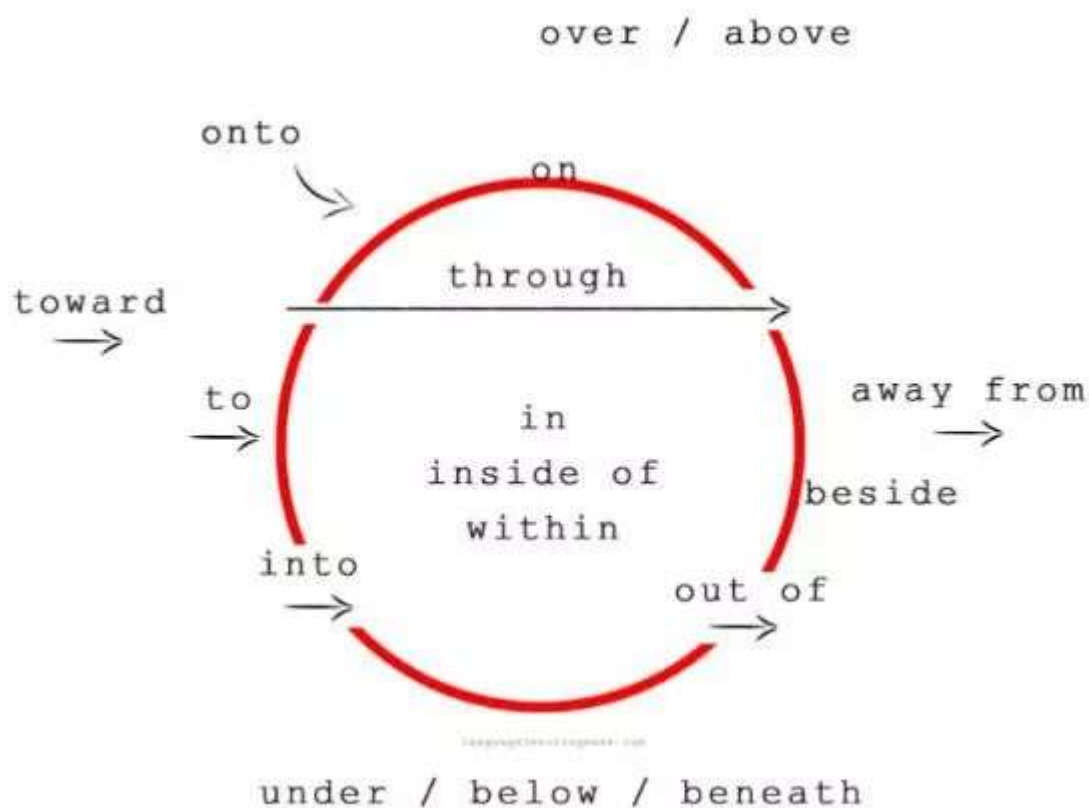


史上最全雅思必备介词使用手册！

大家好，我是 Tara 老师。今天来讲讲介词的使用。

首先呢，中文是不太讲究介词 preposition 的使用，因此我们国人在说英文的时候也经常显得很是无头苍蝇，今天就来用一张图说清楚介词到底怎么使用！ ▼



Examples:

over - The young woman is jumping **over** the puddle.

above - The picture hangs **above** my bed.

onto - The cat jumped **onto** the roof.

on - The photo hangs **on** the wall.

toward - When I saw Jamil, he was walking **toward** his office.

to - We went **to** London last week.

into - He is walking **into** the house.

under - The secret tunnel ran **under** the Berlin Wall.

out of - The cat jumped **out of** the window.

from - He lives in Canada but he' s **from** New York.

beside - Our house is **beside** the supermarket.

away from - Stay **away from** Tom.

此外，很多同学也许会疑惑，到底是 *toward* 还是 *towards*? ！答案就是，一回
事儿，*towards* 更多出现在 *British English* 中，而 *toward* 更多出现在 *American*
English 中。

再此外，很多同学还是分不清 *in* 和 *inside* 的区别。Tara 老师今天也一次性都
告诉你。

in 和 inside 都是 “在.....里面” , 所以, 有的场合下还可以混在一起使用的, 比如:

- We are **in** the house.
- = We are **inside** the house.
- The clothes are **in** the closet.
- = The clothes are **inside** the closet.

但是, 有些时候又绝对不能混在一起使用。因为 inside 指的是在一个封闭的空间里, 比如房子、盒子、柜子、抽屉。所以, 以下几句话里, 你只能说 in, 而不能用 inside:

- I live **in** Australia.
- My birthday is **in** July.
- He plays guitar **in** a band.

下面这张表, 有更详细的关于地点介词的使用方法, 里面有提到 *below* 和 *under* 的区别; *over* 的各种用法, 还有, *on*, *at*, *in* 这几个最常见介词的使用细分。

Prepositions - Place (position and direction)

介词	使用	举例

in	-room, building, street, town, country	in the kitchen, in London, in Toronto
	-book, paper etc.	in the book
	-car, taxi	in the car, in a taxi
	-picture, world	in the picture, in the world
at	-meaning next to, by an object	at the door, at the station
	-for table	at the table
	-for events	at a concert, at the party
	-place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)	at the cinema, at school, at work
on	-attached	the picture on the wall
	-for a place with a river	London lies on the Thames.
	-being on a surface	on the table
	-for a certain side (left, right)	on the left

	-for a floor in a house	on the first floor
	-for public transport	on the bus, on a plane
	-for television, radio	on TV, on the radio
by, next to, beside	-left or right of somebody or something	Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
under	-on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else	The bag is under the table.
below	-lower than something else but above ground	The fish are below the surface.
over	-covered by something else	put a jacket over your shirt
	-meaning more than	over 16 years of age
	-getting to the other side (also across)	walk over the bridge
	-overcoming an obstacle	climb over the wall

above	-higher than something else, but not directly over it	a path above the lake
across	-getting to the other side (also over)	walk across the bridge
	-getting to the other side	swim across the lake
through	-something with limits on top, bottom and the sides	drive through the tunnel
to	-movement to person or building	go to the cinema
	-movement to a place or country	go to London / Ireland
	-for bed	go to bed
into	-enter a room / a building	go into the kitchen / the house
towards(s)	-movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)	go 5 steps towards the house

onto	-movement to the top of something	jump onto the table
from	-in the sense of where from	a flower from the garden

下面我们来详细学一学和时间有关的介词。

Prepositions - Time

介词	使用	举例
on	-days of the week	On Monday
in	-months / seasons	in August / in winter
	-time of day	in the morning
	-year	in 2006
	-after a certain period of time (when?)	in an hour (你不会说 after an hour)
at	-for night	at night

	-for weekend	at the weekend (北美地区用 on)
	-a certain point of time (when?)	at half past nine
since	-from a certain point of time (past till now)	since 1980
for	-over a certain period of time (past till now)	for 2 years
ago	-a certain time in the past	2 years ago
before	-earlier than a certain point of time	before 2004
to	-telling the time	Ten to six (05:50)
past	-telling the time	Ten past six (06:10)
to/till/ until	-marking the beginning and end of a period of time	from Monday to/till Friday
till/until	-in the sense of how long something is going to last	He is on holiday until Friday.

by	-in the sense of at the latest	I will be back by 6 o' clock.
	-up to a certain time	By 11 o'clock, I had read five pages.

注意, *at the weekend* 里面的冠词 *the* 不是必须加, 看场合, 不特指就不需要加, 也可以在 *weekend* 后面加 *s*. *at weekends*.

还有一种用法, 是 *on weekend(s)*. 这是北美地区的人的使用习惯, *at* 是 *British English* 用法。

还有一些其他很重要的常用介词, 虽不针对时间或地点, 但同样很常见很重要。

Other Important Prepositions

介词	使用	举例
from	-who gave it	a present from Jane
of	-who/what does it belong to	a page of the book
	-what does it show	the picture of a palace

by	-who made it	A book by Mark Twain
on	-walking or riding on horseback	on foot, on horseback
	-entering a public transport vehicle	get on the bus
in	-entering a car or Taxi	get in the car
off	-leaving a public transport vehicle	get off the train
out of	-leaving a car or Taxi	get out of the car
by	-rise or fall of something	prices have risen by 10 percent
	-travelling (other than walking or horse riding)	by car, by bus
at	-for age	She learned Russian at 45.
about	-for topics	We were talking about you.

注意区分 *on the bus* 和 *in the car* 的区别使用。*bus* 并不是不能用 *in*, 只不过大多数情况下用 *on* 来强调一个上车了的状态。比如, *I'm on the bus* 或者 *I'm in the car*, 都是一个在路上的状态。

而当需要强调在巴士车内的空间里的时候, 还是可以用 *in* 或者 *inside*。比如, *I left my phone inside the bus!!* 又如, *You can't smoke in the bus.*