

这样学习 英语短语最有效

张耀飞 编著

THE MOST
EFFECTIVE WAY
TO LEARN
ENGLISH PHRASE

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编 著	张耀飞
特约编辑	周 壮
责任编辑	樊丽萍
监 印	赵 宁
监 制	张曲波
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前言

It is never too late to learn.

语言的学习,尤其是学习英语,已成为当代的一种潮流,但是不难发现,即使英语学习者接触英语的时间至少十年以上(中学至大学毕业),但是真正学得好的,并不是很多。原因何在?无法置身于英语学习情景及本身学习方法不正确,可能是主要的原因。

语言的学习是以实用为取向的,它也是更有效的人际沟通、思想交流所必备的工具,而学习的第一要务便是选择好的教材。本书主要依据罗伯特·丁·狄克逊所著的 *Essential Idioms in English* 一书,配合国内教材及各级考试,将常用的英语短语由浅入深精编而成。取材广泛,注解详尽,所列短语基础而实用,每课增列数个背诵例句及老师讲解,并辅助学以致用的说明,浅显而易懂。因此本书实为自修应试所不可或缺的一本工具书,更加适合一般读者自学使用。所谓“工欲善其事,必先利其器”,相信本书对于读者英文能力的提升、应考实力的加强,必可收立竿见影之功效。

张耀飞

2006年1月

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It is never too late to learn.

LESSON 1

这样学习英语短语最有效

Lesson

本课短语速记

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. to get on: 上车; 搭乘 (车、船) | 7. to turn off: 关闭, 停止 |
| 2. to get off: 下车 (船、飞机) | 8. right away: 立刻, 马上 |
| 3. to put on: 穿, 戴 (衣、鞋、帽等) | 9. to pick up: 拾起, 捡起 |
| 4. to take off: 脱去 (衣、帽等) | 10. at once: 立刻, 马上 |
| 5. to call up: 打电话给…… | 11. to get up: 起床; 起立 |
| 6. to turn on: 打开; 扭开 | 12. at first: 起初, 最初 |

1. to get on: (to enter; to board) 搭乘; 上车 (船、飞机)

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例
句

① I get on the train every morning at 7:30.

(我每天早上七点半搭火车。)

② We got on the bus in front of our house.

(我们在我们家前面上公共汽车。)



●老师讲解●

- ① get 是动词, 其用法很多, 常在其后接各种不同的介词或副词, 形成各种意义不同的短语, 如例句中的 on 是一个介词, 后面的 bus 和 train 是它的宾语。
- ② 如果 on 是副词, 则 get on 有“进步”、“穿上, 戴上”、“相处甚好”、“成功”等意思。

【例】: He is **getting on** nicely with his English. (他英文进步很多。)

【注意】▶ on (上), off (下, 离), 所以 get on 的反义词便是 get off. 又:

He is on duty. (他正在值勤。) He is off duty. (他不值勤了。)

【注解】▶ board [bɔ:d] v. 上 (车); 登 (船)

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

① At what station do you usually **get off** the train?

(你通常在哪一个火车站下车?)

② John **got off** the bus at Kunming Street.

(约翰在昆明街下了公共汽车。)

●老师讲解●

① to get off 与 to get on 相反, 还可作“脱下”、“送走”、“脱手”等解。

① I **get off** my gloves (or shoes, clothes, etc).

(我脱去手套 [鞋子、衣物等].)

② He **got** the children **off** to school. (他送孩子们去上学。)

② get off 作“下车 (船、飞机)”解时, 注意 get 及 off 不可分开。

例如: 可用 get off the bus ... (✓)

但不可用 get the bus off ... (×)



3. to put on: [to place (some clothes, shoes, a hat ...) on oneself]

穿, 戴 (衣、鞋、帽等)

① **Put on** your overcoat before going out.

(出门前穿上外套。)

② **Put on** your hat if you're going out.

(如果你要外出, 戴上你的帽子。)

●老师讲解●

① put on 表示穿 (衣、裤、鞋) 或戴 (帽子、眼镜) 的动作, 其动作是短暂的; have on 表示穿或戴的状态。即一旦 put on 之后, 穿、戴在身上的便是 have on 了。此时的 have on 相当于 be dressed in 或 wear。

② 在英文中还有 wear, dress 两词也是“穿, 戴”的意思, 但是 wear 仅表示穿着的状态, 并不表示穿着的动作。

例: In such cold weather I wear my overcoat all day.

(在如此寒冷的天气里, 我整天都穿着大衣。)

※此句的重点在“overcoat”上, 而不是在“wear”上。

③ dress 当名词用, 即“衣服”, 当动词用便是“穿衣”。若当动词用时, 其后面的宾语一定是人, 而不是物。

例: John **dressed himself** and went away.

(约翰穿好衣服就出去了。)

【注意】▶① put on 也作“假装”、“增加”解。

例：Her modesty is all **put on**. (她的谦逊全是假装的。)

② take off 脱下

4. to take off: (to remove—said of clothes) 脱去 (衣、帽等)

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① He **took off** his boots before entering the house.

(进屋之前他先脱去长靴。)

② He **took off** his hat when he entered the building.

(他在进入该建筑物时脱下了帽子。)

●老师讲解●

① to take off (脱去) 与 to put on (穿上) 意义相反, 用法相同。

② take off 作不及物动词用时, 作“飞机起飞”解。

例：The plane **took off** at exactly eight o'clock.

(飞机正好在八点整起飞。)

③ take off 当“脱”解释时可分开。如“take off your coat”和“take your coat off”均可。

【注意】▶① take oneself off 离去 ② take time off 无须工作; 有自由的时间

【注解】▶ remove [ri'mu:v] v. 移动; 除去

5. to call up: (to telephone) 打电话给……

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例
句

① Do you **call up** your friends before visiting them?

(在拜访朋友之前, 你都事先给他们打电话吗?)

② I have to **call her up** before I leave.

(我离开之前必须先给她打电话。)

●老师讲解●

① call up 后面须接宾语, 但其位置却因词性的不同而异, 所以必须注意。如果宾语是名词, 须放在 up 后面, 如例①中的 your friends; 如果宾语是代词, 须放在 call 后面, 如例②中的 her。

② to call up 除用在打电话外还有其他用法。如作“召集, 集合”解。

例：If war breaks out, we shall be **called up** at once.

(如果战争爆发, 我们将立即被征召去服役。)

③ call on (拜访), 其后的宾语无论是名词还是代词均只能置于其后。如:



I will **call on** Mr. Jones tomorrow. (我明天将拜访琼斯先生。)

I will **call on** him tomorrow. (我明天将拜访他。)

- ④ **call up + sb. = ring up + sb. = give + sb. + a ring = give + sb. + a call.** 意为“给……打电话”。

6. to turn on: (to switch on) 打开; 扭开

- ① Mary **turned on** the water.

(玛丽把水打开 [扭开水龙头].)

- ② The plumber **turned on** that faucet in the room.

(那位铅管工人把室内的水龙头打开了。)

●老师讲解●

- ① turn 这个字的原义是“转动”的意思, turn on 是指把机器从“停止状态”变为“工作状态”, 像开收音机、开电灯、开水龙头等。



- ② 但如开窗、开门, 却须用 open, 不得用 turn on.

- ③ to turn on 也可作“视……而定; 袭击”解。

例: The success of a picnic usually turns on the weather.

(一次成功的野餐通常要看天气。)

【注意】 ▶ ① turn off 关掉 ② switch on 打开开关

7. to turn off: (to stop; to switch off) 关闭, 停止

- ① Shall I **turn off** the flow of water?

(我要把水关掉吗?)

- ② Be sure to **turn off** the lights when you leave the room.

(离开房间的时候, 千万要关电灯。)

●老师讲解●

- ① to turn off 指“关闭电灯(无线电、电扇、煤气、自来水的水龙头等)”而言, 为 turn on 的反义词。关灯也可以用 put out the light, 在许多电器上有 on(开)与 off(关)的字样, 就是这种意思。

- ② turn on 和 turn off 均是可分割的两个词构成的动词短语。

- ③ to turn off 也作“解雇; 转向旁边; 躲开”解。

例: The servant was **turned off** for being lazy.

(这仆人因懒惰而被解雇。)

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

① You'd better see a dentist **right away**.

(你最好立刻去看牙医。)

② Please do it **right away**!

(请立刻去做。)

●老师讲解●

① right away = right now = right off 都是“立刻, 随即”之意, 为一副词短语, 通常出现在句末。

① Stop playing **right now**. (马上停止游玩。)

② Get you gone **right off**! (立刻走开!)

② right 加强其后的词, 本身无意义, 如: right here (就在这儿); right there (就在那儿)

【注解】▶ immediately [i'mi:djetli] *adv.* 马上

9. to pick up: (to take; to buy; to fetch) 拾起, 捡起

① I **pick** my book **up** and went away in a hurry.

(我拾起我的书匆匆地离开。)

② He **picked up** the receiver and dialed the police-station.

(他拿起听筒打电话到警察局。)

●老师讲解●

① to pick up 通常指“用手指将东西拿起来”, pick up 的宾语如为名词, 置于 up 前或后均可, 但如果是代词则应置于 up 之前。

② to pick up 还有很多其他的用法, 如:

① 作“搭便车或船”解

【例】He stopped his car to **pick up** an old man.

(他停下车来搭载一位老人。)

② 学得; 学会

【例】She **picks up** games easily. (她很容易就能学会游戏。)

③ 康复

【注意】▶ ① pick oneself up 跌倒又爬起 ② put (lay) down 放下



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

① The patient was **at once** sent to the hospital.

(这位病人马上就被送到了医院。)

② He was so tired that he **at once** fell fast asleep.

(他累得立刻就睡着了。)

●老师讲解●

① at once 与 right away 同义且用法相同, 常用在口语中。

② at once 为副词短语, 强调动词, 放在句末。

③ at once 也可当“①同时 (=at the same time) ②同样、兼”等意思解。

① No one can do two things **at once**.

(没有人能同时做两件事。)

② This book is **at once** interesting and instructive.

(这本书既有趣又有益 [请注意本句中 at once 的意义])

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

① It's time for you **to get up**, John.

(约翰, 该起床了。)

② My father **gets up** early and takes a stroll in the nearby park every morning.

(我爸爸每天早上都很早起床到附近公园散步。)

③ I shall **get up** at seven o'clock tomorrow.

(我明天要在七点起床。)

●老师讲解●

get up 指“从坐卧姿势变为起立的姿势”, 通常作“起身, 坐起, 起立”解, 此外还可作“组织, 策划”、“追及”、“整理 (身体、头发)”等解。

【例】① We **got up** a party. (我们组织了一次聚会。)

② We soon **got up** to the others. (我们不久就追上了其他的人。)



【注意】▶ ① get up 的主语通常是人。

② 当“起床”时, 其反义词是 go to bed “就寝”; 当“起立”时, 其反义词是 lie down “躺下”。

【注解】▶ position [pə'ziʃən] n. 位置

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

背
诵
例
句

① 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。)

② It is difficult to me at first, but I soon get used to it.

(起初这件事对我来说是很困难, 但不久我就习惯了。)

●老师讲解●

① at first 是副词短语, 通常置于句首, 此短语是表示一件事起初的情形, 过后也许又另有变化, 所以其后常有 but later 或 but soon 等词。

② at first = at (in) the beginning = at the first, 但以 at first 最常见。

【注意】▶ 反义词是 at last = in the end 终于; 最后

【注解】▶ originally [ə'ridʒənəli] *adv.* 最初; 原来

TEST

I. 选择题: 选择一个适当的答案

- () 1. It's dangerous to _____ the bus while it's still moving.
(A) sit in (B) stand on
(C) stop (D) get off
- () 2. You should _____ him up because he is waiting for your reply.
(A) get (B) put (C) call (D) look
- () 3. Saturday afternoons _____ like lightning (闪电).
(A) put on (B) go by (C) get up (D) pick up
- () 4. _____ no one believed me but later they did.
(A) At least (B) At first (C) At last (D) At most
- () 5. He is getting _____ nicely with his English.
(A) in (B) on (C) off (D) out
- () 6. When I go out, I usually _____ my coat.
(A) get up (B) put on
(C) turn off (D) call up
- () 7. Jack's mother went to _____ him _____ from school today.
(A) call ... up (B) pick ... up
(C) put ... down (D) lift ... up



- () 8. "Come home _____," shouted her angry father.
 (A) at once (B) last night
 (C) at most (D) yesterday
- () 9. Although computers _____, some people worry about them.
 (A) have great help (B) have a great help
 (C) are a great help (D) are great helps
- () 10. Tim makes it a rule to _____ at 6:00 o'clock every morning.
 (A) get up (B) get down
 (C) get well (D) get ill

II. 短文填空

Mary and I planned to take a trip to Guangzhou on a warm summer morning in May.

I got (11) about six o'clock that morning. The room was dark, so I turned (12) the light. I called (13) Mary because I promised to call her exactly at six o'clock. She thanked me and said that she would start right (14).

After I put (15) my night-dress and put (16) my best clothes, I went downstairs (17) once. It took me twenty minutes to go to the railway station.

At the station I did not see Mary (18) first. Later I saw her pick (19) a newspaper lying on the couch and read it.

After we got (20) the train, Mary put (21) her overcoat. She said that it was too hot. When we were at the end of our journey, I turned (22) my radio and got (23).

III. 翻译填空

24. 昨晚是谁给我打电话的?

Who _____ me _____ last night?

25. 我马上请人把你的信寄出去。

I'll have your letter mailed _____.

26. 你每天早晨在哪条街乘电车?

At what street do you _____ the streetcar every morning?

27. 你跟他合得来吗?

How do you _____ him?

28. 雨后街上被泥浆所覆盖。

After the rain the street was _____ mud.

29. 睡前别忘了关灯。

Don't forget to _____ the light before going to bed.



IV. 中译英

30. 早起有益于健康。

31. 你知道飞机几点起飞的吗?

32. 最初我全然不知怎样才好。

33. 一下车,我就跑到学校。

34. 天气这么热,怎么不把外套脱掉?

35. 她说晚饭立刻就准备好了。

36. 要是我看到那支铅笔,早就把它拣起来了。

37. 请为我打开空调好吗?

V. 英译中

38. At first I thought he told a lie, but later I believed him.

39. He put on his hat, said good-bye, and then went out of the room.

40. I had called him up several times, but no one answered the phone.

41. He picked up the newspaper.

42. She asked me to go to her room at once.

43. He took off the glasses and washed his face.

44. I hope you'll send out the letter right away.

45. You should turn off all the lights when you leave the room.

● 答案/提示 ●

I. 选择题

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (B)
6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (A)

II. 短文填空

11. up 12. on 13. up 14. away 15. off
16. on 17. at 18. at 19. up 20. on
21. off 22. off 23. off

III. 翻译填空

24. called up 25. right away 26. get on
27. get along with 28. covered with 29. turn off

IV. 中译英

30. Getting up early is good for the health.
31. Do you know (at) what time the plane took off?
32. I was quite at a loss what to do at first.
33. As soon as I got off the bus, I ran to my school.
34. It is so hot; why don't you take off your coat?
35. She said that dinner got ready at once.
36. If I had seen the pen, I would have picked it up.
37. Would you please turn on the air-conditioner for me?

V. 英译中

38. 起初我以为他说谎, 但后来我相信他了。
39. 他戴上帽子, 说了声“再见”, 就走出了房间。
40. 我已经给他打了几次电话, 但都没人接。
41. 他把报纸拣了起来。
42. 她请我立刻到她的房间去。
43. 他摘下眼镜然后洗脸。
44. 我希望你马上寄出这封信。
45. 离开房间之前, 务必要把灯都关掉。

