



# 关于初中英语语法介词连词

# 介词的含义

介词是一种用来表示词与词，词与句之间的关系关系的词。在句中不能单独作句子成分。介词后面一般有名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类，短语或从句作它的宾语。

# 什么是介词？它的作用是什么？

- ❖ 1. Look **at** me. ( 代词 )
- ❖ 2. He goes to school **by** bike. ( 名词 )
- ❖ 3. He is interested **in** drawing. ( 动名词 )
- ❖ 4. The book is **on** the desk. ( 名词 )

**介词**: 通常用在 代词、名词、动名词 之前，表示某个人、事物/东西、事件与另一个之间的 关系。

# 介词的主要分类:

❖ 1. at the cinema, in the hospital

地点介词

❖ 2. Write with a pen, go by bus

方式介词

❖ 3. in summer, on September 1<sup>st</sup>

时间介词

❖ 4. by the way, at last, in the end

固定搭配



# 一. 地点介词

- ❖ 1. at the village , at home, at the corner of the street..

表示小地方用at

- ❖ 2. in Shanghai , in the country, in Asia, in the world,  
in space...

表示大地方用in

- ❖ 3. in the box, on the chair, under the desk, next to Kate, on the right of Lucy, in front of the house, behind the door...

表示不同地方用具体不同的介词

# 填上正确的地点介词:

1. 在广州 in Guangzhou

2. 在电影院 at the cinema

3. 在湖边 by the lake

4. 在海里 in the sea

5. 树上的苹果 apples on the tree

6. 树上的小鸟 birds in the tree

7. 在天空上 in the sky

8. 在教室外 outside the classroom

9. 在农场上 on the farm

10. 在街道上 in the street

## 二. 方式介词

1. write with a pen, cut with a knife, lock with a lock...  
使用工具用介词 with

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2. see with our eyes, do with our hands, smell with our noses, eat with our mouths...  
使用器官用介词 with

---

3. in English , in French , in your own words, in three language...  
使用语言用介词 in

---

4. in a loud voice, in a low voice...  
使用声音用介词 in

---

5. in this way, by this means...  
使用方法用介词 in 或 by

---

6. by bike, by bus, by train, by plane, by ship, by car...  
(on foot) by land 陆路, by sea 水路, by air 空运

使用交通工具用 by

**但:** on the bike, on the bus, on the train, on the plane,  
on the ship, in the car...

7. ① Shanghai lies in the east of China. ( 在中国内部 )

② Japan lies to the east of China. ( 在中国外部 )

③ Hubei lies on the north of Hunan. ( 两地接壤 )

8. in a red coat, the girl in yellow, the boy in white...

表示穿衣服用 in

9. lie in bed, after a while, in the sun ( 在阳光下 )

under the sun ( 天下, 世界上; 到底, 究竟 ) ( 固定搭配 )



# 三. 时间介词

1. at six o'clock, at noon, at that time, at half past three, at mid-night... 表示点钟或具体一点时间用 at
2. on Sunday, on New Year's Day, on March 21<sup>st</sup>, on my birthday ... 表示在某一天用 on
3. in three days, in a week, in a month, in May, in 1998 ... 表示大于一天的时间用 in
4. in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening 在早上/下午/傍晚 用 in  
但: on the morning of May 1st
5. at night = in the night
6. in the day = in the day-time

## 7. 具体时间用不同的介词

:

在放假期间 during the holiday

在圣诞节期间 at Christmas

三天之后 **three days** later (一般过去时)

after **three days** (一般过去时)

in **three days** (一般将来时)

### 注意

**later**单独使用可用将来时或过去时态

**The others will join us later.**

**later on** 后来, 再过些时候

## 四. 固定搭配的含介词的词组:

在...岁时 at the age of

有时 at times/sometimes

开始,在...起初 at the beginning of

此刻 at the/this moment = now

在...结尾,在...尽头 at the end of

例如 for example =such as

代替 instead of

到...的时候 by the time=when

从...到... from ... to ...

在户外,在野外 in the open air

相邻, 靠近 next to 遍及 all over

将来 in the future

由于, 幸亏 thanks to

过了一会儿 after a while

在地球上 on the earth

到底、究竟 on earth

下课/放学/下班后 after class/school/work

展出 on show 值日 on duty

独立, 单独 all by oneself

令(某人)惊讶 to one's surprise



arrive in / at a place      find out (发现, 找到)

get on/along with      be afraid of sth.

hand in (上交)      hand out (分发)

be angry with sb.      be angry at sth.

be strict with sb.      be strict in sth.

be ready for      be full of = be filled with

be good at = do well in      be busy with sth.

be late for      be interested in

eat up      give up (放弃)      grow up

# 常用易混淆介词辨析

## after/ in

皆可表示时间在.....之后，其区别为：

### after

①.表示“在**某点时间**之后”，用于**将来时**。如：

We'll go out for a walk **after supper.**

②.表示“**一段时间**之后”，用于**过去时**。如：

My mother **came home after half an hour.**

### in

表示“**一段时间**之后”，用于**将来时**。如：

We'll go to school **in two weeks.**

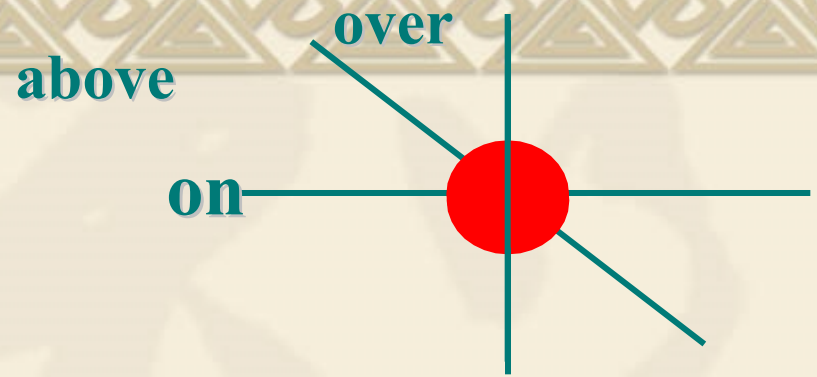
# between / among

- 1) **between** 多指**两者**之间。如：What's the difference between the two words?
- 2) **among** 指**三者或三者以上**的同类事物之间，在或笼统的一群人或一些物之中，表示“在……中间，在……之中”。如：  
The young people lived and worked among the workers.  
注意：我们可以说**between you and me**，但不能说  
**between you and I**，因为**between**是介词。
- 3) **between**还可以用来指**三个或三个以上的人或物的每两个之间**。三个或三个以上的名词用**and**连接，前面用**between**，而不用**among**。如：There is not much difference **between the three of them**.

Switzerland lies between France, Ger-many, Austria and Italy.



# above\over\on\below\under



Be careful, there is a heavy box            your head.

The sun is            the mountain in the east.

There are some stamps            the desk.

The little mouse is            the table, so it is not easy to find it.

The temperature will            zero in the day time, but at night it will fall            zero again.

白天气温将保持在零度以上，但在晚上又将降到零度以下。



## in front of, in the front of

**in front of** 表示“在某人或某物的前面”，在某个范围

以外；

**in the front of** 表示“在……的前部”，在某个范围以内

例如：

**There are some tall trees in front of the building.**

在楼前有一些高树。

**The teacher is sitting in the front of the classroom.**

老师坐在教室前面

# in, on

表示"在.....上"时，不是都用"on"，有时须用in。

## 在树上

**in the tree** 用于指树上的鸟、人等。

**on the tree** 用于指生长在树上的叶子、果实。

## 在墙上

**in the wall** 镶嵌在墙内，指窗户、门、钉子等。

**on the wall** 在墙的表面之上，指地图、画像等。

## 在报纸上

**in the newspaper** 用于指报上的内容。

**on the newspaper** 用于指放在报纸上的东西，如眼镜等。

**be made of、 be made from、 be made in、 be made by、 be made up of、 be made into**

**be made of** + 从成品上看得出的材料

**be made from** + 从成品上看不出的原料

**be made in** + 产地 **be made by** + 制造者

**be made up of** 由...组成, 由...构成

**be made into** 被制成...

**Eg: It is said that this kind of cloth is made of silk and it is made in China.** 据说这种布料是由丝绸制成的并且由中国制造。

**This wine is made from grapes.** 这酒是葡萄酿的。

**This machine is made by Uncle Wang.** 这机器是王伯伯制造的。

**The article is made up of four parts.** 这篇文章有四部分组成。

**Flour (面粉) can be made into bread.**

## 用适当的介词填空

1. We usually have lunch at noon.

2. Lin Tao was born on February 18th.

3. Ann sits on my right, on Kate's left.  
She sits between us.

4. My father is leaving for Suzhou tomorrow.

5. We must learn from each other.



# practice

6.They went through the gate and entered the garden.

7.We can do all things with our hands.

8. At the end of the last cap, he caught up with the others.

9.Be kind to people.Don't shout at people.

10.Last month he worked as a teacher for three weeks.

1. There is a good play \_\_\_\_\_ TV this evening.  
A. on      B. by      **A** C. in
2. How far is it \_\_\_\_\_ Guangzhou \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing?  
A. from...to **A**      B. from...for      C. away...to
3. Japan lies \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China.  
A. to      **A** B. in      C. on
4. Mr. Brown has gone to Canada. He will be back  
\_\_\_\_\_ two weeks.      A. for      B. after      C. in
5. A: **C** What time did you get there this morning?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ eight.      A. In      B. At      C. On
6. We all agree **B** \_\_\_\_\_ you. Let's start at once.  
A. to      **C** B. for      C. with

7. He is rich \_\_\_\_\_ unhappy.

- A. or    B. and    C. so    D. but<sup>D</sup>

8. Paper is made \_\_\_\_\_ wood.

- A. from    B. of    C. by<sup>A</sup>    D. in

9. The basket is full \_\_\_\_\_ apples.

- A. with    B. of    C. in    D. by<sup>B</sup>

10. Kate can't come. Let's ask Wei Hua instead \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- A. of    B. for    C. to    D. with<sup>A</sup>

11. The heavy rain stopped me \_\_\_\_\_ getting to school on time.

- A. to    B. from<sup>B</sup>    C. on    D. for

12. Take a rest \_\_\_\_\_ you finish the work.

A. before    B. after    C. until    D. while

13. You can't pass the exam, \_\_\_\_\_ you study hard.

A. if    B. of    C. unless    D. and

14. \_\_\_\_\_ our team tried best, \_\_\_\_\_ we failed.

A. Though, but    B. Because, so    C. If, and    D. Though, /

15. Don't get off \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stops.

A. when    B. after    C. until    D. so



16. My aunt arrived here C a warm spring morning.

A. in B. at C. on

17. A: When did your uncle arrive A China?

B: He got to Guangzhou \_\_\_\_\_ the morning of the  
16th of April.

A. in, on B. in, in C. at, on

18. Hawaii is famous B its beautiful beaches.

A. in B. for C. with

19. We must stop children from C with fire.

A. play B. played C. playing

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