

【英语词汇】

call



1. call at a place
 (1) (车船等)停靠。
 如: The train calls at every station.
 这火车每个站都停。
 (2) 到某地拜访。
 如: She called at his office yesterday. 她昨天去了他办公室拜访。
2. call away
 (1) 叫走, 叫开。
 如: He was called away by a friend.
 他被朋友叫走了。
 (2) 转移(注意力等)。
 如: He is studying an important problem, and nothing can call away his attention.
 他正在研究一个重要问题, 什么也不能使他分心。
3. call back
 (1) 唤回, 叫回。
 如: He was about to leave when his wife called him back.
 他正要离去, 他妻子把他叫了回来。
 (2) 回电话, 再打电话。
 如: I'll call (you) back.
 我将给你回电话。
4. call for sth (sb)
 (1) 喊着叫某人来, 喊着叫人取来某物。
 如: He called for a glass of beer.
 他叫了一杯啤酒。
 (2) 来或去取某物, 来或去接某人。
 如: We called for the packages at the post office.
 我们到邮局领取包裹。

I'll call for you (at your house) at nine.
 我九点(到你家)来接你。
 (3) 需要, 要求。
 如: The work calls for time and patience.
 这工作需要时间和耐心。
 注: 有时可接不定式的复合结构。
5. call in
 (1) 叫进, 请进。
 如: He only waited two minutes before he was called in.
 他只等了两分钟就被叫了进去。
 (2) 找来, 请来。
 如: Call in the doctor at once.
 马上去请医生来。
 (3) 来访。
 如: Please call in at five.
 请在五点来访。
 (4) 收回。
 如: The librarian called in all the books.
 图书管理员把书全部收了回去。
6. call off
 (1) 叫走, 转移开。
 如: Call your dog off.
 把你的狗叫走。
 (2) 取消, 不举行。
 如: The match was called off because of bad weather.
 由于天气不好, 比赛取消了。
7. call (up) on sb 拜访或看望某人
 如: He called on them that evening.
 他那天晚上去拜访了他

们。
8. call sb sth 为某人叫某物
 如: Please call me a taxi.
 请帮我叫一辆出租车。
 注: 该句型也可用介词for改写。
 如: Please call a taxi for me.
 请帮我叫一辆出租车。
9. call (up) on sb to do sth
 (1) 请某人做某事。
 如: Then the teacher called on me to answer the question.
 这时老师叫我回答问题。
 (2) 号召某人做某事。
 如: The Party called on us to study hard for the people.
 党号召我们要为人民努力学习。
10. call out
 (1) 大声叫(喊)。
 如: He called out with pain.
 他痛得大叫。
 (2) 叫出去。
 如: The teacher called me out.
 老师把我叫了出去。
 (3) 召唤, 请来, 调去。
 如: The fire brigade was called out twice last night.
 昨晚消防队出动了两次。
 注: 有时可接不定式的复合结构。
 如: A number of police were called out to keep order.
 不少警察被调去维持秩序。

【趣味英语】

Horse

马在中文里是集万千宠爱于一身的动物。跟马有关的成语几乎个个都是褒义的, 例如: 一马当先、万马奔腾、汗马功劳、老马识途、马首是瞻、塞翁失马。在英语里, 情况就大不一样了。包含马的短语不少, 但贬义的占了一大半。

首先有high horse, 指骄傲蛮横、目中无人的态度。比如:

The minute Max starts arguing, he gets on his high horse. He just can't help himself. (只要一开始争论, Max就会摆出一副高高在上的样子, 好像跟他意见不同的人都是傻子似的。他就是控制不了他自己。)

You know you screwed up this time! Get off your high horse and admit your mistake! (你知道你这次搞砸了。放下架子承认错误吧!)

其次有horse around, 意为“胡闹, 不务正业”, 类似于mess/fool around。比如:

Stop horsing around and get to work for Pete's sake! (别再胡闹了。干点儿正经事吧, 拜托!)

和horse around相关的还有名词horseplay (吵闹的嬉戏)。这个词很容易被误解为赛马(horse racing), 值得注意。

再次, beat/flog a dead horse表示把时间浪费在没有希望或者结果已经不可能改变的事情上。这个短语非常形象, 因为无论你怎么鞭策死马, 它也不会再起身奔跑。举例如下:

If you want to complain about the supposedly unfair result, fine. Just remember you are beating a dead horse. (如果你喜欢抱怨所谓的不公平结果, 随你便。不过你要记住这是徒劳的, 因为结果不会改变。)

Son: Dad, are you sure we can't get another computer for my room? (儿子: 爸爸, 你确定我们不能再买一台电脑放在我的房间吗?)

Father: Son, we've been over this so many times. The answer is "no". Don't flog a dead horse! (父亲: 儿子, 这个问题我们已经讨论过很多次了。回答是“不能”。别老把时间浪费在没有希望的事情上。)

此外, hold one's horses表示要控制某人的行为, 多在奉劝他人别过于冲动、应该三思而后行的时候使用。比如:

Jerry: That's it. I'm going to ask Stella to marry me tomorrow. (Jerry: 就这么定了。我明天就向Stella求婚。)

Ian: Hold your horses! You two only met last week! Are you sure this is the right thing to do? (Ian: 慢着、慢着! 你们两个上星期才认识。你确定这是个正确的决定吗?)

当然, 英语里也有包含马的褒义短语, 比如healthy as a horse (非常健康); 中文里也有包含马的贬义成语, 比如害群之马, 但这些毕竟是少数。总体来看, 马在中国文化里的地位显然要高得多。