朗文

袖珍英汉双解短语动词词典

LONGMAN Pocket ENGLISH-CHINESE PHRASAL VERBS DICTIONARY

商務印書館
THE COMMERCIAL PRESS

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出 版 前 言

朗文词典以“朗文词库网络”为强大后盾，汇聚美英两国教学与研究资源，品质精良，世所公认。2004年，承蒙培生教育出版集团授权，商务印书馆推出“朗文袖珍系列词典”一套四本，其中包括《朗文袖珍英语词典》(*Longman Pocket English Dictionary*)、《朗文袖珍英语联想词典》(*Longman Pocket Activator*)、《朗文袖珍英语短语动词词典》(*Longman Pocket Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*) 和《朗文袖珍英语习语词典》(*Longman Pocket Idioms Dictionary*)，受到读者欢迎。在此谨将这一系列词典的英汉双解版奉献给读者，相信将对广大学生、英语教师和英语读者有所助益。

掌握短语动词，才能掌握地道的英文表达方式，但与此相关的介词搭配和用法辨析向来是中国英语学习者的一个难点。《朗文袖珍英语短语动词词典》共收短语动词3 000余条，释义简明扼要，更以近万例证体现丰富的语用知识，并利用独特的联想法，有助于读者提高效率，切实增强理解和运用能力。

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Using the Dictionary 用法说明

What are phrasal verbs and how are they used?
什么是短语动词以及人们是如何使用短语动词的?

A phrasal verb is a verb that consists of two or three words; its meaning is different from the meaning those words would have if you considered each one separately. For example, the meaning of *carry out* (=do) in the sentence *Scientists carried out an experiment* is not related to the normal meaning of 'carry' or the normal meaning of 'out'. You cannot guess the meaning of *pull up* (=stop) in the sentence *A car pulled up outside the house* even if you know what 'pull' and 'up' mean. Even though *answer back* (=answer rudely) is related to the meaning of the verb 'answer', this does not help you to understand what *answer back* means.

短语动词是由两、三个单词组成的动词，其意义不同于每个单词在其单独使用时的意义。例如，在 *Scientists carried out an experiment* (科学家们做了一个试验)这个句子中，*carry out* (=do 做)的意思与 carry 和 out 的通常意思并无联系。即使你知道 pull 和 up 的意思，你也猜不到 *A car pulled up outside the house* (一辆车在房子外面停住了)这个句子中 *pull up* (=stop 停下)的意思。即便 *answer back* (=answer rudely 粗鲁地反驳)与动词answer的意思有一定联系，也无法帮你明白*answer back* 的意思。

Most phrasal verbs consist of two words: *get up, go off, turn on, make out,* and *deal with*. The first word is a verb; the second word, called a particle, is either an adverb (such as 'out') or a preposition (such as 'with'). There are also some three-word phrasal verbs: for example, *catch up with, look forward to*.
大多数短语动词由两个单词构成：*get up, go off, turn on, make out, deal with* 等等。第一个词是动词；第二个词被称为小品词，是副词(如 out)或介词(如 with)。还有一些由三个词组成的短语动词：例如，*catch up with, look forward to* 等。

Verbs which are used with an adverb or preposition but do not combine to produce a special meaning are not phrasal verbs. In sentences such as *The boy fell off his bike* and *We carried some chairs out into the garden,* 'fall off' and 'carry out' are not phrasal verbs because their meaning can be worked out if you know what 'fall' and 'off', 'carry' and 'out' mean.
动词与副词或介词连用，但并未形成新的意义，这个组合不是短语动词。在类似 *The boy fell off his bike* 和 *We carried some chairs out into the garden* 的句子中，fall off 和 carry out 并不是短语动词，因为如果你知道 fall 和 off 的意思，知道 carry 和 out 的意思，就能推断出 fall off 和 carry out 的意思。

Some verbs are only ever used with a particular preposition or adverb: for example, *rely on* and *amount to*. Other phrasal verbs mean almost the same as the verb on its own, but the adverb adds emphasis or contains the idea of an action being completed or continued: for example, *eat up, hurry up, toil away*. Some phrasal verbs are used with 'it' – *hit it off, jump to it* – and others are

used with a reflexive pronoun – *pride yourself on, lend itself to.*
有些动词仅能与某个特定的介词或副词连用，例如，*rely on* 和 *amount to*。还有些短语动词和动词本身的含义几乎相同，只是副词起到了强调的作用或是表达了动作正在完成或正在继续的含义。例如，*eat up, hurry up, toil away*。有些短语动词与 it 一起使用——*hit it off, jump to it*——还有一些与反身代词一起使用—— *pride yourself on, lend itself to*。

How do I find the phrasal verb I am looking for?
如何查找短语动词?

First look for the main (one-word) verb – the 'keyword' – in its alphabetical position; these keywords are shown in big CAPITAL LETTERS. Under each keyword, phrasal verbs are listed alphabetically according to their particles. They are shown in small CAPITAL LETTERS. For example, if you are looking for *get up,* first look for GET in big capital letters. When you have found GET, look for GET UP in small capital letters; you will find it in its alphabetical position, towards the end of the entry for GET.
首先根据字母顺序找到主要动词——关键词，这些关键词采用了大字号的大写字母形式。在每个关键词下，短语动词根据小品词的字母先后顺序排列，这时用的是小字号的大写字母。例如，如果你要查找 *get up*，先找到大字号的大写字母 GET。找到 GET 后，再查找小字号的大写字母 GET UP；按照字母顺序查找，你会在 GET 这个条目的尾部找到该短语动词。

When you have found the phrasal verb you want, you may discover that it has more than one sense; the most common meanings are

listed first.
在找到你想要找的短语动词后，你会发现它不止一个义项；最常见的义项排在最前面。

How can the dictionary help me with grammar?
本词典如何帮助我提高语法能力?

Your dictionary explains what each phrasal verb means. It also shows you clearly how each is used. It does this in two ways: by giving example sentences, and by giving grammatical information ('grammar patterns') at each sense. The grammar patterns show whether a verb takes an object,where the object goes, and whether the object is a person or a thing.
本词典解释了每个短语动词的含义，它还明确地展示了其用法，主要通过两种方式：一是给出每个义项的例句，二是给出每个义项的语法信息(语法模式)。语法模式告诉你一个动词是否可以带宾语，宾语的位置，以及宾语是人还是物。

▶ For example, at *turn on* (=make something start working),there are two grammar patterns: *turn on* sth, *turn* sth *on*. They show that the object can come either after the phrasal verb, or between the main verb and the particle. The examples also help you to understand how the phrasal verb is used, and how the position of the object can vary:
例如，在 *turn on*(打开；使某物开始运转)条目中，有两个语法模式：*turn on* sth, *turn* sth *on*。这表示宾语可以直接跟在短语动词的后面，或是放在动词和小品词之间。例句也有助于你理解如何使用这个短语动词，以及宾语的位置可以如何变化：

▶ *I turned on the radio and listened to the six o'clock news.* 我打开收音机，听6点钟的新闻。▶ *Could you turn the oven on, if you're going in the kitchen?* 如果你要去厨房，把烤炉打开好吗？

▶ At *nod off*, there is only one grammar pattern: *nod off*. This is because the verb does not take an object, and you can see this again in the example: *I missed the end of her lecture – I think I must have nodded off.*
在 *nod off* (打瞌睡)条目中，只有一个语法模式：*nod off*。这是因为这个动词不能带宾语，在例句中你可以再次看到这一点：*I missed the end of her lecture – I think I must have nodded off.* (我没有听到她讲座的结尾部分——我想我肯定是打瞌睡了。)

▶ At *join in* (=take part in an activity with other people), the grammar patterns are: *join in*, *join in* sth. They show that *join in* can be used without an object, or with an object immediately after the phrasal verb. The examples also help you to see this: *When we get to the chorus, I want everybody to join in.* ▶ *Politely, he joined in the laughter.*
在 *join in*(与其他人一起参加某项活动)条目中，语法模式是 *join in*, *join in* sth。这表示 *join in* 可以不带宾语，也可以后面直接跟宾语。例句也帮助你了解这一点：*When we get to the chorus, I want everybody to join in.* (唱到副歌时，我希望每个人都要跟着齐唱。) ▶ *Politely, he joined in the laughter.* (出于礼貌，他也笑了起来。)

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▶ At *talk into* (=persuade someone to do something, especially something they are unwilling to do), this grammar pattern is given: *talk* sb *into* sth. This shows that *talk into* must have two objects. The first is a person ('sb'=somebody/someone), and the second is a thing ('sth' =something). The example shows the verb in a typical sentence: *I should never have let you talk me into this crazy scheme.*

在 *talk into* (劝说某人做某事，尤指不愿做之事)条目中，给出了这样的语法模式：*talk sb into* sth。这表示 *talk into* 必须有两个宾语。第一个是人(sb= 某人)，第二个是物(sth= 某物)。下面的这个例句展示了该短语动词的典型用法：*I should never have let you talk me into this crazy scheme.*(我真不应该让你说服我参与进这个疯狂的计划之中。)

Phrasal verbs such as *turn on, put off,* and *rip off* can all take an object between the main verb and the particle, or after the phrasal verb. They are called 'separable' phrasal verbs because their two parts can be separated:

像 *turn on, put off* 和 *rip off* 等短语动词都可以把宾语置于主要动词和小品词之间，或是把宾语置于整个短语动词之后。它们被称为"可分"短语动词，因为它们的两部分可以分开：

turn on *Can you turn the oven on for me? Can you turn on the oven for me?*

Remember, though, that with this type of verb, two more rules apply:

尽管如此，仍要记住，这类短语动词还有两条规律可循：

- If the object is a pronoun (a word such as 'it', 'her', 'them', 'me', 'you' etc which is used instead of a noun so that you do not have to repeat the noun), the pronoun must come between the verb and the adverb. For example:
  如果宾语是代词(如 it, her, them, me, you 等这些为避免重复名词而使用的词)，代词必须置于动词和副词之间。例如：
  turn off *If you're not listening to the radio, I'll turn it off* (not *I'll turn off it*).

- If the object is a long phrase, it should come after the phrasal verb. For example:
  如果宾语是较长的短语，这个短语应该置于短语动词之后。例如：
  carry out ▶ *The French carried out a series of six nuclear tests.*

What other information does the dictionary give me?
本词典还提供了什么信息?

Nouns and adjectives which are related to a phrasal verb are shown after the meaning of the phrasal verb that they come from. For example, the noun *blackout* appears after the phrasal verb *black out* (=suddenly become unconscious), and the adjective *made-up* appears after the phrasal verb *make up* (=invent a story, name etc).
由短语动词形成的相关名词和形容词排在相应的短语动词的义项之后。例如，名词 *blackout* 出现在短语动词 *black out*(突然昏厥)之后，形容词 *made-up* 出现在短语动词 *make up*(编造故事、名字等)之后。

Sometimes you will find that an entry for a phrasal verb is followed by a **bold** preposition. These prepositions are frequently used with the phrasal verb, and the example sentence which follows the preposition shows how this works. For example:
有时，你会发现短语动词条目后面跟着一个用黑体突出的介词。这些介词频繁与该短语动词连用，介词后面的例句对其用法加以说明。例如：

> **back out:** to decide not to do something that you have agreed to do 退出；撤手 ▶ *The couple who were going to buy our house backed out at the last minute.* 本来打算买我们房子的那对夫妻最后时刻退出了。**+ of** ▶ *She 's made a promise and she can't back out of it now.* 她已经许下诺言，现在不能食言。

▶ Common phrases which use a particular phrasal verb are also shown in **bold**:
使用某个短语动词的常用短语也采用黑体来显示：

> **bet on sth:** to feel sure that something will happen, especially so that it influences what you decide to do 确信；断定 ▶ *Traders who had bet on a rise in share prices lost money.* 那些确信股票价格会上涨的交易者破财了。**don't bet on it/I wouldn't bet on it** ▶ *"Do you think they'll let me work for them again?" "I wouldn't bet on it."* "你觉得他们会再聘用我吗?" "很难说。"

Abbreviations used in this dictionary
本词典使用的缩写形式

ADJ	adjective 形容词
etc	et cetera 等
N	noun 名词
PL N	plural noun 复数名词
sb	somebody, someone 某人
sth	something 某物
V	verb 动词

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Aa

ABANDON

ABANDON TO →

abandon yourself to sth: to not try to control a strong feeling 沉湎于;陷入 ▶ *She abandoned herself entirely to grief.* 她陷入万分悲痛之中。

ABIDE

ABIDE BY →

abide by sth: to obey or agree to the conditions of a rule, law, or agreement 遵守(规章、法律、协议等) ▶ *The President has to abide by the same rules as everyone else.* 总统必须和他人一样遵循同样的规则。

ABSORB

ABSORBED IN →

be absorbed in sth: to be very interested in what you are doing, so that you do not notice what is happening around you 全神贯注于 ▶ *I was so absorbed in my work that I didn't notice the time.* 我工作太专注了，都没有注意到时间。

ABSTAIN

ABSTAIN FROM →

abstain from sth: to not do something you would like to do, especially for health or religious reasons (尤指为健康或宗教原因)戒绝，戒除 ▶ *Women are usually advised to abstain from alcohol during pregnancy.* 通常建议妇女在妊娠期要戒酒。

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT FOR →

1 account for sth: to form a particular part or amount of something (比例或数量上)占 ▶ *Exports account for over 80 percent of sales.* 出口占销售额的 80%以上。

2 account for sth: to give a satisfactory explanation for something 解释，说明(原因) ▶ *How do you account for his sudden disappearance?* 你如何解释他的突然失踪?

3 account for sth: to be the reason for something 是…的原因；导致 ▶ *social factors that account for high crime rates* 导致高犯罪率的社会因素

4 account for sb/sth: to know where someone is or what happened to something 了解；查明 ▶ *At last, all the children were accounted for.* 最后，所有孩子的情况均已查明。▶ *Every penny has to be accounted for.* 每一分钱的去向都必须查明。

ACE

ACE OUT →

ace out sb/sth: to easily defeat someone or something 轻松击败；一举打败 ▶ *She aced out her closest rival for the top job.* 她轻而易举地战胜了最有竞争力的对手，得到了那个最高职位。

ACHE

ACHE FOR →

ache for sb/sth: to want someone or something very much 渴望,渴求 ▶ *I was aching for some time alone with her.* 我渴望能和她单独待一会儿。▶ *He ached for her.* 他十分想得到她。

ACQUAINT

ACQUAINT WITH →

1 acquaint sb with sb/sth: to learn about or to tell someone about someone or something 使熟悉；使了解 ▶ *Are you acquainted with my old friend Simon?* 你熟悉我的老朋友西蒙吗? ▶ *She took the trouble to acquaint herself with her students.* 为了让自己熟悉学生的情况，她不厌其烦。

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