

原力英语 A1 核心语法体系 4 介词 连词 感叹词

介词 preposition 缩写 prep.

- 介词是表示名词、代词等与句中其他词的关系的词。在句中不能单独作句子成分。
- 介词的本质是用于表示对象之间的关系，大多数介词的本义是描述空间关系的，在这个基础上引申出时间关系，抽象关系等等。
- 介词一定要有宾语，充当宾语的一般有名词、代词或相当于名词的其它词、短语或句子，短语或从句。

介词的主要用途

1.表示方位

- at school
- in my hometown
- on the wall
- above the mirror
- across the street

2.表示时间

- at 4:30/the age of sixteen
- on Monday/Christmas Day
- in Spring/2020
- during his childhood
- for two years

3.表示计量

- I sold my house at a high price.
- He sold his car for 20,000 dollars.
- They paid him by the month.

4.表示原因或理由

- I am sorry for what I said to you.
- He was surprised at the news.

- The old man died of hunger.

5.表示工具或手段

- He goes to school by bus.
- He broke the window with a stone.
- They talked on the telephone.

6.表示关于

- Can you tell me something about yourself?
- It's a book on the history of china.
- He spoke of the house the other day.

7.表示好像或作为

- He talked to me as a father.
- It was a small animal like a rat.

8.表示材料

- This box is made of paper.
- Wine is made from grapes.

巧用介词

- 巧用介词可以简化句子结构，用简单句表达更多的意思。
- 介词都有核心的意义和一些引申用法，但万变不离其宗。
- 介词+动词的搭配不要死记硬背，要去分析它背后的意义。
- 多积累常见动词的不同用法。

1.in 在...内

1.孩子们在公园里玩。

The kids are playing **in** the park.（在...里）

2.穿红衣服的小女孩是我妹妹。

The girl **in** red is my sister.（穿/戴着.....）

3.我两分钟之内就能完成作业。

I can finish my homework **in** two minutes.

（在一段时间之内 / 之后）

4.你能用英文给我写了封信。

She wrote a letter to me **in** English. (以.....语言/声音)

5.保持你的房间整齐。

Keep your room **in** order. (按.....次序)

- dress in 衣服
- put on 穿上衣服

2.at 在一个点的区域

1.我们等下要在银行碰面。

We're going to meet at the bank. (at+建筑物表示地点)

2.那个男的总是冲他老婆大喊大叫的。

The man always shouts at his wife.

(at+人, 表示朝向目标点, 如 look, stare, yell, point+at)

3.丽萨现在在工作呢。

Lisa is at work now. (表示从事某活动, 如 at work, at rest)

4.苏珊在 32 岁的时候有了第一个小孩。

Susan had her first child at the age of 32. (at 与年龄、速度、价格等可连用)

• **In 在三维空间内 in the room**

• **On 在平面上 on the wall**

• **At 在某一个点 look at**

• **In in a year in two hours 段时间 In the morning**

• **On 日历上的某个点 on Monday on Tuesday**

• **At at 4:30 pm at the age of 32. in 2020**

At night, at noon In the evening . 7-12 9

At midnight

In love On a date

I am on my way.

- Online 上线

- Stand in the line. 请排队！
- By bus / car/plane
- By bike
- On foot
- It's on me! 算我的！
- On and on again
- Turn on 打开
- Turn off 关掉

3.on 接触（表面）

1.屋顶上有两只猫。

There are two cats **on** the roof.（在某物体的表面上，在……上）

2.昨天我哥哥去约会了。

My brother was **on** a date yesterday.（与表示约会的名词连用）

3.辛迪不会吃这些饼干。她在节食呢。

Cindy won't eat these cookies. She's **on** a diet.（节食）

4.我每年去日本旅行一次。

I go **on** a trip to Japan every year.（与表示距离的名词连用）

5.我妈妈总是特别忙。

My mother is always **on** the go.（忙碌，on the go/run 表示持续的动作）

6.农场里有一些绵羊。

There are some sheep **on** the farm.（与表示平地或大陆的名词连用）

7.格林一家住在那条街上。

The Green family live **on** that street.（与表示线状/线条/边缘相关的名词连用，on the beach/coast/edge）

8.你每天走路上学吗？

Do you go to school **on** foot every morning?（凭，靠）

9.我会按照你的建议去做。

I'll act **on** your advice.（根据，遵照）

10.今天所有东西都我请。

Everything is **on** me today. (请客, on the house 主人请客)

11. 斯蒂芬在讲电话。

Steven is talking **on** the telephone. (与表示无线电器材一类的名词连用, TV/radio)

12. 我们会在周六晚上回去。

We'll be back **on** Saturday night. (与日子(某一天)连用)

13. 警卫从早七点到晚九点值班。

The guard is **on** duty from 7: 00 a.m. to 9: 00 p.m. (上班, 值班, on duty/call)

4.by 在...旁/通过

1. 他走过来站到我旁边。

He came over and stood **by** my side. (在.....旁边)

2. 不要以貌取人。

Don't judge a book **by** its cover. (凭借)

3. 我抓住了他的胳膊。

I caught him **by** the arm. (抓住某人的..., by the+身体部位或衣物)

4. 我经过了家门但没进去。

I passed **by** my house and didn't walk in. (经过)

5. 他们鸡蛋论盒卖。

They sell eggs **by** the box. (按照, 通过)

6. 他每天都打车上班。

He goes to work **by** taxi every day. (乘坐交通工具)

7. 那只鹿是被车撞死的。

The deer was killed **by** a car. (被动语态, 表示“被”)

8. 他通过努力取得了成功。

He succeeded **by** working hard. (通过)

9. 十点前回来!

Come back **by** ten! (by+时间, 最迟不超过某个时间)

5.for 目的

1.她昨晚出发去柬埔寨了。

She set out for Cambodia last night. (前往某地)

2.这件事他是为你而做的。

He did it for you. (为了...)

3.你赞成他的观点吗?

Are you for his idea? (赞成)

4.这个城镇以历史建筑著名。

The town is famous for its historical buildings. (因为, 由于)

5.当地人把一些虫子当作食物。

The natives use some insects for food. (当作...)

6.她在华为工作。

She is working for HUAWEI. (受雇于...)

7. 我好久没见过约翰了。

I haven't seen John for a long time. (持续一段时间)

8.学英语对你来讲是必要的。

It is necessary for you to study English. (对某人来说)

9.我买这本书就花了 5 美金。

I bought the book for only \$5. (以.....价格)

6.from 从

1.从新疆开来的火车已经到了。

The train from Xinjiang has arrived.

我们每天从早 8 点至晚 7 点营业。

We're open from 8 to 7 every day.

钢是由铁炼成的。

Steel is made from iron. (从....., 可以表示时间, 起始点, 原料等)

2.人们怎么想就会怎么说, 你阻止不了。

You can't stop people from saying what they think. (免于)

她救了他一命, 使他免遭淹死。

She saved him from drowning. (免于)

7.to 到...

1.你几点去机场?

What time are you going to the airport? (到, 往, 可表示方向, 程度等)

2.到上周日为止销售在 13 周内一直增长。

Sales increased during the 13 weeks to last Sunday. (直至, 到.....为止)

3.她的孩子们就是她的一切。

Her children are everything to her. (表示对某人而言)

4.成功的关键 the key to success

问题的答案 the answer to the question

解决问题的方法 the solution to the problem

(固定搭配, 表示针对)

5.我吃惊的是, 他是什么都没说就走了。

To my surprise, he left without saying anything.

(与情绪名词连用, 形成 to one's+情绪名词的结构, 表示“令某人.....的是”)

6.就我所知, 杰森这个月上旬搬到了大理。

To my understanding, Jason moved to Dali early this month. (就某人所知)

7.老师放了音乐, 大家都开始跟着音乐跳起舞来。

The teacher had the music on and everyone started to dance to the music. (配合,

伴随(音乐、曲调、节拍等))

8.about 围绕 关于

1.想想我跟你说过的话。

Think about what I've told you. (有关, 关于)

2.我大概凌晨 3 点醒的。

I woke up at about 3 am. (大约, 可表时间, 数量)

3.他在房间里四下看了看。

He looked about the room. (=look around) (环绕, 围绕)

9.with 同..., 和...

1.用刀把它切开。

Cut it with a knife. (使用某物)

2.跟我来。给你看点东西。

Come with me. I'll show you something. (跟随某人, 和某人)

3.有了你的帮忙, 我什么也不担心啦。

With your help, I have nothing to worry about. (有..., 随着...)

4.门还开着他就离开了。

He left with the door open. (复合结构, 伴随)

5.很多人感染了新冠病毒。

Many people were infected with COVID-19. (与表示疾病相关的词连用)

6.你是支持还是反对我们?

Are you with us or against us? (赞成, 支持)

7.别和我吵了。

Don't argue with me. (与.....比较 / 争执等)

- **Vote for** 给某人投票
- **Work with, fight with** 一起战斗, 一起工作
- **By** 都交给你 **by car ship by myself**
- **With** 伴随 **with a knife with your help**

连词 conjunction 缩写 conj.

- 连词是一种虚词, 用于连接单词、短语、从句或句子。
- 连词在句子中不单独用作句子成分。
- 连词按其性质可分为并列连词和从属连词。

高频连词

高频连词 25 个（很多词频都在前 100 当中）：

- and
- that since
- but until
- or whether
- as before
- if although
- when nor
- than
- because like
- while once
- where unless
- after now that
- so except
- though

并列连词

- 并列连词主要是用来表示并列关系、转折关系、选择关系等。并列连词用来连接属于同一层次并具有相同句法功能的词、短语或句子。
- 由并列连词连接的句子叫并列句。
- 最基本最常见的并列连词有三个：and, or, but。

并列连词的使用——连接单词

- Nick and I are good friends.
- 对等的主语
- Are you sad or happy?
- 对等的形容词作表语

- He doesn't like her but hates her.
- 对等的动词

并列连词的使用——连接短语

- I came to visit him and (to) tell him the truth.
- Does he live in Shanghai or in Hong Kong?
- Mark is not good at Spanish but poor at it.

并列连词的使用——连接句子

- You cook the lunch, and I'll look after the children.
- We're making good progress, but we've still got a long way to go.
- He obviously doesn't have a plan, or he would have said something.

从属连词

- 从属连词是连词的一种，用来引导名词性从句和状语从句。
- 由从属连词所引导的句子叫从句，而含有从句的句子叫作复合句。
- 引出名词性从句的从属连词包括 that, whether 等
- 引出状语从句的连词包括 when, because, since, if 等。

从属连词的用法举例

引导时间状语从句

- When it stops raining, I'll show you the garden.
- Think carefully before you vote.
- James lived with his parents till he was twenty-five.

引导条件状语从句

- Do you mind if I open the window?

- I can't help you unless you tell me what's wrong.
- They asked us whether we were married.

引导原因状语从句

- I couldn't phone you because I hadn't got your number.
- Since there's no more business, we can all go home.

引导名词性从句

- I didn't know that she was married.
- I wonder if it's large enough.

感叹词 interjection int.

- 感叹词表示说话时的感情或口气。
- 在句子中不作任何成分，单纯表达情绪。
- 常见的感叹词：oh, ouch, phew, hooray, oops, aha, OK, well, wow, hey, ah, dear, uh...

感叹词 int.

- Ø Ah, now I understand.
- Ø Oh dear! Does it hurt?
- Ø Hey! What a good idea!
- Ø OK. I'll tell her.
- Ø Ouch! That hurts!
- Ø Uh...I don't know the answer to that.
- Ø Well, what did he say?
- Ø Wow! What a cool car!