

英汉双解

# 英语短语动词词典

**A Dictionary of English Phrasal Verbs**  
with bilingual explanations

上海译文出版社

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《英语短语动词词典》编写组编

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## 前 言

英语中有大量短语动词 (phrasal verb), 它们往往难以从字面意义的简单总和来判定其释义, 而且使用时的搭配关系也比较复杂、灵活, 如何掌握这些短语动词, 是学习英语中经常遇到的一个难题。本词典收入短语动词约4000条, 释义力求齐备, 并在释义后收集了较多的句子或短语作为例证, 供读者使用时参考。

收入本词典的短语动词主要包括两种组合形式: “动词+副词虚助词 (verb+adverbial particle)” 和 “动词+介词虚助词 (verb+prepositional particle)”。考虑到读者在实际阅读中遇到动词与副词或介词结合的结构时, 并不一定能判明它们是否属于短语动词, 因此我们在选收词条时不拘泥于理论上的严格区分, 有些词条或有些词条内的某些释义, 虽然不属于短语动词的范围, 因形式与短语动词类似, 也一并收入了本词典。

本词典词条的释义采用英汉双解。如难以找到与英语原意对应的汉语词语作为释义时, 也采用将英语释义逐字译出的办法, 读者可参考英语释义及例证译文, 确定适当的汉译。释义后所附例证, 有的参考国内外出版的词书, 有的选自从英语书报刊物中摘录的资料; 少数释义后并附有简单的用法说明。短语动词的及物或不及物功能, 通过释义的措词及例证加以表明, 不再分别标注。

本词典由《英汉大词典》编写组及复旦大学外文系的部分同志编写, 限于水平和经验, 一定存在不少缺点和错误, 敬希读者批评指正。

复旦大学陆谷孙副教授及澳大利亚籍专家哈钦森夫人以及译文出版社严君默同志和姚奔同志为本词典提过许多宝贵意见, 复旦大学外文系资料室高健民同志在提供图书资料方面给予不少帮助, 特在此表示感谢。

《英语短语动词词典》编写组

1978年10月

## A

**abide by**——1. keep to, remain faithful to (an agreement, the constitution, a decision, etc.) 遵守, 信守(协议、宪法、决定等): He will *abide by* his promise. 他会遵守诺言的。/ We shall continue to *abide by* what has been agreed upon. 我们将继续遵守已经商定的协议。2. suffer the consequences of 承受…的后果: They will have to *abide by* the inevitable. 他们将不得不承受那无可幸免的事。/ Opposition leaders were wondering about whether she would *abide by* the election results if they went against her. 反对党领袖们怀疑, 如果选举结果对她不利的话, 她是否会甘拜下风。——【说明】本条中 *abide* 的过去式和过去分词通常是 *abided* 而不是 *abode*。

**abound in**——be rich in 富于: Our country *abounds in* natural resources. 我国自然资源丰富。/ The English language *abounds in* phrasal verbs. 英语里有大量的短语动词。/ On every front there are young people *abounding in* vigour and vitality. 在各条战线上都有精力充沛朝气蓬勃的青年人。——【说明】主语是人时 *abound in* 只能用来说明有某种品质。

**abound with**——teem with 充满, 有很多的, 有过多的: The ocean *abounds with* fish. 海洋中有许多鱼。/ Vast expanses of marsh that used to *abound with* reeds have been converted into arable land. 曾经是芦苇丛生的大片沼泽地已经变成了耕地。——【说明】① *abound with* 有时可

与 *abound in* 通用, 但不能以人作主语。② 表示“有过多的(东西)”或“有很多的(可厌或有害的东西)”时一般用 *abound with*, 较少用 *abound in*。

**abstain from**——do without, keep oneself away from 戒绝, 不参与: The doctor has advised him to *abstain from* smoking. 医生已劝他戒烟。/ *abstain from* voting 投票时弃权 / *abstain from* comment 不作评论

**abut against**——lean on for support 靠, 倚: The house *abutting against* the hill stood unaffected in the squall. 那座倚山建造的房子在风暴中屹立不动。

**abut on**——1. border on 靠近, 与…邻接: The third production team's high-yielding land *abuts on* the highway. 第三生产队那片高产田靠近公路。2. = **abut against**

**abut upon**——= **abut on**

**accede to**——1. agree to (an application, terms, etc.) 答应, 应允(申请、条件等): We are ready to *accede to* your request for further information. 你们如果还需要资料, 我们乐于随时提供。2. enter upon (an office) 就(职), 开始任(职): *accede to* a governorship 就任地方长官的职务 3. join (an agreement, a covenant, a party, etc.) 参加(协议、盟约、党派等): They have *acceded to* the treaty. 他们已经加入了那个条约。4. (a people or territory) join in political union with (another country, etc.) (某一民族或地区)同(另一国等)结盟: This region is said to have *acceded to* the five other states. 据说该地区已与另外五个州联合起来了。

**accommodate to**——make oneself suitable for 使自己适应于: a person who readily *accommodates to* circum-

stances 善于适应环境的人

**accord with**——be consistent with 跟…相符合: Whatever we do ought to *accord with* the interests of the people. 我们不论做什么都应该符合人民的利益。/ His behaviour does not *accord with* what he has said. 他做的与他所说的不一致。

**account for**——1. give a satisfactory record of (a deficit, expenses, etc.) 讲清(亏空原因、各项花费等): The cashier was asked to *account for* every penny of the money that was entrusted to him. 要求出纳交待清楚他所经手的每一分钱。/ All the missing volumes have now been *accounted for*. 所有不见了的书藉都已有了着落。 2. explain; explain the cause of; be the cause of 说明; 说明…的原因; 是…的原因: How do you *account for* the difference between them? 你怎样来解释它们之间的差异呢? / This does not quite *account for* his unease. 这并没有说清楚他心绪不宁的缘由。/ Ah, that *accounts for* it! 啊, 原来如此! 3. answer for 为…负责: You will have to *account for* the misprints in the article. 你必须对文章中的印刷错误负责。 4. amount to 共计达: In that country, the production of raw materials *accounts for* a considerable proportion of the national economy. 在那个国家里, 原料生产在国民经济中占相当大的比重。/ Known launchings *accounted for* only 220 of the 973 new objects that were sent up from earth into space that year. 那一年从地球向太空发射了九百七十三物体, 而公开的发射次数却只有二百二十次。 5. bring about the capture, death or destruction of 捕获, 杀死, 消灭: Our

anti-aircraft company *accounted for* five enemy planes. 我们的防空连打下五架敌机。/ The old hunter *accounted for* two wolves that night. 老猎人在那天晚上猎到两只狼。

**account to**——give an explanation to; be responsible to 对…作出解释; 对…负责: You'll have to *account to* me if anything happens to the machine while it is in your care. 要是机器在你照管期间发生什么事, 你得对我讲个一清二楚才行。

**accrue from**——(an advantage, the interest on money, etc.) result from (利益、利息等)产生于, 来自: the benefits *accruing from* acquaintance with acupuncture anaesthesia 由于熟悉针刺麻醉而带来的好处

**accrue to**——(a benefit, the interest on money, etc.) come to (sb.) (好处等)及到(某人), (利息等)归于(某人): the advantages *accruing to* the students from access to good libraries, laboratories and other facilities for study 学生们因为可以使用到好的图书馆、实验室和其他设备而获得的种种益处

**ache for**——1. long for 渴望: We are *aching for* a visit to Yan'an. 我们渴望去延安访问。/ The children *ached for* a sight of the parade. 孩子们渴望看到游行。 2. feel sympathy or pity for 同情, 怜悯: Her heart *ached for* the homeless children. 她对那些无家可归的孩子充满了同情。

**acquiesce in**——accept or comply with tacitly (an arrangement, a demand, a proposal, etc.) 默默地接受或顺从(安排、要求、提议等): He said he would never *acquiesced in* such a plan. 他说他决不会默然同意这样的计划。

**act for**——serve as the agent of 作为…的代理人: As the team leader was very busy, he asked me to *act for* him at the meeting. 因为队长很忙,他要我代表他出席会议。/ Since he fell ill, his daughter has been *acting for* him in all his affairs. 自从他病倒以来,他女儿一直代他处理着他的全部事务。

**act on**——1. have an effect or influence on 对…发生作用,对…产生影响: These medicinal herbs are said to *act on* the liver. 据说这些药草对肝脏起作用。/ The acid *acts on* the metal and a gas is given off. 这种酸使金属起反应,并放出气体。2. act in accordance with (advice, an instruction, a rule, etc.) 按照(劝告、指示、规则等)行事: If what he proposes will benefit the people, we will *act on* it. 要是他的提议对人民有好处,我们就照办。/ These Marxist-Leninist principles should be kept in mind and *acted on*. 这些马列主义原则应当牢记并贯彻实行。/ *Acting on* your recommendation, I have decided to read the article once more. 按照你的劝告,我决定把这篇文章再读一遍。3. give a decision or award on 对…作出决定,对…作出裁决: The meeting adjourned with most of the important matters *acted on*. 会议对大多数重要事项作出决定后休会了。

**act out**——1. demonstrate in a theatrical way 演戏般地表述,表演: Everyone roared when she *acted out* the episode. 当她绘声绘色地描述那件事时,大家哄然大笑起来。/ *act out* an ignominious role in the scheme 在那个阴谋中扮演可耻的角色 / *act out* one's anger 使怒气溢于言表 2. translate into action 把…付诸行动:

They actually *acted out* their ideal. 他们确实把自己的理想变成了行动。3. [psychiatry] behave in a way that unconsciously express (feelings that were repressed in an earlier situation) .【精神病学】在行动上不知不觉地表达出(在以前某一条件下受到抑制的情绪): In group therapy, patients can *act out* their problems. 在小组疗法过程中,患者可以在不知不觉中表露出他们的问题(指受压抑的情绪)。

**act up**——1. behave in an unruly or capricious manner 行动倔强,任性: The young herdsman briskly mounted a horse that was inclined to *act up* with an unaccustomed rider. 年轻的牧民轻快地跃上一匹惯于对生人使性子的马。/ The lad is fond of *acting up* with him. 男孩爱跟他捣蛋。/ The river often *acted up* in those days. 那时这条河常常泛滥。2. (a machine, etc.) function improperly (机器等)功能失常: The car has started *acting up* and badly needs servicing. 汽车开始出毛病了,急需维修。3. show off 炫耀,故意惹人注意: The kid is *acting up* for our benefit. 孩子正在做出各种动作来逗引我们注意。/ Instead of *acting on* the stage she started *acting up*. 她不是在台上演戏,简直是在卖弄了。4. (a physical infirmity, etc.) become active after being quiescent (病痛等)复发: Her thyroid was *acting up* again. 她的甲状腺毛病又发作了。/ An old injury to his right foot had begun to *act up* again. 他右脚上的老伤又发作了。5. respond appropriately 适当地反应: When the chaps tease him, he doesn't know how to *act up*. 当朋友们取笑他时,他不知如何是好。

**act up to**——put into practice, behave in such a way that one's actions are in accord with (expectations, a promise, one's reputation, etc.) 实行, 按照(期望、诺言、自己的声誉等)而行事: What you say means very little unless you *act up to* it. 你要是说而不做, 你的话就没有多大意思了。/ *act up to the principles of proletarian internationalism* 遵循无产阶级国际主义原则

**act upon**——= **act on**

**adapt to**——make oneself suitable for 使自己适应于: He quickly *adapted to* the climate in the high mountains. 他很快就适应了高山的气候。

**add in**——1. put in, insert 加进, 插入: After mixing the flour and sugar, *add in* the fruit juice. 把面粉和糖搅和后, 加入果汁。/ Please *add in* these items. 请加进这几项。2. include (sb.) as a member 吸收(某人)为成员: If there is going to be a study group, please don't forget to *add me in*. 要是成立学习小组, 请别忘记把我也算在里面。

**add on**——include, attach 加上, 附加: *Add* the other items *on* at the bottom of the page. 把另外几项加到这一页的末尾处。/ Here is your bill. We've *added on* the five per cent service charge. 这是你的帐单。我们已把百分之五的手续费加进去了。

**add to**——increase 增加: The newly constructed high-rises *add greatly to* the beauty of this city. 新建的一些大楼大大地增加了这个城市的美观。/ Your company *adds to* the enjoyment of our visit. 有你们陪同, 我们这次访问更加愉快了。/ I hope nothing turned up to *add to* your difficulties. 我希望没有发生过什么事增添你们的困难。/ The building

has been *added to* from time to time. 这房子曾多次扩建。/ Adjectives *add to* the meaning of nouns. 形容词起修饰名词的作用。

**add together**——= **add up 1**

**add up**——1. find the sum of; find the sum 把...加起来; 加起来: *Add up* 6, 7 and 8 and you'll get 21. 把六、七、八相加, 总数是二十一。/ Take care to *add the bill up* correctly. 注意把帐单加准确。/ Try *adding up* this time instead of subtracting. 这次试用加法, 不用减法。2. give the expected total 得出所求的总数: These figures don't *add up* right. 这些数字加得不对。3. make sense, present a reasonable picture 有意义, 合乎情理: All the windows were closed when the downpour came, yet the floor was found wet through afterwards. It just didn't *add up*. 下大雨时所有的窗子都是关着的, 但事后发现地板全湿了。真不知是什么原因。/ What he said simply didn't *add up*. 他说的话简直无法理解。/ You don't *add up*——a boy of your age roaming round like this. 真荒唐——象你这么大的男孩竟这样东荡西逛。——【说明】作此义解时一般用于否定句。4. help, have a share in bringing about a result. 起作用, 有所帮助: The little things we do *add up*. 我们做的桩桩小事都会有所助益。5. assess, size up 估计, 估量: They *added up* all the advantages and disadvantages and tried to come to a decision. 他们全面估计了种种利弊, 试图作出决定。/ Though we've met him several times, we can't claim to have *added him up*. 虽然我们和他见过几面, 但还不能说对他已经有足够的了解。



**add up to**——1. reach the total of 加起来共计: Five and fifteen *add up to* twenty. 五加十五是二十。/ How much does that *add up to*? 那一共是多少? / The bills *add up to* exactly ten yuan. 这些帐单加起来正好十元。2. signify, mean 意味着,意思是: What I have heard about the matter does not seem to *add up to* much. 我所听到的有关这件事的话似乎不太重要。/ What all their suggestions *added up to* was that the work might be completed within a shorter period of time. 他们的种种建议意味着这件工作有可能在较短的时间内完成。/ His words *add up to* this: We ought to try the new technique. 他说的意思是我们应该试试这种新技术。

**adhere to**——1. stick fast to 粘附: This paint will *adhere to* any surface, whether rough or smooth. 不论表面是粗糙还是光滑,这种漆都漆得上去。2. support firmly, remain faithful to (a determination, a habit, an opinion, etc.) 坚持(决心、习惯、意见等): *adhere to* the mass line 坚持群众路线 / He resolutely *adhered to* what he had said at the meeting. 他坚持他在会上说过的话。

**adjust to**——make oneself suitable for 使自己适应于: Astronauts in flight must *adjust to* weightlessness. 航天员在飞行中必须适应失重状态。

**administer to**——contribute to 有助于,对…出力: Whatever we do should *administer to* the needs of the many, not to those of the few. 我们做任何事情都应该为了多数人的需要,而不是为了少数人的需要。

**admit of**——be capable of, leave room for 有…的可能,留有…的余地: His statement *admits of* only

one interpretation. 他的这番言论只可能有一种解释。/ This work *admits of* no delay. 这件工作刻不容缓。/ The path was so narrow that it hardly *admitted of* two persons walking abreast. 路这样窄,几乎不可能让两个人并排行走。/ A hypothesis *admits* by its nature of being disputed. 既然是假定,就有争论的余地。——【说明】admit of 不能以人作主语。

**admit to**——confess to 承认: He *admits to* his failings. 他承认自己的缺点。/ He *admitted to* a liking for classical music. 他承认爱好古典音乐。/ Do you *admit to* taking these books without telling anybody? 你承认没有告诉任何人就拿走了这些书吗?

**agree in**——regard with favour 对…表示同意: I *agree in* what you say. 我同意你讲的话。

**agree on**——reach a harmonious understanding about 对…取得一致意见: After discussion they have *agreed on* the terms of the contract. 经过协商,他们就合同的条款达成了协议。/ The two sides *agreed on* a cease-fire. 双方达成停火协议。/ The price for the house has been *agreed on*. 房屋的价格已达成协议。/ We *agreed on* leaving there the next day. 我们一致同意第二天离开那里。

**agree to**——give consent to, accept (an idea, a plan, a suggestion, etc.) 答应,接受(想法、计划、建议等): The workers would strike unless the employer *agreed to* the terms within twenty-four hours. 雇主若在二十四小时内不答应工人的条件,工人们就要举行罢工。/ Do you *agree to* our going through this room? 你允许我们穿过这个房间吗? / They *agreed*

to the proposal though they did not actually agree with it. 他们对这个建议虽然并不真正赞同,但还是接受了。/ After much argument, this arrangement was finally *agreed to*. 经过许多争论后,这一安排总算被采纳了。

**agree upon**——=agree on

**agree with**——1. share the same view as (sb.) 与(某人)有相同的看法: I *agree with* you on this point. 在这一点上,我同意你的意见。/ I can't *agree with* you in this matter. 在这件事上,我不能同意你。/ I *agree with* you on (或 about, 或 as to) the proposed new library. 关于建议建立新图书馆一事,我同意你的看法。/ I *agree with* you in recommending the said course of action. 我同意你推荐上述方法。/ I *agree with* you that his acting is simply marvellous. 我和你有同感,他的演技简直好极了。2. regard with favour 对…表示同意,赞成: I *agree with* what you say. 我同意你讲的话。/ I *agree with* your opinion. 我同意你的看法。/ I don't *agree with* postponing the meeting once more. 我不同意把这个会再延期。/ I don't *agree with* people smoking all day long. 我不赞成有些人整天吸烟吸个不停。3. correspond with 与…相符合,与…一致: The photograph *agrees exactly with* the original. 照片跟原物(或本人)一模一样。/ What you have heard does not quite *agree with* the fact. 你所听到的跟事实不尽相符。/ The verb must *agree with* the subject in person and number. 动词在人称和数上必须和主语相一致。4. suit the health or constitution of 适合…的健康或体质: Does the climate *agree with* the patient?

气候适合病人的体质吗? / He often suffers from allergies due to foods that do not *agree with* him. 他往往由于吃了不相宜的食物而发生过敏症。

**aim at**——1. point a weapon at, direct a blow at; (a weapon) be pointed at 对…瞄准,对…打去;(武器)对准着: He *aimed at* the board and fired. 他瞄准野猪开了枪。/ I found the gun *aiming straight at* me. 我发觉枪口直指着我。2. set one's heart on, have as the aim 一心想要,以…为目的: The boy *aims at* becoming an agriculturist. 男孩一心想成为农学家。/ I wonder what he was *aiming at*. 我不知道他当时的目的何在。/ This dictionary *aims at* explaining the most common mistakes in word use. 本词典旨在说明用词上最易犯的通病。——【说明】参见 **aim for**。

**aim for**——have as the ultimate objective 以…为最终目的: We *aim for* the completion of the task by the end of the year. 我们的最终目的是至迟年底完成这项工作。——【说明】① aim for 比 aim at 更强调最终目的。② aim at 可以用被动语态; aim for 不可用被动语态。

**allow for**——take into consideration, make allowance for 考虑到,顾及: It's best to *allow for* shrinkage when buying cotton clothes. 买棉布衣服时最好考虑到它们的缩水率。/ You'd better start earlier, you should *allow for* traffic delays. 你们还是早些出发为好,该考虑到路上交通会有耽搁。/ We *allow for* wear through friction in designing the parts of every machine. 我们设计每一架机器的部件时都考虑到磨擦造成的耗损。

**allow of**——be capable of, leave

room for 有…的可能, 留有…的余地: The task is so urgent that it *allows of* no hesitation. 任务很紧迫, 不容迟疑。/ The rule does not *allow of* more than one interpretation. 这条规则只能有一种解释。/ 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, 并用于否定句中。

**allude to**——refer indirectly or directly to 间接或直接地说到: We looked at each other wondering who he was *alluding to*. 我们互相看看, 不知道他指的是谁。/ The twelfth-century poem *alludes to* something we have been able to find nothing about. 这首十二世纪的诗提到某件我们尚未找到任何资料的事情。/ Hangzhou is sometimes *alluded to* as the “Lakeside City”. 杭州有时被人称作 “Lakeside City(湖畔城市)”。

**amount to**——1. reach the total of 共计达, 共计为: The commune's common reserve fund now *amounts to* approximately 380,000 yuan. 这个公社的公积金总数现已接近三十八万元。2. signify, be equal to 意味着, 等于: What he said did not *seem to amount to* much, but later on it helped us a great deal. 他的话当时似乎没有多大意思, 可是后来对我们有很大帮助。/ His suggestion *amounts to* saying that there is still room for improvement in the work. 他的建议无异于说这件工作尚有改进的余地。/ It *amounts to* this: Things are getting better. 这就是说, 形势越来越好。3. develop into 发展成, 成长为: If he goes on like this, he'll never *amount to* anything. 如果他一味这样下去, 将会一事无成。

**angle for**——try to get by using

tricks, hints, etc. 试图用计谋、暗示等办法得到, 企图用不正当手段攫取: He was *angling for* a ticket to the puppet show. 他在想方设法要弄一张木偶戏的票子。/ *angle for* positions of power 追逐权势

**answer back**——1. reply impudently; reply impudently to 回嘴; 对…回嘴: Don't *answer back* like that! 不许这样回嘴! / Why did you accuse him of *answering back* (to you) when all he did was to explain the situation? 他只是想说明情况, 你为什么责怪他对你回嘴呢? / I didn't mean to *answer you back*, I merely meant to say that you had been misinformed. 我并不要跟你顶嘴, 我只是想说你听到的话是搞错了。2. speak up for oneself; speak up for oneself against (sb.) 为自己辩护; 反驳(某人)为自己辩护: It was unfair for Mill to attack More just because the latter could not *answer* (him) *back*. 只因为莫尔不能为自己辩护, 米尔便乘机攻击他, 这是不公正的。

**answer for**——1. undertake responsibility for 对…负责, 为…负责: We all must *answer for* our actions. 我们都必须对自己的行动负责。/ You'll have to *answer for* the consequences. 你必须对引起的后果负责。/ He said he was ready to *answer for* those who worked under his direction. 他说他愿意替在他领导下工作的人负责。2. guarantee 保证: Can you *answer for* the correctness of all these figures? 你能保证这些数字都是正确的吗? / We will *answer for* it that all the products will be up to the mark. 我们保证产品将全部合格。3. be punished or blamed for 因…而受罚, 因…而受责备: The

imperialists will have to *answer for* their crimes. 帝国主义者必将因他们的罪行而受到惩罚。 4. *serve for* 起…的作用: 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。

**answer to**——1. conform to 适合于, 符合: More copies of the novel will be issued to *answer to* the popular demand. 将更多地发行这部小说以满足群众的需要。/ I've picked up a pen, but it doesn't *answer to* the description you gave. 我拾到了一支钢笔, 可是它不象你所说的那支笔。/ Does the result *answer to* your expectations? 结果符合你们的期望吗? 2. be responsible to 对…负责: You'll have to *answer to* me if any harm comes to this child. 要是这个孩子受到什么伤害, 我将惟你是问。 3. (an aircraft, a boat, a car, etc.) respond to (飞机、船、汽车等) 对…作出反应: The boat seemed very slow to *answer to* any movement of the helm. 这条船好象不太听舵的使唤。/ The horse *answers to* the slightest pull on the rein. 只要缰绳稍稍一拉, 这匹马就有反应。

**answer up**——1. reply promptly 回答敏捷: When the teacher asked questions, the children *answered up* in chorus. 教师提问时, 孩子们迅速齐声回答。 2. reply clearly 回答清楚: *Answer up!* I can't hear you. 回答清楚! 我听不见你的话。

**answer up to**——1. respond to 对…作出反应: At the roll-call the children *answered up to* their names. 点名时, 孩子们听到自己的名字都一一应到。 2. have a ready reply to 对…敏捷作答: I *answered up to* all the questions except two. 除了两个

问题外, 旁的问题我都很快就答出来了。

**ante up**——1. make an initial stake of; make an initial stake 先下…作为赌注; 先下赌注: How much did they each *ante up*? 他们每人先下了多少钱作赌注? / They *anted up* and started to play. 他们下了赌注; 开始赌起来了。 2. pay (a sum of money); pay a sum of money 付(款); 付款: The government *anted up* a large sum of money to build a testing centre. 政府拨出巨款建立一个试验中心。/ *ante up to* the tune of £300 付出三百镑 3. produce 提出: Every one of those present *anted up* an idea or two. 每个出席的人都提出了一、两条意见。 4. pay up 付清钱: The mean landlord told Jack to *ante up* or move into the street. 刻薄的房东要杰克付清房钱, 否则就要把他撵到街上去。

**appeal for**——make an earnest request for 恳切请求: The oppressed people will take up arms and will never *appeal for* mercy. 被压迫人民将拿起武器, 他们永远不会乞求怜悯。

**appeal to**——1. make an earnest request of 向…提出恳求, 向…呼吁: He will never *appeal to* them for mercy. 他决不会向他们乞求怜悯。/ They *appealed to* the revolutionary people of the world to support them. 他们向全世界革命人民呼吁, 请求支持。 2. resort to for proof, decision or settlement 企求从…得到证明、决定或解决, 诉诸, 求助于: To what sources of information shall we *appeal*? To what we learn through practice. 我们将求助于什么资料来源呢? 求助于通过实践学到的东西。/ *appeal to* arms 诉诸武力 3. have a particular attraction for,

arouse a favourable or sympathetic response in 对…有特别的吸引力,引起…的好感或同情: Your argument *appeals to* us. 你的论点使我们很感兴趣。/ *appeal to* sb.'s sense of duty 唤起某人的责任感

**apply for**——ask for 请求得到: They *apply for* permission to use the tennis-court. 他们申请借用网球场。/ Lynd and hundreds of young people like him *applied for* the post of typist. 林德和几百个象他那样的青年谋求这个打字员的职位。

**apply to**——1. make a request to 向…申请或要求: For particulars *apply to* Comrade Li. 详情请向李同志询问。2. be appropriate or relevant to 适用于,与…有关: I don't think what he says *applies to* you as much as to us. 我想他的话对你并不象对我们那么适用。/ This rule *applies to* freshmen only. 这条规则只适用于大学一年级学生。

**approach to**——1. approximate 接近: The number of new students this term *approaches to* two thousand. 本学期新生近两千人。2. be something like 几乎等于: His reply *approaches to* a denial. 他的回答几乎等于拒绝。

**approve of**——have or express a favourable opinion of 赞成: They have read and *approved of* the articles. 他们读了这几篇文章,认为写得不错。/ Do you *approve of* her as the accountant for our production team? 你们赞成她当我们生产队的会计吗? / His uncle doesn't exactly *approve of* him. 他叔叔并不怎么喜欢他。/ We don't *approve of* divorcing theory from practice. 我们不赞成理论脱离实际。——【说明】一般说来, *approve of* 作“赞成”解; 及物动词

*approve* 作“同意”、“批准”解。但有时也可以相互替代。

**approximate to**——come near to in number or quality 在数量或性质上近于: The audience *approximated to* five hundred people. 听众近五百人。/ His account of what happened *approximates to* the truth though there may be some small errors. 虽然可能有些小的出入,他对这件事的叙述是接近事实真相的。

**argue away**——1. argue continuously 争论不休: They *argued away* yesterday morning. 昨天上午他们一直争论个没完。2. dismiss (a matter, a problem, etc.) with a plausible argument 辩解掉(一件事、一个问题等): He simply could not *argue away* the fact that he had not done all he could. 他没有尽力而为,这个事实他是无法辩解掉的。

**argue down**——silence (sb.) through argument 辩得使(某人)无话可说: They *argued him down* fiercely. 他们狠狠地驳得他哑口无言。

**argue out**——argue (a matter, a problem, etc.) to a satisfactory result 把(一件事、一个问题等)辩清楚: Do you think we can *argue* the question *out* this afternoon? 你认为今天下午我们能够把这个问题辩论清楚吗?

**argue round**——bring (sb.) round to a desired view by argument 通过辩论使(某人)转变态度: At first he was opposed to the scheme, but we managed to *argue him round*. 他起初反对这个计划,可是我们通过辩论最终使他转变过来了。

**arise from**——(a difficulty, a misunderstanding, etc.) be caused by (困难、误会等)由…造成: His state of health began to improve when the cause *from which it arose* was

removed. 病根除去后,他的健康状况开始好转了。

**arrange for**——make preparations for 为…作准备: We must *arrange for* a boat for them. 我们必须替他们安排一条船。/ Can you *arrange for* us to visit (或 our visiting) the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition tomorrow? 你能安排我们明天参观上海工业展览会吗?

**arrive at**——1. reach (a place) 到达(某地): It was getting dark when they *arrived at* the farm. 当他们到达农场的时候,天已渐渐黑下来了。2. reach (a conclusion, a decision, an understanding, etc.) 达到(结论、决定、谅解等): All the children that have *arrived at* school age are enrolled. 学龄儿童们都上了学。/ Both of them are *arriving at* the view that his arguments are ill-founded. 他们两人都认为他的论据是不足的。

**ask after**——1. ask sb. how (sb. else) is 向某人问起(另一人)情况怎样: He *asked after* you when I met him yesterday. 我昨天碰到他时,他问起你的情况。2. ask sb. about (sb. else's health) 向某人问起(另一人的健康情况): They all seemed very concerned; and your health was *asked after*. 他们好象都很关心,问你身体怎样。——【说明】①上述两义一般都只表示“问候”或“关心”,并不表示想要知道详细情况。②第一义只指对第三者间接的问候,例如不说 He *asked after* me when I met him yesterday. 但在第二义中有时可以说 He *asked after* my health when I met him yesterday.

**ask around**——=ask over

**ask back**——reciprocate an invitation from (sb.) 回请(某人): The

Adamses asked the Russells to dinner and a week later the latter *asked the former back*. 亚当斯家请拉塞尔家吃饭,一星期以后拉塞尔家回请了亚当斯家。

**ask for**——1. make a request for 请求得到: We *ask for* the cooperation of all concerned. 我们请求一切有关方面给予合作。/ Everything your workshop has *asked for* is ready. 你们车间要的东西都准备好了。/ When we were discussing his suggestion, he *asked for* two more points to be taken into consideration. 当我们在讨论他的建议时,他请求我们把另外两点也考虑进去。2. ask to see or contact 请求见到,请求与…联系: Here is a comrade *asking for* the Party committee secretary. 这儿有位同志要见党委书记。/ Just now somebody telephoned and *asked for* you. 刚才有人打电话来要跟你联系。3. require 需要: This matter *asks for* immediate attention. 这件事需要立刻处理。4. bring (sth. unpleasant) on oneself 自己招惹(不愉快的事): If they go on like this, they're *asking for* trouble. 要是他们再这样干下去,就是自找麻烦了。/ If you go out with so little clothing on in this weather, you are *asking for* a cold. 要是你在这种天气穿这么点衣服走出去,那是存心要伤风。/ He *asked for* it! 他咎由自取!

**ask in**——request to enter 请…进入: He *asked me in* and I entered. 他请我进去,我就进去了。/ Ask them *in*. 请他们进来。

**ask out**——invite to go out as a guest 请…出去作客: I *asked him out* to lunch. 我请他出去吃午饭。

**ask over**——request to come or go over 请…来,请…去: Sometimes I

*asked him over to talk about my work and sometimes he asked me over to talk about his.* 有时我请他来谈我的工作,有时他请我去谈他的工作。

**ask round**——=**ask over**

**aspire after**——=**aspire to**

**aspire to**——yearn for 渴求: *They aspire to freedom.* 他们渴望得到自由。/ *He once aspired to the job of teaching.* 他一度很想当教师。

**assent to**——express agreement to (an opinion, a plan, etc.) 对(意见、计划等)表示同意,同意: *I fully assent to your critical remarks on my article.* 我完全同意你对我的文章的评论。/ *The teacher will never assent to our playing football in the street.* 老师决不会同意我们在街上踢足球。

**atone for**——make amends for (a crime, an error, one's thoughtlessness, etc.) 抵偿(罪行等),弥补(错误、自己的轻率等): *He could not avoid having to atone for what he had done.* 他干了坏事,免不了要自食其果。/ *I'm afraid he cannot atone for his negligence in the matter.* 我怕他无法弥补由于在这件事上的疏忽而造成的损失。/ *How can you expect to atone for leaving so large a part of your work undone?* 你把工作留下那么多没做,你怎么能补救得了呢?

**attach to**——belong to; be incident to; be attributable to 属于;伴随;归于: *We are well aware of the responsibilities that necessarily attach to our office.* 我们很清楚我们的职责是什么。/ *No blame attaches to his act (or him).* 他并无过失。/ *The main credit for the success of the test attaches to the thoroughness in*

*their work.* 这次试验之所以成功,主要归功于他们工作中一丝不苟的精神。

**attach upon**——=**attach to**——【说明】attach upon 比较少用。

**attain to**——succeed in reaching or getting (knowledge, perfection, old age, etc.) 达到(完美、老年等),得到(知识等): *We have still a long way to go before we can attain to a certain proficiency in the subject.* 我们还得做很多工作才能够掌握这门学科。/ *He attained to great heights in the field of geology.* 他在地质科学方面取得了很大成就。——【说明】attain to 一般后接抽象名词做宾语。

**attain unto**——=**attain to**——【说明】attain unto 比较少用。

**attend on**——1. look after, wait on 照料,照顾,服侍: *The patient has been attended on by nurses night and day since the operation.* 自从动了手术以来,病人一直日夜由护士护理。2. (dangers, risks, etc.) accompany (危险、风险等)伴随: *Many difficulties attended on their scientific expedition to the North Pole.* 他们去北极进行科学考察碰到了许多困难。

**attend to**——1. apply one's energies to, deal with 致力于,处理: *While attending to the central task, we should unfold the work in other fields.* 我们在从事中心工作的同时,还要开展其它方面的工作。/ *He has a great deal to attend to today.* 他今天有许多事要处理。/ *Attend to me, please. I'm in a hurry to leave.* 我立即就要动身,请给我办一下。2. take notice of 注意到: *He did attend the lecture this morning, but somehow he did not seem to attend to it.* 今天上午他的确去听讲

了,可是不知怎的他似乎心不在焉。/ He should have *attended to* what his teacher told him. 他当初要是听他老师的话就好了。3. =**attend on**

**attend upon**——=**attend on**

**attest to**——bear witness to 证明:

After examining the signature, he *attested to* its genuineness. 他仔细查看了签名,证明它是真的。/ The skill with which he has executed the work *attests to* the thorough training he received. 他做这件工作如此熟练,证明他受过充分的训练。——

【说明】attest to 是正式用语。

**auction off**——sell by auction 拍卖掉: Carey *auctioned off* many books. 凯里拍卖掉许多书。

**average down**——purchase more of a security or commodity at a lower price to reduce the average cost of one's holdings 以较低的价格买进更多证券或商品以降低自己存量的平均成本

**average out**——1. make or calculate the average of 算出…的平均数: They *averaged out* the numbers and got the result 7. 他们算出这几个数字的平均数是7。/ He *averaged out* the fitness scores of the 1000 students he tested, and saw with joy that their general state of physical fitness was very good. 他把他对一千名学生的体格检验结果作了个平均统计,高兴地看到他们的身体状况总的看来是非常好的。2. come out of a security or commodity transaction with a profit or without a loss 作证券或商品交易而获利或未亏损

**average out at**——be averaged at 平均是: The rainfall for that period *averaged out at* about three inches a month. 那个时期的降雨量平均每月三英寸。/ Their working hours

*average out at* 40 per week. 他们的工作时间平均每周四十小时。/ His monthly earnings *averaged out at* 80 yuan. 他每月平均收入八十元。

**average out to**——amount to on an average 平均达: Henry's taxes *averaged out to* about a fourth of his income. 亨利交付的税款平均为他收入的四分之一左右。

**average up**——1. raise (salaries, wages, etc.) to meet the average 把(薪水、工资等)提高到平均水平: *average up* the wages of the lower-paid workers 把低工资工人的工资提高到一般水平 2. purchase more of a security or commodity at a higher price to take advantage of a contemplated further rise in prices 以较高的价格买进更多证券或商品以待继续涨价而牟利

**awake to**——become aware of 开始知道: *awake to* one's surroundings 开始认识自己周围的环境 / *awake to* the truth that serving the people is the greatest joy 开始明白一条真理:为人民服务是最大的幸福

## B

**back against**——=**back on to**

**back away**——1. reverse (a vehicle) away 倒(车): He *backed* the car away so that we could get into the gate. 他把汽车退开,使我们能进入大门。2. step or move back slowly 慢慢退回去: The boy *backed* quietly away and hid himself behind his mother. 男孩悄悄地缩了回去,躲在他妈妈背后。/ The onlookers *backed away* and stood watching from a



safe distance. 旁观的人们后退几步, 站在安全的地方看着。3. withdraw gradually 逐渐撤回: He never backed away from difficulties. 他从来没有在困难面前退却过。/ He backed slowly away from insisting on strict observance of the customs. 他渐渐不再严格坚持这些习惯了。/ He refused to back away from his position. 他拒绝放弃自己的立场。——【说明】此义常用于面临威胁、危难、恐惧等场合下。

**back down**——1. move backward down 退下: The electrician backed down carefully, while I held the ladder for him. 我扶住梯子, 电工小心地退下来。2. give way; withdraw 让步; 撤回: I have been sure they are going to back down, but there isn't a sign of that. 我原来以为他们一定会让步的, 但此时尚无迹象。/ They backed down on all those things we asked for. 他们对我们所提的要求都赖掉不给(或不干)了。/ back down from the previous commitment 收回以前答应的事 / back down from doing sth. 放弃做某事——【说明】此义常指放弃自己的意见、要求等。

**back into**——1. move or go backward into 退入: We watched the little girl backing slowly into the room. 我们看着小女孩慢慢退入室内。2. drive a vehicle backward into, (esp. through carelessness or inexperience) 倒车撞入或撞着(尤指由于粗心大意或缺乏经验): He was backed into by a careless driver this morning. 今天早上他被一个粗心大意的驾驶员倒车时撞着了。3. move into (a desired position) through the faulty performance of an opponent 由于对手的差错而进入(有利地

位): He backed into a championship yesterday. 昨天他由于对手的差错而获得了冠军。

**back off**——1. reverse (a vehicle) off; reverse a vehicle off; (a vehicle) be reversed off 把(车)退开; 倒车;(车)退开: The driver backed the car off. 驾驶员把车退开。/ The driver backed off a bit. 驾驶员把车退开了一些。/ The car backed off. 车倒走了。2.=back down 2 3.=back out 3 4. put a back to 为…装背衬: back off the wall with bricks 用砖作墙的背衬 5. [mechanics] remove metal from the back of (a cutting tool) to provide clearance from the work (as in cutting a screw thread) 【机械】除去(刀具)背后的金属切屑(如在加工螺纹时) 6. [textile] reverse the direction of rotation of (a spindle) for a few turns in mule spinning so that the yarn between the nose of the cop and the point of the spindle may be uncoiled 【纺织】(走锭精纺中)退绕(锭子)

**back on**——have the back in the direction of 背朝: This house backs on a lake. 这所房子背朝着一个湖。

**back on to**——have the back in the direction of and often close to 背朝(常指紧靠): The library backs on to the park. 图书馆背靠公园。/ seaside resorts which back on to the sea 背朝大海的海滨胜地

**back out**——1. reverse (a vehicle) out; (a vehicle) be reversed out 把(车)退出;(车)退出: He ran to the garage and backed out the large black limousine. 他奔向汽车间把那辆黑色大轿车退出来。/ Train 245 backed out of the shed, ready to pull into the station. 二四五次列车已经