

中学生英语学习常见错误介词 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式  
， 建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/96/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E4\\_B8\\_AD\\_E5\\_AD\\_A6\\_E7\\_94\\_9F\\_E8\\_c64\\_96538.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/96/2021_2022__E4_B8_AD_E5_AD_A6_E7_94_9F_E8_c64_96538.htm) [ 误 ] We got to the

top of the mountain in daybreak. [ 正 ] We got to the top of the mountain at day break. [ 析 ] at用于具体时刻之前， 如

: sunrise , midday , noon , sunset , midnight , night. [ 误 ]

Don ' t sleep at daytime [ 正 ] Don ' t sleep in daytime. [ 析 ]

in 要用于较长的一段时间之内， 如： in the morning / afternoon , 或 in the week / month / year. 或 in spring / supper /autumn /

winter等等。 [ 误 ] We visited the old man in Sunday afternoon.

[ 正 ] We visited the old man on Sunday afternoon. [ 析 ] in the morning , in the afternoon 如果在这两个短语中加入任何修饰

词其前面的介词都要改为on， 如： on a cold morning , on the morning of July 14th [ 误 ] He became a writer at his twenties [

正 ] He became a writer in his twenties [ 析 ] 这句话应译为：

他在20多岁时就成了作家。 在某人的一段生活时间段中要用介词in来表示， 而在具体岁数时用at来表示。 [ 误 ] He went

to New York to find a job in sixteen years old. [ 正 ] He went to

New York to find a job at sixteen.来源： www.examda.com [ 析 ] 在具体年岁前用at， 如： at the age of 12 , at your age , 等等。

[ 误 ] We went to swim in the river in a very hot day. [ 正 ] We

went to swim in the river on a very hot day. [ 析 ] 具体某一天要用介词on， 又如： on New Year ' s Day [ 误 ] I ' m looking

forward to seeing you on Christmas. [ 正 ] I ' m looking for ward to seeing you at Christmas. [ 析 ] 在节日的当天用on， 而全部节

日期间用at, Christmas是圣诞节期间, 一般要有两周或更长的时间。 [ 误 ] I haven ' t see you during the summer holidays. [ 正 ] I haven ' t seen you since the beginning of the summer holidays. [ 析 ] during表示在某一段时间之内, 所以一般不与完成时搭配, 如: I visited a lot of museums during the holiday. 而for表示一段时间, 可以用于完成时, 如: I haven ' t see you for a long time. 而through用来表示时间时则为“整整, 全部的时间”。如: It rained through the night. 而since则是表达主句动作的起始时间, 一般要与完成时连用。 [ 误 ] At entering the classroom, I heard the good news. [ 正 ] On entering the classroom, I heard the good news. [ 析 ] On加动名词表示“一……就”。本句的译文应是: 我一进入教室就听见这个好消息了。又如: on hearing... 一听见, on arrival 一到达就…… (on表示动作的名词) [ 误 ] In the beginning of the book, there are some interesting stories. [ 正 ] At the beginning of the book, there are some interesting stories. [ 析 ] at the beginning与at the end都是指某事物的开始与结束部分, 均不指时间范围, 而in the beginning则是指开始一段时间。in the end = at last是指“最终, 终于”之意。 [ 误 ] Till the end of next week. I will have finished this work. [ 正 ] By the end of next week. I will have finished this work. [ 析 ] by引起的的时间状语表示了动作的截止点, 其意思为“不迟于某一时刻将工作做完”, 所以主句一般是完成时态。当然可以有将来时态, 如: I ' ll be there by five o ' clock. 而till则表达其一动作一直持续到某一时刻, 但句中的动词一定要用持续性动词, 而瞬间的截止性动词应用其否定句式, 如: I won ' t finish this work till ( until )

next weekend. [ 误 ] He came to London before last weekend. [ 正 ] He had come to London before last weekend. [ 正 ] He came to London two weeks ago. [ 析 ] before 一般要与完成时连用，而ago则与一般过去时连用。 [ 误 ] I have studied English for three years gince I had come here. [ 正 ] I have studied English for three years since I came here. [ 析 ] since用来表达主句动作的开始时间，所以其引出的从句中应为过去时，而不能完成时态 [ 误 ] I can help you repair this bike. You will get it after two hours. [ 正 ] I can help you repair this bike. You will get it in two hours. [ 析 ] 中文经常讲两小时之后来取，两天内会修好，而这个介词在英文中要用in而不要用after.其原因有二，after 多用于过去时，如：I arrived in New York. After three days, I found a job in the bank. after 加时间是表达一个不确定的时间范围，如：after three days, 即三天之后的哪一天都可以。所以在许诺若干时间内会完成某事时，一定要用介词in. [ 误 ] Three days after he died. [ 正 ] After three days he died. [ 正 ] Three days later he died. [ 析 ] after 与 later都可以用来表达一段时间之后，但它们所处的位置不同，after 在时间词前，而later在时间词后。 [ 误 ] She hid herself after the tree. [ 正 ] She hid herself behind the tree. [ 析 ] after多用来表达某动作之后，所以有的语法书中称它为动态介词，如：I run after him. After finishing my homework, I went to see a film. 而behind则多用于静态事物之后。 [ 误 ] There is a beautiful bird on the tree. [ 正 ] There is a beautiful bird in the tree. [ 析 ] 树上长出的果实，树叶要用on，而其他外来的人、物体均要用in the tree. [ 误 ] Shanghai is on the east of China. [ 正 ]

Shanghai is in the east of China. [析] 在表达地理位置时有3个介词：in, on, to. in表示在某范围之内；on表示与某地区接壤；to则表示不相接。如：Japan is to the east of China. [误] I arrived at New York on July 2nd. [正] I arrived in New York on July 2nd. [析] at用来表达较小的地方，而in用来表达较大的地方。at常用于at the school gate, at home, at a bus stop, at the station, at the cinema, at a small village. [误] He lived in No. 3 Beijing Road. [正] He lived at No. 3 Beijing Road. [析] 在门牌号码前要用at, 并注意它的惯用法：at the end of the street, at the foot of the mountain, at the top of the page. [误] There is a colour TV set at the corner of the hall. [正] There is a colour TV set in the corner of the hall. [析] 在屋内的角落应用in, 而墙的外角用at, 如：There is a tree at the corner of the street. [误] This weekend I ' ll stay in Uncle Wang ' s. [正] This weekend I ' ll stay at Uncle Wang ' s. [析] 要注意英文的特殊表达法，如：at a tailor ' s shop (裁缝店) = at a tailor ' s, at the doctor ' s (去看病) at the bookseller ' s (在书店) at uncle Wang ' s (在王叔叔家) [误] Do you know there is some good news on today ' s newspaper? [正] Do you know there is some good news in today ' s newspaper? [析] 在报纸上的新闻要用in, 而在具体某一版上，或某一页上则要用on. [误] The school will begin on September 1st. [正] School will begin on September 1st. [析] 这里的school应看作不可数名词泛指学校的课程，即开学之意。要注意，有些活动场所当表达正在从事该种活动时不要加冠词，如：at table (吃饭), When I came to Tom ' s home, they were at table. 还有：at desk

(学习) , at work (工作) at school (上学) , in hospital (住医院) at church 作礼拜如加上定冠词则另有他意, 如: at the school 即在学校工作或办事, in the hospital 即在医院工作或去看望病人。 [ 误 ] In my way to the station , I bought a newspaper to kill time. [ 正 ] On my way to the station , I bought a newspaper to kill time. [ 析 ] 译文为: 在去车站的路上我买了份报纸, 为的是消磨时光“在.....的路上”应用on one ' s way...。而in the way 有挡道之意, 如: Please move the chair it is in the way. [ 误 ] Look , the door is open , Maybe someone broke into. [ 正 ] Look , the door is open , Maybe someone broke in. [ 正 ] Look , the door is open , Maybe someone broke into the office. [ 析 ] in是表达一个静止状态, 在与break连用时其后不加介词宾语, 而into则是动态介词, 与break连用时要加介词宾语。 [ 误 ] I ' ll leave Beijing to Shanghai tomorrow. [ 正 ] I ' ll leave Beijing for Shanghai. [ 正 ] I ' ll leave for Shanghai. [ 析 ] leave for 是离开某地去某处的固定搭配, 不可将for改为别的介词。这样的搭配还有: start for 动身前往某处, set out for , sail for. [ 误 ] I ' m sorry. I have to get out the bus at next stop. [ 正 ] I ' m sorry. I have to get out of the bus at next stop. [ 析 ] get in , 与 get out是两个相反的词组。get in 为上车, 而get out为下车, 但语法家认为这里的in与out为副词, 所以其后不能接名词, 我们可以讲We ' d better get in. 或We ' d better get out. 还有一组词组有关上下车: get on / off ( a train , a ship , a truck ) get into / out of ( a car , taxi... ) [ 误 ] Be careful The temperature of the water is ninety degrees over zero. [ 正 ] Be careful. The temperature of the water is ninety

degrees above zero. [析] over 与 above 在作为比某物高的意思时有时可以互换。但在垂直方向上的高矮时，即正上方时则要用above.而泛指上方时用over. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)