

Guide to  
Transformation of  
Sentence Patterns in English



陈素英 编著

# 英语句型 转换指南



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## 内 容 简 介

本书对英语中意义相同的不同句型进行分类、分析和对比,系统地介绍英语各种句型的转换方法,旨在让学生全面了解英语句子的各种不同表达方式,并通过多种多样的练习和实践来扩大和加深语言知识,提高语言技能,使学生能够运用所学到的不同的词、短语、句型、语法知识等写出好句子。书后附有练习题参考答案和中文译文,学生既可以在老师的指导下学习,也可以自主学习。

本书可作为高等院校英语专业一、二年级学生的语法与写作的配套教材,也可作为英语教师讲授词汇、语法、翻译的教学参考书,还适合广大英语爱好者自学。

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# 前言

preface

对于一篇好的文章来说,句子在句型、长短、结构和表达方式上应多样化。在用英语表达时,往往同样的意思可以用不同的方式表达。本书较为全面系统地介绍了英语的各种句型转换。

本书共 13 章。第 1 章主要探讨通过改变句子中某些词的词性来转换句子。第 2 章介绍复合句转换为简单句的各种方法。第 3 章介绍并列句与复合句转换的各种方法。第 4 章介绍从属连词的转换方法。第 5 章介绍简单句与并列句转换的各种方法。第 6 章介绍简单句之间转换的各种方法。第 7 章介绍其他句式之间的转换方法。第 8 章介绍非倒装的陈述句和倒装的陈述句之间的转换方法。第 9 章介绍通过改变时态来转换句子。第 10 章介绍使用情态助动词和不使用情态助动词的转换方法。第 11 章介绍主动句和被动句的转换方法。第 12 章介绍直接引语转换为间接引语的方法。第 13 章介绍名词普通格和所有格之间的转换方法。每个章节中的例句都配有中文译文,章节之后都配有相应的练习题,以便学生在做练习题的过程中巩固所学知识,使学生能够得心应手地使用不同的词和句型来表达某一相同的意思。本书的练习题是有针对性的,可以增加教学的实践性。书后附有所有练习题的参考答案。本书可以在老师的指导下使用,也适合学生自主学习。

编写此书时,编者参考了大量的国内外语法与写作的权威著作,在此,谨向这些作者表示衷心感谢。另外,本书在编写过程中还得到福建师范大学外语学院院长林大津教授的指点和帮助,在此也表示衷心感谢。

书中如有不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2012年8月

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这个大学礼堂可容纳 2000 多人。

3. Everything we do should accord with the fundamental interests of the people.

= We should do everything in accordance with the fundamental interests of the people.

我们做任何事情都应符合人民的基本利益。

4. He was accused of murdering.

= He was under an accusation of murdering.

他被指控犯了谋杀罪。

5. The report accuses administration officials of “hiding the facts and misleading the public”.

= The report makes accusations against administration officials of “hiding the facts and misleading the public”.

报告指控政府官员隐瞒事实误导公众。

6. Mary acquaints herself with some French, but does not speak it fluently.

= Mary has some acquaintance with French, but does not speak it fluently.

玛丽懂得一点法语,但讲得不流利。

7. John got acquainted with Tom on his way to New York.

= John made the acquaintance of Tom on his way to New York.

= John made Tom's acquaintance on his way to New York.

约翰在去纽约的路上认识了汤姆。

8. He admitted that he was to blame, which kept the others from being punished.

= He admission that he was to blame kept the others from being punished.

他承认过错使他免于受罪。

9. He shouldn't have risked his life just to save the cat, but you have to admire his courage.

= He shouldn't have risked his life just to save the cat, but you

have to express admiration for his courage.

他不应该冒险只去救那只猫,但你得钦佩他的勇气。

10. That the senator admitted that he had lied to the Congress shocked many Americans.

= The senator's admission that he had lied to the Congress shocked many Americans.

参议员承认他向国会撒谎使很多美国人震惊。

11. Although the two countries appeared to agree on the need for more talks, no date was set.

= Although the two countries appeared to be in agreement on the need for more talks, no date was set.

两国同意再谈判,但没有定下谈判日期。

12. The U. S. has apologized to Britain for the accident that cost nine British lives.

= The U. S. has made /offered an apology to Britain (has offered Britain an apology) for the accident that cost nine British lives.

美国为事故造成九个英国人死亡而向英国道歉。

13. The local paper arranged to record an interview with Professor Chen.

= The local paper made arrangements to record an interview with Professor Chen.

当地报纸安排录制对陈教授的一次采访。

14. Paul will take you to a hotel and arrange for your accommodation there.

= Paul will take you to a hotel and make the arrangements for your accommodation there.

保罗会带你去宾馆并为你安排好住所。

15. Many ambitious young people aspire to make contributions for their country.

= Many ambitious young people have an aspiration to make con-

tributions for their country.

许多有抱负的年轻人渴望为国做贡献。

16. Revolutionaries always aspire after truth.

= Revolutionaries always cherish an aspiration for truth.

革命者总是在追求真理。

17. He did much to assist his colleague.

= He did much to give / render / extend assistance to his colleague.

他做了很多事情来帮助同事。

18. I can assure you of the reliability of the information.

= I have full assurance of the reliability of the information.

我可以向你保证这消息是可靠的。

19. We are greatly attached to every tree and bush in our hometown.

= We have a strong attachment to every tree and bush in our hometown.

我们对家乡的一草一木都怀有深厚的感情。

20. At midnight, our soldiers began to attack the enemy's fortress.

= At midnight, our soldiers began to launch / make an attack on / upon the enemy's fortress.

半夜士兵们向敌人要塞发起进攻。

21. The prisoner attempted to escape but failed.

= The prisoner made an attempt to escape / at escaping but failed.

犯人企图逃走,但未成功。

22. My mother bought a dozen bottles of champagne to celebrate my twenty-first birthday.

= My mother bought a dozen bottles of champagne in celebration of my twenty-first birthday.

为庆祝我 21 岁生日,我母亲买了一打的香槟酒。

23. Before you can choose which course to follow, you need a lot more information.

= Before you can make the choice about which course to follow, you need a lot more information.

在你选择哪一门课程前,你需要多了解些信息。

24. He collaborated with another author on the book.

= He worked in collaboration with another author on the book.

他和另一作者合著这本书。

25. She was getting increasingly fed up with the way he kept comparing her with his ex-wife.

= She was getting increasingly fed up with the way he kept making a comparison between her and his ex-wife.

她越来越讨厌他拿她和他的前妻作比较。

26. Nothing can compensate for the loss of one's health.

= Nothing can make compensation for the loss of one's health.

没有什么可以补偿一个人健康的损失。

27. James's restaurant is now so good that it can compete with some of the best in San Francisco.

= James's restaurant is now so good that it is in competition with some of the best in San Francisco.

现在詹姆士的饭店很好,以至于可以和旧金山最好的饭店竞争。

28. She complained to the manager about it and demanded her money back.

= She made a complaint to the manager about it and demanded her money back.

她向经理投诉这事并要求退钱。

29. The increase in tobacco sales was closely connected with the recent advertising campaign.

= The increase in tobacco sales had close connections with the recent advertising campaign.

烟草销量的增加和最近的广告促销有密切的关系。

30. In a few days, one of our staff will contact you and ask you to complete a quick questionnaire.

= In a few days, one of our staff will make contact with you and ask you to complete a quick questionnaire.

过几天我们的员工会与你联系,叫你完成一份问卷调查。

31. The anti-government forces are still controlling the area.

= The anti-government forces are still in control of the area.

反政府武装力量还控制着这一地区。

32. The whole town seems to be controlled by one family.

= The whole town seems to be under the control of one family.

整个城镇似乎被一个家族所控制。

33. His quick anger contradicted his previous statement that he never lost his temper.

= His quick anger is in contradiction with his previous statement that he never lost his temper.

他立刻发怒与他以前所说他从不发脾气的话相抵触。

34. Those construction workers contributed a lot to the development of the city.

= Those construction workers made great contributions to / towards the development of the city.

那些建筑工人为这个城市发展做出了巨大的贡献。

35. The witness's statements correspond with the available evidence.

= The witness's statements are in correspondence with the available evidence.

证人的证词和得到的证据是一致的。

36. Heavy rain and storms have severely damaged this year's crop.

= Heavy rain and storms have done / caused severe damage to this year's crop.

大雨和暴雨使今年的农作物受到严重损害。

37. He is a naughty boy and delights in teasing his little sister.

= He is a naughty boy and takes / finds delight in teasing his little sister.

他是个顽皮的小孩,常以戏弄他的小妹为乐。

54. I can only guess at who the thief might be.  
= I can only make a guess at who the thief might be.  
我只能猜测谁是小偷。
55. He habituates himself to getting up early every day.  
= He is in the habit of getting up early every day. / He has a habit of getting up early every day.  
他习惯于每天早起。
56. He held the money tightly in his hand.  
= He caught / seized/ got / took hold of the money tightly in his hand.  
他用手紧紧地抓住钱。
57. We hurried out of the building hoping that no one would see us leave.  
= We hurried out of the building in the hopes that no one would see us leave.  
我们匆忙地走出大楼,希望没人看见我们。
58. Juvenile crime is increasing in most parts of the country.  
= Juvenile crime is on the increase in most parts of the country.  
这个国家的大部分地方青少年犯罪在增加。
59. Snow indicates the coming of winter.  
= Snow gives indication of the coming of winter.  
雪表示冬天之来临。
60. Literature and art greatly influence people's ideology.  
= Literature and art have a great influence on people's ideology.  
文艺对人们的思想有很大影响。
61. He inquired of me about / concerning our work.  
= He made inquires of me about / concerning our work.  
他向我了解我们的工作情况。
62. I got ready to leave, intending to call at the bank on my way home.  
= I got ready to leave, with the intention of calling at the bank

on my way home.

我准备走了,打算在回家的路上顺便去银行。

63. Windsurfing is a sport I intend trying when summer comes.  
= Windsurfing is a sport I have intention to try / of trying when summer comes.

冲浪是夏天到来时我想做的一项运动。

64. Police are investigating the cause of the railway accident.  
= Police are carrying out / conducting / making investigation into the cause of the railway accident.

警察正在调查火车事故的原因。

65. I love him, so I'm going to marry him no matter what my parents say.

= I am in love with / have fallen in love with him, so I'm going to marry him no matter what my parents say.

我爱他,因此不管我父母说什么我都要和他结婚。

66. They are negotiating with the enemy for / about / over a treaty of peace.

= They are entering into / opening negotiations with the enemy for / about / over a treaty of peace.

= They are in negotiation with the enemy for / about / over a treaty of peace.

他们正在开始与敌人进行和约谈判。

67. Her parents object to the marriage.  
= Her parents have / take / make an objection to the marriage.  
她的父母反对此婚姻。

68. Father permitted me to use his car.  
= Father gave me permission to use his car.

父亲允许我用他的车。

69. Smith possesses the landed property.  
= Smith is in possession of / takes possession of / comes into possession of the landed property.

- = The landed property is in the possession of Smith.  
史密斯拥有这块地产。
70. She preferred dressing formally to wearing sport clothes. / She preferred to dress formally rather than wear sport clothes.  
= She had a preference of dressing formally to / over wearing sport clothes.  
她喜欢穿正式的服装而不愿穿运动装。
71. They have six months to prepare for the wedding.  
= They have six months to make preparations for the wedding.  
他们有六个月时间准备婚礼。
72. Most children start by looking at pictures, and gradually progress to being able to read the words.  
= Most children start by looking at pictures, and gradually make progress in /on being able to read the words.  
大多数小孩刚开始学会看图,然后逐渐发展到会认字。
73. He promised me to answer quickly. / He promised me a quick answer.  
= He gave / made a promise to answer me quickly.  
他答应会很快给我回复。
74. We propose an early start. / We propose that we (should) start early.  
= We offer / make a proposal for an early start. / We make the proposal that we (should) start early.  
我们建议及早出发。
75. The teacher punished him for breaking the window by keeping him behind after school.  
= As a punishment for breaking the window, the teacher made him stay behind after school.  
他因打破窗户,老师罚他放学后留下。
76. There is no doubt that he is qualified to do / for doing the work.  
= There is no doubt that he has qualifications for the work.



毫无疑问,他能胜任这项工作。

77. The boss raged at / against him for his neglecting his duty.  
= The boss was in a rage with him for his neglecting his duty.  
= The boss flew / fell into a rage with him for his neglecting his duty.

老板因他玩忽职守而对他大发脾气。

78. The citizens rebelled against the government for an increasing number of unemployment.  
= The citizens rose in rebellion against the government for an increasing number of unemployment.  
= An increasing number of unemployment led to the citizens' rebellion against the government.

失业人数不断增加造成市民和政府的对抗。

79. He recovered slowly after his long illness.  
= He made a slow recovery after his long illness.

他于久病后慢慢复原。

80. Board members agreed that costs should be reduced by 15 percent.  
= Board members agreed that there should be a 15-percent reduction / a reduction of 15 percent on costs.

董事会成员同意费用降低 15%。

81. Aspirin relieves a headache.  
= Aspirin gives / brings relief to a headache.

阿司匹林可减轻头痛。

82. He is reputed for courage.  
= He has a reputation for courage. / He has the reputation of being courageous.

他以勇敢而闻名。

83. She strongly resembles her mother.  
= She bears a strong resemblance to her mother.

她酷似她的母亲。