



COLLINS COBUILD

柯林斯 COBUILD 英语短语动词练习册

PHRASAL VERBS WORKBOOK

Helping learners with real English



Handwritten signature: Henderson

"I just don't think it's the sort of world to bring up pandas in."



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

Malcolm Goodale

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The Author asserts the moral right to be identified as the author of this work.

The author is a teacher at the United Nations in Geneva.

The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

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This one is for Joanna and Steven.

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出版前言

自 20 世纪 80 年代末起,世界各国的英语教学界就对以全新构想编写的“柯林斯 COBUILD 英语词典系列”表示出极大的兴趣,并一致认为,该系列词典开创了高科技时代词典编纂的先河。这一系列词典是在世界著名的哈珀-柯林斯出版社(HarperCollins Publishers Limited)的支持下,由英国伯明翰大学(Birmingham University)词典编纂组经过十余年的努力,精心编纂而成。参与编写工作的有数百名英语教学、词典编纂和电脑软件专家。从词典的研制到出版花费了巨额的资金。

“柯林斯 COBUILD 英语词典系列”之所以被称为“以全新的构想编写而成的新一代辞书”,是因为英国伯明翰大学词典编纂组首先意识到电脑时代的到来对于词典编纂的意义,并将大型电脑运用于词典的编纂工作。由于电脑的发展,利用电脑庞大的存储和检索功能对大量语言现象作具体详尽的分析已成为可能。以往,词典编纂人员只能根据个别语言现象推断出词义和用法;现在,他们可以利用先进的电脑设备,输入和检索数以亿万字计的语料,根据大量而确切的语言数据来确定词义和用法。英国伯明翰大学词典编纂组就是根据上述原则,编纂了这一系列新颖独特的词典。

该系列所有词典中的例词和例句均取材于 COBUILD 英语语料库(The Bank of English)。该英语语料库的名称 COBUILD 系 COLLINS BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE DATABASE 的首字母缩略词,如果直译应该是“柯林斯-伯明翰大学国际语料库”。该语料库包含了小说和非小说类的多种语体,如电台和电视用语、日常自然会话、报刊杂志文章,也包含了英国英语、美国英语和澳大利亚英语及多种英语方言。

本社引进的《柯林斯 COBUILD 动词短语练习册》是《柯林斯 COBUILD 动词短语词典》的配套用书,但同时也可以独立使用。本书选取了词典中最常用的 300 条短语,根据词典后语助词索引的分类原则进行编写。本书共分十个单元,前 9 个单元各针对一个语助词,最后一个单元包括了 7 个语助词。每个单元的开始都对该语助词进行分析,将其可能表达的含义进行分类,有助于读者对于短语动词进行分类记忆。

本书的设计处处体现了帮助读者牢固掌握短语动词的原则。该原则除了体现在分类编写中之外,还包括:其中的练习经过精心分级,每个单元中各部分的练习都由易到难,循序渐进,反复练习;在每一单元中,还穿插有“语言要点”,给出部分短语动词的近义词或反义词,帮助读者联系记忆;以及运用多幅精心制作的卡通画帮助读者创造形象记忆的语境。

作为“柯林斯 COBUILD 英语词典系列”中的一本,本书希望和《柯林斯 COBUILD 动词短语词典》共同成为读者掌握英语交流中重要部分——短语动词的帮手。

为了提高我国的英语教学和科研水平,更好地为读者服务,上海外语教育出版社引进了

“柯林斯 COBUILD 英语词典系列”,以让我国广大英语学习者和从事相关工作的人员能够获得更多更新颖的工具书。为此,上海外语教育出版社的编辑与哈珀-柯林斯出版社的编辑通力合作,对系列词典中的部分例句进行了修订,使它们更符合我国国情。毋庸置疑,如同其他词典一样,本系列词典在编校过程中难免仍有疏漏和失误,敬请广大读者批评指正。

需要说明的是,本系列词典的例证均取自 COBUILD 英语语料库,采用这些例句的目的是为了说明词目的语义和语法特征及用法,并不代表原出版者和本社的观点。

INTRODUCTION

This workbook accompanies the Collins COBUILD Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs. Though the workbook can be used on its own, more benefit will be gained by working closely with the Dictionary. Practice is approached through the individual particles, as featured in the Particles Index of the Dictionary.

The Collins COBUILD Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs lists over 3,000 phrasal verbs and explains over 5,500 different meanings. This workbook practises the most important phrasal verbs, with around 300 different meanings. Almost 50% of these are formed with 18 common verbs. Six common verbs - *bring, come, get, go, put* and *take* - account for nearly 30% of the phrasal verbs in this workbook.

This workbook is a vocabulary book rather than a grammar book. The examples and exercises throughout the book show the different syntactic patterns of the phrasal verbs. Whilst working on this book, it was found that the most important phrasal verbs are nearly always adverbial. These are also the most difficult phrasal verbs for learners to understand. It is for this reason that prepositional phrasal verbs are not included in this workbook.

For a detailed explanation of the grammar of phrasal verbs please refer to the Collins Cobuild English Grammar, as well as the introduction in the Collins Cobuild Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs.

HOW TO USE THE WORKBOOK

There are ten units of material. The first nine units deal with single particles and these units are arranged in alphabetical sequence in the book; the final unit concentrates on seven more particles. All the units follow a similar format, and can be studied in any order. As this book is designed both for classwork and self-study, an answer key to the exercises is given at the back of the book.

Every unit has an introductory page giving the important meanings of the particle being studied, with lists of the phrasal verbs to be practised in each section of the unit. Sometimes a phrasal verb appears twice in the same section, with two meanings. Quite often, a phrasal verb appears in two or three different sections. This is not surprising, as most phrasal verbs have more than one meaning, and can sometimes have as many as 20 different meanings.

The final section of each unit is called Other Meanings. This includes phrasal verbs which often do fit into a category of meaning, but the category is too small or too limited in its meaning to be included in this workbook. You will, of course, find them in the Particles Index of the Dictionary. The other phrasal verbs included in

Other Meanings are those which are too common to be excluded, but which do not clearly fit into any particular category of meaning.

Under each category of meaning on the introductory page, space has been provided for other phrasal verbs to be added.

The Sections

Each section of a unit covers one category of meaning. If more than ten phrasal verbs are to be studied, the section is split into two parts. A section begins with example sentences, showing typical use of the phrasal verbs. The examples are often followed by Language Comments, which highlight other phrasal verbs with similar or opposite meanings, and which also give more formal equivalent verbs, when they exist. It is a common misconception that phrasal verbs are mostly used in spoken language. They can be found in many styles of writing, including highly formal government reports.

The Exercises

If a category of meaning includes phrasal verbs which are particularly difficult to understand, the first exercise asks you to complete the definitions of some or all of the phrasal verbs. Subsequent exercises involve matching phrases or sentences; choosing the phrasal verb that best fits a gapped sentence, from three alternatives provided; deciding on an appropriate phrasal verb to fill a gap, where no alternatives are given. For this last exercise you should pay particular attention to the form of the verb. Throughout the book you will also find exercises called Bad Jokes, where you are asked to match the two halves of the jokes.

In most sections, there is a final memorization exercise, which has an elephant symbol beside it. Memory is aided by links, connections, and images. We remember unusual things much more easily than 'normal' things. In this exercise you should write a paragraph containing at least one example of each of the phrasal verbs in the section you have just studied. The phrasal verbs do not necessarily have to be in the same order. You must use a minimum of words or images. It is very important to have a clear mental picture of your story; you should be able to see it as a little film in your head. To be more memorable, your paragraph could be exaggerated, strange, ridiculous, impossible, or amusing. The Answer Key contains a sample paragraph on page 140.

At the end of each unit there is a separate section of revision exercises, so that you can check your progress.

Enjoy using the Collins COBUILD Phrasal Verbs Workbook!

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AWAY

Below are the two most important meanings of AWAY and one group of other meanings. In all 16 phrasal verbs have been selected.

Under each of the headings you will see a list of the phrasal verbs which you are

going to practise. Some verbs appear more than once, as many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.

You can write other phrasal verbs with the same meaning in the space provided. Use a dictionary if necessary.

A Withdrawing and Separating

break away
get away
give away
keep away
run away
take away

B Disappearing and Making things disappear

do away with
explain away
fade away
pass away
throw away

C Other meanings

get away with
hide away
put away
work away
write away

A Withdrawing and Separating

**break away get away give away
keep away run away take away**

Two United Party senators broke away to form the Federal Party.

His father had thought it would be good for his character to get away from home and earn some money on his own.

I could not decide whether to keep the money he left me or give it away.

It would be better to keep away and not attempt to enter the city until she knew what was happening there.

I was frightened and I ran away from my mother and she ran after me and coaxed me to come back.

They took my name and address, took away all my possessions, and sent me down to the cells.



'Look - if you have five pocket calculators and I take two away, how many have you got left?'

1 Match the sentences and phrases on the left with those on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 I had to get away. | A the less money you'll spend. |
| 2 I think of the new boy who ran away. | B worth millions of pounds. |
| 3 She has given away jewellery | C to break away from my family and community. |
| 4 The more you keep away from the shops, | D not take it away from them. |
| 5 These men wanted to help them keep their land, | E One way or another, I was going to leave Birmingham. |
| 6 I had accepted his offer because I wanted to break away - | F Lane chased him and caught him. |

1	2	3	4	5	6
E					

2 Choose the best alternative from the phrasal verbs given to fill in the space provided.

- Panic overcame Tim now and he turned and began to try to run away across the rocks.
take away run away keep away
- The best thing that you can do to avoid a cold is to from anyone who has one.
give away break away keep away

- 3 Fontaine and founded the shortlived Nationalist Party.
broke away took away gave away
- 4 I the knife from him. I don't know how.
broke away gave away took away
- 5 'Could you early next week though?' 'Yes, that would be okay.'
break away get away take away

3 Write the correct form of the appropriate phrasal verb in the space provided.

- 1 You should always *keep* animals *away* from the kitchen.
- 2 France's plan to 30 million electronic telephone directories ...
- 3 She let herself out and raced down the stairs and along the road.
- 4 Another group from the Labour Party the following year.
- 5 Let's go out for a walk to from it all.
- 6 She had the children with her to her parents' house.

Bad Jokes

4 Find the logical ending for each of the jokes beginning on the left.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Waiter, this soup isn't fit for a pig. | A You should have seen the one that got away! |
| 2 What did the fisherman say when he caught a bus? | B Take away the 't' and it becomes eatable. |
| 3 How can you make a tea table into a meal? | C Take away their credit cards. |
| 4 How do you stop a herd of elephants from charging? | D The police made him bring it back. |
| 5 What happened to the little boy who ran away with the circus? | E Sir, would you like me to take it away and bring you some that is? |

1	2	3	4	5
E				

B Disappearing and Making things disappear

do away with explain away fade away pass away throw away

Our medicines have not done away with¹ disease.

All of this can, of course, be explained away for other reasons.

The sun's warmth began to fade away.

She passed away² within three weeks of her sister and mother.

30 million tonnes of refuse are thrown away in the UK.

◆ LANGUAGE COMMENT

¹ Eliminate is a more formal word for **do away with**.

² You use **pass away** when you want to avoid saying the word 'die'.

1 Write the correct phrasal verb to complete the following definitions.

- 1 If something *fades away*, it slowly becomes less intense, frequent or common until it ends or disappears completely.
- 2 When you something you no longer want or need, you get rid of it, for example by putting it in the dustbin.
- 3 If you a mistake or unpleasant situation, you give reasons to show that it is not as bad or important as people think.
- 4 To something means to get rid of it or abolish it.

2 Match the phrases on the left with those on the right.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 He was seen on TV later, | A all the paperwork that is usually |
| 2 Her new-found enthusiasm for running | involved. |
| 3 Your husband sent the letter to us | B rather than throw them away. |
| 4 She likes to keep things, even old things, | C shortly before he passed away. |
| 5 It would be nice to do away with | D explaining away his department's latest blunder. |
| | E will soon fade away. |

1	2	3	4	5

3 Choose the best alternative from the phrasal verbs given to fill in the space provided.

- 1 Identity cards should be , everybody has a passport anyway.
explained away done away with faded away
- 2 'It was the last one my dad ever invented before he ' 'His final great work?' 'Exactly, Gordon.'
passed away threw away did away with
- 3 He did not the pamphlet , but he kept it in his desk.
fade away throw away explain away
- 4 It was vague rumour which would and be forgotten.
pass away explain away fade away
- 5 Well, how do you the fact that we lost so much money last year?
explain away throw away fade away

4 Write the correct form of the phrasal verb in the space provided.

- 1 His guests were surprised when he the trick as 'a little cheating'.
- 2 medicine after an illness. It's unlikely you'll use it again.
- 3 She's feeling very depressed at the moment: her mother unexpectedly last month.
- 4 Let's the formalities and get down to business.
- 5 The music and laughter gradually as the procession moved off down the street.



5 Find the logical ending for each of the jokes beginning on the left.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 They don't throw the rubbish away. 2 Why did you throw your alarm clock away? 3 I did my first television show a month ago, and the next day five million sets were sold. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Because it always went off when I was asleep. B The people who couldn't sell theirs threw them away. C They make it into television shows. |
|---|--|

1	2	3

C Other meanings

get away with hide away put away work away write away

I'm not going to allow Anne to get away with an offensive remark like that.

He looked at his drawings of the rocks and hid them away again.

Hamish began to put away a vast load of shopping he had brought home.

They haven't stopped, they've been working away¹ all day.

You just write away² giving your name, address and enclosing three tokens.



'You again, Mr Philbean? Dear me, dear me, don't you ever get away with anything?'

◆ LANGUAGE COMMENT

- ¹ **Beaver away, slave away, slog away, and toil away** mean almost the same as **work away**. These verbs are often used in a continuous tense.
- ² **Send off** and **send away** mean almost the same as **write away**.

1 Write the correct phrasal verb to complete the following definitions.

- 1 If you something, you put it in a place where nobody else can find it.
- 2 If you, you continue working hard for a long time.
- 3 If you something, you place it tidily somewhere, for example in a cupboard, drawer, or pocket.
- 4 If you to a company or organization, you send them a letter asking for a product or information.
- 5 If you something that you should not have done, you are not criticized or punished for doing it.

2 Match the sentences and phrases on the left with those on the right.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 You see, I may need somewhere | A on the nose and got away with it. |
| 2 Why don't you write away | B to hide away for a week or two. |
| 3 He had punched a teacher | C I've been working away at a book. |
| 4 What have you been doing with yourself? | D the two of us drying and putting away. |
| 5 We washed up in silence, Lally washing up, | E to them and ask for a catalogue? |

1	2	3	4	5

3 Write the correct form of the appropriate phrasal verb in the space provided.

- I was able to keep warm as I in the snow.
- He could make the most outrageous statements and somehow it.
- Albert folded the newspaper neatly and it on the side table.
- I had to the presents in the bedroom, so that the children wouldn't find them.
- for it. It's cheaper by mail-order anyway.

4 Write a paragraph on the topic of your choice, including at least one example of each of the phrasal verbs you have just studied.



AWAY Revision exercises

1 Choose the best alternative from the phrasal verbs given to fill in the space provided.

- 1 You should those and get a pair of these.
pass away throw away run away do away with
- 2 In cross-examination Mr Stewart tried to the Police interest in Waddell.
work away fade away explain away get away
- 3 I've been on this project for the last two weeks.
working away giving away putting away getting away with
- 4 We cannot from the fact that a child is primarily an egoist.
pass away break away take away get away
- 5 You cannot violence by using violence.
break away do away with keep away pass away
- 6 Even a baby senses, I think, that she shouldn't be able to such tyranny. The habit is usually easy to break.
run away hide away do away with get away with
- 7 Australia, after it had from Antarctica, continued to drift northwards.
run away faded away broken away put away
- 8 You can £2,000 a year tax-free.
explain away write away give away work away

2 Now see if you can remember the meanings of AWAY and the phrasal verbs you have been practising. Some of the letters have been filled in to help you. You can check your answers by looking at the list on page 1.

A With dr...ing and S...p...ating

b. *rea*k away
g..... away
g.....e away
k.....p away
r..... away
t.....e away

B D....s....pp.....ing and M.....ing th.....s d.....

d.... away w.....
e....p.....n away
f..... away
p.....s away
t....f..... away

C Other meanings

g..... away w.....
h....d.... away
p..... away
w.....k away
wr..... away

BACK

Below are the two most important meanings of BACK. In all 12 phrasal verbs have been selected.

You can write other phrasal verbs with the same meaning in the space provided. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Under each of the headings you will see a list of the phrasal verbs which you are going to practise.

A Returning or Repeating something

bounce back
call back
fall back on
get back
give back
go back on
go back over
take back

B Controlling or Suppressing

cut back
fight back
hold back
set back