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介词在英语里出现非常频繁，它的搭配众多且意义丰富。在整个中学阶段，介词的搭配是同学们感到较为棘手的问题之一。在多年高中英语教学中，笔者总结了常用介词的各种搭配，这里把它们归纳起来，供同学们复习备考参阅。

一、ABOUT

1. 动词 about sth.。about 在此表示“论及，谈起，涉及，着手”等意思：arrange about 安排，argue about 辩论，ask about 询问，bring about 带来，chat about 闲聊，care about 在意，complain about 报怨，go about 着手，hear about 听说，inquire about 打听，know about 了解，quarrel about 争论，read about 读到，see about 负责处理，set about 开始，speak about 谈起，talk about 谈论，think about 考虑，trouble about 担心，tell about 讲述，worry about 着急。现举例说明其中一些短语的用法：She inquired about my brother. 她向我打听有关我兄弟的情况。I must set about my packing. 我必须开始收拾行装。What are you chatting about? 你们在聊什么呢？

2. be 形容词 about sth.。about 在此意思是“为...，对...”，接表原因的词：be anxious about 为...着急，be bad about 对...感到不舒服，be busy about 忙于...，be careful about 小心...，be certain about 对...有把握，be concerned about 关心...，be crazy about 为...发狂，be excited about 为...感到激动，be happy about 为...而高兴，be mad about 为...发疯，be nervous about 对...感到紧张，be particular about 挑剔...，be pleased about 为...兴奋，be strict about 对...严格，be thoughtful about 对...考虑周到的，be uneasy

about为...感受到不安。请看例句：What have you been busy about today? 今天在忙些什么？You are certainly very thoughtful about others. 你为别人想得太周到了。I'm strict about such things. 对这些事我是很严格的。注：come about发生，get about（疾病、谣言）流行，turn about转身，leave about到处乱放，lie about随便堆放，put about打扰.传播，put oneself about使...发愁。这些词组中about作副词，此时about不能接宾语。

二、AFTER 1.动词 after。介词after有“追赶，问候，效仿”之意：ask after问候, be after寻求, do(sth.)after学着做，go after设法得到, inquire after问候, look after寻找, run after追求, seek after追逐, take after长得像。例如：Every afternoon he called to ask after his girl friend. 他每天下午都打电话问候他的女朋友。The boy takes after his father. 这男孩长得像他父亲。The dogs went after the wounded deer. 一群狗在追赶那只受伤的鹿。

2.after构成的其它短语。after在不同的短语中意思各异：after a little/moment/while过了一会，after all毕竟,after dark天黑以后，after one's heart合...的心, after school放学后，after service售后服务，after the fashion勉强，day after day日复一日，one after another一个接一个，year after year年复一年。例如：Don't be too strict with him. After all he is still a child. 不要太苛刻了，毕竟他还是个孩子。He can speak and write English after a fashion. 他多少会说和写一点英语，但不太好。

三、AT 1.动词 at。at表示“指向某一目标，到达某地”：arrive at抵达, call at访问某地, catch at(it)当场抓住, come at攻击, fire at向...开火, glance at瞟一眼, glare at怒目而视, grieve at忧伤，knock at敲, laugh at嘲笑, look at看一眼, pull at拉扯, rejoice at对...高兴

, smile at向某人微笑, shoot at朝...射击, stare at怒目而视, thrust at刺向, tear at撕, tremble at颤抖, wonder at吃惊, work at工作。
例如：Don't let me catch you again at it.不要再让我当场逮住你。 We must "shoot the arrow at the target".我们必须有的放矢。 They trembled at the sight of the peasant's spears.看到农民的梭标，他们阵阵发抖。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com