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Prepositions

突破英语介词关

赖世雄 编著

超重点

30

课

看似简单的介词用起来却总是出错? 单词认识不少,却不会搭配合适的介词拓展自己的表达? 两岸英语教学大师赖世雄帮你轻松突破英语介词关。

- ●逐条列出 32 个常用介词用法,帮助读者正确辨析差异。
- ●除介词用法外,亦附以例句,可立即融会贯通。
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这是一本为协助读者正确辨析介词用法而特别设计编 写的书。

介词一直是英语学习者不易运用自如的部分,经常为了in和at的差别,或是 under 与 below 用法的时机而减低学习兴趣,在我学习英语的过程中及担任初、高中家教时的学生们都曾有过对介词伤透脑筋而却步的状况。通常介词的字母并不长,可是它却是与动词形成动词词组、和其他名词形容成介词词组不可少的元素,所以介词的功能与重要性是不容小觑的。

本书在编排上分为两大部分,第一部分将各介词的用法逐项列出,并在各用法之下附以例句,以便读者可在例句中立即体会该项用法。第二部分为测验题篇,共包含十回测验题,每回五十题,目的在提供读者加强印象及培养实力,每题均有精确解说、例句与单词注解,读者详读并熟记后,必能对介词的使用有更进一步的认识。

感谢所有的编辑工作人员,由于他们的辛苦付出,本书才能顺利出版,在此一并感谢。

据上身

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使用时机

1. **at + 建筑物**(邮局、车站、银行、学校等) 在某建筑物(可能在其内或其外面)

at the post office / station / bank 在邮局/车站/银行(之内或之外)

例: We're going to meet at the station.

(我们将在车站碰面。)

注意:

(1)城市、国家等则与介词 in 并用。

<u>in</u> the city / my hometown / the United States 在城市里/我的故乡/美国

例: There's a famous temple <u>in</u> my hometown.

(我的故乡有一座有名的寺庙。)

(2) 若强调"在某建筑物内"则介词仍须使用 in。

in the post office / station / bank 在邮局/车站/银行里

例: My husband works <u>in</u> this office building.

(我先生在这栋办公大楼上班。)

2. **at** + 人 对某人(尤指近距离, 常与 yell, point, shout, laugh 等动词并用。此处 at 表"朝向"。)

yell / shout at 人 对某人吼叫/咆哮

laugh at 人 嘲笑某人

point at 人 指着某人

例: The man always shouts at his wife when he is angry.

(那个男人生气时总是对他的太太咆哮。)

Don't laugh at the poor beggar, Johnny.

(强尼,不要嘲笑那个可怜的乞丐。)

The teacher pointed at him and said, "I saw you cheat on the test."

(老师指着他说:"我看到你考试时作弊。")

比较:

point to... 指着远处的……

囫: He pointed to the house on the hilltop and said, "It's my house." (他指着山顶上的房子说: "那是我的家。")

3. at 与下列名词并用,表"从事某活动"。

be at work 上班, 做事

be at church 做礼拜

be at school 上学

be at rest 休息

例: Selena is at work now; don't bother her.

(莎琳娜正在工作,不要打扰她。)

A: Where's Jack?

B: He's at church.

(A: 杰克在哪里?) has also an engage and a product of the contract of the contract

(B: 他去做礼拜。)

A: Is Frank at home? How will be done home to you be much self-

B: No, he's at school.

(A: 法兰克在家吗?)

(B: 不在, 他在学校。)

You can go ask the manager now; he's at rest in the lobby.

(你现在可以去问经理;他正在大厅里休息。)

4. at 亦与度数/程度/价格/年龄等与数字有关的名词并用。

at the price / cost / expense / rate of + 数字 以 ······ 的价格

at the age of + 年龄 在……的岁数时

at the speed of + 速度 以……的速度

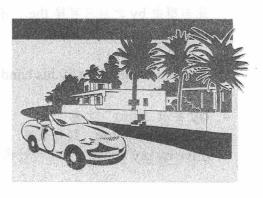
例: I bought the portable CD player at the price of \$150.

Sandy had her first child at the age of 32.

(珊蒂在32岁时有了第一个小孩。) dead looking from ad I

She drove at the speed of 28 miles an hour.

(她当时以时速28英里的速度开车。)



by

使用时机

1. 表 "在……之旁", 相当于beside。

by the window 在窗边

by the door 在门边

by my side 在我旁边

例: The woman always sat by the window and stared into the distance.

(那位女士总是坐在窗边,凝视着远方。)

He came over and stood by my side. Samed to Angel 21

(他走过来站在我旁边。)

2. 表"凭借"

judge A by B 借由B来评鉴、判断A man and bear and tell A by B 借由B知道是A

例: Don't judge a person by his or her looks.

(不要以貌取人。)

I can tell by his action that he is a naughty boy. 00 \ 90 ing sale in

3. **by** 与下列表"抓"有关的动词并用,仍表"借由"。catch / grab / grasp / hold / seize / take等 + 人 <u>by the</u> 身体部位或衣物的部分抓住某人的······

例: The man <u>seized</u> him <u>by the</u> collar and told him to shut up.

注意:

此句型中 by 之后只可接 the,不可接所有格。

I caught him by the hand.

(我抓住了他的手。)

不可说 I caught him by his hand.

4. **by** 亦表"经过"之意 pass <u>by</u> my house 经过我家 drive by my house 开车经过我家

walk by my house 走路经过我家

例: I passed <u>by</u> my house and didn't walk in. (我经过家门而没有走进去。)

- 5. **by** 亦表"差距"之意,尤用于下列用法: be older than 人 by two years 比某人大两岁
- = be senior to 人 by two years be younger than 人 by two years 比某人小两岁
- = be junior $\underline{to} \wedge \underline{by}$ two years
 - 例: She is older than I by five years.
 - = She is senior to me by five years.
 (她比我大五岁。)
 - * 第一句中的 than 是连接词,之后应接主格 I; 第二句中的 to 是介词,之后应接宾格 me。 junior to 与younger than亦比照此用法。 We beat the other team by two points. (我们以两分之差赢了另一队。)
- 6. by 亦表"按照"un gailles vd gailvil a sələm namow blo self

例: They sell eggs by the dozen.

(他们论打卖蛋。)

- * 上句中, by 之后置 the, 再置度量单位名词, 如 by the box (论 盒)、by the yard (论码)。

 It is five twenty by my watch.
 (我的表现在是五点二十分。)
- 7. by 亦表"取道"

come back by way of H.K. 取道香港回来

- = come back via H.K.
 - 例: We went to Beijing by way of H.K. (我们取道香港去北京。)
- 8. **by** 亦表 "乘坐 (交通工具)" come back <u>by</u> bus / train / ship / air / bicycle / motorcycle 搭公交车/火车/船/飞机/(骑)脚踏车/(骑)机车回来

囫: He goes to work <u>by</u> taxi every day. (他每天搭出租车上班。)

注意:

- (1)以上句型中交通工具不可与冠词或所有格并用。

 * 不可说by the train、by a car、by my taxi。
- (2) 表"步行"时则应使用"on foot"。

例: He came back on foot.

(他是走路回来的。)

例: He was killed by a car. sissy ovit vd I nest reblo siedd. I

(他被车撞死了。) super svil vd sm or noinos zi sdd =

The Color Purple was written by Alice Walker.

(《紫色》是艾丽斯·华克所写的。) A Managhan Andrews

10. by 亦可用于主动语态 是原思思想的 mail regimove on rolling

by + 动名词 用/借由······niog owa zd mast as the off is set off

例: He succeeded by working hard.

(他借由努力而成功。)

The old woman makes a living by selling fruit.

(那个老太太以卖水果为生。) oxolo adi yd aggo ilea yed I : 圆

例: Come back by ten.

(十点以前要回来。)



for

使用时机

1. 与表"动身"之意的动词连用,表"前往(某地)"。 set out / set off / depart for + 地点 动身前往某地 head for + 地点 朝某地前进 leave A地 for B地 离开A地前往B地

例: She set out for America last night.

We headed for the pub after the movie.

(看完电影后我们就前往酒吧。)

He <u>left</u> Shanghai <u>for</u> Beijing yesterday.

2. 表 "为·····的目的" do it <u>for</u> you 为你做这件事 for the sake of... 为了·····的缘故

例: Don't blame him. After all, he did it <u>for</u> you.

(不要责怪他。毕竟,他是为你做这件事。)

He does everything <u>for the sake of</u> money.

(他做每件事都是为了钱。)

= be in favor of 事

例: Are you for his idea? ** strangland of way to build grow at all 例

= Are you <u>in favor of</u> his idea? (你赞成他的想法吗?)

reward 人 for 事 为了某事而奖励某人

例: The villagers <u>rewarded</u> him <u>for</u> saving the girl. (村民报答他救了那位小女孩。)

5. 表"当作……"

use A <u>for</u> B 把 A 当作 B 使用 take A for B (误)把 A 当作 B

例: The natives <u>use</u> some insects <u>for</u> food.

(那些原住民以一些昆虫为食。)

I took John for a girl because he wore long hair.

6. 表"找寻"

be hard pressed for time 时间不够用(而需寻找时间)

例: The lady wears many hats. She is always hard pressed for time.

(那位女士扮演多重角色。她的时间总是不够用。) 1881 8 18

7. 表"持续(一段时间)" pabrone of unified not indignated flot off

例: I have learned Japanese for three years.

(我已经学了三年的日文了。)

I haven't seen John for a long time / for ages.

8. for 亦用于下列句型中: 102 ii bib ed .lla rott A .min emald l'aoCl · 题

It is + 非表人之本性或气质的形容词 + for 人 to + 原形动词... 对某人来说(做)······是·····的。

例: It is necessary for you to study English.

(学英文对你来说是有必要的。)

比较:

It is + 表人之本性或气质的形容词(kind / cruel / stupid 等)+ of \wedge to \wedge 作形动词... 某人做某事实在很……。

例: It is very kind of you to help me.

(你能帮我真是太好了。) \$\footnote{\text{solution}}\$

9. 表"开往(某地点)(的交通工具)"

例: The flight for Shanghai will depart at two thirty.

(往上海的班机将在两点三十分起飞。)



from

使用时机

1. 表"从……"

from A to B 从A到B

from Beijing to Hong Kong 从北京到香港。

from what he said 从他所说的话

go from bad to worse 每况愈下

例: It takes more than three hour to fly from Beijing to Hong Kong.

(从北京飞往香港要花三个多小时。)

I couldn't figure out what he meant from his words.

(从他的话中我无法了解他的意思。)

Their business has gone from bad to worse since that incident.

(从那次事件后,他们的生意就每下愈况。)

be made from... 由·····做的(成品不能还原成原料)

例: This wine is made from grapes.

(这酒是葡萄做的。)→酒不能还原成葡萄

比较:

be made of... 由……做的(制成的成品其原料本质不变)

例: This table is made of wood.

(这张桌子是木头做的。)→木头制成桌子后本质仍不变

2. 表"戒除"

refrain from + 动名词 戒除/控制 ······

例: Jeff could not refrain from laughing.

= Jeff could not help laughing.

(杰夫忍不住大笑。)

3. **from** 亦可与表"禁止、阻止、保护"有关的动词并用,此处from,表"免于"。

ban / prohibit / restrict / restrain 人 <u>from</u> + 动名词 禁止某人(做)…… prevent / stop / keep 人 <u>from</u> + 动名词 阻止某人(做)…… protect 人 <u>from</u> + 动名词 保护某人免于……

例: He was prohibited from smoking in the lobby.

(他被禁止在大厅里抽烟。)

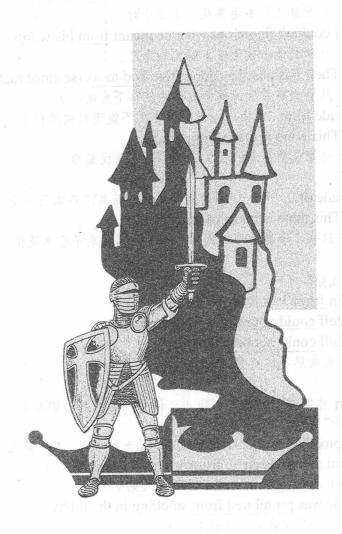
The woman came in time to <u>prevent</u> her son <u>from</u> killing himself. (那位女士及时赶来阻止了她的儿子自杀。)

The prince <u>protected</u> the princess <u>from</u> being attacked by the bandit. (王子保护公主免受盗匪攻击。)

比较:

forbid 人 to + 原形动词 禁止某人(做)……

例: Our teacher <u>forbids</u> us to bring comic books to school. (我们老师禁止我们带漫画书到学校。)



in

使用时机

1. 表"在……之内",如建筑物、空间、书、文件、公司等。

in the house 在房子里

<u>in</u> the park 在公园里

<u>in</u> the magazine 在杂志里

in this company 在这间公司里

例: Your dog is <u>in</u> the house, not <u>in</u> the backyard.

(你的狗在房子里,不在后院。) lioned is thin about all entiry =

The kids are playing in the park.

(孩子们正在公园里玩。)

There's a report about this superstar in the current issue of *Time*.

(这一期的《时代》杂志中有一篇关于这位超级巨星的报导。)

Eighty percent of the workers in this company are female.

(这家公司有80%的员工是女性。)

2. 表"穿戴着……"

be dressed in... 身穿着……

= wear...

例: Who is the girl that is dressed in red?

= Who is the girl that is wearing a red dress?

(那个穿着红衣服的女孩是谁?)

比较:

put on 指"穿"的动作

例: She put on her coat.

(她穿上她的外套。)

3. "**in** + 一段时间"表"在一段时间之后",相当于"一段时间+ later",亦可表"在一段时间之内",此时 in 相当于 within。

例: I'll be back in two minutes.

(我两分钟后就会回来。)

I think I can finish the work <u>in</u> two minutes.

= I think I can finish the work within two minutes.

(我想我在两分钟内就可以完成这份工作。)