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英文句法变换 与词类变化

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自修英语必备·文法写作基础

英文句法變換與詞類變化

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弁 言

- 一、句法變換爲近年升大專聯考英文新式考題，且亦將是今後留學考斟酌採用之命題方針之一。因爲過去的大專聯考及留學考的英文命題方式是失敗的，此點早有美國各大學提出警告，稱通過現行這類托福考的留學生在美國實在還應付不了最起碼的筆試。因此，考題設計者必須尋求彌補之道。很自然地，就找到了能充分培養作文能力的句法變換這方面來。句法變換是文法知識綜合的表現，這部門概括了文法知識的全部。而欲瞭解學生的英文基礎，最靈驗有效的試金石即是考其句法變換及意譯。而本書將有系統地供給該方面的知識及練習資料。
- 二、本書首先討論直接引句與間接引句。在這方面，本書不像其他的文法書，碰到什麼問題才談論什麼問題，而是先把所關係到各個問題，先提出條目，以便學者明瞭在這方面要研究的是什麼，必須解決的是那幾項問題，再分論各項具體內容，及供給充分的習題，這樣稍加努力，即可迎刃解決看來似乎繁雜的引句變換問題。
- 三、本書的句法變換系統完整而條理清楚，且用材新穎，並供給全部習題解答。此外編者盡量將同性質的變換方法並列出現，以使學習後觀念深刻清晰，不易遺忘，此即密集練習方式之徵用也。
- 四、在句法變換方面，尙有成語填空練習八百六十五組。在這兒您可以學到道地的美國成語。
- 五、詞類變化部分，編者除討論一般原則，現象及問題外，並精選最常用到的及考到的詞變字彙六百七十組，並每十組即提

供一個練習，使學者在讀完一段內容之餘，即可先考試自己看。各習題後附有解答，目的在使自習考察兩便，以收學習上高度效果。

六、本書材料均採自當今各優良教本，各類重要試卷，及各傑出補充教材；再加上個人研究及教學經驗，故能含精蓄華，採作升學用補充教材及自習課本，均為適宜。

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I. Direct and Indirect Quotation

直接引句與間接引句

1. What is the Direct and Indirect Quotations?

何謂直接引句和間接引句？試觀：

1. He said "I'm surely glad to see you." (direct quotation)
2. He said that he was surely glad to see me. (indirect quotation)

A quotation sentence is a complex sentence. The verb in the main clause of such a sentence is called *a reporting verb*, as *said* in the above example, and the clause as the object is called *a reported speech*.

一個引句是一個複合句。在這種句子裏的主要動詞稱為一個報導動詞，如上例中的 *said* 是，而作 *said* 這類動詞的受詞子句則稱為受報導語。

2. Related Elements and Aspects in Changing Declarative Sentences

(also generally related with in changing other kinds of sentences. They are:

改變敘述句時相關的各因素及各方面（這種相關因素，在改變其他種句子時，原理亦相通）。他們即是：

1. **Introductory Words—Connectives** 引導語——連接詞。
2. **Pronouns and Demonstrative Adjectives** 代名詞與指示形容詞。
3. **Tense** 時態問題。
4. **Adverbs** 副詞。

A. Introductory Words—Connectives. When a reported speech is changed from direct into indirect, the conjunction *that* is usually used to connect the reporting verb and the reported speech, but often omitted.

引導語——連接詞。當受報導語自直接改變為間接引語時，連接詞 *that* 就介乎兩者之間，但此 *that* 經常省畧。

1. Direct: He says, "I will help you."

直接引語：他說，“我願意幫助你。”

Indirect: He says (that) he will help me.

間接引語：他說他願意幫助我。

2. Some astronomers have said, "There are many stars at least as large as our sun."

有些天文學家會說，“有很多星球至少有我們的太陽這般大。”

Some astronomers have said (that) there are many stars at least as large as our sun.

有些天文學家說有很多星球至少有我們的太陽這般大。

B. Pronouns and Demonstrative Adjectives. 代名詞與指示形容詞

In changing quotations from direct into indirect, pronouns should be changed accordingly, and the demonstrative adjectives *this*, *these* should be changed to *that*, *those*. Examine the following examples.

當句子自直接引句改變為間接引句時，代名詞即相應改變，而指示形容詞 *this*, *these* 即應改為 *that*, *those*。試看下列：

1. He said, “I do not understand *this* problem.”

He said *he* did not understand *that* problem.

2. She said to me, “You are innocent.”

She said that *I* was innocent.

1. 他說，“我不懂這個問題。”

他說他不懂那個問題。

2. 她對我說，“你是無辜的。”

她說我是無辜的。

NOTE:

1. The word *we* is not changed when it means *mankind*.

注意：當我們一詞意思為代表人類時，則不變。

The pastor said, “We are all sinners.”

牧師說，“我們人類都是罪人。”

The pastor said that we are all sinners.

牧師說我們人類都是罪人。

2. The editorial *we* is changed into *it*.

編輯部用的 *we* 是改為 *it* 的。

The X X Daily News says, “We are glad that the government will build more apartments for the poor.”

XX 日報說，“我們因政府要為貧民建更多的住宅而高興。”

The X X Daily News says that *it* is glad that……

XX 日報說報該因……

3. If the objects mentioned in the direct quotation are present at the time when the indirect quotation is made, the demonstrative adjective is not changed, as:

假如直接引語中所說到的事物 (objects) 正好在應用間接引語時亦在場

(亦爲同一所指物)，則其指示形容詞相同，即不變，如：

James said, "This is my ball."

詹姆士說，“這是我的球。”

James said (that) *this* was his ball. (the same ball in the hand)

詹姆士說還是他的球。(此球即在說此話者的手中)

C. Tense. In changing quotations from direct into indirect, there are two main rules concerning the change of tense in the reported speech these are similar to the rules given about the *Sequence of Tenses*.

時態問題，由直接引語改爲間接引語時，關於時態方面有兩條基本的規則，這規則與時態的連續法上講到的相通。

If the reporting verb is in the present or future tense, the tense of the verb in the reported speech is not changed at all.

假如報導動詞是現在式或未來式，則受報導語（間接引語）的動詞時式不必改變。

If the reporting verb is in the past tense, the verb in the reported speech must be changed into one or other of the four forms of the past tense.

假如報導動詞是過去式，則間接引語裏的動詞必須改成四個過去時式中的一個。

1. He *says*, "The long-promised day of economical nuclear power is close at hand" (譯意見下句)

He *says* that the long-promised day of economical nuclear power *is* close at hand.

他說盼望已久的廉價核子動力的日子即在目前了。

2. The tyrant *will* certainly *say*, "If you take away my daughter, you *shall* lose your life." (譯意見下句)

The tyrant *will* certainly *say* that if I take away his daughter, I *shall* lose my life

該暴君說假如我要帶走他的女兒，我就要沒命了。

3. My father said, "It is time to visit there."

My father said that it was time to visit there.

我父親說這是遊覽那邊的時候了。

4. The mother said to her child, "You have suffered much at school. Stay at home if you prefer, and I'll teach you myself."

The mother told her child that he had suffered much at school.

She advised him to stay at home if he preferred, and she would teach him herself.

母親告訴她的兒子稱他在學校已受夠罪了。她勸他要是喜歡的話，他可以留在家裏，她會親自教他的。

5. He said, "We visited the experimental reactor last Sunday." He said they had visited the experimental reactor the previous Sunday.

他說他們前一個星期日去看過那個實驗的原子反應爐了。

6. "I was reading a novel at that time," said she.

She said she had been reading a novel at that time.

她說她那時正在讀一本小說。

NOTE: If the reported speech states some universal truth, habitual course, historical fact, or things which have not been done at the time of speaking, the verb in the reported speech is always in the present although the reporting verb may be in the past.

注意：假如間接引語說到的是某種普天之下的真理，習慣的事項，歷史的事實，或者在說話當時尚未做了的事情，那末，雖然報導動詞是過去式，然間接引語內的動詞還是用現在式。

1. Columbus said convincingly, "The earth is round."

Columbus said convincingly that the earth is round.

哥倫布很有信心地說地球是圓的。

2. He said, "Death is the common lot of all men."

He said that death is the common lot of all men.

他說死是人類共同的命運。

3. He told me, "I usually write at night."

He told me he usually writes at night.

他說他經常在夜晚寫作。

4. The teacher told us, "The telephone was invented by Edison."

The teacher told us the telephone was invented by Edison.

老師告訴我們說電話是愛迪生發明的。

But sometimes the past tense remains unchanged.

但有時過去式是保留不變的（即並沒有將過去式變為過去完成式）。

1. "Did you wonder why I didn't come when I was wanted?"

He asked if I'd wondered why he { hadn't come } when he was { didn't come } wanted.

他問我會否猜想他未應邀而來的原因。

2. "I felt very sad when my mother died", explained she.

She explained that she $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{had felt} \\ \text{felt} \end{array} \right\}$ very sad when her mother (had) died.

她解釋說當她母親去逝時她非常悲痛。

D. Adverbs. When a quoted speech is changed from direct into indirect, the tense of the verb is often changed and therefore the adverbial elements should be also converted accordingly. Thus,

副詞問題：當引語自直接改為間接時，動詞的時態即應改變，因此副詞亦隨之而變。

now into *then*; *ago* into *before*; *come* into *go*

here, hence into *there, thence*; *hither* into *thither*

today into *that day*

tonight into *that night*; *tomorrow* into *the next day*

yesterday into *the previous day, the day before*

last night, etc. into *the previous night, etc.*

next week, etc. into *the following week, etc.*

just into *then*; *hereby* into *thereby*

1. The old farmer said, "*To-night* will be a stormy night."

The old farmer said that *that night* would be a stormy night.

老農夫說那天晚上將是一個暴風雨的天氣。

2. John said, "I cannot give you this book *now*; please come *here tomorrow* morning."

John said that he could not give him that book *then*; but requested him to go *there the next morning*.

約翰說他當時不能給他那本書但請求他第二天到那邊去（取）。

But if the indirect quotation is made at the same place and at the time when the original quotation was made, the adverbial elements should remain unchanged.

但假如間接引句是與直接引句處於同一地方及同一時間，則其副詞因子就不改了。

Issac said, "Men cannot expect happiness *here*. (in this world)"

Isaac said that men could not find happiness *here*. (in the same world)

以賽克說人類在這世界上尋求不到快樂。

Exercise 1

Put the following sentences into indirect quotations. Example:

"I am coming to see you now."

He said he was coming to see me ("then" is not wanted).

1. I am ill.
2. I met him last year.
3. They will be here soon.
4. She has finished now.
5. I am living in London.
6. He is going to Berlin tomorrow.
7. I've just been to the butcher's.
8. I can come next week.
9. I don't know what he'll say.
10. They went away yesterday.
11. Wait till I come.
12. I think she is married.
13. I fell downstairs.
14. I'll leave it on the table.
15. I'm sorry I'm late.
16. I am very stupid.
17. She is quite charming but hasn't much sense.
18. He can come in when I have finished my work.
19. The clock will never work again if you try to mend it.
20. I lost my temper yesterday morning.
21. I'll come as soon as I can.
22. I've sold all those you gave me yesterday.
23. I was very ill yesterday.
24. I learnt all this nonsense a long time ago.
25. I have never been here before.
26. I haven't done my homework.
27. You may have to stay in bed for a week.
28. She will be here in half an hour if she isn't late.
29. That is the last time I saw him.
30. I shall try to be in time today. I'm sorry I forgot to come yesterday.

Exercise 2

Note: "Must" in ordinary speech has three possible meanings, each of which has a different form when reported. "Can" and "needn't" sometimes behave in a similar way.

1. Necessity or compulsion at the moment of speaking, i.e., a True present. This, of course, becomes a Past when reported.

Examples: (a) "I must go now."

He said he had to go at once.

(b) "I mustn't go."

He said he wasn't to go.

(c) "I needn't go."

He said he didn't have to go.

2. Necessity or compulsion in the future; as a substitute for "shall have to". This, of course, behaves like a future, and changes to the conditional in reported speech for "must" and "Needn't".

Examples: (a) "I must go next week."

He said he would have to go the following week.

(b) "I needn't go next week."

He said he wouldn't have to go.

(c) "I mustn't go..."

He said he wasn't to go.

3. Permanent ruling or prohibition. Here the "must" remains unchanged.

Examples: "You mustn't cross the road against the red light."

He told us we mustn't cross the road against the red light.

Change the following from direct into indirect quotations, putting the reporting verb in the Past Tense:

1. I would do the same myself if I were in your place.

2. I tried to ride a bicycle but I fell off three times.

3. I shall expect to see you next Wednesday.

4. These apples won't keep, they are too soft.

5. I haven't had enough time to finish what I intended to do.

I can do some more later on.

6. I expect to hear some news tomorrow; I will tell you if I do,

so that you needn't worry.

7. You must leave the country at once.
8. People mustn't fish in this river.
9. You must decide what you want to do.
10. You must do it all again before next week, though I must confess it's the first wrong one you've finished it.
11. The football match will take place tomorrow afternoon.
All spectators are requested to obtain their tickets before five o'clock today.
12. You must not forget what I told you last lesson. I shall expect you to be able to repeat it next lesson by heart. You will have to learn it all again if you can't.

Exercise 3

Change the following from indirect into direct.

1. He said that he had forgotten all about it.
2. The scholar said all knowledge is derived from the action of the intellect.
3. John said he had seen that movie the previous night.
4. He told me that he had borrowed that book from the library a week before, but he should return it next week.
5. I said to them that I was innocent.
6. He said to me that the typhoon had been blowing since daybreak, and that I could not go.
7. He said that he likes to swim in the stream.
8. He replied that he would prove what he had said to be true.
9. The lecturer said that scientific knowledge has changed our manner of living.
10. China Post says that it will support the new policy of the government against poverty.
3. **How to Change an Interrogative Sentence?** When an interrogative sentence is converted from direct into indirect, (1) the reporting verb *say* or *tell* should be changed into *ask*, *inquire*, *demand* or *wonder*; (2) the indirect question is introduced by the conjunction *whether* or *if*, or interrogative pronouns (*who*, *what*, *etc.*), or interrogative adverbs (*when*, *where*, *why*, *how*). Notice

that the inverted word-order used in direct questions is used no more in indirect question (a noun clause).

如何改一個問句？當一個問句由直接改為間接時，(1) 報導動詞 say 或 tell 應改變為 ask, inquire, demand 或 wonder; (2) 間接問句 (引語) 要由連接詞 *whether* 或 *if*, 或疑問代名詞 (*who*, *what*等), 或疑問副詞 (*when*, *where*, *why*, *how*) 介引之。(3) 注意在直接疑問句裏用到的倒轉字序，不能在間接疑問句裏再用。

1. He said to me, "Have you seen her anywhere?"
他對我說，"你看見過她嗎？" (*anywhere* 不一定要翻譯)
He asked me if (= *whether*) I had seen her anywhere.
他問我是否曾看見過她。
2. "Is this a mistake?" asked he. "這是一個錯誤嗎？"他問。
He asked *if* that was a mistake.
他問那是否是個錯誤。

The word *whether* is a more accurate word to use, since it implies *if* or *if ...not*; but *if*, being shorter, is more commonly used.

用 *whether* 這字是較為精確的，因為它表示 *if* 的意思或者 *...if...not* 的意思；但是由於 *if* 這字較短，用的人反而多。

If the direct question begins with an interrogative, this interrogative is used to introduce the indirect question instead of the conjunction *whether* or *if*.

假如直接問句以一個疑問詞 (如 *what*, *how*) 開始，那末，間接問句一定就用該疑問詞開端，不必再用 *whether* 與 *if* 了。

3. "What is your name?"
你叫什麼名字？(貴姓大名？)
He asked me *what* my name was.
He inquired of me *what* my name was.
他問我什麼名字 (姓名)。
4. "How did you do that?"
"你是怎末做那事的？"
They wanted to know *how* I had done that.
他們想要知道我是如何做了那事的。

Exercise 4

Put the following sentences into indirect quotations with the introducing verb in the past tense.

Example: "What is your name?"

He asked me what my name was.

(Vary the introducing verb...namely: he asked, enquired, wondered, wanted to know, etc.)

1. Where are you going? (He asked me...)
2. How did you do that? (They wanted to know, ...)
3. Who will come to the pictures with me?
4. When will my dress be finished?
5. Why are you so sad?
6. What is the matter?
7. Which book are you taking?
8. Where shall we meet tonight?
9. Who showed you my work?
10. How could you be so unkind?

Exercise 5

Put the following sentences into indirect quotations with the introducing verb in the Past Tense, using "whether" or "if" as the connective. (Vary the introducing verb.)

Example: "Have you seen him anywhere?"

He asked me if (whether) I had seen him anywhere.

1. Are you enjoying yourself?
2. Did you see the King yesterday?
3. Does she always wear silk stockings?
4. Have you seen my new hat?
5. Do I look all right?
6. Are the grapes sour?
7. Is it time to go?
8. Will the taxi be here at eight o'clock?
9. Can you hear a noise?
10. Ought the light to be on?
11. Are my shoes cleaned yet?
12. Did the greengrocer have any fresh vegetables?

Exercise 6

Exercise on shall-questions.

Questions beginning "Shall I...?" are of two types: (1) PURE

FUTURE, (2) REQUEST. Examples:

1. "Shall I ever forget her?"

He wondered if he would ever forget her. (pure future)

2. "Shall I open the window?"

He asked if he should open the window. (request)

Turn the following into indirect quotations.

1. Shall I do it tomorrow?
2. Shall I call for you?
3. Shall I like the concert?
4. Shall I leave it in the car?
5. Shall I live to be a hundred?
6. Shall I lay the table now?
7. Shall we buy your father a present?
8. Shall we know the answer?
9. Shall I enjoy the party?
10. Shall I give you the money now?
11. Shall I type it again?
12. Shall I remember your name next time?
13. Shall I put the light out?
14. Shall we succeed in our examination?
15. Shall I be in your way?

Exercise 7

Put the following sentences into indirect quotations with the introducing verb in the past tense.

1. Where do you live?
2. Have you been to town today?
3. How is your mother-in-law now?
4. Where shall I be tomorrow?
5. Can you tell me where I can find the British Institute?
6. Where are you going?
7. Where did I leave my shirt and trousers?
8. How much did you pay for these over-ripe tomatoes?
9. Do you speak Russian? Do you think you can learn it in a year?
10. Can you lend me five pounds? Do you think you can trust me?
11. Does your friend wipe his feet on the mat when he comes in?

12. Do you know the way to the station?
13. How old is he now? Can he read yet?
14. Have you brought your books with you or not?
15. Why didn't you get up earlier?
16. Now do you believe me, or do you still think I'm lying?
17. What do you mean? Do you think I'm mad?
18. Are you American or do you come from Africa?
19. Must we be here by six or can we come a little later?
20. Did you understand my instruction?

Exercise 8

Put the following sentences into indirect quotations with the introducing verb in the past tense.

Examples: "Do you know who is coming?"

She asked if I knew who **was** coming.

"Do you know who killed him?"

She asked if I knew who **had** killed him.

"Did you wonder why I didn't come?"

He asked if I'd wondered why **he** hadn't come.

1. Can you tell me why you are so sad?
2. Must you always ask me what I'm doing?
3. Do you know how far it is to the station?
4. Have you any idea when he did it?
5. Will you please find out when he last wrote to me?
6. Did you know what you were doing at the time?
7. Can you see the marks he made on the carpet?
8. Will you please tell me when you expect to come?
9. Have you any idea when you'll be this way again?
10. Won't you find out why he doesn't like us? (This is really an imperative. Treat as such.)
11. Where were you when the rain started?
12. Have you sewn on my buttons as I asked?
13. Did you notice whether she was made-up or not?
14. Do you mind if I close the window?
15. Was the Mayor present when the new school was opened?
16. What do you think you are doing?