffic condition and was recognized by the public.

例题: 虽然不被公众看好, 但这位歌手仍然坚持自己的演唱风格。(stick)

Although the singer is not well recognized/received by the audience (popular with the audience), he sticks to his own singing style.

### 45. 受用一生

sb. benefit from sth. / sth. benefits sb. all your life

例题: 良好的教育是你今后能够受用终身的。(benefit)

A good education benefits you/ is what you can benefit from all your life in your whole life.

46. 特长、强项/弱点 strong point/ weak point

例题：应该鼓励年轻人按照自己的特长选择职业。(encourage)

Young people should be encouraged to choose their careers according to their own strong points.

47. 玩火\*

those who play with fire will surely get burnt

例题：他们应该从这件事中得出教训，玩火者必\*。(burn)

They should learn a lesson from this accident that those who play with fire will surely get burnt.

48. 无懈可击 perfect 哈哈这个超简单吧！

例题：那里的服务无懈可击，还免费出借雨伞。(borrow)

The service there is perfect and umbrellas are borrowed free of charge.

49. 一步之遥 be just one step away from success

例题：很多失败者往往没意识到，其实他们离成功只有一步之遥。(realize)

Many losers don't realize that they are just one step away from success.

50. 一无所知 be ignorant of sth.

例题：我对学生所谈的电子产品一无所知，我发现自己落伍了。(ignorant)

Being ignorant of the electronic products the students are talking about, I find myself left behind.

51. 以备不时之需 in case of unexpected needs/ that they are needed some day

例题：年轻时多学点技能是明智的，以备不时之需。(in case)

It is sensible/ wise to learn more skills when young in case of unexpected needs/ (that) they are needed in the future.

52. 引人注目、吸引眼球 catch one's attention/ eye

例题：这些彩色果盆当时引起了我的注意，使我想起了快乐的童年。(remind)

These colorful fruit bowls caught my eye at that time, reminding me of the happy childhood.

53. 有求必应 be always ready to help

例题：我向她请教，她总是有求必应，而且解释得令我十分满意。(satisfaction)

Every time I ask her for advice, she is always ready to help, and explains to my full satisfaction.

54. 有所转变 have changed to some extent

例题：虽然大家对整容的看法在某种水准上已有所转变，但必须承认它带来的风险。(Although)

Although people's view on cosmetic surgery has changed to some extent, we must acknowledge that risk goes with it/ there is risk.

55. 与时俱进 keep pace with the times/change with the times

例题：老人们发现越来越难跟上现代科学的发展。(keep up)

The old find it harder and harder to keep up with the development of modern science.

56. 与世隔绝 be isolated from the outside world

例题：这个村庄几乎与世隔绝，很多民间习俗得以很好地保留。(preserve)

The village is almost isolated from the outside world, thus lots of local customs are well preserved there.

57. 援助之手 reach out your hands in aid of sb./ give sb. a helping hand

例题：伸出援手去协助那些身处困境的人们，你就会发现你的人生更有意义。(aid n.)

Reach out your hands in aid of those (who are) in trouble and you'll find your life more meaningful.

秋考：虽然她孤身一人，无亲无故，但邻居们都向她伸出了援助之手。(offer)

Though she is single and has no friends or relatives, all the neighbors offer her help/ a helping hand /to help her.

58.乍一看 at the first sight/ glance of sth.

例题：乍一看，这块手表没有什么特别之处，但实际上它是一部手机。(there be)

At the first sight, there is nothing special about the watch, but in fact it is a mobile phone.

59.志同道合 have a common goal/ similar ideals and beliefs

例题：我和他志同道合，而且年龄和家庭背景相似，我想这就是为什么我们成为好朋友的原因。(which)

He and I have a common goal/ have similar ideals and beliefs/ share the same views and are similar in age and family background, which I think is the reason why we have become good friends.

60.山高林密 the high mountains and thick forests

例题：即使山高林密，医护人员还是迅速地赶到出事地点，实施援救。(despite)

Despite the high mountains and thick forests, the doctors and nurses rushed to the scene of the accident for the rescue/to carry out the rescue.

## 常用名词短语

### A

by accident	偶然
have access to	可接近，可进入，享有...机会
take action	采取措施
in addition to	除....之外
in advance	事先
take advantage of	利用
take/ follow one's advice	听从建议
make an appointment	约会
make an attempt	试图
pay attention to	注意，在意

### B

on the basis of	在....的基础上
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### C

take care of	照顾，照料
make choices	做选择
under no circumstance	绝不
have a good command of	精通
make comments	评论
draw/ reach/ arrive at/ get to a conclusion	得出结论

have confidence in	对...有信心
have a clear/ guilty conscience	问心无愧/ 有愧
keep contact with	与...保持联系
on the contrary	相反
D	
make a decision	做出决定
on the decrease	在下降
E	
have an effect on	对....产生影响
lay/ put/ place emphasis on	强调
come to an end	走到尽头
come into existence	形成, 产生
to an extent	在.....程度上
F	
• in/out of fashion	流行的、过时的
• find fault with	找茬, 吹毛求疵
• make a film	拍电影
• make a fire/on fire	生火/ 着火
H	
• get into/form/develop/get out of/get rid of/a habit of doing	养成/改掉习惯
I	
make an impact on	对.....产生影响
leave an impression on	对...留下印象
have no intention of doing	没有做....的打算
L	
• for lack of	由于缺乏
• ask for leave	请假
• loyalty to	忠于
P	
• take pride in	骄傲, 自豪
• make progress	取得进步
• with reference to	关于
• in response to	作为回答
• as a result	结果
S	
• for sake of	由于, 为了
• on sale	出售



## 常用动词短语

adapt ... for 改编

adapt ... to 使 适应

add to 增添了

add ... to 把 加到

add up 累计

add up to 累计达

agree on sth.就 达成一致

agree to sth.同意某事

agree to do sth.同意做某事

agree with sb.同意某人的意见

apply . to 把.....运用到;把.....涂抹到

apply to sb. for sth.向某人申请某事

ask for sth.请求

ask sb. for help 向某人求助

ask sb. for sth.向某人请求得到某物

ask sb. to do sth.要求某人做某事

break away from 脱离;打破

break down 出毛病, 不运转

break into 闯入

break out 爆发, 突然发生

break the law 犯法

break through 突破, 冲破

break up 打碎;关系破裂

bring about 导致

bring back 带回;想起

bring forward 提出

bring up 养育, 培养

## C

- call      call at some place 拜访某个地方  
            call for 请求, 要求;为 而喊出; 接;叫某人  
            call on/upon 号召; 拜访  
            call up 召唤, 召集;想起;打电话
- carry      carry on 继续; 开展  
            carry out 进行, 开展;执行
- catch      catch the cold 着凉, 伤风  
            catch up 很快拾起;跟上, 赶上
- combine      combine ... with 把 和 结合起来
- come      come about 发生;实现;产生  
            come across 走过;偶然遇到  
            come out 出来; 出版  
            come to 来到;达到;结果是
- communicate      communicate ... to 把 传达给  
                            communicate with 和 交流
- compare      compare ... to 把 比作  
                    compare ... with 把与 相比较
- concentrate      concentrate on 全神贯注于
- congratulate      congratulate sb. on sth.为某事祝贺某人

## D

- drop      drop in at some place 顺便拜访某地  
            drop in on sb.顺便拜访某人

## E

- engage      engage in 从事  
            engage to 订婚
- entertain      entertain sb. with sth.使某人快乐;用某物招待某人

## F

- fight      fight against 为反对而战斗  
            fight for 为 而战  
            fight with 同 战斗  
            figure out 理解;计算出

## G

- get            get across 横过, 穿过  
               get down to doing 开始做某事  
               get in 进入, 收割  
               get in one's way 妨碍某人, 挡住去路  
               get into 进入, 陷入  
               get along/on with 与某人相处  
               get on 上车  
               get over 爬过, 克服  
               get off 下车, 脱下  
               get together 聚集, 开联欢会
- give           give in 屈服, 让步, 投降  
               give off 发出  
               give out 分发, 用完, 耗尽  
               give up 放弃
- go            go against 反对, 不利于  
               go all out 全力以赴  
               go down 下去, 下沉  
               go into 进入 参加  
               go on 继续  
               go over 复习, 检查  
               go wrong 出故障

## H

- hand           hand in 上交  
               hand on 传下去  
               hand out 分发, 施舍  
               hand over 移交, 让与

## K

- keep           keep from 忍住, 阻止  
               keep in touch with 与某人保持联系  
               keep ....out of 不让.....进入  
               keep up 坚持, 维持  
               keep up with 跟上, 不落在后面

## L

- leave        leave a message 留话  
               leave alone 更不用说  
               leave ... alone 不理睬, 不管  
               leave ... behind 留下, 忘带;放弃  
               leave for 到 去

- let
  - leave out 遗漏;排除;忽视
  - let down 使 失望
  - let out 发出, 放出; 泄漏
- look
  - look about 环顾; 察看
  - look after 照料, 照顾
  - look back 回顾
  - look down upon 轻视, 看不起
  - look for 寻找
  - look forward to 盼望
  - look into 观察;调查; 向里看
  - look on 看待; 旁观
  - look out 当心
  - look round 四处看看
  - look through 仔细查看
  - look up 查阅; 仰视
- lose
  - lose heart 灰心, 失去信心
  - lose one's heart to 倾心于
  - lose one's way 迷路 lose weight 减肥

## M

- make
  - be made from 由 制造
  - be made in 在 地方制造
  - be made of 用 制造
  - be made up of 由 组成, 构成
  - make a living 谋生
  - make an apology to 向....道歉
  - make out 假装, 辨认出
  - make up 构成, 配置, 化妆, 打扮
  - make up for 弥补
  - make up one's mind 下定决心
  - make use of 利用
- meet
  - meet with 遇到, 符合

## P

- pass
  - pass away 消失, 去世, 过去
  - pass by 经过
  - pass down 传下去
  - pass on 传递
- pay
  - pay a visit to 参观, 访问
  - pay attention to 注意

pay for sth. 付钱, 支付, 付出代价  
 pay off 还清  
 put put away 放好, 收起来  
 put forward 提出  
 put into 输入, 使进入  
 put off 延期, 推迟, 拖延  
 put on 穿上, 带上, 上演  
 put one's heart into 全神贯注于....之中  
 put out 生产, 扑灭, 伸出  
 put up 挂起, 举起, 张贴, 建立  
 put up with 忍受

## R

run run across 跑过, 不期而遇  
 run after 追赶  
 run away 逃走, 逃脱  
 run down 撞到, 耗尽  
 run out 用完  
 run over 撞到, 粗略地看一下

## S

• see see...off 送别  
 see through 看穿, 看透  
 see to 注意; 办理  
 • set set about doing sth. 开始, 着手, 试图  
 set down 放下; 记下; 写下, 让.....下车  
 set free 释放  
 set off 出发, 动身  
 set out to do sth. 开始, 着手  
 set up 建立, 创立; 竖立  
 • stand stand by 站在 旁边, 和.....站在一起  
 stand for 代表, 象征; 主张  
 stand up 起立

## T

• take take away 拿走, 移去  
 take for 认为, 误以为  
 take in 接纳; 吸入; 包括  
 take off 脱掉, 起飞  
 take place 发生  
 take the place of 代替

- take up 举起;从事; 占用
- turn
  - turn against 背叛
  - turn down 翻下; 关小
  - turn into 变成
  - turn out 证明是;结果是
  - turn over 把 翻过来;移交
  - turn up 向上翻;拧亮;开大;出现

## 常用形容词短语

### A

- absent from 缺席
- be active in 积极参加
- be available to/ for 可获得的; 可利用的
- be aware of 可获得的;可利用的 意识到

### B

- be beneficial to 对.....有利

### C

- be close to 靠近, 接近
- be confident of 对.....有信心
- be crazy about 热衷于

### D

- turn a deaf ear to 对.....置若罔闻
- be different from 和 不问
- due to 由于, 因为

### E

- be equal to 与.....相等;能胜任

### F

- sb. be familiar with/sth. be familiar to 某人对.....很熟悉
- be fond of 喜欢

### H

- be happy with/about 对.....很满意/很高兴
- be harmful to 对.....有害

### I

- be ignorant of 对...无知

•be independent of 独立的

•be inferior to 不如, 次于

K

• be keen on 热衷于

P

•in particular 尤其

•be proud of 骄傲, 自豪

•in public 当众

R

• get ready for 为.....做好准备

be resistant to 防止;抵抗

S

• far from satisfactory 不尽如人意

• be senior to 比.....年长; 比.....高级

• be sensitive to 对 敏感

• be short of 缺少

• be similar to 相似的

• be superior to 是.....的上级; 比.....高级;优于

W

• be wild with 热衷于