# 小学六年级英语毕业复习资料【常用动词、介词短语】（teniu推荐）

来源：网络 作者：梦里寻梅 更新时间：2024-08-06

*第一篇：小学六年级英语毕业复习资料【常用动词、介词短语】（feisuxs推荐）六年级英语毕业总复习（二）clean the floor 扫地clean the house 打扫房间 collect stamps 集邮 come back ...*

**第一篇：小学六年级英语毕业复习资料【常用动词、介词短语】（feisuxs推荐）**

六年级英语毕业总复习

（二）clean the floor 扫地

clean the house 打扫房间 collect stamps 集邮 come back 回来

come from 来自…… come here 来这里 come in 进来

come on 过来/加油 come to tea 来喝茶 cook the meal 煮饭 crash into 撞向 dig a hole 挖坑

do housework 做家务 do morning exercises 晨练 do one’s homework 做作业 do some reading 读点书 do sports 做运动 draw a picture 画画

drink some water 喝些水 drive a car 驾车 fall over 跌倒

fill the hole with earth 用泥土填坑get off 下车

get out of 走出（……之外）go and have a look 去看一看 go back 回去

go boating 去划船 go fishing 去钓鱼 go for a walk 去散步go home 回家 go on a diet 节食 go out 出去

go shopping 去购物 go sightseeing 去观光 go skating 去溜冰 go skiing 去滑雪 go straight on 直走 go swimming 去游泳

动词短语

go to bed 去睡觉 go to school 去上学

go to the cinema 去看电影 go to work 去上班 have a bath 洗澡

have a Chinese lesson 上语文课 have a cold 感冒 have a fever 发烧

have a good time 玩得开心 have a headache 头痛have a look 看一看

have a picnic 举行野餐活动工 have a rest 休息

have a stomachache 胃痛 have a tooth-ache 牙痛 have a trip 去旅游 have a try 试一试 have been to 到过 have breakfast 吃早餐 have fun 玩得开心 have lunch 吃午饭

have some coke 喝些可乐 have supper/dinner 吃晚饭 have time 有时间 just a minute 等一下 just now 刚才

keep a diary 记日记

let me see 让我想一想/让我看一看 listen to music 听音乐

listen to the CDs 听CD 碟 listen to the radio 听收音机 make friends 交朋友 make the bed 整理床铺

mark the pupils’ homework批改作业next to 下一个 no problem 没问题 paint a picture 涂画 pick up 捡起

plant trees 种树

play badminton 打羽毛球 play basketball 打篮球 play cards 打牌

play football 踢足球play games 玩游戏

play table tennis 打乒乓球play tennis 打网球 play the guitar 弹吉他 play the piano 弹钢琴 put away 放好 put on 穿上

put the tree into the hole 把树放进洞里 ride a bike 骑自行车 see a film 看电影 surf the Net 上网 take a message 传递信息 take exercise 进行锻炼 take medicine 服药 take off 脱下 take photos 照相 turn off 关闭 turn on 打开

wait a moment 稍等一下 wait for 等候

wash clothes 洗衣服 wash dishes 洗碟子

watch a football match 看足球赛watch TV 看电视 water the flower 浇花 water the tree 浇树 write a letter 写信

介词短语

a glass of 一杯…… a lot of 许多……

a map of 一幅……的地图 a pair of 一双……

a picture of 一幅……的画 a plate of 一碟…… agree with 同意……all of them 他们大家 all of us 我们大家at first 首先 at home 在家 at last 最后

at night 在晚上at school 在学校

at the top of 在……顶部 at the weeken 在周末 be good at 擅长于…… be made of 由……制造 by the road 在路边 by the way 顺便问问 close to 靠近……different from 不同于 fall down 跌倒

far away from 远离 from then on 从那时起

from…to… 从……到……full of 充满get off 下车 get on 上车

get out of 走出……之外get to 到达 go on 继续hand in 上交

help…with… 帮助某人做某事in English 用英语

in front of 在……前面 in the afternoon 在下午

in the east / south / west /north在东/南/西/北方

in the evening 在晚上 in the middle 在中间 in the morning 在早上 in the sky 在空中 in time 及时

in trouble 遇到麻烦

It’s time to 是该……的时候了。

late for 迟到 look for 寻找 not at all 根本不 on foot 步行on holiday 度假

on Monday 在星期一

on September 1st 在九月一日 on the farm 在农场 on the left 在左边 on time 准时

play with 与……玩 put on 穿上 sit down 坐下 stand up 起立

start for 出发前往talk to 和……交谈

Thank you for… 感谢你的…… wait for 等待on the right 在右边

what 什么where 哪里who 谁whose 谁的when 什么时候 how 怎样which 哪一个

what time 什么时候

I’m = I am It’s = it is he’s = he isshe’s = she is you’re = you are they’re = they are that’s = that is isn’t = is not

wake up 醒来特殊疑问词

what colour 什么颜色 what language 什么语言what subject 什么科目 what class 什么班 what day 星期几 what date 日期 how many 多少 how much 多少钱

缩写词

aren’t = are not don’t = do not doesn’t = does not wasn’t = was not weren’t = were not hasn’t = has not haven’t = have not can’t = cannot

how often 多经常how long 多长时间how old 多大 how tall 多高 how heavy 多重 why 为什么

won’t = will not we’ll = we will who’s = who is what’s = what is let’s = let us here’s = here is No.= number

常见介词

（一）方位介词 in 在……里面

at 在……（小地方）on 在……上面 under 在……下面 in front of 在……前面 behind 在……后面 beside / by 在……旁边 near 在……附近over 在……上方 outside 在……外面

between…and… 在……与……之间 next to 紧挨着

in the middle 在中间

（二）其他介词 at… 在……点钟 for 给，为了，作为 to 到…… from 来自

from…to… 从……到…… of ……的by 乘（坐）……交通工具

with 用……，和……一起，带…… into 进去 out 外面 up 向上 down 向下

before 在……之前 after 在……之后

时间词和短语

year年month 月week周date日期day 日hour 小时

morning 早上afternoon 下午

evening 晚上

the day before yesterday 前天

yesterday 昨天today 今天

tomorrow 明天

the day after tomorrow 后天

last year去年

last month 上个月 last week 上个星期 next year 明年 next month 下个月 next week 下周时间介词at，on，in的用法

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如：at 6:00,at seven thirty,at noon 2．on用在具体星期、日期前面。

如：on Monday,on September 1st

3．in 用在年、月、季节或早上、下午、晚上的前面。

如：in 2024,in February,in spring,in the morning

时间的排列顺序：由小到大

如：at two in the afternoon在下午2点

on September 1st ,20062006年9月1日

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六年级英语毕业总复习

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have a look 看一看

have a picnic 举行野餐活动工 have a rest 休息

have a stomachache 胃痛 have a tooth-ache 牙痛 have a trip 去旅游 have a try 试一试 have been to 到过 have breakfast 吃早餐 have fun 玩得开心 have lunch 吃午饭

have some coke 喝些可乐 have supper/dinner 吃晚饭 have time 有时间 just a minute 等一下 just now 刚才

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let me see 让我想一想/让我看一看 listen to music 听音乐 listen to the CDs 听CD 碟 listen to the radio 听收音机 make friends 交朋友 make the bed 整理床铺

mark the pupils’ homework批改作业next to 下一个 no problem 没问题 paint a picture 涂画 pick up 捡起

plant trees 种树

play badminton 打羽毛球 play basketball 打篮球 play cards 打牌

play football 踢足球

play games 玩游戏

play table tennis 打乒乓球

play tennis 打网球 play the guitar 弹吉他 play the piano 弹钢琴 put away 放好 put on 穿上

put the tree into the hole 把树放进洞里 ride a bike 骑自行车 see a film 看电影 surf the Net 上网 take a message 传递信息 take exercise 进行锻炼 take medicine 服药 take off 脱下 take photos 照相 turn off 关闭 turn on 打开

wait a moment 稍等一下 wait for 等候

wash clothes 洗衣服 wash dishes 洗碟子

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watch TV 看电视 water the flower 浇花 water the tree 浇树 write a letter 写信

介词短语

a glass of 一杯…… a lot of 许多……

a map of 一幅……的地图 a pair of 一双……

a picture of 一幅……的画 a plate of 一碟…… agree with 同意……

all of them 他们大家 all of us 我们大家

at first 首先 at home 在家 at last 最后

at night 在晚上

at school 在学校

at the top of 在……顶部 at the weeken 在周末 be good at 擅长于…… be made of 由……制造 by the road 在路边 by the way 顺便问问 close to 靠近……

different from 不同于 fall down 跌倒

far away from 远离 from then on 从那时起

from…to… 从……到……

full of 充满

get off 下车 get on 上车

get out of 走出……之外

get to 到达 go on 继续

hand in 上交

help…with… 帮助某人做某事

in English 用英语 in front of 在……前面 in the afternoon 在下午

in the east / south / west /north在东/南/西/北方

in the evening 在晚上 in the middle 在中间 in the morning 在早上 in the sky 在空中 in time 及时

in trouble 遇到麻烦

It’s time to 是该……的时候了。late for 迟到 look for 寻找 not at all 根本不 on foot 步行

on holiday 度假

on Monday 在星期一

on September 1st 在九月一日 on time 准时

play with 与……玩 put on 穿上 sit down 坐下 stand up 起立

start for 出发前往

talk to 和……交谈

on the farm 在农场 on the left 在左边 on the right 在右边

what 什么

where 哪里

who 谁

whose 谁的when 什么时候 how 怎样

which 哪一个

what time 什么时候

I’m = I am It’s = it is he’s = he is she’s = she is you’re = you are they’re = they are that’s = that is isn’t = is not

Thank you for… 感谢你的…… wait for 等待

wake up 醒来

特殊疑问词

what colour 什么颜色 how often 多经常

what language 什么语言

how long 多长时间what subject 什么科目 how old 多大 what class 什么班 how tall 多高 what day 星期几 how heavy 多重 what date 日期 why 为什么

how many 多少 how much 多少钱

缩写词

aren’t = are not won’t = will not don’t = do not we’ll = we will doesn’t = does not who’s = who is wasn’t = was not what’s = what is weren’t = were not let’s = let us hasn’t = has not here’s = here is haven’t = have not No.= number can’t = cannot

常见介词

（一）方位介词 in 在……里面

at 在……（小地方）on 在……上面 under 在……下面 in front of 在……前面 behind 在……后面 beside / by 在……旁边 near 在……附近over 在……上方 outside 在……外面

between…and… 在……与……之间 next to 紧挨着

in the middle 在中间

（二）其他介词 at… 在……点钟 for 给，为了，作为 to 到…… from 来自

from…to… 从……到…… of ……的

by 乘（坐）……交通工具

with 用……，和……一起，带…… into 进去 out 外面 up 向上 down 向下

before 在……之前 after 在……之后

时间词和短语

year年

month 月

week周date日期

day 日

hour 小时

morning 早上

afternoon 下午

evening 晚上

the day before yesterday 前天

yesterday 昨天

today 今天

tomorrow 明天

the day after tomorrow 后天

last year去年

last month 上个月 last week 上个星期 next year 明年 next month 下个月 next week 下周

时间介词at，on，in的用法

1．at 用在具体的时刻和中午前面。

如：at 6:00, at seven thirty, at noon 2．on用在具体星期、日期前面。

如：on Monday, on September 1st

3．in 用在年、月、季节或早上、下午、晚上的前面。

如：in 2024, in February, in spring, in the morning

时间的排列顺序：由小到大

如：at two in the afternoon 在下午2点

on September 1st ,2024 2024年9月1日

Class: Name:()1.Good morning！A.Morning!B.Hello!C.Hi!()2.Nice to see you again!.A.How are you ? B.Nice to see you , too.C.How do you do ?()3.Good night,mom!A.Night!B.Good night!C.Good evening.()4.How do you do ? A.How are you ? B.Fine,thanks.C.How do you do ?()5.How many story books do you have ? A.I have 10.B.I can see 10.C.Thirty yuan.()6.Do you have new teachers? A.Yes,we do.B.Yes,we don’t.C.Yes,we have.()7.Who’s your art teacher ? A.Mr Zhu.B.Miss Zhu.C.He’s tall.()8.What’s he like? A.He’s tall and strong.B.Yes,he is.C.Mr Zhu.()9.Is your English teacher young? A.No,she isn’t.B.Yes,she is.C.No,she is.()10.? Her name is Chen Jie.A.What’s your name ? B.What’s she name ? C.What’s her name ?()11.? I like Chinese,math and English.A.What classes do you like? B.What do you like? C.What are you like ?()12.? We have English and P.E.A.What do you have on Mondays ? B.What do you have ? C.What do you have on Monday?()13.? It’s Monday.A.What is it today ? B.What day is it today ? C.What day is today ?()14.? I watch TV and do my homework.A.What do you do ? B.What do you do in Mondays? C.What do you do on Sundays ?()15.May I have a look ? A.Sure.Here you are.B.Look!C.Here you are.()16.Our math teacher is Canada.A.from B.in C.at()17.I three new teachers.A.has B.am C.have()18.What’s Chinese teacher like ? A.you B.your C.you’re()19.My P.E.teacher is thin.A.too B.so C.very()20.There are days in a week.A.six B.seven C.eight()21.There are month(月)in a year(年).A.ten B.eleven C.twelve()22.I often watch TV Saturday.A.on B.in C.at()23.I like P.E.I don’t lime music.A.but B.and C.so()24.This is apple.It is red apple.A.a , a B.an,an C.an, a()25.What do you like ? A.classes B.class C.class’s 六年级英语测试题

Class: Name:()1.How are you ? A.Fine,thanks.B.Yes,it is.C.How are you ?()2.Nice to meet you!A.Fine,thank you.B.OK.C.Nice to meet you ,too!()3.How do you go to school ? A.I go to Canada by plane.B.I go to school by bike.C.What about you ?()4.How do you go to the USA ? A.I usually go to school by bus.B.I go to England by ship.C.I go by plane.()5.? My home is near the post office.A.Where is your home ? B.OK.C.See you then!()6.See you at 2 o’clock.A.See you then!B.The fifth floor.C.It’s easy.()7.? You can go by the No.15 bus.A.It’s not far.B.How can I get to Zhongshan Park ? C.Sure.()8.Where is the hospital? A.Next to the cinema.B.Thank you.C.You’re welcome.()9.Excuse me ,is there a cinema near here ? A.Yes,there is.B.No,it’s not far.C.It’s near the post office.()10.? ? It’s near the post office.A.Yes,there is.B.No,it’s not far.C.Where is the library?()11.? It’s next to the hospital.A.Where is the cinema ,please ? B.Is it far ? C.Go straight.()12.How can I get to the hospital ? A.It’s next to the hospital.B.You can go by the No.201 bus.C.Thank you.()13.Thank you.A.Thank you.B.OK.C.You’re welcome.()14.How can I get to the museum? A.Go straight.Then turn left.B.Thank you.C.It’s east of the cinema.()15.Where is the post office ? A.Go straight.Then turn left.B.Thank you.C.It’s east of the cinema.()16.What are you going to do this evening ? A.I’m going to the cinema.B.I go to school on foot.C.Yes,it is.()17.Is it far ? A.No,it is.B.Yes , it is.C.Yes,it isn’t.()18.do you go to school ? A.What B.Where C.How()19.I go to school bike.A.on B.by C.get()20.Can I go foot ? A.by B.at C.on()21.How can I to the post office ? A.near B.get C.for()22.me.8 A.Excuse B.How C.next()23.birthday to you!A.After B.Happy C.First()24.The hospital is the left.A.at B.in C.on()25.is the bookstore ? A.Where B.How C.When 四年级英语测试题

Class: Name:()1.Good afternoon!

A.Hello!B.Hi!C.Afternoon!()2.Nice to see you again!

A.How are you ? B.Hello!C.Nice to see you , too.()3.Good night,moom!

A.Good evening!B.Good night!C.Night!()4.How are you ?

A.Fine,thank you.B.I am 10.C.Nine.()5.How do you do ?

A.Fine ,Thank you.B.How are you ? C.How do you do ?()6.How old are you ?

A.How are you ? B.I am 11.C.I have 11.()7.? I have 23.A.How many books do you have ? B.How many books can you see? C.How many book do you have ?()8.? I can see 6.A.How many lights do you have ? B.How many lights can you see ? C.How many light can you see ?()9.May I have a look ?

A.Sure.Here you are.B.Look!C.Sure.Here are you.()10.? 50 yuan.A.How much is this schoolbag ? B.How many is this schoolbag ? C.How much are this schoolbag ?()11.Where’s my seat ?

A.It’s near the door.B.It’s on the door.C.It’s under the door.()12.Let’s clean the desks and chairs.A.All right!B.Hello!C.It’s nice.()13.What’s this ?

A.There is a board.B.It’s a bee.C.It’s bee.()14.? My name is Mike.A.Here are you ? B.What’s your name ? C.How do you do ?()15.Who’s the inventor of paper ? A.Chinese people.B.Oh!Great!C.Hello!()16.I a student.You a teacher.A.am ,am B.are, are C.am, are

()17.This a boy.His name Zhang Peng.A.is, is B.am , is C.is , are()18.Let clean the fish bowl.A.I B.me C.my

()19.This is apple.It is red apple.A.an ,an B.a, a C.an, a()20.We a new classroom.A.are B.have C.has()21.There a bee in our classroom.A.is B.are C.am()22.have a new schoolbag.schoolbag is heavy.A.I , my B.I ,My C.My , I

()23.Put your English book your head.A.at B.in C.on

()24.There many books in the desk.A.am B.is C.are

()25.How many do you have ? A.pencil B.pencils 三年级英语测试题

Class: Name:()1.当向别人打招呼时，应该说： A.Hello.B.Good morning.()2.How are you ? 的正确答语是： A.name B.I’m fine,thank you.()3.当想知道别人的名字时，应该说： A.What’s your name ? B.See you.()4.字母K的小写是： A.k B.()5.Nice to meet you 的意思是: A.见到你很高兴。B.你好吗？()6.向别人告别时，应该说： A.Good bye!B.Hi.()7.Jenny is a A.boy B.girl()8.Li Ming is a A.boy B.girl()9.Jenny lives in A.Canada.B.China.()10.字母P的大写是：

C.pencils.A.P B.q()11.当向别人说谢谢时，应该说： A.Nice to meet you.B.See you later.()12.早上好的正确答语是：

A.Good morning.B.See you later.’()13.What’s this ？ It’s a A.desk B.book()14.This is a A.teacher B.Danny

()15.This is a boy.What’s A.his B.her

name ? 11

**第三篇：英语动词与介词**

take off起飞；脱下；动身；匆匆离开

take on承担；呈现；同…较量；开始雇用 take over接受；接管；借用；接办 take down记下；拆卸；记下来；取下 take place发生；进行；举行；产生 take apart拆卸；拆开；分辨；区分

take sharp有显着发展；形成；初具规模；成形 take notes记笔记；做笔记；记录；作笔记 Take position坐盘；抢占位置；抢位 take a break休息一会儿 take a chance on冒险

take a hand in干预，参与，手；帮助 take a hike走路；滚开；哪凉快那歇着去 take a look看一下 take a rain check改期 take a walk散步

take action采取行动；提出诉讼 take away带走，拿走，取走 take care of照顾；注意；抚养

take charge掌管，负责；主持；不受控制 take delight in乐于

take photos照相，拍照；摄影

take position坐盘；抢占位置；采取某种态度 take possession of占有；占领

get up 起床，筹备；打扮

get out 离开，出去；泄露；出版

get in 进入；到达；陷入；收获

get into 进入；陷入；穿上；习惯于

get back 回来；恢复；取回；重新上台

get on 上车，上马；进展，使前进

get out of 逃避；避免

get married 结婚

get off v.动身；免于受罚；从…下来；脱下（衣服等）

get better 变得更好；康复

get to know 了解；认识

get through 通过；到达；做完；接通电话

get hold of 把握；抓住；得到

get away 离开；逃脱；出发

get from 从…处得到…

get used to习惯于…

get rid 摆脱；排除；处理掉 get back回来 | 返回 | 取回 | 回家

get…back 退还…，送回去；取回/找回；要回

get back to 再和……联系

make money 挣钱 make up

弥补 make over 转让 make...of 用...造 make off 逃走 make into 做成

make from 用。做成 make believe 假装 make away 逃走

break through 突破；突围；有重要创见

break up 打碎，破碎；结束；解散；衰落

break down 分解；发生故障；失败；毁掉；制服

take a break 休息一下

break out v.爆发；突发

break in 打断；闯入；训练；使逐渐习惯

break away 脱离；放弃；逃跑

break into 闯入；破门而入

break away from vt.放弃；脱离……

break of v.放弃；改掉（习惯）

break from v.决裂

break with v.结束；与…绝交，和…断绝关系；和…决裂

break off 折断；突然停止，暂停

break out of 摆脱（束缚等）；突破…

elongation at break 断裂伸长；断裂延伸率；破坏时伸长量

break up with 跟…分手；与…断绝关系

break the law 违法

give me a break 让我休息一下

could break 可能破碎

**第四篇：英语短语动词汇总**

英语短语动词汇总

1、Lookafter照顾

2、lookat看着

3、lookfor寻找

4、lookover 检查

5、lookforwardto期待

6、looklike看起来像

7、lookup查阅（后加单词或信息）

8、comein进来

9、comeon赶快、加油

10、comeout出来、出版

11、comealong跟随一起

12、comeover随便来访

13、comedown崩塌、落下

14、comeupwith想出

15、maketea沏茶

16、makefriends交朋友

17、makethebed铺床

18、makeit做成19、makeamistake犯错误

20、makedecision做决定

21、makeup占去、构成22、makefaces做鬼脸

23、makesure确保

24、makeupone’smind决心

25、turnon打开（水龙头、电器）

26、turnoff关上（水龙头、电器）

27、turnup开大

28、turndown关小

29、turnright向右转30、turnleft向左转

31、turnover（使）翻滚、（使）倾覆、32、getup起床

33、getdown记下、使……沮丧

34、getdown上（车、马等）、进展

35、getoff下（车、马等）、出发

36、getback回家、寻回

37、geton/alongwith与……相处

38、giveout分发、送出

39、giveaway捐出40、giveup放弃

41、givein屈服

42、giveaconcert开音乐会

43、givetalk作报告

44、givelesson上课

45、puton穿上

46、putup张贴、举起

47、putaway放好、收拾起来

48、putoff推迟

49、takeoff脱下50、taketurns轮流

51、takeaway拿走

52、takephotos拍照

53、takeone’splace代替某人

54、gofishing去钓鱼

55、gotoameeting去开会

56、gotothemovies去看电影

57、gotoschool去上学

58、gohome回家

59、gobad变坏60、gowrong走错61、goon继续、进展62、goalong/down/up沿着……（上、下）63、goover复习、仔细检查64、haveacold感冒65、haveacough咳嗽66、have/takemedicine吃药67、haveatry尝试一下68、havealook看一看69、havearest休息一下70、haveaseat就座71、havesportmeeting举行运动会72、havesport进行运动73、havesupper/dinner晚餐、晚宴74haveanidea(of……)知道……

**第五篇：常见常用英语动词短语**

常用英语动词短语大全

一、动词be构成的短语动词

1．be known as／be famous as作为„„而闻名

be known for因„„而出名 be known to为„„所知 be known by凭„„而知 The hill is known for the temple． LuXun is known to us as a writer． One can be known by his words and deeds．

2．be married to与„„结婚

She is married to a musician．

．． 3．be tired of／with对„„厌烦

He is tired of／with this kind of life．

=He is bored with this kind of life． 4．be terrified at被„„吓一跳

He is terrified at the snake．

12．be engaged to与„„订婚

5．be burdened with负重

My daughter is engaged to a nice

have

20．be up to应由„„，轮到„„ It\'s up to her to answer the question． 21．be meant／intended for打算给，打算用作

Is this valuable painting meant for me? 22．be connected with与„„有联系 He was also connected with the government．

23．be crazy about对„„狂热 Many young people are crazy about Hip-Hop．

二、动词break构成的短语动词 1．break out爆发 2．break in打断；闯入 3.break into闯入；破门而入 4．break away from脱离

5．break down(机器，车辆)坏了；失败了；摧毁；分解，人身体跨了 6．break through突破 7．break off折断；中断；断绝 8．break up驱散，拆散,分手

三、动词carry构成的短语动词 1．carry on进行开展；维持；继续 2．carry out执行；进行，执行，实行；贯彻

3．carry away拿走 4．carry off夺走，抢走 5.carry forward

发扬, 结转

5．call up打电话；征召；回想起

I called Tom up and told him the news．

In most countries men are called up at the age of 18．

As I grew up in a small town at the foot of a mountain, the visit to the village called up scenes of my childhood．

五、动词catch，hold构成的短语动词

6.carry through

帮（某人）渡过难

1．catch／take／get hold of sth．抓住某关； 使（某人）保持勇气

物

7.carry about 随身携带

Catch／Get／Take hold of the

四、动词call构成的短语动词

rope．and I\'ll pull you up．

1．call on拜访某人，号召

2．catch up with赶上

2．call at拜访某地

Work hard and I gin sure you are able 3．call for需要；要求；邀约(人)；取(物)

to catch up with others in class．

Success called for hard work．

3．catch fire着火；烧着

call for a doctor去请医生

Last night a big building caught fire．

4.call in 请来;收回

4．catch sight of发现；看到

Mother is badly i11．so call in a doctor at once．

Come along!It’s nearly eight o\'clock． 3．come out出来；出版

How did the printing come out? 4．come true实现

I am sure your dream will come true one day．

5．come back to life苏醒过来

When the wounded soldier came back to life，he found himself in hospital．

6．come to the point说到要点，触及问题实质

7．come about发生，造成 The event came about as he had predicted it． 8．come across碰见

You’re the most beautiful woman I\'ve ever come across．

同义词组：run across

I came across an old friend in the street． 9．come to all end结束

Your duties here have come to an end． 10．come to light为人所知，显露 The robbery didn’t come to light until upstairs?

6．do up系纽扣；梳理

Look，your bottom isn’t done up． do up one’s hair梳理头发 the next day 11．come up with提出，想出

He came up with a new suggestion

七、动词do构成的短语动词 1．do well in在某方面做得好 My cousin is a sailor and he is doing very well in the navy 2．do good to对„„有好处

Doing morning exercises will do good to your health．

3．do harm to对„„有害处 Too much noise does harm to our health．

4．do with处理

What did you do with our goods? 5．do sb．a favour帮某人的忙

Will you do me a favour to carry it

八、动词get构成的短语动词 1．get in touch with同„„取得联系 2．get up起床

He gets up very early every day． 3．get back回来；取回 1 will get back next weekend． 4．get on上车

You shouldn’t get on the bus until it

has stopped completely 5．get over克服；度过

You’ll soon get over these difficulties．6．get off下车

The bus stopped and the passengers

got off．

7．Get together相聚

We should go to a restaurant to get

together．

出去

The news of the disaster soon get about．

16．get across使理解

The teacher tried to explain the problem，but the explanation did not get across to the class．

17．get away离开 was in a meeting and couldn’t get away．

18．get down to(doing)sth．安心做，开始认真干

You must get down to your studies this year．

九、动词give构成的短语动词 1．give up放弃

I persuaded him to give up the foolish plan．

2．give in屈服；投降

He wouldn’t give in to the enemy． 3．give out用完；耗尽 Our food and water will give out soon．

4．get out of从„„出来，摆脱，He got out of debt．

5．give away分发；捐赠；泄露 He gave away most of his fortune to the poor work Please don’t give my secret away． 6．give off放出

This engine gives off lots of smoke and steam 7．give back归还；恢复

Don’t let the good chance go by． 3．go out(灯、火)熄灭

When they arrived，the fire had gone out．

4．go on(doing)继续做某事 Please go on with your work． 5．go on to do sth．接着做另外的事 He went on to watch TV after he had finished his home一 6．go over检查；复习

When I came into the teacher\'s room，our teacher is going over our Living here has given me back my health．

homework．

7．go through完成；通过；经历；仔细

十、动词go构成的短语动词

检察

1．go ahead继续；干吧

During the night the computers go He went ahead with the work and got it done．

She went through one hardship after 一May I use your phone?

---Certainly．Go ahead． 2．go by(时间)过去；经过(地点)

The poor boy often has to go without supper．

16．go beyond超过

That’s going beyond a joke． 17．go up上升，上涨

The goods have gone up in quality． 18．go down下降，降沉，下沉

The moon has gone down．

十一、动词have构成的短语动词 1．have a word with sb．和某人说句话 Could you spare a few minutes? I want to have a word with.2．have words with争吵

They’ve had words with her about money．

3．have(deep)effects on对„„有(深远)影响

The book has great effects on his life． 4．have difficulty in／find difficulty in／have trouble(in)doing… 做„„有困难 We have／find difficulty in writing the composition．

We have trouble in writing the composition.十二、动词keep构成的短语动词 1．keep on doing sth．继续或反复做某事

Marx kept on studying English and using it when he lived in London． 2．keep up坚持；保持；

Keep up your courage and you will succeed．

3．keep up with跟上

She can’t keep up with others． 4．keep back保留；阻止；隐瞒；拒留

She was in deep sorrow。but she kept back her tears． 5．keep away from远离

Keep children away from the fire． 6．keep … out of使„„不进入

In ancient times, the Great Wall was built in order to keep the enemy out of

歉

He apologized／made an apology to her．

3．be made up of组成

Two thirds of the earth’s surface is made up of vast oceans．

4．make up组成；化妆；补充；弥补；编造；捏造

5．Great Britain and Northern Ireland make up the United Kingdom． It took her more than one hour to make up for the party Our losses have to be made up with more loans．

The whole story is made up.5．make room for给„„腾地方 Would you like to make room for the old lady? 6．make up one’s mind下决心 I have made up my mind to work harder than before．

7．make up for弥补

We must make up for the time wasted before．

8．make use of利用

We should make full use of the books in the library

9．make one’s way排除困难前进 After the film ended we made our way out of the cinema． 10．make progress进步

With the teacher\'s help，I have made much progress． 11．make repairs修理

They are making repairs in that building

12．make a promise许诺言

Father made a promise to buy me a new computer 13．make a living谋生

He began to make a living by himself when he was ten．

Can you put me through to this number?

9．put forward提出建议，拨快(钟等)The doctor put forward a good suggestion．

十七、动词take构成的短语动词 1．take up占用(时间;空间)；从事 The piano takes up too much space in the room 2．take„out拿出去

We don’t allow taking books out of the reading room 3．take sides站在„„一边

Switzerland didn’t take sides in the First World War． 4．take place发生

The strike took place just before liberation．

5．take the place of代替

Now cotton can be taken the place of by many other materials．

6．take one’s place就座；代替某人职位 They took their places before the meeting began． 7．take it easy别着急

Take it easy．and you are not badly i11．

8．take off脱掉；起飞；成功 The plane takes off at eight．

They not just made progress but took off．

9．take part in参加

Martin Luther King took a leading part in the great march 10．take pride in以„„而自豪

He took pride in being a student in Beijing University．

11．take away(from)拿走；使停留，使离开

The child was taken away from school，not allowed to at． 12．take in欺骗，摄取

take on雇用，接受(工作)，呈现(品质、面貌)

take over接管

The pretty girl took in my feeling． You’d better take in some fruits． Yon have taken on too much The frogs can take on the colours of its background

32．help oneself to sth．尽管请便；请随便吃

As you like fish，help yourself to it． 3．hand in交上来

You have to hand in your compositions before weekend． 4．hand out分发

Would you like to help me to hand out the books to your classmates? 5．1ead to sth．／doing sth．导致

Hard work can lead to Success． 6．1ead a．．．1ife过„„的生活

Einstein led a simple life in America． 7．die of死于„„(内因)

die from死于„„(外因)

The old man died of old age．

Many old people died from air pollution in winter． 8．die out灭绝

This kind of bird is dying out．

二十、动词tell, talk, speak，hear，ask，answer构成的短语动词

1．talk to／with sb．和某人谈话

The woman I talked to just now is in charge of the office．

2．speak of／speak about大胆讲话；大声说出来

He dared to speak about his opinion at the meeting． 3．hear of听说

I don’t know him．but I have heard of him．

hear from接到某人的书信

I haven’t heard from him for nearly a year．

4．ask for要；请求

He often asks his parents for money． 5．ask sb．to do sth．要某人做某事

ask sb．for sth．向某人要某物 6．answer for对„„负责 You will have to answer for your behaviour one day

53．show sb．around领某人参观 We were showed around the new factory by the chief engineer． 4．point out指出

If I have done anything wrong，please point it out 5．point at指指点点

In part of Asia you must not sit with feet pointing at another person.6．agree to do sth．同意做某事

He agreed to help me with my English．

7．agree with同意某人的意见；适合于

He agreed with me at last．

The climate here doesn’t agree with me．

8．agree on意见一致

The building of a new factory was agreed on last month． 9．pay for付钱

I paid 100 yuan for that shirt．

10．pay off还清债务

It took the couple ten years of hard work to pay off the debts． 11．pay back把钱还回给某人

I can lend the money to you on condition that you must pay it back in two days．

二十三、动词try，wait构成的短语动词 1．try on试穿

He is trying on a new suit． 2．try out试用

Any TV set must be tried out before it leaves the factory．

3．try one’s best to do尽力去做„„ We all try our best to help others． 4．wait for等待

Hurry up!They must be waiting for us．

5．wait on服侍；伺候

Mrs．Smith waited on her husband from morning till night

The maths problem is too difficult for me to work out．

14．struggle against与„„作斗争

We are struggling against pollution．、15．quarrel with sb．about sth．为„„争吵

She often quarrels with her husband about housework．

16．devote„to sth．／sb．献身于；致力于

After he graduated from university，he devoted himself to the teaching work in the countryside．

What does“U．S．”stand for7

stand by支持

No matter what happens．I’11 stand by you．

stand by = support／take part with／take the side of／be in favour(support)of 20．begin at／start with／begin with以„„开始

Today we shall begin at page 40．

Autumn begins／starts with August．

to begin with首先

21．end up最后落得„„的结局／下场

end(up)with以„„结束 22．act on照„„行事

．

17．used to do sth．过去常常

He acts on principles．

There used to be a brook in front of

23．answer for／be responsible formy house when 1 was a little child．

对„„负责

18．settle down定居

You will answer for what you said．

After years of traveling, Mr．Li

You will be responsible for what you decided to settle down．

said．

19．stand for代表

9使用

He shared her toys with others． 32．base„on根据

He based the conclusion on experiments．

33．congratulate„on／upon祝贺

We congratulated her on winning the contest．

34．consist of／be made up of由„„组成

The United Kingdom consists of／is made up of Great Britain and Northern Ireland．

35．clear up放晴；收拾；整理；澄清；解决

The weather cleared up after the thunderstorm．

Let me clear up the things on the tables．

I\'d like to clear up two or three points．

副词up与某些动词连用，表示“完全„‘彻底”或“动作难度等的增加”

We’ve eaten everything up．‘

He tore up the letter after reading it．

36．up和动词组成的其它短语还有：

look up查找tie up绑好fasten up固定好8peak up大声说blow up吹起来save up储存add up加起来tidy up收拾干净break up打碎speed up加速lock up锁好bring up抚养set up成立 37．cure„of治愈；痊愈

The medicine cured him of his headache．

38．treat„for治疗；医治

The doctor treated me for my broken leg．

treat„to„以„„款待

I’11 treat you to dinner．

treat„as把„„当作„„

The teacher treated us as her friends．

get out of the habit of改掉„„的习惯

He is in the habit of getting up early．

He got out of the habit of smoking． 53．present„with赠送

He presented her with a gold watch．

54．1ive on靠„„生活，以„„为主食

Sheep live on grass．

1ive through活动，经历过

He has lived through two wars and two revolutions．

1ive up to不辜负

We shouldn’t live up to my parents’ will．

1ive with忍受，容忍

I don’t like the noise．but I have to live with it．

55．mix．．．with同„„混合 Oil and water can’t mix with each

other．

56．wipe out消灭

The enemy troops have been wiped out．

57．result in导致

result from由„„引起

Overeating results in／causes／leads to／brings about his illness．

His illness results from overeating． 58．Rob…of．．．抢走

The pain robbed him of sleep．

remind„of„使(某人)想起一„·

This reminds me of what we did together during our holidays．

warn„of以．．警告(某人)„„

He was warned of the danger．

inform„of．．．通知(某人)„„

Have you informed them of your departure?

59．watch out for提防

同义词组：look out for

371．be aware of知道，意识到

He was not aware of her presence till she spoke to him． 72．become of发生

They wondered what had become of him．

73．beg for乞求

He came over and begged for a light 74．benefit from得益于

I benefited from my father’s advice 75．be buried in埋头于

He was buried in a book99．object to反对

Do you object to such simple pleasures? 76．centre．．．on集中„„于 She centred her attention on the problem．

77．charge„for索价

’ charge„with控告

We don’t charge anything for that．

97．be lost in埋头于，迷失在„„中 We were lost in the forest 98．take notice of注意

Don’t take any notice of what he says． 99．object to反对

Do you object to such simple pleasures? 100．be occupied with／in忙于，从事于 He was occupied in writing letters． 101．occur to被想到

That view of the case did not occur to me before 102．operate on为„„动手术 You can’t get a private doctor to operate on him． 103．pass away去世 He passed away at eighty． pass by经过，流逝，忽视

He had a feeling that his friends were passing him by pass on传递，传给，去世

The news was passed on by word of mouth

104．reach for伸手去拿

Sam reached for his gun．

reach out伸出

David reached out and took down a small leather-bound book． 105．react to反应，反对

How did he react to the news? 106．remember„to代向„„问好

Remember me to your family!107．rise up起立，起议

The people finally rose up and dethroned(废黜)the unpopular monarch．

108．round up把„„聚拢

Round up the rest of the flowers． 109．seek after／for追求，征求，寻求

What did you seek for? 110．serve as担任，充当

Tom served for twelve years as a

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