

潘幼博 编

快速掌握

420个英语短语动词

自学英语的
良师益友

国防工业出版社

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ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

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—— 自学英语的良师益友

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内 容 简 介

在学习英语的过程中,不易掌握的问题莫过于英语动词。但是最难掌握的或许是最常用的动词加上某些介词或副词构成的短语动词。本书汇集了常用的420个短语动词,将它们分别编插在15个单元中。在每个单元中,先通过例句逐一介绍30个左右的短语动词,使读者通过例句作初步的记忆。然后提供一篇短文把本单元所介绍的短语动词及其运用巧妙地编撰在这篇文章里。短文内容编排自然,文字流畅,便于记忆。每一单元后配有一套多项选择练习,便于读者检验和巩固所学内容。书后附有课文参考译文和练习答案。

《快速掌握420个英语短语动词》是广大英语自学者的良师益友。

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前 言

在学习英语的过程中,不易掌握的问题莫过于英语动词。因为它有各种时态、语态、语气的变化,还有非谓语动词的各种形式。但是最难掌握的或许是最常用的动词(如 get, make, put, give 等)加上某些介词或副词构成的短语动词。这种短语动词变化多端,用处广泛,特别是在口语和一般的(informal)文章中用得更多。由于这种短语动词大多是由最常用的动词构成,读者往往不屑于去查字典,但又不能从字面上悟出其确切意思,因此遇到这些短语动词时常易误解,甚至大错。所以,掌握好这些短语动词,就可使读者的英语运用水平大为提高。

如何才能尽快地掌握这些短语动词呢?单靠列表死记硬背是不易实现的,同时也难于达到深刻理解和牢固记忆的目的,必须在一定的句子和文章中,结合上下文,配以朗读和背诵,才能深刻地理解和牢固地记住这些短语动词。

本书将 420 个最常用的短语动词分别编插在 15 个单元中。在每个单元中,先通过例句逐一介绍 30 个左右的短语动词,使读者通过例句作初步的记忆。然后提供一篇短文,把本单元所介绍的短语动词及其运用巧妙地编撰在这篇文章里。这些短文均取自外国教材,文字流畅,编排自然。希望读者在学习例句的基础上,能够不查字典看懂短文。

本书在每一单元后配有一套多项选择练习,以便读者在学习课文后,对所学的短语动词作进一步的巩固。书后附有课文参考译文和练习答案,以便读者查对。每五个单元后有

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一综合阶段复习,15个单元结束后有一总复习;每一单元、每五个单元以及15个单元结束后,编排有综合的重复练习题,以便读者循环记忆。读者可以根据自己的水平决定自学进度。

每一单元中所介绍的短语动词,按它们在短文中出现的先后顺序排列。为了便于读者查阅,书后还附有15个单元中全部短语动词按字母顺序排列的索引。

本书在编写过程中承杨先琇副教授审阅及编写第九至十五单元的练习,特此致谢。

由于编者水平所限,缺点错误在所难免,希读者随时指正。

说 明

英语中有好几百由两个或两个以上词组成的短语动词，如 bring up, carry on, get behind 和 get away from 等。当其词义相当于原来各词词义的总和时，理解它们是很容易的，如 get behind “落在后面”。但在许多情况下，即使知道各词的词义，仍不能揣测出构成短语的意思，如：He brought up a point. “他提出一个论点。”这里的 bring up 是“提出”的意思。然而，即使了解这个词义，当遇到 She brought up a family. 仍然不能理解其意。因为，这里的 bring up 又是另一个词义，应译为“抚养”、“教养”，句意为“她抚养一家。”当然，这时我们需要靠字典，但更重要的是通过上下文，记住它与哪些词联用时具有哪种词义。如与 point, question, issue 和 matter 联用时，有“提出”的意思；与 family, child, son, grandson, orphan 等联用时，就有“抚养”、“教养”的意思。因此记忆这些词时，最好同时记住经常与它联用的其它词。如上述 bring up 的两种用法就看成两个不同的动词来记。本书中如遇这种情况，将分成两条列出。每一单元中短语动词的词义只列适合本单元课文内容的词义。若在后面课文中出现同一短语动词而具有另外词义时，将另列词义条文及例句，并附有“参见第××单元”字样，以提示读者进行比较。

从结构上看，短语动词可分为及物的和不及物的两种。在列条文时，及物的短语动词后接一实线，如 bring up _____；不及物的短语动词后面没有线条，如 go on。有些及物的短语动词间和后各有一条虚线，如 figure ...out ...，表示其宾语有时置于副词或介词之后，如：figure out the answer

“找出答案”；有时置于副词或介词之前，如 figure the answer out；若宾语为一代词，则总是置于副词之前，如 figure it out；若宾语为一名词词组，特别是较长的词组，则常常置于副词或介词之后，如：figure out the correct answer。

有些短语动词既可用作及物动词，又可用作不及物动词，如遇到这样的动词则另加注释。

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UNIT ONE

School Life

Phrasal Verbs

head for _____

go toward 向……走去

John **headed for** his next class. 约翰朝着他下一节课的教室走去。

catch up with _____

come to someone from behind, overtake 从后面赶到某人面前,赶上

Pedro **caught up with** Maria. 彼得洛赶上了玛丽亚。

go after _____

go to get(something) 去获得(某物)

Ally **went after** some ice cream. 阿里去买冰激凌了。

look for _____

try to find, seek 寻找,物色

Jane was **looking for** a present for her mother. 珍妮正在为她母亲物色一件礼物。

check...over...

take another look at, try to find mistakes in, examine 再看一遍, 以求从中发现错误; 检查

One should **check over** an examination paper. 考卷应检查一下。

find... out...

discover, learn 发现, 弄明白

Helen's friend told her a lie, but Helen **found out** the truth. 海伦的朋友对海伦说了个谎, 但海伦弄清了真相。

put... in...

include, add 包括, 加上

John likes to **put in** many details when he writes. 约翰喜欢在写作时加入许多细节。

look... up...

search for and find (especially in printed matter) (特别是在书本中) 寻找并找到, 查阅

Helen **looked up** some facts about early American history. 海伦查阅了有关美国早期历史的一些事迹。

read... through...

read all of, read completely 通读, 全部都读, 读完

Nina **read through** two chapters. 妮娜通读了两章。

keep up with _____

stay even with, stay beside (in a race, etc.), do what is necessary for (the opposite of **fall behind**) 与...保持同样速度; (在比赛中) 并肩前进; 尽力不使落后

Pedro **kept up with** Maria. 彼得洛保持不落后于玛丽亚。

fall behind

fail to do work, etc., by a certain time; move more slowly than (someone else) 在某时间以前未能作好工作等; 比(别人)行动得慢

Dave **fell behind** in his history class. 戴维在历史课方面落后了。

In a race, Tom **fell behind**. 汤姆赛跑落后了。

(Also may be used as a transitive verb, with an object after **behind**: 也可用作及物动词, 在 **behind** 后跟宾语; He **fell behind** the other students. 他落后于其他学生。)

put...off...

delay doing, postpone, avoid doing 推迟做..., 避免做...

Mary sometimes **puts off** studying. 玛丽有时耽误学习。

tear...up...

tear into pieces, destroy by tearing into pieces 撕成碎片, 撕毁

Dave **tore** some old papers **up**. 戴维把几份旧卷子撕了。

try...out on...

get (someone else's) opinion of (requires two objects. One of the objects may be after **out**.) 从...处获得...的想法(要求两个宾语, 其中一个宾语可以放在 **out** 之后。)

Maria **tried** her idea **out on** Pedro.

Maria **tried out** her idea **on** Pedro. 玛丽亚从彼得洛处得到了她的想法。

hand...in...

give to a teacher, etc., pass in, submit (= turn in) 交给老师等, 递进去(与 **turn in** 同义)

"You should **hand** your papers in on Friday," the teacher said. "你们应当在星期五把作业交来。"老师说。

brush up on _____

study again, review, refresh one's memory about 再学习, 复习, 刷新对...的记忆

Tom is **brushing up on** his chemistry. 汤姆正在复习化学。

figure...out...

find (an answer or a solution), decide, learn, understand 找出(一个答案或解决办法), 决定, 弄懂, 了解

Helen **figured out** the answer. 海伦找到了那个答案。

stand for _____

mean, represent, symbolize 意指, 代表, 象征

"Let x **stand for** the father's age," the mathematics teacher said. "设 x 为父亲的年龄。"数学老师说。

make...up...

take or do (an examination, a paper, etc.) that one has missed 补做或补考

If you miss a test, you must **make it up**. 如果你没有参加考试, 就必须补考。

turn...in...

give to a teacher, etc. pass in, submit (= **hand in**) 交给老师等, 递进, 提出(一建议), (与 **hand in** 同义)

Two students **turned** their papers in late. 有两个学生晚交卷。

cross...off...

mark out, cancel (**Cross out** is often used for the same

meaning.) 划掉, 删去(也常用 **cross out** 表示同样意思。)

Some people **cross off** each day on a calendar. 有些人每天在日历上划掉一天。

put...together...

bring separate parts together, compile, assemble 把分开的部分合起来, 编纂, 装配

Dave **put** the pieces of a puzzle **together**. 戴维把这拼板玩具拼起来了。

give up

stop trying, surrender 放弃, 投降

The problem was difficult, but Tom would not **give up**. 这问题很难, 但汤姆不愿意放弃。

(Also Transitive, stop doing something: 也可用作及物动词: 停止作某事 Helen's father **gave up** smoking. He **gave it up**. 海伦的父亲戒烟了。他不抽了。)

pull through

succeed or recover after some difficulty, get well after an illness, survive, come to a good ending 经过困难后取得的成功或恢复, 病后恢复, (经过灾难、危险)仍活着, 结果美好

The final examinations were hard, but most students **pulled through**. 期终考试很难, 但大多数同学仍考得很好。

(Also transitive: The doctor said, "I'll **pull her through**." 也可作及物: 医生说: "我一定要把她的病治好。")

get along

do (one's work, etc.) well enough, manage, succeed fairly

well 很好地做(工作等等),设法做到,做得很成功

In schoolwork some students **get along** better than others.

在学校学习的过程中,有些学生比另一些学得更出色。

keep at _____

continue to try (especially something difficult or tiresome),

persist in 坚持,不放弃(特别指困难的和累人的事)

Dave could solve the problem if he **kept at it**. 假如戴维能坚持,他能解这个题。

get away

escape, leave (something dangerous or bad) (often followed by **from**) 逃掉,离开(某些危险的或坏的东西或事情)(后面常跟 **from**)

"Get away from me," John said to the growling dog. "给我滚开!"约翰对着那条咆哮的狗说。

"Get away!" "走开!"

Text I

Getting Along in One's Schoolwork

Tom Jackson and Dave Page were **heading for** the library. Lee Choy and Pedro Garcia **caught up with** them.

"Are you going **after** a book?" Lee asked Tom.

"Yes," said Tom. "I need to look for another book about airplanes. I was **checking my paper over**, and I found out that I had **put in** some wrong information."

"I have to **look up** an article," Dave added. "My history teacher asked us to **read through** a long article. **Keeping up with** that course is difficult for me. I'm always **falling behind**. That's