

前 言

中国加入世贸组织,使很多年轻人增强了紧迫感。冲破语言障碍,提高英语会话水平形成一种热潮。一些非英语专业的大学毕业生或具有一定英语水平的朋友们提出,自己有一定的英语词汇量,但很难突破听说这个障碍,遇到外宾一些连贯的句子听不懂,张不开嘴交流。为了解决这个普遍问题,我们编写了这套《进阶英语水平会话丛书》。

这套丛书分《25动词英语水平会话》、《50动词英语水平会话》、《100动词英语水平会话》以及三本程度不同的《词汇英语水平会话》,形成了一个渐进的英语听说教材。为了给你一个很好的语言交流环境,我们请外国专家配了音,灌制了录音带。这样你只要反复的练习,就会在短时间内迅速提高英语的听说能力,取得明显的效果。

动词是英语的灵魂。在英语的词汇中,动词的地位最为重要,几乎一切语法现象都体现在动词的变化上。此外,口语中用到的也主要是一些数量有限的基本动词。我们编写这三本《动词英语水平会话》,就是为了帮助大家掌握基本动词的用法,提纲挈领,轻轻松松学好动词,练好口语。

我们这本《25动词英语水平会话》就是针对非英语专业的朋友学习英语的薄弱环节设计的。我们希望大家能够通过本书掌握基本动词的用法,学到实用、地道的英语用法,也希望大家能够通过本书的学习,养成良好的英语学习习惯,在今后的学习过程中能够做到事半功倍。

编 者

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使用说明

《25动词英语水平会话》包括两大部分。第一部分为会话篇，第二部分为解说篇。会话篇包括 Greeting and Introduction (招呼 and 介绍), Family Life (家庭生活), Jobs (工作), Food and Health (食物和健康), Transportation (交通), Telecommunication (电信), Social Occasions (社交), Entertainments (娱乐), Shopping (购物) 9个章节。

每个章节包括6至7个单元。每个单元有题目、语境提示、会话、注释和常用表达法。会话的内容贴近现实生活，反映当代英美人在日常社交活动中的诸多侧面。

题目是从会话中选出的并具有代表性的表达法。题目之后提供了语境提示，并用方框标明。注释主要对重要语言点进行解释，说明他们的意思、正式程度、相关表达法及例句。为了帮助读者熟悉并准确地掌握和使用地道的英语来表达思想，解说篇对25个动词的用法进行了详细地解释和举例说明。题目、会话、语境提示和例句都是英汉对照。

书中不妥之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者不吝赐教。

25 动 词

be	是	call	叫
come	来	do	做
eat	吃	ge	获得
give	给与	go	去
have	有	help	帮助
know	知道	let	让
like	喜欢	look	看
make	制造	meet	遇见
play	玩	please	请
say	说	see	看见
take	拿	thank	谢谢
think	思考	want	想
work	工作		

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第一部分

动词解析篇

be



be 作不及物动词

1. 是

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

2. 值 等于

July 4th is the National Day of the USA.

七月四日是美国的国庆日。

Six and three is nine. 六加三等于九。

3. 在 存在

I am not in on Monday. 我星期一不在家。

Miami is in the state of Florida.

迈阿密在佛罗里达州。

4. 到达 来到

Has anyone ever been here? 有人到过这儿吗？

Have you been to Seattle? 你去过西雅图吗？

5. 发生 产生

When is the wedding to be? 婚礼什么时候举行？



be 作助动词

1. 与动词的现在分词一起构成进行时态。

He was spending his holiday in Miami this month of last year. 去年的这个月他正在迈阿密度假。

2. 与及物动词的过去分词一起构成被动语态

He was fired. 他被解雇了。

3. 与动词不定式连用表将来的动作。常表示职责、义务、意图、约定和可能性等。

You are to arrive here by 6:00 tomorrow morning.

你必须在明天6点之前到达这儿。

We are to meet at the park gate.

我们明天在公园门口见面。

4. 用于虚拟语气。

If I were you, I would accept the teacher's advice.

如果我是你,我就会接受老师的建议。



be 的惯用法

1. there +be 某地有某物

There is a lake near the hill.

小山的附近有一个湖泊。

2. the... to be 未来的

She is the major to be. 她是未来的市长。

3. be going to... 打算

I am going to study in Virginia.

我打算去弗吉尼亚学习。

4. Be that as it may 尽管如此

Be that as it may, I will not go to the cinema.

尽管如此,我还是不会去看电影的。

5. Be it so 就这样吧

—We have to put off the meeting to Thursday.

—Be it so.

—我们不得不把会议推迟到星期四。

—就这样吧。

6. be about to 正要

The telephone rang when I was about to have lunch.

我正要吃饭的时候,电话铃响了。

7. Be it true or not 不管是否如此

Be it true or not, we'll start out at eight.

不管是否如此,我们都将在八点钟出发。

8. Let him be 由他去

—He is going to marry a poor girl.

—Let him be.

—他要和一个穷女孩结婚。

—由他去吧。

call



call 作及物动词

1. 叫 叫醒

Call me if I don't wake up tomorrow morning.

明早我不醒的话,就叫醒我。

2. 把……叫做

We call her Helen. 我们管她叫海伦。

3. 召集 召开

A meeting will be called in October.

会议将于十月召开。

4. 打电话给

Please call me tomorrow. 请你明天给我打电话。



call 的惯用法

1. call after 以某人的名字命名

We called the baby after the city.

他们以这座城市来为这婴儿命名。

2. call a spade a spade 是啥说啥 直言不讳

Let's call a spade a spade. 让我们直说吧。

3. call for 要求

The workers call for more salary.

工人们要求涨工资。

4. call in 亲自访问

Call in, or ring us up.

你可以亲自来访,或打电话来。

5. call off 取消

The basketball match was called off because of the weather. 由于天气的原因,篮球赛被取消了。

6. call forth 引起 唤起

His provoking words call forth the people's indignation.

他挑衅性的话引起了人们的愤怒。

7. call on(upon) 号召 约请

He was called on (upon) to speak at the banquet.

他应邀在宴会上讲话。

8. call up 使人想起

The scene called up my childhood memories.

这情景勾起我对童年的回忆。

9. call back 收回

I will never call back what I said.

我不会收回我说的话。

come



come 作不及物动词或系动词

1. 来 来临

He has come to London. 他到伦敦来了。

National Day is coming. 国庆快到了。

2. 来到 产生

A new idea came to my mind.

我想出了一个新主意。

3. (后接不定式)终于 ;开始

You will come to realize it some day.

你总有一天会意识到那一点。

4. 来自

Where do you come from? 你来自哪个地方?

5. (与how连用,加强疑问语气)怎么会

How come you finished your work so soon?

你怎么会那么快就完成了工作?

6. (作系动词)是 ;成为

Your wish to be a guide will come true.

你想成为导游的愿望一定会实现的。

7. 日子过得……

How are you coming these days? 你最近过得怎样?

8. 满……岁

My sister is coming six. 我妹妹要满6岁了。



come 的惯用法

1. come about 产生

How did it come about? 那事是怎样发生的?

2. come across (偶然)遇到

I came across a friend on the street.

我在街上遇到一个朋友。

3. come by 得到

How did you come by the money?

你怎样得到那些钱的?

4. come down with 患上

He has come down with flu. 他患上流感了。

5. come on (表示劝说、激励、不耐烦等)快 ;得啦

Come on! Don't be afraid of making mistakes.

快来试一试吧! 不要怕犯错误。

6. come into effect

When does the new law come into effect?

新法律什么时候生效？

7. come of 生于 造成

I came of a poor worker family.

我出生于一个贫穷的工人家庭。

The accident came of his carelessness.

这事故是由他的粗心大意造成的。

do



do 作助动词

1. 构成一般现在时和一般过去时,用于否定句或疑问句。

When do we meet again?

我们什么时候再相见？

Did he sing well last night?

昨天晚上他唱得好吗？

2. 用于肯定句或祈使句中。表示强调。

He does speak well.

他确实说得好。

Do be quiet a moment, please.

请你安静一会儿。

3. 用来表示刚提到的动作以免重复。

—Do you smoke? —Yes, I do.

—你抽烟吗？—对,我抽烟。



do 作及物动词

1. 尽力

What's to be done? 怎么办？

2. 给与

Will you do me a favor? 帮个忙,好吗?

Smoking does harm to our health.

吸烟对我们健康有害。

3. 学习

She does her lesson before class.

她上课之前经常要预习功课。

4. 走完

They did 80 miles a day on the march.

他们每天行军80英里。

5. 弄坏

Now you've done it. 这次你可把它给弄坏了。



do 作不及物动词

1. 做 行动

Let's do as the teachers say.

让我们像老师说的那样做。

2. 发生

What's doing over there? 那边发生了什么事?

3. 进展

How do you do? 你好?



do 的惯用法

1. do with (常与what 连用)处理

What did you do with the house?

你是怎样处理房子的?

2. do by 对待

He did well by his students.

他对学生很好。

3. do for 照应,替……管家

Her son did for her during her illness.

她生病时由她儿子照顾。

4. do away with 废除

The law did away with the slavery.

这项法律废除了奴隶制。

5. do one's best(utmost) 尽力

I will do my best to help you.

我要尽最大努力来帮助你。

6. make do with 将就(用) 凑和

Can't you make do with \$100?

你能不能将就100美元用?

7. That will do 行 可以

Is Friday all right for you? 星期五可以吗?

That will do. 可以。

eat



eat 作及物动词

1. 吃

What shall we eat for breakfast? 我们早餐吃什么?

2. 腐蚀

The acid ate a hole in my trousers.

酸把我的裤子腐蚀了个洞。



eat 作不及物动词

1. 吃饭

He is too ill to eat. 他病得吃不下东西。

We should eat to live, not live to eat.

我们应为生活而吃饭,不应为吃饭而生活。

2. 好吃

The dish eats well. 这道菜很好吃。



eat 的惯用法

1. eat like a bird 吃得很少

Helen is on a diet ; she eats like a bird.

海伦在节食 她吃得很少。

2. eat like a horse 吃得很多

The athlete eats like a horse.

这个运动员吃得很多。

3. eat one's head off 吃得很多(不干事)

The horse eats his head off, doing no work.

这马吃得很多,可一点事也不干。

4. eat one's words 食言

He never eats his words. 他从不食言。

5. eat out 上馆子吃饭

It's long time since we last ate out

好久没上馆子吃饭了。

6. eat out of one's hand 对……服服帖帖

Catherine is so pretty that boys eat out of her hands.

凯瑟琳非常漂亮,男孩都对她们服服帖帖。

7. eat up 吃完

Eat up your dinner before it gets cold.

趁热把饭吃完。

8. be eaten up with pride 非常高傲

She was eaten up with pride for her beauty.

她非常高傲,因为她很漂亮。