

中考英语语法难点大全之六：短语动词初中升学考试 PDF 转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/575/2021_2022__E4_B8_AD_E8_80_83_E8_8B_B1_E8_c64_575555.htm (六)短语动词 I. 要点

英语中有许多短语动词在意义上是一个整体，其用法有的相当于及物动词，有的相当于不及物动词，有的兼有及物动词和不及物动词的特征。英语短语动词的构成主要有以下六种：

(1) 动词 + 介词 常见的有 look for, look after, send for, care about, ask for, laugh at, hear of (from), add to, lead to 等。这类短语动词的宾语只能放在介词后。如：Don't laugh at others. I didn't care about it. (2) 动词 + 副词 常见的有 give up, pick up, think over, find out, hand in, point out 等。这类短语动词的宾语如果是名词，既可放在副词前边，又可放在副词后边；宾语如果是人称代词或反身代词，则要放在副词前边。如：You'll hand in your homework tomorrow. Please don't forget to hand it in. (3) 动词 + 副词 + 介词 常见的有 look down upon, go on with, break away from, add up to, catch up with 等。这类短语动词的宾语只能放在介词后边。如：All his money added up to no more than \$100. After a short rest, he went on with his research work. (4) 动词 + 名词 + 介词 常见的有 take care of, make use of, pay attention to, make fun of 等。这类短语动词的宾语只能放在介词后边。如：You should pay attention to your handwriting. We should make full use of our time. (5) 动词 + 形容词 常见的有 leave open, set free, cut open 等。这类短语动词的宾语如果是名词，则宾语可放在形容词的前边，也可放在后边；宾语如果是人称代词或反身代词，则必须放在形容词前边。如：The

prisoners were set free. He cut it open. (6) 动词 + 名词 常见的有take place, make friends等。这类短语动词用作不及物动词。如：This story took place three years ago. I make friends with a lot of people. (7)辨析 give away(让给，暴露) 和 give up(放弃，停止) put away(放起，收起) 和 put out (扑灭) turn up(出席，放大) 和 turn on (打开) keep out(阻止) 和 keep off (不让靠近) make up(编造，补上) 和 make out(辨认) take off(脱，起飞) 和 take out(拿出) II. 例题 例1 It is wise to have some money ____ for old age. A put away B kept up C given away D laid up 解析：该题正确答案为A。意为"存"；keep up意为"继续"；give away意为"分发"；lay up"贮藏"。例2 Here ' s my card. Let ' s keep in _____. A touch B relation C connection D friendship 解析：该题正确答案为A. keep in touch为短语动词，意为"保持联系"。例3 ____! There ' s a train coming. A Look out B Look around C Look forward D Look on 解析：该题选A. look out 意为"小心"。

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