

罗纳德 E·贾尔著

王家骅译

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英语短语  
练习册

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# 英语短语练习册

(三) 罗纳德 E. 费尔 著

王家骅 译

北京师范大学出版社

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北京师范大学出版社出版发行

全国新华书店经销

河北省固安县印刷厂印刷

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开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 7.375 字数: 156千

1986年12月第1版 1988年6月第2次印刷

印数: 31 601—42 600

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ISBN7-303-00165-4/H·19

定价: 1.65元

## 前 言

本书是根据美国学者罗纳德 E·费尔所著的《Practice With Idioms》一书翻译的。它是专为将英语作为外国语言的学习者而设计的练习册，可供中学师生、各类大学、成人教育以及语言训练中心的学生使用。全书分三大部分，共十六章，每章除简要说明各短语所具有的特定意义之外，还扼要地指出各类短语的语法特征、结构和规则。

本书具有实用性强的特点，通过各种练习着重培养和训练学习者对短语进行分析理解和根据上下文及各类短语的语法特征进行判断的能力。全书各章练习的设计颇具特色，不仅针对性强，各章节训练注意了互相衔接，而且紧扣所论述的内容，由浅入深，每一部分的最后一章还较系统地安排了复习练习，以利学习者通过实践掌握运用短语的必要技能。

由于本书是针对有一定英语基础的学习者而设计的，有一定的难度，因此，希望教师能根据学生的实际水平加以引导，有选择地和灵活地使用它。

为方便自学者通过例句加深对所讲各短语的理解，全书各例句均附有参考译文，并在书后附有各章练习的参考答案。

由于译者水平有限，不妥之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

译 者

1985.4.

# 目 录

## 前言

|      |                 |     |
|------|-----------------|-----|
| 第一部分 | 不及物动词短语         | 1   |
| 第一章  | 不及物动词+小品词       | 1   |
| 第二章  | 不及物动词+介词        | 18  |
| 第三章  | 不及物动词+小品词和介词    | 36  |
| 第四章  | 不及物动词短语复习       | 54  |
| 第二部分 | 及物动词短语          | 62  |
| 第五章  | 及物动词+可移动小品词     | 62  |
| 第六章  | 及物动词+不可移动的小品词   | 82  |
| 第七章  | 及物动词+介词(1型)     | 99  |
| 第八章  | 及物动词+介词(2型)     | 113 |
| 第九章  | 及物动词+介词(3型)     | 126 |
| 第十章  | 及物动词+小品词+介词     | 140 |
| 第十一章 | 及物动词短语复习        | 155 |
| 第三部分 | 名词、形容词和副词短语     | 163 |
| 第十二章 | 名词形式:成对名词       | 163 |
| 第十三章 | 名词形式:“形容词+名词”组合 | 174 |
| 第十四章 | 形容词形式:成对形容词     | 186 |
| 第十五章 | 形容词形式:各种复合词     | 198 |
| 第十六章 | 各种副词形式          | 211 |
| 参考答案 |                 | 223 |

## 第一部分 不及物动词短语

### 第一章 不及物动词 + 小品词

|               |                 |                |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| to die down   | to get around   | to break in    |
| to come about | to fall through | to catch on    |
| to break down | to hold on      | to look on     |
| to get ahead  | to open up      | to settle down |
| to stand out  | to come up      | to show up     |

#### 一、根据上下文猜测词义

你们要是对使用了短语的上下文进行研究，对这个短语的许多方面就能有所了解。它前后一些词汇的意义，以及整个句子的含义，能使你对该短语获得一个明确的概念。用不着翻阅词典便能懂得它总的含义。

努力猜测下列语句中每个短语的意思，然后列举一个单词同义语或者给出一个定义。

1. For three days the wind blew hard and strong, but on the fourth day it died down.

2. I thought John and Mary were happy, but they recently got a divorce: how did it come about?

3. My old car has a very bad engine: it will probably break down and need repairs.

4. If you want to get ahead in life, you have

to work hard and save your money.

5. His poor clothes really stood out at the meeting because everyone else was wearing a suit and tie.

6. Since you don't have a car or motorcycle, how do you get around?

7. Our plans for a trip to Europe fell through because we hadn't saved enough money for the plane tickets.

8. Please hold on; I'd like to ask a question before you continue your lecture.

9. He told me all of his marriage problems, from beginning to end; he really opened up.

10. Because several students didn't understand the teacher's ideas, many questions came up.

11. While I was talking, Tom broke in to tell me that he disagreed.

12. After I spent two hours trying to explain the difficult idea, John finally caught on.

13. While his friends were playing football, poor Joe, who had a broken leg, could only look on.

14. At first the students in my class were too noisy, but eventually they settled down to work.

15. It's already 10 o'clock and Bill hasn't come yet; if he doesn't show up soon our meeting will fall through.

现在再细读本练习中的每个句子，划出句子中帮助你们

猜测到该短语意义的那一部分。换句话说，就是尽可能找到上下文中的线索。

### 课堂讨论

你们很可能觉得，有些短语的意义要比另一些容易猜测。看看哪些短语猜测容易，哪些猜测困难。讨论上下文线索在帮助你们理解每个短语意义上所具有的重要意义。

### 二、根据定义选择填空

选择符合练习左侧列出定义的正确短语，并核对你们所猜测的意义。一定要利用上下文线索，并以正确的语法形式填空。

|               |                 |                |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| to die down   | to get around   | to break in    |
| to come about | to fall through | to catch on    |
| to break down | to hold on      | to look on     |
| to get ahead  | to open up      | to settle down |
| to stand out  | to come up      | to show up     |

#### 例词：

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| (to move about) | Most animals <b>get around</b> on four legs. |
|-----------------|--|

#### 定义

#### 正确答案

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| (to happen) | 1. The newspaper article didn't tell how the accident _____. |
|-------------|--|

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| (to fail to occur) | 2. The planned meeting _____ because several members were out-of-town. |
|--------------------|--|

|                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (to make progress) | 3. He studied very hard in |
|--------------------|----------------------------|



school so that he could \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in his studies.

(to be noticeable)

4. The tall building \_\_\_\_\_  
against the smaller ones.

(to stop working)

5. The workers had to work  
twice as hard because the  
large machine had \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

(to diminish)

6. When the President of the  
U.S. entered the room, all  
the noise \_\_\_\_\_.

(to travel)

7. It is hard for people in  
wheelchairs to \_\_\_\_\_  
because many buildings don't  
have elevators.

(to watch)

8. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ as  
firemen put out the burning  
house.

(to arise)

9. In court, a question \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ about his association  
with some criminals.

(to finally under-  
stand)

10. At first I was confused,  
but after much explanation,  
I \_\_\_\_\_.

(to wait)

11. I asked my friends, who  
were going out the door

- to \_\_\_\_\_ while I got my coat.
- (to interrupt) 12. It's very impolite to \_\_\_\_\_ while someone else is speaking.
- (to talk honestly) 13. Don't hide your secrets from your wife; \_\_\_\_\_ and tell her how your unhappiness came about.
- (to become calm) 14. If you \_\_\_\_\_ and talk more slowly, I'll be able to understand you better; now you're too upset to think clearly.
- (to arrive) 15. When the babysitter \_\_\_\_\_, my parents went out for dinner.

### 三、短语释义

到现在为止，你很可能对每个短语的意义有了一个明确的概念。学习下列的解释，以便使你能完全理解它们。

1. **to die down**——to become more quiet, to diminish, to subside. (愈来愈安静; 消退, 平息)

常用的主语: 各种感情(兴奋, 紧张, 愤怒, 爱和恨); 自然现象(暴风雨, 风, 火); 各种声音(音乐, 人声, 噪音)。

1) My anger at him has died down since he apologized to me.

2) After the storm, the strong winds died down.

3) The loud music **died down** after the police came.

1) 自从他向我道歉后，我对他的怒气就平息下来了。

2) 暴雨过后，狂风也停了下来。

3) 警察来后，那很响的音乐声才静下来。

2. **to come about**——to happen, to occur; to be caused (发生，出现，被引起)

常用的主语：事件(事故，死亡，失败与成功，挫折)；情况(问题、讨论、争论)。

这个短语动词常用在以 how 引起的问句中，用以打听某件事发生的原因。

1) How did the automobile accident come about?

2) His success **came about** after he started working harder.

3) The argument **came about** because they were talking about politics.

1) 那个车祸是怎样发生的？

2) 他开始更努力地工作后，才取得成功。

3) 这个争论是因为他们谈论政治而发生的。

3. **to stand out**——to be noticeable, to be prominent; to be clearly seen (引人注目，突出，清晰显露)。

常用的主语：颜色，语调，人形，轮廓；人。

1) A very tall man wearing a big hat stood out in the crowd of people.

2) The large black letters on this small white sign really stand out.

3) Joe is so intelligent that he **stands out** in class

1) 一个个子很高的人，戴着一顶大帽子，在人群中显得很突出。

2) 在一块小的白色指示牌上写上黑色的粗体字母，的确很醒目。

3) 乔理解力强，在班上显得突出。

4. **to break down**——to fail to function, to stop working properly. (不起作用，停止正常运转)。

常用的主语 机器(打字机，发动机，空气调节装置)；各种运载工具(小汽车，载重车，飞机，火车等)。

1) The travelers were delayed because the bus had broken down.

2) It would be very regrettable if the air conditioning broke down on a very hot day.

1) 旅客因公共汽车抛锚而给耽误了。

2) 空气调节器要是在天气很热的时候出故障，才真糟糕呢。

5. **to fall through**——to fail to occur, not to happen (不出现，没发生)

常用的主语：计划，方案，安排，协议，契约。

1) If your new contract agreement falls through, the workers in your company will go on strike.

2) The plan for a new park fell through because no citizen wanted higher taxes.

3) The project is so well planned that it couldn't possibly fall through.

1) 如果你们的新协议没有达成，你公司的工人就会继

续罢工。

2) 因市民不愿缴纳更多的税款，修建新公园的计划告吹了。

3) 这个方案计划得很周到，一定能付诸实行。

6. to get ahead—to make progress, to succeed  
(取得进步，获得成就)

常用的主语：人

1) Anyone can get ahead in life if he or she really tries hard.

2) Can a criminal get ahead by stealing money from a bank?

3) The dream of most politicians is to get ahead in national politics.

1) 任何人，只要真的是尽力而为，都能在生活中获得成功。

2) 罪犯能盗窃到银行的钱吗？

3) 大多数政治家的愿望，是要在国内政治活动中获得成功。

7. to get around—to travel, to move about (行进，走动)

常用的主语：生物(人，动物)；信息(消息，想法，秘密，闲话)。

1) It's difficult for a person with a broken leg to get around.

2) Everyone knows him well; he really gets around.

3) How did my secret get around to all my friends

so quickly?

1) 一个人断了一条腿，就难以走动。

2) 每人都知道他的大名，他真是到处都吃得开。

3) 为什么我的秘密这样快就传到我所有的朋友的耳朵里去了？

8. **to hold on**——to wait, to pause (等待，暂停)

常用的主语：人

这个短语常用于客气的命令形式或间接引语中，也通常在要求某人在电话中等一会儿时使用。

1) **Please hold on**; I'll see if the doctor is in.  
(polite command)

2) I asked him to **hold on** before he finally left.  
(indirect speech)

3) Unusual: He **held on** before he left.

1) 请等一下，我看看医生是否在家。(客气的命令)

2) 我请他等一会儿再最后离开。(间接引语)

3) 不常见，他等了一会儿才离开。

在它后面经常有一时间词组，如“一秒钟，一分钟”。

4) **Please hold on a second!**

5) **Could you hold on a minute?** (A question form is possible.)

4) 请等一秒钟！

5) 你能等一分钟吗？(这种提问形式也是可能的)

9. **to open up**——to talk honestly and freely; to reveal a secret (诚实地、坦率地谈出；说出秘密)

常用的主语：人

这个短语的基本意义是一个人不隐藏自己的真实感情。

1) Their marriage plans fell through because neither one of them could ever open up to the other.

2) In court, you are expected to open up about what you know.

1) 他们的结婚计划没有实现，因为他们俩谁也不能开诚相见。

2) 在法庭上，你得把知道的情况全部说出来。

10. to come up—to arise. (出现)

常用主语：各类问题。

1) A serious problem came up after the project had been started.

2) Many questions came up about the quality of the project.

3) A political issue came up which embarrassed the candidate.

1) 这个方案开始实施后，出现了一个严重的问题。

2) 这个工程的质量存在许多问题。

3) 出现了一个使那个候选人难堪的政治问题。

11. to break in—to interrupt (someone who is already speaking) [打断 (已经在说话的某人)]

常用主语：人

1) While I was explaining my point of view he broke in to argue with me.

2). During the regular TV program, the newsman broke in to tell about the recent disaster

3) When your teacher is speaking, you shouldn't break in.

1) 当我正解释我的观点时，他插进来和我争论。

2) 在正常的电视节目中，新闻播音员插进来谈论最近的这次灾难。

3) 你们不应该打断你们老师的讲话。

12. to catch on—to finally understand. (终于理解)

常用主语：人

这个短语的意义是某人在理解某种事上有困难，但最后终于理解了。

1) After two hours of trying to learn the new game, he caught on.

2) The lady in the back of the room repeated her question several times but I still couldn't catch on.

1) 那个新游戏，他用了两个小时才学会。

2) 教室后面的那位女士，把她的问题重复了好几遍，但我仍然没有理解。

13. to look on—to watch, to observe, to be spectator (观看，观察，当观众)

常用的主语：人

1) I looked on as they tried to fix the machine which had broken down.

2) The shopkeeper could only look on as the armed robbers stole all of his money.

3) When people are playing sports, I don't enjoy



**looking on; I would rather play also!**

1) 我在一旁看着他们设法修理那台已经坏了的机器。

2) 那个小店主只能眼怔怔地看着那些武装匪徒抢走他所有的钱。

3) 我不喜欢看别人做体育活动, 我倒愿意自己去运动。

**14. to settle down**——1) to become calm, quiet, or peaceful (变得安静, 平静或宁静); 2) to begin a normal, stable life (开始一种正常的、稳定的生活)

常用的主语: 生物(人, 动物)

井1 1) The children settled down when their teacher entered.

2) The barking dogs settled down after the loud truck passed by.

井2 3) Many young people are now getting steady jobs, getting married, and settling down in their own homes.

4) Many people settle down in San Diego because of the fine weather.

第一种意义——1) 教师进来后, 孩子们就安静了。2) 声音很响的卡车驶过后, 吠着的狗才平静。

第二种意义——3) 许多年轻人现在得到了稳定的工作, 结了婚, 有了自己的家, 都安定下来了。4) 许多人因为圣地亚哥的天气好, 就在那里定居。

**15. to show up**——to arrive, to appear (到达, 出现)

常用的主语: 人。