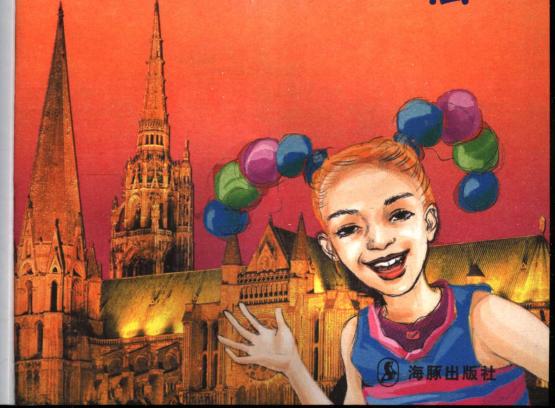




新英语中语法

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正误用法



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编写说明

- 1. 与其他论及高中英语语法的书籍不同,本书强调活用英语语法,强调规则的举一反三,强调高中英语知识与高考英语测试(NMET)的关联,强调把错误尽可能地讲在其产生之前。从这个意义上说,本书来自课堂,同时又是课堂的延伸。本书的这种实用性对同学们准确使用英语以及对NMET考试都会产生积极影响。
- 2. 本书尽可能收录那些对高中学生造成很大困惑,或在高中英语学习的过程中容易忽视或遗漏的问题。本书分析产生这些问题的原因,指出如何解决这些问题的具体途径。本书虽不是一部面面俱到的语法书,但其内容却相当丰富,在阐述细节,释疑高中英语中那些重大的语言现象方面,本书几乎都有涉及。
- 3. 本书疏于对概念的完整描述,却把着重点置于"分析问题、解决问题"的层面上。全书注重解决中国学生学习英语的特殊困难,注意解决高中学生学习英语所容易产生的典型疑难,其内容的收录和辨析无不以贴近学生、贴近高中语言教学实际为准则,因此本书具有实用性强的特点。
- 4. 本书追求一种简明、易懂、直观、全面、准确的课堂效果。尽可能地去除冗言与赘述,尽可能地使用清楚、明了的语言,以方便教师课堂教学以及适合学生自修英文。
- 5. 本书英文例句丰富。在编排上,尽量采用汉英对称编排的方式,引导读者进行汉英对译的操练,或进行汉英两种语言的比较研究。因为这种方法最能直接表现汉英语言的差异,是"外语学习的康庄大道——许孟雄(中国人民大学著名教授)"。

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第1章 叙述法

一直接引语与间接引语



尾 1.1 追述过去的处理

要点1

将某甲的话传达给某乙的引语表达(Narration)在英语中有直接与间接的区分。中文这种直接和间接的引语区别几乎没有。引语的时态,尤其是间接引语的时态在英语中有严格的讲究,而中文并无此要求。对于中国学生而言,常会因此产生语句上的混乱。

当父亲问我将来想当什么样的人时,我回答说我想当一位科学家,因为我喜欢数学,物理和化学。

直接引语

- What are you going to be?
- —I want to be a scientist, as I am fond of mathematics, physics and chemistry.

间接引语

- When my father asked me what I was going to be, I answered that I want to be a scientist, as I am fond of mathematics, physics and chemistry.
- When my father asked me what I was going to be, I answered that I wanted to be a scientist, as I was fond of mathematics, physics and chemistry.
- (1) 间接引语时,这些句子一律用过去时表述一个已知的事实。

要点2

直接引语

直接引语,即把某人所说的话一字不改地传达给他人。直接引用某人的话应加用引号(""),引语中的时态不变。



们)他说:"我饿了。"

误 He said "I am hungry."

He said, "I am hungry."

介绍直接引语的动词与直接引语之间应加一个逗号(,)。

%2) 安说: "你为何如此调皮?"

误 Anne said "why are you so naughty?"

Anne said, "Why are you so naughty?"

▲ 直接引语前后应加引号, 句首应以大写字母开始。

要点3

间接引语

- 间接引语,即把某人所说的话在传达给他人时,改动其中若干字,但不改变说话的内容。
- 叙述若以报告方式,叙述某人说话的内容,不用加引号, 传达动词后也不须加逗点,而是加上that,if等引导名词从句 的连接词。

📆) 她说:"我的儿子在校学习。"

直接引语

She said, "My son is at school."

间接引语

她说她的儿子在校学习。

误 She said that her son is at school.

E She said that her son was at school.

/ 间接引语前面的连词 that 可以省去。

(2) 父亲说:"我昨天牙痛。"

直接引语

Father said, "I had a toothache yesterday."



间接引语

父亲说他前一天牙痛。

- 误 Father said that he has had a toothache the day before.
- Father said that he had had a toothache the day before.
- 间接引语前面的连词 that 可以省去。

-

1.2 直接引语与间接引语的时态变化

直接引语改为间接引语

现在时 → 过去时 现在完成 → 过去完成时

现在进行时 → 过去进行时 过去完成 → 过去完成时

过去时 → 过去完成时

要点1

直接引语为现在时,应将其改为过去时。

约翰对我说:"我喜欢纽约。"

直接引语

John said to me, "I like New York."

间接引语

约翰告诉我他喜欢纽约。

- 误 John told me that he likes New York.
- John told me that he liked New York.

要点 2

直接引语为过去时,应将其改为过去完成时。

约翰说:"我看过那部电影。"

直接引语

John said, "I saw that movie."



间接引语

约翰说他看过那部电影。

误 John said that he saw that movie.

John said that he had seen that movie.

要点3

直接引语含助动词时,将该助动词改为过去式。

(1) 他告诉我玛丽唱得好。

直接引语

He said to me, "Mary can sing well."

间接引语

误 He told me that Mary can sing well.

He told me that Mary could sing well.

(2) 约翰说他要再试一次。

直接引语

John said, "I will try it again."

间接引语

误 John said that he will try it again.

John said that he would try it again.

一 若该助动词无过去式形式,则不变,如: 他对我说我应该去。 He said to me, "You ought to go." Hou middle He told me that I ought to go.

要点4

时态的一致指从句和主句时态要一致。

(1) 他说: "我会开车。"

直接引语

He said, "I can drive a car." om had was I', bus add

间接引语

他说他会开车。

误 He said he can drive a car.

He said he could drive a car.

全主句的动词says和从句的助动词can都是现在式,如果主句是过去时,从句也要用过去时。

(2) 老人说:"我非常健康。"

直接引语

The old man said, "I am quite healthy."

间接引语

老人说他非常健康。

误 The old man said (that) he is quite healthy.

The old man said (that) he was quite healthy.

要点5

主句是现在时、现在完成时、将来时,从句可按照句意 用任何的时态。

(1) 我知道他工作努力。

I know that he works hard.

(2) 我已经听说她下个月要出国。

I have heard that she is going abroad next month.

(3) 没有人相信他是如此地愚笨。 [[5] [5] [5] [5]

No one will believe that he was so foolish.

要点6

主句是过去时,从句的时态有下列的变化:

主句 从句

现在时→过去时 (1)现在时→过去时



现在时→过去时

- (2)过去时→过去完成时
- (3)现在完成时 →过去完成时
- (1) 上星期天我遇到约翰时,他说他父亲前一天从美国回来。
 - When I met John last Sunday, he said that his father returned from America the day before.
 - When I met John last Sunday, he said that his father had returned from America the day before.
 - 直接引语"我父亲前一天从美国回来"应为 My father returned from America yesterday。但在间接引语中, my 改为 his, yesterday 改为 the day before, returned 改为 had returned。
- (2) 他说去年春天他曾到你家拜访并且跟你讨论了各种问题。
 - 误 He said that he called at your house last spring and discussed various subjects with you.
 - He said that he had called at your house last spring and had discussed various subjects with you.

要点7

由于从句的内容为不变的真理,因此主句虽为过去时,从句仍要用现在时。

- **(1)** 伽利略证明了地球绕着太阳转。 Managhamana 1
 - 误 Galileo maintained that the earth moved around the sun.
 - Galileo maintained that the earth moves around the sun.
- (2) 她说2加11等于13。
 - 误 She said that 2 plus 11 was 13.
 - E She said 2 two plus 11 is 13.

要点8

从句为历史上的事实时一律用过去时,与主句时态无关。



- (1) 我们老师说明了第一次世界大战爆发的原因。
 - 误 Our teacher explained why World War I breaks out.
 - Our teacher explained why World War I broke out.
- (2)有人教我们是莎士比亚写的《哈姆雷特》。
 - 误 We were taught that Shakespeare writes Hamlet.
 - We were taught that Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.

要点9

从句为虚拟用法时, 其时态和主句不必一致。

他问我, 如果我有一百万我将做什么。

- 误 He asked me what I would do if I have a million dollars.
- He asked me what I would do if I had a million dollars.
- 1.3 人称代词的人称要从转述者的立场出发,与动词形式 一致。

从直接引语改成间接引语的过程中, 人称代词的 人称要从转述者的立场出发作相应的变动, 使其与动 词形式一致。

要点1

当引出间接引语的动词的主语是第一人称时,引语中的代词不用改变。

- (1) I said to Tom, "We have made a mistake."
 - 误 I said to Tom that they had made a mistake.
 - I said to Tom that we had made a mistake.
 - 如果与当时被转告的对象是同一个人,则用 you; 若是别人,则仍使用 he。
- (2) She says, "He is going tomorrow."
 - She says that you are (he is) going tomorrow.



要点2

[主语+报告动词+to+sb.]时, 应视实际情形作适当的变化, said to sb. 常改为 told sb.。

他告诉我他喜欢他的父母。

直接引语

He said to me, "I like my parents."

间接引语

He told me that he liked his parents.

چ:

1.4 代名词、形容词、副词等的变化

amiliah gailling a went biol	bloom Liedwan bake all
直接引语	间接引语
now	then
here XHADME	there (或 here)
this	that (或 this)
these	those (或 these)
ago (自今以前)	before (那时以前)
today	that day (或 today, yesterday)
tomorrow	(the) next day (第二天)
yesterday	the day before (前一天)
last night	the night before (前夜)
go alstants show to	come (或 go)

△ 上表的变化是相对的,而非绝对。通常依说话者所处的时间、 地点而定。以 today 为例。某件事在同一天内提到,就仍旧用 today,次日提到就用 yesterday,再隔一天就用 the day be fore yesterday。再比如 here,如果提到的地方也是说话者所 在地,就仍旧用 here,如果不是,就用 there。同理,now 是



说话者说话的当时,而 then 是说话者说话之前或之后的某个时候。

🌒) 我说:"我现在准备好了。"

直接引语

I said, "I am ready now."

间接引语

我说我那时已经准备好。

误 I said that I am ready then.

I said that I was ready then.

(2) 我说: "我明天将要回来。"

直接引语

I said, "I shall return tomorrow."

间接引语

我说我将于次日回来。

误 I said that I should return tomorrow.

I said that I should return the next day

(3) 他说:"这男孩是我的学生。"

直接引语 (He is a good man, bot I do not like (百接引语)

He said, "This boy is one of my pupils."

She said that he as a good main, but that slid bins oil

他说那男孩是他的学生。

误 He said (that) that boy is one of his pupils.

He said (that) that boy was one of his pupils.

(4) 史密斯先生说:"我7年前来到中国。"

直接引语

Mr. Smith said, "I came to China 7 years ago."

间接引语

史密斯先生说他在7年前来到中国。



误 Mr. Smith said (that) he came to China 7 years ago.

Mr. Smith said (that) he had come to China 7 years before.



1.5 必要的连词

从直接引语转换成间接引语时,直接引语若是陈述句或一般疑问句,则需要补充必要的连词。直接引语是特殊疑问句、祈使句或感叹句时却不需要补充连词。连词的使用情况见下表:

- 改为间接说法,原则上要用that连接从句,但这种that在简单 句中常常省略。
- 直接引语为一般疑问句时,用 if, whether,特殊疑问句用原来的疑问词。
- 章 直接引语为祈使句时,改用不定式。
- 章 直接引语为感叹句时, how, what 保持不变。
- 1) 她说:"他是个好人,但我不喜欢他。"

直接引语

She said, "He is a good man, but I do not like him."

间接引语

- 器 She said that he is a good man, but that she does not like him.
- She said that he was a good man, but that she did not like him.
- 原句有 and, but 等词时, 之后应使用 that 连接从句; 之前的 that 可以省略, 但后面的 that 最好不要省略。

÷.

1.6 以疑问词开始的问句



疑问词如how, what, when, who 等应保留。



) said to 改为 asked。

我对他说:"你几岁了?"

直接引语

I said to him, "How old are you?"

间接引语

我问他几岁了。

误 I asked him how old was he.

I asked him how old he was.

要点2

- 含有疑问代词或疑问副词的转述, 不能使用连词 that。
- 所用疑问代词或疑问副词不变, 充作间接引语的连接词。 间接引语的词序为"主语+谓语"。
- 误 I don't know who is he.
- I don't know who he is.
- 误 Do you know that where does he live?
- Do you know where he lives?

我对他说:"你要什么?"

直接引语

I said to him, "What do you want?"

间接引语

我问他要什么。

误 I asked him that what he wanted.

I asked him what he wanted.

要点3

无疑问词的疑问句应使用 if 或 whether 引导间接问句, 并将直接引语的传达动词 say 改成 ask, inquire, wonder 等。