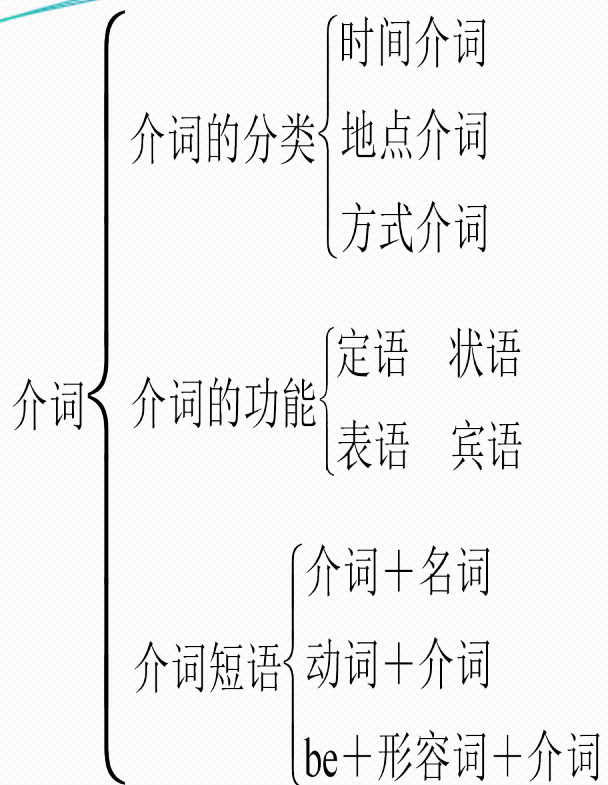


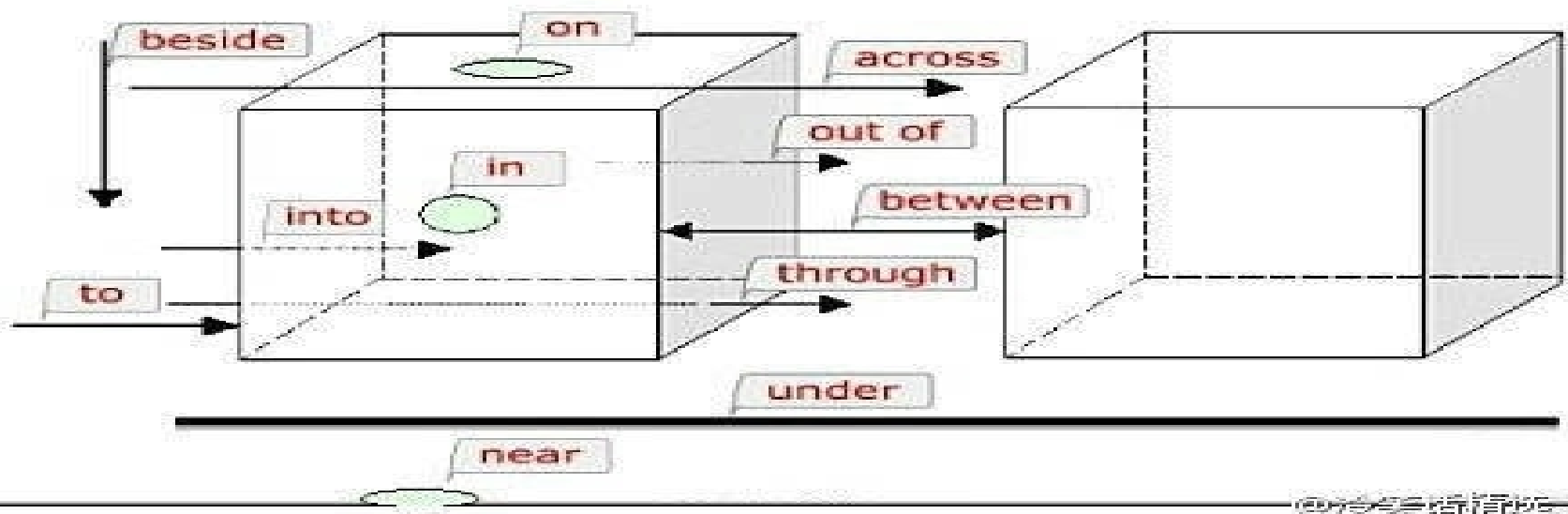
介词

prep



介词是一种虚词，不能单独充当句子成分，但可以与名词、代词或其他词类、短语或从句组成介词短语，在句中作状语、定语、表语和宾语补足语。介词可分类如下：

类 型	介 词
简单介词	at, in, on, by, to, of, for, off, about, with, over, near, past, down, along, till (until), like, before, after, above, below, since, behind, during, among, between, under, except, across, through, toward(s), against
合成介词	into, onto, inside, outside, without
短语介词	next to, instead of, in front of, from... to..., in the front of, at the back of, in the middle of



一、常见介词

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

about关于, 大约

across穿过, 跨过

against反对

among在...之中

before在...之前

near在...附近

in在...里面, 用, 戴

for为了, 给,

by乘, 在, 由, 到

above在...上面

after在...之后

along沿着

at在

behind在...后面

into在...里面

from从, 来自

except除...之外

between在两者之间

一、常见介词

□ **beside**在。。。旁边

below在。。。以下

□ **of**。。。的

off离开

□ **with**用, 和, 带着

without没有

□ **until=till** (不能放句首) 直到

under在。。。下面

□ **to**给, 对, 到, 往

through通过, 穿过

□ **since**自从

round在。。。周围

□ **over**超过, 多余

outside在。。。之外

□ **on**在。。。上面, 关于

二、易混介词辨析 in,on,at

1

in “一段时间” 年, 月, 季节,

早中晚

on “具体某一天” 星期, 几月几日,

具体某一天的早中晚

at “时间点”

高考链接

2.He was born _____ April 2,

1995.(2012高考)



时间

高考链接

4. What did you do _____ Saturday night? (2013高考)

A, in

B at

C, at

5. It happened _____ a spring morning. (2011古田职专)

A, in

B at

C, at

D, during

8. The little boy was _____ the evening of May the second.

(2011宁德职专)

A at

B, in

C, at

11. There will be an English film _____ the evening of September the first. (2011闽东卫校)

A, in

B at

C, at

D, \

高考链接

18. Mary gets up early _____ Sunday morning. (2011漳州)

A, in B, on C, at

30. It was opened for  business _____ the morning of 6th July, 2008. (2012 柘荣职专)

A, in B, on C, for

35. I met my friend _____ the first day of the term. (2012福鼎职专)

A, on B  C, for

37. The little boy was born _____ the evening of May the second. (2012福鼎职专)

A, on B, in C, at



二、易混介词辨析 before, after

- 2 { before 在某时刻或某件事之前
after 在时刻或某件事之后

Eg:

① We must leave before 8 o'clock. 八点钟之前我们必须离开。

② After breakfast, he hurried to school. 早餐后，他匆忙上学去了。

时间

二、易混介词辨析 by,until,till

3 { by“在……之前，到……为止
till与until 直到……

注意:

till多用于口语，且不能放在句首，till和until用于肯定句时，主句中动词的动作一致延续到till或until后的时间为止；till和until用于否定句时，主句中的动词是瞬间动作，它的动作要到till或until后的时间才发生。

not...until 直到。。。才

时间

二、易混介词辨析 by,until,till

Eg:

1. You must hand in your homework by nine o'clock.你必须在9点前交上家庭作业。
2. He can not be back till/until January.直到一月份他才回来。
3. We waited till/until 10 o'clock last night.昨晚我们一直等到10点钟。

高考链接

12. The reading room won't open _____ half past nine.(2011闽东卫校)
- A, at B, until C, for D, during



时间

二、易混介词辨析 since,for

- 4 { since+ 时间点
for+时间段 都可用于完成时

□ Eg:

□ 1. The Green family have been in China for four years.

格林一家在中国已经四年了。

□ 2. He's been here since two years ago. 他来这儿已经两年了。

时间

二、易混介词辨析 in, after

5

in+时间段 多用将来时

after+时间段 多用于过去式

□ Eg:

□ 1. I will finish the work in two hours.

□ 2. He returned his hometown after half an year.

□ 高考链接

□ 9. I'll leave for Shanghai _____ three days.(2011宁德职专)

□ A, in B, after C, for



时间

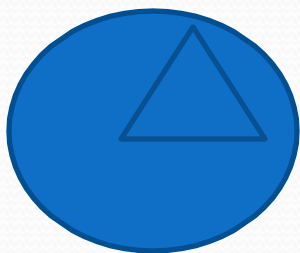
二、易混介词辨析“方位”

1

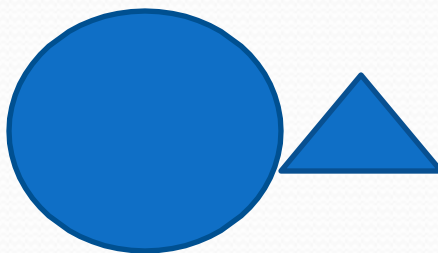
on 与...相邻

in 在...里

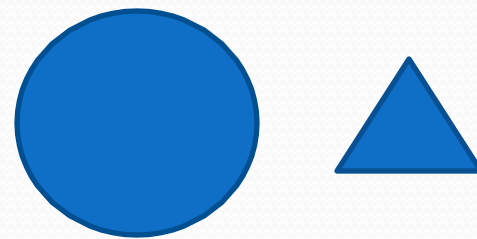
to 在...之外, 又不相邻



in



on



to

高考链接

13. China lies _____ the east of Asia. (2011 闽东卫校)

A

B, to

C, on

D, at

地点

二、易混介词辨析“在...之上”

2

on 接触的上方===beneath

over 不接触的正上方===under

above 不接触的斜上方===below

Eg:

1. My pencil-case is on Li Lei's desk.
2. There is a bridge over the river.
3. The plane is flying above the clouds.
4. Please do not write below this line.
5. The boy find his lost knife beneath a pile of leaves.
6. The water flows under the bridge

地点

二、易混介词辨析“在某地”

- in** 在。。。里面
- on** 在。。。上面
- at** 在。。。旁边

Eg:

1. 大地方用**in**, 小地方用(at门牌号用**at**, Street用**in**, Road用**on**)

I live ⁱⁿ Smith Street.

I live ^{at} 308 Smith Street.

2. 外来的用**in**, 本身长出来的用**on**

There are two birds ^{on} the tree

地点

二、易混介词辨析“在某地”

3. 在表面上用on, 在里面用in

There is a map **on** the wall.

There is a hole **in** the wall.

4. 身体部位, 硬的用on, 软的用in

I hit him **on** the shoulder.

I hit him **in** the abdomen.

5. 在旁边用at

He is sitting **at** the table.

There is a dish **on** the table.

二、易混介词辨析“前后”

4 { **in front of = before** 在某一范围之外的前面
in the front of表示“在某一范围之内的前部

Eg:

1. Tom is short and always sits **in the front of** the classroom.
2. There is a tree **in front of/before** my house.

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