

彩虹英语随身学

短语动词

Chambers Guide to Phrasal Verbs



Kay Cullen (英) Penny Hands (英) 编
Una McGovern (英) John Wright (英)

- ▶ 收罗超过1500个常用短语动词
- ▶ 附有英文整句释义
- ▶ 所有例句来自英国国家语料库

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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北京 BEIJING

京权图字：01 - 2001 - 3405

© Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd 2000

Published by arrangement with Chambers Harrap Publishers Ltd.

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

短语动词 = Chambers Guide to Phrasal Verbs / (英)卡伦(Cullen, K.)等编; 王海涛, 宋黎译. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2006.8
(虹彩英语随身学)

ISBN 7 - 5600 - 5189 - 8

I. 短… II. ①卡… ②王… ③宋… III. 英语—短语—动词
IV. H314.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 118789 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 韩 蜜

封面设计: 高 鹏

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京大学印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/32

印 张: 12.125

版 次: 2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7 - 5600 - 5189 - 8

定 价: 16.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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“虹彩英语随身学”丛书主要介绍了商业、信息技术与网络等领域及英语语言本身的基础知识，在内容上最大程度地体现实用和轻松易学的原则，版式活泼，可满足不同英语水平学习者的需要，非常适合自学使用。

丛书共7册，分别是：

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- 《商业英语》 全面介绍会议、谈判、演讲、电话交流、营销、广告和函电等各种商业活动涉及的有关术语和常用表达及相关知识。
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- 《短语动词》 包括1500多个常用短语动词，英文释义全部为完整的句子，展现短语动词适用的语境和用法，所有例句都出自英国国家语料库。

为了适应每本书的具体内容和风格，我们对版本形式采取了灵活多样的处理。其中，《信函写作》、《商业英语》和《网络英语》采用中英对照的形式，《轻松语法》和《正误辨析》为中文翻译版，而《英语习语》和《短语动词》则编排成了辞书的形式。

学习英语向来不是一件易事，然而我们相信，通过努力每个人都能走向成功。衷心希望这套七彩丛书能够帮助广大英语爱好者走上一条英语学习的“彩虹之路”。

外语教学与研究出版社

2005年12月

引 言

短语动词是由一个动词，例如 get, give, make 等，和一个副词（或副词小品词）或介词，如 in, off, out, up 等，所构成的包含两个或三个单词的短语。由于短语动词是习惯用语的一种形式，因此对于它的理解不能简单地将其组成部分的意思相加而获得。换句话说，仅仅知道动词、副词或介词的意思并不意味着可以了解它们组合在一起所形成的短语的含义。例如，人们知道 polish 的意思，但是不一定知道 to polish off 表示“草草做完、快速完成”。同样，你也许知道动词 chew 的意思，但是却不一定掌握短语 to chew someone off 指“严厉批评某人”这个用法。

“虹彩英语随身学”之《短语动词》将帮助读者理解短语动词的含义，掌握其用法。书中收录了英式英语和美式英语中最常用的短语动词，并对其进行详细的讲解。

每个短语动词的释义通过完整的句子来讲解，体现出短语在使用时正确的语法环境，表明其所属语域或语言级别。同时还提供了该词条的同义或近义短语，方便读者进行前后参照。读者还可以参看来源于语料库的例句，了解短语动词在真实生活中是如何运用的。由于不清楚副词小品词的位置，初学者往往还觉得短语动词的用法很难掌握，因为有时副词小品词的位置有多种可能，而有时又是单一的。对短语动词的全句解释和例句将会帮助读者很好地解决这一问题。

本书设有“语言学习”版块，介绍构成短语动词的副词小品词，向读者展示每一个小品词的不同含义和一个母语为英语的人是如何用其组成新的短语动词的。这些知识将有助于读者掌握短语动词的构成和它们在英语中的作用，并提供一些书中未收录的短语动词，以扩大语言知识量。

音 标 表

辅音

p	pea
t	tea
k	key
b	bee
d	dye
g	guy
m	me
n	new
ŋ	song
θ	thin
ð	then
f	fan
v	van
s	sea
z	zoom
ʃ	she
ʒ	beige
tʃ	each
dʒ	edge
h	hat
l	lay
r	ray
j	yes
w	way

元音

短元音

ɪ	bid
e	bed
æ	bad
ʌ	bud
ɒ	pot
ʊ	put
ə	about

长元音

i:	bead
ɑ:	harm
ɔ:	all
u:	boot
ɜ:	bird

双元音

eɪ	bay
aɪ	buy
ɔɪ	boy
aʊ	how
əʊ	go
ɪə	beer
eə	bare
ʊə	poor

注释

- (1) 重音符号 /' / 放在重读音节前 (例如: announce /ə'naʊns/);
- (2) /r/ 在词尾时写为 /(r)/, 表示其后跟元音时需要发 /r/ 音 (例如: tower above /'tauə(r) ə'baʊv/).

词条用法释例

短语的不同释义前有数字编号, 通过完整的句子表明其在自然语境中的正确用法, 并显示出副词小品词的位置。全书所用的缩略语只有 AmE (美式英语), BrE (英式英语) 和 e.g. (例如)。

act /ækt/ acts, acting, acted

act on or act upon

● You **act on or act upon** advice or suggestions when you do what is advised or suggested. 按……行动

■ An experienced nurse can **act on** her own initiative. 有经验的护士会积极主动地工作。

■ In a constitutional monarchy, the Queen **acts on** the advice of her Prime Minister. 君主立宪政体中, 女王按照首相的意见行事。

same as 同 **follow**

● Something such as a drug, or an influence present in your surroundings, **acts on** you when it has an effect on you. 发挥作用; 影响

■ Caffeine is a stimulant which **acts on** the nervous system. 咖啡因是影响神经系统的刺激性物质。

动词部分列出每个动词的第三人称单数、现在分词、过去式和过去分词形式(过去式与过去分词相同时只列出一个)。

agree /ə'gri:/ agrees, agreeing, agreed

agree with [(informal)]

Something, usually food, doesn't **agree with** you when it makes you feel ill. 适宜

■ These small, smoky rooms don't **agree with** his health. 这些满是浓烟的小屋对他的健康有害。

标明动词及其不规则变化形式的读音。

语域标注: 根据需
要, 标明短语动词、
近义词和反义词的
语域, 如正式用法
(formal) 或非正式
用法 (informal)。

announce /ə'naʊns/ announces, announcing, announced

announce for (AmE)

You **announce for** a political office when you say that you are going to be a candidate for that office. 宣布成为候选人

标明短语动词常见于英式英语或美式英语。

■ It was not a surprise when Governor Bush **announced for** President. 布什州长宣布参加总统竞选一点也不让人惊讶。

back out

You back out when you decide not to do something you had previously agreed or promised to do. 收回(诺言、承担的责任等); 停止不干

- If they **back out** of the contract at this stage, we'll be finished. 如果他们在这个阶段违约, 我们就完了。

在短语的释义后, 给出其同义短语和反义短语。

same as 同 **pull out**

cook /kuk/ cooks, cooking, cooked

cook out (AmE)

You cook out when you cook and eat food outdoors, especially a barbecue for several people. 在户外做饭吃(特别是烧烤)

派生词: 短语动词后列出由短语动词派生出来的名词或形容词。

- We tried to **cook out**, but the rain ended that. 我们本想在外面烧烤, 但是一场雨让一切都泡了汤。

noun cookout: cookouts

- The celebrations ended with a **cookout** in the park. 庆祝活动以在公园里烧烤野餐结束。

hold /həʊld/ holds, holding, held /held/

hold against

You hold something against someone when you deal with them harshly or unfairly because you disapprove of or dislike something about them. 让某事影响自己对某人的看法或评价

- Her father says, "So, you married a foreigner. We won't **hold it against** you." 她爸爸说: "你嫁了个外国人, 我们不会因此而对你有成见。"

- Perhaps their lack of computer competence will be **held against** them. 缺乏计算机操作能力也许将会对他们不利。

前后参照: 列出可供参照比较的其他短语。

compare 比较 **count against**

level /ˈlevəl/ levels, levelling (*AmE* leveling),
levelled (*AmE* leveled)

括号内为该词的
美式拼写。

level off or **level out**

① You **level off** a surface when you make it smooth or level. 弄平; 整平

例 Once the concrete begins to set you can **level it off** with a square edge, or a plasterer's float, for a really smooth finish. 混凝土一开始凝固, 你就可以用方形的刀口或抹刀将它抹平, 让它变得光滑平整。

② Something that is rising or falling in number, amount, degree or extent **levels off** or **levels out** when it stops rising or falling and remains steady or level. (升或跌后的) 平稳状态

例 Student intake had reached over 25,000 before it began to **level off**. 录取的学生数量在达到 25,000 多名时开始保持平稳。

例 The road climbed steeply and then **levelled out**. 这条路开始时很陡, 然后平坦下来。

③ An aircraft **levels off** or **levels out** when it begins to fly horizontally after flying up or down. 飞机上升或下降后水平飞行

例 We **levelled out** at 35,000 feet. 我们在 35,000 英尺的高度水平飞行。

利用英国国家语料库的例句说明短语动词的具体用法和副词小品词的位置。

wake /weɪk/ wakes, waking, woke
/wəʊk/, woken /ˈwəʊkən/

Note that in American English **waked** is often used as the past tense and past participle of **wake**. 注意: 美式英语中通常用 **waked** 作 **wake** 的过去式和过去分词。

在词条后附有语法提示。

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正文

Aa

ace /eɪs/ aces, aching, aced

ace out (AmE)

You **ace out** a test when you answer all of the questions correctly or when you receive a grade A. 获得好成绩

■ Henry hardly ever studied, but he **aced out** his English exam. 亨利很少学习，但是却在英语考试中取得了不错的成绩。

act /ækt/ acts, acting, acted

act on or **act upon**

● You **act on** or **act upon** advice or suggestions when you do what is advised or suggested. 按……行动

■ An experienced nurse can **act on** her own initiative. 有经验的护士会积极主动地工作。

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■ Caffeine is a stimulant which **acts on** the nervous system. 咖啡因是影响神经系统的刺激性物质。

act up (informal)

● Something such as a machine is **acting up** when it's not working properly. 出故障

■ The speakers seem alright, but the tape deck's **acting up** again. 喇叭好像正常，但是磁带卡座又出问题了。

● Someone, especially a child, is **acting up** when they are behaving badly or uncooperatively, and causing trouble. 淘气；惹祸

■ She couldn't trust him not to **act up** when something upset him. 她不相信他在遇到恼火的事情时不会惹祸。

add /æd/ adds, adding, added

add on

You **add** something on when you include it or attach it as an extra. 附加；包括

■ **Add on** £2.50 for postage and packing. 另附 2.5 英镑邮资和包裹费。

■ You have enough space at the back of the house to **add** a conservatory on later, if you decide to. 如果你决定日后建一座暖房，你的房子后面有足够大的空间可用。

add up

● You **add up** numbers or amounts when you calculate their total. 合计

■ You haven't **added** the figures **up** correctly. 你把数合计错了。

■ You'll save 30p a week, and it all **adds up**. 你每周存 30 便士, 会积少成多。

● You say that figures or numbers don't add up if their total has been wrongly calculated. 加对

● (informal) Things add up if they make sense. 合理

■ I can't think why she left so suddenly; it doesn't **add up**. 我不理解她为什么突然离去; 这没有道理。

agree /ə'gri:/ agrees, agreeing, agreed

agree with (informal)

Something, usually food, doesn't agree with you when it makes you feel ill. 适宜

■ These small, smoky rooms don't **agree with** his health. 这些满是浓烟的小屋对他的健康有害。

aim /eɪm/ aims, aiming, aimed

aim for

● You aim for something when you have it as a target, and you direct a weapon or other object towards it. 瞄准

■ He was **aiming for** Swinton on the right wing, but the pass was intercepted. 他向右边锋的斯温顿传球, 但是被中途截住了。

● You also aim for something when you plan or intend to achieve it. 试图获得

■ The bank is **aiming for** 30 branches across the country by the end of the year. 这家银行计划到年底时在全国建立 30 家分行。

announce /ə'naʊns/ announces, announcing, announced

announce for (AmE)

You announce for a political office when you say that you are going to be a candidate for that office. 宣布成为候选人

■ It was not a surprise when Governor Bush **announced for** President. 布什州长宣布参加总统竞选一点也不让人惊讶。

answer /'ɑ:nsə(r)/ answers, answering, answered

answer back

Someone, especially a child, answers you back, or answers back, when they reply rudely. 顶嘴

■ She won't give him the job; he's **answered back** once too often. 她不会给他这份工作的, 因为他总是和她顶嘴。 same as 同 **talk back**

answer up (AmE)

You answer up when you reply to a question. 回答

■ I was the first person to **answer up** when the teacher asked what Mark Twain's real name was. 当老师问起马克·吐温的真名时, 我第一个回答出来。

argue /'ɑ:gju:/ argues, arguing, argued

argue down (AmE)

You argue someone down when you win an argument with them. 驳倒

■ Carl insisted that a Ford is better than a Chevrolet, but I **argued him down**.

卡尔坚持认为福特车比雪佛兰车好，但是我驳倒了他。

ask /ɑ:sk/ asks, asking, asked

ask after

You ask after someone when you ask for news about them. 探问；问候

■ I saw Phil in town yesterday; he was **asking after** you. 昨天我在镇上看见了菲尔，他问候你。

■ He remembered to **ask after** my mother's health. 他没忘了问候我妈妈。

ask for

● You ask for something when you say you would like someone to give it to you. 请求得到

■ You could **ask for** an increase on your overdraft limit. 你可以申请增加你的透支额度。

■ Don't be afraid to **ask for** help if there's anything you don't understand. 如果有不理解的地方，请要求帮助。
same as 同 **request** (formal)

● You ask for someone when you say you want to speak to them. 希望与某人交谈

■ A Mr Davies phoned this morning asking for you personally. 一位戴维

斯先生今早来电话希望能和你当面谈一谈。

● You say someone is asking for it, or asking for trouble, if the way they are behaving is certain to get them into trouble or difficulties. 自讨苦吃

■ It was **asking for** it to drive after drinking four whiskies. 喝了4瓶威士忌还开车，真是自找麻烦。

■ Walking through an area like that after dark is really **asking for** trouble. 天黑后穿行那样的地方简直就是自讨苦吃。

ask in

You ask someone in when you invite them to come into your house or another place you are in, or to go in with you. 邀请某人进来

■ We stood on the doorstep chatting, and all the time I was waiting for her to **ask me in** for a drink. 我们站在门阶上聊天儿，我一直等着她请我进去喝点东西。

ask out

You ask someone out when you invite them to go somewhere with you socially, e.g. to the cinema or to a restaurant. 邀请某人外出

■ I didn't know what to say; I'd never been **asked out** by a woman before. 我不知道该说什么；以前从来都没有女孩邀请我出去过。

■ I think I might **ask her out** to dinner. 我想我可以请她出去吃饭。

B

back /bæk/ backs, backing, backed

back down

You **back down** when you stop demanding, insisting on, or fighting for something. 放弃; 屈服; 让步

❶ The unions refused to **back down** over pay and conditions. 工会拒绝在工资和工作条件方面作出让步。

❷ If we **back down** on a single issue, they'll sense weakness and walk all over us. 如果我们在某一件事上让步, 他们就会觉察到我们的弱点, 从而骑在我们头上。

same as 同 **give in**

back out

You **back out** when you decide not to do something you had previously agreed or promised to do. 收回(诺言、承担的责任等); 停止不干

❶ If they **back out** of the contract at this stage, we'll be finished. 如果他们在这个阶段违约, 我们就完了。

same as 同 **pull out**

back up

❶ You **back someone up** when you support or help them. 支持、帮助某人

❷ They had, of course, sworn to **back up** the president no matter how shady or

underhand his dealings with foreign companies were. 当然, 他们已经发誓, 不管总裁对付外国公司的手段多么阴险, 都支持他。

❸ You **back someone up** when you confirm that they are telling the truth; you **back up** a statement when you provide evidence to prove that it's true. 证实

❹ No one would **back up** her story. 没有人能证实她的故事。

❺ Send photos of the damage and builders' estimates for repairs, to **back up** your claim. 把损坏物的照片和工人们估计的维修费寄来, 以证实你的要求是合理的。

❻ To **back up** information stored on a computer is to make a copy of it, e.g. on a floppy disk. 复制(计算机里储存的数据)

ball /bɔ:l/ balls, balling, balled

ball up (AmE; informal)

You **ball up** when you are confused; you **ball something up** when you create a confusion. 被弄糊涂; 把……弄得一塌糊涂

❶ Whenever I get an important assignment, I seem to **ball it up**. 我执