

BBC

JOHN SHEPHEARD

ENGLISH OK!

英语OK!

短语动词

Phrasal Verbs



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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李久晨 译

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**英语 OK!**

**短语动词**

John Shepherd (英) 著

李久晨 译

\* \* \*

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## 序 言

“英语OK!”系列丛书第一批 9 本书，虽涉及不同的题材，却有许多共同的特点。

首先，是它们的实用性。明明是《英语语法》(English Grammar) 这个令一般人感到枯燥乏味的内容（请原谅，语法学家除外），但却以“一些旅游用语”开始，进而谈到“几个有趣的问题”，其中包括“Do you promise to start being good (你保证以后会好好做人吗)?”这样句子的分析，以说明动词不定式和动名词的用法。这样，既学习了语法，又学会许多实用的语言。

其次，是它们的功能性。这里指的是狭义的，即所谓 Functions。在《短语动词》(Phrasal Verbs)、《社交英语》(Social English)、《商业英语》(Business English) 等册中，都提供了许多在不同功能项目中可以灵活使用的语言。学习了这些语言，就可以在各种不同的功能需要的场合中较自如地进行交际。

再次，是它们的多元文化性。除在《美式英语》(American English) 一册中专门介绍美式英语因而必然涉及北美文化外，在其他各册中也都让读者注意到不同英语国家以及英语在世界不同地区使用时的文化差异。到处都可以看到 English is Spoken Here 的牌子以广招徕，而同是英语国家但马路上开车一个靠左，一个靠右。你在国外打电话，若是话务员或接线员问你 Are you through? 你可先要想

一想你是在英国（或英国英语国家或地区）、还是在美国（或美国英语国家或地区）。在英国，Are you through? 是话务员好心地问“您接通了吗？”而在美国则是在问“您打完了吗？”

第四，是它们的语境性。在这9册书中，所有的语言材料，直至语法规则，都是在一定的、有意义的(meaningful)上下文中来介绍的。一个简单的例句，就提供了一个情景，使你能恰当地理解词义。You don't have to wear a suit, but you should wear a tie, 不仅学习了 have to 和 should 的用法，还介绍了一点西方生活习俗。

第五，是它们的趣味性。这9册书，很抱歉我又要说，直至包括枯燥乏味的语法，内容都是非常生动有趣、贴近生活的。其中的插图也达到漫画的水平。一打开书，就给人一种活泼欢快的印象，吸引人去看个究竟。当然，最主要的还是内容吸引人。一本教材，不论它面向什么年龄段或什么层次的读者，趣味性常常是首要的。

第六，是它们的知识性或信息性。这9册书，给读者提供了大量的多方面的知识和信息。它们的原编者是英国广播公司。这是一家历史悠久、具有较高人文水准的新闻机构。它的产品，无论是新闻广播或电视，或以古今小说名著为本的电影以及英语教学材料都能提供极广泛的知识 and 信息。学习这套教材，是可以使读者一举数得的。

最后，但不是最次要的，是它们的交际性。著名的语言学家和教材编写专家 Jack C. Richards 曾说：Language is best learned when used for meaningful communication (语言只有在有意义的交际中使用才能学得最好)。“英语OK!”系列教材正是为读者提供了大量的可以进行有意义的交流的

语言材料，包括短文、故事、对话、活动、练习等。这套材料的名称本身“英语OK!”就是一个十分响亮的语言交际符号。

出版社编者要我为这套丛书写个小序，因而得以先睹为快，看了校稿。我应当感谢编者，使我不仅“开卷有益”，而且得到了极大的知识享受。

陈琳  
二〇〇二年冬令

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# PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

## 人际关系

### GETTING ON WITH A PARTNER

#### 与伙伴相处

##### WHAT DO THEY MEAN? 它们是什么意思?

Read the definitions and decide which two verbs are used in negative situations. 阅读下列定义并指出哪两个动词是用于否定的情形。

1 .....	2 .....
ask out	invite someone to go somewhere socially
get on	have a good relationship with someone
go out together	have a romantic relationship
put up with	accept something/someone you do not like
split up	end a relationship and separate

##### THE VERBS IN ACTION 词语运用

Read the text and answer this question: Who are the famous partners?  
阅读下面短文并回答问题: 文中名人是谁?

They met when she was a teenager. They **got on** well immediately and he **asked** her **out**. They **went out together**, fell in love, and then got married in London in July 1981. It was an international wedding watched by millions around the world. By 1987 newspapers said the couple were no longer **getting on**. After ten years of marriage they were living separate lives. Then, in 1992,

after stories about her private life in a book and a tape of a telephone conversation with another man they agreed to **split up**. One year later she could not **put up with** the stress of public life and asked to live her life in private. But the press and photographers followed her 24 hours a day . . . until her death in a car accident in Paris in 1997. And they follow her still.



## UNIT 15 / LESSON 15 THE VIDEO REEL

Read the text again and decide if these statements are True or False.

再读一遍短文并判断下面句子的正误。

1. *They were friendly at their first meeting.* – True/False?
2. *He invited her out with him socially.* – True/False?
3. *In 1987 the relationship was not good.* – True/False?
4. *The relationship finished in 1992.* – True/False?
5. *In 1993 she found public life was too difficult for her.* – True/False?

## CHECKPOINT 255

Read the sentences and decide if the phrasal verbs are used with the correct meaning. Two sentences have a mistake. 读下列句子，判断短语动词用得是否正确。其中两个句子有错误。

1. *They got on well and they spent all the time arguing.*  
– Correct/Incorrect?
2. *After ten years they hated each other and split up.*  
– Correct/Incorrect?
3. *She asked her boss out to the theatre.*  
– Correct/Incorrect?
4. *He liked the presents she gave him and put up with them for years.*  
– Correct/Incorrect?
5. *They went out together for years and years but never got married.*  
– Correct/Incorrect?

## OK! TIP 知识点滴

You're talking to an English-speaking friend. He or she is complaining about how terrible their partner is. You want to agree that the partner's behaviour is awful and sympathise with your friend, so here's a useful phrase: *I don't know how you put up with it!*

你正与一位说英语的朋友交谈。他(她)在抱怨他们的伙伴如何可怕。你想赞同他们的观点,其伙伴的行为的确讨厌并同情你的朋友,就可以使用这个有用的短语: *I don't know how you put up with it!* (我真不知道你是如何忍受的!)

## CHECK THE GRAMMAR 语法检查

### WHEN THE VERB CAN SEPARATE

短语动词何时可以分开使用

One of the sentences has incorrect grammar. Which one? 下面的句子中有一个有语法错误,哪一个?

1. *He asked Diana out.* - Correct/Incorrect?
2. *He asked out Diana.* - Correct/Incorrect?
3. *He asked out her.* - Correct/Incorrect?
4. *He asked her out.* - Correct/Incorrect?

## CHECKPOINT 演笔场

Put a particle in the gaps only if it's possible or necessary. Use each particle in the box once only. 根据句子结构的需要,选用下列框中的虚词填入虚线处。每词限用一次。

up with out on up out ✕

1. 'Would you like to come to the theatre with me?' Dave asked ✕... Jean. It was the first time he asked Jean out.

2. 'How are you two getting .....?' she asked them, but she got ..... no answer.
3. Pete and Ann always go ..... home together when they are going .....
4. Her father can't put ..... it when she puts ..... her dirty shoes on the table.
5. The day they split ..... was the same day she split ..... her jeans.



### CHECKPOINT 演练场

#### THE PERFECT COUPLE? 完美夫妻?

Write five true sentences about a perfect couple. Use something from each column in the table. 用表中各列的内容写五个有关一对完美夫妻的正确句子。

The perfect couple	always	put	out
	never	go	up
		get	on
		split	out together
		ask each other	up with each other's
			bad habits

1. The perfect couple always put up with each other's bad habits.
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

### THE SAD WAY OF LOVE 爱的悲哀

Finish these sentences logically. Use each verb in the box once only, and put the phrasal verb in the correct form. You may need to use a pronoun. 按逻辑完成下列句子。框中的每一个动词限用一次，并要用其正确的形式。可能要用到代词。

ask out   go out together   get on   put up with   split up

1. *She thought he was very attractive so she asked him out.*
2. *They decided to get married after three years of ..... .*
3. *They didn't like each other at first but to their surprise after three or four dates they found that they ..... .*
4. *She decided to sleep in another room because he snored really loudly and she couldn't ..... .*
5. *They both worked abroad a lot and never saw each other. So unfortunately they ..... .*

## AM I LOSING OUT?

### 我输掉了吗?

#### THE VERBS IN ACTION 动词活用

Here is an article from a magazine about Helen, who has wanted a baby all her life but who does not want a husband. Read the article and find which sentence is correct: 1 or 2? 这里有一篇选自一本杂志的有关海伦的文章。她一生都想要个孩子但她不想要丈夫。读一读这篇文章，并判断哪个句子是正确的，1还是2?

1. *Helen doesn't want to have a baby now because she's too old.*
2. *Helen wants a baby now.*

## HELEN'S STORY 海伦的故事

### MY DILEMMA

# AM I LOSING OUT IN LIFE?

**E**ver since I was a little girl I've wanted a family. I always thought I would be married with a child by the age of 30. I have a good life and a good career. But now I'm 38 and I'm worried – I really want a child. Time is **running out** fast for me.

I had a partner for 4 years and we thought we would marry and start a family. But he **fell in love with** someone else and we **broke up**.

So here I am – nearly 40, single, and afraid I'll **end up** without a family. At the moment I don't want a man in my life. I think I'm better alone. But I still want a

child. Should I have a baby on my own? I could get pregnant by some scientific technology.

Life would not be easy but I earn enough money and my mother and sister live near me. They could help with the baby. I **talked this over** with my friend, Sue. She thinks I'm mad and **accuses me of** being selfish. She thinks two parents should **bring** a child **up** in a family. I know she's right but I don't want to **end up** growing old alone. And I don't want to **lose out** on something I want most in my life. What should I do?

What do **you** think?

## WHAT DO THEY MEAN? 它们是什么意思?

Find the phrasal verbs in the text which match the definitions. 从文中找出与下列定义相匹配的短语动词。

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. <b>accuse of</b> | say someone has done something wrong                     |
| 2. ....             | end a relationship                                       |
| 3. ....             | educate and care for a child                             |
| 4. ....             | finish in a certain situation                            |
| 5. ....             | not get what you want                                    |
| 6. ....             | come to an end   |
| 7. ....             | discuss something in detail                              |
| 8. ....             | have a strong feeling of liking and caring about someone |

## CHECKPOINT 检查站

Match the phrasal verbs (1–8) to the situations (a–h). 用1–8短语动词与a–h情形连线相配。

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>The final situation is that two partners don't live together.</i> | a They <b>break up</b> .                          |
| 2. <i>A couple have a long conversation about marriage.</i>             | b They <b>bring</b> them up.                      |
| 3. <i>One partner says the other was not right to lie.</i>              | c They are <b>running out</b> of cash.            |
| 4. <i>A couple sell their house but don't get enough money for it.</i>  | d They <b>talk</b> it over.                       |
| 5. <i>A couple decide to finish their relationship.</i>                 | e They <b>lose out</b> financially.               |
| 6. <i>A couple look after their children and teach them about life.</i> | f They <b>end up</b> apart.                       |
| 7. <i>A couple decide that their money is disappearing.</i>             | g He <b>accuses</b> her of not telling the truth. |
| 8. <i>He falls in love with May.</i>                                    | h He loves May.                                   |

## WHEN THE VERB HAS TWO OBJECTS

动词何时带两个宾语

**Accuse of** needs TWO objects. For example: *She accused me of lying.*  
 Let's practise this. Write two sentences using the words in the box.  
 Use all the words once only. **accuse of** (责备; 控告) 需要两个宾语。比如:  
 She accused me of lying. (她责怪我说了谎话。) 让我们练习一下。用框中的  
 词写两个句子。所有的词只能用一次。

of He driving her badly ~~he~~ him accused  
 accused of stealing car his car his

1. She .....
2. ....

## CHECKPOINT 检查点

## 1 HAPPY ENDING 幸福的结局

A couple had a baby and got married when it was 5 years old. Match the parts of the 8 sentences to tell the story in two parts. The parts on the left are in the right order. 一对情侣生了一个孩子, 孩子5岁时他们结了婚。将8个句子部分与右边连线匹配, 分成两部分来讲述这个故事。左边的部分序列是正确的。

## PART I

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Jon and Lynne fell in love with</i> | a <i>brought up the baby alone.</i>                        |
| 2. <i>They broke up</i>                   | b <i>when they found she was pregnant with Joh's baby.</i> |
| 3. <i>They talked over</i>                | c <i>each other after their first date.</i>                |
| 4. <i>She had a son and he</i>            | d <i>the problem of the pregnancy for days.</i>            |

## PART II

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 5. <i>His money <b>ran out</b></i> | e <i>because she never saw her</i>      |
| 6. <i>She <b>lost out</b></i>      | <i>young son.</i>                       |
| 7. <i>He <b>accused</b> her of</i> | f <i>getting married when the baby</i>  |
| 8. <i>They <b>ended up</b></i>     | <i>was 5.</i>                           |
|                                    | g <i>because he couldn't work.</i>      |
|                                    | h <i>thinking about herself and not</i> |
|                                    | <i>the baby.</i>                        |

## HELEN'S STORY 海伦的故事

Complete the questions in this conversation about Helen in the article on page 6. Use each verb in the box in the correct form once only. You may need to use a pronoun. 根据第6页关于海伦的文章完成下列对话中的问题。使用框中动词的正确形式，每词限用一次。或许需要用到代词。

accuse of   end up   talk over   lose out
---

- a *Did she ..... with anyone?*  
– Yes, she discussed it with her friend, Sue. And Sue told her she's wrong and she's being selfish.
- b *Why did Sue ..... being selfish?*  
– Because she feels Helen is thinking about herself more than the baby.
- c *So is she afraid of ..... old and lonely?*  
– That's right.
- d *So is she really going to ..... if she doesn't have a child?*  
– Perhaps. She has always wanted a family.



## FIXING UP A DATE WITH A DATING AGENCY

### 婚介所安排约会

THE VERBS IN ACTION 例词活用

Here is a story from a women's magazine about computer dating. Read the text and answer this question: Bob joins a dating agency, but does he find a wife? 这里是选自一本女性杂志有关计算机约会的故事。阅读此文并回答这个问题：鲍勃入会婚介所，但他找到太太了吗？

**Bob Reid**, a 35-year-old computer analyst, decided to join a dating agency in London. He had been engaged to be married four times but had **broken** all of the engagements **off**. He had now been alone for two years and felt it was time to find a wife, **settle down**, and start a family. The agency gave him a list of twenty women. But when he **rang** them **up**, he found that they were already **paired off**. He thought that perhaps his telephone manner had **put off** all twenty women. So he got a friend to **fix** the next date **up** for him. He was to meet a Cathy Williams at a local pub.

Cathy says, 'I saw him walking along the street to the pub and he was carrying a big bunch of red roses. He **came across** as a really kind person.' But it was then that Cathy recognised Bob. She had been engaged to him two years before – an engagement that he had **broken off**. 'I couldn't believe that I'd been **taken in** like that,' she said. But the story was to have a happy ending. Within two weeks they were engaged again. And now they are happily married with a baby daughter.