

英语基础短语



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R. J. 迪克逊 著

佟学伶 译

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序

英语短语方面的辞书过去已编纂不少，然而以大量的实地练习来进行短语教学，本书显然是破天荒的尝试。

习惯表达方式被公认为是简单的日常用语的一个组成部分。经验丰富的英语教师早已认识到其重要性，认为它是使语言准确、优美的一种手段。

然而外国学生发现，熟练地使用短语决非一件轻而易举的事。当他按照本民族语言的习惯直译时，往往是词不达意，而且拐弯抹角，浪费不少笔墨。

外国学生也许能学会语法，慢慢也许会掌握一定的词汇量，然而不下一番苦功，把握住 to put out, to get along, to call for, to look up, to look over 这类短语，他的英语到头来仍不免生硬艰涩，念起来佶屈聱牙。

诚然，要真正掌握一种语言的短语，需要数年的研究与实践。但这决不是说短语的学习可以忽视。短语的学习应该成为平时语法、词汇教学的一部分，使三者结合起来。当然，选学的短语应当是学生能够掌握的，有实用价值的。象 to carry coals to Newcastle（多此一举，画蛇添足）或 to wash one's dirty linen in public（家丑外扬，揭人隐私），尽管相当生动，却无益于学生达到熟练使用语言的目的。

为此，本书只选了那些较为常用的语短。另外，我在课文中不从理论上阐明短语的性质；甚至连短语究竟是什么也未给下个定义。根据本书的目的，我只说明了短语

表达方式，其含义同其各个组成部分的原义是不相同的。这也就说明了短语为什么不能按字面意思一成不变地由一种语言翻译成另一种语言。

尤为重要的是，在为本书选择短语的时候，我是以自己多年在这方面的教学为依据的。我深信，其他有经验的教师会赞同我的选择的，特别是第一部分（初级阶段）与第二部分（中级阶段）所选的短语。

第三部分，即高级阶段，我所选的部分短语别的教师可能不选，也许还有一些短语别的教师会选而我却没有选入，但谁也清楚，高级阶段的选择总会带点儿主观性的，因为它的范围实在太广了。

最后，应当切记，这是一本教学生如何使用短语的练习书，而不是一本参考书。

R. J. 迪克逊



内 容 简 介

英语短语浩如烟海，我国英语学习者常常感到难于记忆，欲记亦无从着手；学习者往往只从短语的单个词义去猜测短语的意义，结果是吃不透其涵义。美国 R.J. 迪克逊 根据自己多年教学实践所撰写的这本书，对我国英语学习者确切理解，熟练掌握一定量（约四百个）英语短语，可以说是目前难得的一部学习书籍。

本书有以下几个不同于其他成语书的显著特点：一、此书是第一次以大量实地的练习进行短语学习的尝试。全书三十七课，每课包含约十二个短语，每个短语又有二至五个例句，课后有大量练习（书后附有练习答案），并有阶段的和总的复习，可反复实践，达到深刻理解，运用娴熟之目的。二、为加深理解，在释义之下又加注释，把结构类似的短语进行分析、归纳和比较。在英语中，两个词构成的动词有些可被其宾语分开，意义不变，有些则不可分。书中在可分成语后以符号标明，并在附录中作了简要概述。三、根据短语难易程度和语言实践情况，将全书分成初级、中级和高级三部分，这对我国英语学习者裨益颇大。四、书后索引可作为一部精编的短语小词典，查阅十分方便。

本书由著名英语教授许孟雄先生、于振中教授、何树棠教授审订。

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第一部分（初级阶段）

第 一 课

1. to get on; 上（车、船、飞机） 比较: to get or catch a bus 赶公共汽车。

(1) I always *get on* the bus at 34th street. 我总是在第三十四条街上公共汽车。

(2) William *gets on* the subway at the same station every morning. 威廉每天早晨都是在那个站搭地铁。

2. to get off; 下（车、船、飞机）

(1) Helen *got off* the bus at 42th street. 海伦是在第四十二条街下的公共汽车。

(2) At what station do you usually *get off* the subway? 你一般在哪个站下地铁?

3. to put on; 穿上, 戴上（尤指衣服）（S）*

(1) Mary *put on* her scarf and left the room. 玛丽戴上围巾, 走出房间。

(2) Why is John *putting on* his hat and coat? 约

*（S）这个符号表示一个词组是可分的，即宾语可置于动词与副词之间。如遇这种情况，该词组例句中既给分开的，也给不分的。详见附录一。

翰为什么要戴帽子，穿大衣呢？

- (3) *Put your hat on* before you leave the house.
出门之前戴好帽子。

4. to take off: 脱掉(也多指衣服)(S)

- (1) John *took off* his hat as he entered the room.
约翰进房间后把帽子摘了。

- (2) Is Helen *taking off* her coat because it is too warm in the room? 海伦脱大衣是不是因为房间里太热？

- (3) *Take your sweater off* in this warm room.
把毛衣脱了，房间里这么热。

5. to call up: 打电话(S)

- (1) I forgot *to call up* Mr. Jones yesterday, although I promised *to call him up* exactly at three o'clock. 我昨天忘记给琼斯先生打电话了，尽管我答应三点钟准时给他去电话。

- (2) Did anyone *call me up* while I was out? 我出去时有人给我来过电话吗？

6. to turn on: 开(S)

- (1) Please *turn on* the light. This room is dark.
请开灯，这屋里太黑了。

- (2) Someone *turned on* the radiator in this room while we were out. 我们出去时，有人把这个屋里的暖气开开了。

- (3) Do you know who *turned it on*? 你知不知道是谁开的？

7. to turn off: 关(S)

- (1) Shall I *turn off* the radio or are you still lis-

tening to it? 收音机是我关了呢, 还是你想听下去?

(2) Please *turn off* the light. We do not need it now. 请关灯吧, 我们现在不用灯了。

(3) Shall I *turn* the oven *off*? 我关掉烤箱行吗?

8. right away: 立刻, 马上, 很快

(1) She says that dinner will be ready *right away*. 她说饭马上就做好。

(2) Can William come to my office *right away*? 威廉能立即来我办公室吗?

9. to pick up: 拾起 (S)

(1) John *picked up* the newspaper which was on his desk. 约翰拿起他办公桌上的报纸。

(2) Why didn't you *pick up* that pencil which lay on the floor? 你怎么不把地上那支铅笔拣起来呢?

(3) I would have *picked it up* if I had noticed it. 要是我看见的话, 我会拣起来的。

10. at once: 立刻, 很快, 马上

(1) He asked me to come to his office *at once*. 他要我马上到他的办公室去。

(2) I want you to send this telegram *at once*. 我要你立刻把这份电报发出去。

11. to get up: 起床, (使) 站起 (S)

(1) I *get up* at seven o'clock every morning. 我每天早晨七点钟起床。

(2) What time does your brother usually *get up*? 你弟弟通常什么时候起床?

- (3) The man was so weak that the nurse was unable to *get him up*. 这个人非常虚弱，护士扶不起他来。

12. at first: 最初，当初

- (1) *At first* he seemed to find English very difficult, but later he made very good progress. 起初他觉得英语好象很难，可是后来他进步很大。
- (2) *At first* I thought it was John who was telephoning to me. 当初我还以为给我打电话的是约翰呢。

EXERCISES

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. He *arises* at the same time every morning.

(get up)

Example: He *gets up* at the same time every morning.

2. She *telephoned* me very late last night. (call

up)

3. Helen said that she was going to mail the letter *immediately*. (right away)

4. Be sure to *extinguish* the light before you leave the room. (turn off)

5. Helen *placed on herself* her new hat and stood admiring herself in the mirror. (put on)

6. *Remove* your overcoat and sit down a few minutes. (take off)
7. *Originally* I thought it was John who was calling me. (at first) *originally*
8. We *boarded* the bus at Broadway and 79th Street. (get on)
9. The bus was so crowded that we had difficulty in *leaving*. (get off)
10. John *took with his fingers* the pencil which was lying on the floor. (pick up)

B. Answer these questions, making use in your answers of the idiomatic expressions studied in this lesson.

1. At what street do you *get on* the bus or subway every morning?
2. At what street do you usually *get off*?
3. Is it easy or difficult to *get on* a bus which is crowded?
4. Is it easy or difficult to *get off* a bus which is uncrowded?
5. Which of your friends *called you up* last night?
6. Whom did you *call up* last night?
7. Did Henry say that he would return *right away* or much later this evening?
8. Do you generally *put on* your hat and coat when you leave or when you enter your home?

9. When do you generally *take off* your hat and coat?
10. When you arrive at school each day, do you immediately *put on* your hat and coat or *take off* your hat and coat?
11. What do you do when you leave school each day?
12. If you wish to hear some music, do you *turn on* or *turn off* the radio?
13. What do you do when you finish using the radio or television; *turn it on* or *turn it off*?
14. At what time do you usually *get up* every morning?
15. At what time do your brothers and sisters *get up*?

第 二 课

1. to wait for: 期待, 等待

(1) We will *wait for* you on the corner of Broadway and 86th Street. 我们将在百老汇大街和第八十六条街的交叉路口等你。

(2) We *waited for* him more than an hour and finally left. 我们等了他一个多钟头, 后来只好走了。

2. at last: 最后

(1) We waited and waited and *at last* John arrived. 我们等了又等, 后来约翰终于来了。

(2) Has he finished that work *at last*? 那项工作他到底完成了没有?

3. as usual: 跟往常一样, 通常

(1) George is late for class again *as usual*. 乔治跟往常一样, 上课又迟到了。

(2) *As usual* Dora won first prize in the swimming contest. 在游泳比赛中, 多拉和往常一样, 获得第一名。

4. to find out: 打听, 弄清, 得知(S)

(1) I was unable to *find out* the name of the man who called. 来访者的姓名我怎么也没想起来。

(2) Will you please try to *find out* for me what time that train arrives? 那趟火车什么时候到

站，请您设法给我打听一下好吗？

(3) I'll try to *find it out*. 我会想法弄清楚。

5. to look at: 看，注视

(1) The teacher told us to *look at* the black-board and not at our books. 老师让我们看黑板，不要看书。

(2) I like to walk along a country road and *look at* the stars at night. 我喜欢天黑以后在乡间的路上漫步，边走边看星星。

6. to look for: 寻找，寻求

(1) He has spent an hour *looking for* the pen which he lost. 他找他丢失的钢笔已经找了一个钟头了。

(2) I have lost my gloves. Will you help me *look for* them? 我的手套丢了。你帮我找找好吗？

(3) We have *looked all over for* you.* 我们把你都找遍了。

7. all right: 满意的，正确的

(1) He said that it would be *all right* to wait in this office for him. 他说可以在这个办公室里等他。

(2) Will it be *all right* with you if I pay back that money tomorrow instead of today. 这笔钱我今天不还，明天再还，您看行吗？

8. right here, right there, right now, etc.: 就在

※ 这是词组被副词分开的一例，见附录一。

这儿，就在那儿，马上，等等

(1) He said that he would meet us right here on this corner. 他说他就在这个拐角处与我们碰头。

(2) *Right then* I saw very clearly that he was not telling the truth. 当时我就看得很清楚，他没讲实话。

(3) Let's do it *right now*. 咱们马上就干。

9. little by little: 逐渐地，慢慢地

(1) If you study regularly each day, *little by little* your vocabulary of English words will increase. 如果你每天按时学习，你英语的词汇量会逐渐增加的。

(2) His health seems to be improving *little by little*. 他的健康状况似乎在慢慢地好转。

10. tired out: 十分疲倦(S)

(1) I have worked very hard today and am *tired out*. 我今天干活一直很卖力气，所以现在疲劳得很。

(2) He was *tired out* after his long trip to California. 漫长的加利福尼亚之行以后，他感到疲惫不堪。

(3) A long walk *tired her out*. 走了很长的路，可把她累坏了。

11. to call on: 访问，拜访

(1) Last night several friends *called on* us. 昨晚有几个朋友来拜访我们。

(2) How many salesmen *call on* Mr. Evans

every day? 每天有多少推销员要见埃文斯先生?

12. never mind: 没关系, 不必介意, 不用操心

(1.) "*Never mind!*" she said when I offered to open the window for her. 我要给她开窗子的时候, 她说: "不用!"

(2.) When William wished to return the money which he owes you, why did you say: "*Never mind!* Wait until next week when you receive your paycheck."? 威廉想还他欠你的那笔钱时, 你怎么说: "甭忙! 等下周领了工资再说吧。"?

EXERCISES

A. Substitute, in place of the italicized word or words, the corresponding idiomatic expression partially indicated in parentheses.

1. Mary is *seeking* the pocketbook which she lost yesterday. (look for)
2. *As always*, John is late again for the lesson. (as usual)
3. Did you *discover* what his name was? (find out)
4. I am *extremely tired* after all that physical exercise today. (tired out)
5. He said that he would wait for us *exactly here* on this corner. (right near here)
6. Some old friends of my father's *visited* us last night. (call on ~~for~~)