



[美] 温志达 编著

征服 英语 介词



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征服英语介词

本书是一部杰出的英语介词专论，为近年来仅见，由美籍华人、英语专家温志达先生精心编纂而成。介词为英语词类中最难攀登的高峰。作者呕心沥血，力求为读者提供便利。

本书具有以下特色：

- ★高屋建瓴，几近囊括所有介词。全书重点讲解常用介词73个，涉及相关的介词表达近9000个。
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- ★例句极其丰富为本书的又一重要特色，收有体现介词用法的例句7000余个，语言地道，语法代表性强。
- ★分十个角度讲述各个介词，尤其注重介词和动词、介词和形容词的经典搭配。
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- ★语料丰富，讲究规范的搭配与时尚的表达并重，供不同层次的英语学习者、工作者使用。

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Conquer English Prepositions

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I. 简单介词(Simple Preposition) 概论

1. 介词宾语

英语八个词类中,最困难的是动词、冠词,以及我们即将研究的介词。

介词有三种形式:

- 1) 简单介词(Simple Preposition) (约 70 个): 如 along, beside, down, except, in, next, on, over, past, since, than, till, under, upon。
- 2) 分词介词(Participial Preposition) (约 10 个): 如 respecting, saving, touching, wanting, considering。
- 3) 成语介词(Preposition-Phrase) (约 500 个): according to, ahead of, apart from, by dint of, by virtue of, face to face with, in an agony of, with an eye to, at the age of, at the cost of, for the good of, in the event of, to the delight of。

介词后面一般须有宾语(Object)紧跟着。这宾语必须是名词或名词等同语(Equivalent) (即有同样作用的词、短语或分句), 共有 11 种类型:

1.1 名词(Noun)

We played in the park.

Don't talk to that drunkard.

She goes out with her boyfriend every day.

1.2 代词(Pronoun)

I told her about myself.

Joan writes to all of them every week.

Dick prefers this house to that.



1.3 动名词(Gerund)

He makes lots of money by begging, borrowing and stealing.

She spends all her money in learning music.

Dick is fond of talking.

Liz is afraid of seeing a doctor.

1.4 不定式(Infinitive)

We have no choice (*or alternative*) but to keep silent.

She never goes into town except to buy some food.

We are permitted to do anything except (to) curse.

Bob does nothing save (to) drink and sleep.

She could do no otherwise than (to) shed tears.

We would sooner be killed than (to) surrender.

(不定式,除 but, except, save, than 之外,不用于其他介词之后,而且后面若有 do 字, to 字往往可省略。)

1.5 疑问词(Interrogative) + 不定式

The question of where to find a job is a big headache.

Success in business depends on how to treat the workers.

Nobody told Rose about what to do during a job interview.

Her aunt often teaches her concerning how to behave.

1.6 时间或地点副词(只用于成语中)

You will see before long what will happen.

They must have got married by now.

Let us sleep on the floor for now.

Helen Keller's name will live for ever.

From now on we shall live happily.

Our family was really miserable from then on.

Susan has studied the computer since then.

Max hasn't paid me up to now.

Many came from far and near to see the performance.



Some relatives came from afar to see my new baby.

My daughter called me from abroad.

(用于副词前的介词不多。)

1.7 形容词(只用于成语中)

After all, you get something and lose nothing.

He is at best a hypocrite.

At first he said yes; at last he said no.

'She has at most three lovers!' 'No, at least five.'

In brief, we should not any more trust this man.

Don't talk so loud in public.

In short we have become slaves.

Nobody saw him of late.

1.8 介词短语(Prepositional Phrase)(“介词+宾语”的合称)

Some foreigners bring cheap articles from beyond the border and sell them to us.

Someone cried help from behind the door.

This adverb-phrase may be moved to before the subject (or after the predicate).

Jane has studied art for over ten years.

Bob usually enjoyed himself till after midnight.

I can sell this diamond for above five thousand dollars.

Nora usually drives at between 50 mph and 70.

This bridge was formerly built by from 300 to 500 workers.

1.9 由“that”领头的从句(That-Clause)

Rose knows everything about her husband except that he loves Liz.

Sandy would like to stay home in that she hates noisy streets.

My son would have studied abroad but that his mother wants to keep him by her.

Notwithstanding that (= Although) he has been defeated four times, he refuses to quit.

(除 except, save, in, but, notwithstanding 以外, 其他介词不可放在 that-clause 之前。)

1. 10 由疑问词领头的从句(Interrogative-Clause)

Two managers are talking about how they should treat the employees.

These tourists want to be informed (of) which restaurant is good.

Dean is writing a treatise on what is the meaning of life.

Your future depends upon whether some VIP will back you up.

Let me know (as to) where I can rent a car.

Joan's mother is anxious (about) who is to be Joan's husband.

(疑问词前介词有时可省略。)

1. 11 名词 + 形容词或其等同语

这种宾语,常跟在介词 with 之后,表示伴随的情况。

We sleep on the same bed with dreams different. (形容词)

Nora is waiting with a heart sad and heavy.

With nobody by, he stole a gold watch. (地点副词)

A funny stranger passed by with boisterous children behind.

With his influential father behind him, he often criticized the city hall. (介词短语)

With her husband still in bed, she cooks breakfast in the kitchen.

An earthquake suddenly happened with the whole village falling into a panic. (现在分词)

In the park, Nora sat on the bench with her three children



playing about her.

With his wallet stolen by a pickpocket, he walked home dejected. (过去分词)

Joan was sent to the hospital with her eyes terribly injured.

Bob lived in a gloomy hut, with not a relative to accompany him. (不定式)

He stayed up with something important to discuss with his friend.

I live alone at a cottage with a cat my only companion. (同位语)

I enjoyed my vocation in the mountain with Shakespeare's works, Hamlet and A Midsummer Night's Dream.

2. 地点副词与介词的分别

有不少介词用做地点副词,但有时这种用法,不容易认出来,区别是这样:介词必有宾语,而副词必无,可是必须指出,如此副词,可能就是省略了宾语的介词——省略了是因为宾语可由上下文推想出来。

介 词

Many peasants pass (不及物动词) by this pagoda.

We ran after the thief.

My house lies between these red houses.

They often come across the border.

Children run around the park.

We drove along the river bank.

副 词

Many peasants passed by.
(读者或听者知道by后省掉了 this pagoda)

We ran after.

My house lies between.

They often come across.

Children run around.

We drove along.



They hid inside the jungle.

They hid inside.

He tried to climb up the cliff.

He tried to climb up.

We drove (及物动词) our car
down the mountain.

We drove our car down.

We often drove drunkards outside
the bar.

We often drove drunkards
outside.

The view (名词) before my
house is a boundless sea.

The view before is a bound-
less sea.

The gang leader behind the mur-
der has been caught.

The gang leader behind has
been caught.

但是地点副词可能指地点以外的事物。若然,这副词就可视为省略了宾语的介词。

The production suddenly dropped off (= decreased).

His great name faded out after his death.

He gets up at six in the morning.

When I asked about her past, she blew up (= lost her temper).

We must ease down on this muddy road and shouldn't drive fast.

He will crack up and be sent to hospital if he continues to work so hard.

He likes to show off in front of the ladies.

If you are not able to get on, give up.

其次,在“V + O + ?”(动词 + 宾语 + ?)的动词短语中;“?”一定是副词,绝不是介词;例如:He gave the plan up. / He pulled the mail off. / He put his clothes on.

如果O是代词,这“?”就是副词;例如:He gave it up. / He threw them out.

但是在“V + ? + O”的短语中,“?”是副词还是介词,就不易解答了。例如:We drove up the mountain. / We pushed down the



boat. / We brought along all our friends. / We put on our best clothes. 这些带下划线的字是副词, 还是介词呢?

一般说来, 如果在这短语中, V 是经常用做及物的动词, 或“?”是常作地点副词的副词, 则此“?”是及物动词后的副词, 而不是介词。

2.1 及物动词 + 地点副词

1) This window brought up her children with great hardship.

(bring 用做及物动词)

The joke brought down the house.

They brushed aside my proposal.

We often buy off the police.

Dean cast aside his homework and joined his playmates.

He is chewing over this matter.

Nora carried off the prize.

Doctor cut off his leg.

The commander delivered up the city and surrendered.

We must drive off the enemy.

My grandfather handed down the medical secret to me.

We must keep up the morale.

Dick kicks around his employees.

I was laid up with a stomachache for three days.

The police locked up all the suspects.

I made over my property to my eldest son.

He marked down all goods.

经常不及物的动词, 偶然会例外地用做及物, 但这情况不可视为常规。

He had to cough up \$ 50 damages.

She cried out her eyes at the bad news.

He hates to work. He would like to dream away his life.



The audience hissed down the singer.

He just laughed off their criticism.

They shouted down the political speaker.

I sweated out the cold by taking aspirins.

Let us talk over this matter.

Think over the price and quality, and decide to buy or not.

I must walk off the fat in my belly.

- 2) They take apart everything I do. (以下举出的地点副词是永久用做副词,不可误认为亦可用做介词的副词如: up, on, above, between 等)

Liz lays aside every dollar she earns.

I have sent abroad all my children who want to study.

The storm swept away almost all the hut in this village.

Now cut away the dead branches.

We cannot hold back the aggression, but we must.

Put back the toys, Ed, before you eat dinner.

The tree is putting forth new leaves.

Bob put forward a radical proposal and shocked everybody.

I have brought here the photos you want to see.

Don't leave out John and Mary in this party.

Let her pick out the best ones for us. (美国人有时当 out 为介词)

Bob is piecing together a jigsaw.

Put together all these facts and you get the answer.

Pull upward the lid of the pot, not sideward.

但在“V + ? + O”的短语中,如果 V 是经常用做不及物的动词,或“?”是经常用做介词的介词,则此“?”是不及物动词后的介词,而不是副词。



2.2 不及物动词 + 介词

- 1) We arrived at the station in the afternoon. (arrive 经常用做不及物的动词)

Dean always clings to his belief.

The bill came to \$ 30.

We can compete with big companies.

She often corresponds with me.

Bob crowed over his rival.

This child is crying for his mother.

Some bandits fell upon this small village.

She glanced at his lover's long letter and then threw it into a waste-paper basket.

My can went into a lamp-post.

What has happened to his family?

I never interfere in trivial matters.

To get permission I have to kowtow to government officials.

Don't laugh at my mistake; I'm a newcomer.

Sandy leaned on her lover's shoulder.

Something dirty lies behind this expression.

I must look after the patient; I can't leave.

We can't prevail over our opponents.

Wolves prey upon sheep; shepherds should be cautious.

He slept soundly on his wedding day, he was never excited.

Don't reach for the moon.

His pride resulted in failure.

The child smiled at the new toy.

I am always waiting for good luck.

- 2) Something was shooting at the crowd. (at 经常用做介词)

I have been fighting against poverty all my life.

