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历届高考入学试题分析

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(外语分册)

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编 者 的 话

近年来，随着教育改革的深入发展，高考入学考试也有很大变化。主要表现在：考试的目的更加明确，是为了选拔富有创造性的、全面发展的“智能型”人才；试题更具有科学性、灵活性和综合性，这种变化不仅有力地推动了各科教学的发展，也极大地调动了学生学习的积极性。然而，也有一些教师和学生、面对这种改革感到茫然和不能适应。为此，我们编写了这套丛书。目的在于帮助读者，尤其是应届毕业生，了解这种变化，认识这种变化，并在这一基础上对学生学习加以指导。

这套丛书包括高考入学考试各科试题分类分析八种。编写体例均按各科知识结构，对一九八〇年以来历届高考试题加以分类汇编，同时选择典型试题进行分析，并有针对性地对各科每一部分知识应该怎样学习提出指导意见。为此，各册每一部分都编有〔历届试题选〕〔试题分析〕〔学习指导〕三个栏目。

这套丛书在内容上努力突出如下两个特点：一、根据各科教学大纲规定的基础知识和基本技能要求，明确提出各科每一部分内容应该重视的学习范围及其重点。二、通过各种类型（包括基本概念题，技能对应题、灵活题、综合题）试题的解析和拟定的练习题、总结命题规律，以求有效地提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。显而易见，我们编写这套丛书是力求帮助考生在对所学知识融会贯通的基础上，开阔思路，深入思考。

教育在改革，试考也在改革。今后的考试将更加科学化，标准化，更加符合教学的客观规律。总之，教学改革有力地推动考试的革新、反过来，考试命题的革新又有力地促进教学的改革。从这个意义上说，丛书不仅适合考生学习之用，对各科教学也有一定的借鉴作用。

本丛书由崔孟明、李勃梁、朱志唐等担任主编，约请北京市部分有经验教师合力编写。编写过程中几经讨论，几经修改，并广泛地征求意见，力求深刻精炼和有新意。但由于水平有限，仍会有许多不当之处，敬请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

1987年1月于北京

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一、词 语

(一) 辨 词 释 义

【历届试题选】

1. 下面 I 栏中的单词或短语可以在 II 栏中找到相当或接近的解释。分别将 I 栏单词或短语前的编号填入同它相配的解释前的括号内。

(1) (1983年)

I		II	
例: i. excellent		(ii) answer	
ii. reply		(i) very good	
①breakfast	②soon	() be afraid of	() between warm and cold
③dirty	④fetch	() reach a place	() very big
⑤fear	⑥winter	() mend	() the first meal of the day
⑦repeat	⑧huge	() make the meaning clear	
⑨improve	⑩prepare	() place where patients are treated	
⑪arrive	⑫hospital	() in a short time	() say or do again
⑬repair	⑭cool	() allow	
⑮explain	⑯permit	() the season between autumn and spring	
		() become or make better	() not clean
		() go and bring back	
		() make ready or get ready	

(2) (1984年)

I		II	
例: i. large		(ii) not beautiful	
ii. ugly		(i) big	
①alive	②consider	() at once	() order somebody not to do
③discover	④enter	() take away	() not dead
⑤feed	⑥finally	() take place	() think about
⑦forbid	⑧happen	() certainly	() at last
⑨immediately	⑩January	() almost not	() all kinds of
⑪join	⑫except	() make clean with water	() find out
⑬maybe	⑭remove	() the first month of the year	
⑮surely	⑯main	() move about without an aim	
⑰hardly	⑰various	() rich	() become a member of
⑱visit	⑲wander	() come or go into	() perhaps
⑳wash	㉑wealthy	() go to see somebody or a place	
㉒tour		() give food to	

(3) (1985年)

I

I

例: i. light

(ii) sick

ii. ill

(i) not heavy

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--|---------------|
| ①hear from | ②afterwards | ()feel(lightly)with the hand | ()very often |
| ③diligent | ④touch | ()look carefully to try to find something | |
| ⑤protect | ⑥person | ()later ()very quick to learn and understand | |
| ⑦constantly | ⑧search | ()look forward to()receive news from(some- | |
| ⑨clever | ⑩weak | one), usually by letter ()hard-working ()a | |
| ⑪promise | ⑫expect | man,a woman or a child ()keep safe from | |
| | | danger | |

2. (1984年)词类转换用每句后面所给单词的形式填空,使句子意思完整。每格只填一个英语单词。

例: He was pleased to get his father's letter.(pleasure)

- (1) He's very much _____ in science books.(interest)
(2) Polluted air is _____(poison)
(3) The teacher smiled with _____ at Tom's answer(satisfy)
(4) Smoking is _____ to health.(harm)
(5) The _____ of Premier Zhou Enlai caused deep sorrow among the Chinese people.(die)
(6) He made a good opening _____ at the meeting.(speak)
(7) "Can you tell me the way to the station?"
"I'm sorry.I'm a _____ here too."(strange)
(8) Thank you very much for your _____(kind)
(9) You can _____ find the answer in the text.(easy)
(10) His opinion sounds _____.(reason)

3. (1985年)阅读下面短文。根据横线下的单词或短语在文中的意思,从表中找出同义的词语,抄写在横线上(如第一句中的was paid,got。)。每个词语只准用一次。对原文不得做任何改动。

rise, found, returned, arrive, at have, became, married, being, wounded leave, almost (was paid)
--

"When I was your age,"said the old man, "I was paid only \$ 30 a
(o) got

Week Life was much harder then.I had to _____ at six and _____ the
(1)get up (2)get to
factory by seven.We worked ten hours a day for six days a week and didn't

_____ any holidays. A lot of fellows had no work at all, so slow or lazy

(3) get

workers were told to _____. At one place I didn't get along with the boss.

(4) get out

I lost my job and it was several months before I _____ another one. Then the

(5) got

World War broke out. Of course I joined up. I was lucky and came out of the war without _____. When I _____ home after the war, a lot of us went around looking

(6) getting hurt (7) got back

for jobs, but there were too many of us fellows and not enough jobs. Things _____

(8) got

worse and worse. I was _____ thirty and wanted to get married, but I didn't

(9) getting near

have enough money. It wasn't until I was thirty-five that I finally _____ and set up

(10) got a wife

a home. "So, young fellow, be thankful for what you have now. You don't know how lucky you are!"

4. (1986年)词语释文从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中, 选出一个意思与划线部分相同或相近的答案, 把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。

例 (D) He passed the exam.

(A) missed (B) failed (C) took part in (D) succeeded in

() 1. She selected a blue coat for her son.

(A) bought (B) made (C) chose (D) wanted

() 2. The young man was anxious to help the stranger.

(A) worried (B) glad (C) eager (D) sorry

() 3. The third blind man happened to take hold of the elephant's trunk.

(A) body (B) main part (C) tooth (D) nose

() 4. you should go and help him immediately.

(A) at once (B) at last (C) in the future (D) later on

() 5. He spoke about the effects of the war.

(A) causes (B) results (C) efforts (D) sufferings

() 6. It rained day and night.

(A) for days without stopping (B) twenty-four hours

(C) from day to day (D) one whole day

() 7. In winter, the sun's rays strike the earth at a slant.

(A) directly (B) indirectly (C) overhead (D) at an angle

() 8. His mother died when he was five, and before long his father was killed in a battle.

(A) many years later (B) after a short period of time (C) then

(D) in the meantime

【试题分析】

例(1) 见(一)1. 项 例(2) 见(一)2. 项 例(3) 见(一)3. 项

分析例(1)同1983年的同类考题相比, I 栏比 II 栏多了两条词目, 这样显然增加了难度。从此题来看, ⑩和⑪条属于故意多给而不能选用的。这就要求考生必须理解英文释义, 绝不能凭“猜题”了事。

如果说例(1)是考查对词的理解, 那末例(2)则是进一步考查词的使用。当我们理解了一个词的意义之后, 必须进一步搞清它的用法。要掌握这个词常有哪些形式变化。在句中充当某种确定的成份时, 要采用相应的某种形式。其中常常会出现动词、名词、形容词和副词之间的相互转换。如果是动词, 还要考虑其谓语或非谓语之间的变化以至区别; 是形容词、副词的要考虑其比较等级; 名词则常有单复数的变化。

例(3)是1985年第一次开始出现的考查辨词释义的项目。解题的关键是从上下文看懂横线下面的词语的意义, 然后从表中找出同义的词语就比较有把握了。例如其中(2) get to 从上下文看显系“到达”之意, 我们即可从表中选出“arrive at”

答: 例(1) ⑤⑭⑪⑧⑬①⑮⑫②⑦⑩⑥⑨③④⑩

例(2): (1) interested (2) poisonous (3) satisfaction (4) harmful
(5) death (6) speech (7) stranger (8) kindness
(9) easily (10) reasonable

例(3): (1) rise (2) arrive at (3) have (4) leave
(5) found (6) being wounded (7) returned (8) became
(9) almost (10) married

说明: 例(1)所代表的“对号入座”试题是1983、1984、1985连续三年均采用了的考试形式。此类试题要求学生具有英语的理解和阅读能力。在平时的学习中, 应充分注意认真听取教师用英语授课解释词义, 尽量避免单纯死记中文解释的作法。如有可能, 学生应练习使用“英汉”辞典来准确理解某些重要词语的意义, 须知此种作法对整个英语学习过程都具有极为重要的意义。

例(2)考查了词的形式变化(即转换)。除上述形式外, 常用的考题还有直接考查词类转换。比如要求考生完成下面的表格:

n.	adj.
health	
	important
	angry
expense	
	natural

n.	v.
	breathe
	amuse
failure	
pause	
	believe

例(3)一种比较灵活新颖的题型。例(1)只单纯考查同义词替换, 而本题却通过短文提供了一个特定的情景, 为一个词语确定了某种特定解释, 要求考生能够准确判断(该词语往往有多种解释)。但本题词语无须再做形式变化, 这比例(2)又要容易些。新颖的题未必很难, 答题时要冷静, 要注意基础知识的运用。

【学习指导】

对英语的词语，我们首先要会拼写。但这还远远不够。我们必须进一步作到对常用词语能够辨词释义。这就是说，第一，要理解该词语的英文本来意义，至少能够看懂英文解释。第二，在使用中，要注意掌握这些词语的各种形式变化及不同词类之间的相互转化关系（包括必要的构词知识，比如教材中出现的前缀、后缀等）。所有这些，只要平时学习中能够留心，再加上必要的练习，是不难做到的。

练 习 题

1. 根据左面的英文解释写出单词，横线前的字母为该单词的起始字母

①go or move too quickly h _____ ②stare angrily g _____

③take air into the lungs and send it out again b _____

④divided, not joined or united s _____

2. 根据句子的意思填入一个单词完成下列句子

①A head of a city is called a _____ ②The last month of the year is _____

③Lesson One is very easy, but Lesson Two is rather _____

④The noun form of "think" is _____ ⑤The opposite of "victory" is _____

3. 根据句意，在括号内正确的词下面划线

①They hit him(hard, hardly). ②I (hope, wish) I knew how to do it.

③He has(permitted, promised)me that he would come and help me with my work.

④I saw some other people (besides, except)them.

⑤That young man(robbed, stole)the jewels.

⑥She(persuaded, advised)her husband to give up smoking, but he would not listen to her.

4. 根据句意将括号内的词变为适当形式填入空白处。

①She had learned _____ (France)before she went to Africa.

②Everybody could speak _____ (free)at the meeting yesterday.

③He _____ (advise)us to accept the suggestion which was put forward by her.

④My sister received her _____ (educate)at a high school in Beijing.

⑤You will find that hotel very _____ (comfort).

⑥It is a great _____ (pleasant)to work with you.

⑦The professor who had made a new _____ (discover)in science was praised by the people.

⑧The poor lived a _____ (misery)life before liberation.

⑨After he _____ (graduation)from middle school, he began to work on the farm.

⑩She spends her time studying science and _____ (technical.)

⑪He took an active part in the workers _____ (move)in the 1920's.

⑫My grandpa told us a _____ (fun)story last night.

5. 根据句意，从下面所给的词语中选出适当的来替换各句中的划线部分。将字母号填入各句前的括号内

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) had no choice but to | i) soon |
| b) otherwise | j) in the course of |
| c) be careful | k) let him be |
| d) called in | l) at last |
| e) feared | m) met with |
| f) throw away | n) suddenly began to laugh |
| g) a large number of | o) at the top of his voice |
| h) was obliged to | p) tame |

- () ① During the lesson the headmaster stepped into room.
- () ② Why did Mary tell him to look out when he was getting off her car?
- () ③ Work hard. If not, you'll fall behind.
- () ④ She shouted as loud as she could in order to make herself heard.
- () ⑤ They are not wild birds.
- () ⑥ Tom had to accept the job on the farm because his father could not carry on his business.
- () ⑦ He gets angry easily. You had better leave him alone.
- () ⑧ She said she was afraid of nothing.
- () ⑨ Be sure to reject the fruit that is rotting away.
- () ⑩ After hearing the joke, we all burst into laughter.
- () ⑪ A good many people will come to his help when one is in trouble.
- () ⑫ Who won the war in the end?
- () ⑬ Before long he was able to read articles in English.
- () ⑭ The girl could do nothing but obey her parents.
- () ⑮ We were just sitting down to dinner when Mr White dropped in.
- () ⑯ Last Saturday I came across Mr Smith at the dinner party, whom had not seen for at least fifteen years.

(二) 动词及其短语

【历届试题选】

1. 选择填空 在(A)(B)(C)(D)四个答案中, 选出正确的一个填在左边的括号内

(1) (1981年)

- ① () The Second World War _____ in 1939.
(A) broke out (B) broke up (C) broke in (D) broke
- ② () The city's underground _____ more people than the buses.
(A) brings (B) carries (C) sends (D) fetches
- ③ () I can't keep _____ the teacher who speaks so fast.
(A) up (B) up with (C) with (D) on with
- ④ () I can hardly _____ the difference between these two words.
(A) point (B) speak (C) talk (D) tell

(2) (1983年)

() Frank is the kind of person whom people like to _____.

(A) make friend with

(B) make friends of

(C) make friends

(D) make friends with

(3) (1986年)

2. 动词填空

(1) (1981年) 根据句子的意思和结构, 从所给的动词中, 选出一个动词或用它的变化形式填入空格内。

() ① As soon as he entered the room, he took _____ his cap and sat down.

(A) off (B) out (C) away (D) down

② (1986年) _____ What are you doing?

I'm looking _____ the children. They should be back for lunch now.

(A) after (B) at (C) for (D) up

(break, bring, cut, do, go, know, learn, lose, see, stay, take, turn, watch,)

① It's easier said than _____.

② There was so much to do. He had to _____ up all night.

③ She often _____ out of her way to do things of her neighbours.

④ Do you enjoy _____ others playing chess?

⑤ It _____ out that only the youngest boy in our class had given the right answer.

⑥ In spite of his _____ English, he finally made himself understood.

⑦ Thomas Edison gave his whole life to _____ out the secret of nature.

⑧ It is _____ to all that the World Trade Centre in New York is the highest building in the city.

⑨ Please _____ that the work is completed in time.

⑩ She was reading her book, completely _____ to the outside world.

(2) (1982) 根据短文意思和句子结构, 从所给动词中选出适当的词填入空格。每个动词只准用一次, 要按时态、语态等要求将形式作必要的变化。

ask, be, beat, carry, come, do, find, go, let, need, put, speak, take, tell After I finished school, I began to look for work. Now, several months later, I _____ (not) the kind of work I was interested in yet.

One morning I received a phone call. " _____ that Jenny Smith?" a man asked. "I _____ you are looking for a job." I agreed. Then he _____ on. "I hear that you _____ well in your studies and that you were active in sports. Well I might have a job for you. If you are interested, _____ over to my office. I'm Tim Brown of the All-Star Clothing Factory."

I went to see Mr Brown that afternoon. While _____ me questions, he looked at me, up and down, carefully. At last he said, "OK, I'll _____ you have the job." My heart started _____ faster. Would he _____ me on as a laboratory assistant? I wanted to become a scientist or an engineer some day. When he _____ again, I couldn't believe my ears. What he _____ was not a future scientist, but a model;

(3) (1983年)根据短文的意思和句子结构,从所给的动词中选择适当的词,用合适的形式填入空格,有的地方要加上助动词或情态动词。每个动词只准用一次。对原文不作改动。

come, take, speak, climb, tell, get, arrive,

make, walk, do, say, leave, knock, find

It _____ dark when I got home. I was cold and was wearing a coat. I _____ up to the door and put my hand into the pocket _____ out my key but I _____ (not) it. I suddenly remembered that _____ it on my desk in the office. It really _____ (not) any difference. I knew my wife was at home and the children _____ back from school by now, so I knocked at the door. There was no answer, so I knocked again. I continued _____ at the door for some time. I was getting angry. Then I remembered some thing the office boy _____ me at noon. He said that my wife had phoned

that she would go shopping in the afternoon with the children.

There was only one thing for me _____; I _____ in through the window.

(4) (1984) 根据短文的意思,从下面的表中选择适当的动词,用正确的形式填入空格。有的地方要加上助动词或情态动词。每个动词只准用一次。对原文不作改动。

pay, finish, use, keep, help, be

buy, like, try, work, come, think

When he _____ a little boy, Christopher Cockerell once watched his mother turning the wheel of her sewing machine with her hand.

"Wouldn't it work quicker if a machine turned the wheel for you?" he asked.

"I suppose it would," said his mother, without _____ him any attention.

Christopher knew she always had a lot of work, and wanted _____ her. Up in his bedroom there was a toy steam-engine which his father _____ him as a gift. "I shall make better use of it," little Christopher said to himself. So, when his mother _____ (not) her sewing machine, he fixed the toy steam-engine onto it. When the job _____, he was quite pleased, his mother would like it.

"Very clever," his mother said, when she saw it. Then she sat down and went on turning the wheel by hand. "I _____ like this for too many years," she explained.

This taught Christopher Cockerell the lesson that anyone who _____ to improve anything has to learn,

Many people _____ (not) new ideas.

(5) (1985) (题目与(4)相同)

be, feel, show, know, read, take

wait, phone, carry, invite, put, think

One day a middle-aged woman wrote to a doctor _____ him to have a dinner at her house. The doctor wrote a reply but he wrote so carelessly that the woman _____ (not) it.

"What shall I do?" she asked her husband. "I _____ (not) if he's going to come or not. I don't want _____ him and say I can't read his writing." Her husband _____ for a while and said, "Take it to the chemist. He will be able to read it."

The woman went to the chemist's shop and _____ the doctor's note to the chemist. He looked at it very carefully. Then he _____ on his glasses and looked at the note more closely.

"Could you _____ a moment, Madam?" he said.

He went to the back of his shop. After a few minutes he returned, _____ a bottle. He gave the bottle to the woman. "_____ this medicine three times a day," he said!

(6) (86年) 根据短文的意思, 用括号内动词的正确形式填入空格。有的地方要加上助动词。对原文不得作任何改动。

Thousands of years ago, the Egyptians believed strongly in life after death. They thought a person _____ (need) his body in an after life. Therefore they treated the dead body with spices (香料) and oil and then wrapped it in cloth. The _____ (wrap) body was then put in a tomb. A body _____ (treat) in such a way _____ (call) a mummy.

The ancient Egyptian Kings used to build pyramids as tombs, as they believed that the pyramids _____ (help) them find life after death. These pyramids _____ (become) famous as one of the Seven Wonders (奇迹) of the Ancient World.

One of the strangest things about these pyramids _____ (be) that they were built without _____ (use) our modern machines to carry or lift the huge stones.

Have you ever seen a pyramid? Someday if you _____ (have) a chance, you ought to go and see the pyramids. you _____ (never, forget) them.

【试题分析】

例(1): 见(二)1.(1)① 例(2): 见(二)1.(1)② 例(3): 见(二)1.(2)项例(4): 见(二)2.(2)项例(5): 见(二)2.(5)项

分析: 例①要求我们注意动词常与其它词有固定搭配,构成“短语动词”,形成了新的或者是特定的含义。我们一定要在平时的学习中用心记住这样的短语动词。考查短语动词不仅可以有多项选择的方式,还可有完成句子,阅读理解以及填缺词等等多种方式。

从例(2)句中可以看出这里的动词要有“运载”的意义。可供选择的四个词,只有carry有这种含义(take a person or message from one place to another)。其它三词各有其特定含义:bring带来(cause to be where the speaker is or will be即带到说话人所在处),send派去(cause to go or come, in a direction即派人去或来),fetch去取(go for and bring back)所以这三个词均不能入选。此类题目同义动词的辨异,即意义上的区别。对于一个动词,尤其是常用动词,要通过大量接触后准确地理解其本来的含义。有时甚至要借助英英辞典搞清英语释义。在此基础上,方能有效地记住并掌握一些同义词的比较和使用。

例(3)中的短语动词意义自明:“交朋友”,无须多说。应注意对于短语动词不仅要准确地把握意义,而且其本身搭配也是固定的,必须记牢。比如本句中的make friends with这一词组中的friends是复数形式,就不能写其单数形式;其后使用介词with,而不是of或其他介词。

例(4)是给一篇短文来选词填空,一般说来比给一个句子(如三、2<1>项)的背景要复杂一些,其含义也较固定,因而加了对理解能力的考查。可以从三方面去思考并解题。一是要从上下文中搞清所填动词的意义。如文中的这句话“OK, I'll ___ you have the job.”一句,显系“我要使你得到这项工作”之意。其中缺词为“使得”,填上let,正好后面的宾补成份为不带to之不定式have。二要注意选定动词之后,要按题目要求注意其时态,语态变化。如文中“I ___ you are looking for a job.”一句,根据意思选出“告知”一词(即tell)后,要进一步参看上下文考虑是我“告诉”还是“被告知”?这样便可确定动词应取“am told”或was told或have been told的形式了。三要讲究点作题技巧。遇有一时填不出的空来,可先往下填较容易的空。待最后剩下几处空时,再从所给动词中去分析比较,命中率会高一些。当然,暂时留而不填的空越少,便越有利于这种比较。

解例(5)时,要特别注意标题中“有的地方要加上助动词或情态动词”一句。本题不仅要求动词有时态、语态变化,而且要有情态方面的补充。有的考生往往不细心审题,没有看清这句话,结果有几个空就会填不出来或填的不对。当然本题也因此而比例(4)更难了一些。

答例(1): (A) 例(2): (B)

例(3): (D)

例(4): had not found, Is, was (have been, am) told, went, did, come, asking, let, beating, take, spoke, needed

例(5): ①inviting(to invite) ②couldn't read
③don't know ④to phone
⑤thought ⑥showed
⑦put ⑧wait
⑨carrying ⑩take

【学习指导】

动词是我们学习中应该特别注意的。中学英语教学素有“动词中心论”的提法，是有道理的。任何形式的试题都不可避免地要考查动词。考生在学习和答题中应注意抓住下面的两个方面：

第一、首先要把动词放到整个句中来分析是做谓语还是做其它成份，例如主、宾、表、定、状、补等。即通常所谓限定动词和非限定动词。如果是做谓语，则要考虑同主语的一致以及该用什么样的时态、语态、语气等等；如果是做非谓语，则要判断该用不定式，动名词还是分词（包括现在分词与过去分词）以它们的具体形式（一般式，完成式，被动式）等等。这样就比较容易选择出正确的动词形式。有些学生做单项练习时能够注意“语法”，而到综合性填空时便考虑不同导致错用了动词的形式。这需要平时经常性的有意识地训练自己的思维才能比较正确地掌握英语动词的各种形式。

第二、动词有比较复杂的搭配关系。考生必须对此有系统而清楚的认识。

1. 动词和其它成份的搭配。

（1）不及物动词单独做谓语，有时可以有状语来修饰它。例如，

①It is raining. (单独作谓语) ②The sun rises in the east. (带状语)

（2）及物动词 + 简单宾语

（3）及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 例，

He brought his son a toy. (=He brought a toy to his son.)

（4）及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾补 例：

He cut the stick short.

（5）连系动词 + 表语 例，

①We are Chinese. ②It is getting dark.

以上是动词构成的几种最常见的基本句型。

2. 动词本身的搭配。动词，尤其是比较活跃的动词常和一些别的词一起表达一个概念，构成短语动词，其作用相当于一个动词。应注意此时动词本身仍有限定和非限定的区别以及时态、语态、语气等变化。这种短语动词的结构主要是下面的五种形式：

（1）动词 + 副词 如：break out, give up, put on, look up, take up, get up, pass by, set out, start off, turn on (off)

注意这种动副短语也有及物与不及物的区别。及物的动副短语，其宾语是代词时，放在副词之前；是名词时，放在副词前后均可。例如，Put your coat on. 或 Put on your coat. 但 Put it on. 不可说 Put on it.

（2）动词 + 介词 这种短语一定是及物的，宾语必须放在介词之后。例如 hear of, ask for, care about, look after, believe in, belong to, wait for, listen to, insist on, get into 等等。

（3）动词 + 副词 + 介词 这种短语也都是及物的，且搭配是固定的，不能拆散或更动顺序。如：look down upon, add up to, break away from, keep up with, go on with, go in for 等等。

（4）动词 + 名词 + 介词 其特点与动副介相同。如：take care of, pay attention to, have interest in, have no trouble in 等等。

（5）动词 + 形容词 + 介词 同样是固定搭配的及物性短语动词。如：be afraid of,

be fond of, be good at, feel sorry for 等等。

总之, 对于英语动词要多下功夫。不论是单个的动词还是动词构成的短语, 都要力争准确地掌握其含义、形式及用法; 要善于学习和总结动词变化的一些重要规律, 并利用这些规律去指导自己不断地深入学习。

练 习 题

1. 从(A)(B)(C)(D)四个答案中选出正确的一个填入左边的括号内

() (1) Please ____ your child with you next time you come. I'd like to meet her.

(A) take (B) bring (C) fetch (D) carry

() (2) The American Civil War broke ____ in the winter of 1860.

(A) up (B) away (C) out (D) in

() (3) Farmers always ____ fertilizer to the soil to make plants grow better.

(A) adds (B) add (C) add up (D) adds up

() (4) Go and ____ more clothes, or you'll catch cold.

(A) wear (B) put on (C) dress (D) have on

() (5) The thief ran away as soon as he ____ of the policemen.

(A) caught sight (B) caught hold (C) caught the sight (D) catches

() (6) How long does it take you to ____ yourself every morning?

(A) wear (B) put (C) dress (D) put on

() (7) He killed his enemy and ____ his country.

(A) flees (B) fled (C) flees from (D) fled from

() (8) In those days girls were ____ as something much lower.

(A) regarded (B) looked (C) thought (D) seen

() (9) Small children are well cared ____ in nurseries.

(A) for (B) with (C) of (D) to

() (10) A very small ant ____ a white worm.

(A) likes (B) liked (C) looks like (D) is liked

() (11) The No. 2 Bus drives ____ the Great Hall of the People every day.

(A) pass (B) passes (C) past (D) passed

() (12) Can you ____ all the trees and flowers in this garden?

(A) speak (B) talk (C) say (D) name

() (13) "Why are you late?"

"I ____ the bus."

(A) took (B) lost (C) failed (D) missed

() (14) I'm sure she can ____ some money ____ you.

(A) borrow.....to (B) borrow.....out

(C) lend.....to (D) lend.....from

() (15) Her mother is badly ill and has ____ in bed for several days.

(A) lain (B) lay (C) laid (D) lied

- () (16) Elephants would _____ if men were allowed to shoot as many as they wish.
(A) die away (B) die of (C) die out (D) die from
- () (17) As he has _____ money, he has to borrow some from his friends.
(A) run away with (B) run out of
(C) run into (D) run for
- () (18) He made faces just to _____ the others _____.
(A) see...to laugh (B) let...to laugh
(C) make...laugh (D) make...laughed
- () (19) Today she is _____ a red hat.
(A) dressed (B) putting on (C) having on (D) wearing
- () (20) Have you _____ the shop assistant?
(A) paid (B) given (C) paid for (D) paid to
- () (21) When he _____ home, he remembered what the police warned him of.
(A) got to (B) arrived at (C) returned back (D) reached
- () (22) There once _____ a few big trees in front of that building.
(A) was (B) had (C) stood (D) stand
- () (23) After he had thought it over, he was _____ to admit that I was right.
(A) obliged (B) supposed (C) decided (D) making
- () (24) Professor Li has _____ to give us a report the day after tomorrow.
(A) promised (B) allowed (C) permitted (D) answered
- () (25) Our team is _____ 15 players.
(A) made up of (B) made of (C) made from (D) made out of
- () (26) Did he _____?
(A) rob you your watch (B) steal you your watch (C) rob your watch from you (D) steal your watch from you

2. 从(A)(B)(C)三个答案中, 选出最合适的一个来替换句中的划线部分

- () (1) They went on with their work in the room.
(A) went on to work (B) went on to their work (C) went on working
- () (2) What we did pleased her.
(A) helped her (B) invited her (C) made her satisfied
- () (3) He raised his eyes and smiled at me.
(A) turned his eyes away (B) opened his eyes (C) looked up
- () (4) She raised her voice to make herself heard clearly.
(A) cleared her voice (B) spoke louder (C) spoke at the top of her voice
- () (5) His speech led to a heated discussion.
(A) gave up (B) brought about (C) brought up
- () (6) Our teacher seemed to be fed up with answering such stupid questions.
(A) satisfied with (B) tired of (C) angry at