

# 实用英语短语精粹

上

克里斯廷·鲁特 Christine Root

凯伦·布兰查德 Karen Blanchard

## Zero In!

## Phrasal Verbs

## in

## Context

682



华东师范大学出版社

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## DEDICATION 献辞

This book is dedicated to Hai, Hanim, and Ku for being there.  
谨以此书献给参与编写的 Hai, Hanim 和 Ku。

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 鸣谢

In the initial stages of planning out a book, it is always helpful to have someone we can count on for good advice. We thank Robby Steinberg for the precious time she spent talking about phrasals with us in order to figure out the best way to proceed from among the many we were thinking about. Karen Chiang, ITP ELT Director and Joan Quick, ITP Developmental Editor, seemingly never ran out of energy, time, or ideas in helping us come up with new activities. They never let us down. We appreciate their grace and humility in pointing out rewriting that needed to be taken care of. Working with them is a pleasure. And we can't leave out our families who read, comment, advise, and make everything possible for us.

在计划写书的开始阶段,能有可靠的人给你提出好的建议总是很有益处的,在此我们感谢罗比·斯坦博格,她花费许多宝贵的时间与我们讨论短语词组,以便从我们所考虑的大量词组中挑出最重要的来讲解。ITP ELT 主任凯伦·Chiang 以及 ITP 策划编辑琼·奎克投入大量精力和时间为我们提供了无数种新颖的课堂教学活动,从来没有让我们失望,他们善意而且谦虚地指出书中一些应该重写的部分,为此我们非常感激。与他们合作令人非常愉快。此外,我们还要感谢我们的家人的支持,他们审读,评论我们的作品并针对不足提出了宝贵的意见。

## TO THE STUDENTS 写给 学生

This book contains many of the most commonly used two- and three-word verbs in the English language. To progress in your use of English, you will find it necessary to know how to recognize, understand and use them. We have provided a variety of exercises and activities to help you learn and practice them in authentic contexts. We hope you enjoy using this book to help you *Zero In* on *Phrasal Verbs*.

本书包括了英语语言中最常用的由两个或三个词构成的短语词组。要想提高运用英语的能力,了解如何辨认,理解及使用这些词组是非常必要的。本书提供了大量真实的上下文语言场景,让你通过丰富多彩的练习和活动来学习并熟练掌握它们。我们真诚地希望你能喜欢这本书,并能在英语短语的学习上突飞猛进。

K. L. B. and C. B. R

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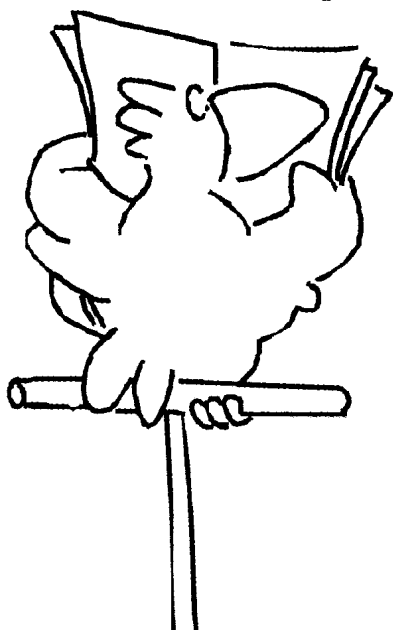
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# UNIT ONE

单元一



*Lessons 1-10*

## LOOK IT OVER 看一看

- ① **look up**—(S)\* to try to find information in a book (phone book, dictionary, etc.)

在书(电话号码簿,词典等)中查找信息

- a. You should **look up** the definition of new words in a dictionary.

你应该在词典里查一查生词的释义。

- b. I don't know her phone number. I have to **look it up** in the phone book.

我不知道她的电话号码。我只好从电话号码簿里查。

- ② **pick out**—(S) to choose

挑选;选择

- a. I went to the library to **pick out** a book of short stories.

我到图书馆去挑选了一本短篇小说集。

- b. I need to buy a birthday gift for my father. Please help me **pick one out**.

我要为爸爸买件生日礼物,请帮我选一件。

- ③ **cross out**—(S) to draw a line through

在……上划线;划掉,勾销

- a. The teacher told me to **cross out** the last line of my paragraph.

老师让我把短文的最后一行删掉。

- b. Your paper has several words that are spelled wrong. Please **cross them out**.

你的文章中有几个词拼写错了。请把它们勾划出来。

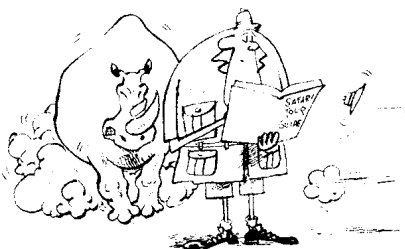
注意:(S)表示可分离词组。在可分离词组中间,可以插入动词的直接宾语。不可分离词组中间不可以插入宾语。



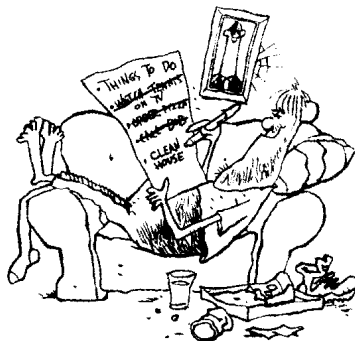
# CHECK IT OUT 做一做

Complete each statement.

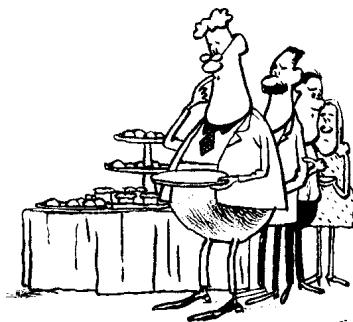
完成下列句子。



“Help me \_\_\_\_\_  
the name of this animal!”



“Just one more item to \_\_\_\_\_.”



Frank can never \_\_\_\_\_ just one dessert.

# 1 Lesson

## THINK IT OVER 想一想

### A Matching.

配对练习。

Where would you *look up*...

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. the telephone number of your bank?              | a. a thesaurus     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. the meaning of the word <i>anonymous</i> ?      | b. an encyclopedia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. the date that the first man landed on the moon? | c. a phone book    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. all the synonyms of the word <i>exciting</i> ?  | d. a dictionary    |

### B Complete the chart using the items on the list.

用给出的词和词组完成下列表格。

bouquet of flowers	box of candy	bicycle	book
blanket	plant	stuffed animal	sweater
music CD	gold necklace	baseball hat	picture frame

What are three things you would *pick out* for ...

a birthday gift for a ten-year-old boy?			
a Valentine's Day gift for your boyfriend or girlfriend?			
a gift for a friend who is in the hospital?			
a gift for your friend's new baby?			



## LOOK IT OVER 看一看

- ① **get in/ get on**—to enter a vehicle (**get in** is used for cars; **get on** is used for all other vehicles such as buses, planes, trains, and subways)

上或进(一种交通工具)(**get in** 用于小汽车, 而 **get on** 用于其他所有交通工具, 如公共汽车、飞机、火车、地铁等)

- a. Please wipe your feet before you **get in** my new car.

在上我的新车之前请先擦擦你的脚。

- b. I **got on** the wrong bus when I was going downtown.

去市中心时我上错了公交车。

- ② **get out of/ get off**—to leave a vehicle (**get out of** is used for cars; **get off** is used for all other vehicles such as buses, planes, trains, and subways)

下或离开(一种交通工具)(**get out of** 用于小汽车, 而 **get off** 用于其他所有交通工具, 如公共汽车、飞机、火车、地铁等)

- a. Don't forget your hat when you **get out of** the car.

下车时请别忘带你的帽子。

- b. I **got off** the subway at the last stop.

我在最后一站下了地铁。

- ③ **get back**—to return from another place

返回

- a. When are you going to **get back** from Mexico?

你什么时候从墨西哥回来?

- b. I'll help you with your homework when I **get back** from the store.

我从商店回来后再帮你做作业。

# CHECK IT OUT 做一做

Complete each statement.

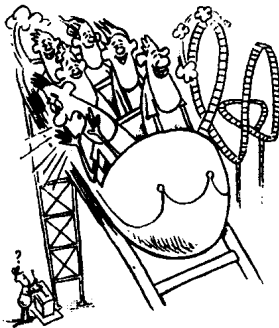
完成下列句子。



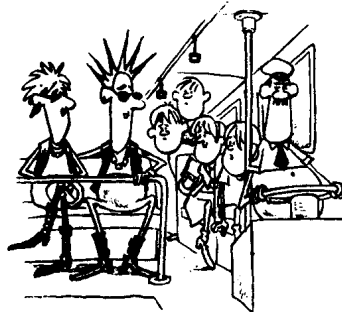
"It's always nice to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ home."



"\_\_\_\_\_!"  
There's lots of room!"



"Excuse me! I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_!"



"I think we \_\_\_\_\_  
the wrong bus."

## THINK IT OVER 想一想

### A Complete the sentence with the correct form of *get in* or *get on*.

用 *get in* 或 *get on* 的正确形式完成下列句子。

1. As soon as you \_\_\_\_\_ the car, you should buckle your seatbelt.
2. You must pay a fare when you \_\_\_\_\_ a public bus.
3. After you \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi, you need to give the driver your address.
4. The little boy was excited the first time he \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.
5. I almost fell as I was \_\_\_\_\_ the ski lift.

### B Complete the sentence with the correct form of *get out of* or *get off*.

用 *get out of* 或 *get off* 的正确形式完成下列句子。

1. You should check for all your belongings before you \_\_\_\_\_ the plane.
2. When I \_\_\_\_\_ my car I always lock the door.
3. My brother gave me directions before he \_\_\_\_\_ the car.
4. I dropped my wallet as I was \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

### C Look at the chart. Answer the questions.

看下列图表,回答问题。

Jane Wexler, Harold Brown, Bonnie Marks, Ian Baker and Karen Root work in the New York office of an electronics company. They are all going to a sales meeting in Boston next week. Jane Wexler, Harold Brown, Bonnie Marks, Ian Baker 和 Karen Root 在一家电子公司的纽约办事处工作。下周他们都要到波士顿参加一个销售会议。



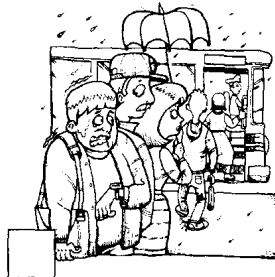
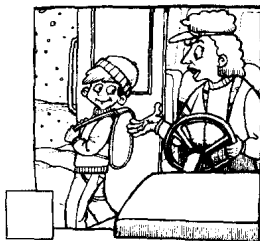
Name	Departs	Returns
Jane Wexler	Monday	Wednesday
Harold Brown	Tuesday	Friday
Bonnie Marks	Monday	Thursday
Ian Baker	Wednesday	Friday
Karen Root	Wednesday	Saturday

1. Who *gets back* to New York on Thursday? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which two people *get back* to New York on the same day? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Who is the last person to *get back* to new York? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is the first person to *get back* to New York? \_\_\_\_\_

## LISTEN UP 听一听

**Listen to the situations. Which picture best describes what is happening? Mark the pictures 1, 2, 3, or 4.**

听录音,判断下列哪幅图画最能描述正在发生的事情,并在图画左下角用1、2、3、4标明其正确顺序。



## LOOK IT OVER 看一看

### ① fill in—(S) to write words or answers on lines

(在横线上)填入(词或答案)

- a. The directions said to **fill in** the blanks with the correct verb.  
练习说明要求用正确的动词填空。
- b. You should write neatly when you **fill** the blanks **in** with your name and address.  
在填写你的姓名地址时要书写整洁。

### ② fill out—(S) to complete what is missing on a form

填写(表格中空缺的信息)

- a. I **filled out** a form to apply for a driver's license.  
我填了份表格申请驾驶执照。
- b. The application was very complicated. It took me a long time to **fill it out**.  
申请表很复杂。我花了好长时间才填好。

### ③ do over—(S) to do again

重新做一次

- a. His teacher asked him to **do over** the problems he had gotten wrong.  
老师让他把做错的题重做一遍。
- b. This exercise has a lot of mistakes. You should **do it over**.  
练习中有很多错误,你应该再做一遍。

### ④ look into—to investigate something

调查

- a. The police **looked into** the crime and solved it.  
警方调查并破了那起犯罪案件。



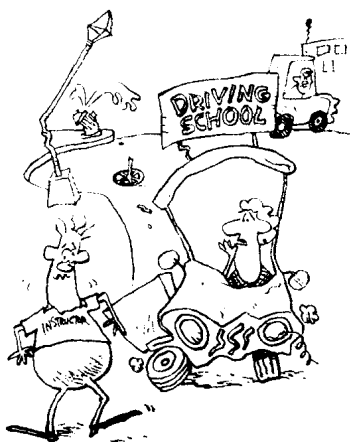
b. We're **looking into** all the possibilities of why this happened.

我们正在调查这件事为什么发生的一切可能原因。

## CHECK IT OUT 做一做

**Complete each statement.**

完成下列句子。



"Could I \_\_\_\_\_ my driving  
test \_\_\_\_\_ again?"



"Just \_\_\_\_\_ your  
name here, please."