

·最新中学英语语法·

Middle School English Grammar

短 语 动 词

Phrasal Verbs

主编 余 正

编者 余 正 侯 倩 余 文

周锡康 陶萍鸥 印蓓芝

审校 沃振华

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前 言

《最新中学英语语法·短语动词》收入现行中学英语课本中出现的短语动词 201 个。

短语动词由动词与介词(或副词)组成,既不能望文生义,亦无“法则”、“规律”可讲。唯有多练,方可掌握。为此,特编写了这本《最新中学英语语法·短语动词》。

本书对这二百多个短语动词逐一加以英、汉释义;列举课文中出现的句型;并为每个短语动词配上两则情景对话。最后按年级编写了综合练习。意在向广大中学生提供一本通过四百余则情景对话来巩固、活用二百余个短语动词,并提高英语交际能力的辅助用书,以配合英语新教材的使用。

本书在编写过程中,得到德国英语专家 Günther Weise, Günther Renner 先生的热情帮助,在此一并致谢!

限于水平,不足之处望各位同仁不吝赐教。

编 者

1995 年 8 月

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短语动词

ADD TO increase 增加

When basketball was added to the Olympic Games in 1936, twenty nations sent teams.

1

— Hanns.

— Yes?

— What has been added to the singular form of 'father' to show possession?

— An apostrophe and 's'.

— Good. When you write the possessive form of a singular noun, you add an apostrophe and 's'.

2

— Have you read today's newspaper?

— Not yet.

— In 1996, the women football will be added to the Olympic Games.

— That's great.

ADD UP find the sum 加起来

I want you to write down all the numbers from 1 to 100 and then add them all up.

1

— How much have you paid for all the things you bought in the supermarket, Mum?

— Well, I'd tell you how much each one is. Then you can add them up.

— Just a moment. I'm going to fetch my calculator.

2

— How did you spend your summer holidays?

— You know my neighbor, Mr and Mrs White, don't you?

— Yes.

— They went to Canada and stayed there for two weeks, so I took care of their dog and watered their garden every day. I got \$300 for that. After their coming back, I worked in a restaurant for a week. There I got another \$300. But I hate working there. So I spent the fourth week working in a bookshop and earned \$200.

— Let me add them up. Well, you've earned 800 dollars.

— Yes. I'll show you my new bike. I bought it yesterday.

AGREE WITH share the same view as (sb.) 与(某人)有相同的看法

Well, I'm afraid I don't quite agree with you, Mrs. Browne.

1

— Isn't it boring the way we all look alike?

— I agree with you. It's time school uniform was abolished.

— We must convince the teachers that uniforms are a thing of the past.

— Yes, we'll say we can't express our individuality.

2

— Shall we go and see Mary? She has come back from America.

— Well, I am afraid I don't quite agree with you.

— Why?

— After such a long trip, she needs a good rest. We can visit her a few days later.

— O.K.

ARRIVE IN reach (a place) 到达(某地)

What time does it arrive in Nanjing?

1

— Good morning. Can I help you?

— Yes, I'd like to book a flight to Dublin.

— Yes, madam. When for?

— I want to go on Wednesday and return on Saturday.

— Well, what time do you want to fly on Wednesday?

— I have to be in Dublin by 8 o'clock in the evening.

— Well, there are two possible flights then. One at 17:40 arriving in Dublin at 18:45 and one at 18:05 arriving at 19:10.

— Oh, it doesn't really matter.

— I think I'll take the one at 18:05.

2

— Read Jimmy's card to me please, Mary.

— "I have just arrived in Scotland and I'm staying at a Youth Hotel."

— Eh?

— He says he's just arrived in Scotland and he's staying at a Youth Hotel.

— What else does he say?

— "I'll write a letter soon. I hope you are all well."

ASK AFTER ask sb. about (sb. else's health) 向某人问

起(另一人的健康情况等)

He'll be pleased that you asked after him.

1

-- I met Peter in London.

-- How is he?

-- Fine. And he asked after all of you one after another.

-- We also miss him very much.

-- In summer holidays, he will come back for a few weeks.

-- That would be wonderful.

2

-- So you're going back to Munich tomorrow.

-- Yes. The doctor said you'll leave this hospital in a few days.

-- Right. When my parents ask after me, please tell them not to worry about me.

-- I'll do. Take good care of yourself.

-- Thanks.

ASK FOR make a request for 要求, 请求(得到)

I was sick, so I asked for leave.

1

-- Waiter, excuse me. It seems everybody in our party is getting only rolls with butter and jam. Is that right?

-- Yes. That's what our guests from the Continent normally ask for.

-- Oh, what a pity. We're in England and aren't having an English breakfast!

— You can have an English breakfast if you pay extra.

— I see. Thank you.

2

— Is everybody here?

— Mary is sick. She asked for two days leave.

— I'm sorry to hear that.

BEGIN WITH take as the starting point 以……为起点
(开始)

They are always held in a different host nation and are begun with an opening ceremony.

1

— It's really a pity that you didn't attend Jean's birthday party.

— I believe you had a good time yesterday evening.

— Sure. The party began with the song "Happy Birthday to You". Then, we had a game. Jim was the winner. So he had the opportunity for cutting the birthday cake into several pieces.

— I believe you got home very late.

— Yes. At about 11 o'clock.

2

— Did you attend the opening ceremony of the October Feast?

— Oh, yes. It's great.

— Tell me something about it.

— It began with a short speech by the mayor. After that, peoples from different states went on parade. They wore their national costumes...

— And you drank a lot of beer, I suppose?

- Three Mass.
- Three Mass?
- Three liter glasses of beer.

BELONG TO be owned by 属于

This report doesn't belong to you.

1

- Does this brief-case belong to you, Robert?
- No, it doesn't. I haven't got a brief-case.
- Well, who can it belong to, then?
- Eddie perhaps?
- Yes, it can only belong to Eddie. He always forgets things.

2

- Whose is that motor-bike that someone has left right outside your house?
- I think it belongs to Jason Sharp. He lives at number twelve. He's got a sister who goes to our school, the girl I said hello to yesterday morning.
- Oh, Lisa Sharp. Yes, I know her. She's the girl whose camera was stolen on the school trip.
- That's right.

BREAK DOWN give way to emotion or tears 1. 感情抑

制不住(哭了起来); 2. 坏掉; (汽车等)抛锚

The young woman broke down in tears.

1

- What's the matter with Jean? She's weeping.
- She failed in maths exam. She got a "D" and broke down

in tears.

— It's all because of her two-week sick leave just before the exam. She didn't get well prepared.

— But she'll have one more chance at the end of the summer holidays. I'll give her a hand.

2

-- Hello, John.

-- Hello, Jane.

— I'm sorry I didn't come to see you last night but my car broke down.

-- Oh, that's all right. What about tonight?

— Yes, fine.

BREAK OUT come into being by or as if by bursting forth

爆发

Fighting broke out between the North and the South.

1

— Is a bat a bird, or a beast?

— A bird?

— Not really.

-- A beast?

— Have you ever heard the story that once a war between beasts and birds broke out...

— No. Tell me the story.

2

-- When did the World War II break out?

— In 1939.

— Not in 1937?

— No. The World War II broke out in 1939.

BRING BACK return 把……带回来

You can take it home now but please bring it back tomorrow evening.

1

— Can I help you?

— Yes. I bought a record player from your shop this afternoon. I've just put a record on and it's not working....

— Did you say this afternoon?

— Yes, I bought it this afternoon.

— Have you followed the instructions?

— Yes, I read the instructions very carefully. I put a record on and ... nothing. The red light on the front is shining, but nothing's happening.

— Well, we can't do anything at the moment, sir. It's Saturday afternoon and our engineers don't work on Saturday afternoons. Can you bring it back on Monday morning?

— All right.

2

— Hey, Mike. You haven't brought back your umbrella, have you?

— Oh, no. I left it in the classroom.

— How many umbrellas have you left in your classroom?

— Three or four. You see, it always rained when I went to school. But when I came home, there's no rain.

BRING UP educate and care for in the family until grown-up 养育;教育

He was well brought up.

- 1 — Are you German or American?
- I'm German.
- But you speak perfect American English.
- Well, I was born in America and was brought up there. After I graduated from university, I came to Germany and began teaching English in a school.

- 2 — Your grandma is a nice lady.
- Oh yes. My parents went to work abroad when I was a child. She brought me up.
- How old is she now?
- Seventy-six. But she is still in good health.

BUMP INTO strike or knock with force or violence 撞、碰

A bicycle bumped into him.

- 1 — Is everybody here?
- Everybody's here except Jim.
- What's the matter with him?
- Peter told me that he came to school by his new bike this morning. On his way to school, he bumped into a tree. He's OK, but his bike.... I believe that he is now somewhere having his bike repaired.

- 2 — I'm going to see Jack. Would you like to go with me?
- He didn't come to school this morning. What's wrong with

him?

— Our school football team had a match with Sailer Middle School yesterday afternoon. He bumped into the goal and hurt himself.

— Oh, I didn't know it. Let's go together.

BURN UP (a fire, a stove, etc.) burst into flames, flare up (火、炉等)烧起来,旺起来

In 1878, Edison, using his trial and error method, managed to make a light bulb using a charred cotton thread as the conductor, sealed in a vacuum so that it would glow without being burnt up.

1

— Hey, you're not allowed to smoke in the woods.

— Oh, I'm sorry.

— Don't throw the cigarette onto the ground. Don't you see the ground is covered with thick leaves? They might burn up.

2

— Dad.

— Yes?

— Would you come and help me to light the stove?

I couldn't make the wood burn up, and a lot of smoke has come out.

— I'm coming.

CALL ON pay a brief visit to (sb.) 访问(某人)

Then a strange man called on her.

1

— I've got two tickets. Would you like to go to the cinema with me?

— No, thanks. I'm sorry to say that my uncle is going to call on us this evening.

— Did I say the film would be on this evening?

— ...

— It's on tomorrow evening.

2

— I'm going to call on your aunt. Would you go with me?

— I'd like to. I haven't seen her Mimi for quite a few weeks.

— Mimi?

— The white cat, A lovely little one.

CALL OUT shout, say loudly 叫喊;大声地说

"Come in now," Henry called out.

1

— Peter.

— Yes?

— Turn down the radio. I've got something to tell you.

— Just say it. I can hear you.

— But I hate calling out.

2

— Hello.

— Hello. Is that you, Mum? Are you...

— Hey, Peter. There's nothing wrong with the telephone.

You needn't call out.