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短语动词 PHRASAL VERBS

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PHRASAL VERBS

Howard Sargeant 编著

沈 萱 译

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——短语动词

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前言

短语动词由一个动词和一个介词或副词组成，如：grow up, switch on 或 put off。

英语国家的人在谈话中会大量地使用短语动词。但是，由于这些词的意思和构成该词的各单词的字面意思相去甚远，学生普遍感到难以掌握。然而这些词恰恰又是考试的重点，同时也是英语学习中的难点，掌握一定数量的短语动词是学好英语的关键所在。

该书收录了近500个最常用的短语动词及各自最常用的意思，涵盖了中学英语课标词汇。各个短语动词的释义后都有例句。有一些板块介绍意思相近或相反的短语动词及名词形式，此外还有其他一些颇有用途的提示。

本书最后配有20组练习，旨在以各种不同的方式测试学生对短语动词的认识和理解。

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A

abide by (formal)

If you **abide by** something such as a rule or law, you do what it says you must do: 遵守 (规则、法律等) (正式)

- We expect players to **abide by** the referee's decision.
- Those are the school rules and students must **abide by** them.

Similar**stick to**

- She always **sticks to** her principles of honesty and fairness.

Opposite**go against**

- He **went against** his father's wishes and left medical school.

account for

- 1 If you can **account for** something, you are able to explain it, give a reason for it, or say what has happened to it: 对……作出(满意的)解释
 - He was unable to **account for** his mistake.
 - How do you **account for** all this water on the floor?
 - There's still \$35 not **accounted for**.
- 2 If something **accounts for** a part of something, it forms that part of it: 占…… (比例)
 - Reading students' essays **accounts for** a large

part of the teacher's work.

- Women **account for** only 5% of business leaders.
- Fast food **accounts for** one tenth of the meals eaten in American homes.

Similar

make up

- University students **make up** around 20% of the city's population.

act as

1 To **act as** something is to be used for that purpose:

起作用

- These two stones will **act as** the goalposts.
- This sofa **acts as** a bed as well as something to sit on.

2 To **act as** something is to do a particular job: 担任某工作

- The assistant manager **acts as** head of department when the manager is away.
- Will you **act as** waiter and ask people what they would like to drink?

Language Help

注意：在第二种用法中，**act as** 后直接跟名词，不需要加冠词 “a” 或 “the”。比如，不该说：

✗ Will you **act as a/the waiter** and ask people what they would like to drink?

应该说：

✓ Will you **act as waiter** and ask people what they would like to drink?

act for

If someone such as a lawyer **acts for** you, they represent you in formal discussions or meetings: 代表某人

- We have a solicitor who **acts for** us in all business dealings.
- The principal **is acting for** the entire school in these talks.

Language Help

在表示某人不在而接替其工作时不用“**act for**”而用“**stand in for**”或“**fill in for**”:

- My assistant **stands in for** me when I'm in a meeting.
- The 17-year-old will be **filling in for** the injured Beckham.

act on

- 1 If you **act on** something such as a suggestion or a piece of advice, you do what someone suggests or advises: 按照(某人的)意见或建议等办事
 - Paddy refused to **act on** my advice.
 - I made various suggestions, but the committee didn't **act on** any of them.
- 2 (formal) If one thing **acts on** another, it has an effect on the other: (正式)对某事物起作用
 - The drug **acts on** the body's central nervous system.
 - The wind **acts on** the sail and drives the boat forward.

add in

If you **add something in**, you include it as part of an amount: 加进, 包括

- The flight is cheap, but if you **add in** accommodation costs the holiday will be quite expensive.

Language Help

“**add in**”只用来表示数值。表示添加某物时直接用**add**:

- Stir the sauce then **add** (not **add in**) salt and pepper.
- We could **add** (not **add in**) a few illustrations to make the page more interesting.

add up

- 1 If you **add up** numbers or amounts, you calculate their total: 把……加起来

- Susan **added up** her friends' ages and they came to 154.
- **Add up** the numbers in columns 1 and 2.

- 2 If numbers or amounts don't **add up**, they have been calculated wrongly: 合情理

- The figures on this line don't **add up**.
- This project will be far more expensive than we've been led to believe: the management's figures just don't **add up**.

Similar

count up

- **Count up** the number of hours, then divide that figure by the number of days.

tot up (informal)

- I'm just **totting up** the money I've earned this month.

add up to

- 1 If several numbers **add up to** a larger number, the larger number is their total: 总计为

- Find three numbers that **add up to** 10.

- 2 If circumstances or factors **add up to** something, they have a particular meaning or result: 等于说

- Higher taxes on business and higher production costs **add up to** higher prices for the customer.
- Two bottles of beer and five CDs don't exactly **add up to** a wild party!

Similar

come to

- The bill **comes to** over \$100.

Similar

amount to

- The doctor's behaviour **amounts to** professional misconduct.

agree on

If you **agree on** something in the future with

someone else, you make a decision that you are both satisfied with: (就……)达成一致

- We **agreed on** a date for the party.
- They couldn't **agree on** a colour for the bathroom walls.

Language Help

agree也可以作为及物动词表达这个意思:

- We **agreed** a fee of \$150 for the work.

agree to

If you **agree to** a proposal or suggestion, you accept what someone is proposing or suggesting: 答应, 同意 (计划、建议等)

- We have **agreed to** their request for more money.
- They made an offer that no sensible person would have **agreed to**.

agree with

- 1 If you **agree with** someone, or **agree with** what someone says, you have the same opinion as they do: 同意, 赞成 (某人或某人的观点)

- They can't **agree with** each other about which road to take.
- I **agree with** your conclusion that the street should be widened.

- 2 If you **agree with** something, you think it is the right thing to do: 同意, 赞成 (某事)

- I don't **agree with** homework for very young children.

Similar

approve of

- We don't **approve of** that kind of behaviour at the table.

- 3 If something such as food doesn't **agree with** you, it makes you ill: (食物等) 对胃口

- Rich sauces don't really **agree with** me.
- She discovered that life in the big city didn't **agree with** her.

aim at

- 1 If you **aim at** something, or **aim** a weapon **at** something, you point a weapon in the direction of something: 瞄准
 - Take your pistol and **aim at** the target.



Similar

aim for

- I **aimed for** the tree but hit the fence.

Language Help

如果你没有击中目标，用“aim for”：

- I'm **aiming at** the tree.
- I **aimed for** the tree but hit the fence.

- 2 If you **aim at** doing something, you intend to do it: 致力于，打算
 - We're **aiming at** finishing the project by the end of the year.

aim for

- 1 If you **aim for** something, you intend to have it or achieve it: 力求得到，力求做到
 - I'm **aiming for** an income of \$100,000 a year by the time I'm thirty.
 - We're **aiming for** October 2005 as a finish date.

Similar

aspire to

- Not everyone who **aspires to** a university degree actually achieves it.

- 2 If you **aim for** an object, you point a weapon in the direction of the object: 瞄准
 - I was **aiming for** the tree.
 - She **aimed for** the door but hit the wall instead.

See Language Help at aim at.

3 If you **aim for** a place, you intend to reach it:
(向……) 去

- The boat seemed to be **aiming for** the shore.
- Two men opened the door and **aimed straight for** the bar.

Similar

head for

- The car seemed to be **heading right for** a wall.

make for

- When you hear the alarm, **make for** the exits quickly but without panicking.

allow for

If you **allow for** something, you consider it when you are making plans or decisions: 顾及, 考虑到

- We must **allow for** the possibility that it will rain on the day of the fair.
- When you're arranging your appointment, you'll have to **allow for** the train being late.

Similar

plan for

- We **planned for** a fall in profits, so we won't have to change our business strategy.

amount to

1 You use **amount to** for talking about total amounts or numbers: 共计

- The money they earned last year **amounted to** over \$100,000.
- Quiz shows **amount to** over 25 percent of the channel's total programming.

Similar

add up to

- *These three numbers **add up to** 10.*

come to

- *The bill **comes to** over \$100.*

- 2 You use **amount to** for saying what something really is: 相当于, 意味着

- *A man buys you flowers and believes that that **amounts to** an apology.*
- *Does the minister's statement **amount to** a change of government policy?*

Similar

add up to

- *That kind of severe treatment **adds up to** mental cruelty.*

- 3 You use **amount to** with negatives for saying that something or someone is not very important or successful: (与否定词连用) 没多大了不起的 (价值, 成功)

- *She calls herself a writer but the few poems she's written **don't amount to** much.*
- *The teacher said my brother would never really **amount to** anything.*

Similar

come to

- *If you don't work hard, you'll never **come to** much.*

answer back

If you **answer back**, or **answer** someone such as your parents or teachers **back**, you reply to them in

a rude way: 为自己辩护, 回嘴

- Julia has developed her brother's habit of **answering back**.
- I wish you'd stop **answering me back**.

Similar

talk back

- Teachers didn't like the way Kathy **talked back** to them.

answer for

1 If somebody **answers for** something bad they have done, they are punished for it: 因……受到惩罚

- One day he will **answer for** his crimes.

2 If you say you can't **answer for** something unsatisfactory, you refuse to be made responsible for it: 对……负责

- I can't **answer for** the way other companies conduct their business.
- I'm afraid we cannot **answer for** another airline's baggage-handling procedures.

Language Help

比较 **answer for** 与 **answer to** 的第一个用法。这两个短语动词都表示对一件不好的事情负责, 但表示负责人必须向别人解释事情发生的原委时应用 “**answer to**”。

3 You say you can't **answer for** someone else if you are not able to provide information about them: 担保, 保证

- I can tell you our team has been training very hard, but I can't **answer for** the other teams.

Similar

vouch for

I know Kim is honest, but I can't **vouch for** her brother.

answer to

- 1 If you have to **answer to** somebody for something, you have responsibility for it and must explain the situation to that person if things go wrong, and perhaps be punished by them: 对(某人)负责; 对(某事, 尤指错事)作出解释

- Teachers **answer directly to** the principal of the school, not to the government.
- If anything happens to the children, you'll have me to **answer to**.

Language Help

注意 **you'll have someone to answer to** 这个结构, 这是直接警告某人不要犯错。

See **Language Help** at **answer for**

- 2 If someone or something **answers to** a description, they have the features or characteristics mentioned in the description: 符合

- Did the man you saw **answer to** the description circulated by the police?
- If this description's accurate, then the police have got the wrong woman – the accused does not **answer to** it all.

apply for

If you **apply for** a job, you offer yourself for it: 申请

- Mum is **applying for** a job as an English teacher.

Similar

go for (informal)

- I've decided to **go for** the job.

apply to

- 1 If something such as a rule **applies to** you, it affects you: 对……有效, 运用于

- The law **applies only to** adults, not to children.
- Young children leap around as if the law of gravity didn't **apply to** them.

2 If you **apply to** someone in authority for something, you ask someone officially if you can have it: 向（某机构）提出申请

- **Apply to** this office for further information.
- Organizations can **apply directly to** central government for financial assistance.

3 (formal) If you **apply something to** something, you put it on something: （正式）涂，敷

- **Apply** at least three coats of paint **to** new wood.

approve of

If you **approve of** something, you think it is OK: 赞成，同意

- She obviously didn't **approve of** my choice of clothes.
- We don't **approve of** children watching such violent films.

argue against

If you **argue against** something, you try to persuade other people not to support it or allow it: 反对

- The report **argues against** building more prisons.
- We've always **argued against** the proposal to open schools at weekends.

argue for

If you **argue for** something, you try to persuade other people to support it or allow it: 据理力争，赞成

- Teachers **argued for** a reduction in class sizes.
- He's only **arguing for** what he believes is right.

arrive at

- 1 If you **arrive at** a place, you reach it: 到达, 抵达
 - We shall soon be **arriving at** the terminal.
 - Our guests **arrived at** the hotel rather late.
- 2 (formal) If you **arrive at** something such as an opinion or a decision, you form that opinion or make that decision after thinking about a situation: (正式) 达成协议, 得出结论
 - Ordinary people will not understand how this decision has been **arrived at**.
 - After months of investigation, we finally **arrived at** the conclusion that the earth is getting warmer.

ask after

If you **ask after** a particular person, you ask someone for news about that person: 问候, 问好

- I met Joe in town. He **asked after** you.
- He knew it would be polite to **ask after** her parents' health.

ask around

If you **ask around**, you ask several people for information or advice: 四处打听, 多方询问

- I **asked around** at work, but nobody knows where John lives.
- One of my friends might be able to help. I'll **ask around**.

ask for

- 1 If you **ask for** something, or **ask someone for** something, you ask them to give something to