

地道英语 · 英汉双解 · 语句实用 · 地道英语 · 英汉双解 · 语

基础英语惯用语

——实践手册

张广仁 郑守民 编译



上海科学技术文献出版社

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编译者的话

英语惯用语 (idioms) 被认为地道英语中不可缺少的组成部分, 它不仅使语言生动, 而且增强了语言的正确性。对英语作为外语的学生来说, 熟练地使用惯用语决不是容易的。学生可能已学了一些语法, 同时学了足够的词汇, 但如果他没有一定的适用的惯用语知识, 诸如: to put out, to get along, to call for, to look up, to look over 等等, 他的语言仍然是枯燥和生硬的。诚然, 学生要掌握一种语言的惯用语需要多年的学习和反复的实践, 但决不应为此而忽视惯用语的学习。

鉴于学习英语惯用语的重要性, 为了满足大中学生和广大自学英语者学习英语惯用语的迫切需要, 我们编译了这本《基础英语惯用语——实践手册》。

英语惯用语书过去出版的, 为数也不少, 但本书显然是第一次尝试用大量实例和练习来教英语惯用语, 就是说本书的特点是一本英语惯用语操练书, 目的在于教会学习者怎样使用惯用语。显然, 这是与普通英语惯用语书不尽相同之处。

本书共三个部分。第一部分是初级阶段(第1—11课), 第二部分是中级阶段(第12—23课), 第三部分为高级阶段(第24—42课)。合乎循序渐进的学习规律。

本书共列惯用语 468 条, 每一条下附有二、三条例句, 以便领会其用法。每课课后配有练习, 便于读者操练运用。并编有复习课, 如第11课, 第23课和第34课, 第43课(总复习课), 以资复习巩固。每次复习是由第1课开始用“滚雪球”方式, 温

故而知新。

本书参考了美国著名教育家罗伯特·J·迪克松 (Robert J. Dixon) 名著《Essential Idioms in English》，此书早已被国内外英语读者所赞赏。所选内容均系作者在这方面几十年的教学心得，我们相信有经验的教师会同意作者在本书中所选用的那些惯用语的，特别是初级阶段和中级阶段里所选用的那些常用的惯用语，是最基础和广泛应用的。

书后附有练习答案，便于自学，又附有惯用语索引，便于查阅。

本书课文中的例句后附有 (S) 者，系 separable idioms (可分隔惯用语)，均是 “two word verbs” (由二个词组成的惯用语动词)，可直接跟宾语或宾语插入二个词中间(如果宾语为代词，则一定要放在二个词中间)。

由于水平的限制，译文中不妥之处，在所难免，恳请读者提出宝贵意见，批评指正，以便修正。

编译者

1990年1月

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Section I — Elementary

第一部分——初级阶段

Lesson 1

1. to get on: (to enter, board) [乘上]

Compare: to get on catch a bus. [试比较 to get or catch a bus (赶上公共汽车)]

- (1) I always *get on* the bus at 34th Street.

我总是在第三十四号街乘公共汽车。

- (2) William *gets on* the subway at the same station every morning.

威廉每天早上在同一车站乘地下铁道列车。

2. to get off: (to leave, descend from) [下车]

- (1) Helen *got off* the bus at 42nd Street.

海伦在第四十二号街下车。

- (2) At what station do you usually *get off* the subway?

你通常在哪个地铁车站下车?

3. to put on: (to place on oneself—said particularly of clothes)(S) [穿, 戴(衣、帽)]

- (1) Mary *put on* her scarf and left the room.

玛丽围上围巾, 就离开了房间。

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

约翰为什么在戴帽子、穿外衣？

- (3) *Put your hat on* before you leave the house.

你要戴上帽再出去。

4. to take off: (to remove—said also of clothes) (S)

[脱(衣、帽)]

- (1) John *took off* his hat as he entered the room.

约翰走进房间时脱下了帽子。

- (2) Is Helen *taking off* her coat because it is too warm in the room?

海伦在脱短大衣，是否因为室内太暖和？

- (3) *Take your sweater off* in this warm room.

房间里很暖和，你把毛线衫脱下吧。

5. to call up: (to telephone) (S) [打电话]

- (1) I forgot *to call up* Mr. Jones yesterday, although I promised *to call him up* exactly at three o'clock.

我答应琼斯先生昨天三点钟给他打电话，但是我忘了。

- (2) Did anyone *call me up* while I was out?

我不在的时候，有人打过电话给我吗？

6. to turn on: (to start, begin) (S)

[开(灯、收音机、电视机、水龙头等)]

- (1) Please *turn on* the light. This room is dark.

请开灯吧。这房间很暗。

- (2) Someone *turned on* the radiator in this room while we were out.

当我们外出的时候，有人把这房间里的暖气开了。

- (3) Do you know who *turned it on*?

你可知道谁开的？

7. to turn off: (to stop, terminate, extinguish) (S)

[关(灯、收音机、电视机、水龙头等)]

- (1) Shall I *turn off* the radio or are you still listening to it?

我把无线电关了, 好吗? 你还要听吗?

- (2) Please *turn off* the light. We do not need it now.
请把灯关掉。我们现在不需要用灯。

- (3) Shall I *turn* the oven *off*?

炉灶熄掉好吗?

8. right away: (immediately, at once, very soon)

[立刻、立即、马上]

- (1) She says that dinner will be ready *right away*.

她说饭马上就好了。

- (2) Can William come to my office *right away*?

威廉能不能立刻到我办公室来一下?

9. to pick up: (to take—especially with the fingers) (S)

[捡起, 拾起, 收拾]

- (1) John *picked up* the newspaper which was on his desk.

约翰收拾起书桌上的报纸。

- (2) Why didn't you *pick up* that pencil which lay on the floor?

你为什么不要把地板上的那枝铅笔拾起来?

- (3) I would have *picked it up* if I had noticed it.

如果我看到它的话, 我早就把它拾起来了。

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

[立刻, 立即]

(1) *He asked me to come to his office at once.*

他要我立刻到他的办公室去。

(2) *I want you to send this telegram at once.*

我要你立即把这电报发出去。

11. to get up: (to arise, to move from a lying, to a standing position) (S) [起床, 起身]

(1) *I get up at seven o'clock every morning.*

我每天早上七点钟起床。

(2) *What time does your brother usually get up?*

你的兄弟通常在什么时候起床?

(3) *The man was so weak that the nurse was unable to get him up.*

那个人太虚弱了, 护士没有办法使他起床。

12. at first: (originally, in the first instance) [起初]

(1) *At first he seemed to find English very difficult, but later he made very good progress.*

他起初似乎感到英语很难, 但后来进步很大。

(2) *At first I thought it was John who was telephoning to me.*

起初我还以为是约翰在打电话给我。

Exercise

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

用括号内给出的单词所组成的惯用语替换句子中的斜体字:

1. *He arises* at the same time every morning. (get _____)

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

2. She *telephoned* me very late last night. (call _____)
3. Helen said that she was going to mail the letter *immediately*. (right _____)
4. Be sure to *extinguish* the light before you leave the room. (turn _____)
5. Helen *placed on herself* her new hat and stood admiring herself in the mirror. (put _____)
6. *Remove* your overcoat and sit down a few minutes. (take _____)
7. *Originally* I thought it was John who was calling me. (at _____)
8. We *boarded* the bus at Broadway and 79th Street. (get _____)
9. The bus was so crowded that we had difficulty in *leaving*. (get _____)
10. John *took with his fingers* the pencil which was lying on the floor. (pick _____)

Lesson 2

1. to wait for: (to expect, await) [等候]

- (1) We will *wait for* you on the corner of Broadway and 86th Street.

我们将在百老汇大街和八十六号大街的街口等你。

- (2) We *waited for* him more than an hour and finally left.

等了他一个多小时，最后我们离开了。

2. at last: (finally) [最后，终于]

- (1) We waited and waited and *at last* John arrived.

我们等了又等，约翰终于来了。

- (2) Has he finished that work *at last*?

最后他有没有完成那项工作？

3. as usual: (as always, customarily) [照常，和平常一样]

- (1) George is late for class again *as usual*.

乔治和平常一样，上课又迟到了。

- (2) *As usual* Dora won first prize in the swimming contest.

多拉和往常一样，在游泳比赛中获得第一名。

4. to find out: (to get information, discover, learn) (S)

[查明，得悉]

- (1) I was unable *to find out* the name of the man who called.

我没能查出那位来访者的名字。

- (2) Will you please *try to find out* for me what time that train arrives?

请替我查一查那辆火车什么时候到站，好吗？

- (3) I'll *try to find it out*.

我将设法把它查出来。

5. to look at: (to direct the eyes toward, watch)

[看，注视]

- (1) The teacher told us *to look at* the blackboard and not at our books.

教师要我们看黑板，不要看书。

- (2) I like to walk along a country road and *look at* the stars at night.

我喜欢晚上在乡间的道路上散散步，看看星星。

6. to look for: (to search for, seek) [寻找]

- (1) He has spent an hour *looking for* the pen which he lost.

他已经花了一个小时在寻找遗失的钢笔。

- (2) I have lost my gloves. Will you help me *look for* them?

我把手套丢了，帮助我找一找，好吗？

- (3) We have *looked all over for* you.

我们方才到处找你。

7. all right: (satisfactory, correct) [行，好，可以]

- (1) He said that it would be *all right to* wait in this office for him.

他说，可以在此办公室等他。

- (2) Will it be *all right* with you if I pay back that money tomorrow instead of today?

如果这钱今天我不还，明天还，行吗？

8. right here, right there, right now, etc.: (exactly here, exactly there, immediately)

[就在这儿，就在那儿，立刻]

- (1) He said that he would meet us *right here* on this corner.

他说，就在这儿转角处他要跟我们碰头。

- (2) *Right then* I saw very clearly that he was not telling the truth.

我当时就很明白，他讲的不是实话。

- (3) Let's do it *right now*.

我们立刻动手干吧！

9. little by little: (gradually, by degrees, slowly)

[逐渐，一点一点地]

- (1) If you study regularly each day, *little by little* your vocabulary of English words will increase.

如果你按部就班地每天学习，你的英语词汇量就会逐渐增加。

- (2) His health seems to be improving *little by little*.

他的健康状况看来逐渐在好转。

10. tired out: (extremely tired) (S) [精疲力尽，累极了]

- (1) I have worked very hard today and am *tired out*.

今天我工作很卖力，现在累极了。

- (2) He was *tired out* after his long trip to California.

长途旅行来到加利福尼亚之后，他感到精疲力尽。

(3) A long walk *tired* her out.

长时间的步行，使她累极了。

11. to call on: (to visit) [访问]

(1) Last night several friends *called on* us.

昨晚有几个朋友来看望我们。

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

每天有多少推销员来访问伊文思先生?

12. never mind: (do not mind, do not bother or pay any attention to it) [不要紧，不用了，不必介意]

(1) "*Never mind!*" she said when I offered to open the window for her.

当我要替她开窗的时候，她说：“不用了。”

(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."?

当威廉要还你欠款的时候，你为什么说：“不要紧！等下星期你拿到了工资支票再还吧。”?

Exercise

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

用括号内给出的单词所组成的惯用语替换句子中的斜体字：

1. Mary is *seeking* the pocketbook which she lost yesterday. (look _____)

2. As *always*, John is late again for the lesson. (as _____)

3. Did you *discover* what his name was? (find _____)

4. I am *extremely tired* after all that physical exercise today. (tired _____)