

捷进英语

英语基础短语 快易通

课程摘要

简明清晰举一反三
去芜存菁实用实在

应用范例

解释词性突破盲点
列举详尽学以致用

阶段测验

自我评量加速学习
循序渐进倍增实力

台湾
引进版

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语基础短语快易通/陈震编著. —郑州:文心出版社, 2004. 4

ISBN 7-80683-141-X

I. 英… II. 陈… III. 英语—短语—自学参考资料 IV. H314.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 033258 号

本书由华文网集团授权独家出版发行。

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出版社:文心出版社

(地址:郑州市经五路 66 号 邮政编码:450002)

发行单位:河南省新华书店

承印单位:河南第二新华印刷厂

开本:890 毫米×1240 毫米 1/32

印张:11

字数:371 千字

版次:2004 年 4 月第 1 版 印次:2005 年 4 月第 2 次印刷

书号:ISBN 7-80683-141-X/G·1067 定价:12.10 元

(3) The man has put on a lot of weight.

(4) The watch was put on forty minutes.



中译

(1) 为何玛丽要穿上外套?

(2) 玛丽戴上帽子。

(3) 那个人体重增加了很多。

(4) 手表拨快了四十分钟。



学以致用

(1) to put on + 名词

= to put + 代词 + on

(2) to put on, to wear 和 to dress 的差别:

(A) put on 表一时的动作,不可和 all day, for some hours 连用。

(B) wear 表穿戴的状态。

(C) dress 表穿或打扮的行为。

8

to call up ⇒ to telephone 打电话;记得;征召



用法

(1) Tell her that I called her up.

(2) Call me up tonight.

(3) I saw you before, but I can not call up your name.

(4) If the war breaks out, the youth will be called up at once.



中译

(1) 告诉她,我给她打过电话了。

(2) 晚上给我打电话。

(3) 我以前见过你,但不记得你的名字了。

(4) 假如战争爆发,年轻人将立刻被征召。



学以致用

(1) to call up + 名词 (打电话给某人)

= to call + 代词 + up

(2) 美式英语用 to call up, 英国人用 to give sb. a (phone) call, to make a





中译

- (1) 我恨我住的地方, 整天 噪音不断。
- (2) 我的工作真是无聊透了, 我 整天 都在接电话。
- (3) 他们整天在争论同样一件事。
- (4) 我们为了要找一件新衣服, 逛了 一整天 的商店。



学以致用

- (1) all day long 为副词短语, 置于动词之后修饰该动词。
- (2) all day long = all day = all the day = the whole day
- (3) 相似的短语有: from dawn till dark, from morning till night.

拂晓 傍晚

12

to make no difference \Rightarrow to be of equal importance 没有区别; 没有关系



用法

- (1) The boss makes no difference between new and old employees.
- (2) It doesn't make any difference to me whether you are rich or poor.
- (3) It makes no difference which road you take, both lead to the city and are equally long.
- (4) Does it make any difference to you whether we will go or not?



中译

- (1) 老板对新进员工与旧有员工 一视同仁。
- (2) 对我而言, 你是富有或贫穷并 没有任何差别。
- (3) 走哪条路都 没关系, 两条路都是通往城市, 并且长度一样。
- (4) 我们去或不去对你而言有 差别吗?



学以致用

- (1) 此短语常以 it 作为虚拟主语。
- (2) 短语中的 no, 可依需要改为 any, some, much 等。

例: Does it make any difference?

(有什么差别吗?)



to catch a bad (heavy) cold (得了重感冒)

(2) 如动词为 have 或 get, 也要加冠词。

to catch cold = to have a cold, to get a cold

My sister was absent from school yesterday, because she had a cold. (我妹妹因为感冒了, 昨天没上学。)

2 to make up one's mind \Rightarrow to decide, resolve, come to a decision 下决
心; 决定



用法

(1) I have made up my mind to go to Sun Moon Lake for my vacation.

(2) Before making up your mind, ask yourself where your interest lies.

(3) Mary hasn't made up her mind, has she?

(4) John has made up his mind not to go to college this year.



中译

(1) 我已经决定去日月潭度假了。

(2) 在作决定之前, 你应问自己的兴趣在哪里。

(3) 玛丽尚未下决心, 不是吗?

(4) 约翰已经决定今年不上大学了。



学以致用

(1) to make up one's mind 是指经过仔细考虑之后所下的决心。

(2) 通常在此短语之后加不定式(to + v.), 表示下决心做什么事。

如**用法**(1)、(4)。

(3) 本短语如后面加介词(to, for, about 等), 紧接着即是指决定要做之事。

如: Once my brother makes up his mind about something, he will surely carry it out. (我哥哥一旦下决心做某一件事, 他必将干到底。)

(4) 反义短语: to sit (be) on the fence (骑墙观望)

They are still on the fence. (他们尚未决定。)

3

to call off \Rightarrow to cancel 取消



Lesson 6



本课摘要

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. to count on: 依靠; 依赖 | 8. to get to a place: 抵达; 到达 |
| 2. to make friends: 交友 | 9. to leave out: 删去; 遗漏; 忽略 |
| 3. out of order: 发生故障; 损坏 | 10. to hang up: 悬挂; 挂断 (电话) |
| 4. to keep on: 继续 | 11. to have time off: 有空闲的时间; 放假 |
| 5. to put out: 熄灭; 扑灭 | 12. all of a sudden: 突然; 忽然 |
| 6. to look over: 检查; 查阅 | |
| 7. at times: 有时; 偶尔 | |

1

to count on \Rightarrow to depend upon 依靠; 信赖



用法

- (1) But such cases of luck are exceptional, and cannot be counted on.
- (2) You can always count on Charles in any emergency.
- (3) Don't count on Peter to lend you any money because he has none.
- (4) I am counting on you to help me with this.



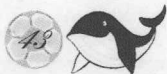
中译

- (1) 可是像这样幸运的情形是例外的, 而且不可靠。
- (2) 紧急时, 你可依靠查理。
- (3) 不要依靠彼得借钱给你, 因为他没有钱。
- (4) 我正需要靠你帮忙来做这件事。



学以致用

- (1) count on (upon) 无论宾语为名词或代词, 皆置于 on 之后, 如用法 (3)、(4)。
- (2) count on 可用人或事物作宾语。





学以致用

(1) keep on + -ing: 继续做……

keep on + with + 名词

(2) to keep (on) + -ing: 本短语中 on 可省略。

5

to put out ⇒ to extinguish 熄灭; 扑灭



用法

(1) Don't forget to put out the light before you go to sleep.

(2) The fire broke out at eleven and was not put out until midnight.

(3) Be sure to put out the light before you leave.

(4) You can put out your cigarette in that ashtray.



中译

(1) 你就寝前, 别忘了关灯。

(2) 大火在 11 点时燃起, 直到午夜才被扑灭。

(3) 你离开之前一定要把灯熄灭。

(4) 你可以将香烟熄灭在烟灰缸里。



学以致用

(1) to put out: 扑灭(外力造成)

to get out: 熄掉(自行熄灭)

(2) to put + 代词 + out

6

to look over ⇒ to examine, inspect 检查; 查阅



用法

(1) You should look over your homework before you turn it in.

(2) I have merely looked over your report swiftly.

(3) I will look over these exercises before I give them to my teacher.

(4) He signed the contract without even looking it over.



中译

(1) 你应该在交作业前先检查一下。



2 to get sick/well/tired/wet/busy⇒生病;康复;疲倦;弄湿;忙碌



用法

- (1) I'm so glad to hear that your father has got well.
- (2) Jeff got sick last week and has been in bed since then.
- (3) I get very busy after ten o'clock every morning.



中译

- (1) 我很高兴听到你父亲已经康复的消息。
- (2) 杰夫自从上星期生病后,一直卧病在床。
- (3) 每天上午十点钟后,我就很忙。

3 on time⇒exactly at an appointed time 准时



用法

- (1) The train usually arrives on time.
- (2) You must arrive on time.
- (3) Did you go to school on time this morning?
- (4) You must arrive at the theater on time.



中译

- (1) 火车总是准时到达。
- (2) 你必须准时到达。
- (3) 你今天准时上学吗?
- (4) 你必须准时到达戏院。



学以致用

- (1) on time 准时
= punctually
- (2) behind time 迟到
= late
- (3) behind the times 落伍
= out of date
- (4) on schedule 依进度进行



广告是用来促使人们想要买更多更好的东西。

5 to get used to \Rightarrow to become used, adjusted to 逐渐习惯于……



用法

- (1) I will get used to hearing English every day.
- (2) Betty will soon get used to our ways.
- (3) David can't seem to get used to wearing glasses.
- (4) You will soon get used to this climate.



中译

- (1) 我将会习惯每天听英语。
- (2) 贝蒂不久就会习惯我们的方式。
- (3) 大卫似乎不习惯戴眼镜。
- (4) 你不久就会习惯这种气候。



学以致用

- (1) to get (be) used to + 名词或动名词
- (2) to get used to = to become used to, to get accustomed to, to be in the habit of

6 to be in charge of \Rightarrow to manage, be responsible for 负责; 管理



用法

- (1) Who is in charge of the arrangements for the dance next week?
- (2) My father is in charge of the exporting department of his company.
- (3) Peter was absent and Jack was in charge of the office.
- (4) They left their child in the charge of a lazy baby-sitter.



中译

- (1) 谁负责安排下周的舞会?
- (2) 我父亲在公司里负责出口部。
- (3) 彼得不在, 杰克负责管理事务所。
- (4) 他们将他们的孩子交给了一个懒惰的保姆管理。





用法

- (1) It's up to you whether we should take action or not.
- (2) We will acquire all the information you need. But the final decision is up to you.
- (3) It's up to the President to decide how many troops will be sent.
- (4) It's up to you whether we go to the reception or not. It's not up to me.



中译

- (1) 我们是否要采取行动由你决定。
- (2) 我们将获得你需要的信息,但是最后的决定在你。
- (3) 派遣多少军队是由总统决定。
- (4) 我们去不去接待会由你决定,不是我决定。



学以致用

- (1) 某人 + be up to + 事(熟悉,胜任,从事)

例 1: Do you think he is up to the emergency?

(你认为他能胜任应付紧急事故吗?)

例 2: He is often up to no good.

(他经常干些无益之事。)

9

to catch fire ⇒ to begin to burn 着火



用法

- (1) Those trees in the forest catch fire when lightning strikes them.
- (2) Be careful with that match, that straw catches fire easily.
- (3) Do not stand too close to that stove. Your clothes may catch fire.
- (4) No one seems to know how the building caught fire.



中译

- (1) 这些森林中的树木,当被闪电击中时,就起火烧了起来。
- (2) 注意火柴,稻草很容易着火。
- (3) 不要站得太靠近那火炉,你的衣服可能着火。
- (4) 似乎没有人知道这房子是怎么着火的。



The whole Rome was finally burned down to the ground.

(整个罗马最终被烧得精光。)

2

to burn up \Rightarrow to burn completely 烧完; 烧尽



用法

(1) They burned up all the garden rubbish yesterday afternoon.

(2) Joe gathered up all the old newspapers and burned them up.

(3) All his books were burned up in the fire.

(4) He burned up the letter and threw the ashes into the fireplace.



中译

(1) 昨天下午他们将花园里的垃圾统统烧掉了。

(2) 乔将所有旧报纸堆积起来烧掉。

(3) 他所有的书籍都在火中焚烧成灰。

(4) 他烧掉那信并将灰烬丢入壁炉中。



学以致用

(1) to burn up 表示全部烧掉, to burn down 表示烧塌掉(指建筑物而言)。

(2) to burn up 可以表示“生气”。

The way he talks to some of my friends burns me up.

(他对我朋友讲话的样子令我冒火。)

3

to burn out \Rightarrow to stop functioning, become useless—said of electrical equipment 烧掉; 烧断; 烧坏



用法

(1) Don't run the motor too long, or you'll burn it out.

(2) We read in ancient history of the cruel punishment of burning out the eyes.

(3) You need some new electric light bulbs. Both of these bulbs are burned out.

(4) There is no light in the house. Perhaps a fuse has burned out.





中译

- (1) 至于你的哥哥,我以后再对付他。
- (2) 就其缺乏教育而言,现在他是无能为力。
- (3) 至于他企盼她何时回来,查理什么也没说。
- (4) 关于钱,我们只好向史密斯先生借一点。



学以致用

- (1) as to: 常置于句首,引导从句,作为强调语气之用。
- (2) “to”在此为介词,其后接名词、代词或动名词。
- (3) as for: 至于……,有暗示不太关心或轻视之意。
- (4) 同义短语: as regards, in regard to (of), with regard to, in respect to (of)

12

to stand to reason \Rightarrow to be clear and logical 显而易见的;理所当然的

用法

- (1) It stands to reason that a man with his experience should expect to be well paid.
- (2) It stands to reason that I should decline the offer.
- (3) He'll never know if nobody tells him. That stands to reason.
- (4) It stands to reason that if he never prepares his lessons he can't make good progress.



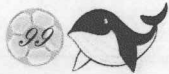
中译

- (1) 一个有经验的人期望较好的待遇是完全合理的。
- (2) 我拒绝那项提议是理所当然的。
- (3) 如果没有人告诉他,他就永远不知道,这是理所当然的。
- (4) 如果他从来不准备功课,他当然不会有什么令人满意的进步了。



学以致用

- (1) to stand to reason: 指大多数人同意的道理。
- (2) 本短语通常以“It stands to reason that + 从句”的句型出现,其中 It 为虚拟主语,其后的 that 从句才是真正的主语。





中译

- (1) 我不愿意在周末做任何事。
- (2) 如果你喜欢的话,我们去看场电影吧。
- (3) 那老人不想回到他孤独的房子去。
- (4) 玛丽想去散散步。



学以致用

- (1) 在本短语中,like 是介词,故直接加宾语——名词或动名词。
- (2) 物 + feel like (触摸起来……)
- (3) It + feels like = It seems (好像……)
- (4) feel like a new man: 感觉心旷神怡
- (5) to feel like two cents = feel ashamed 觉得惭愧

4

to hear of \Rightarrow to know about, to hear mention of 听到;听说;听从



用法

- (1) I'm shocked to hear of his death.
- (2) I haven't heard of Daisy since she went to America last year.
- (3) The old man said that he had never heard of such a person.
- (4) I wouldn't hear of her complaint.



中译

- (1) 听到他去世的消息,我非常惊讶。
- (2) 自从去年黛西去了美国,就再无消息了。
- (3) 那个老人说他从来没有听说过这样一个人。
- (4) 我才不愿听她的抱怨。



学以致用

- (1) to hear of: 指用耳朵听说或通过媒体得知。
- (2) to hear of: 亦可作“听从……”解释(多用于否定句)。
- (3) to hear of: 同意。I wouldn't hear of it. 我拒绝考虑。

5

to hear from \Rightarrow to receive news from 接到……的信;得到……的消息





用法

- (1) We haven't heard from Japan for several months.
- (2) Betty is very excited to hear from her beloved boyfriend.
- (3) I've heard nothing from Allen for a long time.
- (4) Her parents are worried because they haven't heard from their daughter for more than five months.



中译

- (1) 我们几个月来都没接到日本方面的消息了。
- (2) 贝蒂收到她心爱的男朋友的来信非常兴奋。
- (3) 我很久没接到艾伦的信了。
- (4) 她的父母非常担忧,因为他们已有五个多月没有她的消息了。



学以致用

- (1) to hear from: 指接到信或电话,而得知某人的信息。
- (2) from 的宾语常是人或地方。

6

to have one's own way, to get one's own way \Rightarrow to do or obtain what one wishes, especially against opposition or contrary advice 随心所欲;为所欲为;任性



用法

- (1) If he doesn't have his own way, he gets very angry.
- (2) Tommy is rather spoiled because his mother has always let him have his own way.
- (3) You shouldn't have your own way in everything.
- (4) It made me so disappointed that the man always liked to have his own way.



中译

- (1) 如果他不能随心所欲,他就会非常生气。
- (2) 汤米已经被宠坏了,因为他母亲总是让他为所欲为。
- (3) 你不可以做什么事都如此任性。
- (4) 他使我非常失望,他总是喜欢一意孤行。





中译

- (1) 约翰不在家吃饭,他每天在外面用餐。
- (2) 我们在外面吃饭时,我们通常去圆山大饭店。
- (3) 坏习惯耗尽了人的灵魂。
- (4) 酸在这个金属上腐蚀了一个洞。



学以致用

- (1) 在此两短语中, in 及 out 皆为副词, to eat in 还可作“腐蚀”之意, to eat out 可作“吃光,耗尽”之意。
- (2) to eat away (侵蚀), to eat up (吃光)

9

as a matter of fact \Rightarrow in fact, really 事实上;实际上



用法

- (1) He seems very strong, but as a matter of fact, he suffers a very weak heart.
- (2) Judging from his plain dress, you may think that he is poor. As a matter of fact, he is one of the richest persons in the town. = in fact
- (3) As a matter of fact, I prefer staying at home to going to the movies.
- (4) She gives the impression of being generous, but as a matter of fact, she is a selfish woman.



中译

- (1) 他似乎很强壮,但事实上,他患有心脏衰弱症。
- (2) 从他朴素的衣着来判断,你一定会以为他很穷。事实上,他是本镇上最有钱的人之一。
- (3) 事实上,我比较喜欢待在家里,而不想去看电影。
- (4) 她给人一种很慷慨的感觉,事实上,她是个自私的女人。



学以致用

- (1) as a matter of fact: 为一承接性短语,承接前后不同的含义。
- (2) 同义短语: to speak the truth, actually, in fact, in point of fact, in effect, in reality



(2) once and for all = once and away = once for ever

12 to play tricks on, to play jokes on ⇒ to make someone the victim of a trick or joke 戏弄; 捉弄; 开玩笑



用法

- (1) Mark Twain liked to tell funny stories and he also liked to play jokes on his friends.
- (2) Don't play jokes on that stranger.
- (3) The naughty boys played jokes on John and hid his clothes while he was swimming.
- (4) We dare not play jokes on our teacher because she is a serious person.



中译

- (1) 马克·吐温喜欢说有趣的故事,也喜欢开朋友的玩笑。
- (2) 不要捉弄那位陌生人。
- (3) 那些顽皮的男孩开约翰的玩笑,在他游泳时将他的衣服藏起来。
- (4) 我们不敢和老师开玩笑,因为她是个严肃的人。



学以致用

- (1) to play tricks (jokes) on 亦可写成 to play a trick (a joke) on, 其意义、用法完全相同,只是 trick 表示行动,而 joke 表示语言上的开玩笑而已。
- (2) 在此短语中, on 为介词,其后置开玩笑的对象。
- (3) 同义短语: to make (poke) fun of (at) + 人(嘲笑……)
to make game of (戏弄)
to make fool of (愚弄)





中译

- (1) 他的车前轮胎的爆裂造成了车祸。
- (2) 假如轮胎在高速前进时爆胎,那是很危险的。
- (3) 保险丝烧断了,我的公寓陷入黑暗。
- (4) 珍吹灭了蜡烛就去睡了。



学以致用

- (1) blow-out 盛宴,同 feast,是俚语。



用法

We celebrated with a big blow-out at the Hilton Hotel. (我们在希尔顿饭店举行一次大宴会,表示庆祝。)

- (2) to blow out 一般皆指“爆胎”。

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to have got⇒to possess, have 有;得到



用法

- (1) Have you got a match?
- (2) How much money have you got with you?
- (3) That old beggar has got a bad cold.
- (4) Who's got my bag?



中译

- (1) 你有火柴吗?
- (2) 你带有多少钱?
- (3) 那个老乞丐得了重感冒。
- (4) 谁拿了我的袋子?



学以致用

to have got 在口语中非常普遍,但部分语法家反对此种用法。

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to keep up with⇒to maintain the same speed as 赶上;保持同一速度

