**人教版最新初中英语知识点总结**

一般现在时的用法

1) 经常性或习惯性的动作，常与表示频腮度的时间状语连用。

时间状语： every…, sometimes, at…, on Sunday

I leave home for school at 7 every morning.

2) 客观真理，客观存在，科学事实。

The earth moves around the sun.

Shanghai lies in the east of China.

3) 表示格言或警句中。

Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

注意：此用法如果出现在宾语从句中，即使主句是过去时，从句谓语也要用一般现在时。

例：Columbus proved that the earth is round..

4) 现在时刻的状态、能力、性格、个性。

I don’t want so much.

Ann Wang writes good English but does not speak well.

比较：Now I put the sugar in the cup.

I am doing my homework now.

第一句用一般现在时，用于操作演示或指导说明的示范性动作，表示言行的瞬间动作。再如：Now watch me, I switch on the current and stand back. 第二句中的now是进行时的标志，表示正在进行的动作的客观状况，所以后句用一般现在时。

2. 一般过去时的用法

1）在确定的过去时间里所发生的动作或存在的状态。

时间状语有：yesterday, last week, an hour ago, the other day, in 1982等。

Where did you go just now?

2）表示在过去一段时间内，经常性或习惯性的动作。

When I was a child, I often played football in the street.

Whenever the Browns went during their visit, they were given a warm welcome.

3）句型：

It is time for sb. to do sth "到……时间了" "该……了"

It is time sb. did sth. "时间已迟了" "早该……了"

It is time for you to go to bed. 你该睡觉了。

It is time you went to bed. 你早该睡觉了。

would (had) rather sb. did sth. 表示’宁愿某人做某事’

I’d rather you came tomorrow.

4) wish, wonder, think, hope 等用过去时，作试探性的询问、请求、建议等。

I thought you might have some. 我以为你想要一些。

比较：

一般过去时表示的动作或状态都已成为过去，现已不复存在。

Christine was an invalid all her life.

(含义：她已不在人间。)

Christine has been an invalid all her life.

(含义：她现在还活着)

Mrs. Darby lived in Kentucky for seven years.

(含义：达比太太已不再住在肯塔基州。)

Mrs. Darby has lived in Kentucky for seven years.

( 含义：现在还住在肯塔基州，有可能指刚离去)

注意： 用过去时表示现在，表示委婉语气。

1）动词want, hope, wonder, think, intend 等。

Did you want anything else?

I wondered if you could help me.

2）情态动词 could, would.

Could you lend me your bike?

3. used to / be used to

used to + do："过去常常"表示过去习惯性的动作或状态，但如今已不存在。

Mother used not to be so forgetful.

Scarf used to take a walk. (过去常常散步)

be used to + doing： 对……已感到习惯，或"习惯于"，to是介词，后需加名词或动名词。

He is used to a vegetarian diet.

Scarf is used to taking a walk.(现在习惯于散步)

典型例题

---- Your phone number again? I \_\_\_ quite catch it.

---- It’s 69568442.

A. didn’t B. couldn’t C. don’t D. can’t

答案A. 本句虽没有明确的时间状语，但从语意上看 出，在听的时候没有听懂这个动作发生在过去，因此应用过去时。

4. 一般将来时

1) shall用于第一人称，常被will 所代替。

will 在陈述句中用于各人称，在争求意见时常用于第二人称。

Which paragraph shall I read first.

Will you be at home at seven this evening?

2) be going to +不定式，表示将来。

a. 主语的意图，即将做某事。

What are you going to do tomorrow?

b. 计划，安排要发生的事。

The play is going to be produced next month。

c. 有迹象要发生的事

Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm.

3) be +不定式表将来，按计划或正式安排将发生的事。

We are to discuss the report next Saturday.

4) be about to +不定式，意为马上做某事。

He is about to leave for Beijing.

注意：be about to 不能与tomorrow, next week 等表示明确将来时的时间状语连用。

5. be going to / will

用于条件句时， be going to 表将来

will 表意愿

If you are going to make a journey, you’d better get ready for it a s soon as possible.

Now if you will take off your clothes, we will fit the new clothes on you in front of the mirror.

6. be to和be going to

be to 表示客观安排或受人指示而做某事。

be going to 表示主观的打算或计划。

I am to play football tomorrow afternoon. (客观安排)

I’m going to play football tomorrow afternoon. (主观安排)

7. 一般现在时表将来

1）下列动词：come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return的一般现在时表将来。这主要用来表示在时间上已确定或安排好的事情。

The train leaves at six tomorrow morning.

When does the bus star? It stars in ten minutes.

2）倒装句，表示动作正在进行，如：

Here comes the bus. = The bus is coming.

There goes the bell. = The bell is ringing.

3）在时间或条件句中。

When Bill comes (不是will come), ask him to wait for me.

I’ll write to you as soon as I arrive there.

4）在动词hope, take care that, make sure that等后。

I hope they have a nice time next week.

Make sure that the windows are closed before you leave the room.

11. 用于现在完成时的句型

1）It is the first / second time…. that…结构中的从句部分，用现在完成时。

It is the first time that I have visited the city.

It was the third time that the boy had been late.

2）This is the… that…结构，that 从句要用现在完成时.

This is the best film that I’ve (ever) seen.

这是我看过的最好的电影。

This is the first time (that) I’ve heard him sing. 这是我第一次听他唱歌。

典型例题

(1) ---Do you know our town at all?

---No, this is the first time I \_\_\_ here.

A. was B. have been C. came D. am coming

答案B. This is the first time 后面所加从句应为现在完成时，故选B。

(2) ---Have you \_\_\_\_ been to our town before?

---No, it’s the first time I \_\_\_ here.

A. even, come B. even, have come C. ever, come D. ever, have come

答案D. ever意为曾经或无论何时，反意词为never，此两词常用于完成时。 This is the largest fish I have ever seen. It is / was the first time +that-clause 的句型中，从句要用完成时。

注意：非延续性动词的否定形式可以与表示延续时间的状语连用。即动作不发生的状态是可以持续的。

（错）I have received his letter for a month.

（对）I haven’t received his letter for almost a month.

12. 比较since和for

Since 用来说明动作起始时间，for用来说明动作延续时间长度。

I have lived here for more than twenty years.

I have lived here since I was born..

My aunt has worked in a clinic since 1949.

Some new oilfields have been opened up since 1976.

I have known Xiao Li since she was a little girl.

My brother has been in the Youth League for two years.

I have not heard from my uncle for a long time.

注意：并非有for 作为时间状语的句子都用现在完成时。

I worked here for more than twenty years.

(我现在已不在这里工作。)

I have worked here for many years.

(现在我仍在这里工作。)

小窍门： 当现在完成时+一段时间，这一结构中，我们用下面的公式转化，很容易就能排除非延续动词在完成时中的误使。

1) (对) Tom has studied Russian for three years.

= Tom began to study Russian three years ago, and is still studying it now.

2) (错) Harry has got married for six years.

= Harry began to get married six years ago, and is still getting married now.

显然，第二句不对，它应改为 Harry got married six years ago. 或 Harry has been married for six years.

13. since的四种用法

1) since +过去一个时间点 (如具体的年、月、日期、钟点、1980, last month, half past six)。

I have been here since 1989.

2) since +一段时间+ ago

I have been here since five months ago.

3) since +从句

Great changes have taken place since you left.

Considerable time has elapsed since we have been here.

4) It is +一段时间+ since从句

It is two years since I became a postgraduate student.

被动语态的几种类型

1）主语句中有一个宾语的被动语态，如：

He saw her in the shop yesterday.

She was seen in the shop yesterday.

2) 主语有两个宾语的被动语态

Li Lei gave me a chemistry book.

I was given a chemistry book by Li Lei.

A chemistry book was given to me by Li Lei.

3）主动句中含宾语补足语的句子的被动语态

若宾语补足语是不带to 的不定式，变为被动语态时，该不定式前要加"to"。此类动词为

感官动词：feel, hear, help, listen to, look at, make, observe, see, notice, watch

The teacher made me go out of the classroom.

--> I was made to go out of the classroom (by the teacher).

We saw him play football on the playground.

--> He was seen to play football on the playground.

若宾语补足语是带to的不定式，那么被动语态仍保留to:

Mother told me not to be late

I was told not to be late by mother.

5）情态动词+ be +过去分词，构成被动语态。

Coal can be used to produce electricity for agriculture and industry.

6）表示"据说"或"相信" 的词组

? believe, consider, declare, expect, feel , report, say, see, suppose, think, understand

It is said that… 据说

It is reported that… 据报道

It is believed that… 大家相信

It is hoped that… 大家希望

It is well known that… 众所周知

It is thought that… 大家认为

It is suggested that… 据建议

It is taken granted that… 被视为当然

It has been decided that… 大家决定

It must be remember that…务必记住的是

It is said that she will leave for Wuhan on Tuesday.

14. 延续动词与瞬间动词

1) 用于完成时的区别

延续动词表示经验、经历； 瞬间动词表示行为的结 果，不能与表示段的时间状语连用。

He has completed the work. 他已完成了那项工作。 (表结果)

I’ve known him since then. 我从那时起就认识他了。(表经历)

2) 用于till / until从句的差异

延续动词用于肯定句，表示"做……直到……" 瞬间动词用于否定句，表示"到……，才……"

He didn’t come back until ten o’clock.

他到10 点才回来。

He slept until ten o’clock.

他一直睡到10点。

典型例题

1. You don’t need to describe her. I \_\_\_ her several times.

A. had met B. have met C. met D. meet

答案B. 首先本题后句强调对现在的影响，我知道她的模样，你不用描述。再次，several times告知为反复发生的动作，因此用现在完成时。

2.---I’m sorry to keep you waiting.

---Oh, not at all. I \_\_\_ here only a few minutes.

A. have been B. had been C. was D. will be

答案A. 等待的动作由过去开始，持续到现在，应用现

. 不定式作宾语

1) 动词+ 不定式

afford aim appear agree arrange ask be decide bother care choose come dare demand desire determine expect elect endeavor hope fail happen help hesitate learn long mean manage offer ought plan prepare pretend promise refuse seem tend wait wish undertake

举例：

The driver failed to see the other car in time.

司机没能及时看见另一辆车。

I happen to know the answer to your question.

我碰巧知道你那道问题的答案。

2）动词+不定式 ； 动词+宾语+不定式

ask, beg, choose, expect , hate, help intend like, love, need prefer, prepare, promise, want, wish…

I like to keep everything tidy. 我喜欢每件东西都保持整洁。

I like you to keep everything tidy. 我喜欢你年使每件东西都保持整洁。

I want to speak to Tom. 我想和汤姆谈话。

I want you to speak to Tom. 我想让你和汤姆谈话。

3） 动词+疑问词+ to

decide, know, consider forget, learn, remember, show, understand, see, wonder, hear, find out, explain, tell

Please show us how to do that. 请演示给我们如何去做。

There are so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can’t make up my mind which to buy.有这么多的录音机，我都拿不定主意买哪一种。

注意:疑问词带不定式在句中作成分时，谓语动词用单数。

The question is how to put it into practice.

问题是怎样把它付诸实施。

2. 不定式作补语

1) 动词+宾语+不定式(to do)

advise allow appoint believe cause challenge command compel consider declare drive enable encourage find forbid force guess hire imagine impel induce inform instruct invite judge know like order permit persuade remind report request require select send state suppose tell think train trust understand urge warn

例句：

a. Father will not allow us to play on the street.

父亲不让我们在街上玩耍。

b. We believe him to be guilty.

我们相信他是有罪的。

Find 的特殊用法：

Find 后可用分词做宾补，或先加形式宾语，再加形容词，最后加带to 的动词不定式。find后也可带一个从句。此类动词还有get，have。

I found him lying on the ground.

I found it important to learn.

I found that to learn English is important.

典型例题:

The next morning she found the man \_\_\_ in bed，dead.

A. lying B. lie C. lay D. laying

答案：A.find的宾语后面，用分词或分词短语，起宾语补足语作用。现在分词表达主动，也表达正在进行，过去分词表达被动。

2) to + be 的不定式结构，作补语的动词。

Acknowledge, believe, consider, think, declare(声称), discover, fancy(设想), feel find, guess, judge, imagine, know, prove, see(理解), show, suppose, take(以为), understand

We consider Tom to be one of the best students in our class.

我们认为汤姆是班上最好的学生之一。

典型例题

Charles Babbage is generally considered \_\_\_ the first computer.

A. to invent B. inventing C. to have invented D. having invented

答案：A. 由consider to do sth. 排除B、D。. 此句只说明发明这一个事实，不定式后用原形即可。而C为现在完成时，发明为点动词一般不用完成时，且此处也不强调对现在的影响，因此不选C。

3) to be +形容词

Seem, appear, be said, be supposed, be believed, be thought, be known, be reported, hope, wish, desire, want, plan, expect, mean…

The book is believed to be uninteresting.

人们认为这本书没什么意思。

4) there be+不定式

believe, expect, intend, like, love, mean, prefer, want, wish, undrstand

We didn’t expect there to be so many people there.我们没料到会有那么多人在哪里。

注意 ： 有些动词需用as 短语做补语，如regard, think believe, take, consider.

We regard Tom as our best teacher. 我们认为汤姆是我们最好的老师。

Mary took him as her father . 玛丽把他当作自己的父亲。

. 不定式作主语

1） It’s easy (for me) to do that.我做这事太容易了

easy, difficult, hard, important, possible, impossible, comfortable, necessary, better;

the first, the next, the last, the best, too much, too little, not enough

It’s so nice to hear your voice.

听到你的声音真高兴。

It’s necessary for you to lock the car when you do not use it.

当你不用车的时候，锁车是有必要的。

2) It’s very kind of you to help us. 他帮助我们，他真好。

Kind, nice, stupid, rude, clever, foolish, thoughtful, thoughtless, brave, considerate(考虑周到的), silly, selfish(自私的)

例句:

It was silly of us to believe him. 我们真愚蠢，竟然相信了他。

It seemed selfish of him not to give them anything. 他不给他们任何东西，这显得太自私了。

注意：1) 其他系动词如，look，appear等也可用于此句型

2) 不定式作为句子成分时，动词用单数形式。

3) 当不定式作主语的句子中又有一个不定式作表语时，不能用It is… to…的句型

(对)To see is to believe. 百闻不如一见。

(错)It is to believe to see.

4. It’s for sb.和 It’s of sb.

1）for sb. 常用于表示事物的特征特点，表示客观形式的形容词，如easy, hard, difficult, interesting, impossible等：

It’s very hard for him to study two languages. 对他来说学两门外语是很难的。

2）of sb的句型一般用表示人物的性格，品德，表示主观感情或态度的形容词，如good, kind, nice, clever, foolish, right。

It’s very nice of you to help me. 你来帮助我，你真是太好了。

for 与of 的辨别方法：

用介词后面的代词作主语，用介词前边的形容词作表语，造个句子。如果道理上通顺用of，不通则用for。如：

You are nice. (通顺，所以应用of)。

He is hard. (人是困难的，不通，因此应用for。)

3) 祁使句（Imperative Sentence）

祈使句往往是用来表示说话人的请求、命令、要求、建议，等等。祈使句的主语常被省略，因为这个主语很明确地是听话人"you"。当然，有时为了强调或表示某种感情，句子也会带上主语。

祈使句的谓语用动词原形；它的否定形式是句首用Don't + 动词原形，或是Not to + 动词原形。例如：

Be quiet , please ! （大家）请安静。

Stand up ! 起立！

Don't smoke in the office . 请不要在办公室吸烟。

Don't be standing in the rain . 别站在雨里。

Not to be careless when you're driving a car . 开车时不要粗心大意。

4) 感叹句（Exclamatory Sentence）

感叹句表示说话人的喜悦、气愤、惊讶等强烈的情绪。这类句子中，有很多是由What或How引起的。What 用来强调名词，How则强调形容词、副词或动词。这类句子的构成只需将所强调或是说，所感叹的对象放到句首；句子无需倒装，句子要用正常语序。 当然，如果不用这种句型，而句子（无论是那种句子）本身又表示了上述的种种情绪，那么该句也就成了感叹句。例如：

What a fine day it is today ! 今天天气多好啊！

How fine it is today ! 今天天气多好啊！

What a lovely son you have !你有个多可爱的儿子啊！

How lovely your son is ! 你的儿子多可爱

如果还有什么不明白 请问我 随时恭候 我英语今年高考可考了120多啊

高中英语所有知识大全本贴内容都记住高中英语没问题

介词用法口诀

早、午、晚要用in，at黎明、午夜、点与分。

年、月、年月、季节、周，阳光、灯、影、衣、冒in。

将来时态in...以后，小处at大处in。

有形with无形by，语言、单位、材料in。

特征、方面与方式，心情成语惯用in。

介词at和to表方向，攻击、位置、恶、善分。

日子、日期、年月日，星期加上早、午、晚，

收音、农场、值日on，关于、基础、靠、著论。

着、罢、出售、偷、公、假，故意、支付、相反，准。

特定时日和"一……就"，on后常接动名词。

年、月、日加早、午、晚，of之前on代in。

步行、驴、马、玩笑on，cab，carriage则用in。

at山脚、门口、在当前，速、温、日落、价、核心。

工具、和、同随with，具有、独立、就、原因。

就……来说宾译主，对、有、方状、表细分。

海、陆、空、车、偶、被by，单数、人类know to man。

this、that、tomorrow，yesterday，next、last、one。

接年、月、季、星期、周，介词省略已习惯。

over、under正上下，above、below则不然，

若与数量词连用，混合使用亦无关。'

beyond超出、无、不能，against靠着，对与反。

besides，except分内外，among之内along沿。

同类比较except，加for异类记心间。

原状because of,、 owing to、 due to表语形容词

under后接修、建中，of、from物、化分。

before、after表一点, ago、later表一段。

before能接完成时，ago过去极有限。

since以来during间，since时态多变换。

与之相比beside，除了last but one。

复不定for、找、价、原，对、给、段、去、为、作、赞。

快到、对、向towards，工、学、军、城、北、上、南。

but for否定用虚拟，复合介词待后言。

ing型由于鉴，除了除外与包合。

之后、关于、在......方面，有关介词须记全。

in内to外表位置，山、水、国界to在前。

VERB PHRASES

1. be able to do能够做

After paying great efforts, he is able to speak English fluently.

2. be about to do正要做

As I was about to say, you interrupted me.

3. add… to…把……加……

If you add 5 to 5, you get ten.

If the tea is too strong, add some hot water.

This adds to our difficulties.

4. be afraid of 害怕

I was afraid of hurting her feelings.

5. go against反对

We don't agree with the proposal, because it goes against the law.

6. agree on达成一致

We agreed on an early start/making a early start.

We all agree on the terms.

7.agree to do同意做

My father has agreed to buy me a new computer.

8. agree with同意某人（或其想法、观点、认识等）；与……相符

I don't agree with you on this point.

Your story agrees with what I had already heard.

The climate doesn't agree with me.

The mussels I had for lunch haven't agreed with me.

The verb agrees its subject in number and person.

9. be angry with对……生气

He was angry with himself for having made such a foolish mistake.

He was angry at being kept waiting.

10. be anxious about对……担心

I was anxious about my son's health.

11. apply for申请

I have applied to the Consul for the visa.

12. take sth. in one's arms把……抱在怀里

She took a bunch of roses in her arms.

13. take up arms拿起武器

We should take up our arms to defend our motherland.

14. arrive in/at a place达到某地

My brother will arrive in Beijing next Monday.

I arrive at the school every morning at a regular time.

15. ask (sb.) for sth.向（某人）要某物

You shouldn't ask your parents for money any more.

16. pay attention to对……注意

When you write an essay, you have several things to pay attention to.

17. be away from远离……

When you friend is in trouble, don't be away from him/her; instead, you should try your best to help.

18. go/run away逃跑

It's dangerous! Go/run away immediately.

19. beat… to death将……打死

He was nearly beat to death once after he was caught stealing.

20. go to bed上床休息

I was so tired that I went to bed earlier than before.

21. make the bed铺床

You are old enough to make the beds by yourself.

22. beg one's pardon请某人再说一遍

Sorry I didn't catch it. I beg your pardon.

23. begin… with以……开始

The party began with a cheerful song.

24. believe in信仰

In western countries, many people believe in God.

25. belong to属于

That Taiwan belongs to China should be unquestionable.

26. do one's best尽最大的努力

If you have done your best, then there's nothing to regret.

27. had better最好

You had better stop smoking.

28. blow away吹走

The wind blew the heat away.

29. take a boat乘船

I took a boat to go to the island in the center of the lake.

30. be born出生

He was born in a wealthy family.

31. break away from从……脱离，断绝关系

We won't say "Yes" to anyone's breaking away from our country.

Can't you break away from old habits?

32. break down（指计划、打算）破灭；（机器）坏了；（身体状况）变差

Our plans have broken down.

Negotiations between the two countries have broken down.

The engine broke down.

His health broke down after the death of his wife.

Sugar and starch are broken down in the stomach.

33. break into破门而入

His house was broken into last week.

34. break off 从中间打断

He broke off in the middle of a sentence.

Let's break off for an hour and have some tea.

The mast broke off.

35. break out（指战争、灾难、争吵等）突然爆发

A fire broke out during the night.

The quarrel broke out afresh.

36. break the rules违反规则

Everyone in the group mustn't break the rules.

37. break up击碎、驱散 终止 结束 分裂 分开 分手放学

The ship was breaking up on the rocks.

The gathering broke up in disorder.

The police broke up the crowd.

38. hold one's breath屏住呼吸

He held his breath and sneaked into his room.

39. bring down击落、打倒

A moment ago, we brought down a hostile aircraft.

We should bring down the tyrant.

40. bring in赚得、赢得（利润）

His farms bring (him) in $20000 a year.

The program brings in a new fashion.

41. bring on导致……结果

He was out all day in the rain and this brought on a bad cold.

The fine weather is bringing the crops on nicely.

The coach is bringing on some youngsters in the reserve team.

42. bring up抚养

She has brought up five children.

If children are badly brought up they behave badly.

43. build up建立；恢复（身体状况等）

He has built up a good business.

He went on holiday and soon built up his health.

44. burn…to the ground把……夷为平地

The Japanese invaders burnt the houses to the ground.

45. burn down烧光

The house was burnt down.

46. burst into laughter.突然爆发大笑

On seeing the amusing scene, she burst into laughter.

47. burst into tears突然大哭

She suddenly burst into tears.

48. be busy doing/with sth.忙于做某事

We are busy preparing for/with the exam.

49. call at (a place)拜访某地

I called at the tailor's a couple of days ago.

50. call back回电话

I will call back later.

51. call for到某地取东西；接人；要求；呼吁

A man calls every Monday for old newspapers.

I'll call for you at 6 o'clock.

The occasion calls for prompt action.

People all over the world call for peace.

52. call in请（医生）

Please call in a doctor at once.

53. call on拜访某人

My uncle called on me yesterday on his way home.

54. take care of照顾；负责

The nurse took good care of the patients.

Here, let me take care of the cleaning.

These are the devices that take care of the waste from the factory.

55. care for 担心、关心、想

My parents care for my safety when I travel by myself.

The elders should care for the younger generation.

Would you care for a game of table tennis?

56. carry off夺走（生命）；取得（奖励等）

The terrible war carried off her father's life.

Tom carried off all the school prizes.

57. carry on进行

The discussion carried on after a short break.

58. carry out实施

The plan has to be carried out as soon as possible.

59. catch fire起火

This material is easy to catch fire. Be careful.

60. catch up with赶上

I have to study even harder than before in order to catch up with my peers.

61. change…for把……换成

The shirt is too big. Can I change for another one.

62. change…into把……变成

He changed into his working clothes when he began to work.

63. change one's mind改变主意

I persuaded him to change his mind.

64. check out核对，检查

Would you help me to check out the names and numbers.

He checked out and left the hotel.

65. clear away收拾，整理

Please help me to clear away the tea things.

66. clear up（指天）晴朗；清理

The weather/sky is clearing up.

Clear up the desk before you leave the office.

67. catch/take cold; have a cold感冒

He was absent because he caught cold last night.

68. come about产生……结果

How does it come about half of the class are absent?

69. come across碰巧遇到；突然想起

I came across this old brooch in a curio shop.

The thought came across my mind that we …

70. come back回想起来

Their names are all coming back to me now.

71. come down（指雨）下得很大；（指气温）下降

The rain came down in bucketfuls.

The temperature came down suddenly.

72. come from来自

Much of the butter in England comes from New Zealand.

73. come off脱落

The button has come off my coat.

74. come on加油

Come on! Let's race to the bottom of the hill.

75. come out出现；（指花）开放；

The stars come out.

The flowers are coming out.

When will his new book come out?

76. come to（指数字）达到

The total number of people who attended the conference came to 1000.

77. come true（指梦想）实现

I hope that my dream will come true one day in the future.

78. come up

He came up the hard way.

The question hasn't come up yet.

79. compare with与……比较

Compared with education in western countries, China has her own special features.

80. compare to把……比作

Teachers are sometimes compared to candles.

81. connect to 与……联系

It's a railway that connects Beijing to Shenzhen.

82. connect with与……联接

Where does cooker connect with the gas-pipe?

83. be considered as被认为是

She is considered as the best teacher in our school.

84. consider doing sth.考虑做……

I'm considering moving abroad.

85. be covered with被……覆盖

The ground was covered with heavy snow.

86. cut down砍倒

Don't cut down the young trees.

87. cut off砍掉；截断

Don't cut your fingers off!

The enemy had cut off our food supply.

89. cut up切碎

I'll cut up the meat.

90. date from起始于

The temple dates from over a thousand years ago.

91. deal with处理；对付；相处；涉及

How do you deal with the difficulties?

The man is hard to deal with.

The book deals with health problems.

92. do a good deed做好事

During his lifetime, Lei Feng had done many good deeds.

93. depend on取决于；信任

Whether we go to park this weekend depends on the weather.

You can always depend on Jim, for he is an honest man.

It depends on you. Any time is all right for me.

94. devote to把（时间、精力等）专注于……

Mary Curio devoted all her life to the research of radiation matters,

95. die of死于

He dies of a disease.

96. die out绝种

Many old customs are gradually dying out.

97. be different from与……不同

The picture on the right is different from the one on the left.

98. divide up把……分开

We divided the money up equally.

How shall we divide the work up?

99. divide into把……分成（几部分）

The house was divided into two parts.

100. do sb. a favor给某人帮忙

Would you do me a favor?

101. do well in在……方面表现好

He did well in maths when he was in high school.

102. do wrong犯错误，犯罪

He was sentenced three years for his doing wrong.

103. dream of梦想

I am always dreaming of traveling around the world.

104. drop in顺路拜访

Some friends dropped in to tea.

105. earn one's living挣钱维持生计

She earned her living by writing.

106. eat up吃光

He was so hungry that he ate up all the food on the table.

107. have an effect on对……有影响

Her childhood life had a great effect on her later life.

108. end up结束（一般是不太好的结果）

If you continue stealing you will end up in prison.

109. fall asleep入睡

He was so tired that he fell asleep very soon.

110. fall behind落后

He always falls behind when we're going uphill.

111. fall down摔倒

Babies often fall down when they are learning to walk.

The basket is full of eggs -don't let it fall down.

112. fall ill生病

He has fallen ill.

113. fall in love with与……相爱

He fell in love with an actress.

114. fall off从……摔下

The daily number of passengers by this line shows a slight falling off.

The naughty boy fell off the tree when he reached the bird nest.

115. fall over摔入

He fell over into the water and broke his legs.

116. fall to pieces摔成碎片

The window was broken and fell to pieces.

117. be familiar with与……熟悉

He was familiar with English and did the translation work well.

118. be famous for因……出名

Bill Gates is famous for his greatest fortune of the world.

119. feel like doing想做……

I don't feel like eating too much.

120. fill in填写

Please fill in the application forms before you go for a interview.

121. find out找出事实真相

I made up mind to find out the truth.

122. be fit for对……合适

She is the very person who is fit for the position.

123. fix up给某人提供住宿；安排

I'll fix you up for the night. Don't worry about that.

My secretary has fixed up a meeting with you.

Please fix your drawers up.

124. be fond of喜欢……

I was very fond of teaching, so I decided to work in a high school as a teacher.

125. set free解放

One of the great contributions Lincoln had made was setting the slaves free.

126. make friends with与……交朋友

She was very popular, and she had made lots of friends after she moved to the new school.

127. be full of充满……

The hall was full of crowds of people.

128. make fun of开……的玩笑

Never make fun of the disabled people.

129. get along with与……相处

She is getting along with her studies and new friends well.

130. get away逃走

Two of the prisoners got away.

131. get back回来

You can arrange you time yourself after school as long as you get back before 10p.m.

132. get close to接近

In order to be a famous actor, he tried to get close to those movie stars.

133. get down下车

Remember to get down after three stops.

134. get down to集中精力做……

I should get down to my work after the long holiday.

135. get in（表示火车）进站；收割

Th train got in five minutes early.

Farmers get in harvest in September.

136. get in touch with与……取得联系

I've lost my phone book, so I can't get in touch with my old friends.

137. get into the habit of形成某种习惯

After coming here, I've got into the habit of getting up early in the morning.

138. get married结婚

He has got married and has the twins.

139. get off

We got off immediately after breakfast.

She got off the scarf after getting in.

140. get rid of摆脱，除掉

We should get rid of bad habits.

141. get though接通；通过（考试）；

I rang you several times yesterday but couldn't get through.

Tom failed but his sister got through.

142. get together聚会

We got together to celebrate the New Year's Day.

143. give a talk作演讲

A well known expert is supposed to give a talk tomorrow afternoon.

144. give advice提建议

We need friends to give advice.

145. give back还回

You should give back what you've borrowed.

146. give birth to生育

The mother panda gave birth to two baby pandas yesterday.

147. give in让步，退让

The rebels were forced to give in.

Mary usually has to give in to her big brother.

148. give off放出（某种气体、光、射线等）

The special matter gives off radiation.

149. give out消耗尽；分发

Our food supplies began to give out.

Her patience gave out.

Please help me to give out the books.

150. give up放弃

Don't give up when you get in trouble.

151. go ahead向前，前进

Don't mind it. Please go ahead.

152. go bad变质

Food is easy to go bad in summer.

153. go by经过

Time went by slowly.

154. go for a walk去散步

Let's go for a walk after dinner.

155. go off（指枪）走火；（食物）变坏；（演员）下场

The gun went off by accident.

This milk has gone off.

Hamlet goes off.

156. go on继续

Don't stop. Go on please.

How much longer will the hot weather go on?

157. go on doing sth.继续做某事

Never give up! Go on trying.

I hope it won't go on raining all day.

158. go on with one's work继续某人的工作

Let's stop here today. We'll go on with our work tomorrow.

159. go out（灯）熄灭；参加社交活动

There was a power cut and all the lights went out.

She still goes out a great deal, even at seventy-five.

160. go through浏览；翻找；经历（苦难）

Go through all the exercises before you start the listening practice.

The police went through the pockets of the suspected thief.

My grandfather is a real man who has gone through hardships.

161. go up上升

The temperature is going up.

162. be good at擅长于

She is an excellent student who is good at nearly everything.

163. grow up长大

When you grow up you will understand all this.

164. hand down流传

We can not always observe the traditions handed down to us from the past.

165. hand in上交

Remember to hand in the paper before Next Tuesday.

166. hand in hand手拉手

We should act hand in hand in international affairs.

167. hand out分发

Please help me t o hand out the reading materials.

168. have…on有……活动

I have nothing on tomorrow evening. I'm free.

169. have…to do with与……有关

It has nothing to do with you, so you can leave now.

170. have a gift for有……方面的天赋

She has had a gift for music since she was quite young.

171. have got to不得不

It's too late and I have got to go right now.

172. have sth. on穿着……

The emperor had nothing on, for he believed that he had had the most beautiful new clothes in the world.

173. use one's head动脑子

Use your head and you'll work it out by yourself.

174. hear about听说

I've just heard about his dismissal.

175. hear from有……的消息

I haven't heard from you for a long time.

176. hear of听说

I've never heard of that place.

177. learn/know sth. by heart把……牢记

If you have learned/known a great deal of poems by heart, you will know how to write poems by yourself.

178. say hello to…向某人问好

Please say hello to your parents for me.

179. help oneself to随意

Make yourself at home. Help yourself to some fish.

180. help sb. with sth.帮助某人做某事

I should thank you for helping me with English.

181. help out帮……出困境

I don't know how to translate the passage. Please help me out.

182. hold on别挂电话

-- Is that Mary speaking?

-- Hold on, please. I'll get her.

183. hold out伸出

Hold your right arm out and let me examine it.

184. hold up举起

He is such a proud men., always holding his head up.

They were held up by the immigration authorities.

185. hurry up快点

Hurry up or we'll be late.

186. insist on坚持

He insisted on his innocence.

The little boy insisted on doing it by his own.

187. join in加入

Why don't you join in the conversation?

187. join up连接起来

We should join up and take actions to defend ourselves.

188. keep a record做记录

When you do an experiment, you'd better keep a record.

189. keep back扣

They keep back $200 a month from my salary for National Insurance.

190. keep fit保持身体健康

Nowadays keeping fit is a hot topic of people's conversations and focus of magazines and newspapers.

191. keep in touch with保持联络

Although he is abroad now, he can keep in touch with his friends by e-mail.

192. keep off让……远离

They made a big fire to keep wild animals off.

193. keep on doing sth.重复地做某事

Don't keep on asking silly questions.

Keep on working for a whole day made me exhausted.

194. keep one's balance保持平衡

It's very important for an gymnastic to keep his/her balance.

Keeping balance of nature is of great significance.

195. keep one's promise遵守诺言

no one will believe those who don't keep their promises.

196. keep up振作精神；保持（习俗）；维持

Keep up your spirits! Keep you chin up!

Sometimes we should keep up old customs.

How much does it cost you to keep up such a large house and garden?

197. knock at敲门

Listen, I heard somebody knocking at the door.

198. knock into sb.撞倒

When I fell from the tree, I knocked into a passer-by.

199. knock out of把……敲出来

Grandfather was sitting at the table, knocking the ash out of his pipe.

200. laugh at嘲笑

Don't laugh at those who seem to be inferior.

201. lay the table摆桌子

Please lay the table. Dinner is ready.

202. lead to 导致

Carelessness led to the terrible traffic accident and death of five passengers.

203. do one's lesson做功课

You have to do your lesson before you can watch TV.

204. have lesson上课

We don't have any lessons on weekends.

205. let in让……进入

Windows let in light and air.

These shoes let in water.

Who let you in?

206. let out把……放出；泄露（秘密）

He let air out of the tyros.

He tried to be calm, but his voice let him out.

207. live on 以……为生

He lives on a small wage.

208. look after照顾

I decide to stay home and look after my grandmother.

209. look back upon回顾

Sometimes when we look back upon the past, we will cherish what we have more.

210. look down upon (on)瞧不起

I look down upon those independent women.

211. look for寻找

I've been looking for my key for half an hour.

212. look forward to盼望、期待

Winter vacation is coming. I'm looking forward to seeing my family.

213. look into.朝里看；调查

I looked into the bush and found a ball.

I should look into this complicated case later.

214. look out当心

Hey! Look out, the truck is coming behind.

215. look (a)round环视；仔细分析情况

Don't make a hurried decision; look (a)round well first.

216. look up查找

I'll look up the new word in the dictionary.

217. have/take a look看一眼

Oh, what a pretty dress. Let me have/take a look.

218. lose heart.丧失信心

Never lose heart. Keep on trying.

219. lose one's life丧命

In the earthquake, some two thousand residents lost their lives.

220. lose one's voice失声

Being a teacher, she often loses her voice after a three-hour lesson.

221. lose weight减轻体重

If you want to enjoy yourselves in Lunar New Year holiday, it's impossible to lose weight.

222. be in love with与……相爱

Romeo was in love with Juliet.

223. be made from由……制成（看不出原材料）

Wine is made from grapes.

224. be made of由……制成（看得出原材料）

Cloth is made of cotton, wool, silk and other materials.

225. be made in在哪制造

You can find many products in the USA which are made in China.

226. be made up of由……组成

A year is made up of 12 months.

227. make…to one's own measure

给某人量体裁衣。

This is a nice fit. It must have been made to your own measure.

228. make a decision做决定

Think over before you make a decision.

229. make a good effort做出努力

If you make a good effort to study, you will definitely make progress.

230. make a plan for为……制定计划

It's a good habit to make a plan for what you are going to do next.

231. make a promise做出承诺

If you've make a promise, you have to keep it.

232. make a record制唱片

She was very excited, because it was the first time that she had been invited to make a record of her own music.

233. make ends meet让收支平衡

Since Mike lost his job, we can hardly make ends up.

234. make sense有意义

I'm sorry to say that what you said doesn't make any sense.

235. make sure of对……有把握

Before making a decision, I want to make sure of whether what I heard about him

is true.

236. make up虚构；弥补

The whole story is made up.

We still need $5 to make up the sum we asked for.

237. make up one's mind下定决心

It's hard to make up one's mind to quit smoking.

238. make use of利用

We should make good use of time to learn more things.

239. have a match举行比赛

It is said that we are going to have a match with Class Three this afternoon.

240. have some medicine服药

Since you don't feel well, why not have some medicine.

241. have/hold a meeting开会

It's urgent to have/hold a meeting about this matter.

242. take a message for给某人带消息

Kate is not in. Shall I take message for her?

243. make a mistake犯错误

It's nothing serious to make a mistake, as long as you realize it and correct it.

244. move on继续前进

After a short rest the troop moved on towards east.

245. make a noise发出噪声

Don't make a noise outside. The baby is still asleep.

246. take part in参加活动

There are three hundred people taking part in the international conference.

247. pay… a visit拜访

Next month, the president will pay a visit to a neighbor country.

248. pay back还债

I worked hard in order to pay back what I owed to others.

249. pay for sth.为……付款

He'll have to pay for this foolish behavior.

250. pay off把债还清

After ten years' hard work I finally paid off the debt.

251. pick out辨别出；挑选

I looked about to pick out my friends in a crowd.

The coach intended to pick out some talented youngsters to the training team.

252. pick up拾起来；不太费力地学得一种外语

This what I picked up on the beach this morning.

It's easy for a child to pick up a foreign language when abroad.

253. take one's place代替某人

Mr. Samuel is sick, so his assistant came to take his place.

254. take place发生

The story took place in a small village in 1950's.

255. take the place of 代替……

Plastics have taken the place of many materials.

256. play a part in起到……作用

Computers are playing an important part in nowadays' science and economy.

257. play the piano弹钢琴

She is playing the piano and all the guests enjoy her performance.

258. play the role of扮演……的角色

In this play, she played the role of a fairy, and she did it very well.

259. point out指出

He pointed out the finest picture to me.

260. point at/to指向

The needle of a compass points to the north.

Don't point a gun at me.

261. be popular with sb.与某人有人缘

She is friendly to everyone around her and she seems to be quite popular with her friends.

262. prevent…from阻止……发生、行动

Such dangerous behavior should be prevented from beforehand.

263. be proud of以……骄傲、自豪

Father is very proud of his able son.

264. push over推搡

Several children were pushed over in the stampede.

265. put away收拾好

Put your toys away. Tony!

266. put down记录

Put down any important information while observing.

267. put…in prison将……投放到监狱.

He committed a case and was put in prison.

268. put on穿上

Put on the jacket, for the weather outside is freezing.

Good news-The play "Hamlet" will be put on in the new theater.

269. put sth. down把某物放下

We are the police. Put down your gun.

270. put on performances举行演出

On Christmas Day various performances will be put on for celebration.

271. put on weight增加体重

If you keep on eating these sweet things you will surely put on weight.

272. put out灭火

The firemen hurried here and put out the big fire in half an hour.

273. put up张贴

A notice was put up, saying that the new film was going to be shown on next week.

274. quarrel about为……争吵

Although they quarrel about some chores, they still support each other and are considered to be a fine couple.

275. get/be ready (for)为……作好准备

Are you ready for the practice? Go.

276. refer to所指

What does this pronoun refer to in this line?

The lecture mainly refers to religions.

277. be related to有关系

She is related to the royal family.

278. remember me to…记得代我向……问好

Please remember me to your family.

279. ring back回电话

I'll ring back a moment later.

280. ring off挂电话

Don't ring off. Hold on please.

281. ring up打电话

I'll ring you (up) this evening.

282. roll over翻滚

The bicycle hit me and rolled me over.

283. make room for给……腾出空地

The bus was extremely busy and we couldn't make any room for a single person.

284. round up集合

The courier rounded up the tourists and hurried them back into the coach.

285. run away逃避

Don't run away-I need your advice.

286. run out of消耗完，用完了

We're fast running out of beer.

287. be seated坐下

Please be seated and make yourself at home.

288. have a seat就坐

Would you have a seat and let's have a talk?

289. take a seat就坐

He came into the room, put off his coat, and took a seat at the desk.

290. see sb. off为某人送行

I am going to see my friends off at the airport, so I'll be late or a couple of minutes.

291. sell out卖光

All the reference books for senior three have been sold out.

292. send for派人叫/请来

Mother is ill. Send for a doctor immediately.

293. send up发送（卫星）

An satellite has been sent up by China.

294. send out放射；发送；发出

The sun sends out light and warmth.

I've sent out a letter of invitation.

The trees send out new leaves in spring.

295. make sentences with用……造句

Could you make sentences with the phrase "put up"?

296. separate from把……与……分离

Separate the good apples from the bad ones.

297. set … on fire给……放火

The slaves set the houses of slave owners on fire.

298. set an example成为一个榜样

Lei Feng set a good example for several generations.

299. set fire to给……放火

The rebels set fire to the houses of landlords.

300. set off出发

They've set off on a journey round the world.

原帖地址:

主题：高中英语知识点300点（101-200）

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101. do well in在……方面表现好

He did well in maths when he was in high school.

102. do wrong犯错误，犯罪

He was sentenced three years for his doing wrong.

103. dream of梦想

I am always dreaming of traveling around the world.

104. drop in顺路拜访

Some friends dropped in to tea.

105. earn one's living挣钱维持生计

She earned her living by writing.

106. eat up吃光

He was so hungry that he ate up all the food on the table.

107. have an effect on对……有影响

Her childhood life had a great effect on her later life.

108. end up结束（一般是不太好的结果）

If you continue stealing you will end up in prison.

109. fall asleep入睡

He was so tired that he fell asleep very soon.

110. fall behind落后

He always falls behind when we're going uphill.

111. fall down摔倒

Babies often fall down when they are learning to walk.

The basket is full of eggs -don't let it fall down.

112. fall ill生病

He has fallen ill.

113. fall in love with与……相爱

He fell in love with an actress.

114. fall off从……摔下

The daily number of passengers by this line shows a slight falling off.

The naughty boy fell off the tree when he reached the bird nest.

115. fall over摔入

He fell over into the water and broke his legs.

116. fall to pieces摔成碎片

The window was broken and fell to pieces.

117. be familiar with与……熟悉

He was familiar with English and did the translation work well.

118. be famous for因……出名

Bill Gates is famous for his greatest fortune of the world.

119. feel like doing想做……

I don't feel like eating too much.

120. fill in填写

Please fill in the application forms before you go for a interview.

121. find out找出事实真相

I made up mind to find out the truth.

122. be fit for对……合适

She is the very person who is fit for the position.

123. fix up给某人提供住宿；安排

I'll fix you up for the night. Don't worry about that.

My secretary has fixed up a meeting with you.

Please fix your drawers up.

124. be fond of喜欢……

I was very fond of teaching, so I decided to work in a high school as a teacher.

125. set free解放

One of the great contributions Lincoln had made was setting the slaves free.

126. make friends with与……交朋友

She was very popular, and she had made lots of friends after she moved to the new school.

127. be full of充满……

The hall was full of crowds of people.

128. make fun of开……的玩笑

Never make fun of the disabled people.

129. get along with与……相处

She is getting along with her studies and new friends well.

130. get away逃走

Two of the prisoners got away.

131. get back回来

You can arrange you time yourself after school as long as you get back before 10p.m.

132. get close to接近

In order to be a famous actor, he tried to get close to those movie stars.

133. get down下车

Remember to get down after three stops.

134. get down to集中精力做……

I should get down to my work after the long holiday.

135. get in（表示火车）进站；收割

Th train got in five minutes early.

Farmers get in harvest in September.

136. get in touch with与……取得联系

I've lost my phone book, so I can't get in touch with my old friends.

137. get into the habit of形成某种习惯

After coming here, I've got into the habit of getting up early in the morning.

138. get married结婚

He has got married and has the twins.

139. get off

We got off immediately after breakfast.

She got off the scarf after getting in.

140. get rid of摆脱，除掉

We should get rid of bad habits.

141. get though接通；通过（考试）；

I rang you several times yesterday but couldn't get through.

Tom failed but his sister got through.

142. get together聚会

We got together to celebrate the New Year's Day.

143. give a talk作演讲

A well known expert is supposed to give a talk tomorrow afternoon.

144. give advice提建议

We need friends to give advice.

145. give back还回

You should give back what you've borrowed.

146. give birth to生育

The mother panda gave birth to two baby pandas yesterday.

147. give in让步，退让

The rebels were forced to give in.

Mary usually has to give in to her big brother.

148. give off放出（某种气体、光、射线等）

The special matter gives off radiation.

149. give out消耗尽；分发

Our food supplies began to give out.

Her patience gave out.

Please help me to give out the books.

150. give up放弃

Don't give up when you get in trouble.

151. go ahead向前，前进

Don't mind it. Please go ahead.

152. go bad变质

Food is easy to go bad in summer.

153. go by经过

Time went by slowly.

154. go for a walk去散步

Let's go for a walk after dinner.

155. go off（指枪）走火；（食物）变坏；（演员）下场

The gun went off by accident.

This milk has gone off.

Hamlet goes off.

156. go on继续

Don't stop. Go on please.

How much longer will the hot weather go on?

157. go on doing sth.继续做某事

Never give up! Go on trying.

I hope it won't go on raining all day.

158. go on with one's work继续某人的工作

Let's stop here today. We'll go on with our work tomorrow.

159. go out（灯）熄灭；参加社交活动

There was a power cut and all the lights went out.

She still goes out a great deal, even at seventy-five.

160. go through浏览；翻找；经历（苦难）

Go through all the exercises before you start the listening practice.

The police went through the pockets of the suspected thief.

My grandfather is a real man who has gone through hardships.

161. go up上升

The temperature is going up.

162. be good at擅长于

She is an excellent student who is good at nearly everything.

163. grow up长大

When you grow up you will understand all this.

164. hand down流传

We can not always observe the traditions handed down to us from the past.

165. hand in上交

Remember to hand in the paper before Next Tuesday.

166. hand in hand手拉手

We should act hand in hand in international affairs.

167. hand out分发

Please help me t o hand out the reading materials.

168. have…on有……活动

I have nothing on tomorrow evening. I'm free.

169. have…to do with与……有关

It has nothing to do with you, so you can leave now.

170. have a gift for有……方面的天赋

She has had a gift for music since she was quite young.

171. have got to不得不

It's too late and I have got to go right now.

172. have sth. on穿着……

The emperor had nothing on, for he believed that he had had the most beautiful new clothes in the world.

173. use one's head动脑子

Use your head and you'll work it out by yourself.

174. hear about听说

I've just heard about his dismissal.

175. hear from有……的消息

I haven't heard from you for a long time.

176. hear of听说

I've never heard of that place.

177. learn/know sth. by heart把……牢记

If you have learned/known a great deal of poems by heart, you will know how to write poems by yourself.

178. say hello to…向某人问好

Please say hello to your parents for me.

179. help oneself to随意

Make yourself at home. Help yourself to some fish.

180. help sb. with sth.帮助某人做某事

I should thank you for helping me with English.

181. help out帮……出困境

I don't know how to translate the passage. Please help me out.

182. hold on别挂电话

-- Is that Mary speaking?

-- Hold on, please. I'll get her.

183. hold out伸出

Hold your right arm out and let me examine it.

184. hold up举起

He is such a proud men., always holding his head up.

They were held up by the immigration authorities.

185. hurry up快点

Hurry up or we'll be late.

186. insist on坚持

He insisted on his innocence.

The little boy insisted on doing it by his own.

187. join in加入

Why don't you join in the conversation?

187. join up连接起来

We should join up and take actions to defend ourselves.

188. keep a record做记录

When you do an experiment, you'd better keep a record.

189. keep back扣

They keep back $200 a month from my salary for National Insurance.

190. keep fit保持身体健康

Nowadays keeping fit is a hot topic of people's conversations and focus of magazines and newspapers.

191. keep in touch with保持联络

Although he is abroad now, he can keep in touch with his friends by e-mail.

192. keep off让……远离

They made a big fire to keep wild animals off.

193. keep on doing sth.重复地做某事

Don't keep on asking silly questions.

Keep on working for a whole day made me exhausted.

194. keep one's balance保持平衡

It's very important for an gymnastic to keep his/her balance.

Keeping balance of nature is of great significance.

195. keep one's promise遵守诺言

no one will believe those who don't keep their promises.

196. keep up振作精神；保持（习俗）；维持

Keep up your spirits! Keep you chin up!

Sometimes we should keep up old customs.

How much does it cost you to keep up such a large house and garden?

197. knock at敲门

Listen, I heard somebody knocking at the door.

198. knock into sb.撞倒

When I fell from the tree, I knocked into a passer-by.

199. knock out of把……敲出来

Grandfather was sitting at the table, knocking the ash out of his pipe.

200. laugh at嘲笑

Don't laugh at those who seem to be inferior.