

朗文

袖珍英语短语动词词典

LONGMAN

Pocket

PHRASAL VERBS

DICTIONARY

(英语版)

商務印書館

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS

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# 出版前言

“朗文词典”是世所公认的品牌词典，自出版以来，一直深受世界各地读者的青睐。2004年，商务印书馆与培生教育出版集团亚洲有限公司达成协议，决定在中国内地联合推出“朗文词典系列”，即《朗文当代英语大辞典》(*Longman Dictionary of Language and Culture*)、《朗文英语发音词典》(*Longman Pronunciation Dictionary*)、《朗文无师自通英语词典》(*Longman Wordwise Dictionary*)、《朗文袖珍英语词典》(*Longman Pocket English Dictionary*)、《朗文袖珍英语联想词典》(*Longman Pocket Activator*)、《朗文袖珍英语短语动词词典》(*Longman Pocket Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*)、《朗文袖珍英语习语词典》(*Longman Pocket Idioms Dictionary*)等。其中，《朗文当代英语大辞典》最具影响力，它把英语学习词典与百科全书功能合二为一，全球首创。《朗文英语发音词典》作为一部权威性的发音词典，将会对我国英语语音教学产生积极的影响。《朗文无师自通英语词典》注重“产出”(production)，突出“无师自通”(wordwise)的特色，是培生新近推出的一部品牌学习词典。我们相信，这个全新的朗文词典系列必将受到我国学生、英语教师及广大英语使用者的喜爱。

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2005年3月



## Using the Dictionary

### What are phrasal verbs and how are they used?

A phrasal verb is a verb that consists of two or three words; its meaning is different from the meaning those words would have if you considered each one separately. For example, the meaning of *carry out* (=do) in the sentence *Scientists carried out an experiment* is not related to the normal meaning of 'carry' or the normal meaning of 'out'. You cannot guess the meaning of *pull up* (=stop) in the sentence *A car pulled up outside the house* even if you know what 'pull' and 'up' mean. Even though *answer back* (=answer rudely) is related to the meaning of the verb 'answer', this does not help you to understand what *answer back* means.

Most phrasal verbs consist of two words: *get up*, *go off*, *turn on*, *make out*, and *deal with*. The first word is a verb; the second word, called a particle, is either an adverb (such as 'out') or a preposition (such as 'with'). There are also some three-word phrasal verbs: for example, *catch up with*, *look forward to*.

Verbs which are used with an adverb or preposition but do not combine to produce a special meaning are not phrasal verbs. In sentences such as *The boy fell off his bike* and *We carried some chairs out into the garden*, 'fall off' and 'carry out' are not phrasal verbs because their meaning can be worked out if you know what 'fall' and 'off', 'carry' and 'out' mean.

Some verbs are only ever used with a particular preposition or adverb: for example, *rely on* and *amount to*. Other phrasal verbs mean almost the same as the verb on its own, but the adverb adds emphasis or contains the idea of an action being completed or continued: for example, *eat up*, *hurry up*, *toil away*. Some phrasal verbs are used with 'it' – *hit it off*, *jump to it* – and others are used with a reflexive pronoun – *pride yourself on*, *lend itself to*.



## How do I find the phrasal verb I am looking for?

First look for the main (one-word) verb – the ‘keyword’ – in its alphabetical position; these keywords are shown in big CAPITAL LETTERS. Under each keyword, phrasal verbs are listed alphabetically according to their particles. They are shown in small CAPITAL LETTERS. For example, if you are looking for *get up*, first look for GET in big capital letters. When you have found GET, look for GET UP in small capital letters; you will find it in its alphabetical position, towards the end of the entry for GET.

When you have found the phrasal verb you want, you may discover that it has more than one sense; the most common meanings are listed first.

## How can the dictionary help me with grammar?

Your dictionary explains what each phrasal verb means. It also shows you clearly how each is used. It does this in two ways: by giving example sentences, and by giving grammatical information (‘grammar patterns’) at each sense. The grammar patterns show whether a verb takes an object, where the object goes, and whether the object is a person or a thing.

- ▶ For example, at *turn on* (=make something start working), there are two grammar patterns: *turn on sth*, *turn sth on*. They show that the object can come either after the phrasal verb, or between the main verb and the particle. The examples also help you to understand how the phrasal verb is used, and how the position of the object can vary:

▶ *I turned on the radio and listened to the six o’ clock news.* ▶ *Could you turn the oven on, if you’re going in the kitchen?*

At *nod off*, there is only one grammar pattern: *nod off*. This is because the verb does not take an object, and you can see this again in the example: *I missed the end of her lecture – I think I must have nodded off.*

At *join in* (=take part in an activity with other people), the grammar patterns are: *join in*, *join in sth*. They show that *join in* can be used without an object, or with an object immediately after the phrasal verb. The examples also help you to see this: *When we get to the chorus, I want everybody to join in.* ► *Politely, he joined in the laughter.*

At *talk into* (=persuade someone to do something, especially something they are unwilling to do), this grammar pattern is given: *talk sb into sth*. This shows that *talk into* must have two objects. The first is a person ('sb' = somebody/someone), and the second is a thing ('sth' = something). The example shows the verb in a typical sentence: *I should never have let you talk me into this crazy scheme.*

Phrasal verbs such as *turn on*, *put off*, and *rip off* can all take an object between the main verb and the particle, or after the phrasal verb. They are called 'separable' phrasal verbs because their two parts can be separated:

**turn on** *Can you turn the oven on for me? Can you turn on the oven for me?*

Remember, though, that with this type of verb, two more rules apply:

If the object is a pronoun (a word such as 'it', 'her', 'them', 'me', 'you' etc which is used instead of a noun so that you do not have to repeat the noun), the pronoun must come between the verb and the adverb. For example:

**turn off** *If you're not listening to the radio, I'll turn it off (not I'll turn off it).*

If the object is a long phrase, it should come after the phrasal verb. For example:

**carry out** *The French carried out a series of six nuclear tests.*



## What other information does the dictionary give me?

Nouns and adjectives which are related to a phrasal verb are shown after the meaning of the phrasal verb that they come from. For example, the noun *blackout* appears after the phrasal verb *black out* (=suddenly become unconscious), and the adjective *made-up* appears after the phrasal verb *make up* (=invent a story, name etc).

Sometimes you will find that an entry for a phrasal verb is followed by a **bold** preposition. These prepositions are frequently used with the phrasal verb, and the example sentence which follows the preposition shows how this works. For example:

**back out:** to decide not to do something that you have agreed to do  
 ► *The couple who were going to buy our house backed out at the last minute.* + **of** ► *She's made a promise and she can't back out of it now.*

► Common phrases which use a particular phrasal verb are also shown in **bold**:

**bet on sth:** to feel sure that something will happen, especially so that it influences what you decide to do  
 ► *Traders who had bet on a rise in share prices lost money.* **don't bet on it / I wouldn't bet on it** ► *"Do you think they'll let me work for them again?" "I wouldn't bet on it."*

**Abbreviations used in this dictionary**

ADJ adjective

etc et cetera

N noun

PL N plural noun

sb somebody, someone

sth something

v verb

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# Aa

## ABANDON

ABANDON TO →

**abandon yourself to** sth: to not try to control a strong feeling ▶ *She abandoned herself entirely to grief.*

## ABIDE

ABIDE BY →

**abide by** sth: to obey or agree to the conditions of a rule, law, or agreement ▶ *The President has to abide by the same rules as everyone else.*

## ABSORB

ABSORBED IN →

**be absorbed in** sth: to be very interested in what you are doing, so that you do not notice what is happening around you ▶ *I was so absorbed in my work that I didn't notice the time.*

## ABSTAIN

ABSTAIN FROM →

**abstain from** sth: to not do something you would like to do, especially for health or religious reasons ▶ *Women are usually advised to abstain from alcohol during pregnancy.*

## ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT FOR →

**1 account for** sth: to form a particular part or amount of something ▶ *Exports account for over 80 per cent of sales.*

**2 account for** sth: to give a satisfactory explanation for something ▶ *How do you account for his sudden disappearance?*

**3 account for** sth: to be the reason for something ▶ *social factors that account for high crime rates*

**4 account for** sb/sth: to know where someone is or what happened to something ▶ *At last, all the children were accounted for.* ▶ *Every penny has to be accounted for.*

## ACE

ACE OUT →

**ace out** sb/sth: to easily defeat someone or something ▶ *She aced out her closest rival for the top job.*

## ACHE

ACHE FOR →

**ache for** sb/sth: to want someone or something very much ▶ *I was aching for some time alone with her.* ▶ *He ached for her.*

## ACQUAINT

ACQUAINT WITH →

**1 acquaint sb with** sb/sth: to learn about or to tell someone about someone or something ▶ *Are you acquainted with my old friend, Simon?* ▶ *She took the trouble to acquaint herself with her students.*

**2 acquaint sb with** sth: to tell someone about something ▶ *He decided to use this opportunity to acquaint her with the true facts.*

## ACT

ACT OUT →

**1 act out** sth, **act sth out**: to perform the events in a story or situation ▶ *The students are asked to act out the role of a young person who is being bullied.*

**2 act out** sth, **act sth out**: to express your emotions by doing something ▶ *teenagers who act out their frustrations through drinking*

ACT UP →

**act up**: to behave badly ▶ *He always used to act up in class when he was young.*

## ADD

## ADD IN →

**add in sth, add sth in:** to include something in a total ► *If you add in all the other costs, we made very little money.*

## ADD ON →

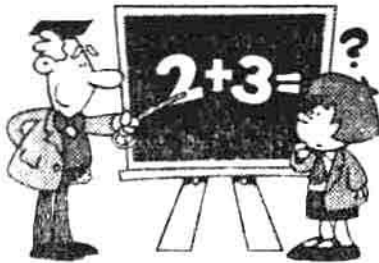
**add on sth, add sth on, add on:** to increase a number or cost, or add a part to something ► *a tour of East Asia, where you could add on an extra week in Bali* ► *an extension added on to the back of the house*

## ADD TO →

**add to sth:** to make something bigger or greater ► *This will only add to the cost of getting it fixed.* ► *The report will only add to the public's fears about genetically modified foods.*

## ADD UP →

**1 add up sth, add sth up, add up:** to calculate the total of several numbers



► *The waiter added up the bill again.*  
► *The kids are all taught how to read, write, and add up.*

**2 add up:** to be likely to be true or correct ► *The sums just didn't add up—£300 seemed to be missing.* ► *It all adds up - he's the only person who could possibly have committed the crime.*

**3 add up:** if small amounts or numbers add up, the total gradually gets to be surprisingly big ► *If you snack between meals, the calories soon add up.*

## ADD UP TO →

**add up to sth:** to have a particular result or effect ► *All their work adds up to a remarkable achievement.*

## ADDRESS

## ADDRESS TO →

**address yourself to sth:** to deal with a subject or problem ► *The committee will address itself to three main issues.*

## ADHERE

## ADHERE TO →

**adhere to sth:** to obey a rule, law, or agreement ► *Both sides are expected to adhere to the rules.*

## ADMIT

## ADMIT TO →

**admit to sth:** to say that you have done something wrong or that you have a feeling that you think you should not have. **admit to doing sth**  
► *He'd never admit to being scared.*  
► *The three prisoners finally admitted to kidnapping the ambassador.*

## ADVISE

## ADVISE OF →

**advise sb of sth:** to tell someone about a fact or situation ► *Patients were not advised of the risks of the operation.*

## AGREE

## AGREE WITH →

**1 not agree with sb:** if a type of food or drink does not agree with you, it makes you feel slightly ill ► *I like red wine, but it doesn't really agree with me.*

**2 agree with sb:** if something agrees with you, it makes you feel good  
► *She looks really well - the country air obviously agrees with her.*

## AIM

## AIM AT →

**1 aim at sth:** to try to achieve something ► *We're aiming at a growth rate of 25%.*

**2 be aimed at sb:** to be intended for a particular type of person or group to

use, buy, or watch ► *a new TV series aimed at women in their 30s*

**3 be aimed at** sb: if a remark is aimed at someone, especially a criticism, it is intended to be about them ► *I hope that last comment wasn't aimed at me.*

## ALLOW

ALLOW FOR →

**1 allow for** sth: to include or consider something when you are making a plan or decision ► *Make sure you allow for possible delays on the way to the airport.*

**2 allow for** sth: to make it possible for something to happen ► *The system allows for photos to be sent via email.*

## ALLUDE

ALLUDE TO →

**allude to** sb/sth: to mention someone or something indirectly ► *He seemed to be alluding to recent events in Europe.*

## AMOUNT

AMOUNT TO →

**1 amount to** sth: to be the same or have the same effect as something else ► *Pleasure and happiness do not necessarily amount to the same thing.*

**2 not amount to much** also **not amount to a great deal etc**: to not seem very important, good, successful etc ► *She felt that her own academic achievements didn't amount to much.*

**3 amount to** sth: to result in a particular total ► *Total bank lending to farmers in the region amounts to about £300m.*

## ANGLE

ANGLE FOR →

**angle for** sth: to try to get something in an indirect way ► *We all knew she was angling for promotion.*

## ANSWER

ANSWER BACK →

**answer back, answer sb back**: to answer someone rudely, especially a parent or teacher ► *Just do as your mother tells you, and don't answer back!*

ANSWER FOR →

**1 answer for** sth: to be considered responsible for something bad and possibly be punished for it. **have to answer for** sth ► *One day the general will have to answer for his crimes in a court of law.*

**2 have a lot to answer for** also **have a good deal to answer for**: to be responsible for causing a lot of trouble ► *I think that television has a great deal to answer for.*

ANSWER TO →

**answer to** sb: to have to explain the reasons for your actions to someone and accept what they think about them ► *Politicians have to answer to the voters at the general election.*

## APPEAL

APPEAL TO →

**appeal to** sb: to be attractive or interesting to someone ► *The movie will appeal to children of all ages.*

## APPROVE

APPROVE OF →

**approve of** sth/sb: to think that something or someone is good, right, or suitable ► *His parents didn't really approve of the marriage.*

## APPROXIMATE

APPROXIMATE TO →

**approximate to** sth: to be almost the same as a particular amount or a particular situation ► *This figure approximates to the total population of Western Europe.*



**A** ARGUE

ARGUE OUT →

**argue sth out, argue out sth:** to argue about or discuss every part of something in order to make a final decision ► *They spent months arguing out the details of the divorce.*

ARRIVE

ARRIVE AT →

**arrive at sth:** to make a decision or agreement about something after carefully considering it ► *The jury took five hours to arrive at a verdict.*

ASCRIBE

ASCRIBE TO →

**ascribe sth to sth:** to say what something is caused by ► *Her death was ascribed to natural causes.*

ASK

ASK AFTER →

**ask after sb:** to ask how someone is or what they have been doing ► *I saw Jan the other day – she asked after you.*

ASK ALONG →

**ask sb along, ask along sb:** to invite someone to go-somewhere with you ► *Why don't you ask some of your friends along?*

ASK AROUND, also ASK ROUND →

**ask around/round:** to ask several people about something in order to find the information that you need ► *I'll ask around and see if there's a room available.*

ASK FOR →

**1 ask for sb:** to say that you would like to speak to someone ► *He called the police station and asked for Inspector Tennison.*

**2 I/you couldn't ask for a better...:**

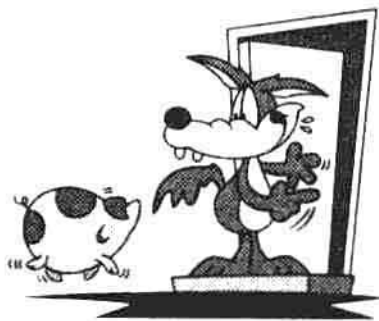
used to say that someone or something is the best of their kind ► *You couldn't ask for a more romantic place for a holiday.*

**3 sb is asking for trouble:** used to say that someone is doing something that is clearly going to make something bad happen to them ► *Anyone who walks around that area after dark is asking for trouble.*

**4 sb was asking for it:** used to say that someone deserved to be attacked or deserved something bad that happened to them ► *"Why did you hit him?" "He was asking for it."*

ASK IN →

**ask sb in:** to invite someone to come into a room or building ► *I asked him in for a cup of coffee.*



ASK OUT →

**ask sb out:** to ask someone to go to a restaurant, film etc with you, especially because you want to start a romantic relationship with them ► *At first he was too shy to ask her out.*  
+ **for** ► *She rang me up that same evening and asked me out for a drink.*

ASK OVER, also ASK ROUND →

**ask sb over/round:** to invite someone to come to your house for a meal, a drink etc ► *You must ask him over for dinner some time.*

ASK ROUND *see* ASK AROUND, ASK OVER

ASPIRE

ASPIRE TO →

**aspire to sth:** to want and try hard to achieve something ► *She had always aspired to a career in politics.*

ASSOCIATE

ASSOCIATE WITH →

**1 be associated with sth/sb:** to be connected with something or someone ► *We all know the risks that are*

*associated with smoking.*

**2 associate** sth/sb **with** sth/sb: to make a connection in your mind between one thing or person and another ► *People usually associate Japan with high tech consumer products.*

**3 associate with** sb: to spend time with someone, especially someone other people disapprove of ► *My parents didn't want me to associate with the family from across the street.*

## ATONE

ATONE FOR →

**atone for** sth: to do something to show that you are sorry for doing something wrong and want to make the situation you have caused better ► *They were anxious to atone for all they had done during the war.*

## ATTEND

ATTEND TO →

**1 attend to** sth: to deal with something ► *Tom left early, saying he had some important business to attend to.*

**2 attend to** sb: to help or look after someone ► *Army medics were busy attending to the wounded.*

## ATTRIBUTE

ATTRIBUTE TO →

**1 attribute** sth **to** sth: to think that something was caused or made by a particular person, event, or situation ► *Global warming has been attributed to an increase in pollution from cars.* ► *The painting was originally attributed to Picasso.*

**2 attribute** sth **to** sb/sth: to believe that someone or something has a particular quality ► *We must be careful not to attribute human motives to animals.*

## AUCTION

AUCTION OFF →

**auction off** sth, **auction** sth **off**: to sell something valuable to the person who offers the most money. ► *The entire contents of the family home had to be auctioned off.*

## AVERAGE

AVERAGE OUT →

**average out at** also **average out to** sth: to have a particular amount as the average ► *"How much do you spend on groceries?" "It averages out at around £150 a week."*

# Bb

## B

### BACK

BACK AWAY →

**1 back away:** to move backwards so that you are further away from someone or something ▶ *“Are you crazy?” she cried, backing away in horror.*

**2 back away:** to become unwilling to do something that you originally said you would do. + **from** ▶ *The government has been accused of backing away from a promise to increase tax allowances.*

BACK DOWN →

**back down:** to accept that you cannot win an argument or that you are wrong about something ▶ *The union refused to back down and called for immediate strike action.*

BACK OFF →

**1 back off:** to move backwards so that you are further away from someone or something ▶ *He backed off immediately when I told him I had a gun.*

**2 back off:** to stop trying to influence someone or trying to make someone do something ▶ *You should back off for a while and let Alan make his own decisions.*

**3 back off:** to become unwilling to do something that you originally said you would do. + **from** ▶ *The President is backing off from his promise to hold free elections.*

**4 back off!:** used to tell someone to go away and stop annoying or criticizing you ▶ *Hey, back off, buddy! Can't you see it's none of your business?*

BACK ONTO, also BACK ON TO →

**back onto/ on to sth:** if a building backs onto a river, field, road, etc the back of the building faces it

▶ *The house backs onto a field and a nature reserve.*



BACK OUT →

**back out:** to decide not to do something that you have agreed to do ▶ *The couple who were going to buy our house backed out at the last minute.* + **of** ▶ *She's made a promise and she can't back out of it now.*

BACK UP →

**1 back up sth, back sth up:** to prove that something is true ▶ *There was no scientific evidence to back up their claims.*

**2 back sb up, back up sb:** to support someone by saying that they are telling the truth ▶ *Peggy was there too. She'll be able to back me up.*

**3 back up sb/ sth, back sb/ sth up:** to provide additional help or support ▶ *Officials discussed the possibility of using the army to back up the police.*

**back-up** N additional help or support ▶ *Several police cars provided back-up for the officers.*

**back-up** ADJ back-up systems, services, or equipment are designed to be used if the main one does not work effectively ▶ *Nuclear reactors have superbly efficient back-up systems in case of emergencies.*

**4 back up sth, back sth up:** to copy computer information onto a separate disk so that the information is safe if there is a problem with the computer ▶ *You should back up your data at least once a week.*

**back-up** N a copy of information on a