



TRANSFORMATION  
OF SENTENCE PATTERNS  
IN ENGLISH

with 1000 examples

英语句型转换1000例

·修订本·

河南人民出版社

# 英语句型转换1000例

(修订本)

徐士珍 编著

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## 英 语 句 型 转 换 1000 例

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## 再 版 说 明

《英语句型转换 1000 例》是对英语中一些意义相同的不同句型进行的分类、分析和对比。全书共七章六十五节，例句共约 1000 个，故名《英语句型转换 1000 例》。

本书可供参加高考学生练习选择替换、选择填空之用，此外对练习汉译英、英译汉也有帮助。例句中的词大部分选自中学课本，内容浅显易懂，可作为学生自学丛书，也可作为英语教师讲授词汇、语法、翻译、修辞的参考书。

本书原名《英语句子结构的互换》，再版时，在原有的四章中补充了例句，增加了十节〔1. 复合宾语与宾语从句、同位语从句、状语从句的转换，2. with 复合结构与状语从句、并列分句的转换，3. 形容词短语与定语从句、状语从句的转换，4. 动作名词复合结构与名词性从句的转换，5. 双重问句（连锁问句）与并列句的转换，6. 定语从句与状语从句的转换，7. “There be…” 句型与 “It…” 句型的转换，8. 修辞疑问句与陈述句的转换（否定句与肯定句的转换），9. 形容词句型与动词句型的转换，10. 加减乘除表示法的转换。〕，另外又增加了两章〔省略句与完全句的转换，模棱两可的句子〕，

并对原来的章节进行了调整，因此改名为《英语句型转换  
1000例》

编 者

1981.2.10于河南师大

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## 第一章 简单句与复合句的转换

分词短语、分词独立结构、动名词复合结构、动词不定式复合结构、复合宾语等都可以用从句来代替，使简单句变成复合句。有些介词短语、动词不定式短语、形容词短语、动作名词短语也可以用从句来代替，使简单句变成复合句。有些名词性从句可以用名词来代替，使复合句变为简单句。it 引导的复合句可以用简单句来代替。带有双重谓语的简单句可以用复合句来代替。下面分别进行介绍。

### §1. 分词短语与定语从句、状语从句的转换

1. The students studying here are mostly from peasant families. (分词短语作定语)

=The students who study here are mostly from peasant families. (定语从句)

在这里学习的学生大部分是农民家庭出身。

2. The Fengqing was a freighter built in China and fitted entirely with Chinese-made equipment.

(分词短语作定语)

=The Fengqing was a freighter that was built in

China and was fitted entirely with Chinese-made equipment. (定语从句)

风庆轮是中国制造的并且完全是中国装备的一艘轮船。

3. The man talking with Mary is my brother. (分词短语作定语)

=The man that is talking with Mary is my brother. (定语从句)

跟玛丽谈话的那个人是我哥哥。

4. This is a book written by a worker. (分词短语作定语)

=This is a book which was written by a worker.  
这是工人写的一本书。(定语从句)

5. Arriving at the village, she saw several tractors working in the fields. (分词短语作时间状语)

=When she arrived at the village, she saw several tractors working in the fields. (时间状语从句)

到达村庄时，她看见几台拖拉机在田间工作。

6. I learned a lot while working in the countryside. (分词短语作时间状语)

=I learned a lot while I worked in the countryside. (时间状语从句)

我在农村劳动时学了许多东西。

7. When drinking the water, think of its source.

(分词短语作时间状语)

= When you drink the water, think of its source.

饮水思源。(时间状语从句)

8. The Fengqing, having sailed 32,000 nautical miles, triumphantly returned to Shanghai. (分词短语作时间状语)

= After the Fengqing had sailed 32,000 nautical miles, she triumphantly returned to Shanghai. (时间状语从句)

风庆轮航行32,000海里后,胜利地返回上海。

9. Being a Party member, you should set an example to others. (分词短语作原因状语)

= Since you are a Party member, you should set an example to others. (原因状语从句)

你是个党员,就应该给别人树立个榜样。

10. Listening to the Party, you will certainly succeed. (分词短语作条件状语)

= If you listen to the Party, you will certainly succeed. (条件状语从句)

你如果听党的话,肯定会成功。

11. The man, feeling hot, threw off his coat. (分词短语作原因状语)

= The man threw off his coat because he felt hot. (原因状语从句)

这个人感到热而脱去了他的大衣。

12. Entering the dining room, he saw his mother in a white clean overall. (分词短语作时间状语)  
= When he entered the dining room, he saw his mother in a white clean overall. (时间状语从句)  
当他走进饭厅时, 看见他母亲穿着一件干净的工作服。

## §2. 分词独立结构与状语从句的转换

1. The teacher being ill, the lecture was put off. (独立结构作原因状语)  
= As the teacher was ill, the lecture was put off. (原因状语从句)  
老师有病, 延期上课。
2. It being very cold, we made a fire. (独立结构作原因状语)  
= As it was very cold, we made a fire. (原因状语从句)  
天气很冷, 我们生了一个火。
3. It being Sunday, the library was closed. (独立结构作原因状语)  
= As it was Sunday, the library was closed. (原因状语从句)  
因为是星期日, 所以图书馆不开放。
4. There being nothing to do, we went home. (独立

结构作原因状语)

= As there was nothing to do, we went home.

(原因状语从句)

由于无事可作，我们就回家了。

5. The shower being over, we continued marching.

(独立结构作时间状语)

= When the shower was over, we continued marching. (时间状语从句)

阵雨过后，我们继续前进。

6. The guests having left, they went on with their discussion. (独立结构作时间状语)

= When the guests had left, they went on with their discussion. (时间状语从句)

客人走后，他们继续讨论。

7. The meeting being over, all left the room. (独立结构作时间状语)

= When the meeting was over, all left the room. (时间状语从句)

散会后，大家都离开会场。

8. The sun having risen, they continued their way. (独立结构作时间状语)

= When the sun had risen, they continued their way. (时间状语从句)

太阳出来后，他们继续赶路。

9. Weather permitting, we shall come. (独立结构作条件状语)  
= If the weather permits, we shall come. (条件状语从句)  
如果天气好, 我们就来。
10. All things considered, her paper is of greater value than yours. (独立结构作条件状语)  
= If all things are considered, her paper is of greater value than yours. (条件状语从句)  
如果从全面考虑, 她的论文比你的更有价值。
11. Everything taken into consideration, her plan seems more practicable. (独立结构作条件状语)  
= If everything is taken into consideration, her plan seems more practicable. (条件状语从句)  
如果从全面进行考虑, 她的计划看来更切实可行。
12. This being granted, the proof is easy. (独立结构作条件状语)  
= If this be granted, the proof is easy. (条件状语从句)  
假定是这样, 那么就不难证明了。

### §3. 动名词复合结构与名词性从句的转换

1. Her chief worry was her lacking in experience.  
(动名词复合结构作表语)

=Her chief worry was that she lacked experience.

(表语从句)

她主要担心的是她缺乏经验。

2. Her lacking in experience worried her a great deal.

(动名词复合结构作主语)

=It worried her a great deal that she lacked experience. (主语从句)

她缺乏经验使她很着急。

3. The doctor insisted on my (me) staying in bed.

(动名词复合结构作宾语)

=The doctor insisted that I should stay in bed.

(宾语从句)

医生坚持不让我起床。

4. Their coming to help was a great encouragement to us. (动名词复合结构作主语)

=It was a great encouragement to us that they came to help. (主语从句)

他们来支援对我们是很大的鼓舞。

5. Our sole worry is your relying too much on yourself. (动名词复合结构作表语)

=Our sole worry is that you rely too much on yourself. (表语从句)

我们唯一担心的是你太依靠自己了。

6. What's troubling them is their not having enough



machine tools. (动名词复合结构作表语)

= What's troubling them is that they have not enough machine tools. (表语从句)

使他们烦恼的是他们没有足够的机床。

7. She insisted on my staying there for supper. (动名词复合结构作介词的宾语)

= She insisted that I should stay there for supper. (宾语从句)

她坚持要留在那儿吃晚饭。

8. What we felt uneasy about was Mary's having too much confidence in herself. (动名词复合结构作表语)

= What we felt uneasy about was that Mary had too much confidence in herself. (表语从句)

我们感到不安的是玛丽过于自信。

有时动名词复合结构也可以用条件从句来代替。如:

9. Do you mind my reading your paper? (动名词复合结构作宾语)

= Do you mind if I read your paper? (条件从句)

我看看你的报纸行吗?

10. Do you mind my (me) opening the door? (动名词复合结构作宾语)

= Do you mind if I open the door? (条件从句)

我打开门你同意吗?