

智能英语

BETTER WAYS
with

Phrasal Verbs

短语动词

蒂·普拉特

外文出版社



H314.3

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BETTER WAYS
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PHRASAL VERBS

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外文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

短语动词 / (英) 普拉特 (Platt, H.) 著.

—北京: 外文出版社, 1999. 4

(智能英语丛书)

ISBN 7-119-02360-8

I. 短… II. 普… III. 英语-短语-动词 IV. H314.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 04556 号

新加坡联邦出版公司授权外文出版社在中国独家
出版发行中文版

外文出版社网址:

<http://www.flp.com.cn>

外文出版社电子信箱:

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sales@flp.com.cn

著作权合同登记图字:01-98-2453

智能英语丛书

短语动词

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责任编辑 王蕊

封面设计 陈军

出版发行 外文出版社

社址 北京市百万庄路 24 号 邮政编码:100037

电话 (010)68320579 (总编室)

(010)68329514/68327211(推广发行部)

印刷 煤炭工业出版社印刷厂

经销 新华书店/外文书店

开本 36 开(111×180 毫米) 字数 83 千字

印数 00001-10000 册 印张 5.75

版次 1999 年 4 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

装别 平

书号 ISBN 7-119-02360-8/H·768(外)

定价 8.00 元

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First edition 1999

Original edition published in English under the title
Better Ways with Phrasal Verbs

©1995 Federal Publications (S) Pte Ltd, Singapore
Chinese Translation © 1999 Foreign Languages Press

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ISBN 7 - 119 - 02360 - 8

Published by Foreign Languages Press, 24 Baiwan-
zhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Home page: <http://www.flp.com.cn>

E-mail addresses: info@flp.com.cn

sales@flp.com.cn

Printed in the People's Republic of China

写在前面的话

短语动词是由一个动词和另一个与其密切相关的词构成的。这个词可以是介词,如 **look for** 中的 **for**,或副词,如 **look up** 中的 **up**。这个词有时叫做小品词 (particle),它是短语动词的一部分。动词和小品词一起构成有一个甚至几个特殊意思的短语,这些意思可能与动词的原意相去甚远。例如 **come**,通常表示向一个地方移动,然而 **come apart** 却指某物破碎。

短语动词中的直接宾语可以分为两大类。其中一类不管是名词还是代词总是放在小品词后面。如短语动词 **look for**:

He was looking for *his aunt* .

He was looking for *her* .

在第二类中,名词宾语放在小品词前后均可,而代词宾语则必须放在小品词前面。以 **look up** 为例:

He looked *the word* up in the dictionary. (位置可选择)

He looked up *the word* in the dictionary. (位置可选择)

但是:

He looked *it* up in the dictionary. (位置固定)

有些人只把第二类看做真正的短语动词,而我在本书中则把两类都收了进来,目前主要的字典都是这样做的。

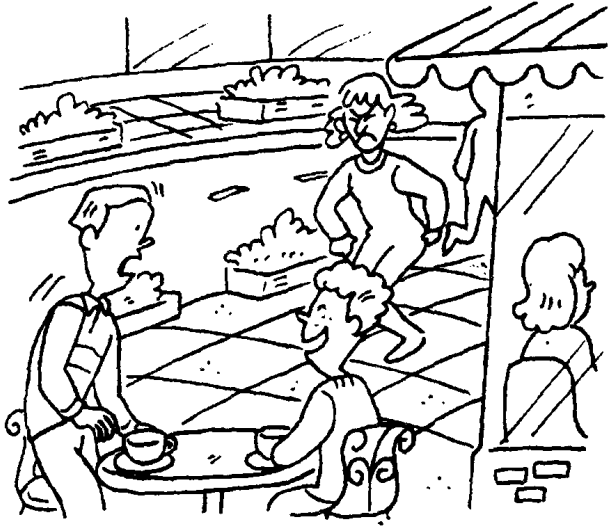
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1

She's Bearing Down On Us!



Tony: Sorry, I have to rush off. I can see my mother-in-law bearing on us.

Fred (laughs): You mean she's bearing down on us.

Tony (agitated): Bearing on - bearing down - what does it matter! She's coming! I'm off!

托尼确实很匆忙,他把 **bear on** 用错了。说 **bear on** 或 **bear upon** 时,通常指某事与其他事情相

关或有某种联系,比如:

In what way do these facts bear on/upon your report?

这是一种正式的表达法,尤其用 **upon** 来代替 **on** 的时候。更常见的则是用 **to have a bearing on**, 例如:

In what way do these facts have a bearing on your report?

当然,弗雷德说对了。托尼想用的词其实是 **bear down on**。**bear down** 本身的意思是击败或战胜某人或某事,例如:

The managing director's aggressive speech bore down all opposition in the boardroom.

但是,当某件事情或某人在快速朝某个目标发展或前进时,一般用 **bear down on**。该短语通常有一种恫吓和威胁的意味,它可以用在战斗中,激烈的体育运动中,也通常用在日常生活中,以表示幽默。

The fog lifted and we saw with horror five large enemy tanks bearing down on us.

(在橄榄球比赛中) *The full back bore down on the opposition ball carrier.*

I couldn't escape from her. The moment she noticed me she bore down on me and started to abuse me. I didn't want to make a scene so I just had to bear with it.

to **bear with** 某事的意思是说某人正在忍耐着某件事情,他不得不对此事保持耐心,例如:

He bore with his wife's continual nagging for thirteen years but then he left her.

当某人礼貌地劝别人耐心些,尤其是耐心听讲时,可以用这个短语,例如:

I'd like to explain the procedure in some more detail. Could you bear with me for another ten minutes?

当 **bear** 后面接 **out** 的时候是指某人用证据和资料进一步证实他人的陈述、报告或描述,例如:

I'm telling you the truth! Stephen can bear me out on that.

I was somewhat dubious about her research but her findings were borne out by Mr. Bradshaw's report.

动词 **bear** 可以表示某人能够忍耐或容忍某件事情,这可以是身体上的痛苦,也可以是精神上的

压力或者是其他艰难险阻,例如:

*I can't get rid of that awful headache. I suppose I just have to **bear** it.*

*Ann felt she couldn't **bear** the noise of the barking dogs much longer.*

A: *How can Fred **bear** the chatters of his wife, his mother-in-law and his aunts?*

B: *Oh, he just switches off his hearing aid!*

bear up 的意思与 **bear** 相近,但是,它强调某人拥有或需要忍耐痛苦和其他不幸的勇气或力量,例如:

*I admire the Robinsons. They **bore up** bravely under all misfortunes.*

***Bear up!** Things can't be as bad as you imagine!*

除非像在第二个例子中用做一种命令,**bear up** 其实是一个非常正式几乎有些过时的说法。因此,用它来替代前面例句中的 **bear** 是不合适的。**bear up** 还暗示出一种对某人有勇气克服困难不言而喻的敬佩之情,同时还暗含着近期无法改变这种局面的意味,例如:

*Harry is **bearing up** well to the tragic loss of his wife.*

看到带有 **bear** 一词的例句,人们可能会对一个人正在头痛的人油然而生同情之心,而并不是这个人几周或数月来一直遭受着极大的不幸。安妮可能需要胆量面对群犬狂吠,可如果她再有勇气对其主人提出抗议,人们便会对她更加敬佩。弗雷德的亲戚们不拘礼节地唠唠叨叨,这里 **bear up** 只能用来表达一种幽默意味。例如:

*It's really marvellous how Fred is **bearing up** under all the chatter that's continuously going on around him!*

在下列这些情况下, **put up with** 与 **bear** 意思接近,可以替换使用。不过, **put up with** 用起来更正式些。

*I just can't get rid of that awful headache. I suppose I just have to **put up with** it.*

*Ann felt she couldn't **put up with** the noise of the barking dogs for much longer.*

*How can Fred **put up with** all that chatter from his wife, his mother-in-law and his aunts?*

2

Let's Beat Him Up!



Jo: Look! There he comes! Let's beat him!

Tom: No! Let's beat him up!

Bill (angrily): Don't squabble! It's all the same. Come on!

Policeman (grabbing Bill): No, it's not the same but, in any case, you haven't got a chance!

警察说对了, **beat** 和 **beat up** 有区别。 **beat** 的意思是不止一次,通常是反复痛打某人或某物。常常使用棍棒或其他器械,不过也可以是用拳头打。

如果用来指人,可以指他怀有恶意,但也可以说是对某事的一种惩罚,例如:

Grandfather said his teacher always used to beat him if he couldn't do his sums.

或是对某件事的报复,例如:

Don't beat me, Jane, I won't say it again!

它还可以转义指各种有规律的猛力击打某物的行为,例如:

The rain was beating hard against the window panes.

His hand was beating the rhythm on the table.

beat 强调的是打的动作,而 *beat up* 强调的则是打的结果。它通常指通过多次击打某人而使其受到严重伤害。哥哥可以对弟弟说:

If you say that again, I'll hit you.

他甚至可能说:

If you say that again, I'll beat you.

然而,除非他十分狠毒,他却不会说:

If you say that again, I'll beat you up.

用在烧饭中, **beat** 和 **beat up** 区别甚微, 例如:

beat two eggs...

beat up two eggs...

有些人认为 **beat up** 用在此处表示这项工作已经彻底做完, 鸡蛋已经被搅开。

这个意思还可以用来表达心狠手黑的年轻歹徒们的想法, 例如:

Let's not beat him, let's do it thoroughly and beat him up!

带有 **up** 的短语动词除了动词本身的中心意思, 有时还有 completeness 的意思, 例如:

Eat up your dinner! (意思是吃光)

Clean up the kitchen! (意思是完全彻底地打扫)

Look up his phone number! (意思是在电话簿里查找)

beat 可以与 **out** 连用, 表达两个特定的意思。一是用于灭火, 例如:

The fire was spreading fast but she managed to beat it out with a blanket. (意思是她用毯子反复抽打火焰以扑灭它们)

另一种意思是指某人用手或一种坚硬的器具(如鼓