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7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+简单句+从句+非谓语动词

主讲：耿建超老师



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副词介词

主讲：耿建超老师

off

副词

①away from a place ; at a distance in space
or time 离开 (某处) ; (在时间或空间上) 距, 离

“take off”有“起飞、出发、走、发射”的意思,本意都是进入离开状态。

the plane will take off soon. 飞机马上就要起飞了。
the train will soon take off. 火车马上就要出发了。
I must take off now. 我马上就要走了。

- I called him but he ran off. 我叫他,他却跑远了. **off**在这里是副词修饰动词ran.
- I must be off now. 我现在必须走了. 相当于“**I must go now**”和“**I must take off**”. “**be off**”**off**在这里是副词做表语.
- off you go ! 你走开. **off you go**这其实是祈使句,同时也是倒装句. 原句是“**you go off**”.
- He got into his car and drove off. 他进入到车里然后开走了. “**off**”在这里也是修饰动词drove.
- When are you going to take off? 你准备什么时候离开? **take**也有进入某种状态的意思. **take off**:进入离开状态.
- Her husband was off on a business trip somewhere. 她丈夫出差到什么地方去了. **off**和**somewhere**都是副词.
- Back off or I will call the police! 完后退,否则我较警察了.

way n. 方法; 手段; 途径; 方式; 作风; 风度; 样子; (群体的)行为方式, 生活方式, 习俗;
adv. 很远; 大量;

夏天离现在不远了. **now**和**off**在这里是副词.

- Summer is not far off now.
- The exam is only one week off , you need to study harder. 考试距现在只有一周了,你需要努力学习.
- The New year seems a long way off , what's the hurry ? 新年似乎还很遥远,急什么呢. **way**本身可表示“两点之间的距离”只有没有强调说具体时间和地点,都是距现在或这里.
- A solution is still some way off. 解决办法尚需时日. **a solution is still some way off now**. **off**后面接名词就变成了介词.
- Beijing is still a long way off , just wait. 北京据这里还有很远,等着吧. **off**在这里指“空间上的距离”.
“**a solution is ... off from now**”,介词短语“**from now**”表具体时间, 从现在开始到解决尚需时日.
- My home is just about one kilometer off , hang on. 我家距这儿只有差不多一公里远了,坚持一会.
- He was standing 10 meters off. 他站的地方距离这儿10米远. **he was standing 10 meters off me**. **off**这里是介词
- Your guess was way off! 你猜错了(猜的和实际情况差很远). 口语中常用. **way**作副词时表示“很远; 大量;”

off既可以是副词又可以是介词,而且都可以表示“离开、距离”!

副词

①away from a place ; at a distance in space or time 离开 (某处) ; (在时间或空间上) 距, 离

介词

①down or away from a place or at a distance in space or time 从 (某处) 落下 ; 离开 ; (时空上) 离, 距

副词和介词有相同的意思时,介词和副词都可以用,它们可以互相转换,副词和介词的造句结构:

完整句子 + 副词;

完整句子 + 介词 + 名词;

副词和介词都是有程度可以修饰的.

he was standing 10 meters off.

off这里是副词, “10 meters”修饰副词的程度.

he was standing 10 meters off me.

off这里是介词, “10 meters”修饰介词的程度.

he was standing 10 meters off from me.

off这里是副词, “10 meters”修饰副词的程度.

a solution is still some way off .

off这里是副词

a solution is still some way off now.

off这里是介词

BeiJing is still a long way off.

off这里是副词

BeiJing is still a long way off ShangHai.

off这里是介词

My home is just about one kilometer off.

off这里是副词

My home is just about one kilometer off that building.

off这里是介词

② used to say that sth has been removed (表示某物被除去,从...被去除掉)

he has had his beard shaved off.

- He's had his beard shaved off. 他把胡子刮掉了. 在这里had时使役动词.
- Take your coat off. 把你的衣服拿(脱)下来. take只能表示拿,不能表示“怎么拿,拿到哪”; take off: 拿下来,拿走.
- Don't leave your toothpaste with the top off. 用完牙膏把盖子盖上.
“with the top off”这是with的复合结构. top有“盖子”的意思.
- As he leaned forward, his hat fell off. 他向前靠的时候,帽子掉下来了. lean back: 向后靠.
- Someone took the mirror off. 某人把镜子拿下来了.
someone took the mirror off from the wall. 某人从墙上把镜子拿下来了.
- I was trying to scrape the mud off. 我试图把泥刮掉.
- Get the dog off. 把狗弄下来.
- Move the vase off. 把花瓶挪开/挪走.

lean

v. 倾斜身体; 倾斜; 倚靠; (使) 斜靠

adj. 瘦且健康的; 收益少的; 贫乏的; (企业或机构) 精简的;
(混合汽化燃料) 空气占比高的

n. 瘦肉; 倾斜; 倾斜度

[过去式 leaned或 leant 过去分词 leaned或 leant 现在分词 leaning]

scrape v. 用工具刮; 刮掉; 擦伤; 挖坑; 刮出刺耳声; 朝后拢头发; 不入调地演奏小提琴; 在面包上薄涂一层

(黄油); 勉强维持; 险胜; 将就; (艰难地) 凑集; 节俭; 用程序从网上下载 (数据)

n. 刮掉; 擦痕; 刮擦声; 地面空洞处; 薄涂在面包上的黄油; 鞠躬; 困境; 刮宫

[过去式 scraped 过去分词 scraped 现在分词 scraping 复数 scrapes 第三人称单数 scrapes]

top n. 顶端; 表面; 最高的级别; 尽头; 帽; 上衣; (根菜作物的) 茎叶; 陀螺;

(牛奶最上层的) 奶皮; (帆船的) 桅盘; 居首位的人; 最高程度 (或层次);

机动车辆的最高档; (录音中的) 高频部分; 最高额; <非正式>特别好的人

(或事); (待纺的) 毛条; 弯克六味之一; (球的) 上旋; 用于马陀螺的名字

adj. 最高的; 最佳的; 最远的; 获胜的; 极好的; 最重要的; 居首位的

vt. 超过 (某一数量); 居.....之首; 把 (某物) 放在.....的上面; 胜过; 自杀; 到达山顶; 高过; 出
场; 加盖; 完成 (着装); 去除 (蔬菜或水果) 顶部以供烹调; 误击 (球的上部)

adv. <非正式>最多, 至多

[过去式 topped 过去分词 topped 现在分词 topping]

- take off 拿下来
- cut off 切下来
- wash off 洗下来
- bite off 咬下来
- get off 弄下来
- screw off 拧下来
- blow off 刮下来
- kick off 踢下来
- peel off 剥下来

“弄”是个万能词,说“弄”的时候不强调具体的动作.

“get”是变化系动词,“get off”表示(使)变得从哪里被去除掉,不强调具体动作(万能词).

不常用,知道有这个意思就行.

③ starting a race 起跑

- They're off. 他们起跑了.

④ no longer going to happen ; cancelled
不会再发生，被取消

婚礼取消了。

- The wedding is off. 如果坏天气接着继续的话,这个比赛可能不得被取消.
call表示“打电话”,也有“命令”的意思,在这里表示“宣布...进行”,“call off”表示“宣布...被取消”.
- The race may have to be called off if the bad weather continues.
- We have to call the meeting off. 我们必须取消这个会议.
- They announced the competition off. 他们宣布比赛被取消了.
- They voted the game off. 他们一致投票取消了这个比赛.
- Put the meeting off 会议取消了. put:把...放入某种状态.

announce 

vt. 宣布; 述说; 预示; 播报

vi. 宣布参加竞选; 当播音员

[过去式 announced 过去分词 announced 现在分词 announcing 第三人称单数 announces]

⑤ not connected or functioning

未连接，不工作

- The water is off. 水不工作了(断水了).
- Make sure the TV is off. 确保电视关了.
- Will someone switch the radio off? 有人把收音机关掉吗?
- The electricity was off for three days. 当时三天都没电.
- The property company turned off the gas. 物业把气停了.

property n. 性质，性能；财产；所有权 [复数 properties]

company

n. 公司；陪伴，同伴；连队

vi. <古>交往 vt. <古>陪伴

[复数 companies]

property company [经] 产权公司

the electricity has been off for three days. 到现在为止三天都没有电.

off : 未连接、不工作； on: 连接并工作.

open/close TV: 物理上的打开 (拆开)/关闭(拆开后合上).

turn 是使动词, 表示“变得, 使变得”.

turn on/off the TV: 打开电视(使电视变得连接电源并工作的状态)/关闭电视(使电视断开电源并不工作的状态).

AW是学术单词;**BrE**是英式英语;**HELP**是单词的讲解;**IDM**是习语.

⑥ (especially BrE) (of an item on a menu菜单中的项目)
no longer available or being served没有 ; 不再供应

- **Sorry, the duck is off.** 对不起,鸭子今天不供应.
- **I'm sorry , the pie is off today , sir.** 先生,不好意思, 馅饼今天不供应.

ran是变化系动词,表示“变得”.

the pie ran/is off today. 馅饼今天没有了(有可能是卖完了或不供应).

pie n. 馅饼; 饼图; 爱说话的人
vt. 使杂乱

常用.

⑦ away from work or duty
下班；休息

“take off”表示“进入不工作的状态(下班)”。分以下几种场景：

1. 具体到小时分钟的时间点表下班. I take off at five. 我五点下班.
2. 整天时间. I need to take one day off. 我需要休息一天
该上班的时间,有请假就表示“请假”,没请假就表示“矿工”
3. 该有的休息日. I take one day off a week. 我一周休息一天.

- She is off today. 她今天休息. 副词可以直接做表语.
- I've got three days off next week. 我下周已经有三天休息时间. “have got”是现在完成时.
- How many days did you take off? 你请了几天假?/你休息了几天?
- I want to take a few days off. 我想请几天假.
- I need some time off. 我需要一些时间休息. “have/take/need (one day) off”都可以表示“不进入工作的状态,休息”.
- My secretary has been off with flu for the past week. 我的秘书从上一周到现在因为流感都没有上班. “with flu”在这里表原因.
- You look tired, why don't you take tomorrow off? 你看起来很累,为什么不把明天的假请了呢?
- ‘Going to work today, mom?’ ‘No, it's my day off today.’
今天上班吗? 不上班,今天我休息.

⑧ taken from the price
减价；削价

shoes with \$20 off. 减20元的鞋子.

shoes with 20% off. 鞋子打八折(鞋子减价20%).

- shoes with \$20 off / 20% off

- All shirts are/have 10% off. 所有的T恤打9折.
“...are/was 10% off”表示“是九折”; “...have/had 10% off”表示“有九折”;

- If you buy more than ten at a time , they knock 10% off.

如果你一次性买超过10件, 他们会有10%的折扣(打就折).

- If you buy one , you will get the second one with 50% percent off.

如果你买一个, 第二个半价.

“knock”有表示“通过撞击使...进入某种状态”的意思.

knock over: 撞倒(通过撞击而使倒下, 有实际动作的撞击, 撞倒某人、撞倒某物等).

knock off: 打折(通过撞击价格而使价格进入削价的状态, 撞击价格就是讨价还价).

介词

get是使动词,表示“使...变得”, get是英语当中的万能词,可以用到不强调具体的动作场景中。
get **sb/sth** off:弄下去(使变得离开状态,可以用到不强调具体的动作场景中)

① **down or away from a place or at a distance in space or time**
从(某处)落下;离开;(时空上)离,距

ladder

n. 阶梯; 途径; 梯状物

vi. 成名; 发迹 vt. 在.....上装设梯子

off表示“从(某处)落下”都可以用“down from”来代替,表示“从(某处)离开”都可以用“away from”来代替!

- I fell off the ladder. 我从梯子上摔下来了. 相当于“**I fell down from the ladder**”.
- The wind blew the vase off the desk. 风把花瓶从桌子上吹下去了. 相当于“**the wind blew the vase down from the desk**”
- someone pushed her off the building. 有人把她推下楼了. 相当于“**someone pushed her down from the building**”.
- He fell off the bike and broke his leg. 他从自行车上摔下来,把腿摔坏了. **off**在这里相当于表示了**from**和**down**两个词.
- The pilot jumped off the plane. 飞行员从飞机上跳下来了.
- Keep off the grass. 保持离开草坪的状态(保持远离草坪,禁止践踏草坪). 相当于“**keep away from grass**”.
- He rolled off the bed. 他从床上滚下来了.
- The coat slipped off his arms, 外套从他胳膊上滑下来了. 副词和介词有相同的意思时,介词和副词都可以用,它们可以互相转换. 副词和介词都是有程度可以修饰的.
- Stay off him. 离他远点. 相当于“**stay away from him**”. **off**表离开时相当于“**away from**”.
- The guard was trying to get them off the stage. 保安正尝试把他们从舞台上弄下去.
- an island off the coast of Spain ^{Spain:西班牙} 远离西班牙海岸的一个岛. **an island 100 miles off the coast of Spain**.
- They were still 100 meters off the summit. 他们距离山顶还有100米.
- Scientists are still a long way off finding a cure. 科学家要找到一个治疗方法,还远着呢.
- We are getting right off the subject. 我们正在偏离主题(我们跑题了). **right**在这里是程度副词. **subject**:科目;主题.

summit

n. 顶点; 最高级会议; 最高阶层 adj. 最高级的; 政府首脑的

coast n. 海岸; 滑行 v. 滑行; (交通工具) 快速平稳地移动; 得过且过, 做事不费力; 沿岸航行

知道就行,不常用!

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② **leading away from sth , for example
a road or a room** 离开, 偏离

- **We live off Main Street.** 我们住在偏离主干道上(我们住在主干道旁边).
- **Our hotel was just off the Main Street.** 我们的旅馆就在主干道旁边.
- **There is a bathroom off the main bedroom.** 主卧室旁边有一个浴室.
- **He lives in a street off Renmin Rd.** 他住在人民路旁边的一个街上.

③ used to say that sth has been removed 从..去掉; 从...移开

burden n. 负担; 责任; 船的载货量

vt. 使负担; 烦扰; 装货于

huge adj. 巨大的; 庞大的; 无限的

[比较级 huger 最高级 hugest]

- You need to take the top off the bottle first. 你应该先把盖子从瓶子上拿走.
- I want about an inch off the back of my hair. 我想把脑后的头发剪短约一英寸.
"off the back of my hair"这是一个整体.
- Tear it off the book. 把它从书上撕下来. "off the book"是"介词+名词"结构. tear it off:把它撕下来.off在这里是副词.
- It's a huge burden off my shoulder. 巨大的负担从我肩膀上移除掉了(重担减轻了).
- Someone took the mirror off the wall. 有人把镜子从墙上取下来了.
I was trying to scrape the mud off. off在这里是副词.
- I was trying to scrape the mud off my shoes. 我试图把泥从我的鞋子上刮掉.
"off the book"是"介词+名词"结构.
- Get the dog off the bed. 把狗从床上弄下来.
- Move the vase off the desk. 把花瓶从桌子上挪开/挪走.

tear

v. 撕掉, 扯下; 撕破; 拔掉; 拉伤; (非正式) 狂奔; 饱经.....摧残; 流眼泪
n. 眼泪; (撕破的) 洞或裂缝, 撕扯

[复数 tears 过去式 tore 过去分词 torn 现在分词 tearing 第三人称单数 tears]

scrape

v. 用工具刮; 刮掉; 擦伤; 挖坑; 刮出刺耳声; 朝后拢头发; 不入调地演奏小提琴; 在面包上薄涂一层(黄油); 勉强维持; 险胜; 将就; (艰难地) 凑集; 节俭; 用程序从网上下载(数据)

n. 刮掉; 擦痕; 刮擦声; 地面空洞处; 薄涂在面包上的黄油; 鞠躬; 困境; 刮宫

[过去式 scraped 过去分词 scraped 现在分词 scraping 复数 scrapes 第三人称单数 scrapes]

④ away from work or duty

下班；休息

he has had ten days off school.

- He's had ten days off school. 他有十天没上学.
- He has got off work. 他已经下班了.
- I am off work now. 我下班了.
- I am off duty. 我下班了.

I get off at 5. **off** 在这里是副词. 我每天5点变成不工作的状态(5点下班).

I get off work at 5. "off work"是介词短语,**off**在这里是介词. 我每天5点进入离开工作的状态(5点下班).

⑤ away from a price
偏离..价格, 削价, 杀价

they knocked 500 yuan off. off在这里副词.

they knocked 500 yuan off from the car. off在这里副词.

- They knocked 500 yuan off the car. 他们从这车上砍价了500元的价格.
“off the car”是介词短语, off在这里是介词.
- She cut 100 yuan down off the shoes. 她从这鞋上砍了100元下来.
- If you give me 10% off the phone, I will take it. 如果这个手机你给我10%的折扣, 我就买下它.
- 50 yuan off the shirt, that is all I want. 我想要的是这个T恤便宜50元.

以前经常会吃会用的东西现在已经不想或不喜欢了,就表示“不想;戒除”。

⑥ not wanting or liking sth that you usually eat or use 不想;戒除

off 表“不想;戒除”时比较口语化,口语中用的较多!

- I am off alcohol for a week. 我已经戒酒一周了.
- He's finally off drugs. 他最终把毒品戒了. “off his food”表示“戒了他的食物”,比如常吃的东西,零食等
- Tom has been off his food for a few days. Tom已经好几天没吃东西了.
“gone”在这里是变化系动词,“gone off”: 变的戒除了(戒掉).
- I used to enjoy basketball, but I've gone off it a bit now. 我过去喜欢打篮球,但现在有点不喜欢了.
- The operation was a success, and she is off the morphine. 手术很成功,她现在不需要借助/戒了吗啡了.
- She seems to have gone off beer recently. 她最近好像已经把啤酒戒了.

alcohol n. 酒精, 乙醇 [复数 alcohols]

drug 

n. 药; 毒品; 麻醉药; 滞销货

vt. 使服麻醉药; 使服毒品; 掺麻醉药于 vi. 吸毒

[过去式 drugged 过去分词 drugged 现在分词 drugging 复数 drugs 第三人称单数 drugs]

morphine n. [毒物][药] 吗啡



1、2、4、5、7、8都比较常用!

3、6不常用,知道就行!

①away from a place ; at a distance in space or time离开 (某处) ; (在时间或空间上) 距 , 离

②used to say that sth has been removed (表示某物被除去,从...被去除掉)

③starting a race起跑

④no longer going to happen ; cancelled 不会再发生 , 被取消

⑤not connected or functioning未连接 , 不工作

⑥ (especially BrE) (of an item on a menu菜单中的项目) no longer available or being served没有 ; 不再供应

⑦away from work or duty下班 ; 休息

⑧taken from the price 减价 ; 削价



1、3、4、5、6都比较常用!

2不常用,知道就行!

①down or away from a place or at a distance in space or time从 (某处) 落下; 离开; (时空上) 离, 距

②leading away from sth, for example a road or a room离开, 偏离

③used to say that sth has been removed从..去掉; 从...移开

④away from work or duty 下班; 休息

⑤away from a price偏离..价格, 削价, 杀价

⑥not wanting or liking sth that you usually eat or use不想; 戒除

off用作副词和介词时的对比!

- ① away from a place ; at a distance in space or time 离开 (某处) ; (在时间或空间上) 距, 离
- ② used to say that sth has been removed (表示某物被除去, 从...被去除掉)
- ③ starting a race 起跑
- ④ no longer going to happen ; cancelled 不会再发生, 被取消
- ⑤ not connected or functioning 未连接, 不工作
- ⑥ (especially BrE) (of an item on a menu 菜单中的项目) no longer available or being served 没有; 不再供应
- ⑦ away from work or duty 下班; 休息
- ⑧ taken from the price 减价; 削价

副词

- ① down or away from a place or at a distance in space or time 从 (某处) 落下; 离开; (时空上) 离, 距
- ② leading away from sth , for example a road or a room 离开, 偏离
- ③ used to say that sth has been removed 从..去掉; 从...移开
- ④ away from work or duty 下班; 休息
- ⑤ away from a price 偏离..价格, 削价, 杀价
- ⑥ not wanting or liking sth that you usually eat or use 不想; 戒除

介词

of作形容词：



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AW是学术单词;**BrE**是英式英语;**HELP**是单词的讲解;**IDM**是习语.
informal代表非正式的(不用在书面语中),用在口语中的.

① (of food食物) no longer fresh enough to eat or drink不新鲜，变质

生活中较常用!

The milk smells off. 这个牛奶闻着变质了.

This fish has gone off. 这鱼已经变质了.

It's off. 变质了/不新鲜了.

not polite or friendly:不礼貌或不友好;不在状态. 表“不在状态”是生活中、口语中更常用.

② with sb (informal) not polite or friendly不礼貌，冷淡，不在状态

she seems kind of/a little/a bit off. kind of: 某种程度上;某种状态上.

He was a bit off with me this morning. 他今天早上对我有点冷淡.

She seems kind of off, what happened in that meeting? 她看起来有点不在状态,会议上发生什么了?

③ (informal , especially BrE) not acceptable不能接受，难以容忍

expecting us to work on Sunday is a bit off. 动名词(非谓语动词)做主语!

It's a bit off expecting us to work on Sunday. 有点不能接受,期待我们在周末还上班.

of作名词和动词知道就行,遇到后能看出来.

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名词 of作名词:

① the off : the start of a race

牛津词典前面,读音和音标是这样解释的:如果某个单词的英式读音和美式读音有差异,这先给出英式读音,在美式读音前用NAmE标示.

NAmE是北美英语;BrE是英国英语.

The horses were in line , ready for the off. 马都已经在队里面了,准备好要起跑了.

of作动词:

② (informal , especially NAmE) to kill sb 杀死某人

The guy who did this ought to be offed. 做这件事情的人应该被杀掉.

away

副词

常用!

① to or at a distance from sb/sth in space or time
(时间或空间上) 离开(某距离), 在(某距离)处

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a few 一些; 几个

station n. 车站; 驻地; 地位; 身份
vt. 配置; 安置; 驻扎

这里away并没有“离开”的意思, 仅仅是“离开/距离某个地方有多远”。

- The beach is a mile away. 海滩有一英里远.
- Stay away from fire. 保持离火远一点(远离火源).
- An apple a day keeps the doctor away. “keep the doctor away”保持医生处于离开状态.
[谚]一日一苹果, 医生远离我
- Christmas is still months away. 圣诞节离现在还有好几个月.
- He was away on a business trip. 他因为出差走了(他出差去了).
- The station is a few minutes' walk away from here. 车站离这里只有几分钟的步行路程.
- There is another hotel not far away. 不远处还有另外一个宾馆.
- the beach is only five minutes away/off/off from here/off here. 副词/副词/副词+介词短语/介词+名词
- The beach is only five minutes away. 到海滩只有五分钟的路程.
- They were just two points away. 他们只差两分.

away和off都可以表示“离开和距离”, off作副词时两个完全一样(away只能是副词, off是副词也是介词).

off做介词时还可以表示“从哪里”, 如果不强调“从哪里”, away和off的介词和副词意思就完全一样了.

the beach is a mile away/off. away和off在这里是副词.

stay away/off from fire. away和off在这里是副词; stay off fire. off在这里是介词.



② to a different place or in a different direction
去别处，向另外一个方向

blush vi. 脸红；感到惭愧 vt. 红着脸表示；使成红色
n. 脸红；红色；羞愧

stare vi. 凝视，盯着看；显眼 vt. 凝视，盯着看
n. 凝视；注视

injure vt. 伤害，损害

away表示“去别处,向另外一个方向”时,翻译成“离开”也可以!

- **Go away !** 走开(朝另外一个方向走). **go away** 走开
- **Put your toys away.** 把你的玩具收起来(把你的玩具拿到/放到一边去).
- **The bright light made her look away.** **make sb do sth:** 使/让某人怎么样(有点轻微强迫的意思).
这里句型时“主谓宾+宾语”结构. 强光使她看向别处(看/目光离开了).
- **She turned away and stared out of the window.** 她转过身去盯着窗外.
- **He blushed and looked away, embarrassed.** 他不好意思了(他脸红了并朝另外一方向看了), 尴尬.
- **She cried and ran away.** 她哭着抛开(她哭了然后朝另外一个方向跑了).
- **She got in the car and drove away.** 她上了车,开车走了(把车朝另外一个方向开走了,开车离开了).
- **An injured policeman was led away by his colleagues.** 一位受伤的警察被他的同事带走了(带离开了).

lead

vt. 领导；致使；引导；指挥 vi. 导致；用水砗测深

n. 领导；铅；导线；榜样

[复数 leads 第三人称单数 leads 现在分词 leading 过去式 led 过去分词 led]

③ not present 不在，离开

- There were ten children away yesterday. 昨天有十个孩子不在。
- Sorry , he is away. 对不起,他不在(他去别的地方了,衍生意思就是“他不在”,同时强调“他不在”,也起强调作用)。
- She was away from work for a week. 她已经不工作一周了。
- Tom is away with flu. Tom因为流感不在(不在学校、没来上班等其它场景)。
- Kate is away on holiday. 假期时候卡特不在。

away表“不在、离开”和“去别处,向另外一个方向”是,这两个意思差不多,其实有时候都是同一个意思,只是衍生出不同的场景。

he is away. 他不在/他去别的地方了/他走了。

used after verbs:用在动词后(说明不能做表语,不能用在be动词后面).

④ **used after verbs to say that sth is done continuously or with a lot of energy (用于动词后) 持续地, 尽头十足地**

furiously adv. 猛烈地; 狂暴地

- **She was still writing away furiously when the bell went.** 铃声响时她还在不停地写着.
- **They soon chatted away like old friends.** 他们很快就像老朋友一样闲聊起来(有“聊的火热”的意思).
- **He was singing away to herself.** 他一直在对她自己唱歌.
- **He has been hammering away all day.** 他整天都在埋头苦干(他整天都在尽头十足的锤锤打打).
- **He used to work away on his paperwork late.** 他以前做文书工作常常工作到很晚.

paperwork n. 文书工作

the goes the bell : 铃响了

go 本来就有“触发警报;发出声响”的意思.

hammer

n. 锤子; 链球; 击锤; 锤骨; 音槌; 沉重打击

v. 锤击; 反复敲打; 击球; 轻松击溃; 灌输; (非正式) 严厉批评; (股票交易) 宣布 (某人或公司) 无力偿债

[复数 hammers 过去式 hammered 过去分词 hammered 现在分词 hammering 第三人称单数 hammers]

fire away:持续地/尽头十足地开火.

work away:持续地/尽头十足地工作.

⑤ until disappearing completely

直到完全消失

水烧干了. **boil away**

- The water boiled away.

音乐声消失了. **fade away**

- The music faded away.

- He gave all his money away to charity. 他把钱全部给慈善机构了. **give sth away**

- Support for the Democrats has dropped away. 对民主党的支持已经彻底掉没了. **drop away**

- Cut away all the dead wood. 把这些枯枝全部砍下来. **cut away**

- The noise died away. 这声音慢慢消停. **die**有“消失殆尽”的意思. **die away**

- The snow has already melted away. 雪已经融化了. **melt away**

- His voice died away into a whisper. 他的声音渐渐消失,变成了耳语. **die away**

- They danced the night away. 他们跳了一晚上舞. “**the night away**”表示这一晚上没有了.

- They talked the morning away. 他们聊了一早上. **the morning away**

dance the night away:跳了一晚上; talk the morning away:聊了一晚上.

“the night away”和“the morning away”都是指时间慢慢完全消失了.

boil v. 煮沸, (使) 沸腾, 达到沸点; 用沸水煮或烫洗; 对.....施以烹刑; 翻腾; 发火
n. 沸点, 沸腾; 激昂; 疖, 皮下脓肿; 突然浮上来食鱼饵

[过去式 boiled 过去分词 boiled 现在分词 boiling 第三人称单数 boils]

fade vi. 褪色; 凋谢; 逐渐消失 vt. 使褪色 adj. 平淡的; 乏味的
n. [电影][电视] 淡出; [电影][电视] 淡入

[过去式 faded 过去分词 faded 现在分词 fading 第三人称单数 fades]

charity n. 慈善; 施舍; 慈善团体; 宽容; 施舍物 [复数 charities]

democrat n. 民主党人; 民主主义者; 民主政体论者 [复数 democrats]

die vi. 死亡; 凋零; 熄灭 vt. 死, 死于..... n. 冲模, 钢模; 骰子

[复数 dies 或 dice 第三人称单数 dies 现在分词 dying 过去式 died 过去分词 died]

melt vi. 熔化, 溶解; 渐混 vt. 使融化; 使熔化; 使软化; 使感动 n. 熔化; 熔化物
[过去式 melted 过去分词 melted 或 molten 现在分词 melting 第三人称单数 melts]

⑥ (sport 体育) at the opponent's ground or STADIUM 在客场

在客场就是去对手/别人场地、体育场等地方打比赛。
主场就是在自己这方的地方打比赛。

- We are playing away this Saturday. 我们周六打客场比赛。
- He is about to play an important away game.

他即将打一场重要的客场比赛。“away game”表示“客场比赛”,away也可以当形容词。
be about to do:即将做某事; 正要做某事; 刚要;

口语当中一些可以延续的词,如果加一个时间副词可以表将来.这样可以延续的词在现在进行时当中也可以表将来.

we are playing away this Saturday. 我们周六打客场比赛.

场景: 我等会就走了,你是看电视还是玩手机,你要是玩手机我就把电视关了.这是可以说“I am watching TV”,在这种场景之下,在口语中就可以表将来.



1、2、3、4、5都比较常用!

6不常用,知道就行!

- ① to or at a distance from sb/sth in space or time (时间或空间上) 离开 (某距离) , 在 (某距离) 处
- ② to a different place or in a different direction 去别处 , 向另外一个方向
- ③ not present 不在 , 离开
- ④ used after verbs to say that sth is done continuously or with a lot of energy (用于动词后) 持续地 , 尽头十足地
- ⑤ until disappearing completely 直到完全消失
- ⑥ (sport 体育) at the opponent's ground or STADIUM 在客场

off



英 [ɒf]



美 [ɔːf]



adv. 离开；脱掉；出发，起跑；结束，取消；（电）未连接；没有；下班；减价；在剧院舞台的后面

prep. 离开；偏离；从……去掉；下班；削价；戒除；不在；（非正式）远离；（非正式，一般是暂时）厌恶

adj. 远离的；空闲的；（食物）不新鲜的；不能接受的；发挥失常的；（车轮等成对的物体之中）右边的；（某些体育比赛）越位的；（非正式）令人不快的；（非正式）不舒服的；（非正式）不友好的

n. （非正式）起跑；（板球）击球手对面的半场；（非正式）休息日；

v. （非正式）杀死（某人）；（非正式）离开



away



英 [ə'weɪ]



美 [ə'weɪ]



adv. 离去，离开；在远处