

Step by Step! 圖解

狄克生片語

一本學會470個關鍵日常英文片語

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豐富例句 +
對話示範，
深入理解用法，
能力大躍升！



片語動詞

可分開

受詞為代名詞時定要分開

think

+

up

想

向上

think up

① 突發奇想 ② 捏造 ㊸



用法

◆ think sth up /
think up sth
想到某事

㊸ 想出 ① come up with
② think out

- ① Paul **thought up** his own chicken soup recipe. 保羅想出了獨家的雞湯食譜。
- ② I don't want to go tonight, but I can't **think up** a good excuse.
我今晚不想去，但我想不到好的理由拒絕。

邏輯拆解片語，
打造更好記的
卡片式圖像！

詞性、同義字、反義字、
相近字一網打盡，
事半功倍！

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MP3 下載



Introduction

片語動詞

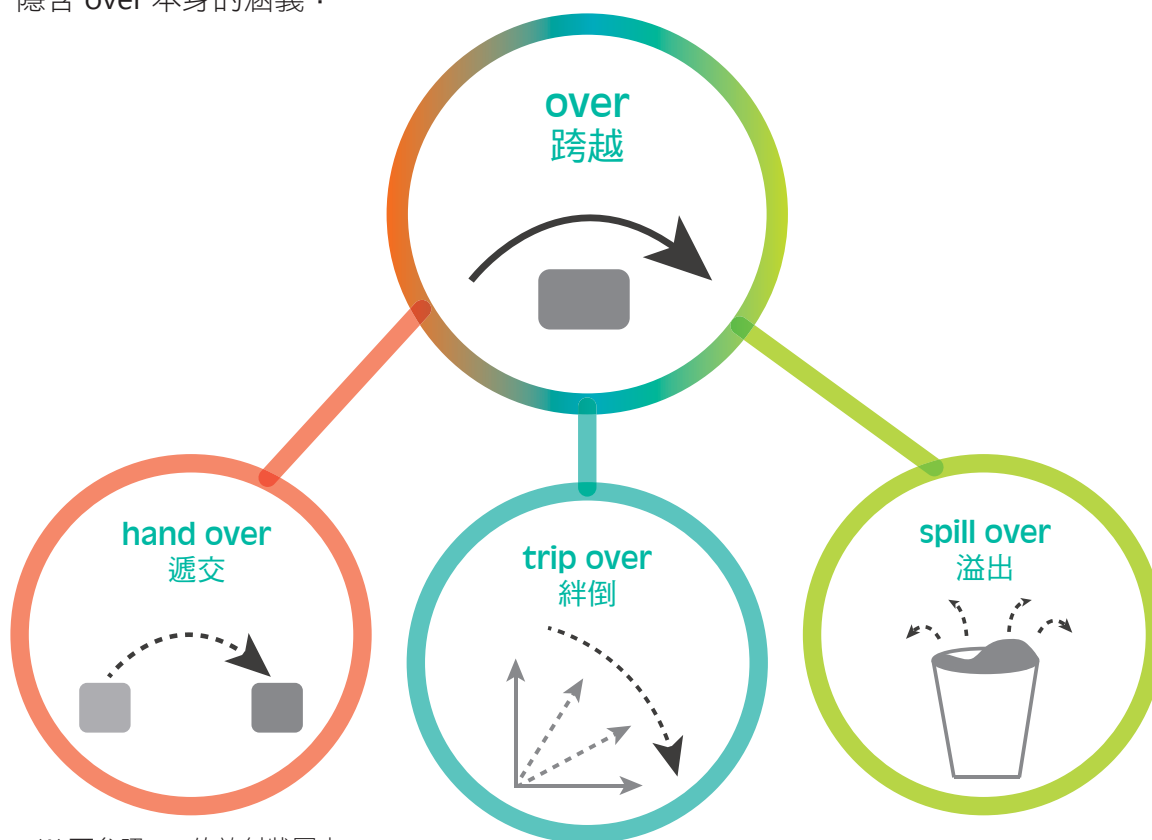


本書分成 39 單元，整理共 470 個狄克生片語，並逐一拆解結構，全方位講解片語的詞性、特性、用法、同反義語、例句等。本書收錄的片語中，有許多為「片語動詞」(Phrasal Verb)。片語動詞由「動詞+介副詞」所組成，英文母語人士在日常生活中也經常使用片語動詞，例如同樣要表達「考慮」，口語上會使用片語動詞 think over，consider 則更常用在書面上。

○ 片語動詞的動詞與介副詞

片語動詞裡的**動詞**多為**意義簡單的詞語**，常見的有 take、get、break、bring 等；**介副詞**則多能表示**方向與意象**，如 on、in、up、down、over 等。兩者加在一起時，**介副詞**會賦予片語動詞**核心意義**。

舉例來說，介副詞 over 有「跨過」、「越過」的意象，含有 over 的片語動詞就會隱含 over 本身的涵義：



※ 可參照 P.9 的放射狀圖表。

○ 片語動詞的特性

1 多種涵義：

一個片語動詞，可以有多達五種以上的意思，因此片語動詞真正的涵義得由句中的上下文來判斷，如：

pick up

① 拾起

② 購買

③ 汽車接送某人

① John **picked up** the kitten and took it to its mother.

② We can **pick up** some food on the way to the library.

③ I have to **pick up** my sister from soccer practice.

2 分成「及物」或「不及物」：

及物的片語動詞後面要接受詞；不及物的片語動詞後面則不可接受詞。如：

- Derek **made up** the story. 德瑞克瞎辦了這件事。

→ **make up** 及物，後面要接受詞

- Jessica didn't **show up**. 潔西卡並未現身。

→ **show up** 不及物，後面不可直接加受詞

3 分成「要分開」、「不可分開」或「分不分開都可以」：

① 要分開與不可分開

	要分開的片語動詞	不可分開的片語動詞
規則	受詞置於動詞和介副詞之間	受詞置於介副詞之後
例句	I talked my father into letting me buy the computer. 我說服我爸讓我買電腦。	They are looking into the problem. 他們正在研究那個問題。

② 分不分開都可以

有些片語動詞兼具兩種特性，既可以分開使用，讓受詞夾在動詞與介副詞之間，也可以合在一起，受詞放在介副詞後面。唯獨當受詞為代名詞（如 **he**、**she**、**it** 等）時，一定要分開使用，如：

- Gary **tore** the letter **up**. 蓋瑞把信撕了。

- Gary **tore up** the letter. 蓋瑞撕了信。

- Gary **tore** it **up**. 蓋瑞把它給撕了。

→ **tear up** 的意思是「撕毀」，可以分開，也可以不分開；
但受詞若為代名詞，則代名詞一定要放在 **tear** 和 **up** 的中間。

Study Guide

使用導覽



1. 情境對話

掃描書頁上的 QRcode 便能輕鬆聽取每單元的對話、片語及例句。

Unit
01


001
The School Test
學校考試



Sandra and Nick talk about their history test.
珊卓拉和尼克在談論歷史考試。

Sandra:

Hey Nick, where have you been? I've been trying to **call** you **up**¹ for a few hours, but you never answered your phone! Did you just **get up**²?

嘿，尼克，你到哪去了？我打電話找你找了好幾個小時，你都沒接電話！你才剛起

生動的雙人對話融入單元教學片語，實際示範片語的日常應用，並以中英對照顯示。

2. 片語教學

片語詞性與特性：

分為片語動詞（又分可否分開、代名詞是否要放中間等特性）、副詞片語、名詞片語、形容詞片語、慣用片語。

036
10

片語解釋編號，對應例句中的片語意義。

throw \oplus **away**

拋 離開

throw away



① 扔掉 ② 浪費（才能或機會）☹

用法比較

- ◆ **throw sth away** 扔掉某事物
- ◆ **throw in** 插入
- ◆ **throw one's money around** 亂花錢
- ◆ **throw over** 拋棄；斷絕關係
- ◆ **throw off** 扔掉；擺脫

同
① desert
② waste

片語用法說明與比較：

sb = somebody (某人)
sth = something (某事物)
sw = somewhere (某地)

標示同反義字，舉一反三。

豐富例句一目了然，提昇應用能力。

💡 **throw away** 有「因愚蠢而丟失；浪費」的意思。

① Those old shirts really smell terrible; maybe you should just **throw** them **away**.
那些舊襯衫的味道真的很難聞，也許你該把它們丟了。

② You've spent four hours studying—don't **throw** it all **away**.
你已經唸了四小時了，千萬不要白白浪費了。

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3. 學習檢驗

A 選擇題

1. When the pie is done, please _____ the oven so the crust doesn't burn.
 (A) turn off (B) pick up (C) get in (D) put on

B 閱讀文章，從字表中選擇詞彙填入，並依人稱時態等做適當的變化

get up	at first	get off	turn on
take off	pick up	turn off	get on
sooner or later	call up		

When Dave ① _____ the plane, he was very excited. It would be his first time in Italy, and he couldn't wait to get to Milan. The first thing he did when he entered the plane was ② _____ his winter coat and hat

C 引導式翻譯，並依人稱時態等做適當的變化

1. 應徵人數在四月分時會增加。
 The number of applicants will _____ in April.

單元後設計三種題型的訓練題組，方便檢驗學習成效。

整合全書片語，含用法、比較、同義、反義等，方便查找翻閱。

4. 片語索引

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The School Test

學校考試



Sandra and Nick talk about their history test.
珊卓拉和尼克在談論歷史考試。

- Sandra:** Hey Nick, where have you been? I've been trying to **call** you **up**¹ for a few hours, but you never answered your phone! Did you just **get up**²?
嘿，尼克，你到哪去了？我**打電話**找你找了好幾個小時，你都沒接電話！你才剛**起床**嗎？
- Nick:** No, I've been awake for a few hours now. I think I forgot to **turn on**³ my cell phone this morning. Come in and **take off**⁴ your jacket. Make yourself comfortable.
不，我醒來好幾個小時了。我想我早上忘記**開機**了。進來**脫下**夾克，別拘束。
- Sandra:** We don't have time to chat here. **Put on**⁵ your jacket and let's go!
我們沒時間在這裡聊天了。把夾克**穿上**，我們快走吧！
- Nick:** Why?
為什麼？
- Sandra:** We have that big history test to study for.
我們要準備歷史大考了。
- Nick:** I'll study for it **sooner or later**⁶. What's the rush?
我**遲早**會準備的，急什麼呢？
- Sandra:** The test is in three hours!
考試再過三個小時就要開始了！
- Nick:** Yikes! I forgot! We'd better get started **right away**⁷. Let me call my mom to **pick us up**⁸ and take us to the library.
天啊！我都忘了！我們最好**馬上**出門。我要叫我媽來**接**我們，送我們到圖書館。

002

片語動詞

可分開

受詞為代名詞時定要分開

1

call

打電話

+

up

口語，無意義

call up

打電話給某人 ㊟



用法

- ◆ **call up sb** 打電話給某人
- ◆ **call up sb** 徵召某人入伍
- ◆ **call up sth** 回想起某事

同

- ① give sb a call
- ② give sb a ring
- ③ ring up (英式用法)

💡 **call up** 是可分開的片語動詞，**up** 常省略，屬及物動詞。受詞可以接在 **call up** 之後，或放置在兩者之間，但受詞若為代名詞時，則一定要放在 **call** 和 **up** 之間。

- I was bored Friday night, so I **called up** some old friends and organized a party.

→ **call up sb**：受詞可放在片語動詞的後面

星期五晚上我很無聊，就**打電話**給幾個老朋友，籌劃開一個派對。

- Derek told the pretty girl she could **call him up** sometime, but she never did.

→ **call sb up**：受詞為代名詞時，動詞片語一定要分開，而將受詞放在中間

德瑞克告訴那個漂亮女孩改天可以**打電話**給他，但她從未打過。

片語動詞

受詞為代名詞時定要分開

2

get

使……

+

up

起來

get up

① 叫醒某人 ㊟

② 起床 ㊟



用法

- ◆ **get sb up** 叫醒某人
- ◆ **get sth up** 籌備某事
- ◆ **get oneself up** 打扮自己，尤指較為特別的裝扮。

同

- 起床 ① get out of bed
- ② rise
- ③ roll out of bed

反

- 上床 ① go to bed
- ② go to sleep

💡 **get up** 可當及物動詞或不及物動詞，不使用被動語態。

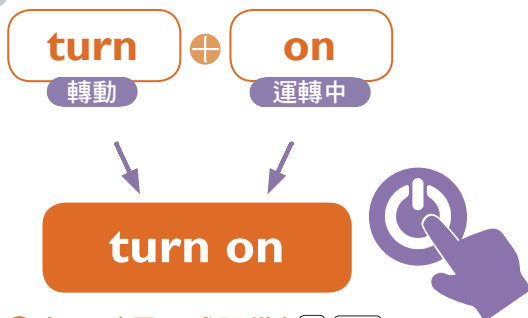
- ① My mom **gets me up** every day before school. 我媽媽每天上學前會叫我起床。

→ **get sb up**：受詞為代名詞時，動詞片語一定要分開，而將受詞放在中間

- ② I brush my teeth twice a day: when I **get up** and before I go to bed.

我每天刷兩次牙：起床後和上床前。

3



- ① 打開（電器或設備）☒ ☐ 可分
 ② 突然攻擊某人 ☒ ☐ 不可分

用法

- ◆ **turn sth on / turn on sth**
打開電器或設備
- ◆ **turn sb on (to sth) / turn sb on (to sb)** 使某人對某事或人感興趣
- ◆ **turn on sb / turn upon sb**
突然攻擊／抨擊某人

- ☒ 同 打開 ① switch on ② put on
☒ 反 關掉 ① turn off ② switch off
 ③ shut off

💡 **turn on** 除了有「打開電器或設備」的意思之外，也有「突然攻擊某人」或「嚴厲抨擊某人」之意，做後者之意時，為不可分開的及物片語動詞。

- ① Hey, **turn** the TV **on**, or we'll miss the game!

嘿，打開電視，否則我們就要錯過比賽了！

- ① Frank couldn't figure out why his dinner was still cold until he saw that he had forgotten to **turn on** the oven.

法蘭克想不透為何晚餐還是冷的，直到他發現忘了把烤箱打開。

- ② I tried to help her stand up, but she **turned on** me, shouting, "Get off!"

我想扶她站好，但她突然吼我說：「滾開！」

4



- ① 脫掉（衣鞋、首飾）☒ ☐ 不及
 ② （飛機）起飛 ☐ ☒ 不及

- ☒ 同 脫掉 put off
☒ 反 穿上 put on

💡 **take off** 指飛機「起飛」時，為不及物動詞，後面不可接受詞。其名詞為 **takeoff**。

- ① When entering an official building in America, a male should **take off** his hat.
 在美國，進入講究門面的大樓時，男士一定要脫帽。

- ① It was cloudy out, so Jen **took** her sunglasses **off** and put them in her pocket.
 外面天空陰陰的，所以珍妮摘下太陽眼鏡放在口袋。

片語動詞

可分開

受詞為代名詞時定要分開

5

put

放置

+

on

在……上

put on

- ① 穿戴（衣服或配件）
② 塗抹 ③ 愚弄 ㊦



用法

- ◆ **put on makeup** 上妝
= wear makeup
- ◆ **put on lipstick** 抹口紅
= wear lipstick
- ◆ **put on perfume** 搽香水
= wear perfume
- ◆ **put on weight** 體重增加
(反義字: lose weight 減重)

💡 **put on** 指「穿的動作」，**wear** 則指「穿的狀態」；兩者亦皆有「塗抹」、「搽抹」的意思，如搽化妝品、噴上香水。

- ① I **put on** my watch every morning before work.
我每天早上上班前會**戴上**手錶。
- ① Tim **put** his winter hat **on** before he went out to play in the snow.
提姆在出去玩雪前，把冬帽**戴上**。
- ② Is there a mirror somewhere? I need to **put** my makeup **on**.
這裡有鏡子嗎？我得**補**個妝。
- ③ He's **put on** a lot of weight since he gave up smoking. 他戒菸後胖了好多。
- ③ You didn't believe him, did you? He was just **putting** you **on**.
你沒有把他當真對吧？他只是在**耍**你耶。

副詞片語

6

sooner

早些

+

or

+

later

晚些

sooner or later

遲早；總有一天

- ㊦ ① some day or other
② sometime

💡 「副詞片語」是指具有副詞功能的片語，用來修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞等。

- Jay isn't sure when he'll finish his paper, but he's convinced he'll complete it **sooner or later**. 傑不確定何時會完成論文，但他相信他**遲早**會完成的。
- Life may be difficult for you now, but **sooner or later** it has to get better. 現在生活對你來說也許很困難，但情況**總有一天**會好轉。

7

right

作強調用

+

away

即刻

right away

馬上；立刻



- 同 ① right now
② at once
③ in no time

💡 **right away** 當時間副詞片語使用，是非正式用法。

- I have to leave **right away**; otherwise, I will be late. 我必須馬上離開，否則會遲到。

片語動詞

可分開

受詞為代名詞時定要分開

8

pick

拾

+

up

起來

pick up

- ① 拾起 ② 購買
③ 用汽車搭載或接送某人 ㊟



比較

- ◆ **pick sth up** (*buy*: 用便宜的價錢買到某物)
→ I **picked up** some real bargains at the sale.
我在大拍賣上買到了幾個便宜貨。
- ◆ **pick up** (*increase*: 增加；起色)
→ Sales **picked up** a bit during the Christmas period. 聖誕節時買氣上升了一點。
- ◆ **pick sth up** (*learn*: 自學或藉由練習而學會某種技術或語言)
→ When you live in a country, you quickly **pick up** the language.
你要是待在國外，很快就會學會當地語言了。
- ◆ **pick up** (*become ill*: 感染上某種病)
→ Ms. Lopez **picked up** malaria when she was visiting the country on business.
羅培茲小姐去國外出差時染上了瘧疾。
- ◆ **pick (sth) up** (*start again*: 被打斷之後再繼續)
→ After lunch, shall we **pick up** where we left off yesterday?
吃過中飯後，我們要繼續昨天未完成的嗎？

💡 **right away** 當時間副詞片語使用，是非正式用法。

- Jake **picked up** the kitten and took it to its mother.
傑克撿起了小貓，把牠帶到媽媽的身邊。
- We can **pick up** some coffee and food on the way to the library.
我們可以在去圖書館的路上買些咖啡和食物。
- I have to **pick up** my sister from soccer practice and drive her home.

6 我必須先去圖書館，然後載她回家。

Unit 01 Test Yourself!

A 選擇題

1. When the pie is done, please _____ the oven so the crust doesn't burn.
Ⓐ turn off Ⓑ pick up Ⓒ get in Ⓓ put on
2. Before entering a house, many Taiwanese people _____ their shoes.
Ⓐ pick up Ⓑ turn on Ⓒ get in Ⓓ take off
3. Abe promised to _____ his mother as soon as he arrived in America.
Ⓐ get in Ⓑ take off Ⓒ call up Ⓓ turn off
4. I was late for work because I didn't _____ on time.
Ⓐ pick up Ⓑ get up Ⓒ call up Ⓓ turn off
5. Please _____ the baby and put him in his bed.
Ⓐ take off Ⓑ pick up Ⓒ get in Ⓓ put on
6. When he saw Beth, he gave her the birthday present _____; he didn't want to wait.
Ⓐ sooner or later Ⓑ right away Ⓒ at first Ⓓ just now
7. As soon as Ariel _____ Derek's car, she regretted it because he is a terrible driver.
Ⓐ got in Ⓑ got off Ⓒ took off Ⓓ turned on
8. _____ the TV; I want to watch the news.
Ⓐ Take off Ⓑ Call up Ⓒ Turn on Ⓓ Get in
9. I'll finish this painting _____; there's no rush.
Ⓐ at first Ⓑ right away Ⓒ just now Ⓓ sooner or later
10. _____ Carol liked living in Taipei, but after a few months, she began to miss the countryside.
Ⓐ At last Ⓑ Sooner or later Ⓒ At first Ⓓ Later on

B 閱讀文章，從字表中選擇詞彙填入，並依人稱時態等做適當的變化

get up	at first	get off	turn on
take off	pick up	turn off	get on
sooner or later	call up		

When Dave ① _____ the plane, he was very excited. It would be his first time in Italy, and he couldn't wait to get to Milan. The first thing he did when he entered the plane was ② _____ his winter coat and hat because it was warm inside. Once the plane was in the air, he ③ _____ his iPod® so he could listen to his music, and he quickly fell asleep. When he ④ _____ hours later, he was amazed to see that he was already in Italy. The plane had landed! He ⑤ _____ the music and ⑥ _____ the plane.

The first thing Dave did when he got to the city was look for a hotel. ⑦ _____ he didn't know where to look, but then he had an idea. He remembered that his old friend Paul lived in Italy. So he began searching for a pay phone so he could ⑧ _____ Paul. When he found a phone, he realized that he had only dollars; he didn't have a single euro. Dave is lucky, though, and he saw some change on the ground; it wasn't much, but it was enough to make a call. Dave ⑨ _____ the money and called Paul. Of course, Paul was surprised to hear from Dave, but Dave reminded him that he had always said that he would visit Milan ⑩ _____.

C 引導式翻譯，並依人稱時態等做適當的變化

1. 應徵人數在四月分時會**增加**。

The number of applicants will _____ in April.

2. 下巴士後，我過了一條街便到家。

After I _____ the bus, I walked a block to my house.

3. 你**遲早**是要面對事實的呀。

_____, you will have to face the facts.

4. 我**起初**以為她在開玩笑，但我後來才發現她是認真的。

_____, I thought she was joking, but then I realized she meant it.

5. 她突然轉而**抨擊**我，指責我暗算她。

Suddenly, she just _____ me and accused me of undermining her.