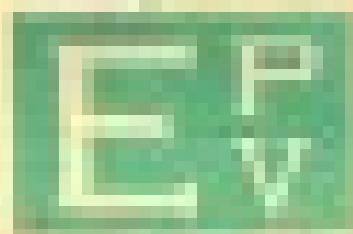


英语常用短语动词例解



太原市教育局教研室

英語常用短語動詞例解



大學學務部 學務研究會

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说 明

英语短语动词多是一种习惯用法，初学者很不易掌握。现行高中英语教材（代用课本第一、二册）中，短语动词出现较多。为了帮助学生学好教材，我们委托太原五中外语教研组编写了这本《英语常用短语动词例解》学习用书。

本书除对教材中的短语动词作了注解外，又根据教学需要做了一些补充。全书共编写了短语动词近五百条，每条增添了一些例句，并有汉语译文。此书对教师教学和英语爱好者自修英语也有一定的帮助。

书中的缺点和错误，敬请读者批评指正。

太原市教育局教研室

一九七九年十二月

A

account for 解释、说明（证明）

1. He has been asked to account for his conduct.

他被要求解释他的行为（说明他何以如此）。

2. Can you account for all the money you spent on your trip?

你能说明（证明）你在旅行时所用的钱吗？

3. Ah, that accounts for it!

呵，原来是这么一回事！

act on (or; upon) 对……起作用；按照……而行动

1. This medicine acts upon the heart.

这药品对心脏有功效。

2. You should act on the doctor's advice.

你应当遵照医生的忠告行事。

3. He will act on your instructions.

他会按照你的指示办事的。

add up to 加起来总和是，意味着，总而言之

1. His entire school education added up to no more than one year.

他所受的全部学校教育加起来还不超过一年。

2. The figures add up to 365.

这些数目加起来总和是365。

3. It all adds up to this — he is a fool.

这一切都说明他是一个傻瓜。

4. All that this adds up to is that you don't want to help.

总而言之，你不想帮忙。

adhere to 坚持；粘着

1. You should always adhere to the truth.
你应该永远坚持真理。
2. They decided to adhere to the programme.
他们决定坚持这项计划。
3. Glue and paste are used to make one surface adhere to another surface.

胶水和浆糊是用以粘合一个表面与另一个表面的。

agree with 同意（赞成）……，对……表同意

1. They could not agree with one another, because each believed that he knew just what the beast looked like.

他们互不同意，因为每个人都相信自己知道的正是野兽的样子。

2. A verb agrees with its subject in person and number.

动词同它的主语在人称和数上一致。

3. Do you agree with me?

你同意我的意见吗？

allow for 估计到、考虑到

1. It will take thirty minutes to get to the station, allowing for traffic delays.

到车站去将需要三十分钟,连路上交通的耽搁都算在内。

2. We must allow for his inexperience.

我们必须考虑到他缺乏经验。

3. Allowing for delays, this letter should reach him next week.

连耽搁的时间算上,下星期他该收到这封信。

answer for 对……负责;担保;为……吃苦头

1. We cannot answer for his actions.

我们不能对他的行动负责。

2. You will have to answer for your wrongdoing one day.

总有一天你要为你的错误(恶行)吃苦头。

3. I will answer for it that the next one will be better.

我可以保证下一个会好些。

apply for 提出申请(要求等)

1. He applied for a visa.

他申请护照签证。

2. I will apply him for help.

我要请求他帮助。

3. She wants to apply for leave.

她要请假。

arrange for 安排

1. Can you arrange for a room in which we can have the meeting?

你能安排一个供我们开会的房间吗？

2. The airline arranged for a plane to take us to Boston.

航空公司派了一架飞机把我们送到波士顿去。

3. I can't arrange for everything.

不能一切都靠着我办。

4. The leadership has arranged for Comrade Chang to attend the meeting.

领导上已安排张同志去参加会议。

5. I have arranged for a car to meet you at the airport.

我已备妥一辆小汽车到飞机场来接你。

arrive at 到达（除洲、国、省、市外的地点），达到、得出

1. We arrived at our destination on time.
我们准时到达目的地。

2. He arrived at the station in time.
他及时到达车站。

3. How can you arrive at that idea?
你怎样获得那种想法的？

4. After discussing the matter, we arrived at an agreement.

讨论之后，我们达成协议。

5. Through criticism and self-criticism we have arrived at a new unity on a new basis.
通过批评和自我批评，我们在新的基础上达到了

新的团结。

arrive in 到达(洲、国、省、市等)

1. My sister arrived in New York before I did.
我的姐姐比我先到纽约。
2. His father arrived in the United States two weeks ago.
他父亲两星期前到了美国。

ask after 问候

1. Comrade Wang asked after you.
王同志问候你。
2. Did he ask after me?
他问了我(的健康情况)没有?
3. I asked after his sister because I knew that she had been ill.
我问了她姐姐的健康情况,因为我知道她在病着。

ask for 请求,向……要;通过询问来寻找(人等)

1. He felt hungry and asked us for something to eat.
他感到饿,向我们要了一些东西吃。
2. He asked for some water.
他要了一些水。
3. She asked for a sick leave of three days.
她请了三天病假。
4. Li Ming went to the teacher to ask for leave.
李明到老师那儿请假去了。

5. Somebody asked for Mr. Smith this morning
今天早晨有人来找过史密斯先生。
6. Did anyone ask for me?
有人来找过我吗?

B

back down 让步; 放弃要求

1. So they said that they would give us our choice; either we fight, or we back down.
于是他们说由我们选择: 或者跟他们打, 或者让步。
2. We could see he would back down if we stood firm.
我们可以看到, 如果我们坚持不屈, 他会让步的。
3. He refused to back down on this question.
在这个问题上他不肯让步。

back out 失约, 打退堂鼓

1. You said you would go; you can't back out now.
你说你要去, 你不能失约啊!
2. He promised to help and then back out.
他答应帮忙, 后来却食言了。

back up 支持

1. I will back you up because I think you are right.
我一定支持你, 因为我认为你是对的。

2. Can you back up your accusation?

你能充实你的控告（的理由）吗？

back active (in) 积极

1. Abraham Lincoln was active in politics and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1847.

亚伯拉罕·林肯积极参与政治活动，并于1847年当选为美国众议院议员。

2. My mother is active in work.

我母亲工作积极。

be afraid of 怕……

1. Deng Fa was a communist who was afraid of nothing. In Xi'an he was living in the midst of the enemy.

邓发是一个无所畏惧的共产党人。在西安他生活在敌人中间。

2. We are not afraid of difficulties.

我们不怕困难。

be angry with 对某人发怒

1. Mr. Hopkins was very angry with Mary.

霍普金斯先生对玛丽很生气。

2. Teacher Li was very angry with them for their coming late.

李老师对他们来迟很为生气。

3. She was very angry with me.

她对我很生气。

be anxious about (or; for) 为……而忧虑(担心)

1. We are anxious about (for) his safety.
我们为他的安全而忧虑。
2. She is very anxious about her son's health.
她极为担心她儿子的健康。

be away 离开

1. He is away from home.
他不在家。
2. What happened when I was away from home?
当我离开家之后发生了什么事?
3. My uncle is away on a journey.
我叔叔出外旅行去了。

be busy at (with) 忙于……

1. They are busy at their work.
他们忙于工作。
2. She is always busy with her needle and thread.
她常忙于缝纫。

be (or; rest) content with 以……为满足

1. We are not content with our present achievements.
我们不能满足于目前的成就。
2. He rests content with his position.
他对自己的职位感到满足。
3. There should be no resting content with one's knowledge.

一个人对于知识不该满足。

be covered with 复盖；结满

1. Some of the forests were covered with water.
一些森林被水淹没了。
2. The trees are covered with fruits.
树上结满了果实。
3. The field is covered with snow.
田野上一片积雪。

be different from 与……不同

1. My plan is different from yours.
我的计划跟你的不同。
2. A motor-car is different from a horse-car.
汽车与马车不同。
3. Your method is different from mine.
你的方法和我的不同。

be elected to 当选；进……机构（组织）

1. He was active in politics and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1847.
他积极参与政治活动，并于 1847 年被选为美国众议院议员。
2. Comrade Chang was elected to Youth League committee last year.
去年张同志被选为团委委员。

be fit for 适合于

1. No one who was not fit for his office or who was stupid would be able to see

clothes which were made of the cloth.

一个人如果不称职或者很愚蠢，他就不能看见用这种衣料做成的衣服。

2. These books are fit for publication.

这些书宜于出版。

3. This is not fit for the purpose.

这合乎目的。

be fond of 喜欢，爱好

1. She is fond of music.

她爱好音乐。

2. We are all fond of watching TV.

我们都喜欢看电视。

be frightened of 怕……

1. I am not frightened of any ghost.

我不怕鬼。

2. There's nothing to be frightened of.

没有什么可怕的。

be full of 充满……的；富于……的；

1. The box was full of gold coins.

箱子里装满（着）金币。

2. The future is full of hope.

前途大有希望。

3. The young people are full of vigour and vitality.

青年人朝气蓬勃。

4. A revolution is always full of hardships,

but they are nothing to us.

革命总是充满艰难的，但在我们看来，这艰难算不了什么。

be glad of 为……而高兴

1. We are glad of your success.

(我认为) 你们的成功而高兴。

2. I'm glad of it.

我认为那好极了。

be good at 善于……

1. She is good at paper flowers.

她很会做纸花。

2. Comrade Wang is good at learning.

王同志善于学习。

3. He is good at maths.

他数学好。

be good for 对……有益

1. The climate is good for farming.

这气候对耕种有好处。

2. Milk is good for children.

牛奶有益于儿童。

3. Sports are good for health.

运动有益于健康。

be ill with 害……病

1. The old man is ill with heart disease.

这位老人患心脏病。

2. She was ill with TB.

她患肺结核。

be in danger of 处于……的危险之中

1. The principal of the school warned me of the danger I was in.

校长警告我，提醒我我的情况很危险。

2. He is in danger of losing his life.

他有生命危险。

3. Deng Fa was in danger of the White Terror.

邓发处在白色恐怖的危险之中。

be in touch with 和……保持联系；与……常通信

1. A scientist who speaks and writes English is in closer touch with the scientists in other countries than one who doesn't.

一个能说和写英语的科学家要比不能说和写的能够和其它国家的科学家保持更为密切的联系。

2. We are in close touch with the masses.

我们与群众保持着密切联系。

3. She is in touch with her father.

她常和她父亲通信。

be intereted in 对……有兴趣

1. Was he only interested in physics?

他仅对物理有兴趣吗？

2. She is interested in English.

她对英语有兴趣。

3. We are much interested in everything the Red Army man told us.

我们对这位红军战士讲给我们听的每一件事都很感兴趣。

be looked upon as 把……看成……

1. ... she is looked upon as something much lower.

……她被看成某种地位低得多的东西。

2. I thought we were looked upon as their friends.

我以为人家都把我们看作是他们的朋友。

3. He is looked upon as our teacher.

他被看作我们的老师。

be made from 由……制成

1. Steel is made from iron.

钢是由铁制造的。

2. Paper is made from rags.

纸是由碎布制成的。

3. Steamed bread is made from flour.

馒头由面粉制成。

be made of 由……制成

1. The world is made of matter.

世界是由物质构成的。

2. Tables are made of wood.

桌子是由木头制成的。

3. The bridge is made of stone.

桥是由石头砌成的。

be over ……结束了，……完了