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# 剑桥国际英语短语动词词典

(双语简体中文版)

## CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF PHRASAL VERBS

(BILINGUAL SIMPLIFIED CHINESE CHARACTERS EDITION)

上海外语教育出版社 外教社



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# Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs

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# Introduction

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Phrasal verbs are an important feature of the English language. Their importance lies in the fact that they form such a key part of everyday English. Not only are they used in spoken and informal English, but they are also a common aspect of written and even formal English. Understanding and learning to use phrasal verbs, however, is often problematic and there are many reasons for this. The meaning of a phrasal verb, for example, often bears no relation to the meaning of either the verb or the particle which is used with it. This means that phrasal verbs can be difficult both to understand and to remember. Neither does it help that many phrasal verbs have several different meanings, nor that their syntactic behaviour is often unpredictable.

The **Cambridge International Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs** addresses all the problems associated with this rich and complex area of the English language and presents information in a way which is clear and helpful. Full coverage is given of British, American and Australian English, making this a truly international dictionary. Information on the grammatical structure of each phrasal verb is presented in an explicit fashion which does not require the user to decipher complex codes. Clear and precise definitions have been written using a carefully controlled defining vocabulary of under 2,000 words. Every phrasal verb is illustrated with examples based on sentences from the Cambridge International Corpus, ensuring that they reflect natural written and spoken English.

In addition, this dictionary contains supplementary material in the form of theme panels (phrasal verbs shown in groups according to their meaning) and photocopiable exercises. This makes it a unique resource which can be used not only for reference purposes but also as a valuable classroom or self-study leaning aid.

# 引言

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**短**语动词是英语的一个重要特征,是日常用语中必不可少的一部分。短语动词不仅用于口语及非正式文体,还用于书面语和正式的场合。然而,人们在领会和掌握短语动词方面常常会遇到很多问题。造成这种情况的原因很多。例如,短语动词的意义常常与其动词及所搭配的小品词的意义没有任何关系。这就给理解和记忆短语动词增加了难度。而且许多短语动词都有几个意项,搭配形式也很复杂,常常使人难以把握。

《剑桥国际英语短语动词词典》尽可能地对英语短语动词这一块丰富而复杂的内容作出全面的解释,所提供的例句清晰、明了,有助于使用者对短语动词的学习和掌握。本词典所提供的全部短语动词均出自英国、美国和澳大利亚英语,是一部名副其实的国际英语词典。例句的语法结构标准、规范,释义准确、贴切,使用者无须另行查找和审释。本词典对短语动词的定义和解释简明扼要,释义所涉及的词汇量精心控制在2,000词的范围之内。每一短语动词及例句均选自剑桥国际英语语料库,力求反映出英语书面语和口语的真实面貌。

此外,本词典还根据意义的相近将短语动词分门别类作为附加内容与相应的练习一并附在其后。从而使本词典独具特色,成为一部既有参考价值、又有助于课堂教学或自学使用的工具书。

# How to Use This Dictionary

# 使用说明

## Inflections

Inflections are shown for each phrasal verb.

**chuck in** *chucks, chucking, chucked*

Inflections which are different in American or Australian English are also shown.

**get off** *gets, getting, got* *American pp*  
*also gotten*

## Syntax

Syntax here refers to the grammatical arrangement of phrasal verbs. In this dictionary, syntax is shown clearly without the use of complicated grammar codes. This part of an entry indicates whether a phrasal verb is transitive or intransitive and where the object of a transitive phrasal verb can be placed. Some phrasal verbs can only ever be used in restricted grammatical forms or restricted tenses and these are also shown.

This phrasal verb is intransitive. It does not take an object.

**drift off** *drifts, drifting, drifted*

**drift off**

to gradually start to sleep • *As Tim started telling her about his holiday for the third time, she closed her eyes and drifted off.*

This phrasal verb is transitive. The object can be placed after the phrasal verb or between the two parts of the phrasal verb. 'sth' (something) is used to show that the object is non-human.

**flag down** *flags, flagging, flagged*

**flag down sth or flag sth down**

to make a vehicle stop by waving at the driver  
• *A police officer flagged the car down.* • *We tried to flag down a taxi but they were all full.*

'sb' (someone) is used to show that the object of this phrasal verb is human.

**gun down** *guns, gunning, gunned*

**gun down sb or gun sb down**

to shoot someone and kill or seriously injure them, often when they cannot defend themselves • *He was gunned down in front of his wife and child by two masked assassins.*

This phrasal verb is transitive. The object can only be placed after the phrasal verb. 'sth/sb' is used to show that the object can be human or non-human.

**see to** *sees, seeing, saw, seen*

**see to sth/sb**

to deal with something that needs doing or to help someone who needs your help • *The cats need feeding twice a day, but Paula's seeing to that.* • *Would you like any help or are you being seen to?*

Brackets show that this phrasal verb can be transitive or intransitive.

## **build up** builds, building, built

**build up** (sth) or **build** (sth) **up**

to increase in amount, size, or strength, or to make something increase in amount, size, or strength • *There were big delays as traffic built up on the roads into the city.*

'swh' (somewhere) is used to show that the object of this phrasal verb is a place.

## **come from** comes, coming, came, come

**come from** swh

1 if someone comes from a particular place, they were born there and lived there when they were a child • *'Where do you come from?'* • *Manuela comes from Bologna.*

This phrasal verb is always followed by an object or by the -ing form of another verb.

## **see about** sees, seeing, saw, seen

**see about** sth/doing sth

to deal with something, or to arrange for something to be done • *It's getting late — I'd better see about dinner.* • *You should see about getting your hair cut.*

This phrasal verb is always followed by the infinitive form of another verb.

## **bend over backwards** bends, bending, bent

**bend over backwards** to do sth

to try extremely hard to do something to help or please someone • *She would always bend over backwards to help anyone in trouble.*

This phrasal verb is always used in the passive form.

## **sandwich between**

**be sandwiched between** sb/sth (always passive) *informal*

to be in a small space in the middle of two people or things • *Kim was sandwiched between her brothers in the back of the car.*

This phrasal verb is always used in the reflexive form.

## **fend for** fends, fending, fended

**fend for** yourself (always reflexive)

to take care of yourself without needing help from other people • *She's 83 years old and still fends for herself.*



This phrasal verb is always used in continuous tenses.

## die for

**be dying for** sth (always in continuous tenses) *informal*

to want something very much, especially food or drink • *Put the kettle on — I'm dying for a cup of coffee.* • *I'm dying for a cigarette.*

Many phrasal verbs have several different meanings and several different syntactic patterns. In this dictionary, the different meanings are shown in groups of the same syntactic pattern.

## fill in fills, filling, filled

**fill in** sth or **fill** sth in

1 to write the necessary information on an official document [e.g. form, questionnaire] • *Please fill in the application form and send it back by November 2nd.*

2 to cover a hole in the surface of something and make it smooth by putting a substance in it • *Before painting, fill in all the cracks in the plaster.*

**fill in** sb or **fill** sb in *slightly informal*

to tell someone about the things that have happened while they have not been there, or to give someone the information they need in order to do something • (often + on) *Let's go for a coffee and you can fill me in on what happened at the meeting.*

**fill in**

to do someone else's work for them because they cannot or will not do it themselves • (usually + for) *Can you fill in for me for a couple of hours while I'm at the dentist's?* • *Janet filled in while her boss was away on holiday.*

Differences between British, American and Australian usage are also clearly shown.

## rain off/out

**be rained off** (always passive) *British & Australian*

**be rained out** (always passive) *American*

if a sport or other outside activity is rained off, it cannot start or continue because it is raining • *Most of the day's matches at Wimbledon were rained off.* • *Last night's baseball game was rained out.*

## Cross-references

A cross-reference like this is used to show the position of a phrasal verb in the dictionary, so that it can be found easily.

## hand round

see **hand around/round**

## Definitions

These explain the meanings of the phrasal verbs. They are written using words from a list of less than 2000 common words, making them easy to understand. They also contain information about typical subjects and objects.

Definitions show the most typical subjects and objects of phrasal verbs like this,

### **drag on** drags, dragging, dragged

#### **drag on**

if an unpleasant or difficult situation or process drags on, it continues for too long • (often + **for**) *The war has already dragged on for six years and could drag on for a further six.* • *The talks might drag on for weeks before any concrete result is announced.*

or like this.

### **file away** files, filing, filed

#### **file away** sth or **file** sth **away**

to put something that is written (e.g. document, letter) in a particular place so that you can find it easily • *He always files everything away very carefully, so the report shouldn't be hard to find.*

## Example sentences

Example sentences are given for each meaning of a phrasal verb. Based on sentences taken from the Cambridge International Corpus, they show how phrasal verbs are used in natural written and spoken English.

Examples also provide essential information about collocation and grammar.

### **keep on at** keeps, kept

#### **keep on at** sb (never in continuous tenses)

to talk to someone about something many times, usually because you want to complain about something they have done or not done • *I wish she wouldn't keep on at me, it's not my fault.* • (often + **about**) *He keeps on at me about the kind of clothes I wear.* • (sometimes + to do sth) *The boss keeps on at me to sort out the filing system.*

Some phrasal verbs are also used as part of a fixed expression. These are shown in bold in the example sentences and are explained in brackets after the example.

### **get along** gets, getting, got (*American pp* also **gotten**)

#### **get along**

1 if two or more people get along, they like each other and are friendly to each other • *Vicky and Ellen seem to be getting along much better these days.* • (often + **with**) *I really don't get along with my sister's husband.* • *We've been getting along like a house on fire.* (= very well)

## Nouns and adjectives

A number of nouns and adjectives are derived from phrasal verbs. These are shown after the phrasal verb they are derived from.

**send up** sends, sending, sent

**send up** sb/sth or **send** sb/sth **up** *informal* to make someone or something seem stupid by copying them in a funny way • *He loves sending up some of the more serious teachers.*  
• *The book sends up the British obsession with class.*

**send-up** *n* [C] *informal* • *The programme is a hilarious send-up of the James Bond films.*

**grow up** grows, growing, grew, grown  
**grow up**

1 to gradually change from being a child to being an adult • *She grew up in New Zealand.*  
• *What do you want to be when you grow up?*  
• *Learning to take disappointments is all part of growing up.*

**grown-up** *n* [C] a child's word for an adult  
• *Daddy, why are all the grown-ups laughing?*

**grown-up** *adj* fully developed as an adult, or behaving or appearing like an adult • *The couple, married for 32 years, had four grown-up children.* • *I hadn't seen her for three years and she suddenly looked so grown-up.*

Phrasal verbs which are highlighted are very common and useful for learners of English to learn.

**look up** looks, looking, looked**look up** sth or **look** sth **up**

to look at a book or computer in order to find a piece of information • *Can you look up the French word for 'marrow'?* • *I'm not sure what his number is. You'll have to look it up in the telephone directory.*

## Abbreviations

<i>adj</i>	adjective	<i>pt</i>	past tense
<i>n</i>	noun	<i>pp</i>	past participle
<i>adv</i>	adverb	<i>esp.</i>	especially
<i>prep</i>	preposition	<i>e.g.</i>	for example
[C]	a noun that can be used in the plural	<i>sth</i>	something
[U]	a noun that does not have a plural form and cannot be used with <i>a</i> or <i>one</i>	<i>sb</i>	someone
[singular]	a noun that does not have a plural form and can be used with <i>a</i> or <i>the</i>	<i>sw</i>	somewhere
[plural]	a noun that can only be used in the plural form		

## Regional labels

<i>British</i>	this phrasal verb is only used in British English	<i>mainly British</i>	this phrasal verb is mainly used in British English
<i>American</i>	this phrasal verb is only used in American English	<i>mainly American</i>	this phrasal verb is mainly used in American English
<i>Australian</i>	this phrasal verb is only used in Australian English		

## Register labels

<i>informal</i>	phrasal verbs which are used with friends or family or people you know in relaxed situations	<i>taboo</i>	phrasal verbs which are likely to offend people and are not used in formal situations
<i>formal</i>	phrasal verbs which are used in a serious or polite way, for example in business documents, serious newspapers and books, lectures, news broadcasts etc	<i>humorous</i>	phrasal verbs which are intended to make people laugh
<i>slang</i>	phrasal verbs which are used in an informal or not very polite way, often between members of a particular social group	<i>literary</i>	phrasal verbs which are mainly used in literature
<i>old-fashioned</i>	phrasal verbs which are still used but sound old-fashioned	<i>old-use</i>	phrasal verbs which were used before the 20th century but are now rare

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# A

**abide by** abides, abiding, abided

**abide by sth**

to accept or obey an agreement, rule, or decision 遵守(协议、规则、决定等) • *Staff who refused to abide by the new rules were fired.* 拒绝遵守新规则的职员被解雇了。 • *We are quite willing to abide by their decision, whatever it may be.* 他们不论作出什么决定, 我们都非常愿意执行。

**abound in/with** abounds, abounding, abounded

**abound in/with sth formal**

to contain a lot of something 有许多... • *Its forest and plains abound with deer and elk.* 其森林和平原上有许多鹿和麋。 • *His later novels abound in plots and schemes.* 他后来的小说写了许许多多阴谋诡计。

**accede to** accedes, acceding, acceded

**accede to sth formal**

1 to agree to something that someone has asked for (e. g. request, demand), often after disagreeing with it 答应, 同意 • *The government finally acceded to the nationalists' demand for independence.* 政府终于同意民族主义者要独立的要求。

2 if someone accedes to the throne or to power, they become king or queen, or they take a position of power 就任; 即位 • *The diaries were written in 1837 when Queen Victoria acceded to the throne.* (= became queen) 这些日记是1837年维多利亚女王登基那年所记。 •

*Traidenis acceded to power in 1270 and ruled Lithuania for twelve years.* 特拉德尼斯于1270年执政并统治立陶宛12年。

**accord with** accords, according, accorded

**accord with sth formal**

to be the same as something, or to agree with something 跟...相符合, 与...相一致 • *His version of events does not accord with the witness's statements.* 他对事件的描述与证人的证词不一致。

**account for** accounts, accounting, accounted

**account for sth**

1 to explain the reason for something or the cause of something 说明...的理由, 说明...的原因 • *Can you account for your absence last Friday?* 你能解释你上周五缺席的原因吗? • *She was unable to account for over \$5,000.* (= she could not explain where the money was) 她说不清那5,000多美元的下落。(=她解释不了那笔钱的去向) • *'Have you seen that awful dress she's wearing?'* 'Yes. I know, there's no accounting for taste, is there?!' (= you cannot explain why some people like the things that you do not like) “你看见她穿的那套难看的衣服了吗?”“看见了, 要知道, 人的爱好没办法说, 对吧?” (=你解释不了为什么有人喜欢你看不喜欢的东西)

2 to form a particular amount of something (在数量、比例方面)占... • *Students account for about 50% of our customers.* 学生大约占我们顾客的50%。

**account for sb**

to explain where someone is, especially someone who is lost (对...的去向)作出解释或说明 • *The army made no attempt to account for the missing men.* 军队没有试图解释失踪者的下落。

**ace out** aces, aces, aces

**ace out sb or ace sb out** American, informal

to defeat someone 击败 • *We were aced out by a rival agency.* 我们被一家竞争对手击败。

### ache for aches, aching, ached

**ache for** sb/sth

to want someone or something very much 渴望 • *He lay awake, his whole body aching for sleep.* 他极想入睡,却睡不着。 • *After only two weeks apart she was aching for him.* 分别才两周,她就开始想念他。

### act out acts, acting, acted

**act out** sth or **act sth out**

1 to perform the actions and speech of a situation or story 将...表演出来 • *The children were told to act out a verse of their favourite poem.* 孩子们被告知将他们最喜爱的一首诗朗诵上一节。

2 to express your thoughts or emotions by using words or actions to represent them 用语言或行动作表达。 • *In therapy sessions children are encouraged to act out their aggressions and talk about their fears.* 在治疗阶段,要鼓励孩子们表现出他们好斗的一面,也要鼓励他们讲出各自的恐惧。 • *Playing another character allows you to act out your repressed desires.* 扮演另一个人物可使你抒发你压抑的种种欲望。

### act up acts, acting, acted

**act up**

1 *slightly informal* if part of your body or a machine acts up, it stops working properly (疾病)发作;(机器)运转不正常 • *If my knee starts acting up, I might have to give tomorrow's walk a miss.* 如果我的膝盖又开始痛,我也许明天不去散步。 • *My car has been acting up again — I must get someone to have a look at it.* 我的汽车又出毛病了,得找个人来看一看。

2 if someone, especially a child, acts up, they behave badly 捣蛋 • *As soon as one of the kids starts acting up, the others follow.* 只要一个孩子开始捣乱,别的孩子便跟着来。

3 *British* to do a more important job than you usually do for a limited period 暂代高一级的职务 • *Junior staff are frequently required to act up but they don't get paid extra.* 下级职员经常得暂代高一级的职务,但工资却不增加。

### add up adds, adding, added

**add up** (sth) or **add** (sth) up

to calculate the total of two or more numbers 把(…)相加 • *If you add those four figures up, it comes to over £ 500.* 你把这4个数字加起来,就会超过500英镑。 • *Kids who only ever use calculators to do sums quickly forget how to add up in their heads.* 老是用计算器做加法的孩子会很快忘记心算加法。

**add up** (never in continuous tenses) *slightly informal*

1 to increase and become a large number or amount 增加,增多 • *If you put a few pounds away each week, it's surprising how quickly it adds up.* 如果你每周存上几英镑,很快会积少成多,快得令人吃惊。 • *You may only be eating a hundred calories here and a hundred calories there, but it all adds up.* 你吃东西也许每次只吃一点点,但这儿吃一点,那儿吃一点,加起来热量就多了。

2 to be a reasonable or likely explanation for something 合乎情理,言之有理 • (often negative) *So why would she accept a job offering less money and fewer prospects; it just doesn't add up.* 那么她为什么要接受一份报酬低而又无发展前景的工作,真叫人想不通。

### add up to adds, adding, added

**add up to** sth

1 to become a particular amount 合计达 • *The various building programmes add up to several thousand new homes.* 各类建筑规划加起来共计要建成几千套新住宅。

2 to have a particular result or effect 意味着,造成...的结果 • *Trains are frequently cancelled and always late, all of which adds up to a lot of frustration for the passenger.* 火车的车次经

常被取消而且常常晚点,这些都意味着旅客的出行计划受挫。• *Whether such proposals add up to any real help for the poor remains to be seen.* 这些建议是否能有效地帮助穷人尚需拭目以待。

**adhere to** adheres, adhering, adhered

**adhere to sth formal**

to obey a rule or principle 坚持;遵守 • *Companies failing to adhere strictly to safety guidelines are penalised.* 没有严格执行安全条例的公司要受到处罚。

**agree with** agree, agreeing, agreed

**agree with sb slightly old-fashioned**

if new situations or conditions agree with you, they are right for you and make you feel happy 适合…的健康或体质 • *The sea air seemed to agree with him — he looked fitter than he had in a long time.* 海边的空气似乎适合于他——他看上去比以前很长一段时间里健康多了。• *It's good to see you looking so well — motherhood obviously agrees with you.* 很高兴看到你气色如此之好——你显然很适合做母亲。

**not agree with sb (always negative; never in continuous tenses)**

if a type of food or drink does not agree with you, it makes you feel slightly ill 不适合…健康或体质 • *I tend to avoid onions — they don't agree with me.* 我通常不吃洋葱——这东西不适合我。

**aim at** aims, aiming, aimed

**aim at sth/doing sth**

to intend to achieve something, or to be intended to achieve something 旨在,目的在于 • *We're aiming at a 50% increase in production.* 我们的目标是提高50%的产量。• *This is the latest in a series of talks aimed at settling the conflict.* 为解决冲突已举行了多次会谈,这是最近举行的一次。

**aim sth at sb**

to intend something to influence someone, or to be noticed or bought

by someone 使针对,使旨在 • (usually passive) *Roughly half of the magazines bought in Britain are aimed exclusively at women.* 在英国,人们购买的杂志将近一半完全是供妇女阅读的。• *I don't think his remarks were aimed at anyone in particular.* 我认为他的话并不是有意针对谁。

**allow for** allows, allowing, allowed

**allow for sth**

to consider or include something when you are making plans or judging a situation 考虑到,顾及 • *The whole journey should take just over five hours — that's allowing for delays.* 整个旅途只需5个小时多一点——包括沿途耽搁的时间。• *Even allowing for exaggeration, these reports of human suffering are an appalling tale.* 这些描述人类遭受痛苦的报告,即使有所夸张,读起来也令人心惊。

**allow of** allows, allowing, allowed

**allow of sth formal**

to accept that something is possible or correct 容许有…的可能 • *The old woman was too full of energy to allow of their walking slowly on her account.* 老太太精力充沛的事实无法让大家把走得慢的原因归咎于她。

**allude to** alludes, alluding, alluded

**allude to sth/sb slightly formal**

to mention something or someone in an indirect way 暗指,间接提到 • *She mentioned some trouble that she'd had at home and I guessed she was alluding to her son.* 她提到她家里的一些麻烦事,我猜她是在暗指她的儿子。• *So what is the dark secret alluded to in the title of Wellbrock's latest novel?* 那么韦尔布劳克最新的那部小说标题中暗指的隐秘是什么?

**amount to** amounts, amounted

**amount to sth (never in continuous tenses)**

1 to become a particular amount 共计达,共计为 • *The cost of treating heart*



disease and cancer amounts to 100 billion dollars a year. 每年治疗心脏病和癌症的费用达千亿美元。

2 to be the same as something, or to have the same effect as something (在意义效果、价值等方面)同等,接近 • *He gave what amounted to an apology on behalf of his company.* 他等于代表他的公司作了道歉。 • *It remains to be seen whether his threats amount to anything more than tough talk.* 他的威胁是嘴硬还是要动真格的,得等等再看。

3 to be or become very good or important (变得)很好;很重要 • (usually negative) *The changes in the department did not amount to much.* 该部门的变化意义不大。 • *If you don't work hard in school, you'll never amount to anything.* 你在学校不努力学习,将一事无成。

## angle for angles, angling, angled

### angle for sth

to try get something without asking for it in a direct way (用暗示、手段、诡计等)猎取,谋取 • *I suspect she's angling for promotion.* 我怀疑她想用计求得提升。 • *He's been angling for an invitation all week.* 整整一周他一直在搞邀请信,想不求而获。

## announce against announces, announcing, announced

### announce against sb/sth American

to say publicly that you do not support a particular politician or political party 宣布反对 • *Many show business people have announced against the Republican candidate.* 许多演艺界人士已公开宣布不支持共和党候选人。

## announce for announces, announcing, announced

### announce for sth American

to say publicly that you are going to try to be elected for a particular political position 宣布,参加(竞选) • *He surprised the whole nation by announcing for the presidency.* 他宣布参加竞选总统的消息使全国人民大吃一惊。

## announce for sb/sth American

to say publicly that you support a particular politician or political party 宣布支持 • *The union announced for the Democratic candidate.* 工会宣布支持民主党候选人。

## answer back answers, answering, answered

### answer (sb) back

if someone, especially a child, answers back, or answers someone back, they reply rudely to someone they should be polite to 回嘴,顶嘴 • *Don't you dare answer me back, young lady!* 不许和我顶嘴,小姐! • *What shocks me about Terry's kids is the way they answer back.* 特瑞家的小孩和大人顶嘴的样子使我感到震惊。

## answer for answers, answering, answered

### answer for sth

to be responsible for something bad, or to be punished for something bad 对...负责;因...受责备 • *If the government decides to send all these men off to war, they will have a lot of deaths to answer for.* 如果政府决定派遣所有这些士兵出国参战,他们得为这些人的大量伤亡负责。 • *Do you think parents should have to answer for their children's behaviour?* 你认为家长应该对孩子的行为负责吗? • *This was a perfectly happy office till Phil took over — he's got a lot to answer for.* (= everything is his fault) 在菲尔接任主管以前,这曾是个人人和睦共事的机关——都是他给搞坏了。(=一切都是他的错)

### answer for sb/sth

if you say that you can answer for someone or for a quality that they have, you mean that you know from experience that they can be trusted, or that they have that quality 对...负有责任 • *I can answer for Tanya because I used to work with her but I've no idea what the other candidates are like.* 我能担保坦妮娅的人品,因为我