

五、年、月、日的表达法

1. 年份表达法

年份的表达用基数词,写法用阿拉伯数字。年份前一般用介词 in,年份的读法是以百(hundred)作单位的,但有些情况下 hundred 可以省略。表示年份的数词后面不用 year,但可把 year 写在数词前面。如:

654 年: six fifty-four 1900 年: nineteen hundred
1954 年: nineteen fifty-four 在 2000 年: in the year two thousand
1904 年: nineteen hundred and four/nineteen and four/nineteen (O) four

2. 月份、日期表达法

① 月份: 月份开头第一个字母要大写,表示“在某月”时,月份前用介词 in。除了 May, June, July 外,表示月份的词都可用缩写形式,缩写形式只写前三个字母(九月份写前四个字母)。如果年份连着月份,应将月份放在年份的前面。如:

2002 年 8 月: August 2002 在 8 月: in August 在 2002 年: in 2002

月份缩写:

January → Jan. February → Feb. March → Mar.
April → Apr. August → Aug. September → Sept.
October → Oct. November → Nov. December → Dec.

② 日期: 用序数词表示日期,其前面用定冠词 the。表示“在哪一天”,用介词 on。如:

on Sunday 在星期天 on the first 在一号

【要点 14】

① morning, afternoon, evening 等词前面通常用介词 in,但特指某一天的上午、下午、晚上时,须用介词 on。如:

in the morning/afternoon/evening 早上/下午/晚上

on Sunday morning 星期天早上

on the morning of July 1 7 月 1 日的早上

② 星期和日期的询问方法。

What day is today? 今天是星期几?

It's Tuesday. 今天是星期二。

What's the date today? 今天是几月几日?

It's March 8. (It's March the eighth.) 今天是 3 月 8 号。

③ 说某年某月某日,年份之前通常用逗号。如:

在 2000 年 1 月 1 日 on January 1, 2000/on January 1st, 2000/on the first of January, 2000

【例题】用英语写出下列日期:

1. 九月四日 _____

2. 五月十日 _____

3. 二零零九年六月三十日 _____
4. 在八月十六日的上午 _____
5. 在二零一七年七月七日的下午四点 _____

【答案】

1. September the fourth 或 the fourth of September
2. May the tenth 或 the tenth of May
3. June the thirtieth, two thousand and nine
4. on the morning of August the sixteenth
5. at four o'clock on the afternoon of July the seventh, two thousand and seventeen

专项练习

1. 选择填空

1. — Food Safety has become one of the hottest topics recently.
— Yeah, it receives _____ Internet hits a day.
A. thousands
B. thousand of
C. thousands of
D. ten thousands
2. We planted _____ trees last year.
A. hundreds of
B. hundred of
C. five hundreds
D. five hundred of
3. _____ of our classmates are good at basketball.
A. Three quarters
B. Three fourth
C. Third four
4. — What day is it today?
— It's Monday, and it's my _____ birthday.
A. fifteen
B. fifteenth
C. the fifteen
D. the fifteenth
5. Beethoven was born in _____.
A. the 1770s
B. 1770's
C. 1770s
D. the 1770's
6. — Can you write the number ninety-five thousand, six hundred and twenty-five?
— Yes, it is _____.
A. 95,665
B. 95,625
C. 59,665
D. 59,625
7. It's said that _____ of the water around the world _____ polluted.
A. two third; has
B. two thirds; have
C. two third; are
D. two thirds; is
8. — What should we do now, Mr. Clark?
— Please turn to Page _____ and look at the _____ picture.
A. Twelve; fifth
B. Twelfth; fifth
C. Twelve; five
D. Twelfth; five
9. Mother's Day is on the _____ Sunday in May every year.
A. two
B. second
C. six
D. sixth
10. — How old is your daughter?
— _____. We had a surprise party for her _____ birthday last Saturday.
A. Twelve; twelfth
B. Twelfth; twelve
C. Twelve; twelve
D. Twelfth; twelfth

II. 汉译英

1. 一个半小时
2. 在三层楼上
3. 一个五个月大的婴儿
4. 第 183 页

5. 第 210 房间 _____
6. 第 33 路公共汽车 _____
7. 一篇 500 字的作文 _____
8. 三年级三班 _____
9. 北京路 215 号 _____
10. 第八课 _____

III. 用英语完成下列各句 (每空一词)

1. _____ (数以百计的高楼) have been put up in Beijing in the last two years.
2. Marx began to learn Russian _____ (在他五十多岁时).
3. They went there _____ (三三两两地).
4. _____ (第四册) is more difficult than this one.
5. — What did the professor tell you to do?
— I had to write a _____ (2 000 字的) report.
6. _____ (30% 的学生) in our class are girls.
7. He studied in America _____ (20 世纪 80 年代).
8. I've told him _____ (无数遍了).
9. He will get here _____ (五点差一刻).
10. The First World War broke out _____ , _____ (在 1914 年 8 月).

第四章 介 词

介词是一种虚词,不能独立充当一个句子的成分,必须和名词或代词(或相当于名词的词类、短语或从句)构成介词短语,才能表示一定的功能。

一、介词的种类

种 类	特 点	例 词
简单介词	只有一个单词	in, on, at, of, before, after, between ...
介词短语	有两个或两个以上单词合成	out of, in front of, because of, instead of ...

二、介词的基本用法

基 本 用 法	例 词
(1) 表示时间	in, within, on, at, before, after, by, until, till, for, during, from, since, between, etc.
(2) 表示地点、场所	in, on, under, over, above, below, at, around, about, beside, by, behind, in front of, near, between, etc.
(3) 表示空间运动方向	into, out of, along, across, through, over, up, down, towards, from, to, etc.
(4) 表示方法、手段和材料	by, with, on/upon, through, in, from, of, etc.
(5) 表示原因	because of, for, at, thanks to, etc.
(6) 表示排除	except, besides, but, etc.
(7) 表示目的	for, for the purpose of, etc.
(8) 表示伴随	with, together with, etc.
(9) 表示比较、比喻	like, as, etc.
(10) 表示所有、部分和同位关系	of

三、介词短语的构成和用法

介词加名词/代词,构成介词短语,在句中可以充当定语、状语、表语或宾语补足语等句子成分。

1. 作定语

The man in the car is my uncle. 小汽车里的那个男人是我叔叔。

We have a house of five rooms. 我有一套有五个房间的房子。

【要点 15】

介词短语作定语,一律位于被修饰词之后。

2. 作状语

介词短语作状语,修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句,在句中可作时间状语、地点状语、方式状

语、原因状语等。如：

I have worked in Nanjing since 1999.（作时间状语）从 1999 年起，我就在南京工作。

I met Tom on my way home yesterday.（作地点状语）昨天，我在回家的路上遇见了汤姆。

He goes to school by bus every day.（作方式状语）他每天坐公共汽车上学。

We have to stay at home because of the rain.（作原因状语）因为下雨，我们不得不待在家里。

To our surprise, he failed in the exam.（修饰全句，作原因状语）使我们吃惊的是，他没有通过考试。

3. 作表语

He looks like his father. 他看起来像他父亲。

We are all for/against you. 我们都支持/反对你。

She is in danger. 她身处险境。

4. 作宾语补足语

You made him in trouble. 你使他陷入了困境。

Make yourself at home. 不要拘束，就像在家一样。

四、一些易混淆介词和介词短语的辨析

1. at, on 和 in(表示时间时的区别)

	用法区别	例句
at	表示时间点或某一时刻，或表示短期假日	at 6: 00 a. m. 上午 6 点 at that time 当时 at the moment 此刻 at present 目前 at noon/night/midnight 在中午/夜里/半夜 at Christmas 在圣诞节 at weekends 在周末
on	表示具体某一天或某一天的上午、下午、晚上	on Sunday 在星期天 on Sunday morning 在星期天的上午 on May 1st 在 5 月 1 日 on the morning of May 1st 在 5 月 1 日的上午 on a clear night 在一个晴朗的夜晚 on a spring morning 在一个春天的早晨
in	表示“在……期间”，用于周、月、季节、年、世纪、上午、下午、晚上等前面	in a week 在一周 in September 在 9 月 in spring 在春天 in 2002 在 2002 年 in the 21st century 在 21 世纪 in the morning/afternoon/evening 在上午、下午、晚上

【例题】用介词 at, in 和 on 填空：

1. We will meet _____ 8 o'clock _____ every morning of June.
2. He will be back home from New York _____ a week.

【解析】第一题答案为 at 和 on, 表示具体在几点钟, 介词用 at, 表示具体某个上午或下午介词用 on; 第二题答案 in, 表示“在……时间内”。

2. in 和 into

	用法区别	例句
in	表示“在……之内”, 用于表示静止的位置	The eggs are in the fridge. 鸡蛋在冰箱里。
into	表示“进入到……之内”, 用于表示动态的位置变化	He jumped into the river and saved the little girl. 他跳进河里, 救了那个小女孩。

【例题】用介词 in 和 into 填空：

1. Would you please help me put these apples _____ the basket?
2. They all jumped _____ the sea and swam to a small island.

【解析】第一题答案为 in, 表示“在……内、里面”; 第二题答案 into, 表示“进入……之内”。

3. from 和 out of ...

	用法区别	例句
from	表示“从……起”(指起点)	We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从周一到周五上学。 My home is not far from the school. 我家离学校不远。
out of ...	表示“由内往外的动作”	Don't look out of the window in class. 上课不要向窗外看。 The students rushed out of the classroom. 学生们冲出教室。

【例题】用介词 from 和 out of 填空：

1. He took his passport _____ his bag and gave it to the policeman.
2. The bus _____ Shanghai will be here within half an hour.

【解析】第一题答案为 out of, 表示“从里向外, 从……里出来”; 第二题答案 from, 表示“从……起”, 强调来源或出处。

4. before 和 in front of

	用法区别	例句
before	意为“在……之前”, 表示时间和位置	I'll be back before 4:00. 4 点前我将回来。 He sits before me. 他坐在我前面。
in front of	意为“在……之前”, 表示场所时只用 in front of	There is a big tree in front of the house. (不说“before the house”) 房前有一棵大树。

【例题】用介词 before 和 in front of 填空：

1. Mary came into the room _____ Tom, but after Jane.
2. Look! There is a huge car _____ the building.

【解析】第一题答案为 before, 表示时间先后顺序; 第二题答案 in front of, 表示“在……的前面”。

5. by, with 和 in (表示方式、方法时的区别)

	用法区别	例句
by	表示“通过……方法、手段”， 后常接交通工具(单数)	I go to work by bus every day. 我每天坐公共汽车上班。
with	a. 表示“和……在一起” b. 表示“具有、带有” c. 表示“用某种工具或方法”， 后接具体工具	Please play games with us. 请和我们一起做游戏。 She is a nice girl with two big eyes. 她是个长着两只大眼睛的漂亮女孩。 Mum is cutting the meat with a knife. 妈妈正在用刀切肉。
in	表示“用……语言、用……材料(如墨水、钢笔等, 但前不加冠词),”或表示衣着、声音的高低与语调	Please say it in English. 请用英语说。 Don't write it in ink. 别用钢笔写。 I'm in a red dress today. 我今天穿了件红色连衣裙。 They are talking in a low voice. 他们正在低声交谈。

【例题】用介词 by, with 和 in 填空：

1. He was walking in the street _____ an umbrella in his hand.
2. The girl dressed _____ red is my younger sister.
3. Henry went to London _____ air.

【解析】第一题答案为 with, 表示“带有, 携带”; 第二题答案 in, 表示“穿……衣着”; 第三题答案为 by, 表示“通过……方式或交通工具”。

6. on, above 和 over

	用法区别	例句
on	表示“在……上面”, 指两事物间有接触面	My book is on the desk. 我的书在课桌上。
above	表示“在……上方”, 与某事物有一定空间距离	He kept his head above water. 他使头部露出水面。
over	表示“在……上方”或指“在……上空”, 指在某事物的垂直上方, 两事物间有接触面	There is a bridge over the river. 河上有座桥。

【例题】用介词 on, above 和 over 填空：

1. His office is _____ the fifth floor, mine is _____ the fourth floor. That is to say, his office is _____ my office.
2. In summer, we sometimes can see stars all _____ the sky.

【解析】第一题答案分别为 on, on 和 above, 表示“在几楼”, 介词用 on, 表示“在……上方”, 介词用 above; 第二题答案为 over, 表示“在……上空, 在……垂直上方”。

7. like 和 as

	用法区别	例句
like	意为“像……,如……”	Don't call me like that. 别那样叫我。
as	意为“作为、如同”	As a student, you must work hard. 作为学生,你必须努力学习。 She looked on me as her daughter. 她视我为亲生女儿。

【例题】用介词 like 和 as 填空:

- _____ a student, I should study hard and read more books.
- Even though he is a young boy, he works _____ a real worker.

【解析】第一题答案为 As, 表示“作为”; 第二题答案为 like, 表示“像……一样, 如……一样”。

8. by, till 和 until

	用法区别	例句
by	意为“不迟于”“到……时(为止)”	How many English words had you learned by the end of last year? 到去年年底为止, 你学了多少英语单词?
till/until	表示“直到……时候”, 用于否定句时表示“直到……时才”, 还可用作连词	I did my homework till/until 10 o'clock last night. 昨晚我做作业一直到 10 点。 She didn't come back till/until 8 o'clock yesterday. 昨天她直到 8 点才回来。

【例题】用介词 by, till 和 until 填空:

- _____ recently she worked as a English teacher in Japan.
- Can you finish the project _____ the end of next month?
- Can I go out and play now?
—Not _____ you have done your homework.

【解析】第一题答案为 Until, 与 recently 连用, 表示“直到最近……才……”; 第二题答案 by, 表示“不迟于……, 到……时”; 第三题答案为 until, not until 表示“直到……的时候”, 句子的意思是“直到你完成作业才可以出去玩”。

9. arrive in 和 arrive at

	用法区别	例句
arrive in	表示“到达大地方”	We arrived in China yesterday. 我们昨天到中国。
arrive at	表示“到达小地方”	We will arrive at the park in an hour. 我们一小时后到公园。

【例题】用介词 in 和 at 填空：

1. After they travelled three hours, they finally arrived _____ the airport.
2. Do you happen to know when he will arrive _____ Rome?

【解析】第一题答案为 at, 表示到达小地方；第二题答案为 in, 表示城市等大地方。

10. make of, make from 和 make in

	用法区别	例句
make of	意为“由……制成”，原料只发生形状、大小等物理变化，看得出原材料	The desk is made of wood. 这张课桌由木头制成。
make from	意为“由……制成”，原料发生化学变化，看不出原材料	The paper is made from wood. 纸张由木材制成。
make in	意为“由……地方制造”，指产地	My watch is made in Shanghai. 我的手表是上海制造的。

【例题】用介词 of, from 和 in 填空：

1. People now can make many different kinds of products _____ oil.
2. This great bridge was made _____ steel.
3. This beautiful car was made _____ Germany.

【解析】第一题答案为 from, 因为石油产品已经看不出原材料；第二题答案为 of, 因为可以看出大桥的材质；第三题答案为 in, 指产地。

11. between 和 among

	用法区别	例句
between	表示在两者之间	There is a high way between Shanghai and Nanjing. 上海和南京之间有一条高速公路。
among	表示在三者或三者以上之中	Miss Gao is sitting among the students. 高小姐正坐在学生们中间。

【例题】用介词 between 和 among 填空：

1. They walked _____ the crowds in the Red Square.
2. Did you see the little girl who was sitting _____ her father and mother?

【解析】第一题答案为 among, 表示“在三者或三者以上之中”；第二题答案为 between, “在两者之间”。

12. across, through 和 over

	用法区别	例句
across	意为“横跨”，指从(表面)一边到另一边	Walk across the street carefully. 过街小心点。