



时尚英语丛书

英语搭配

Phrases And
Phrasal Verbs

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Introduction

简介

介词 (Preposition), 质词 (Particles) 及短语动词 (Phrasal verbs) 的运用是同学们在学习英语时最感困难的部分。正确选择适当置于动词、名词或形容词后的介词或质词是不易掌握的。特别是动词短语的运用, 不同的介词或质词往往会产生不同的意义。同学们必须经常练习, 才能运用得宜。

本书选录常用的“介词短语”及“质词短语”附上中文解释及简单的例句, 并将近义短语同时列出, 以作比较, 务使同学在学习此类短语时, 更易掌握及运用。

全书分为五大部分:

1. Verb + Preposition
2. Adjective + Preposition
3. Noun + Preposition
4. Preposition + Noun

5. Preposition + (Article) + Noun + Preposition

在开始时的“编写说明”对以上的五大部分作深入的剖析,使同学更了解正确的运用方法。

Editorial Notes

编写说明

本书分为五部分：

1. Verb + Preposition e. g. call on
2. Adjective + Preposition e. g. dependent on
3. Noun + Preposition e. g. discussion on
4. Preposition + Noun e. g. on impulse
5. Preposition + (Article) + Noun + Preposition)
e. g. in addition to

1. 这些短语的用途，一般来说，都要看看 Preposition 后跟着的究竟是 Gerund 或 Noun。如果是 Noun 的话，又要分清它究竟是人或物，因为可能会使 Preposition 改变。

e. g. He is angry with Mary. (angry with 后面跟的是人)

He is angry about her rudeness. (angry a-

bout 后面跟的是物)

2. “to” 这个字, 在短语里可能是 Preposition, 也可能是 Infinitive。如果是 Preposition 的话, 它后面的, 必定是 Gerund 或是 Noun。

e. g. He is used to studying in such a noisy environment.

He finally resorted to violence.

Section 1 Verb + Preposition

- (i) 我们用这部分的短语时, 应当留心动词的时态, 例如动词在句子里, 可能要用 past tense、past continuous tense 等, 但都不影响其后的 Preposition。

- (ii) 我们要留心短语的结构, 是受 Verb pattern 所限的, 有些短语后面有 object。

e. g. I have applied for a post.

有些短语后面没有 object。

e. g. The little boy bent down.

有些短语有 direct object 及 indirect object。

e. g. I do not want to associate myself with that matter.

这些都可以从例句见到。

Section 2 Adjective + Preposition

(i) 这部分我们要留心所有 Adjective 后的 Preposition, 均拥有 object, 然而 Preposition 后究竟是 Gerund, somebody, something 等, 可从例句明白。

(ii) Past Participle 如 “accustomed”, “disgusted” 等均可作 Adjective 之用, 本书把它们列于此部分。

e. g. He is pleased with his son.

Section 3 Noun + Preposition

(i) 这部分 Noun 以后的 Preposition, 必定有 object。

(ii) 在用法上, 这些 object 也许是 Gerund, 也许是 Noun, 也许是 Noun, phrase, 也许是 Noun clause。

e. g. They had a discussion on what to do later. (Noun phrase)

There is no agreement upon what should

be done(Noun clause)

Section 4 Preposition + Noun

(i) 这部分的短语本身可称作 Adjective phrase 或 adverb phrase, 要视它们在句子中所担当的角色。

e. g. He tried very hard, but his effort was in vain. (Adjective phrase)

He tried in vain to pass the test. (Adverb phrase)

(ii) Adjective phrase 跟 Adjective 的作用大致相同, 是形容 Noun 的。

e. g. His honesty is beyond question.

(“beyond question” 这个 Adjective phrase, 是用来形容名词 honesty 的)

(iii) Adverb phrase 跟 Adverb 的作用也大致相同, 然而大多是用来形容 Verb 的。

e. g. She often bought things on impulse.

(“on impulse” 这个 Adverb phrase, 是形容动词 bought 的)

Section 5 Preposition + Noun + Preposition

(i) 这些短语本身后面一定有 object。

(ii) 加上 object 后, 这些短语的结构变成 Preposition + Noun + Preposition + Noun。

e. g. He wrote a letter in answer to the advertisement.

prep. + n. + prep. + n.

(iii) 这种结构等于 Section 4 的两个 Adjective phrase 或 Adverb phrase。所以又叫 Compound phrase。

(iv) 这些 Compound phrase 的用法, 与 Section 4 大致相同。

e. g. The teachers were in agreement with the principal. (Compound adjective phrase)
("in agreement with the principal" 形容词名词 "teachers")

The home has been built for the benefit of orphans. (Compound adverb phrase)
("for the benefit of orphans" 形容动词 "built")

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Verb + Preposition

动词 + 介词

add up [加起]

You must **add up** the bills once again.

你必须把账单再加一次。

adjust to [适应, 习惯]

She has not **adjusted to** the new living environment.

她还不适应新环境。

admit to [承认]

The boy **admitted to** stealing the money.

那男孩承认偷钱。

agree to [赞同某事]

He **agreed to** this plan at once.

他立刻同意这计划。

agree with [赞同某人]

She **agreed with** him.

她赞同他。

agree with... on [就某事……同意某人]

I cannot **agree with** you **on** this point.

对于这点我不能同意你。

apply for [申请]

I have **applied for** a post with that company.

我已申请该公司的职位。

approve of [准许]

Her mother does not **approve of** her going out.

她母亲不准她外出。

associate with [连结]

I do not want to **associate** myself **with** that matter.

我不想与这事情连起来。

back up [支持]

All of us will **back** you **up** in your project.

我们全体会支持你的计划。

bear with [忍耐]

You should **bear with** him because he is sick.

你应该忍耐他,因他正在生病。

bind up [绑好]; tie up [绑好]

The postman **bound** the undelivered parcels **up**.

邮差把无法派送的邮包绑好。

Would you **tie up** your dog?

你可否把狗拴好?

[包扎] The nurse has already **bound up** the boy's wound.

护士已把那男
孩的伤口包扎
好。

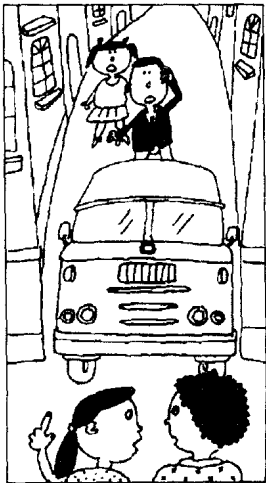
block up [阻碍]

The car **blocked up** the entrance of the ally.

汽车把巷子的入口阻塞了。

blow up

[吹胀] John **blew up**
all the bal-



loons for the party.

约翰把舞会用的气球都吹胀了。

[炸开] The workers **blew** the big rock **up**.

工人把大石炸开。

[生气] The manager **blew up** when he found that his secretary had made so many typing mistakes.

当经理发现秘书打错很多字,他很生气。

[刮起] A storm suddenly **blew up**.

突然刮起一场风暴。

break away from [逃走,脱离];

escape from [逃走]

John finally reformed and **broke away from** his evil friends.

约翰最后改过自新,脱离坏朋友。

John finally **escaped from** the control of his bad friends.

约翰最后逃出坏朋友的控制。

break down

[撞破] The bad boys **broke down** the door of the

store room and stole some goods.

那些坏孩子把贮物室的门撞破并偷去一些货物。

[抛锚] The car had **broken down**.

车子抛锚了。

[开始哭] When she heard the bad news, she **broke down** and cried.

当她听到坏消息时,她开始痛哭。

[分析] **Break down** the data and find the answer.

分析资料,找出答案来。

break in

[打断谈话] I was just about to tell him the answer when his wife **broke in**.

我正要告诉他答案时,他的太太却打断了谈话。

[闯入] Thieves **broke in** last night and stole all of our valuables.

昨晚小偷闯进我家,把值钱的东西偷去了。

[驯服] It took many men to **break in** the wild

cow.

驯服野牛需要很多人手。

break off

[折断] Henry **broke** the chocolate **off** among the children.

亨利把巧克力折断分给小孩们。

[绝交] Because of the rumour, John **broke off** his relationship with Mary.

由于谣言,约翰与玛丽断绝关系。

break out

[逃走] Several prisoners **broke out** from the jail last night.

昨晚,数名囚犯逃狱了。

[爆发] War **broke out** in 1939.

战争于1939年爆发。

[出现] The sun finally **broke out** after the long rainy period.

在漫长的雨天后,太阳终于出现了。

[发疹] The little girl **broke out** into rash.

那小女孩发红疹。