

剑桥“英语在用”(English in Use)丛书

(中文版)

# 剑桥高级英语 短语动词

## ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS IN USE ADVANCED

(英) Michael McCarthy

(英) Felicity O'Dell

著

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# 出版说明

剑桥“英语在用”(English in Use)丛书原由剑桥大学出版社出版,是一套享誉全球的英语学习用书,主要包括英语词汇、短语、习语、词汇惯用搭配和英语语法等系列,自出版以来,全球销量已逾千万册,被称作“英语学习者的‘圣经’”,既可用于读者自学,也可用于课堂教学,是许多学习者手边必备的参考书。

剑桥“英语在用”丛书专为非英语国家的学习者编写,作者均为剑桥大学出版社卓有经验的权威,内容实例取材于剑桥国际英语语料库,在编排结构上条理明晰,形式简约,重点突出,注重实用;并采取版面左页讲解、右页练习,书后附参考答案的方式,达到即学即练的巩固效果。

自2001年以来,外语教学与研究出版社从剑桥大学出版社陆续引进了“英语在用”丛书的词汇、语法系列的学习用书及练习册,深受英语学习者和一些培训学校的青睐和好评。近来剑桥大学出版社重新修订、扩充了丛书内容,并推出了新的版本,其中有的还配有CD-ROM学习光盘。鉴于“英语在用”丛书在学习者中的口碑和良好的学习效果,外语教学与研究出版社新引进了“英语在用”丛书的词汇、语法系列的修订新版以及此前未有的系列(短语、习语等),特此推介给广大的读者,同时稍微更改了纸型和版式,使之更便于阅读。希望读者朋友们通过这套高品质的学习丛书,真正提高自己的英语水平。

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- 《剑桥高级英语短语动词》(中文版)

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*Development of this publication has made use of the Cambridge International Corpus (CIC). The CIC is a computerised database of contemporary spoken and written English, which currently stands at over one billion words. It includes British English, American English and other varieties of English. It also includes the Cambridge Learner Corpus, developed in collaboration with the University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations. Cambridge University Press has built up the CIC to provide evidence about language use that helps to produce better language teaching materials.*

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# 本书使用指南

## 写作本书的目的

本书旨在将读者对短语动词的掌握程度提高到高级水平，故读者对象为至少具有中级英语水平的学习者。许多读者可能已学习过《剑桥中级英语短语动词》(*English Phrasal Verbs in Use Intermediate*)，而本书则在此基础上更进一步。然而，如果你是从其他途径掌握短语动词的也无妨，因为写作本书时，我们并未假设你已使用过《剑桥中级英语短语动词》，尽管我们在本书中列出并练习了与中级书不同的短语动词，并偶尔涉及了比中级书中某些短语动词更高级的用法。

## 本书中的短语动词是如何选定的？

本书涵盖了约 1,000 个有重要意义的短语动词以及相关的名词和形容词，都精心选自自由诺丁汉大学与剑桥大学出版社共同研发的 CANCODE 英语口语语料库，以及剑桥国际英语口语语料库，同时参照了《剑桥短语动词词典》(*Cambridge Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*) 的用法与实例。你可以登录网址：[www.dictionary.cambridge.org](http://www.dictionary.cambridge.org)，在线查询这部词典。

## 本书的结构

本书包括 60 个单元，每个单元为一个对开页。左页讲述了该单元的短语动词知识，通常你可以找到短语动词的释义、应用实例，还有对何时、怎样适当使用短语动词的评论。右页是练习，检查你对左页短语动词的概念理解和实际应用。

这些单元分成了几个不同部分。

首先，本书概述了短语动词知识 (Units 1–4)：什么是短语动词，它有什么样的语法功能，等等。强烈建议你先学习这几个单元。

接下来的部分述及了较高级短语动词的有趣方面，包括惯用搭配、使用语境、比喻引申意义等。这些也是全书都涉及的主题，在进入更为具体的单元之前，最好先通读学习这一部分。

在两个概述部分之后，接下来的部分详述了组成短语动词的较常见的小品词。学习这些单元有助于体会这些小品词的作用，也有助于你培养语感，推测你初次见到的短语动词的意义。

接下来的两部分讲述的是用短语动词来表述概念（如变化）和功能（如安排事项）。再后面是一系列的主题单元，包括工作、个人生活和我们身边的世界等。

最后一个部分讲述了组成短语动词的关键动词。

本书所有练习均配有答案，读者可以自行核对。在书的最后，还有一个小词典，给出了本书中出现的所有短语动词及其相关名词、形容词的英文释义。小词典也同时标出了书中短语动词出现的单元号。

## 怎样使用这本书？

强烈建议你先学习 Units 1–4，以便首先掌握短语动词（及相关名词、形容词）的规则，并熟悉本书中使用的术语。然后建议你学习 Units 5–9，在这之后，你可以按任意顺序选择学习适合自己的单元。

## 学习本书需要的其他辅助

你需要一个笔记本或文档来记录在本书中学到的短语动词，以及在他处见到的其他短语动词。

你还需要一本好词典，建议使用《剑桥短语动词词典》，这本词典可以提供你需要的短语动词信息。不过你的老师也许会向你推荐其他实用的词典。

剩下的就是打开这本书，开始学习吧！去拓展你在英语短语动词方面的应用知识，希望你觉得学习本书是一个既实用又有趣的过程。

# 什么是短语动词？如何使用短语动词？

## A

### 什么是短语动词？

短语动词由一个动词和一个小品词（一个介词或一个副词）构成，或由一个动词和两个小品词（一个副词和一个介词，如 **get on with** 或 **look forward to**）构成。短语动词有其特有的语法特征（详见 Unit 2），但最好将其视为一个词汇单位，通过短语或语块（chunk）学习。有的短语动词会有一个意思与之相应的单词，例如，可以说 **come across** a new phrasal verb，也可以说 **encounter** a new phrasal verb；可以说 **pick up** a language，也可以说 **acquire** a new language。只是 **come across** 和 **pick up** 比 **encounter** 和 **acquire** 稍随意和非正式一些。

## B

### 短语动词何以重要？

短语动词在英语中十分常用，在各种语境中都会出现。你可以在歌曲曲目中看到，如 Beatles 的 *I'll get by with a little help from my friends* 或 *Roll over Beethoven*；Bob Marley 的 *Get up, stand up* 和 Red Hot Chili Peppers 的 *Knock me down*。你也能在电影名中看到，如 *The Empire Strikes Back*, *Spirited Away*, *Along Came Polly* 和 *Cast Away*。短语动词在报刊文章标题中也很常见，如下面几个例子：

Country's misplaced pride **holds back** its democracy

Cricket: England **holds out** for a draw

Cover-up **raises** fears over bird flu

Turner **adds up** likely cost of pensions

短语动词在较不正式的英语中很常用，但在一些正式的语境中你也会听到、看到，并需要使用短语动词。Unit 6 会更详细地讨论短语动词的语域（register）问题。

## C

### 本书介绍什么样的短语动词？

书中关于短语动词及其在当代英语中的用法的语言材料来自剑桥国际英语语料库（大型当代英语计算机化数据库）。本书主要讲解高级英语学习者需要知道的短语动词（但不包括《剑桥中级英语短语动词》中的内容），还讲解了一些短语名词（phrasal noun），如 **standby** 和 **onset**（见 Unit 3），以及短语形容词（phrasal adjective），如 **outgoing** 和 **worn out**（见 Unit 4）。

## D

### 如何掌握短语动词？

要积极地思索其含义！作为高级英语学习者，你不仅仅要理解短语动词，还要在自己说英语和写英语时用到它们。

无论何时，只要在阅读英语的内容时，就要留意短语动词，并记下你觉得有意思的词条。要记下完整的短语或句子，以便记住这些短语动词的使用方法。

注意，短语动词的一个特性就是它们会有很多不同的意思，例如 **pick up**，你可以说 **pick up** something from the floor；**pick up** a language/bad habits；the weather **picks up**；**pick up** a bargain；a radio **picks up** a signal；the economy **picks up**；**pick up** a story where you left it；**pick** someone **up** in your car，等等。这些意思中有些是字面含义，有些是比喻引申义，但有时这些含义之间的关联是很明显的。详细的讨论请见 Unit 7。

书中也许不会罗列短语动词的所有含义，但你可以参看《剑桥中级英语短语动词》，在《剑桥短语动词词典》中，也能找到更多内容。

# 练习

**I.1** 用下划线标出下文中的短语动词。记住，小品词不一定紧跟在动词之后。

- 1 I decided to take up gardening, so I went to the library, took a book out and read up on the subject. I found out so many interesting things, such as the best time to plant flowers out for the summer and how to grow vegetables. I've really got into it now and spend hours in the garden every weekend.
- 2 The other day we went off on a hike in the mountains. We put our wet-weather gear on as the weather forecast wasn't good. We set off early to avoid the rush hour and soon reached the starting point for our walk. The whole walk took about four hours and when we got back we were exhausted.
- 3 I have to catch up on my coursework this weekend as I've fallen behind a bit. I worked on till midnight last night but I still have loads to do. I have to hand one essay in on Tuesday and another one on Friday. I'm not sure whether I'll make it, but I'll try.

**I.2** 选择正确的小品词，将下列歌名补充完整。

- 1 Can't get you *off from / out of / away from* my head (Kylie Minogue)
- 2 Hold you *against / down / at* (Jennifer Lopez)
- 3 We can work it *with / across / out* (The Beatles)
- 4 Send *from / in / with* the clowns (Barbra Streisand)

**I.3** 根据左栏中的短语动词写出相应的短语名词或短语形容词，完成右栏中的句子。必要时使用词典，记住，小品词可能在名词 / 形容词之前或之后。



1	The school took in some outstanding students last year.	Last year's ..... included some outstanding students.
2	Some prisoners broke out of the local prison last night.	There was a(n) ..... at the local prison last night.
3	It was an experience that put everyone off.	It was a(n) ..... experience.
4	She always speaks out and gives her opinion.	She is very .....
5	A lorry which had broken down was blocking the road.	A ..... lorry was blocking the road.

**I.4** 将新闻标题与下面报道中的句子配对。

- 1 BIG SHAKE-UP EXPECTED IN EDUCATION
  - 2 MINISTER DENIES COVER-UP
  - 3 LOCKOUT CONTINUES AT AVIATION PLANT
  - 4 BREAKAWAY GROUP TO FORM NEW PARTY
  - 5 POWER PLANT SHUTDOWN LEAVES 5,000 HOMES IN DARKNESS
- a) The dispute is now in its fifth week.
  - b) Unity was no longer possible, a spokesperson said.
  - c) The event happened at 7.45 pm with no warning.
  - d) There will be major changes at all levels.
  - e) There was no attempt to hide the truth, claimed Pamela Harding.

## A

## 带宾语和不带宾语的短语动词。

一些短语动词带宾语（及物），一些不带（不及物）。

带宾语（及物）	不带宾语（不及物）
They're <b>knocking down</b> the old hotel.	The path <b>branched off</b> <sup>1</sup> to the river.
The plumber soon <b>sorted out</b> the shower problem.	The noise of the train <b>died away</b> .
She <b>tied</b> her hair <b>back</b> so she could work better.	In the winter the lake <b>froze over</b> .

<sup>1</sup> if a road or path branches off, it goes in another direction

有些短语动词可以带宾语也可以不带，但含义会有变化。这时要根据上下文决定短语动词的含义。

Tina and Jo were so clever the teacher **moved them up** to a higher class. (带宾语)

Tina and Jo **moved up** to a higher class. (不带宾语 = same meaning)

I can **drop you off** at the station. (带宾语 = drive you somewhere and leave you there)

I was sitting in the armchair and I **dropped off**. (不带宾语 = fell asleep, different meaning)

一些短语动词要有两个宾语，一个跟在动词后，一个跟在小品词后。

I always **associate that song with our holiday in Jamaica**.

Playing tennis for three hours every evening after school **deprived her of her youth**.

## B

## 宾语的位置

许多情况下，小品词可以在宾语前，也可以在宾语后。

The teacher **marked two students down** / **marked down** two students because they answered the wrong questions in the exam.

较长的宾语一般放在小品词之后。

The accident **cut off domestic and industrial water and electricity supplies**.

宾语是人称代词时，要放在小品词之前。

名词作宾语	人称代词作宾语
I <b>picked my parents up</b> / <b>picked up my parents</b> and drove them to the airport.	I'll <b>pick you up</b> at 5.30. (不是: I'll <b>pick up you</b> at 5.30.)

某些短语动词（有时称作“介词性动词”）的宾语必须在小品词之后，即便是代词作宾语也是如此。优秀的词典会标示这种情况。

We've had to **contend with** a lot of problems lately. (不是: **contend a lot of problems with**) [deal with a difficult or unpleasant situation]

你可能已经知道一些这样的短语动词，如 **look for**, **look after**, **cope with**。

## C

## 由三个词组成的短语动词

一些短语动词有三个部分，即动词和两个小品词。这时宾语放在最后。

I will not **put up with** such bad behaviour. [tolerate]

其他的还有: **look forward to**, **look down on**, **get on with**, **catch up on** [do something you did not have time to do earlier], **face up to** [accept that a difficult or unpleasant situation exists]。

## 练习

**2.1** 下面的句子需要宾语吗？如果需要，在正确的位置加入一个合适的宾语。参看左页 A 部分。

EXAMPLE Last summer we knocked down.

Yes. *Knock down* is transitive; it needs an object.

Last summer we knocked down the old shed in our garden.

- 1 The sound of the violin slowly died away.
- 2 If you're ready to leave now I can drop off at your office.
- 3 The river in St Petersburg freezes over for several months each year.
- 4 My son is so good at English that I think the teachers should move up to the class above.
- 5 I associate with that evening we spent together in Rome.
- 6 I was so tired that I dropped off in front of the TV.

**2.2** 将单词正确排序，组成句子。有的会有两种排序方法。

- 1 pick / off / you / work / the / I / and / can / at / you / from / airport / up / drop / then
- 2 from / that / put / teacher / she / The / not / would / said / with / such / up / class / rudeness / her
- 3 villages / The / off / several / have / mountains / in / cut / the / floods
- 4 your / doesn't / the / improve / down / If / will / handwriting / mark / examiners / you
- 5 always / Margot / to / with / all / seems / her / cheerfully / problems / cope

**2.3** 用括号中动词的正确形式改写句子。

- 1 I'll have to ask my nephew to get my Internet connection working. (SORT)
- 2 I was so tired after work that I fell asleep in the train on the way home. (DROP)
- 3 I was given a lower mark because my essay was far too long. (MARK)
- 4 Bill has no right to despise me – I'm no worse than he is. (LOOK)
- 5 Lisa doesn't have a good relationship with one of her flatmates. (GET)
- 6 You have to accept the fact that you will probably never see each other again. (FACE)
- 7 Maria has got a new job taking care of an old lady. (LOOK)
- 8 If you don't let the children get enough sleep, they won't be able to concentrate at school. (DEPRIVE)
- 9 In Lapland we had to manage in some difficult driving conditions. (CONTEND)
- 10 The road to our house leaves the main road just after the petrol station. (BRANCH)

**2.4** 用括号中的短语动词回答下列问题。

- 1 What are your plans for the summer holidays? (LOOK FORWARD TO)
- 2 What homework have you got to do this weekend? (CATCH UP ON)
- 3 If you've been away somewhere by train and arrive back late, how do you usually get home from the railway station? (PICK UP)
- 4 What is your favourite album and why do you like it? (ASSOCIATE WITH)
- 5 What sorts of things make you feel stressed? (CONTEND WITH)
- 6 How easy do you find it to fall asleep at night? (DROP OFF)

FOLLOW  
UP

在词典中查下列短语动词：*associate with*, *deprive of*, *contend with*, *face up to*。词典上说这些词要用什么样的搭配结构？根据词典中的例证，这些词通常和什么样的名词连用？

## A

## 什么是短语名词？

短语名词和短语动词一样，也由一个动词和一个小品词构成。小品词可以在动词之前或之后。

短语名词	例句	释义
<b>standby</b>	My wife's a pilot and she's on <b>standby</b> over the weekend. We're keeping the old equipment as a <b>standby</b> , in case of emergencies.	ready to be used if necessary
<b>letdown</b>	I had been looking forward to the concert for weeks but it turned out to be a terrible <b>letdown</b> .	disappointment
<b>back-up</b>	Neil can provide technical <b>back-up</b> if you need it.	support
<b>warm-up</b>	The comedian who did the <b>warm-up</b> for the studio audience before the TV programme started was excellent.	preparation
<b>onset</b>	The match was halted by the <b>onset</b> of rain.	start (of something unpleasant)
<b>input</b>	Try to come to the meeting – we'd value your <b>input</b> .	contribution
<b>overkill</b>	Shall I add some more decorations to the cake or would that be <b>overkill</b> ?	more of something than is needed

有些此类名词有相应的短语动词，但有一些没有。例如，没有 **kill over** 这个短语动词；有短语动词 **set on**，但意为“攻击”，而与 **onset** 对应的短语动词是 **set in**：We couldn't continue playing after the rain **set in**。

如果小品词在前，则短语名词两部分之间没有连字符；如果小品词在后，则有时会有连字符，特别是小品词是 *in* 或 *up* 时，或短语名词相对不太常用时，如 **walk-on** [small part, with no words, in a play], **stand-off**。

## B

## 什么时候使用短语名词？

报纸和非正式的对话中常会用到短语名词。

**STOWAWAY<sup>1</sup> FOUND ON PLANE**

**BREAKDOWN IN STRIKE TALKS**

**STAND-OFF<sup>2</sup> IN TRADE TALKS**

**MANAGEMENT BUYOUT FOR HIGH STREET CHAIN**

**WALKOUT<sup>3</sup> AT CAR FACTORY**

**HELP FOR BUSINESS START-UPS**

**SINGER STAGES A COMEBACK**

**MILITARY BUILD-UP<sup>4</sup> CONTINUES**

<sup>1</sup> person hiding in order to travel

<sup>3</sup> strike

<sup>2</sup> failure to reach agreement

<sup>4</sup> increase in size or strength

Anna: Who do you think will get the job – Paul or Lisa?

Bill: I don't know. It's a **toss-up**. [(informal) both seem equally likely]

Carla: Did you have a good time at squash last night?

Dave: Yes, but we didn't have a real game, just a **knockabout** with the ball.

## TIP

这些短语名词的重音在第一个音节，无论这个音节是动词的音节还是小品词的音节。

## 练习

### 3.1 用左页 A 中的短语名词完成句子。

- 1 The ..... of winter meant that there was less food for the animals and birds.
- 2 I thought having a 45-piece orchestra at their wedding really was ..... personally.
- 3 The police officer radioed for ..... before entering the bank.
- 4 Let's ask Joel what he thinks. I always find his ..... very useful in these matters.
- 5 TV producers find that studio audiences react better if they have a ..... to watch before a live programme.
- 6 Our holiday in the Mediterranean was a bit of a ..... The hotel was second-rate and the food was awful.
- 7 Although Tim usually rides his new mountain bike to school now, he's kept his old bike as a .....

### 3.2 根据给出的信息重写句子，不要使用有下划线的词，要用左页中的短语名词。

- 1 Two men who had stowed away in the container were arrested when police opened it. The police opened the container and .....
- 2 Negotiations with union members broke down after a couple of hours. There was a .....
- 3 The management bought out the company in 2003. There was a .....
- 4 Last night all the workers walked out and the factory was forced to close. There was a .....
- 5 Military forces are continuing to build up on both sides of the border. The military .....

### 3.3 改正下面句子中短语名词的错误。

- 1 There has been a stand-up for several days now in the talks between the government and the rebels. Neither side will make any concessions.
- 2 Last year there were 15,000 new Internet business start-offs, most of which only survived for a few months.
- 3 After years without releasing a CD, Sonia Flame has staged a comeagain with her new collection of love songs.
- 4 Jess: Have you decided where you're going this summer?  
Kelly: Not really. It's a toss-over whether it'll be Italy or Greece.
- 5 I met Chris and we just had a knockover on the tennis courts for half an hour.

### 3.4 选出各句中使用正确的短语名词。必要时使用词典。



- 1 *Putout* / *Output* has increased this year and the factory is doing well.
- 2 One of the robbers acted as *lookout* / *outlook* while the others robbed the bank.
- 3 There was a sudden *pourdown* / *downpour* and we all got very wet.
- 4 The *breakout* / *outbreak* of war in 1914 changed Europe for ever.
- 5 *Lift-off* / *Off-lift* is scheduled for 07.00 on Friday and the shuttle will arrive at the space station later that day.
- 6 There was a *break-in* / *an in-break* at our office last night. Two computers were stolen.



# 4 短语形容词

有些短语动词有相应的形容词。见到这些形容词时要将它们记下来。

短语动词	形容词	例句	释义
<b>go on</b>	<b>ongoing</b>	We've had an <b>ongoing</b> problem with the computer system.	one which continues
<b>wear out</b>	<b>worn out</b>	She was wearing old, <b>worn-out</b> shoes.	weak, damaged through much use
<b>break down</b>	<b>broken-down</b>	In our garage we've got an old <b>broken-down</b> fridge.	one that has stopped working

但不是所有这类形容词都如此。我们可以说 that way of thinking is very **outdated**, 但却没有 date out 这一相应的短语动词; 我们可以说 the restaurant was really **overpriced**, 但并没有 price over 这一短语动词 (相应的动词是 overprice)。

下面是一些人在谈论自己的梦想和志向, 注意其中用到的短语形容词。

I'm an **outgoing** sort of person, so I want a career where I mix with people. To be honest, I find the idea of a desk job quite **off-putting**<sup>1</sup>; I just don't think I'd like it at all. I'd love to do something new, something completely different.

<sup>1</sup> makes you not like it or not want to do it



I've always been very **outspoken**. I'm never afraid to express my opinion, so I think a job campaigning for an environmental organisation would suit me. I would never accept any **watered-down**<sup>2</sup> proposals and would make some very direct demands of our political leaders.

<sup>2</sup> made less strong in order to make more people agree with them

I always feel completely **tired out** at the end of the day in my present job and just want to sleep. Instead of feeling cheerful after a good weekend, I always feel quite **downcast**<sup>3</sup> every Monday when the new week starts, so I want something new and more stimulating, preferably with a more go-ahead company which will bring interest and excitement into my work.

<sup>3</sup> sad and depressed



下面是几则小广告和启事中的短语形容词实例。

**Forthcoming**<sup>4</sup> events at the City Stadium

<sup>4</sup> happening in the near future

**Live-in** nanny wanted for 3-year-old.

Caravan for sale: **built-in** fridge, freezer and satellite TV

**Fold-up** picnic chair for sale. As new.

For rent, cosy one-room flat with **foldaway** bed. Ideal for student.

TIP

见到短语形容词时, 查一下它有没有对应的短语动词, 如果有, 就和形容词一起学习。