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# 精通英语 动词短语

JOHN FLOWER 著  
李相敏 编译

*PHRASAL VERB  
ORGANISER*

世界图书出版公司 出版社

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# PHRASAL VERB ORGANISER

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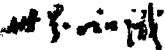
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## 本书使用指南

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英语中的动词短语数以千计,有些很常用,有些则不常用,还有不少动词短语存在多义现象。本书所收入的 700 多个动词短语就有 1000 多种意义。

### 本书对动词短语实行归类学习

本书采用了不同一般的方法,将所选动词短语归类,即按小品词、动词以及主题分别归类。在学习这些动词的过程中,它们在各类别里的出现频率越高,就越容易学会。

### 如果你是一位跟班学习英语的学生

假如你是一位跟班学习英语的人,那么老师也只能利用课堂上有限的时间教给你一些有限的动词短语,你还得花时间在家中自主学习才是。你在家学习得越多,你的英语水平就越高。

### 如果你是一位自学英语的学生

如果你是靠自学来学习英语,那么,你最好采取循序渐进的方法,每次在规定的时间内少学一些,不要贪多,贵在持之以恒。

### 如果你一时搞不懂一个动词的意义

如果你一时搞不懂一个动词的意义,不要急!此时你需要借助该动词所在语境来帮助你理解,要么凭借本书后的小词典或者你手头的词典查一下。你需要靠本书所提供的例句和使用该动词造句的方法来学习,这可帮助你记忆该动词的意义以及如何使用该动词。

### 如果你正在使用本书来完成一次考试

那么,你可使用本书对动词的特殊汇编页以及本书后专为你绘制的附加词汇表。在从事此种练习时,请采取先盖住部分的办法来检测自己。

## 导 论

### 1. 什么是动词短语?

动词短语是由一个动词和一个或两个小品词构成的短语。

几个常用的动词: **bring, get, go, put, take, turn.**

几个常用的小品词: **up, down, out, in, off, on.**

有的教师称这些词为介词或副词,不过,把它们通称为小品词更为方便些。

以下是几组动词短语:

bring in	go off
take out	get on with

为了进一步理解动词短语,我们不妨以动词“get”为例:

“GET”作为普通动词:

Can you get me a glass of milk?

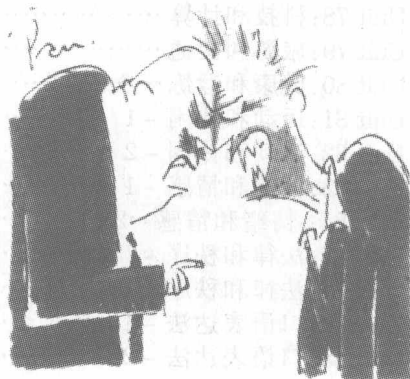
“GET”带一个或两个小品词可构成动词短语:

GET IN: The window was open. A thief got in and stole the video. (enter)

GET ON WITH: We don't get on with our neighbours. (We aren't friendly to each other.)

Please get on with your work. (Please continue with your work.)

由以上例句可以看出,有的动词短语容易理解,有的则较难理解。通过完成本书练习可有助于各位理解和掌握动词及其意义。



*"I don't think they get on very well."*

### 2. 小品词的位置

在多数情况下,小品词紧随在动词之后,但也有例外。

紧随动词之后的小品词:

The cat stayed on top of the wall and only got down at meal times. (descend)

出现在宾语之后的小品词:

This terrible weather is getting many people down. (making them depressed)

既可出现在宾语之后,也可出现在宾语之前的小品词:

Did you get down all the information?

(manage to make a note of it)

Did you get all the information down?

如果宾语为代词,小品词一般出现在宾语之后。如: Did you get it down?



*"I'm getting wet. It's getting me down."*

### 3. 识别动词短语

英语中存在数千个动词短语,下面的练习有助于各位识别和学习此类动词。

下面三段摘录中共有十二个动词短语,将他们找出来并写在旁边画线处。

Smoke from the fire in the kitchen set a fire alarm off. Mr. and Mrs. Newton and their two children managed to get out through a window. One man in the flats upstairs was watching TV and hadn't realised what was happening. He had the shock of his life when firemen broke in and told him to leave immediately.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Annoyed by telephone salespeople? Don't put up with them any longer! Whenever one rings you up, you should ask them to hold on because you have to consult someone. You then simply carry on doing what you were doing before. When you return after about ten minutes, you should find that the caller has hung up.

4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

We needed money to pay off the loan so I decided never to turn down any jobs that I was offered. Of course the work piled up and I just couldn't do it all. My wife was worried that I was going to crack up and started helping me when she could.

9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_

如果你需要理解以上十二个动词,请查书后面的小词典。

当你读到一篇新文章时,先找出其中的动词短语,再看看本书后面的小词典中有没有该短语,如果没有,请你制作一个自己的动词表。本书后的附加词汇表就是用来帮你自制动词表的。

将前面练习中的每个动词短语与相应的定义组对,每个动词只能用一次。在不参考练习的情况下,看看你能记住几个动词。

1. .... If you ..... an alarm, for example, you cause it to start.
2. .... If you're in a building where there is danger and you ....., you manage to escape.
3. .... When firemen come to a house and ....., they enter it using force.
4. .... If you ..... someone or something, you tolerate them.
5. .... If you ..... someone ....., you phone them.
6. .... If you ask someone to ....., you want them to wait.
7. .... If you ..... doing something, you continue doing it.
8. .... You ..... when you end a phone conversation.
9. .... If you ..... a loan, you pay the money you owe.
10. .... If you ..... the offer of a job, you say you don't want it.
11. .... If work ....., you have too much to do.
12. .... When people are under a lot of pressure and ....., they have a nervous breakdown.

你也许注意到了动词短语“set off”的用法了。  
请留意这一组合:

set a fire alarm off

返回前一页,找出与下面动词连用的名词来:

..... has hung up

turn down .....

..... piled up



在英语学习中,记录下任何一种动词与名词的搭配形式都 “I didn't set it off. It went off by itself!” 是很关键的,因为这样有助于你理解和记住它们。



#### 4. 动词短语的意义

通过小品词来理解动词短语是我们常采用的一种方法。当你在做本书练习时,请尽可能观察小品词词义的表现规律,并基于此规律建立词表。尽管找出一种规律并非易事,但是,想想小品词的词义总能帮助理解和记忆所学动词短语。

下面是六个常用的小品词在动词短语中的一些意义:

##### UP

An upward movement: 向上运动

We left early, just as the sun was coming up.  
我们动身很早,太阳升起之时就出发了。

An increase, an improvement: 增加、改进

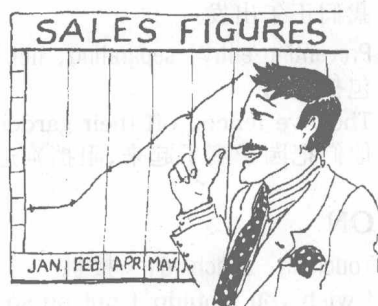
Sales have gone up in the past year.  
在过去的一年中,销售有所增长。

Completing, ending: 完成、终结

We used up all the eggs when we made the cake.  
我们做蛋糕时用完所有鸡蛋。

Approaching: 靠近

A taxi drew up just as we were thinking of calling one.  
我们正想着叫辆车,一辆出租车开了过来。



##### DOWN

A downward movement: 向下运动

The teacher told the pupils to sit down.  
老师让学生坐下。

A decrease: 降低

That music is too loud! Turn it down!  
音乐声太大了,关小点!

Completing, ending, stopping: 完成、终结、停下

Business was so bad that the shop had to close down.  
生意不好做,那家商店不得已关掉了。



##### OUT

An outward movement, not being inside: 向外运动、不在里面

Let's eat out this evening.  
我们今天晚上出去吃饭吧。

Excluding: 不包括在内

The double glazing helps to shut out the noise.  
双层玻璃有助于阻隔噪音。

Completing, doing thoroughly: 完成、彻底

It took me hours to clean out that room.  
我花了好几个小时才把房子彻底打扫了一遍。



##### IN/INTO

An inward movement: 向内运动

The spectators poured into the stadium.

观众蜂拥般地进入了体育馆。

Including, being involved: 包括在内、牵扯进去

We'd better let her into the secret.

我们最好让她参与此秘密事件。

## OFF

Movement away, detaching: 离开运动

We set off at midday.

我们正午出发。

Preventing entry, separating, not including: 阻止入内、分开、不包括在内

They've fenced off their garden to keep dogs out.

他们把园子圈了起来,阻挡狗进入。



"We can't get IN - they've fenced it OFF to keep us OUT!"

## ON

Touching, attaching: 接触

I wish you wouldn't put on so much lipstick!

我希望你不要抹那么多口红。

Continuing: 继续

He went on talking as if nothing had happened.

他继续说着,好像什么事也没有发生似的。

另外一些表现位置和运动方向的小品词也比较好理解:



"He just went ON talking - as if nothing bad happened!"

## AWAY

Continuous activity: 持续行为

The secretary kept typing away, ignoring the noise outside.

秘书继续打着字,丝毫不理会屋外的嘈杂。

## BACK

Returning: 返还

I've given back the tools I borrowed.

我已经把借来的工具还了。

Reference to past time: 指过去时间

This photo brings back memories of when I was young.

这照片把我的记忆带回到了童年。



"It brings BACK memories!"

## THROUGH

Completing, doing thoroughly: 完成、彻底

I need to think this through before I decide.

在决定前,我需要彻底地思考一下这个问题。

当你第一次听到一个动词短语时,尽量猜猜它的意义。你可能是通过小品词来理解的,你也可能是借助其语境来理解的。

为了证实你理解的正确性,请勤查书后的小词典,笔录下你所学到的动词并通过造句来记住其意义。

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## 带 UP 的动词 - 1

**build up** 建筑林立 (adj. built-up 布满建筑的)

They've really built up this area. All the trees have gone.

这个地区已是建筑林立,原来的树都没有了。

**cheer up** 变得高兴;变得快活

Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!  
打起精神来!事情没有那么糟。

**grow up** 成长

I was born and grew up in a tiny village.  
我出生并成长在一个小村庄。

**liven up** 使气氛活跃起来

Our host suggested some games to try and liven up the party.

主人建议玩些游戏,活跃一下晚会气氛。

**put up** 提高

Hotels put up their prices in summer.  
饭店一般在夏季都要提高价格。

**shoot up** 骤然升高

The price of petrol has shot up recently.  
汽油价格近期骤然飙升。

**speak up** 提高嗓音

Can you speak up? I'm a bit deaf.  
请你大声点儿,我有些耳背。

**stand up** 站起

The pupils have to stand up when the teacher comes in.

老师进教室时,学生都得站起来。

**fill up** 装满

I'll fill up the tank with petrol before we leave.

离开前,我要把油箱加满。

**heal up** 康复;愈合

How long will it take for this cut to heal up?

这个伤口需多久才能愈合?

**hurry up** 加紧做事

If you don't hurry up, we'll miss the plane.

如果不加紧,我们会误了飞机。

**lock up** 关在房里

The sheriff locked up the prisoner and put a guard outside.

警长把犯人关了起来并在外边设了岗。

**ring up** 打电话

One of your boyfriends rang up!  
你的一个男友来电话了!

**save up** 攒钱

I'm saving up to buy a new motorbike.  
我在攒钱想买个新摩托车。

**seal up** 严密封上

Make sure the parcel is properly sealed up before you send it.

在发送包裹时,确定其是否封严实了。

**tidy up** 使(房间)干净整洁

You'll have to tidy up this room before your father gets home.

你得在你父亲回家前将房间整理干净。

## Unit 1

### Verbs with UP - 1

**1.** 用下列单词的适当形式及小品词 UP 完成以下句子, 每个动词只能用一次。

build cheer grow liven put shoot speak stand

1. I'm not tall enough to reach. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this poster for me?
2. Why are you so miserable? \_\_\_\_\_! Things can't be that bad!
3. When the headmaster came in, most of the pupils \_\_\_\_\_ but a few remained seated.
4. The party was really boring so I suggested some games to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
5. After a long illness, it takes some time to \_\_\_\_\_ your strength.
6. She's a bit deaf so you'll have to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I was born in Washington but I \_\_\_\_\_ in New York.
8. The weather's been so bad that the price of strawberries has \_\_\_\_\_.



UP 在这个练习中有向上运动, 提高增加或促进改善之意。

**2.** 用下列单词以相同方法完成下面句子:

"Could you speak up, John?"

fill heal hurry lock ring save seal tidy

1. Why are you walking so slowly? We'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ or we'll be late.
2. You've got my number so you can \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ if you have any problems.
3. It was a deep wound so it took some time to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It's a long journey so remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the petrol tank before you go.
5. If you're worried about things falling out of the parcel, you'd better use some strong tape to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He was such a dangerous prisoner that they \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ in a room and put a guard outside.
7. She was finally able to buy the bicycle after she'd \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.
8. You'll be able to find everything if you \_\_\_\_\_ your room.

UP 在练习 2 的句子中可略去, UP 有强化动词的意义。



## 带 UP 的动词 - 2

**back up** 支持

My friends backed me up when I complained about the noise.  
我在抱怨噪音问题时,我朋友给予了我支持。

**blow up** 炸毁

We'll need more explosives to blow up the bridge.  
我们需要更多炸药来炸毁该桥。

**bring up** 抚养大

I was brought up by my grandparents from the age of five.  
我从五岁起就由祖父母一手带大。

**brush up** 温习

I went on a course to brush up my Spanish.  
为了温习我的西班牙语,我参加了一门课程。

**catch up** 赶上

I've missed some lessons and I need to catch up.  
我缺了一些课,得赶上才是。

**clear up** 清理干净

We'll have to clear up this mess before the visitors arrive.  
我们得在来访者到来之前把这一团糟清理干净。

**dress up** 穿上盛装

It's a formal wedding so we'll have to dress up.  
该婚宴很正规,因此我们得穿得很正式。

**drink up** 喝光

It's time to drink up and go.  
该是喝完离开的时候了。

**eat up** 吃光

Eat up all your vegetables. They're full of vitamins.  
把所有蔬菜都吃了。它们富含维生素。

**look up** 查找

Look up the meaning of the word in this dictionary.  
请在词典上查找该词的意思。

**mix up** 混淆

The names are similar so it's easy to mix them up.  
这些名字很相似,因此很容易搞混。

**stay up** 熬夜

Shall we stay up and watch the late film?  
我们睡晚点儿,看晚场电影,好吗?

**tear up** 撕成碎片

Wanda tore up his letter and threw it out of the window.  
旺达把信撕碎了,并把它扔到窗外。

**use up** 用光

We've used up all the paper so we need to order some more.  
我们用完了所有的纸,因此,我们得再订购一些。

**wash up** 刷洗(碗碟)

The children can clear the table and I'll wash up.  
孩子们可以收拾桌子,我来刷洗碗碟。



## Unit 2

### Verbs with UP - 2

#### 1. 将对话的左半部和右半部配对,把答案填入框内。

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Why are they so tired this morning?               | A. Well, I didn't make it, so don't expect me to clear it up!    |
| 2. Why have you set your alarm for five o'clock?     | B. Of course! I'll back you up.<br>Let's go and see the manager. |
| 3. Joe's missed a lot of lessons.                    | C. I'm afraid not. I've used it all up.                          |
| 4. Lucy's very polite, isn't she?                    | D. Of course not. You'll have to dress up.                       |
| 5. Look at the mess all over the floor!              | E. Yes. It'll be very hard for him to catch up.                  |
| 6. Can I wear jeans this evening?                    | F. Because I have to get up early.                               |
| 7. Will you support me if I complain about the food? | G. Because they stayed up late watching television.              |
| 8. Is there any milk left?                           | H. Yes. She's been very well brought up.                         |

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#### 2. 以相同方法完成下面对话:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I don't know which one is which. Do you?            | A. No, drink up! It's time to go.                   |
| 2. Can I have an ice-cream?                            | B. Yes. They've blown up the Central Bank.          |
| 3. I can't understand this word.                       | C. Only if you eat up all your vegetables.          |
| 4. My French isn't very good.                          | D. All right. And I'll wash up afterwards.          |
| 5. Have you heard about the terrorist attack?          | E. Why don't you go to evening classes to brush up? |
| 6. What shall I do about this letter asking for money? | F. No. It's very easy to mix them up, isn't it?     |
| 7. Shall we have another drink?                        | G. Well look it up!                                 |
| 8. Would you like me to cook the meal this evening?    | H. I'd tear it up if I were you.                    |

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浏览对话右半部句子并划出动词短语。