

英文語法歸納

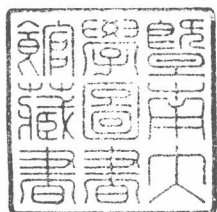
方有恆 編著

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英文語法歸納

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編 例

1. 本書是用歸納法，將英文語法或詞類用法中之共同現象或規定，予以分類整合，并用例句加以闡明。可使閱讀後培養對於英文之正確觀念，進而形成正確之使用習慣。
2. 本書首倡基本動詞及關鍵動詞之概念，無形中將為數龐大之動詞族群予以提取、精鍊，解決英文中最為重大之問題，對於讀者有極大裨益。故在本書中亦占較大篇幅，形成為本書之主幹或特色，值得讀者重視。
3. 凡對本書之編排系統有所瞭解者，不難於發生使用上之實際困難或疑惑時，知所查索核對，立即解決疑慮。
4. 書中極大部分都附中文翻譯。其未經翻譯處多為淺顯易明者，或句義之瞭解乃屬次要問題者，或附譯并無多大意義者。相信具有相當基礎之讀者，不難理解或自行查考。
5. 鑒於出國深造之學子，於撰寫論文或報告時，每有對造句遣詞仍缺少十分之把握，或作品不夠道地英文之要求等情形。備此一書，則不必另作請教，而可輕易補救。

陳 序

近年來由於教育普及，工商業發達，國際文化交流漸趨頻繁，國人對英文的需求益形迫切，因之坊間相關書籍紛紛上市，只是好書並不多見。

對國人來說，英文是一種外國、語言，所以必須從頭學起。而學習一種陌生的語言誠非易事。否則就不會有許多人學了十幾年，依舊不太會聽、會講或會寫了。

個人認為「興趣」應該是學習英語的原動力，也是走向成功之路的開始。學習英語無所謂捷徑或秘訣，但確實有一些技巧和方法。本書正蘊藏了這些好的技巧和方法，等待你去發掘，進而據為己有。

這是一本實用、方便的工具書，它地毯式地蒐集了英文的重要內容，加以提煉歸納，架構新穎，面貌清醒，便於閱讀並查索。讀者可以一目了然，盡窺英文底蘊。所以無論初學或進修，均屬相宜。有了它的幫助，你會迅速、輕易和徹底的精通英文。假如你不擅說寫，本書助你成為能手；倘若你已有相當程度，本書亦可助你更加精進。

著者方有恆先生為郵政遷台後第一屆高員特考及格入局的先驅。自民國四十二年至七十六年退休（時任總局聯郵處處長）先後服務郵政逾三十三年。是一位工作能手，也是一位好長官。他為人爽直、富有正義感。他的析理論說文章，更是透闢精到，有如長江大河、氣勢磅礴、讀來令人折服。

先生秉賦優異，早在杭州初中求學時期，即已打下深厚的英文基礎。抗戰期間曾任美軍翻譯。來台後曾任徵信新聞及聯合報英文編譯歷十餘年，因而英文造詣與日俱增。先後著有《英文動詞成語精萃》、《商業英文信寫作手冊》、《英文秘書手冊》、《英文配詞法》、《英文應用文範例》及《新聞英文教學手冊》等多種膾炙人口的暢銷著作。在郵政圈子裡，有此英文功力者實不多見。

忙碌的生活常使我們覺得一天的生活緊迫，簡直無暇學習英文。先生這本精要的書，正是講求效率、力求突破時空限制的現代人最需要、也最適合的教材。相信只要一卷在手，今後你想學好英文，就不會再有煩惱了。

陳 金 城

八十年九月

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I 動 詞

1. 基 本 動 詞

動詞語法十分繁複，在英文中居極重要之地位，這是學者所公認的事實。但動詞之中，又有一部分，最為普通而常用，一不小心，亦最易混淆或出錯，所以特別值得注意。這些動詞可稱為基本動詞，茲按照字母次序，列舉其語法并說明如下：

Advise

此字即中文之“勸”，勸可以勸人作為或勸人不作為。下列各句都屬於後者；說法不盡相同，含義却無二致：

I wouldn't advise that course of action.

I wouldn't advise taking that course of action.

I wouldn't advise you to take that course of action.

I wouldn't advise your taking that course of action. (less common)

I advised them against that course of action.

(I advised them not to do it.)

I advised them against taking that course of action.

由上述各例，可知 advise 之後通常均跟名詞片語，其唯一例外，乃是於直接受詞之後跟不定詞片語。至於否定之表示，或在 advise 之前用 not，或在其直接受詞之後，用 against，兩者均可。course of action 是行動方針。

Agree

此字解為同意、協議、贊同、贊成或一致。

I agreed to that suggestion.

我贊成那項建議。

I agreed with him on/about politics.

對於政治的看法，我與他意見一致。

They agree in their tastes.

他倆在品味上相互一致。

They agreed to doing that.

他們贊成做那件事。

They agreed to do that.

他們同意做那件事。

I agreed to his doing that.

我贊成他做那件事。

Do you agree with allowing children to do as they like?

(Do you approve of the principle of allowing children to do as they like?)

你是否同意讓孩子為所欲為？

They failed to agree on/about going to Penghu for their holiday.

關於赴澎湖度假之事，他們未能達成協議。

They failed to agree on how to do it.

關於如何做，他們未能達成協議。

They failed to agree on when to do it/whom to choose
/ what to say / where to emigrate to / whether or not

to do it / which colour to choose.

關於（何時從事）（選派何人）（要說什麼話）（向何國移民）
（是否要做）（選用何種顏色）他們未能達成協議。

They agreed in wanting a change of government.

他們對政府需要改組，意見一致。

I agreed that he should do it.

我同意他應從事。

Allow

作容許解，有下列三種語法：

I don't allow argument in here.

I don't allow arguing in here.

I don't allow anyone to argue in here.

意為：我不容許（任何人）在此間爭論。

可作折抵（或給與）解，例如：

They allowed me \$5 on my old radio.

意即舊收音機可折抵五元。（發生於購買新機時）

可作預留餘地或斟酌、考慮解，例如：

I didn't allow for a delay.

（I didn't think of a possible delay when I made my plans.）

I didn't allow for being delayed.

意即當初計劃時，并未考慮到可能的延誤，或為延誤預留餘地。

作考慮解，而出於名詞形式，成為動詞成語 make allowance for，而含有原諒之意，例如：

I made allowances for his being very young.

意指判斷案情時，頗考慮年幼的因素而酌加寬恕。

作給予零用錢解，有下列一種語法：

His father makes him an allowance of \$ 70 a month.

意指父親每月給他零用錢七十元。

Apologise

道歉。有下列二種語法：

I apologised (to her) for my lateness.

I apologised (to her) for being late.

意指因遲到而向人道歉。

Ask

作問、要、要求解，計有下列各種語法：

She asked him a searching question.

她問了他一個尋根究柢的問題。

She asked to leave early.

她要求早些離去。

She asked if she could leave early.

她問是否可以早走。

She asked me to leave early.

她要我早走。

He asked the waiter for the bill.

他向侍者要帳單。

Stop to ask yourself a simple question.

且慢，不妨先問你自己一個簡單的問題。

I asked how to get there.

我打聽如何走法。

另有二種名詞形式語法亦值得注意：

That job is yours for the asking.

你只要提出申請，便可得到這份工作。

That is asking a lot of me.

如此，對我的期盼太高了。（我的德能不足以當此。）

Believe

相信、信任、信仰、認為對的，有下列幾種語法：

She believes in her husband.

她信任丈夫。

She believes in telling her husband the truth.

她認為將真相告知丈夫是對的。

She believes that her husband is intelligent.

She believes her husband (to be) intelligent.

她相信丈夫是聰明人。

I believe so.

我相信。

I believe not.

我不相信。

Concentrate

專注。有三種語法：

You must concentrate on your work.

You must concentrate on doing your work.

You must concentrate to do this.

Consider

考慮、認為、以為、為人設想。有下列各種語法：

I considered the matter carefully.

我仔細考慮了這件事。

I considered going to live abroad.

我考慮定居國外。

I considered his going to live abroad.

我考慮他的赴國外定居。

I consider that he is a fool.

我認為他是大傻瓜。

I consider him to be a fool.

我認為他是傻瓜。

I consider him a fool.

我認為他傻瓜。

I considered how to do it.

我考慮了如何做。

I consider so.

我認為如此。

I consider not.

我不認為如此。

另有二種名詞形式的語法：

He has no consideration for others.

他不替別人設想。

No consideration of personal gain entered his head.

他頭腦中未作個人獲利的考慮。

Dare

敢。關於敢說或敢為，無論為敘述或問句，正面或反面，不脫下列五種語法：

He dares to say that, does he?

Does he dare to do it?

Dare he do it?

He doesn't dare to do it.

He daren't do it.

激將：

I dared him to jump over the ditch.

我激將他跳過水溝。

I did it for a dare.

我之為此是受激將之故。

另一與 dare 有關之字，是 daresay，意指料想或預期。

I daresay you know this already.

我料定你已知之。

Decide

決定、屬意。語法有下列數種：

I decided on Paris for my holiday.

I decided against Paris for my holiday.

I decided on going to Paris for my holiday.

I decided the matter then.

I decided to go to Paris then.

I decided how to do it.

I decided that I would go to Paris.

Enjoy

得其樂趣，以之為樂。類似語意，下列三種說法均所常用：

He enjoyed that party.

他頗得舞會之樂。

He enjoyed going to that party.

他以赴會為樂。

He enjoyed himself at that party.

他在舞會中自得其樂。

Excuse

原諒。因遲到而請人原諒有四種語法：

Please excuse my lateness.

Please excuse my being late.

Please excuse me for my lateness.

Please excuse me for being late.

作名詞用，藉口，託詞：

There is no excuse for such behaviour.

Explain

解說，說明。其語法由下列各例可見：

I explained the construction to him.

我向他解說建築工程內容。

I couldn't explain being found on the premises.

我無法解說為何置身屋中。

I explained (to him) how to do it.

我向他解釋如何做。

Please explain why you did that.

請解釋為何做那件事。

He explained that he had been **taken ill**.

他解說他曾患病。

Please explain yourself.

請說得明白些。

Expect

預期，期望，預料。

She expected a letter this morning.

She expected to get a letter this morning.

She expected me to get a letter.

She expected that I would get a letter.

I expect so.

I expect not.

改用名詞後意義相同，用法不外下列二種：

Your expectations of coming into a lot of money have not been fulfilled.

你想撈進一大筆錢的期望尚未達成。

That film did not come up to my expectations.

這部片子未能符合我的期望。

Fancy

1. 喜歡。

I don't fancy the prospect of a night in the open.

I don't fancy spending the night in the open.

我不喜歡在露天過夜。

I don't fancy your spending the night in the open.

我不喜歡你在露天過夜。

She rather fancies herself.

她頗自以為是。

改作名詞使用時意義相同：

I took a fancy to him at once.

我一下就喜歡上他。

2. 設想。

I fancy that he is clever.

I fancy him to be clever.

我料想他是聰明的。

Find

發覺，發現。

I found the course of study (to be) difficult.

我發覺這種研究方式有點困難。

I found learning Latin difficult.

I found it difficult to learn Latin.

I found it difficult learning Latin.

我發覺學拉丁文很難。

I found his learning Latin inexplicable.

我發覺他之學拉丁文不可解。

I found that he was wrong.

我發覺他錯了。

I found out how to do it.

我找到了做這件事的方法。

名詞為 finding。通常為多數，意為調查/考察所得。