

中考英语语法：常见介词及其词组的用法初中升学考试 PDF
转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/537/2021_2022__E4_B8_AD_E8_80_83_E8_8B_B1_E8_c64_537748.htm

一、介词to的常见用法

1. 动词 to

a) 动词 to adjust to 适应, attend to 处理；照料, agree to 赞同, amount to 加起来达... , belong to 属于, come to 达到, drink to 为...干杯 , get to 到达, happen to 发生在某人身上, hold to 紧握, lead to 通向, listen to 听, occur to 想起, object to 反对, point to 指向, respond to 回答, refer to 参考；指的是...；涉及, reply to 回答, see to 负责, stick to 坚持, turn to 求助, write to 给某人写信。

b) 动词(sth.) to sb. announce to 通知某人, describe to 向某人描述, explain to 向某人解释, express to 对某人表达, mention to 提及, nod to 向某人点头, report to 报告, say to 告知, shout to 对某人大叫, suggest to 对某人提建议, speak to 与某人交谈, talk to 跟某人谈话, whisper to 和某人低声耳语。

c) 动词 sth./sb. to sth./sb. add to 增加, compare to 比作, carry to 运送至, devote to 致力于, introduce to 介绍给, invite to 邀请参加, join to 连接到, leave to 委托给, reduce to 下降至, sentence to 判处, take to 带到。

2. be 形容词/过去分词

to be alive to 觉察；晓得, be attentive to 注意；留心, be awake to 知晓, be blind to 缺乏眼光, be close to 紧挨着, be common to 对某人来说很普通, be contrary to 违反；反对, be devoted to 致力, be deaf to 不愿意听, equal to 有...的力量, be exposed to 暴露；遭受, be fair to 对...公平, be familiar to 对某人来说熟悉, be grateful to 对某人心存感激, be good to 对...有好处, be harmful to 对...有危害, be important to 对...重要, be kind to 友好对待, be known to 周知于, be married to 嫁给, be moved to 转移到, be near to 靠近, be

necessary to对...有必要, be opposite to在对面, be opposed to反对, be pleasant to合某人之意, be proper to专属, be polite to礼貌待人, be rude to粗暴对待, be relative to与...有关, be strange to不习惯, be similar to类似, be suitable to适合, be true to忠实, be thankful to感激, be useful to对...有用, be used to习惯。

3.to 名词构成的词组 to a degree在某种程度上, to date到现在为止, to one's feet跳起来, to one's mind照...看来, to one's surprise使...吃惊, to one's taste符合胃口, to oneself独自享用, to order定做, to the letter不折不扣地, to the point中肯地

二、 at的常见用法 at构成的词组比较多, 要细心区分。

1.动词 at 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。

2. be 形容词/过去分词 at be angry at恼怒于, be alarmed at对...保持警觉, be astonished at对...吃惊, be bad at不擅长, be clever at对某事很灵巧, be delighted at高兴, be disgusted at厌恶, be disappointed at对...失望, be good at擅长, be impatient at对...不够耐心, be mad at狂热于, be pleased at对...感到高兴, be present at出席, be satisfied at满意, be surprised at吃惊, be shocked at对...非常震惊, be terrified at受到...的恐吓, be quick at对...很机敏。

3.at 名词构成的词组 at a distance在一定距离, at a loss不知所措, at a time一次, at all一点也不, at any cost不惜一切代价, at best最好也只是, at first起初, at hand手头, at heart在内心里, at home在家; 无拘束, at last最后, at least至少, at most最

多, at once马上, at present目前。三、介词on的常见用法 on的用法比较重要, 本文介绍它的一些常见用法: 1.动词 on a) 动词 on要认真区分下面一些词组 act on对...有作用, bring on促使; 导致, call on拜访某人, count on依赖, carry on执行, depend on取决, feed on以...为生, figure on料想; 推断, go on继续, have on穿着, insist on坚持, keep on继续, lean on依赖, live on以...为生, pull on迅速穿上, put on穿上, switch on接通(电源), take to喜欢; 养成; 轻易学会, turn on接通(电源), work on操作, wait on侍候。 b)动词 sb.(sth.) on sb.(sth.) base on以...为基础, congratulate on恭贺, fix on固定, have mercy on怜悯, have pity on怜惜, keep watch on监视, spend on把时间、精力花在某方面。 2.be 形容词 on的词组 be dependent on依赖, be hard on对某人苛刻, be impressed on对...印象深刻, be keen on渴望, be strict on对...严格。 3.on 名词构成的词组 on board乘(车,飞机), on call听候召唤, on duty值班, on earth到底, on fire着火, on foot步行, on guard在岗, on hire雇用, on holiday度假 四、介词in的常见用法 1.动词 in a)动词 in believe in信任, break in碎成, bring in引起; 产生; 带来, call in下令收回, fill in填充, get in收获, hand in上缴, involve in涉及, lie in在于, result in导致, share in共享, succeed in成功, take in卷起; 订阅, turn in归还当局。 b)动词 sb./time/money in help sb. in帮助某人做某事, spare time/money in匀出时间或钱做某事, spend time/money in花时间或钱做某事, waste time/money in浪费时间或钱做某事。 2. be 形容词 in be active in活跃于, be absorbed in专心致志, be busy in忙碌, be born in出生于, be concerned in牵涉, be clothed in穿着, be disappointed in对...失望, be diligent in勤于, be experienced in在...有经验, be

employed in任职于, be engaged in忙碌, be expert in某方面的专家, be excellent in在...优秀, be interested in对...有兴趣, be lacking in缺乏, be rich in富有, be slow in迟缓, be successful in在某方面成功, be skilled in精于, be strict in严于, be weak in弱于。百考试题编辑整理 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