



李炳炎 编译

英语语法 百问百答

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[日] 田中 饶 原著

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内 容 提 要

本书系根据日本出版的《英语文法、作文百问百答》编译而成。编译者在该书基础上，结合中国学生的具体情况作了增删，使内容更加充实，弥补了我国一般英语教科书的不足，集中解决了许多常用而又常易出错的英语语法问题。可供学习英语的中学生和一般英语自修者阅读，也可作为准备投考大学的考生的复习参考材料。

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前 言

这本小册子是在日本城北高等补习学校校长田中饶先生原著《英语文法、作文百问百答》的基础上，结合我国学生英语学习中较易发生差错的具体情况编译而成的。

原书在东京有朋堂作为高考丛书出版后，受到全国学生的广泛欢迎，六年间便已重版十二次。

原书例解了日本一般高考学生在英语语法、作文造句、填空以及改错等方面最易出错、最易混淆的一些问题。在纲目编排方面，也比较醒目，能使读者在开卷之初便得出明确的概念，便于记忆。

本书针对我国学生的具体情况，除在编排大纲上仍归纳为“百问百答”的形式外，在内容方面又适当地加以调整，并增编了若干条目，以期能够更好地帮助我国读者一目了然地掌握这些语法的特点，克服因汉语的影响而在英语的运用上出现的一些偏差。

相信本书不仅可供一般中学以上学生自学之用，而且可供一般英语教学工作参考。

由于编译者水平有限，书中难免存在不少缺点和问题，希望读者批评、指正。

编 译 者

1981年2月

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Ⅰ. 时 间 用 语

1

in the evening 与 at night

“晚上八点左右”译成英语时，应该写作 at eight in the evening 呢？还是写作 at eight at night 呢？正确的译法当然是 at eight **in the evening**。

〔例〕 当我到达北京的时候，已经是晚上八点左右了。

It was (at) about eight (o'clock) **in the evening** when I got to Beijing.

〔注〕 () 里的 at 和 o'clock 也可以省略。

试思考下句中的 at night:

〔例〕 我晚上十一点钟以后睡觉。

I go to bed after eleven **at night**.

必须将 evening 和 night 的时间界限正确地区别开来。一般说来，从午后六点到十点以前的这段时间为 evening，也不妨认为从日落到就寝时止是 evening，其次从十点钟到十二点钟为 **night**。因此可以肯定上面的 **at night** 是正确的。

另外英语中一般时刻的划分如下：

7 a. m. to 12 —— in the morning

12 —— at noon

12 to 6 p. m. —— in the afternoon

6 to 10 p.m.——in the evening
10 to 12 ——at night
11 to 12 ——late at night
12 to 7 a.m.——early in the morning

2

at 10 a. m. 与 at ten a. m.

表达“在午前十点钟”这类短语时，可不可以写作 at ten a. m. 呢？

a.m.(午前)是拉丁语 ante meridiem 的缩写式，而 p.m (午后)是拉丁语 post meridiem 的缩写式，二者前面都用数字来表示时刻，因此当把“我早晨六点钟起床”这类句子译成英语时如果写作：I get up at six a. m. 这便很不符合英语的习惯表达方式，应改成：

{ I get up at **six in the morning.**
I get up at 6 a. m.

〔注〕a. m., p. m. 也可以大写。

伴随月份的日期同样也习惯于用数字表达。试看下句：

〔例〕 谨订于十二月二十五日下午四时在工人俱乐部举行晚会，敬请光临。

You are cordially invited to a party to be
given at the Workers' Club at 4 p. m. Dec.
25.

at 1): 45 与 at forty-five minutes past ten

“十点四十五分”是否可以译作 at forty-five minutes past ten 呢? 回答是否定的。

表达钟点的时刻以半小时为一个界限。表示“几点几分”时要先说分, 后说钟点。在半小时以前(包括半小时在内)要用“分钟数 + **past** + 钟点数”这个形式。但在半小时以后(不包括半小时在内)便要用“分钟数 + **to** + 下一个钟点数”的形式。

〔例〕	(a) 八点十七分	seventeen minutes past eight
	(b) 八点半	half past eight
	(c) 八点一刻	a quarter past eight
	(d) 八点四十五分	a quarter to nine
	(e) 八点五十分	ten (minutes) to nine

在 (d) (e) 例中, 虽然中文中可以说“八点”, 但英文中却不能用 **eight** 来表示。

〔例〕 我在六点三刻动身, 八点半到达。

I started at a quarter **to** seven, and arrived at half **past** eight.

但如果阅读用数字表示的行车时间表、上课时间表等则可以直接照表上的数字读。此外, 在日常生活中谈到时刻时也可以用这种简便的说法。因此, 八点四十五分, 用 8.45, 八点过五十分, 用 8.50 表示便可。

〔例〕 开往上海的列车下午一点四十五分从北京站出

发。

The train bound for Shanghai will leave Beijing at 1:45 p. m.

〔注 意〕

(1) 1:45 读 one forty-five.

(2) 1 和 45 中间用 (·) 或 (:) 都可以。但在行车时间表上或以发车时间做为该车的代称或称呼的一部分时, 用 (·) 的场合比较多。

〔例〕 十一点二十五分的列车误点几分钟以后终于进站了。

At last the 11.25 came in, a few minutes behind time.

4

a quarter past ten 与 quarter past ten

quarter “四分之一, 十五分” 前面的不定冠词 a 可加可不加。

half past ten “十点半”, 也可写作 a half past ten.

〔例〕 为了搭头一班火车, 在五点半左右我便和父亲从家里出来了。

In order to catch the first train, my father and I left home at half past five.

〔注〕 上面 half past five 中的 past 也可以用 after 代替。

〔例〕 现在是三点十五分。

It is a quarter { past three.
after

〔例〕 我在六点一刻动身, 十二点半就到了。

I started at **a quarter past six** and arrived
at half past twelve.

5

by the 8.30 train 与 by 8.30 train

“乘八点半的火车”可不可以写作 **by 8.30 train**?

象 **by train**, **by car** 这类词组通常是不加冠词的, 但在
用来表示特定的车的时候, 可以附加定冠词 **the**。

〔例〕 他搭乘晚间七点半的快车去西安了。

He left for Xi'an **by the 7.30 express** in the
evening.

〔例〕 行李准备由十一点十分的火车运走。

The luggage was to go **by the 11.10**.

6

on the morning 与 in the morning

“在上午”、“在下午”、“在晚上”都要分别用 **in the morning**, **in the afternoon**, **in the evening** 来表示。

〔例〕 他通常是早上出去晚上回来。

He generally goes out **in the morning** and
comes home **in the evening**.

〔例〕 王师傅每天早晨总是第一个先到车间来。

Master Wang is always the first to get to the
workshop **in the morning**.

〔例〕 她晚上经常有很多会要开。

She usually has a lot of meetings to attend
in the evenings.

当表达“在某天早上”、“在某日的前夕”等指明特定日期的时候，便不用 **in** 而用 **on**，用 **on the morning** (afternoon, evening, night) **of** 来表示。

〔例〕 我在三月二十五日的早晨到达此地。

On the morning of the 25 th of March
I arrived here.

〔例〕 星期日的早晨我到业余学校去。

On Sunday morning I go to the spare-time
school.

〔例〕 这戏上演的第一晚我们就看到了。

We saw the play **on the first night.**

〔例〕 八月二十日晚上七点钟火车开始返回沈阳。

At seven o'clock **on the evening of August 20**
the train started back to Shenyang.

〔例〕 他们在临行前夕举行了一次告别宴会。

On the eve of their departure, they gave a
farewell banquet.

7

this morning 与 in this morning

“今天早晨”、“今天下午”、“今天晚上”都分别用 **this morning**, **this afternoon**, **this evening** 来表示，切不可再加 **“in”**。

〔例〕 今天早晨我在北京车站遇见了王同志。

I met Comrade Wang at the Beijing Railway Station **this morning**.

〔例〕 我想他今晚要回来，他回来时我将说什么呢？
I think he will come back **this evening**, what shall I say when he comes back?

〔例〕 今天早上来的是谁？
Who was it that called **this morning**?

〔注 意〕

(1) “今天”、“今晚”、“今夜”要分别用 **to-day**, **to-night** 来表示。to-day, to-night, to-morrow 中的 (-) 符号也可以省略，直接写成 today, tonight, tomorrow。

(2) “今年”要写作 **this year**，而不是 in this year。

8

tomorrow morning 与 next morning

在类似“明天上午九点”这样的短语里，要写作 **tomorrow morning**，但决不能写成 next morning。

同样，“明天下午”要写作 tomorrow afternoon，决不能写成 next afternoon。

〔例〕 我明天上午可以和您见面。
I shall be able to see you **tomorrow morning**.

〔注 意〕

next morning 是“第二天早晨(上午)”，因此在用法上显然不同于 tomorrow morning。

〔例〕 我们第二天上午便离开那个镇了。

We left the town (the) next morning.

9

on Sunday last 与 on last Sunday

“在上星期日”可写作 **last Sunday**, 或将 **last** 放在 **Sunday** 之后, 前面用 **on**, 写成 **on Sunday last**, 但却不可写作 **on last Sunday**。

同样, “在下星期日”要写作 **on Sunday next** 或 **next Sunday**, 而不能写作 **on next Sunday**。

〔例〕 上星期三我拜访了一个朋友。

I went to see a friend **last Wednesday**
(或 **on Wednesday last**).

〔例〕 下星期一我们将庆祝国庆。

We'll celebrate National Day **next Monday**
(或 **on Monday next**).

〔注 意〕

(1) “下星期的今天”、“上星期的今天”可以用 **this day week** 或 **today week** 来表示。

〔例〕 下星期的今天再见吧!

I will see you again **this day week** (或 **today week**).

〔例〕 上星期的今天她在这里。

She was here **this day week** (或 **today week**).

(2) “星期几”的开头第一个字母都必须大写:

Sunday (星期日), **Monday** (星期一), **Tuesday** (星期二), **Wednesday** (星期三), **Thursday** (星期四), **Friday** (星期五), **Saturday** (星期六)。