英语介词比较

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薄 冰 主编 孙志娟 黄玉霞 王兰明 编著



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前 言

《英语介词比较》除就介词的定义、作用、种类等做一般的介绍外,主要是将英语常用介词按意义进行分类,对其进行类比说明,并配以适当的例句,且每个例句都加了汉语译文,以供读者参考。本书的讲解于大同中见其小异,于详尽中力求简明,以期有助于读者理解和辨认意义与用法相近的介词,进而使读者对每个介词都能有透彻的理解并能准确地使用。在编排上,本书打破了一般语法书按字母顺序排列的做法,而是按照意义分类。例如,各种不同表示时间的介词,均统一收在"表示时间的介词和介词短语"一节中加以阐述,以便于读者对这一类介词进行对比,做到深入理解,正确使用。同时为了便于查找,本书附有字母索引表。

本书对常用介词进行了详尽人微的分析,结构明晰,言之有物,希望能对广大读者的英语学习有所裨益。

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绪 论

本书的缘起

对于大多数英语学习者而言,介词的使用一直是一个比较棘手的问题。不少人学习了多年英语,但对介词的使用仍感困难。在英语中,介词(preposition)虽然是一种小词,但在作用和运用上的复杂性却不可小看。可以毫不夸张地说,离开了介词的中介或连接作用,就无法表达某些最基本的思想或概念。

介词之所以难以掌握, 仔细分析, 主要有以下原因:

- (1)英语介词虽然只有几十个,但使用频率却很高,且除了 具有本身的基本意义和用法外,介词还常常和其他的词形成依附关 系,构成大量的、约定俗成的习惯用语,从而表达极其丰富的含义。 所以,有时介词的词义是清晰可辨的,而有时却很难为其找到确切 的解释。以介词 in 为例。在短语 in ancient times或in the room 中, in 的含义是显而易见的,即"在…里"。然而,在短语 in case, in a line, in response 中,它的含义就很难直观地解释出来了。
- (2)介词短语的应用灵活多变,习惯性强。往往同一个介词还可以表示多种多样的意义。如介词 on 可以表示:① 在…上;② 在(大型交通工具)中或进入其中;③ 事情发生的时间;等等。而且,英语介词有很多地方和汉语习惯差异很大,同一个汉语词汇

更可译成不同的英语介词。例如,汉语中的"用"可译成:①用英语 (in English);②用小刀(with a knife);③用手工(by hand);④用墨水(in ink);等等。所以,切不可以为记住介词的一两种意思就掌握了这个介词的用法。越是常用的介词,其含义越复杂。

(3) 很多介词在意义、用法上有相似之处,甚至差异很小,或者可以混用,以 in 和 on 为例。早先,英国的田地都有篱笆围着,所以"在田地里"总是习惯说成in the field,现在田地已不再用篱笆围上了,但仍然沿袭这一习惯用法。

再如,"在树上"可以表达成 in the tree, 也可以表达成 on the tree。用 in 表示在树冠的枝叶之间, 用 on 表示在树冠的轮廓面上, 但区别并不明显, 有时则可混用。

尽管英语介词的学习有众多难点,对于意义相近的介词更是 区分甚难,但通过类比学习,还是可以从中找出一些规律,进行一 些系统探讨的。本书进行的即是这样一种尝试。

介词的概念

介词属于虚词,是表示词与词、词与句之间关系的词。介词在句中不能单独做句子成分,只能在语法上起中介作用。介词后面一般有名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句作它的宾语。介词和它的宾语构成介词词组,在句中作状语、表语、补语或介词宾语。这样,介词就可以将一个孤立的名词或起名词作用的词、词组、从句跟别的名词、形容词、动词等联系起来,构成一个更完整的概念。如 bird, live, tree, field, guest, sit, table 等词,彼此间并没有必然的联系,然而利用介词把它们联系起来,可以表述为:

the bird lived in the tree 住在树上的小鸟 (介词 in 使名词

bird, tree 及动词 live 发生联系)

the tree *in* the field 原野上的树 (介词 in 使名词 tree 和名词 field 发生联系)

the guests sit *at* the table 客人们坐在桌子旁(介词 at 使名词 guests, table 及动词 sit 联系起来)

因为介词常置于名词或相当于名词的词、词组或从句之前,所以也有人称其为"前置词"。但是,由于在某些特殊情况下,它们也可以后置(如在句子 Who did you borrow the book from?中,介词from就被放在了句尾),所以称其为"介词"更为确切。

介词的应用

介词本身不能独立充当句子成分, 只有在下列两种情况下它们才能起语法作用:

1. 介词后面跟名词或起名词作用的词、词组或从句,如: Jenny is sitting *in* the park.

Matter is in constant motion and constant change.

介词只有在和别的词构成介词短语时才能充当句子成分。介词短语的出现率很高,以下文为例:

Einstein lived the rest of his life in the United States. Besides his work in physics, he spent much time working for progress and human rights. He spoke out against McCarthyism when others kept silent. In his spare time he often played his violin, for he loved music and was a fairly good violinist. At his simple home in Princeton there were often little guests like the girl who had thought he had appeared out of a fairy story.

在这短短的一段文字里,介词短语有 11 个之多。可见,介词数 量虽然不多,表达力却很强,在英语中起着非常重要的作用。

介词短语的应用灵活多变,习惯性强,有很多地方和汉语习惯不同。在英语里, on 表示"在…上", in 表示"在…里"。可是有些地方在汉语里该说"在…上"的,英语却用 in, 如:

There is nothing special *in* today's paper. (报纸上)

2. 介词和先行动词、形容词等构成固定的短语,如:

I look forward to seeing him.

He became expert at software program designing.

上述两个方面的应用有很大的习惯性,应用起来容易发生错误和混淆。本书从意义的角度出发,对介词的用法进行比较,以期对读者在英语介词学习方面有所帮助。

一 表示"时间"的介词和介词短语

(一)表示"在一点时间,一段时间"的介词和介词短语

1 at, in, on

- (1) 基本用法
 - at 的用法:
 - ①表示"在几点几分",如:
 at 12:00 在 12点
 at 13:45 在 13 点 45 分
 - ②表示"在一天中的某时刻",如:
 at mid-night 在午夜
 at sunset 在日落时分
 - ③表示"在短暂的时间点",如:

 at this moment 此时此刻

 at the beginning of the conference 在大会一开始

 at the sight of that picture 一看见那张照片
 - ④表示"在节假日期间",如: at the Spring Festival 在春节 at Christmas 在圣诞节
 - at 常用短语:

at breakfast 在吃早饭

at lunch 在吃午饭
at dinner 在吃晚餐
at the moment (同now) 此刻, 现在
in 的用法:

- ①表示"年、季节、月份",如:
 in (the year of) 2007 在 2007 年
 in summer 在夏季
 in August 在 8 月
- ②表示"在上午、下午、白天、晚上",如: in the day 在白天 in the night 在夜间 in the morning 在上午
- ③ 表示 "一段时间",如: in a minute 过一会儿 in the end 在最后
- ④表示"世纪、朝代、时代或年代",如:
 in the twenty-first century 在 21 世纪
 in the Qing Dynasty 在清朝
 in one's youth 在青年时期
 in all one's life 在一生中
 in the future 在将来
 in one's late teens 在十八九岁的时候
 on 的用法:
- ① 表示 "在某月某日或星期几",如: **on** May 4 (on the 4th of May) 在 5 月 4 日 **on** Friday 在星期五
- ②表示"在特定日子的上午、下午或晚上",如:

on Monday afternoon 在星期一下午on the eve of the Spring Festival 在除夕on 常用短语:

on one's birthday 在某人的生日
on a trip/journey 在旅途中
on occasion 间或
on the occasion of 在…时候
on great occasions 在盛大节日
on the instance 即刻
on arrival 一来到(某地)就…
on return 一返回(某地)就…

(2) 和 day 连用

at 和 day 连用表示 "在…时候", 如:
at this day 目前

at the present day 现在 in 和 day 连用表示 "在…时代、时期, 平生, 一生"等意思, 如:

in the days to come 在未来的日子里

in those days 在那些日子里

in the old days 过去

on 和 day 连用表示 "在节日或特定的日子", 如:

on Christmas day 在圣诞节那天
on a rainy day 在一个阴雨绵绵的日子

on a rainy day 在一个阴阳绵绵的口

(3) 和 time 连用

at 和 time 连用表示"时间、时候、时刻",如:

at any time 任何时候

at that time 当时

at time 有时

at the same time 同时

in 和 time 连用表示 "平生、一生、时代、时期", 如:

in one's time 在…一生当中

in ancient times 在古代

in times to come 在将来

注: in time 也是一个固定搭配, 意思是"及时"。

- (4) 和 age 连用
 - at 和 age 连用表示"在…年龄", 如:

at the age of sixteen 在 16 岁的时候

at a proper age 在适当的年龄

in 和 age 连用表示 "在…时代、时期", 如:

in the information age 在信息时代

in one's mature age 在壮年时期

on 不和 age 连用。

2 at night, in the night

- (1) at night 的用法:
 - 1) 表一时间点, 多指傍晚或黄昏至午夜的一段时间, 如:

She came back at 6 o'clock at night.

她是在傍晚6点钟回来的。

Is that program at 10 o'clock in the morning or at 10 o'clock at night?

那个节目是在早上10点还是晚上10点播出?

at night 表示这个意义时常与 late 或 early 连用, 如:

I don't like going out alone late at night.

我不喜欢大晚上独自外出。

I go to bed early at night.

我晚上睡得早。

2) 表示整个夜间这一时间段, 与 at day 或 by day 相对, 如:

He is very often away at night.

夜里他经常不在家。

At night when you really want to go to sleep, you rarely manage to do so. 夜里当你真想睡觉时却又怎么也睡不着了。

at night 表示 "夜间" 时常与 sleep 连用, 如:

I do not sleep well at night.

我夜间睡眠不太好。

Try these pills if you can't sleep at night.

晚上睡不着的话, 你试试吃些这药。

- (2) in the night 的用法:
 - 1) 指说话人说话时前一夜的某一或某些时刻, 如:

In the night I've thought of things you said.

夜里想起了你说的事情。(in the night 在此表示前一夜间的 某些时刻)

She was describing a meteor which she had seen in the night.

她正在描述夜里看见的流星。(in the night 在此表示前一夜间的某一时刻)

2) 表一个时段,常有"黑暗、危险"的含义,如:

She works *in the night* with a dreadful thought.

怀着可怕的想法,她在夜里工作。

(3) 应当指出,将 night 看作一时点或一个时段,往往由说话人的心理因素而定。故而相同的意义,有的人用 at night 表达,有的人则用 in the night 表达。如"晚上着火了",可以有以下两种说法:

A fire occurred at night.

A fire broke out in the night.

但下面两句中的 at night 与 in the night 的含义有所不同:

He stole away at night, leaving a letter on my pillow.

他在我枕边留下一封信,夜里悄悄地离开了。(at night 在此 强调时间)

The prisoner got away in the night.

犯人趁着夜色逃跑了。(in the night 在此有"黑暗"和"危险"的含义)

3 at sight, on sight, in sight

at sight 和 on sight 表示"一见…(就)",有主动的含义,除 "payable at/on sight(见票后立即付款)"一语以外,通常多用 at sight, 如:

He reads French at sight.

他见了法语便能读。

The teacher criticized him at sight.

老师一见他就批评。

in sight 意思是"被见到",有被动的意味,如:

The land came in sight.

看见陆地了。

There was no body in sight to help.

看不见有什么人能来帮忙。

4 at the beginning, in the beginning

at the beginning 表示星期、年月、学期、季节等的开始,如:

The entrance examination for admission to Liaoning University will take place *at the beginning* of July.

辽宁大学的入学考试将在7月初举行。

in the beginning 表示一件事情的 "开端" 或 "起初", 如:

You will find it rather difficult in the beginning.

开头你会觉得有点难。

Why didn't you take my advice in the beginning?

你当初为什么不听我的话?

另外,同性质的 end, middle 的用法和 beginning 也是相同的,如:

At the end of the term we shall have another examination.

在学期末我们还有一次考试。

In the end he found out all the secrets.

他终于发现了所有的秘密。

He was at the middle of his breakfast when I called.

我去找他时,他正在吃早饭。

He was stopped time and again in the middle of his speech.

他的讲演多次被打断。

此外, 在 middle 之前 in 也可以表示时间, 但与 at 有区别, 如:

At the middle of July, the school breaks up.

7月15日前后学校放假。

In the middle of July, the school breaks up.

7月中旬学校放假。

注: at 和 in 表示活动时, at 表示单纯的行为, 后面接较小的事; in 表示复杂的行为, 后面接较大的事, 如:

She is skilful at swimming.

她擅长游泳。

She is skilful in teaching.

她擅长教书。

He stayed at the end of the street.

他停在街尾。

Although he had many failures, he was successful *in* the end. 虽然他失败了多次, 但他终于成功了。

5 at the point of, on the point of

at the point of 表示"接近""将近…的时候",后接名词,如:

When he was at the point of death, his son returned home.

在他临终前他儿子回来了。

on the point of 表示"即将…之时""正要…的时候",即"正要做某事",后接动名词,如:

He was *on the point of* leaving when a car drew up at the house.

他正要走,一辆汽车开到了门前。

He was *on the point of* having breakfast, when he heard the sound of footsteps.

正要吃早饭,他听到了脚步声。

(二)表示"大约在…时间,在…时间左右"的介词和 介词短语

1 about, around, round

about, around 和 round 在表示这一意义时同义, 只是英国英语通常用 about 或 round, 而美国英语多用 around, 如:

It's *about/around/round* 8 o'clock when he came back.

他回来时差不多是8点钟了。

2 near, toward, towards

三者均可表示"接近…时间",但 near 表示在某时间或事件之前,而且是紧在其前,如:

It was *near* 8 o'clock when he came back.

他回来时将近8点钟。

The time draws *near* the Spring Festival.

春节即将来临。

toward 和 towards 仅表示"在…时间之前",没有与事件连用

的情况。通常英国英语多用 toward, 而美国英语多用 towards, 如:

Toward/Towards the end of the afternoon it began to rain.

快到傍晚时,开始下起雨来了。

Shakespeare's best comedies were written *toward/towards* the end of 16th century.

莎七比亚最成功的喜剧写于16世纪末。

注: about, around, round 多表示"大约…时间", 可以是某个时间点之前或之后。而 near, toward, towards, 则是在某个时间点之前。

(三)表示"在…之前,在…时间之前"的介词和介词短语

1 before, by, till (until)

表示"在…时间之前"时, before 表示"在某时某刻前", 发生了什么事情或处于什么状态, 一般用于陈述一件事实。如:

I usually take a shower before having my breakfast.

我通常在吃早餐前洗个澡。

The new road should be completed $\it before$ the end of the year.

这条新公路在年底前应该完工。

by 则表示不晚于某一时间或日期, 类似于一种最后期限、最后通牒, 如:

The documents need to be ready by next Friday.

文件最迟要在下星期五准备好。(不能超过星期五)

I reckon the film should be over by 11:30.

我估计11点半电影演完。(最晚11点半)

till (until) 表示"直到某时刻",强调某行为或状态的结束,而以后的情况与之前不同,如:

I didn't finish my homework till 9 o'clock.

直到9点钟我才完成作业。

I shall be at home *till* noon

我会在家待到中午。

2 ere, previous to, prior to

表示"在…之前,在…时间之前"时,ere 用于英语诗歌体中,如:

Gods have dwelt in woods in the mountain *ere* now.

众神定居在山林。(诗歌体)

previous to 常出现在商业英语和正式语体中,如:

The goods must get here *previous to* that date.

货物须在那一日期前到达。(商业英语)

There were almost no women MPs previous to 1945.

1945年前几乎没有女国会议员。(正式语体)

prior to 含有"比…重要"故而"优先"之义,也可用于正式语体中,表示"在…之前",如:

The duty is *prior to* all others.

这项任务压倒其他一切。(重要性高于其他一切)

The thought is always prior to the fact.

思维始终先于事实。(较正式的语体)

(四)表示"在…时间之后"的介词和介词短语

1 after, following

(1) 和表示时间的词和短语连用

after 表示从某时起过了若干时间之后,如:

They returned home after a few days.

过了几天(或几天后),他们就回来了。

I'll be at home after 4 o'clock.

4点钟后我在家。

after 常用短语:

the day *after* tomorrow 后天 the year *after* next year 后年 time *after* time 再三, 常常 day *after* day 一天又一天 year *after* year 一年又一年

following不和表示时间的词和短语连用。

(2) 和表示事件的词或短语连用

与表示事件的词连用时, after 表示某事件已经结束, 如:

After the war, many soldiers went back home.

战争结束后,许多战士回家了。

After school, the boys played tennis.

放学后孩子们打网球。

following 在与表示事件的词连用时, 通常有两种情况:

① 与 after 相同, 表示在某事件之后, 如:

Following the speech, there will be a few minutes for questions.

演讲后将留几分钟时间供大家提问。

Following the speech, the film star sang a song.

演讲后, 那位影星唱了首歌。

② 表示因果关系"由于…",表示一事件由另一事件引起,如:

Thousands of refugees left the country *following* the outbreak of civil war

由于内战的爆发,数以千计的难民离开了该国。

2 after, in

(1) after 一般用来表示"在过去某一时间或在将来某一时间之

后",如:

The game began at 10 o'clock and *after* 10 minutes I overwhelmed him. 比赛是 10 点钟开始的, 10 分钟之后, 我打败了他。(after 表示在过去某一时间之后)

I think you'd better go to the technical school, and *after* a few years you'll be able to work as a technician in our factory.

我认为你最好去上技校,几年后就可以来我们工厂做技师。 (after 表示在将来某一时间之后)

(2) in 表示以现在时间为起点的"某一时间之后",如:

I'll see you again in three days.

我三天后再来拜访你。

In a month, the weather will become cold.

一个月之后,天气会变冷。

注:上述两例中的 in 短语也可理解为"三天之内""一个月之内",因此,如需明确指出"之内"或"之后",我们就须分别用 within 和 after (要重读),如上例可变为:

I'll see you again within three days.

三日之内我再来拜访你。

I'll see you again after three days.

三日后我再来拜访你。

在这种情况下,介词 after 也可以以现在为起点,如:

I may come after a day or two.

我可能过一两天来。

"We get burned all the time," Pierre said, "After about two weeks, you'll have a blister and it'll take about two weeks more to clear up." "我们常会把自己烫伤", 皮尔说, "过两周伤处就会起水泡, 水泡消除需要两周多的时间。"

反过来说,介词 in 如果意为"在…之内",亦可用于过去或将来,如:

In two days he came back.

他没出两天就回来了。

I'll tell him I'll come back in two days.

我会告诉他,两天之内我就回来。

3 after, on

after 和 on 之后所接的词和短语均可指所表示的动作或事件 发生在先,区别在于 after 仅仅表示顺序,即一件事是在另一件之 后发生的,如:

She got married again after her son went abroad.

在儿子出国之后,她再婚了。

They divorced after signing the document.

签完那份文件后他们离婚了。

The little boy came to life *after* the operation.

手术后小男孩儿醒过来了。

on 所表示的意思为"一…就…",说明两个动作衔接紧凑,如:

On hearing that he might get the job he desired he burst into tears.

一听到有可能得到那份心仪的工作,他一下子泪流满面。

On hearing the news of the air attack most foreigners headed for the border

一听到空袭的消息,大多数外国人便前往边境。

On his stepping out of the taxi he was seized by two men.

他一跨出出租车,就被两个人抓住了。

4 after, past

在表示"几点几分"的句子中,可以用 after 或 past,之后都是

表示小时的词,表示几点之后过几分,区别为 after 在美国英语中 更多出现,而 past 多用于英国英语。如:

The movie starts at a quarter after 7.

电影在7点15分开始。

The time is 11 *past* 11.

时间是11点11分。

5 behind, in

behind 表示 "时间晚于···", 如:

He arrived at the office 10 minutes **behind** me.

他比我晚10分钟到办公室。

behind 常用固定短语:

① behind schedule 表示晚于正当的时间,或在那个时间之前没能做好准备,如:

The train is 30 minutes *behind schedule*.

火车晚点30分钟。

Owing to the bad weather, the work is several weeks *behind the* schedule.

由于天气恶劣,这项工作比原计划推迟了几个星期。

② behind the times 表示"过时、落伍""不合时势"之意,如:

What he teaches is behind the times.

他教的内容已经落伍。

Her dress was extremely behind the times.

她的衣服极不合时宜。

in (如前边 after, in 比较中所示)表示从说话时算起的若干时间之后,但需要注意 in 有两个意义,可表示"在…之后",也可以表示"在…之内",需要加以辨识。如:

I think he will be a famous artist *in* a year or two.

我想,他一两年之后就会成为一名有名的艺术家。

It was amazing how much we managed to do in a day.

真想不到我们在一天之内做了这么多事情。

He is sure to arrive *in* three hours.

三小时之内他肯定能到。

6 behind, late for

在表示"迟、晚"等概念时, behind 指晚于约定的时间, 晚于正常的时间, 如:

The train is five minutes behind schedule.

火车晚点五分钟。(比规定应该到站的时间晚)

其后通常接 time 这个词, 如:

The milk man came here behind his usual time today.

今天送奶的比平时来得晚。

He is always behind time with his payment.

他总是不能按期付款。

late for 也可表示"晚、迟"等概念,但它通常是指一定的事件,如:

I am sorry I am *late for* the dinner party.

很抱歉,宴会我迟到了。

late for 常用搭配有:

late for the wedding 参加婚礼来晚了

late for class 上课迟到了

late for the opening ceremony 开幕式时来晚了

(五)表示"在…期间"的介词和介词短语

1 between, inside, within

between 表示在两个不同的时间之间的那段时间,如:

It took place *between* the two world wars.

这事发生在两次世界大战之间。(那段时间里)

Please come here *between* 11 and 12 o'clock.

请在11点到12点之间来。

inside 表示"在(一段特定的时间)之内",通常带有"不到"的含义,在这个意义上, inside 和 within 同义, 如:

I shall be back inside/within an hour.

不到一小时我就回来。

The fire brigade was on the scene *inside/within* five minutes of receiving the call.

接到电话不到五分钟,消防队就赶到了现场。

2 by, during

两者均可以表示"在…期间""在…时间之内",用以说明某动作或状态在某一段时间发生或继续。区别在于 by 后面一般只出现day, night 等词,且大多数时候表示与"白天"的对照,如:

Cats sleep by day and hunts by night.

猫白天睡觉,夜间觅食。

The enemy attacked by night.

敌人乘夜间进攻。

during 表示 "在…期间" 时, 其后可以是表示时间的词, 如:

Come to see me during the afternoon.

请在下午来看我。

常用搭配:

during the vacation 假日期间

during the summer 夏季期间

during 后也可以跟表示事件或活动的词,如:

I paid several visits to my friend during my stay in Hong Kong.

在香港期间我多次拜访了我的朋友。

常用搭配:

during the experiments 在实验期间
during the election 在选举期间

3 during, in

(1) **during** 和 **in** 表示时段时意义很接近,基本可以互换,都表示某段特指的时间中发生的事。如:

We'll be on holiday during/in January.

我们将于1月开始度假。

I woke up four or five times *during/in* the night.

我每晚要醒四五次。

We swim every day during the/in summer.

我们夏季每天都游泳。

(2) 如果强调动作或状态的持续性, 宜用 during, 如:

We lived in the country *during* the war.

在战争期间,我们生活在乡下。

The shop is closed *during* the whole of July.

商店整个7月期间都不开门营业。

反之宜用 in, 如:

We were injured *in* the war.

我们在战争中受了伤。

We usually go to concert in winter.

冬天我们常去听音乐会。

(3) 若与四季名称连用, during 有特指含义, in 则泛指含义, 如:

During the summer, we often went swimming.

今年夏天,我们常常去游泳。

In summer, we often went swimming.

夏天我们常常去游泳。

(4) during 只表示"在…时间之内",没有"在…时间之后"的意义。in (如 p.18 所示)既可表示"在…时间之内",也可表示"在…时间之后"。其区别一般可看谓语动词的时态和体性。过去时或谓语动词是持续性的,表示"在…时间之内";将来时或谓语动词是非持续性的,表示"在…时间之后"。如:

Tom answered all the questions *in* ten minutes. (过去时) 汤姆在十分钟之内回答完所有问题。

He hasn't had a good meal in a week. (持续性)

他一星期没吃过一顿像样的饭。

I will leave *in* one hour.

我一小时后离开。(将来时且谓语动词非持续性)

4 during, through

这两个词与时间词连用, 描述某事件或行为时, 主要差异在于 **during** 表示事件 "在…期间" 发生或动作出现的时间, 说的是事件 发生的背景, 如:

He often fell asleep during the lesson.

他上课期间经常睡着。(是指睡觉的行为发生在上课期间,什么时候睡着,什么时候醒来,睡了多长时间都没有告知)

I mentioned the subject *during* our discussion at her Washington office. 当时她在华盛顿办公室进行讨论时, 我提到了这一话题。 而 through 表示的则是事件或动作持续的时间, 如:

He was asleep all through the lesson.

他上课始终在睡觉。(从课一开始就睡,一直到课终)

The fighting went on all *through* the night.

整个晚上战斗都在继续。

(六)表示"从某一时间开始,自…以来"的介词和介词短语

1 from, since

(1) **from** 与时间词连用时表示时间的起点,可以用来描述过去的、现在的或将来的情况,如:

I agreed with you from the very beginning.

从一开始我就赞同你的看法。

He draws full pay *from* the date of arrival.

他从来到之日起就领全工资。

The boys told me that "we will pay attention to your words *from* tomorrow."

那些男孩子对我说:"从明天开始我们就听您的话。"

from 常用短语:

from now on 从现在开始

from then on 从那时开始

from morning till night 从早到晚

from the beginning 从一开始

from that time 从那时开始

注: from 不和 begin, start, commence 等词连用, 如:

Class begins at 8:10 a.m.

上午 8 点 10 分开始上课。(用 at 而非 from)

The conference commences on May 12 and will last *for* a week. 会议 5 月 12 日开始, 持续一周。

(2) since 表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在的某种状态或行为,常用完成时态,如:

The Browns have lived here since 1980.

布朗一家从1980年起就一直住在这里。

He has been waiting outside the school since 9 a.m.

他从上午9点开始就一直在校门外等候。

注: since 可以做介词用, 也可以用作副词和连词, 如:

I haven't seen them since. (since 是副词)

从那之后,我再没见过他们。

I haven't seen him since last year. (since 是介词)

去年以来,我再也没见过他。

I haven't seen him *since* I graduated from university. (since 是连词) 大学毕业后, 我再也没见过他。

since 常用短语:

① ever since "自从…以来",如:

Ever since the war she has been able to feed the whole family with a few potatoes and eggs.

开战以来,她只能用一些土豆和鸡蛋养活全家。

② since when "从什么时候起…",口语中用来提问,表示惊讶、气愤等,如:

Have you checked the bill? *Since when* does £ 42 plus £ 5 service charge come to £ 48?

这账单你核对了没有?什么时候起 42 镑加上 5 镑服务费等于 48 镑?

(七)表示"一个阶段的结束"的介词和介词短语

1 till, to

till 和 to 都可以表示一个阶段的结束, 有时可以通用, 如:

He works from eight in the morning *to/till* four in the afternoon every day. 他每天上午8点工作到下午4点。

区别在于 till 表示某件事情,某种状态,某种行为、动作继续到了什么时候,而那个时间之后,这种状态就结束了,如:

I shall stay here till the end of this month.

我将待到这个月末。(下个月我就不在这里了)

to 意为直到某时, 且包含那个时间在内, 如:

They stayed from Friday night to Sunday morning. 他们从星期五晚上一直待到星期天早上。

- to 常用短语:
- ① from beginning to end 自始至终, 从头到尾:
 He performs well *from beginning to end*.
 他自始至终表现很好。
- ② a nine-to-five job 朝九晚五的工作
- 注: from ... to ... 可以用来表示时间、数量或地点, 而 from ... till ... 只用来表示时间, 并且 from 和 till / to 之后的名词不用冠词。此外, 如果表示连续的时间, 一般用 to 而不用 till, 如:表时间:

from September till/to December (时间)从9月到12月 from dawn till/to night 从早晨到深夜 from 9 till/to 13 从9点到13点 此时,可用 till 也可用 to。 表地点:

from east to west 从西方到东方 from city to country 从城市到乡村

from Shenyang *to* Guangzhou 从沈阳到广州此时只用 to 而不用 till。

表数量:

from one to ten 从一到十 from one thousand to ten thousand 从一千到一万 此时只用 to 而不用 till。

2 till, until

(1) 两者都引导时间词, 如果时间词放在句子开头, 一般用 **until** 而不用 **till**, 如:

The shop is open till 10 o'clock most evenings.

这家商店大多数晚上要营业到10点钟。

Until recently, scientists have been able to invent a machine to help us back to the past.

直到不久前,科学家才发明出一种机器可以帮助我们回到从前。

(2) 在较为庄重的语气中多用 until, 在口语中两个均可以使用。 此外, until 又带有"漫长"的意味, 如:

He did not come *until* late in the evening.

他直到晚上才来。(给人一种感觉是他一直不来,让期盼或 等待的人感觉时间很漫长)

注: 在含有 till 或 until 短语中的句子中, 句中的动作常延续到 till 或 until 短语所知的时间, 因此, 需要注意延续性动词如 wait, stay, live, play, write 等常用肯定式, 而瞬间性动词(即动作是一次性的、无法延续), 如 leave, arrive, get to, break, die, begin 等, 要用 否定式来表达一种延续。如:

The children played on the play ground **till/until** the sun went west. 孩子们在操场一直玩到太阳西斜。

The children did not leave the playground **until** the sun went west. 孩子们直到太阳西斜才离开操场。

The virus in the body can't die **until** you give an injection to the girl. 只有给小姑娘注射针剂, 她体内的病毒才会死亡。

(八) 其他表示时间的介词和介词短语

1 as soon as, on

as soon as 表示两个时间相接得很快(这正是 soon 的本义), 强调"立即",只能引导从句,常用在日常口语中,如:

He got up as soon as he heard the alarm clock.

他一听到闹钟响就起床了。

on 本身即可表时间, 其本义是 at the time of, 强调次序的先后, 只能引导一个动作, 多用在较正式的文体中。如:

On hearing the news, he turned pale.

听到那个消息后,他脸色苍白。

2 at first, from the first

at first 表示"起初""开始"的意思,如:

At first I caught only one fish.

开始我只捉了一条鱼。

Poor fortune was with him at first.

起初他时运不济。

而 from the first 则表示"从开始"的意思,如:

From the first I suspected him of being a fraudulent.

从开始我就怀疑他是个骗子。

From the first it might be seen that it was not standing still.

从一开始就可以看出它并不是静止不动的。

3 at intervals, at intervals of

at intervals 是"不时地"的意思, 如:

It rained at intervals last week.

上星期不时地下雨。

A dim light shone at intervals from some windows.

一些窗子里不时透出微弱的灯光。

at intervals of 是 "以…为间隔" 的意思, 如:

The sentinel is relieved *at intervals of* two hours.

哨兵每隔两个小时一换班。

4 at no time, in no time

at no time 表示 "在任何时候(都不)"的意思,如:

At no time will he be absent.

他任何时候都不缺席。

in no time 表示"立即""很快"的意思,如:

The mechanic repaired the motor in no time.

机械师很快就把马达修好了。

The plane took off in no time.

那架飞机立即就起飞了。

5 at the end of, by the end of

两者均可接时间词, 区别在于 **at** 与 **by** 的含义不同, **at** 表示 "在或正在", 如:

At the end of six months he had learned enough to read articles and reports in Japan.

六个月末,他已经可以阅读日语文章和报道了。

by 表示"在…之前或不到…", 如:

The plants appeared wilted initially, but regained their vigor by the end of the 24-hour experimental period.

植物起初有些枯萎,但24小时实验时间还没到就又变得旺盛了。

6 be about to ..., be going to ...

be about to ... 表示行为马上就要发生, 后面不能再接表示时

间的词语,如:

The meeting is about to start.

会议即将开始。

I was about to run out after him when my friend threw his arms around me and held me back

我刚要跑出去追他,我的朋友一把抱住我,把我挡了回去。

be going to ... 表示行为将要发生, 但发生的时间较前者稍后, 因此后面可接表示时间的词语, 如:

The meeting is going to start at 7 o'clock.

会议将在7点开始。

7 for, through

在表时间时,两者都可指一段时间发生的事件,多数情况可通用,区别在于有时 for 仅仅是对一段时间的描述,如:

The statue has stood here *for* more than 30 years.

这座雕像已在此矗立了三十多年。

The food can last *for* a couple of weeks.

食物可以吃两周。

She worked without a stop for a whole day.

她干了整整一天,都没停。

through 在描述中暗含"经历坎坷, 困苦"等意思, 如:

We have been together *through* many years. We are old now. I will not leave you. Where you go, I will go.

我们风风雨雨走过了这么多年,现在都已经老了,我决不离 开你。你到哪儿,我就跟到哪儿。

8 on Sunday, on Sundays, on a Sunday

(1) on Sunday 和 on Sundays 可谓同义, 均可表示"每逢星期

目",如:

They go to the church on Sunday/on Sundays.

他们每星期日去教堂。

但 on Sunday 有时并不等于 on Sundays, 而是意味着说话时的 "前一星期日"或"后一个星期日",如:

He arrived on Sunday.

他星期天到的。(指说话时的前一个星期天)

He'll arrive on Sunday.

他将于星期天到达。(指说话时的后一个星期天)

在美国英语中, 还可以用 Sundays 代替 on Sundays, 如上面第一个句子可说: They go to church *Sundays*.

(2) **on a Sunday** 的意思是 "在任何一个星期日" 或 "在某一个星期日",如:

She left *on a Sunday*. (on a Sunday 在此意为"在一个星期天") 她是一个星期天走的。

此外, 还可以说 of a Sunday, 这是一种稍古的口语体, 其意是"常在星期天" (at sometime on Sundays), 如:

He calls on me of a Sunday.

他常在星期天来拜访我。

注: 上述关于 Sunday 的一些用法, 也都适用于 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 和 Saturday。

二 表示"地点"的介词和介词短语

(一)表示"在…地点、场所"的介词和介词短语

1 at, in, on

(1) 基本用法

at 所表示的位置是在一点上,强调的是"一个点",如:

The dog stood at the door looking at us.

那只狗站在门旁看着我们。(at the door 表示的是地面上的一个点)

at his uncle's 在他叔叔家

at the end of the street 在大街尽头

in 所表示的位置是一件东西被另一件所包围,强调的是"容积",或者"面积",如:

There was a wood worm *in* the door.

门里有个蛀虫。(in the door 是指在门的内部, in 表示在某一范围、界限、容器或立体的东西的内部)

He has a stick *in* his hand and a pipe in his mouth.

他手里拿着手杖,嘴里叼着烟斗。

to live in London 住在伦敦

(这些均说明所谈到的物或人所处的地点、位置的包容性)

on 所表示的位置是一物与另一物的外表接触,强调的是"一

条线"或"一个面",如:

There was a new coat of paint on the door.

门上有一层漆。(on the door 表示的是油漆与门面两个"面"的接触,油漆在门面之上)

There was a picture on the wall.

墙壁上有幅画。

a book on the desk 放在桌上的书

(这些均说明所谈到的物品面与面的接触)

注: 同一地点, 同一物品, 如果说话人的侧重点不同, 就会用不同的词。

(2) 和 corner 连用

at the corner 在…的拐角处, 如:

The said shop is situated *at the corner* of Jiefang Road and Walt Street.

所说的商店在解放路与沃尔特大街的转角处。(指建筑物外面的拐角,表示的仍然是"一个点")

in the corner 在…角落(强调内角),如:

Please put the washing machine in the corner of the restroom.

请把洗衣机放在卫生间的角上。(指建筑物内部的一角上,表示的仍然是"包容性")

on the corner 在…角落(强调外角),如:

The placard is posted *on the corner* of the department store.

那广告贴在那家百货公司外面的一角上。(指建筑物外面的一角,表示的仍然是"一个面"或"一条线")

(3) 和 school 连用

at school 表示:

① 在学校里, 如:

I can do the wash while the kids are at school.

孩子们上学后,我可以把衣服洗了。

② 英国英语中指"在求学、在上学(尤其指中小学)",如: My sister has two children, one *at school*, and the other at university. 我姐姐有两个孩子,一个在读中学,另一个在读大学。

in school 表示:

- ① 在学校里(同 at school),如:
 One of the girls is not *in school* today. No one knows why.
 有一个女孩子今天没来学校,谁也不清楚为什么。
- ② 美国英语中指"在求学",此处可指中小学,也可指大学,如: Are your boys still *in school*? 你们的孩子还在念书吗?

2 at, in (+地名)

(1) 一般说来, 较大的地方前常用 in, 较小的地方常用 at, 如:

Karl Marx was born in Germany.

卡尔·马克思诞生在德国。

I'm going to wait for him at Yan'an Road.

我将在延安路上等他。

- 注: 所谓大小都是相对的,譬如B地点对于A来讲是小的,对于C来讲可能就是大的,因此地名之前的in与at的用法不是一成不变的,如:in Italy 在意大利; at Rome 在罗马(相对于意大利,罗马是小地点)in Rome 在罗马; at Pisa 在比萨(相对于比萨,罗马是大地方)
- (2) 如果强调位置或地点而不强调空间, 较大的地方亦可用 at, 如:

Dr. Chen, chief of the orthopedic department of the No. 6 People's Hospital *at* Shanghai, demonstrated it to us.

陈大夫,上海第六人民医院整形科主任,向我们说明了情况。 John arrived at New York on Saturday and will arrive in Washington on Sunday.

约翰周六路过纽约,周日将抵达华盛顿。

注: 这里没有城市大小的问题,实际上这两个城市都不算小。指地点时, at 和 in 的主要区别在于前者强调"点",后者强调"圈",即范围。John 是路过 New York 以抵达目的地 Washington 的。可见 New York 是他暂时停留的一个"点",而其目的地 Washington 则是他要进入的一个"圈"。

(二)表示"在…附近、周围"的介词和介词短语

1 about, around, round

(1) **about** 表示在…附近时,说明"某物"在"另一物"的附近或旁边,"另一物"不一定被"某物"环绕,如:

About this table fifty or sixty persons were assembled.

这桌子附近聚集了五六十号人。(这些人离桌子较近,但不 见得绕着这张桌子,只是在其附近)

(2) around 和 round 表示这一意思时, 是"围绕着", 不同之处在于 around 是静态的, 如:

All the children sat around the fire listening to the story.

所有的孩子都坐在火堆周围听故事。

They walked away, arms around each other's neck.

他们搂着对方的肩膀走了。

而 round 则是动态的, 如:

At the end of the party, they danced *round* the fire.

聚会结束时,他们围着篝火跳舞。

He lived with salt water all *round* his neck.

海水没过他的脖子,他居然活着。(海水并不是静止的,在不停地波动)

总之,在英国英语中, around 用于静止状态,而 round 用于运动状况。 around 和 round 含有 "周围"的意思更强,而 about 含有 "接近"的意思更强,例如 look around him 是 "看他的四周",而 look about him 是 "看他的身边";并且 about 既可用于静止状态也可用于运动状态。

(3) 在美国英语中用 around 较多, around 可以和 round 互相替换, 如:

The earth turns *around/round* the sun.

地球围绕太阳转。

He traveled *around/round* the world.

他周游世界。

常用短语:

① all round "四周, 周围":

The prison was set on an island, with high walls *all around*. 监狱设在一个孤岛上,四周有高墙环绕。

② sit/stand/lie etc around "(没事)闲坐着/站着/躺着等",如: All the young were *sitting around* while the old (were) busy with the preparation of the party.

所有的年轻人没事做,而老年人却在忙着为聚会作准备。

③ get around to (doing) sth "找时间做某事, 终于去做一直想做的事", 如:

I'll get around to the decorating of the house next month.

下个月我得找时间装修房子。

2 at, beside, by (在…旁边)

(1) **at** 表示有目的的接近, **beside** 和 **by** 都表示偶然的靠近。如:
He sat *at* the desk.

他坐在桌旁。(目的是读书或写字)

He sat *beside/by* the desk.

他靠桌边坐着。

(2) 一般情况下 beside 和 by 可以通用, 无太大区别。不过 beside 更着重说明 side 之意, 更侧重于"左右任一侧", 如:

She sat *beside* me.

她坐在我的旁边。

The napkin is placed *beside* the plate.

餐巾放在盘子旁边。

The bride stands *beside* the bridegroom.

新娘站在新郎的旁边。(以上各句更侧重于"边"的概念)

而 by 略指"前后左右"之意, 如:

There is a pine-tree by the gate.

门旁有棵松树。

My house is **by** the river.

我家在河边。

The hotel is near by the station.

旅馆就在车站旁。

另外, 在表示"动态"的概念时, 常用 by, 如:

He walked by me without speaking.

他从我身旁走过没有说一句话。

She passed by me without noticing me.

她从我身旁走过而没有注意到我。

I go by his office everyday.

我每天从他的办公室旁经过。

(3) 如果表达"站在···旁边",和动词 to stand 连用时,后面只能接 beside,不能接 by,因为 to stand by 已转义为"帮助···"。如:

I stood *beside* him.

我站在他身边。

I stood by him.

我帮助他。

3 on. to (表方位)

表方位时, on 表示位置, 强调靠近, to 表示方向, 强调有距离。如:

Korea is *on* the east of China.

朝鲜与中国东部接壤。

Korea is to the east of China.

朝鲜在中国境外的东部。

再如:

He was sitting on my right.

他坐在我的右边。(在我身旁,表示两个人靠得很近)

He was sitting to my right.

他坐在我的右边。(不在我的身旁,表示两个人有距离)

(三)表示"在…上方"的介词和介词短语

1 above, over

above 与 **over** 都可以用来表示一物的位置高于另一物,表面可以接触,也可以不接触,意思是"在…上方,高于…"区别在于:

(1) above 主要指位置有高低之分, 如:

The moon is rising *above* the east mountain.

月亮从东边的山上升起。

The platform of the ship is *above* the water.

这艘船的平台高出水面。

而 over 强调垂直在上, 如:

Please put the kettle *over* the fire.

请把壶放在火上。

There is a lamp over the desk.

书桌上方有盏灯。(表示电灯吊在书桌正上方)

(2) above 与 over 都可以用来表示一物在另一物的上面, 并互相接触, above 只强调两物的上下次序, 如:

His dictionary is above mine.

他的词典在我的词典上面。

Put this paper *above* the other one.

把这张纸放在那张纸上面。

over 则强调"蒙起来、覆盖起来",如:

He spread the table cloth *over* the table.

他把桌布铺在桌子上。

He put his hands over his face.

他用双手遮住了脸。

(3) **above** 着重表示某件东西停在另外一件东西上面, **over** 有从上越过的动作意味, 如:

We were flying *above* the clouds.

我们飞行在云层之上。

A bird flew *over* his head.

一只鸟从他头上飞过。

(4) 在借喻中, above 意味着 "优越", 而 over 意味着 "权威", 如:

His act is above praise.

他的行为赞美不尽。

He values honor *above* life.

他视名誉比牛命更重。

The general is *over* the whole army.

司令员指挥全军。

Chinese fans are sold all *over* the world.

中国的扇子畅销于世界各地。

(5) above 的反义词是 below, 而 over 的反义词则是 under。

2 on, over

两者均可表示相接触的上面, on 仅表示位置 "在…上"或"附着于", 如:

We live on the earth.

我们生活在地球上。

A mirror hung on the wall.

一面镜子挂在墙上。

over 除表示位置 "在…上" 或 "附着于" 之外, 还有 "覆盖" 的 意思. 如:

We spread a blanket over him.

我们给他盖上了一条毯子。

She had her hand *over* her mouth as if to stop herself from crying out. 她用手捂住嘴,似乎在阳上自己喊出来。

(四)表示"在…下方"的介词和介词短语

1 below, under

表示 "在…下方", **below** 与 above, **under** 和 over 互相构成两对反义词, **below** 主要指位置 "在…下方", 如:

Her hair reached *below* her knees and almost made a garment for her. 她的头发披散到膝盖以下, 好像披上了一件外套。

He had a pain just below his right eye.

他右眼底下疼。

而 under 强调垂直下方, 如:

Don't stand *under* a tree during a thunderstorm.

有雷雨时不要站在树底下。

The cat was *under* the table.

猫在桌子底下。

2 below the horizon, beyond the horizon

below the horizon 意为"在地平线下,太阳西沉,太阳西下", below 表示的是位置的高低,如:

The sun has sunk below the horizon.

夕阳西下。

而 beyond the horizon 是指远于水平线, 在水平线那边, 如:

The ship disappeared beyond the horizon.

轮船消失在天边。(表示的是轮船走向远方,给人一种渐渐远去的感觉)

3 beneath, under

(1) beneath 表示 "在…之下" 时, 常和 under 互换, 区别在于 beneath 表示与相关的东西接触或极其接近, 如:

They sheltered *beneath* their umbrella.

他们躲避在伞下。

The earth is *beneath* our feet.

大地就在我们脚下。

而 under 可以表示有接触关系,也可以是没有接触关系的,如:

He was wearing a sweater under his jacket.

他在外衣里面穿了一件运动衫。

There's a boat *under* the bridge.

桥下有条船。

(2) beneath 常用于诗歌体中或富于感情色彩的表达, 如:

Beneath the moon everything was still.

月亮之下,万籁俱寂。

(五)表示"在…前面"的介词和介词短语

1 before, in front of

(1) 两者均可表示"在…之前",在许多场合中,是可以互换的,如:

Mary was sitting in front of/before the mirror.

玛丽坐在镜子前。

He clapped his hands before/in front of his friends.

他在朋友们前面拍手。

She parked *in front of/before* the dining Hall and waited for her son.

她把车停在了食堂前面等她儿子。

- (2) 常用 in front of 的情况:
 - 1) 指具体事物特别是建筑物的前面,如:

The large tree *in front of* the governor's house was blown down vesterday.

总督家门前的大树昨天被大风吹倒了。

Be in front of your house at 7 in the morning and I will pick you up.

7点在你家门口等,我来接你。

Soon the taxi pulled up in front of a small bar on a street.

很快,出租车停在了街上的一家小酒吧前。

2)表示近距离,意为"紧在···的跟前"(中间无他物相隔)时,如:

The desk is in front of the blackboard.

桌子就在黑板的前面。

She shook an indignant finger in front of his eyes.

她在他眼前晃晃手指,以示愤怒。

We couldn't read the notice because several people were standing directly *in front of* it.

有些人站在告示的正前方,我们看不见上面写了什么。

3) 在与 at (to) the rear of, to the right (left) of 等短语介词连用时, 如:

The pictures were taken by somebody who had squatted down *in front of* and *to the left of* the jeep.

那些画被蹲在吉普车左前方的人拿走了。

She watched to see if any headlights appeared either *in front of* or *at the rear of* the car.

她在观察,看车的前方或后方是否有其他车辆的前灯照过来。

4) 下面一些句子中表示"在…(人)面前",如:

You shouldn't use such bad languages in front of the children.

在孩子们面前,你不应该说这些粗话。

How many poems have you read that you dare show off *in front of* your elders?

你读了多少首诗? 胆敢在长者面前卖弄!

- (3) 常用 before 的情况:
 - 1) 在正式文体中, 如:

For the moment she was before him, downcast and wistful.

此刻在他面前,她神情沮丧又充满渴望。

Suddenly this scene *before* him seemed to rise like a curtain in a theatre, and then became blank.

突然,这场景对他来说就像舞台上的幕,升起来,继而又一片空白。

2) 在正式庄严的场合中, 如:

He is speaking before his congress on behalf of his party.

他代表他所在的党在代表大会上致词。

Before such wild accusations, he was too stunned to reply.

面对这种荒谬绝伦的指控,他惊恐地答不上话来。

3) 在抽象的比喻中, 如,

A happy future lies before you.

幸福的未来就在你前方。

He never bows down before difficulties.

在困难面前他从不低头。

4) 与其他介词(如 from)连用时,如:

The lambs' noise increased to a chorus of baas, upon which Oak pulled the milk can from *before* the fire and began to teach them how to drink from the spout of a teapot.

羊羔嘈杂的叫声变成了"咩咩"交响乐,在交响乐的伴奏下, 奥克提过来火堆前的牛奶桶开始教它们如何通过容器的嘴 儿来喝。

2 in front of, in the front of

in front of 表示 "在…前方, 前面(外部)", 如:

He is *in front of* the bus.

他站在这辆公共汽车的前面。(在车外)

in the front of 表示 "在…的前部(内部)",如:

He is *in the front of* the bus.

他在公共汽车的前部。(在车内)

He sits *in the front of* the classroom so as to see clearly what the teacher writes on the blackboard.

为了能看清楚老师在黑板上写的内容, 他通常都坐在教室的前边。

(六)表示"在…后面"的介词和介词短语

1 at the back of, behind

(1) at the back of 指 "在…的最后面", 如:

We sit at the back of the theatre every time we go there.

我们每次看戏时总是坐在剧院的后排。

You may sit at the back of the car. It's more comfortable.

你可以坐在车的后座,那样更舒服些。

另外, 在建筑物的正面, 常用 in front of, 在建筑物的背后常用 at the back of. 而不用 behind, 如:

Mom lives in the room at the back of the house.

母亲住在房子后部的那间屋里。

There is a garden at the back of the house.

屋后有个花园。

(2) **behind** 表示一物在另一物的背后,它表示的距离要近一些,如:

Our seats are behind John's.

我们的座位在约翰的后面。(就在他的座位后面)

The sun was hidden **behind** the clouds.

太阳藏在云彩后面。

The boy is hiding behind a tree.

那男孩藏在一棵大树后面。

behind 常用短语:

① put ... behind sb 把…置于脑后,如:

He tried to *put* her past *behind* him.

他想把她过去的历史忘掉。

② behind-the-scenes (也作 behind-scene) 幕后的,秘密的,不公开的,如:

This is the *behind-the-scenes* struggle for power.

这是幕后的夺权斗争。

(七)表示"在…里面"的介词和介词短语

1 in, inside

(1) in 通常和表示容器、地点、地区的词连用,表示"在…里面,在…内",如:

He is now *in* the building.

他在楼里。

The girl spent her childhood *in* the country.

这女孩的童年是在乡下度过的。

We can find the dog in the garden.

我们可以在花园里找到那只狗。

在使用 in 时,说话人的心目中只有一个模糊的概念,不论是三维的立体空间,还是一片开阔的田野,要表达的意思是"大体在内",和 in 相对应的是 out of。

(2) inside 在使用时:

1) 其界限、范围的概念更强,它可以和容器连用,所表示的意

思是把东西放进去,目的是封闭住或完全遮盖上,如:

I put the money *inside* an envelope and put it away.

我把钱放到一个信封里,然后把信封放起来了。(之所以如此,是要把钱盖住,不容易被看见)

All the checks have been locked *inside* the safe.

所有的支票都被锁进保险柜了。

2) inside 还与表示国家或地区的名词连用,强调说明某事是在那个国家或地区发生的,而非外地。如:

There are several thousand of these people living *inside* the country. 有好几千这样的人居住在该国境内。

Inside the country the two parties were busy fighting with each other and outside it, the president was busy visiting Europe.

在国内, 两党正忙于争斗, 而总统此时正忙着在欧洲访问。

3) inside 在和建筑物、房间等词连用时, 更侧重于从外面看"…内", 如:

Mail was piled up just inside the doorway.

门口处堆满了邮件。

(八)表示"穿越、穿过…"的介词和介词短语

1 across, through

(1) across 意思是"横过,穿过,越过",表示这个意思时,它同英文的 from one side to the other 一致,可以是穿过一个空间、一片区域或一条线性的东西,即可以表示三维、两维或一维的空间。如:

to fly across the Atlantic 飞越大西洋(表空间)

Let's draw a line *across* the board.

让我们从板的一端画线到另一端。(表一片区域)

I came by a short cut across the field.

我穿过这片田地走近路来的。

to walk across the street along the zebra line

沿着斑马线过马路(表从线到线)

注: across 与 cross 两个词极易混淆, cross 可作名词和动词。在作动词 时, cross 相当于 walk / go / fly (等) + across, 如:

It took them four weeks to *cross* the desert.

他们花了四个星期横穿沙漠。

Look both ways before you cross the road.

过马路前左右都要看看。

across 常用短语:

come across:

① 表示无意中遇见或发现,即"碰见…",如:

As I was looking listlessly over the papers at breakfast, I *came across* this paragraph.

当我无精打采地翻阅报纸时,我无意中看到了这一段。

② 表示"浮现于脑海中, 想起…", 如:

That event *came across* her mind again. 她又想起了那件事。

③表示"承认,说出…事情",如:

Finally the boy came across his breaking the vase.

最后小孩承认他打碎了花瓶。

(2) through 的本义是"穿过"或"通过",可以是直穿过,也可以是横穿过,甚至也可以是斜穿过,穿过的多数是一个三维的空间,并且穿过之后一般并不就此停止,如:

The river flows from west to east *through* the city.

这条河自西向东穿过这座城市。

We drove through the city. 我们开车穿过这座城市。

They were suddenly plunged into darkness as the train went *through* the tunnel

当火车穿过隧道时,他们一下子陷入黑暗之中。

through 常用短语:

① carry through 表示 "维持…, 度过…",如:
This week's salary would *carry* me *through* the rest of the month.

有这周的薪水我就可以度过这个月余下的日子了。

② get through "结束,完成,克服":
How can we *get through* the work with less time?
我们如何能用更少的时间完成这项工作?

- 3 look through
 - a. "彻底杳看", 如:

I've *looked through* all my documents and I can't find my passport. 我找遍了所有的文件, 但仍然找不到我的护照。

b. 表示"温习…",如:

Look through your notes before examination.

考前把笔记温习一下。

c. 表示"看穿···(识破)""透过···看",如:

We have *looked through* their tricks.

我们已经识破了他们的诡计。

He *looked through* the key-hole into the room.

他通过钥匙孔朝屋里看。

d. 表示"从…中透露出来",如:

The cruelty and greed of the hungry wolf *looked through* its eyes. 恶狼的眼中露出了凶残、贪婪的目光。

④ put through "顺利完成":

I hope you put my application for a visa through as quickly as

possible.

希望你们能让我的签证申请尽快获批。

⑤ through one's life "终生,一辈子":

He lived in the countryside all *through his life*. 他在乡下生活了一辈子。

⑥ through thick and thin "不论艰难困苦":

True lovers stick with each other through thick and thin.

真爱之人无论艰难困苦都不分离。

- 2 over, through (表示"遍及")
- (1) **over** 与 **through** 常常和 all 连用, 表示"遍及"的意思, 此时可以是动态的, 如:

The children were running all over the garden.

孩子们在花园里四处奔跑。

也可以是静态的,如:

There is smoke *through* the house.

屋子里到处都是烟。

(2) 两者的区别在于 over 更侧重于"面",即"在…之上",如:

There are bits of paper all over the floor.

地板上到处都是纸屑。

而 through 更有具体感, 含"上下左右, 四方"之意, 如:

The flu epidemic has spread all *through* the country.

这次流行性感冒已经遍及全国各地。

注: all through 表示这一意思时,与 throughout 相同,只是 throughout 语气更强,如:

He has traveled *throughout* the world.

他已游遍全球。

The rumor spread *throughout* the city.

谣言传遍了全城。

(九)表示"在…距离之外"的介词和介词短语

1 at a distance, in the distance

at a distance 表示"在不太近的地方",指隔开一定的距离,如果警察跟踪嫌疑人,只能是 at a distance,不然就会被发觉,如:

The police car followed the suspect *at a distanc*e.

警车远远地跟着嫌疑人。

Dogs that bark at a distance never bite.

在远处吠叫的狗从不咬人。

in the distance 表示在远处(但可以看到或听到),如:

That's the Taiwan Island in the distance over there.

那边远处是台湾岛。

The city was visible in the distance.

从远处可以看到该城。

2 beyond, past

在表示场所在具体参照物的"那一边, 更远处", 超过参照物时, 可以用 beyond 或 past, 如:

That famous university is *beyond/past* those hills.

那所举世闻名的大学就在群山的那边。

The hospital is **beyond** that university.

医院在比那所大学更远的地方。(在大学的那边)

表示距离"远于…,超出…"可以用 beyond 或 past,如:

Don't go beyond the red building.

不要走过那座红色的大楼。

He lives about ten miles *past* the bridge.

他住在过了那座桥十英里处。(过了那座桥再走十英里就

到他住的地方了)

在一些固定的习语中, beyond 与 past 可以通用, 表示特定的意思, 如:

It is beyond/past comparison.

这无与伦比。

This is *beyond/past* dispute the best book.

这本书无疑是最好的。

He was *beyond/past* measure fatigued with the work.

他因干活极度疲乏。

(十)其他表示地点的介词和介词短语

- 1 along, down, up (表示沿着)
- (1) 三者均可表示"沿着…",如:

Let's have a walk *along* the street.

Let's have a walk *up* the street.

Let's have a walk *down* the street.

这三个句子都是表示在街上行走这件事情, 意思却不尽相同。 walk along 表示行为、动作"沿着…, 顺着…", along 之后的词是 "线性的", 表示长度, 如:

along the river 沿着这条河流

along the corridors of history 沿着历史的长廊

along the pavement 顺着人行道

这里"沿着…,顺着…"没有特地强调方向性,可以是由近及远,或由远及近,或者从东向西,抑或从西向东,也可以是从西北向东南,等等。

(2) 而 up 和 down 的不同, 取决于说话人立脚点的不同, 或者说

话人心目中的参照物。如果是走近参照物,则用 up,如:

He came *up* the road and found the girl.

他沿着路走找见了那位姑娘。

Cars were rattling up and down the pier.

码头上隆隆作响的车辆来来往往。

相反,远离参照物用 down,这个参照物与说话人的距离没有关系。例如,在 walk down the street 中,参照物为说话者或其周围的环境,表明沿着街道离说话者而去,但是也可以有另一种情况,如果说话者在天坛,让另一人朝故宫走去(walk up the Palace Museum),此时,参照物就是故宫了。以下是更多的例句:

The big ship sailed *down* the river and finally arrived London.

轮船沿河而下,最后到达伦敦。(此处表示顺流而下)

We went on *down* the road.

我们继续沿路走。

2 at the beach, on the beach

英语里表地点的介词 at, on, in, by 等中, at 的概括性最强, 也就是说, 最不精确具体, 它只是意味着 "在某一点(处)"。at the beach 就是一种比较笼统的说法, 意味着 "在海滩处"或 "在海滩那个地方"。on the beach 就不同了, 它很具体地指 "在海滩的表面上"。如说 in the beach 则指 "在海滩的范围之内"。如说 by the beach 则指 "在海滩的近旁"。但请注意, at 后接表地点的名词时, 往往有抱有某种目的的含义, 如:

She was standing at the door.

她站在门口。(可能在等人)

He was at his desk again.

他又伏案工作了。

3 at the edge of, on the edge of

两者皆表地点,往往可以通用,如:

He stood at/on the edge of the field.

他站在田边。

at the edge of 强调位置, 可译作"在…的边缘", on the edge of 强调表面, 可译作"在…的边缘上", 如:

The air was so warm and bright, and I could hear birds whistling *at the edge of* the woods.

空气温暖明亮,我听见鸟儿在枝头歌唱。

at 除表示位置外, 往往具有"有意识"或"有目的性"的含义, 如:

at the door 指有意识地 "在门口", 如等人

on the door 仅指"在门上"

at the window 指有意识地"在窗口",如远眺等

on the window 仅指"在窗户上"

at the river 指有意识地"在河上",如钓鱼等

on the river 仅指"在河面上或河边上"

at the sea 指有意识地"在海上",如航行等

on the sea 仅指"在海面上"

4 at the top of, on the top of

(1) at the top of 意为"某一事物的上部",与 at the bottom of 相对。以山为例, at the top of the hill 即指在山的上部(包括山的顶部),如:

At the top of the hill I was invited to admire the panorama of the city. 在山顶, 我惊羡于这座城市的全景。

He wrote a note at the top of the page.

他在纸的顶部留了言。

at the top of 也可用作比喻, 如:

He is at the top of the class.

他是班里拔尖儿的学生。

He shouted at the top of his voice.

他高声呼喊。

(2) **on the top of** (或 **on top of**) 的意思是"(一物)在另一物的上面",如:

On top of the dictionary is a grammar book.

字典上面是一本语法书。

There is cream on the top of the milk.

牛奶上面是奶油。

on the top of 亦可用于比喻, 如:

When Ruth won the first prize in the contest, she felt as though she was sitting *on top of* the world.

鲁思在比赛中得了第一名,她感觉自己仿佛站在了世界之巅,非常高兴。

Mary worked at the store all day and *on top of* that she had to baby-sit with her brother. (on top of that = 除此以外)

玛丽整天在商店工作,除此之外,她还得照顾弟弟。

5 by, past

by 和 past 都可以和行走动词连用,表示"(走)过某处" "从…旁(走)过去"等意思,此时,它们含有两层意思,即行动者 "由远及近"再"经过"。一般情况下,两者可以互用,如:

We have gone *past/by* the house.

我们已经走过那座房子了。

She walked *by/past* me without noticing me.

她从我身旁走过却没有看见我。

但要注意, 在动词 pass 后面, 为读音方便起见, 常用 by 而不用 past, 因此, 我们说: He passed by me. (他从我身旁路过。) 而不说: He passed **past** me. (\times)

6 in one's face, on one's face

(1) in one's face 强调 "在某人脸部范围内", on one's face 强调 "在某人脸部的表面上"。如:

There was a blank look in his face.

他脸部表情呆滞。

There is a scar on his face.

他脸上有块疤。

(2) in one's face 与 on one's face 表示方向时, 二者的含义也不相同。前者意味着 in front of (或 against) one's face (当着某人的面,正对着,公然地),后者相当于 onto one's face (向着某人的脸)。试比较:

She slammed the door in his face.

当着他的面,她摔门而去。

She threw water on his face.

她向他脸上泼水。

(3) on 有支撑着身体的含义, 所以 on one's face 也有"脸朝下, 贴着地面"的意思, 如:

During the second century after Christ, a wise man said, "Bury me *on my face* because in a little while everything will be turned upside down." 公元 2 世纪时, 有一智者说道: "把我脸朝下埋葬, 因为过不多久一切都会颠倒的。"

on 的这种用法除可接 face 外, 亦可接 back, side, hands, knees 等, 如:

If you lie on your back, you can look up at the sky.

你如果仰面躺下,就可以仰望天空。

Can you stand on your hands?

你能倒立吗?

7 in the road, on the road

(1) in the road 只表静态, in 意为 "在…范围之内"。如将此短语直译成汉语, 应是 "在路之中", 一般译为 "在路上"。如:

There is ice in the road.

路上有冰。

She was walking in the road.

她那时正在路上散步。

(2) on the road 有两个意思: 一是表静态, 意为 "在路面上", 如:

There is ice *on the road*.

路上有冰。

二是表动态, 意为"走在路上", 相当于 on a journey (在去某地的旅程之中), 如:

We were on the road for two days.

我们在路上走了两天。

on the road 也常用作比喻,如:

He is well on the road to recovery.

他正处于恢复期。

8 in the middle of, in the midst of (表示在…中间)

in the middle of 表示"在…中间"时,可以表示时间,也可以表示地点位置,如:

The chair stands *in the middle of* the room.

椅子在屋子中间放着。

I will come back in the middle of the month.

本月中旬我会回来。

in the midst of 表示"在…中间"时,更多地是说明某一物品或当事人与周围环境的关系,或者是当时所处的局势与环境。这种关系可能是一种对比,或者是造成的威胁,如:

The small boat struggles ahead in the midst of raging waves.

小船在惊涛骇浪中奋力抗争向前行进。(表示对比)

The thief was caught in the midst of stealing money.

小偷正在偷钱时被逮了个正着。(表示事件发生的背景)

9 in the tree, on the tree

虽然二者皆可译作"在树上",如:

I see a bird in the tree.

Tom is up on the tree.

但其义并不相同,介词 in 的本义是"在…之中(或内)",即"在…的包围之中"。in the tree 的意思是"在树的枝叶包围之中",说鸟在树上一般都指鸟在树枝包围之中。介词 on 的本义是"在…的上面",这里的"上面"指"表面上",也就是说需与一物的表面相接触,所以 on the tree 的意思是"在树的表面上",如:

Fruits grow on trees.

果子长在树上。

There are a lot of knots on the tree.

树上有好些疤。

三 表示"原因、理由、动机"的介词和介词短语

(一)表示"原因、理由"的介词和介词短语

1 at, with

- (1) 基本用法
- **at** 通常表示由于看到、听到、想到、了解到某件事情或某种情况而产生了某种情绪。使用时一般有两种情况:
 - 1) 和动词连用, 如:

They all laughed at the joke.

听到这个笑话他们都笑了。

The old woman wept *at* the news of her son's death.

听说儿子死了,老妇人痛哭起来。

The girl fell to ground at the sight of blood.

看到血,那女孩倒在了地上。

2) 用在"be+形容词/分词+at"句型中。这时形容词或分词一般都用来表示情绪,如兴奋、忧伤、悲哀、郁闷、焦急不安等:

I was uneasy at her silence.

我因她的沉默而感到不安。

She is really annoyed *at* the failure of his daughter.

她对女儿的失败感到烦恼。

at 常用短语:

① laugh at "取笑, 嘲笑", 如:

They all *laughed at* my silly jokes. I felt very awkward.

我讲的笑话十分愚蠢,他们都取笑我。我感到尴尬至极。

Don't *laugh at* his pronunciation. He is a beginner.

别取笑他的发音,他是个初学者。

也可用于比喻意义,表示"不把…当回事",如:

He laughed at his failure and said "Failure is the mother of success."

他对自己的失利一笑了之,并且还说"失败是成功之母"。

The criminal *laughed at* his life-long imprisonment.

对于终身监禁那罪犯并不在乎。

② be mad at 是一个非正式用语,常在美国英语中表示"生气,对…发火,生…的气",如:

Don't get mad at me. I'm just telling you what Ray said.

别对我发火,我只是在告诉你雷伊所说的话。

He is still mad at his wife.

他还在生老婆的气。

③ feel/be surprise at 表示 "对…感到吃惊", 如:

I was really surprised at his calmness when he learned that bad news.

听到那个可怕的消息后,他态度非常镇定,这令我十分吃惊。

Everyone felt surprised at her outburst of laugh.

她突然放声大笑,大家都很吃惊。

with 表示原因:

1) 它常常出现在特定的形容词或现在分词后面,表示形容词的属性或状态,是因 with 后面的事件或行为而引发的,如:

My little daughter is satisfied with what my husband has told her.

我小女儿对我丈夫和她说的话感到满意。(我小女儿之所以感到满意是由于出现一种情况即"我丈夫对她说了些

话",由于所说的内容比较中听,因此她才满意)

The instructor was pleased with his students' work.

老师对学生的作业感到满意。

Tired with work, she went to bed without supper.

因工作过累,她没吃晚饭就睡觉了。

2) with 可表示"由于某种情况或某种局面的存在",如:

With John's leaving away, there's more room in the house.

由于约翰不在,屋里空间更大了。

With the sun, the animals and plants can remain alive.

由于有太阳,万物才得以生存。

I can not concentrate on my work with all the noise around here.

由于周围有噪声,我无法专心工作。

3) 由于某种感觉或某种身体状况而引起身体的其他反应, 如:

They were trembling with fear.

他们怕得发抖。

They all burst with laughter.

他们全都捧腹大笑。

(2) 表情绪

两者均可表示产生某种情绪的原因,不同的是 at 后面是引起这种情绪的事件、行为,而 with 后面是引起这种情绪的人(或物),如:

I was alarmed at his behavior.

他的行为让我震惊。

The little boy is delighted at the news that his mother is coming.

小男孩听到他母亲要来十分高兴。

I was furious with Mr. Li.

我对李先生十分恼火。

The boy is delighted with his roommate.

这男孩十分喜欢他的同屋。

注: 表情绪时, at 亦可以常用 about替代, 如:

He was angry about my delay.

他对我的延误很生气。

2 because of, thanks to

两者一般用于非正式语体或口语中,表示"由于···""因为···"。because of 表示一般原因,如:

All flights have been delayed because of fog.

因为有雾,所有的航班都延误了。

The old man was blind because of cataracts.

老人因患白内障而双目失明。

thanks to 通常用来解释某件好事发生的原因或过程,并且常出现在句首,如:

Thanks to the help of many warm-hearted people, the victims were sent to hospital without delay.

由于有许多热心人的帮助,那些受伤者被及时送到了医院。

Thanks to a good teacher, the naughty boy eventually passed the examination.

幸亏有位好老师,那个淘气的男孩终于通过了考试。

3 by, through

by 可接名词或动名词表示原因或理由, 如:

Maybe somebody took it by mistake.

可能有人拿错了。

He failed in this exam by playing all the time.

他整天贪玩以致这次考试不及格。

through 常用来表示出于"粗心, 过失""怠慢, 嫉妒"等消极方

面的原因,如:

He has made a mistake *through* carelessness.

他因不小心而犯了一个错误。

We lost ourselves through not knowing the way.

我们因不认识路而迷路了。

4 due to, owing to

两者均可作为复合介词使用, 较之于 because of 和 thanks to, owing to 和 due to 都稍微正式些,常出现在正式的通告和公开的声明中。之前有些人认为, 因为 due 是形容词, 故 due to 只能跟在 be 之后, 如:

Her absence was *due to* her illness.

她因病而缺席。

但是,事实上在使用当中, due to 已超出了这一范围,可以在句中担任其他成分。如 He was late *due to* the heavy traffic. 也可以说:

Due to the heavy traffic, he was late.

由于交通拥挤,他迟到了。

在这种情况中, due to 可与 owing to 互换。但下列情况则不可互换, due to 作后置定语, 表示"由…引起"时, 一般不用 owing to, 如:

Traffic accidents *due to* drunkenness are very common.

醉酒引发的交通事故非常普遍。

5 for, from, over

- (1) for 表示原因, 通常要注意以下几点:
 - 1) 表示奖惩、致谢、责备、宽恕、进行道歉等的原因。

The boy was rewarded *for* his outstanding work in school. 那男孩因他在学校的优秀的表现而受到奖赏。

Thank you for your help.

谢谢你的帮助。

Please forgive her *for* saying that, after all she is still too young. 请原谅她那么说, 她毕竟太年轻。

2) 表示 "出众, 闻名" 等的原因, 常用于 famous/infamous for, noted for, celebrated for, distinguished for, renowned for, reputed for, notorious for 等短语中, 如:

Daxing District in Beijing is famous *for* its water melons.

北京大兴区因西瓜而闻名。

The city of Suzhou is noted *for* its beautiful gardens.

苏州以其美丽的园林而著称。

This region is notorious *for* its terrible snow storms.

该地区因可怕的暴风雪而恶名远扬。

Bill Gates is distinguished *for* his great contribution to computer science

比尔·盖茨因对计算机科学的卓越贡献而闻名于世。

3) for 常常和 reason 一起使用, 如:

What is your *reason for* being late today?

你今天迟到的原因又是什么?

He had some *reason for* his rudeness when talking to the conductor.

由于某些原因他与售票员讲话时很粗鲁。

上面的例子中, for 出现在 reason 之后, 在许多情况下, for 也可以出现在 reason 之前, 这种情况已经逐渐成为一种固定的结构, 如:

① for some reason "由于某种原因",如:

For some reason (or other), she refused to accept the invitation.

由于某种原因,她没有接受邀请。

- 注: 这两个短语在使用中意思相同,有没有 or another 或 or other 意思相同,只不过出现时,有一种平衡感。
- ② for personal reasons "由于个人原因",如:

 She holds the position *for personal reasons*. It has nothing to do with

the director.

她之所以坚守这一职位纯粹是由于个人原因,与厂长一点关系也没有。

③ for obvious reason "由于众所周知的原因",如:

All the students in Class One failed the exam *for obvious reasons*. There was something wrong with the tape. They could only hear noise for the listening comprehension.

- 一班所有学生考试都不及格,原因很清楚。考听力理解时磁 带出问题,他们只能听到噪音。
- ④ for the simple reason (that) "原因很简单,就是…",如: She only ate the bread *for the simple reason that* she did not like milk. 她只吃面包没喝牛奶,原因很简单,就是她不喜欢喝牛奶。
- ⑤ for reason of... "由于…的原因",如: The tower was closed *for reason of* safety. 为安全起见, 塔楼被关闭了。
- ⑥ for reasons best known to oneself "出于唯有自己知道的原因", 如:

For reasons best known to herself, she's decided to sell the car. 她决定把车卖了,原因嘛,只有她自己知道。

(2) from 常用来表示某事出现的原因,如:

The child is sick *from* malnutrition.

这孩子因营养不良生病了。

He works hard from necessity.

他因贫穷而卖力工作。

但是在更多的时候, from 常与特定的词连用, 表示某种情况出现或某件事情发生的原因或动机。

① benefit from "因…而受益", 如:

We benefit a lot from the 2008 Olympic Games.

2008年的奥运会计我们受益匪浅。

② suffer from "遭受…, 因…而受苦", 如:

Years ago, I *suffered* a lot *from* shortage of money.

前些年,我因缺钱可吃了不少苦头。

③ die from "因…而死", 如:

The young cow died from eating too much.

小奶牛因吃食过多而死。

(3) **over** 表示由于某件已发生的事情,或已出现的结果而引起某种情绪,常常和表示情绪状态的词一起使用,如:

Don't cry over split milk.

不要为打翻的牛奶哭泣。

She wept *over* the misfortune of her closest friend.

她为她最好的朋友遭受厄运而哭泣。

They rejoiced *over* the victory.

他们为胜利而欢腾。

(二)表示"动机"的介词和介词短语

1 from, of, out of, through

在表"动机"时, **from** 用于 motivate, desire, consideration 等词之前, 如:

He acted *from* no unworthy motive.

他的行动出于很好的动机。

He worked hard from a desire to become a scientist.

由于想当个科学家,他努力工作。

of 表示自发性动作,常与自身代词或 one's own 等词连用,如:

I did not persuade him to do it. He did it of his own free will.

我没有劝他去做这件事, 他是自愿干的。

out of 用于 pity, envy, spite, curiosity 等词之前, 如:

I went to see it out of curiosity.

出于好奇心我才去看的。

through 可以代替 from 或 out of, 如:

All this was done through envy.

所有这些都是出于嫉妒。

(三) 其他表示"原因、理由"的介词和介词短语

1 angry at, angry about, angry over, angry with

表示对某人生气时用 with, 如:

She was so angry *with* him that she threatened to throw him out of the house.

她很生他的气,威胁说要把他扔出屋子。

She was very angry with him for keeping her waiting.

他让她等了好久,她非常生气。

而如果是对某件事情表示愤怒、不满,可以用 at, over 或 about, 从使用频率来看, at 和 over 不及 about 高, 如:

We are angry *about* the decision to close the kindergarten.

我们对关闭该幼儿园的决定表示气愤。

The customers are becoming increasingly angry about the rising

prices.

消费者对日益上涨的物价表示愤怒。

He was angry at being kept waiting.

他因等待太久而恼火。

2 by reason of, for reasons of

两者均可表示"由于…的原因", by reason of 一般用于正式语体, 如:

He was found not guilty by reason of insanity.

他因为精神失常而被裁定无罪。

for reasons of 用于非正式语体, 如:

He cancelled his trip to the United States for reason of safety.

为了安全起见/由于安全的原因他取消了去美国的行程。

3 cause for, cause of

cause for 表示 "是…原因", 如:

You have no cause for worry.

你没有忧愁的理由。

You have no cause for complaint.

你没有抱怨的理由。

cause of 表示 "属…原因", 如:

His drinking was the cause of the accident.

他饮酒是这次事故的原因。

This is a *cause of* complaint.

这是抱怨的一个原因。

4 congratulation for, congratulation on

在与 congratulation (祝贺, 恭喜)连用时, 绝大多数情况下用 on, 表示"为···庆贺""恭贺···", 其复数形式 congratulations 及动词

形式 congratulate 也不例外。如:

We offered him our congratulations on his passing the college entrance exams.

他考上了大学,我们向他表示祝贺。

I congratulate you on your success.

我祝贺你成功。

He congratulates himself on his escape.

他庆幸自己脱险。

此时, 句意的重心在"庆贺"上, 并附带地说明因"何"而庆贺。 但如果使用 **for** 来代替 **on** 与 congratulation 或 congratulate 连用时, 其分量略重于 on, 对"原因"的说明更强, 如:

These cards are congratulations *for* the New Year.

这些是贺年卡。

He is to be congratulated *for* his success.

他的成功是应当受到庆贺的。

5 cry for, cry with

cry for 表示为某事或某人而哭, 如:

The child was *crying for* some more cake.

那孩子哭着想再要点蛋糕吃。

What are you *crying for*?

你哭什么?

cry with 表示因痛苦、悲伤、喜悦而哭,如:

The boy was crying with pain.

那个男孩痛得哭起来。

She was *crying with* joy.

她因高兴而流泪。

6 die from, die of

两者均可表示"死于···",关于它们的讨论也常见于书报、杂志。总体说来,有以下几点需要加以注意:

(1) 如果是由于外界因素而死亡, 多数情况用 die from, 如:

The model worker *died from* overwork.

那位劳模因过度操劳而死。

Many soldiers died from wounds.

许多士兵因受伤而亡。

(2) 在表示由内因而致的死亡时,如饥渴、疾病、忧伤等,常用 die of, 如:

Dozens of animals died of thirsty.

许多动物都渴死了。

He was very sick and we knew he might die of that.

他病得很重,我们知道或许他会因此而死。

(3) 在口语中 **die of** 可用于比喻义, 表示"非常…""十分…"等意思。常用的搭配有 die of thirsty/hunger/boredom/embarrassment/shame. 如:

Do you have a cup of tea? I'm dying of thirsty.

来杯茶好吗? 渴死我了。

When my boss came in, my office was such a mess, I just *died of* embarrassment.

老板进来时,我办公室乱极了,尴尬死我了。

注: 在现代英语中, 这种差别正变得日益模糊, 两者互用的情况经常 出现。请看以下词典中的例句:

patients who are dying from cancer

那些正在被癌症夺去性命的人

The animals *died of* starvation in the snow.

这些动物在雪中饿死了。

我们也常见到下列两个介词互相替换的情况:

die of /from pneumoniadie of /from snake bitesdie of /from a fall over a cliff

7 love for, love of

(1) 表示 "兴趣、喜好、喜爱" 时, 既可以说 **love for**, 也可以说 **love of**, 如:

Her *love of /for* literature helped her a lot when she applied for her master's degree.

她对文学的热爱对她申请硕士学位帮助很大。

He always had a love for/of sports.

他一直喜爱体育。

(2) 表示 "爱怜、关爱、爱情、爱慕" 等意思, 则更多地用 **for**, 如: a mother's **love for** her children

母亲对孩子的爱

His *love for* her was obvious to everyone.

他对她的爱慕大家都明白。

注:表示原因、理由时, for 通常与 reason 连用, of 则与 purpose 连用。如:

What was his reason for refusing my invitation?

他为什么要拒绝我的邀请?

I could see no reason for your excitement.

我不明白你为何如此兴奋。

What is the *purpose of* his travels?

他旅行的目的是什么?

此外, reason 后面也常接 that 或 why, 这时 that 或 why 引出的是一个句子, 比如我们可以把上面的句子改写为:

What was the reason that he refused my invitation?

I could see no *reason why* you are so excited.

再如:

The *reason that* I went to the south was it was warm there.

我之所以去南方是因为那里天气较暖和。 I'd like to know the *reason why* she is late. 我想要知道她为什么来晚了。

8 tired of, tired with

of 与 with 和 tired 连用均可表示原因, 区别在于 tired of 表示 "因为…而厌烦", 如:

She is *tired of* having the same kind of food everyday.

天天吃同样的食物,她感到厌烦。

I am *tired of* arguing all the day.

整天争吵令我厌烦。

tired with 表示"因为···而疲倦", 如:

I am tired with working all day.

整天工作让我感到很疲乏。

四 表示"方式方法、手段、工具、施动者"的介词和介词短语

(一)表示"方式方法"的介词和介词短语

1 after, by (名词 + by/after + 名词结构)

以下列句子为例:

We went there group by group.

我们是分批到那里去的。

Car after car passed by just a moment ago.

刚才汽车一辆接一辆地驶过去了。

group by group 表示是"分批",不见得连在一起,可以今天去一批,下个月一批,或者是明年再去一批。又如:

When David was ill in hospital, his friends visited him one by one.

大卫生病住院后,他的朋友们是一个一个来看他的。(可能由于医院有限制或者是他们难以凑在一起)

He handed over the 5 books one *by* one for fear they were too heavy for me.

由于担心那些书太重,他把那五本书逐个递给我。

而 car after car 则表示"数量众多""接连不断", 又如:

The boys came one after another to greet David.

男孩子们一个接着一个来问候大卫。

Minute after minute slipped by and still she hesitated.

时间一分钟一分钟地过去了,但她仍然犹豫不决。

2 by, via

(1) by 和 via 都可以与表示地点的词一起使用,表示"经过…,通过…",通常两者没有太大的差别,在英国英语中,用法区别在于via 之后的词只限于表地点的名词,若要表示路线或交通方式,只能用 by 来表示,如:

We came by the fields, not by the main road.

我们没走大路,而是从田间走过来的。

We shall have to go by boat.

我们只好乘船而去。

但在美国英语中, by 和 via 没有如此严格的限制, 我们可以说:

The parcel is sent *via* Air Mail.

包裹走的是航空投递。

Go home *via* railroad.

乘坐火车回家。

(2) via 在英国和美国英语中, 均可以被用作比喻义, 如:

The book in no way minimizes your individuality, but it approaches that individuality *via* widely shared characteristics.

这本书根本就没有弱化你的个性,而是通过共有的特征描述极大地展示了你的个性。

The news reached me via my aunt.

消息是通过我姑妈传到我这里的。

They decided to murder that actor via an accident.

他们决定制造一起事故来谋杀那位演员。

3 in, with

两者均可和抽象名词一起构成表示方式的介词短语, 具有副词的性质, 区别在于 in 常和表方式、方法的抽象名词连用, 如:

We solved this problem in this way.

我们按这样的方式解决这个问题。

It is written *in* haste.

这是仓促写成的。

with 常和表示情绪的抽象名词连用, 如:

They met us with earnestness.

他们诚挚地迎接了我们。

I subscribe to your views with all my heart.

我十分赞成你的意见。

(二)表示"手段、工具"的介词和介词短语

1 at will, with a will

at will 表示 "任意" "随意", 如:

You may go or stay at will.

去不去随便你。

而 with a will 表示 "尽力" "奋力", 如:

He does his homework with a will.

他认真做作业。

2 by, on (和交通工具连用)

一般来说,泛指采用某交通工具时, by 后面跟不带冠词的表示交通工具的名词, 常和 by 连用的有:

by bus 乘公共汽车 **by** air 乘飞机 by train 乘火车

但也有特殊的,如:

by the train 乘下趟火车

by the 10:30 train 乘10:30 那趟火车

泛指交通工具时, 还可以用 on 跟不带冠词的表示交通工具的 名词, 常与 on 连用的有:

on foot 步行

on horseback 骑马

on bicycle 骑自行车

3 by, through, with

(1) 基本用法

by 常表示手段,即"通过…方式",而且是直接的手段,如:

Skill is gained by practice.

实践出技巧。

Communication took place by post years ago.

前些年,通信是靠信件来实现的。

through 往往指间接手段,如通过某个人(或物)作为媒介达到一个目的,取得某种效果,常译为"借,通过"等,如:

The chairman spoke *through* the interpreter.

主席通过译员发言。

Men express ideas through words.

人们通过言语表达思想。

注: by 和 through 有时可互换, 但 by 表示的手段比 through 要直接。如: *Through/By* your help, she may succeed. 有你的帮助,她可能成功。

with 表示使用的工具, 其后的词一般都是有形的具体工具, 如:

We Chinese eat food *with* chopsticks while the Europeans eat with forks and knives.

我们中国人用筷子吃饭,而欧洲人用刀叉。

The letter was written with a Chinese writing brush.

这封信是用中国的毛笔写的。

You'd better wet it with water.

你最好用水把它浸湿。

有时 with 后面的词不一定是有形的工具, 但在效果上起着工具、手段的作用, 如:

He amused the crowd with jokes.

他用笑话把那群人逗乐了。

- (2)下面的抽象名词或与 with 连用,或与 by 一起使用,构成可以做状语成分的短语,而且,这些搭配已经基本固定下来,它们是:
 - ① with anger (同angrily) 愤怒地
 with pleasure (同pleasantly) 高兴地
 with care (同carefully) 小心地
 with courage (同courageously) 勇敢地
 with kindness (同kindly) 亲切地
 with smile (同smilingly) 微笑地
 with calmness (同calmly) 冷静地
 by accident (同accidentally) 偶然地
 with difficulty (同difficultly) 困难地,艰难地
 - ② by experience 凭经验 by mistake 错误地 by force 用武力,用强力 by luck 靠运气 by birth 生为…(人)
 - (3) 和交通工具或手段的词连用时, 常用 **by**, 如: **by** train 乘火车 **by** post 邮寄

by ship 乘船

bv radio 用无线电

by land 陆上交通

by telephone 用电话

bv bus 乘公共汽车

bv bike 骑自行车

by sea 通过海上

by air mail 用航空邮寄

4 by the way, in the way

by the way 表示"通过这条路",如:

I come by the way.

我是通过这条路来的。

in the way 表示"用这个方法",如:

Do it in this way.

按这种方法来做。

(三)表示"施动者"的介词和介词短语

1 by, with

在被动句中引出施动者时, by 往往表人和有形的具体事物及抽象的手段, 如:

He was killed by the enemy. (by 表人)

他被敌人杀害了。

This bike was made by machinery. (by 表具体事物)

这辆自行车是机器制造的。

Languages can be learned by imitation. (by 表抽象的手段)

语言可以通过模仿来学习。

with 往往表物或抽象概念,如:

He was killed with an arrow. (with 表物)

他被箭射死了。

The child was seized with a fever. (with 表抽象事物)

孩子发烧了。

有时 by 和 with 可用在同一句子中, 但侧重的意思不同, 如:

It was destroyed *by* fire. (by 后面的 fire 是主动者, 是毁物的罪魁祸首)

It was destroyed *with* fire. (with 后的 fire 是主动者所使用的工具, 是人借助 fire 而毁物的)

再如:

The window was covered with boards.

窗子是用木板遮盖的。

The window was covered by boards.

窗子被木板遮盖住了。

这两句话的含义相近但不相同, 前句强调状态, was covered 是 系表结构, with 表用料; 后句强调动作, was covered 是被动结构。 所以有时不能用 by 而只能用 with, 如:

The basin is filled *with* water.

盆里装满了水。

The ground was covered with snow.

地面覆盖着雪。

五 表示"状态、情况"的介词和介词短语

(一)表示"状态、情况"的介词和介词短语

1 as a whole, on the whole

两者均可表示"整体"的意思,但 as a whole 包含百分之百的意思,可以理解为"作为一个整体来看",如:

This rule does not only apply to seniors, but to the school *as a whole*. 这项制度并不只是针对高年级学生适用. 对全校都适用。

We must look at the matter as a whole.

我们必须看这事的全部。

而 **on the whole** 并非百分之百如此,可以理解为"从整体来看""大体上"或"基本上",如:

The job was well done on the whole.

从整体上看,这工作做得好。(言外之意,局部工作仍有不足)

Their performance is successful on the whole.

他们的演出基本上是成功的。

2 at ease, with ease

at ease 表示"安心""放心"的意思,如:

I set my mind at ease.

这事使我心安。

With a great weight taken off her mind, she went home at ease.

了却了一件大心事,她就放心地回家了。

with ease 表示"容易地""不费劲地"的意思,如:

I did it with the greatest ease.

我做这事极其容易。

He fulfilled his task with ease.

他毫不费劲就完成了任务。

3 at hand, by hand, in hand, on hand, to hand

at hand 表示"临近(指时间和空间)"或"在手头",如:

The holidays are at hand.

假日临近了。

The school is just at hand.

学校就在附近。

I have some money at hand.

我手头有一些钱。

by hand 表示 "用手", 如:

The dress was made by hand.

这条裙子是手工做的。

The report was written by hand.

这个报告是用手写的。

in hand 表示 "在所有中的" "在进行中的" 或 "在控制中的",

如:

He has only a little money in hand.

他仅有一点钱。

The work is now in hand.

这项工作正在进行。

The situation is well *in hand*.

形势控制得很好。

on hand 表示"所有的"或"亟待处理的",如:

I have a little money on hand.

我手头仅有一点钱。

He has a task on hand.

他有一个工作亟待处理。

注: on hand 还可表示"在场的", 是美国用法。如:

There was a worker on hand at the time of the accident.

在出事当时有一个工人在场。

to hand 作"(信)已被收到"解,是商业信函用语,如:

Your letter is to hand.

你的信已收到。

- 4 at home, be home
 - at home 表示 "在家", home 是名词, 如:

Is he at home?

他在家吗?

be home 表示"回到家", home 是副词, 如:

He *is home* for lunch

他回家吃午饭了。

注: be home 并非介词词组, 此处也将其列入, 主要是为了对比说明 at home 的用法及它们之间的区别。

- 5 at, in, on, under (表"处于活动状态")
 - at, on 表示比较短暂的活动状态, 如:

The children are *at* play in the courtyard.

孩子们在院子里玩。

Now the country is at war.

现在国家处于战争状态。

The goods are already on sale.

这批货在出售。

The dustmen have been *on* strike for a month.

清洁工人罢工已达一个月。

in 表示在继续中比较持久的活动状态, 如:

He is engaged in translating a book.

他正在翻译一本书。

He spends much time in studying English.

他花很多时间研究英语。

under 表示在继续中的没有完成的活动状态,如:

The plan *under* discussion is of great importance.

讨论中的计划很重要。

The teaching building is *under* construction.

教学大楼正在修建。

6 at one's age, of one's age

从意义上讲, at one's age 表示 "在某人的年龄上" 或 "在某人的年龄时", of one's age 则表示 "具有某人的年龄", 如:

At her age she should know that it's wrong.

她这么大的人应该知道那是不对的。

She is a girl of my age.

她是一个和我同龄的姑娘。

从用法上讲, at one's age 用作状语, of one's age 可用作定语或表语, 如:

You should behave less childishly at your age. (用作状语)

以你的年龄不应该这么孩子气了。

I have a son of your age. (用作定语)

我有一个和你同岁的儿子。

When I was of your age, I already had to work. (用作表语)

我像你这么大的时候,已经开始工作了。

7 at one's expense, at the expense of

at the expense of 表示"使…受损失"的意思, at one's expense 与前者意义类似, 是"对…不利""让某人吃亏"的意思, 但后者是特指人的。如:

It is wrong to aim at sheer quantity at the expense of quality.

片面地追求数量而忽视质量是错误的。

We had a good laugh at his expense.

他成为我们的笑柄。(他因做了件蠢事或受骗上当而出了丑)

8 at one's hands, in one's hands, on one's hands

at one's hands 表示 "在…手下" "受…的动作的影响", 如:

Jane Eyre suffered a lot at the hands of her aunt.

简·爱深受其姨母折磨。

She received something at his hands.

她收到他带来的一些东西。

in one's hands 表示 "受某人的管理、保存或控制",如:

The child is *in my hands*.

这个孩子由我照管。

The documents are *in his hands*

这些文件由他保存。

on one's hands 表示"待某人照顾或处理",如:

The nurse has these children on her hands.

这个阿姨照顾这些孩子。

There is an important task on your hands.

有一个重要的工作要你处理。

9 at table, at a table, at the table

at table 表示"在进餐的时候",如:

She never talks at table.

她吃饭时从不说话。

at a table, at the table 表示 "在桌旁", 如:

He used to sit at a table for hours reading a book.

他过去经常坐在桌旁读几个小时书。

I found her writing at the table.

我发现她在桌旁写信。

10 dress for, dress up

dress for 表示"为参加某项活动而穿礼服",如:

Dinner is at eight so they all go to dress for dinner.

宴会8点钟开始,他们都去穿晚礼服了。

dress up 表示"穿上盛装或乔装打扮",如:

They are all going to *dress up* and pretend to be pirates.

他们都要化装成海盗。

11 for sale, on sale

for sale 表示"待售的",通常是指由物主或代理人亲自经手,如:

Is the house for sale?

这座房子准备卖吗?

I shall put these goods up for sale.

我将把这些货物拿去卖。

on sale 表示"出售的""上市的",在美国又有"临时减价出

卖"的意思,皆指商店的货物而言。如:

Grapes from Xinjiang are on sale.

新疆葡萄上市了。

Many beautiful articles are on sale in the new department store.

在那家新开的百货公司里有许多漂亮的东西出售。

Oranges are on sale today.

橘子今天减价促销。

Tomato soup that is usually sold for 12 cents a can is now *on sale* for 10 cents.

通常 12 美分一罐的番茄汤现在减价为 10 美分。

12 of, with (表示"有")

a pianist of great talent 很有天赋的钢琴家

a pianist with short fingers 手指不长的钢琴家

of 和 with 在上面两个词组中都表示"有"这一意思, 但是两个词后面的名词有所差异。

(1) of 常常表示一种抽象的属性, 如:

We need man of courage in times of war.

在战争年代我们需要有勇气的人。

The girl is *of* distinction.

这姑娘确实与众不同。

常用 of 的短语:

a man of ability 一个有能力的人

a woman of tremendous spirit 一位具有惊人勇气的女士

a stuff of no importance 无关紧要的事

(2) with 表示的是具体的特征,这种特征是一种实实在在的存在,可以触摸到,可以看得见,如:

We need man with long beard to act the hero in this play.

我们这出戏需要有长胡子的人来演男主角。

The girl with a fair complexion is my cousin.

那位皮肤白皙的女孩子就是我堂妹。

常用 with 的短语:

a man with red nose 那个红鼻子的男人

a woman with a large family 家庭人口多的女人

a box with a carved lid 一个配有雕纹盖子的盒子

注: 在上述表述中, with 的反义词是 without, 如: women without children 没有孩子的妇女 a house without a gate 没有大门的屋子 the tree without leaves 没有树叶的树

13 in, on (表示"穿戴")

与表示衣服、配饰的词连用时, in 和 on 有所不同。in 和服饰连用时, 其实是说明这样一种情况, 即人体或人体的某一部位在某种衣饰之中, 如:

The policemen are *in* plain clothes.

警察们都穿着便服。

I referred to the girl in glasses when I said Mary.

我说的玛丽就是那位戴眼镜的女孩儿。

That man is a wolf in sheep skin.

那人是个披着羊皮的狼。

on 表示的情况恰好相反,它表示某种衣饰在人体或人体某一部分的外面、表层等。因此, on 更多地出现在 "have ... on" "with ... on" 等结构中。如:

The policemen have plain clothes *on* (them).

警官们都穿着便服。

Put clothes *on* your hands before you begin to work.

开始工作前先把手套戴上。

Have you noticed the boy with a red cap on?

你是否注意到那个头戴红帽的男孩子?

She always has eight rings on her fingers.

她总是指头上戴八个戒指。

14 in mind, on mind

in mind 表示"想要做某事,记得某事",常和下列动词一起构成固定短语:

① keep sth in mind 表示"记住某事",指将来对你有用的情况或信息,如:

It's a good idea. I'll *keep* it *in mind*. 这是个好主意, 我要记在心里。

- ② bear sth in mind 记住某事,往往指有用或重要的信息,如: You should *bear in mind* that these exams affect your final result. 你应该记住,这些考试会影响到你的最后成绩。
- ③ stick in your mind 表示"对名字、细节等经久不忘",如: For some reason the name really *stuck in Joe's mind*. 由于某种原因,那个名字深深地印在了乔的脑子里。
- ④ put sb in mind of 意思是"使想起过去的人或事",如: Seeing the movie *put* me *in mind of* my army days. 这部电影让我想起了自己当兵的日子。
- on mind 表示"为某事操心, 挂虑某事", 如:

There are too many problems *on* his *mind*.

他心事重重。

You look worried, Sarah, is there something *on* your *mind*? 萨拉, 你看起来很焦虑。有什么心事吗?

on mind 常用的搭配还有:

have a lot on your mind 有许多忧心事

be the last thing on sb's mind 是某人最不可能考虑的事

15 in the bed, on the bed

两者均可译作"在床上", 然而其意义则颇不一样。 **on the bed** 特指"在床上", 即"在一张特定的床的表面上", 如:

She sat down on the bed.

她坐在床上。

He lay on the bed, reading.

他躺在床上看书。

in the bed 虽然也指"在床上",但意思是人的身上盖有毯子或被单,如:

He lay in the bed, shrunken and brown and very old.

他躺在床上,盖着皱皱巴巴的棕色的旧床单。

Last night I heard Mike *in the bed* next to me. He was crying so loudly, it could have broken my heart.

昨晚听到睡在我旁边的迈克大声哭叫,我的心都快碎了。

16 on, with (表示"随身带有")

"with + 人称代词宾格"中的介词 with 意为"随身带着",是一种比较正式的说法,如:

I have no dictionary with me.

我没带字典。

He always carries an umbrella with him.

他总是带着一把伞。

"on + 人称代词宾格"中的介词 on 意为"在…身上",多指在口袋里放着或藏着较小的东西,是一种口语中非正式的用法,如:

The burglar was caught with the stolen goods still *on* him.

小偷被抓住了,偷的东西还藏在身上。

They have guns on them.

他们都带着枪。

注: 介词 about 亦常与人称代词宾格连用, 意为"在身边", 其用法与 on 相同。所以下面说法都是正确的:

I have no money with me. (指随身未带钱)

I have no money on me. (指未带钱包)

I have no money about me. (指未带钱包)

(二)表示"状态、情况"的介词和介词短语与冠词连用

表示状态的介词短语,有的形式上略有不同,如有冠词或没有 冠词,或同一名词前用不同介词,意义往往相差很远,如:

- ① fat school 上学
 in the school 在学校里
- ② fat church 做礼拜 in the church 在教堂里
- ③ fin office 执政,任公职 in the office 在办事处做事
- ④ at sea 在海上 on the sea 临海,在海边,在海上航行 in the sea 在海里
- ⑤ *out of* the question 不可能 *out of* question 无疑
- (at peace 和平相处 in peace 平安的

六 表示"关于"的介词和介词短语

1 about, of, on

这三个词在表示"关于""涉及"等意思时,常常和动词共同出现,但是对所涉对象的了解程度或谈论的深浅,是不一样的。依据其从浅至深的程度,可以排序为 of→about→on。

of 指在谈话中仅仅提到某事, 相当于 mention, 如:

The professor spoke *of* Xiamen University when he was giving us lecture yesterday.

昨天教授在讲课时提到了厦门大学。

He spoke *of* the government's plans for the unemployed in his article on how to decrease pollution.

他在如何减少污染的文章中,提到了政府为解决失业问题 所制定的计划。

about 多用于非正式谈话或是随便提到某事,如:

We never speak *about* that unfortunate period in our family history.

我们家人那段不幸的经历,我们从来都不谈。(这里speak about 比 speak of 涉及的时间要稍长些,只会稍加谈论并不过多涉及。如在此例中,即便是 speak about,也会是谈上几句就转移话题,以免引起痛苦的回忆。)

Nice people don't speak about such unpleasant matter.

善良的人是不会谈论这些令人不愉快的事的。

on 用于有准备的正式的语言交流,如演讲、讲学、写作等,如:

I've been asked to speak on the problems of education in China.

我受邀就中国教育目前存在的问题做一次报告。(这里报告的内容就似乎专门谈中国教育的问题)

His lecture is *on* the future of the only-child generation.

他的报告是对这一代独生子女的未来的探讨。

2 as for, as to, as far as ... is concerned

三者均可表示"就…而论""关于",有时可以通用,如表示"就我来说,我并不满意"时,下面三种表述均可接受。

As for me, I am not satisfied.

As to me, I am not satisfied.

As far as I am concerned, I am not satisfied.

- (1) 然而在具体的使用中,它们还是有细微区别的, as for 的用法:
 - 1) 常用来表示新的前文未提到过的事物, 如:

I know not what course others may take, but *as for* me, give me liberty, or give me death.

我不知道别人选择什么道路,但对我来说,要么自由,要么 死亡。

Much pasture land is under water, and *as for* the grass, most of that has been ruined

大部分牧场都被水淹了,至于草,则大部分被破坏了。

2) 较 as to 更具有强调的意味, 而且还有轻蔑、消极、不甚重要 等含义, 如:

Mary has several close friends. *As for* Mark, he is always surrounded by friends.

玛丽有若干密友,至于马克,他总是在朋友群中。

I am very fond of literature. As for politics, I am indifferent.

我对文学非常感兴趣,至于政治,我不闻不问。

由此可以看出, as for表示"关于"时,可以谈论"人",也可以 谈论"事情、物品"等,而且这里的"人"或"事件、物品"总是和已 经谈论过的或提到过的有一个暗中的比较,即便在句中没有出现 "前面谈论过的人或事件",但交谈的双方是清楚这种情况的。

(2) as to 的用法:

1) as to 常常跟名词词组, 表明有争议存在, 无法拿定主意或取得一致意见, 如:

I have no opinion as to the result.

对于这样的结果, 我没有了主意。

和 Wh- 开头的疑问词连用, 也表达上述意思, 如:

I can't answer questions as to how long this will last.

这将持续多久,我无法回答这个问题。

They are trying to come to the conclusion *as to* which suggestion is the most environmental friendly one.

究竟哪条提议是对环境最好的,他们试图得出结论。

We can not decide as to where to put these rare stamps.

我们拿不定主意,到底该把这些珍贵的邮票放在哪里。

2) as to 还可以表示另一种意思"根据特定的标准或某项原则等"。此时, as to 与 according to 相同, 如:

The apples sell at different prices as to the size and taste.

这些苹果根据大小和口味而售价不同。

- (3) as far as ... is concerned 的用法:
- 1) as far as ... is concerned 是一种用作句子状语的说法, 其义是"就…而论", 之后须接名词或代词, 如:

As far as the weather is concerned, I don not think it matters.

就天气来说,我认为并没有影响。

As far as money **is concerned**, I'm in the hands of the bank manager. 就钱来说,是由银行的经理做主的。

2) 由于 as far as ... is concerned 这一说法比较笨重, 因而在 当代英语中往往省去了 is concerned, 只省下 as far as, 如:

As far as raising kids, he didn't have a clue.

说到抚养孩子,他没有什么建议可给。

As far as the program, it will be developed later.

节目今后会不断发展的。

但这种缩略形式到现在似乎仍停留在非正式英语中,在书面语中仍是不省去 be concerned 的好。

3) as far as ... is concerned 还有两种变体, 一种是 as far as ... goes/went, etc, 如:

His account is true as far as it goes.

事实证明,他的账目是真实的。

另一种变体是 as far as concerns ..., 由于较为少见, 这里就不举例了。

3 hear about, hear of

I heard nothing of such a thing.

这样的事我没有听到过。

I heard nothing about such a thing.

这种事情我并没有听到详情。

同样是"听到···""听说···",这两个句子的意思是不一样的。 第一个例句使用 heard of, 表达的意思是: 那件事或许"有",或许 "无",但是在说话人看来,并不是"有",即便是"有","我"也不知 道。例如: In our school a student can cheat and not be punished. I never *heard* of that.

在我们学校学生可以作弊而不受惩罚,这种事我可从来没听说过。(意即作弊必被处罚)

在第二个句子中,"这样的事情"是存在的,与我知道与否无 关,其存在是事实;说话人的意思是,这件事情的详情我不了解。 再如:

I have *heard of* his departure.

我听说他已离开。(指他已离开这件事情)

I have *heard about* his behavior

我听到过他的行为。(指他行为的细节)

注: know of 和 know about 两个短语的区别也类似, 如:

She *knows of* a man named Henry in her company.

她知道在她公司里有一个名叫亨利的人。(知道其存在)

She knows about Henry.

她了解亨利。(知道其人,也了解他的品行、性格、身世等)

about 和 of 在与其他几个动词连用时, 其意思的不同与上述的两组词是一样的。这些词还有 tell, talk, speak, think, write, read 等。

4 in this regard, with/in regard to

这两个短语均含有"关于"的意思, in this regard 通常出现在较为正式的文体中或较为正式的场合, 用来连接上下文, 连接已经谈论过的事和即将谈论到的事情。如:

Standard of living is low, in this regard, overpopulation is a factor.

生活水平较低,就这一点而言,人口过剩是一个因素。

The pollution here is really serious, *in this regard*, we are determined to take some measures

这里的污染的确很严重,针对这一问题,我们已决心整治。 in/with regard to 则用于点题,也用于较正式的文体,引导正

在谈论的话题,如:

With regard to low standard of living, overpopulation is a factor.

至于生活水平低的问题,人口过多是因素之一。

With/In regard to my study and work, I shall write to you later.

关于我的学习和工作,我以后写信告诉你。

With/In regard to this problem, we shall solve it soon.

至于这个问题, 我们很快就会解决。

七 表示"目的"的介词和介词短语

1 after, for

(1) 在表示"希望、渴望达到某种目的"的动词(wish, long, hope, crave, yearn, hunger, thirst, pine 等)后用 **for, after** 均可, 区别在于**after** 语意较强。如:

If you wish for permission to go, you must ask for it.

如果你要得到去的许可,你必须请求。

The children are longing for the holidays.

孩子们在盼望着假日。

Let us hope for the best.

让我们往最好处想吧!

There are a lot of people running after jobs at places like ours.

在我们那种地方,有好多人在找工作。

(2) 在表示"寻求"的动词 search, seek, hunt 后面用 after 和 for 均可, 意义相同, after 语意较强, 如:

They are looking for the lost earring.

他们在找遗失的耳环。

They hunted high and low for the missing will.

他们到处找寻那份遗失的遗嘱。

The policemen are seeking *after* the terrorists.

警方正在追捕恐怖分子。

注: look after 和 look for 有别, 前者意指"照顾", 后者意指"寻找"。

2 be destined for, be destined to

be destined for 后面通常接人们喜爱的事物, 如:

She is destined for a long and successful career.

她注定能拥有一份持久而成功的事业。

be destined to 后面通常接人们厌恶的事物, 如:

He is destined to the gallows.

他注定会被处绞刑。

3 be useful for, be useful in

be useful for 往往表示"对…而言有用",如:

This English-English dictionary is useful for English majors.

这种英英词典对英语专业的学生很有用。

English is useful for many people.

英语对许多人都有用。

be useful in 则表示 "在…方面" 时, 对 "干什么" 有用, 如:

This English-English dictionary is useful in paraphrasing texts.

这本英英词典在对课文进行释义时很有用。

English is useful in talking with an American.

英语在与美国人交谈方面很有用。

4 by oneself, for oneself

二者不可互换, by oneself 表示"独自"或"独立", 如:

He was standing by himself in a corner of the room.

他独自站在房间的角落。

Did you put those shelves up all by yourself?

你独自一人把架子扶起来的? (all 在此用以加强语气)

for oneself 表示"为自己",如:

He built a new house for himself.

他为自己建了座新房子。

Man in ancient times had to do almost everything for himself.

在古代,人们不得不亲手做自己需要的大多数东西。(交流 不发达)

5 for, to

- (1) 基本用法
 - 1) for 表示一般性目的, 强调某一行为的目标, 如:

He made a beautiful doll for her daughter.

他为女儿做了一个漂亮的洋娃娃。(for her daughter 说的是一种目的性,她的女儿是预定的接受者,或许现在已经收到洋娃娃,或许还没有,但不管怎样,这个洋娃娃是为她做的,也就是说在"他"动手前及做的过程中,有明确的目的性)

The houses are built *for* the victims in the earthquake.

这些房子是为那些遭受地震灾害的人建造的。

He wrote this song *for* the coming Olympic Games.

他这首歌是为即将来临的奥运会谱写的。

2) to 表示实现某一特殊针对性的目的, 强调某一行为的结果, 如:

He gave a beautiful doll to her daughter.

他给了女儿一个漂亮的洋娃娃。(他的女儿是实际接受者, 说的是一种结果)

The local government gave 1,000 yuan RMB *to* every victim in the earthquake.

当地政府给遭受地震灾害的人每人 1000 元人民币。

The volunteers contribute huge amount of their own time *to* the coming Olympic Games.

志愿者们把自己大量的时间花在了即将来临的奥运会上。

to 其他常用的搭配有:

to that end 为了那个目的

to that effect 这样的意思

to the purpose 中肯

to the point 得要领的

to all intents and purposes 实际上

(2) for 和 to 都可以与行进类动词连用

- 1) for 表示"想要到达的地方",常和 for 连用的动词有: to start, leave, make, steer, set out, depart, sail, embark, be destined (bound, booked) for 等。在这些短语中, for 用以表示目的地,后面接表示地点的名词。如:
 - ① leave for "动身到…去":
 They're *leaving for* London this afternoon.
 他们打算下午动身去伦敦。
 - ② depart for "起程去…":

The train will *depart for* London from platform 2.

火车将从2站台出发去伦敦。

注: 和 leave for 相比较, depart 比较正式, 语气较为庄重。

③ set out for "出发, 动身去…"(一般指动身踏上漫长的旅途): We packed our rucksacks and *set out for* the hills. 我们收拾好背包向群山进发。

④ sail for "起航前往…":

They sailed for Australia in September and arrived there at Christmas.

他们 9 月份起航去澳大利亚, 于圣诞节到达。

⑤ head for "朝···前进":

They headed again for the Antarctica when the ship got repaired.

当船修好后,他们再一次朝南极进发了。

总之, for 后面是"目的地"。

2) to 通常接在表示来往的动词后面: to go, come, run, walk, return, more, repair, proceed, fly, ride, drive, march to 等。在这些短语中, to 表示方向性, 表示动作朝向某地, 且已到达, 后面同样接表示地点的名词。如:

Let's walk to the shopping Mall instead of driving.

咱们步行去购物中心,不要开车了。

Children here go *to* school at 9:00 a.m. and come back home at 3:00 p.m. 这里的孩子早晨 9 点上学,下午 3 点返家。

When I came to this city, I would of course call you.

我一到这座城市,必然会打电话给你。

Has your brother returned to his hometown?

你兄弟返回到家乡没有?

总之, to 表示的是一种结果。

- (3) 表示好恶
- 1) **for** 常用于 love, liking, passion, appetite 等词后面, 表示喜爱, 如:

He has a liking for poetry.

他爱好诗歌。

I have a fancy for some wine with my dinner.

我喜欢吃饭的时候喝点儿酒。

for 常用短语有:

her love for her parents 她对父母的爱

have a liking *for* cigars 喜欢抽雪茄 have an appetite *for* writing 有创作的欲望 have a passion *for* fame and wealth 喜好名利

2) to 常用于 dislike, aversion (厌恶), antipathy (反感), repugnance (厌恶)等词后, 分别构成短语, 表示厌恶等意思, 如:

Unusually, the salesman has a dislike to drink.

不同寻常的是,这位推销员不喜欢喝酒。

He has an aversion to smoking.

他讨厌抽烟。

to 常用短语有:

have a dislike *to* rock and roll 不喜欢摇滚 have an aversion *to* drinks 极不喜欢酒类 have an antipathy *to* city life 对城市生活很反感 feel a repugnance *to* dishonesty 非常厌恶不诚实行为

6 for fun, in fun

for fun 表示"玩闹",是出于玩笑,为了取乐,而没有重大的目的; for 表示纯粹目的。如:

Mike repairs radios for fun.

迈克修理收音机只是出于好玩而已。

We're going to run the marathon just for fun.

我们将去参加马拉松赛跑,只是玩玩而已。

in fun 是"开玩笑的"的意思,只是玩笑,不是一本正经或认真地; in 表示做事的方式,即"玩着做",并不是有意嘲弄或羞辱。如:

Don't get angry, and I said that just in fun.

不要发怒,我只是说着玩的。

He only said it *in fun* — he didn't really mean it.

他只是说着玩的,实际上他不是这个意思。

7 for some purpose, to some purpose

for some purpose 表示"为某种目的",如:

I learn Russian for some purpose.

我学俄语是有一定目的的。

to some purpose 则表示"不徒劳地,有相当成就地",如:

I hope I am learning Russian to some purpose.

我希望我学俄语能学有成就。

8 listen for, listen to

listen for 表示"倾听""等着听"的意思,用于尚未听见的东西,如:

He *listened for* a footstep.

他侧耳听脚步声。

The dog sat quietly, *listening for* his master's whistle. When he heard it, he barked with excitement.

狗安静地卧着,等着听主人的口哨声,一听到便兴奋地吠叫。

listen to 表示"留心听"的意思,如:

Don't disturb her. She's *listening to* the song.

不要打扰她,她正在听唱歌。

Listen to me please.

请听我说。

9 prepare against, prepare for

两者均可表示准备,然而, prepare for 表示"为…做准备", for 为目的,保证之后的情况出现或之后的局面万无一失,不出意外。如:

They are busy *preparing for* the coming wedding.

他们在忙着为即将来临的婚礼做准备。

All the freshmen are *preparing for* the English examination.

所有一年级的新生都在为英语考试做准备。

prepare against 表示"为了不…而做准备",设法阻止之后的事情发生,或者是这种局面若出现可以很好地应对。如:

We should always *prepare against* natural disaster.

我们随时都要预防自然灾害。

They *prepare against* failure in the exam.

他们为考试作准备,以防不及格。

We need some savings prepared against a rainy day.

我们都要储蓄,以备不时之用。(不至于让困难局面出现。)

10 proper for, proper to

proper for 表示 "适宜的", 同 suitable, appropriate for, 如:

His speech is *proper for* the occasion.

他的话在这个场合讲非常适合。

proper to 则是"固有的,特有的",同 peculiar to, belonging naturally to, 如:

Perseverance is *proper to* the Chinese.

坚忍不拔是中国人特有的品格。

八 表示"对比、程度、等级"的介词和介词短语

(一)表示"对比"的介词和介词短语

1 against, for

在表示"对比"的意思时, against 是由"反对"的意义转化来的, 因而有"对照、比较"的含义, 强调二者的差别。如:

The production of our factory has increased *against* that of last year. 我们工厂的产量比夫年增加了。

We have covered 30 kilometers today *against* 25 kilometers yesterday. 我们今天走了30公里,昨天只走了25公里。

而 **for** 是由"符合"的意义转化来的,因而有"对称、对应"的含义,强调二者并存。如:

For one enemy he has fifty friends.

他的朋友和敌人的比例为五十比一。

In the old society, *for* one capitalist getting rich, thousands of workers' families were ruined.

在旧社会,每一资本家发财,就有成千工人家破人亡。

2 as, like

like 和 as 这两个介词很容易混淆。实际上, 二者的含义与用法是

大不相同的。like 用于比喻, 表示 "A 像 B", 如:

He is not my teacher, but he speaks *like* my teacher.

他不是我的老师,但言谈却像我的老师。

Like many scientists, Einstein loved music, and he was a fairly good violinist

像许多科学家一样,爱因斯坦爱好音乐,是一位相当出色的 小提琴家。

as 则表示所引的作用或所担任的角色,表示 "A是B"或 "A作为B",如:

As your teacher, I advise you not to do it.

作为你的老师,我劝你别干那种事。

Madame Curie will always be remembered *as* the discoverer of the element radium.

居里夫人——镭元素的发现者,将永远为人们所怀念。

3 compare ... to ..., compare ... with ...

在表 "对比" 时, **compare** ... **with** ... 是 "两者作比显出异同" 的意思, 如:

They *compared* Hangzhou *with* Suzhou.

他们把杭州和苏州做比较。

Can you compare briefly life in Britain with life in the States?

你能把英国和美国的生活做个简单的比较吗?

compare ... to ... 是 "比拟, 喻为" 的意思, 如:

Poets often compare the moon to a mirror.

诗人常把月亮比作镜子。

在当代英语中,作为谓语及物动词, compare ... with ... 表 "作比", compare ... to ... 表 "比拟,喻为",似乎仍不失为一条规则。但

作为过去分词, 意为 "作比" 时, compared 不论与 with 连用(如 as compared with), 还是与 to 连用(如 as compared to), 二者实际上已无甚区别。另外, 在当代英语中, 作为谓语不及物动词, compare with 与 compare to 亦皆可表示 "可比"或 "匹敌", 如:

No other sports meeting in the world quite *compares to/with* the Olympic Games.

世界上没有哪项运动会可以和奥运会相比。

(二)表示"程度"的介词和介词短语

- 1 above, beyond, past (表"超越…的程度")
 - (1) above 表示"多于、大于、高于"某一数字、质量或数量,如:

The air temperature was only a few degrees *above* the freezing point. 气温只有零上几度。

There was not *above* a hundred present.

出席的人不多于一百。

另外 above 可表示 "不屑做…, 不愿做…", 如:

He is a noble man. He is *above* such meanness.

他是个高尚的人,不屑做这种卑鄙的事情。

Before liberation, lots of intellectuals were *above* working for the reactionary government.

解放前许多知识分子不愿为反动政府卖力。

beyond 表示"超出"范围、限度、能力等,如:

A lot of these people are really living beyond their income.

许多这样的人入不敷出。

He walked on with a new violin in hand, elated beyond words.

他拿着一把新小提琴往前走,高兴得难以形容。

(2) 由此可以看出, above 在借喻中作"超出"解时, 比较强调本身凌驾于一般的标准之上, 如:

Do you consider yourself above criticism?

难道你认为谁都不能批评你吗?

He is a man above vulgar interests.

他是一个脱离了低级趣味的人。

而 beyond 偏重客观事物, 指非本身力量所能达到或完成, 如:

The failure arose from circumstances *beyond* our control.

失败是由于一些我们无法控制的情况造成的。

(3) past 也可表示"超过…的限度(范围、能力)",但是常含有否定的意义,如:

It's *past* my comprehension. (=It is too difficult for me to comprehend.) 那是我不能理解的。

past 常用的搭配有:

past remedy 无可救药
past belief 无法相信
past endurance 不能忍受
past all doubt 无可怀疑
past hope 无望

- 2 at, to (表示"到···的顶点")
- (1) 两者常用来表示"到…极点"的意思。at 后面的词一般是最高级形式,即便形式上不是最高级,也表示"极致"的意思,如最后、最初等,如:

He shouted at the top of his voice.

他高声叫喊。

The girl blushed to the roots of her ears.

这女孩害羞得脸红到了耳根。

at 常用搭配有:

at one's best 以最好的状态/最好的情况

at most 至多

at the worst 坏到极点

at least 至少

at one's wits' end 智穷才尽

at first 最初

at the latest 最近

at last 最后

at the utmost 竭尽全力

(2) to 表示这一意思时, 更多含有"到达···程度"的意思, 如:

This pear is rotten to the core.

这个梨心都烂了。

The equipment is up to date.

设备是最先进的。

to 常用搭配有:

to the utmost 竭尽全力

wet to skin 湿透

to one's heart's content 随心所欲

to perfection 尽善尽美

3 at the utmost, to the utmost

at the utmost 意思是"至多、最多",如:

Burning coal is a great waste of energy, because 30% of the potential

efficiency of coal is utilized at the utmost.

烧煤是一个极大的浪费,因为煤的潜在能量最多只被利用了30%。

There were 40 people at the utmost, who could come to help us.

最多有40个人可以过来给我们帮忙。

to the utmost 意思是"尽力""极度",如:

Today scientists are finding the method *to the utmost* to covert mass completely into energy.

今天,科学家们正在极力寻找把质量完全转化成能量的方法。 We enjoyed the party *to the utmost*.

那次聚会我们极其满意。

4 below the mark, beside the mark

below 表示数量、程度等"不足、不满,在…以下",因而, below the mark 表示"不及格,在标准以下",与 up to the mark 对应。如:

His work is *below the mark*

他的工作不符合标准。

beside 本意是"离开""与…无关", 因而, **beside the mark** 意思是"不切题", 如:

His guesses are beside the mark.

他的猜测不沾边。

(三)表示"等级"的介词和介词短语

1 above, over

在表示"等级"时, **above** 只表示地位、等级、职位等"高于…", 表示非直接的关系, 是泛指。如:

A major is above a captain.

少校(军衔)高于上尉。(a major 的军衔高于 a captain,但二者并不一定要属于同一部队,只是说凡是 a major,其军衔就高于 a captain)

A colonel ranks above a major.

上校职位高于少校。

而 **over** 除 above 的意思外, 还有"直接隶属、管辖"的意思, 表示直接的关系, 是特指。如:

He is our company commander. He is over me.

他是我们的连长,是我的上级。

He was not in charge of the school. He had one or two people *over* him.

并非他负责这座学校,在他上边还有一两个人。

2 below, beneath, under

below 只表示表示身份、地位、职务、能力等"低于…",客观 地陈述事实,如:

He is next in rank below the mayor.

他的地位仅次于市长。

His scientific attainments are *below* yours.

他在科学上的造诣不如你。

而 **under** 除了 below 的意思之外,强调上下级的所属关系,如:

He is under Mr. Smith.

他在史密斯先生手下。(受史密斯所管)

He said he had thirty-four cleaners under him.

他说他管着34个清洁工。

beneath 在表示"等级"这一意义时,常和 below 通用,只是

beneath 显示了说话者有一种自我优越感,含有"轻蔑,瞧不上"的意味,如:

It is *beneath* you to complain.

抱怨有失你的身份。

She married a man beneath her.

她下嫁给了地位低于自己的人。

另外, beneath 一般用于诗歌体或富于感情色彩的句子, 如:

As writers of tragedy, most of the other Elizabethan dramatists are far **beneath** Shakespeare.

作为悲剧作家, 莎士比亚是伊丽莎白时期其他大部分剧作家所望尘莫及的。

九 表示"对象、用途、目标"的介词和介词短语

1 agree on, agree to, agree with

agree on 可以表示:

- ① 在某事上同意某人,如:
 I *agree* with you *on* this problem.
 我同意你关于这个问题的看法。
- ② 经过与他人讨论之后达成一致,如:

We finally agreed on a date to leave.

我们最后就离开的日期达成了一致。

We have *agreed on* Spain for our holiday next year.

我们已经达成一致,计划明年去西班牙度假。

agree to 后面通常是表示事物或事件的词,表示接受了别人的看法,如:

He agrees to my suggestion.

他赞同我的提议。

其他词组有:

agree to your proposal 赞成你的提案
agree to his suggestion 赞同他的提议
agree to the date of leaving 同意离开的日期
agree with 后面常常跟表示人的词,表示与某人看法一致,如:
He agrees with me.

他赞同我的看法。

其他词组有:

agree with his father 与他父亲看法一致 agree with the boss 同意老板的看法 agree with the dean 赞同教务长的看法 agree with the lawyer 赞同律师的看法

2 answer for, answer to

answer for 表示 "对…负责" "因…受责" 的意思, 如:

I shall answer for my conduct.

我将对我的行为负责。

answer to 表示 "与…符合" 的意思, 如:

The success answered to our highest expectations.

成绩达到了我们的最高期望。

3 apply for, apply to

apply 表示"申请"时,申请的对方前应加 to,所申请的事物前应加 for,如:

They will apply to the fraternal factories for help.

他们将要求兄弟厂支援。

They apply for permission to use the tennis court.

他们申请借用网球场。

4 at, to (表示方向)

He ran at me.

他朝我跑过来。(往往不含好意)

He ran *to* me

他朝我跑过来。

at 和 to 在这两个句子中都是表示动作或言语的目的的对象。

在实际使用过程中,与不善意、不礼貌、不文雅等言行连用时常用 at,如:

The excited fans threw gums and apples *at* members of guest team.

那些情绪激动的球迷朝客队队员扔口香糖和苹果。

A vicious dog was snapping at her ankles.

当时一只恶狗正在咬她的脚踝。

The old lady is always shouting *at* the tenants.

那位老太太总是朝房客们嚷嚷。

而 to 则是中性的, 如:

I could not hear him in the wind and he shouted the good news *to* me at the top of his voice.

由于在风中我听不清, 他就扯着嗓子把那个好消息喊给我听。 I used to write *to* my parent once every other week.

以前我总是每两周就给父母写一封信。(这里与 to 连用的 动词都是中性的或令人愉快的)

注: 这种差别在动词 roar (咆哮), bellow (大声喊叫), shout (喊叫), mutter (咕哝), growl (咆哮着说)与 at 和 to 连用时, 也较为明显。常常是 at 含有敌意, 表示不满或气愤, 而 to 比较中性客观。

5 be good for, be good to

to 和 for 可以与 good 连用,此时, good 在不同的情景中会表示不同的意思。

(1) be good for 的用法:

①对…质量好,标准高:

David doesn't deserve to have a girlfriend like Kate. She *is* too *good for* him.

大卫不配有像凯特这样的女朋友,她对他来说太好了。

② 对…起作用:

This soap is no good for oil.

这种肥皂不适合去油污。

③ 对…较话合, 话合某事:

This car is good for mountain climbing.

这种车适合爬山。

Tomorrow evening is good for me.

明晚对我来说很合适。

④ 对…有帮助:

This weather is good for business.

这样的天气对生意很有帮助。

⑤ 状况良好的, 未过期的:

This ticket *is good for* 3 days.

这张票三日内有效。

⑥ 对…健康有益:

Milk is good for all ages.

牛奶对各年龄的人都有好处。

⑦ 短语 good for nothing 常用来说人"完全没用,一文不值", 如:

I am really *good for nothing*. I decide to leave.

我真没用(我什么忙也帮不了),我决定离开。

- (2) be good to 的用法:
 - ① no good to sb 表示 "对…不太有用",如:

A car's no good to me, since I can't drive.

汽车对我没有多大用处,因为我不会开车。

② good to sb 表示"对…好,对…友善",如:

Hawkins has always been very good to me.

霍金斯先生一直对我很好。

③ 祝某人好运时, 用 good luck to sb 来表示, 如:

Good luck to you.

祝你好运!

6 be responsible for, be responsible to

be responsible 作 "负责任"解时, 如果是对 "事"则接 **for**, 如果是对 "人"则接 **to**, 如:

The pilot of the plane is responsible for the passengers' safety.

飞机驾驶员对旅客的安全负责。

He is responsible to his daughter.

他对他女儿负责。

7 capability for, capability of

capability of 后接表示主动意义的动作, 而 **capability for** 后接表示被动意义的动作。如:

The essay is a proof of the writer's *capability of* using the right word at the right place.

这篇文章证明作者能在适当的地方用适当的字眼。

Apart from a small handful of die-hards, everybody has the *capability for* being remolded.

除了一小撮死硬派之外,每个人都有被改造的可能。

8 cure for, cure of

cure 在用作 "治疗或纠正的东西或方法" 解时后面接 **for**, 而用作 "治疗" 或 "纠正" 解的时候后面接 **of**。如:

This is a cure for headaches.

这是治疗头疼的一种方法。

The cure of his headache was soon affected.

他的头疼的治疗很快会见效。

9 depart for, depart from + 表地点的词

depart for 表示"到…去", for 之后的地点名词是目的地, 如:

The train is *departing for* Edinburgh from platform 5.

火车正从五站台出发到爱丁堡去。

depart from 表示"离开某地", from 之后的地点名词表示的是动作的起始点, 或动作开始的位置, 如:

The train *departing from* Edinburgh is arriving now.

从爱丁堡出发的列车就要到了。

10 disable sb for ..., disable sb from ...

His disease disabled him for military service.

他因有病而无法从军。

His old age disabled him from working.

他年纪太大,已不能工作。

虽然从译文来看似乎两者都可以表示"不能…""无法…",事实上两者是不同的, disable sb from … 是使某人无能力做某事, 而 disable sb for … 则是使某人无资格。

11 famous at, famous for

famous at 表示"擅于"的意思,如:

He is famous at fencing.

他精于剑术。

The young girl is *famous at* figure skating.

那位年轻姑娘擅于花样滑冰。

famous for 是"以…而著名"的意思, 如:

This land is *famous for* scenery.

这地方以风景出名。

He is *famous for* skill as a marksman.

他因善射而著名。

12 fight for, fight with

fight for 表示"为…而战",后接动作的"目的",如:

They fought for independence.

他们为独立而斗争。

fight with 是"同…斗争",后接动作的"对象",如:

They fought with their enemy.

他们同敌人做斗争。

在这里 with 可以和 against 互换, 但后者意思更强。如果在有 fight against 的句子里出现 with, 这时 with 是 "和…—道" 的意思, 如:

They fight with us against the enemies.

他们和我们一道同敌人做斗争。

13 for, to (表"对于")

(1) 这两个介词作"对于"解时,一般地说, for 强调"客观情况", to 则强调"主观意向", 如:

Exercise is good *for* the health.

Exercise is good to the health.

运动对健康有利。

(good for 与 good to 皆可意为"对…有益处",这是语言上的一种相互交叉的现象。也就是说,二者的本义并不相同,for 指"目标",强调客观情况,to 指"方向",强调主观意向。)

- (2) 但这两个介词作"对于"解时并不经常互换使用。这时就需要——牢记它们各自不同的搭配。这种搭配与其说有什么理由可讲,不如说是习惯使然。下面就让我们举一些例证,以见一斑。
 - 1) for 作"对于"解时多与名词和形容词搭配, 如:

He had a love for pictures.

他喜欢画。

I have no ear for music.

我欣赏不了音乐。

Smoking is bad *for* one's health.

抽烟有害健康。

The dog is too old *for* a hunt.

若去狩猎这只狗太老了。

for 也可与某些动词搭配, 如:

How do you account for that?

你能解释下这件事吗?

2) to 作"对于"解的用法较为广泛,它可以与名词、形容词搭配,也可以与动词、名词搭配,如:

It was an introduction to English literature.

这是对英国文学的介绍。

It is a major contribution to world peace.

这对世界和平贡献巨大。

也可以与形容词搭配,如:

He was deaf to our explanation.

他不听我们的解释。

Films are sensitive to light.

电影对光线很灵敏。

to 也可以与动词搭配, 如:

I agree to the proposal.

我同意这个提议。

I won't reply to this letter.

我不会回复这封信的。

14 have an eye for, have an eye to

have an eye for 表示 "对…有精细的辨别或判断力", for 含有 "才能"的意思, 如:

He has an eye for beauty.

他很有审美眼光。

She *has an eve for* color and style in clothes.

她能选择服装的颜色和式样。

而 have an eye to 表示 "着眼于" "以…为目标" 或 "对…有野心", to 含有 "面对" 的意思, 如:

He has an eve to his children.

他照顾他的孩子。

Tom always has an eye to business.

汤姆一直在找做买卖的机会。

15 knock at, knock on

He knocked at the door.

He *knocked on* the door.

二者在意义上并没有什么不同,皆意为"敲门",常可互换。区别在于 knock at 多用于"门", knock on 则不限于"门",亦可用于其他事物,如:

I'm sure I heard someone knocking on the window just now.

我确信刚才有人在敲窗。

另外, 在固定词组 knock on wood 中亦须用 on, 不可用 at, 如:

Let's knock on wood.

我们碰碰木头吧。(knock on wood 是一个固定短语,迷信说法认为夸说好运后用手碰碰木头可以保住好运。)

16 settle for, settle on, settle up

settle for 表示 "清理 (债务等)" 的意思, 如:

The plaintiff *settled* his claim *for* a thousand dollars.

原告要求清算一千美元的债务。

settle on 表示 "给(钱,遗产等)"的意思,如:

Jackson *settled on* his old housekeeper an annuity for life of five hundred dollars.

杰克逊赠与他的老女管家每年五百美元的终身年金。

settle up 表示"付账"的意思, 如:

To settle up his bill Mr. Blank needed ten dollars.

布兰克先生需要十美元来付清他的账单。

17 sit up for, sit up with

sit up for 表示 "不睡而等(人)", for 含有 "期待" 的意思, 如: She *sat up for* her husband.

她不睡而等着她的丈夫。

sit up with 表示 "不睡而陪伴(人)" 时, with 含有照顾的意思,如:

She sat up with her husband.

她不睡而看护着她的丈夫。

18 stick at, stick to

stick at 表示"迟疑不决"的意思,如:

He always sticks at nothing.

他总是无所顾忌。

Des will stick at nothing to make money.

德斯为了赚钱不择手段。

stick to 表示"坚持"的意思,如:

He sticks to his own opinion.

他坚持他自己的意见。

Just make a decision and stick to it.

制订一个目标,坚定地去实现它。

19 subscribe for, subscribe to

表示"订阅(报纸或杂志)"时, subscribe 后面接 to 或 for 都可以, 不过英国英语中多用 to, 而美国英语中多用 for, 如:

I am going to subscribe to/for the magazine.

我将预订这种杂志。

表示"预订(尚未出版的书)",即"预约"时, subscribe 后面 只接 **for**, 不接 **to**, 如:

I am going to *subscribe for* the dictionary.

我将预订这本字典(未出版)。

20 tremble for, tremble from

tremble for 表示"为…担心,为…焦虑",如:

The little boy is *trembling for* his younger sister.

小男孩十分为妹妹担心。

tremble from 通常表示缘由, 如:

The little boy is *trembling from* fear.

那个小男孩吓得发抖。(因害怕而颤抖)

十 表示"关系"的介词和介词短语

1 about, in (表示从属关系)

about 表示身上或身体某部位出现的某种性格特点或流露出来的神情, 指附属于外部的状貌, 如:

There is something queer *about* him.

他的相貌有些奇特。

He looked haggard about his face.

他的脸上显出憔悴的神色。

in 表示能力、性格"包含在…之中",指附属于人或物的内在性质,如:

There is something queer *in* him.

他的性情有些古怪。

She has in her the making of a good teacher.

她具有一名优秀教师的素质。

2 along with, together with

with 在 along with 与 together with 中意思稍有区别: along with 表示"配合""步调一致",强调二者之间在性质或作用上的密切关系,如:

By applying the peasants' experience *along with* our book knowledge, we increased the accuracy of our weather forecast.

我们把农民的经验和书本知识结合起来运用,提高了天气 预报的准确性。

together with 只是"与…一起"的意思,一般只表示空间或时间上的联系,如:

Bring your text books, together with a dictionary.

把你的教科书带来,同时带一本词典来。

在不强调上述关系的情况下二者也经常通用,如:

He came *along/together with* some friends.

他跟一些朋友一起来了。

注: 短语 to get along with 表示"相处"或"工作得怎样"的意思, 其中的 along with 不能和 together with 互换, 如:

She got *along* very well with her neighbors.

她和邻居们相处得很好。

How are you getting along with your chemical test?

你的化学实验做得怎样了?

3 among, between

(1) 两者均可表示"在…之间",不同之处在于: between 常常用来指两个或几个独立的个体,也可以指前后相关或两者之间有连环关系的几个人或物。如:

There is no difference at all between her paper and mine.

她的论文与我的没有一点儿差别。

Mike and I had one desk **between** us.

迈克和我曾合用一张写字桌。

再看下面表示连环关系的例子:

A good relationship *between* each member of the class and the other is very important.

班级成员之间良好的关系非常重要。

(如果班级里有15名成员,那么这里的 between 是指每一个学生与其他学生的关系,可以这样来表示: 学生A \rightarrow B, A \rightarrow C, A \rightarrow D, A \rightarrow F \cdots ···等等; B \rightarrow A, B \rightarrow C, B \rightarrow D, B \rightarrow F \cdots ···等等; 以此类推。)

We must leave enough space between the fence posts.

我们必须在篱笆木桩间留出足够的空隙。

(这个例子指前后相关的物体,其实从总体上来看,这里的 post 或上面的 members of the class 虽然数量多于两个,但表达 的侧重点在于这些群体中的个体之间。)

再如:

The flavor is *between* sour and sweet.

味道介乎酸甜之间。

The walls *between* the rooms are all sound proof.

各屋之间的墙都是隔音的。

You may discuss the question *between* the five of you.

这个问题你们五人可以讨论一下。(更侧重于两两单独讨论)

在口语中,如果涉及的人数较多,有时也用 between,尽管有些人认为应当用 among。如:

Share the lunch between your eight.

这顿午餐你们八人共享。

between 常用短语:

① between you and me 或 between you, me and gatepost 或 between ourselves 表示"你我私下说说,不足为外人道",如:

Remember, this is between you and me.

记着,这件事别对外人讲。

② in between "在…中间,每间隔…,介乎两者之间":

There is enough space for three to sit *in between* rows of desks.

每排课桌间有足够三人坐的空间。

two rooms with a wall in between 两个房间中间有道墙

(2) among 用来谈论三个或三个以上的人或事物,尤其是涉及表示群体的名词时,更是如此,如:

Among the hills lies my hometown.

我的家乡坐落在群山之中。(四周都有山)

Shanghai is among the largest cities in the world.

上海是世界最大的都市之一。

I want to buy a hat and pair of boots, among other things.

除了别的东西,我想买顶帽子和一双皮靴。

among 常用短语:

① among ourselves 或 among yourselves 或 among themselves 表示"(在内部)相互间,彼此间":

They kept quarrelling among themselves.

他们内部争吵不休。

You'd better settle the dispute *among yourselves*.

你们最好把内部纠纷解决了。

② among other things/places/factors 等, 表示"除…之外", 表明提到的只是众多中的一两个, 其他均省略未提, 如:

At the meeting, they discussed, *among other* things, recent events in Japan.

那次会议,除其他问题外,他们讨论了日本最近发生的一些事情。

He visited, among other cities, Hangzhou and Chongqing.

除其他城市外,他还到过杭州和重庆。

4 in, of, out of (表示"从…当中,在…当中")

in, of, out of 都可以表示"在…当中, 从…中", 表示这种意思时, in 表示的是比率, 如:

Now two *in* three Americans live in cities.

现在有三分之二的美国人住在城市。

Not one *in* ten of the boys could spell well.

这些男孩中能拼写好的还不到十分之一。

of 之后的词更多是表示类别的, 如:

She is one *of* five new High Court judges named last week.

她是最高人民法院上周刚任命的五名法官之一。

Of the 24 students who major biology only 4 are boys.

在24名主修生物的学生中,仅有4名是男生。

out of 既可以跟表示类别的词, 也可以表示比率, 如:

Choose one out of these ten.

从这十个当中选出一个来。

Nine out of ten people will agree with you.

十个人里有九个会同意你说的。

5 leave for, leave to, leave with

for, to, with 在与 leave 结合出现在句中时, 其构成的短语分别有不同的含义。如:

① The postman *left* this letter *for* you. 邮递员给你送来这封信。

② He *left* the matter *to* me.

他将此事交由我处理。

③ Please *leave* your message *with* my daughter.

请把你的便条交给我女儿吧。

句①中, for 之后引出的是动作的对象, 再如:

He *left* some fruits *for* me for lunch.

他给我留下一些水果当午饭吃。

Have you *left* anything *for* me?

有没有给我留下什么?

句②中的 **leave** ... **to** ... 表示"听···的处置""由···处理", to 引出的是一种委托关系, 如:

Please *leave* the work *to* me.

这工作交给我干吧。

I left the cooking to my sister-in-law.

做饭的事儿我交给我嫂子了。

此外, **leave** ... **to** ... 有另一意思, **to** 与其后面的词表示的是一种归属关系, 如:

He *left* a watch *to* the girl he encountered on the beach.

他把一只表赠给他在海滩上邂逅的那位姑娘了。

句③中, with 及其引出的短语表示"照顾, 保管", 同英文 in the hands of, in charge of 等, 如:

Leave the child with her aunt.

把孩子交给她姨妈照看吧。

Father *left* the deposited money *with* mother.

父亲把存款交由母亲保管。

6 of, in

He is the tallest *of* the class.

He is the tallest *in* the class.

上述两个句子都可以用来表示"他是班上个子最高的孩子", 但是前句中的 **of** 强调从属关系, 如: Some friends of my brother's promised to come.

我哥哥的几个朋友答应过来。

That was no business of mine.

那事与我无关。

后句中的 in 强调所属范围, 如:

The Great Wall is a real wonder *in* the world.

长城是世界上的一大奇迹。

Who runs fastest in your class?

你们班谁跑得最快?

7 of, to

英语里有些名词可后接 to, 也可后接 of, 二者的意义往往相似, 如:

I gave him the key to/of the door.

我把门上的钥匙给他了。

They are adherents *to/of* the new theory.

他们是新理论的追随者。

He is a nephew to/of my mother.

他是我妈妈的一个侄子。

但二者所表示的关系并不相同。of 表示一种所有或所属关系,回答"属于谁或什么"的问题, 而 to 则有"通向"或"对于"的含义,回答"具有何种关系"的问题。

注: of 还有一种从形式上看表从属的结构, 如 an angel of a child (一个像天使般的孩子)。在这个短语中, 说 of 表示"属于"好像讲不通, 实际上它相当于 a ... sort of, 我们可以理解为部分关系或同位语关系。再如:

- a little rat of a fellow 一个像小老鼠的家伙
- a rascal of a landlord 一个地主恶棍
- a stripling of a page 一个小伙子书童

这种特殊结构也可以是 "the/this/that +名词+ of + a +名词",如:

this huge lunatic warren of a London 这座像庞大的疯人院似的
伦敦城

that fool of a Beatrice 那个傻瓜比阿特丽斯

这种结构的开头也可以用不定代词 some, 如: some damned old blockhead of a general 一个该死的又老又傻的将军

8 solution for the problem, solution of the problem, solution to the problem

for, of, to 这三个介词在与 solution 及 problem 搭配表示"问题的解决"时,略有差异。其中, to 和 for 可以互用,多数情况下,如果问题从说话人的着眼点看尚未解决,则常用 for 或 to, 如:

We must find out a *solution to/for* the problem as soon as possible.

我们应当尽快找到解决问题的办法。

There are no simple *solution*s *to/for* the problem of overpopulation.

对人口过多的问题没有简单的解决办法。

在短语, the solution of the problem 中, 更侧重于动作之对象, 类似于短语 solve the problem, 如下面的情景中:

Unemployment was really a serious problem in that country. The new president was a great contribution to the *solution of the problem*.

那个国家的失业问题非常严重,新总统对这一问题的解决贡献巨大。

十一 表示"结果"的介词和介词短语

1 into, out of, to

- (1) 在表示结果时, to 指:
 - 1) 某一动作引起的自然结果, 如:

Her speech moved her audience to tears.

她的讲话使听众感动得流泪。

The snake was frozen to death.

蛇被冻死了。

The mother sings the child to sleep.

母亲唱着歌哄孩子入睡。

2) 某一事件引起感情的结果, 如:

This time *to* his delight he saw the boy's face on the screen.

这次使他高兴的是他在屏幕上看到了那个孩子露脸了。

To my deep regret, I cannot accept your invitation.

非常抱歉,我不能接受你的邀请。

注: 这种因某件事情而产生感情上的结果,用 "to one's + 表示感情的 名词" 这一形式表达,常用的有:

to one's joy 使人高兴

to one's shame 使人丢脸

to one's disappointment 使人失望

to one's relief 使人放心

to one's sorrow 使人悲哀

(2) into, out of 表示一种状态转变成另外一种状态的结果, 其中 into 表示变成预期的结果, 如:

A caterpillar turns into a butterfly.

毛毛虫变成蝴蝶。

She finally talked him into buying a new car.

她最后说服他买了一辆新轿车。

而 out of 表示变为相反的结果, 如:

He talked her *out of* her resolution.

他说服她取消决定。

You can't laugh me out of my belief.

任你嘲笑我也不放弃信仰。

2 after, after all, in

这三个词在表结果时,一般表示终极结果。

in 表某件事情的客观结果,如:

He tried many ways of earning a living *in* the end he became a farm laborer.

他尝试许多方式去谋生,最后他做了农场工人。

The scheme ended *in* failure.

这计划最终失败了。

after 表示与预期目的相符的结果,如:

He must succeed after making efforts.

做了一番努力之后,他必然成功。

After what has happened, he won't go.

由于发生了这件事,他就不去了。

after all 表示与预期的目的相反的结果, 有不自然、不愉快的意味, 在这里相当于 in spite of, despite 的意思, 如:

After all my care the test tube was broken.

虽然我尽量小心,试管还是被打碎了。

After all the advice I gave, he adopted a contrary course.

尽管我苦心相劝,他仍然采取了相反的措施。

十二 表示"来源、根源、材料"的介词和介词短语

1 from, of

(1) **from**, **of** 表示材料

在与表示材料的词连用时,如果材料经过加工,但加工过程并不产生任何质的变化,常用 **of**,如:

The tower is made purely of wood, without a single nail.

这座塔完全是用木头建造的,连一颗钉子也没有。

Most bowls in this fast food restaurant are made of plastic.

这家快餐店的碗多数是塑料的。

I only wear clothes made of silk.

我只穿真丝衣服。

如果发生了质的变化则用 from, 如:

We make wine *from* grapes.

这种酒我们用葡萄酿造,而非苹果。

The vase is made *from* earth.

这花瓶是用七做的。

(2) from, of 表示出身

在表出身时, **from** 与 **of** 没有本质的差别, 都是表示来自什么样的家庭, 是什么人的后裔, 它们与 descend from 或 descend of 是一样的, 如:

The singer comes of /from a good family.

这位歌手出身于好人家。

唯一差别是 **from** 可与表示地点的词连用,表示"出生地",如:

Though coming *from* an isolation village, she is the most cultivated person I have ever seen.

虽然她出生在一个偏僻的村庄,但却是我所见过的最有教 养的人。

Mr. Lamb is from California.

兰姆先生来自加利福尼亚。

2 in ink, with ink

英语中物质名词 ink 之前既可用 in, 亦可用 with, 如:

The picture is painted *in ink*.

The picture is painted with ink.

这两句中的 in ink 和 with ink 皆可译作"用墨水(或墨汁)",似乎没有什么不同。但从英语本身来看,虽然二者皆表材料,但还是有区别的: in ink 表示一种客观存在,强调状态,意味着"这是一张墨水画"(a picture in ink); with ink 则强调作画者特意用 ink 而不用其他材料作为绘画的手段,是一种有意识的活动。

像 ink 这样, 其前既可用 in 又可用 with 的物质名词, 还有 pencil, gold, silver, stone, water, blood, sweat 等。

3 of. with (表示"成分")

The cake is made with lots of eggs.

这个蛋糕是用了许多鸡蛋做的。

He made the stool of wood.

他用木材做的这只凳子。

在这两个例句中, with eggs 表明鸡蛋是做蛋糕的主要原料, 而

of wood 则表明 wood 是做板凳的唯一材料, 非它不可。再如:

The hostess made the tea with much sugar.

女主人沏茶时加了许多糖。

She wants a ring of pure gold.

她想要款纯金的戒指。

此外, of 还可以用在比喻性的词语中, 表示所指的对象"似乎是用…材料"做成的。如:

He is really a man of steel.

他可真是个硬汉子。

Though graceful and charming, that lady has a heart of stone.

那位女士虽然优雅迷人,却有着十分冷酷的心肠。

十三 表示"分离、距离、除去、防止"的介词和介词短语

1 from, of (表示 "清除、摆脱、免去" 等意思)

from 和 of 表示"没有, 免除, 清理掉"等意思时, 常常和某些特定的词如 relieve, free, clear, cleanse 等连用, 两者常常可以互换, 如:

Two policemen cleared the crowds *from/of* the area.

两位警察把人群从该地区驱走了。

Maya was cleared from /of man slaughter.

马娅被证明没有犯过失杀人罪。

The news relieved me from /of anxiety.

这则消息消去除了我的忧虑。

如果清理或除掉的是障碍物、废物时, from 更多见, 如:

The street is being cleared *from* obstruction.

这条街正在清除障碍物。

通常和 from 搭配的词语:

abstain from 戒除,避开 eliminate from 消除,删去 expel from 驱除,赶出 be safe from 没有…危险 dismiss from 消除(顾虑),不考虑 exempt from 免除,豁免 liberate *from* (从…中)解放

release from (从…中)释放

excuse from 给…免去借口,推托

如果摆脱掉的是债务、嫌疑、罪行污名、耻辱等时, 更多时候用 of, 如:

He cleared himself of suspicion.

他消除了别人对他的怀疑。

通常和 of 搭配的词语:

ease of 缓解

rid of 除去

divert of 转向, 转移

heal of 愈合

rob of 抢夺

be short of 缺少 empty of 使失去, 倒空

plunder of 掠夺,盗窃

cure of 治愈

deprive of 剥夺

lighten of 减轻

disarm of 解除

cheat of 诈取

be bare of 缺乏…的

strip of 剥夺,除夫

2 free from, free of (表示"免除")

from 和 of 都可以与 free 连用, 表示 "没有…的" "免除…的", 如:

We are free *from* troubles now.

现在我们没有烦恼了。

The goods on the left case are free *of* customs duty tax.

左边柜子上的商品都是免关税的。

在具体的运用中,两者后面的词有以下特点: from 之后的词常 當表示"危险""烦恼""忧虑""责备""讨错"等意思,如,

free *from* danger 无危险

free *from* pain 无痛苦

free from care 无忧虑

free *from* anxiety 不担心

free from disease 没有疾病 free from famine 没有饥饿

free *from* blame 不受责备

free **from** error 没有过错

of 后面的词通常表示"费用""税""租金"等意思。因此,常常 出现的词语便是:

free of charge 免费的

free of rent 免租金

free of taxes 免税的

free of duty 免税的

但是从现在的使用情况来看, 两者有通用的趋势, 表示"无… 的""摆脱了…的",如:

They are free *from* difficulty.

他们现在没有困难了。

Today is free from wind.

今天没有风。

This area is now free *of* nuclear weapons.

这里现在是无核区。

She talks too much. You'll be glad when you are free *of* her.

她的话太多,你若能摆脱她,定会高兴的。

十四 表示"代替、当作、交换"的介词和介词短语

- 1 as, for (表示 "作为、担任、用作")
- (1) 有时它们可以通用, 如:

They chose him as/for their leader.

他们选他为领袖。

It was built *as/for* a pleasure boat.

这船是作为游艇制造的。

The room serves as/for an office.

这房间现用作办公室。

- (2) 但它们之间在用法上还是有区别的。
 - 1) as 表示"资格", 如:

He became famous as a writer.

作为一名作家, 他成名了。

She was respected as a teacher.

作为一名教师,她受到尊敬。

- as 可与其他介词构成复合介词:
- ① as against 表示"对比",如:

The business done this year amounts to 10,000 dollars *as against* 8,000 dollars last year.

今年营业总额为10,000美元,去年则为8,000美元。

② as by 表示"如由",如:

Though she sat perfectly motionless, her hair, and skirts, and tassels, were still agitated *as by* the hot vapor from an oven.

虽然她坐着一动也不动,可是她的头发、裙子以及裙带,仍 然像是被炉灶的热气所吹拂而不停地摆动。

③ as concerning 表示"关于",如:

As concerning the subject of our conversation, I should like to keep a secret.

关于我们谈话的内容,我想保密。

④ as for 表示 "至于", 如:

As for you, I never want to see you here again.

至于你,我永远不希望在这里再见到你。

注:用 as for 有时暗含不关心或轻视之义。

⑤ as from 表示"从…开始或废止"(主要用于法律、契约、公告等文件上),如:

The library will be open to the public *as from* 15 March, 1978.

图书馆将于1978年3月15日起开放。

2)而 for 则表示"用途",如:

He is famous for his learning.

他以博学著称。

She won't do for a teacher.

她做教师不行。

(3) 和 act 连用

act as 表示 "担任", 如:

He acted as interpreter when we had a talk with the foreign guests.

我们和外宾谈话时,他当口译员。

act for 表示 "代理", 如:

He acted for Lao Chen while he was ill.

老陈患病期间,他代理老陈的工作。

2 for, with

两者均可以放在含有"交换、交易"意义的词之后,它们的区别在于:

用 for 表示一物换一物, 如:

He bought a book for a dollar.

他花一美元买一本书。

He exchanges his labor for money.

他以劳力换取金钱。

用 with 指和人交换, 如:

Will you exchange seats with me?

你愿意和我换座位吗?

Mary exchanged seats with Anne.

玛丽和安妮交换座位。

3 in place of, instead of

in place of 表单纯的代替, 如:

He made the boy sit down *in place of* the doll.

他让那个男孩子坐在洋娃娃的位置上。

Jones was present at the meeting *in place of* Smith, because Smith was ill.

琼斯代替史密斯出席了会议,因为史密斯病了。

instead of 所表示的"代替…",包含着对被代替者的否定,如:

In class, we must study instead of playing.

上课时,我们应该学习,不该玩。(该句用了 instead of,包含对 playing 的否定,因此常常翻译为"不")

注: instead 也可表示替代, 但 instead 是一个副词, 用作状语, 如:

We did not watch TV. *Instead* we went to the cinema.

我们没看电视, 出去看电影了。

I didn't have a pen, so I used a pencil *instead*.

我没有钢笔, 所以用铅笔代替。

4 instead of, rather than

在表示"不是…而是…"时,常会用到这两个短语。

(1) instead of 之后的表述常常暗示人们惯常的做法, 如:

Give me the coffee *instead of* the tea.

请把咖啡给我,不是茶。(可能 me 通常是"喝茶")

They drove to their company *instead of* taking the bus.

他们开车去公司了,而没有坐公交车。(They 通常是"乘公交车去学校")

Her mother washes clothes by hand *instead of* using the washing machine

她母亲通常不用洗衣机洗衣服,而是手洗。(按照一般人的 推论和做法,应该是用洗衣机)

因此,这些句子更多地是要表述一种和通常情况不一样的事 实或要求、想法、情况等。

(2) rather than 可以表示一种意愿或取舍或选择, 如:

Rather than stay here I would like to leave.

我宁可走开,也不愿待在这里。

Rather than cause trouble, he paid the loss.

他宁可赔偿损失,也不愿引起麻烦。

rather than 还可以是对更符合实际情况的描述或说明,如:

The young man is an amateur chess player *rather than* a professional teacher.

与其说这位年轻人是位职业教师, 倒不如说他是一位业余棋手。

He lay rather than sat in his armchair.

与其说他是坐在扶手椅里,不如说是躺在里面。

注: 不要将 rather than 与 rather ... than ... 混淆, 后者表示:

① 宁可…而不…, 如:

I would *rather* leave *than* stay.

我宁愿走而不愿留。

This information is *rather* to be locked *than* disclosed. 消息将被封锁, 而不会被透露出去。

② 描述实际情况, 如:

The siren *rather* whispers *than* screams.

警报器鸣鸣做声,而不是尖声鸣叫。

十五 表示"根据、按照、依靠"的介词和介词短语

1 after, to

在表示"根据、按照"时, after 表示"依照…, 模仿…", 如:

Now Japanese are dressed after the Western fashion.

现在日本人的衣着都模仿西方。

This is a picture after Picasso.

这是张模仿毕加索的画。

to 表示"适合…, 与…一致", 如:

This is an occupation to my taste.

这是件适合我口味的工作。

She was dressed to her satisfaction.

她把最合意的衣服穿上。

2 judge by, judge from

from 和 by 都可以与 judge 连用, 且意思也相近, 都表示"从…来判断", 都更多地在口语中使用, 除了个别常用的表述习惯外, 基本可以通用。

常和 judge by 连用的有:

A man should be judged by his deeds, not his words.

应当根据一个人的行为而不是言辞来判断他。

You can't judge a book by its cover.

不可以凭封面判断一本书。

Judging by his accent, he must be an Australian.

从他的口音判断,他一定是澳大利亚人。

常和 judge from 连用的有:

Judging from his photos, he is fairly attractive.

从照片来看,他确实很迷人。

Judging from the look on his face, the news must be a bad one.

从他的面部表情判断,这一定不是什么好消息。

十六 表示"度量、估价、比率"的介词和介词短语

- 1 at, by, for (表示"度量、估价")
- (1) 在表示"度量、估价"时, at 表示单位价格, 句中一般有 price
- 一词或 each, a piece, a pound 等单位量词, 如:

We sell goods at fixed prices.

我们按定价售货。

Because of the financial crisis, the boss sold his company at a low price.

受金融危机的影响,老板低价卖了他的公司。

The dictionaries are sold *at* seventeen dollars each.

词典每本售价 17美元。

另外,由 at 表示"价格"的意义,引申出"代价"的意思,如:

The boy climbed the tree at the risk of his life.

那孩子冒着生命危险爬上了树。

He did it at the cost of his conscience

他昧着良心做了这件事。

He made an attempt to save the drowning boy at his own peril.

他冒着危险力图营救溺水的男孩。

(2) by 表示度量的标准, 如:

Coal is sold by the ton.

煤按吨出售。

We are paid by the month.

我们按月发工资。

另外, 若表示"以…单位"作计量标准, 一般用"by + the + 单位名词(单数)"构成的介词短语表示, 如:

by the yard 论码

by the dozen 论打

by the day 按日

bv the hour 论小时

by the gallon 按加仑

注: by weight (按重量), by volume (按体积)等, 名词前不加冠词。

(3) for 表示买一件或多件东西的总价, 如:

The house sold *for* 300,000 million dollars.

这套房子卖了三十万美元。

He bought the necklace for 100 francs.

他花100法郎买了这条项链。

2 at, by, to (表示"比率、速率")

at 表示"以…的比率、速率",如:

An ordinary man can walk at the rate of 5 kilometers an hour.

一般人每小时步行速度为五公里。

The old man is going at a snail's pace.

老人缓步前行。

bv 表示"提高或降低的比率或数目是…",如:

The price of meat was raised by 15% because of the inflation.

受通货膨胀的影响, 肉价提高了15%。

The bed is shorter than that one by 3 inches, so it can be put in your small bedroom.

这张床比那张短三英寸,能摆进你那小卧室。

to 表示具体的比率是几比几, 如:

The ratios of 1 to 5 and 20 to 100 are the same.

1与5和20与100的比率是相同的。

Flour and water were mixed at a ratio of four to one.

面粉和水按四比一比例混合在一起。

另外, 在表示"提高"或"降低"时, to 表示具体到某数目, 如:

The air temperature rose to 40° C.

气温升到40°C。

He cut down the price to 5 Yuan per kilogram.

他把价格降到了每公斤五元钱。

3 at speed, with speed

All this must happen at very great speed.

这一切是以极快的速度发生的。

All this must be done with very great speed.

做这些要以极快的速度。

上述句子中, at speed 和 with speed 都可表示速度, 这是一种交叉现象。with 本表"手段"或"方式", at 本表"速率"等的"率", 但在此都与 great speed 连用表"速度"了。

但有些说法则比较固定,如:

at full speed with all speed

at top speed with great speed

at a reasonable speed with incredible speed

其中的 with 和 at 一般是不可互换的。

十七 表示"赞成、反对、对抗"的介词和介词短语

1 against, versus

- ① Sometimes we have to act *against* our will. 有时我们不得不违背意愿行事。
- ② The Chinese team *versus* the Japanese team 中国队对日本队

从字面上看, against 和 versus 都译为"对···", 但是两者的侧重点是不一样的。 against 所表述或暗示的动作是单向的, 其方向是 against 之后的词, 如句①中的 against our will 说明"违背我们的意愿", 而不是"顺从"。再如:

It's *against* my desire.

这与我的愿望相反。

The houses look pretty *against* the white snow.

房屋在白雪的映衬下显得十分美观。

versus 却不是这样的,它表示的是一种双向的、相互的概念,如句②中的"中国队对日本队",再如:

The big match tonight is England versus Spain.

今晚的比赛在意大利和西班牙队之间进行。

其实, against 与 versus 之间的不同就如下面这两个句子所表示的意思:

The English fought *against* the scotch.

英格兰打苏格兰队。

The English versus the Scotch fought.

英格兰与苏格兰人相互对打。

2 against, with

against 指对某人或某个建议、做法、行动等表示反对、不支持,如:

He voted against Nancy.

他投了南希的反对票。

We are for just war but against unjust war.

我们支持正义战争, 反对非正义战争。

with 在与某些动词连用时,表示人与人之间对抗的含义,常出现在 fight with, quarrel with, argue with 等短语中,如:

He is always quarreling with his sister.

他总是和姐姐吵架。

There is no use arguing with him.

没有必要与他争论。

The black people in America fought a long time for their equal rights *with* the whites.

美国黑人为争取与白人平等的权利进行了长期的斗争。

3 for, with

在表示赞成时, for 更多地表示支持, 如:

I am all for it.

我完全赞成。

Are you in for the proposal?

你赞成这个提议吗?

而 with 则表示"与…团结一致",或表示"同情",如:

Remember that every one of us is with you.

记着我们中的每一个人都站在你这边。

They all sympathize with the old couple.

他们都对那两位老人表示同情。

注: 在这种用法中,与 for 和 with 相对立的是 against。

Are you for or *against* the plan?

你是赞成还是反对这一计划?

It is prudent to go with rather than *against* the tide of public opinion. 此时比较精明的做法应当是顺从民心而不是违背民意。

You are either with me or *against* me.

你要么支持我,要么反对我。

十八 表示"让步"的介词和介词短语

1 after, for, with

在表示"让步"时, for 和 with 可以相互替换, 表示"不会因…而不…", 如:

For all his faults, people still respect him.

尽管他有这样或那样的缺点,人们还是尊重他。

For all you say, I still like him.

尽管你这样说,我还是喜欢他。

With all her merits, she was not proud.

她虽有种种优点,却并不骄傲。

而 **after** 更含有一种 "在…之后" 的意思, 可以理解为 "经过… 之后, 仍然…", 如:

After all these troubles, he learned nothing.

虽经过种种磨难,他却没有学到什么。

After all his efforts, he failed.

尽管他做了努力,可还是失败了。

2 for all, for all one knows

for all 有 "尽管" 或 "虽然" 的意思, 相当于 in spite of, 这里的 all 仍有 "全部、一切" 的本义, 如:

They could not open the door for all their efforts.

尽管他们用尽办法,门还是没有打开。

有时还可以后接一个 that 从句, 如:

They are good people for all that their ways are not the same as ours.

尽管和我们选择的道路不同,他们也是好人。

在口语中连词 that 自然可以省去, 如:

I'm really very healthy for all (that) I'm so thin.

尽管我很瘦,我非常健康。

for all one knows 或 for all one cares 就不同了。首先, 这里的 for all 只是整个词组的一部分, 必须与 one knows (或 cares) 连用, 不可单独运用。其次, all 在这里相当于 aught 或 anything, 并没有"全部、一切"等含义。所以也可以说 for aught one knows 或 for anything one knows。for 在此表示"限度", 如:

It is true for all I know.

就我所知,此事属实。(但是否真的如此,那就难说了)

For aught we know, the winter may be very long and severe.

今年冬天可能又长又冷。(也可能不是这样,谁知道呢!)

He may be rich now, for aught I know.

他现在可能已经致富了。(虽然我不敢打包票)

3 in spite of, regardless of

regardless of 虽然常被许多词典译为"尽管",但更准确一点说,译为"不管…如何,不顾…"更为准确,如:

They bought the house in the center of the city *regardless of* the price.

他们不计高价购买了市中心那栋房子。

Equal treatment for all, regardless of race, religion, or sex.

不分种族、宗教或性别,对所有人一视同仁。

They are ready to take action *regardless of* the consequences.

不管后果如何,我们准备采取行动。

而 in spite of 表示"尽管,虽然"的意思更强,如:

We went on our lecture *in spite of* the noises outside.

尽管屋外有噪音,我们还是继续上课了。

In spite of all her efforts, she did not get the prize.

尽管她非常努力,还是没有获奖。

In spite of the life condition, we lived a happy life in the early years.

尽管生活条件不好,我们早年过得很快乐。

十九 表示"除外"的介词和介词短语

1 besides, except

(1) 两者都表示"除…之外", 其基本的不同在于:

besides 表示"除…之外,还有(或另有)…",表示"已有…, 另加上…"之意。如:

Besides English, we study politics and Chinese.

除英语以外, 我们还学政治和汉语。(包括英语)

He has a large income besides his salary.

除了工资外,他还有一笔不小的收入。(不只是有工资,还有别的进款)

except 在表示"除…之外"时, 其意思为"把…除外", 表示"不包括…"之意, 如:

Except English, we study politics and Chinese.

我们学政治和汉语,英语除外。(不包括英语)

He has nothing to live on except his salary.

除工资外,他没有别的生活来源。

由此可见, except 是在一个整体中除去一个部分, 而 besides 是外加一个部分; 就是说, except 后面的人或物要"排除在外", 而 besides 后面的人或物要"包括进去"。

(2) 在否定句中, besides 的意思同 except, 如:

There was no visitor besides/except her.

除她之外,再没有别的客人。

I don't care for anything besides/except this.

除此之外,没有我喜欢的。

He has no books besides/except these.

除这些书外,他再没有别的书了。

(3) **besides** 与 **except** 一样, 前面如果有实义动词 do, 后面可以用不带 to 的不定式, 如:

What have you done besides write letters?

你除了写信还干些什么?

I hate doing nothing except look on.

我不喜欢只是旁观。

如果没有实义动词 do, 那么 besides 后面习惯用动名词, 如:

Besides help**ing** the peasants to gather in the wheat, the students taught them to read and write.

学生们除了帮农民收麦子,还教他们学习文化。

2 beyond, except, but

(1) 三者均可表示"除…之外", beyond 表示这一意思时, 通常用在否定句或疑问句中, 如:

Beyond this, I know nothing.

除了这一点,别的我什么也不知道。

What is it beyond a joke?

它不过就是个笑话嘛。(它不就是个笑话,还能是什么?)

I will pay nothing beyond the stated price.

我不会多付约定的价钱之外的钱。

(2) 在肯定的陈述中,则用 except 或 but,但是 except 所表示的 "除外"的意义较为明确,而且语气也较强,如:

He answered all the questions except the last one.

除最后一个问题外,其他问题他都答出来了。

I can take my holiday at any time except in August.

我任何时间都可去度假,只是8月不行。

- (3) 常用 but 表示"除…之外"的情形:
- 1) 和否定词 no one, none, nothing, nobody, nowhere 等连用, 表示 "只有…, 唯有…" "除了…皆不…" 的意义, 如:

He cares no one but you.

他只在乎你。(除了你之外,别的人他都不在乎)

There was nothing but a piece of bread in the fridge.

冰箱里除了一片面包什么也没有。

2) 和不定代词或副词 all, every, everybody, everything, anybody, anything, anywhere 等连用, 如:

The ship can go anywhere but the North Pole.

这艘船除北极外, 哪儿都能去。

They all visited the mysterious small house ${\it but}$ him.

除了他之外,他们都参观了那座神秘的小屋。

3) 和疑问词 who, whose, what 等连用, 如:

Who should clean up the mess but the boy himself?

除了那男孩自己,谁还会来收拾这一残局?

What is she but an officious foolish donkey?

她不过是个爱发号施令的蠢驴。

4) 和最高级形容词连用, 如:

She is the *most* powerful woman *but* one in this company.

她是这个公司里二号权力人物。

This song was the most popular but one last year.

这首歌是去年第二受欢迎的。

5) 和 first, next, last 等词连用, 如:

Let's look at the *last* picture *but* one on page 14.

让我们来看14页倒数第2幅图。

Yung is the first but two who is most liked by the children.

扬是第三最受孩子们喜欢的。

注: but 之后限不定式时,有时不定式带 to,有时则没有。如果句中的 动词是 do, does, did 或 can, could, have, will 等词与 nothing but 连 用,用不带 to 的不定式,而其他动词之后则用带 to 的不定式。如:

She could do nothing but pray.

她无能为力只好乞求上天保佑。

They did nothing but accept the gift.

他们什么没做,只是接受了那份礼物。

He desires nothing but to obtain first-hand information.

他别无所求,只想获得第一手资料。

3 but for, except for

(1) **but for** 表示"要不是, 若没有"(without, if not for)时, 常用于虚拟语气, 如:

We would have no money but for their aid.

要不是他们的接济,我们会身无分文。

But for the rain, we would have had a nice holiday.

要是没下雨,我们的假日会过得很愉快。

(2) except for 也可用于虚拟语气,表示"要不是,由于",如:

I would go with you except for my headache.

我要不是头疼就跟你去。

She would leave her husband *except for* the children.

要不是因为孩子,她也许就离开了她的丈夫。

except for 还可表示"除了…",用于非虚拟语气,如:

The room was very cold and *except for* Morris, entirely empty. 房间很冷, 除了莫里斯, 空空如也。

4 except, except for, excepting

在多数英汉词典中三者都被译为"除…之外",但在使用过程中,它们三者无论是用法或所表示的意思是不完全相同的。

- (1) except 在表示"除…之外"时, 从语法上来看有这么几种:
- 1) **except** 后可以是名词、代词、副词或动词不定式, 意思则是其后的内容不包含在所述范围内, 如:

All my classmates come here everyday, always except Xiao Wang.

除了小王一个以外,我所有的同学每天都来这里。(可见小 王不包含在内)

I looked everywhere except the bathroom.

除了浴室外,我什么地方都看过了。

2) except 可与介词短语连用,这一用法较为特殊,因为从形式上来看是两个介词放在一起,但在句子中隐含着一个对应的介词短语,无论那个短语是否出现在句中。如:

It seems that life cannot exist on the other planets *except* on the earth. 看来在地球之外,在其他行星上不可能存在生命。(这里 on the other planets 与 on the earth 对应)

Peter is not going anywhere except to work.

彼得除了上班之外哪儿也不去。(在这个句子中, to work 与 any where 对应, 后者相当于一个介词短语, 即 to any other places)

3) except 后面可以跟各种从句,这些从句可以由 that, what, why, how, when 等引出,说明陈述过的情况有例外,从句表述的则是那种例外。如:

Natural gas is a mixture of molecules much like those of gasoline, *except* that they are lighter.

天然气是分子混合物,除了轻一些之外,该分子和汽油分子十分相似。

再如:

I don't know anything about the case *except* what I read in the newspaper.

除了在报纸上看到的报道之外,我对这个案子一无所知。

(2) except for 也被译为"除…之外",但多数情况要视句子的具体内容而定,其后的内容是对句子所述整体情况的附加说明,如:

The roads were clear except for a few cars.

除了几辆小汽车外,马路上空荡荡的。

His lecture is good except for a few minor mistakes.

他的讲座除了有几个小错误外,还是很好的。

He is a good student, except for his idleness.

他是个好学生,只不过有点儿懒。

因此,从意思上看, except 只是单纯地将其后面所接的事物排除在外,而 except for 表示"除了···""只是···",引述一个相反的原因或细节,因而部分地修正了句中的主要意思,如:

We all went except him.

除他以外,我们都去了。

The dress is ready *except for* the buttons.

衣服全做好了,只差纽扣未缝。

从形式上看,前后有相称的同类语时就用 except,否则用 except for。如上面第一句中 we 和 him 是同类语,第二句中 dress 和 buttons 就不是同类语。

(3) excepting 与 except 同义, 意思为"除…外", 从使用频率上看, 它不如 except 常用; 另外, 它一般用于句首或 not, without, always 等词的后面。如:

Excepting his son, they are all right.

除了他的儿子以外,他们大家都好。

Any form of energy can be changed from one form into another without *excepting* heat energy.

任何形式的能,包括热能在内,都可以从一种形式转变为另一种形式。

Everybody must observe the rule, not *excepting* the president himself. 人人都要按规矩来,校长也不例外。

二十 常用介词和介词短语的其他搭配用法

除了上面按意义分类之外,常用介词还有其他的搭配用法,这 里予以小结。

(一) at 常用短语

1 at bottom

- (1) 基本用法
 - ① 在底下, 在底层:

Please go downstairs and wait for me at the bottom.

请下楼在底层等我。

② 实际情况, 内心里:

This faith is *at bottom* naive.

这一信念实际上是天真的。

(2) at the bottom of ... 与名词连用, 表示 "在…的底端或末尾, 在底部", 如:

Please sign your name at the bottom of the page.

请在这页的末尾签上你的名字。

There are some plants at the bottom of the river.

河流底层长着一些植物。

(3) start at the bottom 从基层干起:

Higgins started at the bottom and worked his way up to managing director

希金斯从最底层干起,一级一级升到了总经理的职位。

(4) be at rock bottom

① 到最低程度:

We bought the house *at rock bottom*.

我们在房价最低时买下了这房子。

② 处于最糟糕的状况:

I hit *the rock bottom* with the break of July the 4th, 1999. 1999年7月4号,我倒霉到了极点。

2 at heart

① 在内心里:

He was very heavy at heart.

他的心情非常沉重。

② 本质上:

Mr. Buck is at heart a kind man.

巴克先生本质上是个好人。

3 at home

- (1) 基本用法
 - ① 在家里:

Her daughter lives at college during the week and *at home* on the weekends.

她女儿平时住在大学里,周末则住在家里。

② 在本国, 在国内:

I miss the hot weather we have at home in India.

我很怀念我的祖国印度那里的炎热天气。

(2) feel/be at home

①舒服自在,不拘束:

I feel at home in the new country.

我在这个新国家已经感到习惯自如了。

② 愉快从事, 运用自如:

I've never felt at home with computers.

我对电脑根本无法运用自如。

What does that mean when it is at home?

说白了是什么意思? (英国口语中表示幽默的用语,意思是 让别人不要使用复杂难懂的词)

(3) make yourself at home (口语中)在招呼客人时说"请随意,别拘礼":

Make yourself at home while I get some coffee.

随便坐吧,我去倒杯咖啡。

(4) make sb feel at home 使某人感到宾至如归:

I'd like to thank everyone again for *making me feel* so much *at home*. 我要再次感谢大家让我在此感到像在家里一样。

4 at large

①表示"危险的人物或动物在逃、未受控制":

The murderer remained at large.

那个凶手依然逍遥法外。

The tiger is at large.

那只老虎还未被捕获。

② 表示"详细":

He was speaking at large about the event.

他在详细讲述事件的经过。

He recounted it at large, and with much circumlocution.

他冗长地叙说此事,其中有不少废话。

5 at liberty

① 自由地, 随意地:

Now he is *at liberty* to tell the truth.

现在他终于可以讲出实情了。

② 表示"(某物体)不在使用中,闲置着":

This lorry is at liberty.

这辆卡车闲着。

6 at one's elbow 在某人身边, 近在手边:

The president rode in an open car with his wife at his elbow.

总统由夫人相陪乘着敞篷车。

You should have the book always at your elbow.

你身边应当经常带着这本书。

7 at sb's service 常用于较正式的语体或幽默用语, 意思是"愿为您效劳""听候您的吩咐":

My library and my secretary are at your service.

我的藏书和我的秘书都随时为您效劳。

8 at sixes and sevens (非正式用语)乱七八糟,杂乱无章,七上八下:

When the visitors came we were at sixes and sevens.

客人们到来时,我们这儿还是乱七八糟的。

9 at table (较正式用语)在英国英语中表示"就餐,用餐",如:

All the guests are at table now.

所有的客人都在用餐。

An English man *at table* holds his knife in his right hand, his fork in his left.

英国人吃饭时,右手拿餐刀,左手拿餐叉。

10 (be) at the door

① 在门口(开门以便进入屋内):

There is a tall man at the door.

门口有个高个子男人。

②表示"快要、即将":

Happiness is at the door.

幸福即将来临。

New Year's Day is at the door.

新年快到了。

11 at the end of ... 在…尽头, 在…末端:

There's a long mirror at the end of the corridor.

走廊尽头有一面大镜子。

He kept his voice up at the end of each sentence.

他在每句话的末尾都把声音恰如其分地提上去。

12 at the head of

① 居于首位:

He sat *at the head of* the table.

他坐在首席。

② 在…最前面:

Someone was at the head of them showing rooms.

有人在他们前面指引房间。

(二) in 常用短语

1 in appearance 外表上, 看上去:

She knew that she had improved *in appearance*.

她知道自己的外貌有了改变。

It was not, in appearance, so desirable a habitation as his old quarters.

看上去这个住所不像他从前的地方那样合意。

2 in danger 在危险中, 垂危:

The houses near the airport are now in danger.

机场附近的房屋现在都有危险。

3 in danger of 有…的危险:

He was in danger of losing his life.

他有生命危险。

4 in direction

① in all directions 四面八方:

As shots rang out, the crowd ran screaming in all directions.

枪声响起的时候人群尖叫着四散奔逃。

② in the direction of ... 朝着…方向:

The suspects were last seen heading in the direction of the south.

最后一次看见犯人时,他们正向南方逃离。

③ in the opposite direction 朝着相反的方向

They ran in the opposite direction.

他们朝相反的方向跑。

5 in heaven

① 在天上:

The success made me think I was *in heaven*.

那次成功让我觉得自己好像是在天上。

② 用于疑问词, 否定词或最高级后面, 用以加强语气, 表示"到底""究竟""突然"等意思。如:

What in heaven are you saying?

你到底在说什么呢?

This is the funniest thing in heaven.

汶真是再滑稽不 衬了。

6 in one's heart 在某人心里:

I know in my heart he did that for me.

我内心明白他那样做都是为了我。

Nothing could replace the love she had *in her heart* for her motherland.

什么也代替不了她心中对祖国的热爱。

7 in place

① 在适当的位置:

Everything is now in place.

现在一切东西都摆在了合适的位置。

② 恰当, 合适:

Her behavior and her words are quite *in place*.

她的言谈举止十分得体。

8 in public 当众, 公开地:

Her husband was always nice to her in public.

她丈夫在公开场合总是对她很好。

She told the secret *in public*.

她当众讲出了那个秘密。

注: in public 与 in private 意思相反, 如:

In private her husband was not so nice. Instead, he was very cruel. 私底下姚丈夫对姚并没那么好,反而十分狠毒。

9 in the air

① 在空中:

There were songs and laughter in the air.

歌声和笑声在空中荡漾。

②(某种情感)流传开的:

This is a sense of excitement in the air.

到处都充满了兴奋。

③ (计划、问题等)未决定:

The date of the wedding is still (up) in the air.

婚礼的日期尚未确定。

10 in the dark

① 在黑暗中:

A light was glowing in the dark.

有一盏灯在黑暗中闪耀。

②一无所知:

The boy failed in the examination, but he kept his parents *in the dark*.

这孩子考试不及格,但他把父母蒙在鼓里。

11 in the open 在户外, 在野外:

He slept in the open in summer and cave in winter.

他夏天露天而睡,冬天睡洞穴。

12 in the same boat 境遇相同, 在同一条船上:

We are all in the same boat.

我们境遇都相同。

He must be *in the same hoat* with us. Never mind how he came there

不管他是怎么上了这条船的,他必须和我们休戚与共。

13 in trouble 处境困难:

We are now *in trouble*, but we can do nothing. 我们现在处境困难,却束手无策。

14 in 和 way 连用

① in the way 挡住去路, 碍事:
There was a large truck in the way.
有一辆大卡车挡在路上。

② in one way 在某方面:

In one way you are right, but it's not as simple as that. 在某方面你是对的, 但事情绝非那么简单。

③ in some ways 在某些方面: *In some ways*, I'd rather he was not involved at all.

就某些方面而言, 我宁愿他根本没牵扯进去。

④ in no way 在哪方面也不,无论如何也不: This should *in no way* be seen as a defeat. 这绝不应该看作是一种失败。

⑤ in a bad way 非正式语体, 表 "病重, 严重受伤":
The boy is now *in a bad way*.
那男孩现在情况不好。

⑥ in a way 表示"从某种意义上讲",如: *In a way* it's nice to be living alone.

从某种意义上讲,独自一人生活也不错。

- Do you think he has made a mistake?
- Yes, in a way.
- ——你认为他犯错了吗?

—— 从某种程度上说是的。

in a way 还可表示以某种方式, 相当于 in a manner, 如:

He cracked a joke *in a way* to make you hold your sides.

他以说笑的方式让你坚持自己的主张。

He spoke *in a way* that made her think of her father.

他说话的方式让她想起了她父亲。

(三) on 常用短语

1 get one's hands on

① 获取, 得到:

They all want to *get their hands on* the lady's house. 他们都想得到那位女士的房子。

② 抓住某人:

I will call you when I *get their hands on* the thieves. 我逮住了那些小偷就给你打电话。

2 go back on

①食言,违约:

Harrison went back on me at the last moment.

哈里斯最后背弃了我。

I won't go back on my promise.

我决不食言。

② 失去作用:

The old man's ears go back on him.

老人的耳朵听不见。

3 go on

① 表示"继续":

She went on teasing Cathy.

她继续和凯茜开玩笑。

② 表示"将近,接近":

It's going on for lunch time.

快吃午饭了。

The boy is four *going on* five.

这孩子快五岁了。

③表示"上台演出":

When did you go on the stage?

你是什么时候登台演出的?

④ 表示"去度假, 旅行":

They have *gone on* a trip.

他们旅行去了。

⑤ 表示"依据…":

Do you have facts to go on?

你有事实做依据吗?

What data have you to go on?

你有什么材料做依据?

⑥ 表示"依靠(救济等)过活":

When he was out of work, he went on the dole.

失业的时候他靠救济生活。

⑦表示"发生,进行":

What's going on here?

这儿发生什么事了?

4 on board 在船(或飞机、火车)上,乘船等:

I really wonder if there is a library on board.

我真的想要知道船上是否有图书馆。

The ship went down with all its crew on board.

船和船上的全体船员一起下沉。

5 on earth

① 在世界上, 在人间:

That's what life is on earth, and nothing else.

这就是人世间的生活,此外再没有别的。

② 用来询问令人惊讶或厌烦的事情,表示"究竟、到底"等意思,这种用法与 in heaven, in the world 相同,表示这一意思时,通常与 what, how, why 等连用,如:

What on earth is he talking about?

他到底在说什么呀!

Why on earth did you do that?

你究竟为什么要做那事?

6 on one's feet

①表示"站着,站起来":

A barber is on his feet all day.

理发师整天都站着。

② 表示"(病后)恢复健康":

Susan was on her feet soon after the operation.

手术后苏珊很快就恢复了健康。

③ 表示"经济上独立":

He had a job and could stand on his feet.

他有了工作,经济上能够独立了。

7 on one's way to 在去…的途中:

He is now on his way to South Africa.

他正在去南非的途中。

The students are *on their way* to school.

学生们正在上学的路上。

8 on paper

① 在纸上:

As soon as you have an idea, get it down *on paper* so you don't forget it.

一有什么主意就把它写下来,这样就不会忘记了。

② 理论上:

It's a nice idea *on paper*, but you'll never get it to work. 这在理论上是个好主意, 但你永远无法把它付诸实践。

③ not worth the paper it is written on 指(合同等)毫无价值:
The document is *not worth the paper it is written on*.

这个文件毫无意义。

9 on tiptoe 用脚尖站立或蹑手蹑脚行走:

I closed the door quietly and came away on tiptoe.

我轻轻地关上了门,蹑手蹑脚地走开了。

10 on the spot 当场, 在现场, 立即, 马上:

The police could give you an on-the-spot fine.

警察可以对你当场处罚。

He bought the car on the spot.

他立即买下了那辆车。

I was on the spot when the car was driving toward the little girl.

那辆车开向小女孩时我就在现场。

put sb on the spot 故意使某人处于难堪的地位,与 put sb in the spot 相同。

Reporters *put* the governor *on the spot* with questions about his involvement in the bribery scandal.

记者向州长提出一些关于他卷入贿赂丑闻的问题,他狼狈不堪。

11 on top

① 在顶部, 在最上面:

Sprinkle some parmesan on top and grill.

在上面撒一些帕尔马干酪,然后加以烘烤。

② (在商务或体育比赛中)处于领先地位:

The All Blacks stayed *on top* throughout the match.

"全黑"整场比赛一直领先。

on top of

①(危险或威胁等)接近,逼近:

The truck was almost on top of us.

那辆卡车几乎把我们撞倒了。

②除…之外,还有其他烦恼:

On top of everything else, I owe my parents \$ 10,000 for the fines.

除了其他一切之外, 我现在还因为那些罚金欠了父母10,000 美元。

on top of one another 一个一个地码成一堆:

The workmen were stacking the crates on top of one another.

工人们把那些板条箱一个挨一个地码起来。

on top of the world (非正式用语)表示非常高兴:

When I heard that she's been released I felt on top of the world.

听说她已被释放,我感到高兴极了。

高频英语介词基本用法

(一) 简单介词

about

(1) 在…四周; 环绕:

I found an English garden all *about* me.

在我四周环绕着一个英式花园。

She wore a shawl *about* her shoulders.

她披了一件披肩。

(2) 在…附近;靠近:

They are exploring the rivers and streams *about* the estate.

他们正在探究地产周围的河流和小溪。

She is somewhere *about* the office.

她在办公室附近。

These papers were strewn *about* the room.

房间里四处乱扔着文件。

- (3) 差不多一样:相近:接近
- (4) 关于; 关系到; 相关:

Tell me all *about* it.

把这件事全部告诉我。

What's she so angry about?

她为什么生这么大的气?

(5) 在…行动或进程中:

While you're about it, please clean your room.

趁你正在清理,请打扫一下你的房间。

(6) 在…身上或性格中:

Keep your wits about you.

你要长点心眼。

(7) 准备或预备做某事:

The chorus is *about* to sing.

合唱团就要开始唱了

(8) 根本就(和否定式连用表示很强的意向):

I am not *about* to concede the point.

我一点也不认同这个观点。

(9) 目的是; 为了:

Movies are all about making money these days.

当今的电影都是只顾赚钱。

across

(1) 在…对面;从…的另一边:

There is a bank right across the street.

街对面就有一家银行。

(2) 穿过; 越过:

I drew a line across the paper.

我在纸上画了一条横线。

He walked across the field.

他走过田地。

- (3) 横过, 越过; 从…的一边到另一边: a bridge *across* a river 横跨河两岸的桥
- (4) 碰上,接触:

I came across my old roommate yesterday.

昨天我碰见了以前的室友。

(5) 在…各处; 遍及:

Her family is scattered across the country.

她的家人散居全国各地。

This view is common across all sections of the community.

该社区所有阶层的人普遍持有这种看法。

after

(1) 在(地方或顺序)之后:

Z comes after Y.

Z在Y之后。

(2)(在顺序或重要性上)次于或低于:

You name comes after mine in the list.

名单上你的名字在我的后面。

He's the tallest, after Richard.

除了理查德, 他最高。

(3) 跟随;追赶;跟在…后面:

Shut the door after you.

随手关门。

He ran after her with the book.

他拿着那本书在后面追赶她。

(4) 有关, 关于:

to ask after sb 询问关于某人的情况

She asked after you. 她问候你。

(5)(时间上)在…以后;比…晚一点:

They arrived shortly after 5.

他们是刚5点钟到达的。

We'll leave after launch.

我们将在午饭后动身。

(6) 尽管, 不管:

They are still friends after all their differences.

尽管有许多不同之处,他们依旧是朋友。

I can't believe she'd do that, after all I've done for her.

在我为她做了这一切之后,我无法相信她会那样做。

(7) 一个接一个; 持续不断地紧接着:

day after day of hot weather 日复一日的炎热天气

I have told you time after time not to do that.

我一再告诉你不要干那件事。

(8) 依照, 仿照 (…的风格); 模仿:

satires after Horace 模仿贺拉斯的讽刺作品

We named the baby "Ena" after her grandmother.

我们以婴儿祖母的名字给婴儿取名"埃娜"。

(9)(为纪念…)以…命名:

to be named after her mother 以他母亲的名字命名

(10) 根据…的本质或愿望;与…一致:

a tenor after my own heart 深得我心的内容

(11) …点以后:

5 minutes after 3 o'clock 3 点过5分

(12) 鉴于;由于:

I'll never forgive him after what he said.

由于他说了那些话,我永远也不会原谅他。

(13) 寻找; 追捕:

The police are after him.

警察正在追捕他。

He's after a job at our place.

他在我们这儿找工作。

against

(1) 逆:与(某个方向或过程)相反:

We were rowing *against* the current.

我们划船逆流而上。

(2) 对撞: 与…猛烈接触:

waves dashing against the shore 拍岸的波涛

(3) 倚在; 紧靠着:

to lean against the tree 斜靠着树

Put the piano there, against the wall.

把钢琴放在那儿,紧靠着墙。

(4) 反抗;抵抗:

to struggle against fate 同命运抗争

(5) 与…相反:

against my better judgment 与我的判断相反

(6) (与…布景或背景)对照,对比:

dark colors against a fair skin 深色衬托出白皙的肌肤

His red clothes stood out clearly *against* the snow.

他的红衣服在雪中格外显眼。

(7) 以备; 为…做准备:

food stored against winter 为过冬贮备的食物

(8) 预防; 防御:

protection against the cold 预防感冒

They took precautions against fire.

他们采取了防火措施。

(9) 兑换; 提取:

to draw a check against one's bank balance

开支票支取银行结余

(10) 违背

That's *against* the law.

那是违法的。

She was forced to marry against her will.

她被迫违背自己的心愿嫁了人。

among

(1) 在…当中,在…中间;被…所环绕:

I found the letter among his papers.

我在他的文件中找到这封信。

They strolled among the crowds.

他们在人群中信步而行。

(2) 在(…的一类、一组、一群或一个阶层)中:

She is *among* the wealthy.

她是个有钱人。

He was *among* the last to leave.

他是最后一批离开的。

This attitude is common among the under-25s.

这种态度在25岁以下的青年中很普遍。

(3) 与…在一起; 与…联合:

to travel among a group of tourists 和一群观光客一起旅游

- (4)为…之间所共有;对…中的多数或全体成员而论: a custom popular *among* the Greeks 希腊人之间盛行的风俗
- (5) 共同, 联合:

Among us, we will finish the job.

我们共同来完成这项工作。

(6) 分配: 在…之间均分:

Distribute this among you.

把这个给你们分分。

They divided the money up *among* the children.

她们把钱分给了孩子们。

(7) 互相: 在…之间:

Don't fight among yourselves.

你们不要自相残杀。

at

(1) 在(某处)

At the roundabout take the third exit.

在环岛处走第三个出口。

I met her at the hospital.

我在医院碰到了她。

(2) 在…一边,接近某一位置:

always at my side 总是站在我这边

at the center of the page 在页码中央

(3) 向,朝向(某一方向或位置,尤指一特定目的):

Questions came at us from all sides.

从四面八方向我们涌来的问题。

What are you looking at?

你在看什么?

He pointed a gun at her.

他拿枪指着她。

(4) 出席:

at the dance 出席舞会

(5) 在…期间:

at the dinner hour 吃饭时间

The garden's at its most beautiful in June.

六月的花园最美丽。

(6) 在某一状态或状况下:

The country is now at war.

这个国家正在打仗。

I felt at a disadvantage.

我感到处于不利地位。

(7) 在某一活动或某一领域内:

She is hopeless at managing people.

她对人事管理一窍不通。

I'm good at math.

我擅长数学。

(8) 在某一点(比率、限度或数量等): at 30 cents a pound 每英磅 30 分

at high speed 以高速

at 20 paces 在20步处

at 350 F. 在华氏350度时

(9) 以; 达:

He was driving at 70 mph.

他以每小时70英里的速度驾车行驶。

The noise came *at* two-minute intervals.

每两分钟传来一次闹声。

(10) 对; 因为:

They were impatient *at* the delay.

他们对拖延不耐烦了。

She was delighted at the result.

她对这个结果感到高兴。

(11) 以…方式;通过:

to exit at the rear gate 从后门走

(12) 根据; 遵循:

at my request 根据我的请求

(13) 凭借:

at the mercy of the court 在法庭的宽容下

(14) 正在:

at work 正在工作

before

(1) 在…时间之前; 早于…:

He arrived before me.

他比我先到。

She's lived there since *before* the war.

她从战前起就一直住在那里。

(2) 在…前面:

They knelt *before* the throne.

他们跪在御座前。

Before you is a list of the points we have to discuss.

放在你面前的是一份我们要讨论的要点。

(3) 即将发生的;等待着的:

The task before us is a daunting one.

我们所面临的任务令人胆怯。

The whole summer lay *before* me.

整个夏季正等待着我。

(4) 进入: 在…面前:

She asked that the visitor be brought *before* her.

她要求把访问者带到她的面前来。

She said it before witnesses.

她当着证人的面讲出这事。

They had the advantage of playing *before* their home crowd.

他们有主场优势。

(5) 地位高于:

The prince is *before* his brother in the line of succession.

在王位继承权上,王子优于他的弟弟。

He puts his work *before* everything.

他一切以工作为重。

behind

(1) 在…之后:

He sat *behind* her.

他坐在她后面。

Who is the girl standing behind Jan?

站在简背后的那女孩是谁?

She glanced *behind* her.

她扭头朝背后看了一眼。

(2) 在…另一边; 远于:

The broom is *behind* the door.

扫帚在门背后。

(3) 在…后边:

Their worries are *behind* them.

他们的烦恼已过去。

The accident is **behind** you now, so try to forget it.

这次意外已经过去了,把它忘掉吧。

(4) 迟于…:

The plane was behind schedule.

飞机晚点了。

(5) 落后(表明行动上的不足、欠缺):

He's behind the rest of the class in reading.

他的阅读能力不及班上其他人。

We're *behind* schedule.

我们的工作进度落后了。

(6) 被…隐藏: 掩盖:

hatred hidden behind a bland smile 和蔼的微笑后隐藏着仇恨

(7) 基于…;

Behind your every action is self-interest.

你的每一行动都出于个人利益。

What's **behind** that happy smile?

为什么会笑得那么开心?

(8) 支持; 后盾:

The leaders have the army behind them.

那些领袖有军队做后盾。

She knew that, whatever she decided, her family was right *behind* her.

她知道,无论她做出什么决定,家里人都一定会支持她的。

(9) 追求;追赶:

The police were hard *behind* the escapees.

警察正在紧追逃犯。

below

(1) 在…下面; 在…下方

He dived **below** the surface of the water.

他潜入了水中。

Skirts will be worn **below** the knee.

穿裙子要过膝。

(2)(标准)低于:

The temperatures remained below freezing all day.

气温一整天都保持在冰点以下。

Her work was well below average for the class.

她的功课远在班上的中等水平以下。

(3) 有失身份:

Such petty behavior is below me.

如此卑劣的行为有失我的身份。

(4)(级别、重要性)低于:

A police sergeant is below an inspector.

巡佐的级别低于巡官。

They're two places **below** Chelsea in the table.

他们在积分榜上排名比切尔西队低两位。

beside

(1) 在…旁边: 挨着:

He sat beside her all night. 他整晚都坐在她旁边。

(2) 与…相比较:

The proposal seems quite reasonable *beside* the others.

这个建议与其他的相比似乎相当合理。

My painting looks childish beside yours.

同你的相比,我的画显得很幼稚。

(3) 与…平等:

to earn a place *beside* the best performers in the business 在商业中赢得与最佳者平等的地位

(4) 除…之外:

Many creatures *beside* man live in communities.

除人类之外,许多生物也是群居的。

(5) 与…无关:

a remark that was beside the point 离题的评论

by

(1) 接近;靠近:

The telephone is *by* the window.

电话在窗户旁边。

Come and sit by me.

过来坐我旁边。

(2) 表示方式:

The house is heated by gas.

这房子是煤气供暖的。

May I pay by cheque?

我能用支票付款吗?

I will contact you by letter.

我会写信跟你联系的。

(3) 超过;超出:

We drove by the house.

我们驶过了这所房屋。

He walked by me without speaking.

他一言不发地从我身边走过。

(4) 在…期间: 在…中间:

to sleep by day 在白天睡觉

We had to work by candlelight.

我们不得不借助烛光工作。

(5) 不迟于:

by 5:30 p.m. 不迟于下午 5:30

Can you finish the work by 5 o'clock?

你能在5点之前完成工作吗?

By this time next week we'll be in New York.

下星期的这个时候我们将在纽约。

(6) 以…计:

letters by the thousands 数以千计的信件

(7) 表示程度、数量:

The bullet missed him **by** two inches.

子弹只差两英寸就击中他了。

House prices went up by 10%.

房价上涨了10%。

(8) 按照, 根据:

to play by the rules 按规则比赛

By my watch it is 2 o'clock.

我的表是两点钟。

I could tell by the look on her face that something terrible had happened.

从她的脸色可以看出,发生了可怕的事情。

By law, you are a child until you are 18.

按照法律规定,18岁之前是未成年人。

(9) 相关, 就…来说:

siblings by blood 嫡系亲属

(10) 以…的名义:

to swear *by* the Bible to tell the truth 对圣经发誓说真话 I swear *by* Almighty God ... 我以全能上帝之名发誓…

(11) 被:

to be killed by a bullet 被子弹击毙

He was knocked down by a bus.

他被公共汽车撞倒了。

(12) 一个一个地:

One by one they left.

他们一个接一个地离去了。

They were persuaded little by little.

他们渐渐被说服了。

(13) 乘,除:

Multiply 4 by 6 to get 24.

4乘以6得24。

(14) 与 the 连用, 表示度量:

We rented the car **bv** the day.

我们按日租用汽车。

They are paid by the hour.

他们的报酬是按小时算的。

- (15) 用于表示某一范围内的方位: south **by** southeast 南偏东南
- (16) 表示尺寸:

a room 12 by 18 feet 一个12 英尺宽、18 英尺长的房间

down

(1) 往下, 向下:

The tears ran down her face.

泪水顺着她的脸流下。

The stone rolled *down* the hill.

石头滚下山坡。

Her hair hung down her back to her waist.

她的长发披在背上直垂腰际。

(2) 沿:

to walk down the street 沿街走下去

Go down the road till you reach the traffic lights.

沿着这条路一直走到红绿灯处。

There is a bridge a mile *down* the river from here.

从这里沿河而下一英里处有座桥。

(3) 在…里, 在…处:

The cans are stored *down* cellar.

罐头藏在地窖里。

during

(1) 在…期间:

They suffered food shortages during the war.

在战争期间他们饱受食品短缺之苦。

There are extra flights to Colorado during the winter.

冬季有飞往科罗拉多的增开航班。

Please remain seated during the performance.

表演期间请不要站起来。

(2) 在…某个时候:

He was born *during* a blizzard.

他生于暴风雪降临的时候。

I only saw her once *during* my stay in Rome.

我在罗马逗留期间只见过她一次。

He was taken to the hospital during the night.

他在夜间被送往医院。

for

(1) 为了(用来指动作或活动的目的、目标或意图): to train *for* the government 为政府部门培训

(2) 表目的或功能:

Let's go for a walk.

咱们夫散散步。

Are you learning English for pleasure or for your work?

你学英语是出于消遣还是为了工作?

What did you do that for?

你为什么干那件事?

(3) 对于:

to have a nose *for* news 消息灵通 to be eager *for* fame and fortune 渴求名利

(4)为(用来指动作的接受者或受益者): to prepared lunch *for* us 为我们准备午餐

What can I do *for* you?

有什么可以效劳的?

Can you translate this letter for me?

你能为我翻译这封信吗?

She once worked for IBM.

她曾在 IBM 公司工作。

(5) 代表:

I'm speaking *for* everyone in the department. 我代表这个部门全体人员讲话。

(6) 对…支持:

Were they *for* or against the proposal? 他们支持这项议案还是反对呢? They voted for independence in a referendum.

他们在全民公决投票中赞成独立。

(7) 代替…:

a substitute for eggs 鸡蛋的替代品

(8) 等值, 等量:

to pay ten dollars for a ticket 花十美元买了张票

Copies are available *for* two dollars each.

两元一份。

I'll swap these two bottles for that one.

我要拿这两瓶换那一瓶。

(9) 表示关联或联系:

to take two steps back for every step forward

每前进一步向后退两步

(10) 表示一段时间:

I'm going away for a few days.

我要离开几天。

That's all the news there is *for* now.

目前就这么多新闻。

(11) 在 (一个具体时间):

I have an appointment for 2 o'clock.

我两点钟有一个约会。

We're invited for 7:30.

我们受到邀请,7点30分出席。

(12) 当作:

to take *for* granted 视为当然

He has mistaken me *for* the librarian.

他把我误认为是图书管理员。

(13) 针对…(用于表示实际或隐含的列举或选择):

For one thing, we can't afford it...

首先,我们买不起……

(14) 由于, 因为:

to jump for joy 因高兴而跳起来

The town is famous *for* its cathedral.

这个城镇以大教堂著名。

She gave me a watch for my birthday.

她送给我一块手表作为生日礼物。

I couldn't speak for laughing.

我笑得说不出话来。

(15) 表示适度或适当:

It will be *for* the judge to decide.

这要由法官来决定。

(16) 虽然, 尽管:

For all the problems, it was a valuable experience.

尽管还存在许多问题,这仍不失为一次宝贵的经验。

(17) 关于:

They are anxious for her safety.

他们为她的安全担心。

Fortunately *for* us, the weather changed.

我们的运气真好,天气变了。

(18) 至于 (…的性质或特征):

He was spry for his advanced age.

就他的高龄来说,他应该算是精神很好了。

The weather was warm for the time of year.

在一年的这个时节,这天气算是暖和的了。

She's tall for her age.

按她这个年龄来说,她个子算高的了。

(19) 为纪念…:

to be named for her grandmother 为纪念她的祖母起的名字

(20) 对(某人)来说(必需、困难、愉快等):

It's useless for us to continue.

我们继续做下去已无用。

There is no need for you to go.

你不必走。

The box is too heavy *for* me to lift.

那个箱子太沉了,我扛不动。

(21) 表示谁能够或应该做某事:

It's not for me to say why he left.

我说不出他为什么离开。

How to spend the money is *for* you to decide.

怎样花这笔钱由你决定。

from

(1)从(一特定地点或时间):

to walk home from the station 从家走到车站

She began to walk away from him.

她开始离他而去。

Has the train from Bristol arrived?

从布里斯托尔开来的火车到了没有?

We're open from 8 to 7 every day.

我们每天从早8点到晚7点营业。

(2) 从(两个极限的前一个特定点):

from grade four to grade six 从四级到六级

The temperature varies from 30 degrees to minus 20.

温度在30度到零下20度之间变化。

The store sells everything *from* shoelaces to computers.

这家商店出售的商品从鞋带到计算机应有尽有。

(3) 由于(某来源、起因、方法或用具):

a note *from* the teacher 老师写的便条 to take a book *from* the shelf 从架子上拿本书 I'm *from* Italy.

我来自意大利。

(4) 离开, 转移, 排除:

to keep someone *from* making a mistake 不让某人犯错误 to liberate *from* bondage 解开绷带 This party was ousted *from* power after 18 years. 该党执政 18 年后被赶下台。

(5) 用以表示区别:

to know right *from* wrong 区分正误
Is Portuguese very different *from* Spanish?
葡萄牙语与西班牙语区别很大吗?
I can't tell one twin *from* the other.
我分不出双胞胎中谁是谁。

(6) 因为:

to faint *from* hunger 俄昏了 She felt sick *from* tiredness. 她累得难受。

(7) 使免遭, 使免受:

She saved him *from* drowning. 她救了他,没让他淹死。 (8) (表示进行判断的原因)根据,从…来看:

You can tell a lot about a person *from* his handwriting. 根据一个人的笔迹可以了解很多关于他的情况。 *From* what I heard the company is in deep trouble. 就我所听到的, 这家公司已深陷困境。

in

(1) 在(范围或空间内的)某一点:
a country *in* Africa 非洲的一个国家
The kids were playing *in* the street.
孩子们在街上玩。
I read about it *in* the paper.
我是在报纸上读到这事的。

- (2) 在(区间、界限或面积)以内: a chair *in* the garden 花园里的一把椅子 Soak it *in* cold water. 把效东西浸泡在冷水里。
- (3) 从外面进入;入内:

Throw the letter *in* the wastebasket.

把信扔进废纸篓。

He dipped his brush *in* the paint.

他把毛刷在涂料里蘸了蘸。

She got in her car and drove off.

她钻进汽车,开走了。

(4) 构成…的整体(或部分):

There are 31 days in May.

5月份有31天。

all the paintings in the collection 收藏品中的所有画作

(5) 关于…, 在…方面:

a country rich in minerals 矿藏丰富的国家

She was not lacking in courage.

她并不缺乏勇气。

(6) 达到或处于某种状态或情形:

The daffodils were *in* full bloom!

水仙花盛开了!

He was sitting alone *in* the darkness.

他独自一个坐在黑暗中。

I'm *in* love

我恋爱了。

The house is in good repair.

这所房子保养得不错。

(7) 有某种活动、职业或作用:

to act in a play 参加演戏

He is in the army.

他在军队服役。

She's in computer.

她从事计算机业。

(8) 在某行动或过程中:

to be tripped in racing for the bus 追赶公共汽车时被绊倒

In attempting to save the child from drowning, she nearly lost her own life

她在抢救落水儿童时,自己差点儿丧了命。

In all the commotion I forgot to tell him the news.

混乱中我忘了告诉他那个消息。

(9) 按照某种安排或秩序:

fabric that fell *in* luxuriant folds 带有华丽褶皱的面料 to purchase the car *in* equal payments 分期付相同款额来买车

(10) 以某种风格或形式:

a poem in iambic pentameter 以五音步抑扬格写成的诗

(11) 具有某种特征、品质或属性:

a tall man *in* an overcoat 一个穿着大衣的高个男子 She was all *in* black.

她穿着一身黑。

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We're losing a first-rate editor in Kathy.

我们将失去凯西这位一流的编辑。

I recognize his father in him.

我在他身上看到了他父亲的影子。

(12) 以某种方式:

to pay in cash 用现金支付

She wrote it *in* pencil.

她用铅笔写的。

(13) 用或通过某种媒介:

a statue *in* bronze 青铜雕像

a note written in German 用德语写的便笺

(14) 有某种目的或目标:

to follow in pursuit 跟踪

(15) 特指:

six inches *in* depth 深度为六英寸 has faith *in* your judgment 确信你的判断

(16) 指比率:

to save only one *in* ten 只节省了十分之一 a tax rate of 22 pence *in* the pound 每英镑 22 便士的税率 of

(1) 源于;来自于:
men of the north 从北方来的人们
a woman of Italian descent 意大利裔女子

- (2) 由…引起;由…而致: a death of tuberculosis 死于肺结核
- (3) 离开的; 距···多远的:
 a mile east *of* here 从这里向东一英里
- (4) 分开; 从…中解脱:
 to be robbed of one's dignity 剥夺了尊严
 to cure of distemper 治愈了犬瘟热
- (5) 从总体或组成中离开:
 give of one's time 对某人的时间而言
 two of her friends 她的两个朋友
 most of the cases 大多数的情况
- (6) 由…组成、制成: a dress *of* silk 丝制的衣服
- (7) 与…有关或相接:
 a man of your religion 与你信仰相同宗教的人
- (8) 属于···, 关于···:

 the rungs of a ladder 梯子的横档
 the lid of the box 盒子盖
 the result of the debate 辩论的结果
 the love of a mother for her child 母亲对孩子的爱
 Can't you throw out that old bike of Tommy's?
 难道你就不能把汤米那辆旧自行车给扔掉?
- (9) 占有; 拥有:

a person of honor 有声望的人

(10) 对某人的行为发表看法:

It's very nice of you. 你真好。

It was kind of you to offer. 感谢你的好意。

(11) 表示计量、时间或年龄等:

a basket of groceries 一篮的食品杂货

2 kilos of potatoes 两公斤土豆

a girl of 18 一个 18 岁的女孩

(12) 用于某些形容词后(接与感情相关的人或事): to be ashamed/proud of 为某事惭愧/自豪

(13) 以…为中心的; 指向…的: a love *of* horses 对马匹的钟爱

(14) 由…产生; 生自…:
products *of* the vine 葡萄树结出的果实

(15) 以…为特征的: a year **of** famine 饥荒年

(16) 指…的; 关于:

to think highly *of* her proposals 对她的提议评价很高 to speak *of* it later 将在后面讲述它 a story *of* passion 爱情故事

(17) 就…来说:

slow of speech 就讲话来说很慢

(18) 为…而设置;由…占据: a day of rest 休息日

(19) 在…之前; 直到…: five minutes *of* two 差五分到两点

(20) 在具体的一段时间内:

of recent years 在最近这些年中

(21)被:

to be beloved *of* the family 为家人所疼爱 He was cleared *of* all blame. 他所受的一切责难都被澄清了。

(22) 用于一个名词修饰另一个名词时: that idiot *of* a driver 那个白痴司机 Where's that idiot *of* a boy? 那个傻小子在哪儿?

off

(1) 为了被移走或远离:

The bird hopped *off* the branch.

那只鸟跳离枝条。

I fell *off* the ladder.

我从梯子上跌了下来。

Keep off the grass.

请勿践踏草坪。

(2)下班;休息:

off duty 下班后

He's had ten days off school.

他有十天没上学了。

(3) 以…为食; 靠…为食:

to live off locusts and honey 以吃蝗虫和蜂蜜为生

(4) 由…提供:

to live off my pension 靠我的养老金为生

(5)(非正式)从…来:

"What else do you want off me?" (Jimmy Breslin)

"你还想从我这得到些什么?"(吉米·布雷斯林)

I got it off of my brother.

这是我从我弟弟那里弄到的。

(6) 从…扩充或分支出来:
an artery off the heart 从心脏分支出的动脉

(7) 没有达到正常水准的:

off his game 他在比赛中失常

(8) 不想; 戒除:

to go off narcotics 因麻醉而昏睡过去

I'm off alcohol for a week.

我有一星期没喝酒了。

He's finally off drugs.

他终于把毒戒了。

(9)(时空上)离…. 距….

a mile off Sandy Hook 距桑迪胡克一英里

They were still 100 meters *off* the summit.

他们距山顶还有100米远。

Scientists are still a long way off finding a cure.

科学家要想找到一个治疗方法,还远着呢。

(10) 从…去掉: 从…移开:

You need to take the top *off* the bottle first!

你得先把瓶盖子打开!

I want about an inch off the back of my hair.

我想把脑后的头发剪短约一英寸。

on

(1) 在…上;被…支撑:

The vase is *on* the table.

花瓶在桌子上。

She climbed *on* to the bed.

她爬上了床。

We rested *on* our hands and knees.

我们把头靠在手和膝盖上休息。

(2) 在…上面:

a picture *on* the wall 墙上挂着的一幅画 a rash *on* my back 我背上长的疹子 There is a mark *on* your skirt.

你裙子上有一块污迹。

(3) 表示位于或沿着:

the pasture *on* the south side of the river 河岸南边的牧场 a house *on* the highway 高速公路边的房子

(4) 表示接近:

a town on the border 靠近边界的一个市镇

(5) 表示附在…上或悬于…: beads *on* a string 细绳上悬的珠子

(6) 用以表示比喻的或抽象的位置:

on the young side, but experienced 相当年轻, 但经验十足 *on* her third beer 在她喝第三杯啤酒时 to stop *on* Chapter Two 到第二章为止

(7) 向…, 朝…:

to jump *on* the table 跳到桌子上 to march *on* Washington 向华盛顿进军

(8) 向…, 对着…, 在…之上:

to go on 6 o'clock 快到 6 点了

to come on the answer by accident 偶然找到了答案

(9) 用于表示事件发生在某指定的时间:

on July third 在7月3日这一天 every hour on the hour 时时刻刻We meet on Tuesday.

我们每周二见面。

(10) 就在…之后: 一…就….

On entering the room, she saw him.

她一进房间便看到了他。

On arriving home I discovered they had gone.

我一到家就发现他们已经离开了。

Please report to reception on arrival.

到达后请立即到接待处报到。

There was a letter waiting for him *on* his return.

他一回来就有一封信等着他看。

(11) 对着:

The spotlight fell *on* the actress.

聚光灯对准了女演员。

He knocked *on* the door.

他敲门。

(12) 针对:

A ban on smoking 对吸烟的禁令

Have pity on them.

可怜他们吧。

He's hard on his kids.

他对自己的孩子很严厉。

(13) 向着, 对着:

an attack on the fortress 对城堡的袭击

He turned his back on us.

他转过身去背对着我们。

(14) 表示感觉和思想的对象:

to gaze *on* the vista 注视着风景 to meditate *on* his actions 策划他的行动

(15) 行为的原因或动力:

to cut his foot *on* the broken glass 碎玻璃把他的脚扎破了 to talk *on* the telephone 通过电话聊天

(16) 服用:

to go on a strict diet 进行严格的食疗

He lived on a diet of junk food.

他全靠吃垃圾食品充饥。

The doctor put me *on* antibiotics.

医生让我服用抗生素。

(17) 由于(上瘾、习惯或意识状态改变等):

high on dope 因吸毒而陷入沉醉状态

(18) 根据:

"We will reach our judgments not *on* intentions or *on* promises but on deeds and on results." (Margaret Thatcher)

"我们将根据事实和结果而不是目的或诺言来做出判断。" (玛格丽特·撒切尔)

On their advice I applied for the job.

我听从他们的建议申请了这份工作。

(19) 表示…的状态或过程:

on leave 休假

on fire 着火

on the way 在途中

The book is currently on loan.

该书已借出。

(20) 表示意图:

to travel on business 商务旅行

(21) 表示运送方式:

to ride *on* a train 坐火车 a woman *on* horseback 骑马的女郎 He was *on* the plane from New York. 他在纽约来的飞机上。

(22) 表示可利用的方法; 用…方式获取:

beer *on* tap 随时可取用的啤酒 a physician *on* call 随时待命的大夫 She played a tune *on* her guitar.

她用她的吉他弹了一首曲子。

The information is available *on* the Internet.

互联网上可看到这个信息。

(23) 表归属:

a nurse on the hospital staff 在医院就职的护士

(24) 表示增加或重复:

to heap error on error 错上加错

Sales are up on last year.

销售量比去年增长了。

(25) 涉及; 关于:

books *on* astronomy 有关天文学的书籍 The teacher tested us *on* irregular verbs. 老师考了我们不规则动词。

(26) 关于且不利于:

We have some evidence on him.

我们有一些不利于他的证据。

(27)(非正式)拥有;带着:

I haven't a cent on me.

我一分钱都没带。

Have you got any money on you?

你带钱了吗?

(28) 以…为代价: 依靠…过活:

drinks on the house 免费的饮料

to live on a pension/a student grant 靠养老金/助学金生活

Drinks are on me.

饮料钱由我付。

You can't feed a family on 50 dollars a week.

你无法靠每周50美元养活一家人。

over

(1) 高于…; 在…的上方:

a hawk gliding over the hills 飞过山头的鹰

They held a large umbrella over her.

他们给她撑起一把大伞。

There was a lamp hanging over the table.

桌子上方吊着一盏灯。

(2) 跳过:

to jump *over* the fence 跳过这个篱笆

She climbed *over* the wall.

她翻墙过去。

(3) 超过;至…的另一边;越过:

to stroll *over* the bridge 漫步过桥

They ran over the grass.

他们跑过草地。

They had a wonderful view *over* the park.

他们放眼望去,公园的美景尽收眼底。

(4) 从…的边缘向下; 越过…向下:

The car had toppled *over* the cliff.

汽车从山崖上跌落下去了。

He didn't dare look *over* the edge.

他不敢从边缘往下看。

(5) 在…另一边: 在…的对面:

a village over the border 边界对面的村庄

to live over the road 住在马路对面

(6) 在…表面:

to put a coat of varnish over the woodwork 在木制品上涂亮光漆

(7) 在…顶端; 在…的上部:

to club him over the head 打某人的头

to trip *over* the toys 被玩具绊倒

(8) 在…的范围内;遍及:

to walk over the grounds 走遍整个庭园

Snow is falling all over the country.

全国各地都在下雪。

They've travelled all *over* the world.

他们游遍了全世界。

(9) 通过, 经由:

to address us *over* the loudspeaker 透过扩音器对我们演讲

She wouldn't tell me *over* the phone.

她不肯在电话里告诉我。

(10) 覆盖:

She put a blanket over the sleeping child.

他给熟睡的孩子盖上毯子。

She put her hand *over* her mouth to stop herself from screaming.

她用手捂住嘴,以免叫出声来。

(11) 高出;漫过:

The water was over my shoulders.

水漫过了我的肩膀。

I couldn't hear what he said *over* the noise of the traffic.

交通噪音太大, 我听不清他说的话。

(12) 在…时期或期间:

records maintained over two years 保持了两年的纪录

We'll discuss it over lunch.

我们吃午饭时商量此事吧。

Over the next few days they got to know the town well.

在以后的几天中,他们逐渐熟悉了这个小镇。

(13) 直到或超过…的尽头:

to stay over the holidays 一直待到假期结束

(14)(在程度、数量或范围上)超过:

over a thousand dollars 一千多美元

He is over sixty.

他有六十多岁了。

She stayed in Lagos for *over* a month.

他在拉各斯逗留了一个多月。

(15) 优先于:

to win a narrow victory *over* the rival 险胜对手

a distinct advantage over our competitors 明显优于我们的竞争

对手

to select him over all the others 比起别人更愿选举他

(16) 统治, 控制:

The director presides *over* the meeting. There is no one *over* him in the department.

董事主持会议。在这个部门没有人比他职位高。

She has only the director over her.

她的上司只有主任一个。

He ruled *over* a great empire.

他统治着一个大帝国。

(17) 对···产生效果或影响:
the change that came *over* you 改变你的观点

(18) 在做或从事…的时候: a chat *over* coffee 喝着咖啡聊天

(19) 涉及; 关于:

an argument *over* money 关于钱的争论 a disagreement *over* the best way to proceed 在如何采用最好的方法上出现的分歧

(20) 渡过(困难阶段或局面):

We're *over* the worst of the recession.

我们已经渡过了经济衰退的最艰难时期。

It took her ages to get over her illness.

她花了很长时间才把病治好。

near

(1) 在…附近;靠近:

Do you live *near* here? 你住在这附近吗? Go and sit *nearer* (to) the fire.

坐得靠近炉子点儿。

(2) 接近: 临近:

My birthday is very *near* Christmas.

我的生日离圣诞节很近。

I'll think about it *nearer* (to) the time.

到时候我会考虑的。

(3) (用于数词前)大约,接近:

Share prices are *near* their record high of last year.

股票价格接近去年的最高纪录。

Profits fell from \$11million to nearer \$8 million.

利润从 1,100 万元下跌到约 800 万元。

(4) (质量、大小等)相仿,接近:

Nobody else comes near her in intellect.

谁也没她聪明。

This colour is *nearest* (to) the original.

这种颜色最接近本色。

(5) 接近干(某种状态): 濒临: 快要:

a state near (to) death 濒临死亡

She was *near* to tears

她就要哭了。

We came near to being killed.

我们差点儿丢了性命。

since

(1) 从…以来:

She's been skiing since childhood.

她从幼时起就开始滑雪。

He's been working in a bank since leaving school.

他毕业以后一直在一家银行工作。

Since the party she had only spoken to him once.

那次聚会以后,她只和他说过一次话。

That was years ago. I've changed jobs since then.

那是多年以前的事了,后来我已经换过几个工作了。

(2) (表示气愤)何曾,什么时候:

Since when did he ever listen to me?

他什么时候听过我的话?

to

(1) 向…:

to go to the city 进城

(2) 朝着…:

Turn to me

转向我。

I walked to the office.

我朝办公室走去。

He pointed to something on the opposite bank.

他指向对岸的一样东西。

(3) 直到…:

The ocean water was clear all the way to the bottom.

海水从上面一直到海底都是清澈的。

(4) 到…范围或程度:

to love him to distraction 爱他爱得魂不守舍

I like all kinds of music from opera to reggae.

我喜欢各种音乐,从歌剧到雷盖都喜欢。

I watched the programme from beginning to end.

这个节目我从头看到了尾。

(5) 以…为最后结果:

to nurse her back *to* health 精心照顾她恢复健康 She sang the baby *to* sleep.

她唱着歌把孩子哄睡了。

His expression changed from a mazement \boldsymbol{to} joy.

他的表情由惊变喜。

(6) 朝向一个特定的状态:

to help minority women *to* economic equality 帮助少数民族妇女取得经济上的平等权利

(7) 与…接触;靠着…;

Their faces pressed *to* the windows.

他们的脸贴着窗户。

(8) 在…的面前:

to stand face to face 面对面地站着

(9) 用于表示归属或占有:

to look for the top to the jar 寻找这个罐子的盖子

(10)(表示两人或物之间的关系)属于,归于,对于:

the key to the door 这个门的钥匙

to wait for an answer to the letter 等回信

She's married to an Italian.

她嫁给了一个意大利人。

It was a threat to world peace.

这是对世界和平的威胁。

(11) 与…有某种特定关系:

The brook runs parallel *to* the road.

小河与路平行。

(12) 作为…的伴随或补充:

to dance to the tune 随着曲子起舞

He left the stage to prolonged applause.

他在经久不息的掌声中走下了舞台。

(13) 组成;构成:

two cups to a pint 两杯一品脱

(14) (表示态度或反应)适合,符合,致使:

His music isn't really to my taste.

他的音乐实在不合我的品味。

To her astonishment, he smiled.

使她惊讶的是,他笑了。

(15) 与…相比:

a book superior *to* others 一本比其他的书好的书 I prefer walking *to* climbing.

我喜欢散步多于爬山。

The industry today is nothing to what it once was.

这一行业的现状与昔日的盛况相比微不足道。

(16) 在…之前:

The time is ten to five.

现在是5点差10分。

How long is it to lunch?

离吃午饭还有多久?

(17) 一直到; 直到:

to work from nine to five 从 9 点一直工作到 5 点

The meadows lead down *to* the river.

牧场一直延伸到河边。

Her hair fell to her waist.

她的长发一直垂到腰部。

(18) 为了…的目的:

to go out to lunch 出去吃午饭

People rushed to her rescue and picked her up.

人们冲上前来把她救起。

(19)(引出接受者)给…,予…,向…;

He gave it to his sister.

他把那给了他妹妹。

I'll explain to you where everything goes.

我会向你解释所有东西的摆放位置。

Who did she address the letter *to*?

那封信她是写给谁的?

(20)(引出受体)对于,关于:

She is devoted to her family.

她深深爱着自己的家庭。

What have you done to your hair?

你怎么把头发弄成这个样子?

(21) 用在动词前表示不定式:

I'd like to go.

我想去。

(22) 省略已知动词, 作不定式单独使用:

Go if you want to.

如果你想去的话就去吧。

(23) 用于指明动词及其补语之间的关系:

to refer to a dictionary 查字典

to refer me to a dictionary 叫我去查词典

(24)(与反身代词一起)表示独占或分离:

to have the plane to ourselves 把飞机留给了我们自己

(25) 为了向…表示敬意:

a toast to the queen 为女王而干杯

a monument *to* the soldiers who died in the war 阵亡将士纪念碑 Let's drink *to* Julia and her new job.

让我们为朱莉娅和她的新工作干杯。

(26) (表示看法或感觉)按…的看法,据…认为: It sounded like crying *to* me.

我听着这像哭。

(27) (表示数量或比率)等于,每,一:

There are 2.54 centimetres to an inch.

一英寸等于 2.54 厘米。

This car does 30 miles to the gallon.

这辆汽车每加仑汽油可行驶 30 英里。

under

(1) 在…下面:

a rug under a chair 椅子下面的小地毯

(2) 到或进入比…低的位置或地方:

to roll the ball under the couch 把球滚到躺椅下

(3) 在…表面下:

under the ground 在地下

to swim *under* water 游到水下

(4) 在…的假定表面或掩饰下:

to travel *under* a false name 用假名旅游

(5) 少于, 小于:

The jar's capacity is *under* three quarts.

这个坛子的容量小于三夸脱。

(6) 未达, 未满:

under voting age 不到投票年龄

(7) 地位或等级低于…:

nine officers *under* me at headquarters 在总部职位低于我的九个军官

- (8) 在…的权威、统治或控制之下: under a dictatorship 在独裁统治之下
- (9) 在…指导或影响下:

 under parental guidance 在父母指导之下
- (10) 经受或接受···的影响:

 under constant care 接受长期护理
- (11) 受到…的约束; 承受…的义务: under contract 受合同的约束
- (12) 在…的群体或类别中: to list *under* biology 被列入生物学
- (13) 在…过程中:

 under discussion 在讨论中
- (14) 考虑到…; 因为…:

 under these conditions 由于这些情况
- (15) 经…的授权: *under* the monarch's seal 经君王的保证
- (16) 播种或栽种着…:
 an acre *under* oats 一英亩燕麦地
- (17) (航海时)以…为动力或用…推动:
 under sail 扬帆行驶
 under steam 以蒸汽为动力
- (18) 在…中, 在…期间:

to be born under Aries 生于白羊星座

up

(1) 朝高处:

up the hill 上山

(2) 朝向或位于更远的某个位置: two miles *up* the road 路的前方两英里处

(3) 朝上游:

up the Mississippi 在密西西比河上逆流而上

(4) (航海时)与…相反: up the wind 顶风

with

- (1) 和…, 陪伴…; 在…陪伴下; 随同…:
 Did you go with her?

 你跟她一起去吗?
- (2) 在···旁边; 同···在一起: to stood *with* the rabbi 与拉比站在一起 to sit *with* the family 与家人坐在一块儿
- (3) 带着, 带来:
 to arrive with bad news 带来坏消息
 a man with a moustache 留络腮胡子的男人
- (4) 样子, 状态:
 to sit there *with* his mouth open 张着嘴坐在那儿
- (5) 以…方式:

 to perform with skill 很有技巧地表演

 to speak with enthusiasm 热情地说话
- (6) 在…的表现、使用或运行中: to have trouble *with* the car 汽车出了毛病

(7) 负责, 照料:

They left the cat with their neighbors. 他们把猫托付给邻居照看。

(8) 以…的观点或估计:
 if it's all right *with* you ... 如果你没异议的话……

(9) 支持, 赞同:

I'm with anyone who wants to help the homeless. 我支持任何想帮助流浪汉的人。

(10) 和···一致; 与···有相同观点或信仰: He is *with* us on that issue. 在那个议题上他和我们观点一致。

(11) 混在一起;在…中: to plant onions *with* the carrots 把胡萝卜和洋葱种在一起

(12) 是…的成员; 受…雇佣:
to play *with* a symphony orchestra 在交响乐团内演奏
She is *with* a publishing company.
她受雇于一个出版公司。

(13) 用…;通过…的方式或媒介: to eat *with* a fork 用叉子吃饭 He made us laugh *with* his jokes. 他讲的笑话逗得我们大笑。

(14) 以:

a pillow stuffed with feathers 装满羽毛的枕头 balloons filled with helium 装满氦气的气球

(15) 尽管:

With all her experience, she could not get a job. 尽管很有经验, 她还是找不到工作。

(16) 与…同向:

to sail with the wind 顺风航行

to flow with the river 顺河而流

(17) 与…同时:

to get up with the birds 与鸟儿同时起床

(18) 关于, 对于,

We are pleased with her decision.

她这样决定,我们很高兴。

They are disgusted with the status quo.

他们对现状很厌恶。

(19) 和…:

to play with the dog 与狗玩

to have a talk with the class 和班上的同学谈一谈

to live with one's aunt 与姑母住在一起

(20) 与…相比; 与…对照:

a dress identical with the one her sister just bought

和她姐姐刚买的同一款式的衣服

(21) 收到, 获得:

With her permission, he left.

获得她允许后,他离开了。

I escaped with just a few bruises.

我逃跑时只受了一些擦伤

(22) 和;加上:

My books, with my brother's, make a sizable library.

我的书加上的弟弟的书能够办成一个不小的图书馆了。

We had turkey with all the trimmings.

我们有火鸡和所需的调料。

(23) 包括:

It comes to \$29.95 *with* postage and handling. 包括邮资和手续费总共是 29.95 美元。

(24) 反对;对抗:

to wrestle with an opponent 与对手摔跤

(25) 结果, 后果:

to tremble with fear 害怕得发抖 to be sick with the flu 得了流行性感冒

(26) 加入, 联合:

to couple the first car with the second 把第一辆汽车和第二辆配成双

to link arms with their partners 与伙伴手挽手

(27) 分离, 离开:

She has parted with her husband.

与她丈夫分手了。

(28) 在…的过程中:

We grow older with the hours. 我们随时光流逝而长大。

(29) 与成比例:

Wines improve with age.

酒越陈越香。

(30) 在…的关系中:

at ease with my peers 与我的同事关系融洽

(31) 也; 较好:

She could sing with the best of them.

她可以同他们中最棒的唱得一样好。

(32) 根据经验, 根据实践:

With me, it is a question of priority.
对我来说, 这是个优先权的问题。

(33) 表示密切联系 (用作功能词):

With the advent of the rockets, the Space Age began.

随着火箭的出现,太空时代开始了。

(二) 合成介词

inside

(1) 在…以内:

We'll be there *inside* an hour. 我们一个小时内到。

(2) 在内侧或内部:

inside the package 在包裹里面

(3) 进入里面:
to go *inside* the house 走进房子

into

(1) 到…里面或内部: to go *into* the house 走进屋子

(2) 从事···活动或职业:
recent college graduates who go *into* banking
从事金融业的应届大学毕业生

(3) 转为…状态或形式:
dishes breaking *into* pieces 碟子摔成碎片
to chang *into* a butterfly 蜕变成蝴蝶

(4) 进入(以便在···里面或被包括于···里面):
parties entering *into* an agreement 达成协议的党派
to write a new character *into* the play 在戏剧中加入一个新角色

(5)(非正式)对…感兴趣的或卷入…的:

They are into vegetarianism.

他们对素食主义感兴趣。

- (6) 达到一段时间或一定程度: well *into* the week 以一周为限
- (7) 朝…; 向…:
 to look *into* the distance 向远处看
 to point *into* the sky 指向天空
- (8) 触及,碰,靠在: to crash *into* a tree 撞到树上
- (9) 除, 作为…的除数:

The number 3 goes *into* 9 three times. 9 除以 3 等于 3。

outside

- (1) 在…的外面或外侧: to see someone *outside* the window 看见窗外有人
- (2) 超出…的界限:
 a little place *outside* the city 城市之外的一个小地方
- (3)除了:

We have no other information *outside* the figures already given. 除了已提供的这些数字外,我们没有其他信息。

throughout

(1) 遍及:

upon

同on

within

- (1)在…里面,在…内部:
 resentment seething within him 复仇的情绪在他内心翻腾
- (2)在…范围以内:

to arrive within two days 两天之内到达 to stay within earshot 待在听力所及之地 within ten miles of home 在离家十英里范围之内

(3)不超过(既定的限制);不超出:

She lived within her income.

她量入为出。

(4)在…范围内;在…领域里:
to act within the law 在法律允许范围内活动
within the medical profession 在医学专业领域里

(5)在确定的范围或程度内:

The team had pulled to *within* five points of winning. 该队再赢五分就可获胜。

without

- (1)没有;缺少: a family without a car 没有汽车的家庭
- (2) 不用; 无需:
 to volunteer *without* hesitation 毫不犹豫地自告奋勇
 to speak *without* thinking 脱口而出
- (3)在外面;对着外面;向着外部: to stand without the door 站在门外

(三) 分词介词

according to 根据…,按照;据…说:

they are divided into three groups according to their age.

他们被按照年龄分成三组。

According to the old man, they left at midnight.

据那位老人说,他们是在半夜离开的。

concerning 关于; 涉及:

All cases *concerning* bribery must be dealt with immediately.

所有涉及腐败的案件都要立即处理。

considering 鉴于; 考虑到:

You managed the project well, considering your inexperience.

考虑到你缺乏经验,对你来说,这个方案你已处理得很好了。

excluding 除…外, 不包括:

There are 30 people in the hotel, *excluding* the hotel workers.

旅馆里有30个人,不包括旅馆工作人员。

including 包括…在内:

I've got ten days' holiday including the National Day.

包括国庆节我共得到十天假。

regarding 关于; 至于; 就…而论

I have to speak to you seriously *regarding* this matter.

就这一问题,我必须和你严肃谈谈。

索引

A

```
about p.12 (表时间)、p. 34 (表地点)、
 p.90 (表关于)、p.123 (表关系)
above p.37 (表地点)、p.106 (表程
 度)、p.109(表等级)
across p.46 (表地点)
after p.14 (表时间)、p.15 (表时
 间)、p.17(表时间)、p.17(表时
 间)、p.72(表方式)、p.96(表目
 的)、p.132(表结果)、p.145(表根
 据)、p.153(表让步)
after all p.132 (表结果)
against p.104 (表对比)、p.150 (表反
 对)、p.151(表反对)
agree on p.112 (表对象)
agree to p.112 (表对象)
agree with p.112 (表对象)
along p.51 (表地点)
along with p.123 (表关系)
among p.124 (表关系)
angry about p.66 (表原因)
angry at p.66 (表原因)
angry over p.66 (表原因)
angry with p.66 (表原因)
answer for p.113 (表对象)
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answer to p.113 (表对象)
apply for p.113 (表对象)
apply to p.113 (表对象)
around p.12 (表时间)、p.34 (表地
 点)
as p.104 (表对比)、p.140 (表作为)
as a whole p.79 (表状态)
as far as ... is concerned p.91 (表
 关干)
as for p.91 (表关于)
as soon as p.27 (表时间)
as to p.91 (表关于)
at p.5 (表时间)、p.31 (表地点)、
 p.33 (表地点)、p.35 (表地点)、
 p.81 (表状态)、p.58 (表原因)、
 p.107 (表程度)、p.113 (表方向)、
 p.147 (表度量)、p.148 (表比率)、
 p.163 (常用短语)
at a distance p.50 (表地点)
at a table p.84 (表状态)
at ease p.79 (表状态)
at first p.27 (表时间)
at hand p.80 (表状态)
at home p.81 (表状态)
at intervals p.27 (表时间)
at intervals of p.27 (表时间)
at night p.8 (表时间)
```

at no time p.28 (表时间) at one's age p.82 (表状态) at one's expense p.83 (表状态) at one's hands p.83 (表状态) at sight p.10 (表时间) at speed p.149 (表速率) at table p.84 (表状态) at the back of p.44 (表地点) at the beach p.52 (表地点) at the beginning p.10 (表时间) at the edge of p.53 (表地点) at the end of p.28 (表时间) at the expense of p.83 (表状态) at the point of p.11 (表时间) at the table p.84 (表状态) at the top of p.53 (表地点) at the utmost p.108 (表程度) at will p.74 (表方式)

B

be about to... p.28 (表时间)
be destined for p.97 (表目的)
be destined to p.97 (表目的)
be going to... p.28 (表时间)
be good for p.114 (表对象)
be good to p.114 (表对象)
be home p.81 (表状态)
be responsible for p.116 (表对象)
be responsible to p.116 (表对象)
be useful for p.97 (表目的)
be useful in p.97 (表目的)
because of p.61 (表原因)
before p.13 (表时间)、p.41 (表地点)
behind p.18 (表时间)、p.19 (表时

间)、p.44(表地点) **below** p.39 (表地点)、p.110 (表等级) below the horizon p.40 (表地点) below the mark p.109 (表程度) beneath p.40 (表地点)、p.110 (表等 级) beside p.35 (表地点) beside the mark p.109 (表程度) besides p.156 (表除外) **between** p.20 (表时间)、p.124 (表关 系) beyond p.50 (表地点)、p.106 (表程 度)、p.157(表除外) beyond the horizon p.40 (表地点) **but** p.157 (表除外) **but for** p.159 (表除外) by p.13 (表时间)、p.20 (表时间)、 p.35 (表工具)、p.54 (表地点)、 p.61 (表原因)、p.72 (表方式)、 p.73 (表方式)、p.74 (表方式)、 p.75 (表手段)、p.77 (表施动者)、 p.147 (表度量)、p.148 (表比率) bv hand p.80 (表状态) by oneself p.97 (表目的) by reason of p.67 (表原因) by the end of p.28 (表时间) by the way p.77 (表方式)

\mathbf{C}

capability for p.116 (表对象) capability of p.116 (表对象) cause for p.67 (表原因) cause of p.67 (表原因) compare ... to ... p.105 (表对比) compare ... with ... p.105 (表对比)
congratulation for p.67 (表原因)
congratulation on p.67 (表原因)
cry for p.68 (表原因)
cry with p.68 (表原因)
cure for p.116 (表对象)
cure of p.116 (表对象)

D

depart for p.117 (表对象)
depart from p.117 (表对象)
die from p.69 (表原因)
die of p.69 (表原因)
disable sb for... p.117 (表对象)
disable sb from... p.117 (表对象)
down p.51 (表地点)
dress for p.84 (表状态)
dress up p.84 (表状态)
due to p.62 (表原因)
during p.20 (表时间)、p.21 (表时间)、p.22 (表时间)

\mathbf{E}

ere p.14 (表时间)
except p.156 (表除外)、p.157 (表除外)、p.160 (表除外)
except for p.159 (表除外)、p.160 (表除外)
excepting p.160 (表除外)

F

famous at p.117 (表对象) famous for p.117 (表对象) fight for p.118 (表对象) fight with p.118 (表对象) following p.14 (表时间) for p.29 (表时间)、p.62 (表原因)、 p.96 (表目的)、p.98 (表目的)、 p.104(表对比)、p.118(表对于)、 p.140 (表作为)、p.142 (表交换)、 p.147 (表度量)、p.151 (表赞成)、 p.153(表让步) for all p.153 (表让步) for all one knows p.153 (表让步) **for fun** p.101 (表目的) for oneself p.97 (表目的) for reasons of p.67 (表原因) for sale p.84 (表状态) for some purpose p.102 (表目的) free from p.138 (表免除) free of p.138 (表免除) from p.23 (表时间)、p.62 (表原 因)、p.65 (表动机)、p.134 (表来 源)、p.137(表免除) from the first p.27 (表时间)

Н

have an eye for p.120 (表对象) have an eye to p.120 (表对象) hear about p.93 (表关于) hear of p.93 (表关于) I

in p.5 (表时间)、p.15 (表时间)、 p.18 (表时间)、p.21 (表时间)、 p.31 (表地点)、 p.33 (表地点)、 p.45 (表地点)、p.74 (表方式)、 p.81 (表状态)、p.86 (表状态)、 p.123 (表关系)、p.127 (表关系)、 p.128 (表关系)、p.132 (表结果)、 p.168 (常用短语) in front of p.41 (表地点)、p.43 (表 地点) in fun p.101 (表目的) in hand p.80 (表状态) **in ink** p.135 (表材料) in mind p.87 (表状态) in no time p.28 (表时间) in one's face p.55 (表地点) in one's hands p.83 (表状态) in place of p.142 (表代替) in regard to p.67 (表关于) in sight p.10 (表时间) in spite of p.154 (表让步) in the bed p.88 (表状态) in the beginning p.10 (表时间) in the distance p.50 (表地点) in the front of p.43 (表地点) in the middle of p.56 (表地点) in the midst of p.56 (表地点) in the night p.8 (表时间) in the road p.56 (表地点) in the tree p.57 (表地点)

in the way p.77 (表手段) in this regard p.94 (表关于) in regard to p.94 (表关于)
inside p.20 (表时间)、p.45 (表地点)
instead of p.142 (表代替)、
p.143 (表代替)
into p.131 (表结果)

J

judge by p.145 (表根据) judge from p.145 (表根据)

K

knock at p.120 (表对象) **knock on** p.120 (表对象)

L

late for p.19 (表时间)
leave for p.127 (表关系)
leave to p.127 (表关系)
leave with p.127 (表关系)
like p.104 (表对比)
listen for p.102 (表目的)
listen to p.102 (表目的)
love for p.70 (表原因)

N

near p.12 (表时间)

0

of p.65 (表动机)、p.85 (表状态)、 p.90 (表关于)、p.127 (表关系)、 p.128 (表关系)、p.129 (表关系)、 p.134 (表来源)、p.135 (表成分)、 p.137 (表免除) of one's age p.82 (表状态) on p.5 (表时间)、p.17 (表时间)、 p.27 (表时间)、p.31 (表地点)、 p.37 (表地点)、p.39 (表地点)、 p.74(表工具)、p.81(表状态)、 p.86 (表状态)、p.88 (表状态)、 p.90 (表关于)、p.172 (常用短语) on a Sunday p.29 (表时间) on hand p.80 (表状态) on mind p.87 (表状态) on one's face p.55 (表地点) on one's hands p.83 (表状态) on sale p.84 (表状态) on sight p.10 (表时间) on Sunday p.29 (表时间) on Sundays p.29 (表时间) on the beach p.52 (表地点) on the bed p.88 (表状态) on the edge of p.53 (表地点) on the point of p.11 (表时间) on the road p.56 (表地点) on the top of p.53 (表地点) on the tree p.57 (表地点) on the whole p.79 (表状态) out of p.65 (表动机)、p.127 (表关 系)、p.131(表结果) over p.37 (表地点)、p.39 (表地 点)、p.49 (表地点)、p.62 (表原

因)、p.109(表等级)

owing to p.62(表原因)

P

p.17 (表时间)、p.50 (表地

点)、p.54(表地点)、p.106(表程度)
prepare against p.102(表目的)
prepare for p.102(表目的)
previous to p.14(表时间)
prior to p.14(表时间)
proper for p.103(表目的)
proper to p.103(表目的)

R

rather than p.143 (表替代) regardless of p.154 (表让步) round p.12 (表时间)、p.34 (表地点)

S

settle for p.121 (表对象)
settle on p.121 (表对象)
settle up p.121 (表对象)
since p.23 (表时间)
sit up for p.121 (表对象)
sit up with p.121 (表对象)
solution for the problem p.130 (表关系)
solution of the problem p.130 (表关

系)

solution to the problem p.130 (表关系) stick at p.121 (表对象) stick to p.121 (表对象)

subscribe for p.122 (表对象) subscribe to p.122 (表对象)

T

thanks to p.61 (表原因)

through p.22 (表时间)、p.29 (表时间)、p.46 (表地点)、p.49 (表地点)、p.65 (表动点)、p.65 (表动机)、75 (表手段)

till p.13 (表时间)、p.25 (表时间)、p.26 (表时间)

tired of p.71 (表原因)

tired with p.71 (表原因)

to p.25 (表时间)、p.37 (表地点)、p.98 (表目的)、p.107 (表程度)、p.113 (表方向)、p.118 (表对于)、p.129 (表关系)、p.131 (表结果)、p.145 (表根据)、p.148 (表比率)

to hand p.80 (表状态)

to some purpose p.102 (表目的)

to the utmost p.108 (表程度)

together with p.123 (表关系)

top p.79 (表对象)、p.82 (表对象)

toward p.12 (表时间) towards p.12 (表时间)

tremble for p.122 (表对象)

tremble from p.122 (表对象)

U

under p.39 (表地点)、p.40 (表地 点)、p.81 (表状态)、p.110 (表等 级)

until p.13 (表时间)、p.26 (表时间) **up** p.51 (表地点)

V

versus p.150 (表反对) **via** p.73 (表方式)

W

with p.58 (表原因)、p.74 (表方式)、p.75 (表手段)、p.77 (表施动者)、p.85 (表状态)、p.88 (表状态)、p.135 (表成分)、p.142 (表交换)、p.151 (表反对)、p.151 (表赞成)、p.153 (表让步)

with a will p.74 (表手段)
with ease p.79 (表状态)
with ink p.135 (表材料)
with regard to p.94 (表关于)
with speed p.149 (表速率)
within p.20 (表时间)