

LESSON 1



1. to get on: (to enter; to board) 上公交车(船、飞机)

说明

get on 表“上”公交车、船或飞机。常见的大型交通工具如 bus、train、MRT(地铁,是 Mass Rapid Transit 的缩写)、plane 或 jet plane 等我们可以在其中站起来自由走动,表示搭乘此类交通工具时,均使用 get on 这个短语。

例: I always get on the bus at Maple Street.

(我总是在枫树街乘公交车。)

William gets on the train at the same station every morning.

(威廉每天早晨在同一车站乘火车。)

board [bɔ:d] vt. 上(车、船等)

例: It's time to board the train.

(现在该上火车了。)

注意:

board 亦可作名词,与 on 连用,形成 on board 的用法,等于介词 aboard,之后接表上述大型交通工具的名词作宾语,故上例亦可改写如下:

It's time to get on board the train.

或: It's time to get aboard the train.

2. **to get off:** (to leave; to descend from) 下车(船, 飞机)

说明

get off 为 get on 的反义短语, 表从上述大型交通工具“下来”。

例: Helen got off the bus at Kunming Street.

(海伦在昆明街下公交车。)

At what station do you usually get off the train?

(你通常在哪一个火车站下车?)

注意:

a. 表“下”上述大型交通工具时, 亦可使用下列动词:

disembark [ˌdɪsmˈbɑːk] vt. & vi. 下(公交车、火车、船、飞机等)

Don't forget to take all your belongings when you disembark (the train).

(下车时, 别忘了携带你所有的随身物品。)

b. get on 或 get off 后面也可不接宾语, on 或 off 作副词用。例如:

It's time to get off.

(该下车了。)

You should get off at the next stop.

= You should get off the bus at the next stop.

(你应该在下一站下车。)

c. 乘坐交通工具若不能在其中站起来只能坐在其中时(如 car 或 taxi 等), 表“进去”要用 get into, 表“出来”要用 get out of。例如:

As soon as I got into the taxi, I told the driver to take me to the Taipei 101 Tower.

(我一坐进出租车, 就叫司机带我到台北 101 大楼。)

Judy shouted at her boyfriend and told him to get out of the car.

(朱迪对她男朋友大喊并叫他滚下车。)

d. 如同 get on 或 get off 一样, get in 或 get out 之后亦可不接宾语, 此时 in 或 out 则作副词用。例如:

The door was too narrow for the fat man to get in.

(车门太窄了, 那个胖家伙进不去。)

Kevin was so fat (that) he couldn't get out.

(凯文太胖了, 所以下不去车。)

3. **to put on**: to place (some clothes, shoes, a hat,...) on oneself
穿,戴(衣帽等)

说明

a. put on 指的是“穿,戴”的动作。

例: Mary put on her hat and left the room.

(玛丽戴上她的帽子便离开房间了。)

Why is John putting on his hat and coat?

(约翰为什么在穿外套戴帽子呢?)

b. 如果表示已经穿好了的状态,则使用动词 wear 这个词。例如:

Bae Yong Joon looks very handsome when he wears a white suit.

(裴勇俊身着白色西装时,非常帅气。)

c. dress 亦可作动词。若为及物动词,表“为……着装”,以人作宾语;若作不及物动词,则表“穿衣、打扮”。例如:

Little children need their parents to dress and feed them.

(小朋友需要父母为他们穿衣及喂食。)

How should I dress for the party?

(这个派对我该怎样穿着?)

d. dress 作不及物动词时,亦可与 up 连用,表“盛装”。例如:

Everyone dressed up for the party.

(所有人都盛装赴宴。)

4. **to take off**: to remove (some clothes, shoes, a hat,...)
脱去(衣帽等)

说明

take off 为 put on 的反义短语,指“脱去”身上所穿着的东西,如衣服、鞋、袜、帽子、珠宝等等。

例: John took off his shoes as he entered the room.

(约翰在进屋时脱下他的鞋。)

Is Helen taking off her coat because it is too warm in the room?

(海伦是不是因为室内太暖和而在脱外套呢?)

注意:

take off 也可视作不及物动词,表飞机的“起飞”。至于飞机“降落着陆”则用 land 一词。例如:

There was a slight delay, and the plane took off half an hour late.
(航班有些延迟,飞机晚了半小时才起飞。)

The pilot announced that we were going to land in ten minutes.
(驾驶员宣布 10 分钟后我们将着陆。)

5. **to call up:** (to telephone) 打电话**说明**

call up 指“打电话”给某人。call up 之后的宾语通常为表示人的专有名词(如 John, David)或普通名词(the boy, my father),但宾语为代词(如 him, them)时,则要放在 call 与 up 中间,如 call him up,而 call up John 或 call John up 两种用法都可以。

- 例:** I forgot to call up Mr. Jones yesterday.
(我昨天忘记给琼斯先生打电话。)
Did anyone call me up while I was out?
(我出去的时候有什么人打电话找我吗?)

但在现代用法中 call up 的 up 可以省略。例如:

Please call me if you have time.

= Please give me a

call
buzz
ring

 if you have time.

(如果你有空,请给我打电话。)

千万不要说这样的句子:

Please give me a phone / telephone if you have time. (×)

(如果你有空,请给我一部电话机。)

6. **to turn on:** (to switch on) 打开电源**说明**

turn on 专门指“打开”电源或“扭开”水龙头等旋纽。之所以用 turn 这个动词是因为以前没有插座,电灯泡要用旋转的方式转到灯泡座上

才会亮,即使现在有开关,turn on 已为习惯用法。另外水龙头的旋钮也可以用 turn on 表示打开的动作。

例: Please turn on the light. This room is dark.

(请打开电灯。这房间太暗了。)

Someone turned on the radiator in this room while we were out.

(我们外出时,有人把室内的暖气打开了。)

注意:

表“打开水龙头”时千万不可以用 open 这个词。如果说 open the faucet 时,指的是把水龙头上面的旋钮拆开,此时必定会喷出水来,把自己弄得一身湿。open 指的是打开某东西的开口,如 open the box(把箱子打开)。

但现代美式俚语中,turn on 有完全不同的意义。试看下旬:

That hot chick turns me on. 按字面的意思是“那个辣妹把我的电源打开了。”真正在俚语中指的是“那个辣妹令我兴奋。”

* chick 原指“小鸡”,在俚语中则指“少女”或“小姐”。

7. **to turn off:** (to stop; to switch off) 关闭电源

说明

turn off 为 turn on 的反义短语,指“关”灯、“关”水龙头等。

例: Please turn off the light. We do not need it now.

(请把电灯关掉,我们现在不需要。)

Shall I turn off the radio or are you still listening to it?

(要不要我把收音机关掉? 还是你还要听呢?)

同样地,turn off 在俚语中也有不同的意义,现与上面的 turn on 例句比较:

That girl turns me off.

(那个女孩令我倒胃口。)

8. **right away:** (immediately; at once; quickly) 立刻

说明

right away 视为副词短语,表“立刻”,这是极为口语化的英语。

例: Mom says that dinner will be ready right away.

(老妈说晚餐马上就准备好了。)

Can William come to my office right away?

(威廉能够立刻到我的办公室来吗?)

比较:

right now 目前(=now; at present)

I'm busy right now. Meet me sometime this afternoon.

(我目前很忙。今天下午找个时间跟我见面。)

9. **to pick up:** (to take; to buy; to fetch) 拾起; 购买; 搭载某人

说明

a. **pick up** 除了字面意义“用手把东西拾起来”之外,尚有“购买某一样东西”和“搭载某人”的意思。

b. **fetch** [fɛtʃ] *vt.* 去拿(某物)来(常用于下列结构中)

Fetch me the book, John.

(约翰,把那本书拿给我。)

例: Why don't you pick up that pencil which is on the floor?

(你为什么不把地板上的那支铅笔拾起来呢?)

John picks up a newspaper from the newsstand every morning.

(约翰每天早晨都在报摊上买份报纸。)

Peter picks up his wife from her office every day.

(彼得每天都到他太太的办公室去接她下班。)

10. **at once:** (immediately; very soon; right away) 立刻

说明

at once 与 **right away** 均为副词短语,表“立刻”,用法完全相同,使用时均置于句尾。

例: My boss asked me to come to his office at once.

(我老板要我立刻到他的办公室去。)

I want you to send this e-mail at once.

(我希望你马上把这份电子邮件发出去。)

但 at once 亦有另外的意思:

a. be at once + 形容词 + and + 形容词 不仅……而且……

= be not only + 形容词 + but (also) + 形容词

Mary is at once beautiful and kind. (少用)

= Mary is not only beautiful but also kind (常用)

(玛丽不但美丽而且心地又好。)

b. all at once 突然间

= all of a sudden

= suddenly

I was walking down the street and it started to rain all at once.

(我正沿街而行,突然间下起了雨。)

11. to get up: (to rise, to change from a lying position) 起床

说明

get up 起床;站起来

例: I get up at seven o'clock every morning.

(我每天早晨7点钟起床。)

What time does your brother usually get up?

(你弟弟通常什么时候起床?)

The patient was so weak that he was unable to get up.

(病人身体太虚弱,因此站不起来。)

注意:

a. 表“上床睡觉”时,则有 go to bed、turn in 或 hit the sack 等短语,其中 go to bed 是正式用法,turn in 及 hit the sack 则为俚语。

It's time to go to bed.

(是该上床睡觉的时候了。)

Mom will be furious if we don't hit the sack by midnight.

(要是我们在半夜还上不床睡觉的话,妈妈会勃然大怒的。)

b. rise 与 arise 不可混淆。

rise [raɪz] vi. 起床;升起(三态为:rise、rose、risen)

arise [ə'raɪz] vi. 发生(三态为:arise、arose、arisen,与介词 from 连用)

arise from... 起因于……

= result from...

My father rises early and takes a stroll in the nearby park every morning.

(我爸爸每天早上都早起到附近的公园散步。)

John's failure obviously arose from his laziness.

(约翰的失败显然要归因于他的懒惰。)

12. at first: (originally; in the beginning) 起初

说明

at first 起初,一开始(此为副词短语,使用时通常置于句首)

例: At first the boy seemed to find English very difficult, but later he made very good progress.

(起初这个男孩似乎觉得英语很难,但是后来他却进步得很快。)

At first I thought it was John who made the mistake.

(开始我还以为犯错的是约翰。)

注意:

at last 是 at first 的反义短语,亦为副词短语,使用时通常置于句首。

at last 最后(= in the end)

例: At last Dan realized that we were trying to help him.

(最后丹了解到了我们一直在设法帮助他。)

NOTE

成语测验

A. 填入适当的介词或副词,使所组成的短语与括号内的词意义相通

1. I usually get _____ (board) the bus at Peace Street because this is where my office is.
2. At what street do you usually get _____ (disembark)?
3. I got _____ (entered) a taxi and told the driver to take me to the train station.
4. John got _____ of the taxi and walked toward the building.
5. I was taking a bath when Peter called me _____ (telephoned me).
6. Did Henry say that he would return right _____ (immediately) or much later this evening?
7. Do you generally put _____ (clothe yourself with) your hat and coat when you leave your home?
8. When do you generally take _____ (remove) your hat and coat?
9. Do you want me to turn _____ (start) or turn _____ (stop) the radio?
10. At what time do you get _____ (rise) every morning?

B. 选择题: 选出最适合题意的短语

1. Although the bus was crowded, Sharon was able to _____ .
(A) get away (B) get on
(C) get up (D) get by
2. You may catch a cold if you _____ your coat in this cold weather.
(A) wear (B) put on
(C) take off (D) take on
3. My mother always _____ the television whenever a horror movie comes on.
(A) turns to (B) turns off
(C) turns around (D) turns in

4. Karen couldn't _____ her old dress because it was too small.
 (A) put away (B) put up
 (C) put on (D) put off
5. It's dangerous to _____ the bus while it's still moving.
 (A) sit in (B) stand up
 (C) stop (D) get off
6. My girlfriend _____ at midnight to tell me she was sick.
 (A) called me off (B) stood me up
 (C) called me up (D) set me up
7. The strange man _____ the air conditioner when it was snowing.
 (A) opened (B) closed
 (C) turned on (D) turned around
8. _____ none of them believed me, but later they did.
 (A) At least (B) At first
 (C) At last (D) At most
9. "Come home _____," shouted Mary's angry father.
 (A) at once (B) last night
 (C) at most (D) yesterday
10. Tim makes it a rule to _____ at 6 o'clock every morning.
 (A) get up (B) get down
 (C) get well (D) get ill

C. 填空题: 填入本课所学的短语使句意完整

1. No matter how late he goes to bed at night, Mr. Smith _____
 at the same time every morning.
2. Jane _____ me _____ very late last night.
3. Helen told me not to worry because she was going to mail the letter
 _____.
4. Be sure to _____ the light before you leave the room.
5. Sue _____ her new hat and stood admiring herself in the
 mirror.
6. _____ your overcoat after entering the office.

7. _____ I thought it was John who made the mistake, but later I found Peter was to blame.
8. We _____ the bus at Creek Street and then took a taxi.
9. If we had failed to _____ the last train, we would still be in Taipei now.
10. John _____ the pencil which was on the floor.

● 参考答案 ●

- A.** 1. on 2. off 3. into 4. out 5. up
6. away 7. on 8. off 9. on, off 10. up
- B.** 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. D
6. C 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. A
- C.** 1. gets up 2. called, up 3. right away / at once
4. turn off 5. put on 6. Take off 7. At first 8. got off
9. get on 10. picked up

NOTE

LESSON 2



1. **to be tired out:** (to be extremely tired; to be worn out; to be exhausted)
非常疲倦

说明

tired out 表“累坏的”，视作形容词，通常置于 be 动词之后，作主语补语。out 为副词，有 completely(完全地)的意思，用来修饰 tired。

例: I have worked very hard today and am tired out.

(我今天很辛苦地工作，所以累极了。)

Peter was tired out after his long trip to California.

(自加州长途旅行归来后，彼得累坏了。)

注意:

tired 除了当作“疲倦的”之意，亦可形成 be tired of 的短语，表示“厌倦”、“讨厌”之意。

be tired of... 厌倦……

= be sick of...

= be fed up with...

= be bored with...

例: I'm fed up with commuting to and from work by bus.

(我对乘公交车通勤感到忍无可忍。)

Jim was bored with his job, so he quit.

(吉姆厌倦了他的工作,因此辞职了。)

2. at last: (finally; in the end) 最后,终于

说明

at last 为副词短语,与 at first(起初)形成反义,表示“最后,终于”之意,可置于句首或句尾。

例: We waited and waited and at last John arrived.

(我们等了又等,最后约翰终于来了。)

Through teamwork, we finished the job at last.

(通过团队合作,我们终于把工作做完了。)

At first they all objected to our proposal, but later they agreed to it.

(刚开始他们都反对我们的提案,但后来都同意了。)

3. as usual: (as always; customarily) 照常,仍然

说明

as usual 作副词用,通常可以置于句首或句尾。例如:

As usual, the boy was lying again.

= The boy was lying again as usual.

(和往常一样,这孩子又在说谎了。)

但严格来说,as usual 是省略一些单词化简而来的。本句原为:

The boy was lying again, which was usual.

= The boy was lying again, as (was) usual.

= As usual, the boy was lying again.

在此句中,which 为关系代词,用以代替前面的从句,就等于准关系代词 as。但使用 as 时,可将之后的 be 动词 was 省略,而成 as usual 的固定用法。

例: The boy was lying again as usual.

(和往常一样,这男孩又在说谎了。)

Henry is late for class as usual.

(亨利像平常一样,上课又迟到了。)

As usual, Helen won first prize in the speech contest.

(和以往一样,海伦在演讲比赛中又获得一等奖。)

注意:

a. 在上句中, first prize 之前不可加定冠词 the。the first prize 指的是第一个颁发的奖品,未必是一等奖。first prize(一等奖)、second prize(二等奖)可视为专有名词。类似的用法还有 first base、second base(一垒,二垒)等,之前均不加 the。

b. as 在定语从句中可代替 which,而且 be 动词往往被省略掉。例如:

David is a good student,	which was mentioned before.
	as (was) mentioned before.

= As mentioned before, David is a good student.

(如前所述,大卫是一个好学生。)

4. to find out: (to get information about; to discover; to learn)

了解,发现

说明

find out 表“发现”,有“特意去寻找”的含义。

例: I was unable to find out the name of the man who called.

(我找不出那个打电话来的人的名字。)

Will you please try to find out for me what time that train arrives?

(能否请你替我查查那班火车什么时候到达?)

注意:

a. find out 与 find 均可用 that 从句作定语,此时 find out 与 find 均表“了解,发现”,但 find out 是指“有心去调查而逐渐了解”,而 find 则多强调“一时的发现”。例如:

I finally found out that it was John who broke the window.

(我终于查清楚打破窗户的是约翰。)

I find that Peter is pleasant to get along with.

(我发现与彼得相处很愉快。)

b. find out 与 find 亦可用名词或代词作宾语。此时 find out 多表“揭发

或查出某真相”，find 则表“找到某物”。例如：

If you cheat on me, I'll find you out some day.

(如果你对我不忠，总有一天我会把你查个水落石出。)

Did you find your lost wallet?

(你找到你遗失的钱包了吗?)

c. find out 亦可与介词 about 连用，形成下列短语：

find out about sth 了解某事

= learn about sth

When did you find out about Tom's affair?

(你是什么时候知道汤姆的风流韵事的?)

5. to look at: (to direct the eyes toward; to watch) 眼睛望着，注视

说明

look at 表“有心地看”、“注视”。

例: The teacher told us to look at the blackboard and not at our books.

(老师叫我们注意看黑板，而不要看着我们的书。)

I like to walk in the park and look up at the stars at night.

(晚上我喜欢在公园里散步，仰望天上的繁星。)

注意:

watch、stare at、look at、see 均表“看”。watch 指长时间注意看或观赏某节目或比赛。stare at 表长时间盯着某人或某物看；look at 则指短时间盯着某人或某物看。see 多指无意间看见某人或某物。例如：

Watch closely how I do it.

(注意看我怎么做这件事。)

I watch TV for about an hour before I go to bed every night.

(我每晚睡前都会看大约一个小时的电视。)

I seldom watch basketball games.

(我很少看篮球赛。)

Look at John; he is staring at Mary.

(你注意看约翰；他正两眼凝视着玛丽。)

If you look at that picture closely, you will be able to see me in the background.

(如果你仔细看那张图片，就会在背景中看到我。)

I turned around and saw Peter kissing his girlfriend.
(我转身看到彼得在吻他女友。)

6. **to look for:** (to search for; to seek) 寻找; 期盼

说明

look for 为及物动词短语, 其后要接名词作定语, 有“寻找”或“期盼”之意。

例: I lost my gloves. Will you help me look for them?

(我的手套丢了。请你帮我找找好吗?)

The man has spent an hour looking for the pen which he lost.

(这男子已经花了一个钟头寻找他丢失的钢笔。)

I don't look for much profit from the business.

(我并不期望从生意中得到优厚的利润。)

注意:

a. look for 与 search for 同义, 均表“寻找”。例如:

Police are still looking for clues in the rape case that took place a month ago.

= Police are still searching for clues in the rape case that took place a month ago.

(一个月前发生的强奸案, 警方仍在搜寻该案的线索。)

b. search 亦可作及物动词, 有下列结构:

search A for B 搜查 A 以寻找 B

The detectives were searching the house for drugs.

(刑警们正在搜查房子以寻找毒品。)

c. seek 是及物动词(三态为: seek、sought、sought), 故无须与 for 连用。

例如:

The dog came sniffing up to us, seeking his master.

(这只狗走向我们, 嗅着鼻子寻找它的主人。)

7. **all right:** (satisfactory; correct; O.K.; fine) 没关系; 可以

说明

all right 可视为形容词, 常常用在口语中, 常说成 "That's all right." 或

"It's all right."

例: Mr. Johnson said that it would be all right to wait in this office for him.

(约翰逊先生说在这办公室里等他就好了。)

Will it be all right with you if I give you the money tomorrow instead of today?

(如果我把今天应该还你的那笔钱明天给你,可以吗?)

8. **right here, right there, right now, etc.:** (exactly here, exactly there, etc.) 就在这儿,就在那里,就是现在

说明

上列短语的 **right** 均为副词,用来强调其后所接的地点副词或时间副词。

例: Tom said that he would meet us right here on this corner.

(汤姆说他将在这转角处跟我们见面。)

Right then I saw very clearly that Ben was not telling the truth.

(那时我就清楚明白,本没有说实话。)

Let's do it right now.

(咱们现在就做这件事吧!)

9. **little by little:** (gradually; by degrees; slowly) 渐渐地,慢慢地

说明

little by little 为副词短语,可以放在句首或句尾使用。

例: If you study regularly each day, little by little your vocabulary of English words will increase.

(如果你每天规律地学习,你的英语词汇就会逐渐增加。)

Dad's health seems to be improving little by little.

(爸爸的健康似乎在逐渐好转中。)

Under Mr. Wang's guidance, my English is improving by degrees.

(在王老师的指导下,我的英语在逐渐进步。)