

# 英语常用动词搭配手册

## A HANDBOOK OF COMMON ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

曹 杰 编著

中国石化出版社

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# 前 言

在英语十大词类中，动词是最重要、最复杂、最难掌握的。这是因为它既可以作谓语动词用，也可作非谓语动词用(既可作动名词、不定式，又可作现在分词和过去分词)；它本身又有时态、语态和语气多种变化；它还可以是及物动词，又可以是不及物动词，或两者兼而有之；它后面还可跟副词或介词，或两者同时出现其后，构成短语动词。

正确理解、掌握和运用英语短语动词是学习英语的关键之一。这是因为英语中有数以千计的短语动词(phrasal verb)出现在你的课本、读物、资料或文献之中，而且，还有相当数量的成语或习语(idiom)与动词词组、短语连在一起，密不可分。这又增加了短语动词的难度或复杂性。因此，一部切实可用的英语短语动词词典或手册是每一个英语工作者及英语学习者所必不可少的工具书。

可以说，英语短语动词是学习英语难点之一，成了学好英语的关键所在。更须强调的一点是，在英语短语动词中包括许多成语或俚语，它们往往难以从字面意义简单总和来判定其释义。综合性辞典对此类短语动词也做了重点和一般用法的处理，或释义，或举例，或罗列在词条里一带而过，不见其详。为此，编写本书的目的就是帮助读者解疑释惑，能对短语动词有个全面系统的了解。

本书收入的短语动词主要包括两种组合形式：“动词 + 副词(verb + adverbial particle)”和“动词 + 介词(verb + prepositional particle)”。此外还有：短语动词的成语以及动词 + 形容词，动

词+代词等惯用语。本书另一特点是，有些常用的动词(如 come, put, get, make, take, go, keep...)使用范围太广，不可能逐一举例说明，只能将其搭配罗列在该词条之后，供读者查阅，本书收集了近 3000 词条，对所收词逐一加注释义并配有例句，供读者参考。

由于编者水平有限，缺少经验，错误或不足在所难免，希望读者批评指正。

**编者**



**abandon oneself to** 纵情于,完全屈从于。例如:

*Don't abandon yourself to despair.* (不要悲观失望。)

**abound in** 丰富,富于,盛产。常用 *abound with*。例如:

1) *The fields abound in wild flowers.* (田野里长满野花。)

2) *The ocean abounds with fish.* (海洋中有许多鱼。)

**(be) absorbed in** 全神贯注于,专心于,沉缅于。例如:

1) *A small firm is absorbed in a larger one when it combines with it and loses its individual identity.* (小公司跟大公司合并而失去自身特点后,就为大公司所吞并。)

2) *I was absorbed in a book and didn't hear you call.* (我在专心看书,没听到你喊我。)

**accede to** (a) 答应,应允,同意, (b) 继承,接替。例如:

1) *They could do no other than accede to the demands of the victors.* (他们别无办法,惟有同意战胜者的要求。)

2) *When his father died, the prince acceded to the position of head of state.* (王子在父王死后,就继位成为一国之君。)

**accommodate to** 使适应于。例如:

1) *He readily accommodates to circumstances.* (他很善于适应环境。)

2) *You must accommodate yourself to the situation.* (你必须面对现实。)

**accord with** 与...一致,与...相符合(常用于否定句)。例如:

*His behaviour does not accord with what he has said.* (他言行不一致。)

**account for** (a) 解释,说明, (b) 说出(钱物等)的处置经过,报账, (c) 打死,枪杀,捕获(人,动物),击落(飞机), (d) 还钱,受到惩罚, (e) *account for preferences/tastes* 能说明人的爱憎好恶。例如:

1) *No one could account for the disappearance of the money.* (谁也说不清这些钱丢失的原因。)


2) *The cashier was asked to account for every penny of the money that was entrusted to him.* (要求出纳交待清楚他所经手的每一分钱。)

3) *The gunmen accounted for five terrorists at the airport.* (持枪人员在飞机场打死了五名恐怖分子。)

4) *It will take him twenty years in prison to account for such a terrible*

crime. (他犯下了可怕的罪行, 为此得坐二十年的牢。)


- 5) *Have you see the man she married? It shows that there is no accounting for tastes!* (你见过她嫁的那个人吗? 这真是爱憎分明, 人各有别!)

 **account to** 对…作出解释, 对…负责。例如:


*You'll have to account to me if anything happens to the machine while it is in your care.* (要是机器在你照管期间发生什么事故, 你得对我讲清楚。)

 **accustom oneself to** 使自己习惯于。例如:


*He has gradually accustomed himself to cold showers.* (他慢慢地习惯了洗冷水澡。)

 **act for** 作为…的代理人。例如:


*Since he fell ill, his daughter has been acting for him in all his affairs.* (自从他病倒后, 他女儿一直代他处理着他的全部事务。)

 **act in** 在…方面(的)行动。例如:


*I am quite sure that he acted in this matter from disinterested motives.* (我十分相信, 他在这个问题上这样做是出于无私的动机。)

 **act on** (a)对…发生作用, 对…产生影响, (b)按照(劝告、指示、规则等)行事, (c)对…作出决定, 对…作出裁决。例如:

- 1) *Alcohol acts on the nervous system.* (酒精会对神经系统起作用。)
- 2) *If what he proposes will benefit the people, we will act on it.* (要是他的提议对人民有好处, 我们就照办。)
- 3) *The meeting adjourned with most of the important matters acted on.* (会议对大多数重要事项作出决定后就结束了。)

 **act out** (a)(用表情、动作等)描绘出, 表演, (b)实行, 实践。例如:

- 1) *He tried to act out the story he had read.* (他想把读过的小小说搬上舞台。)
- 2) *They actually acted out their ideal.* (他们确实把自己的理想变成了行动。)

 **act up** (a)任性, 捣蛋, 调皮, (b)功能失常, 失灵, (c)故意惹人注意, 逞能, (d)(病痛等)复发, 作痛, (e)作出相应的反应。例如:

- 1) *He told the naughty boy to stop acting up.* (他叫那个调皮的男孩不要再捣乱。)
- 2) *The machine has started acting up and badly needs servicing.* (这台机器开始出毛病了, 急需维修。)
- 3) *Her five-year-old daughter likes to act up before the visitors.* (她那五岁的小女儿喜欢在客人面前表现自己。)
- 4) *His arthritis began to act up again.* (他的关节炎又开始发作了。)
- 5) *When the chaps tease him, he doesn't know how to act up.* (当朋友们

取笑他时,他不知如何是好。)

**act up to** 按照(期望、原则等)行事。例如:

*He always acted up to the principle he set for himself.* (他总是遵循自己所定的原则行事。)

**adapt to** 使适合于新的用途、情况等,修改某事物。例如:

1) *He found it difficult to adapt himself to his new surroundings.* (他感到难于适应他周围新环境。)

2) *We must adapt our needs to our income.* (我们必须量入为出。)

**add fuel to the flame** 火上浇油,使(情绪等)更加激动。例如:

*Your remark added fuel to the flame and he flared up.* (你的话起了火上加油的作用,他发脾气了。)

**add in** (a)加进,插入,(b)吸收为成员。例如:

1) *After mixing the flour and sugar, add in the fruit juice.* (把面粉和糖搅和后,加入果汁。)

2) *If there is going to be a study group, please don't forget to add me in.* (要是成立学习小组,请别忘记把我也算在里面。)

**add on** 加上,添上,附加。例如:

*Here is your bill. We've added on the five per cent service charge.* (这是你的账单。我们已把百分之五的服务费加进去了。)

**add to** 增加,给…增添。例如:

1) *This dishonest milkman added water to his milk.* (不诚实的售奶人把水掺到他出售的牛奶里。)

2) *Fog added to the difficulties of the journey.* (浓雾增加了旅行的困难。)

**add up** (a)加起来,(b)得出所求的总数,(c)有意义,合乎情理,(d)起作用,有所帮助,(e)估计,估量。例如:

1) *Take care to add the bill up correctly.* (注意把账单加准确。)

2) *These figures don't add up right.* (这些数字加得不对。)

3) *It just doesn't add up.* (这简直没什么意义。)

4) *The little things we do add up.* (我们做的桩桩小事都会有所助益。)

5) *They added up all the advantages and disadvantages and tried to come to a decision.* (他们全面估计了种种利弊,试图作出决定。)

**adjust to** 使适合(新环境等),适应。例如:

1) *Astronauts in flight must adjust to weightlessness.* (航天员在飞行中必须适应失重状态。)

2) *The body quickly adjusts (itself) to changes in temperature.* (身体迅速(自行)调节以适应气温的变化。)



☞ **administer to** 有助于,对…出力,供给,给予。例如:

- 1) *Whatever we do should administer to the needs of the many, not to those of the few.* (我们做任何事情都应该为了多数人的需要,而不是为了少数人的需要。)
- 2) *The Red Cross Society administered a relief to those who lost everything in the earthquake.* (红十字会以救济物品给予地震中丧失财产的人。)

☞ **admit of** 有…的可能,留有…的余地。例如:

- 1) *His statement admits of only one interpretation.* (他的这番言论只可能有一种解释。)
- 2) *The path was so narrow that it hardly admitted of two persons walking abreast.* (路这样窄,几乎不可能让两个人并排行走。)

☞ **admit to** (a)承认(多指被告发的事),(b)让…进入(某地,组织,职业),参与(事件等)。例如:

- 1) *He refused to admit to breaking the window.* (他拒绝承认打破窗户。)
- 2) *It is usual to admit students to these concerts at half price.* (通常,学生可以买半价票听音乐会。)

☞ **agree about** 指在讨论中已得到同意的问題。例如:

*Though they saw eye to eye on most things, they could never agree about this one.*  
(虽然他们对大部分东西的看法完全一致,但对这个问题却一直意见分歧。)

☞ **agree among** 指一群人之间互相同意。在其后接一个反身代词。

例如:

*What hope is there of our reaching agreement with the other side if we can't agree among ourselves?* (如果我们之间不能取得同意,我们还有什么希望与对方达成协议?)

☞ **agree in** 指在某一方面同意。例如:

*I agree in what you say.* (我同意你讲的话。)

☞ **agree on** 对…取得一致意见。例如:

*After discussion they have agreed on the terms of the contract.* (经协商,他们就合同的条款达成了协议。)

☞ **agree to** 答应,接受(想法、计划、建议等)。如果赞同某件事情,就用介词 to,也可用动词不定式。例如:

- 1) *Do you agree to our going through this room?* (你允许我们穿过这个房间吗?)
- 2) *They agreed to accompany us to the theater.* (他们答应陪我们去剧院。)

☞ **agree with** 当我们自己的意见跟另一个人的意见相同时,就用 agree

with。在相同的情况下,用 agree with each other。一般来说,表示两件事物之间的一致性,也指食物、气候条件等对一个人的健康或体质的影响。例如:

- 1) *This damp weather does not agree with my rheumatism.* (这种潮湿的气候对我的风湿病不利。)
- 2) *The photograph agrees exactly with the original.* (照片跟原物(或本人)一模一样。)
- 3) *The price does not agree with my pocketbook.* (价钱高了,我身上钱不够。)

☞ **aim at** (a)对…瞄准,(b)一心想要,以…为目标,旨在。例如:

- 1) *He aimed at the criminal and shot him dead.* (他用枪瞄准那个罪犯,开枪把他打死了。)
- 2) *This dictionary aims at explaining the most common mistakes in word use.* (本词典旨在说明用词上最易犯的通病。)

☞ **aim for** 以…为最终目标。aim for 比 aim at 更强调最终目的。aim at 可以用被动形式,而 aim for 则不能。例如:

*We aim for the completion of the task by the end of the year.* (我们的最终目标是至迟年底完成这项工作。)

☞ **allow for** (a)估计到,考虑到。如果要把所考虑在内的数量表示出来的话,这个数量应放置在动词和介词之间,(b)拨(款)给,提供(时间,地点)给。例如:

- 1) *You should allow an inch for shrinkage.* (你得把一寸缩水计算在内。)
- 2) *The journey usually takes two weeks but you should allow for possible delays in case of bad weather.* (这段旅程通常需要两个星期,但应该估计到万一天气不好可能有耽搁。)

☞ **allow of** 给…留有余地,容许。多用于否定句。例如:

- 1) *We all know that even a most carefully devised plan allows of errors and miscalculations.* (我们都知道,即使考虑得再周到的计划,也难免会有差错。)
- 2) *The internal affairs of any state, whether it's big or small, do not allow of external interference.* (国家虽有大小,但它的内政是不容许外国干涉的。)

☞ **ally with** 结盟,联盟;ally to 与…同类,同属一系。例如:

- 1) *Portugal has been allied with Britain for a great many years.* (葡萄牙已经跟英国结盟多年。)
- 2) *The Dutch language is allied to German.* (荷兰语与德语属于同一语系。)

☞ **alternate with** 使…交替发生或出现。有时也使用介词 between 表示两者轮番交替。例如:

- 1) *Rainy days alternated with dry ones.* (雨天与晴天交替出现。)
- 2) *Their work alternates between London and New York.* (他们的工作轮流在伦敦和纽约两地进行。)

☞ **amount to** (a)总计,共达,(b)意味着,等于,(c)办得成(事)。例如:

- 1) *The cost amounts to £ 250.* (费用共达 250 英镑。)
- 2) *What you say amounts to a direct accusation.* (你所说的话等于直接的指责。)
- 3) *I thought he'd never amount to anything, but it is turned out that I was wrong.* (我曾经认为他将一事无成,但事实证明我错了。)

☞ **answer back** 对…回嘴,顶嘴。例如:

- 1) *Don't answer back like that!* (不许这样顶嘴!)
- 2) *He is a rude little boy, always answering his mother back.* (他是个没礼貌的孩子,总和母亲顶嘴。)

☞ **answer for** (a)对…负责,(b)保证,(c)因…而受罚,受责备,(d)起…作用。例如:

- 1) *Be more careful, you'll have to answer for any possible damage.* (一定要多加小心,任何可能造成的损失都要由你负责。)
- 2) *We will answer for it that all the products will be up to the mark.* (我们保证产品将全部合格。)
- 3) *They will have to answer for their crimes.* (他们必将因他们的罪行而受到惩罚。)
- 4) *That night the table answered for a bed for us both.* (那一夜那张桌子就成了我们两个人的床铺。)

☞ **answer to** (a)对…负责,(b)适合于,符合,象,(c)听…使唤,因…发生变化(作用)。例如:

- 1) *You'll have to answer to me if any harm comes to this child.* (要是这个孩子受到什么伤害,我将惟你是问。)
- 2) *These reference books will answer to our needs.* (这些参考书符合我们的需要。)
- 3) *That bike answers readily to the slightest movement of the handle bars.* (那辆自行车的手把很听使唤。)

☞ **answer up to** (a)对…作出反应,(b)对…敏捷作答。例如:

- 1) *At the roll-call the children answered up to their names.* (点名时,孩子们听到自己的名字都一一应到。)
- 2) *I answered up to all the questions except two.* (除了两个问题外,其余的问题我都很快答出来了。)


☞ **answer with** 适用,奏效。例如:

*Methods of persuasion that answer with one person will not answer with*


*another*. (对一个人行之有效的劝说方法对另一个人将不生效。)

 **apologise (-ize) to** 向…道歉,认错,表示原因时,后跟介词 *for*。例如:


*I must apologize to you for forgetting your birthday.* (我忘了你的生日,应该向你道歉。)

 **appeal for** 提请,恳切请求。例如:

*They will take up arms and will never appeal for mercy.* (他们将拿起武器,他们永远不会乞求怜悯。)

 **appeal to** (a)向…恳求,(b)求助于,(c)对…有特别吸引力。例如:


- 1) *He appealed to his friends for support.* (他请求他的朋友给予支援。)
- 2) *To what sources of information shall we appeal? To what we learn through practice.* (我们将求助于什么资料来源呢?求助于通过实践学到的东西。)
- 3) *Your argument appeals to us.* (你的论点,使我们很感兴趣。)

 **apply for** 请求得到(指通过申请希望得到…)。例如:


*They applied for an extension to their visas.* (他们申请延长签证有效期限。)

 **apply oneself (one's mind, one's energies) to** 刻苦努力,致力于。例如:


- 1) *He applied himself closely to the study of foreign languages.* (他刻苦学习外语。)
- 2) *He applied his mind to the difficulty.* (他用心解决这个困难问题。)

 **apply to** (a)向…申请或要求,(b)适用于,与…有关,(c)涂敷。例如:

- 1) *You must apply to the directors for an increase in pay.* (你必须向董事会申请增加工资。)
- 2) *The rules of safe driving apply to everyone.* (安全驾驶规则对每个人都适用。)
- 3) *He applied some ointment to the wound.* (他在伤口上敷了一些药膏。)

 **approach to** (a)接近,(b)几乎等于。例如:

- 1) *This reply approaches to an absolute denial.* (这个答复差不多等于完全否认。)
- 2) *The train was approaching to the station.* (列车正驶近车站。)
- 3) *The number of new students this term approaches to two thousand.* (本学期新生近两千人。)

 **approve of** 赞成,批准,同意。例如:

- 1) *They have read and approved of the articles.* (他们读了这几篇文章,认为写得不错。)
- 2) *Her father will never approve of her marrying such a man.* (她父亲永远不会赞成她嫁给这样的人。)

☞ **approximate to** 接近, 近于。例如:

*His account of what happened approximates to the truth though there may be some small errors.* (虽然可能有些小的出入, 但他对这件事的叙述是接近事实真相的。)

☞ **argue away** (a) 争论不休, (b) 辩解掉。例如:

1) *They argued away yesterday morning.* (昨天上午他们一直争论个没完。)

2) *He simply could not argue away the fact that he had not done all he could.* (他没有尽力去做, 这个事实他是无法辩解掉的。)

☞ **argue down** 辩解使(某人)无话可说。例如:

*The speakers were well-informed, but I was able to argue them down.* (这些发言者见多识广, 不过我还是把他们驳倒了。)

☞ **argue in a circle** 辩论不出结果。例如:

*You'll never arrive at any decision if you keep on arguing in a circle.* (你们这样争来争去是永远也作不出决定的。)

☞ **argue out** 辩论清楚。例如:

*They argued the whole matter out, and at last agreed to take no action.* (他们把这个问题彻底辩论清楚了, 最后同意不采取行动。)

☞ **argue round** 通过辩论使…转变态度。例如:

*At first he was opposed to the scheme, but we managed to argue him round.* (他起初反对这个计划, 可是我们通过辩论最终使他转变过来了。)

☞ **argue with** 与…争吵、辩论。例如:

*It is no use arguing with people who won't see reason.* (跟不讲理的人辩论是没有用处的。)

☞ **arrive at** (a) 到达, (指到达旅途的终点)。如果到达是一个城市、国家时, 介词应为 in, (b) (另指) 达到(结论、决定、谅解等)。例如:


1) *It was getting dark when they arrived at the farm.* (当他们到达农场的时候, 天已渐渐黑下来了。)

2) *The president and his entourage arrived in Beijing by special plane yesterday afternoon.* (总统及其一行乘专机于昨天下午飞抵北京。)

3) *Both of them are arriving at the view that his arguments are ill-founded.* (他们两人都认为他的论据是不足的。)

☞ **ask after** (a) 向…问起(另一人)情况怎样, (b) 向某人问起(另一人的)健康情况。一般都指“问候”或“关心”, 并不指想要知道详细情况。例如:


- 1) *He asked after you when I met him yesterday.* (我昨天碰到他时,他问起你的情况。)
- 2) *They all seemed very concerned, and your health was asked after.* (他们好象都很关心,问起你身体怎样。)

 **ask back** 回请(指回请吃饭,礼尚往来)。例如:


*Adamases asked the Russells to dinner and a week later the latter asked the former back.* (亚当斯家请拉塞尔家吃饭,一星期以后拉塞尔家回请了亚当斯家。)

 **ask for** 要求得(见)到(在不同情况下有不同译法)。例如:


- 1) *If you get into difficulties, don't hesitate to ask for advice.* (你要是碰到困难,要赶紧向人求救。)
- 2) *He asked for time to think all this over.* (他要求给他点时间把这一切仔细想一想。)
- 3) *May I ask for your views on a few questions?* (我能否请你谈谈对几个问题的看法?)
- 4) *There has been someone here asking for you.* (刚才有人来找你。)

 **ask (sb.) for (sth.)** 向(某人)要(某物),请求给予。例如:


*I'll ask the leadership for half a day's leave.* (我要向领导请半天假。)

 **ask for trouble** 自寻烦恼,自找麻烦。例如:


*She's asking for trouble in acting like that.* (她这样做是自寻烦恼。)

 **ask in** 请…进入。例如:


*He asked me in and I entered.* (他请我进去,我就进去了。)

 **ask out** 请…出去作客,出去看演出,吃饭等。例如:


*I asked him out to lunch.* (我请他出去吃午饭。)

 **ask over** 请…来,请…去。例如:


*Sometimes I asked him over to talk about my work and sometimes he asked me over to talk about his.* (有时我请他来谈我的工作,有时他请我去谈他的工作。)

 **ask round** (a)邀请…(做…),(b)(多方)打听。例如:

- 1) *Since they are friends of yours, why not ask them round to spend an evening with us?* (既然他们是你的朋友,为什么不一起请来和我们玩一个晚上呢?)
- 2) *If you're looking for a good doctor, you'd better ask round.* (你要找个好大夫,最好多打听打听。)


 **assist at** 参加,出席(会议、典礼等)。例如:

*The congregation assists at divine service.* (教友们出席做礼拜。)

 **assign to** 指派,分派…给…或为某一目的而分派。有时表示,认为是

(…)造成的。例如:


- 1) *Soon they assigned him to a new post.* (不久他们把他分派到了一个新工作岗位上。)
- 2) *After graduation, all students are assigned to suitable jobs.* (毕业之后所有学生都分配了适当的工作。)
- 3) *They assigned his old behaviour to his ill health.* (他们认为他行为古怪是身体不好造成的。)

 **associate with** 结交,把…与…联系在一起。例如:


- 1) *Don't associate with dishonest boys.* (不要和不诚实的男孩结交。)
- 2) *I always associate the smell of those flowers with my childhood.* (那些花的香味总是使我想起了童年。)

 **assure of** 使坚信。例如:


*I was able to assure them of the accuracy of the report.* (我能够使他们坚信这份报告的准确性。)

 **attach to** 属于,伴随,使依恋,爱慕,也指把(某物)缚于…上。例如:


- 1) *There is a list attached to the document.* (文件后面附了一份名单。)
- 2) *This middle school is attached to a teachers college.* (这所中学附属于一所师范学院。)
- 3) *The two of them are warmly attached to each other.* (他们两人正在热恋中。)

 **attain to** 达到(完美等),得到(知识等)。例如:


- 1) *He has achieved heights that I can never hope to attain to.* (他已达到了我永远也没有希望达到的高度。)
- 2) *We have still a long way to go before we can attain to a certain proficiency in the subject.* (要掌握这门学科我们还有很长的路要走。)

 **attend (up)on** 照料,服侍,看护,伴随。例如:


- 1) *The patient has been attended on by nurses night and day since the operation.* (自从动了手术以来,病人一直由护士日夜护理。)
- 2) *Whenever the Emperor went he had a number of his household servants to attend on him.* (无论皇帝到什么地方,都有许多王室仆从侍候他。)

 **attend to** 注意,倾听,照料,从事,处理。例如:

- 1) *He has a great deal to attend to today.* (他今天有许多事要处理。)
- 2) *He did attend the lecture this morning, but somehow he did not seem to attend to it.* (今天上午他的确去听讲了,可是不知怎么他似乎心不在焉。)


 **attribute to** 把…归功于,认为…属于。例如:

- 1) *She attributes her success to hard work and a bit of luck.* (她认为她的成功是由于勤奋加上一点儿运气而得来的。)
- 2) *He attributed his failure to poor judgement.* (他把他的失败归咎于判断错误。)


 **avail(oneself)of** 利用(机会等),有利于,裨益,(用在这种习语中,必须跟反身代词 oneself 连用,且只能用主动结构)。例如:

- 1) *Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for the solicitude you showed me during my illness.* (请允许我借此机会,感谢你们在我生病期间对我的关怀。)
- 2) *You must avail yourself of every opportunity to speak English.* (你要利用一切机会说英语。)

## B

 **back away** (from...to)(从...)后退,倒(车),慢慢退回去。例如:


- 1) *He never backed away from difficulties.* (他从来没有在困难面前退却过。)
- 2) *He backed the car away so that we could get into the gate.* (他把汽车退开,使我们能进入大门。)

 **back down** (a)退下,(b)让步,撤回,放弃(要求等)。例如:


- 1) *I believe he will eventually back down.* (我相信他最终会让步的。)
- 2) *He backed down carefully, while I held the ladder for him.* (我扶住梯子,他小心地退下来。)

 **back into** (a)退入,(b)倒车撞人。例如:

- 1) *We watched the little girl backing slowly into the room.* (我们看着小女孩慢慢退入室内。)
- 2) *He was backed into by a careless driver this morning.* (今天早上他被一个粗心大意的司机倒车时撞着了。)

 **back off** 后退,倒车。例如:

- 1) *The bus backed off a bit in order to let a big truck pass.* (公交车向后退了退,让一部大卡车开过去。)
- 2) *The crowd backed off in terror as the soldiers charged.* (士兵冲上来的时候,群众害怕地向后退去。)

 **back on(to)** 背朝,背靠。例如:

- 1) *The building backs on a park.* (这幢楼房背朝着公园。)
- 2) *The grain store backs on to a big river on which grain is transported.*



(粮仓背靠大河,粮食就通过这条河运输。)

**back out** (a)退出,退场,(b)食言,收回(诺言)。例如:

- 1) *He ran to the garage and backed out the large black limousine.* (他奔向汽车间把那辆黑色大轿车退出来。)
- 2) *He had promised to go with us, but at the last moment he backed out saying he had a headache.* (他本来答应和我们一块儿去的,可是最后又说头疼而不去。)

**back up** (a)倒退,(b)阻塞,积滞,(c)支持,帮助,补充。例如:

- 1) *With the sudden heavy rain, the water in the sewers backed up into the house.* (那场突如其来的暴雨,使得阴沟里的水倒灌进屋里去了。)
- 2) *I wonder what has caused so many vehicles to back up here.* (我不知道为什么会有这么多车辆阻塞在这里。)
- 3) *We will back you up if you put the suggestion to the meeting.* (如果你在会上把这个建议提出来,我们一定支持你。)

**balance out** 平衡,(账目等)相抵消,相等。例如:

- 1) *At the end of the year the accounts balance out.* (年终时,账上正好收支相抵。)
- 2) *The family's income usually more than balances out its expenditure.* (那家的收入支付了开销后,通常还有结余。)

**base (up) on** 以…为基础,以…为根据。例如:

- 1) *This novel is based on historical facts.* (这部小说是以历史事实为依据。)
- 2) *Direct taxation is usually based on income.* (直接税通常以收入为依据。)

**battle on** 战斗下去。例如:

*Women must battle on until they have gained equality.* (妇女一定要斗争到赢得平等为止。)

**be about** (a)在附近,(b)(疾病)流行,(情况,条件等)大量出现,(c)关于,(d)访问,旅行,各处走动,(e)从事。例如:

- 1) *There's nobody about, you'd better come back later.* (这里没有人,你最好晚些时候回来。)
- 2) *Do dress warmly, there are a lot of colds about just now.* (要穿得暖和些,现时感冒很流行。)
- 3) *What is your new book about? — it's about mountaineering.* (你那本新书讲的是什么? ——它是谈登山运动的。)
- 4) *Where have you been? I've just been about the town.* (你到哪儿去了? 我刚在城里逛了逛。)
- 5) *It was eight o'clock and they were already about their business.* (八点