第18讲

介词(二)





He jumped **on to** the roof. 他跃上屋顶。
The boy came **from behind** the curtain. 男孩从帝后出来。
The cat rushed **from under** the bed and caught the mouse.
猫从床下窜出,抓住了老鼠。

有时用一个介词还是用双介词会直接影响句子的含义,试比较:

I didn't recognize my error until the exam.

我直到考试时才意识到自己的错误。

I didn't recognize my error until after the exam.

我直到考试以后才意识到自己的错误。



Tammar 几组介词的比较

1) at 8 o' clock 与 by 8 o' clock

两者的区别在于:at表示事件发生在某一时间上;by表示事件发生在某一点时间之前。

The train leaves at 8:00, so you'd better be at the station by 7:50. 火车8点开,所以你最好7点50分以前到达车站。

2) in 与 within

作时间介词时, in可以表示"……之后"或"在……之内"; within则只能表示"在……之内"。

He will be back in two hours. 他两小时后回来。

He finished the job within/in two hours. 他两小时内做完了工作。



Tammar 几组介词的比较

3) from与 since

from可以表示过去、现在和将来时间,因而可以用于各种时态;since多用于现在完成时或过去完成时。

From next month, we' Il have four English classes every week.

从下个月起,我们每星期上四节英语课。

She hasn't been home since her marriage.

她自结婚后未曾回过家。

4) among 与 between

I found him among the crowd. 我在人群中找到了他。

What's difference between A and B? A和B之间有什么不同?



5) beside 与 besides

beside(=by the side of)表示 "在……旁边" , besides则表示 "除……以外"。

Do you know the girl standing beside him? 你认识站在路旁边的那个女孩吗?

They own another house besides the one they live in.

他们除了住着的那所房子外,还有另一处房子。

6) besides, except 和 except for

There are three others present besides Mr. Smith.

除史密斯先生外,还有另外3个人出席了。(史密斯也出席了)

Put everything except the vase in the box.

除了花瓶,其他东西都放进盒子里。(花瓶不放进去)

Your composition is well written except for a few spelling mistakes.

你的作文写得很好,只是有几个拼写错误。



7) through 和 across

He walked across the fields. 他走过田野。

She ran through the woods. 她跑着穿过森林。

8) with 和 in

eat with a spoon 用调羹吃 write with a pen/pencil 用钢笔(铅笔)写 work with one's hands 用手干活 see with one's eyes 用眼睛看

write in pencil/ink 用铅笔(墨水)写 keep a diary in English 用英语写日记 paint a picture in oils/water colors 画油画(水彩画)

- 9) on, on top of, over, above的比较
- ① on, on top of 表示 "在紧贴……的表面上" ,对应词常为 underneath 或under。

Put the dictionary on top of the other books. 把词典放在其他书的上面。

② over 通常指垂直方向的上面,对应词多为 under。

Hold the umbrella over your head. 把伞撑在你头顶上。

③ above 表示"在……的上方",但并非指垂直方向上面,对应词多为below。

The airplane circled above us. 飞机在我们头顶上盘旋。



10) in 和 on 表示方位的区别及习惯用法

on the table 在桌上 on the earth 在地球上

in the room 在房间里 in the world 在世界上(不用on)

① 下列情况习惯上用in:

lie in bed 躺在床上

look at oneself in the mirror 在镜子里打量自己

do the exercises in the textbook 做课本上的练习

live in the mountain 住在山里 (on the hill 山上)

see a bird in the tree 在树上看见一只鸟(on the branch 在树枝上)

read an article in today's newspaper 看今天报上的一篇文章

swim in the river/the lake 在河(湖)里游泳

work in the fields 在田里干活



高中语法 几组介词的比较

② 下列情况习惯上用on:

watch the game on TV 看电视里的比赛 listen to the news on the radio 听收音机里的新闻 work on the farm 在农庄(农场)工作 study on the campus 在校园里学习 talk on the telephone 在电话中交谈 row on the river/the lake 在河(湖)上划船 stand on the left 站在左面 live on Smith Street 住在史密斯街

如有门牌号码则应说: live at 900 Smith Street。



Familian 几组介词短语的比较

- 1) at the desk 靠着书桌 write/work at the desk by the desk 靠近书桌的地方 stand by the desk
- 2) by car 乘坐某一种交通工具 in one's car 乘某人的汽车去某地

但乘44路公共汽车去那里应为: go there on a No. 44 bus。

3) below sb. 职位低于某人 under sb. 直接在某人管辖之下



几组介词短语的比较

- 4) in the wall 在墙的里面 a door in the wall on the wall 在墙的表面上 a map on the wall
- 5) in the field 在田野里,在野外on the field 在场地上

当field作"战场"解时,用in或on都可以,如:

He was killed on/in the field. 他死于战场。

6) in the east 在东部 to the east 在东面

Shanghai is in the east of China. 上海在中国的东部。

Japan is to the east of China. 日本在中国的东面。



Tanhar 几组介词短语的比较

- 7) in the right 正确的,它的反意是 in the wrong on the right 在右边,它的反意是 on the left
- 8) in the end 最后,末了(=at last, finally) at the end of 在.....的末尾 by the end of 到(某段时间)为止

He succeeded in the end. 他最后成功了。 Everybody was excited at the end of the meeting. 会议结束时,大家都很激动。

By the end of last week, we had got all the crops in. 到上星期末,我们已经收完了全部庄稼。



Partition 几组介词短语的比较

9) by the way 顺便说一句,另外有件事 in a way 在某种程度上,从某种意义上说 in the way 阻碍,妨碍(=in one's way) in this way 这样 on the way to 在……途中(=on one's way to)

By the way, don't mention him to Mr. Johnson. 顺便说一句,别向约翰逊先生提起他。

- In a way, it is an important book. 从某种意义上说,这是一本重要的书。
- He tried to go to the door, but the table in the way. 他想到门口去,但桌子挡住了他的路。
- Only in this way can we solve the problem. 只有这样,我们才能解决这个问题。
- On the way to school, he met a friend of his father's. 在上学路上,他遇见了他父亲的一个朋友。

I met him on my way to the station. 我在去火车站的路上碰见他。



Familian 几组介词短语的比较

10) on one's own 独自地 (=by oneself)
of one's own 属于某人自己的

I have decided to go there on my own. 我已决定独自去那里。 She has a house of her own. 她有一幢自己的房子。

11) in time 及时(往往是提前赶到)
on time 准时,按时(到时候正好赶到)

We got to the station just in time (to catch the bus).

我们到车站正好及时(赶上公共汽车)。

In spite of our late start, we managed to arrive on time.

尽管我们动身晚,我们还是设法准时到达了。