

英语双词动词

TWO-WORD VERBS

袁 科 编译
蔡 文 紫 校



北京师范大学出版社

学英语小丛书

英语双词动词

〔美〕厄尔W·布罗克曼 著
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本书简介

本书是根据美国麦克米伦出版公司出版的 The Key to English, Two—Word Verbs 编译的。英语双词动词，即由动词与其它词类组合的词组，是学习英语的一个难点。本书介绍双词动词，共分十三课，主要对双词动词进行分类，从结构上找出它们组成的规律，并通过分析和比较来阐述其用法及意义。书中不讲空泛理论，而用简明扼要的解释，并以浅近易懂的英汉对照例句说明问题，程度适中。此外，本书还编入大量练习，以期通过反复实践达到牢固掌握的目的。书后附有练习答案及索引，以便读者自学，也可供教师讲解时参考。

原 书 前 言

对学英语的人来说，英语中感到棘手的一个问题是词组和成语的构成。使学生感到头痛的是许多词组的意义同组成词组的单词几乎很少联系或根本没有关系。例如，一个学生学过单词 *call* 和 *off*，而过了些时候他又发现这两个词组成的词组 *call off*，意思是“取消”。在另一个场合他可能会遇到词组 *off and on*，意思是“断断续续地”。这个词组竟然是表示时间，而不是表示地点、位置或方向，这也使学生感到意外。

这种情况会不断地遇到，似乎有无穷无尽的由名词、动词、形容词、副词和功能词构成的各种组合，它们在结构上或是在词义上都没有什么明显的道理可言。当然，这种把几个词组合成为一些具有不同意思的新的单位的做法并不是英语所特有，所有的语言中都存在着类似成语组成的现象。在英语以及在其它语言里，许多这类词组都是无可预言的而且花色繁多。因为它们形成的渊源除了语言因素外，还有各种各样的文化因素，诸如民间传说，常见的谚语甚至是政治和时事等。有许多词组如 *sitting duck* “易打中的目标”，*pull someone's leg* “同某人开玩笑，愚弄某人”及 *New Deal* “新政”（美国罗斯福总统执政时美国政府实行的一个社会及经济改革纲领）。在其它语言里同样也存在类似这样形象化的东西，这样一些词组也许还是把它们逐个分别地去

记为好。

然而，在这些似乎是无章可寻的词组中，还是可以系统地进行探讨。因为双词动词数量相当多，而且在结构上有一定的规律可循，可以把它们的构成分类列出，而且词序又有一定的规则。语法学家对英语中划分双词动词的提法并不完全一致，甚至对成立这一类别也无一致的意见。许多语法学家把双词动词称之为动副词组或动介词组。然而，对学英语的学生来说，提出这样一些动词的不同组合，同时对词序、重音和语调等问题给予一定的指导，必然有助于学生学好英语。编写本书的目的是为读者使用双词动词时给予指导并提供实践的机会。

双词动词的定义

为了达到本书的编写目的，我们认为英语的双词动词应具有以下三个特点：

(a) 双词动词由动词 + 功能词构成，这个功能词在英语句子中还可起介词的作用。

(b) 双词动词是一个语义单位，但它的含意往往不同于组成这个单位的各个单词词义的总和。

(c) 双词动词又是一个语法单位。它在句中起着普通动词的作用。它后面可以有一个名词作宾语，也可以没有宾语。这里，它后面的名词是作动词宾语，还是作动词后面介词的宾语，那是无关紧要的。对这些名词我们统称为“宾语”。

上述三点并非定论。当我们对英语双词动词这一特殊问题进行研究，我们会逐渐认识到对双词动词的彻底分类是很困难的。我们必然将对上述定义的某些方面作必要的修改。

目 录

第一课	双词动词.....	(1)
第二课	两类用名词作宾语的双词动词.....	(12)
第三课	不可分双词动词.....	(25)
第四课	不带宾语的双词动词.....	(36)
第五课	双词动词的各种类型.....	(45)
第六课	双词动词的其它结构.....	(52)
第七课	三词动词.....	(62)
第八课	再谈三词动词.....	(71)
第九课	多义的双词动词.....	(79)
第十课	双词动词及词汇研究.....	(99)
第十一课	再谈常用的可分双词动词.....	(108)
第十二课	不带宾语的可分双词动词.....	(115)
第十三课	不带宾语的双词动词练习.....	(125)
练习答案	(132)
索引	(149)

第 一 课

双 词 动 词

双词动词是由动词 + 介词构成的。但我们不能把一个动词和一个介词任意结合而“创造”一个双词动词。学生的任务不在于创造双词动词而是去识记这类动词。

我们必须把双词动词和一般的动词 + 介词词组区别开来。请对比下例两句中在一起的 *call up* 的意义：

Please *call up* the stairs and wake the children. 请往楼上喊一下把孩子们叫醒。(call 和 up 在句中用的是它们的本义。)

I want to *call up* the department store, but I don't know the number. 我想给百货商店打电话，但我不知道电话号码。(call up 意思是“打电话”)

上面第一句话里 *call* 是动词，*up* 是用在介词短语中，表示方向。然而，在第二句话里 *call up* 有其本身的意思即“打电话”，因此，*call up* 是一个典型的双词动词。类似的例子如下：

动词 + 介词短语

双词动词

The boys *ran into* the street. Mr. Brown *ran into* an old friend yesterday. (met by accident) 这些男孩跑到街上去了。布朗先生昨天偶然碰

见一位朋友。

The two housewives
enjoy talking over the
fence.

这两个家庭妇女喜欢隔着
篱笆聊天。

We looked up the street
but saw no one.

我们往街上一看，谁也没
看见。

After turning on Tenth
Street, drove north.

到第十条街后，便向北行
驶。

Turn off the highway
at the next intersec-
tion.

到下一个十字路口离开公
路。

I waited on the corner
for an hour.

我在街的拐角处等了一小
时。

If you look over the
mountains, you will see

The committee is talking over
our report (*discussing*).

委员会正在讨论我们的报告。

Sally looked up the word be-
cause she didn't understand
it. (*sought in a reference
book*)

萨利查了这个词，因为他不懂。

Don't you remember turning
on the light? (*starting the
operation of*) 你不记得开过灯
吗?

Turn off the radio, please.
(*stop the operation of*)

请关上收音机。

She waited on us quietly and
efficiently. (*served*)

她为我们服务得很周到，态度温
和，行动麻利。

The teacher will look over
our tests tomorrow. (*examine*)

a rainbow.

老师将于明天检查我们的试验。

如果你往山那边看，就能
看见虹。

The passers-by looked into the window curiously. Have the policemen looked into the bank robbery? (investigated)

过路人好奇地往窗户里看。警察有没有来调查这起银行抢劫案？

上面列举的每一对句子不仅意义不同，句子的组成部分之间的关系也不同。左边一栏的各句中介词短语显然是用作状语，对这些句子都可用“where”提问题，而且可用一个介词短语来回答，如：

Where did the boys run? Into the street.

Where did the housewives talk? Over the fence.

Where did we look? Up the street.

但如果对右边一栏各句用“where”提问题，回答就没有意义了，如：

Where did Mr Brown run? Into an old friend.
(没有意义)

Where is the committee talking? Over the report.
(没有意义)

如果我们把双词动词看成一个单位，并用“what”或“whom”来提问，答句的意义就很清楚了，如：

Whom did Mr. Brown run into? An old friend.

What is the committee looking

over?

The report.

What did Sally look up? The word.

上述情况说明了前言中所讲的：“双词动词是一个语法单位，它在句中起普通动词的作用”。在所有上述句子中，我们把双词动词的名词看作双词动词的宾语而不是把它看作介词的宾语。换句话说，这些双词动词就象普通及物动词一样，有自己的宾语。下面再举一些常用的可以带宾语的双词动词，有的具有几个词义：

bring about	<i>cause to happen</i>	带来，造成
bring up	<i>raise, care for from childhood</i>	教育，培养
call off	<i>cancel</i>	取消
call on	<i>visit</i>	访问，拜访
carry on	<i>continue</i>	继续开展，进行下去
carry out	<i>fulfill; complete</i>	执行，实现，完成
come across	<i>discover accidentally</i>	(偶然)发现，(偶然)遇见
get off	<i>descend from, leave (e. g., a public vehicle or other conveyance)</i>	下车，离开
get on	<i>mount, enter (a public vehicle, a horse, etc.)</i>	上(车，马等)
leave out	<i>omit</i>	省去
look over	<i>examine</i>	察看，检查
make up	<i>invent, compose</i>	编造，组成

pick out	<i>select</i>	挑选
put off	<i>postpone</i>	推迟
put on	<i>dress in</i>	穿上 (衣, 鞋等)
put out	<i>extinguish</i>	熄灭
take up	<i>begin to study, prepare for a career in</i> 开始学习; 开始 (从事于)	

Sentences for Practice

A. 对比下列句子, 注意停顿位置:

1. I called | up the stairs. I called up | my niece.
2. She ran | into the room. She ran into | her friend.
3. We looked | up the street. We looked up | the words.
4. They turned | on the highway. They turned on | the street lights.
5. We turned | off the road. We'll turn off | the lamp.
6. She waited | on the porch. She's waiting on | the guests.
7. He looked | over the wall. He looked over | the plans.
8. They looked | into the box. They looked into | the theft.

B 朗读下列问答, 注意双词动词的词义:

1. Did Mr. Dawson select a gift?
Yes, he picked out a nice gift.
2. Did the students omit a question?

Yes, they left out question 10.

3. Did the Bradfords raise any children?

Yes, they brought up both their nephew and their niece.

4. Did you discover any antiques?

Yes, I came across a rare old clock.

5. Did the thief invent an alibi?

Yes, he made up an unusual one.

6. Did Joe begin to study engineering?

Yes, he took up civil engineering.

7. Did the election cause any reforms?

Yes, it brought about some political reforms.

8. Did the secretary complete her tasks?

Yes, she carried out her duties.

9. Did the entertainers continue the show?

Yes, they carried on the entertainment.

Exercises

A. 用左边双词动词的正确形式替换句中斜体动词:

示例: *call on* I *visited* all my cousins last year.

I called on all my cousins last year.

1. *put out* The rain *extinguished* the huge forest fire.

2. *make up* John *invented* that joke about the talking dog.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 3. <i>get off</i> | You should <i>leave</i> the bus at the corner of First and Maple. |
| 4. <i>look into</i> | We are going to <i>investigate</i> the disappearance of the money. |
| 5. <i>talk over</i> | The entire committee will <i>discuss</i> the proposals . |
| 6. <i>carry out</i> | The Parliament <i>fulfilled</i> the Prime Minister's program. |
| 7. <i>put off</i> | We'll have to <i>postpone</i> the dance until next Friday. |
| 8. <i>come across</i> | Margaret <i>discovered</i> that quotation in a poem. |
| 9. <i>pick out</i> | Boys usually enjoy <i>selecting</i> gifts for others. |
| 10. <i>bring about</i> | The chairman's orders <i>caused</i> a change in policy. |
| 11. <i>call up</i> | Bill often <i>telephones</i> his brother. |
| 12. <i>turn off</i> | They <i>extinguish</i> the street lights at the same time every morning. |
| 13. <i>wait on</i> | Ten young ladies <i>served</i> the customers. |
| 14. <i>call off</i> | The county fair was <i>canceled</i> because of financial difficulties. |
| 15. <i>run into</i> | Anne <i>met</i> a former high school classmate last week. |
| 16. <i>put on</i> | We have to <i>dress in</i> our best clo- |

- thes for the dinner.
17. *look over* The Board of Education usually *examines the* class schedule.
18. *leave out* Please *omit* the last ten names on the list.
19. *bring up* The nurses *raised* the problem of overcrowding in the hospital.
- B. 按左边所提供的词义，在下列句中填入适当的功能词：
1. *telephone* When are you going to call _____ the Employment Office?
2. *visit* We often call _____ our next-door neighbors.
3. *cancel* Why was the conference called _____?
4. *seek in a reference book* I had to look _____ that address in the phone book.
5. *examine* The professor is looking _____ the homework.
6. *investigate* Will the supervisor look _____ the complaints?
7. *enter* Where do we get _____ the ~~bus~~ bus for the station?
8. *leave* We'll get _____ the train at the uptown station.
9. *raise* Who brought _____ that problem at the meeting?

10. *cause* The flood was brought _____ by several days of heavy rain.
11. *extinguish* Please put _____ the lights before you leave.
12. *clothe oneself in* The children had better put _____ their boots and raincoats.
13. *postpone* I'm afraid they're going to have to put _____ the picnic.
14. *complete* Have the laboratory technicians carried _____ the experiments?
15. *continue* In spite of their bad luck, they decided to carry _____ their work.

C. 挑选下列双词动词填入句中:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| come across | take up |
| leave out | talk over |
| make up | turn off |
| pick out | turn on |
| run into | wait on |

- Did you happen to see Helen last week?
Yes, I _____ her when I was shopping.
- Has Robert decided what he's going to study?
Yes, he's going to _____ dentistry.
- When are they going to discuss the plans for next year? They're going to _____ the plans sometime this month.

4. Why won't the car start?

Well, you haven't _____ the motor yet!

5. Do you extinguish all the lights in the room when you watch TV? No, they say it's bad for the eyes to _____ all the lights.

6. Do most children enjoy inventing imaginary play-mates?

Not all children _____ imaginary stories, but many do.

7. Who is the waitress serving the Smiths?

Oh, that's Alice Woodson Who is _____ Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

8. Where did you find that lovely painting?

I _____ that picture in a little shop on Tenth Street.

9. Who selected the furniture for the apartment?

I think Mrs. Gibson _____ all the furnishings.

10. Why did you omit the pepper from the recipe?

I _____ the pepper because the meat is already well spiced.

D. 回答下列问题, 把问句中出现的双词动词用在答句中:

1. Whom did the servants wait on?

2. What are the teachers talking over?

3. Whom did the Youngs bring up?

4. What did the cook leave out?

5. Whom do we have to call on?