介词

对介词的考查包括:介词的基本用法,易混介词的辨析,与介词有关的固定搭配等。

知识网络

介词是一种虚词,不能单独充当句子成分,但可以与名词、 代词或其他词类、短语或从句组成介词短语,在句中作状语、定 语、表语和宾语补足语。介词可分类如下: 1.表时间时, at 强调"点", in 强调"段", on 强调"日"和某日的早、中、晚。

I got there at eight this morning.

今天早上我八点到那。

Beijing held the Olympic Games in 2008.

北京 2008 年举行了奥运会。

The twin sisters were born on a Friday evening.

这对双胞胎姐妹在一个星期五的晚上出生。

2. 表示"在一段时间之后"时,"in+时间段"用于将来时,"after+时间段"用于过去时。

My friend will be back from Beijing in two days.

我的朋友将在两天后从北京回来。

We finished the work after three months.

我们在三个月后完成了工作。

- 3. 表示"延续的一段时间"时,可用"for+时间段"或"since+过去的时间点",常与含延续动词的现在完成时连用。
 - —How long have you been in this city? 你在这座城市待了多久了?
 - —For ten years. 十年。

Mr Smith has lived here since 1998.

史密斯先生自从1998年就住在这。

- 4. 表示"直到……"或"直到……才……"时,
- 用"until(till)十时间点"。

注: till 多用于口语,且不能放在句首。

She won't be back until(till) July.

她到七月份才回来。

5. "during+时间段"表示"在……期间";"by+时间点"表示"到……为止",常用于将来时和完成时中。

They taught there during $2005\sim2008$.

他们在 2005~2008 期间在那教书。

The teacher had already started teaching by the time she got to class.

当她到班级的时候老师已经开始讲课了。

6. 表地点时, in 表示"范围较大的地方",强调"空间"; at 表示在"范围较小的地方",强调"点"。

I live in China. 我居住在中国。

We often wait for the bus at the bus stop.

我们通常在公共汽车站等车。

7. 表位置时, in 表示"在……内", on 表示"在……上"(接触表面), on 还可以表示"在两边""在左/右边"。

They are putting up a picture on the wall.

他们正在往墙上张贴画。

The girl on the right is a famous actress.

右边的女孩是一个著名的演员。

8. over 表示与某物不接触的"正上方",under 与其相对, 表示"正下方"。

The sky is over our heads. 天空在我们头顶上。

The cat is under the table. 那只猫在桌子底下。

9. above 表示"在……的上方","高于"; below 与其相对,表示"在……的下面","低于"。

The temperature will stay above zero in the day time, but at night it will fall below zero again.

白天气温将保持在零度以上,但在晚上又将降到零度以下。

10. "across+表面"表示"横过"; "through+空间"表示"穿过"、"贯穿"; "over"表示从上面"越过"。

The Changjiang River is too wide for so young a boy to swim across.

长江太宽了,这么小的孩子游不过去。

The plane flew over the high mountains.

飞机飞越了群山。

The sunshine got into the room through the glass. 阳光透过玻璃进入房间。

11. behind 表示"在·····的后面",其反义词组"in front of"表示"在·····的前面",注意与 in the front of 的区别。

There is a blackboard in the front of the classroom. 教室的前面是黑板。

The dormintory is in front of the Teaching Building One. 宿舍在一教学楼的前面。

12. at/in the front of 表示 "在……里面的前部", at the back of 表示 "在……里面的后部", in the middle of 表示 "在……的中部"。

Xiao Ming sits at/in the front of the classroom.

小明坐在教室前面。

The twin sisters sits at the back of the classroom.

那对双胞胎姐妹坐在教室后面。

The teacher is standing in the middle of the classroom. 老师在教室中间站着。 13. between 表示"在两者之间",包括两个以上的人或物中任何两者之间; among 表示"三者或三者以上的中间"。

When we talk about the universe, we mean the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars and the space between them.

我们谈论宇宙时,指的是地球、太阳、月球和星星以及它们之间的空间。

Some supermarkets open between 8: 30 a. m. and 8: 00 p. m.. 一些超市在早上 8: 30 到下午 8: 00 之间营业。

Do the students know the differences among the four words? 学生们知道这四个单词之间的区别吗?

14. 在与方位名词 east, west, south, north 连用时, in 表示"在内部", "to"表示"在外部", on 强调"接壤"。

Taiwan lies in the east of China. 台湾在中国的东部。

China lies to the west of America.

中国在美国的西部。

Hunan lies on the south of Hubei.

湖南在湖北的南面。

15. 表示"在·····上"时,不是都用"on",有时须用 in。
在树上 in the tree 用于指树上的鸟、人等。
on the tree用于指生长在树上的叶子、果实。

在墙上 in the wall镶嵌在墙内,指窗户、门、钉子等。 在墙上 on the wall在墙的表面之上,指地图、画像等。

in the newspaper用于指报上的内容。
在报纸上 on the newspaper用于指放在报纸上的东西,如眼镜等。

16. on the/one's way to+名词 在去·····的途中

by the way 顺便说一下

They met each other on their way home (to school).

他们在回家(去学校)的路上相遇了。

By the way, who lost the money?

顺便问一下, 谁丢了钱?

17. 表 "用"时 "with+工具、手段", "by+交通工具(单数)", "in+语言、嗓音"。

My daughter bought some books with the money she had saved.

我女儿用她节省的钱买了些书。

He told us something interesting in Japanese.

他用日语告诉了我们一些有趣的事情。

As a middle school student, don't write with a pencil.

作为一个中学生,不要用铅笔写字。

He always goes to school by bus.

他总是坐公共汽车去学校。

18. be made of 十从成品上看得出的材料be made from十从成品上看不出的原料be made in十产地be made by+制造者

It is said that this kind of cloth is made of silk and it is made in China.

据说这种布料是由丝绸制成的并且由中国制造。

This wine is made from grapes.

这酒是葡萄酿的。

This machine is made by Uncle Wang.

这机器是王伯伯制造的。

- 19. 介词和动词的固定搭配。
- (1)同一动词和不同介词的搭配:

look at (看) look for(找)

look after(照顾) look over(检查)

look out of (朝·····外面看)

look (a)round(环视)

arrive in十大地方(到达)

arrive at十小地方(到达)

hear of (听说)

hear from(收到·····的来信)

spend+钱+on sth.(花钱做某事)

spend+时间+(in) doing sth.(花时间做某事)

(2)同一介词和不同动词的搭配: ask for (要求) leave for (动身去) send for (派人去请) pay for (付钱) wait for (等待) agree with sb (同意某人) begin with (以·····开始) help with (在·····方面帮助) catch up with (赶上) get on/along with (与……相处) make friends with (与······交朋友)

(3)其他的介词和动词的搭配: listen to (听) come from (来自……) fall off (从……上摔下) try out (试验) knock at/on (敲) prefer...to... (比起……来还是……好) learn by oneself (自学) take care of (照顾) stop...(from)doing (阻止······做······) help oneself to十食物 (随便吃……) get to (到达) Thanks to (多亏,由于)

20. 介词和形容词的常见搭配:

be good at (在·····方面好)

be weak in (在·····方面差)

be good for (对······有好处)

be bad for (对······有坏处)

be late for (迟到)

be sorry for (为······遗憾,抱歉)

be full of (充满)

be busy with (忙于)

be angry with (对某人生气)

be afraid of (害怕)

be interested in (对······感兴趣)

be different from (与……不同)

be strict with sb.(对某人严格)

be strict in sth.(对某事严格)

be fond of (喜爱)

21. be used for(=be used to do sth.)意为"被用来做·····"。介词 for 表示用途,后接名词或动词-ing 形式。be used by 意为"被······使用",介词 by 后面接动作的执行者(宾语)。be used as 意为"被用作·····",介词 as 表示"作为",be used to doing sth.意为"习惯于做·····",to 是介词。

a terrible rainy night, many farmers' ▶例 1 houses were destroyed.

A. In B. For

C. On D. At

解析:介词用法。在具体某一天前应该用 介词 on , 因此答案为 C。



The earthquake which happened in Yushu B___14th April 2010 was a big disaster.

A. at

B. on

C. in

D. to

If you get on well _____ your classmates, you'll enjoy your school life more.

A. to

B. at

C. with

D. in

解析:句意为"如果你与同学们相处的很好,你会更加享受学校的生活。", get on well with 是固定搭配,故选 C。



What would you like to do __ such a bad boy?

A. with B. on C. at D. in

- ►例 3—We're all here _____ Lily. Where's she?
 - —She's gone to the library.
 - A. beside B. besides C. except D. of

解析: beside "在……旁边"; besides "除……之外"; except "除……之外";of "……的", 根据句意"除了 Lily 不在,我们都在 这儿。"故答案选 C。



Mr. Lin gave the textbooks to all the students

#_ the ones who had already taken them.

A. except

B. including

C. among

D. with

Many teenagers have hobbies. But sometimes these hobbies can get _____ of schoolwork.

A. on the way

B. by the way

C. in the way

D. out of the way

解析: on the way "在……的路上"; by the way "顺便问一下"; in the way "挡路"; out of the way "不同寻常的"。根据意思,很容易得出答案,故答案选C。



-Why are you standing there, Maggie?

A. behind

B. in front of

C. beside

D. next to