### 广西普通高等教育专升本考试复习指导英语



# 常用短语



高等教育出版社



## 掌握短语的定义



理解短语的作用



掌握固定搭配和习惯用法



### 定义

短语是两个或多个词组成, 表达一个完整的思想或概念。

平常所说的短语或词组, 没有什么严格限定, 因为它没有一个句子所要求的主语, 谓语的基本结构, 不成为句子; 又是由最基本的词(名词, 动词, 形容词。)组成的, 所以在完整性上, 介于句子和词两者之间。

由于它也有相对的稳定性,所以我们把它称为短语或词组。

通常动词短语由动词+介词构成。一般是该动词为不及物动词,需要加上介词才可接宾语。

1. No matter what industry you operate in, having excellent soft skills will help you to stand \_\_\_\_\_ from the crowd.

A. on B. off C. away D. out

2. John said he wasn't hunting \_\_\_\_ a job because there weren't any available in his area.

A. with B. on C.in D. for



# 考点 知识点二 短语可以充当复杂的句法成分

短语是从句法、语义和词语用三个层面上进行搭配,是一种没有语调的语言单位,也可以称为词组。

短语可以充当复杂的句法成分,例如主语、谓语、宾语等。

简单的短语可以组合成更复杂的短语,形成一个更大的语法单位。

1. Demployees may have areas they disagree on, there are often still areas of agreement.

A. Ever since B. Now that C.As if D. Even though

2. You should spend some time \_\_\_\_ about how you can best deal with these issues.

A.to think B. think C. thought D. thinking



# 考点 知识点三、固定搭配和习惯用法

### 固定搭配

主要有两种:固定的动词短语和固定的介词短语,特点是约定俗成,不能拆分,不能替换别的词,所以,这一类必须背,不背的话,很多无法根据单词去推测短语的意思。动词短语如 look out (当心),look forward to (盼望)等,介词短语如 in turn (轮流), in return (作为回报)等。

1.Hardly had I started working on the computer A the electricity was gone.

A. when B. after C. than D. while

2.No sooner had the boy arrive at the station \_\_\_\_B \_\_\_ it started to snow.

A.when

B. than C. with D. until

#### 考点 知识点三、固定搭配和习惯用法 提供 知识点三、固定搭配和习惯用法

### 习惯表达

这类短语既是固定搭配,又不是固定搭配。

以和动词want搭配形成的短语为例,说他是固定搭配,因为有相对稳定的结构,例如 want sb. to do sth.;不是固定搭配,因为可以拆分,例如 want sb. 也成立,并非只要是 want 就必须加 to do sth.。相当多的动词都可以接 to do sth 作为宾语补足语。有些不合这个规则的动词,比如keep,习惯表达是 keep sb. doing sth, 要接 doing sth. 作为宾语补足语。

还有一种习惯表达,特点是合英语习惯,但不合汉语习惯,如rain cats and dogs是下倾盆大雨,不是下猫下狗。

1. Fortunately, there are many things you can do to cope \_\_\_\_ stress.

A.to

B. on C. about

D. with

2. Large numbers of drivers in China now depend A BeiDou for their routing directions.

A. On

B. with C. for

D.to



## 导图总结



