

IELTS Grammar

by Cadence



■ Cadence

Practice

2004 Olympic Games Medal Table					
Rank	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	United States	35	39	29	103
2	China	32	17	14	63
3	Russia	27	27	38	92
4	Australia	17	16	16	49
5	Japan	16	9	12	37
6	Germany	14	16	18	48
7	France	11	9	13	33
8	Italy	10	11	11	32
9	South Korea	9	12	9	30
10	Great Britain	9	9	12	30

翻译

1. 美国在2004年奥运会上赢得了最多的金牌。

The United States won **the most** gold medals in the 2004 Olympic Games.

2. 中国获得的金牌比俄罗斯多。

China won **more** gold medals **than** Russia.

3. 俄罗斯获得的铜牌数量几乎是中国的三倍。

Russia won **nearly three times as many** bronze medals **as** China.

4. 韩国获得的金牌数量与英国相同。

South Korea won **the same** number of gold medals **as** Great Britain.

Practice

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The table illustrates the number of gold, silver and bronze medals won by the top ten countries at the 2004 Olympic Games, as well as their total medal counts.

Overall, the United States achieved **the highest** number of medals by a significant margin, while Great Britain and South Korea ranked at the bottom of the top ten list with **much lower** totals. It is also clear that the top three countries stood out in terms of both gold medals and overall medal numbers.

The United States ranked first, winning 35 gold, 39 silver, and 29 bronze medals, giving a total of 103, which was **far higher than** any other nation. Russia, in third place, recorded the second-highest overall figure of 92, although it had **fewer** gold medals than China. China, in second place, secured 32 gold medals, which was only **slightly fewer than** the United States, but its total medal count (63) was **considerably lower** due to fewer silver and bronze medals. The remaining seven countries won noticeably **fewer** medals. Australia came fourth with 49 medals, followed by Japan (37) and Germany (48). France, Italy, South Korea and Great Britain all achieved totals between 30 and 33, making them **the lowest-ranking** countries in the table.

Listening

- 1 interested in
- 2 share
- 3 with
- 4 impressed by
- 5 learning about
- 6 warned
- 7 about
- 8 good at
- 9 experience of
- 10 worried about
- 11 shout at

Notes

Reasons for applying for this course:

- has always been 1 teaching
- wants to gain a teaching qualification

Reasons for choosing our college specifically:

- can 2 accommodation 3 her brother
- was 4 the description of the course in the prospectus
- is keen on 5 teaching before doing it

Expectations of the course:

- a friend 6 her 7 the hard work

Concerns about the course:

- feels she is not very 8 maths
- has no 9 teaching
- 10 not being able to control the class
- unsure what to do if pupils 11 her

否定时，“not”置于介词和 -ing 之间，例如
“worried about not being able...”。

句子的扩展

写句子

Girls play games.

Girls are playing games.

Cute girls are playing games happily.

Thousands of cute girls are playing games very happily.

After class thousands of cute girls are playing games very
happily on the playground.

读句子

Preposition 介词(prep.)

介词

+名词/代词/doing = 介词短语 (介宾结构)

补充说明一件事的时间、地点、原因、结果、方式等等

- 地点介词
- 时间介词
- 其他介词

Preposition 介词(prep.)

地点介词

- between, among 在...之间

between=2

among≥3

- near, by, beside 在...旁边

由远到近 near(不接触)- by(靠着) -beside(紧挨)

near the school

by the door

beside me

- in front of / behind 在...之前 / 之后

Preposition 介词(prep.)

地点介词

- on, above, over / under, below 在...上面 / 下面

on 在表面的上方有接触到的

A book is on the table.

over 悬空的垂直上方没有接触到的，且常常暗示有覆盖、跨越或移动的关系

A bridge is built over the pool over the river.

above 悬空的上方(正着斜着都行)没有接触到的

The light is above the table.

Please do not write above this line.

The bird flew over the lake.

鸟儿飞过了湖面。强调从一边到另一边的跨越。

The bird is flying above the lake.

鸟儿在湖上方飞翔。只说明飞行的高度位置在湖之上

Preposition 介词(prep.)

地点介词

- **at / in** 在...地点 / 在...里面

at 具体位置 (一维)

on 在表面 (二维平面)

in 在内部 (三维空间)

In the room -> 在房间里 (内部空间)

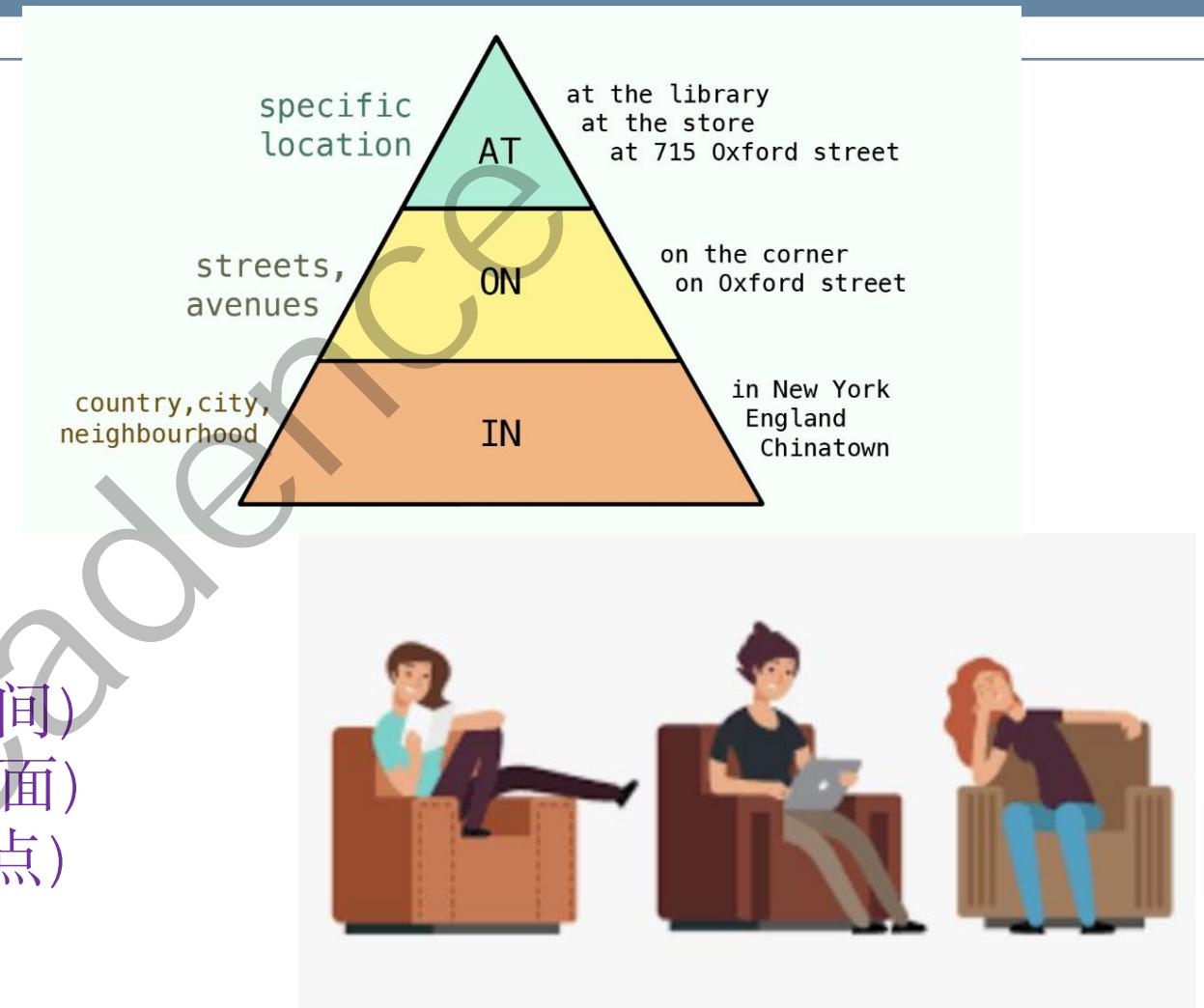
On the ceiling -> 在天花板上 (表面)

At the door -> 在门口 (具体位置点)

In Beijing -> 在北京 (城市范围)

On Wangfujing Street -> 在王府井大街 (街道沿线)

At 100 Wangfujing Street -> 在王府井大街100号 (具体门牌号)



Preposition 介词 (prep.)

地点介词

- around 在...周围
- into / out of 进入...里面 / 从...出来
- onto / off 到...上面 / 脱离

into/onto 和 in/on的区别

动态 vs 静态

be in / walk into...

- across, through / past 穿过... / 经过...

across 横穿一个表面 across the road

through 穿过一个三维空间的内部 walk through the forest

pass 从旁边经过 Go past the post office and then turn left.

- along 沿着...

along the street

- from / to 来自.../朝着...去

Preposition 介词(prep.)

时间介词

- at / on / in 在...时间点/时间上/时间内

at 时刻

on 天

in 年月季节

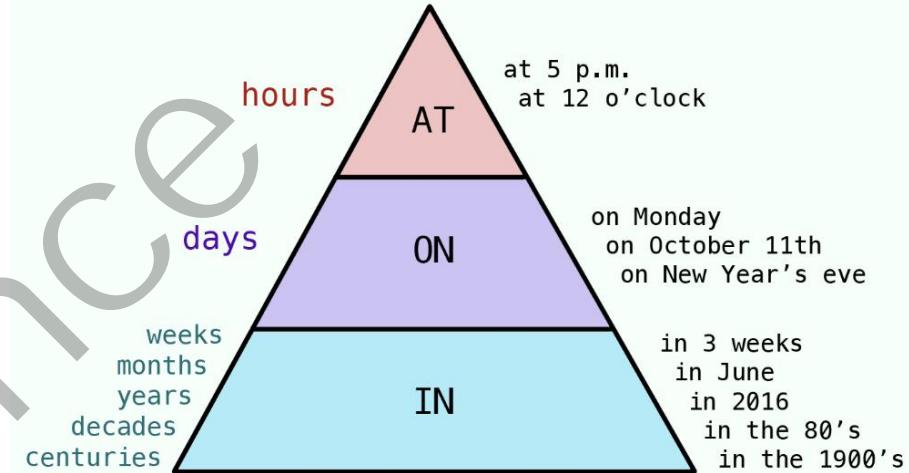
*in 表笼统时段: in the morning/afternoon/evening (无特殊修饰时)

on 表“特定某天的上 / 下午”: on a rainy morning (在一个下雨的上午)

- before / after 在...时间之前/之后

after 常接时间点而非时间段 (after 2025), 一段时间+later

- from, since 自从...时间
- by, until 截止到(直到)...时间
- for 持续...时间
- during 在...期间



Preposition 介词(prep.)

1 In many other industrialized countries, orthodox and alternative medicine have worked 'hand in glove' _____ years. (剑 4)

- A. for B. during C. in D. after

2 _____ 13th July 1907, Baekeland took out his famous patent describing the preparation, the essential features of which are still in use today. (剑 3)

- A. On B. In C. Before D. At

3 _____ the early 1960s, researchers tried firing rockets trailing wires into thunderclouds to set up an easy discharge path. (剑 8)

- A. About B. In C. By D. At

Preposition 介词(prep.)

其他介词

- of ...的...(表示属性)

A's B

A of B B的A

- about 关于...

a book about an interesting story

- with / without 伴随着有.../没有...

He left without his phone.

- for

-为了... (表目的) I bought this gift for you.

-因为...(表原因) The city is famous for its beautiful beaches.

-对于...(表对象) This book is too difficult for me.



Preposition 介词(prep.)

其他介词

- by

- 通过...方式/方法 by bus/ by doing sth.

- 被...做 (被动语态) ... is done by...

- 相差了...(表示变化的差额) ...increase by 10%.

- as

- 作为...

- This room is used as a study.

- 像...一样

- He dressed as a pirate for the party.

- like 像...一样

- She sings like a professional.

- despite 尽管...

- Despite the heavy rain, they went for a walk.

Preposition 介词(prep.)

The impact of fun as a motivating factor at work
has also been explored.

(C14T1P3)

Preposition 介词(prep.)

Bentham was also a pioneer of the 'science of
happiness'.

(C13T4P3)

Preposition 介词(prep.)

This advantage may be rooted in the skill of
focussing on information about the new language...

(C12T6P3)

Preposition 介词(prep.)

For passenger transport, the determining factor is
the spectacular growth in car use.

(C10T1P2)

Preposition 介词(prep.)

Computer software can be 'exported' without ever
loading it onto a ship, simply by transmitting it over
telephone lines from one country to another...

(C6T1P2)

Preposition 介词(prep.)

In the short term it might curb the growth in road transport through the better loading ratio of goods vehicles and occupancy rates of passenger vehicles expected as a result of the increase in the price of transport.

(C10T1P2)

Adjective + Preposition

Adjective	Preposition
<i>anxious, annoyed, concerned, depressed, excited, upset, worried</i>	<i>about</i>
<i>amazed, annoyed, astonished, awful, bad, clever, excited, good, skilled, surprised, terrible, useless</i>	<i>at</i>
<i>amazed, annoyed, astonished, concerned, disturbed, excited, impressed, inspired, shocked, surprised</i>	<i>by</i>
<i>bad, concerned, good, responsible</i>	<i>for</i>
<i>disappointed, interested</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>frightened, scared, terrified</i>	<i>of</i>
<i>aware, clever, cruel, generous, good, kind, mean, nasty, nice, polite, rude, selfish, true, typical, unkind</i>	<i>of</i>
<i>cruel, good, kind, mean, nasty, nice, polite, rude, unkind</i>	<i>to</i>
<i>annoyed, bored, concerned, disappointed, fed up, impressed, obsessed, pleased, satisfied, wrong</i>	<i>with</i>

Verb + Preposition

Verb	Preposition
<i>care, complain, hear, know, learn, say something, talk, think, warn, wonder, worry, write</i>	<i>about</i>
<i>aim, fire, laugh, look, point, shout, yell</i>	<i>at</i>
<i>choose, decide, differentiate, distinguish</i>	<i>between</i>
<i>aim, apologise, apply, forgive, hope, long, prepare, search, wait, watch, wish</i>	<i>for</i>
<i>learn, prevent, stop</i>	<i>from</i>
<i>assure, convince</i>	<i>of</i>
<i>concentrate, count, depend, insist, rely</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>apologise, explain, present, speak, talk, write</i>	<i>to</i>
<i>be, deal, go out, play, stay</i>	<i>with</i>

We do not use a preposition with marry:

She married him last year. (not She married with him)

Noun + Preposition

Noun	Preposition
<i>anything, information, nothing, something</i>	<i>about</i>
<i>excuse, explanation, ideas, in return, need, reasons, reputation, responsibility</i>	<i>for</i>
<i>change, decrease, drop, experience, fall, increase, rise</i>	<i>in</i>
<i>experience, knowledge, understanding</i>	<i>of</i>
<i>effect, impact, influence</i>	<i>on</i>
<i>in association, experience</i>	<i>with</i>

Preposition 介词 (prep.)

We use by to **talk about chance** (e.g. by chance, by accident, by mistake):

I saw the advertisement for the job by chance and decided to apply for it.

We use in for the following expressions: in love, in pain, in private, in touch, in debt, in danger, in a rush, in fashion, in luck, in the end.

Don't forget to keep in touch while you're away!

We use at for the following expressions

at first, at large, at peace:

At first I was impressed by the reputation of the university but I also like the course you offer.

We use on to say **why** you are somewhere (e.g. on holiday, on business, on duty).

We use of with **expressions of quantity** (e.g. all, any, both, either, neither).

否定时, “not” 置于介词和 -ing 之间, 例如 “worried about not being able...” .

Verb + Preposition

短语介词是一个短语相当于一个介词(所谓介词就是放在名词或者代词前说明词与词之间关系的词), 而介词短语是一个介词加上一个名词或者代词一起组成的短语。

	形式	举例
短语介词	介词+名词+介词	by way of, in view of, with regard to, on the point of
	介词+介词	but for, except for, in between, apart from, next to
	形容词+介词	due to, prior to, irrespective of, regardless of
	副词+介词	over against, instead of, together with, away from
介词短语	on the table, beside the desk, between us, among them, in the cup	

Practice

1. The school is ____ my house. I can walk there in 3 minutes.

- A. beside
- B. by
- C. near**

2. He lives ____ 25 Green Street.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. at**

4. I will finish the report ____ Friday. (deadline)

- A. by**
- B. until
- C. for

5. I still haven't forgiven her her behaviour in front of my boss.

- A. for**
- B. of
- C. from

Practice

6. I'm going to to your parents about your exam results.

A talk B discuss C ask

7. I'm scared making a fool of myself when I give the presentation.

A for B to C of

8. I'm very in you. You've made a real mess of things.

A concerned B astonished C disappointed

9. The new drug prevents the bacteria growing.

A to B from C in

10. There are many things with our society today.

A bad B wrong C disturbing

11. It was very generous you to offer to help me.

A of B about C for

12. The president first became in politics as a student.

A aware B involved C enthusiastic