

# 万法归宗之语法速成进阶 第9节介词短语(进阶)

## All of model sentences are from a series of movies of MARVEL

## 一、介词的定义及句法功能

介词是虚词,在句中不能单独做任何句子成分,只表示其后的名词或相当于名词的词语与其他句子成分的关系,介词和介词后的名词(或相当于名词的词、短语或从句)称为介宾短语。介词短语在句中的主要作用是作定语、状语、表语和宾语补足语。

1. 作定语,修饰一个名词或代词等。

【特别提示】介词短语作定语一般应放在被修饰的名词或代词等之后。

- 2. 作状语,表示动作发生的时间、地点、方式、原因等。
- 3. 作表语。介词短语作表语时,常位于连系动词 be 的后面
- 4. 作宾语补足语, 常跟在具有"使动"含义的动词之后。

## 二、介词的分类和用法

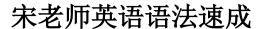
### 1. 简单介词:

指由一个单词构成的介词,简单介词也可能由形容词、副词、名词、连词等转变而来,常用的有:

by	near	except	above
in	of	but	across
after	with	beyond	about
on	up	between	underneath
at	under	besides	unlike
past	toward(s)	beneath	around
since	through	below	round
till	like	behind	next
until	from	before	despite
over	for	among	than
opposite	down	along	
off	during	against	

### 【这些介词有静态和动态之分,或兼有两态。比较:】

介词	特征	例句
in	静态(在内)	read in the study 在书房里读书
into	动态 (进入)	walk into the study 走进书房
across	静态(在的另一边)	The villa is across the river. 别墅在河对岸。
	动态(从一边到另一边)	A swan is flying across the lake. 一只天鹅飞过湖面。
alongside	动态(在旁边,与一起)	The children ran alongside, screaming farewells.
		孩子们一边跟着跑,一边大声喊再见。
		He had two acres of land alongside a cherry orchard
	静态(在旁边)	down the valley.
		他在山谷低处的樱桃园旁有两英亩土地。





## 2. 以现在分词形式和过去分词形式结尾的介词

这类介词由分词演变而来,常用的有:

excepting 除.....外

including 包括

regarding 关于

barring 除.....外

concerning 关于

touching 关于

### 3. 合成介词

这类介词由两个单词组合而成,凝聚力强,连写,已成为独立的单词,常用的有:

into 进入

outside 在.....外

within 在.....内

without 没有

throughout 遍及/贯穿

considering 就……而言

saving 除外

respecting 关于

inside 在.....内

upon 在.....上

alongside 在.....旁边/沿着

notwithstanding 虽然

pending 在.....期间

. . . . . .

# 4. 短语介词

短语介词是短语性的固定介词搭配,可以由"介词 + 名词 + 介词","介词 + 介词","介词 + 动词", "形容词 + 介词","副词 + 介词"等构成,常用的有:

out of 从......里面/从......中

but for 要不是

head of 在.....前

according to 根据

apart from 除.....外

along with 同.....一起

because of 由于/因为

together with 同……一起

as to 关于/至于

save for 除了

in front of 在.....前面

in place of 代替

on behalf of 代表

near to 靠近

instead of 代替/而不

next to 紧靠旁边/贴近

on account of 由于/鉴于

owing to 由于/因为

as regards 关于

with regard to 关于

in regard to 关于

prior to 在.....前

in view of 考虑到

in spite of 尽管

in accordance with 根据

by means of 用/依靠

as compared with 同.....相比

apart from 除.....外/若无

except for 除.....外

as concerns 关于.....对面/正对着

down to 下至/直至

away from 离开

irrespective of 不顾

with a view to 旨在/目的是

on the point of 正要.....之际

in the event of 如果发生/万一

for the sake of 为了

by way of 经由/通过

up to 一直到

thanks to 由于/多亏

previous to 先于

due to 由于

devoid of 毫无.....的

in return for 作为.....的报答/交换

with the exception of 除了

in between 在.....之间

without regard to 不考虑,不顾

# 宋老师英语语法速成



### 【特别注意】

短语介词中的搭配都是固定的不可随意变更,如 by means of 不可说成 by means to。

### 【特别提示】

短语介词不同于介词短语。短语介词是用作介词的短语(如 with a view to),不可独立使用,本身不能作句子成分,后面要跟名词、动名词或代词等;介词短语是介词 + 宾语构成的短语(如 with a view to buying a car),本身可作句子成分,如作定语、状语等,可独立使用。 比较:

They lived among the hills. (among the hills 是介词短语,作状语) 他们住在山中。

I will help you for the sake of our friendship. (for the sake of 是短语介词,作状语)

为了我们的友谊,我是愿意帮助你的。

I'll take this one for want of a better. (for want of 是短语介词,做状语)没有更好的,我就拿着一个。

# 三、介词与其他词类的固定搭配

介词和动词、形容词、名词等常构成固定搭配,也就是说,在这些词的后面,常常要求用一定的介词。

### 1. 形容词与介词的固定搭配

有些形容词后面要求用固定搭配的介词,这类介词常见的有: about, at, for, from, in, of, to, with。

### (1) 形容词+about

careful about 小心

sure about 肯定

careless about 粗心

certain about 对.....有把握;

hopeful about 抱.....希望

如:

We are sure about his success. 我们确信他能成功。

He is careless about his clothes. 他不关心自己的衣着。

### (2) 形容词+at

good at 擅长于

surprise at 对.....惊奇

angry at 对.....发怒

pleased at 对......欣慰

如:

We are surprised at the news. 听到这个消息我们都很惊讶。

He is good at writing. 他擅长写作。

### (3) 形容词+for

famous for 因.....出名

known for 出名

sorry for 后悔;

ready for 准备好

possible for 可能

late for 迟到,没赶上

如:

I'm terribly sorry for telling him the truth. 告诉他真相我真后悔。

### (4) 形容词+from

different from 与.....不同

absent from 没来上课

safe from 安全

如:

He was absent from class this meeting. 今天早上他没来上课。

My sister is different from me in many ways. 我妹妹和我在很多方面不相同。

### (5) 形容词+in

successful in 在.....成功

expert in 在.....熟练

# 宋老师英语语法速成



rich in 富于,盛产;

disappointed in 对......失望

如:

He is interested in making model ships. 他对制作航模有很大的兴趣。

Apples are rich in vitamin C. 苹果中含有大量的维生素 C。

(6) 形容词+of

worthy of 值得 proud of 骄傲 afraid of 害怕 ashamed of 羞耻 tired of 厌倦 short of 缺乏

sick of 厌烦 certain of 确信

如:

She doesn't like to speak English because she is afraid of making mistakes. 她不愿讲英语,因为她害怕出错。 I'm tired of watching television, let's go for a walk. 我已经厌倦看电视了,咱们去散步吧。

(7) 形容词+to

similar to 相似、相同 familiar to 为……所熟悉 favorable to 对……有利

equal to 等于 indifferent to 对......不在乎;

如

He was indifferent to what I said and did. 我说什么做什么他都无所谓。

The voice on the phone sounded familiar to me. 电话中的声音我听起来很熟悉。

(8) 形容词+with

satisfied with 对……满意 busy with 忙于 angry with 对……感动恼火

crowded with 拥挤 friendly with 与.....友好

nervous with 对.....紧张

如:

He was busy with his work. 他正忙于工作。

The bus station is crowded with people. 汽车站挤满人。

2. 名词与介词的固定搭配

有的名词后面要求跟固定的介词,常见的有如下几种情况;

(1) 名词+for

need for (of) 需要 reason for 有理由 excuse for 借口 necessity for 所需要的 cause for 因.....而引起 pity for 怜悯,惋惜

如:

He made up an excuse for being late. 他为迟到编了一个借口。

Did you find the cause for being failure? 你找到失败的原因了吗?

(2) 名词+in

difficulty in 困难 pride in 自傲 progress in 有进步 skill in 有技能

如:

He has some difficulty in translating the book. 他翻译这本书有些困难。 She has made great progress in English. 她在英语方面取得了很大的进步。

He takes a great pride in his appearance. 他对自己的外表感到很骄傲。

(3) 名词+of

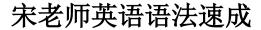
(be)cause of 原因 care of 注意 way of 方法;

habit of 成习惯 example of 例子 possibility of 可能性

dislike of 厌恶 quality of 品质

фп.

She found another way of solving the problem. 她找到了另一个解决问题的办法。





He forms a bad habit of getting up late. 他养成了晚起床的坏习惯。

### (4) 名词+on (upon)

mercy (pity) on 怜悯

attack on 攻击

lecture on 讲授

如:

Have pity on me! 可怜可怜我吧!

There have been several attacks on foreigners recently. 最近有几起袭击外国人的事件。

(5) 名词+to

answer to 作答

attention to 注意

key to 使与.....一致

如:

He made no answer to my question. 他对我的问题没有作答。

Where is the key to room 331? 331 房间的钥匙在哪儿?

(6) 名词+with

trouble with 在.....有困难(麻烦)

business with 做生意

talk with 畅谈

如:

He is always getting into trouble with the police. 他老是被警察抓获。

I wanted to have a talk with you. 我很想和你谈谈。

3. 副词与介词的搭配

instead of 代替

away from 离开

according to 根据

ahead of 在.....前面

apart from 除.....以外 short of 缺乏

next to 仅次于

shortly after 不久

far from 远离

because of 因为

together with 和....一起

4. 动词和介词的搭配

laugh at 嘲笑

think of 想出

worry about 为.....担心

take care of 关心

look like 看起来像

hear from 收到.....来信

arrive in 到达(大地方)

get to 到达

agree with 同意,赞同

catch up with 赶上、超过

shout at 对.....呼喊

knock at the door 敲门

play with 玩耍

point to 指向

get on with 与某人相处

move to ... 搬家至某地

stop...from... 阻止某人做某事

pay for 支付、付钱

prefer...to... 宁可,更喜欢

take part in 参加

go on with 继续

look after 照看、照料

look at 看

look for 寻找

listen to 听

arrive at 到达(小地方)

wait for 等候

think about 考虑

tie...to 把......系在......上

point at 指向

hear of 听说

fall behind 落后

do well in 在.....学/做得好

# 四、表示时间的常见介词的用法区别

1. at, on, in

(1) at 表示时间的一点或较短的时间;如:



at two o'clock 在两点钟

at midnight 在午夜

## (2) on 用于表示一段时间或特定的日子或场合;如:

on Monday 在星期一

on a cold morning 在一个寒冷的早晨

## (3) in 表示时间的一段或较长的时间;如:

in the morning 在早上

in the afternoon 在下午

in February 在二月

### 2. in, during

两者都表示一段时间,凡是能用 in 的地方,一般均可用 during。但是,during 更强调时间的延续,而 in 则只是一般地指某一时间,如:

The shop is closed during spring holiday. 春节期间商店关门。

We usually go on holiday in July. 我们一般在七月份去度假。

### 3. since, after

since 词组所表示的时间一直延续到说话时间,因此往往要与完成时连用。after 所表示的时间指指过去,不延续到说话时间,因而要和一般过去时连用。如:

It has been three years since I last saw you. 从最后一次见到你至今已有三年了。

After that, he never passed any exam. 从那以后,他从未通过任何考试。

### 4. in, after

in 以现在为起点,表示将来一段时间,常用于将来时的句子中。after 以过去为起点,表示过去时间,常用于过去时的句子中。如:

She will go in three days. 她三天后去。

She went after three days. 她三天以后走的。

但如果表示具体时刻以后,要用 after。

She will go after three o'clock. 她将在三点以后去。

### 5. for, from, since

### (1) for 用来表示某动作或状态延续了多长时间,可指过去、现在和将来。

I once stayed in Beijing for three months. 我曾在

北京待过三个月。

That house has been empty for six weeks. 那房子空着已经有六个星期了。

# (2)有时不说动作或情况持续了多久,而说什么时候结束或到何时结束,这时可以用 from...to...或 from...till/until。

I was in the office from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. 我从早八点到下午五点都在办公室里。

She learned to sing from the age of six. 她从六岁开始学唱歌。

# 五、表示位置关系的介词的用法区别

### 1. at, in

- (1) 当事物被视作一点,不强调其空间,常见 at;
- (2) 当强调事物空间或地域内部时用介词 in。如:

You may get off at 25th street. 你可以在 25 号大街下车。

I happened to meet him in the street. 我碰巧在大街上遇见他。

### 2. in, to

(1) in 表示某一事物在区域以内;



(2) to 表示在区域以外,一事物对另一事物的位置。如:

Japan lies to the east of China. 日本在中国的东边。

Xi'an is in the northwest of China. 西安在中国的西北部。

### 3. in front of 和 in the front of

前者表示在范围以外的前部,后者表示在范围以内的前部。如:

There is a tall tree in front of the house. 房子前面有一颗大树。

I sit in the front of the classroom. 我坐在教室的前排。

### 4. at/by/beside, next to, near

- (1) at/by/beside 表示"在……旁边";
- (2) next to 表示"紧靠……旁边";
- (3) near 表示"在……附近"。如:

The students are sitting at their desks and listening carefully to the teacher. 学生们正坐在桌边认真地听讲。 We sat by the fire. 我们坐在火炉边。

The building next to ours is a new school. 紧挨我们楼的那个建筑是一所新学校。

The house near ours is empty. 我们附近的那幢房子没有住人。

### 5. above, below, over, under

(1) above 和 below 指位置高于......和低于......。如:

They lived in a room above the shop. 他们住在商店上面的一个房间里。

The free market is just below my windows. 这个自由市场就在我的窗口之下。

(2) over 和 under 表示垂直的上下关系,具有正上(下)方的含义。如:

He looked at himself in the mirror over the table. 他对着桌子上方的镜子照了照。

There is an old man under the tree. 树下有一位老人。

# 六、表示运动方向的介词的用法区别

### 1. into, from

into 表示"由外到内",而 out of 表示"从里到外"。from 含有"通过……从里向外"。如: She followed the teacher into the office. 她跟着教师走进办公室。

He ran out of the room. 他跑出了房间。

I watched him from the window. 我透过窗户观察他。

### 2. across, through

across 表示一动作在另一物体表面进行。through 表示动作在另一物体空间里进行。如:

He walked across the street. 他过了马路。

He went through the crowds to the bookshop. 他穿过人群来到书店。

### 3. on, onto

on 表示"在表面",静态。onto 表示"到……上",是动态。如:

He jumped onto a big stone. 他跳上一个大石头。

He lay on the floor. 他躺在地板上。

### 4. to, towards, for

to 表示"到……目的地", towards 表示"朝……方向运动", 而 for 表示"以……为目的地"。如:

Every day he takes a bus to the airport. 每天他乘公共汽车去机场。

I saw a man there and went towards him. 他看见那儿有个人,便向那儿走去。

He is leaving for New York tomorrow. 他明天将赴纽约。



# 哈利波特与魔法石

## 1. into 进入

1. 39:29 【哈利波特与魔法石】 你们俩最好把袍子都穿上。 You two better change into robes.

2. 41:46 【哈利波特与魔法石】 需要先为你们分派学院。 You must be sorted into your houses.

3.44:55 【哈利波特与魔法石】 我会给你戴上分院帽为你分派学院。

I shall place the Sorting Hat on your head and you will be sorted into your houses.

4. 53:01 【哈利波特与魔法石】 或许把波特先生和你变成怀表效果会更好些。 Perhaps it'd be more usefully if I transfigured Mr. Potter and yourself into a watch.

5. 56:49 【哈利波特与魔法石】 把这清水变美酒。Turn this water into rum.

6. 58:02 【哈利波特与魔法石】 有人非法闯入了古灵阁。 Somebody broke into Gringotts.

7. 1:13:18 【哈利波特与魔法石】 它要进女生盥洗室。 It's going into the girls' bathroom.

8. 1:50:07 【哈利波特与魔法石】 你要进林子里去的。 You're going into the Forest after all.



### 9.2:00:19 【哈利波特与魔法石】

你们又会给格兰芬多带来麻烦的。

You'll get Gryffindor into trouble again.

### 10. 2:25:39 【哈利波特与魔法石】

然而, 最近发生的几件事也要计算在内。

However, recent events must be taken into account.

### 11.1:44:35 【哈利波特与魔法石】

它可以点石成金还能制作长生不老药让人永生。

It'll transform any metal into pure gold, and produces the Elixir of Life which will make the drinker immortal. "

## 2. without 没有

1.2:28:41 【哈利波特与魔法石】

还以为你不告别就要走了呢?

Thought you were leaving without saying goodbye, did you?

# 3. inside 在······内

1.1:49:28 【哈利波特与魔法石】

他要到禁林里办点事情。

He's got a little job to do inside the Dark Forest.

### 2.1:59:08 【哈利波特与魔法石】

这么好的天气, 你们三个小格兰芬多在室内待着干什么呢?

Now, what would three young Gryffindors such as yourselves be doing inside on a day like this?

# 4. out of 从 ······ 里面/从 ······中

1.08:13 【哈利波特与魔法石】

我来给你换了湿衣服。

We'll get you out of these cold clothes.

#### 2.44:31 【哈利波特与魔法石】

另外,我们的管理员,费尔奇先生要我提醒各位,如果不想死的很惨的话,就不要进入三楼右手边的走廊。 Also, our caretaker, Mr. Filch, has asked me to remind you that the third-floor corridor is out of bounds to everyone who does not wish to die a most painful death.





3.1:00:32 【哈利波特与魔法石】

大家让开!

Everyone out of the way!

4.1:11:41 【哈利波特与魔法石】

帕瓦蒂说她一直待在浴室里不出来。

Parvati said she wouldn't come out of the bathroom.

5.1:17:15 【哈利波特与魔法石】

咒语用得好,让我们脱困了。

Good of you to get us out of trouble.

6.1:18:16 【哈利波特与魔法石】

海格在古灵阁取出一件东西。

At Gringotts, Hagrid took something out of the vault.

7.1:35:06 【哈利波特与魔法石】

还烫手呢,显然有学生溜出寝室了。

It's still hot. That means there's a student out of bed.

8.1:37:31 【哈利波特与魔法石】

罗恩,快点起床。

Ron, Ron, come on, get out of bed!

9.1:48:50 【哈利波特与魔法石】

尽管你的出发点是好的,但是你也半夜跑出来了。

You see, honorable as your intentions were, but you too were out of bed after hours.

# 5. head of 在 …… 前

1.48:51 【哈利波特与魔法石】

那是斯内普教授, 斯莱特林的院长。

Professor Snape, head of Slytherin house.





## 6. because of 由于/因为

1. 2:22:56 【哈利波特与魔法石】

因为你的母亲,她为你牺牲了自己。

It was because of your mother. She sacrificed herself for you.

# 7. in front of 在……前面

1.18:50 【哈利波特与魔法石】

不许你在我面前侮辱邓布利多。

Never insult Albus Dumbledore in front of me.

### 2.1:40:47 【哈利波特与魔法石】

人们只会在它前面虚度光阴, 甚至发疯。

Men have wasted away in front of it. Even gone mad.

## 8. next to 紧靠旁边/贴近

1.2:14:03 【哈利波特与魔法石】

有他在, 谁还会怀疑可怜的, 结结巴巴的奇洛教授。

Next to him, who would suspect poor, stuttering Professor Quirrell?

# 9. except for 除……外

1.1:46:08 【哈利波特与魔法石】

谁都不知道方法,除了我和邓布利多。

Ain't a soul knows how, except for me and Dumbledore.

# 10. away from 离开

1.03:09 【哈利波特与魔法石】

所以最好让他远离这种影响。

He's far better off growing up away from all of that.

### 2.2:29:30 【哈利波特与魔法石】

但是海格,我们离开霍格沃茨是不能施魔法的。你知道的。

But Hagrid, we're not allowed to do magic away from Hogwarts. You know that.



## 11. up to 一直到

1.31:48 【哈利波特与魔法石】

反抗他的人都被杀害了。

Anyone that stood up to him ended up dead.

### 2.58:45 【哈利波特与魔法石】

你们还在等什么,站到飞天扫帚左边去。

What are you waiting for? Step up to the left side of the broomstick.

### 3.1:42:59 【哈利波特与魔法石】

你得在大家面前挺住。纳威。

You have got to start standing up to people. Neville.

### 4.1:59:24 【哈利波特与魔法石】

别人会以为你们图谋不轨。

People will think you're up to something.

### 5. 2:26:53 【哈利波特与魔法石】

最后还有,对付敌人,我们需要很大的勇气,但在朋友面前坚定立场,需要更大的勇气。

Finally, it takes a great deal of bravery to stand up to your enemies but a great deal more to stand up to your friends.

# 12. famous for 因……出名

### 1.1:43:30 【哈利波特与魔法石】

"邓布利多因于1945年击败了黑法师格林德沃而闻名于天下"。

"Dumbledore is particularly famous for his defeat of the dark wizard Grindelwald in 1945."

# 13. interested in 对……感兴趣

1.1:57:42 【哈利波特与魔法石】

那他对路威感兴趣吗?

Then is he interested in Fluffy?

2.1:57:44 【哈利波特与魔法石】

他当然对路威感兴趣。



Well, of course he was interested in Fluffy.

# 14. disappointed in 对……失望

1.1:16:20 【哈利波特与魔法石】 想不到你这么冒失太让我失望了。

I expected more rational behavior and am very disappointed in you.

## 15. care of 注意

1. 2:12:43 【哈利波特与魔法石】 照看好罗恩,然后去猫头鹰棚屋。 Take care of Ron. Then go to the owlery.

## 16. think of 想出

1. 1:54:46 【哈利波特与魔法石】 你想不到吗? Can you think of no one?

# 17. worry about 为……担心

1. 1:08:45 【哈利波特与魔法石】 你唯一要关心的是这个球。 The only thing I want you to worry about is this.

# 18. look like 看起来像

1. 43:47 它被施了魔咒所以看上去像夜空一样。 It's bewitched to look like the night sky.

2. 1:57:26他长的什么样?What did he look like?



# 19. pay for 支付、付钱

1. 23:41 【哈利波特与魔法石】 可是我拿什么买呢,海格,我又没有钱。 But Hagrid, how am I to pay for all this? I haven't any money.

## 20. look at 看

1. 08:49 【哈利波特与魔法石】 弗农,看看你儿子,真不敢相信。 Vernon, look at him! I can't believe it!

2. 23:30 【哈利波特与魔法石】 快看,是最新的光轮 2000! Look at it! The new Nimbus 2000!

3. 50:38 【哈利波特与魔法石】 看那一幅。-我想她喜欢你 -Look at that one. -I think she fancies you.

4. 1:42:13 【哈利波特与魔法石】 看看你,还玩牌,真悲哀。 Look at you, playing with your cards. Pathetic!

## 21. listen to 听

1. 1:28:22 【哈利波特与魔法石】 你们三个听我说。 Now, you listen to me, all three of you.

