



# 英语

## 常用介词副词 用法及辨析

# 词典

主编 张明高 顾建新

学生考试必备

PREPOSITIONS  
AND ADVERBS

A Dictionary of Usage and  
Discrimination of English  
Prepositions and Adverbs in  
Common Use

山西人民出版社

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# 前言

英语介词、副词（不包括一般的以-ly 结尾的副词）的用法相当活跃，不仅可以单独使用，而且更多的可与其他词，如形容词、名词、副词、代词等组成短语使用。这使得人们在学习和运用介词、副词时普遍感到难以把握。实际上，掌握介词、副词的用法对学习英语及准确地使用英语起着举足轻重的作用。

本词典旨在全面系统地介绍英语介词、副词的用法，内容除分别介绍介词、副词独立的用法（包括在〔词义〕部分）外，还重点介绍每个介词、副词与其他词搭配形成的短语的用法。同时，对最常用、最基本的一些词及短语的同义及易混、易错的用法进行辨析。本词典共收词条 300 个，辨析近 700 组，常用短语近 1500 个。

在编写过程中，我们参阅了大量国内外最新出版的有关资料，力求条目系统齐全，释义精确明了，用法说明简明扼要，例句典型丰富，辨析清晰实用，旨在帮助英语工作者及中级以上英语学习者了解掌握英语介词、副词的系统知识和用法。本词典既可作为英语介词、副词的工具书使用，也可作为系统学习和复习的资料使用。

介词、副词的用法纷繁复杂，加之编写时间仓促，编者水平有限，虽不敢以此为托词求得自安，尽了很大的主观努力之后，疏漏之处仍恐难免，吁请读者诸君鉴谅，并期不吝指教。

编者

1999 年 4 月

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# 体例说明

## 一、词条

1. 全书分介词、副词、可兼作副词的介词三部分。介词部分包括简单介词（即单字介词，如 at, with, including 等）和复合介词（即二字或多字介词，如 as to, with regard to 等），副词部分包括简单副词（如 upwind, out 等）和介词性副词（如 in addition, in case 等）。

2. 以每个介词、副词为一个词条，各部分按字母顺序排列。

3. 一般词条包括【词义】、【短语】、【辨析】三部分。可兼作副词的介词在【词义】中又包括“介词”及“副词”两部分。

## 二、释义

1. 词及短语的释义均采用英汉双解，英文在前，中文在后。

2. 一个词或短语有多项释义时，各项释义以 1. 2. 3. …… 分别列出。同一义项下的不同用法则以①②③……列出。

3. 相近的释义列在同一项内，语义项较近的以逗号隔开，较远的以分号隔开。

## 三、举例

限于篇幅，各词条及短语的每一义项均举 1—2 例加以说明。例句为英汉对照，排在释义及用法说明之后。

## 四、短语

同一介词或副词与其他词前后搭配形成的短语，均按构成本短语的第一个词的字母顺序排列。第一词相同的，按下一个词的字母顺序排列。

## 五、辨析

1. 词条词之间及词条词与其他词之间的辨析列在前，词条词与其他词形成类似或近义搭配之间的辨析列在后。词条词之间的辨析条目前后互相参见。

2. 正文后附有本词典所及的所有辨析词条条目，以字母为序排列，单字用大写字母则表示该词或短语在该辨析词条中为题头词，如 free FROM, free of 中 FROM 是题头词，表示本辨析条目可在 FROM 词条下查得。

## 六、符号

1. 圆括号“( )” ①用于补充说明，如“until 直到…为止（常用于否定句）”；②用于括出可增添或省略的部分，如“by all (manner of) means”；③用于括出可类推的词，如“failed with problems (difficulties, obstacles, etc.)”；④用于说明参见某条目部分，如“(outside 与 outside of 的区别，见 OUTSIDE OF.)”。

2. 方括号“[ ]” 用于说明词条或短语使用的语域、语体或色彩，如：[英]、[正]、[航]、[方]、[喻]、[俗]等。

3. 斜线号“/” 用于说明前后的词或短语可互相替换。

4. 省字符“~” 用于代表词条词的全部拼法。词条词用于例句句首时，用斜体拼写出完整单词。此字符不用于 [辨析]。

## 缩略语表

adj.	= adjective (形容词)	fig.	= figuratively (比喻用法)
adv.	= adverb (副词)	fml.	= formal (正式用语)
affirm.	= affirmative (肯定句)	infml.	= informal (非正式用语)
AmE.	= American English (美国英语)	liter.	= literary (文学用语)
aux.	= auxiliary (助动词)	neg.	= negative (否定句)
BrE.	= British English (英国英语)	prep.	= preposition (介词)
colloq.	= colloquial (口语、俗语)	sb.	= somebody (某人)
comp.	= comparative (比较级)	sl.	= slang (俚语)
dial.	= dialect (方言)	sth.	= something (某物)
esp.	= especially (尤其是)	superl.	= superlative (最高级)
		usu.	= usually (通常是)

[英]	英国英语	[航]	航海
[美]	美国英语	[财]	财经
[主英]	主要见于英国英语	[商]	商业
[尤美]	尤其见于美国英语	[口]	口语
[军]	军事	[俗]	俗语
[法]	法律	[书]	书面语
[正]	正式用语	[喻]	比喻
[非正式]	非正式用语	[谚]	谚称
[俚]	俚语	[罕]	罕用语
[方]	方言	[谚]	谚语
[旧]	旧用法	[婉]	委婉语

# 目 录

前言 .....	1
体例说明 .....	2
缩略语表 .....	4
介词、副词条目 .....	5
正文 .....	1
辨析词条条目 .....	510



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# 介词、副词条目

## 介词 (Preposition)

### 简单介词 (Simple Preposition)

against	1	given	51
amid (st)	8	granted	52
among (st)	9	including	52
anti	11	into	52
as	11	like	58
at	17	minus	59
atop	26	of	59
bar	26	onto	65
barring	29	pace	66
beside	29	pending	66
but	30	per	67
circa	31	plus	67
concerning	31	pro	68
considering	31	qua	68
despite	32	re	68
during	32	regarding	68
except	32	respecting	69
excepting	33	sans	69
excluding	34	save	69
failing	34	saving	69
following	34	than	70
for	35	till	72
from	44	times	72

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to	72	versus	82
touching	81	via	83
towards	81	vis-a-vis	83
unlike	82	wanting	83
until	82	with	83

### 复合介词 (Complex Preposition)

according to	91	on to	109
ahead of	92	out of	110
apart from	93	outside of	121
as for	95	owing to	122
as from	96	preliminary to	122
as of	96	preparatory to	123
as per	96	previous to	123
as to	97	prior to	124
aside from	97	pursuant to	124
away from	98	regardless of	124
back of	98	subsequent to	125
because of	98	thanks to	126
but for	102	up against	126
close to	103	up to	127
contrary to	103	upwards of	130
due to	104	void of	130
devoid of	104	as far as	130
except for	105	at variance with	131
exclusive of	105	by dint of	131
inside of	106	by means of	131
instead of	106	by virtue of	132
irrespective of	107	by way of	132
near (to)	107	for/from want of	133
next to	109	in accordance with	133
off of	109	in addition to	134

in aid of	135	in quest of	145
in back of	135	in relation to	145
in behalf of	136	in respect of	145
in case of	136	in return for	146
in charge of	137	in search of	147
in common with	138	in spite of	147
in comparison with	138	in view of	148
in compliance with	139	on account of	148
in conformity with	139	on behalf of	149
in consequence of	139	on (the) ground(s) of	150
in contact with	140	on pain of	150
in exchange for	140	on (the) top of	150
in (the) face of	140	with/in reference to	151
in favour of	141	with/in regard to	152
in front of	141	with/in respect to	152
in lieu of	142	at the expense of	153
in (the) light of	142	at the hands of	153
in line with	143	for the sake of	153
in need of	143	on the part of	154
in place of	143	on the strength of	155
in (the) process of	144	with the exception of	155

## 副词 (Adverb)

### 简单副词 (Simple Adverb)

aback	156	afraid	160
abask	156	afterwards	160
aboard	156	again	160
abroad	157	ago	163
adrift	159	ahead	164
afar	159	alike	166

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almost	166	hardly	202
aloud	167	hence	203
already	168	here	204
also	169	hereby	205
altogether	170	hereto	205
always	171	herewith	205
anew	172	home	205
anyhow	172	how	206
anymore	173	indeed	207
apart	173	instead	208
aside	175	just	208
away	176	long	210
back	185	moreover	211
certainly	189	much	212
close	189	never	213
crosswise (crossways)	191	now	214
downstairs	191	o'clock	216
downtown	191	often	216
each	191	once	217
eastward	192	onward	219
either	192	otherwise	219
even	192	out	220
ever	194	overhead	227
everywhere	196	overseas	227
fast	197	perhaps	227
forever	197	quite	227
forward	198	rather	229
further	199	right	230
furthermore	199	scarcely	231
half	200	simply	231
halfway	200	so	232
hard	201	soever	235

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some	235	too	244
someday	236	twice	246
somehow	236	upright	246
sometime	237	upside-down	247
sometimes	237	upstairs	247
somewhat	238	upward	247
somewhere	238	upwind	247
soon	239	very	248
then	240	well	249
there	241	what	252
therefore	242	whereupon	252
though	243	yet	252
together	243		

### 介词性副词 (Prepositional Adverb)

at variance	254	in favour	258
in addition	254	in front	258
in case	255	in lieu	259
in charge	256	in line	259
in common	256	in need	260
in comparison	257	in return	261
in context	257	on top	261
in exchange	257		

### 可兼作副词的介词 (Preposition & Adverb)

about	262	alongside	301
above	273	around	303
across	278	before	312
after	283	behind	317
along	293	below	320

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beneath	322	opposite	442
besides	324	outside	443
between	325	over	445
beyond	328	past	454
by	333	round	458
down	347	since	465
in	358	through	469
inside	397	throughout	477
less	399	under	478
near	400	underneath	484
notwithstanding	402	up	486
off	403	within	502
on	415	without	506

# 介词 (Preposition)

## 简单介词 (Simple Preposition)

### against

#### 【词义】

1. opposed to, not in favour of, not in defense of, not in support of, not in agreement with 反对, 不赞成 (表示意见、观点等不一致, 或有关法规等对某事物的禁止): He's always ~ the young enjoying themselves. 他老是反对年轻人多玩玩。In big cities there are usually rules and regulations ~ spitting in the streets, keeping dogs in families, and smoking in certain public places. 在大城市, 一般都有规章制度禁止随地吐痰、公民养狗及在某些公共场合吸烟。此意义上, against 与 for、with 反义, for 与 with 同义。for 和 with 虽然同义, 具体使用起来仍有所区别: 前者表示支持 (sup-

port), 后者表示站在谁的一边 (on one's side)。例如: There are 20 votes for him and 12 ~ him. 有 20 票选他, 12 票反对。Tell me the truth: are you for the government or ~ it? 说实话, 你对政府是赞成还是反对? I'm all for it and he's all ~ it. 我对此十分赞成, 他却完全反对。He that is not with me is ~ me. 不在我一边就是反对我。You're either with me or ~ me. No middle way is available. 要么站在我一边, 要么反对, 没有中间道路可走。The whole country is with the Queen. 举国上下都拥戴女王。此意义上 against 可以单独使用, 也可以与下列动词, 如 argue, declare, move, vote, protest, set, stand 及上述动词所派生或相关的名词, 如 argument, vote, protest 连用。2. in an opposite direction to 逆方向, 反方向: 表示方向, 其反义是 with。We sailed ~ the wind and

rain. 我们顶着风雨航行。We rowed and advanced ~ the current. 我们逆水划舟, 逆流而上。At that time, the ship sailing with the wind. 当时船儿在顺风航行。Fishes like swimming ~ the stream, not with it. 鱼儿喜欢逆流而游, 不喜欢顺水而下。抽象地使用时, 它可以表示不顾、不管、迎着、面对等等意味。We shall always advance ~ all difficulties. 我们始终要迎着困难上。He crossed the street ~ the traffic lights. 他不顾红绿灯穿过了马路。这时它没有明显的反义词。**3.** facing, opposite to 向着, 对着, 在…对面 (表示方位, 常与 over 连用): I live in the village over ~ you. 我住在你对面那个村里。Against the house there stands a big pine tree. 有棵大松树耸立在房子前面。**4.** indicating antagonism, hostility or unfriendliness 对立、敌对, 不友善 (常用于战斗、斗争、比赛、竞争等对抗性场合): We shall fight ~ the enemy to the end. 我们要同敌人战斗到底。On Saturday France plays ~ Wales. 星期六法国队跟威尔士队比赛。常与其相连用的动词有 compete, contend, fight, play, rise, rebel, revolt, run, strike, strive 等。**5.** in contact with or touching sth. for support 倚着, 靠

着: Put the ladder ~ the tree, not the wall. 把梯子靠在树上, 不是墙上。He was leaning ~ a post, taking a short rest. 他靠在一根柱子上, 休息片刻。**6.** in contrast to, having as a background 衬托, 以…为背景 (表示陪衬): The pine trees were black ~ the morning sky. 晨空下, 松树黑黑的。The picture looks good ~ that light wall. 在那浅色调的墙上, 该画看上去不错。**7.** in contrast with 对比, 对照: 用于对两个事物作比较性说明的场合。None of the students have passed this year's exam ~ three of last year. 去年还有三个学生通过考试, 今年没有一个通过。He was elected by a majority of thirty votes ~ ten. 他以 30 票对 10 票当选。**8.** (moving) in the direction of and meeting 碰着, 撞及 (除了接触意味之外, 还有碰撞的感觉): The rain beat ~ the window. 雨拍打在窗户上。In the dark, he hit his head ~ the wall. 黑暗中, 他头撞到了墙。**9.** in preparation for, as a defense or protection from 以备…之需, 以防…发生: 常与 caution, guard, lay up, prepare, protect, provide, warn 等动词和 precaution, preparation, prevention 等名词连用。We shall save some money ~ a rainy



day/old age. 我们要省下些钱, 以备不时之需(未雨绸缪)/以备老年之用。Precautions must be taken ~ fire. 消防工作必须做好。**10.** unfavorable to 不利于...; 反义词是 in favour of; 常与 charge, accusation, evidence, proof, prejudice, witness 等名词连用。Things have come out ~ us. 形势发展于我们不利。Some people have a prejudice ~ foreigners. 有些人对外国人有偏见。The evidence ~ the accused was overwhelming. 对被告的证据十分确凿。They bore witness ~ him. 他们的作证于他不利。**11.** in violation of or contrary to 违背, 违反: He sold his house ~ his will. 他违心地把房子卖了。Smoking is ~ the school rules. 吸烟是违反校规的。~ human nature 违反人性, ~ one's conscience 违背良心, ~ one's inclination 违背个性, ~ one's reason 违反理智, ~ rule 违规, ~ the law 违法。

### 【短语】

~ time — with the greatest speed possible (usually because there is only a limited period of time available), in an effort to finish sth. within a certain period 赶时间, 抢时间: We're working ~ time to get

this dictionary finished. 我们正在赶时间把这词典在规定期限内完成。They raced ~ time to finish the work. 他们争分夺秒以尽快完成工作。

as ~ — in comparison with 与...相比: The business done this year amounts to \$20, 000 as ~ \$15, 000 last year. 今年的营业额有两万美元, 去年才一万五。As ~ last year, the number of the students has increased by 50 percent. 跟去年相比, 今年的学生数增加了百分之五十。

go ~ — **1.** oppose, act in opposition to 违背: Don't go ~ your father. 不要反对你的父亲。She went ~ her mother's will and married him. 她违背她母亲的意愿而跟他结了婚。**2.** to be unfavourable to 于...不利: The war is going ~ them. 战争于他们不利。The case may go ~ you. 这案子可能对你不利。**3.** to be opposite or contrary to 与...相反, 违反: It would go ~ his principles to borrow money, because he thinks it is wrong to be in debt. 向别人借钱违背他的原则, 因为他认为负债是不应该的。

go/be ~ one's grain/the grain with sb. — to be contrary to one's nature or inclination, not what one