

每天花 30 分钟，只要 9 小时 就能成为动词达人！

# Problem Verbs

动词学习 世界接轨

## 9 小时 搞定动词

● Ken Singleton 著

● 谭延纶 译

see, look 和 watch 都是「看」，该用哪个才正确？本书通过条列式说明及生活化例句，教你用对动词！

● 9 小时英文快充系列

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# 前言

## Introduction

就如同大部分的语言,英文中最常用的动词都是不规则变化的动词(例如:go,have,get)。也就是说,它们有不规则的去式变化形式,而这些都是我们需要学习的。此外,这些常用动词通常有许多不同的用法及意义。下面以 get 为例子:

Did you *get* my e-mail?

(你有收到我的 e-mail 吗?)

She *gets* the 8 o'clock train to college every day.

(她每天搭八点的火车去大学上课。)

Your English is *getting* better.

(你的英文越来越好了!)

★ 这些动词常出现在不同的句型中,例如:

### 1. get + 直接宾语

Where can I *get something* to eat?

(我可以去哪找些东西吃?)

### 2. get + 形容词

After ten minutes he *got bored* and went home.

(十分钟后,他觉得无聊就回家了。)

### 3. get + 过去分词

He *got lost* somewhere near the station.

(他在车站附近走失了。)

★ 这些动词常和一些名词、形容词和短语合用,例如:

<i>have a bath</i>	洗澡
<i>take your time</i>	慢慢来
<i>get into trouble</i>	惹上麻烦
<i>make a noise</i>	发出声响
<i>do your best</i>	尽力而为
<i>go crazy</i>	发狂
<i>keep calm</i>	保持冷静

★ 这些动词在谚语中扮演重要的角色,例如:

Are you *taking* me for a ride?

(你在耍我吗?)

Keep this information under your hat!

(别把这件事告诉别人!)

★ 许多常用的英文动词容易造成使用上的混淆,例如:do 和 make、say 和 tell 等:

Can I *make* a suggestion?

(我可以提个建议吗?)

Would you *do* me a favour?

(你能帮我忙吗?)

What did you *say* to me?

(你刚刚跟我说什么?)

What did he *tell* you?

(他告诉你什么?)

★ come、go、bring、take、get 这些动词常和介词或副词合用变成动词短语

He pulled the door handle and it *came off* in his hand.

(他拉了一下门把,然后门把就掉在他手上。)

He lit the firework, but it didn't *go off*.

(他点了烟火,可是却没有点着。)

本书将介绍常用动词的各种使用方法。

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# 自我检测单 1

All the verbs and structures in this "Test Yourself" exercise are in the main units of the book. Do you know all the answers? Test yourself. Then check your answers.

这个练习中测验的动词和动词结构都是本书各单元的要点。你知道各题的答案吗? 自我测试一下, 然后看答案。

Choose the correct answers. 选择正确的答案。

1. I tried my best, but I \_\_\_\_\_ lots of mistakes.  
(A) did (B) made
2. There isn't much bread, but we'll \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) make do (B) make up
3. You're going too fast. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
(A) keep to (B) keep up with
4. \_\_\_\_\_ trying. Don't give up.  
(A) Stay (B) Keep
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ me his name.  
(A) said (B) told
6. I picked up the old book and it \_\_\_\_\_ apart in my hands.  
(A) went (B) came
7. Go away and \_\_\_\_\_ your dog with you.  
(A) bring (B) take
8. The company \_\_\_\_\_ bankrupt after six months.  
(A) got (B) went
9. How did my bike \_\_\_\_\_ damaged?  
(A) go (B) get
10. How are you \_\_\_\_\_ at your new school?  
(A) going on (B) getting on
11. That girl \_\_\_\_\_ a really good singing voice.  
(A) owns (B) has





# Unit 1

## do / make 的用法

中文的「做」可以和英文的 do 或 make 相对应,但对讲中文的我们而言,要分辨 do 或 make 是有些困难的,以下是一些概括性的使用原则。

我们最常将 do 用作疑问句中的助动词 (do, does, did) 和一般时中的否定词 (don't, doesn't, didn't), 您对这个用法应该相当熟悉。

一般现在时	一般过去时
<i>Do you come here often?</i> (你常来这里吗?)	<i>Did you get the job?</i> (你工作录取了吗?)
<i>Does Anna speak Portuguese?</i> (Anna 会说葡萄牙语吗?)	
<i>I don't like your new haircut.</i> (我不喜欢你的新发型。)	<i>She didn't win the race.</i> (她比赛输了。)
<i>He doesn't work on Fridays.</i> (他星期五不上班。)	

★ do 常和 it 一起使用,替代前面已经提过的事物

Someone has broken my pen. (有人弄坏我的笔。)

I *didn't* do it. (不是我做的!)

此外,与其他助动词一起出现时,使用 do 也可以避免重复相同的句子:

I *don't* like watching horror films, but my friend *does*.

(我不喜欢看恐怖片,但我朋友喜欢。)

*Do* your children like sport? (你的小孩喜欢运动吗?)

Sally *does*, but Ben *doesn't*. (Sally 喜欢,但是 Ben 不喜欢。)

★ 动词 do 常表示活动、工作或是研究等概念

What did you *do* today? (你今天做了什么?)

What do you *do*? (你从事什么行业呢?)

I'm going to *do* modern languages at college. (我将在大学做现代语言的研究。)

★ *do* 也常用来替代一些意思明确的动词

He *was doing* 100 kph when the police stopped him.

(他被警察拦下来的时候, 时速 100 公里。)

【*doing* = 以……的时速开车】

I *did* Russian at university. (我大学时主修俄文。)

【*did* = 主修】

Have you *done* your teeth? (你刷过牙了吗?)

【*done* = 清理 / 刷】

*Do* your coat *up*. It's cold. (把你的外套拉上! 天冷了!)

【*do up* = 系上 / 扣上 / 拉上】

He bought an old mill last year and is *doing* it *up*.

(他去年买了这台旧磨具, 现在正在修理它。)

【*do up* = 重整】

## 1.1 *do* / *make* 的不同

下面列出一些 *do* 和 *make* 的常见用法。有些用法, 英文使用 *do* 或 *make* 皆可, 但中文却是使用完全不一样的动词。

*do* (*did* / *done*)

★ 使用 *do* 的时候, 有「执行一个活动」(包括「工作」) 的含义

*do* your best

尽你所能

*do* business with someone

和某人做生意

# Unit 1

## do / make 的用法

do someone a favour

帮某人忙

do good

有益

do your hair

做(梳)头发

do harm

有害

do a job

工作

do nothing

无所事事

do the shopping

购物

do your teeth

刷牙

do the washing up

洗碗

do some work

做事

### *make (made / made)*

★ make 通常有「创造」或「制造物品」的含义

make an appointment

约定

make a choice

选择

make a comment

下评论

make a date

约会

make a decision

做决定

make an effort

出力

make an excuse

托辞

make an exception

例外

make a fuss

大惊小怪

make a mess

弄糟 / 弄乱

make a mistake

犯错

make (a lot of) money

赚(大)钱

make a noise	发出声响
make an offer	提供
make a phone call	打电话
make a plan	订计划
make a profit	获利
make progress	进步
make a promise	承诺
make a reservation	预约
make a suggestion	提建议
make breakfast / dinner	做早餐 / 晚餐

## 1.2 make 的两种用法

### 1. make + 宾语 + 动词

The clown *made* the kids laugh.(小丑逗孩子们大笑。)

### 2. make + 宾语 + 形容词

Heights *made* me nervous.(在高处让我很紧张。)

## 1.3 make 的动词短语和成语

★ 如果是「看或听清楚某事」,可以用 make something out

I could see something, but I couldn't *make out* what it was.

(我看得见,但是我看不清楚那是什么。)

★ 如果是「发明或捏造某些东西」,如故事或借口,可以用 make something up

We'll *make up* the rules of the game as we go along.

(我们可以边玩边想规则。)

# Unit 1

## do / make 的用法

- ★ 如果是两个人「言归于好」, 可以用 *make up*

Let's shake hands and *make up*.

( 让我们握手和解吧! )

- ★ 如果是「到达」或「成功」, 可以用 *make it*

He ran to catch his train, and *made it* just in time.

( 他赶去追火车, 及时赶上了。 )

- ★ 如果是「可勉强应付」, 可以用 *make do with something*

There isn't much milk, but we'll *make do*.

( 牛奶不太多, 但是我们勉强够用。 )

- ★ 如果是「开始做某件事」, 可以用 *make a start*

Anna was late for the meeting, so we *made a start* without her.

( Anna 开会迟到, 所以我们不等她就开始了。 )

- ★ 如果要表示「经过一些困难」, 或是「经过一番协调才能达到目的」, 可以用 *make one's way*; 而「保证」则为 *make sure*

His parents were poor, so he had to *make his own way* through college.

( 他的家境贫穷, 所以他要自食其力上大学。 )

*Make sure* you're home by midnight. ( 你午夜以前一定要回家。 )

### 1.4 do 的动词短语和成语

- ★ *do* 常隐含着「改变」的意思

What have you *done* to your hair? ( 你有改变发型吗? )

- ★ 如果要表示「生活中少了某物也没关系」, 就可以用 do without something

Could you *do without* your mobile phone for a week?

( 你可以过一个星期没有手机的生活吗? )

- ★ 如果表示「需要某物」, 可使用 could do with something

I could *do with* a whiskey.

( 我要威士忌。 )

- ★ 如果要表示「某物就已足够」, 可以用 will do:

Can you lend me some money? Ten dollars will do.

( 你可以借钱给我吗? 十块就够了。 )

# Unit 1

## do / make 的用法

### ■ 自我挑战 1

A Match the phrases on the left (1-10) with the definitions on the right A-J.

Write the letters in the grid.

将左侧短语 1-10 与右侧 A-J 的意思搭配,并将字母填入空格中。

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. make an apology    | A book a hotel room                    |
| 2. make a comment     | B decide                               |
| 3. make a decision    | C clean the dishes                     |
| 4. make a mistake     | D say you are sorry                    |
| 5. make a promise     | E do something wrong                   |
| 6. make a reservation | F go to the supermarket                |
| 7. do the shopping    | G say something                        |
| 8. do the washing up  | H say you will definitely do something |
| 9. do your best       | I stay in bed all day                  |
| 10. do nothing at all | J try your hardest                     |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

B Now replace the underlined words in these sentences with some of the phrases 1-10. Use the correct form each time.

用 make 或者 do 的短语代替句子 1-10 中划线的部分。注意使用正确的形式。

- I'm not doing anything on Saturday. But I'm very busy on Sunday.  
I'm doing nothing at all on Saturday. But I'm very busy on Sunday.
- Okay. Here's the plan. I'll do the cooking and you can clear up afterwards.
- Would you phone The Ritz and tell them we want a room for three nights?

4. You had better phone Mr Smith and say you regret what you did.

5. Have you made up your mind yet?

## ■ 自我挑战 2

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *do* or *make*.

用 *do* 或者 *make* 的正确形式填空完成句子。

1. You can go left or right. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ a choice.
2. What have you \_\_\_\_\_ to your hair?
3. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour?
4. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me a sandwich? I'm really hungry.
5. I was \_\_\_\_\_ my homework when you phoned.
6. I'll have lunch when I've \_\_\_\_\_ some more work.
7. I can't answer the phone. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my violin practice.
8. "Hello. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment to see Doctor Smith?"
9. Be quiet! You're \_\_\_\_\_ too much noise.
10. "Glacier Ice Cream" hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ a profit this year.





# Unit 1

## do / make 的用法

### ■ 自我挑战 3

Replace the forms of *do* with the correct form of a verb from the box.

用方框中动词的正确形式代替句中的 *do*。

brush	dig	paint	study	swim	try
-------	-----	-------	-------	------	-----

1. "What colour shall I do the door?" \_\_\_\_\_
2. Have you cleaned your hair and done your teeth? \_\_\_\_\_
3. I wanted to be a translator. So I did languages at university. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I was doing the garden when you phoned. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I did my best to be early, but I missed the bus. \_\_\_\_\_
6. My daughter went swimming yesterday. She did about 4500 metres. \_\_\_\_\_

### ■ 自我挑战 4

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of *do* or *make*.

用 *do* 或者 *make* 的正确形式完成句子。

A

- PATIENT: Hello. Can I see Doctor Stein, please?
- RECEPTIONIST: Have you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment?
- PATIENT: No, I'm afraid not. But I'm very ill.
- RECEPTIONIST: Then you've come to the right place. But Doctor Stein is very busy today. And he doesn't usually see patients who don't have an appointment. But maybe he will (2) \_\_\_\_\_ an exception. I'll see what I can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for you. I just need to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a quick phone call. Sit down. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ yourself comfortable. I'll be back in a moment.
- PATIENT: Thanks.  
( *twenty minutes later* )