




# 英语介词

## ENGLISH PREPOSITION

祝德勤 编著  
(修订本)



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## 出 版 前 言

对于大多数英语学习者来说,在英语的学习过程中,介词无疑是一大难点。虽然介词的数量不多,但介词是英语语言中最为活跃的词汇。在一定程度上讲,英语就是介词的语言。因此,掌握介词的规律对于英语学习的助益无疑是事半功倍的。

介词之所以难以掌握,一方面由于多数介词都有几种意义。另一方面,介词可以和多种词类进行搭配,这使得本来变化就多的介词在和不同词类搭配后就变得更加扑朔迷离,让人一时摸不着规律。

《英语介词》一书的写作目的在于,揭开介词神秘的面纱,解剖介词的本质,整合介词的用法和搭配,力争将介词的本源和规律呈现给广大读者,本书力求结构明晰,行文流畅,言之有物,将介词的用法规律化、结构化、条理化。本书的宗旨是,希望在介词抽丝拨茧的过程中能对广大读者的英语学习有所裨益。

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2004年1月

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- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
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| 5) 动词 + in   | 12) 动词 + with    |
| 6) 动词 + of   | 13) 动词 + 副词      |
| 7) 动词 + on   | + 介词             |

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- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
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| 2) 名词 + in  | 6) 名词 + about,    |
| 3) 名词 + of  | against, between, |
| 4) 名词 + to  | from, on, over    |

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# 一、主要介词的意义和用法

## 1. About

1) 在……的附近 (near to; within a short distance of)

I lost my key somewhere about here. 我把钥匙丢失在这附近。

There is a tree about the house. 在这所房子附近有棵树。

比较: { She works somewhere about (or near) the school. (正)  
He lives quite near the factory. (正)  
\* Tom lives quite about the factory. (误)

**辨异:** About 作“在……的附近”解时,可以和 round 或 around 互换使用。About 较 near 不确定。我们可以说 quite near, 而不能说 quite about。

2) 在周围,在四面八方 (on every side of; around)

When the teacher sat down, the pupils stood about him. 当老师坐下时,学生们都站在他的周

围。

Her hair hangs about her neck. 她的头发披在她的脖子周围。

People crowded about the man leaning against the wall. 人们围着靠着墙的那个人。

比较: { The pupils crowded about their teacher.  
er.  
The pupils crowded around/round their teacher.

**辨异:** About 表示“在……的周围”的意思时,并不一定完全包围着某个东西。表示接近的意思较强。而 around/round 含有“以……为中心”或“四面围着”的意思。

We Chinese people must rally around (or round) the Party. (用 around/round 强调以党为核心,表示“四面围着”的意思较强。)

用 about 表示接近的意味较强。例如:

{ Look around (or round) him. 看他的周围。  
Look about him. 看他的身边。

在一般情况下,用哪个都可以。例如:

We sat about / round/around the table to discuss our teaching plan.

The children crowded about/round/around the fire to keep themselves warm.

3) 到处,在各处 (in various directions; over or upon different parts of)

We usually walk about the campus after sup-

per.

Papers, magazines and books were left lying about the floor.

有时 about 可以和 around/round 互换使用。只是 around 常见于美国英语。例如：

The leading cadres went about/round/around the county.

4) 大约, 近于 (时间、大小、数量) (a little more or less than; at the time or shortly before or after)

They arrived in Beijing about eight o'clock.

They will leave London for Paris about this time tomorrow.

That village is about five kilometres from here.

注：以上各句都可以和 around/round 互换使用。Around 多见于美国英语。例如：

We weighs about/round/around 130 kilograms.

5) 在身边, 在手头 (by or on the body of)

I have little money about/with/on/by me. 我身边没带什么钱。

**辨异和搭配：**about, with, on, by 都可作“在身边, 在手头”的意思。指小东西, 它们可以互换使用。例如：

Have you any cigarettes about/with/on/by you? 若指大的东西, 通常要用 with。With 常和

have, carry, take, bring 等动词连用。例如：

Tom often carries an umbrella with him.

Take a dictionary with you.

He hasn't brought his watch with him recently.

6) 关于 (concerning, in regard to)

That magazine is about China's industry.

What is all this about? 这是怎么回事?

What are you talking about? 你们在谈论什么?

**辨异和搭配：**About 和 of 都可以表示“关于”的意思，但所表示的“关于”是不一样的。About 所表示的关系要比 of 所表示的关系详细些。将 about 加在 say, know, talk, speak 等动词后，表示所说和所知道的详细情况，将 of 放在以上动词后，是表示某人或某事物的存在。例如：

{ He knows nothing about it. 他不知道此事的内情。

{ He knows nothing of it. 他不知道此事。

{ She said nothing about the accident. 关于该事故的详情她没说什么。

{ She said nothing of the accident. 这次事故她没说什么。

{ John spoke about you. 约翰谈到过关于你的情况。

{ John spoke of you. 约翰谈到过你。

We talked about going abroad. 我们谈论要到国外去。  
We talked of going abroad. 我们谈到要到国外去。

7) 从事于 (occupied with)

What are you about? 你在干什么?

Do you know how to go about it? 你知道怎样做这件事吗?

Mind what you are about? 小心做你的事。

8) 属于 (appertaining to)

There is something charming about Mary. 玛丽长得有些媚人。

There is something of an athlete about him. 他有几分运动员的才能。

比较:

There is something of a dancer about her.  
她有些舞蹈家的样子。  
There is something of a dancer in her. 她有些舞蹈家的气质。

In her (= in her nature), in 指的是人或物的内在性质。所以 in her 指她的性情。About her 中的 about 用以表示人或物的外部状况或面貌。此处 about her (= in her personal appearance) 指她的模样。

9) Be about + inf. 将, 就要 (on the point of)

Mary was about to speak, when you interrupted her. 玛丽正要说话, 你打断了她的话。

We are about to leave for Beijing.

- { We are about to leave for Shanghai. (正)  
We are going to leave for Shanghai tomorrow. (正)  
We are about to leave for Shanghai tomorrow. (误)

**辨异:** Be going to + 动词原形表示最近或很近的将来; be about + 动词原形却只表示最近的将来, 在它的后面不能用表示将来的时间状语。

10) How about...? (你以为)……怎么样?

What about...? (询问消息, 提出建议或征询意见等)……怎么样?

(1) How about...?

How about swimming this afternoon?

How about going out on a picnic?

How about that matter of the other day? 那天的事情怎么样了?

(2) What about...?

What about going to the seaside for our holidays? 到海边去度假怎么样?

The boy students will cut wheat. What about the girl students?

“What about + 动名词/名词……?” 与 “How about + 动名词/名词……?” 可以互换使用。

|   |                   |   |            |
|---|-------------------|---|------------|
| } | What about going  | } | 到长城去游玩怎么样？ |
|   | to the Great Wall |   |            |
|   | for a visit?      |   |            |
|   | How about going   |   |            |
|   | to the Great Wall |   |            |
|   | for a visit?      |   |            |

## 2. Above

1) 在……之上(但不接触) (higher than)

There is a plane above our heads.

Turn on the light above the table.

Many birds are flying and singing above the trees.

**反义词:** 其反义词是 below。例如:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| } | The sun rose above the horizon. 太阳升起<br>在地平线上。     |
|   | The sun has sunk below the horizon. 太阳<br>已落在地平线下。 |

**辨异:** Above 只是表明在上方或位置高于某物,但不一定垂直在上; over 的意思是“在……(的)正上方”,表示垂直在上的意思。例如:

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| } | The lamp is above us. 灯在我们的上方。 |
|   | The lamp is over us. 灯在我们的正上方。 |

一般说“高于”,可以用 above, 也可以用 over.

例如:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| } | The moon is above/over our heads.      |
|   | Look at the kite above/over your head. |

2) 在……上游 (up stream from; higher up than)

There is a waterfall/hill above/below the bridge. 瀑布(小山)位于桥的上游(下游)。

3) (等级、职位、水平、程度等)超出,高于,胜过 (higher in rank or position than; higher than in degree)

Tom is above John in studies in the class. 在班上汤姆的学习比约翰强。

A Doctor is above a Bachelor by two degrees. 博士学位比学士学位高两级。

The captain of a ship is above a seaman. 船长的地位高于水手。

辨异: 在表示关系的“在……上”时, above 只指等级上的高于;而 over 则指隶属关系。

比较: { A major is above a captain. 少校高于上尉。(此处用 above 只表示在等级上高于上尉,不一定有隶属关系。)  
A battalion commander is over a company commander. 营长在连长之上。(用 over 表示隶属关系,表示营长管得着连长。)

4) (数量、价格、重量等)在……之上 (higher than in number, quantity, price, etc.), 在表示数量时, above 和 over 通用。例如:

Above/over three hundred students are present at the meeting.



Tom weighs above/over 100 pounds.

The boat measures above/over 20 feet long.

We spent above/over 500 *yuan* in buying a TV-set.

Brown is a little above/over fifty.

Mary stayed in Beijing for above/over two months.

但在表示价值、重要性等“在……之上”时，要用 *above*。例如：

The yield of cotton is above last year's.

We Chinese people love peace above everything else.

Tom's income is above the average.

5) (品质、行为、能力等)超出……以外 (*superior to... in excellence or quality of any kind*)

This question is above me. 这个问题我不懂。

Comrade Bethune was a man above vulgar interests. 白求恩同志是个脱离了低级趣味的人。

This question is above Tom's comprehension. 这问题是汤姆难以理解的。

His behavior is above criticism. 他的行为是无可批评的。

We must read and study seriously, which is above all things. 我们必须认真读书学习,这是最重要的。

*Above* 在这个意义上 = *beyond*。例如：

above or beyond comprehension 难以理解,不