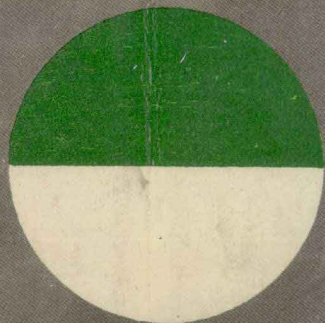
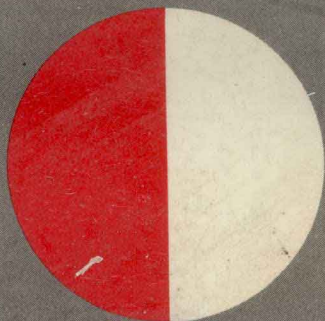


英语 形容词 句型 活用指南

杨发河/著

江西高校出版社



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编辑 凡 例

1. 表语形容词后常用的四种句型符号

【AP1】(形容词后接(of, for + object)to — 不定式)

【AP2】(形容词后接介词)

【AP3】(形容词后接子句)

【AP3C】(形容词后接无形式主语 it 的子句)

2. 【AP1】细项说明

【AP1A】主语为 to—不定式的逻辑主语

Mary is anxious to please her friends.

玛丽急于取悦她的朋友。

【AP1B】主语为 to—不定式(词组)的逻辑宾语

John is easy to deceive.

约翰是容易受骗的。

John is impossible to live with.

和约翰共同生活是不可能的。

【AP1C】用 it 代替无逻辑主语的 to—不定式词组作形式主语(宾语)

It is hard to please some people.

有些人是难于取悦的。

I find it difficult to understand him.

我觉得难以了解他。

【AP1D】用 it 作形式主语, to—不定式的逻辑主语由 of 或 for 引出

It was silly of you to make such a mistake.

你犯这样一个错误是愚蠢的。

It was difficult for me(anyone) to find the house.

我(任何人)要找到那座房子是困难的。

【AP1E】不用 it 作主语, to—不定式的逻辑主语由 for 引出

We are anxious for everything to be settled.

我们急于要把一切安排好。

3. 词目精选范围: (1)通常(多)作表语的形容词 (2)能用于上述四种句型的形容词 (3)用于某(些)词义时只能作表语的形容词。

4. **词目选义范围**:属于选词范围(1)的,全部收录其词义;属于(2)的只收录作表语时的词义;属于(3)的多性多义词,收录只能作表语的形容词词义。
5. “pred”用于词目后,表示该词常(多)作表语,未加注的,仅在用于四种句型时,只作表语。“()”用于替换、选用、省略或说明的部分,“___”用于代替“”。
6. 属于四种句型的,在例证后分别用其符号标明。
7. 说明部分主要有辨异、搭配、句型转换选例等(附《形容词句型转换关系选例说明》)。
8. 书后附有通常作定语的形容词表。
9. 黑体印刷部分为:词目四种句型符号(包括细项中的,如 AP1A, AP1B...AP1C, AP1D, AP1E)。

英语形容词句型转换关系选例说明

- (1) [AP1D]—[AP1A]:当某些形容词用于句型 AP1D 时,可以将 to—不定式的逻辑主语(for 或 of 引出)改为句子主语(表示某人如何做...).

It would be foolish for you to expect anything else. [AP1D]

你要求别的什么是愚蠢的。

You were foolish to expect anything else. [AP1A]

It is kind of you to say so. [AP1D]

你这样说真太好了。

You are kind to say so. [AP1A]

- (2) [AP1A]—【AP3】:当某些形容词用于 AP1A 句型时,可以将 to—不定式改为谓语动词,用 it 代替 that 子句作形式主语。

The weather is likely to be fine. [AP1A]

可能会天晴。

It is likely that the weather will be fine. 【AP3】

- (3) [AP1D]—[AP1B]:当某些形容词用于句型 AP1D 时,不可

将该句型中介词 for(of)的宾语(多为人)改为句子主语;
但可将 to—不定式的宾语改为主语。

It is difficult for us to answer this question. [AP1D]

(我们)难于回答这个问题。

This question is difficult to answer. [AP1B]

- (4) [AP1B]—[AP1E]: 当某些形容词用于句型 AP1B 时, 可在形容词后用介词 for 引出 to—不定式的逻辑主语。

This question is difficult to answer. [AP1B]

这个问题(我们)难于回答。

This question is difficult for us to answer. [AP1E]

- (5) [AP1C]—[AP1B]: 当某些形容词用于句型 AP1C 时, 可将 to—不定式的宾语改为句子主语。

It was difficult to find the house. [AP1C]

找那座房子是困难的。

The house was difficult to find. [AP1B]

当用于句型 AP1B 时, 也可将句子的主语(在逻辑上作 to—不定式短语的宾语)改为 to—不定式短语的宾语, 并用 it 代替该短语作形式主语。

She has always been easy to get along with. [AP1B]

与她相处向来容易。

It has always been easy to get along with her. [AP1C]

- (6) [AP1D]—[AP1C]: 当某些形容词用于句型 AP1D 时, 可将介词 of(for)及其宾语(to—不定式的逻辑主语)省略。

It was silly of you to make such a mistake. [AP1D]

(你)犯这样一个错误是愚蠢的。

It was silly to make such a mistake. [AP1C]

It was difficult for me to find the house. [AP1D]

(我)要找那座房子是困难的。

It was difficult to find the house. [AP1C]

- (7) [AP2]—[AP3C]: 当某些形容词用于句型 AP2 时, 可将句中的介词短语改为子句。

They were anxious for your return. [AP2]

他们切望着你回来。

They were anxious that you should return. [AP3C]

- (8) 【AP2】—【APIE】:当某些形容词用于句型 AP2 时,可将句中的介词短语改为带逻辑主语(介词宾语)的 to—不定式短语。

We shall be delighted at (by) your coming. 【AP2】

你来我们会感到高兴。

We shall be delighted for you to come. 【APIE】

- (9) 【APIA】—【AP2】:当某些形容词用于句型 APIA 时,可将句中的 to—不定式短语改为介词+宾语结构。

He is the best qualified to teach. 【APIA】

他做教师最适合。

He is the best qualified for teaching. 【AP2】

- (10) 【APIA】—【AP3C】:当某些形容词用于句型 APIA 时,可将句中的 to—不定式短语改为子句(不用 it 代替该子句作形式主语)。

The general was furious to hear the defeat. 【APIA】

司令听到失败的消息勃然大怒。

The general was furious that the army was defeated. 【AP3C】

- (11) 【APID】—【APIE】:当某些形容词用于句型 APID 时,可将 to—不定式短语的宾语(常为人)改写为句子的主语。如“说明”(3)中的 APID 可转为(4)中的 APIE。

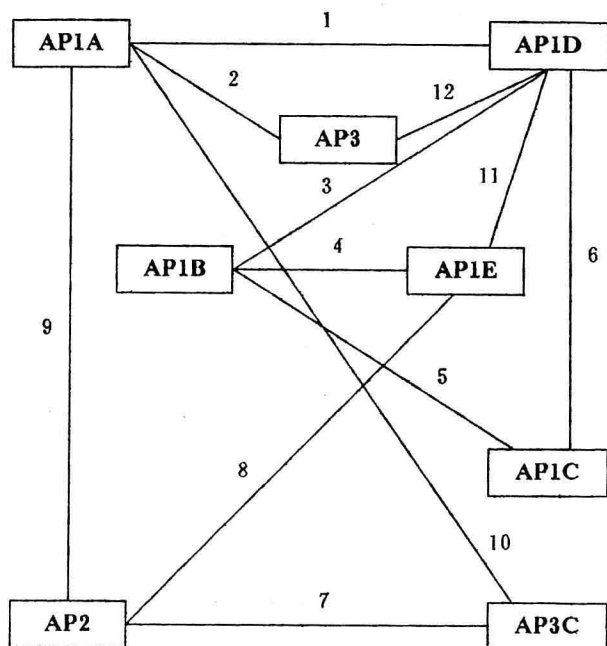
- (12) 【APID】—【AP3】:当某些形容词用于句型 APID 时,可将介词及带逻辑主语的 to—不定式短语改为子句。

Is it imperative for them to have two cars? 【APID】

他们很有必要有两辆车么?

Is it imperative they have two cars? 【AP3】

《英语形容词句型转换关系选例说明》示意图



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A

● **ablaze** *pred.* 着火; 闪耀; 兴奋; 激昂

1. The building was ablaze when the fire brigade arrived.

当消防队赶到时, 这楼房已着火。

2. His face was ablaze with anger. 【AP2】

他满脸怒容。

3. I was surprised to see the building ablaze.

我见到那楼房着火而大惊。

4. The ladies were ablaze with jewels. 【AP2】

这些妇女满身珠光宝气。

5. The whole building was soon ablaze.

整个大楼不一会就燃烧起来。

说明

1. ablaze 常用于下列搭配:

be ablaze with anger 发火, 动怒

set ablaze 烧起, 燃起

set it ablaze 放火烧之

2. ablaze 通常接在系动词后作表语或用于句型 AP2(与 with 搭配)。

3. ablaze 前不用 very 修饰, 但可用 much (very much) 修饰。

● **able** *pred.* 有能力的, 能

1. As I had plenty of money I was (better/more) able to help her.

【AP1A】

因为我有很多钱, 所以我(更)能帮助她。

2. I shall be able to come to the office tomorrow. 【AP1A】

我明天能来办公室。

3. You are better able to do it than I am. 【AP1A】

你比我更有能力做这件事。

4. The doctors are not able to agree about it. 【AP1A】

医生们对此不能同意。

5. He said he so much regretted not being able to swim. 【AP1A】

他说他非常遗憾的是不能游泳。

6. He seemed able to put complicated thought in simple words. [AP1A]

他似乎能够用简单通俗之词表白复杂的思想。

7. I shan't be able to come on January 1. [AP1A]

元月一日我将不能来。

8. He will come if he is able.

假如他能够来的话,他会来。

说明

1. able 用所取词义作表语形容词用时,通常用于 AP1A 句型或系表结构。

2. able 用“显示出才智的;有水平的”词义时,为普通形容词,如:

an able man (能力强的人), able 作定语;

He is old but still quite able. (他虽然老了,但仍有能力)。able 作表语。

3. 在将来时或完成时中,用 not able 比用其反义词 unable 的否定意味强,如常说:

I shall not be able to come. 我不能来。不常说:

I shall be unable to come.

常说: I have not been able to identify him. 我没能弄清楚他是谁。

不常说:

I have been unable to identify him.

4. 下列句中,最好不用 not able,而用其反义词 unable.

He stood there, unable to make a decision.

他犹疑不决地站在那里,。

5. able 用于 AP1A 句型时,只能接主动语态动词不定式,不能接被动语态动词不定式,例如可说:

He was able to hear the engine. [AP1A] (他能够听到发动机的响声。)不可说: The engine was able to be heard. 宜改为: The engine could be heard. 可以听到发动机的响声。

6. able 常用于褒义;而与之近义的 capable 既可用于褒义,也可用于贬义。

7. able 后接动词不定式,而 capable 不能接动词不定式,可接 of + 动名词或名词,如可说: This boat is capable of being repaired. 这船是能够被修理的,不说: