



黄冈学习网
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动词和动词短语

动词是英语中最灵活、最难掌握的词，在历年高考题中动词所占比例最大。设题时给出四个不同的动词或短语来测试考生在具体语境中对动词及其短语意义的理解和运用能力。主要出现在单项选择及完形填空中。

一、动词的分类

根据意义和句法作用，英语动词可分为四类

(一)实义动词

1. 按性质分实义动词又分成及物动词和不及物动词，表示动作或状态，在句中独立做谓语。及物动词后须跟宾语；不及物动词不跟宾语。

—What did you think of her speech?

—She _____ for one hour but didn't _____ much.

A . spoke; speak

B . spoke; say

C . said; speak

D . said; say



注意：英语里及物动词和不及物动词不是

截然分开的，有的动词既可以是及物动词也可以是不及物动词。

It is important for you to learn how to learn.

第一个learn是及物动词，后面有宾语how to learn；第二个learn是不及物动词。

不及物动词向及物动词转化需要借助于介词、副词等构成短语动词。

He is working hard at English.

2 . 按时限分实义动词又分成延续性动词和 非延续性动词(短暂性动词)

延续性动词动作可以延续，可以与一段时间连用。如：live, study, work, stay, keep, have等。

非延续性动词(短暂性动词)动作瞬间完成，不能与一段时间连用。如：finish, come, open, bring, buy等。

The evening news comes on at seven o' clock and _____ only thirty minutes.

A . keeps

B . continues

C . finishes

D . lasts

(二)连系动词

连系动词可以细分为以下几类

1. 表示“是”的be动词，根据主语有各种形式；
2. 表示“感觉”的连系动词。如：look, feel, smell, taste, sound等；
3. 表示“变得、变成”的连系动词。如become, turn, get, grow, go, fall, come等；
4. 表示“结果”的连系动词。如turn out, prove等；
5. 表示“仍然”的连系动词。如remain, stand, stay, keep等；
6. 表示“似乎、好像”的连系动词。如seem, appear, look等。

请看下列这道选择题：

_____ good, the food has been sold out.

A . Tasted B . Having been tasted

C . Tasting D . To taste

(三)助动词

本身无词义，不能独立作谓语。用来表示否定，疑问，时态等语法形式。助动词(与动词原形或分词构成复合谓语)，常见的有：be (am, is, are, was, were) , do (does, did) , have(has/had) , will , would , shall , should等。

(四)情态动词

本身有一定意义，只能和实义动词一起构成谓语。没有人称和数的变化，常用来表示说话人的语气和情态。常见的有 can (could), may (might), must, shall (should), will, would, ought to, dare, need 等等。

注意：以上四类动词都有交叉的地方。如 “do, have” 既可以作实义动词又可以作助动词； “be” 既可以作连系动词又可以作助动词； “dare, need” 既可以作实义动词又可以作情态动词。

二、短语动词常见的构成方式及其注意点

1. 动词+副词所构成的短语动词分及物的和不及物的两类

Please turn off every light in the house.

请把房子里的每一盏灯都关掉。(及物)

Harry turned up after the party when everyone had left.

晚会后，人们都已离去，哈里出现了。(不及物)

注意：①如果宾语较长，就应避免把副词同动词分开。

She turned off all the lights which had been left on.

她关掉了所有还在亮着的灯。

②如果宾语是人称代词，只能放在动词和副词之间。

She gave them away. 她把它们送掉了。

③同一动词和不同副词搭配时，意义上有很大的差异。

break out爆发 break up打碎；分解 break down出毛病；抛锚；分解；崩溃



① Don't be so discouraged. If you _____ such

feelings, you will do better next time.

A . carry on

B . get back

C . break down

D . put away

② I was still sleeping when the fire _____, and then it spread quickly.

A . broke out

B . put out

C . came out

D . got out



2. 动词+介词所构成的短语动词相当于及物动词

I'm looking for my glasses. 我在找我的眼镜。

注意：①当它跟宾语时，不能把介词放在宾语后面。

②同一动词和不同介词搭配时，意义上有很大的差异。

look after照料，look at看，look for寻找



① Once a decision has been made , all of us should _____ it.

A . direct to

B . stick to

C . lead to

D . refer to

② It's the present situation in poor areas that _____ much higher spending on education and training.

A . answers for

B . provides for

C . calls for

D . plans for



3 . 动词+副词/名词/反身代词+介词所构成的短

语动词相当于及物动词

① Why do we have to _____ Joan's selfish behavior? She should learn to care for others.

A . keep up with

B . catch up with

C . put up with

D . come up with

② You can't imagine what difficulty we had _____ home in the snowstorm.

A . walked

B . walk

C . to walk

D . walking

③ She devoted herself _____ the problems of the teenagers.

A . in studying

B . at studying

C . to study

D . to studying

考点1 动词意义的辨析



①Recently, these companies have _____ some workers because of the drop in economy.

A . hired

B . dismissed

C . refused

D . employed

②When his brother was to cross the street, he was knocked down by a truck and badly _____.

A . injured

B . damaged

C . harmed

D . destroyed

考点2 动词的固定搭配



① I _____ it as a basic principle of the company

that suppliers of raw materials should be given a fair price for their products.

A . make B . look C . take D . think

② Her shoes _____ her dress; they look very well together.

A . suit B . fit C . compare D . match

③ With modern equipment, many mysteries have _____ to light in recent years.

A . bought B . come C . thrown D . appeared

考点3 连系动词的辨析

① The effect of the medicine on this kind of disease remains _____.

A . seen B . to be seen C . seeing D . to see

② On hearing the news of the accident in the coal mine, she _____ pale.

A . got B . changed C . went D . appeared

③ We were all agreed that the cottage would _____ a perfect holiday home for the family.

A . make

B . turn

C . take

D . have



考点4 不同动词构成的动词短语的辨析

①The present situation is very complex, so I think it will take me some time to _____ its reality.

A . make up

B . figure out

C . look through

D . put off

②Walking alone in the dark, the boy whistled to _____ his courage.

A . hold up

B . keep up

C . set up

D . take up

③ I can _____ the house being untidy, but I hate it if it's not clean.

A . come up with

B . put up with

C . turn to

D . stick to



考点5 由同一动词与介词或副词构成的短语辨析

①It's going to rain. Xiao Feng, will you please help me _____ the clothes on the line?

A . get off

B . get back

C . get in

D . get on

②We _____ to paint the whole house but finished only the front part that day.

A . set about

B . set up

C . set out

D . set down



③—You look upset. What's the matter?

—I had my proposal _____ again.

A . turned over

B . turned on

C . turned off

D . turned down



考点6 由同一介词或副词与动词构成的短语辨析

① In modern times, people have to learn to _____ all kinds of pressure although they are leading a comfortable life.

A . keep with

B . stay with

C . meet with

D . live with

② _____ a moment and I will go to your rescue.

A . Go on

B . Hold on

C . Move on

D . Carry on



考点7 “动词+副词+介词” 短语的辨析

— OK, I've had enough of it. I give up.

— You can't _____ your responsibilities.

A . run off with

B . run up against

C . run out of

D . run away from

考点8 “动词+名词+介词” 短语的辨析

The media can often help solve problems and draw attention
_____ situations _____ help is needed.

A . in; that

B . to; which

C . in; where

D . to; where

语法练习题:



1 . William found it increasingly difficult to read, for his eyesight was beginning to _____.

A . disappear B . fall C . fail D . damage

2 . They are broadening the bridge to _____ the flow of traffic.

A . put off B . speed up

C . turn on D . work out



3 . Would you please _____ the paper for me and see if there are any obvious mistakes?

A . look around

B . look into

C . look up

D . look through

4 . —How about your journey to Mount Emei?

—Everything was wonderful except that our car _____ twice on the way.

A . slowed down

B . broke down

C . got down

D . put down

5 . No matter how low you consider yourself, there is always someone _____ you wishing they were that high.

- A . getting rid of**
- B . getting along with**
- C . looking up to**
- D . looking down upon**



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