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## 前 言

句型转换在英语教学中视为难点、重点。它不仅涉及了英语语法综合知识,也涉及了英语多种表示方法,因此,熟练地掌握句型转换,能提高用英语进行交际的能力。

本书着重论述了句法转换和词法转换。前者包括强调句、并列句以及复合句的转换;后者包括并列连词、从属连词及其他词类的换用。书中对每部分的论述均配有内容丰富、形式多样的练习,并附有答案,以便读者学习参考。在编写过程中,参考了 Chomsky、R. Quirk、G. Leech 等人的英语语法著作。

本书可供大、中学师生及自学英语者学习参考。

编 者

一九八六年三月

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## 第一章 句型转换的意义

一、句型转换就是用不同的手段表达同一个意思。其重大意义有二：

1. 学会句型转换可以知道哪些结构能互相换用，换用后意思上不发生过大差异，使我们更灵活地掌握语言的用法。

I have never read such an interesting story. ⇒ This is the most interesting story that I have ever read. (我从未读过这样有趣的故事。)

I have never seen such a wonderful film. ⇒ This is the most wonderful film that I have ever seen. (我从未看过这样好的电影。)

His theory was too advanced for most people to understand.  
⇒ His theory was so advanced that most people could not understand it. (他的理论太先进了，大部分人不能理解。)

This question was too difficult for most students to answer.  
⇒ The question was so difficult that most students could not answer it. (这个问题太难，大部分学生回答不出。)

2. 学会句型转换，可以知道一个意思能有多种表达方法，因而能选择最恰当的结构，更能精确地使用语言，提高交际能力。在下列各句中，如将前面的句子转换为后面的句子，句子就更为简练、生动、摆脱汉语影响，表达的效果更好：

I was under the impression that your brother was a college student. (我有一个印象你弟弟是个大学生。)与 I had the impression that your brother was a college student. 相比,前者为地道英语。

He takes a great interest in drawing. (他对素描很有兴趣。)与 He is very interested in drawing. 相比,前者表达效果更好些。

The matter is being investigated. (这个事件正在调查。)与 The matter is under investigation. 意义相同,但后者比前者规范。

Careful comparison of them will show you the difference. (你只要比较一下就可以发现不同。)与 If you compare them carefully, you will see the difference. 相比,前者更为简练、生动,富有文学色彩。类似的例句还有: 1) Bad weather prevented us from starting. (天气太坏,我们无法动身。) We could not start because of bad weather. 2) The sight of the orphan always reminds me of her parents. (一见到那孤儿,我就想到她父母。) Whenever I saw the orphan, I remember her parents.

He often tells untruths. 或 He and truth are not on very intimate terms. (他常说谎。)与 He is a liar. 相比,前者委婉得体。同样的从 I'm ill. (我生病了。)进而可以学习其得体语 I have a little complaint 或 I'm a bit under the weather. 类似的例子还有: 1) I have a heart condition. (我有心脏病。)比 I have a heart disease. 得体。2) He has an obliquity (倾斜) of vision. (他是个斜眼。)比 He has a squint. 得体。



3) She is in an interesting condition. 或 She's in the family way. 或 She's expecting. 或 She's well along. (她怀孕了。) 比 She's pregnant. 得体。

## 二、句型转换的方式:

1. 词类转换,即使用词汇手段,用同义的词汇或短语来表达同一个意思。例如:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| { | He <u>smokes</u> a lot.                                      |
|   | He is a heavy <u>smoker</u> .<br>(他烟瘾很大。)                    |
| { | I hope you'll be a <u>careful</u> speaker.                   |
|   | I hope you'll speak <u>carefully</u> .<br>(我希望你说话时要谨慎些。)     |
| { | The incident was indeed to be <u>regretted</u> .             |
|   | The incident was <u>regrettable</u> indeed.<br>(此事件真令人遗憾。)   |
| { | He has a strong <u>objection</u> to my proposal.             |
|   | He <u>objected</u> strongly to my proposal.<br>(他强烈地反对我的提议。) |
| { | He spoke <u>confidently</u> .                                |
|   | He spoke with <u>confidence</u> .<br>(他很有信心地讲。)              |

2. 语法转换,即是用不同的语法结构表达同一个意思。

例如:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| { | I ran all the way <u>so that</u> I could get to school on time.                |
|   | I ran all the way <u>so as to</u> get to school on time.<br>(为了准时到校,我一路上跑个不停。) |

- { He pretends to know everything.
- { He pretends that he knows everything.
- { (他装着百事通。)
- { The garden has a swimming-pool.
- { There is a swimming-pool in the garden.
- { (花园里有个游泳池。)
- { He has been in the army for three years.
- { It's three years since he joined the army.
- { (他参军三年了。)
- { Mike is always busy but he never refuses to help others.
- { Busy as he always is, Mike never refuses to help others.
- { (迈克很忙,但他没拒绝帮助别人。)

### 三、进行句型转换应注意的问题

1. 用同义的词汇或短语来表达同一个意思时,要记清各种词类的词尾(即后缀)的变化。例如:

What she saw there made a deep impression on her. ⇒  
What she saw there impressed her deeply. (她在那儿看到的东西,给她深刻的印象。)

I'll examine everything carefully. ⇒ I'll make a careful examination of everything. (我要仔细地检查每件东西。)

He persisted in the work until he reached the goal. ⇒ He worked persistently until he reached the goal. (他坚持工作,直到达到目的。)

You can find the answer in the text with ease. ⇒ You can easily find the answer in the text. (你能够很容易地在课

文里找到答案。)

Smoking does harm to health.  $\Rightarrow$  Smoking is harmful to health in deed. (吸烟对健康有害。)

2. 用不同的结构表达同一个意思时,要熟记这些结构的特点。例如:

1) 由形容词+ly 构成的副词,在句中具有插入语性质、修饰全句时,才能进行如下转换;若副词修饰谓语,则不能进行这种转换。例如:

Strangely, she replied his letter.  $\Rightarrow$  It was strange that she should reply his letter. (真奇怪,她竟给他回了信。)

She replied his letter strangely.  $\neq >$  It was strange that she replied his letter. (她奇妙地给他回了信。)

2) 当名词或形容词作宾语补足语时,可用 It is (was) ... that... 句型对宾语补足语强调,否则不可。例如:

We called him Old Wang.  $\Rightarrow$  It was Old Wang that we called him. (我们叫他老王。)

We painted our window yellow.  $\Rightarrow$  It was yellow that We painted our window. (我们把窗子涂为黄色。)

We saw him swimming in the river.  $\neq >$  It was swimming in the river that we saw him. (我们看见他在河里游泳。)

3) 由反意连词 but 连接的并列句,当第一个句子具有让步从句的意义时,才能做如下转换,否则不可。

例如:

It is a very interesting novel, but we have no time to read.

$\Rightarrow$  Though it is a very interesting novel, we have no time to read it. (虽然这本小说很有趣,但我们没有时间读。)

I never go past the college but I think of the education from the teachers.  $\neq$  > Although I never go past the college, I think of the education from the teachers. (我走过那所学院时,没有一次不想起老师们对我的教育。)

4) 主语为泛指意义的词组时,才能进行如下转换。否则不可。如:

People believe that we shall realize the four modernizations at the end of this century.  $\Rightarrow$  There are people who believe that we shall realize the four modernizations at the end of this century. (人们相信:在本世纪末,我们就会实现四化。)

Some teachers are reading newspapers in the next room.  $\Rightarrow$  There are some teachers reading newspapers in the next room. (一些老师在隔壁房间读报。)

Those students are dancing in the hall.  $\neq$  > There are students dancing in the hall. (那些学生们正在大厅里跳舞。)

5) 进行双重所属格转换时,名词(指 friend, poem, novel)前的定语必须是 this, that, these, those 或不确定的限定词 a, any, some 等。如果是 the, 则不能进行如下转换。名词后的修饰语必须是确定的,如果是不确定的(如上例中的 an old man),则不能进行这种转换。如:  
Mr Brown is one of my friends from Austrilia.  $\Rightarrow$  Mr Brown is a friend of mine from Austrilia. (布朗先生是从澳大利亚来的我的朋友之一。)

You'd better read a poem by Mr Jack.  $\Rightarrow$  you'd better

read a poem of Mr Jack's. (你最好阅读杰克先生写的一首诗。)

You'd better read the poem by Baron.  $\neq$  > You'd better read the poem of Baron's. (你最好阅读拜伦的那首诗。)

You'd better read a novel by an old worker.  $\neq$  > You'd better read a novel of an old worker's. (你最好阅读一位老工人写的小说。)

### 练 习 一

1. 指出下列转换是使用的词汇手段还是语法手段:

- 1) We had no trouble in finding his house because everyone in the town knew him.  $\Rightarrow$  Everyone in the town knew him, so we had no trouble in finding his house.
- 2) Marx wrote back telling Engels that his praise had greatly encouraged him.  $\Rightarrow$  Marx wrote back telling Engels that he had been greatly encouraged by his praise.
- 3) What surprised Albert greatly was to find his first teacher still alive.  $\Rightarrow$  To his great surprise, Albert found his first teacher still alive.
- 4) They planted some trees last year. Those trees are growing well.  $\Rightarrow$  The trees planted last year are growing well.
- 5) The death of Premier Zhou Enlai caused deep sorrow among the Chinese people.  $\Rightarrow$  It caused deep sorrow among the Chinese people that Premier Zhou Enlai died.
- 6) When he turned to the left, he suddenly found the shop he

was looking for. ⇒ Turning to the left, he suddenly found the shop he was looking for.

7) The station is two miles from the town centre. ⇒ It is two miles to the station from the town centre.

8) She made a promise not to go hunting alone again. ⇒ She promised not to go hunting alone again.

9) He feels doubtful about her ability to make a report. ⇒ Is she able to make a report, he wonders?

10) The dustmen went on strike because they were badly paid. ⇒ If the dustmen had been well paid, they would not have gone on strike.

2. 用每句后面所给单词的适当形式填空,使句子意思完整:

1) He's very much \_\_\_\_\_ in science books. (interest)

2) Polluted air is \_\_\_\_\_. (poison)

3) The teacher smiled with \_\_\_\_\_ at Tom's answer. (satisfy)

4) He made a good opening \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting. (speak)

5) "Can you tell me the way to the station?"

"I'm sorry. I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ here, too. " (strange)

6) Thank you very much for your \_\_\_\_\_. (kind)

7) His opinion sounds \_\_\_\_\_. (reason)

3. 在下列句子中填写适当的词,使句子完整,并与原句意思相符:

1) "Mary, do you agree with me?" John asked.

John asked Mary \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ with him.

2) She made the children keep their room clean and tidy. The children were made \_\_\_\_\_ their room clean and tidy.

- 3) You'll be late unless you catch an early bus. You'll be late  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ catch an early bus.
- 4) Lincoln not only set the slaves free but also reunited the  
nation. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ Lincoln \_\_\_\_\_ the slaves free, he  
also reunited the nation.
- 5) Someday China will catch up with the highly developed  
countries. You will see that day.  
You will see the day \_\_\_\_\_ China catches up with the  
highly developed countries.

## 第二章 词类转换的规律

搞好词类转换的关键在于掌握构词的派生规律，在词根上通过加前缀或后缀构成另一个词。现分类叙述如下：

### 一、名词的字尾(后缀)

1. 以 -ate 或 -test 结尾的动词，其名词词尾为 -ation。

Verb	Noun
relate 叙述	relation 叙述
regulate 调整	regulation 调整
translate 翻译	translation 翻译
cooperate 合作	cooperation 合作
create 创造	creation 创造
educate 教育	education 教育
graduate 毕业	graduation 毕业
hesitate 犹豫	hesitation 犹豫
contest 竞争	contestation 竞争
protest 抗议	protestation 抗议

注：下列动词虽不以 -ate 结尾，但各词词尾也可为 -ation。

examine, examination 考试; converse, conversation 会话;

restore, restoration 恢复; expect, expectation 期待; exclaim,

exclamation 呼; explain, explanation 解释; pronounce,

pronunciation 发音; found, foundation 奠基

2. 以 -se 结尾的动词，名词词尾多数为 -ition。



Verb	Noun
suppose 假定	supposition 假定
compose 组合; 作文	composition 作文
propose 提议	proposition 提议
oppose 反对	opposition 反对

3. 以 -ct, -pt, -st 结尾的动词, 其名词词尾多数为 -tion。

Verb	Noun
act 行动	action 行动
attract 吸引	attraction 吸引
connect 连接	connection 连接
collect 收集	collection 集合
construct 建设	construction 构造
adopt 采用	adoption 采纳
adapt 使适合	adap (ta) tion 适应
suggest 建议	suggestion 建议
quest 探问	question 问题

注一: -scribe (= write) 变为名词时, 将 -be 变为 p, 再加 -tion。

describe-description 叙述: prescribe-prescription 药方:

subscribe-subscription 捐款

注二: -ceive 变为名词时, 将 -ive 变为 p, 再加 -tion。

receive-reception 接待: deceive-deception 欺骗: perceive-

perception 感觉

4. 以 -de 结尾的动词, 其名词字尾多数为 -sion。