

初中介词复习

一、什么是介词。



介词(preposition)是虚词,不能在句子中独立充当成分。介词是英语中很活跃的词,它总是用于名词、代词、或相当于名词的其它词类或短语或从句前。介词的搭配和使用很重要,准确运用介词,是学好英语的关键。

初中需要掌握的重点介词有: in、on、at、to、of、from、under、behind、by、with、for、about、after、before、between、among等。

二、重点介词用法辨析



- (一) 时间介词的用法辨析
 - 1. 时间介词in、on、at、by的用法辨析
- ①介词in用来表示一天中某段时间,指天、年、月、季节、周次等。如: in the morning /in spring/in 2003
- ②介词on用来表示某一天或星期几,指明具体的时间。如: on a rainy day /on Sunday/on the morning of June 1st
- ③介词at用来表示特定的时间、节日、年龄等。如: at noon /at this age/at 5 o'clock
- ④介词by表示.....的时候、到、等到.....已经等用在天、时间的前面。如: by 2 o'clock

- 2. 时间介词in与after 的用法辨析
- ①介词in+一段时间用于一般将来时。
 - 如: We'll go to school in two weeks.
- ②介词after + 一段时间用于一般过去时。 如: My mother came home after half an hour.
- ③介词after + 时间点常用于一般将来时。 如: We'll go out for a walk after supper.
- 3. 时间介词for与since的用法辨析
- ①介词for 表示一段时间 如: I have been living here for 10 years.
- ②介词since 表示从过去某一时间以来如: I have been living here since 2000.

- 4. 时间介词during与for的用法辨析
- ①当所指的时间起止分明时用介词during。 如: He swims every day during the summer.
- ②如果一段时间不明确则用介词for。 如: I haven't seen her for years.
- 5. 时间介词before与by的用法辨析
- ①介词before表示"在……之前"。 如: He won't come back before five.
- ②介词by表示"到......时为止,不迟于......"。 如: The work must be finished by Friday.

7. 不用介词表达时间的几种情况



- ①当表示时间的词前有this/that时,其前面不用介词,
- 如: this morning。
- ②表示时间的词前有next时,其前面不用介词,如: next Sunday。
- ③当表示时间的词前有last时,其前面不用介词,如: last Sunday。
- ④当表示时间的词前有one, any, each, every, some或all时, 其前面不用介词,如: You can come any day.

(二) 方位介词与地点介词的用法辨析



- 1. in, at与on的用法及区别
- ①in表示地点, 意为"在.....内", 用于内部。

如: There isn't a cloud in the sky.

天空中没有一片云。

He put his hands in his pockets.

他把手放入口袋。

②on意为"在……上面",用于表面接触,指在一个平面上。

如: What's on the table?

桌子上有什么?

There was a carpet on the floor.

地板上铺着一块地毯。

- ③表示"在某地"时,at后面接小地方,in后接大地方。
- A. 介词at表示较小的地方,如家、村、乡村等。 (at home在家 at the bus stop在汽车站)
- 如: He lives at a small village.
- B. 介词in表示较大的地方如大城市、国家、洲等。 (in China在中国 in the world在世界上)
- 如: He lives in Beijing.
- ④ A. 介词at用于门牌号,如: He lives at No.200, Nanjing Road.
- B. 介词on用于路名,如: He lives on Nanjing Road.



2. above与below的用法及区别

above的意思是"在……之上""高于……",表示相对高

度,不一定是在正上方,它的反义词是below。

如: The plane flew above the clouds.

飞机在云层上面飞行。

The Dead Sea is below sea level.

死海的海面低于海平面。



- ※on、over、above都可以表示"在上面",注意它们的区别:
- ①介词on表示一物放在另一物上面,两者紧贴在一起。如: The book is on the table.
- ②介词over表示一种垂直悬空的上下关系,即"在……上方"。如: Is there any bridge over the river?
- ③介词above表示一般的"高于……", "在……之上"。 如: There was an electric clock above his bed.

3. over与under的用法及区别



over的意思是"在……之上",表示垂直之上,其反义

词是under。

如: There is a bridge over the river.

河上有座桥。

There is a boat under the bridge.

桥下有只船。

- 4. 方位介词across,、through、over,、past的用法辨析了网
- ①介词across着重于"从一头或一边到另一头或另一次或为一块或另一次或为一块或另一次或为一个,强调从表面穿过。

如: She went across the street to make some purchases.

②介词through着重于"穿越",强调从一定的空间内穿过。

如: The sunlight was coming in through the window.

③介词over多表示从"上方越过"。

如: He failed to go over the mountain; he had to go round it.

④介词past表示从"面前经过"。

如: Someone has just gone past the window.

5. among与between的用法及区别

between一般指"两者之间"。among用于三个或三个以上的人或物之间,或笼统的一群人或一些物之中。

如: The house stands between two farms.

这座房子位于两个农场之间。

The house stands among farms.

这座房子位于农场之间。



6. beside与near的用法及区别

①beside表示"近旁""紧靠",相当于next to。

如: Come and sit beside me. 来坐在我的身旁。

②near意为"在......附近",可以表示空间、时间关系等。

如: He sits near the window.

他坐在窗户附近。





in front of表示"在……之前"。表示在某一空间外部的前面, in the front of 表示在某一空间内部的前面。

如: There are some trees in front of the classroom.

教室前有一些树。

Don't sit in the front of the car.

不要坐在小汽车的前部。

8. 地点介词in、on、to的用法辨析



①介词in表示"包含"

如: Beijing is in the north of China.

②介词on表示"紧邻"

如: Canada lies on the north of the U.S.

③介词to表示"没接触"

如: France lies to the south of England.

- (三) 其他易混介词的用法辨析
- 1. 方式介词: with, by, in的用法及区别(with, by, in表示xwne)工具、手段和材料时)
- ①with多指用工具,用身体的某一部位或器官;
- ②by表示使用的方法、手段;
- ③in指使用某种语言、工具的具体类型等。

如: You can see it with your own eyes.

你可以亲自去看看。

Why don't we go there by car instead?

我们为什么不坐小汽车去呢?

She can speak it in English.

她能用英语说。

2. 材料介词of和from的用法

①介词of用于成品与材料的性质不变时。

如: The desk is made of wood.

②介词from用于成品与材料的性质已变时。

如: Wine is made from grapes.

※另外,of还可以有修饰、从属关系。

如: a map of America
a woman of 75 years old
the youngest of the players



- 3. 介词to与for的用法辨析
- A. 介词for的用法
- ①"当作、作为";
- ②"因为、由于";
- ③表示去向、目的,意为"向、往、取、买"等。
- 如: I like some bread and milk for breakfast.

我喜欢把面包和牛奶作为早餐。

Thank you for helping me with my English.

谢谢你帮我学习英语。

I paid twenty yuan for the dictionary.

我花了20元买这本词典。



B. 介词to的用法

①"向、往、到、给"

如: I'm on the way to Shanghai.

我在去上海的路上。

The letter will be posted to Linda.

这封信将寄给琳达。

②起修饰作用。要求接to的名词有: key、answer、visit、entrance、apology、introduction、road等。

如: the key to the door; the answer to the question; the entrance to the hall





- 6. 介词besides与except的用法辨析
- ①介词besides表示"除...之外(全部计算在内)"
- 如: We have seen the crocodile besides Li Fang. 我看到了李芳还有鳄鱼。
- ②介词except表示"除……之外(不计算在内)"
- 如: We are all Chinese except Tom in our class. 除了汤姆我们班里都是中国人。

三、即学即练:



正误辨析:

1. [误] We visited the old man in Sunday afternoon.

[正] We visited the old man on Sunday afternoon.

[析]in the morning, in the afternoon如果在这两个短语中加入任何修饰词其前面的介词都要改为on, 如: on a cold morning, on the morning of July 14th

- 2. [误] I'm looking forward to seeing you on Christmas.
 - [正] I'm looking forward to seeing you at Christmas.
 - [析] 在节日的当天用on, 而全部节日期间用at,

Christmas是圣诞节期间,一般要有两周或更长的时间。

- 3. [误] He became a writer at his twenties
 - [正] He became a writer in his twenties
- [析]这句话应译为:他在20多岁时就成了作家。在某人的一段生活时间段中要用介词in来表示,而在具体岁数时用at来表示。

4. [误] I have studied English for three years since I had come here.

[正] I have studied English for three years since I came here.

[析] since用来表达主句动作的开始时间,所以其引出的 从句中应为过去时,而不能用完成时态。

5. [误] I can help you repair this bike. You will get it after two hours.

[正] I can help you repair this bike. You will get it in two hours.

[析]中文经常讲两小时之后来取,两天内会修好,而这个介词在英文中要用in而不要用after。其原因有二,①after多用于过去时,如:I arrived in New York. After three days, I found a job in the bank. ② after加时间是表达一个不确定的时间范围,如:after three days, 即三天之后的哪一天都可以。所以在许诺若干时间内会完成某事时,一定要用介词in。

6. [误] There is a beautiful bird on the tree. Www.hgxxw.net

[正] There is a beautiful bird in the tree.

[析]树上长出的果实,树叶要用on,而其他外来的人、物体均要用in the tree.

7. [误] Shanghai is on the east of China.

[正] Shanghai is in the east of China.

[析]在表达地理位置时有3个介词: in, on, to。 in表示在某范围之内; on表示与某地区接壤; to则表示不相接。如: Japan is to the east of China.

8. [误] This weekend I'll stay in Uncle Wang's. 黄河学习网[正] This weekend I'll stay at Uncle Wang's. www.hgxxw.net

[析]要注意英文的特殊表达法,如: at a tailor's shop (裁缝店)=at a tailor's, at the doctor's (去看病) at the bookseller's (在书店) at uncle Wang's (在王叔叔家)

9. [误] Do you know there is some good news on today's newspaper?

[正] Do you know there is some good news in today's newspaper?

[析]在报纸上的新闻要用in,而在具体某一版上,或某一页上则要用on。

10. [误] I'm earlier today. I came here by his car. [以字] [正] I'm earlier today. I came here in his car.

[析]在交通工具前加介词by,但不能再有任何指示 代词或冠词,否则要改换相应的介词。

by taxi=in a taxi
by train=in a train
by bicycle=on a bicycle
by ship=on a ship
by boat=in a boat
by bus=on a bus
by plane=on a plane

课后作业:

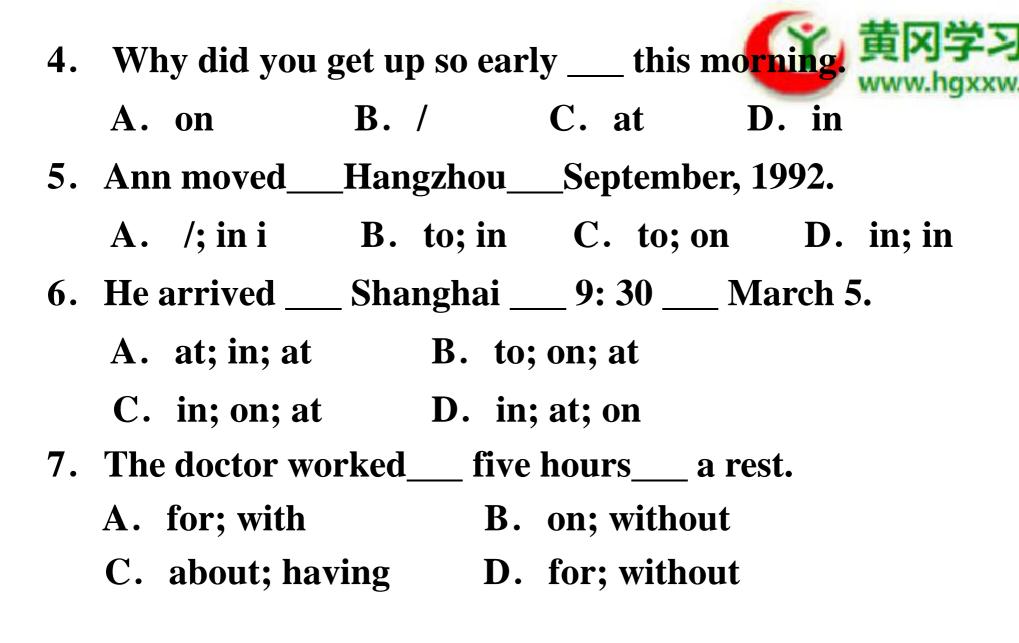


1.	Children get gifts	Christmas and	their
biı	cthdays.		

- A. on; on B. at; on
- C. in; in D. in; on
- 2. Tim suddenly returned a rainy night.
 - A. on B. At

- C. in D. During
- 3. The train is starting ___ five minutes.

- A. in B. at C. for D. still



8. I worked on the	problem a long time and I worke
outmyself	last.
A. for; by; at	B. in; with; on
C. on; by; in	D. for; for; at the
9. They didn't leav	ve the station they got on the train.
A. until	B. By
C. after	D. at
10. Mr Brown had	l lain the ground four hours
before they finally f	found him.
A. on; for	B. at; in
C. on; after	D. in; during

