

剑桥“英语在用”(English in Use)丛书

(中文版)

剑桥中级英语 短语动词

ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS IN USE INTERMEDIATE

(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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关键动词

- 6 come
- 7 get
- 8 go
- 9 look
- 10 make
- 11 put
- 12 take

关键小品词

- 13 up
- 14 out
- 15 off
- 16 on 与 in
- 17 down 与 over
- 18 around 与 about
- 19 for 与 with
- 20 through 与 back
- 21 into 与 away

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本书使用指南

写作本书的目的

本书旨在提高读者对英语短语动词的掌握水平。短语动词是由一个主要动词和一个小品词组成的动词，主要动词和小品词共同构成一个含义（如 a plane *takes off* from the airport; an adult *looks after* a child）。在听英语、读英语的时候，会遇到许多短语动词，所以你需要了解它们的含义和用法，这十分重要。本书既可以作为课堂学习的教材，也可以作为课外自学的教程。

英语在使用中的短语动词及相关名词和形容词共有 5,000 余个。本书只介绍在日常口语和书面沟通中你需要知道的短语动词，提供能够帮助你正确理解和使用它们的知识点和练习。

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《剑桥国际短语动词词典》(*Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs*) 的用法与实例。你可以登录网址：www.dictionary.cambridge.org，在线查询这部词典。

本书的结构

本书包括 70 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，你还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 1–5)：什么是短语动词，它有什么样的语法功能，等等。这是一个很重要的训练部分，强烈建议你先学习这几个单元。

在作了基本介绍之后，接下来有几个单元讲解可以构成短语动词的最常见的动词 (Units 6–12)，还有几个单元讲解构成短语动词的最常见的小品词 (Units 13–21)。

其余的部分讲解的是用短语动词来表述概念（如时间）和功能（如给出与得到信息）。再后面是一系列的主题单元，包括商务、情绪和学生生活等。

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 1–5，以便首先掌握短语动词的规则，并熟悉本书中使用的术语。在这之后，你可以按任意顺序选择适合自己的单元学习。

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《剑桥国际短语动词词典》，这本词典可以提供你需要的短语动词信息。不过你的老师也可能会向你推荐其他实用的词典。

希望本书会帮助你理解你听到或读到的新短语动词，并能掌握这些短语动词的使用方法。当学完所有单元后，你会说：“英语短语动词？找一个新的来考我吧，我几秒钟就能弄清它的含义！”

短语动词：基本知识

A

什么是短语动词 (phrasal verb)?

短语动词是由一个动词和一个小品词组成的动词。

动词	小品词	例句	释义
look	up	You can look up any new words in your dictionary.	You can find the meaning of any new words in your dictionary.
get	through	I tried to phone her but I couldn't get through .	I tried to phone her but I couldn't get a connection.
make	out	I just can't make Jim out at all.	I just can't understand Jim's behaviour.

小品词是人们熟悉的介词或副词这样的小词。以下是一些最常见的短语动词的小品词：**about (a)round at away back down for in into off on out over through to up**

B

关于短语动词，我需要知道什么？

首先，你需要知道整个短语动词的含义。本书的“小词典”会派上用场。例如：**look** 的意思是“看”，**up** 的意思是“上”，但短语动词 **look up** 可能有几个不同的含义。

Look the word up in the dictionary. [**look up** = search for information in a book/computer]

I'll look you up next time I'm in London. [**look up** = visit someone you have not seen for a long time] **Things are looking up**. [**look up** = improve]

接下来你需要了解短语动词的语法模式，例如该动词后面是否需接宾语。下表显示了语法模式在本书中以及在许多词典中是如何表示的。**sth** 代表 **something**；**sb** 代表 **someone**。

语法结构	注释	例句
eat out	动词不带宾语	We were too tired to cook at home so we decided to eat out . [eat in a restaurant] 不是：We decided to eat out a meal .
bring back sth or bring sth back	动词必须带宾语，宾语为事物	This photograph brings back happy memories. [makes me remember or think about something from the past] 不是：This photograph brings back my sister .
ask out sb or ask sb out	动词必须带宾语，宾语为人	I'd love to ask Sally out . [invite Sally to go to a place like a cinema or a restaurant] 不是：I'd love to ask my dog out.
look after sb/sth	宾语既可以是人，也可以是事物	I'll look after the baby while you're cooking. Will you look after my bike while I'm away?
ring sb back	宾语必须置于小品词之前	I'll ring you back later. [phone you again] 不是：I'll ring back you .
look after sb/sth	宾语必须置于小品词之后	Can you look after the dog while I'm away? 不是：Can you look the dog after while I'm away?
drop off sb/sth or drop sb/sth off	宾语置于小品词的前后皆可	I dropped off the package at her house. [delivered/left] I dropped the package off at her house.

练习

1.1 在下列句子中的 12 个短语动词下画线。

- 1 I sent off the order last week but the goods haven't turned up yet.
- 2 I came across an interesting book in the library. I took down the title. Here it is.
- 3 We asked some friends around to watch a film, but the video was playing up and it eventually broke down.
- 4 I brought up this problem at the last meeting. It's really time to sort out the problem.
- 5 I wish he'd stop messing us about! He's put the meeting off three times and now he wants to call it off altogether.

1.2 将 1.1 里 5 个句子中的短语动词与下框中的释义对应起来。

cause inconvenience	deal with	stop working	find	invite home	arrive
post	cancel	write	postpone	not work properly	mention

1.3 借助左页 B 部分的表格, 判断下列句子中哪些有错误, 解释错误原因并改正错误。

- 1 That song you just sang brings back memories of my days at college.
- 2 She looked the children after when their mother was in hospital.
- 3 I promised to ring my brother back. He called earlier when I was busy.
- 4 We ate out a wonderful dinner last night.
- 5 It was a beautiful summer evening so I asked the cat out for a drink.

1.4 有时短语动词会后接一个介词, 构成一个由三部分组成的短语动词。学习短语动词时也要同时记住这些介词。看看示例中由三部分组成的短语动词, 然后从下框中选出适当的介词补全下列句子。必要时可查词典或书后的“小词典”。



EXAMPLES I'm looking forward to the weekend.
She's been going out with him for six months now.

with	against	with	on	with
------	---------	------	----	------

- 1 She seems to look down people who are less intelligent than her.
- 2 The school decided to do away the language lab as no-one was using it.
- 3 I came up a serious problem when I tried to save my work onto a disk.
- 4 How can some students get away doing no work and yet pass the exams?
- 5 Her son is so horrible. I don't know how she puts up him.



A

最常用的动词

以下是最常见的构成短语动词的基本动词：

break bring call come cut get give go keep knock

look make pass pick pull put run set take turn

Units 6–12 将讲解其中的一部分，这些动词构成了很多有用的日常短语动词。

B

含义

A 部分中动词的基本含义指的是具体动作（如 *break* 指“打破”），但是当它们构成短语动词后，这些动词往往还会具有抽象含义。有时这些动词的具象含义可以帮助你猜测其抽象含义。例如：you can **look back** to wave goodbye to someone as you leave in a car（具体含义—往后看），or you can **look back** on your past life（抽象含义—回忆或四顾）。

动词	具象含义	抽象含义
give	I gave my essay in yesterday. [handed it to the teacher]	Her parents finally gave in and let her go to the party. [agreed to something they had refused before]
get	She got on the bus. [entered]	Jim and Mary don't get on . [don't like each other and are not friendly to each other]
come	Would you like to come round this evening? [come to my home]	He was unconscious for three hours but came round in hospital. [became conscious again]

C

短语动词的同义词

短语动词常可与含义相近的单个动词互换。这样的单个动词往往更正式，但这不是绝对的（见 Unit 5 中的 C 部分）。

短语动词	单个同义动词
put off	postpone
take off	remove
turn up	arrive

较随意	较正式
Let's put off the meeting until Friday.	Let's postpone the meeting until Friday.
Please take off your shoes when you enter the temple.	Please remove your shoes when you enter the temple.
Everyone turned up on time for the meeting.	Everyone arrived on time for the meeting.

TIP

如果你知道与哪个短语动词同义的单个动词，把它记到你的词汇笔记本里，并注明这个动词是否比短语动词更正式。

练习

2.1 使用左页 A 部分中的动词补全下列句子。

- 1 The car b..... down on the way to the airport.
- 2 The heavy snow blocked the roads and c..... the farm off completely.
- 3 It took him a long time to g..... over his illness.
- 4 It isn't easy to learn German but you must k..... on trying.
- 5 If you'd like a lift to the station tomorrow, I can p..... you up at 9 a.m.
- 6 This is a really stupid programme. Please t..... the TV off.

2.2 在 2.1 中, 哪些句子中的小品词是可以放在不同位置的?

2.3 判断下列句子中短语动词的含义是具象的还是抽象的。如果是具象的, 就在括号中填写 C; 如果是抽象的, 就填写 A。

EXAMPLE He looked up () and saw a hot-air balloon in the sky.

- 1 I would never go against () my parents' wishes.
- 2 Shall I cut out () this ad for the new CD player? We might want to buy one.
- 3 About five miles into our journey the engine cut out () and we broke down () completely. It was over an hour before the rescue service turned up ().
- 4 Do we need to dress up () tonight or is it informal?
- 5 I shall never really appreciate what my grandparents went through () during the war.

2.4 从下框中选择动词和小品词组成短语动词, 替换句子中画线的动词。必要时可使用书后的“小词典”。



make chase brush leave fall up for out aside out

- 1 They just ignored my complaints; it made me very angry.
- 2 I believed his story about having lost all his money. How stupid I was!
- 3 I couldn't understand what he was saying with all the noise.
- 4 Could you pursue Janet's report? She promised it last week but I haven't seen it yet.
- 5 If you are phoning from outside the country, omit the first zero in the city code.

2.5 使用下框中的正式用词替换下列句子中的短语动词。注意动词的形式要正确。

decline issue organise cancel escape

- 1 The government have put out a statement condemning the recent protests.
- 2 The union accepted the new pay deal and called off the strike.
- 3 The number of people not owning a TV set nowadays has gone down dramatically.
- 4 There was a disturbance in Blackmoor Prison yesterday and three prisoners got away.
- 5 Could you see to lunch for our visitors? There will be four of them.

本单元讲解短语动词中小品词的作用。小品词要么是介词 (如 *from, to, with*), 要么是副词 (如 *out, up, about*)。你可以通过在基本动词后添加小品词来构成短语动词。

A

小品词有什么含义?

在有些短语动词中, 小品词有清晰的基本含义。请看示例中与动词 *invite* 搭配的不同介词。在右侧你可以看到原说话人可能是这样说的。

Jack **invited** me **out**.

Let's go out together.

Rosie **invited** me **in**.

Please come in!

Jill **invited** me **over**.

Come to our place.

Paul **invited** me **round**.

Come to my house
for dinner or a drink.

Mark **invited** me **up**.

Come upstairs to my flat.

Susie **invited** me **along**.

Come with us!

Bill **invited** me **back**.

Come back home with me.

B

小品词还可能有什么其他含义?

大多数小品词有多种不同的含义。例如 *over* 就有多种含义, 包括:

- (a) changing position, e.g. in **fall over** [fall to the ground] or **move over** [change the place where you are sitting or standing to make room for someone else].
- (b) an idea of thoroughness, e.g. in **read over** [read thoroughly] or **talk over** [discuss something thoroughly before making a decision].

关于小品词的含义, Units 13-21 中会有更详细的介绍。

C

小品词放在什么位置?

与带宾语的动词连用:

- 有时小品词须置于宾语之前, 如:
I'm **looking for** my keys (不是: ~~I'm looking my keys for~~).
- 有时小品词须置于宾语之后, 如:
I **have** a lot of work **on** (不是: ~~I have on a lot of work~~).
- 有时小品词置于宾语的前后皆可, 如:
The thunder **woke up** the children 或 The thunder **woke** the children **up**.

请注意, 当宾语是代词时 (如 *him, them*), 小品词必须置于宾语之后, 如: The thunder **woke** them **up** (不是: ~~The thunder woke up them~~).

练习

3.1 阅读左页 A 部分，回答下列问题。

- 1 My brothers were going to the circus and they asked me along.
Did the speaker go the circus on her own, with her brothers or do we not know for sure?
- 2 When I took Di a birthday present, she asked me in but I had to get to my lecture.
Did the speaker go into Di's house?
- 3 When I saw Mark on the balcony, he asked me up.
Who was in a higher position, Mark or the speaker?
- 4 When the Richardsons asked me back after the concert I was happy to accept.
Where did the speaker go after the concert?
- 5 My cousin has asked me to go over to his flat this evening.
What word could replace *over* with no change in meaning?

3.2 阅读左页 B 部分。下列句子画线部分中的 *over* 属于 (a) 项含义还是 (b) 项含义?

- 1 Think it over before you make up your mind what to do next.
- 2 You may turn over the page now and read the exam questions.
- 3 It's raining too hard to drive. Pull over to the edge of the road.
- 4 Look over your answers before the end of the exam.

3.3 参看左页 C 部分。阅读下列释义，判断句子的正误。如有必要请改正。

have on has, having, had
have sth on to have an arrangement to do something (never in continuous tenses)
have sb on to persuade someone that something is true when it is not, usually as a joke
have on sth or have sth on if you have clothes or shoes on, you are wearing them (never in continuous tenses; never passive)

- 1 I have on three important meetings tomorrow.
- 2 John has an amazing tie on.
- 3 Sue was only having on her sisters when she told them she was planning to become a model.
- 4 I'm having a lot of work on today.
- 5 I don't believe you! I'm sure you're having me on.
- 6 Ruth was wearing her new jeans this morning and she had on them yesterday.

3.4 正确排列词序造句。

- 1 to / you / for / make room / Can / move / over / your sister?
- 2 finished / she / over. / Harry / it / to read / When / her essay, / asked / Jill
- 3 his house / tomorrow. / Jim / back / me / has invited / to
- 4 when he / Paul / his driving test. / his parents / he'd failed / only having / was / told them / on
- 5 tomorrow? / What / you / on / do / have
- 6 the light / in her bedroom, / was / she / at home. / Sue / had / I knew / on / so

A

由动词 + 小品词构成的名词

在英文中常以动词为基础构成名词，如 *to invite / an invitation*。同样地，有时也可以以短语动词为基础构成名词。请看下列示例：

Tom: I got **ripped off** when I phoned that 0877 number [informal: was charged too much].

The call cost five pounds a minute!

Lily: Yes, those numbers are a big **rip-off**.

Mona: Her son **dropped out** of college last year. [gave up his course]

Ed: Mm. There were a lot of **dropouts** that year. I wonder why?

Mick: Somebody **broke in** last night and stole a computer from the school. [entered by force to steal something]

Pat: Really? That's the second **break-in** this year!

由动词 + 小品词构成的名词形式的使用规则

- 名词变复数时在小品词后加 -s，而不在动词后加，如 **break-ins**, **dropouts** 和 **rip-offs** (不是: **breaks-in**, **dropsout**, **rips-off**)。

goings-on[strange or amusing events] 是一个例外，它总以复数形式出现。

There was a lot of gossip about the **goings-on** at the office party.

- 由动词 + 小品词构成的名词在书写时，有时要加连字符，如 **break-in**, **check-in** 和 **cover-up**；有时不加连字符，如 **dropout**, **checkout** 和 **crackdown**。含有 **-out** 和 **-over** 的名词往往写做一个词，如 **dropout**, **lookout**, **checkout**, **handout**, **changeover** 和 **leftovers**。

含有 **-in**, **-up** 和较为不常见的小品词的名词通常有连字符，如 **lie-in**, **mix-up**, **put-down** 和 **run-through**。

- 发音时，重音在动词上，不在小品词上。

a **BREAK-in** at the office college **DROPouts**

B

由小品词 + 动词构成的名词

有些短语动词的名词形式中小品词在前。其发音的重音往往在小品词上。

短语动词	小品词 + 动词组成的名词	例句
set out	outset	I knew from the outset that there would be problems. [beginning]
fall down	downfall	The economic crisis caused the downfall of the government. [sudden failure or end]
look on	onlooker	Crowds of onlookers watched as the police arrested the man. [someone who watches an event but doesn't take part]

C

形容词

也有以短语动词为基础的形容词。遇到这样的词请记录下来。

例如: a **broken-down** vehicle [vehicle whose engine had stopped working] a **breakdown** truck [truck which helps drivers who have broken down] **blocked-up** drains [drains where the water cannot flow properly]

练习

4.1



补全下表。如无名词形式，则在表中填写“none”。必要时可查词典。判断该名词形式是应使用连字符，还是应写成一个单词。

phrasal verb	verb+particle noun
show off	show-off
warm up	
hold on	
hide out	
turn over	
tear down	

4.2



圈出下列句子中正确的名词。必要时可查词典。

- 1 There was a big pile-up / up-pile on the motorway involving five vehicles.
- 2 The government has announced a series of backcuts / cutbacks in funding for universities in order to save money.
- 3 When the higher taxes were announced there was a public outcry / cryout.
- 4 Several standerbys / bystanders did nothing while the thieves robbed him of his cash.
- 5 The new drug marks a throughbreak / breakthrough in the treatment of cancer.

4.3

使用下框中短语动词的形容词形式补全下列句子。

throwaway outgoing bygone getaway off-putting

- 1 The robbers abandoned their car in a car park near the airport.
- 2 I find his manner very He's so unfriendly.
- 3 They decided to use paper plates and cups for their party.
- 4 Let's invite Sally – she's very and loves parties.
- 5 The pictures of the steam trains were like something from a era.

4.4

写出构成 4.3 中形容词的短语动词。

4.5

将左侧的句子与右侧适当的回答对应起来。

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1 I was looking for a way to turn off the photocopier. | I know, I need to watch my outgoings. |
| 2 Have you heard about the scandal in the office? | Yes, but I don't understand the input. |
| 3 The economy is not doing so well these days. | There's the on/off switch. |
| 4 A database can organise all the information you type into it. | Yes, there's been a downturn. |
| 5 You have to consider how much you spend each month. | Mm, amazing goings-on! |