

EASY 易通 大学英语系列

大学 英语短语

全接触

精选《大纲》词汇表中常用、较难用、易误用、易考的短语 700 余条，对其意义和用法给予全方位的详尽解释



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大学 英语 短语

全接触

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大学英语短语全接触

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前 言

短语是英语学习中的精灵。它占据着英语“半边天”的强势地位,掌握了它,便掌握了英语的半壁江山,可以随意驰骋;反之,缺失了对短语的认知,运用英语时便会不知西东,左右碰壁。因此,在英语学习中,对短语的重视度日渐升温,教育部最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》把对短语的要求由 800 个提高到了 1600 个。

这本《大学英语短语全接触》精选了《大纲》词汇表中常用、较难用、易误用、易考的短语 700 余条,对其意义和用法给予全方位的详尽解释,可供备战大学英语四、六级统考的考生和中等英语程度的一般读者学习参考。

本书的特点在于:

1. **释义完全。**义项齐备,双解释义。
2. **用语明晰。**每个义项均以句型给出简明清晰的基本用法提示,即:及物或不及物,可分或不可分。读者可据此造句而确保无误。
3. **例句生动。**例句浅近地道、生动活泼。有些例句取自通用教材,读来倍感亲切。
4. **提示充分。**“说明”栏还对该短语在使用上应注意的其他各项如搭配、时态、语态、使用场合等惯用法方面作出简要提示。
5. **辨析明确。**“辨异”栏对同义短语间在含意和用法上的区别做了一语中的的辨析,以帮助读者避开混用或误用的“陷阱”。
6. **同义拓展。**对多数短语提供了同义短语,可帮助读者丰富表现手段,使语言更加富于变化。

由于编者水平有限,本书所存疏漏之处,诚望读者朋友指正。

编 者

关于体例的几点说明：

1. 本词典收入的条目一律按其组成单词的字母顺序排列。a, the, sb, one, sth 等均参加排序。
2. 既可用为“动词+副词”组合又可用为“动词+介词”组合的短语动词，一般作两条列出，用上角标示的数码表示其序列。
3. ⇔用于“动词+副词”构成的短语动词中，表示其宾语可以置于副词之前，也可置于副词之后，亦即该短语动词是可分的。

本书的略语：

sb	某人
sth	某物
one	自己
sb's	某人的
sth's	某物的
one's	自己的
to-v	动词不定式
v-ing	动名词或现在分词
v-ed	过去分词

A

abandon oneself to

译 沉溺于 yield completely to

♥ *abandon oneself to sth*

例 Jack abandoned himself to despair. 杰克陷入了绝望中。 || After her mother died, she abandoned herself to grief. 母亲死后, 她沉浸于悲痛之中。 || The sailors abandoned themselves to drinking. 水手们纵情饮酒。

说明 abandon oneself to 常用于正式文体中, 介词 to 之后一般接表示某种感情或欲望的词作宾语。

above all

译 首先, 首要的是; 尤其 most important of all

例 He was above all a good and tireless writer. 他首先是一位优秀的、不知疲倦的作家。 || The problem of history interested her above all. 历史学的问题尤其使她感兴趣。 || Bill likes fruit and, above all, apple. 比尔喜欢水果, 尤其是苹果。 || Children need many things, but above all they need love. 小孩子需要的东西很多, 但首先需要的是爱。

说明 ① above all 一般用于表示强调, 常置于被其强调的词之前, 偶尔也可用于被其强调的词之后。② above all 通常位于连接词之后, 可以连接词或词组, 也可以连接句子。

act on

译 对...起作用或有功效 have an effect or influence on

♥ *act on sth*

例 This medicine acts on the heart. 这药对心脏起作用。

译 奉行; 按照...行动 do what is suggested

♥ *act on sth*

例 The police are acting on information received. 警方正根据获得的

情报采取行动。 || If my advice had been acted on, the firm would not have gone bankrupt. 如果我的建议被采纳,公司就不会破产了。

辨析 act as 和 act on 都含有“起作用”的意思,但 act as 是“以…身份而起作用”;act on 是“对…起作用”。也就是说 act as 的宾语是“起作用的主体”;而 act on 的宾语则是“作用的客体”。

act up

① 行动倔强,任性 behave in an unruly or capricious manner

例 I'm sorry my boy was acting up in your house yesterday. 昨天我的儿子在你家里捣乱,很抱歉。

② 炫耀,故意惹人注意 show off

例 The kid is acting up for our attention. 这个孩子正在做各种动作来逗引我们注意。

③ (机器等)功能失常 (of a machine, etc.) function improperly

例 If the pressure is too low, the heating system will act up. 如果压力太低,供暖系统就会出毛病。

④ (病痛等)复发 (of a physical infirmity, etc.) become active after being quiescent

例 Mother's leg seemed quite better after her operation, but recently it's been acting up again. 母亲的腿在手术之后似乎好多了,可最近又疼了起来。

同 play up

⑤ 做出适当反应 respond appropriately

例 The question was so unexpected that, for a moment, she was at a loss how to act up properly. 问题来得这么突然,她一时不知道如何做出恰当的反应。

add up

① (使)加起来,总计 cause to make a total of numbers

♥ add up

例 The numbers wouldn't add up correctly. 这些数目加起来不对。

♥ add sth \rightleftharpoons up

例 At the exits polite assistants will take the goods and add up the cost. 在出口处,客气的服务员会接过你的商品,把价钱加在一起。

同 figure up

② (口)合乎情理,说得通 make sense

♥ *add up*

例 I can't understand this case; the facts just don't add up. 我不理解这一案例, 这些事实说不通。|| What she said simply didn't add up. 她的话简直不合乎情理。

说明 add up 作“合乎情理, 说得通”解时常用于否定句, 一般用于口语。

辨析 add up 和 add up to 都含有“加起来”的意思。其区别是: ① add up 的意思是“把...加起来”, add up to 的意思是“加起来是”。② add up 可用作不及物动词短语, 也可用作及物动词短语; 而 add up to 只能用作及物动词短语。③ add up 的宾语一般是 figure, bill, receipt, cost 等名词; 而 add up to 的宾语则为具体数字。④ add up 用作及物动词短语时是可分的, 其宾语常可置于 add 与 up 之间; 而 add up to 则是不可分的, 宾语只能位于其后。

add up to

总计达, 总共是 make a total of a figure

♥ *add up to sth*

例 The money adds up to \$100. 这笔钱总共是 100 美元。

同 amount to, count up to

等于; 意味着 be equal to; indicate means

♥ *add up to sth*

例 All this adds up to a new concept of the universe. 所有这些意味着宇宙的一个新概念。

同 amount to

说明 add up to 通常不用于进行体, 也不用于被动结构。

辨析 add up to, amount to, come to, count up to 和 run into 都有“总计”的意思, 其区别是: ① 从构成上说, add up to 和 count up to 是动副介型短语; 而 amount to, come to 和 run into 是动介型短语。② 从主语上说, add up to 和 come to 相同, 均多为钱、账单、数目等; amount to 和 run into 的主语多为 loss, cost, expense, debt, sum 等名词; 而 count up to 的主语则仅限 it。③ 从宾语上说, add up to, amount to, come to 后一般接数字; 而 count up to 和 run into 后除可接数字外, 还可接名词。④ 从使用场合上说, come to 最通俗, count up to 不常用。

after all

毕竟; 究竟 in spite of what has been said, done or expected

例 Don't get discouraged by setbacks, we are new to the work after all. 别因挫折而灰心, 这工作我们毕竟才开始做。 || Mary was worried about the exam, but she passed it after all. 玛丽虽然担心考不好, 但终究是通过了。

说明 使用 after all 的句子常含有让步意味。

again and again

再三地, 反复地 time and again

例 This truth has been proved again and again by the facts of history. 这个真相已被历史事实一再证明。 || I have told him again and again that he should no longer smoke. 我再三告诫他不该再抽烟了。

说明 again and again 是副词性短语, 在句中常用作状语修饰谓语动词。

ahead of

在...之前 in advance of

♥ ahead of sb/sth

例 Ahead of us stretches a forest. 我们前面是一片森林。 || The rude man elbowed me aside and got on the bus ahead of me. 那个粗鲁的家伙用胳膊肘把我挤到一旁, 抢在我前面上了公共汽车。 || She left one day ahead of him. 她早他一天离开。

说明 ahead of 是复合介词, 可用于表示位置或时间。

辨析 ahead of 和 in front of 均可表示“在...前面”, 指具体的或比喻的空间, 两者均可使用; 指时间, 只可使用前者。

all over¹

到处 in every part of; everywhere

例 I have looked all over for him. 我到处都找过他了。 || He was aching all over. 他全身都痛。

结束, 完了 at an end, finished, completed

例 The war was all over. 战争结束了。 || I am glad it's all over. 这件事全部结束了, 好得很。

all over²

遍及 in every part of; everywhere

♥ all over sth

例 She is famous all over the world. 她闻名全世界。

allow for

考虑,体谅 take in consideration of

♥ allow for sth / v-ing

例 We must allow for the train being late. 我们必须考虑到火车可能晚点。 || You must allow for his youth. 你必须体谅他年纪轻。 || We must allow for losing our way in the dark. 我们应该想到天黑会迷路。
同 make for

允许有,留出 provide sth for sth else

♥ allow sb / sth for sth / v-ing

例 How much time did your teacher allow you for the paper? 老师给你们多少时间完成答卷? || How much money does your father allow you for books? 你父亲给你多少钱买书? || How much time did they allow us for making the preparations? 他们给我们多少时间做准备?

allow of

容许,允许 permit; leave room for

♥ allow of sth / v-ing

例 The facts allow of no other explanation. 事实俱在,不容其他解释。
|| The stream is too shallow to allow of boating. 河太浅,不能行船。

说明 allow of 通常不以人作主语,并多用于含否定词语的句子中。

answer for

对...负责 take responsibility for; be responsible/blamed for/under

♥ answer for sb. sth

例 You must answer for her. 你必须对她负责。 | We all must answer for our actions. 我们都必须对自己的行动负责。

♥ answer for wh-cl

例 We cannot answer for what they have done. 我们无法为他们的所作所为负责。

为...担保 guarantee, promise that sth is good

♥ answer for sth

例 I cannot answer for his honesty. 我不能保证他是诚实的。 || I can't answer for the truth of his story. 我不能保证他说的是事实。

代表...发言 accept responsibility for speaking on behalf of sb

♥ *answer for sb*

例 I will answer for my wife as well as myself. 我不仅代表我自己而且还代表我妻子回答。

起…的作用 *serve for*

♥ *answer for sth*

例 This will answer for a chisel. 这东西可以当凿子用。 || That night the table answered for a bed for us both. 那一夜那张桌子就成了我们两个人的床铺。

满足需要 *meet with the demand*

♥ *answer for sth*

例 This tool will answer for our needs. 这件工具准能满足我们的需要。 || The dictionary answers for the purpose of teaching. 这本词典符合教学的需要。

许诺出去, 答应给人 *be answered for*

♥ *answer for sth*

例 Are all these seats answered for? 所有这些座位都订出去了吗?

apart from

脱离开, 除此之外(表示除…以外别无) *without considering; except for*

♥ *apart from sb/sth*

例 There can be no knowledge apart from practice. 离开实践就没有知识。

除去, 撇开…来说(表示除…以外尚有) *as well as*

♥ *apart from sth*

例 Apart from some spelling mistakes, the composition is fairly good. 除了一些拼写错误, 这篇作文写得很不错。 || Apart from that, all goes well. 撇开那一点, 一切顺利。

apart from 和 except for 都可表示“除…以外”。其区别是: 前者含有肯定意味, 常译作“除了…”, 表示除外者“包括”在所述内容中, 只是不予考虑, 说明并列关系; 后者具有否定意味, 常译作“除…外其他都…”, 表示除外者“不包括”所述内容中, 说明部分与全部的关系。

as...as...

像…一样 *like*

例 Jack is as tall as John. 杰克和约翰一样高。 || He didn't do as badly today as he did yesterday. 他今天做的不像昨天做的那样差。

说明 as...as 中的前一个 as 是副词,其后必有一个形容词或副词,后一个 as 是连词或关系代词引出从句。

as if

译 好像,仿佛 in a way that makes you think sth

例 It appears to me as if he will win. 据我看,他好像能赢。 || The river appeared as if enveloped in smog. 那条河好像笼罩在烟雾之中。

as long as

译 只要,如果 provided that; if

例 This project can go on as long as it is not raining. 只要不下雨,工程就可以继续进行。 || I'll never forget that as long as I am living. 这事我至死也不会忘记。

译 既然,由于 since, because

例 You may stay here as long as you like. 你高兴在这儿待多久就待多久。

as to

译 至于,关于 about; as regards; in connection with

♥ as to sb/sth

例 I don't know anything as to Todd. 至于托德,我什么也不知道。 || As to the journey, we must decide about that later. 至于旅行,我们必须以后再定。

♥ as to wh-cl.

例 He is curious as to what we are going to do. 他对我们将要做的事感到好奇。 || As to what's ahead, you can be anything you choose. 至于将来,你想干什么,都会成功。

as well as

译 除...之外(也),既...又 in addition to, and also

例 In the city there are many black people as well as white people. 城里除了白人外还有许多黑人。 || His parents as well as he treat me very well. 他父母和他对我都很好。 || The teacher as well as the students is interested in the talk. 老师和同学们对这个讲座都很感兴趣。 || Quite often all the individual prices are given as well as the grand total. 常常是所有的单价要连同总数一并给出。 || All sub-

stances on the earth are made of atoms, as well as out of it. 地球上和地球之外的一切物质均由原子组成。

说明 ① as well as 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词要和第一个主语保持一致。

② as well as 连接主语或主语的定语时, 若后者较长, 为了句子平衡, 往往将后者置于谓语动词之后。

aside from

1# 除...以外(尚有) besides

例 I didn't accept the job because it was badly paid and aside from that, it wasn't very interesting. 我没接受这个工作, 因为工资既少, 又非常乏味。

3# 除...以外(别无) besides

例 He has no interests, aside from his work. 他除了自己的工作外, 没有什么兴趣爱好。

ask after

1# 问候; 问好 inquire after; inquire about the health of sb; make kindly inquiries about a person's health, welfare

♥ ask after sb / sth

例 My father asked after you. 我父亲问候您。 || He asked after your health. 他问起你的健康状况。

同 enquire after

ask for

1# 请求, 要求, 申请 request; expect; ask to be given sth

♥ ask for sth

例 He asked for help. 他请求帮助。 || The employees asked for an increase in their wages. 员工们要求提高工资。

♥ ask sb for sth

例 Everybody was now asking him for advice. 人人都请他指点。

3# 找, 要求见到(某人) request to see a person

♥ ask for sb

例 Just now someone asked for you on the phone. 刚才有人打电话找你。

同 enquire for

4# 向...要; 寻求 call for; ask to be given sth

♥ *ask for sb/sth*

例 He asked for a loan. 他要借钱。 || He asked for money. 他要钱。

♥ *ask sb/sth for sb/sth*

例 How much do you ask for this watch? 这只表你要多少钱? || He asked me for an apple. 他向我要一个苹果。 || We can't ask the factory for more people. 我们不能要求厂里再派人了。

辨析 ask for 和 ask 都有“请求”之意。其区别是：① ask 一般接抽象名词作宾语；而 ask for 的宾语既可是抽象的，也可是具体的东西。② 如果说要说出被请求的人，ask 可用 ask sb sth 或 ask sth of sb 结构；而 ask for 则用 ask for sb's sth 或 ask sb for sth 结构。

at hand

✎ 在手边，在附近；即将来临 near in time or place

例 Soon school will end and vacation will be at hand. 学期快结束了，假期即将到来。 || This reported there was trouble at hand. 这说明就要有麻烦了。

at last

✎ 终于 in the end; after delay

♥ *at last*

例 At last we were home! 我们终于到家了!

♥ *at long last*

例 At long last a compromise was agreed on. 最终达成了这项折中协议。

at most

✎ 至多 not more than

例 She's 25 years old, at most. 她至多 25 岁。 || The repairs will cost £ 35, at the very most. 修理费最多 35 英镑。

at once

✎ 立刻 immediately

例 He offered to go at once. 他主张立刻就去。 || When he heard of the accident, he rushed over at once. 一听说发生事故，他就立即赶到现场。

✎ 同时 at the same time

例 The restaurant can serve fifty customers at once. 这家饭店能同时接待 50 位顾客。 || I can't do two things at once. 我不能同时做两件事。

at present

目前, 现在 at this time

例 He is at present away on his holiday. 他现在到外地度假去了。 || He is all right at present. 现在他没事了。 || At present, there are two thousand workers in our factory. 我们厂现在有两千工人。

at the moment

此刻 now

例 I know his name, but I just can't think of it at the moment. 我知道他叫什么名字, 但就是一下子想不起来。 || I'm busy at the moment, but I'll do it later. 我此刻很忙, 过后我会处理这件事的。

当时 at the time

例 The police arrived right at the moment of the explosion. 警察就在爆炸的那个时候赶到了。

说明 at the moment 作“此刻”解时, 常与现在时态连用; 作“那时”解时, 常与过去时态连用。

at the outside

最多, 充其量 at most

例 He estimated that his rate of profit would be 10 percent at the outside. 他估计他的利润最多不过 10%。 || At the very outside there were only fifty people there. 那里至多有 50 人。

说明 ① at the outside 中的名词 outside 前可使用 very 修饰, 以示强调。

② at the outside 在句中通常位于数量词或短语之后。



back up

支持 support esp. in an argument

♥ *back sb/sth ⇐ up*

例 The policeman wouldn't have believed me if you hadn't backed me up. 如果当时你不支持我,警察是不会相信我的。 || He backed up his arguments with facts. 他以事实支持自己的论点。

※ 堵塞 fill with people, cars, etc., so that movement is difficult or impossible

♥ *back sth ⇐ up*

例 The accident backed up traffic. 意外事故堵塞了交通。 || The flood water from the storm backed up the pipes for the dirty water. 暴雨引起的洪水堵塞了下水道。

※ 往后退 go backward

♥ *back up*

例 You'll have to back up and turn around. 你将不得不往后退并转身。

※ 复制 make a copy of

♥ *back sth ⇐ up*

例 Make sure you back up the disk before you turn the computer off. 一定要先复制磁盘然后再把计算机关掉。

bargain for

※ 为买某物讨价还价 try to obtain goods at a cheap price

♥ *bargain for sth*

例 The dealer spent hours bargaining for the valuable painting. 那商人为购买那张名画花了几个小时讨价还价。

同 *dicker for, haggle over*

※ 预料到, 考虑到 expect; take into account

♥ *bargain for sth*

例 This is not what I bargained for at all. 这是我根本没有料到的。 || This bad weather is more than I bargained for. 这种坏天气是我没有料到的。

同 *bargain on*

※ 换取 exchange (or barter) sth for; get in return

♥ *bargain sth for sth*

例 The traveller bargained his watch for food. 这个旅行者用他的手表来换取食物。 || He bargained his horse for an ox. 他用马换了一头牛。

辨析 bargain for 和 bargain about/over 都可作“讨价还价”解。其区别

是:①bargain for 有较明确的目的性,即“为…讨价还价”;而 bargain about/over 则侧重对象、内容,即“就…讨价还价”。②bargain for 的宾语多为具体的物品,如 a car, a desk 等,不可接 price 等条款性抽象名词;而 bargain about/over 的宾语多为 price 等条款性抽象名词,较少接具体名词。

bargain on

※ 指望,预期,依靠 expect, rely on

♥ *bargain on sth v-ing*

例 I'm bargaining on your help to drive us to the airport. 我指望着你帮忙用车把我们送往机场。 || They bargained on joining you. 他们指望参加你们的活动。

♥ *bargain on sb v-ing*

例 Don't bargain on the speaker getting any support from her; she's very selfish. 别指望从演讲者那里得到什么援助,她很自私。

♥ *bargain on wh-cl.*

例 You cannot bargain on what others will do. 你不能指望别人做什么。

同 *depend on*

be able to

※ 能,会 can do sth

例 I am able to pay you now. 我现在能付给你钱了。 || The young man is quite able to do great things. 那个年轻人能干大事。 || Birds are able to fly. 鸟儿会飞。 || They will be able to finish the work tomorrow. 他们明天能完成这项工作。 || He has not been able to submit his report on time. 他没能如期交上报告。 || I may be able to see you tomorrow. 我明天可能去看你。

说明 ①be able to 可用于现在、过去和将来时态。②able 前可使用 quite, soon 等修饰语。③be able to 之前可用 might 等情态动词修饰。

be about to

※ 刚要,将要 on the point of doing sth; just going to do sth

例 Advice from abroad indicates that war is about to begin. 来自国外的消息表明战争就要开始了。 || He was about to speak. Again he bottled himself up. 他想说话又忍住了。