Difficulties in English grammar series

英语语法释疑系列

邹启明编著

词 趣 谈

Learning

prepositions

K.

生活·讀書·新知三联书店



生活・計書・新知三联书店

(京)新登字 007号

责任编辑:倪 乐封面设计:海 洋

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

介词趣谈/邹启明编著. -北京:生活·读书·新知三 联书店,1993. 9

(英语语法释疑系列) ISBN 7-108-00643-X

- Ⅰ. 介…
- Ⅱ. 邹…
- ■. ① 英语-介词 ② 介词-英语
- N. H314. 2

许国璋序

三十多年前,受命编写大学文科英语教材。其时阶级斗争之说风行,无事不蒙受其深刻影响,但在此书编纂实务中,还是尽当时之可能,力求背离时尚,追求语言之基本训练。现在看来,这套教材虽已必须重新修订,其原作毕竟已为各校及外语训练班乐于采用多年。其结果是,一方面,本人之虚名顿传,"许国璋"成为某种合用之英语教本之代称,一个社会语言学家的姓名竟然可以成为社会语言学之研究对象,不免惶恐;另一方面,使我更加注意英语之教学,不仅关心大学生英语训练,而且包括他们的预备阶段——中学时代的英语教学。

中学英语教学,年来改进颇多。我不是中学教师,隔岸观火,难说此中还存在什么关键问题。只有一个感觉:这些年来,适应开放改革之现实需要,大家比较注意成人培训,例如办强化班,口语班等等,不一而足。凡此均非无谓之举,但是治本之计,恐怕还得从中小学时期做起。"三年之病,难求七年之艾";为了将来,我们恐怕得早早地把"七年之艾"准备好。事事都靠到了成人再加强、速成,究竟不是办法。从已出之教材和辅导读物看,似乎考虑中学生之基本训练较少,亟待加强。

生活·读书·新知三联书店交来这套《英语语法释疑系列》专供中学生阅读,我略加翻阅,颇为高兴,乐于促其印行。这套书注重基本训练,文法笃实准确,而又叙述生动,练习周详,并且附有插图,当为若干于中学英语教学有素养

的同行的精心之作。是一套具有新意的可用教材。

生活·读书·新知三联书店历来常出高水准学术论著,这也许可受称道,但在经营效益上,似乎并不能得到相应的嘉许。作为一个文化企业,推而广之,作为一个文化人,难道可无经济观念?我希望三联书店好好经营、推广这类有益的普及读物,在经营效益上也作出成绩。今年五月赴欧讲学前夕,与三联书店前任总经理沈昌文专门谈及此点,咸有同感。惜乎我已年迈多病,连素以壮年视之的昌文,亦已因年龄关系,退出领导岗位。我辈于此,徒呼负负,实已难能为力。则今后以文化促经营、以经营助文化之举,亦即出版业乘政者常谓之"双效益"重任,只能期望于来者!

我深信,既然大家已有认识,积以时日和经验,这个"双效益"的工作是一定可以完成的。

因是之故,我对这套丛书,乐观厥成,并应三联书店之命,为之序。

许国码

一九九三年八月

序言

不少学生谈起学习英语,往往觉得介词(preposition)很难掌握。的确,介词是英语中最活跃的词类。它拼写简单易记,但词义十分丰富。尤其是当它和动词(verb)、形容词(adjective)和名词(noun)一起时,更是产生出无穷的新意。所以,介词就像一个调皮的小精灵,变化多端,无所不在。

不过,介词其实并不太难掌握。它就像一个顽皮的小孩子,只要你摸准了它的脾气,知道它多动的性格,就能逐步了解它的规律。学习介词不仅可以使你的英语进步神速,而且也是一件极有趣的事情。因为在和这些调皮的小精灵打交道的同时,你会逐步探索到英语的奥秘;而一旦你摸熟了它的脾气,和它交上朋友,让它为你服务,你就掌握了最地道的英语,了解到许许多多你过去不知道的知识,就有信心和 native speakers 自由自在地对话。你瞧,这多么有趣、有意义啊!

英语介词虽然有三四十个,但最调皮的只有十来个。在 这本书里,我们主要把那些最不听话的介词放在一起,通过 比较分析,来摸透它们的脾气。这样,我们以后就不会为如 何区别它们而头痛了。

这本书不是一本语法书,它是一本有趣的语法练习册。 为了使大家看得有趣,每一章都是以讲故事形式来写的。为 了使大家在看得开心的同时学到宝贵的知识,同时还能记 住它们,我们在书里也配上一些学习,并附上答案,让大家边看边做,温故知新。

希望大家喜欢这本小书。

作者 一九九一年十一月

目 录

序	言		1
第一	章	位置 (Position) ······	1
第二	章	方向 (Direction) ······	15
第三	章	距离与方位 (Distance and Orientation)	28
第四	章	时间 (1) (Time 1) (38
第五	章	时间 (2) (Time 2) ······	5(
第六	章	修饰语(Modifiers) (51
第七	章	成语性介词	
		(Idiomatic prepositional Phrases)	74
第八	章	短语介词 (Phrasal Prepositions) {	39
练习	答	案(Key to the questions) ······· 10)5

第一章 位置 (Position)

我有两个学生,一个叫 Michael,一个叫 Linda。有一天,他们两人吵吵闹闹地来找我,原来,他们正为一个句子争论不休。这个句子就是"我在河里游泳"。Michael 说,在河里应当是 on the river,因为人是在水上游泳。Linda 说应当是 in the river,因为人的身体在水里。同学们,你们说谁对谁错?如果你们拿不准,就看看下一节吧。

at, in, on

听了他们的争论,我说:"你们碰到的这两个介词,再加上 at,是三个最不听话的介词。我们就拿 river 为例,看看下面三个句子是甚么意思。"

- 1. I stand at the riverside.
- 2. Michael sails on the river.
- 3. Linda swims in the river.

看看下面三幅画,大家就清楚刚才谁对谁错了。在这三个介词中,at 是最"硬颈"的,它钉在一个地方就不肯动了,因此,它总是表示在某一点。on 总是四平八稳,因此,一般用来表示平面或直线。比较起来,in 最活跃,所以它要有个空间让它活动。

由于 at 很"硬颈",它也比较小气,用它来表示地点,它只肯表示地址或较小的地区,in 就大方得多,它要表示一



I stand at the riverside. Michael sails on the river. Linda swims in the river.

个大的地区。on 只肯去平平稳稳的地方。

听完我的话, Michael 跳了起来说:"老师,我懂了。我就像in,喜欢又大又宽的空间。Linda 就像 at 和 on,虽然有些小气、硬颈,但很稳重。你听听我的句子。"

- 1. I fly in the sky.
- 2. She lives at Mong Kok.
- 3. Our school is on the Hong Kong island.

听完他的句子,我笑着点点头,问他:"那么,Michael,你说晚下面这两个句子对不对?"

- 1. I'll wait for you at the library.
- 2. Sam is working hard in the library.

Michael 摇摇头。Linda 说:"我看它们都对,是吗?" "对,"我点点头。"不过,第一个句子表示地点,第二个句子表示空间。把 at 和 in 换过来就错了。你们再看看下面两个句子,哪个对哪个错?"

- 1. My Grandpa lives on the farm.
- 2. Everyday, he goes to work on the field.

"它们都对,是吗?" Michael 争着说。

"错了,"我笑着回答他。"很多同学觉得,既然是 on the farm,当然应当是 on the field。其实,应当是 in the field。你们看, at, in, on 这三个小家伙还是很调皮的,有些怪脾气就得靠我们牢牢记住才行。你们先做做下面两组练习,再对对答案,看看哪些对了,哪些错了。回去把错了的再复习复习。"

同学们, 你们愿意一起来做做下面的练习吗?

Exercise 1.1

Fill in the blanks with at, in, on:

l.	. She is staying the Hilton Hotel	١.	
	. He always spends the summer		th
	country.		
3.	. The Eskimos go hunting the ice	e.	
	. Peter is sitting the middle of the		
	. The City Hall is ——————————————————————————————————		
	. There is a picture the wall.		
	. I'll meet you the airport.		
	. He looked at his image the mir.	ror.	

9.	Susan lives the top floor.				
10.					
	the chair.				
11.	It's time for dinner. Please come and sit				
	the table.				
12.	San Francisco is the west coast of the				
	United States.				
13.	David lives Tsim Sha Tsui (尖沙咀)				
	the Kowloon side.				
14.	Henry was ill and had to stay bed.				
15.	The dog likes to lie the carpet				
	the door.				
Exe	rcise 1. 2				
Cor	rect the prepositions which are wrongly used:				
	正用错的介词。)				
1.					
2.	Please put the books in the bookshelf.				
3.	I'll meet you on the corner of the 24th Street this				
	evening.				
4.	I can't find Tom on this photograph.				
5.					
	ago.				
6.	The bookstore is at the left of the cinema.				
7.	Do you put sugar on your coffee?				
8.	We enjoy camping on the mountains.				
9.	The man has a scar in his face.				
10.	Larry used to live in a small farm away from the city.				
11.	There is another entrance in the back of the building.				

e di se insere di

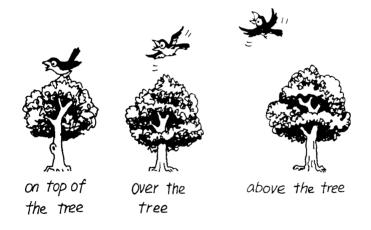
- 12. It is dangerous to play football on the street.
- 13. Ann lives at a small village on the seaside.
- 14. Please knock on the door before you come in.
- 15. People stood on a line, waiting to buy the tickets.

above, over, on top of...

做完练习后, Michael 指着窗外, 叫了起来: "Look, there is a bird on top of the tree."

Linda 向外一望, 赶紧说: "No. the bird is flying over the tree."

我抬头一看,说: "Yes, but it is flying above the tree now."



Michael 和 Linda 听我说完,都要我讲讲刚才三个句子,究竟哪个对哪个错。我说大家都对。跟着我画了幅画,将刚才三个句子画出来。

我指着画说:"on top of 是 on 的弟弟, 所以它一定要脚

踏实地。over 是 on 的远亲,所以它既离开大树,但又垂直于它。只有 above 最自由,它高高在上,不必与大树保持直线。"

听我讲完,Michael 马上问:"那么 below, under 和 beneath, underneath 呢?"

"它们也一样。below 和 above 好似一对双胞胎,只不过是一上一下。 under 和 over, on top of 和 beneath, underneath也一样。它们之间相处得很好。除了 on top of 之外, above 与 over below, under 与 beneath, underneath 常常可以相互交换。不过,懂得它们之间的不同,用起来就会准确得多。"

同学们,如果你们有兴趣,就和我们一起做做下面的练习。

Exercise 1.3

Choose the appropriate prepositions:

Passage I

below, under, beneath

Jol	hn learned diving at the age of seven. At first, he
dared r	not go deep but just put his head the
water.	When he learned how to hold his breath, he could
stay	water for a while. Now he could dive easily
20 feet	the surface.

Passage II

above, over, on top of

I climbed up to the peak of Mont Blanc. Standing
the peak, I could almost touch the white clouds
my head. Through the thin clouds, I could see
the blue sky high the clouds.
Exercise 1.4
Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate preposition:
1. The castle stands on a hill a valley.
a. above b. over c. on top of
2. The doctor leaned the patient to examine
the wound.
a. above b. over c. on top of
3. He placed a white cloth the table.
a. above b. over c. on top of
4. A dog is lying the tree.
a. below b. under c. underneath
5. The ship sank down 1000 feet the
surface.
a. below b. under c. beneath
6. The hot lava boils the thin crust of earth.
ready to burst out.
a. below b. under c. beneath
by, beside, near, next to…
刚才做练习时,我对两个学生说:"Michael, please
come and sit by me. Linda, you can sit beside me."

by,对Linda用 beside?这两个介词有甚么不同?"

"by 和 beside 的区别就像 above 和 over 一样。by 是指紧靠旁边, beside 只是在旁边。因为你调皮一些, 所以我要你 sit by me, Linda 自觉些, 可以 sit beside me。"

Linda 又问: "老师,还有没有其他介词是这种关系呢?"

"有。比如, next to 和 near 也是这样。Michael, 你可以用一个例子来区分它们吗?"

"可以。"下面是 Michael 的例子:

Linda is my neighbour. She lives next to my house. We both live near our teacher. We often go and visit him by bus.

同学们,你们清楚这四个介词的区别了吗?如果还不清楚,可以做做下面的练习。

Exercise 1.5

Choose the most appropriate preposition by using comparison:

Passage I

03, 000000			
Grandpa likes to	the window, with o		
dog lying	_ his feet.		
Passage I			
near, next to			
Tom and I are	neighbours.	He lives	mv

house and we often greet each other through the window.

Sam lives ____ me down the street. But he often drops by on his way home.

Exercise 1.6

Correct the prepositions that are wrongly used:

- 1. Don't park your car beside the street or you'll be fined.
- 2. I live by the Central Station. It's within walking distance.
- 3. She often strolls next to the lake in the evening.
- 4. I don't like wool beside my skin.

about, around, amid, among, between



The Students are sitting around the teacher