

# 【复习要求】

## 掌握常用介词和介词短 语的基本用法。

# 【知识要点】

## 一、介词

- 介词是一种虚词，一般不重读，在句中不单独作任何句子成份，一般放在名词前，介词后面的名词或相当于名词的词语叫做介词宾语。

## 二、常见介词的基本用法

- 1.about

- ( 1 ) 大约 , 大概

- He is about 7 years old. 他大约 7 岁了。

- ( 2 ) 关于 , 有关

- We usually talk about English.

我们经常谈论有关英语的话题。

- ( 3 ) “ about+ 不定式 ” 相当于 “ 即将 , 正要 ”

- We are about to go to see a film. 我们正要去看电影。

- 2.for
- ( 1 ) 表示 ( 动作方向 ) “向、往”
- —May I speak to Mr.Smith? 我能与史密斯先生通电话吗?
- —He is not in.He has left for Shanghai.  
他不在，他去上海了。
- ( 2 ) 表示目的 “为”
- They fought for freedom. 他们为自由而战。
- ( 3 ) 表示原因 “因”

• Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

- ( 4 ) 表示一段时间 “计、达”
- We' ve known each other for three years.

我们彼此认识已三年了。

- ( 5 ) 表示 “给、供”
- I want to buy some food for supper.

我要买一些晚餐吃的食物。

- ( 6 ) 常见搭配
- pay for , be good for , look for , send for , wait for  
 , get ready for , make room for , for example , ask f  
or , be late for

- 3.by
- ( 1 ) 到.....为止
- By the end of last term , we had learned English for five years.

到上学期为止，我们学英语已有五年了。

- ( 2 ) 乘坐 ( 交通工具 ) , 用 ( 手段、方法 )
- Most of the people in Chengdu go to work by bike.

大多数成都人骑自行车上班。

- ( 3 ) 被 ( 用于被动语态 )
- Which language is spoken by the largest number of people in the world?

世界上哪一种语言是被最多数人讲的？

- 4.in

- ( 1 ) 在.....之中 , 在.....场所里面

- There are 50 students in the classroom.

教室里有 50 个学生。

- ( 2 ) 表示方向

- The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东边升起。

- ( 3 ) 在什么时间内

- Everything will be ready in ten minutes.

十分钟后一切将准备好。

- ( 4 ) 用某种语言

Can you speak in English? 你能用英语说吗?

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- 5.on
- ( 1 ) 表示与表面接触，在.....上面
- There is a dictionary on the desk. 桌上有本字典。
- ( 2 ) 关于，表示谈论的题目
- There will be a talk on the earth in the afternoon.  
今天下午将有一场关于地球的报告。
- ( 3 ) 表示时间
- I often visit my grandmother on Sunday.  
星期天我常常去看望我的祖母。



- 6.to
- ( 1 ) 表示方向 , 指 “到 ( 某处 ) , 去 ( 某处 ) ”
- Please come to my home tomorrow. 请明天来我家。
- ( 2 ) 表示时间 , 指 “到 ( 某时间 ) ”
- We have classes from Monday to Friday.

我们从星期一到星期五上课。

- ( 3 ) 表示对象 , 指 “向、为、对、给 ( 某人、某物 ) ”
- Please give it to Mr Smart. 请把它给 Smart 先生。

- ( 4 ) to“ 差” ( 时间表达词 , 一般在半个小时以后表示还差多少分钟就到下一个小时了。这种表达法是先说分钟 , 后说小时 , 中间加 to , 但是所用的小时要用下一个小时。如 :  
It is ten to one. 现在是 12 : 50 , 即差 10 分钟 1 点。
- 注意 : past“ 过” ( 时间表达法 , 一般在半个小时之内表示过了多少分钟 , 这种表达法也是先说小时 , 中间加介词 past ) 如 :  
I get up at ten past six. 我在六点十分起床。
- ( 5 ) 常见搭配  
thanks to , next to , prefer to , say goodbye to , listen to , to one's surprise , come to oneself , point to , help oneself to , write to , get to

- 7.among 和 between
- 这是一对近义词，表示“在.....当中”。among“在.....中间”，表示在三者或三者以上的中间；between“在.....之间”，表示在两者之间。如：
- He is the tallest among the students.  
在这群学生当中，他是最高的。
- The apple is between the two cups. 苹果在两个杯子之间。

- 8.beside , by , near 和 next to
- 这几个词都可以表示 “在旁边，在附近，靠近” 的意思。区别在于：
- （ 1 ） by 和 near 表示 “靠近，在.....旁边” 距离稍微远一些。如：
  - My house is by the river. 我的家在河边。
  - I live near the park. 我住在公园附近。
- （ 2 ） beside“ 在.....的旁边，靠近” ，距离稍微近一些。如：
  - There is a book beside the pen. 钢笔附近有一本书。
- （ 3 ） next to “与.....相邻，紧挨着” ，距离更近。如：
  - The bedroom is next to the bathroom. 卧室紧挨着浴室。

- 9.in the front of 和 in front of
- in the front of A 结构里，the front of 是 A 不可分割的组成部分，所以翻译成 A 的前部；而 in front of A 结构里，in front of 相当于 before，因此，应译为在 A 的前面。
- There is a tree in front of the house. 在房子前面有一棵树。
- There is a blackboard in the front of the classroom.  
在教室前部有一块黑板。

- 10.with 和 without

- ( 1 ) 和.....在一起, ( 表示伴随, without “没有” )。如:  
:

- I often go shopping with my mother.

我经常和妈妈一起去购物。

- Fish can't live without water. 鱼离开水就不能活。

- ( 2 ) 带有....., 具有.....。如:

- The mooncakes with the nuts and eggs are more delicious.  
有坚果和蛋的月饼更好吃。

- 带有坚果与鸡蛋的月饼更美味。

- ( 3 ) 以....., 用..... ( 表示手段及方法 )。如:

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- With the money he bought things for his lab

- 11.in , on 和 at
- 这三个词既可以表示地点 , 又可以表示时间。
- ( 1 ) 表示地点
- in 指 “在.....里面” 。如 :
- There is a book in my bag. 在我的书包里有一本书。
- on 指 “在.....上面” 。如 :
- The book is on the desk. 书在桌子上。
- at 在 ( 指某一具体地点 ) 。如 :
- My mother is at the bus stop. 我妈妈正在车站

- ( 2 ) 表示时间
- in 表示笼统的时间。如：
  - in 1990 , in January , in the morning
- on 表示具体的时间。如：
  - on June 5th , on Monday , on National Day , on a cold morning , on the morning of October 1st 等。
- at 表示时间的某一点；表示岁数。如：
  - at 7:00 , at noon , at the age of seven



- 12. 其它常见的介词搭配

- ( 1 ) 动词 + ( 副词 ) + 介词

- arrive in/at , come from , do well in , feel like doing , get out of , get into , learn from , knock into , knock at , look like , be made of , be made from , look up , talk about , be used for , take care of , turn into

- ( 2 ) 动词 + 形容词 + 介词

- be afraid of , be angry with , be away from , be bad for , be different from , be full of , be good at , be sure of , be surprised at

- ( 3 ) 其它固定介词短语

## 【例题解析】

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ your help we had no trouble finding his house.  
A.Thanks for                      B.Thanks to  
C.For                                D.Under

• **【答案】** B

• **【解析】** thanks for 意为“因.....表示感谢”，引起的短语使整个句子前后意义不连贯； thanks to 意为“多亏了.....”或“由于.....”，引起一个表示原因的短语； C、D 也不合题意。所以答案是 B。

- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ an old man , the bus was empty.

A.Besides

B.Only

C.Except for

D.Except

- **【答案】** C

- **【解析】** besides 意为“包括.....在内之外，还有.....”，不符合题意； B 也不符题意； except for 意为“除去...”，主要表示说明了基本情况之外，再加上详细修正它后面的名词或代词与句子里涉及的东西并非同类，而 except 主要用于排除同类。如： He goes to school every day except Saturday and Sunday.

- 3.The boy was scolded \_\_\_\_\_ being late \_\_\_\_\_ class.

A.for ; to

B.about ; to

C.for ; for

D.because ; to

- **【答案】** C

- **【解析】** 第一个 for 表示原因，“由于迟到.....”，与动词 scold（责备）形成一定的呼应关系，第二个 for 表示目的，be late for 是常用搭配。

# 【同步精练】

- 1.They were both born \_\_\_\_\_ March , 1981.  
A.in              B.at              C.on              D.since
- 2.The train is starting \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes.  
A.in              B.at              C.for              D.still

## 【答案】

- 1.C ( 年、月的前面要用介词 on 。 )
- 2.A ( in 表示 “在什么时间内” 。 )

- 3. Great changes have taken place \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in the last few year                      B. in the last few years  
 C. last year                                      D. on the last year
- 4. He went to Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ September 3, 1991 and came back \_\_\_\_\_ a cold morning last year.  
 A. in ; on                      B. on ; in                      C. on ; on                      D. in ; in

### 【答案】

- 3. B ( 句子中的时态是现在完成时，所以时间状语要用 in the last few years 。 )

- 4. C ( 年、月、日前用介词 on, morning 前有形容词修饰 )

- 5. Mrs Brown came to China \_\_\_\_\_ 1996.  
A. on                  B. of                  C. to                  D. in
- 6. He often goes \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ six thirty \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.  
A. for ; to ; in                  B. to ; at ; in  
C. to ; for ; at                  D. for ; at ; to

### 【答案】

- 5. D （ 年前用介词 in 。 ）
- 6. B （ 固定搭配： go to school, in the morning 表具体时间，几点几分前用介词 at 。 ）





- 9. I was very surprised \_\_\_\_\_ seeing him there.  
A. to                      B. in                      C. at                      D. by
- 10. Mr. Brown had lain \_\_\_\_\_ the ground \_\_\_\_\_ four hours before they finally found him.  
A. on ; for                                      B. at ; in  
C. on ; after                                      D. in ; during

### 【答案】

- 9. C ( 固定搭配：be surprised at “对.....感到惊讶”。 )

- 10. A ( ground 前用介词 on, 表示一段时间介词用 for )

- 11.The American Civil War lasted four years before the North won \_\_\_\_\_ the end.  
A.by                      B.at                      C.in                      D.on
- 12.We didn't go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ our mother returned.  
A.until                      B.by                      C.during                      D.while

- **【答案】**
- 11.C （ 固定搭配： in the end “ 最后” 。 ）
- 12.A （ 固定搭配： not...until...“ 直到.....才.....” 。 ）

- 13. There are many trees \_\_\_\_\_ of the road! And \_\_\_\_\_ of the trees is growing larger and larger.

A. on both side ; a number

B. on each sides ; a number

C. on both sides ; the number

D. on either sides ; the number

- 14. Jiangsu is \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China , but Japan is \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China.

A. to ; in

B. in ; to

C. on ; to

D. to ; on

**【答案】**

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- 15.—Can I look up a word \_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary?  
— I haven' t got \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- A.into ; about                      B.in ; with  
C.at ; in                              D.on ; on
- 16.When you are \_\_\_\_\_ trouble please ask help \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- A.in ; for                              B.in ; from  
C.on ; from                              D.on ; of

## 【答案】

- 15.B ( 固定搭配 look up a word in...“ 在.....里查单词” )

- 17.This kind of VCD is made \_\_\_\_\_ China.  
A.in                B.from                C.at                D.on
- 18.There are some birds singing \_\_\_\_\_ the trees.  
A.in                B.on                C.at                D.from

• **【答案】**

- 17.A ( be made in+ 地点 , “ 在什么地方生产的 / 制造的” 。 )
- 18.A ( in the tree, on the tree 都表示 “在树上” , 前者表示是外来的东西 , 例如小鸟、人等 , 而后者表示是树上本身有的东西 , 如果实、花、枝干等。 )

• 19.—It's kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to come to see me.

—It's a pleasure.You were so kind \_\_\_\_\_ me.

A.of ; with

B.for ; with

C.of ; to

D.for ; to

• 20.Don't read \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.It's bad \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes.

A.in ; to

B.in ; for

C.with ; to

D.in ; on

• **【答案】**

• 19.C ( 句型 : It's kind of sb. to do sth., You're so kind to me. )

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20.B ( 固定搭配 : ... )

“左阳当王”

1 1 1 6

- 21.The woman \_\_\_\_\_ a blue dress is my teacher.  
A.in                  B.on                  C.of                  D.at
- 22.The man stood \_\_\_\_\_ the window , watching the boys playing outside.  
A.in                  B.by                  C.with                  D.to

• **【答案】**

- 21.A ( in+ 颜色 ( + 衣服 ) , 表示 “穿着.....颜色的衣服” 。 )
- 22.B ( by 表示 “在.....旁边” , stand by the window

- 23. Did your friend send you something \_\_\_\_\_ the end of last week?

A. at                  B. by                  C. in                  D. to

- 24. Is there any difference \_\_\_\_\_ these two sentences?

A. for                  B. in                  C. among                  D. between

- **【答案】**

- 23. A ( 固定搭配 at the end of last week “在上周末”，是一个过去时间，句子中的谓语动词要用一般过去时；如果用 by the end of last week, 则句子中的谓语动词要用过去完成时。 )

- 24. D ( 表示两者之间用 between 三者或以上之间要用 among )



- 25.No one knew where Mr.Smith lived \_\_\_\_\_ his daughter.

A.besides                      B.and                      C.only                      D.except

- 26.His mother often helps him \_\_\_\_\_ English so he does better \_\_\_\_\_ English than others.

A.with ; in                      B.on ; in  
C.in ; with                      D.with ; at

- **【答案】**

- 25.D ( besides , except 都表示“除了”的意思，前者表示“除.....外，还有.....”，后者表示“从整体中除去...”。 )

- 26.A ( help sb with sth 帮助某人做某事      do better in

- 27. \_\_\_\_\_ the money , she bought a new coat \_\_\_\_\_ her father.

A.With ; for

B.With ; to

C.For ; with

D.To ; with

- 28.There is something wrong \_\_\_\_\_ my bike.

A.at

B.in

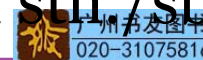
C.on

D.with

- **【答案】**

- 27.A ( buy sth. for sb. 为某人买某物。 )

- 28.D ( 句型 “ there is something wrong with sth./sb.” , 某物/人有什么问题。 )



- 29.They were invited to an important ball \_\_\_\_\_ the first time \_\_\_\_\_ their lives.

A.for ; in

B.at ; in

C.on ; for

D.in ; with

- 30.Tom always comes late \_\_\_\_\_ school.

A.at

B.inside

C.to

D.for

- **【答案】**

- 29.A ( for the first time 第一次 ; in their lives 在他们一生中。 )

- 30.D ( come late for school 上学迟到 , 这里的 **come** 连系动词 , 相当于 be 的用法。 )