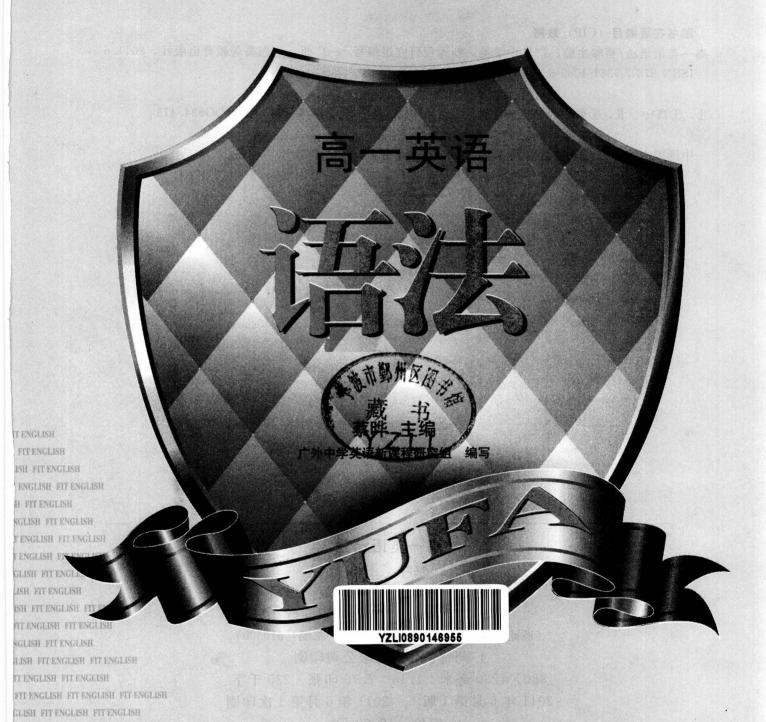
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致读者

语法是语言的基本规则,掌握了语法,才能更准确地学习语言;同时,学习语法也是学习语言的捷径。英语考试中的语法难点主要体现在词汇用法、句型结构、特殊表达等方面,目的在于检测学生是否真正掌握重要的语言知识点。为了解决同学们英语语法学习系统性不足的难题,我们组织了一批优秀的一线教师编写了这本书,旨在系统梳理英语词法、句法的知识点,使同学们能够尽快系统地掌握语法知识,为听说读写译打下坚实的基础。

本书特色:

1. 各版本通用。

编者整合了各版本教材的语法点,进行系统编排。同时,本书结合近三年各地高 考试题对语法知识的考查情况,将基本用法进行梳理、归纳,对重难点、易错点进行 了仔细排查讲解。

2. 知识覆盖全面,系统性强。

本书按照高考考试大纲罗列的语法知识点编排。集结了大纲列出的每个语法知识点的所有概念法则,剖析了历年高考中所考的每个语法知识点,精选训练题,由基础到综合,注重重难点解析和突破。

3. 以练促学,强化训练。

本书设计了大量针对性训练,题型灵活多变,对重要的语法点通过不同的形式进行强化训练,题量充足,以练促学,可以起到加深课堂知识的理解和强化知识点记忆的作用。

本书讲解和训练内容都比课本内容更全面,而且进行了适当拓展,难度略高于高 考水平,每个 Unit 后设置了"强化训练",完全模仿高考试题难度和题型设计,便于 同学们熟悉高考试题,明确各知识点的掌握程度。

使用建议:

1. 可做随堂练习之用。

由于本书与教材内容同步设计,因此,本书可以作为教师随堂训练或随堂小测使用。

2. 课后作业。

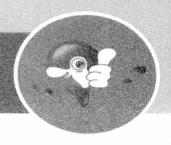
我们在每个单元后设置了"诊断训练"。同学们可以把这些练习题作为家庭作业或单元复习检测使用。

本书是编者精心打造的一本的课堂配套语法辅导书,如果同学们能按照我们的建议在学习中坚持使用,一定能快速准确地掌握语法,成为真正的英语语法高手。

学英语就像烧开水,要一鼓作气,不能烧一把,停一阵再去烧。否则,水永远烧不开,至多成为温水。因此,我们要持之以恒,学到沸腾,消灭夹生,才能突破高分! "沸腾英语,让您的英语沸腾起来!"

Contents

景目



7	下后広坝日	心 远	1	Unit o 现在	E分词和列名词	•••••••	53
Uni	t 1 冠词		2	点石成金	È		53
	点石成金		2	诊断训练	东		56
	诊断训练		5	易错突破	皮		58
	易错突破		6	强化训练	东		59
	强化训练		7	Unit 9 直	接引语与间接引	语	60
Uni	t 2 介词		9	点石成金	È		60
	点石成金		9	诊断训练	东		62
	诊断训练		14	易错突破	皮		63
	易错突破		16	强化训练	东		64
	强化训练		17	Unit 10 定	≧语从句 ········		66
Uni	t 3 形容	词和副词的比较级和最高级	19	点石成金	金		66
	点石成金		19	诊断训练	东		68
	诊断训练		21	易错突破	波		71
	易错突破		24	强化训练	东		71
	强化训练		24	Unit 11 🗎	:语从句和表语	从句	73
Uni	t 4 不定·	代词	26	点石成金	金		73
	点石成金		26	诊断训练	东		75
	诊断训练		28	易错突破	波		77
	易错突破		30	强化训练	练		77
	强化训练		30	Unit 12	译语从句和同位	语从句	79
Uni	it 5 情态	动词	32	点石成金	金		79
	点石成金		32	诊断训练	练		81
	诊断训练		35	易错突在	诐		83
	易错突破		37	强化训练	练		83
	强化训练		37	Unit 13			85
Un	it 6 动词	的被动语态 ······	39	点石成金	金		85
	点石成金		39	诊断训练	练		87
	诊断训练		41	易错突	破		89
	易错突破			强化训练	74.		
	强化训练		43	Unit 14 构]词法		91
Un	it 7 动词	不定式	45	点石成金	金		91
	点石成金		45	诊断训:	-74.		
	诊断训练		48	易错突	120		
	易错突破		50	强化训	->41		
	强化训练		51	答案与解析	Ť		98



中学语法项目总览

一、词类

- 1. 名词
- 1)可数和不可数名词 2)名词的复数形式 3)专有名词 4)所有格
 - 2. 代词
- 1)人称代词 2)物主代词 3)反身代词 4)指示代词 5)不定代词 6)疑问代词
 - 3. 数词
 - 1)基数词 2)序数词
 - 4. 介词
 - 5. 连词
 - 6. 形容词
- 1)形容词作定语、表语和宾语补足语的用法 2)比较等级:原级、比较级、最高级
 - 7. 副词
- 1)时间、地点、方式、程度、疑问、连接、关系等副词的用法
 - 2)比较等级:原级、比较级、最高级
 - 8. 冠词的一般用法
 - 9. 动词
 - 1)动词的基本形式
- (1)现在式 (2)过去式 (3)过去分词 (4)-ing 形式
 - 2)行为动词的及物性和不及物性
- 3)连系动词 be, get, look, seem, turn, grow, become 等
 - 4)助动词 be, do, have, shall, will 等
- 5)情态动词 can, may, must, ought, need, dare 等
 - 6)动词的时态
- (1) 一般现在时 (2) 一般过去时 (3) 一般 将来时 (4) 现在进行时 (5) 过去进行时 (6) 现在完成时 (7) 过去完成时 (8) 过去将来时
 - 7)动词的被动语态
- (1)一般现在时的被动语态 (2)一般过去时的被动语态 (3)一般将来时的被动语态 (4)现在进行时的被动语态 (5)现在完成时的被动语态
 - (6)带情态动词的被动语态

- 8)动词的不定式
- (1)作主语 (2)作宾语 (3)作宾语补足语
- (4)作状语 (5)作定语 (6)作表语 (7)用 在 how, when, where, what, which, who, whether 等后面
 - 9)动词的过去分词
 - (1)作定语 (2)作表语 (3)作宾语补足语 (4)作状语
 - 10)动词的-ing 形式
 - (1)作主语 (2)作宾语 (3)作宾语补足语 (4)作表语 (5)作定语 (6)作状语
 - 二、句子
 - 1. 句子的种类
- (1)陈述句(肯定式和否定式) (2)疑问句(一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、反意疑问句)
 - (3)祈使句 (4)感叹句
 - 2. 句子的成分
- (1)主语 (2)谓语 (3)表语 (4)宾语 (5)直接宾语和间接宾语 (6)宾语补足语 (7) 定语 (8)状语
 - 3. 主谓的一致关系
 - 4. 简单句的五种基本句型
 - 5. 并列句
 - 6. 复合句
- (1)名词性从句 (2)状语从句 (3)定语从句
 - 7. 倒装句
 - 8. 省略句
 - 三、构词法
- 1. 合成法 blackboard, man-made, overthrow, however, everyone
- 2. 转换法 hand(n.)-hand(v.), break(v.)-break(n.) empty(adj.)-empty(v.)
 - 3. 派生法
 - (1)加前缀:dis-, in-, re-, un-, non-
- (2)加后缀:-able, -al, -an, -ful, -ive, -er, -ese, -st, -ment, -ness, -tion, -fy, -ian, -ing, -is(z)e, -ly, -teen, -ty, -th, -y



一、冠词的基本用法

冠词的类别

- 1 不定冠词(a, an):表示某一类人或事物中的"任何一个",有泛指的意思,其中 a 用于辅音音素开头的词前,而 an 用于元音音素开头的词前。不定冠词只能用在单数的可数名词前。如: a pen (一支钢笔); an English car (一辆英国汽车)。
- 2. 定冠词(the):指特定的人或事物,相当于 this 或 that。如:Turn on the light, please. 请打开灯。
- 1.用于可数名词的单数形式前表示人或事物的某一种类。如: My mother is a worker. 我妈妈是位工人。
- 2. 指某人或某事,但不具体说明是哪一个人或哪一件事。如: A teacher is reading in the reading room now. 一位老师正在阅览室看书。
- 3. 表示"一"。如:I have a beautiful cup. 我有一个漂亮的茶杯。
- 4. 用在序数词前表"又,再"。如: He has finished a third letter. 他又完成了第三封信。
- 5.用在数量、时间等名词前,表示"每一(单位)……的价格、速度、顺序等",相当于 per。如:Take the medicine three times a day. 这药每天服 3 次。
- 6. 用在人名或表示人的名词前,表示不确定性,即说话人不清楚或没有指明所提到的人到底是谁。如: A comrade is waiting for you outside. 有位同志在外面等你。
- 7.用于 be of a (an)+noun.结构,表示"相同……的"。如:These sweaters are of a size. 这些毛衣大小相同。
- 8.用于抽象名词和物质名词前,表示"一种,一场,一次,一阵"或"一份"等意义。如:It's a wonderful coffee. 这是一种很好的咖啡。
- 9 用于表示某一家庭成员或某一名人的作品。如:I have read a new Welles recently. 最近我读了 韦尔斯的一部新作。
- 10.用于表示某一品质或情绪的具体事件、人物或东西的抽象名词前。如: She is a disappointment to us. 她令我们失望。
- 11.用于某些固定词组中。如:a lot (of), a pair of, a glass of, have a good time, in a hurry, as a matter of fact, take a walk, at a time, a little, a few 等。
- 1.用于特指的某些人或某些事物。如:The books in the desk are mine. 桌子里的书是我的。
- 2.用于上文提到过的人或物。如:I saw a film yesterday. The film ended at 8 o'clock. 我昨天看了一场电影。那场电影是 8 点结束的。

3.用于谈话双方都知道的人或事物之前。如: How do you like the TV play? 你觉得那部电视剧怎么样?

- 4. 用在世界上独一无二的事物前。如: The earth turns round the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。
- 5.用于序数词前。如:I am the first one to come. 我是第一个来的。
- 6.用在表示方位的名词前。如:The city lies in the west of the country. 这个城市位于这个国家的西部。

不定冠词的用法

定冠

词

的

用

法

(续表)

不定冠词的用

法

- 7. 用于形容词或副词的最高级前(在副词最高级前常常省略)。如: She is the most careful girl in class. 她是班上最认真的女孩。
- 8. 在姓氏前加 the,表示"……一家人",常看作复数。如: The Whites are kind to me. 怀特夫妇对我很好。
- 9. 用于普通名词构成的专有名词前,即国名、组织机构、建筑物、报纸、会议、条约等的名称前。如: We will do whatever the Party calls us to do. 我们会做党号召我们做的一切。
- 10. 用于演奏的乐器、文艺活动和运动场所等的名称前。如: The theater was on fire last week. 剧院上周着火了。
- 11. 用于单数可数名词前表示类别。如: The cat is an animal. 猫是一种动物。
- 12. 用于报刊、杂志等名称的名词前。如: The Peking Review is on the desk. 《北京周报》放在桌子上。
- 13. 用在江、河、湖、海、山脉、运河、群岛及沙漠的名词前。如: We live near the Yellow River. 我们住在黄河边上。
- 14. 用于形容词或分词前表示一类人、事物或活动。如: The wounded were brought to the hospital. 受伤者被送到了医院。
- 15.用于固定短语中。如:in the box, in the morning, on the right, all the time, at the age of, at the same time, all the year round 等。
- 1. 在表示某一类人或事物的复数名词前。如: Now people are living a happy life. 现在人们过着幸福的生活。
- 2.在专有名词(国名、地名、学科等)、表示泛指的物质名词和抽象名词前。如:We are studying English. 我们正在学习英语。
- 3. 在名词前有指示代词、物主代词、不定代词或名词所有格修饰时。如: Is that your book? 那是你的书吗?
- 4. 在季节、月份、星期等名词前。如: New Year's Day is coming. 元旦就要到了。
- 5.在人名、呼语及头衔的名词前。如:Good morning, Mum! 妈妈,早上好!
- 6.在三餐饭的名词前。如:When do you have lunch? 你们什么时候吃午饭?
- 7. 在节假日等名词前,但 festival 前要加 the。如: People give gifts to each other on Christmas Day. 圣诞节人们互相交换礼物。
- 8. 在球类和棋类运动的名词前。如:We don't like bridge very much. 我们不太喜欢桥牌。
- 9. 在作表语表示程度的形容词最高级前,相当于 very+adj.。如: Your help was most timely. 你的帮助很及时。
- 10.在某些固定词组。如:on foot, in fact, in class, in church, in danger, in hospital, in town, in bed, at home, in trouble, at war, at sea, from door to door 等。

二、冠词的省略及需注意的地方

有时名词前无冠词并非不用冠词,而是省去了不定冠词或定冠词。如下列情况冠词可省略。

- 1.避免重复。如:The lightning flashed and thunder crashed. 电闪雷鸣。(thunder 前省去 the)
- 2. 可省去句首的定冠词 the。如:Class is dismissed. 下课了。
- 3. 在 the next day (morning, etc.) 等短语中,定冠词 the 常省去。如: Next day they went to London together early. 第二天,他们很早就一起到伦敦去了。
- 4. 日记体常省去定冠词或不定冠词。如:Nov.1(11月1日). Had sausages for breakfast(早餐吃香肠). Fine day(天气晴朗). Walk in morning(上午散步). Riding horse in afternoon(下午练骑马). Chicken for dinner(晚餐吃鸡). (Fine day, Walk 与 Riding horse 前省去 A, morning 与 afternoon 前省去 the)

零冠

冠

词

的省

(续表)

冠词的 省略

冠

词须后置的若干场合

- 5. 报纸标题、图像说明、文章题目、标志和广告等常省去定冠词或不定冠词。如: Worker's Arm Is Saved. 工人的手臂得救了。(报纸标题, Worker 前省去 A)
- 6.在简约文体中,如电报和注释等,常省去定冠词或不定冠词。如: See picture at street. 见词条 street 处的图。
- 7. 信函地址常省去定冠词或不定冠词。
- 8. 口语中也常用简约方式,省去定冠词或不定冠词。如:I knocked on door and there was no answer. 我敲了敲门,没人应答。(door 前省去 the)
- 1. 用于 quite 和 rather 之后,但若另有形容词修饰时,冠词既可放在 quite/rather 前,也可放在后。 如:They're quite a strong team, aren't they? 他们确实是一支强队,不是吗?
- 2. 置于 such, what, many, not, too, much of 等之后。如:To sell such a suit as that to a millionaire!
- 3. 当名词前的形容词比较级被 no, all, far, much 等修饰时,也要后置。如:He is no more a lord than I. 他和我都是贵族。
- 4. 用于 as, how, however, so, too 等副词加形容词之后。如:It was so good a film that we all wanted to see it again. 这部影片真好,我们都想再看一遍。
- 5. 定冠词通常要放在 all, both, double, exactly, just 等词之后。如:I have sent both the letters by air mail 我把两封信都用航空邮件寄出去了。

	无定冠词 the 的短语	有定冠词 the 的短语		
	be in charge of 负责······	be in the charge of 由负责		
	by day 在白天	by the day 按日计算		
orik El	take place 发生	take the place of 代替		
	in sight of 能看见	in the sight of 据······的见解		
有	in hospital 在住院	in the hospital 在医院里		
有无定冠词意义迥异的短语	on earth 究竟,到底	on the earth 在地球上		
冠	by sea 乘船(由海路)	by the sea 在海边		
意	go to sea 当水手	go to the sea 去海边		
迎	live on farm 靠农业为生	live on the farm 居住在农场		
异的	in future 从今以后,将来	in the future 未来		
短	at table 就餐	at the table 坐在桌子旁		
И	go to church 做礼拜	go to the church 去教堂		
	leave school 毕业,辍学	leave the school 离校		
	in possession of 拥有	in the possession of 为所有		
	out of question 不成问题	out of the question 根本不可能		
	in front of 在·····(外部的)前面	in the front of 在 (内部的)前面		





т	* T 1/4 1/4	and the state of t
91	· 单项选择。 ·	fair competition environment and
() 1 friend of my grandfather's will	efficient local government.
	come tomorrow. I'm wondering how old	A. the; an B. /; the
	man he might be.	C. /; an D. the; the
	A. The; a B. The; the	()9. After the starter you will get bowl
	C. A; a D. A; the	of soup—but only one bowl of soup and
(2. The police have power to deal	never ask for second serving.
	with such matters by law.	A. the; a B. a; the
	A. the; the B. /;/	C. a; a D. the; the
	C. /; the D. the; /	()10. However, in recent years,
(3. Young as he is, David has gained	Niagara Falls have come to be
	rich experience in society.	appreciated more for their natural beauty
	A. the; the B. a; /	as wonder of nature.
	C. /;/ D. /; the	A. /; the; a B. the; /; the
(4What did you think of presi-	C. /; the; / D. the; /; a
	dent?	()11. As is known, one of the many benefits of
	-I didn't care for him at first, but after	foreign travel is learning how to
	time I got to like him.	cope with unexpected.
	A. the; a B. /; the	A. the; / B. /; an
	C. the; the D. /; a	C. the; the D. /; the
() 5. It's only 20 minutes' ride from	() 12. In big cities car is
	here to Stone Company.	popular means of transportation.
	A. a; the B. /; a	A. a; the B. a; /
	C. /; the D. the; /	C. the; a D. the;/
() 6. As we all know, apples are sold by	()13. Don't mind too much about mis-
	weight, and socks are sold by	takes. They are natural part of
	dozen.	learning.
	A. the; a B. /; a	A. /;/ B. the; a
	C. /; the D. the; the	C. /; a D. the; the
(7. He can't remember exactly when his friend	()14.The education of young is always
	Victor went back to UK. He only	hot and serious topic in China.
	remember it was Friday.	A. /; / B. the; a
	A. the; the B. a; the	C. /; the D. the; /
	C. a; a D. the; a	() 15. I looked under bed and found
(8. Hong Kong has a lot of advantages, inclu-	book I lost last week.
	ding free flow of information, a	A. the; a B. the; the

C. /; the D. the; /	Ⅱ.请改正每句中错用的冠词。
chout hypole? I	1. For centuries, Christopher Columbus was sup-
want to makecall.	posed to have been the first European to cross
	an Atlantic.
	误:
C. the; the D. a; a	2. Why not go by a taxi? It's too crowded on the
()17. Polar bears live mostly on sea	bus.
ice, which they use as platform	设:正:
for hunt-ing seals.	3. She looked me in an eye and told me her secret.
A. a; a B. a; the	误:正:
C. /; a D. the; /	4. Have you noticed an "u" is missing in the word?
()18. It's not good idea to drive for	
four hours withoutbreak.	误: 正: 5. June 1 is the International Children's Day.
A. a; a B. the; a	误:正:
C. the; the D. a; the	6. He was a last to leave the building.
()19.—I'm so sorry to have come late for the	误:正:
meeting.	
—It is not your fault. With	7. Are you fond of playing the golf?
rush-hour traffic and heavy	误:正: 8. When I was a boy, the most exciting thing was
rain, it is no wonder you were late.	
A. a; a B. the; the	to celebrate a Spring Festival.
C. /;/	误:正:
()20. Have you heardnews? The price	9. As you know, I'm still buried in books at school
of petrol is going up again!	you are so familiar with.
A. the; the B. /; the	误:正:
C. the; / D. /; /	10. The house which was on the fire last night be-
	longed to him.
	误:止:
and the second second second	
ng yang bulan dadi bang tiral dada ba	क्षेत्र नो
易错	突破
·	A. /; the B. the; /
单项选择。	C. a; / D. /; a
()1. In film Cast Away, Tom Hanks	()3. Many people have come to realize that they
plays man named Cluck Noland.	should go on balanced diet and
A. a; the B. the; a	make room in their day for
C. the; the D. a; a	
()2. George couldn't remember when he first	exercise. A. a: / B. the; a
met Mr Anderson, but he was sure it was	
Sunday because everybody was	11 :tod to lost all day, so
atchurch.	()4walk is expected to last all day, so



C. a;/

D./;the

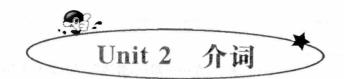
bring packed lunch.	World Health Or-
A. A; a B. The; /	ganization, health care plans are needed in
C. The; a D. A; /	all big cities to prevent spread of
5.—Could you tell me the way to	AIDS.
Johnsons, please?	A. the; the B. the; /
-Sorry, we don't have Johnson	C. a; a D. /; the
here in the village.	() 9. In the United States, there is always
A. the; the B. the; a	flow of people to areas of
C. /; the D. the; /	country where more jobs can be
) 6. I know you don't like music very	found.
much. But what do you think of	A. a; the B. the; a
music in the film we saw yesterday?	C. the; the D. a; a
A. /;/ B. the; the	()10. We went right round to the west coast by
C. the; / D. /; the	sea instead of driving across
7. For him stage is just	continent.
means of making a living.	A. the; the B. /; the
A. a; a B. the; a	C. the;/
C. the; the D. a; the	50 PO O
. 8.4	and the analysis of
	well strainers.
BILLION CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE	
→ 强化	∠训练)
	The Character of the second of
单项选择。	()5. People regard the wheel asinven-
1. He has great interest in history, espe-	tion of the first importance in
cially history of Tang Dynasty.	human history.
A. a; the B. a;/	A. an; the B. an;/
C./;the D./;a	C. the; the D. the;/
2. The party last night wassuccess.	() 6. Mr Stock, who is in Mexico on,
we sang and danced until it came to	runssmall business.
end at twelve.	A. business; a B. business;/
A. a; the B. the; an	C. the business; a D. business; the
C.a;an D./;an	()7. Fortunately he will go on holiday
()3. While Jane was cooking fish on open	in place of Brown.
fire outside, her hair caught fire.	A./;the B./;/
A./;a B./;/	C. /;a D. the;/
C. an;a D. a;/	()8. Many people are still inhabit of
()4. Young as he is, David has gained	writing silly things in public
rich experience in society.	places.
Δ /./ B the:the	A, the; the B./;/

C. the;/

D./;the

9. Wouldn't it be wonderful world if all	A. by a hour B. by an hour
nations lived in peace with one another?	C. by the hour D. by hours
A. a;/ B. the;/	()15.—What's your elder sister?
C. a; the D. the; the	—She isteacher and
()10. I remember he lives insouth, so	writer.
we shouldn't be walking west.	A. the; the
A. the; the B. /;/	C. a;a D. the;a
C./;the D. the;/	() 16. She plays violin fairly well and
() 11.—Do you know who invented	makes a living by teachingviolin.
telephone?	A. the;/
-No, but it is reallymost useful	C. a;/ D. a;a
invention.	() 17. These two rooms are ofsame
A. the; the B. a; a	size. But another two rooms are three
C. the; a D. a; the	times size of them.
() 12. Summers in south of France are	A. the; the B. a; the
for most part dry and sunny.	C. a; a D. the; a
A./;a B. the;/	()18. I don't like talking on telephone
C. /;/ D. the; the	I prefer writing letters.
()13. The police havepower to arrest	A. a; the B. the; /
bad people by law.	C. the; the D. a; /
A. the; the B. /; the	()19 a wonderful sense of humour.
C./;/ D. the;/	A. The English have B. The English has
() 14. Cleaning women in big cities usually get	C. English have D. English has
paid	
es ·	







一、基本用法

概念

介词是一种用来表示词与词、词与句之间的关系的词,在句中不能单独作句子成分。介词后面一般有名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句作它的宾语。介词和它的宾语构成介词词组,在句中作状语、表语、定语或宾语补足语等。在定语从句"介词+whom/which"的结构中,不能用that 代替 whom/which。

1. in, on, at 在……时

in 表示较长时间,如世纪、朝代、时代、年、季节、月、星期及一般(非特指)的早、中、晚等。如: He will come back in a week. 他一星期以后回来。

on 表示具体某一天及其早、中、晚。如: They set out on a Friday morning. 他们在一个周五的早晨出发了。

at 表示某一时刻或较短暂的时间,或泛指圣诞节、复活节等。如:at 3:20, at this time of year, at the beginning of, at the end of ..., at the age of ..., at Christmas, at night, at noon, at this moment 等。

注意:在 last, next, this, that, some, every 等词之前一律不用介词。如:We meet every day.

2. in, after 在 之后

"in 十一段时间"表示将来的一段时间以后。如: We'll meet again in two weeks. 两周后我们还会再见面的。

"after + 一段时间"表示过去的一段时间以后。如: She came back from work after 7 o'clock yesterday. 她昨天 7 点以后才下班回家。

"after+将来点时间"表示将来的某一时刻以后。

3. from, since 自从……

from 仅说明什么时候开始,不说明某动作或情况持续多久。如:I will meet you in Changsha one week from today. 我一星期后和你在长沙见面。

since 表示某动作或情况持续至说话时刻,通常与完成时连用。如:It is a long time since we separated. 我们分手有很长一段时间了。

4. after, behind 在……之后

after 主要用来表示时间。

behind 主要用来表示位置。如: There are many tall trees behind his house. 他的房子后面有许多高树。

常用介词的基本用表示时间的介词

法

表示地点位置的介

用介词的基本用法

1. at, in, on, to, for

- at (1)表示在小地方; (2)表示"在……附近,旁边"。如:at the door(在门口)。
- in (1)表示在大地方; (2)表示"在……范围之内"。如:in the train(在火车上)。
- on 表示毗邻,接壤,意为"在……上面"。如:The river is on the east of Guizhou. 那条河在贵州的东面。
- to 表示"在……范围外",不强调是否接壤或表示"到……"。如: England lies to the north west of France. 英国位于法国的西北面。
- 2. above, over, on 在……上
 - above 指"在……上方",不强调是否垂直,与 below 相对。如: The plane was flying above the clouds. 飞机在云层上面飞行。
 - over 指在垂直的上方,与 under 相对,但 over 与物体有一定的空间,不直接接触。如: A lamp hung over the table. 桌子上方吊着一盏灯。
 - on 表示在某物体上面并与之接触。如:on the desk(在桌子上)。
- 3. below, under 在……下面 under 表示"在……正下方"。如:under the bridge (在桥下)。 below 表示"在……下",不一定在正下方。如:Fish were swimming below the surface of water, 鱼在水面下游动。
- 4. in front of, in the front of 在……前面 in front of… 意思是"在……前面",指甲物在乙物之前,两者互不包括;其反义词是 behind (在……的后面)。如:in front of the building (在大楼前面)。
 - in the front of 意思是"在……的前部",即甲物在乙物的内部,其反义词是 at the back of...(在……范围内的后部)。如:in the front of the classroom(在教室里面的前面)。
- 5. beside, behind beside 表示"在……旁边"。如:There is a power station beside the river. 河边有座发电站。 behind 表示"在……后面"。如:Look out! There is someone behind you. 当心! 你后面有人。

不示运动方向的介

across, through 通过,穿过

across 表示"横过",即从物体表面通过,与 on 有关。如: It took them six weeks to walk across the great desert. 他们花了六周时间才走过那个大沙漠。

through"穿过",即从物体内部穿过,与 in 有关。如:We can't travel through the forest without a guide. 没有向导我们无法穿过森林。

表示 "在

• • • • • •

between, among

between 指"在两个人或两个事物之间"。如:There is no difference between the two words. 这两个单词之间没有区别。

之间"

among 指"在三个或三个以上的人或事物之间"。如: That town lies among the mountains. 此镇位于群山之中。

词

(续表)

表示其他意义的

1 on, about 关于

on 表示某本书、某篇文章或演说是严肃的或学术性的,可供专门研究这一问题的人阅读。如:I bought a book on gardening. 我买了一本有关园艺的书。

about 表示内容较为普通,不那么正式。如: The scientist told us a story about the discovery of penicillin. 科学家给我们讲了一个发现青霉素的故事。

2. by, with, in 表示"方法、手段、工具"

by"以……方法、手段"或泛指某种交通工具。如:He makes a living by teaching. 他靠教书谋生。

with 表示"用……工具、手段",一般接具体的工具或手段。如: He can walk a long distance with a walking stick. 他用拐杖能走一长段距离。

in 表示"用……方式,用……语言(语调、笔墨、颜色)"等。如:Do this exercise in ink, not in pencil. 做这个作业要用墨水写,不要用铅笔写。

3 except, besides 除了

except "除……之外",不包括在内; besides "除……之外",包括在内。如:

Except Mr Wang, we went to see the film. (王先生没去)

Besides Mr Wang, we also went to see the film. (王先生也去了)

其他常用介词

about (关于,附近,大约,周围,随身)。above (在……上,高出,以上,超过,在……上游)。across (横过,对面,交叉,在……的对面)。against (撞到,靠着,反对,违背)。along (沿着,顺着)。around (在……的周围,在……那一边)。as (作为)。below (在……之下,低于)。beyond (在……那边)。by (被……,在……的近旁,在……之前,不迟于,以……为手段)。down (沿着……往下)。during (在……期间,在……时候)。for (为……,因为……,至于……)。from (从……,来自……,因为……)。in (在……,在……之内,从事于……,按照……,穿着……)。like (像……,如同……)。near (靠近……)。of (……的,属于……)。off (离开……,在……之外)。out of (从……出来,在……之外)。outside (……的外边)。over (在……之上,遍及……之上,越过……)。past (越过……,过……,超越……)。round (围着……,绕过……,在……周围)。throughout (遍及……,在各处)。till(直到……,在……以前)。to (到……,向……,趋于)。under (在……之下,低于)。until (直到,在……以前)。up (在……上)。upon (在……之上,迫近……)。within (在……之内)。without (没有,不,在……之外)。

二、疑难用法

"with

复合宾语,

结构

- "with+复合宾语"结构常用来作状语,表示伴随、原因等,此外还可以作定语。
- with+名词/代词+形容词。如:He just sat there with his mouth open. 他只是张着嘴坐在那里。
- 2. with+名词/代词+副词。如:He fell asleep with the light still on. 他开着灯就睡着了。
- 3. with+名词/代词+现在分词。如:With so many people watching, she felt at a loss. 有这么多人注视着,她感到不知所措。
- 4 with + 名词/代词 + 不定式。如: With nothing to do, he slept the whole day. 因无事可做,他睡了整整一天。
- 5 with+名词/代词+过去分词。如:He stood for an instant with his hand raised. 他举着手站了一会儿。
- 6. with+名词/代词+介词短语。如:The old man walked with a stick in his hand. 这位老人拄着拐杖行走。
- 7 with+名词/代词+名词。如:He died with his daughter yet a school girl. 他死了,当时他女儿还是个学生。

英汉差异造成的介词错用

- 1. marry"结婚"。在汉语中说"和······结婚",用作不及物动词;而在英语中却用作及物动词,之后接 宾语;在表达"get/be + married (与······结婚)"这个意义时介词要用 to,不用 with。
- 2. 表示"受伤"时,汉语习惯说"……上伤了",而英语则用介词"in"表示。如: He has a knife wound in the leg. 他腿上有刀伤。
- 表示"撞到……上",英语用 into,而不用 onto。如:He drove into a tree yesterday. 昨天他开车撞到树上了。
- 4. 表示"和······相同"时,英语不用 with,而用 as;表示"······和·····不同"时,用 from。如:A is different from B. A和B不同。

A is the same as B. A和B相同。

- 5. 表示"在……帮助下",英语用 with,不用 under。如: with the help of the teacher (在老师的帮助下)。
- 表示"在收音机/电视/电话里"时,英语用 on the radio/on TV/on the telephone。
- 7 表示"(孔、洞、窗户)在墙上"时,英语用 in 表示,但表示"(图画)等在墙上"时,用 on 表示。如: He made holes in the wall. 他在墙上凿了些洞。

		at breakfast 在吃早餐	at work 在工作	- 3
	at $+n$.	at sea 在海上	at play 在玩耍	
	表示状态	at peace 处于和平中	at rest 在休息	
(3.19		-	by air 乘飞机	
		by hand 手工的	1 10	
		by bus 乘公交车	by bike 骑自行车	
	by $+n$.	by plane 乘飞机	by radio 通过收音机	
lught-	表示方式	by letter 以书信形式	by price 按价格	
		by distance 通过距离	by mistake 错误地	
		by chance 偶然	by accident 偶然	
		in English 用英语	in cash 用现款付的	
介司	in+n.	in surprise 惊奇地	in peace 安详地	
与	表示方式	in public 公开地	in shame 害羞地	
名司		in fun 开玩笑	in silence 沉默着	
介司与名司的常用塔配		in bed 躺在床上	in prison 在狱中	
甲	in+n.	in difficulty 处在困难中	in debt 负债	
峇	表示状态	in order 整齐	in condition 健康	
4 C	7C/1. (C/L)	in sight 看得见	in battle 在战斗中	
		of value 有价值	of importance 重要	
	of $+n$.	of use 有用	of help 有帮助	
9E1	表示特征	of interest 有兴趣	of ability 有能力	
		on holiday 在度假	on vacation 在度假	
	on $+n$.	on fire 着火	on guard 值班	
	表示状态	on show 在展出	on line 在线上	
		out of sight 看不到	out of mind 发狂	
	out of $+n$.	out of danger 脱离危险	out of trouble 摆脱困境	
	表示状态	out of fashion 不流行	out of control 不受控制	