

英 短語動詞 **DICTIONARY** PHRASAL **VERBS**

英語短語動詞用法詞典

附註解、翻譯練習和答案

A DICTIONARY OF PHRASAL VERBS

with bilingual explanations, notes, translation exercises and key

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A Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs

英漢雙解

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序

在現代英語中,出現了不少值得人們注意的發展傾向,其中之一就是當代的英美人喜愛用動詞短語去替代一些源出於法語和拉丁語的單個動詞。例如他們用 put off代替 postpone,以keep up 替代 maintain,用 come by 代替 obtain,以 put down 替代 suppress 等等。據觀察,這些動詞短語的運用範圍愈來愈廣,使用頻率有日益增高之勢,在口語中尤其如此。西方學者 Simeon Potter 在其名著 Changes in Present-day English 裏指出,在這些動詞短語中,常用的動詞共有二十三個,它們全部是單音節動詞,即: back, blow, break, bring, call, come, fall, get, give, go, hold, keep, lay, let, look, make, put, run, set, stand, take, turn, work。常用的介詞和副詞共有十五個,其中十二個也是單音節詞,它們是: about, across, at, by, down, for, in, off, on, out, over, round, through, to, up。接着他又指出了另一個值得注意的現象,那就是動詞短語具有"多義性"的特點,它們常常從原來的字面意義引伸出許多新的獨立意義。Potter 舉了一些例子來說明,其中兩個是:

- 1. We could not go into (enter) the room because the door was locked.
 - We could not go into (investigate) the problem because we did not know the facts.
- 2. The cricketers got up (rose) early to catch their train.

 The cricketers got up (arranged) a dance to defray cost.

我們從上例可見, go into 作enter (進入) 解時是原義, 作 investigate (調査研究) 解時是引伸義。got up 作 rose (起牀) 解時是原義, 作 arranged (安排; 組織) 解時是引伸義。

對於中國人說來,掌握動詞短語的引伸義是比較困難的。他們在日常實踐中,不大會使用,也不可能想到去使用像 keep down my expenses 和 try out the car 這一類短語,其原因為,在一般的學校裏,有相當多的一部分教師和學生對學習動詞短語的重要性還沒有給予應有的重視。他們體會不到,英語的動詞短語具有通俗簡鍊、形象生動的特色,是現代英語詞滙庫裏的精華,運用得宜的話,能使我們的語言變得多姿多彩。為此,英語學習者應該在動詞短語方面多下一點功夫。

多年來,筆者一直有這樣的想法:一本理想的工具書,不但要內容詳實,例語豐富,辨義精確,而且應能幫助讀者從不知到知的 knowledge 階段上升至掌握應用的 skill 水平,因爲理解並不等於掌握,它們之間尚有一段很大的距離,消除這兩者之間的差距就是編寫本詞典的主要目的之一。因此,本詞典的編寫思路和體例與一般詞書有所不同。每個詞條均由六個部分組成: 1) 詞條條目; 2) 釋義(英漢對照); 3) 例句(英漢對照); 4) 註解(說明該短語的特點和用法); 5) 翻譯練習(要求讀者參照例句翻譯句子); 6) 參考譯文。

本詞典的A, B, C, G 部分由潘崇基執筆, H, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V部分由顧庭甫執筆, D, E, F, I, J, K, L, M, W, Y, Z部分由盧思源執筆, 全稿最後由盧思源審校。在編寫過程中, 得到香港商務印書館羅斯先生的多方面幫助和指正, 謹此致謝。

盧思源 一九八五年・上海

A

abound in

have plenty of 有很多; be rich in 富於

- (a)Tulips abound in Holland. 荷蘭盛產鬱金香。
- (b)His essays abound in wit. 他的文章妙趣横生。
- (c) The Chinese language abounds in difficulties for the foreign learner. 對於學習中文的外國人來說,中文難學之處極多。
- (d)He abounds in courage. 他極有勇氣。
- 註1: 句a也可以說成 "Holland abounds in tulips.",兩句意思相同。這種用法上具有 "兩面性" 特點的動詞稱為 "雙面動詞"。
- 註 2: abound in 除表示 "有很多; 富於" 的意思外, 往往還有以所言之物的多形 成特點的涵義。如 "The sea round here abounds in fish.", 除了表達 "這裏 附近的海盛產魚" 這一層意思外, 還可以帶有 "魚產之多堪稱這裏附近的海 的特點"或是 "以魚產之多廣爲所知" 等之類的涵義。
- 註 3: abound in 的主語如果是表人之詞,意思便帶"具有……的氣質"的涵義,如 "He abounds in courage.",意爲"生性"勇敢。
- 註 4: abound in 往往可以換用 abound with (見該條註2); 但如主語是表人之詞 (見本條註3), 則不能換用。(翻譯練習見 abound with 一條)

abound with

teem with 有很多; be infested with 有過多的

- (a) The northward of China abounds with wind, while her southward abounds with rain. 中國北部多風, 南部多雨。
- (b)This house used to abound with rats. 這所房子以前鼠多爲患。

- 註 1: abound with 的主語必須是表示物多之所在, with 的受詞則是所多為何物, 如 "The house used to abound with rats.", 不能顧倒為 "Rats used to abound with the house."。
- 註 2: abound with 只是就"多"而言,沒有兼表"特點"的涵義。如欲表示某物之"多"堪稱特點,宜用 abound in。因此在陳述一物之"多"時,往往可以有兩種說法。例如:
 - (a)His essays abound in (或 with) wit.
 - (b)The sea round here abounds in (或 with) fish.
- 註 3: 如所言之物的"多"具有令人生厭或因多而爲害的涵義,便以 abound with 爲常用。如"This house used to abound with (= be infested with) rats."這一句中,不宜用 in 替換,因爲老鼠一多必爲患;再者,也不能把老鼠之多看作是房子的特點。
- 註 4: abound with 不能用表人之詞作主語,只有在個別的箴言中是例外,如 "A faithful man shall abound with blessings." (忠實之人自有天佑。)

[翻譯練習]

- (1)中國盛產煤鐵。
- (2)這片森林裏野獸極多。
- (3)馬來西亞終年多雨。
- (4)年輕人充滿精力和朝氣。
- (5)英語中短語動詞特多。

[参考譯文]

- (1) China abounds in coal and iron. 或 Coal and iron abound in China.
- (2)Wild animals abound in this forest. 或 This forest abounds in (or with) wild animals.
- (3) Malaysia abounds with rain all the year round.
- (4)Young people abound in vigour and vitality.
- (5) The English language abounds in phrasal verbs.

account for

1. give a statement to show how money or property entrusted to one has been used 說明收受或經手的財物的用途

- (a)Mr.Wood was asked to account for the money entrused to him. 伍德先生被要求交待他所經營的錢的使用情况。
- (b) Is it possible for a librarian to account for each book in his charge? 要圖書館管理員說出他管理的每一本書是借出還是在庫等情况,是否可能?
- 2. give an explanation or a reason for 說明……的原因,解釋……的道理
 - (a) Scientists can now account for many things which were thought to be supernatural by the ancients. 古人認爲不可思議的許多事情現在科學家們已能解釋清楚。
 - (b)Ah, that accounts for it! 啊, 原來如此!
 - (c)There's no accounting for tastes. 各有所好,無法解釋。(註: 說此話的人常有言外之意,表示說者的愛好最爲高尚。)
- 3. amount to 總共達: 佔
 - (a) In most countries today, electricity accounts for about 10% of the total energy consumption. 如今在許多國家裏, 電佔能量總消耗量的百分之十左右。
 - (b) A single American accounts for more detergents, pesticides and radioactive substances in the rivers and oceans than are produced by a thousand people in Indonesia. 一個美國人給河流和海洋所造成的洗滌劑、殺蟲劑和放射性物質的汚染,要超過一千名印尼人。
- 註 1:作1、2 兩義用時,可以擴展爲 "account to somebody for ..." (向某人說明……)。例如:
 - (a) Tom had to account to his parents for the money they gave him for school expenses. 湯姆得把父母給他付學費的錢向父母報出帳來。
 - (b)Nancy must account to her husband every penny she spends. 南西必須把所花的每一分錢都向丈夫說清用途。
- 註 2: account for 的1、2兩義可用於被動式。例如:
 - (a) The disappearance of the money has never been accounted for. 失去的那筆錢一直沒有下文。
 - (b)All the missing volumes have now been accounted for. 對所有缺掉的卷册都

已作出說明。

[翻譯練習]

- (1)付給喬治的錢喬治報不出帳來了。
- (2)你能解釋這些化學變化的道理嗎?
- (3)她突然有一種說不出的奇怪感覺。
- (4)小麥佔他們糧食產量的將近一半。
- (5)你必須向主人說清楚你怎樣使用你收到的錢。

[参考譯文]

- (1)George failed to account for the money paid to him.
- (2)Can you account for these chemical changes?
- (3) Suddenly she had a queer feeling she could not account for.
- (4) Wheat accounts for nearly half their grain output.
- (5) You must account to your master for the money you have received.

act as

serve as 充當, 擔任; do the work of 做……之事; fulfil the task of 起……的作用

- (a)They invited me to act as interpreter. 他們請我當譯員。
- (b)A trained dog can act as a guide to a blind man. 受過訓練的狗能充當盲人的嚮導。
- (c) The pocket watch which my father gave me acted as a souvenir to call forth past memories. 我父親給我的那隻錶成了我回憶往事的一個紀念物。
- (d)When a relative pronoun is acting as the subject of a verb, one must be careful to recognize its antecedent. 當關係代名詞作動詞的主語時,要仔細認清關係代名詞的先行詞。
- 註1: act as 後面的名詞有時可省去冠詞。
- 註 2: act as 的主語不一定總是表人之詞,也可以是表物之詞,如句 b, c, d 即是。

[翻譯練習]

- (1)他們請我擔任那場籃球賽的裁判。
- (2)我必須找個人在我離開期間代理我的職務。

- (3)校長不在期間,布朗先生代理校長職務,所以他是代理校長。
- (4)據說謝里夫先生將擔任該委員會的主席。
- (5)這根鐵棍可以當武器用,以對付盜賊。

[参考譯文]

- (1) They asked me to act as a referee at the basketball match.
- (2) I must find someone to act as (a) deputy for me during my absence.
- (3) While the Headmaster was away, Mr. Brown acted as Headmaster, so he was the acting Headmaster.
- (4)It is said that Mr. Sherriff will act as chairman of the committee.
- (5) This iron rod will act as a weapon against any burglar.

act for

- act on behalf of 代表……辦事; do duties instead of 代替……行使職權
 - (a)An agent is a person who acts for, or who manages the business affairs of, another or others. 代理人是替他人代辦或管理事務的人。
 - (b) He has the authority to act for the President. 他有權代表總統行事。
- 註 1: act for 的行爲可以是臨時性的,也可以是非臨時性的。例如:
 - (a)He acted for me during my absence. (臨時性)
 - (b)He has the authority to act for the President. (非臨時性)
- 註 2: 可與 act as 串聯使用。例如: "He acted for a foreign country as secret agent." (他爲某國當特務。)

[翻譯練習]

- (1)這事我來代他辦理。
- (2)曼森先生生病期間,她代他處理事務。
- (3)一直在爲他辦理法律事務的那位律師是我的叔父。
- (4)請你放心, 他將會永遠爲你效勞的。

[参考譯文]

- (1)I will act for him in this matter.
- (2) She acted for Mr. Manson while he was ill.

- (3) The solicitor who has been acting for him is my uncle.
- (4) Please set your mind at ease. He will always act for your interest.

act on ; act upon

- 1. produce an effect on 對…… 發生作用; have an influence upon 對……產生影響
 - (a) If a force acts on a moving body, the force can change its speed. 如果一個力作用於一個運動着的物體,它能改變該物體的速率。
 - (b)Does this medicine act on the stomach? 這藥對胃有作用嗎?
 - (c)The stirring music acted on the emotions of the fans. 那令人興奮的音樂激起了樂迷的情緒。
- 2. act in accordance with 按照……行事
 - (a)We had better act on their advices. 我們最好是按他們的勸告辦。
 - (b) When a wise person is given a warning, he understands at once and acts upon it; but stupid people require to be warned many times. 聰明的人得到告誡時,能立即領悟,遵囑而行; 愚蠢的人却需告誡屢屢。
- 註1: act (up) on 的 "作用"或"影響"可以是好的,也可以是壞的,也可以與好壞無關。例如:
 - (a) Does the drug take long to *act on* the pain? (指好的作用) 這藥是不是要過一段時間才能止痛?
 - (b)Alcohol acts on the brain. (指壞的作用) 酒精對腦部有不良影響。
 - (c)This metal acts on water to set hydrogen free. (與好壞無關) 這種金屬能作用於水, 使之釋放出氫。

因此,有時孤立的句子可能使意思不很明確。例如: "This medicine acts on the stomach." 也許指有助於治療胃病,也許指對胃臟產生不好的副作用,確切的意思要根據上下文或說話的前後才能判斷。

- 註 2: 可以用於被動式:
 - (a) Objects fall down to the ground because they are acted on by the force of gravity. 物體墜落到地上是因爲受到地心引力的作用。
 - (b)His proposal should not be acted upon. 他的建議不應該照辦。

[翻譯練習]

- (1)熱影響物體、引起物體膨脹。
- (2)酵母作用於麵團, 使它發起來。
- (3)我是按你的建議辦的。
- (4)要是我的勸告他照辦了、他就不會犯那個錯誤。
- (5)我們給他提了不少忠告,可是他並不遵行。

[參考譯文]

- (1) Heat acts on bodies and causes them to expand.
- (2)Yeast acts on dough and makes it rise.
- (3)I acted on your suggestions.
- (4) If my advice had been acted upon, he would not have made that mistake.
- (5)We gave him much good advice, but he did not act on it.

act out

- 1. act a play before an audience 表演
 - (a)Children like to act out what they read. 孩子們喜歡表演他們所讀的故事。
 - (b) By reading and acting out the dialogues in class, the students will painlessly learn the contents by heart. 通過在課堂上表演這些對話,學生們會很輕鬆地記住對話的內容。
- 2. demonstrate in a theatrical way 演戲似地做給人看
 - (a)David is good at acting out the story he has read. 大衞善於繪聲 繪色地講述他讀過的故事。
 - (b) Everyone roared when Bob acted out the episode with the dentist. 當鮑勃連說帶比劃地叙述他跟那位牙醫之間的小插曲時,大家都捧腹大笑。
- 3. put into action 付諸行動
 - (a) All his life Owen tried to act out his beliefs. 歐文一生都在追求把信仰實現。
 - (b)We must make all efforts to act out our plan. 我們必須全力以赴 地實施我們的計劃。
- 註1: act out 作 "付諸行動" 的意義時,是美國英語的用法,與 carry out (見該條)

同義。

註 2: 可用於被動式。例如:

- (a)The short play was acted out with success. 這個短劇演得很成功。
- (b) Those young men wish that their beliefs would be acted out. 那些年輕人希望他們的信仰會得以實現。

[翻譯練習]

- (1)你們打算演出這個短劇嗎?
- (2)你已經看過那篇故事了, 現在請帶表情地把它說給我們聽聽。
- (3)內莉是個講故事能手,凡是她讀過的故事她都能繪聲繪色地講出來。
- (4)他毫無困難地執行了計劃。
- (5)我們一定要把我們的理想付諸實現。

[参考譯文]

- (1) Are you going to act out the short play?
- (2)You've read the story. Now act it out for us, please.
- (3) Nellie is a good story-teller. She can act out any stories she reads.
- (4)He acted out the plan without any difficulty.
- (5)We are to act out our ideal.

act up

- 1. behave badly 表現惡劣; act rudely or impolitely 調皮,搗蛋
 - (a)The dog used to act up whenever strangers came to the door. 這 狗以前一見生人來到門口,就狂吠撲咬。
 - (b)Tell the boys to stop acting up. 叫孩子們別胡鬧了。
- 2. display one's cleverness with the intention of attracting attention 炫 耀寶弄以求引人注目
 - (a) Most small children like to act up in front of visitors. 大多數孩子都喜歡在客人面前顯能。
 - (b)I don't think she's learning to swim; she's just acting up. 我看她不是在學游泳,她是在裝模作樣呢。
- 3. (a machine, etc) work or run poorly (機器之類) 出故障; 運轉不靈

- (a) I had my watch repaired last week, but it is acting up again. 我的錶上星期修過,現在又出毛病了。
- (b) Every time I used the electric fan, the micro-computer would act up. 每次我用電風扇的時候,微型電腦就出問題。
- 4. become active or acute after being quiescent (疾病之類) 復發
 - (a) My stomach-ache has been acting up all week. 我的胃病復發了
 一個星期。
 - (b) Since she came to live in India her rheumatism has begun to act up again. 自從她來到印度居住後, 她的風濕病又開始犯了。
- 5. act appropriately in answer to the action of another 恰當地反應
 - (a) Rob did not know how to act up when Jean teased him. 琪恩拿羅布逗樂時,羅布不知如何對付才好。
 - (b) Harry suddenly took her by the hand; for a moment she was at a loss how to act up. 哈里突然握住她的手,她一時手足無措,不知如何是好。
- 註 1: 用作1義時,還可接用介詞 with,例如: "Jack is fond of acting up with his sister." (傑克愛跟他妹妹搗蛋。)
- 註 2: 以上 act up 的第1、2、3三項意義實際上屬於一個總的意義: "act in a way different from what is normal" (凡異於常態的動作、行爲、功能等等之表現,即爲 act up)。
- 註 3: 與 play up (見該條) 同義。

[翻譯練習]

- (1)這匹馬每遇生人碰牠時就不老實。
- (2)我們不在家的時候, 別讓孩子們胡鬧。
- (3)我的電視機開始出毛病了。
- (4)我的心臟病前幾天又開始犯了。
- (5)那時候, 每逢尼羅河泛濫, 人民就遭殃。

[参考譯文]

- (1) This horse always acts up the moment strangers touch her.
- (2)Don't let the children act up while we are out.
- (3)My TV set is beginning to act up.

- (4) My heart trouble started to act up days ago.
- (5) In those days whenever the Nile acted up, the people suffered heavy losses.

act up to

behave in accordance with 遵循……行事; put...into practice 把……付於行動、實行、履行

- (a) Many are convinced that they ought to abandon superstitions, but they have no courage to act up to their convictions. 許多人都明白他們應該擺脫迷信,可是却沒有勇氣使自己的這種認識見之於行動。
- (b)He didn't act up to his great reputation. 他虚有其名。
- (c)We will act up to our engagements. 我們將遵守我們的契約。 act up to one's opinions: 遵照自己的信念而爲; 實行自己的主張
- 註 1: act up to 的主語也可以是指物之詞。例如: "The brake did not act up to the driver's expectations." (刹車不聽司機使喚,失靈了。)
- 註 2: 主語是表人之詞時,與 live up to (見該條) 同義。
- 註 3: 很少用於被動式,但偶而也能見到,例如: "Principles mean very little unless they are acted up to." (有原則而不實行,原則就沒有多大意義。)

[翻譯練習]

- (1)你是不是始終行動與信念一致?
- (2)希望你能按照我向你提出的忠告去做。
- (3)他們會遵守契約嗎?
- (4)那家廠商未能履行協議。

[参考譯文]

- (1)Do you always act up to your convictions?
- (2)I hope you'll act up to the advice I've given you.
- (3) Will they act up to the engagements?
- (4) That firm failed to act up to the agreement.

adapt to

make oneself suitable for (使自己)適應於

(a) Those young people quickly adapted to the climate in the north.

那些年輕人很快就適應了北方的氣候。

- (b) The chameleon can *adapt to* its surroundings by changing colour. 蜥蜴能改變顏色來適應週圍的環境。
- 註 1: "adapt to ..." 這一用法是由 "adapt oneself to ..." 這個慣用的句式省略 "oneself"而來,兩種句式不形成意義上的差別,可以互換使用。例如: "He tried his best to adapt (himself) to the new way of life." (他盡力 (使自己) 適應 新的生活方式。)
- 註 2: 另有一個與本條對應的 "adapt ... to ..." (改變……以適合於……) 的句式,要注意此句式的被動式,不要把它與本條混同爲一: "Here is a new kind of bike adapted to the needs of children." (這是一種適合兒童需要的新式單車。)
- 註 3: 用於"(使自己) 適應於"的意義時,一般可與 adjust to (見該條) 換用。 〔翻譯練習〕
 - (1)新生一入學就應該立刻隨遇而安,遵守大學的校規。
 - (2)他非常苦惱。他不能適應新的環境。
 - (3)這是一本適合中國學生需要的辭典。

[参考譯文]

- (1) The fresher should *adapt* (himself) to the rules of the college the moment he enters the university.
- (2) He is deeply vexed. He cannot adapt (himself) to a changed environment.
- (3) Here is a dictionary adapted to the needs of Chinese students.

add to

increase 增加, 增添

- (a) A knowledge of English proverbs should prove very useful not only because they add to the student's knowledge of the language but also because they reflect the homely philosophy, humour and character of the English. 知曉英語諺語, 自會證明極有用處, 因爲諺語不僅能增加學生的英語語言知識, 還可反映英國人的樸素哲理、幽默感和民族性格。
- (b) Power plants that burn coal add greatly to air pollution. 燒煤的