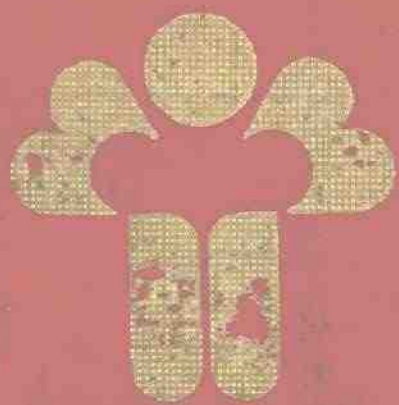




英语惯用法 小词典

●黄永志 编

湖南出版社



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前 言

《英语惯用法小词典》是我积几十年中学英语教学之经验，集众家之硕果，经反复提炼编写而成。

我立意编写这本书前，除了阅读若干本语法书和词典以外，还参考了许多别的书籍——譬如外国文学的和非文学的原著，修辞学家的演说稿，外国学生的作文等等。在阅读过程中注重实例，随时记录，随时比较，随时修订，反复判断正与误，且都以实例作根据。

有许多习惯用法，难以从语法书，甚至难以从词典中找到；有些用法，语法家说是错误的，但人家英国人偏偏用之于口语中，而且认为是正确的。类似这种情况，一般就以实际应用为准了。

本书是一部实用的小型工具书，望能对广大读者，特别是对广大中学英语教师备课时查难解疑，对广大中学生学好英语有所帮助。

编 者

1996年3月于长沙

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a, an

1. 可放在 quite 和 rather 前面或后面；习惯上放在 quite 后面。如：

There is quite a big dog in the garden.

花园里有一头很大的狗。

2. “a(an)+n+and+n” 中的名词为同一人或同一物。如：

There is a black and white cat in the room.

屋内有一只黑白花猫。

3. “a(an)+n+a(an)+n” 中的名词不是同一人或同一物。如：

He raised a black and a white dog.

他养过一只黑狗和一只白狗。

He is a journalist and author.

他是一位新闻记者兼作家。

4. a 放在 never 和 ever 前面不可少；若放在它们后面，则要去掉。如：

婴儿不会坐得端庄。

A baby never sat so gracefully.

Did a baby ever sit so gracefully?

Never did baby sit so gracefully.

Did ever baby sit so gracefully?

“never a…”作“no…”解，语气很强。如：

He found never a baby there = He found no baby there.

那儿他根本未发现孩子。

5. 名词后面若有 enough, 则把名词抽象化了, 名词前不用 a(an)。如：

Surely you are scholar enough to read this old book.

你是学者，无疑能看懂这本古书。

6. a(an) 通常放在一般形容词的前面来修饰形容词后面的名词。

There is a beautiful garden near our school.

我们学校附近有个美丽的花园。

但在下列情况下，不受此限制，要根据习惯和要求来确定 a(an) 的句中位置。

- (1) a(an) 应放在 what, such, many 的后面。如：

I have never seen such a pen.

我从未见过这样的笔。

Many a man has seen the film.

很多人都已看了这部电影。

What a good student he is!

他是一个多好的学生!

- (2) 如果形容词前面有 *how, how, as*, 或 *too*, 那么, *a(an)* 也应放在形容词的后面。如:

How beautiful a garden it is!

多美的花园啊!

I have never seen as beautiful a garden as that one.

我从未见过那样(像那个花园一样美)美的花园。

- (3) 如果形容词前面有 *no less*, 那么, *a(an)* 放在 *no less* 的前面或形容词的后面都行。如:

a no less beautiful lake; no less beautiful a lake. (同样美丽的湖。)

- (4) 形容词前面若有 *no more*, 那么, *a* 放在 *no more* 的前面(也有人把 *a* 放在形容词后面的。如:

a no more beautiful mountain. no more beautiful a mountain. (同样美的山)

7. “*a...of a...*” 构成习语, 意为“……似……(般的……)”

He is a fool of a man.

他是一个傻子般的男人。

It is a mountain of a wave.

一阵高山似的大浪。

She is a boy of a girl.

她是一个男孩似的女孩。

8. “...of a(an)…” 结构表示在时间上的经常性行为, 不表示某一次的动作。如

We would sit together in the park of a morning. (正)

早上我们总是一起坐在公园里。

His friend died of a morning. (误)

9. 在姓氏和名字前用 a(an) 或 one, 意思相同。意为“一个姓……或名叫……的人”。如:

A(One) Smith is waiting for you outside.

一个姓 Smith 的人在外面正等着你。

10. a(an) 与 one 用法也有别

在 dozen, hundred, thousand, million 等前面用 a 或 one 都行。但 one 往往跟有二、三、四等的对比意味, 而 a(an) 只有一的含义。如:

Can a boy do this? 答语可能是: *No, but a*

man can.

Can one boy do this? 答语可能是: *No, but two boys can.*

I have one pen, but my brother has three pens.

(正)

我有一只笔,但我兄弟有三只(笔)。

I have a pen and three pencils. (正)

我有一只笔和三只铅笔。

I have a pen, but three pencils.

(误。应把 *a* 改为 *one*)

There is a pen on the desk.

桌上有一只笔(不是别的东西)。

There is one pen on the desk.

桌上有一只笔(不是两只或更多)。

11. 固定的习语中, *a* (*an*) 与 *one* 不可换用, 如:

从前 有一天 一两小时

once upon a time; one day; an hour or two;

一两小时 一两个

one or two hours; one or two

注意: 用了 *a* 或 *an*, 该有介词 *on*; 用了 *one*, 不用 *on*, 如: