

关于介宾短语与动词短语

介宾短语

介词：介词意味着“中介”。在英语句子中，主要成分一般可以直接放在一起。但是如果有名词作修饰成分，则必须在“介词”的带领下，才能汇入主句。这也就是我们所说的“介宾短语”。

介宾短语(介词+名词)

介宾短语做修饰成分—“时间状语”。

常用介词：“in、on、at、from...to...、before、after、until、during、about、since”。

进阶介词：“for、by、through、beyond、within、past”。

I have arrived here (for ten minutes). 持续...。

I will give it to you (by seven o'clock). 在...之前。

They played the games (through the night). 至始至终。

Some shops keep open (beyond midnight). 迟于;超过。

I will give it back (within an hour). 在...时间内。

The time is the minutes (past eight). 在...时间后。

介宾短语做修饰成分—“地点状语”。

常用介词：“in、on、at、to、behind、in front of、across、near、beside、under、along、down、up、outside、around、past、opposite、next to”。

进阶介词：“by、through、above、over、below、against、off、toward、out of”。

The teacher is speaking (by the wall). 在...附近。

He ran angrily (through the crowd). 穿过...空间。

The light is hanging (above my head). 在...斜上方。

The light is hanging (over my head). 在...正上方。

I like the river and fields (below us). 在...斜下方。

The photo hangs (against the wall). 靠着;相对。

Don't play (off my sight). 离开...范围。

He headed downhill (toward the river). 朝着...方向。

He was studying (out of the town). 在...地方外。

介宾短语做修饰成分—“原因状语”。

常用介词：“because of、since、for”。

进阶介词：“at、with、due to”。

He was angry (at this news). 因为...(表示具体的某个点)。

His face turned red (with anger). 因为...(表示抽象的感情变化)。

We won the competition (due to his effort). 归咎于...。

介宾短语做修饰成分—“方式状语”。

常用介词：“in、by、with”。

介宾短语做修饰成分—“比较状语”。

进阶介词：“as、like”。

Then I made faces and jumped (like a monkey). 像...(侧重于比喻)。

She spoke to me (as my dearest friend). 像...一样(侧重于完全类似,同一性)。

介宾短语做修饰成分—“定语”。

常用介词：“of、from、in、with、等位置介词”。

理解训练：

1. 选择“across、through、over”填空。

It took me six weeks to walk _____ the great desert.

Then we took off(起飞) _____ a part of forest.

We can't travel _____ the forest on foot.

2. 选择“at、to、toward、for”填空。

They put up the tent _____ evening.

I threw the ball _____ his face and hurt him.

I give a reply _____ my pen friend on the e-mail.

I bought a new tie _____ my son.

3. 选择“between、among”填空。

She is standing _____ a crowd of student.

What is the difference _____ the two words?

4. 选择“besides、except、Apart from”填空。

Everyone else laughed _____ John who is very shy.
You should also buy some drinks and snack _____ fruits.
_____ a few words, I do not know any French at all.

5. 选择“since、until、in、within”填空。

I didn't complete my homework _____ six o'clock.
He had been in Wuhan _____ last year.
She would appear on the stage _____ a while.
I will take part in the final exam _____ a week.

6. 选择“before、by、ago”填空。

The manager will come back _____ eight o'clock.
The students were reading the passage(文章) _____ answering the questions.
I finished the work ten minutes _____.

7. 选择“at、in、on”填空。

His face turned red _____ that moment.
I always take exercise _____ the Monday evening.
He sent a gift to his mom _____ the summer holiday.

8. 选择“above、over、on”填空。

There is a picture _____ the wall.
A new bridge was built _____ the busy road.
The plane which we took were flying _____ the clouds.

9. 选择“in、into、inside”填空。

They were running and playing _____ the Gym(体育馆).
The desks which we bought were _____ the classroom.
They walked _____ the garage.

10. 选择“by、against、along、around”填空。

My dad likes fishing _____ the river.
After the meal, we took a walk _____ the river.
The picture is hanging _____ the wall.
They were singing and dancing _____ the campfire.

11. 选择“as、like”填空。

This drink tastes _____ whiskey.
She looked after me _____ my real mother.

12. 选择“by、with、in”填空。

He broke the window _____ a stone.

We went to the zoo _____ a bus.

We went to the zoo _____ bus.

课后作业：

1.He jumped _____(across/through/over) the wall.

2.It took him a long time to get _____(across/through/over) the busy traffic.

3.Realizing his mistake, his mom shouted _____(at/to/towards/for) the little boy.

4.We were swimming _____(at/to/towards/for) that island.

5.I solve(解决) the problem _____(at/to/towards/for) him.

6. _____(Between/Among) these choice(选择), I choose to go home.

7.He thought of everything _____(except/besides/apart from) the weather and moved away.

8.I was sure I could complete the whole questions _____(in/within/until) a short time.

9.He worked hard _____(since/until/in) he got tired.

10.I will see you _____(in/within/until) a week.

11.She had come back _____(by/before/ago) 8 o'clock.

12.She came back two days _____(by/before/ago).

13. _____(in/on/at) a cool morning, I sent him to the bus stop.

14.I hurriedly ran _____(in/inside/into) the room.

15.The fish were swimming happily _____(in/inside/into) the aquarium(鱼缸).

16.He treated(对待) me _____(as/like) his own child.

17.I had a trip to countryside _____(in/by/with) my father's car.

18.The passengers were standing _____(by/along/against) the bus.

19. _____(except/besides/apart from) his word, I was angry with his action.

20.We took a walk _____((by/along/against) the centre park.

动词短语(动词+介词)

动词短语(动词+介词)

动词短语：动词原本是主要成分后面可以直接跟做宾语的名词，但是有一类动词却没有资格直接跟名词，这类动词称之为“不及物动词”。这类动词也需要介词作为中介才能在后面跟宾语。例如：I look at the window。并且人们发现动词短语还可以发明一些新的动词含义出来，这样就可以不用再去创造单独的单词。

“set v.放置/处于某种状态”的动词短语：

set off 出发(把自己放置到外面去) set out 出发(把自己放置到外面去)

set up 建立(不停地往上堆)

“knock v.敲击”的动词短语。

knock sth off 把...碰倒(把东西远离原本位置) knock off 下班/优惠(打卡然后离开/把价格除去)

knock over 撞倒(把某人撞的翻跟头) knock out 打昏(拳击比赛中把某人打出局)

“break v.破裂/损坏”的动词短语。

break down 摧毁/抛锚(把东西打倒) break out 爆发(稳定破碎向外喷发)

break into 闯入(强行进入)

“give v.给”的动词短语。

give back 偿还(给回去) give up 放弃(双手一摊给出一切) give in 屈服(把尊严给进别人口袋)

give away 赠送(东西彻底远离了你) give out 发出/出版(东西发表出来)/耗尽

“put v.放”的动词短语。

put up 搭建(把东西往上堆) put out 扑灭(东西放到外面就凉了, 丧失了温度)

put off 推迟(把事情往后放) put away 收拾(把东西放到一边去)

“come v.来”的动词短语。

come up with 想出/提出(想法来到了脑袋上) come out 亮相 (来到外面公众范围)

come across 偶然遇见(碰到了某人或某事) come along 出现(某人某物出现或到达)

“take v.拿/承担”的动词短语。

take away 拿走 take after 长得像(拿走了父母的基因)。 take in 吸收(拿到内部去)

take on 承担(事情放在身上) take off 飞黄腾达(起飞了) take up 占据/从事(旗子插上去占领)

“cut v.砍”的动词短语。

cut down 砍倒/削弱(一刀砍下去) cut in 插嘴/插队(切入进去)

cut off 切除/断绝(直接砍没) cut up 切碎(从头到尾地砍)

“get v.得到”的动词短语。

get across 克服(穿过困难和挑战) get along with 相处(可以和谁一直呆在一起)

get over 恢复(健康再次回到身边) get through 完成(彻底地获得)

“bring v.带来”的动词短语。

bring back 恢复(状态或健康带回来了) bring out 显现出(潜力或能力带出来)

“catch v.抓”的动词短语。 catch up with 赶上(向上爬到某高度, 赶上了别人的进度)

“carry v.拿”的动词短语。 carry out 执行贯彻(把计划或命令颁布出去) carry on 坚持(一直延续下去)

“hand v.递”的动词短语。 hand in 上交(递到别人口袋) hand out 分发(递给别人)

“hang v.悬挂”的动词短语。 hang up 挂断(老式电话挂在墙上) hang out 闲逛(在外面荡)

“pull v.拉”的动词短语。 pull through 度过难关/恢复健康(把自己从死亡关中拉回来)

“show v.展示”的动词短语。 show up 露面(把自己展现出来) show off 炫耀(把魅力散发出去)

真题补充:

- 1.—Jimmy, could you help me _____ when the train will leave on the internet?
A. dress up B. look up C. take up D. make up
- 2.We _____ tent and lied in it listening to music. It was great fun.
A. stayed up B. picked up C. put up D. cut up
- 3.As teenagers, we should make good use of the time. So we can't _____ our time.
A. dream away B. put away C. give away D. take away
- 4.—Why not start the game now? —Because we still need two more people to _____ the team.
A. take up B. make up C. dress up D. pick up
- 5.My money is beginning to _____ but I still can't find any jobs.
A. look out B. find out C. give out D. bring out
- 6.—How do you like Betty? —I think she is very unkind to _____ stories about others.
A. stay up B. get up C. make up D. bring up
- 7.Why don't you take that dress? It really _____ the beauty of your body.
A. comes out B. gives out C. brings out D. puts out
- 8.I was trying to _____ who is the owner of the watch.
A. come out B. get out C. find out D. bring out
- 9.I should _____ the job if I were you, I think this is a good chance.
A. apply for(申请) B. deal with C. work out D. make up
- 10.—How can she keep smiling after she has _____ that? —What a brave girl she is.
A. gone over B. gone through C. got over D. gone out
- 11.Sorry to _____ your valuable time. I am leaving soon.
A. put up B. take up C. get up D. show up
- 12.I usually start the day by _____ my E-mail on computer.
A. going up B. going back C. going away D. going through
- 13.—The line is bad. I didn't catch what you just said. Could you repeat that?
—Let me _____ and call you back.
A. hang up B. hang out C. catch up D. use up

14. Mary can't come to the party because she has to _____ her sister.
A. look for B. look after C. look over D. look up
15. —Why did he look so sad? —Because his girlfriend _____ his request of marry(结婚).
A. turn up B. turn down C. turn around D. turn off
16. Our plan can easily _____ if we don't think it carefully. So you had better think it over.
A. fall down B. turn down C. write down D. cut down
17. My son's grade is falling. Because he _____ with those who broke the school rules all the time.
A. shows up B. mixes up C. gives up D. stays up
18. As for my Sunday's trip, I will go with my friends and we will _____ there.
A. run out B. come out C. hang out D. look out
19. She _____ an excellent record in this competition. Congratulations to her!
A. set up B. looked up C. made up D. took up
20. —I can't stand the endless waiting any more! —Hold on, the truth will _____ soon.
A. come on B. come along C. come up D. come out
21. —What's the matter with you? —After the long walk, my legs _____ and I couldn't go.
A. gave out B. gave off C. gave up D. gave in
22. The final exam is coming. I suggest you should _____ your part-time job.
A. give out B. give away C. give off D. give up
23. —Mom, what should we do now? —We can _____ the plastic cloth and enjoy our picnic now.
A. put out B. lay out C. clean out D. cut out
24. —Will you be _____ a supermarket on your way home? —Yes, Walmart is beside my home.
A. looking for B. setting up C. fixing up D. passing by
25. If the customer rings up for me again, please _____ the call to the sales department.
A. run through B. look through C. go through D. put through
26. —I called you but nobody answered. What did you do then?
—I _____ a fruit shop and bought some pears.
A. passed away B. passed over C. passed by D. passed on
27. —Mr. Li went to Shanghai for business yesterday. I don't know what to do today.
—Don't worry. He had _____ today's work for us.
A. set off B. set out C. laid out D. laid off
28. —We often _____ our friend's homes on holidays.
A. arrive at B. look up C. give up D. drop by
29. _____ your school-things, Jim! It is a real mess in the study.
A. Throw away B. Take away C. Put away D. Take out
30. —She is a great mother. —Exactly. She _____ three children who all went to university.
A. cheated up B. grew up C. looked up D. brought up
31. —Why don't you go to the party? —Every time we met, we always _____ in bad mood(心情).
A. got up B. ended up C. fixed up D. picked up
32. —Four women who went on a diet(节食) always _____ heavier than before. —It's hard to stick to.
A. put up B. ended up C. looked up D. took up
33. —How can I deal with the new words while learning? —Try to guess, don't _____ your dictionary.

- A.keep on B.decide on C.work on D.depend on
- 34.Tom, I like J.K. very much. Do you know when her new novel will _____?
- A.come along B.come from C.come on D.come out
- 35.The next meeting will _____ on Thursday.
- A.take off B.take place C.work out D.put out
- 36.But he managed to(设法做某事) _____ the clean-up because he did what his boss ordered.
- A.carry out B.call off C.break down D.cut short
- 37.More and More people have realized that we shouldn't _____ the ancient buildings.
- A.pull down B.put off C.take off D.cut down
- 38.—How are things going,Jack? —The things didn't _____ as planed.
- A.run out B.work out C.go out D.break out
- 39.I crossed the street to _____ meeting the big dog just now, but it ran quickly towards me.
- A.keep away from B.come from C.carry out D.get out of
- 40.Would you please give me a lift in your car? I won't _____ too much room.
- A.stay up B.catch up C.take up D.show up
- 41.The government(政府) _____ the police to deal with the serious problems.
- A.called at B.called in C.called off D.called up
- 42.—What's the matter? —Tom always borrows money but never returns. Should I _____?
- A.give up B.give off C.give out D.give away
- 43.Because of the flood(洪水), all communications(通讯) are _____.
- A.cut out B.cut off C.put off D.turned off
- 44.—You have been looking for a job for three months. —Good jobs are hard to _____.
- A.drop by B.come by C.come along D.come true
- 45.—We can't _____ any new suggestions. —Don't worry. Let's work together.
- A.fix up B.come up with C.make up D.set up
- 46.—Many students in our class have a cold now. —Flu(流感) usually _____ in winter.
- A.breaks down B.breaks out C.breaks into D.breaks off
- 47.—Why do you _____ our conversation so suddenly? —It's time for class.
- A.break up B.break out C.break off D.break down
- 48.Our plan can easily _____ if we don't think it carefully. So we must think it over.
- A.fall down B.write down C.take down D.cut down

(八A+九A)