

You're insecure

Don't know what for

You're turning heads

When you walk through the do-o-or

Don't need make up

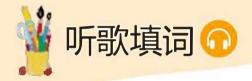
To cover <u>up</u>

Being the way that you are is en-o-ough



What Makes You Beautiful
One Direction





Everyone else <u>in</u> the room can see it

Everyone else but you

Baby you light up my world like nobody else

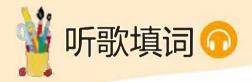
The way that you flip your hair gets me overwhelmed

But when you smile at the ground it ain't hard to tell

You don't know

You don't know you're beautiful





If only you saw what I can see

You'd understand why I want you so desperately

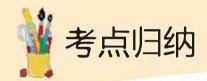
Right now I'm looking at you and I can't believe

You don't know

You don't know you're beautiful

That's what makes you beautiful





刚刚大家填进去的都是什么词性?





介词 preposition



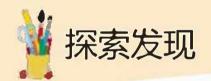




高/中/语/法/系/列/课

介词和介词短语preposition

KEEP





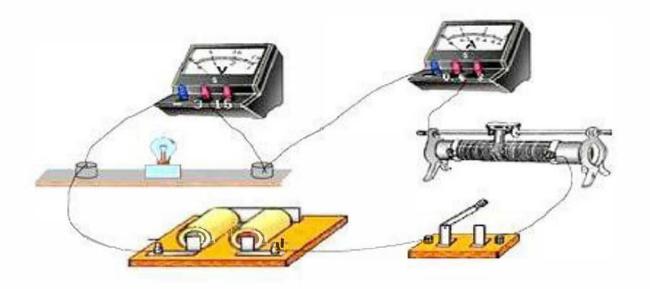
为什么要用介词?

它是做什么用的?





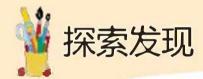
测量小灯泡的电功率



这个实验里面,导线有什么用?







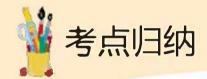


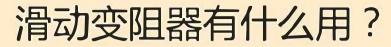
连接不同的器材。

同理,介词在英语中也起到连接的作用。







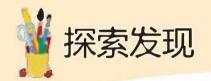






用来调节电阻来改变电流大小。



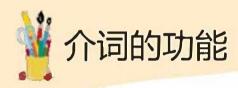


同理,英语中的介词也是用来调节词义,同一个词跟不同介词搭配会产生意义上的改变。是词义的拓展。

look for寻找 look into 调查



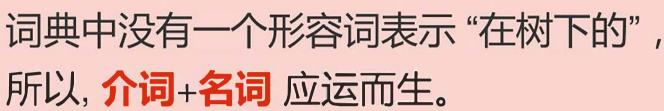




1. 拓展形容词

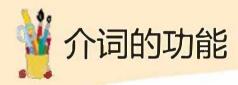
the boy under the tree

树下的男孩









2. 拓展动词

The boy is looking for his book.

男孩在找他的书。

Look 本身没有"寻找"的含义,但是加上介词for以后,连接了动词和名词拓展了动词的含义。





1. 知识导图

介词 prep. 介词作用

介词分类

(形式)

连接, 改变词义

简单介词: at,on,in, after,before, with, for,to,... 合成介词: into,within, without...

双重介词: from behind, from among...

分词介词: including, regarding, concerning...

短语介词: at the back of, instead of, because of

介词分类 (意义)

时间,方位,方式,其它

1.介词不能单独使用,但"介词十宾语" 构成的介词短语可在句中作定语、表语、 状语、宾补

句法功能

2.介词后的宾语可以是名词、代词、v-ing、疑问词十不定式、从句等。

02 考点精析

考点一常考介词的用法

1.at+时刻。如: at 6 am

2.on+星期几、具体的某一天、具体的某一天的上午、下午或晚上。如on Monday afternoon、on Friday、on 12th Jan.等 3.in+年、月、季节,年代这种比较长的时间段。如in the 1980s、in winter、in September、in the morning、in 2002等

4.in/after+时间段表示"在……之后"。"in + 时间段"常与将来时连用,"after + 时间段"常与过去时连用,相当于"一段时间+later"

5.since+时间点,表示"自从.....以来" since 1998

for+时间段,表示"长达....." for three weeks

6.from+时间点 从... from 3 pm to 5 pm

1.表示时间 的介词



He returned home after a week/ (a week later).

他一周后回到了家里。

They will come to visit us in a week.

他们一周以后会来看望我们。



1.表示时间的介词

```
until/till 直到.....为止
by 到.....为止、不迟于.....
during 在.....期间
brfore 在.....之前
over 在......期间、直到......结束
through 一直,自始至终
within 在...之内
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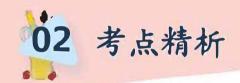


02 考点精析

重点记忆

- (1)当时间名词前有this、that、last、next、every、each等词修饰时,通常不用任何介词; this year, each time, last month, that morning。
 - (2)"on/upon十名词或动词ing"结构可以表示"一.....就....."。 On his arrival, we can have lunch.
 - (3)at后加时间段的短语 at dinner time在吃晚饭时 at meal times 在饭点 at/on the weekend 在周末







(4)当时间状语是today, yesterday, tomorrow, tonight, yesterday morning (afternoon, evening), tomorrow morning (afternoon, evening)等时;或由 all构成的短语作时间状语,如all day, all the week, all the year等前不加介词

There was a football match yesterday evening.

They will go to the zoo tomorrow.

My mother was busy all day yesterday.

The girl was ill in bed all the week.



02 考点精析 2. 表示方位的介词

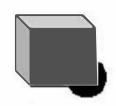
介词	用法
on	在表面上,反义词beneath在下面
above	在上方,离开表面,不垂直,反义词below
over	在垂直上方,离开表面,反义词under





02 考点精析 2. 表示方位的介词

介词	用法
in front of	在外部前面
in the front of	在内部前面
behind	在外部的后面
at the back of	在内部/外部的后面

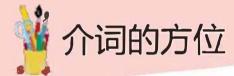




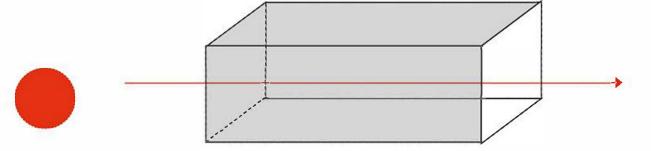




02 考点精析		
2. 表示方位的介词		
介词	用法	
across	"从的表面穿过,在对面"	
through	"从的内部穿过"	
past	从…经过 He walked past me.	
over	"从的上方越过"	
along	"沿着"	
by	在旁边	
next to	紧挨着	
near	在附近close to	
beside	在旁边	



through







across



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