

朗文英语语法探索

短语动词练习


Exploring Phrasal verbs

布赖恩·希顿 著

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短语动词练习

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作者导言

本书一套两册，第一册讲常用的介词 (preposition)，第二册针对短语动词 (phrasal verbs) 的用法和练习。这两册书既可独立使用，亦可互相配合，互作补充。

本册书除了介绍最常用的介副词 (adverb particles) 外，又特别讲解如何使用三十四个主要的英语短语动词 (即常用动词 + 介副词)。第一章展示了各类短语动词，并提供词序 (word order) 练习，第二至第四章列举介副词的直接用法，第五到第十二章则讲述所有主要短语动词的惯用意义。

全部介副词及短语动词的用法已分别在各章节开始部分的图表中列出，后面配有练习，在做练习之前应先花一点时间学习相应图表的内容，然后在不参考图表的情况下完成练习，最后再用图表内容核对答案。

各章节中图表后的练习都是为了熟习所介绍的短语动词而设的，但每章的最后两、三页还包括了整章的复习题，这些习题前面则再没有图表资料作参考。

Brian Heaton

(布赖恩·希顿)

致读者

也许你会对“短语动词”(phrasal verbs)这个名称感到陌生,然而,它无处不在。例如:“Fill in the form.”,“Don't give up!”，“Please sit down.”，“Stand up!”等,都是我们平日常用的短语动词。

短语动词一般是由一个动词,加上介词或副词所组成的,而其词义往往跟其中的动词本身的词义很不相同。例如 stand down(退休)和 stand by(准备)同 stand 的词义就不一样了。而短语动词亦有多义的特性,例如 go on 便有“过去”、“继续”、“运作”等多种意思。

短语动词在英语语法的学习中,扮演着重要的角色,因为它是由简单、常用的动词引伸而成的。对于学生来说,学习“stand out”相信会比强记“be conspicuous, be prominent”(明显,显著)容易得多了。因此,如能掌握短语动词的用法,对于学习英语确有着莫大裨益。

为配合这种学习需要,《朗文英语语法探索——短语动词练习》特别选取了一些常用的短语动词,加上清晰的解说和精心编排的练习,希望加深你对短语动词的认识,藉以巩固你的英语基础。

本书特别将常见的短语动词分门别类,以图表的形式分节列出,并扼要地阐释各个短语动词的用法,方便你可有系统地学习。而书中有大量例句,可令你更懂得如何运用那些短语动词,帮助你加深印象。

每节图表后面,都紧接练习题,务求令你可以即时温习所学知识。我们亦在每章完结之前,安排了一些复习题,让你可以来一次总复习,帮助你加强运用短语动词的能力。

每个练习都标有一个至三个星号,表示其深浅程度: * 表示初级程度; ** 表示中级程度; *** 为高级。你可以选取某个程度的练习来做,测验一下自己的学习进度,也可以由浅入深地做起,循序渐进地打好英语基础。我们对某些生词更加注了中文,从而引导大家去直接阅读和理解英文例句,并学会在必要时使用字典等工具书。

本书还可以与《朗文英语语法探索——介词练习》配合使用,两书相辅相成,让你对介词和短语动词这两种有着莫大关系的词了解得更透彻、更全面,日后能运用得更自如。

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正文



第 1 章

短语动词的类型 (Types of Phrasal Verbs)

A 第 1 类：动词 (Verb) + 介副词 (Particle) (不及物)

短语动词由动词和介副词(adverb particle, 或简称 particle)所组成。介副词是一种特殊的副词(adverb), 其功能相当于副词。短语动词可以是及物的(transitive)(即带受词 object), 也可以是不及物的(intransitive)(即不带受词)。由于不及物短语动词不带受词, 所以一般在词序上都没有问题, 这是因为介副词总会紧接在动词之后。

- 1 下列不及物动词和介副词的意义十分直截了当, 因为这些动词和介副词仍保持本身的字面意义:
When the thief saw the police, he **ran away**.
We **stood up** as soon as our teacher entered the room.
Willie **turned round** after he heard his boss come in.
 - 2 介副词有时与某些动词连用是为了加强语气、表示强调或说明动作的完成:
Eat up: don't leave any food on your plate.
Tony **stayed away** from college for two months.
Hurry up or you'll be late.
 - 3 有一部分介副词的作用与介词(preposition)相类似, 虽然它们紧接在动词之后, 但其后的名词或与名词对应的词语通常是不言而喻的(尽管不一定说明出来):
I **climbed up** (the stairs/ladder/wall) and cleaned the window.
The bus was full and several people couldn't **get on** (it).
Guess who **came across** (the road/the street) to speak to us?
 - 4 尽管有些介副词不一定改变其前接动词的一般意义, 它们与该动词连用时, 还是带上新的或特殊的意义:
Please **speak up**. (= speak louder 说大声一些)
Has the shop **closed down**? (= closed permanently 长期停业)
Let's **pack up** now. (= pack our things in drawers, cases, etc 把东西装入抽屉里、箱子里等)
 - 5 但是, 还有许多介副词会给动词增添新的或不同的意义:
"What's **going on**?" the policeman asked. (= happening 发生)
Mr Lee told us to **carry on** until we had finished the exercise. (= continue 继续)
You've **come on** a lot since I last saw you. (= progressed 进步)
-

练习 1 *

如前所述,很多介副词的功能相当于一般的副词,而有些介副词与某些动词连用时会产生加强语气、表示强调、说明动作完成的作用。参照第 1 题,圈出正确的答案。

- 1 Speak (up) / down, please! I can't hear you.
- 2 I noticed that a small piece of chocolate had been broken on / off.
- 3 Can you move to one side while Mr Stout squeezes over / past?
- 4 Turn the cooker down, please. The water is boiling under / over.
- 5 Lily is passing the wedding cake away / around so everyone should be able to have a piece.
- 6 You're too tall to walk through the door without banging your head. You'll have to bend down / up.
- 7 All the pupils and teachers stood down / up when the principal entered the room.
- 8 "Has your toothache passed off / in yet?" "No, it's as bad as ever!"
- 9 We can't get in. We've been locked in / out!
- 10 The wall's too high to climb over: we'll have to walk up / round.

练习 2 **

Come off

圈出最适当的答案。

As soon as I got off the train, I looked ¹ _____ to make sure that no one was following me. Then, after a few minutes, I went to the exit and walked ² _____. "Tim!" a rough voice called ³ _____ after me, but I ran ⁴ _____ and didn't stop until I was out of sight. Suddenly the pain in my right foot started to come ⁵ _____ again and I looked ⁶ _____ for a seat. There wasn't one, but I saw a low wall nearby. I sat ⁷ _____ and pulled ⁸ _____ my shoe. Then I noticed something red on my foot. Blood was oozing (渗出) ⁹ _____. I took ¹⁰ _____ a clean bandage and wrapped it ¹¹ _____. Then I waited patiently until the pain passed ¹² _____ before I stood ¹³ _____ and walked ¹⁴ _____.

- | | | | |
|----|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | A up | B round | C down |
| 2 | A on | B in | C out |
| 3 | A out | B by | C in |
| 4 | A around | B about | C away |
| 5 | A down | B on | C in |
| 6 | A up | B through | C around |
| 7 | A down | B on | C up |
| 8 | A round | B off | C up |
| 9 | A in | B out | C through |
| 10 | A by | B in | C out |
| 11 | A about | B round | C under |
| 12 | A over | B off | C on |
| 13 | A off | B up | C away |
| 14 | A in | B to | C away |

B 第 2 类：动词 + 介副词（及物）

- 1 和不及物动词和介副词一样,许多及物短语动词的意义十分明确,且易于推测:
Please **put** your books **away**.
Hold your left hand **out**.
- 2 介副词有时与某些及物动词连用,是为了加强语气、表示强调或说明动作的完成:
Have the police **found out** who committed the crime?
He's **given** all his money **away**.
- 3 尽管有些介副词不一定改变其前接动词的一般意义,它们与该动词连用时,还是带上新的或特殊的意义:
Can you help me to **hand out** these books?
(= hand to different people 分发给不同的人)
Did the champion manage to **knock** the challenger **out**?
(= knock unconscious 击昏)
- 4 和不及物动词一样,许多介副词给动词增添了新的或不同的意义:
Can you **make out** what Sue is trying to say?(= understand 理解)
The cold water soon **brought** Victor **round**. (= revived 恢复知觉)
- 5 及物短语动词的受词可以放在两个位置的其中一个:
bring around
可以是: 动词 + 介副词 + 名词性受词 (noun object)
Put on the lights, please.
也可以是: 动词 + 名词性受词 + 介副词
Put the lights **on**, please.
当受词是一个较长的名词短语时,它通常放在动词 + 介副词后面:
I **turned on** the desk lamp which Alice had given me.
当受词是代名词时,它一定放在动词和介副词之间:
Put them **on**, please.
I **turned it on**.

练习 3 *

选择最适当的介副词填空。

- 1 Please go to bed and turn _____ the lights. (out / in)
- 2 We stayed _____ late last night to watch the TV programme from Australia. (down / up)
- 3 Would you like us to help you hang those paintings _____? (up / down)
- 4 Turn the radio _____, please. I'd like to hear the news. (on / in)
- 5 Will you help me to blow _____ all the balloons? (up / down)
- 6 The manager met us at the entrance to the factory and showed us _____. (round / out)
- 7 The teacher told the class to copy _____ Page 62 in their textbooks. (on / out)

- 8 It isn't necessary to decide now whether or not to buy the car. Talk it _____ with your friends first. (under / over),
- 9 "Have you handed _____ your homework yet?" "No, I'll give it to the teacher at the end of the lesson." (off / in),
- 10 Mr Jones asked Selina to hold _____ her hand. Then he put some sweets in it. (out / down)
- 11 I've thrown _____ all my old school books. (up / away)
- 12 I ran so fast that I soon left the others _____. (away / behind)

练习 4 *

给下列问句各写一个适当的答语,并参照例句,把代名词放入句中。

例: Who will help me to hand out these books? (Tina)

Tina will help you to hand them out.

1 Who's _____ torn up all the paper? (David)

David 撕掉了它

2 Who got a dictionary and looked up the word? (The teacher)

3 Who's sent away the small and unruly (任性的) girl? (I)

4 Who'll put this book back where it belongs? (Susie)

5 Who will cut down all the trees at the side of the road? (Mr Robinson)

6 Who's asked the strange woman in? (Mrs Grant)

7 Who _____ blew up the two bridges across the Yellow River? (Enemy soldiers)

8 Who turned over the page Mrs Law was reading? (Ann)

9 Who wants to try on those new shoes in the shop window? (Stephen)

10 Who turned on the television? (Joe and Harry)

C 第3类：动词 + 介词 (Preposition) (及物)

虽然这些词语常被称为短语动词,但严格地说,它们其实是惯用介词动词 (prepositional verbs)。由于这是由动词 + 介词所组合而成的,因此受词总会接在介词后面:

动词 + 介词 + 受词

Has Lily **got over** the shock of Henry's death yet?

Have you **got over** it?

下面介绍了动词 + 介副词组合和动词 + 介词组合的分别,并提供有关词序的练习,从而帮助读者辨别两种组合的用法。

动词 + 介副词 + 受词

Stephen found it hard to **get across** his ideas.

动词 + 受词 + 介副词

Stephen found it hard to **get** his ideas **across**.

He found it hard to **get** them **across**.

动词 + 介词 + 受词

Stephen **came across** his two old teachers in Hong Kong.

Stephen **came across** them in Hong Kong.

练习 5 *

改写下列各句,把斜体的名词性受词改成代名词性受词。注意,要把代名词放在正确的位置。

例: You can count on Pauline - she'll definitely come.

You can count on her - she'll definitely come. (on 是介词)

Please take off your coat.

Please take it off. (off 是介副词)

1 Look after *your brother* while we're away.

2 Who made up *this strange story*?

3 The committee sent out *copies of the letter* to all the club members.

4 Who set off *these fireworks*?

5 I came across *Thomas* in the city hall library yesterday.

6 Did the old man manage to swim across *the river*?

7 I'll pay back *the terrorists*(恐怖分子)some day.

8 Will you fill up *the petrol tank*, please?

9 Have you found anything to take out *the stain*?

10 Did you find out *what you wanted to know*?

练习 6 **

用下面最适当动词的正确形式填空。各句后的括号内提供了意思相对应的介词动词。

attacked	investigating	recovered from
carefully examining	liked	resembles (相似)
consider	not be deceived by	understand from
deal with	obtain	wait on

- 1 Charles _____ Alice as soon as he met her. (took to)
- 2 Has Mabel _____ the shock of her husband's death yet? (got over)
- 3 How did you _____ these old photographs? (come by)
- 4 The police are now _____ the matter of the missing cameras. (looking into)
- 5 Don't worry. I'll _____ all your luggage. (see to)
- 6 I don't know what to _____ Jonathan - he talks a lot but he never tells you anything about himself. (make of)
- 7 The customs officers spent a long time _____ all my cases. (going through)
- 8 "Can I join the club?" "The committee will _____ it and let you know in ten days." (look into)
- 9 The drunken man suddenly _____ his two companions. (went for)
- 10 Michael _____ his mother, doesn't he? (looks like)
- 11 I can _____ Leslie: he's charming but I don't think he's trustworthy. (see through)
- 12 The managing director likes everyone to _____ him. (run after)

D 第 4 类：动词 + 介副词 + 介词（及物）

有些短语动词是由动词同时带有介副词和介词组成的,其词序必为:

动词 + 介副词 + 介词 + 受词

I can't **put up with** May's constant complaining.

Has Bill **caught up with** the others yet?

Please **stay away** from me in future.

You must learn to **face up to** problems.

练习 7 **

A 部分的斜体词为第 4 类短语动词,试从 B 部分中猜出这些短语动词的正确意义。

A

- 1 I look *forward* to seeing you again soon.
- 2 Try to *put up* with the difficult conditions - things will soon improve.
- 3 *Stay away* from women like that in future.
- 4 Sam finds it hard to face up to all his responsibilities now that he is married and has a family.
- 5 Do you feel up to going out so soon after your illness?
- 6 Robert said he would make up for all the unhappiness he had caused.
- 7 The bill for the holiday came out at just over \$5,000.
- 8 Thomas refused to *go back on his word* even though he knew he would be punished if he didn't.
- 9 The government was determined to go through with the plan.
- 10 You'd better get on to the dentist if your tooth is still aching.

B

- A avoid
- B compensate for
- C carry out, complete
- D expect with pleasure
- E well enough for
- F be brave enough to deal with
- G fail to keep (a promise, etc)
- H total
- I contact
- J bear

- 1 D 2 J 3 A 4 F 5 E
6 B 7 H 8 G 9 C 10 I

练习 8 ** (复习)

改写下列各句,将名词短语或名词性受词改成代名词,并在必要的地方改变词序。

例: I came across *the interesting book I was telling you about* in the new college library.

I came across it in the new college library. (across 是介词)

Look up *this word* in your dictionary.

Look it up in your dictionary. (up 是介副词)

- 1 We must all answer for *our actions*.

- 2 It was very hard for Mr Black to live down *the scandal* (丑闻).

- 3 “Hand over *your gun*,” ordered the policeman.

- 4 Can you figure out *the solution to the puzzle* yet?

- 5 Mr Brown decided to throw up *his job* and live abroad.

- 6 David is up against *great competition*.

- 7 The captured spy (被逮捕的间谍) gave away *all his friends and allies*.

- 8 Would you look at *this report*, please?

- 9 Helen looks like *her younger brother*.

- 10 I find it hard to put up with *Pauline* - she’s always complaining about something.

- 11 I really don’t feel up to *going on the excursion* (远足) today.

- 12 Why don’t you let us in on *your secret*?
