

朗文英语语法探索

# 介词练习

Exploring Prepositions

布赖恩·希顿 著

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中国人民大学出版社 LONGMAN 朗文

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*T e x t* 

正文 

# 第 1 章

## 什么时候 (When)?

### A at, in, on

- 
- 1 at**
- (1) 与一天中的时间(通常指某一时间点: 如钟上显示的时间)连用:  
at six o'clock, at 7:20, at midnight, at noon,  
at breakfast time
  - (2) 与公众假日及节日连用:  
at Chinese New Year, at Christmas  
但要说 on New Year's Day, on Christmas Eve
  - (3) 与 *night* 一词连用:  
at night  
但要说 during the day, in the morning
  - (4) 与 *weekend* 一词连用:  
at the weekend  
但要说 next weekend(没有 at)
- 2 in**
- (1) 与一天中的某段时间连用:  
in the morning, in the evening  
但要说 at night
  - (2) 与月份、季节、年份和世纪连用:  
in May, in (the) summer, in 1998, in the twenty-first century
  - (3) 与某段时间连用表示:  
在……之内  
He solved the puzzle in ten minutes.  
在……之后  
I'll finish the puzzle in a few minutes.
- 3 on**
- (1) 与星期几或节日连用:  
on Friday, on New Year's Day
  - (2) 与一天中的某段时间连用:  
on Monday morning, on Tuesday evening,  
on the morning of the next day  
但要说 in the morning
  - (3) 与特定时刻连用:  
on that day, on your birthday
  - (4) 与日期连用:  
on May 5th, on 10th February
- 

注意: next, last, this, every 及 all 之前不用 at, in 或 on:

Did you see her the next morning?

What are you doing this evening?

tomorrow 和 yesterday 之前不用 at, in 或 on:

Where did you go yesterday?

What's Ken going to do tomorrow?

## 练习 1 \*

从下面选择正确的词填空。不需要介词的地方填上破折号(——)。

at      in      on
--------------------

Peter usually gets up <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_ half past six <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_ the morning and leaves home <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_ half past seven. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_ ten o'clock he has a short break and then <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_ noon he has a snack. He doesn't have anything else to eat <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_ the afternoon. In fact, he has nothing to eat until he returns home <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_ the evening. He has a hot meal <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_ seven o'clock and usually goes to bed <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_ eleven o'clock <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_ night. Sometimes he goes out to see his friends and arrives home <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_ midnight or even <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_ one or two o'clock <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_ the morning!

Peter felt ill <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_ last night, and so he has decided to see a doctor <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_ Friday. He doesn't want to feel ill <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_ next week because it will be his birthday <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_ June 7th. He is also going on holiday <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_ a fortnight, and he can still remember his last big holiday <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_ 1997 when he visited the USA and was ill. "I'm sure I'll feel well again <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_ a few days," he says. But he doesn't look well!

## 练习 2 \*\*

阅读 Stephen 上周的日记, 然后完成下列各句。

<b>Week: 3-9 January</b>		
<i>Monday</i>	<i>7:00 p. m.</i>	<i>Meet Henry</i>
<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>2:30 p. m.</i>	<i>Visit Leo in hospital</i>
<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>9:00 a. m. - 10 p. m.</i>	<i>Picnic</i>
<i>Thursday</i>	<i>10:45 a. m.</i>	<i>Paint bedroom</i>
<i>Friday</i>	<i>1:00 p. m.</i>	<i>Go swimming</i>
<i>Saturday</i>	<i>3:00 p. m.</i>	<i>Watch football match</i>
<i>Sunday</i>	<i>6:00 p. m. - 9.45 p. m.</i>	<i>Do homework</i>

- |                                     |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 <i>Stephen met Henry at</i> _____ | seven o'clock.  |
| 2 _____                             | two thirty.     |
| 3 _____                             | Wednesday.      |
| 4 _____                             | 6th January.    |
| 5 _____                             | last Saturday.  |
| 6 _____                             | Sunday evening. |

## B during, through(out), within, inside, for

---

### 1 during 与一段时间连用表示

(1) 整段时间:

There was a nurse who stayed with the patient *during* the night.

(2) 在一段时间内的某些特定时间:

There was a bad storm *during* the night.

(3) 在一段时间内发生的某件事或某一活动(不用 in):

She stayed at the Mandarin Hotel *during* her visit to Singapore.

### 2 through 和 throughout 与一段时间连用, 表示并强调整段时间:

There was a nurse who stayed with the patient *throughout* the night.

### 3 within 和 inside 与一段时间连用时, 强调某事在该段时间内开始并结束(即没有超出该段时间)。我们多用 **within** 和 **inside** 来表示某一动作或事件是短促的:

Robert did all the exercises *inside* an hour!

或 Robert did all the exercises *within* an hour!

### 4 for 与一段时间连用(常用于 days, weeks, months, years, time 等之前)表示某事持续了多久:

Ken's been absent *for* ten days.

We'll be in Tokyo *for* only a day.

Annie's lived here *for* a long time.

不要说 Ken's been absent *during* ten days.

注意: 有时 **for** 可以省略:

We'll be in Tokyo **only** a day.

Annie's lived here **a** long time.

### 练习3\*

删去括号内不正确的词。

- 1 Did it take Dave a long time to repair the radio?  
*No, believe it or not, he did it (inside/during) half an hour.*
- 2 How long did you spend in London?  
*I was there (for/during) several weeks.*
- 3 Surely he didn't talk all morning without stopping.  
*Yes, he talked (for/in) over three hours.*
- 4 Can you run very fast?  
*I can run a mile (throughout/inside) four minutes!*
- 5 Did she feel ill before or after the last lesson?  
*Neither, it was (inside/in) the last lesson.*
- 6 Do you know when the weather got bad?  
*Well, it started raining (during/in) a long time.*
- 7 How are Helen and Mike?  
*I don't know. I haven't seen them (for/in) a long time.*
- 8 When can you return?  
*I'll try to come back (in/during) a few days.*

### 练习4\*\*

用括号内的词另写一个与原句意思相同的句子。

- 1 I last saw John two months ago. (for)  
*I haven't seen John for two months.*
- 2 It's Tuesday today, and so I'll give you a ring on Friday. (in)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Did it take him less than two minutes to solve the puzzle? (inside)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Have you really worked from sunset to sunrise? (throughout)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 What did you do when you visited Bangkok? (during)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 It'll take the two men longer than a day to repair the car. (within)  
\_\_\_\_\_



## C since, from, to, until, by, before, after, past

---

- 1 **since** 与一段时间连用时,表示过去与现在(或在说话或写作当时)之间的一段时间。

**since** =during the period after a time starting in the past 从那时以来  
I haven't seen Annie *since* 1995.  
Have you seen Tom *since* his accident?

**since** 和 **for** 都常与现在完成时连用。

We came here to live two years ago in 1996.  
=We've lived here **since** the beginning of 1996.  
=We've lived here **for** two years.

- 2 **from** =starting at 从……开始

Did you see the film all the way *from* the beginning?

- 3 **to** =up to the time of, as long as 到, 至

Did you see the film all the way from the beginning to the end?  
We lived in Canada from 1991 to 1994.

**注意:** **to** 只能在作这一意义解释时与 **from** 连用:  
不能说 We lived in Canada to 1994.

**注意:** **to** 还用于这些表示时间的词语,如:  
quarter to nine, ten to nine (**to** =美国英语中的 **before**)

- 4 **until** (或 **till**) =up to the time of 直到

We lived in Canada *until* 1994. (不用 to)  
Did you see the film from the beginning *until* the end?

- 5 **by** =at or before (a certain time or date), not later than 在某一时间或日期之前,不迟于

I hope to finish my work *by* six o'clock.  
We shall have done everything *by* next Friday.

比较 **by** (=before or at 在……之前) 和 **until** (=up to the time of 直到)

I'm sure they won't arrive *by* ten o'clock.  
(=They won't arrive before or at ten o'clock.)  
I'm sure they won't arrive *until* ten o'clock.  
(=They will arrive at ten o'clock, but not before.)

- 6 **before** =earlier than 在……之前

Mr Lee left work *before* six today.  
We arrived at the party *before* Rosie and James.

- 7 **after** =later than 在……之后

I'll be able to come at any time *after* six.

- 8 **past** =beyond (time) (时间上)超过

ten past nine, half past nine (**past** =美国英语中的 **after**)

---

## 练习5 \*

删去括号内不正确的词。

- 1 I haven't seen Annie (for/since) more than a year.
- 2 We waited for the doctor (for/since) a long time.
- 3 Mabel said she had lived abroad (for/since) 1995.
- 4 Mr Robertson has been working in China (for/since) the last year.
- 6 Dave won't be able to finish repairing your camera (to/until) Friday.
- 7 I've been waiting here for Lillian (since/from) half-past nine.
- 8 Ken says he'll have finished the book (by/until) the New Year.
- 9 Linda has been ill (since/for) the last few months.
- 10 Have you really read this book (from/since) beginning to end?
- 11 Mr and Mrs Lee were in Japan (in/from) April to August.
- 12 Vincent asked us to wait for him (by/until) nine o'clock.

## 练习6 \*\*

从下面选择最适当的词填空。

**since from to until by before after for**

- 1 This shop is open \_\_\_\_\_ 10 a. m. \_\_\_\_\_ 8 p. m. .
- 2 You won't be able to get in if you come \_\_\_\_\_ five. It closes then.
- 3 I haven't eaten yet. I've been working \_\_\_\_\_ eight this morning.
- 4 What were you doing \_\_\_\_\_ eight until ten yesterday evening?
- 5 The cat likes to go outside \_\_\_\_\_ dark and return in the morning.
- 6 No one has seen Mr and Mrs Smith \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
- 7 How long has it been \_\_\_\_\_ Kens departure for London?
- 8 We came in 1995 and we shall have been here for three years \_\_\_\_\_ the end of next month.
- 9 Tom didn't come home \_\_\_\_\_ half past eleven last night. I'm not surprised that he's very tired today!
- 10 "Can we have a short chat \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?"  
"I'm sorry I can't make it then. What about \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?"
- 11 We've been studying English \_\_\_\_\_ primary school.
- 12 Stephen hasn't worked at that factory \_\_\_\_\_ 1996.
- 13 The mechanic didn't think he'd be able to repair the car \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday but he might be able to finish the work on Friday afternoon.
- 14 The mechanic didn't think he'd be able to repair the car \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday but he's promised to finish the work on Thursday morning.
- 15 I promised to stay with Helen and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ ten this evening.
- 16 How many more days are there now \_\_\_\_\_ your holiday?

## 练习7 \* (复习)

从本章中选择最适当的介词填入空格内。

- Customer* : Good morning. I didn't think you'd be open yet.  
*Shop assistant* : Yes, we've already been open <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ over an hour.  
*Customer* : What! have you been open <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ nine?  
*Shop assistant* : No, it's half <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ ten now. We opened <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ nine-thirty.  
*Customer* : Oh dear, my watch must be slow. When do you close?  
*Shop assistant* : Six o'clock.  
*Customer* : I thought you stayed open <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eight-thirty <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.  
*Shop assistant* : We usually do, but Thursdays are different. We close <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ six <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday evenings.  
*Customer* : Are you open <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays?  
*Shop assistant* : Yes, we're open <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eleven o'clock <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the morning <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eight o'clock <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ night.  
*Customer* : You work long hours.  
*Shop assistant* : Yes, we do. We're open <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eleven hours <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ weekdays and Saturdays, and nine hours <sup>16</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.  
*Customer* : Aren't you closed <sup>17</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ an hour <sup>18</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one to two every day?  
*Shop assistant* : No, we aren't. We've never closed for lunch <sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ 1995.  
*Customer* : And you're open every day <sup>20</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the year.  
*Shop assistant* : Well, almost every day. We close <sup>21</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one day <sup>22</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day and three days <sup>23</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese New Year.  
*Customer* : Oh dear! I'll have to dash off now. I'm catching a bus <sup>24</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes.  
Goodbye!  
*Shop assistant* : Goodbye!

## 练习8 \* (复习)

把下列两栏连接成句。

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 We're going to be away on business | A during our stay in Paris.        |
| 2 We have to check in at the airport | B from nine to five.               |
| 3 The plane is due to leave          | C for five days while we're there. |
| 4 We shan't return                   | D since 1994.                      |
| 5 I haven't been to Europe           | E until Monday.                    |
| 6 I hope there won't be a strike     | F by ten thirty.                   |
| 7 We'll all be busy working each day | G an hour later.                   |

1C \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_

## 练习9 \*\* (复习)

试改正下列句子。

例: I stayed with Henry in my visit to Shanghai.

*I stayed with Henry during my visit to Shanghai.*

1 What did you do at New Year's Day?

---

2 Poor Mrs Low finds it hard to sleep in night.

---

3 I'm visiting my sister in hospital on tomorrow morning and on Friday.

---

4 What are you going to do at the next weekend?

---

5 Two nurses stayed with Robert all during the night.

---

6 Rose has been absent from work during three days this week.

---

7 I haven't driven a car before two years.

---

8 I studied at a secondary school in Kowloon to 1995.

---

# 第2章

## 什么地方 (Where)? (1)

### A at, in, on

---

- 1 at** (1) 用于指地方,表示(地图或街道图上的)某一点:  
at the hospital, at the airport, at the bus stop  
在这些情况下,我们所指的地点通常离我们较远,如果距离较近,则常用 in  
Mrs Lee isn't at home: she's at her office.  
Can you see Mrs Lee in her office?
- (2) 用于指特定的地点,通常是具体的地址、建筑物,有时是村庄和小镇:  
at 20, Sekong Road, at the city hall,  
at Taipo, at Newtown
- (3) 用于指事件:  
at the school sports, at the concert, at her party, at their wedding
- (4) 与不带冠词的某些名词连用:  
at school, at college, at university, at home, at work, at church  
(但要说 in prison, in hospital, in the office)

- 2 in** (1) 用于指区域(尤其指较大的一个地方):  
in Europe, in China, in the desert, in my garden, in the sea
- (2) 用于指村庄、小镇和城市:  
in Bangkok, in Nara
- (3) 用于指房间、箱子及其它三维(3-dimensional)空间:  
in the bedroom, in the drawer, in the tin,  
in a car(但要说 on a bus/train/boat/plane)
- (4) 与不带冠词的某些名词连用:  
in bed, in hospital, in prison

注意: **in hospital** (= 以病人身分在里面)  
**in a/the hospital** (= 以探望者或病人身分在里面)

- 3 on** (1) 用于指物体的表面:  
on the wall, on my desk, on her finger
- (2) 用于指大致的位置:  
on the side of, on their way to

注意: **on a chair**; 但要说 **in an armchair**

## 练习 10 \*

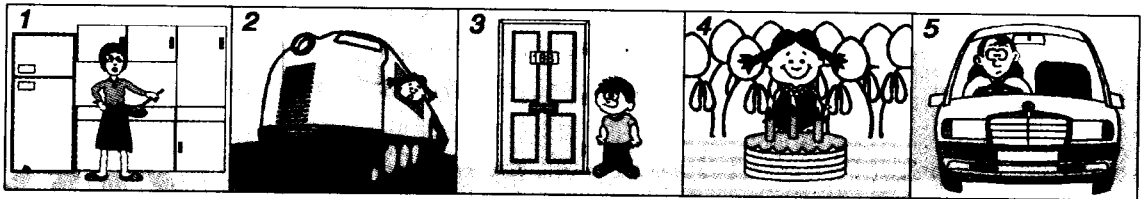
从下面选择正确的词填空。

at in on

- 1 "Does Harry Green live \_\_\_\_ London?"  
"Yes, he has a small flat \_\_\_\_ the centre of the city."
- 2 "Where was Alan born?"  
"I think he was born \_\_\_\_ a very small village \_\_\_\_ the southern part of China."
- 3 "Let's meet \_\_\_\_ the cinema?"  
"Shall we meet \_\_\_\_ the cinema or outside?"
- 4 "Why don't you put some pictures \_\_\_\_ the wall?"  
"All right! I've got some pictures \_\_\_\_ the other room."
- 5 "Why don't you spend the day \_\_\_\_ bed if you're feeling ill?"  
"I don't think I will, but I'll stay \_\_\_\_ home and take it easy."
- 6 "Is Mrs Wall \_\_\_\_ her office this morning."  
"No, she isn't. She's \_\_\_\_ the dentist's."
- 7 "Dave said he'd meet me \_\_\_\_ the station."  
"Perhaps he's already here. He may be waiting \_\_\_\_ the station."  
"I haven't seen him inside, but he may be standing \_\_\_\_ one of the platforms."
- 8 "Did you see Helen \_\_\_\_ school today."  
"No, I saw her \_\_\_\_ a concert in the evening."

## 练习 11 \*\*

根据各图完成下列问题。



- 1 Is Mrs Hill cooking lunch in the kitchen ?
- 2 Is that Alice \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 3 Is it Tom standing \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 4 Did you see Mabel \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 5 Is that Mr Low \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## B to, towards, up, down, along, (a)round

---

- 1 我们用 **to** 来表示朝某一方向:

Is this the road **to** Shanghai?

Is Macau about forty miles **to** the west of Hong Kong?

The acrobat jumped **to** the ground.

- 2 我们用 **towards** 来强调朝某一方向移动(但不一定到达该地方):

The injured man crawled **towards** the door.

**注意:** 如果没有表示出运动, **towards** 不能代替 **to** 使用。即使表示出运动, **towards** 也不一定能代替 **to**:

Is that the way **to** (不用 **towards**) Paris?

The soldier suddenly fell **to** (不用 **towards**) the ground.

The stranger ran **to** / **towards** us.

- 3 **up** 和 **down**

The brave fireman climbed **up** the ladder.

Let's run **down** this hill to the bottom.

- 4 **along** = from one end to the other of, at the side of 沿着

There are a lot of tall trees **along** the road to my village.

- 5 **(a)round** = (1) on all sides of, surrounding 在……周围, 围着

The news soon travelled **around** the country.

Many people gathered **round** the injured man.

= (2) from one place to another, in various parts of 到处

Dave built a tall wall **round** his house.

We spent the afternoon walking **around** the town.

**注意:** **round** 一般可以代替 **around** 使用, **round** 通常指精确的环形 (circular) 运动。  
The earth travels **round** the sun.

---

## 练习 12 \*

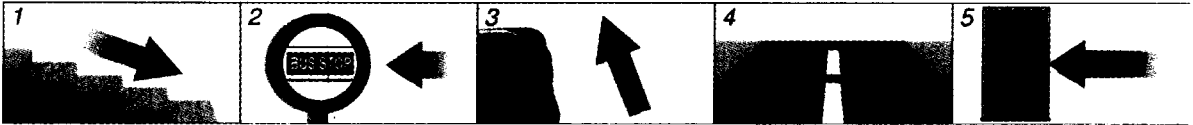
改写下列各句，用动词 go 的正确形式代替划有底线的词语，并从框内选一个适当的介词接在动词后面。如有必要，可省略一些词语或进行其它变化。

to      towards      up      along      around

- 1 Follow this road until you reach a roundabout.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Everyone in the district seemed to be heading for the beach.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Rumours soon spread through the village that there had been a crash.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Mrs Smith slowly ascended the steps to the aeroplane.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Mr and Mrs Jones are visiting Bangkok on holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 练习 13 \*\*

看看下面的图及标记，然后用本节表中适当的介词及括号内的词，回答下列各题。



- 1 How will Agnes get to the bottom of the tower? (steps)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What is Mary doing? (bus stop)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What does Tom Sharp want to do? (cliff)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How will you travel to Newtown? (road)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Where are Ken and Vincent running? (door)  
\_\_\_\_\_



## C into, out of, off, onto, past, beyond

- 1 我们用 **into** 表示朝里面或在里面的运动:  
He went *into* the big house.

**注意:** 我们可以用 *in* 代替 *into* 使用, 但 *into* 与 *in* 不一样, 它不能用来表示某种状态。

Helen got *in*(或 *into*)the car.

Look! There's a toy *in*(不用 *into*)the box.

- 2 我们用 **out of** (1) 表示从里面到外面的运动:  
Did you see anyone come *out of* the shop?  
(2) 表示在……外面或在……界限之外:  
The airport is several kilometres *out of* the city.  
与 *into* 不一样, *out of* 可以用来表示一种状态。

- 3 我们用 **off** (1) 表示离开某人、某物或某地:  
Take *off* your coat and sit down.  
Keep *off* the grass.  
(2) 指离某条路、小径等不远的地方:  
The restaurant is just *off* Flower Street.  
(3) 指某地附近海上的岛屿、船只等:  
Lantau is just *off* the south coast of China.

**注意:** *off* 在这里常与 *just* 连用。

- 4 我们用 **onto** 指移动到某物之上:  
He ran and jumped *onto* the bus.

**注意:** 这个介词可以写成一个单词 (*onto*), 也可以分写为两个单词 (*on to*)。

- 5 我们用 **past** 指经过某物或在某物对面的一个地方:  
Mr Lee has driven *past* the house where we used to live.  
The shop is just *past* the city hall.

- 6 我们用 **beyond** 指越过某地、某物或某人, 或在较远的一边:  
There's a small stream *beyond* the wood.

**注意:** *beyond* 与 *past* 不同, 一般不用来表示运动。  
The soldiers marched *past*(不用 *beyond*)the old temple.