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英语三三习语三二

罗伯特·J·狄克逊 蓍 ______蒋素华 译



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罗伯特·J·狄克逊 著 蒋素华 译

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前言

习语在英语里一直起着很重要的作用。事实上, 习语的使用如此广泛,以至于对它们的理解直接影响 到人们是否能在听说读写各方面成功地进行交流。

学生们也许能掌握语法,也能逐步扩大词汇量,但是如果他们不懂诸如 above all, to get along, on the whole, to look up 等等这类习语的用法,那么即使最好的学生说出来的英语也会显得平淡生硬。

当然,应该选择学习那些有实用价值并且学生们能够理解的习语。像 to set the world on fire 或者 to wash one's dirty laundry in public 这类习语也许很有色彩,但是这样的习语对学生们流利地使用英语并没有多大的帮助。

英语教师们很早就认识到使用习语能使语言更优雅更准确。有心的教师把对习语的掌握融入他们的整个教学过程中。不过,对于那些英语作为第二语言或外语的学生们来说,习语的掌握并不是一件容易的事。从自己的母语出发来生搬硬套地阐释英语习语往往会使意思不清楚或不明确。

基于上述原因,本书只收入最基本的习语,这正好符合《新版英语常用习语手册》这个书名。并且,本书没有讨论习语的来源,以减轻学生的负担。编者认为习语是一个短语,它的意思不同于组成这个短语的每单个词的意思,除此之外没有必要去定义它的确

切性质。正因为如此, 习语通常很难从一种语言译成 另一种语言而又不改变某些意思和用法。

按本书的原则,由两个词组成的动词都归入习语。它们指的是这样一些动词,由于加了一个质词(如一个介词加在一个动词上组成一个习语)而意思发生了改变。例如,Tolook,可以变成 tolook up或tolook over,而意思各不相同。如果某个习语中间可以加一个名词或代词,在定义中用符号(S)表示'可分隔"(separable),课文中既有"可分隔"也有"不可分隔"形式的例句。

有经验的 ESL 和 EFL 教师都会赞同我们本书中选择的习语。但是我们也必须认识到由于选择的范围如此之广,因此任何一种选择都会有某种程度上的任意性。有些教师也许宁愿省去此书中的某些习语而加上没有列入此书中的另一些习语,但大家都会赞赏为使〈新版英语常用习语手册〉尽量具有代表性而做出的努力。

这本《新版英语常用习语手册》的第四次修订版有几个重要的变化。课文的排列重新恢复到原来的三个部分:初级(1-13课),中级(14-27课),高级(28-39课)。当然,书中增加了新的习语,删去了过时的习语。每一部分的课文都对前面课文中出现过的习语进行温故知新。在有些情况下,定义之后还提供注解,对特殊用法和特殊意思进行解释或列出相关的习语形式。练习的形式多种多样,而且每一部分的都有变化。书的最后还提供了所有选择题、匹配题、判断题及填空题的答案。



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| get in/get on ge | et out of /get off put | |
| on take off | call up turn on | |
| turn off right av | way pick up soon- | |
| er or later get u | p at first | |
| LESSON 2 | | 10 |
| dress up at la | st as usual find | |
| out look at | look for all right | |
| all along little | by little tire out | |
| call on never mi | nd | |
| LESSON 3 | | 17 |
| pick out take on | e's time talk over | |
| lie down stand | up sit down all | |
| (day, week, mor | nth, year) long by | |
| oneself on purpo | se get along with | |
| make a difference (| o) take out | |
| LESSON 4 | | 24 |
| take part in at | all look up wait | |
| on at least | so far take a walk, | |
| stroll, hike, etc | . ta k e a trip try | |
| on think over | take place put away | |
| LESSON 5 | • | 31 |
| look out shake | hands get back | |

| catch cold get over make up one's | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| mind change one's mind for the time | |
| being for good call off put off | |
| in a hurry | |
| LESSON 6 | 38 |
| under the weather hang up count | |
| on make friends out of order get | |
| to few and far between look over | |
| have/take time off go on put out | |
| all of a sudden | |
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| point out be up be over on | |
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| etc get sick, well, tired, busy, wet, | |
| etc had better would rather call it | |
| a day/night figure out think of | |
| LESSON 8 | 53 |
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| pay attention (to) brush up on over | |
| and over (again) wear out throw | |
| away fall in love go out out of the | |
| question have to do with | |
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| wake up be in charge of as soon as | |
| get in touch with have a good time in | |
| no time cut down on quite a few | |
| used to be used to get used to | |
| | |

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| rate come from make good time | |
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| son break out as for feel sorry for | |
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| moon give up cross out take for | |
| granted take into account make | |
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| ter feel like once | and for all hear | |
| from hear of mak | se fun of come | |
| true as a matter of | fact have one's | |
| way look forward to | | |
| LESSON 15 | | 116 |
| inside out upside dow | m fill in fill | |
| out take advantage o | f no matter | |
| take up take up with. | take after in | |
| the long run in touch. | out of touch | |
| LESSON 16 | | 124 |
| on one's toes get alon | g hard of hear- | |
| ing see eye to eye | . have in mind | |
| keep in mind for once | go off grow | |
| out of make the best of | of cut off cut | |
| out | | |
| LESSON 17 | | 132 |
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| got have got to k | eep up with on | |
| the other hand tu | rn down fifty- | |
| fifty break in a | lost cause above | |
| a l l | | |
| LESSON 18 | | 140 |
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| to for sure take | for try out | |

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| of at heart about to | |
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| off see out on wonder | |
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| time | |
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| for go in for stay up stay in | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
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| out run into set out set out to | |
| draw up give and take drop out of | |
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| up with stand out let on go | |
| wrong meet (someone) halfway | |
| check up on stick up | |
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| die down fade away die out make | |
| out live up to stick to stick it | |
| to stand up for cut corners | |
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| fall behind give in give off give | |
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| | |

| let up lay off bring out bring | |
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| back wait up for leave alone let | |
| alone break off wear off wear | |
| down on the whole touch and go | |
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| work out back up back out have | |
| one's heart set on buy up buy out | |
| sell out catch on be cut out for | |
| throw out throw up clear up | |
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| slow down dry up dry out be up | |
| to something beat around the bush | |
| come to an end put an end to get | |
| even with fool around look out on | |
| stir up take in | |
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| go through go without saying put | |
| (someone) on keep one's head lose | |
| one's head narrow-minded stand | |
| up get the better of break loose on | |
| edge waste one's breath cut short | |
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| steal play up to more or less screw | |
| up goof up go off the deep end | |
| lose one's touch in hand on hand | |
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| | 7 |

| kick (something) around on the ball | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| make up make up with pull togeth- | |
| er be looking up kick the habit | |
| cover up drop off turn over go | |
| through channels last straw | |
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| be with (someone) be with it fall | |
| for it figures fill (someone) in | |
| make (someone) tick cover for give | |
| (someone) a break bow out | |
| LESSON 35 | 287 |
| pin on get a rise out of stick | |
| around pick up the tab by the way | |
| go to town let slide search me get | |
| off one's chest live it up liven up | |
| have a voice in | |
| LESSON 36 | 296 |
| check in check out take at (the/ | |
| one's) word serve one's purpose in | |
| the worst way cop out line up lose | |
| one's cool leave open turn on miss | |
| he boat think up | |
| LESSON 37 | 304 |
| hrow (someone) a curve make | |
| vaves carry on not on your life | |
| over ground mind the store throw | |
| 2 | |

| the book at put one's foot in be up for | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| grabs show off learn the ropes | |
| keep (one's) fingers crossed | |
| LESSON 38 | 312 |
| land on one's feet dish out get | |
| through to keep one's word be over | |
| one's head ask for be a far cry | |
| from by all means get out from un- | |
| der take the bull by the horns give | |
| (someone) a hand give (someone) a big | |
| hand | |
| LESSON 39 | 320 |
| goof off talk back to be in be | |
| out draw the line at get out of line | |
| dry run play by ear be in | |
| (someone's) shoes keep after fix | |
| up be had | |
| | |
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第一部分

初级



- to get in/to get on: to enter or to board a vehicle 登上一种交通工具 To get in 用于小轿车, to get on 用于其它交通工具。
 - OIt's easiest to get in the car from the driver's side. The door on the other side doesn't work well.

从司机那边上车最方便。另一边的车门坏了。

- ○I always *get on* the bus to work at 34th Street. 我总是在第 34 街乘公共汽车去上班。
- to get out of/to get off: to leave or to descend from a vehicle 离开一种交通工具 To get out of 用于下小轿车, to get off 用于下其它交通工具。
 - OWhy don't we stop and get out of the car for a while?

我们为什么不停下来,下车呆一会儿?

OHelen got off the train at the 42nd Street terminal.

海伦在第 42 街终点站下火车。

to put on: to place on oneself (usually said of clothes)