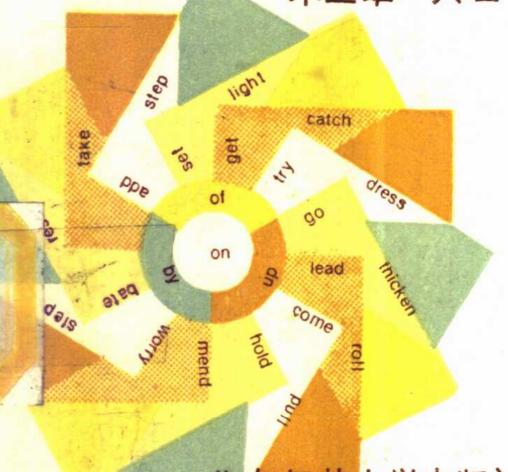
# 英语动制+介词/副词 实用手册

朱宝雄 黄理平 编



华东师范大学出版社

英语"动词+介词/副词"实用手册

华东师范大学出版社

#### 英语"动词十介词/副词"实用手册 朱宝雄 黄理平 编

华东师范大学出版社出版 (上海中山北路3663号)

新华书店上海发行所发行 光福印刷厂印刷 开本787×1092 1/64 印张: 6 字数: 130 千字 1987年9月第一版 1987年9月第一次印刷 印数: 1—30,000 本

统一书号:9135 • 032 定价:0.95元

#### 编者的话

如何正确理解和确切使用动词词组(v.+prep./adv.)在不同场合下的意义呢?这是学习英语的人难免要遇到的棘手问题。一个动词词组是一个新的、单独的语单位和概念,其意义已不同于组成组个词组的各个单词的总和,并且同一词组还可以具有多种意义。以 look up 为例,对谓 look 的原意为眼睛动作的"视"或"看",副词 up 的原意为"向上面",但当两者结合成 look up 这一动词词组后,就可能有以下几种意义。

1. raise one's eyes 抬头看, 望眼看

- I was buried in my book, when I looked up, he had gone.
- 我埋头看书,当我抬头一望,他早已走 了。
- 2. improve, get better 好起来,看好 Business is looking up these days. 这几天生意好起来了。(或:近来营业看好。)
- 3. try to find information about 寻找……资料(信息) Look up the word in a dictionary. 此词可查一下词典。
- 4. pay a call on; visit 拜访,探访 Look me up the next time when you are in town.

你下次进城可要上我这儿来。 由此可见,这种"v.+prep./adv."动 调词组虽由常用简单词汇搭配合成,却同样能表达较复杂词汇和词组所表示的意义。因此, 它在日常英语中极为广泛和活跃, 是学习地道英语, 特别是英语口语的重要内容。

为使初学者及具有中等程度的英语学习者正确理解和学习这类动词词组,编者试图把具有同一小品词而意义相近或相当的动词词组归列一起,注释其内在涵义,通过练习,使读者便于把握它们意义上的相似性和联系,并有助于读者增强英语感,较快较好地领会和运用动词词组。

本书总收 640 个义项,以小品词 (介词/副词)为中心归列内容,例如:以out为中心的其中一组就包括: drop out (撤退), get out (离开) give out (耗掉)

leave out (除掉), pass out (失去知觉), throw out (丢弃掉)等,各词组之间的意义具有一定的相关含义,即都含有出自副词 out ("分离"或"离开")的意思。读者通过领会並实践这些小品词的含义,即使不查词典,也可根据上下文,推论或大致领悟出某一动词词组的意义。

本书的编写简则是:

- 1. 本书选用的例句, 体 现日常生活 内容,面广而词汇常用,因而比较实用,有 利读者扩大英语词汇量,有助于开展日常 会话。
- 2. 本书较多地采用了美国文章中的例句, 俾使读者了解美国的某些风俗人情。
- 3.每一词条均有相应的 英语 动词(或词组) 注释和中文译义。 鉴于例句比

较简单,又为节省篇幅起见,例句的中文 译义一律从略。

- 4. 各组例句均配有相应的填调练 习, 使读者有加深理解的机会。书后附有 全部练习的答案。
- 5. 词条中凡插有"+"号者,表示该 调组不可分。如:

bring out (可分)

bring+about (不可分)

get across (可分)

run+across (不可分)

6. "v.+prep./adv."也可构成相应的 复合名词或复合形容词。这类常用词汇作 为附录,列于书后,以供参考。

以小品词为中心, 帮助读者对常用动 询词组进行归类理解是编者的初次尝 试。 疏误和欠妥之处在所难免。 诚希广大读者 不吝指正。

承蒙美籍教师 Miss Diana Davidson 审校本书全稿,谨此致谢。

编 者 一九八六年五月 于华东师范大学

### CONTENTS(目录)

about ···	• • •		• • • •	• • •	• • • •	•••	••••	•••	• • • •	• • • •	(	7	)
across	• • •	• • •		•••		•••	• • • •	•••	•••	• •••	(	6	)
around	• •	• • •	• • •		• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	•••		• • • •	(	10	)
as	••	• • •	• • •		• • • •		• • • •	•••	•••	• • • •	(	16	)
aside		• • •				•••	• • • •	•••	•••	• • • •	(	20	)
at													
away													
back ··													
by													
down ··	• • •	•••				· · · ·	•••	• • •	••••	• • • •	• (	<b>54</b>	)
for ·····	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • • •	• • •	<b></b>	•••	•••	• • • •	• (	76	)
forward	••	•••	•••	• • •	• • • •	••••	••••	• • •			• (	89	)

in (93)
into (107)
of (119)
off (133)
on (150)
out (170)
over (193)
through (209)
to(219)
together (230)
under (234)
up (237)
with (258)
without (275)
Appendices (附录)
1. Compound Nouns and (277)
Adjectives (复合名词和复合形容词)

*** *** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	(277	)
II. Key to Exercises (习题答案)		
*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	( 326	)
Index (索引)	(355	)

#### about

## Meaning 1 表示"开始""着手" (getting started) 等意义

- a. bring+about —— cause 引起 The heavy rains brought about the flood.
- b. care+about —— take interest in 关心 She does not care about him in the least.
- c. come + about --- happen 发生 How did it come about that you lost the job?
- d. go + about proceed 进行,着手 If you go about it in the right way, you'll soon get it finished.
- e. see+about attend to 处理 We don't know what the matter is yet,

but we'll see about it.

f. set + about — begin 开始 You'd better set about your doing homework now, or it will be late.

#### Exercise 1

- 1. After dinner and a nap, I \_\_\_ studying.
- 2. I must \_\_\_ my work or I shall get behind my schedule.
- 3. Who is going to \_\_\_getting us a large room for the big class.
- 4. Until that day I liked my neighbour.

  Now I can't stand him. Let me tell you

  what \_\_\_my change in attitude.
- 5. Too often it \_\_\_\_ that one tells a white lie to avoid unpleasantness only to learn that honesty is the best policy.
- 6. A selfish person does not \_\_\_\_ other people's problems.

# Meaning 2 表示"周围" (all round) "在各方面" (on every side) 等意义

a. cast + about --- search anxiously

寻觅,寻找

He often casts about for an opportunity of helping his neighbours.

- b. get + about —— circulate 流传,传开 The news soon got about.
- c. go+about —— circulate 流传,传开 The story is going about that the spy has been caught.
- d. hang+about —— remain idle 闲荡 Stop hanging about and go and do some work.
- e. knock+about wander 流浪 He knocked about the world a great deal.
- f. look+about—look in all directions

Look about you carefully when you cross a busy street.

g. move+about—move continually

走动,搬来搬去

I can hear somebody moving about upstairs.

- h. see+about consider 思考 We can't give you an answer now, but we'll see about it later.
- i. think+about —— think of, consider 考虑,想到 Can you think about a good place to spend the holidays?

#### Exercise 2

- 1. A rumour is \_\_\_\_that Dean Smith Davidson is going to resign.
- 2. I'm sorry, I wasn't listening. I was \_\_\_\_
- . 4 .

- something else.
- 3. I just want to \_\_\_\_ to see who might be able to help us.
- 4. After finishing high school, some boys like to \_\_\_ for a year or two.
- 5. The police \_\_\_ for fresh evidence.
- 6. Many small animals are \_\_\_\_ in the bushes.
- 7. I wanted to tell you the things that have to be \_\_\_\_.
- 8. The library hasn't opened yet, so I have to \_\_\_ here.
- 9. Word has been \_\_\_\_ that you have taken another job. Are you really leaving or is it just a rumour?