



关于初中英语语法介词

什么是介词？它的作用是什么？

- ❖ 1. Look **at** me. (代词)
- ❖ 2. He goes to school **by** bike. (名词)
- ❖ 3. He is interested **in** drawing. (动名词)
- ❖ 4. The book is **on** the desk. (名词)

介词：通常用在 代词、名词、动名词 之前，表示某个人、事物/东西、事件与另一个之间的 关系。

介词的主要分类:

❖ 1. at the cinema, in the hospital

地点介词

❖ 2. Write with a pen, go by bus

方式介词

❖ 3. in summer, on September 1st

时间介词

❖ 4. by the way, at last, in the end

固定搭配

一. 地点介词

- ❖ 1. at the village , at home, at the corner of the street..

表示小地方用at

- ❖ 2. in Shanghai , in the country, in Asia, in the world,
in space...

表示大地方用in

- ❖ 3. in the box, on the chair, under the desk, next to Kate, on the right of Lucy, in front of the house, behind the door...

表示不同地方用具体不同的介词

填上正确的地点介词:

1. 在广州 in Guangzhou
2. 在电影院 at the cinema
3. 在湖边 by the lake
4. 在海里 in the sea
5. 树上的苹果 apples on the tree
6. 树上的小鸟 birds in the tree
7. 在天空上 in the sky
8. 在教室外 outside the classroom
9. 在农场上 on the farm
10. 在街道上 in the street

二. 方式介词

1. write with a pen, cut with a knife, lock with a lock...
使用工具用介词 with

2. see with our eyes, do with our hands, smell with our noses, eat with our mouths...
使用器官用介词 with

3. in English , in French , in your own words, in three language...
使用语言用介词 in

4. in a loud voice, in a low voice...
使用声音用介词 in

5. in this way, by this means...
使用方法用介词 in 或 by

6. by bike, by bus, by train, by plane, by ship, by car...
(on foot) by land 陆路, by sea 水路, by air 空运

使用交通工具用 by

但: on the bike, on the bus, on the train, on the plane,
on the ship, in the car...

7. ① Shanghai lies in the east of China. (在中国内部)

② Japan lies to the east of China. (在中国外部)

③ Hubei lies on the north of Hunan. (两地接壤)

8. in a red coat, the girl in yellow, the boy in white...

表示穿衣服用 in

9. lie in bed, after a while, in the sun (在阳光下)

under the sun (天下, 世界上; 到底, 究竟) (固定搭配)

三. 时间介词

1. at six o'clock, at noon, at that time, at half past three, at mid-night... 表示点钟或具体一点时间用 at
2. on Sunday, on New Year's Day, on March 21st, on my birthday ... 表示在某一天用 on
3. in three days, in a week, in a month, in May, in 1998 ... 表示大于一天的时间用 in
4. in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening 在早上/下午/傍晚 用 in
但: on the morning of May 1st
5. at night = in the night
6. in the day = in the day-time

7. 具体时间用不同的介词

:

在放假期间 during the holiday

在圣诞节期间 at Christmas

三天之后 **three days** later (一般过去时)

after **three days** (一般过去时)

in **three days** (一般将来时)

注意

later单独使用可用将来时或过去时态

The others will join us later.

later on 后来, 再过些时候

四. 固定搭配的含介词的中考词组:

(1)介词短语:

在吃早饭

at breakfast from now on from then on

on one's way to

at first at last in the end in front of

in time on time in the middle of

at least at most instead of

at once on foot at the same time

by the way

(2) Do you remember them?...

在...岁时 at the age of

有时 at times/sometimes

开始,在...起初 at the beginning of

此刻 at the/this moment = now

在...结尾,在...尽头 at the end of

例如 for example =such as

匆忙地 in a hurry

到...的时候 by the time=when

从...到... from ... to ...

在户外,在野外 in the open air

相邻, 靠近 next to 遍及 all over

将来 in the future

由于, 幸亏 thanks to

过了一会儿 after a while

在地球上 on the earth

到底、究竟 on earth

下课/放学/下班后 after lass/school/work

展出 on show 值日 on duty

独立, 单独 all by oneself

令(某人)惊讶 to one's surprise

(3) 固定搭配:

arrive in / at a place find out (发现, 找到)

get on/along _____ be afraid of sth.

hand in (上交) ^{with} hand out (分发)

be angry with sb. be angry at sth.

be strict with sb. be strict in sth.

be ready for be full of = be filled with

be good at = do well in be busy with sth.

be late for be interested in

eat up give up (放弃) grow up

Remember and translate:

hear from (sb)

hold on 1. 继续;坚持;保持 2.(打电话时)等一等

hurry up

knock at/on

laugh at

listen to

look after/at/for/up/out

take care of

make friends with

pay for

put on/up/off

worry about

ring up

stop sb. from doing sth.

take off

take part in

think about

try on try out

turn on/off

wait for

wake up

write down

make progress with

{ be familiar with sb./sth. (人) 熟悉某人/某物
be familiar to sb. ... (物) 为某人所熟悉

{ shout to 呼喊, 向...喊
shout at 对...吼, 责骂

{ be strict with sb. 对某人严格要求
be strict in sth. 严格对待某事

{ in the end = at last = finally 最后
by the end of 到...末止
at the end of 在...结束时, 在...末端,

{ in the air 在空中
on the air 播出

ahead of time 提前，超前

sometime 某时

some time 某段时间，某一时期

sometimes=at times 有时

some times 许多次，许多倍

at a time=each time 每次

at one time=once 曾经

be known to sb. 为某人所知

be known as 作为...而出名，被叫作...

be known for 因...而出名

be busy with sth. 忙于某事

be busy doing sth. 忙着做某事

常用易混淆介词辨析

after/ in

皆可表示时间在.....之后，其区别为：

after

①.表示“在**某点时间**之后”，用于**将来时**。如：

We'll go out for a walk **after supper.**

②.表示“**一段时间**之后”，用于**过去时**。如：

My mother **came home after half an hour.**

in

表示“**一段时间**之后”，用于**将来时**。如：

We'll go to school **in two weeks.**

between / among

- 1) **between** 多指**两者**之间。如：What's the difference between the two words?
- 2) **among** 指**三者或三者以上**的同类事物之间，在或笼统的一群人或一些物之中，表示“在……中间，在……之中”。如：
The young people lived and worked among the workers.
注意：我们可以说**between you and me**，但不能说
between you and I，因为**between**是介词。
- 3) **between**还可以用来指**三个或三个以上的人或物的每两个之间**。三个或三个以上的名词用**and**连接，前面用**between**，而不用**among**。如：There is not much difference **between the three of them**.

Switzerland lies between France, Ger-many, Austria and Italy.

besides / except

We have seen the crocodile **besides** Li Fang

(除.....之外, 还有) 全部计算在内

We are all Chinese **except** Tom in our class.

(除.....之外, 不计算在内)

—All the students in our class went to the cinema
___ Kangkang, why?

—Because he had a bad cold.

A. Except B. besides C. Beside D. without

【解析】 except“除.....之外”，排除.....在外的意思；
besides“除.....之外”，包含.....在内； beside“在...
旁边”； without“没有”。根据题意可知用**except**，故
选**A**。

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