

Contemporary English 当代英语

英语句型精华

陆国强 陆继东 著

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前言

编者根据多年来的教学经验和科研成果,针对中国人学习英语的特点,撰写本书,共收句型 150 组(约 200 个句型),其宗旨是为写作和翻译提供丰富多彩的表达方式并使读者提高语言使用 and 理解的精确度。

为了满足不同层次读者的需要,我们先用电脑对各种句型作统计分析,然后进行筛选,再按复现率和难易程度,分为初阶、中阶和高阶三种类型,前两种称为普及型,后一种定名为提高型。

本书在内容选择、编排方式和处理方法上与一般语法书或句型集不同,具有自己的特色。

一、句型编选,别具一格

编者以语义结构为指导,把句型看作是一种篇章结构(textual structure),着眼于语义的衔接和连贯(cohesion and coherence),从全局性指称意义(global reference)来选择句型。根据这个原则,除了常规句型之外,本书编选了一系列特殊句型,这一类结构在语义和用法上均有独特之处。例如:

He is [went] on record as having opposed this law.

他公开(正式)地表示反对这项法令。

句中**黑体**部分结构特殊,其语义只有从整体性来考虑才能断定。

* * * * *

* * * * *

The optimist is an outcast, a madman. So, for that matter, is the visitor from Britain who finds New York the most exciting city in the world.

这位乐观主义者是个社会弃儿,是个疯子,那位从英国来的游客也好不了多少,他认为纽约是世界上最令人兴奋的城市。

句中 **for that matter** 按词典释义作“就此而言；而且”解；显然，用这两种释义来套译这一段话语就行不通，只有从篇章结构的角度来进行语义分析，才能确切地理解 **for that matter** 的含义。实际上，这一短语仅表示语气递进无显性意义（explicit meaning）而只有隐性含义（implicit meaning），意指“也”。

* * * * *

* * * * *

You get anywhere with legal aid only by playing the system for all it is worth.

求助于法律，事情就好办，只要你尽量多与现存体制打交道。

句中 **for all it is worth** 按词典的释义是“不论真伪；不论好坏”。但从整句来看，此句型有其深层含义，即“尽量多接触”。

上述特殊句型一般语法书和句型集（如《英语 900 句》、《英语句型和惯用法》）均未收录。

二、句型编排，精心设计

有比较，才有鉴别。本书通过形式或语义对比组合句型，将相关的结构列在一起进行比较分析。现代英语中有的句型形式相似而意义不同，例如：

Poor as he was, he was above selling his honour at any price.

他虽然穷，但无论如何也不出卖自己的荣誉。

* * * * *

* * * * *

Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, I beg your indulgence for my few inelegant words.

由于我不习惯于发表演说，有些话讲得不得体敬请谅解。

以上两个例句中 **Poor as he was** 和 **Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking** 结构形式相同，而在语义上形成反差，前者系让步分句，后者为原因分句。

与上述句型相反，有的句型形式不同，而意义相近，例

如:

*He had **hardly** [**scarcely**] closed his eyes **before** [**when**] the telephone rang.*

*He had **no sooner** closed his eyes **than** the telephone rang.*

***As soon as** he closed his eyes, the telephone rang.*

上述三个例证结构形式不同,但表达了同一概念。

此外,我们采用联想对比法,由一种结构联想到另一种结构,特别是反义结构,例如:

***There's something in** what he says.*

***There's nothing in** the rumours that she was pregnant.*

* * * * *

* * * * *

*I like him **all the better** for his criticism.*

*She does not love me **the less** for my faults.*

为了使读者掌握灵活多变的句型,将具有共性特征的结构汇合在一起,这一类句子语义互不相干而在形式上有一定的共性,例如:

***Surprisingly**, this tendency has declined in recent years.*

*She is highly skilled at her work; and, **more important**, she is happy in it.*

*The novel was **allegedly** written by a computer.*

* * * * *

* * * * *

***Glad of having her company**, John welcomed Mary.*

***Full of apologies**, the manager approached us.*

*He came out of the prison **a changed man**.*

They returned, hungry and exhausted.

三、语义分析, 针对性强

在对句型进行语义分析时, 我们首先考虑到中国人学习英语句型的难点, 然后针对理解上的问题点出要害, 进行语义对比研究。一般的读者在处理话语(discourse processing)时往往采用一词一义对应法(word-for-word correspondence), 而忽视词语在篇章结构中体现的义值(semantic value)。例如, 看到 *when* 和 *before*, 立刻联想到汉语“当…时”和“在…之前”, 而不注意这两个词在一定的语境中会产生特定的含义, 即义值。例如:

Scarcely had I stepped out of the church when I heard a shot within.

我刚走出教堂就听到里面一声枪响。

I can't tell anything when you won't listen.

既然你不想听我就不说了。

I had gone some distance before I missed my watch.

我走了一段路才发觉丢失了手表。

It may be many years before we meet again.

也许要过好多年我们才能再见。

有的句型只要抓住其要害, 说明其意义和用法, 就不难掌握。例如:

He is not so much a scholar as a businessman.

他与其说是个学者, 倒不如说是个商人。

The strength of knowledge consists not so much in its wide spectrum as in its wide application.

知识的力量与其说在于广博, 不如说在于广泛应用。

上述两个例证中 *not so much ... as...* 作“与其说(是)…不如说(是)…”解。与这种结构连用的词语必须放在对称的位置上, 即 *not so much* 之后的词语和 *as* 之后的词语在词性上要保持一致。

四、例证丰富,英汉对照

编者除了从各类辞书和语法书中摘录句型之外,自己收集了部分资料,例证之丰富居同类书籍之首。

句型用方形框架列出,先附上译文,然后进行分析解释,进而补充例证,在必要时再作说明(用菱形号◆标出)。凡是例句均有译文;在处理方法上注意英汉语义结构对比,行文力求通顺流畅。

限于编者的水平,若有不当之处,敬请读者批评和指正。

陆国强 陆继东

1996年12月

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(一) 初阶句型

1. (A) He had hardly [<i>scarcely</i>] closed his eyes before [<i>when</i>] the telephone rang. (B) He had no sooner closed his eyes than the telephone rang. (C) As soon as he closed his eyes, the telephone rang. 刚……就; 一……就	3
2. (A) I had waited three days before he came back. (B) I had not waited long before he came back. 没多久……就	6
3. (A) Stir with a metal spoon until the sugar has dissolved. (B) The traffic laws don't take effect until the end of the year. (A) 直到……时 (B) 直到……(才)	8
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5. (A) I will come **only if** nothing is said to the press.
 (B) These snakes **only** attack **if** they feel frightened or threatened.
 只有……(才)…… 11
6. (A) **Only when** all attempts at negotiation had failed, **did the men decide** to go on strike.
 (B) **Not until** all attempts at negotiation had failed, **did the men decide** to go on strike.
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 (B) Any book will do, **so long as** it is interesting.
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8. (A) He is **not so much** a scholar **as** a businessman.
 (B) The strength of knowledge consists **not so much** in its wide spectrum **as** in its wide application.
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 (B) He left the room **without so much as saying** a goodbye to me.
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- honor at any price.
- (B) **Fool as he is**, he can see through the trick.
- (C) **Little as I like the invitation**, I cannot but accept it.
- (D) **Try as you will**, you can't solve the problem.
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- (B) **Living, as I do, so remote from towns**, I rarely have visitors.
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- (B) John writes **as neatly as** Mary.
- (C) I haven't got **so much** money **as** I thought.
- (D) Try to get **as many** opinions **as** you can.
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- (B) Some people think much **more** about their rights **than** (they do) about their duties.
- (C) The new edition is **less** expensive **than** the old one.
- (D) He visits us **less** frequently **than** he used to.
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- (B) He is **as** brave a man **as ever** breathed.

(C) He is *the bravest man* that *ever* lived.

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15. (A) *The more learned* a man is, *the more modest* he usually is.

(B) *The later* you arrive, *the better* the food is.

越.....就越..... 32

16. (A) It is *too* cold *to* go in the sea yet.

(B) I am *only too* delighted *to* accept your kind invitation.

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17. (A) Credit has been arranged *so as to* spread the payments over a 10-month period.

(B) These politicians made promises simply *in order to* win more votes.

以便;为了..... 36

18. (A) He was *so* fat *that* he couldn't get through the door.

(B) His statement was *so* ambiguous *as to* be totally meaningless.

(C) Many contestants later failed drug tests, *so that* the race had to be rerun.

太.....以致于..... 38

19. (A) The nature of the job was *such that* he felt obliged to tell no one about it.

- (B) It's **such** a tiny kitchen **that** I don't have to do much to keep it clean.
 (C) His manner was **such as to** offend everyone who he met.

如此……以致于…… 41

20. (A) He **used to smoke** fifty cigarettes a day.
 (B) **Dare** you **climb** that tree?
 (C) I **didn't need to go** to the office yesterday.

(A) 过去经常 (B) 敢…… (C) 没必要 44

21. (A) It's **no good complaining**.
 (B) I must **insist on him [his] paying**.
 (C) He **denied taking the pen**.

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22. (A) One **cannot but** admire him.
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 (C) I **can't help feeling** that it was a mistake to let him go.

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23. (A) The guide-book is **not only** interesting **but also** instructive.
 (B) He **not only** washed the car, **but (also)** polished it.
 (C) **Not only** did he hear it, **but** he saw it as well.
 (D) He **not only** writes his own plays, he **also** acts in them.

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 (B) This essay is good **except for** some careless mistakes.
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 高于; 先于 59
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 (B) It is not an idea around which the committee can unite. **On the contrary**, I see it as one that will divide us.
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(B) We can *do nothing but fire him*.

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not to speak of his parents.

(B) He had to go to prison for a month, *to say nothing of* the fine.

更不用说;何况..... 66

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(B) *Whether* you like it *or not*, you're going to face him one day.

(C) I'm sure we'll see each other again soon *whether* here *or* in New York.

是否 68

31. (A) *I wish I were* rich.

(B) *She wished* she *had stayed* at home.

(C) *I wish* the snow *would stop*.

但愿..... 71

32. (A) *If only* I could swim!

(B) *If* he had *only* come earlier!

(C) *If* you would *only* try harder!

要是……多好! 73

33. (A) It would be worthwhile trying *even though* it may not succeed at once.

(B) He did well in his examination, *even if* he

didn't get a prize.

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34. I feel **as if** [**as though**] I'm floating on air.

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35. (A) I'm taking a raincoat with me **in case I need it**.

(B) We have a memorial service every year **lest we (should) forget our debt to those who died in battle**.

(C) I bought the car at once **for fear that he might change his mind**.

免得;以防(万一) 79

36. (A) **If Henry were here**, he would know the answer.

(B) **If John had worked hard**, he would have passed the examination.

(C) **If you went there**, you would see what I mean.

(D) **If our train were to arrive punctually**, we should have time to visit your sister.

(E) **If you should change your mind**, please let me know.

如果 82

37. (A) **Were John here now**, he would explain the whole matter.

(B) **Had you asked me**, I would have told you

the answer.

(C) *Were our train to arrive punctually*, we should have time to visit your sister.

(D) *Should you need help*, please let me know.

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38. (A) *Whenever I come* it rains.

(B) *No matter when I come*, it rains.

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39. (A) *Wherever you go*, you can't escape from yourself.

(B) *No matter where you go*, you can't escape from yourself.

无论何处 89

40. (A) *Whatever I say*, I seem to say the wrong thing.

(B) *No matter what I say*, I seem to say the wrong thing.

无论什么 90

41. (A) *No matter how far it is*, I intend to drive there tonight.

(B) *However far it is*, I intend to drive there tonight.

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42. (A) *It is obvious that money doesn't grow on trees*.

(B) *That money doesn't grow on trees* should