

Betty Kirkpatrick MA 著

赵保京 张丽帆 都 炜 译

篇章英语

短语动词篇

English in Context
Phrasal Verbs

- 内含短语动词小词典，包含约600条短语动词的词义及例句
- 58篇特选文章，让你在文段中轻松学习短语动词
- 精选读者感兴趣的话题
- 提供大量自测习题，充分进行自我测试



中 信 出 版 社
CITIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

篇章英语

短语动词篇

Betty Kirkpatrick MA 著

赵保京 张丽帆 都 炜 译

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

篇章英语·短语动词篇 / [美] 柯克帕特里克 著; 赵保京等译. -北京:

中信出版社, 2002.6

书名原文: English in Context: Phrasal Verbs

ISBN 7-80073-485-4

I. 篇… II. ①柯… ②赵… III. 英语-短语-动词 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2002) 第037520号

Copyring © 2001 by Learners Publishing Pte Ltd.

All rights reserved.

Authorized Adaptation of the edition by Learners Publishing Pte Ltd and CITICPH. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without the prior written permission of Learners Publishing Pte Ltd and CITICPH.

篇章英语·短语动词篇

著 者: Betty Kirkpatrick MA

译 者: 张丽帆 赵保京 都 炜

责任编辑: 王立军 **责任监制:** 朱 磊 王祖力

出 版 者: 中信出版社 (北京市朝阳区新源南路6号京城大厦 100004)

经 销 者: 中信联合发行有限公司

承 印 者: 中国电影出版社印刷厂

开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16 **印 张:** 13 **字 数:** 250千字

版 次: 2002年7月第1版 **印 次:** 2002年7月第1次印刷

京权图字: 01-2001-4706

书 号: ISBN 7-80073-485-4/G · 38

定 价: 25.00元

版权所有·侵权必究

凡购本社图书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由发行公司负责退换。服务热线: 010-64648783

前 言

如名所示,“篇章英语”丛书的编写目的,是讲解英语的各个语体例如习语、短语动词在实际中如何运用。书中专意撰写的文段,均为学习者掌握英语的这些不同语体在实际文段中如何使用,提供一个最清晰的概念。

采用篇章的形式,而不是在大多数字典里常见的简单例句形式,活灵活现地演示了词语和句子如何相互结合、英语语言如何实际应用。

短语动词是由一个动词后面跟一个介词、一个动词后面跟一个副词、或一个动词后面跟副词和介词构成的。它们看起来并不难,但是却为英语学习者带来了很大的困难。

短语动词的意思往往不是动词加上副词或介词的字面意思的堆积。因此,come up with的意思超出了字面的意思,例如在come up with a plan中,它的意思是“想出(主意),提出(建议)”。

有时,宾语可以放在动词和介词之间,但有时不可以。有时宾语的放置取决于宾语是一个名词还是代词,要掌握这种短语动词的最佳方法就是将它们放到上下文中,正如本书的编排一样。

每课课文包括以下部分:

1. 一篇包含有10个短语动词的文章;
2. 一个文中使用过的短语动词的列表(清楚的词解和例句);
3. 一套用来检测学生理解程度的检测题。

请注意:短语动词可能会超过一个意思,但本书中只给出短文中出现的意思。

目 录

1	<i>A Missing Passport</i> 失踪的护照	2
2	<i>A Street Accident</i> 交通事故	4
3	<i>The Missing Directions</i> 迷失方向	6
4	<i>Childminding</i> 临时保姆	8
5	<i>A Change of Subject</i> 课程的改变	10
6	<i>Waiting for a Job</i> 等候工作	12
7	<i>Sunbathing Interrupted</i> 中断的日光浴	14
8	<i>Choosing a Present</i> 选择礼物	16
9	<i>Burglary</i> 夜间盗窃	18
10	<i>Dieting</i> 节食	20
11	<i>Gardening</i> 整理花园	22
12	<i>A Shopping Trip</i> 购物之旅	24
13	<i>A Surprise Test</i> 突击考试	26
14	<i>Organizing a Fete</i> 组织游乐会	28
15	<i>A Dyeing Disaster</i> 染发招灾	30
16	<i>A Trip to the Seaside</i> 海滨之旅	32
17	<i>A Skiing Trip</i> 滑雪之旅	34
18	<i>The Perfect Cottage</i> 完美的乡间别墅	36
19	<i>An Important Invitation</i> 一个重要的邀请	38
20	<i>A Stress Test</i> 一次压力测试	40
21	<i>A Car Accident</i> 一场交通事故	42
22	<i>A Football Camp</i> 足球集训营	44

23	<i>In Financial Difficulties</i> 经济困境	46
24	<i>The Winners</i> 优胜者	48
25	<i>A Would-be Actor</i> 自命的演员	50
26	<i>Buying a Car</i> 购买汽车	52
27	<i>A Health Scare</i> 健康恐慌	54
28	<i>Planning a Night Out</i> 计划夜出	56
29	<i>Room-cleaning</i> 房屋清理	58
30	<i>A Broken Leg</i> 一条断腿	60
31	<i>Making a Job Move</i> 跳槽	62
32	<i>The Exam Aftermath</i> 考试过后	64
33	<i>A Winter Holiday</i> 一个寒假	66
34	<i>Sudden Illness</i> 急病	68
35	<i>Market Research</i> 市场调研	70
36	<i>Amateur Dramatics</i> 业余戏剧活动	72
37	<i>Auditions</i> 试演	74
38	<i>Bullying</i> 以强凌弱	76
39	<i>A Breakdown</i> 半路抛锚	78
40	<i>A Visit to the Zoo</i> 游览动物园	80
41	<i>A Surprise Goes Wrong</i> 失误的惊喜	82
42	<i>A Murder Investigation</i> 谋杀案调查	84
43	<i>A Wedding Invitation</i> 婚礼请柬	86
44	<i>The Missing Tickets</i> 失踪的彩票	88

45	<i>Lost Love</i> 失去的爱情	90
46	<i>Hard Work Rewarded</i> 辛苦工作获得回报	92
47	<i>A Proposal with a Difference</i> 别具一格的求婚	94
48	<i>Permission for a Party</i> 宴会批准了	96
49	<i>A Family Trip</i> 一次家庭旅行	98
50	<i>A Successful Take-over Bid</i> 一次成功的接管	100
51	<i>Assembling Furniture</i> 装配家具	102
52	<i>The College Prize</i> 大学奖学金	104
53	<i>A Skating Trip Goes Wrong</i> 滑冰之旅告吹	106
54	<i>A City Attack</i> 市内遭袭	108
55	<i>Locked Out</i> 被锁在门外	110
56	<i>Party Clean-up</i> 宴会清理	112
57	<i>No Sea View</i> 看不到海	114
58	<i>Work Comes to a Halt</i> 工作中断	116
	A Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs 短语动词小词典	119
	Translation of Each Text 短文译文	173
	Answers 练习答案	189

Phrasal Verbs in Use

1 A Missing Passport 失踪的护照

Phrasal Verbs in Use

paper 证件, 个人资料

definitely 确切地, 无疑地

fortunate 幸运的

scholarship 奖学金

arrangement 安排

be engaged 忙

relieve 使摆脱(痛苦、忧愁等),
使放心

Jane could not find her passport. She **had gone through** all her private papers, but it was not among them. Where could it be? Usually she was very careful about **putting** things **away**. However, her passport was definitely not in its proper place. She tried to remember when she had last seen it, but she had not needed it for some time. The last time she had been overseas had been three years ago and she **had not looked for** it since. Now she simply had to find it. She and two other students in her course had been fortunate enough to win a scholarship to study English in London and the university **had asked** them **for** their passports so that travel arrangements could be made. Although the others **had handed in** their documents right away, Jane **had put off** doing so. Yesterday she had been told that her documents must be at the university office by the end of the week or her study trip **would be called off**. She kept hoping that the passport would **turn up** but so far it remained missing. Finally, she decided to **talk** the matter **over with** her mother in case she had any idea where it could be. At first the line was engaged but, when she eventually heard her mother's voice, Jane was greatly relieved. 'Don't you remember? You **left** your passport **behind** with me after your last holiday in case you lost it.'

Know the Meaning

go through to examine (something) carefully, sometimes in order to search for (something): *Mary went through her friend's entire wardrobe looking for something to wear to the party. There is no error in the company books — the accountant has gone through them twice.*

put away to put (something) tidily in its proper place, sometimes where it cannot be seen: *Their mother told the children to put their toys away in the cupboard before going to bed. The cookery books were lying on the kitchen table but I put them away on the shelf.*

look for to try to find (something), to search for (something): *Jack has mislaid his notebook and is looking for it. The visitors are looking for an inexpensive hotel.*

ask for to say (to someone) that you would like to have (something), to request (something) from (someone): *Fred has gone to the bank to ask for a loan. If you want some water ask the waitress for it.*

hand in to give (something) to (someone) or take (something) to (somewhere) so it can be dealt with: *Joe has gone to the office to hand in his job application. How can the teacher mark your essay if you do not hand it in?*

put off to delay or postpone (something): *Because of illness we have decided to put off the meeting until next week. The club has put the match off until the end of the season. Jill hates cleaning the house and so she puts it off as long as possible.*

call off to cancel (something that has been arranged): *The organizers had to call off the fete because of bad weather. We called the jumble sale off because of lack of support. Sue's engagement to Tom lasted for two years, but then she suddenly called it off.*

turn up to be found or to appear, sometimes after being thought to be lost or to be unavailable: *The family thought that their cat was dead, but it turned up in the next village alive and well. Liz is unemployed but she's sure that the right job will turn up soon.*

talk over (with) to discuss (something) with (someone): *We had a meeting to talk over our various experiences. The students were advised to talk their problems over with their teachers. We all have different ideas about the new sports centre — let's meet and talk them over.*

leave behind not to take (something or someone) with you, sometimes accidentally, sometimes deliberately: *Tina left her jacket behind at the restaurant. I can't find my briefcase — I must have left it behind at the office. Mark has gone to work overseas, leaving his wife and children behind until he finds accommodation.*

Do it Yourself

- 1 Complete the sentence: The burglar had _____ all the papers on my desk, looking for money.
- 2 Complete the phrasal verb: The secretary was asked to put the documents _____ in the filing cabinet.
- 3 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: The police are trying to find the murder weapon.
- 4 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: The student requested more time to finish his essay.
- 5 Complete the phrasal verb: We have to hand _____ the money for the college outing today.
- 6 Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb: Some people are off ill and so we are delaying the meeting until tomorrow.
- 7 Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb: The theatre trip has been cancelled — not enough people wanted to go.
- 8 Complete the phrasal verb: We thought Don had left the area but he suddenly turned _____ in the pub last night.
- 9 Replace the phrasal verb with a suitable verb: I would like to talk over my career plans with my parents.
- 10 Complete the phrasal verb: I had started to rain and Alice had left her umbrella _____ on the bus.

2 A Street Accident 交通事故

Phrasal Verbs in Use

casualty department 急诊室

contact 接触，联系

guardian (法定)监护人，保护人

fortunately 幸运的，侥幸的

eyewitness 目击者，见证人

relative 亲戚

staff (全体)职员，工作人员

precaution 预防，小心

unconscious 不省人事的

A group of students from the drama college were sitting anxiously in the casualty department of the local hospital. Becky, one of their fellow students, **had been run over** by a van and the doctor was examining her in one of the cubicles. When the van hit her she **had** fallen heavily and **been knocked out**. Although it had not taken her long to **come round**, the doctor told her friends that at this stage he could not **rule out** the possibility of head injuries. What made things worse was that Becky's parents were working overseas and could not be contacted. However, the students had got in touch with Becky's aunt and uncle who **were acting as** guardians and they were on their way to the hospital. Fortunately, her uncle was a lawyer because the van-driver **was making out** that the accident was Becky's fault. He **had brushed aside** the students' claims that he was speeding, but luckily there were other eyewitnesses who **agreed with** Becky's friends. By the time her relatives reached the hospital Becky had been told that she had no major injuries. The hospital staff, however, **were keeping her in** overnight just as a precaution because she had been unconscious for a time. Becky was very relieved that there was nothing seriously wrong. She was playing the lead in the college end-of-term play and had been worried in case she would have to **pull out of** the part because of her injuries.

Know the Meaning

run over (of a vehicle or of the driver of a vehicle) to knock down and possibly drive over (someone or something), often causing injury or damage: *We nearly ran over a cat as we drove off. The dog dashed out onto the road and a car ran it over. Watch you don't get run over as you cross the road!*

knock out to cause (someone) to become unconscious: *The fierce blow knocked out Mr Smart. The attacker hit the old man on the head and knocked him out. The burglar lifted a baseball bat and knocked the shopkeeper out with it.*

come round to become conscious again, to regain consciousness: *The pregnant woman fainted in the heat but soon came round.*

rule out not to consider (something) because it is regarded as being impossible or extremely unlikely: *The police have ruled out robbery as a motive for the murder. Suicide has been ruled out as a cause of death. The fire may have been a result of arson — the fire inspector has not ruled it out.*

act as to carry out the work or duties of (someone or something): *The assistant manager acts as head of department when the manager is away. This sofa acts as a bed as well as something to sit on.*

make out to claim or pretend that (something is true): *He made out that he was a millionaire, but, in fact, he had very little money.*

brush aside to pay no attention to (something), to take no notice of (something): *The boss always brushed aside any suggestions made by the workers. The boss brushed our complaints aside very rudely. We tried to make a protest to the council, but they brushed it aside.*

agree with to say the same as (someone or something), to have the same opinion as (someone): *I agree with you that something must be done. The information which Jack gave to the police agreed with that given by Bill.*

keep in not to let (someone) leave (somewhere): *Mary is keeping her child in bed until his cold's better. Jack is not home yet — the doctor is keeping him in hospital.*

pull out of not to continue with (something), to stop taking part in (something): *Our team has had to pull out of the football competition because of illness. There are not many competitors in the race — several people pulled out of it at the last minute.*

Do it Yourself

- 1 Complete the phrasal verb: The delivery lorry _____ over the little girl when she ran in front of it.
- 2 Complete the phrasal verb: The burglar hit the old man on the head with a vase and _____ him out.
- 3 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: Tara regained consciousness in hospital after the attack on her.
- 4 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: We did not consider failure.
- 5 Fill in the missing phrasal verb: Mr Jackson is off ill and Mrs Cook is going to _____ team coach until he recovers.
- 6 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: Tessa was only a student but she pretended that she was an experienced teacher.
- 7 Complete the phrasal verb: The referee brushed _____ my protest and went on with the game.
- 8 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: Mike's account of the accident says the same as that of the other driver.
- 9 Complete the phrasal verb: We always _____ the children in their playroom if it is raining heavily.
- 10 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: The leading actor has a sore throat and has decided not to continue with the performance.

3 The Missing Directions 迷失方向

Phrasal Verbs in Use

persuasive 善于游说的

town hall 市政厅

superb [口]极好的

campsite 露营地

confess 承认, 坦白

perfect 完美的, 理想的

There were only a few days of the summer vacation left and neither Jim nor his friends had been on holiday. He decided to call them and try to **fix one up**. 'Why don't we go camping?' he suggested. 'My brother has two large tents and I'm sure he'll let us borrow them.' None of them had been camping before, but Jim was very persuasive and soon **talked them round**. 'I'll hire a mini-van and **pick you all up** at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning at the town hall.' 'Where are we going?' asked Pete as they **set off**. 'My brother's given me directions to a superb campsite in the mountains,' replied Jim. 'He goes there often.' After they had been driving for what seemed a long time Jock **called out** from the back of the van, 'It's time we **looked up** your brother's directions. I think we might be lost.' Jim opened his rucksack to **search for** them and then confessed, 'I think I left them on the kitchen table.' 'That's all right,' said Jock hopefully. 'I heard your brother telling you how to get there.' 'He did,' said Jim, 'but I didn't **take it in**. I thought we'd have the written instructions.' By now it was getting very dark and they weren't very sure how to **put up** a tent, even if they found a campsite. 'We'll just have to **make do with** sleeping in the van,' said Mark. 'Not what I'd call the perfect holiday!'

Know the Meaning

fix up to arrange (something): *We have fixed up a meeting of the club for next week. Have you had time to fix the next game up? We're going on a cruise next year but we haven't fixed it up yet.*

talk round to persuade (someone): *It's easy to talk my mother round — she's now agreed to lend us the car. Jane's father said at first that she couldn't go on the college trip, but she eventually talked him round.*

pick up (of a vehicle or the driver of a vehicle) to stop and let (someone) into a vehicle in order to take the person somewhere: *The bus will stop at the college gates to pick up all the students. I have to drive over to the next village to pick a friend up. Dad says that he'll pick us up outside the cinema.*

set off to begin a journey: *The family had to set off at dawn to get to the airport in time for their flight.*

call out to say (something) loudly, to shout: *Anne called out from the back of the bus that she was cold. 'Watch! You're driving too fast!' called out Lou. Their neighbour called out a greeting as he passed.*

look up to look at (a reference book, set of instructions, etc) to try to find some information: *We looked up a dictionary to find out what the word meant. I'll have to look up the instructions to find out how the machine works.*

search for to try to find (someone or something), to look for (someone or something): *The police are out searching for the missing child. We must start searching for somewhere to stay the night. I mislaid my notebook and spent hours searching for it.*

take in to understand and remember (something that is read, heard, etc): *I was too tired to take the information in properly. The pupils were restless and didn't take in what the teacher said. The lecturer gave an excellent description of the Middle Ages but few of the students took it in.*

put up to assemble (the parts of something), to build (something), to erect (something): *They're putting up a new block of flats near our house. They put the new supermarket up in record time. The builders have finished the house — they put it up very quickly.*

make do with to have to use (something) instead of something else which is more suitable, desirable etc, to have to use a less acceptable, often inadequate substitute or alternative: *I really need cream for this recipe, but I'll just have to make do with milk. The family had to make do with much less money after their father lost his job.*

Do it Yourself

- 1 Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb: We haven't had time to arrange the annual meeting of the club yet.
- 2 Replace the phrasal verb with a suitable verb: Bert eventually talked his father round and he was allowed to borrow the family car.
- 3 Complete the phrasal verb: Jock has hired a minibus to take us to the football match and is going to _____ us up at the college gates.
- 4 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: We began the journey at dawn.
- 5 Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb: 'We've taken the wrong road,' shouted Carol.
- 6 Fill in the missing phrasal verb: I wanted to find out exactly where Sydney was and so I _____ an atlas.
- 7 Complete the phrasal verb: We had to stop searching _____ the missing child when night fell.
- 8 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: We simply cannot understand and remember all the information that the teacher gives in one lecture.
- 9 Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb: My new desk arrived in a flat pack and I cannot assemble it.
- 10 Write the missing phrasal verb in the space provided: Mike had to take a reduction in salary when he moved jobs and now he has to _____ a poorer standard of living.

4 Childminding 临时保姆

Phrasal Verbs in Use

off-duty 下班

adult 成年人

company 交际, 交往

exhausting 使筋疲力尽的

absolutely 完全地, 绝对地

charming 可爱的, 迷人的

mischief 恶作剧, 捣蛋

nightmare 梦魇, 恶梦

bucket 桶

meanwhile 同时

It was Saturday morning and Val **had got up** late. She was now feeling bored and decided to phone her friend Dee and ask if she wanted to go shopping. 'I can't,' said Dee. 'I'm **looking after** my niece and nephew today. My sister, May, has had to go into the office today. She has a nanny for the children, but she's off-duty this weekend and I offered to **stand in for** her.' 'Why don't I come and help?' said Val. 'Good idea!' replied Dee. 'Some adult company will **keep me from** going mad. I love the children very much, but they can be exhausting. I just don't know how the nanny **puts up with** it.' Val soon saw that Dee was absolutely right. The children — Colin who was 6 years old and Anya who was 4 — were charming but full of energy and mischief. 'This **is turning into** a nightmare,' cried Dee trying to get the children to eat lunch. Anya would not eat anything but ice cream and then **threw up** all over the carpet. Dee went off to find a bucket and cloth and came back to **wipe up** the mess. Meanwhile Val was regretting offering to help and wondering if she could **last out** until May came home. Just then they heard the front door open and May **burst into** the room. 'Are the children all right?' she asked anxiously. 'They're fine,' said Dee. 'But we have to go now.'

Know the Meaning

get up to get out of bed, to rise: *We have to get up very early to catch the first bus.*

look after to take care of (someone), to attend to the needs of (someone): *Their grandmother looks after the children during the school holidays when their parents are at work. Jan's parents are both elderly and she has given up work to look after them.*

stand in for to carry out the work or duties of (someone), to take (someone's) place temporarily: *Fred is standing in for the firm's accountant who is on holiday. The history lecturer is on maternity leave and Mr Jones is standing in for her.*

keep from to stop oneself from (doing something), but with difficulty: *Jill was organizing a surprise party for Jo's return home, but she was so excited that she could scarcely keep from telling everyone about it. Tim is so conceited that he cannot keep from admiring himself in every mirror.*

put up with to tolerate (someone or something), to have to accept (someone or something) unpleasant or difficult: *The Millers can't put up with their noisy neighbours any longer and so they're moving house. Patsy hates the canteen food but she has to put up with it because it's cheap.*

turn into to become (someone or something different): *It was a sunny morning but it turned into a stormy day. Nick was a charming child, but he turned into a really nasty young man.*

threw up (informal) to vomit, to be sick: *The child got car sick and threw up all over the coats in the back seat.*

wipe up to remove (something such as dirt, liquid, etc) from a surface with a cloth, to clean (something) up: *The children were making dough on the kitchen table and it took a while to wipe up the mess. Please wipe up all that mess before you leave the kitchen. There's mud all over the carpet — I'll have to wipe it up.*

last out to survive, to continue to exist or function in a difficult situation: *The travellers were cold and hungry and just hoped that they could last out until help arrive. Jim is supposed to have stopped smoking, but he won't last out until tonight without a cigarette.*

burst into to enter (somewhere) suddenly and sometimes violently: *The couple were watching television when the burglar burst into the room and pointed a gun at them.*

Do it Yourself

- 1 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: Paul had been to a late-night party the night before and did not want to get out of bed.
- 2 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: The childminder is paid to take care of three young children.
- 3 Replace the underlined words with a phrasal verb: The head of department is on study leave and her deputy is taking her place temporarily.
- 4 Complete the phrasal verb: I was so tired that I could hardly keep _____ falling asleep.
- 5 Replace the phrasal verb with a suitable verb: Liz said that she divorced Alex because she could not put up with his laziness.
- 6 Complete the phrasal verb: It was a dull, wet morning but it _____ into a beautiful day.
- 7 Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb: Fred drank too much beer at the party and vomited on the steps of the house.
- 8 Replace the phrasal verb with a similar phrasal verb: The waitress cleaned up the spilt coffee.
- 9 Complete the phrasal verb: The patient is losing a lot of blood — she may not _____ out until the ambulance gets here.
- 10 Complete the phrasal verb: The police burst _____ the nightclub to search for drugs.

5 A Change of Subject 课程的变化

Phrasal Verbs in Use

career 专业, 职业

indeed 的确, 确实

lecturer (大学的)讲师

furthermore 此外, 而且

entrance qualifications 入学成绩

faculty (大学的)院, 系

opportunity 机会, 时机

regret 悔恨, 懊悔

adjustment 调整, 调节

Peter **was heading for** his tutor's office. Mrs Wood was always very understanding and he wanted some advice on his university career. At the moment he was studying biology and he wanted to **give it up**. Peter was a hard-working student and he hadn't **got behind with** his work. Indeed all his course lecturers said that he was doing very well. Furthermore he loved student life and he certainly did not intend to **drop out of** university. The problem was that he did not find science very interesting and wanted to study English. Since he had excellent university entrance qualifications and since he was only in his first term, he would probably have no difficulty in **going over to** the arts faculty. However, his father had persuaded him to **take up** science, saying that there were far more job opportunities in the science field. Now Peter regretted this but he didn't seem to be able to **get through to** his father how miserable he was. He **put** his son's unhappiness **down to** difficulty in making the adjustment from school to university and this was a problem for many new students. When Peter reached Mrs Wood's office he found that she had already met his father and talked about the possible change of course. To Peter's surprise she **had won** him **over** to Peter's way of thinking. He was able to change courses and **put** all his unhappiness **behind** him.