

英语卷 词类

英语介词系统训练

*in above on to
about across at
onto under out
in front of except
in the end between
of onto about*

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- 了解英语介词的特点及使用规律
- 掌握常用介词的用法及习惯搭配
- 熟悉常用的短语介词及介词短语习语的用法
- 提高正确使用英语介词的能力

介词

PREPOSITION

前 言

英语介词是英语诸词类当中使用十分广泛的词类，是联结英语词语间关系的桥梁，因此掌握英语介词是学好英语的一个重要关键。英语介词的用法相当复杂，但并不是无章可循。《英语介词系统训练》一书旨在帮助广大英语爱好者了解英语介词的特点及使用的一般规律，掌握一些常用介词的用法及习惯搭配，熟悉一些常用的短语介词及介词短语习语的用法，从而尽快提高正确使用英语介词的能力。

《英语介词系统训练》一书编写的指导思想及原则是：

一 加强介词学习的针对性。

本书编写不求面面俱到，而要突出介词重点，解决介词难点。例如，考虑到英语常用介词的用法在各种词典中均有较详细的介绍，本书在编写时仅就使用易混淆的常用介词以

及彼此极易混淆的介词、连词和副词分门别类予以介绍和比较，以便提高学习者的使用辨别能力。又如，介词与动词、形容词、名词的搭配关系是介词学习的又一重点，本书在有关理论及练习部分均有详细的介绍及系统的安排，以便学习者有一个较为全面的了解和实践。再如，考虑到英语介词的使用有不少是以短语介词及介词短语习语的形式出现的，本书在编写时就其一些常用词语给予了较大的篇幅，以便引导学习者在英语介词的学习中注意这类词语的学习、归纳及掌握。

二 体现理论和实践相结合、实践第一的原则。

英语介词的掌握关键在运用。因此，英语介词的讲解与练习必须紧密配合，突出实际运用才有利于能力的培养。本书在编写上，除了在七个部分的理论叙述外，还在其中编排了12个不同形式的练习，第八部分还专门编写了介词的综合练习。相信这些练习对英语介词的学习及运用能力的培养是大有益处的。

三 有利于学习者自学能力的培养。

本书属于自学工具书性质。为便于广大自学者自学，编写时主要考虑了以下三点：

1. 加强学习指导。例如，对介词词语的使用要点、常用搭配及注意事项予以一定的说明，以便学习者尽快掌握，少走弯路。又如，针对平日教学中学生往往出现的问题以及考试试题中经常考查的内容，对同义、近义、反义或极易混淆的词语进行比较，通过总结、归纳、分析、对比等手段帮助学习者澄清概念，加深理解，提高运用能力。

2. 予以汉英释义。本书除对全部英语介词及词语给予汉语译义外，还对例句中的个别词语及句子注明了汉语。鉴

于英语译义是加深对词汇理解及扩大英语词汇的重要手段，本书对大部分介词及词语还给予了必要的英语译义或英语说明。

3. 便于学习查阅。本书除前边编有目录外，书后还附有练习参考答案及索引。

四 注意英语语言的规范性及例句的典型性。

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《英语介词系统训练》一书主要供高中师生使用，还可供大学一二年级及程度相当的英语自学者学习参考。

由于本人水平有限，书中难免有不当之处，衷心希望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

1993年12月

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一 介词的种类

介词(*preposition*)是用于名词(词组)或相当于名词(词组)结构之前表示词语间关系的词类。英语介词根据构成可分为以下几种:

1. 简单介词 (Simple preposition)

即由一个词组成的介词。其中常见的有*about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beside, besides, between, beyond, but, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, including, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, onto, outside, over, past, round, since, till, through, throughout, to, toward(s), under, until, up, upon, with, within, without*等。

2. 双重介词 (Double preposition)

即由两个介词组成的介词, 其意义由这两个介词的分别意义组成, 如*from among, from behind, from under, on to, since before, until after*等。例如:

We could hear loud voices *from across* the hall.

He has known her *since before* the war.

We shall stay here *till after* the holidays.

3. 短语介词 (Phrasal preposition)

即由两个或两个以上的词构成的介词, 如according to, ahead of, along with, apart from, at the bottom of, away from, because of, except for, for fear of, in front of, in spite of, instead of, on account of, out of, owing to, together with, up to等。例如:

Ahead of us the road was narrow and muddy.

Apart from them, I had no one to talk to.

He left an hour early *for fear of* missing his train.

二 介词的用法

介词又叫前置词, 它是一种虚词, 不能单独作句子成分, 须与名词或代词 (或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句) 构成介词短语, 才能在句中充当某一成分。

1. 介词短语的构成: 介词 + 宾语

1) 宾语为名词、代词或数词

Our car drove *past* his school.

The boss made him work *like a beast of burden*.

Nobody knew it *but me*.

She was *beside herself*.

Nine *out of ten* (十有九人) of those people have bicycles.

2) 宾语为名词化的形容词或分词

We are going to set up a factory *for the blind*.

They quickly went to the rescue (营救) *of the sick and the wounded*.

有时形容词也可作介词的宾语:

Your answer is *far from satisfactory*.

Things would be better *instead of worse*.

3) 宾语为动名词

In discussing a problem, we should start from reality.

On being introduced to each other, men should shake hands.

Without saying a word, William Tell drew two arrows.

I once asked him if he had any difficulty in keeping two children at school.

The Department of Education gave him a medal *for having completed sixty years of teaching*.

宾语还可以是动名词的复合结构:

He insisted on *his son's (or: his son) going on to college.*

He was angry *about me having to leave early.*

It's me that should ask you *instead of you asking me.*

注意不定式通常不作介词的宾语，但在含有否定意义的介词except, but (除……以外) 后，可用带to或不带to的不定式作介词宾语。例如：

In very cold winter weather a cold-blooded creature has no choice *but to lie down and sleep.*

There was clearly nothing left to do *but flop down on the shabby little couch and weep.*

(句中有do时，but后的不定式省去to.)

He will do anything *except lend you money.*

4) 宾语为带有疑问词的不定式

“疑问词+不定式”结构在句中起名词作用，它相当于一个名词性从句。例如：

In one of his books, Marx gave some advice on *how to learn a foreign language.*

I have no idea *about how to do next.*

We are thinking of *when to set out.*

5) 宾语为从句

I was interested in *what I saw and heard during my travels through Japan.*

She and Richard had argued for days *about whether or not Ben could do the job.*

He would be afraid of *what other people would say of him.*

The Emperor was pleased *by what the Minister told him about the cloth.*

He always pays attention *to whatever the teacher says.*

He told of *how he helped the old woman to find her missing son.*

介词的宾语从句不可用which和if引导，而要分别用what和whether来引导，例如：

{ I wonder *if/whether she's happy.*
I'm worried *about whether she's happy.*

Are you sorry *for what you've done?*

Everything depends *on whether we have enough experience.*

由连词that引导的名词从句通常不作介词的宾语，只在except, but, besides介词后偶尔看到。其它一些介词的宾语从句如果由that引导，则需用it先行一步，作形式宾语，或在that从句前加the fact（此时that从句为同位语从句）。例如：

The Swede stood quite still, *except that his lips moved slightly.*

The girl has not changed at all *except that she is no longer so talkative.*

You may depend on it that they will support you.

The judge paid a lot of attention to the fact that the child was unhappy at home.

6) 宾语为某些时间或地点副词, 或介词短语

We didn't make any new discovery until recently.

This explains why flames burn upwards instead of downwards.

I never saw Lewis except by accident or at parties.

We went there on foot instead of by bus.

He studies in the evening instead of during the day.

2. 介词短语的句法功能

介词短语在句中可作状语、定语、表语或宾语补足语。

1) 作状语

Marx stayed in London for some time and then went to France. (地点; 时间; 地点)

The grass was wet with rain. (原因)

These young people won't do anything simply for money. (目的)

I wish I could write like that, like you. (方式)

Thoughts are expressed *by means of words*. (手段工具)

For all her effort, she didn't get an A. (让步)

I don't like it *at all*. (程度)

They were shooting *at a target*. (目标方向)

She fell down the stairs *with all her shopping*.
(伴随)

I saw Mary not long ago. *In fact*, I saw her
only yesterday. (评注性状语)

The water isn't hot. *On the contrary*, it is cold.
(连接性状语)

2) 作定语

通常置于被修饰的名词之后。

The key *to the bike* is missing.

It was a secret *of ours*.

The people *on the bus* were singing.

I don't want a book *with a torn cover*.

I think an afternoon *in the open air* will do us
good.

3) 作表语

The patient is *in danger*.

The letter was *for me*.

These two machines are not *of the same type*.

4) 作宾语补足语

I consider this matter of *no importance*.

I found everything in *good condition*.

Make yourself *at home*.

Exercise 1

指出下列句中划线的介词短语所作的成分:

1. The door remained shut during the performance. ()

2. You mustn't cross the road against the red light. ()

3. This book will be of great value to you in your studies. ()

4. He came to the meeting in spite of his serious illness. ()

5. We met a girl with dark blue eyes. ()

6. The cake is made with eggs and butter.
()

7. He set out for Shanghai yesterday. ()

8. They have a strange way of speaking.
()

9. After all, he had fulfilled his task. ()

10. He tried to ride his motorbike at 100 m.p.h..
()

11. I am for putting off the discussion. ()

12. To my surprise, the doctor phoned the next morning. ()