

战胜英文系列

狄克生短语解析

一本影响最深远的英语学习工具书

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张耀飞 编著

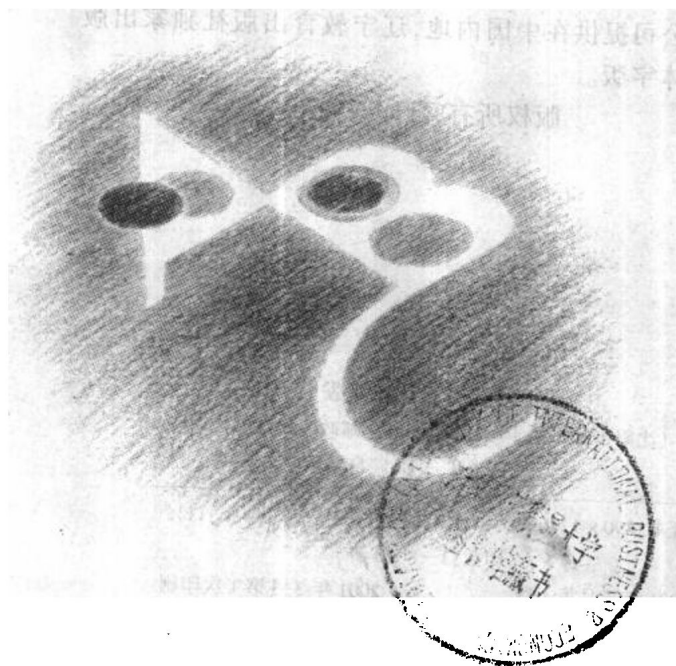


辽宁教育出版社
贝塔斯曼亚洲出版公司

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前言

语言的学习——尤其是学习英语，已成为当代学生的必修课，中国人接触英语的时间有十年以上（自初中至大学毕业），投注的时间与精力相当庞大，但是，不难发现，英文程度真正好的人并不多。原因何在？无法置身美英学习情境及本身学习方法不正确使然。

语言的学习是实用取向的，它是达到更有效的人际沟通、思想交流所必备的工具，而学习的第一要件便是选择好的教材。本书主要依据 Robert J. Dixon 所著 *Essential Idioms in English* 一书，配合国内教科书及各级考试，将常用的英文短语由浅而深精编而成，取材广泛，注解详尽，所列短语基本且实用，每课短语速记之下，增列数个使用方法的背诵例句以及老师讲解，辅之学以致用用的说明。书中例句，以供参考。我国各级学校考试试题取材于本书者有很多，无论是英文阅读、翻译、会话、完形填空测验乃至作文，实为自修应试不可或缺之工具书，更适合一般读者自学使用。

狄克生短语数十年来在国内广为莘莘学子和社会人士研读且奉为升学及进修之圭臬，历久不衰，堪称当代最具代表性的一本英文短语汇编。本社很荣幸地请到顶尖名师张耀飞老师重新编撰此书，“工欲善其事，必先利其器”，本书对英文能力之提高，应考实力之加强必可收立竿见影、学以致用之功效。

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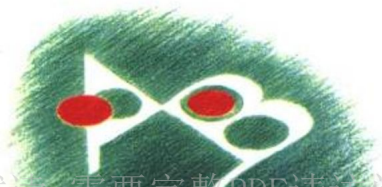
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L · E · S · S · O · N



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 | 8. right away: 立刻; 马上 |
| 3. to put on: 穿; 戴 | 9. to pick up: 拾起; 捡起 |
| 4. to take off: 脱去(衣、帽) | 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: 扭开; 打开 | 12. at first: 起初; 最初 |

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

背诵例句

- 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交车。)

●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, 如在例句中的 on 是一介词, 后面的 bus 和 train 是当作它的宾语。
- 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. (他英文进步得很多。)

【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)

背诵例句

- ① At what station do you usually **get off** the train?
(你通常在哪个火车站下车?)
- ② John **got off** the bus at Kunming Street.
(约翰在昆明街下公交车。)

●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 不可分离。

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 (衣帽等)

背诵例句

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 亦可当作“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)

背诵例句

- 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帽子。)

●老师讲解●

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

② take off 当作不及物动词用时,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……

背诵例句

- ① Do you **call up** your friends before visiting them?
(在拜访朋友之前,你都事先打电话给你的朋友们吗?)
- ② I have to **call her up** before I leave.
(我离开之前必须先打电话给她。)

●老师讲解●

① call up 后面须接宾语,但其位置却因词类之不同而异,所以必须注意。如果宾语是名词,须放在 up 后面,如例句①之 your friends;如果宾语是代词,须放在 call 后,如例句②之 her。

② to call up 除用在打电话外尚有其他用法。如作“召集、集合”解。

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

(若战争爆发,我们将立即被征召去服役。)

③ call on(拜访)。无论名词、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** + 人名 = **ring up** + 人名 = **give** + 人 + **a ring** = **give** + 人 + **a call**. 意为“打电话给……”

6. to turn on: (to switch on) 打开, 扭开

背诵例句

- 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.
(那位水管工人把室内的水龙头打开了。)

●老师讲解●

- ① turn 一词的原意是“转动”的意思, turn on 是指把一种机器从“停止状态”变为“工作状态”而言,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 亦可作“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 指开电流

7. to turn off: (to stop; to switch off) 关掉

背诵例句

- 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 的反义语,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 均是可分割的两字动词。
- ③ to turn off 亦可当“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

背诵例句

- 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 都是指“立刻、随即”之意,为一副词短语,通常出现在句末。

① Stop playing **right now**. (即刻停止游玩。)

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:djətli] *adv.* 马上

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

背诵例句

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

(我捡起我的书匆匆地离开。)

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

(他拿起听筒拨电话到警察局。)

●老师讲解●

① to pick up 通常指“用手指将东西拿起来”而言, pick up 之宾语如为名词,置于 up 前或后均可,但若代词则置于 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. (她很容易就学会了这游戏。)

③ 康复

【注意】► ① pick oneself up 跌倒复起 ② put(lay)down 放下

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

背诵例句

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 为一“副词短语”,强调动词,放在句末。

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

【例】: ① No one can do two things **at once**. (没有人能同时作两件事。)

- 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

背诵例句

- ① It's time for you to **get up**, John. (约翰, 该起床了。)
- ② My father **get up** early and takes a stroll in the nearby park every morning. (我爸爸每天早上都很早起床并在附近公园散步。)
- 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, 此外尚可作“组织、筹划”、“追及”、“整理(身体、头发)”等解。

例: ① We **got up** a party. (我们筹办一次野餐。)

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

【注意】▶ ① **get up** 的主语通常是人。

② 当“起床”时, 其相反是 **go to bed** “就寝”; 当“起立”时, 其相反是 **lie down** “躺下”。

【注解】▶ **position** [pə'ziʃən] *n.* 位置

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

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. (起初这件事对我来讲是困难的, 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, 过后也许另有变化, 所以其后常有 **but later** 或 **but soon** 等字眼。

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

【注意】▶ 相反词是 **at last** = **in the end** 终于; 最后

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

TEST

I. 选择题: 下列各题请分别选出一个正确的答案

- () 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. 完形填空

Mary and I planned to take a trip to Taipei 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. 翻译式填空

24. 昨晚是谁打电话给我的?

Who _____ me _____ last night?

25. 我马上请人把你的信寄出去。

I'll have your letter mailed r _____ .

26. 你每天早晨在哪条街搭电车?

At what street do you _____ the streetcar every morning?

27. 你跟他合得来吗?

How do you _____ him?

28. 雨后街上覆盖着泥泞。

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. 汉译英

30. 早起有益于健康。

31. 你知道飞机几点起飞吗?

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. 要是我看到那枝铅笔,早就把它拣起来了。

37. 请为我打开空调好吗?

V. 英译汉

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. 完形填空

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 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. 翻译式填充

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

IV. 汉译英

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. 英译汉

38. 起初我以为他说谎,但后来我相信他了。
39. 他戴上帽子说声再见就走出房间。
40. 我已经给他打了几次电话,但都没人接。