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汤姆森词汇学习系列丛书

准中级

流畅表达

——英语关键词搭配训练

George Woolard 编著

卢小萍 翻译

Key Words for Fluency

Pre-intermediate collocation practice



北京语言大学出版社
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George Woolard

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致学生

亲爱的同学：

单词也有朋友！

许多学生认为学习词汇就是不断地学习新单词。不过，仅仅知道某一单词及其意思是不够的，还应该知道该单词与哪些词结合能形成英语中的习惯用语。单词也有朋友，你可得知道它们是谁哟！我们把词与词之间的这种关系称为“词的搭配”，这是学习词汇非常重要的一环。

关键词

本书就最常用英语单词中的 270 个单词的搭配进行了练习。这些“关键词”就是我们用于讨论某一话题的名词。比如，如果你想谈论天气，像 cloud、rain、snow、wind、fog 这些名词就是关键词。

本书的编排

本书根据不同的话题分成 22 节，每节由许多关键词组成。每个关键词先列出其最常用的搭配，然后是练习，帮助你注意习惯用语和句子中关键词的搭配并进行操练。每节后面附有一页测试题。

本书的使用

课堂上没有足够的时间来学习所有的词语搭配，因此，本书是为你自学而编写，帮助你独立、快速地扩大词汇量。

如果以每天一个单元的速度计算，那么不出一年，你就能掌握 2,500 多个词组。这将使你的英语水平与以往相比大有不同！

本书对你在课堂上的表现也会有所帮助。比如，如果教科书中谈论旅游这一话题，你就可以参考本书第 7 节——运输。

最后，词语搭配练习为备考各类英词考试（尤其是口试与笔试部分）提供了一条捷径。

留着这本书吧！

它可以让你享用一辈子。在你完成书中所有练习之后，它可以成为你个人的词汇参考书，随时供你参考。

乔治·伍拉德

于爱丁堡

写在开始之前的话

1. 什么是关键词?

在英语中,“关键词”是最常用、最有用的单词,是所学习的英语词汇中最重要的。关键词之所以重要,主要是因为它们能与其他许多单词结合,组成短语,我们称之为“词的搭配”。

2. 什么是词的搭配?

词的搭配就是“词的规则”,即,词是如何搭配在一起的,哪些词在前,哪些词在后。下面是本书中出现的一些例子:

- 动词 + sun

The sun rises, comes up, comes out, shines, sets, then goes down.

- 形容词 + road

Road can be clear or busy; they can be wide or narrow; they can be icy; they can be main roads.

- 动词 + bottle

You can shake the bottle, then open it. You can pass a bottle to someone. You can recycle bottles.

- 介词 + phone

If you are making the phone call, you are on the phone. If you have an argument on the phone, you might put the phone down on someone—stop the call suddenly.

以上只是你在本书中将要学到的词的搭配中的几个例子而已。

3. 为什么本书中的关键词都是名词?

名词是我们所知道的最重要的词。其他词性(如形容词、代词、副词、动词和介词等)也很重要,但都不如名词的内容丰富。

名词告诉我们谈论的是什么内容,如: a language(语言)

动词则说明我们都对 a language(语言)做些什么: learn it(学习语言), acquire it(习得语言), speak it(讲一门语言)或 translate it(翻译一门语言)。

形容词则说明是哪类语言: our first language(我们的第一语言), a foreign language(外语), body language(肢体语言), bad language(骂人的话)。

但是,所有这些最重要的中心意思还是在于其中的名词。

如果吃饭时你需要盐,你只要说:

Salt. (盐。)

别人就能明白你需要盐。因此,可以有以下几种说法:

The salt. (盐。)

The salt, please. (请拿盐。)

Key Words for Fluency – Pre-intermediate

Pass the salt, please. (请递过盐来。)

Could you pass the salt, please? (您能把盐递过来吗?)

我们知道最后的句子是最佳表达方式。但,如果我们只说:

Could you pass the X, please? (您能把 X 递过来吗?)

那谁也不知道我们到底想要什么东西!在这种情况下,名词“salt”表达了其中 99% 的意思。

4. 为什么要学习最重要的名词的搭配呢?

如果我们掌握了 100 个最重要的名词,还掌握了 10 个能与其进行搭配的动词或形容词,那么,我们就掌握了 1,000 个短语。因此,每当我们学会 100 个名词以及每个名词的 10 种搭配用法,那我们的词汇量里就新增了 1,000 个短语。一个非常简单的道理就是,以已知的单词为基础学习更多的词的用法,这是扩展词汇最有效的办法。如果你能学完《流畅表达——英语关键词搭配训练》系列丛书所有的三本书,那你就能学会 10,000 多种表达法。

5. 是谁选出了本书中的单词?

是单词自身的选择!在当代的任何一个英语数据库中,本书中的关键词都是最常用的。因此,提高英语水平的最佳途径是学会这些最常用词的最常用搭配。本书侧重于准中级词汇,包括了这一级别中约 270 多个最常用词的约 10 种搭配用法。这意味着本书将就 2,500 多种有用的搭配进行操练。字典中列出了成千上万的单词和表达法,但不能告诉你哪个单词该学或这些单词及词组该如何使用。本书中的 2,500 多个词组将帮助你提高英语水平并顺利达到中级水平。

6. 本书为何取名为《流畅表达——英语关键词搭配训练》?

流畅是指说得自然、听得明白、读得快、写得好。这是什么意思呢?

1) 说得自然是指不要一个字一个字地编造话语,而是要以常速将话语用一个个完整的短语说出来。

2) 听得明白是指不管说话者以何种速度说话都能听懂,这就意味着一听到词组中的第一个词或句子中的最初几个词,就能知道后面的内容。

3) 读得快是指眼睛比脑子跑得快!你能预测作者所写的内容。

4) 写得好是指以流畅、地道的语言准确地表达出思想,使读者一读就懂。

具备以上各种技能需要掌握大量的单词和表达法,以便需要时可以不假思索地运用。掌握的搭配越多,所需思考的时间就越少,英语的表达也就越流畅!

7. 不妨一测!

以下是经常遇到的 10 种情况,要求迅速猜出所缺的单词。

1) Do you like your tea strong or do you prefer it _____?

答案是“weak”。可以说一个人是 strong(强壮)或 weak(虚弱)。但你知道茶或咖啡也可以用 strong(浓)或 weak(淡)吗?

2) I prefer my eggs scrambled. I don't really like _____ eggs.

答案是“fried”或“boiled”或“poached”。

3) If you hurt your wrist badly, but it isn't broken, you _____ it.

“Sprain”通常与“wrist”或“ankle”搭配，而不能与“leg”或“arm”搭配，这些都得记住。

4) If you have a cold, you usually have to _____ your nose quite a lot!

答案是“blow”。

5) If you want to keep your wallet safe when you're outside, don't keep it in your back pocket. Keep it in an _____ pocket.

答案是“inside”，这样不容易被偷走。

6) If you are a child and your parents are dead, you are often brought up by _____ parents.

答案是“foster”。养父母照看孩子，有些则“adopt”(收养)了这些孩子。

7) If you stay away from school, you play _____ from school.

答案是“truant”。你如果“play truant from school”(逃学了)，那你就是“a truant”(逃学者)。

8) If you don't know someone's telephone number, you can look it up in the telephone _____.

答案是“directory”。也有人用“phone book”。

9) If you give someone flowers, we can say you give them a _____ of flowers.

答案是“bunch”，如“a bunch of keys”，“a bunch of bananas”。

10) If you want to borrow a newspaper, you say, “Do you have a _____ of yesterday's newspaper?”

答案是“copy”。

最后，我希望这 10 个例子能使你明白留意并学习词的搭配有多重要：

- 学会并能使用的搭配越多，说得就越流利。这意味着你不用每次说话都得现编，你只要记住已有的表达法就行了。

- 知道的搭配越多，就越容易明白语速快的人所说的话，尤其是以英语为母语的人所说的话。

- 知道的搭配越多，阅读起来就越容易，因为你不用逐字逐句地去看。

- 知道的搭配越多，就越容易写好、写准确，就不必过多地用把母语翻译成英语那种方式去写。

Contents 目录

Section 1: Your house 你的房子	1	knife	19
house	2	fork	19
stairs	2	spoon	19
room	3	cupboard	20
floor	4	shelf	20
carpet	4	pot	21
wall	5	pan	21
ceiling	5	plate	22
door	6	bowl	22
light	6	sink	23
window	7	dishes	23
heating	7	Test 3	24
Test 1	8		
Section 2: Rooms and furniture 房间与家具	9	Section 4: Sky and weather 天空与天气	25
table	10	sky	26
drawer	10	sun	26
chair	11	moon	27
mirror	11	star	27
bed	12	rain	28
sheet	13	thunder	29
blanket	13	lightning	29
pillow	13	cloud	29
mattress	13	snow	30
wardrobe	13	ice	30
alarm	13	wind	31
curtains	13	fog	31
bath	14	Test 4	32
shower	14		
towel	15	Section 5: The natural world 自然界	33
toilet	15	sea	34
Test 2	16	wave	34
Section 3: In the kitchen 厨房里	17	river	35
kettle	18	island	36
cooker	18	beach	36
oven	18	sand	37
freezer	18	mountain	38
dishwasher	18	forest	38
washing machine	18	field	39
grill	18	ground	39
fridge	18	Test 5	40
toaster	18		

Section 6: Animals and plants**动物与植物**

	41
animal	42
bird	42
fish	42
pet	43
cat	43
dog	43
plant	44
crop	44
flower	45
grass	45
tree	46
garden	46
fence	47
gate	47
Test 6	48

Section 7: Transport 运输

	49
car	50
bus	51
petrol	51
plane	52
airport	52
train	53
taxi	54
ferry	54
bike	55
lorry	55
Test 7	56

Section 8: Travel 旅游

	57
road	58
journey	59
driver	60
licence	60
tourist	61
tour	61
ticket	62
queue	62
seat	63
Test 8	64

Section 9: Meals and eating out**三餐与外出就餐**

	65
breakfast	66
lunch	66
dinner	67
restaurant	68
waiter	69
waitress	69
bill	69
bar	70
service	70
menu	71
table	71
Test 9	72

Section 10: Drink 饮料

	73
coffee	74
tea	75
beer	76
wine	77
bottle	78
glass	78
cup	79
Test 10	80

Section 11: Shopping and food I**购物与食物 1**

	81
shop	82
supermarket	83
customer	83
meat	84
chicken	84
fish	85
oil	85
egg	85
milk	86
cheese	86
vegetables	87
fruit	87
Test 11	88

Section 12: Food 2 食物 2	89	shoulder	111
bread	90	Test 14	112
sandwich	90	Section 15: Clothes 衣物	113
cake	91	trousers	114
biscuit	91	shirt	114
pasta	92	tie	115
rice	92	sweater	115
potatoes	93	dress	116
chips	93	coat	116
chocolate	94	hat	117
sugar	94	uniform	117
salt	95	scarf	118
Test 12	96	gloves	118
Section 13: Your body 你的身体	97	sock	118
body	98	shoe	119
muscle	98	Test 15	120
skin	99	Section 16: Personal items	
stomach	99	个人物品	121
waist	100	pocket	122
back	100	belt	122
arm	100	button	122
wrist	101	zip	122
leg	101	bag	123
finger	102	wallet	124
nail	102	card	124
toe	102	key	125
knee	103	ring	125
foot	103	glasses	126
Test 13	104	lenses	126
Section 14: Head and shoulders		umbrella	127
头与肩膀	105	watch	127
hair	106	Test 16	128
beard	106	Section 17: The family 家庭	129
moustache	106	parent	130
face	107	child / children	131
mouth	108	wedding	132
tooth	108	husband	133
tongue	109	wife	133
lips	109	funeral	133
kiss	109	baby	134
smile	109	birth	134
throat	109	birthday	135
ear	110	present	135
nose	110	Test 17	136
neck	111		

Section 18: Health and sport
健康与运动

	137
hospital	138
doctor	138
headache	139
cough	139
cold	139
virus	139
medicine	140
pill	140
injection	140
blood	141
bandage	141
stitches	141
x-ray	141
ball	142
football	142
score	143
result	143
player	143
Test 18	144

Section 19: Education 教育

	145
school	146
teacher	147
student	148
class	149
lesson	149
test	149
book	150
page	151
Test 19	152

Section 20: Reading and writing
阅读与写作

	153
newspaper	154
magazine	155
pen	156
pencil	156
paper	157
form	157
envelope	158
stamp	158
address	158
parcel / package	159
Test 20	160

Section 21: Work and entertainment
工作与娱乐

	161
office	162
manager	162
secretary	162
factory	163
employer	163
employee	163
(un)employment	163
police	164
soldier	165
museum	166
art gallery	166
cinema	166
theatre	166
show	167
play	167
actor	167
Test 21	168

Section 22: Technology and time
技术与时间

	169
phone / telephone	170
call	171
camera	172
photograph / photo	172
video / DVD	173
minute	174
hour	174
week	174
month	174
year	174
Test 22	176

Answer Key 答案 177

Alphabetical List of Words

关键词索引 (按字母顺序排列) 190

Section 1

Your house 你的房子

house 房子	2
stairs 楼梯	2
room 房间	3
floor 地板	4
carpet 地毯	4
wall 墙	5
ceiling 天花板	5
door 门	6
light 灯	6
window 窗	7
heating 暖气/供暖	7
Test 1 测试 1	8

house 房子

Verb + house

build a house
share a house
demolish a house
renovate a house
break into a house
move house

Common expressions

live in a house
stay at someone's house
pass someone's house
lock yourself out of the house

1. Verb + house 动词 + house

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. My son is at university. He a house with five other students.
2. house can be very stressful for some people.
3. It looks very old. Do you know when the house was
4. Somebody into our house last night and stole the television.
5. We like buying really old houses and them.
6. The house I was born in is no longer standing. It was 10 years ago.

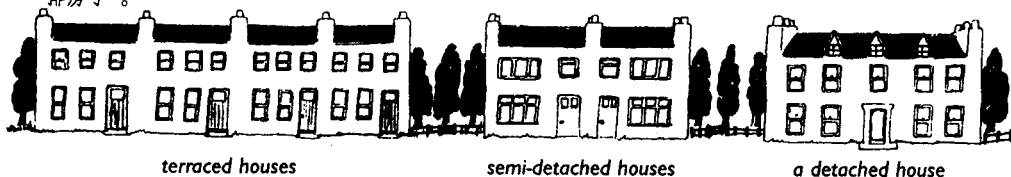
2. Common expressions 常用表达法

Match the halves: 完成下面两部分的搭配:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. We've lived in | a. I had to climb in the bedroom window. |
| 2. If you're ever passing our house, | b. you're welcome to stay at our house. |
| 3. I locked myself out of the house and | c. the same house for over thirty years. |
| 4. If you can't find a room in a hotel, | d. why don't you drop in for a cup of tea? |

Note
注释

"Detached house"表示“独立式住宅”，"semi-detached house"表示“半独立式住宅”，"terraced houses"表示“一排房子”。



stairs 楼梯

Verb + stairs

use / take the stairs
climb the stairs
run up / down the stairs
fall down the stairs

Common expressions

carry something up / down the stairs
a flight of stairs
the top / bottom of the stairs

1. Verb + stairs 动词 + stairs

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. Shall we the stairs or take the lift?
2. I wish the children would stop up and down the stairs.
3. Unfortunately, I down the stairs and broke my arm.
4. My grandmother finds it difficult to the stairs these days. She's 80.

2. Common expressions 常用表达法

Match the halves: 完成下面两部分的搭配:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. The lift was broken, so we had to walk up | a. at the bottom of the stairs. |
| 2. I was out of breath when I reached | b. up the stairs. |
| 3. She picked up the child and carried him | c. the top of the stairs. |
| 4. My bags were heavy, so I left them | d. four flights of stairs. |

room 房间

Verb + room

share a room
tidy your room
let out rooms

Common expressions

a bright room
a comfortable room

a tidy / an untidy room

a single / twin / double room

the spare room

the next room

the room is crowded

the room is locked

a waiting room (at the station or hospital)

1. Verb + room 动词 + room

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

- Brian promised that he would his room, but he left it in a mess as usual.
- I used to a room with my sister when I was young.
- My aunt has a very large house. She out one of the rooms to a student.

2. Common expressions 常用表达法

Match the halves: 完成下面两部分的搭配:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. If Anne decides to stay the night, | a. The room's locked. |
| 2. My sister's room is always tidy, | b. in the next room. |
| 3. I'd like to book a double room | c. she can sleep in the spare room. |
| 4. At the party the sitting room was so crowded, | d. but mine is always in a mess. |
| 5. We'll need to find someone with a key. | e. there was nowhere to sit. |
| 6. The kitchen is a very bright room. | f. It gets the sun most of the day. |
| 7. I could clearly hear the television | g. were hard and very uncomfortable. |
| 8. The seats in the waiting room | h. with a balcony and a sea view, please. |

Notes

注释

1. 注意下面各类不同的房间:

the bedroom

the living room / the sitting room

the dining room

the bathroom

2. 注意下列表达法:

Their living room has a wonderful view. It looks onto the lake and you can see the mountains in the distance.

Our living room overlooks the park.

Have you seen the film or read the book, A Room with a View?

3. 注意下列表达法中的介词:

I looked around the room, but I couldn't see her.

She was standing across the room from me. (on the other side of the room)

floor 地板

Verb + floor

mop the floor
sweep the floor
scrub the floor
cover the floor (with carpets)

Common expressions

lie on the floor
sleep on the floor
slip on the (wet) floor
pile (books) on the floor
spill (coffee) on the floor

1. Verb + floor 动词 + floor

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. She picked up a brush and the floor.
2. Keep out of the kitchen for fifteen minutes. I've just finished the floor.
3. We the floor with newspapers before we started painting the ceiling.
4. I got down on my hands and knees and the floor clean.

2. Common expressions 常用表达法

Match the halves: 完成下面两部分的搭配:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The bank robbers ordered everybody | a. I've just spilt some tea on the floor. |
| 2. Do you have a cloth? | b. piled them on the floor. |
| 3. We took the books down from the shelf and | c. I've just mopped it. |
| 4. There weren't enough beds, so some people | d. to lie on the floor. |
| 5. Be careful you don't slip on the wet floor. | e. had to sleep on the floor. |

Notes 注释

1. 在英国, "the ground/ first/ second floor" 分别表示建筑物中的“一层、二层、三层”:
The canteen is on the ground floor of the building.
I hope you like climbing stairs. My office is on the top floor.
2. 如果在室内掉了某样东西, 东西会“fall on the floor”(掉在地板上):
Excuse me, your wallet has fallen on the floor.
3. 如果是在室外掉了某样东西, 东西会“fall on the ground”(掉在地上)。

carpet 地毯

Verb + carpet

hoover the carpet lay a carpet ruin a carpet a carpet wears

Verb + carpet 动词 + carpet

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. They're coming this morning to the new carpet in the living room.
2. I the carpet in the living room when I dropped a tin of paint on it.
3. The bedroom carpet is starting to in places. We'll need to replace it soon.
4. Colin, if I clear up all the rubbish, would you the carpets?

Notes 注释

1. 注意下列表达法:
I swept the dirt under the carpet when my mother wasn't looking.
2. 清洁地毯时, 得用“vacuum cleaner”(吸尘器), 有时也称“hoover”:
How do you expect me to hoover the carpets with this ancient hoover? It must be 30 years old!

wall 墙

Common expressions

paint a wall
a thick / thin wall
an outside wall
drill a hole in a wall
(the garden) is surrounded by a wall

cover a wall with (pictures)
a high / low wall
hang a (painting) on the wall
push (a chair) against the wall

Common expressions 常用表达法

Match the halves: 完成下面两部分的搭配:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I've decided to paint | a. a very high brick wall. |
| 2. The house is surrounded by | b. through the thin walls of our flat. |
| 3. Before you start, you'll need to drill | c. on the living room walls. |
| 4. We can hear our neighbour's television | d. are usually painted white. |
| 5. I pushed the bookcase back | e. some holes in the wall. |
| 6. The outside walls of traditional Greek houses | f. against the living room wall. |
| 7. Posters of football stars | g. the walls of my bedroom pink. |
| 8. We hung some pictures of wild animals | h. covered the walls of our son's bedroom. |

Note
注释

我们可以“stick something on a wall”(将某物贴在墙上),也可以“pin something to a wall”(将某物钉在墙上):
He stuck a picture of his cat on the wall above his bed.
There were some photographs from their holiday pinned to the wall.

ceiling 天花板

Common expressions

touch the ceiling
a (light) hangs from the ceiling

stare at the ceiling
a high / low ceiling

Common expressions 常用表达法

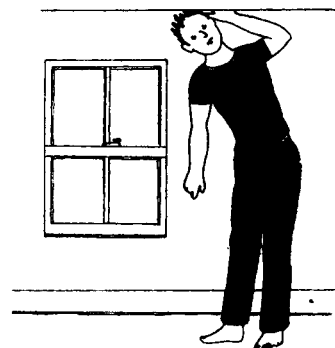
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above adjectives and verbs:

用上面形容词和动词的正确形式完成句子:

- The ceiling was so low I could it without standing on a chair.
- The hotel rooms were pleasantly cool with large windows and ceilings.
- I didn't get up. I just lay on my bed and at the ceiling.
- It was a bare room with only a single light bulb from the ceiling.

Note
注释

注意下列表达法:
Water was dripping from the ceiling.
There was a large spider on the ceiling above my bed.



"I could touch the ceiling!"

door 门

Verb + door

open the door
close / shut the door
slam the door
lock the door
knock on the door
break down the door

Common expressions

hold the door open
the door leads to the (kitchen)
enter by the (front) door
stand outside a door
There's someone at the door.

1. Verb + door 动词 + door

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the above verbs: 用上面动词的正确形式完成句子:

1. the door quietly behind you when you leave. Try not to it.
2. I always on my son's bedroom door before going into his room.
3. The firemen had to down the front door of the flat to get in.
4. Remember to the front door before you go to bed.

2. Common expressions 常用表达法

Match the halves: 完成下面两部分的搭配:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The burglars entered by | a. and the other one opens onto the balcony. |
| 2. There's someone at the door. | b. while I bring this chair in? |
| 3. This door leads to the dining room. | c. Could you see who it is? |
| 4. He was standing outside the door | d. the back door. |
| 5. Can you hold the door open for me | e. of the bank, waiting for it to open. |

Note

注意下列带“door handle”的表达法:

注释

I turned the door handle and pushed the door open.

My jacket caught on the door handle as I was leaving the room.

light 灯

Common expressions

a light bulb
switch the light on / off
leave the light on
the light comes on

a light switch
switch off the light
the light is on / off
the light goes out

Common expressions 常用表达法

Match the halves: 完成下面两部分的搭配:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I switched on the light by my bed | a. at about 7 o'clock at this time of year. |
| 2. Don't forget to switch the lights off | b. The light in his room is still on. |
| 3. The street lights come on | c. the light bulb. |
| 4. You left the light on in the bathroom | d. when you go out. |
| 5. He must be in. | e. and read for about an hour. |
| 6. It was so dark that I couldn't find | f. all night again! |
| 7. I had to stand on a chair to change | g. the light switch. |