

英语介词联想记忆

Tactics For Learning Appropriate Prepositions

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INTRODUCTION

(序言)

This book is concerned with prepositional forms, prepositional phrases, and the idiomatic usage of prepositions. Its emphasis is laid on tactics for learning appropriate prepositions. Prepositions play such an important role in daily English speech that it's absolutely necessary for a Chinese student to grasp its various types of relational meaning, functions and idiomatic usage. In this regard, this book is a must for those who want to excel in written and spoken English. Thoughtful and easy, one-time reading is enough to grasp the main content of the whole book.

本书对介词类型、介词短语及其习惯用法作了分门别类的解析, 归纳。但重点放在记忆介词搭配的技巧上。介词在日常英语中起着至关重要的作用。作为中国学生, 掌握英语介词的各种相关意义、功能及惯用法是绝对必要的。从这个意义上讲, 本书是那些想讲一口漂亮英语的人的必备参考资料。轻轻松松可以把握技巧, 阅读一次就能掌握全书主要内容。

前 言

英语介词在日常英语口语表达中占有非常重要的位置。然而,英语介词十分活跃,它与名词、动词、形容词、副词等可以搭配构成各种介词短语;英语介词与其他词类搭配后词义丰富,变化颇多,往往使初涉英语的人感到困惑不解,难以记忆。本书运用大量典型的语言实例,对英语介词及其习惯用法作了分门别类的阐述。希望通过介绍英语介词与其他词类的固定搭配方式,使读者能产生联想记忆;也希望通过对介词惯用法语言实例的分析,帮助读者找到轻松记忆英语介词的技巧,从而掌握英语约定俗成的表达习惯,尽快提高英语口语表达能力。

为了方便初学者,本书采用英汉对照的编排方式,以英文为主,中文以意义同等的方式(dynamic equivalent approach)译出。本书另附有部分单词的音标与简明注释,以及大量自测题和参考答案,是一本实用性较强的英语辅导书。

在编写过程中,编者参阅了部分国内外文献资料,我的美国朋友 Guinevere Young 女士为全书英文部分作了认真仔细的审校,在此一并表示谢意。书中疏误之处,恳请读者指正。

编 者

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CONTENTS

UNIT 1	What is a preposition? (什么是介词?)	1
UNIT 2	Forms of preposition (介词类型)	16
UNIT 3	Idiomatic use of prepositions (介词习惯用法)	42
UNIT 4	Tactics for learning appropriate prepositions (巧记介词搭配)	83
UNIT 5	Test yourself and learn better (自测题)	122

Unit 1

What is a preposition? (什么是介词?)

1.1 Preposition defined (介词定义)

A preposition is a word placed before a noun, pronoun, or noun-equivalent to show in what relation the person or thing denoted thereby stands to direction, position, time, methods and something else. For an exemple:

介词是指置于名词, 代词或名词性词组前, 表示方向, 位置, 时间, 方法等某种关系的词。例如:

I placed the ball **on** the table.

我把球放在桌上。

Here if the word “on” is omitted, there is no sense. The ball might be placed *on* the table, or *under* the table, or *above* the table. Until certain preposition has been inserted, the relation between the ball and the table is not known.

在这里, 假如省略介词 on (在……上面), 这个句子没有意义。球可能放在桌上, 或者放在桌下, 或者吊在桌子的上空。只有插入介词, 球与桌子的关系才表现出来。

1.2 Parts of preposition (介词类别)

There are many forms of prepositions. Prepositions are generally divided into two kinds that are shown on the chart below.

介词有许多种形态。但通常都可以分为两大类, 如下图所示:

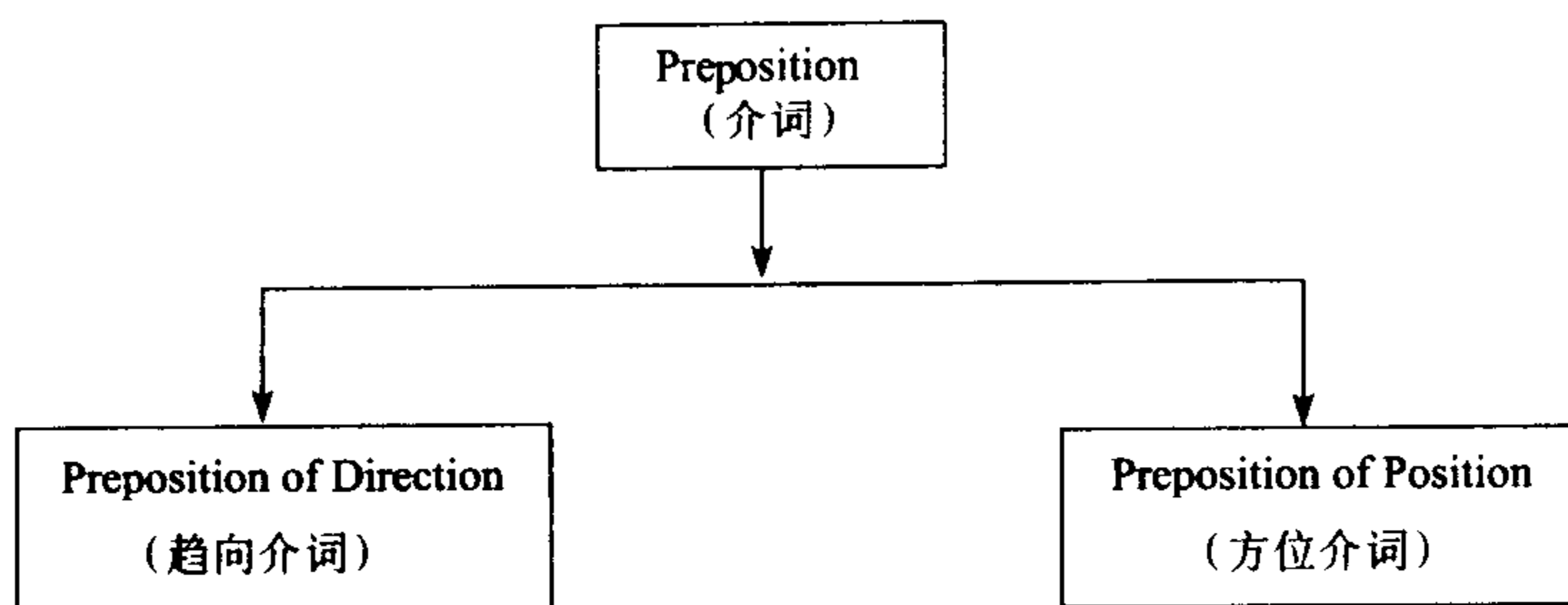


Fig.1 Kinds of preposition (介词类别)

1.2.1 Preposition of Direction refers to the movement with respect to a destination, and something is in motion or in the act or process of moving. The meaning of “direction” generally requires a dynamic verb of “motional” meaning, Such as **go, jump, run** etc.

趋向介词指动向，动态中的物体，或物体运动的过程。通常需与表“动态”意义的动词搭配，如 go, jump, run 等。

He *ran* into the room. 他跑进房里。

He *jumped* out of the window. 他从窗口跳出来。

He *goes* to market. 他去市场。

He *rushed* out of the crowd. 他冲出人群。

He *walked* through a tunnel. 他走过隧道。

He *wandered* round the park. 他在公园周围遛达。

1.2.2 Preposition of Position refers to the fixed stage, static location or something that is in position. A prepositional phrase of “position” can accompany any verb.

方位介词指固定场合的静态位置或处于那个位置的物体。方位介词可以和任何动词搭配。

His car is *at* the cottage. 他的车停在小别墅前。

There is a new roof *on* the cottage. 这个小别墅盖了个新屋

顶。

There are two beds *in* the cottage. 小别墅里有两张床。

The use of **at** makes cottage a dimensionless location, a mere point in relation to which the car's position can be indicated. With **on**, the cottage becomes a two-dimensional area covered by a roof. With **in**, the cottage becomes the three-dimensional object.

使用 at，是相对小别墅而言，表明车所处的那个位置“点”；
使用 on，小别墅变成一个有屋顶的“二维”空间区域；
使用 in，小别墅变成“三维的”物体。

1.2.3 When we use a preposition to indicate place, we do so in relation to the dimensional properties of the location concerned. The following figure sets out the dimensional orientation of the chief prepositions of place.

我们使用介词表明地点，是依据其所在位置的空间特征来确定的。下面图表标明了表示地点的主要介词的空间方位。





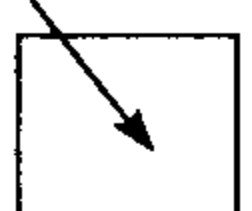

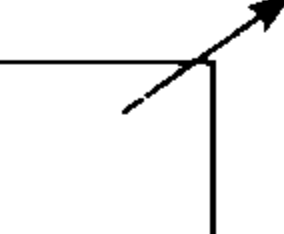
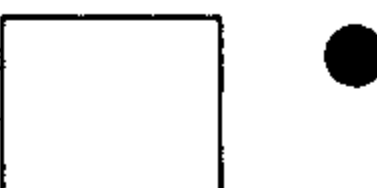
Dimension Type 空间类型	Positive 肯定		Negative 否定	
	Direction 趋向	Position 方位	Direction 趋向	Position 方位
Point 点	To →	at ● X	(away) from X →	Away from X ●
Surface 面	on (to) 	on 	off 	off 
Area 域	in(to) 	In 	out of 	out of 

Fig.2 Place and dimension (地点与空间)

From the Fig. 2 above, we can see that “**to**” or “**at**” indicates a mere point in relation to its dimension-type; “**on (to)**” or “**on**” indicates a line or surface viz. a two-dimensional area; “**in(to)**” or “**in**” indicates an area or volume viz. a three-dimensional area.

从图 2 中，可以看出 to 或 at 仅仅指空间位置的某一点；on (to) 或 on 指的是线与面，即二维空间；in(to) 或 in 所指的是立方体即三维空间。

The contrast between **on** (= surface) and **in** (= area) has various implications according to context, as these examples show:

表示平面的 on 与表示区域的 in，在不同语境中会有不同含义。如：

{	on the window	The boy left a dirty mark on the window. 这男孩在窗上留下个污点。 (window = glass surface / 窗~指的是玻璃平面)
	in the window	A face appeared in the window. 窗口露出一张脸。 (window = framed area / 窗~指的是窗框)

{	on the island	Robinson was marooned on an uninhabited island. 鲁宾逊被困在一个荒无人烟的孤岛上。
	in the island	He was born in Long Island. 他出生于长岛。 (the island has an institutional identity 长岛~地域名)

1.2.4 Between the notions of simple **position** and **direction** a cause-and-effect relationship obtains: 在简单方位介词与趋向介词概念之间存在因果关系。

Direction (趋向)

Tom went **to** the door.

汤姆朝门口走去。

Tom fell **on (to)** the floor.

汤姆跌倒在地上。

Tom dived **into** the water.

汤姆潜入水中。

Position (方位)

As a result: Tom was **at** the door.

结果：汤姆在门口。

As a result: Tom was **on** the floor.

结果：汤姆在地上。

As a result: Tom was **in** the water.

结果：汤姆在水里。

Test yourself and learn better [1]

1. a) Tom went ____ the doctor.
b) Now Tom is ____ the doctor.
2. a) Sarah fell ____ the floor.
b) Sarah was ____ the floor.
3. a) The young man flew a kite ____ the air.
b) Now the kite is ____ the air.
4. a) She was walking ____ his home.
b) Now she is ____ his home.
5. Marie left the airport.
Now Marie is ____ the airport.
6. The dog ran from the room.
Now it is ____ the room.
7. a) The monkey jumped ____ the edge of cliff (悬崖).
b) Now it is ____ the edge of cliff.
8. A cat stood ____ the roof.
9. The beggar wandered ____ the city.
10. The little girl is ____ school.

Note: at school~ [British English] 英式英语

in school~ [American English] 美式英语

Answers: 1.a) to b) at 2.a) on [to] b) on 3.a) in[to] b) in
4.a) to/toward b) at 5.out of 6.out of 7.a) off b) off 8.on
9.round 10.at/in

1.3 Meanings of preposition (介词意义)

1.3.1 Relative position (表示相对方位)

Above, over, on top of, under, underneath, beneath, below express relative position vertically whereas **before, in front of, behind, after** represent it horizontally. See Fig.3 depicts the positional relations below:

above, over, on top of, under, underneath, beneath, below 表示纵向方位, before, in front of, behind, after 表示横向方位。见下面方位关系图:

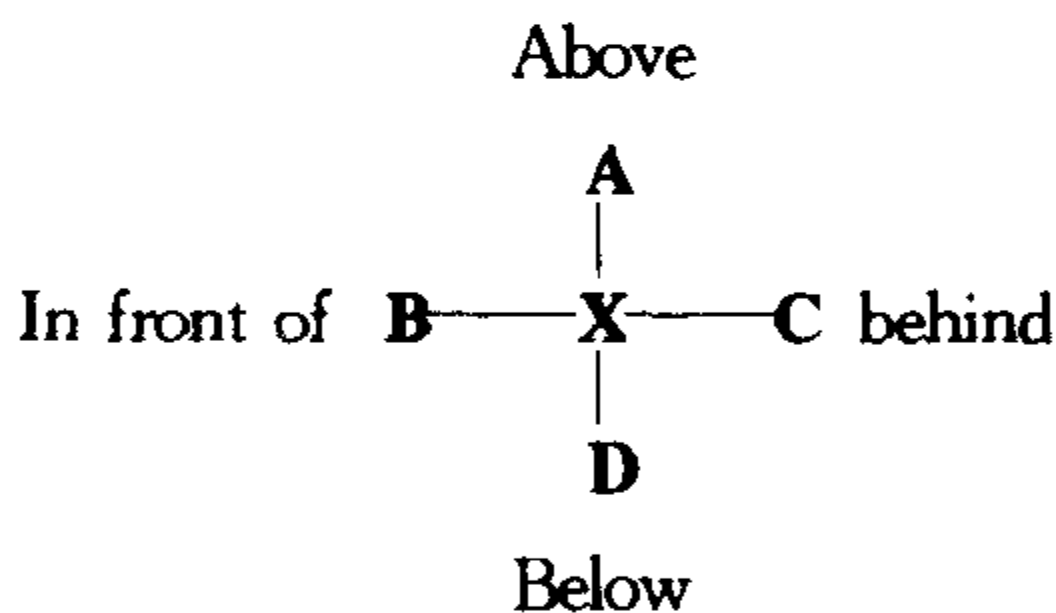


Fig. 3

A is above X.	A 在 X 之上。
B is in front of X.	B 在 X 之前。
C is behind X.	C 在 X 之后。
D is below X.	D 在 X 之下。

Most prepositions can express either position (where something is) or destination (where it is going). See Fig.4.

绝大多数介词可以表示方位也可以表示趋向。见图 4。

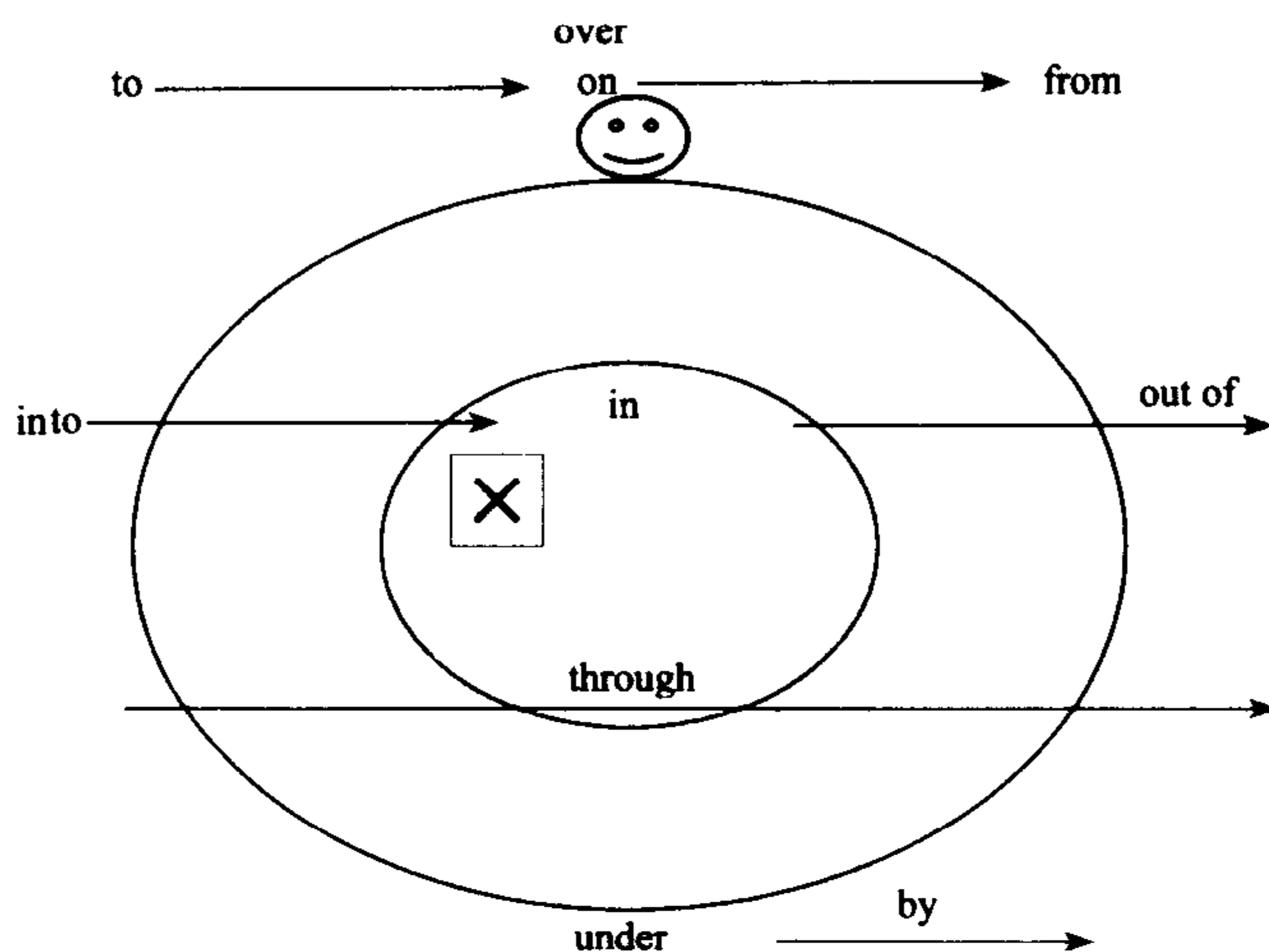


Fig. 4

1.3.2 Relative destination (表示相对趋向)

Position (方位): The coin was *under* the sofa.
硬币在沙发下。

Destination (趋向): The coin rolled *under* the sofa.
硬币滚到沙发下。

Position (方位): There's a bridge *over* the river.
河上有座桥。

Destination (趋向): The cat jumped *over* the table.
猫从桌上跃过。

Position (方位): Mike's house is next *to* the restaurant.
迈克的家靠近餐馆。

Destination (趋向): The old lady is going *to* the market.
老太太正朝市场走去。

Position (方位): The boy is sitting *on* the cement pipe.
男孩坐在水泥管上。

Destination (趋向): Emma hurried *on* the crowded bus.
艾玛匆匆爬上拥挤的公共汽车。

Position (方位): The sea is two miles away *from* the hotel.
大海距旅馆 2 英里。

Destination (趋向): Jessica is running away *from* the fire.
杰西卡从着火点跑开。

Position (方位): The burglar entered *through* the window.
夜贼是从窗口进来的。

Destination (趋向): The rat ran *through* the pipe.
老鼠穿过管道。

Position (方位): The table is *by* the bed.
桌子靠近床。

Destination (趋向): The coach passed *by* the desolated village.
长途汽车从这个荒凉的村庄旁经过。

Note: As well as relative position, the prepositions can express relative destination. 介词可表示相对方位, 也可以表示相对趋向。

For instances: 如:

The bush was the only hiding-place, so we dashed *behind* it.
矮树丛是唯一的藏身之处, 于是我们冲向矮树丛后。

When it started to rain, we all went *underneath* the trees.
天开始落雨时, 我们全跑到树下躲雨。

But generally **above** and **below** cannot express relative destination.

但是, above 与 below 通常不能表示相对趋向。

1.3.3 Passage (表示通行)

With verbs of motion, prepositions may express the idea of passage (i.e. movement toward and then away from a place) as well as destination. See Fig.5 below:

介词与动态动词搭配除可以表示相对趋向以外，还可以表示“通过，经过，横过，穿过”等概念。见下图：

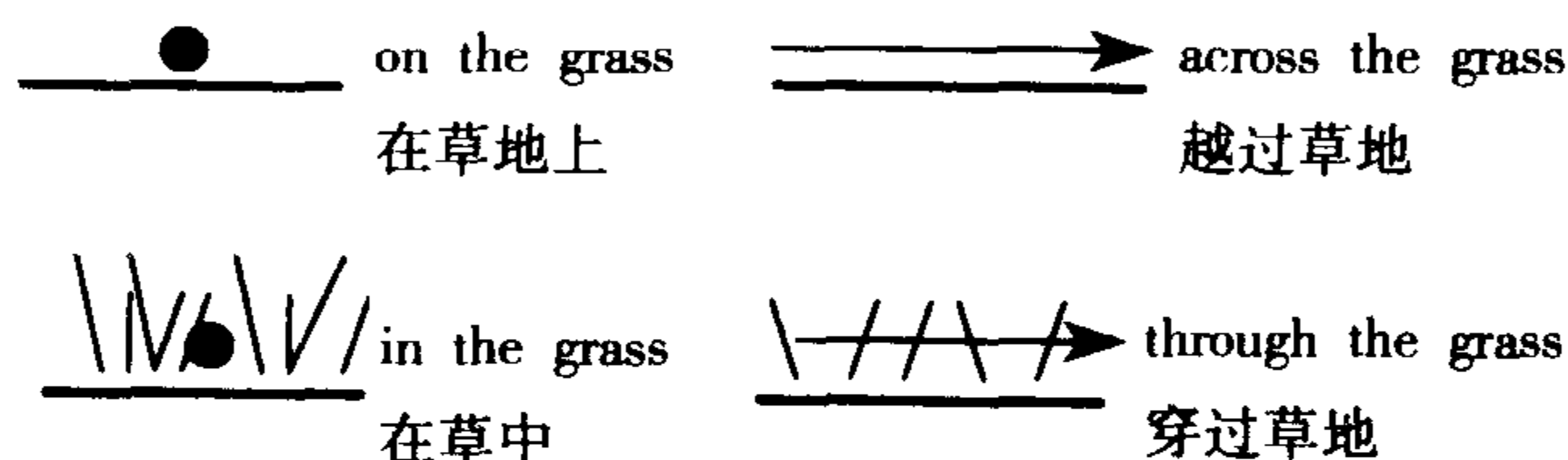


Fig . 5

The ball is on the lawn.	球在草地上。
The ball rolled across the lawn.	球滚过草地。
The ball is in the grass.	球在草地里。
The ball rolled through the grass.	球穿过草地。

Note: The upper pair treats the grass as a surface, and therefore suggests short grass; the lower pair, by treating the grass as a volume, suggests that it has height as well as length and breadth-that is, the grass is long.

注：上面一对图例把草当成一个平面，意味着草浅；而下面图例中，草被当成一个体积，有长，宽，高，意味着草深。

1.3.4 Direction (表示方向)

Up, down, along, across and around, with verbs of motion, make up a group of prepositions expressing movement with reference

to an axis or directional path.

Up, down, along, across, around 和动态动词搭配, 表示以一个轴为中心, 或以某条路径为方向的运动。

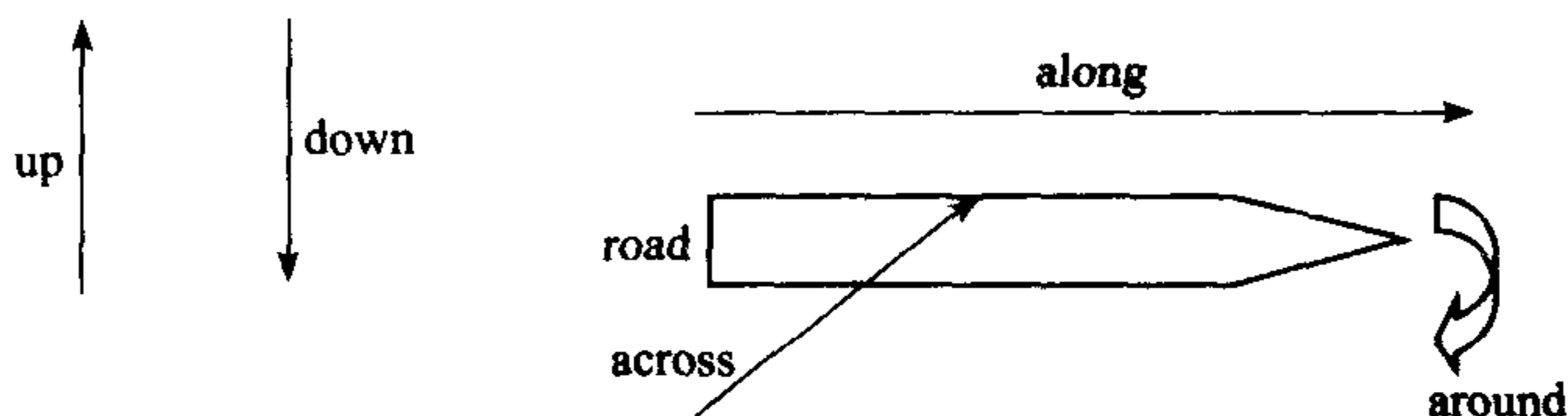


Fig . 6

Up and **down** contrast in terms of vertical direction, while **along** (= from one end towards the other) contrasts with **across** in terms of a horizontal axis; with **around**, the directional path is an angle or a curve.

Up 和 down 表示“上”、“下”移动;

Along 表示从一端到另一端,“沿着”;

Across 表示横向移动,“横过”;

Around 表示沿着某个角或曲线移动,“围绕”、“环绕”。

Examples:

Henry is going *up* the stairs.

亨利正上楼去。

Daniel is running *down* the stairs.

丹尼尔跑下楼来。

The boss is coming *along* the corridor.

老板沿着走廊过来了。

The blind man is walking slowly
across the road.

那盲人慢慢横过马路。

This couple walks *around / round*
the lake.

这对夫妇围绕湖边散步。

1.3.5 A static sense of orientation (表示静态方位)

Beyond (= on the far side of) is a preposition which primary meaning is one of orientation; furthermore, **over**, **past**, **across**,

through, along, around, up, down can combine the meaning of 'beyond' with more specific information of dimension-type.

介词 *beyond* 本意是“在某物的远处”；*over, past, across, through, along, around, up, down* 也包含这个意思，只是各自的空间方位不同。

The new residential zone stretches *beyond* the playing fields.
新住宅区一直延伸到游乐场的那一边。

Who lives in the house *over* the way?
谁住在路对面的那所房子里？

He lives *across* the street.
他住在街道对面。

The path led *through* the woods to the river.
那条小路穿过树林通向河边。

You can see the hill *past* the church.
你可看到教堂那边的那座山。

I bought this cake in the supermarket *down* the road.
我在路尽头的那家超级市场买的这个蛋糕。

My husband's office is *up* the stairs.
我丈夫的办公室在楼上。

There's a three-star hotel *along* the street.
沿街有个三星级宾馆。

Her school is just *round* the corner of the street.
她的学校就在街角处。

1.3.6 Resultative meaning (表示结果意义)

All prepositions which have motional meaning can also have a static resultative meaning indicating the state of having reached the destination. Its presence is often remarked by certain adverbs: already, just, at last, not yet, etc.

所有表示动态意义的介词都可以表示静态结果，即：达到目的后的那种状态。它的出现往往伴有某些副词：already, just, at last, not yet 等。

At last he managed to get *across* the river.

他终于设法过了河。

We wanted to catch the cat, but then it was already *over* the fence.

我们想逮住猫，可那时它已经翻过篱笆去了。

1.3.7 Pervasive meaning (表示遍及意义)

Over, through, along, around, especially when preceded by **all**, have pervasive meaning (either static or motional).

介词 Over, through, along, around 前面有 all 时，无论静态或动态都含有遍及意义。

We will sow the seeds all *over* the field.

我们将把种子撒遍这片田野。

Malaria broke out all *through* (throughout) the mountain region.

疟疾突然在这个山区流行起来。

There was darkness all *along* the bank of the river.

河岸是一片黑暗。

This kind of dress can be found all *over* the world.

这种服装全世界都可以找到。

Note: Now we can see how one preposition **over** may be used in most of the senses discussed: 现在我们可以看看介词 over 是如何表达上面讨论过的多种含义的：

position: There's a lamp hanging *over* the table.

(方位) 桌上挂着一盏灯。

(over ~ in a position higher than but not touching sth.)

over 表示在某物的上方，但不接触)

destination: She spread a cloth *over* the table.

(趋向) 她把一块桌布铺在桌上。

passage: He climbed *over* the fence.

(通过) 他爬过围墙。

He jumped *over* the stream.

他跳过小溪。

He goes *over* the mountain.

他翻过那座山。

result: At last we were *over* the crest of the hill.

(结果) 我们终于翻过那个山峰。

pervasive [Static 静态]: Leaves lay thick all *over* the ground.

(遍及) 满地都是树叶。

pervasive [Motion 动态]: They splashed water all *over* me.

(遍及) 他们泼了我一身水。

Test yourself and learn better [2]

Put in the most appropriate preposition.

1. It's my holiday today. I'm going ____ the Great Wall.
a. on b. to c. from d. for
2. There was a big crowd ____ the bank waiting for it to open.
a. in b. on c. inside d. outside
3. The man is an idiot (白痴). He pushed me ____ the river.
a. for b. into c. onto d. on
4. There's a Temple of Dragon King (龙王庙) ____ top of the mountain.
a. in b. up c. to d. on
5. Mike hurt himself. He fell ____ his motorcycle.