

英语短语动词用法

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几点说明

编写这本书的目的是向读者提供常用英语短语动词用法的详细例解。在教学、阅读或写作中遇到常用英语短语动词时，可按字母顺序查阅有关词条，找到该短语的例解和相应的练习。

本书的特点和编写体例如下：

1. 英汉双解释义 只用汉语解释难免产生因望文生义而引起误解或导致谬误。例如，“to be in”用汉语可解释为“在内，在家”，但是在句子“The kitchen fire is still in this morning”，中，“to be in”是“to be still burning”，所以，采用英汉双解就能确切地理解英语词语的原义。

对多义性的短语动词分别释义。

2. 注明用法特点 本书各条短语动词一律注明及物（用 vt 表示）或不及物（用 vi 表示）；及物动词后标注“s”（= separable）表示人称代词作该短语动词的宾语时，一定要放在动词与小品词之间，宾语为名词时，可放在动词与小品词之间或整个短语之后。

为了节省篇幅，本书中的不定式短语动词前一律省去“to”，如 play at 即 to play at。

3. 语义和用法辨析 短语动词有些是同义语（“同义语”指同义短语，以示区别于同义词），有些是近义语；有的意思相同而句法功能不同，有的语义近似但有细微差别；有的仅有某些用法上的特点，这些都在【辨析】项中加以比较说明，指出有关短语的相同、相似或相异之处，有的指出

其反义词，例如 put out 条的辨析。

4. 练习 本书每条短语之后均编有练习。为了方便教学，有利自学、有利查阅，采用了单项练习，即“一条短语一种练习”的方式。练习的目的主要在于加深对各该条短语动词的意义和用法的理解。对一些最常用的短语动词还编了【综合练习】。由于采取了“一条短语一种练习”的方式，练习答案就没有必要了，遇有问题，只要看看前面例解也就迎刃而解了。

由于编者水平有限，不妥或错误之处在所难免，诚恳希望读者不吝指正。

编 著 者

1981年6月于北京师大

ACT OUT

1. play a role on the stage (*vt s*) 使演出, 表演
You should first write a short play according to the reading material used, then help your students act it out. 首先你应当按照所使用的阅读材料编一个短剧, 然后帮助学生把它演出来。
2. show a story by one's looks, talk and movements (*vt s*) 说书 (边讲故事边表演)
The boy is good at acting out the story he's read. 这男孩善于把他读过的故事连讲带表演地说出来。
You've read the story. Now act it out for us, please. 你已经读过那个故事了, 请说给我们听听。
3. put into action (*vt s*) 实行, 实现
They made all efforts to act out their plan. 他们尽一切努力去实现自己的计划。

【辨析】act out 作“实现”解时, 在美国英语里与 carry out (=complete sth.) 的意思相同。在英国英语里 act out 只用于“表演角色”一义。

【练习】用 act out 的适当形式填空, 并说明哪句中的 act out 可用 carry out 替换。

1. My brother is a good story-teller, who can _____ whatever he reads.
2. I often put a story in the textbook into a conversation and help my students to _____ it _____ in the classroom.

3. It is a good idea to _____ the short play in English while you learn it as a foreign language.
4. She wishes that her beliefs would be _____.
5. He _____ the plan without any difficulty.

ANSWER BACK

1. answer impolitely, talk back (vt) 顶嘴, 顶撞
 When I told the boy to sit up, he answered me back (talked back to me) and said I couldn't make him.
 当我让那个男生坐正的时候, 他顶嘴说我管不着他。
 Parents don't like being answered back.
 父母是不喜欢子女顶嘴的。
2. speak up for oneself (vt) 申辩
 A comrade of mine criticized me in public at a meeting, but I was given no chance to answer (him) back.
 我的一个同志在会上当众批评了我, 可是不给我申辩的机会。

【练习】将下列句子译为汉语:

1. "Do what I tell you and don't answer back," said the boss to Tom.
2. When I told the boy that he was late for class he said, "It is none of your business!" If he wants to go on studying at this school, he'll have to learn not to answer the teacher back.
3. Don't answer me back, or I'll get angry with you.
4. One day Wang Jun was going somewhere with some

- bad boys. When his father told him it was wrong, Wang Jun answered him back, "Mind your own business."
5. It's unfair for you to attack a person in the newspaper when he can't answer you back.

ASK AFTER

ask after=inquire about the health of sb. (vt)

问健康状况, 问候

In a letter to my brother I asked after my nephew.
在给我哥哥的一封信里, 我问候了我侄子的健康情况。

John asked after Helen's husband when he met with her in the park. (=John asked how Helen's husband was getting on.)

约翰在公园碰见海伦时, 问她丈夫好。

【辨析】

- 1) ask after him (the child, his wife)=ask after his health (the health of the child, his wife's health).

由于 ask after 这个短语本身就是问健康的, 所以问候的对象常指人。

- 2) 如果 ask after 后面的宾语是 health, 可用于被动语态; 如果宾语指人, 则不用被动语态。试比较:

They all seemed very concerned; and your health was asked after. 他们大家似乎都很关心, 也问到您的身体情况。

Mrs Smith asked after you. (不说 You were asked

after by Mrs Smith.)史密斯太太问您好。

【练习】将下列句子译为汉语：

1. Every other month I write my sister a letter to ask after her, because she has been in poor health for several years running.
2. He asked after me, and I told him that I had been getting better since the operation.
3. I met Pedro on Friday evening, and he was asking after you.
4. Don't forget to ask after the children when you see your sister.
5. Please ask after Peter when you see him.

ASK FOR

ask for = request (vt) 询问, 求见

Has anybody asked for Professor Hill? 有人求见希尔教授吗?

Then I got to a nearby village to ask for something to eat. 后来我便到附近一个村子去要点吃的。

【注】ask for trouble (自找麻烦) 是习惯用语。如: You're asking for trouble if you go out in such a cold weather without an overcoat. 如果你在这样的大冷天出外不穿大衣, 你是在自找苦吃。

【练习】用括弧里的词做替换练习:

1. He often came to ask for some money.
(some food, a drink, help, water, flour, rice, advice)
2. Here's a guest asking for Dr. Liu.

(your father, your mother, Mr Jones, Mrs Smith, the manager, the director of our research institute, the principal of our school).

BACK DOWN (OFF)

back down (off)=give up a claim (vi) 放弃 (指要求、打算), 退缩

Yesterday evening I came across a hooligan. He uttered a threat against me, but when I put up my fists he backed down. 昨天晚上我碰见一个流氓。他扬言要对我进行威胁, 但当我举起拳头时, 他缩回去了。A tall boy claimed that Wang Ling had taken his English exercise-book, but backed down when the teacher told him the reality. 一个高个子男生声称王玲把他的英语练习本拿走了, 但经老师把真实情况告诉了他以后, 他放弃了原来的说法。

【练习】将下面的句子译为汉语:

1. At first he was very aggressive in his attitude, but when he saw that he was likely to meet with stiff opposition he began to back down.
2. Even those who seemed to have good reason to criticize have backed down.
3. He made several accusations but backed down when he was asked to prove them.

BACK OUT

1. withdraw (*vi*) 退缩 (打退堂鼓)

Although he intended to master a foreign language, he backed out when he came across difficulties.

虽然他打算掌握一门外语, 但当他遇到困难时就打退堂鼓了。

2. fail to keep a promise (*vi*) 食言, 背约

One of my friends agreed to help me with some money, but he backed out at last.

我的一个朋友同意帮助我一些钱, 最后他却食言了。Since they've signed an agreement, they can't back out of it now. 他们既然已经签了协议就不能背约了。

【辨析】back out 是不及物动词。表示“背弃……”时, 要用back out of (从……后退)。如: She backed out of her engagement. 她背弃了婚约。

back out (of)的反义语是keep one's promise (word), carry out a promise.

【练习】用括号里的词或词组代替划线的部分并说明 back out (of) 的用法:

1. Once you have given your word, don't try to back out. (made a promise of helping others, agreed to do something, agreed to help other people, ⁴decided to master a foreign language, decided to be a teacher)
2. The truck backed out of the narrow lane. (The car, The jeep, The lorry, The tractor, The cart)

BACK UP

1. support (*vt s*) (从道义方面) 支持
Speak up at the League meeting, and I'll back you up. 在团会上大胆地讲, 我支持你。
Back up your comrades. They need being backed up.
支持你的同志, 他们需要支持。
2. move backwards (*vi*) 向后退 (指倒车)
I saw the train backing up slowly.
我看见火车在徐徐倒退。
The tractor is backing up now. 拖拉机正在向后倒退。

【练习】将下列句子译为汉语:

1. George backed Mary up whole-heartedly as he always did.
2. She is going to put the suggestion to the next meeting if you'll back her up.
3. Though I was not backed up by my comrades, I believe that I am right and shall be proved to be right in the future.
4. The principal of our school backed us up.

BE ABOUT

1. be busy working (studying) (*vt*) 忙于工作 (学习)
It's eight o'clock in the morning, teachers and students are about their teaching and learning.
现在是早晨八点钟, 师生们正忙于教与学。

【辨析】 be about 作“忙于”解时同 go about 的意思很相近。如：

The commune members went about (=were about) their tasks of getting in the wheat.

社员们忙于他们的麦收任务。

2. be doing it (vt) 做某事,

Please get me some stamps, and post these letters while you're about it. 请给我买些邮票, 并顺便把这些信发了。

3. be present here and there (vi)

到处出现 (有危害的现象)

Be sure to put on your mask, because there is a lot of flu about. 一定要戴上口罩, 因为流行性感正在流行。

Drive your sheep home at once: the weather report says there's going to be a lot of snow about.

马上把羊赶回家去, 天气预报说周围要下大雪。

【练习】 把简单句用 because 连成复合句:

Model: He did not come. He was about learning Japanese.

He did not come because he was about learning Japanese.

1. Mary wrapped up well. It was cold about.
2. Tom's father drove home carefully. There was a lot of snow about on the road.
3. Xiao Ming couldn't see anything. There was a dense

fog about.

4. Many people died. There were diseases about after a severe drought.
5. The shop-assistants were about their work. It was already time for business.

BE IN

1. be at home (in this building) (*vi*) 在家, 在建筑物内
Is your father in? 你父亲在家吗?
Excuse me, is Doctor Lin in? 请问林大夫在楼里吗?
2. be in season (*vi*) (指水果、蔬菜) 上市季节
Apples and pears will soon be in.
马上就要到苹果和梨上市的季节。
The cabbage and cucumber are in now.
正是卷心菜和黄瓜上市的季节。
3. be still burning (*vi*) (指火) 继续在燃烧
The kitchen fire I lit last night is still in this morning. 昨晚我点燃的厨房的火炉今天早晨还着着呢。
The stove in room 201 was in last night.
昨夜 201 室的炉子一直燃着。

【辨析】 1) be in(在家)的反义语是be out. 如: He is out.
2) be in (火燃着)的反义语是be out. 如: My fire was out. 我的炉子灭了。

【练习】用 be in 的适当形式回答下列问题:

1. Is Mr Smith in?
2. Is your teacher of English in?

3. Is your teacher in charge of the class in?
4. Is the teacher of sports training in?
5. When will the watermelon be in?
6. My fire has been out. Is yours still in? May I put my pot on it?
7. I like tomatoes very much, but they are not in here yet. Could you help get some in the countryside for me?

Certainly, but I'm afraid tomatoes haven't been in there, either.

BE OUT

1. have stopped working, be on strike. (*vi*) 罢工
The workers in Liverpool had been out for three days before they won.
利物浦的工人在他们胜利以前已罢工三天了。
2. be in bloom (*vi*) (花卉) 开花
The peonies in the park are out. Let's go and have a good look. 公园里的牡丹开花了。咱们去饱享眼福吧。
Chrysanthemums will be out in a few weeks.
再过几星期菊花就要开了。
3. be released (*vi*) (从狱中) 被释放
The patriots were out after they had been in prison for three years.
爱国者坐了三年牢以后才被放出来。
4. be on sale (*vi*) (指出版物) 发行, 出售
Lots of new books are out in bookstores.

书店出售大批新书。

5. be fast asleep (*vi*) (因累而) 躺下就睡着了
Be quiet, Please! He's just been out, because he was back from his night shift half an hour ago.
请安静! 他刚睡着, 他半小时以前才下了夜班。

【练习】根据句子的意思译出 be out 的不同意义:

1. When the rose is out, the garden is full of fragrance.
2. The steel workmen were out in protest against dismissals.
3. You would never be out alive if you were sent to prison only because you wanted to make the revolution.
4. Out are books and other reading materials provided especially for the young people.
5. As soon as she went to bed, she was out.
6. I still remember the day when we gathered together in the school garden, where beautiful flowers of various kinds were out.
7. Dockers were out in protest against the inflation on the eve of Christmas Day.

BE OUT OF

1. be without work, be unemployed (*vi*) 失业, 没有工作
Tom's father was out of work again.
汤姆的父亲又失业了。
2. have finished sth. (*vt*) 用完, 缺少

Mr Turner is out of tea. 特纳尔先生没有茶叶了。

He has run for half an hour, so he is quite out of breath. 他已经跑了半小时, 所以他简直喘不过气来。

【辨析】 be out of (用完) 的同义语是run out (vi)。如: Mr Miller's oil has run out. (=Mr Miller is out of oil).

(米勒先生的油已用完了。) be out of 描述的是状态, 指“缺乏, 没有”; run out 描述的是动作, 指“用完”。

3. be too far away (vi) 太远, 远得 (听、看不见)

Her son was out of sight, yet his figure would last long in her mind. 她的儿子走远了, 看不见了, 可是他的身影却留在她的心里久久不能消失。

【练习】将下列句子译成汉语:

1. Nor did he give any reason why he himself came to be out of a job.
2. Now that you are out of washing powder, you'd better go to the shop for some.
3. The French coast is out of sight from here, but at Dover it's clearly in view.
4. The enemy positions were out of range to all but our heaviest guns.
5. "How could I support the three children if my husband is out of work?" asked Mrs Hill.

BE OVER

1. be finished (vi) 结束, 被结束

The meeting will be over in half an hour.

半小时以后会议就要结束了。

The class will be over in five minutes.

五分钟后就要下课了。

2. come to pay a visit to sb. (vi)

(经一段路程) 来访某人

One of my classmates was over last Sunday.

我的一位同学上星期天来访过。

【辨析】 be over (来访) 用于非正式口语体, 这个短语同

come over (通常指远距离的访问) 的意义近似。

如: If you finish your exams, please come over

(=be over) this weekend.

如果你考完试, 请本周末来作客。

3. be left (vi) 剩下, 留下

A bottle of milk was over in the kitchen.

厨房里剩下一瓶牛奶。

Some cement was over on the worksite.

工地上剩下一些水泥。

【练习】 用 be over 的适当形式填空:

1. The storm _____, let's go out for a walk.
2. Will you _____ on Saturday afternoon?
3. Winter _____, it's time to get ready for the spring sowing.
4. A small piece of cloth _____ when the tailor had finished cutting out my shirt.
5. Only a little meat _____ after dinner.