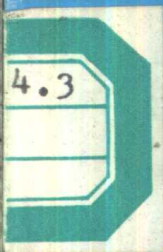


Contemporary English 当代英语

英语形似句

林纪熹 编著



商务印书馆国际有限公司

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英语形似句

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前 言

英语中存在大量形似结构。下面 A、B 两栏中各对比句之间、或大同小异，或词全同而词序颠倒，可统称为形似句。但 A 栏各对比句意义一样，而 B 栏对比句则形似而意不同，甚至有时寓意相反。可谓“差之毫厘，失之千里”！本书的“辨异”是针对像 B 栏的形似句。

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| 1. She ceased to groan . (a) | At the sight of Dr. Bao, the child stopped to groan . (a) |
| She ceased groaning . (b) | At the sight of Dr. Bao, the child stopped groaning . (b) |
| 2. Give it me. (a) | Show him the door. (a) |
| Give it to me. (b) | Show him to the door. (b) |
| 3. There is a story about a boy who worked hard to support his mother. (a) | There is no question about her coming to see us. (a) |
| There is a story of a boy who worked hard to support his mother . (b) | There is no question of her coming to see us. (b) |
| 4. However , she decided to work. (a) | Anyhow , she works. (a) |
| She decided to work, however . (b) | She works anyhow . (b) |

许多人碰到 B 栏一类对比句，或误以为是相同内容的不同形式。即使想到意义也许不同，也说不出区别在哪里。他们可能从 A 栏各对比句意义相同这一事实，想当然地以为 B 栏也都是形似而意同。看不出 B 栏的

1(a) 是中断它事、开始呻吟，1(b) 是呻吟终止；

- 2(a) 是“赶”客人, 2(b) 是“陪”客人;
3(a) 是她肯定来, 3(b) 是她不可能来;
4(a) 是谅解的口气, 4(b) 是不满的口吻!

如此混为一谈, 岂非大谬!

掌握形似结构的区别, 才能正确理解文义。

此外, 中国学生用英语表达时常遇到“选择”的问题: 用什么时态? 什么冠词? 单数还是复数? 不定式还是动名词等等。如把这一类问题表现于形似句中, 并以实例说明各句分别适用于何种场合, 印象或更深刻, 有助于较准确地表达意思。

为此, 就平时教学、翻译工作中闻见、思考所及, 提供若干形似句, 针对较易混淆的语言现象, 分为 150 单元。每一单元先以两句(可称为典型句)构成一组形似句示例。然后说明两句意义有何区别、何以有此不同。最后再补充数句例子来印证前面所说, 起巩固作用。所有例句都附有中译文。希望对读者有所帮助。

撰写过程中, 承杨信彰君协助整理、提供部分例句并亲为抄缮, 特此致谢。

作者

略 语 表

主语	s	(subject)
谓语动词	v	(predicate verb)
宾语	o	(object)
表语	p	(predicative)
补语	c	(complement)
动词不定式	to-v	(infinitive)
动名词	v-ing	(gerund)
现在分词	v-ing	(present participle)
过去分词	v-ed	(past participle)

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1	I (did not look / have not looked) at the paper this morning.	1
2	I (read / have read) <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> (at the age of ten).	2
3	I (was / have been) very busy (last month / for the last month).	3
4	Since I (was / have been) at this firm, there have been four strikes.	4
5	He (has gone / has been) to Paris.	5
6	I (live / am living) in Guangzhou.	6
7	The child (is / is being) clever.	7
8	So you doubt my word. / You are always doubting my word.	8
9	When she is in London, she (is) always (reads / reading) the <i>Financial Times</i>	9
10	We can compare the tactics of the two teams while we (watch / are watching) the game	10
11	If you (make / are making) a trunk call, your family will get the news in time.	11
12	We (had better dress / had better be dressing) for the reception.	12
13	I (smell / am smelling) the perfume.	13
14	If you (don't play / are not going to play) table tennis, we may as well go home.	14
15	Will you (come / be coming) again tomorrow?	15
16	(Will you be talking / Are you going to talk) to the stu-	

dents tomorrow?	16
17 The teachers (will be coming / are coming).	17
18 I (have read / have been reading) the <i>Selected Works of Lu Xun</i>	18
19 The nurse (has taken / has been taking) samples of the donors' blood.	19
20 I heard the news at my uncle's, where I (have dined / have been dining) (frequently).	20
21 I (am living / have been living) here for three months.	21
22 Where (does / has) he come from?.....	22
23 Rogers said his brother (was / had been) there.	23
24 We (hoped / had hoped) he would recover.	24
25 It looks as if it (is / were) going to rain.	25
26 (To cheat / Cheating) in examination is wrong.	26
27 The soil is (fit to plant cotton / fit for cotton planting).	27
28 He (forgot to close / forgot closing) the window.	28
29 The fruit is (good to eat / good eating).	29
30 The window was (heard to bang / heard banging) upstairs.	30
31 He (would like to have watched / liked watching) the game, but he didn't have time.	31
32 I don't like (to punish / punishing) new students.	32
33 I regret (to say / saying) that (you'll / you'd) have to answer for it.	33
34 I remembered (to tell / telling) her that the shop closed at eleven.	34
35 I saw him (cross / crossing) the road.	35
36 He started to play the piano when he got home from work. / He started playing the piano after he retired from work.	36
37 At the sight of Dr. Bao, the child stopped (to groan /	

groaning).	37
38 They tried (to speak / speaking) English.	38
39 He is sure (to return / returning).	39
40 A spanner is used (to turn / for turning) bolts.	40
41 The fighters (used to sleep / were used to sleeping) in the open.	41
42 I was afraid (to remind / of reminding) him of what he had done.	42
43 War (can / may) break out at any moment.	43
44 (Can / May) I see the principal, please?	44
45 He (can / may) have changed his clothes and slipped out.	45
46 We (might / could) ask him to play a part in the play.	46
47 The jewels (may / might) have been lost.	47
48 We (must / have to) finish it by the end of this week.	48
49 You (should not / ought not to) drink so much.	49
50 They (didn't need to copy / needn't have copied) the questions.	50
51 He asked the director if he (should / would) see to it himself.	51
52 They will not (approve / approve of) this plan.	52
53 Dr. Smith (attended / attended to) this patient.	53
54 Please (arrange / arrange for) another table.	54
55 I (believe / believe in) him.	55
56 Please (call / call on) him at six.	56
57 I am going to (consult / consult with) Dr. Johnson. ...	57
58 He (escaped / escaped from) (imprisonment / prison).	58
59 Have you (finished / finished with) the paper.	59
60 Can you (get / get at the) apples there?	60
61 They were (playing / playing at) football.	61
62 They are (searching / searching for) the criminal.	62
63 He was (shot / shot at) on his way home.	63

64	Show him (to) the room.	64
65	I don't like this job, but I suppose I shall have to (stick / stick to) it.	65
66	No, I won't (tell / tell on) him.	66
67	Shall we (sit / sit down) (here) for a moment.	67
68	We had better act on their (advice / advices).	68
69	He gave me a box of (chocolate / chocolates).	69
70	He laid (a cloth / a piece of cloth) on the table.	70
71	We were touched by Mary's (confidence / confidences).	71
72	We asked him to speak (from experience / about his experiences).	72
73	She has (an eye / eyes only) for antique furniture.	73
74	Near (the foot of the hill / the foothills) stood several villages.	74
75	It is his (manner / manners) that annoys me.	75
76	He is behind (time / the times).	76
77	He got up late on (Sunday / Sundays).	77
78	He is involved in (a good business deal / a good deal of business).	78
79	(A furniture van / A van of furniture) was burnt.	79
80	Let's park our car some distance from this (rubbish heap / heap of rubbish).	80
81	We can finish this (in the daytime / in a day's time).	81
82	When she felt depressed, she would have (words / a few words) with her neighbours.	82
83	I cannot bear (his / him) company.	83
84	(My friend / A friend of mine) told me so.	84
85	I showed the professor (some of my papers / some papers of mine).	85
86	(You three / Three of you) should look after the baggage.	86
87	(Some students / Any student) can tell you the school	

history.	87
88 Is there (anything / something) upstairs?	88
89 (Both / Two) basketball teams have been formed.	89
90 He called on me (the other day / every other day). ...	90
91 This doesn't work. I need another. / This alone won't work. I need another one.	91
92 What is the new teacher like? / How is the new teacher?	92
93 (What's / How's) the time?	93
94 (Which / What) colour do you prefer?	94
95 (Four / The four) of us climbed up the peak.	95
96 She had to (keep house / keep the house).	96
97 You should pay more attention to matters of (moment / the moment).	97
98 It is out of (question / the question).	98
99 I vaguely remember the plot of (a few of the / the few) books I've read.	99
100 She bought (a red and green / a red and a green) dress.	100
101 He was very careful with the spending of his wages, which were (hard-earned / hardly earned).	101
102 I don't mind (harder / more hard) work.	102
103 His (high-rated / highly rated) property is the talk of the town.	103
104 His boss (just / justly) pointed out his mistakes.	104
105 He came five minutes (late / later).	105
106 (Among / Between) (these / these two) books I like this one best.	106
107 He sat (in / on) a chair.	107
108 (Shanghai / Japan) is (in / to) the east of China. ...	108
109 Don't make such a fuss (about / of) them.	109
110 Cloth is made (from / of) cotton.	110
111 He pointed (at / to) something over there.	111
112 He (points / points out) a gun (at / to) me.	112

113	There is no question (about / of) her coming to see us.	113
114	I read (about / of) the plane crash in the newspaper.	114
115	We camped there (for / in) the summer.	115
116	I got there (in / on) time (for the train).	116
117	After the death of her husband, she practically lived (for / on) her children.	117
118	The strike was covered at once (in / on) the news.	118
119	He put the books (on / to) one side.	119
120	I (also) have decided (also) to visit Paris.	120
121	(Anyhow) she works (anyhow).	121
122	You may (as well) take this (as well).	122
123	(At length) the trial was reported (at length) in the newspapers.	123
124	(Clearly) he did not take in the situation (clearly).	124
125	I (entirely) failed to understand him (entirely).	125
126	(Even) his coach didn't expect him to break the record (even) in his first attempt.	126
127	(Foolishly) he told a lie (foolishly).	127
128	(Naturally) he evaded the question (naturally).	128
129	This town is new to me. / I'm new to this town.	129
130	(Obviously) he is not (obviously) tired after the jour- ney.	130
131	He (once) came to see me (once).	131
132	There were only a few tourists in that place in October. / Only in October were there a few tourists in that place.	132
133	(Personally) I thought it was necessary to discuss this (personally) with your lawyer.	133
134	The correspondent wrote this because he (had a news story to write / had to write a news story).	134
135	Mr. King (repaints the door / has the door repainted) every year.	135

136	They (saw him through / saw through him).	136
137	They (saw it through / saw through it).	137
138	(Standing up) I saw John (standing up).	138
139	The artist thinks (too much) of himself (too much).	139
140	(To tell you the truth) I like him (to tell the truth).	140
141	(It is / There is) time to go.	141
142	These journals will attract the librarian's attention. They are (bound / bound to).	142
143	I was not (a little / a bit) frightened.	143
144	He arranged everything (on the quiet / quietly).	144
145	He said he had been waiting a long time (and / and he) felt slighted.	145
146	He said he was invited (but / but that) he was not able to go.	146
147	I doubt (whether / that) he will come.	147
148	He didn't tell me when he (would be back / went out).	148
149	The tourists(,) who had invalid passports(,) were de- tained.	149
150	Is John (at home / home yet)?	150

1 | ***did not look*** at the paper this morning. (A)

早上我没有看报。

| ***have not looked*** at the paper this morning. (B)

这早上我还没有看过报纸。

句(A)用过去式,说明讲话时已是下午或晚上。如果由于上午太忙,连报上新闻也没空看一下,下午才向别人要报纸看,就可以这样讲。句(B)用现在完成时,说明早上这段时间还没过去,所以只有在上午才能用这样的时态。又例如:一个宴会刚结束时,主人表示礼貌,可能用下句(D);如果是第二天或以后其他人问起时,就会用句(C),因为提问时宴会早已过去了。

| ***Did you have*** a good time? (C)

你(昨天/那天)玩得痛快吗?

| ***Have you had*** a good time? (D)

玩得痛快吗?(向正要告辞的客人说)

| ***saw*** Smith this morning. (E)

我今天上午见过史密斯。(午后讲的话)

| ***have seen*** Smith this morning. (F)

(这)早上我已经见到史密斯了。(午前讲的话)

2 I **read** *A Tale of Two Cities* at the age of ten. (A)

我十岁就看过《双城记》这本书了。

I **have read** *A Tale of Two Cities*. (B)

我看过《双城记》这本书。

陈述过去某一具体时间所发生的事,应当用过去时,句(A)具体指明是已过去的十岁时的事情,因此必须用过去时,言外之意是:“那么一本大部头的书,我才十岁的时候就已经看过了。不简单吧!”

但有时事情虽发生在过去,可所着重的却是那事对现在所产生的影响,或者由于发生某事后,了解到了某种情况,这时就得用现在完成时,如句(B),暗示由于看过这本书,懂得了该书的情节,认识狄更斯的文采等。说明阅读该书后对自己学识所起的影响。再看下面几例:

I **spoke** to the manager about my proposal a long time ago. (C)

我老早就向经理谈过我的建议。

I **have spoken** to the manager about my proposal. (D)

我已经向经理讲过我的建议。

I **have moved**. (E)

我已经搬家了。

When did you move? (F)

你什么时候搬家? (问到具体时间)

I **moved last month**. (G)

我上个月搬家。(具体时间)

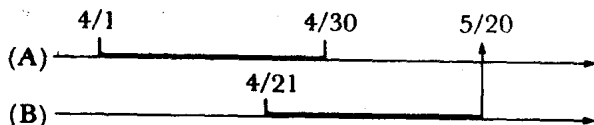
3 I **was** very busy last month. (A)

上个月我很忙。

I **have been** very busy for the last month. (B)

这一个月以来我一直很忙。

句(A)的 last month 是上个月,与本月份截然分开,因此用过去时。句(B)的 the last month 则指从说话的那天起往回算的三十天。而由于把说话那天看作是这一阶段当中的一天,说明很忙的这一阶段还没有过去,因此用现在完成时,可用图表示如下:



同样,以 1993 年 5 月 20 日来说,1992 年是 last year,当用过去时;而 the last year 却指自 1992 年 5 月 21 日到 1993 年 5 月 20 日这一年度,应用现在完成时。这种区别还可以从下面的例子看出:

He **was** ill last week. (C)

上星期他病了。

He **has been** ill during the last week. (D)

一个星期来他一直生病。

4 Since I **was** at this firm, there have been four strikes. (A)

我在这家公司工作时,曾经有四次罢工。

Since I **have been** at this firm, there have been four strikes. (B)

从我来这家公司工作起,已经有四次罢工了。

句(A)表示我现在已不在该公司。句(B)用 *have been*, 说明我现在还在该公司。一般来说, 由 *since* 引导的时间状语从句总是用过去时, 但如果某种情况从过去某一点起到现在一直是这样, 这时也可用现在完成时。句(B)的“我”进这家公司的时间虽然已过去, 但现在仍然在该公司, 即“在该公司”这个情况继续至今, 故用 *have been*。再详看下面的例子:

Since I **was** ill, she has written to me every day. (C)

我生病时, 她天天给我写信。

Since I **have been** ill, she has written to me every day. (D)

我生病以来, 她天天给我写信。

I **haven't seen** him since last month. (E)

从上个月以来我就没见到他了。

It's **been** years since I last met you. (F)

我已经好多年没有见到你了。