Treasury of English Grammar

文法寶典

第五册

劉毅編著

A8907/32

文法宝典 第5册

(英·中6-2/A2580-5)

A 00280

編者的話

一個不是生長在英語環境下的人,在學習英文的過程中,如果不懂文法,獨如在黑暗中摸索,事倍功半;如果文法概念不清,只是一知半解,則對於學習英文亦無多大幫助,甚至可能阻礙進步。

譬如一個不了解文法的人遇到了下面的句子:

Nothing happened the whole vacation.

因爲不知道副詞性受詞的用法,常常製以爲 happened是及物動詞,而 the whole vacation是受詞,所以在翻譯時,往往會譯出錯誤的句子。

然而,一個懂得文法的人,必知副詞性的受詞是省略了介系詞的副詞 片語,可用於表時間、期間、數量、次數、距離、方向……等。而且能夠 輕易地發現 the whole vacation是省略了介系詞 during的副詞性受詞,表 期間,修飾動詞: (詳見P.100, 101)

Nothing happened (during) the whole vacation.

因此,學過文法的人一定能夠毫不獨豫地將上句譯成「在整個假期中,什麼事也沒有發生。」

也有人學了:

If + 現在式動詞…,主詞+ shall (will, may, can)+原形

的公式,只會造: If it rains, I will stay at home...

而不敢造出: If you are right, I am wrong.

If I said that, I was mistaken.

等之類的句子(詳見 P.356),這也表示學文法如果不求徹底理解,反而 會成爲學習英文的絆脚石。 文法實典的編排與衆不同,第一篇提供一個整體的概念,其餘各篇則分別詳述細節,內容十分完整,且深入淺出,一目了然,不强調理論,摒除不必要的術語和生硬文字。尤其是對於英美人士已不再使用的過時句子,皆一概删除。例如有些字典上仍可查到 despite of 的用法,但是現代英語中常用 despite 或 in spite of,而不用 despite of 。(詳見 P.532)對於這類的問題,我們都特別加以說明。

讀者如遇到疑惑不解的難題,可利用目錄查所需要的解答。本書共分 五册,各册的內容如下:

第一册: 概論,大寫,標點,名詞。

第二册: 代名詞,形容詞,副詞。

第三册: 動詞,助動詞,時式,語法,語態,一致。

第四册: 動狀詞,連接詞。

第五册: 介系詞,特殊構句(倒裝句、省略句、插入語、

否定構句)。

每**册後**面均附有練習,讀完文法寶典、做完練習,您必定會信心十足,大 大地提高學習英文的興趣與實力。

文法寶典之完稿,係經多方搜集資料,並參考國內外文法書籍。其間 雖多次審慎校對,恐仍有疏漏之處,尚祈各方先進不吝指教,至爲感荷。

編者譜識

學習出版公司 港澳地區版權顧問

RM ENTERPRISES

翻印 必究

P.O. Box 99053 Tsim Sha Tsui Post Office, Hong Kong

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第十篇 介系詞 (Prepositions)

第一章 概 論(Introduction)

I. 定義:所謂「介系詞」是用來指明其後面的受詞和其前面之名詞或動詞之關係。通常置於受詞的前面,故 又稱「前置詞」。

across the park. (他們走過公園。)
around the park. (他們繞著公園走。)
under the bridge. (他們在橋下走。)
down the street. (他們沿街而行。)
over the hill. (他們走過小山。)
on the sidewalk. (他們走在人行道上。)

(注意) ①有些介系詞與連接詞同屬一個字形,可依其在句中的功用辨別:

介系嗣後跟名詞。 連接詞後面跟的是子句。

They walked

The train had just started before my reaching the station. 介系同

(在我到達車站之前,火車剛開出。)

The train had just started before I reached the station. 進華経

(在我到達車站之前,火車剛開出。)

②有些介系嗣與副詞同屬一個字形,區別在於:

有受詞者爲介系詞。 無受詞者爲副詞。

下面名例句中的介詞可作副詞用,如果省略括弧中的字,則句中辨黑字就是<mark>顧詞,若不省略</mark> 便是介系詞。

I have never seen him before (this time) (我以前從未見過他。)

We have not heard anything of him since (then).

(從那時起,我們不曾聽到他的任何消息。)

Long skirts are in (fashion) again. (長裙又流行了。)

Come along (with me). (與我來。)

Ⅱ. 介系詞的種類: 按形態區分有下列四大類。

介	系	after, at,	個字的介系詞 by, for, down, from, in, on, of, off, over, since, through, under, up, with,…			
21	複合	由兩個單一字合成的介系詞 (1)字首加 "a-" (= on) 的有: aboard, about, above, across, against, along, among, amidst, around, …				
系	3	(2)字首加 "be-" (= by) 的有: before, behind, below, beneath, beside, besides, between, beyond, (3)其他的有: into, inside, onto, outside, throughout, towards, until, upon, within, without, underneath,				
詞	片	(1)形容詞、分詞或副詞+介系詞 的有: according to, away from, down to, inside of, near to, opposite to, over against, owing to, up to,				
	語	(2)連接詞+介系詞 的有:as for, as to, because of,…				
	介		·介系詞(又稱雙重介詞) 的有: mong, from behind, from under, till after, in between,			
的	系	(4)介系詞+名詞+介系詞 的有: at the cost of, by means of, for the sake of, for want of, in front of, in regard to, in spite of, on account of, with regard to,				
	詞	1	連接詞+分詞+介系詞)as compared with (名詞+介系詞)thanks to 引+動詞) as regards as concerns(参照 P.500)			
53	由其他	(1)分 詞	理 concerning(關於), considering(就…而論), during(當…的時候), 在 excepting(除…之外), including(包括), barring(除…之外), notwiths tanding(雖然), regarding(關於), respecting(關於), pending(在…之中;到…爲止), saving(除…之外), touching(關於)			
	詞		過分 去詞 except (除··之外), past (過了)			
5	類等	(2)形容詞 或副詞	like(像,相似), near(接近), opposite(在…對面), unlike(不像), round(繞…而動), save(除…之外), next(和…鄰接), worth(值得)			
	用	(3)名 詞	despite (不顧,不管)			
	者	(4)連接詞	than, but (除…之外)			

[※] 片語介系詞 (phrase preposition)與介系詞片語 (prepositional phrase)不同 (参閱 P. 21

Ⅱ. 介系詞片語的功用:

介	作	(1)修飾名詞或其相當詞。 A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. (一鳥在手勝過二鳥在林。)
系	形	Birds of a feather flock together. (物以類聚。) The man with a stick in his hand is my teacher. (手中拿著手杖的人是我的老師。)
洞	容	(2)作主詞補語。 Your grade is below average. (你的分數在平均值以下。) It is of no use to try to persuade him. (想要說服他是沒有用的。)
片	嗣	The dictionary will prove to be of great service to students. (這部字典對學生將會有很大的幫助。)
語	用	(3)作受詞補語。 You will find the story of special interest to women. (你會發現此故事對女人特別具有吸引力。) They consider the matter of no importance. (他們認爲那事情不重要。) We thought the plan of no avail. (我們以爲這計劃沒有效。)
的功	作副飯用	I have a taxi waiting for you at the door. (我叫了一部計程单在门口等你。)
用	進足が	I came across an old friend of mine. (我碰到一位老朋友。) The father got after the children severely. (父親嚴厲地責罵孩子們。)

(註) 有時因爲句義的需要,介詞片語還可當名詞片語用,作介詞的受詞。

Please stay till after dinner. (請留到晚餐後再走。)
The moon rises from behind the hill. (月亮從山後升起。)
The book cannot be sold for under fifty dollare. (這本書低於五十元不賣。)

其他例子:

from below the river (從河的下游)
from behind the curtain (從幕後)
till after examination (到考試後)
till after sunset (到太陽下山後)

from under the desk (從桌子下) from among the crowd (從人群中) from behind the tree (從樹後面) since before the war (自戰前以來)

Ⅳ. 介系詞的省略:

1.副詞性的受詞前介系詞常被省略。

"介系詞+名詞"形成副詞片語,若將介系詞省略,剩下的名詞在形式上則成爲動詞之受詞,事實上仍 具有原來副詞片語的性質,此時所剩下的名詞稱爲**副詞性的受詞**,<u>這就是名詞當副詞用的由來</u>。這些做 受詞的名詞,通常是表示時間、距離、重量、價值、次數、程度、狀態等名詞(參照 P. 100)。

He has already waited (for) two hours. (他已經等了兩小時。)

I came home (at) about four. (我大約四點鐘回家。)

I walked (for) ten miles. (我走了十哩。)

(At) What time will he be here? (他何時會在這兒?)

You must not treat him (in) that way. (你不要那樣對待他。)

They bound him (by) hand and foot. (他們把他手脚綑起來了。)

2. of + 形容詞 + 名詞 做補語時, 其中的 of 常被省略。

此種片語多半用來表示大小、年齡、形狀、顏色、價格等。

They are (of) the same age. (他們同年齡。)

The chimneys are (of) the same height. (這些煙囱一樣高 .)

(Of) What size is your hat? [你的帽子(大小)幾號?]

Have you seen any fish (of) that size? (你是否看過那樣大小的魚?)

The door was (of) dark red. (那門是深紅色的。)

(Of) What price is this article? (此物價格如何?)

3. near, next, opposite 等之後的 to 常被省略。

The school is near (to) the park. (學校靠近公園。)

She sat next (to) me. (她坐在我旁邊。)

His office is opposite (to) ours. (他的辦公室正在我們的對面。)

(註) "next to" 若作「幾乎」解時,不可省略 to。

It is next to impossible. (那幾乎是不可能的。)

4.由對等連接詞 and, or, not only…but (also)…, either …or…, both … and …, …等或 instead of 連接的兩個介系詞片語,若介系詞相同時,第二個介系詞通常被省略。

You may go by land or (by) water. (你可以由陸路或水路去。)

It is a matter of life and (of) death. (那是一件生死交關的事。)

If you want to be wealthy, think not only of getting but (of) saving.

(如果你想成爲富人,就不能只想到賺錢,還要想到存錢。)

We raise many million sheep, both for wool and (for) mutton.

(我們爲了羊毛和羊肉飼養了幾百萬頭羊。)

Few countries can produce all that they require either for food or (for) clothing. (很少國家能生產衣或食的一切必需品。)

This summer I am going to Tainan instead of (to) Taipei. (今年夏天我要去台南,而不去台北。)

(註1) 如果重點是放在兩個不同的觀念上,則第二個介詞不予省略。

Do you prefer traveling by night or by day? (你喜歡夜間旅行,選是白天旅行?) The phrases "by observation" and "by experiment" distinguish the two different methods of arriving at truth.

(「藉觀察」和「藉實驗」是達到眞理的兩種不同的方法。)

(註2) and 或 or 連接的兩個介詞片語的受詞相同時,常將第一個受詞省略,而成爲由 and 或 or 連接兩個介詞,其後再接一個受詞。

Whether he is for or against us, we can not tell. [for 之後省略掉us] (他是支持我們還是反對,我們不知道。)

He was pacing up and down the room. [up之後省略掉 the room] (他在房中走來走去。)

She would not speak to or even look at him. [to 之後省略掉him] (她不顧跟他說話, 連看也不願看他。)

The boy was still so weak that he was carried to and from his bed.
(這男孩的身體仍然很虛弱,所以要別人扶他上下床。) [to 之後省略掉 his bed]

5.動名詞之前介系詞的省略。

(1) busy (忙碌) , employ (從事) , lose (浪費) , occupy (忙碌 ; 從事) , pass (度過 ; 消磨) , spend (花費) , waste (浪費) 等動 詞接受詞 , 再接動名詞時 , 係動名詞之前的介詞省略了 。

She busied herself (in) tidying up her desk. (她忙於收拾她的書桌。)

He employs himself (in) writing. (他從事寫作。)

I shall lose no time (in) beginning the work. [lose no time 把握時間] (我必須把握時間開始工作。)

(2) busy(忙碌的), employed(從事於), engaged(從事於), late(遲的), occupied(忙碌的), weary(厭倦的)等形容詞或當形容詞的過去分詞接動名詞,也是省略了動名詞前的介詞。

He was busy (in) preparing for the examination. (他忙於準備考試。)

She was employed (in) learning something useful at that time.

(當時她正在學習一些有用的東西。)

She is engaged (in) planning her summer trip. (她正在計劃她的夏季旅行。)

(3) have business 和 have difficulty (trouble, fum, a hard time, a good time)接動名詞時, 也是動名詞之前省略了介詞 in。(詳見 P. 444)

He has no business (in) saying such things about me. (他無權談論我的長短。)

第二章 主要介系詞的用法 (1974年 1987年 1987

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1. about

- (1)作「關於;有關」解,相當於 "with regard to; concerning" He talked about his family. (他談到他的家人。)
- (2)作「**到慮**」解,相當於 "here and there in"

 I walked about the town with her. (我和她在城裡到處逛。)
- (3)作「在…附近」解,相當於 "near (to)"

 I lost my pen about here. (我把筆遺失在這附近。)
- (4)作「在…周围」解,相當於"(a)round"

 There is a fence about the garden. (庭院周圍有圍牆。)
- (5)作「在…身上(身邊);在手頭」解,相當於 "on or near the body of"
 There is a strange smell about him. (他身上有一股怪味。)
- (6)作「從事; 忙於」解,相當於 "concerned or occupied with" What are you about? (你在做什麼?)
- (註) 作「大約」解的about 是副詞,相當於 "a little more or less; a little before or after" 用來表示數量、時間、距離、形狀、尺寸等。

 Give me about ten dollars. (請給我大約十元。)

 It is about nine o'clock. (現在大約是九點。)

We walked about five miles. (我們大約走了五哩。)

2. above

- (1) 表位置的高出,作「高於;在…之上」解,相當於 "higher than; over" The sun rose above the horizon (太陽升起到地平面之上。)
- (2) 表等級的高出,作「地位高於;優於」解,相當於"higher in rank or power than"
 A colonel is above a major. (上校的地位高於少校。)
 He is above the others in ability. (他能力優於別人。)
- (3)表數量、價格的高出,作「多於;超過」解,相當於 "greater in number, price, weight, etc."

 The temperature has been above the average recently. (氣溫近來超乎零常。)

 There is nothing in this shop above (= over) five hundred dollars.
 (這個店裡沒有一樣東西價錢超過五百元。)

The weight of this rock is above one ton. (這石頭的重量超過一噸。)

(4) **委價值的髙出**,作「勝於」解,相當於 "more than" A miser loves gold above his life. (守財奴愛財勝於愛他的生命。)

- (5) 衰道德的高出,作「不屑;不顧」解。(参照 P.443)

 He is above taking profits for himself. (他不屑爲他自己謀利。)
- (6)作「超越;非…所能及」解,相當於 "beyond; out of reach of"

 His heroism was above (= beyond) all praise. (他的英勇無辭可讚。)

 He is above reproach. (他是無可責難的。)
- (7)作「在…北方;在…上流;比…更前(遠)」解。
 The ship sank just above the islands. (船在群島正北方沉沒。)
 There is a water mill above the bridge. (這橋的上流有部水車。)
 Run to the first house above the school. (跑到學校前方的第一間房子去。)

3. across

- (1)作「横遇」解,相當於"from one side to the other of" He swam across the river. (他游過河。)
- (2)作「在…的另一邊;在…對面」解,相當於 "on the opposite side of" He lives across the river. (他住在河對岸。)
- (3)作「**交叉**; 成十字形」解,相當於 "so as to form a cross; so as to cross or intersect"

 He laid two sticks across each other (他把兩根根子交叉地放著。)
- (4)與 come, run, drop 連用,作「偶然遇到或發現」解,相當於 "meet or find by chance"
 I came across him in Taipei. (我在台北偶然遇見他。)
 I ran across my old friend Hill in Paris last week.
 (上星期我在巴黎遇見老友希爵。)

4 after

- (1) 表時間,作「在…之後」解,相當於 "later than" He went to bed after supper. (他吃完晚飯後上床。)
- (2) 表順序,作「在…之後」解,相當於 "following" I'll come after you. (*我將隨你之後去。)
- (3) **麦位置**,作「在…之後」解,相當於 "behind"
 Shut the door after you (關上你後面的門——隨手關門。)
- (4)作「鑒於;由於」解,相當於"in view of; as a result of"

 After the selfish way she acted, who could like her?

 (由於她行爲自私,誰還喜歡她?)
- (5)作「雖然;儘管」解,後面通常接 all ,相當於 "in spite of"

 After all his labors, he failed. (他雖然努力,終遭失敗。)

- (8)作「仿賴」解,相當於"in the manner or style of"
 This is a painting after Raphael. (這是一幅模仿拉斐爾的畫。)
- (7)作「依照」解,相當於 "according to"

 He was named after his uncle. (他以他叔父之名爲名。)
- (8)與動詞連用,作「追趕;搜奪;詢問」解。

 The policeman ran after the thief. (警察追趕騙賊。)

 He is after you. (他在找你。)
- (9)用在" \sim after \sim "的句型中,表示「連續;許多」的意思。

day after day (日復一日地)
year after year (年復一年地)
wave after wave (一波又一波地)
time after time (一次又一次地)
page after page (一頁又一頁地)
bus after bus (公共汽車一輛接一輛地)
shot after shot (一槍接著一槍地)
one after another [(三者以上)一個接著一個地]
one after the other (兩者輪流地)

5. against

- (1)作「反對」解,相當於 "in opposition to"

 There were 20 votes for him and 12 against him. (有二十票費成他而十二票反對他。)
- (2)作「防備; 預防」解,相當於 "in preparation for; in anticipation of"
 We all need some savings against a rainy day. (我們都需要儲蓄一些錢以備不時之需。)
- (3)作「抵抗;抵禦」解,相當於 "as a defence or protection from"
 We are all taking medicine against the disease. (我們都在服業以抵抗疾病。)
- (4)作「建反;犯;禁止」解。

This is against the law. (這是犯法的。)
The hotel has a rule against keeping animals in bedrooms.
(遺旅館有一項規定禁止在臥室裡飼養動物。)

(5)作「**不利於…」解**。

The evidence is against him. (證據對他不利。)

- (6)作「蓮…; 對著」解,相當於 "in an opposite direction to"
 I swam against the stream. (我逆流游泳。)
 This pine tree stands against our dormitory. (這棵松樹就在我們的宿舍前面。)
- (7)作「裸托;和快;對照;以…當背景」解,相當於"in contrast to; having as a background"

 Mt. Ali is beautiful against the sky. (阿里山在天空機托下很美麗。)
- (8)作「對比;比較」解。

 He was elected president of our class by a majority of forty votes against seven.

 (他以四十票對七票之多數被選爲我們的班長。)

(9)作[舞;倚;接觸]解。

I sat against the warm wall. (我靠著暖和的牆壁坐著。) The ladder was placed against the wall. (梯子靠著牆放著。)

🔞 against 與 beat, dash, hit, push, run, strike 等動詞連用,作「打在…;撞到…;碰到…」解 Rain beats against the window. (雨打在窗戶上。)

He hit against a tree. (他撞到了樹。)

Don't push against the fence (不要推撞籬笆。)

(ii) against 與 over 連用,作「面對;相對;在···的正對面」解。 We live over against the temple. (我們住在那寺廟的正對面。)

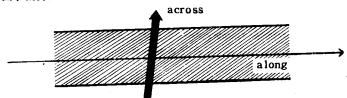
6. along

(1)作「沿着」解,相當於 "towards the end of"

We took a walk along the shore. (我們沿岸散步。)

The plants grow along the river banks. (樹林沿著河流兩岸生長著。)

- along 可表示動作的方向,也可表示靜態的位置。 alongside 表示靜態的位置,作「沿著 (註1) 或靠著…的旁邊;傍靠」解,相當於 "close to the side of; along the side" The ship lies alongside the pier. (這艘船靠著碼頭停泊。)
- across 爲 along 的反義字, across 表示和一線(面)或方向交叉而過之意, along則表 (註2) 示沿著一線(面)的方向而行之意。如下圖所示:



JA road runs across the plain. (一條路橫過平原。) 【 I walk along the street. (我沿著街道走。)

(2)作「在…的過程中;在…期間」解。

Somewhere along the journey I lost my hat. (我正旅途中的某處遺失了我的帽子。)

(3)作「根據;按照」解。

Along the lines just stated, I suggest we start the new project. (我建議我們根據剛才說的原則開始還項新計劃。)

(4) along with作「和···一道」解,相當於"together with" We sent them along with other things. (我們把它們和別的東西一道送去。) Put it over there, along with the others. (把它放在那裡,和其餘的在一起。)

7.amid(st)

作「在…當中;被…包圍著」解,相當於"in the middle of; surrounded by" The tower stood amid the ruins. (這塔聳立於廢墟中。)
They built a hut amid the woods. (他們在樹林中蓋一茅屋。)

8. among

- (1)作「在…中間;被…所圍繞」解,相當於"in the middle of; surrounded by"

 He built a house among the trees. (他在樹林中建了一間房屋。)

 The town lies among the mountains. (此鏡位於群山中。——被群山所圍繞。)
- (2)表示三人以上之分配,作「分配給…」解,相當於"in shares to each of (three or more)" Divide the cake among them. (把蛋糕分給他們。)

 They distributed food among the refugees. (他們分配食物給難民。)
- (3)作「在···之中; 其中之一(與最高級連用)」解。

 The book is the best among modern novels. (在近代小說中,那本是最好的。)

 Paris is among the largest cities in the world.

 (= Paris is one of the largest cities in the world.)

 (巴黎是世界上最大的都市之一。)
- (4)作「共同;合力」解,相當於 "in association with"

 We decided this among us. (我們共同決定這件事。)

 They set up a new hospital among them. (他們合力創立了一所新醫院。)
- (5) among 後面接~selves, 作「互相;自行」解,相當於 "through the common action of"
 They fought among themselves. (他們互相殘殺。)
 Settle it among yourselves. (你們自行處理這事。)
- (6) from among 作「從…中」解, among 與後面的名詞當作名詞片語用,作 from 的受詞。
 Choose a book from among these. (從這些書中挑選—本。)
 He appeared from among the trees. (他從樹林中出現了。)
- (註1) amongst意義與 among 相同,但 amongst是文學的(literary)和古典的用字,現 代英語中不普遍。
- (註2) among和amid(st)的比較:
 - /. {among 多用於表示「處於易分辨的事物中」。 amidst 多用於表示「處於混雜的事物之中」。

We noticed him among the crowd. [此人在人群中易於分辨] (我們在人群中看見他。)
The thief is amidst the crowd. [賦混在人群中不易分辨] (賦在人群中。)

2 (among 多用於表示「問類事物中」。 amidst 多用於表示「不同的事物之中」。

He was found among the dead. [與死者同類卽是死了]

(他在死者之中被發現。——他死了。)

He was found amidst the dead. [與死者不同類故仍是活的]

(他在死者之中被發現。——他仍活著。)

3. (among 多用於表示「**友好的、善意的事物中**」。 amidst 多用於表示「敵對、困難或危險中」。

They told me to set my mind at rest for I was among friends. [友好事物中]

(他們叫我放心,因爲我的周圍都是朋友。)

I know I was amidst my enemies. 〔敵對事物中〕

(我知道我的周圍都是敵人。)

He stood firm amidst the temptations. [處於困難、危險中]

(他在種種誘惑之中處之泰然。)

4. (among 之後通常接複數名詞,或集合名詞。 amidst之後可接單、複數名詞,接單數名詞時表示「在(抽象名詞)之間」。

He fell among thieves. [among 接複數名詞]

(他與盜賊爲伍。)

I saw him among the crowd. [among 接集合名詞]

(我看見他在人群之中。)

The actress finally found herself amid(st) general applause and laughter.

(這女演員最後發現她在大衆的掌聲和笑聲之中。) [amid(st)可接抽象名詞]

9. around ; round

(1)作「在…四周;圍繞」解時, around 和 round 的用法有所區別:

around 通常表示靜態的位置。

The students stood around him. (學生站在他的四周。)

He put the necklace around her neck. (他把項鍊戴在她的脖子上。)

Woods lay around the house. (房子的四周都是樹林。)

round 可表示靜態的位置,亦可表示動態的動作。

We sat round the fire. [表靜態的位置]

(我們圍坐在火的四周。)

The planets move round the sun in the same direction and nearly in the same plane.

(諸行星以同一方向且約在同一平面上繞著太陽運行。)[表動態的動作]

I conducted the stranger in a circle round the house. [表動態的動作]

(我引導這陌生人繞屋走一圈。)

Let us walk round the pond. [表動態的動作]

(讓我們繞著池走吧。)