

高中英语语法之：常用介词的区别

1.表示时间的 at, in, on:

at 表示片刻的时间,如: at 8 o'clock, at midnight, at the end of, at that time, at the beginning of, at the age of, at Christmas, at New Year 等。

in 表示一段时间,如: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in October, in 1998, in summer, in the past, in the future 等。

on 总是跟日子有关,如: on Monday, on Christmas morning, on the following, on May Day, on a warm morning 等。

2.表示时间的 since 和 from:

since 表示从过去到现在的一段时间的过程,常与现在完成时连用; from 表示从时间的某一点开始,不涉及与现在的关系。一般多与现在时、过去时、将来时连用。

如: I hope to do morning exercises from today./ We have not seen each other since 1995.

3.表示时间的 in 和 after:

两者都表示“在(某个时间)之后”,区别在于 in 表示“在(一段时间)之后”,而 after 则表示“在(某一具体时间点)之后”,in 短语和将来时态连用,after 短语和过去时态或将来时态连用。

如: We'll be back in three days./ After seven the rain began to fall./ What shall we do after graduation?/ After two months he returned.

注意: after 有时也可以表示在一段时间之后(常用在过去时里)。

4.表示地理位置的 in, on, to:

in 表示在某范围内, on 指与什么毗邻, to 指在某环境范围之外。

如: Changchun is in the northeast of China./ Mongolia is on the north of China./ Japan is to the east of China.

5.表示“在……上”的 on 和 in:

on 只表示在某物的表面上,而用 in 表示占去某物一部分,表示……上。

如: There is a book on the piece of paper./ There is an interesting article in the newspaper./ He dug a hole in the wall.

6.表示“穿过……”的 through 和 across:

through 表示从内部通过,与 in 有关; across 表示“穿过……”,表示从一端至另一端在表面上的通过,与 on 有关。

如: Water flows through the pipe./ The old man walked across the street.

7.in the corner, on the corner,

at the corner:

in the corner 表示在角落, in 指角的内面; on the corner 表示“在角上”, on 指的不是内面,也不是外面,而含内外兼有之意; at the corner 指“在拐角处”,指的是拐角附近。

如: The lamp stands in the corner of the room./ I met at with him at the street corner./ He sat on the corner of the table.

8.in the end, at the end of, by the end of:

in the end 作“最后”“终于”解,可单独使用,后不接介词 of; at the end of 表示“在……末梢”“到……尽头”,既可指时间,也可以指地上或物体。不可单独使用; by the end of 作“在……结束时”“到……末为止”解,只能指时间,不可单独使用。

如: In the end they reached a place of safety./ At the end of the road stands a beautiful garden./ They decided to have an English evening at the end of this week./ by the end of last month he had finished the novel.

9.表示“关于”的 about 和 on:

两者都有“关于”的意思,不过前者为一般用词,而后者表示“关于”,为较正式的“论述”。

如: He came to tell me about something important./ He wrote a book on science.

10.between, among:

一般说来, between 表示两者之间, among 用于三者或三者以上的中间。

如: You are to sit between your father and me./ He is always happy among his classmates.

注意: 有时说的虽然是三个以上的人或东西,但如果强调的是两两相互间接关系,就适用于 between。

如: Agreements were made between the different countries.

在谈到一些事物或一组事物,而把它们视为分居两边时用 between。

如: The little valley lies between high mountains.

在谈事物间的差别时,总是用 between。

如: They don't know the difference between wheat, coats and barley.

11.besides, except, but, except for:

besides 指除了……还有; 如: All

went out besides me.

except 指“除了,减去什么”,不能放在句首。如: All went out except me.

but 与 except 意思近似,表示“除了……外”经常用在 no, all, nobody, anywhere, everything 等和其他疑问词后面。

如: I never saw him reading anything but the newspaper.

except for 表示“若无……除非”,表明理由细节。

如: His diary is good except for a few spelling mistakes.

12.表示“用”的 in 和 with:

表示工具的“用”,用 with,而表示材料、方式、方法、度量、单位、语言、声音等的“用”,用 in。

如: He is writing a letter with a pen./ He wrote the letter in pencil/ We measured it in pounds./ Read the text in a loud voice./ Tell me the story in English.

13.charge of 和 in the charge of:

两者都表示“由谁负责、照顾、管理”,区别在于: charge of 后接被照管的人或物, in the charge of 后面则跟照管的人。

如: Who is in charge of the project. The project is in the charge of an engineer.

14.as, like:

as 作“作为”、“以……地位或身份”解。如: Let me speak to you as a father.(事实是父亲)

like 作“像……一样”解。如: Let me speak to you like a father.(事实上不是父亲)

15.in front of 和 in the front of:

in front of = before, 是“在……前面”的意思(不在某物内), in the front of 则是“在……前部”的意思(在某物内)。

如: There is a desk in front of the blackboard./ The boy sat in the front of the car.

16.in, into:

into 表示动向,不表示目的地或位置。如: We walked into the park.

in 通常表示位置。如: We walked in the park.

in 和 drop, fall, put, throw, break 等终止性动词连用时,也可以表示动向。

如: I have put the coin in (into) my pocket.我把硬币放进衣袋。

英语填空题 周周练

1. He got to the station early, _____ missing his train.

- A. in case of
- B. in stead of
- C. for fear of
- D. in search of

【答案解析】

答案: C。 此题考查四个选项的意义。In case of 万一; in stead of 代替; for fear of 害怕; in search of 寻找。根据句意,“他很早就去了火车站以防错过火车”,选择C。

2. —What's your sister like? —_____.

- A. She is a worker
- B. She likes pears
- C. She is very thin
- D. She is like her father

【答案解析】

答案: C。 此题陷阱选项为B或D。有很多考生一看题干中的like一词就会想当然地选择B或D。其实,问句的意思是:“你姐姐长得怎么样?”因此,正确答案为C。What's... like? 这个句型常常用来询问某人的长相或某事的情况(包括天气情况)。

3. It was not until she had arrived home _____ her appointment with the doctor.

- A. did she remember
- B. that she remembered
- C. when she remembered
- D. had she remembered

【答案解析】

答案: B。 此题考察until 的用法。It is not until...that...直到(某时)……才发生,是强调句的固定用法,需要注意的是连词必须用that,不能用when,故选B。