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## 英语逻辑语法

### THE LOGIC

BEHIND ENGLISH GRAMMAR

责任编辑 张 楠 封面设计 宋宇航



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#### 前言

语法是学好第二语言的关键,因所有的词汇必须通过语法的运作才能加以合理的组合。然而,一些错综复杂的语法条文令人望而生畏、无所适从,很多学生十年八年下来应付各种英语考试时语法依然是薄弱环节。为从根本上排除语法障碍,《英语逻辑语法》一书为学生提供了一条高效捷径——绕过表层直奔精髓,其精髓便是语法条文幕后的逻辑。

从本质上看,英语语法直接受语义逻辑所主宰,只是这一点至今尚未得到人们的揭示和承认,故而使得那些起主宰作用的逻辑一直隐蔽在幕后。本书首次使这些幕后逻辑化暗为明(见书中 49-11、53-6、53-10、53-11、54-8、65、66-10、69-2、73-2、73-3 等部分)。抓住了逻辑就等于抓住了语法的灵魂,学习过程即刻由被动变为主动,学生不必受制于语法条文,自己就能创造出最完美的句子来。

笔者认为,就英语学习而言,最难的只是初级阶段的基本词汇和简单句(如肯定否定疑问等句型),语法本身并无高难可言。被认为高难是历史的误会,因语法教学领域多年来所探讨的一直是表面规则而不是主宰这些规则的幕后逻辑。针对这一弊端,本书用逻辑法对所谓的高难语法从理论上加以浓缩和简化,将洋洋万言变成一二三,一语道破简明易懂,连小学生都能一点即通。它可快速高效地指导学生几步到位,不走弯路不犯错误,且越到高级阶段越好学。此话听来像是天方夜谭,其实不然,道理很简单:越"难"的结构逻辑性越强,而逻辑性越强"精髓"体现得越鲜明,透过表层去粗取精自然就变得更简单了。因此,若将本书有机连贯地通读一遍(三个参考篇可不算在内),学生即可对英语语法融会贯通,直接受惠于听说读写,尤其是各种英语测试。

本书与其它语法书有以下八点根本区别:

#### 1. 从词性入手

本书以掌握 26 个字母、使用字典和熟悉国际音标中的美式发音为学前准备,正式讲授从概述十个词性开始。因所有的语法概念均以词性为根基、以逻辑为主宰,所以,只有首先了解词性才能深刻理解逻辑意义。

#### 2. 按类划分、环环紧扣

所有语法现象按类划分,同类项一并介绍。前面所讲均为后面所需,相互推导相 互对比,各项之间步步递进环环紧扣,由浅入深逐个推出,直到全书结束穿成一线, 有机连贯、条理分明。

#### 3. 各部分中未讲到的语法现象概不涉及

除了当前部分所讲和之前所讲,尚未涉及到的语法现象在各部分的正文和练习中概不出现,这样,学生对每一部分所学都会透彻掌握、不存疑问。

#### 4. 用规则幕后的逻辑导出规则

因大部分从句的句法结构均取决于规则幕后的逻辑,所以,从句部分的教学主要采取逻辑推理法。几步推理即可使语法严谨、结构紧凑的句子自动到位,且来龙去脉一目了然。这些步骤既简单又有趣,十岁以上年龄的学生均可理解。书中对那些需两步以上推理的语法部分均用一二三加以详细说明(见书中 21、26、44、45、48、51-1、53、55-5、55-6、57-3、58、61-3 到 61-5、72、74 等部分)。(书中左侧标注的语法术语仅用来解释例句的结构,学生对此可不予理会。)

#### 5. 各种语法错误一概可免

套用语法条文是被动的、死板的学习,只学表不学本,势必导致综合应用起来漏洞百出。掌握幕后逻辑是主动的、创造性的学习,透过表面抓住了根本,按照逻辑步骤进行严谨的推理,形形色色的语法错误一概可免,学生一学即通、几步到位,不必再走任何弯路。

#### 6. 大幅度缩短学习进程

因逻辑法引导学生走出了以往死记硬背语法条文的误区,学生的学习效率成倍提高。一些本来需要几个月才能学完的复杂语法点(如十六个时态的被动语态、各种复合句的形成原理等)用本书指导的方法只需几分钟就能透彻理解,剩下的只是如何提高推理速度的问题。具体说来,逻辑法带来的高效速成可为学生节省与以往相比三分之二的时间和脑力。

#### 7. 尤其适用于中国学生

笔者将英语写就的版本翻成汉语时,特别依照汉英语言之间的区别补加了许多关键性的解释,尤其适用于中国学生使用。全书共分三册,上册为初级水平,适用于十岁以上的小学生或初学者,介绍的是英语的基本概念(如基本词性、简单句的基本构成方式、基本语法成分、时态和语态等);中册为中级水平,适用于初中生或高中生,介绍的是简单句的各种构成方式(如各词性的语法点、词性间的转换、同类项的平行和非谓语形式等);下册为高级水平,适用于高中生或大学生,介绍的是简单句合并成复合句的基本运筹逻辑(如从句的构成及其简化方法以及从句与从句之间的转换逻辑等)。书中介绍的方法新颖独特,即使英语专业的大学生和研究生阅后也会深化认识、耳目一新。

#### 8. 适用于以任何一门语言为母语的人

本书的英文版本曾先后在美国西洛杉矶学院和洛杉矶市学院的 ESL 课堂上进行过测试,其结果表明,该逻辑教学法适用于以任何一门语言为母语的人,其中包括汉语、日语、朝语、泰语、菲律宾语、缅甸语、越南语、柬埔寨语、老挝语、马来西亚语、印尼语、印度语、波斯语、阿拉伯语、土耳其语、德语、法语、意大利语、匈牙利语、瑞典语、俄语、西班牙语、葡萄牙语等等。

本书从头至尾是个有机的整体,全部语法类别尽在其中。前面所讲后面不再重复解释,所以,最好从头使用,以便循序渐进、步步为营。本书既可用于教也可用于学,为挣扎于英语语法之苦的广大师生送去的是高效速成的无尽奥秘与乐趣。一经步入"逻辑空间",学生即可沿其"逻辑轨道"自由自在地翱翔!

特此感谢 Steve J. Leetch 和 Michael A. Argrusso 为该书的编辑工作所提供的帮助!

韩笑明 (Xiaoming Han) 潇涵 (Brinna Li)



#### 下册目录

#### 定语从句及其简化的短语

| 53 定语从句                              | 1   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 53-1 who 和 whom                      | . 1 |
| 53-2 whom 跟或不跟介词一起前移                 | 4   |
| 53-3 whose                           | 8   |
| 53-4 whose 跟或不跟介词一起前移                | 9   |
| 53-5 which 或 that                    |     |
| 53-6 which 跟或不跟介词一起前移                | 13  |
| 53-7 which 跟在名词加 of 之后               | 15  |
| 53-8 which 跟在名词加其它介词之后               | 17  |
| 53-9 wh- 词跟在量指代词或数词加 of 之后           | 18  |
| 53-10 when 或介词加 which                |     |
| 53-11 where 或介词加 which               | 23  |
| 53-12 专有名词做被修饰语                      |     |
| 53-13 定语从句的涉及面                       | 29  |
| 54 定语从句简化成短语                         | 29  |
| 54-1 wh- 词后接 be 的某个形式加名词短语           |     |
| 54-2 wh- 词后接 be 的某个形式加形容词短语          | 31  |
| 54-3 wh- 词后接 be 的某个形式加介词短语           | 31  |
| 54-4 定语从句简化成不定式                      | 32  |
| 54-5 虚拟定语从句简化成不定式                    |     |
| 54-6 定语从句简化成分词短语                     | 35  |
| 54-7 定语从句简化成几个平行的分词短语                | 42  |
| 54-8 分词短语进一步简化成合成分词                  |     |
| 名词从句及其简化的短语                          |     |
| 55 主语从句及其简化的短语                       | 48  |
| 55-1 由定语从句转换而来的 who 和 whoever 主语从句   | 48  |
| 55-2 由定语从句转换而来的 what 和 whatever 主语从句 | 49  |
| 55-3 主语不共享                           |     |

| 55-4 与定语从句等同的 itthat 主语从句                         | 51 |
|---|----|
| 55-5 从同一语境导出的宾语从句、定语从句和主语从句                       | 53 |
| 55-6 从 itthat 导出的 itwhether                       |    |
| 56 虚拟主语从句及其简化的短语                                  | 56 |
| 57 表语从句   | 58 |
| 57-1 that 带或不带虚拟语气                                | 58 |
| 57-2 whatbe 和be what                              |    |
| 57-3 whatbe that 和 thatbe what                    | 63 |
| 57-4 参考篇三:合并句子的不同方法                               | 65 |
| 57-5 由 whatbe that 构成的高度凝缩的复杂句                    | 66 |
| 58 由 as if 或 as though 引导的虚拟表语从句                  | 68 |
| 59 同位语从句及其简化的短语                                   | 71 |
| 59-1 宾语同位语从句与表语同位语从句                              |    |
| 59-2 主语同位语从句与表语同位语从句                              | 72 |
| 60 虚拟同位语从句及其简化的短语                                 | 74 |
| 61 宾语从句   | 76 |
| 61-1 从 wh- 疑问句到宾语从句                               | 76 |
| 61-2 由 whether 引导的宾语从句                            |    |
| 61-3 从 everywho 到 whoever 和从 everywhom 到 whomever | 81 |
| 61-4 从 everythat 到 whicheverthat 和 whateverthat   |    |
| 61-5 从 everything that 到 whatever                 | 84 |
| 62 虚拟宾语从句   | 86 |
| 62-1 由 that 引导的虚拟宾语从句                             |    |
| 62-2 在 wish 之后的虚拟宾语从句                             |    |
| 62-3 在 would rather 之后的虚拟宾语从句                     | 88 |
| 63 从直接引语转换而来的宾语从句                                 | 91 |

| 63-1 直接引语在主句之后                               | 91  |
|--|-----|
| 63-2 直接引语在主句之前                               | 92  |
| 63-3 倒装的主句还原为正语序                             |     |
| 63-4 直接引语被主句断开                               |     |
| 63-5 从直接引语到间接引语                              |     |
| 63-6 两句以上的直接引语合并为一句间接引语                      |     |
| 63-7 原有的现在时或过去时在直接引语和间接引语中保持不变               |     |
| 63-8 间接引语意指将来                                | 98  |
| 63-9 间接引语简化成不定式                              |     |
| 状语从句及其简化的短语                                  |     |
| 64 目的状语从句及其简化的短语                             | 101 |
| 65 结果状语从句及其简化的短语                             | 103 |
| 65-1 肯定的 so 主句加否定的 that 从句                   | 103 |
| 65-2 从 tooto 到 soas to                       | 105 |
| 65-3 从 sothat 到 suchthat                     | 107 |
| 66 时间状语从句                                    | 110 |
| 66-1 when                                    | 110 |
| 66-2 whenever 或 every time                   | 111 |
| 66-3 after 或 before 从句简化成动名词短语               | 112 |
| 66-4 after 从句简化成现在分词短语                       | 113 |
| 66-5 after 从句简化成不定式                          |     |
| 66-6 从 after 到 since 和 ever since            | 115 |
| 66-7 right after 或 soon after 相当于 as soon as | 118 |
| 66-8 从 as soon as 到 no sooner than           | 119 |
| 66-9 as soon as 与 once                       | 120 |
| 66-10 从 when 或 after 到 before 或 until        | 121 |
| 66-11 as                                     |     |
| 66-12 while                                  | 124 |
| 67 对照状语从句                                    | 126 |
| 68 虚拟方式状语从句                                  | 127 |

| 69 让步状语从句及其简化的短语                                     | 128 |
|--|-----|
| 69-1 用 be 或 have 的某个形式做谓语的 though 或 although         |     |
| 几句五甘籍从的标志  | 128 |
| 69-2 用非 be 或 非 have 的形式做谓语的 though 或 although        | 120 |
| 从句及其简化的短语  | 129 |
| 69-3 用无派生名词的动词做谓语的 though 或 although 从句及其简化的短语       |     |
| 69-4 适当调整  |     |
| 69-5 even 在 though 或 if 之前表示强调                       | 135 |
| 70 原因状语从句及其简化的短语                                     | 136 |
| 70-1 because 从句及其简化的短语                               | 136 |
| 70-2 because 从句的谓语是纯结果动词或完成时                         | 137 |
| 70-3 because 从句的谓语是系动词 be                            | 139 |
| 70-4 because 从句简化成过去分词短语                             |     |
| 70-5 because 从句带平行谓语                                 |     |
| 70-6 从 because 到 because of 和 due to                 | 143 |
| 70-7 原因或时间状语从句用于强调结构                                 |     |
| 70-8 because 与 since                                 |     |
| 71 条件状语从句  | 148 |
| 71-1 if  | 148 |
| 71-2 从 if 到 as long as 或 so long a <u>s</u>          | 149 |
| 71-3 从 if 到 unless                                   | 150 |
| 71-4 only if 和 unless                                | 152 |
| 71-5 only when 和 unless                              | 153 |
| 71-6 in case   |     |
| 71-7 no matter whose                                 | 154 |
| 71-8 从 everyone who 或 whoever 到 no matter who        | 155 |
| 71-9 从 everyone whom 或 whomever 到 no matter whom     | 156 |
| 71-10 从 everythat 或 whichever 到 no matter which      | 157 |
| 71-11 从 everything that 或 whatever 到 no matter what  | 157 |
| 71-12 从 every time 或 whenever 到 no matter when       | 159 |
| 71-13 从 every place 或 wherever 到 no matter where     | 159 |
| 71-14 no matter why                                  | 160 |
| 71-15 从 whether 到 no matter whether 和 whether or not | 161 |
| 71-16 no matter how                                  | 162 |

| 72 虚拟条件状语从句                               | 163 |
|---|-----|
| 72-1 与现在的事实相反                             | 163 |
| 72-2 与将来的事实相反                             | 165 |
| 72-3 与过去的事实相反                             | 168 |
| 72-4 混合时态                                 | 171 |
| 72-5 以 there be 或 have 的某个形式做谓语的从句及其简化的短语 | 172 |
| 72-6 其谓语有派生名词的从句及其简化的短语                   |     |
| 72-7 其谓语无派生名词的从句及其简化的短语                   | 176 |
| 73 比较状语从句及其简化的短语                          | 180 |
| 73-1 从两个划线中导出的 the more, the more         | 180 |
| 73-2 从三个以上的划线中导出的 the more, the more      | 181 |
| 73-3 从划线的形容词加介词中导出的 the more, the more    | 183 |
| 73-4 the sameas 用 be 的某个形式做谓语             | 185 |
| 73-5 the sameas 用非 be 动词做谓语               | 188 |
| 73-6 the sameas 有共享的助动词和谓语动词              | 191 |
| 73-7 the sameas 有不同的时态助动词和形式有别的同一谓语动词     | 194 |
| 73-8 asas 用形容词做对比点及其简化的短语                 | 197 |
| 73-9 not asas 用形容词做对比点及其简化的短语             | 199 |
| 73-10 asas 用副词做对比点及其简化的短语                 | 201 |
| 73-11 not asas 用副词做对比点及其简化的短语             | 202 |
| 73-12 asas 有不同的宾语或不同的介词短语                 | 203 |
| 73-13 (just) as                           | 205 |
| 73-14 morethan 用形容词做对比点及其简化的短语            | 206 |
| 73-15 morethan 用副词做对比点及其简化的短语             | 208 |
| 73-16 表示区别度的词                             | 210 |
| 73-17 比较状语从句中词性的转换                        | 213 |
| 73-18 不定式或动名词和比较状语从句同用                    | 216 |
| 74 虚拟选择状语从句                               | 217 |
| 74-1 两个选择均以动词开头                           | 217 |
| 74-1 两个选择均以动词开头                           | 210 |
|   | 219 |
| 75 地点状语从句                                 | 222 |
| 76 综合练习                                   | 222 |
|   | 0/0 |
| 参考答案 <sub></sub>                          | 224 |

#### 定语从句及其简化的短语

#### 53. 定语从句

除52中所讲的独立介词短语外,合并句子的另一方法是借助从句。通常,被包含的句子叫从句,包含从句的句子叫主句,包含两个或两个以上从句的句子叫复杂句。从句共分三类:定语从句(也叫形容词从句)、名词从句(见55到63)和状语从句(见66到74)。定语从句修饰前置于主句中的某个名词,其中,限定性定语从句提供必要信息,非限定性定语从句提供附加信息,故后者须用逗号与主句隔开。定语从句通常以 wh- 词(见21)起始,如关系代词 who、whom、whose、which 和 that 及关系副词 when、where 和 how。

#### 53-1. who 和 whom

就一对相关的简单句而言,一句中的衔接点(指代另一句中某个名词的词)和另一句中的指代对象(被衔接点指代的那个名词)共同决定两句如何合并。以下五步可帮助构建定语从句: (1)在一句中的衔接点和另一句中的指代对象下划线; (2)按照其中一句的划线部分搭配适当的 wh- 词; (3)用 wh- 词取代划线部分; (4)若 wh- 词不在句首,将其移至句首; (5)将该句插入另一句的划线部分之后。通常,做宾语的 whom 在限定性定语从句中可省略,但在非限定性定语从句中须保留。总的来说,二者可以互为主从,只是所表达的侧重点有所不同。作为主语或宾语,名词通常随主句,代词通常随从句。

简单句: The man is a university professor. Shirley likes him.

(1)划线: <u>The man</u> is a university professor. Shirley likes <u>him</u>.

(him 是衔接点,使两个句子在逻辑上相关; the man 是指代

对象。)

句一入句二: (2)搭配: The man is a university professor. (句一)

who (因 the man 是句子主语)

(3)取代: who is a university professor

(4)前移: (不必要, 因 who 已在句首)

(5)插入: Shirley likes the man who is a university professor. (入句二)

限定性定语从句的上下文:

Shirley likes the man who is a university professor, but not the one who is a bank manager.

(从句为所修饰的名词提供的是必要信息。)

非限定性定语从句的上下文:

Does Shirley like the man, who is a university professor? Does Shirley like the man, who is a bank manager? (两个从句为所修饰的名词提供的是额外信息。)

#### 英语逻辑语法

句二入句一:

(2)搭配:

Shirley likes him. (句二)

whom (因 him 是句子宾语)

(3)取代:

Shirley likes whom

(4)前移:

whom Shirley likes

(5)插入:

The man (whom) Shirley likes is a university professor. (入句一)

限定性定语从句的上下文:

The man (whom) Shirley likes is a university professor, and the one (whom) Shirley does not like is a bank manager.

非限定性定语从句的上下文:

The man, whom Shirley likes, is a university professor. He teaches Shirley English. The man, whom Shirley does not like, is a bank manager. He has some pronunciation problems.

简单句:

The boy is my neighbor. He majors in Oriental Medicine.

(1)划线:

The boy is my neighbor. He majors in Oriental Medicine.

(he 是衔接点, the boy 是指代对象。)

句一入句二:

(2)搭配:

The boy is my neighbor. (the first sentence)

who (因 the boy 是句子主语)

(3)取代:

who is my neighbor

(5)插入:

The boy who is my neighbor majors in Oriental Medicine.

限定性定语从句的上下文:

The boy who is my neighbor majors in Oriental Medicine, and the one who is not majors in another subject.

非限定性定语从句的上下文:

The boy, who is my neighbor, majors in Oriental Medicine. He came from Pakistan.

句二入句一:

(2)搭配:

He majors in Oriental Medicine. (the second sentence)

who (因 he 是句子主语)

(3)取代:

who majors in Oriental Medicine

(5)插入:

The boy who majors in Oriental Medicine is my neighbor.

限定性定语从句的上下文:

The boy who majors in Oriental Medicine is my neighbor, and the one who majors in another subject is not.

非限定性定语从句的上下文:

The boy, who majors in Oriental Medicine, is my neighbor. He came from Pakistan.

简单句:

The girl is standing over there. Tom brought her to the party yesterday.

(1)划线: The girl is standing over there. Tom brought her to the party

yesterday.

(her 是衔接点, the girl 是指代对象。)

句一入句二: (2)搭配:

The girl is standing over there

who (因 the girl 是句子主语)

(3)取代:

who is standing over there

(5)插入:

Tom brought the girl who is standing over there to the party

yesterday.

限定性定语从句的上下文:

Tom brought the girl who is standing over there to the party yesterday, but he did not bring the one who is sitting beside him.

非限定性定语从句的上下文:

Tom brought the girl, who is standing over there, to the party yesterday, but I did not see them at the party.

句二入句一:

(2)搭配:

Tom brought her to the party yesterday.

whom (因 her 是句子宾语)

(3)取代:

Tom brought whom to the party yesterday

(4)前移:

whom Tom brought to the party yesterday

(5)插入:

The girl (whom) Tom brought to the party yesterday, is standing

over there.

限定性定语从句的上下文:

The girl (whom) Tom brought to the party yesterday is standing over there. The girl (whom) Dan brought to the party did not come to school today.

非限定性定语从句的上下文:

The girl, whom Tom brought to the party yesterday, is standing over there. She often wears a red jacket.

\* 在(2)步搭配时,若划线的词是人名词或各类生意名词做主语,用 who (见21-1和21-3),若是人名词或各类生意名词做宾语,则用 whom (见21-1和21-4)。



\*口语常用 that 取代 whom。比如:

口语: The boy that Judith likes sits next to her.

口语: The teacher that I know is from Alabama.

正规: The boy whom Judith likes sits next to her.

正规: The teacher whom I know is from

Alabama.

\*关于限定性和非限定性定语从句在语义上的区别,见53-13。

练习53-1. 用 who 或 whom 将各项中的第二句变成限定性或非限定性定语从句作为答案 A, 然后再变第一句作为答案 B。

- 1) The girl came from Ethiopia. She always sat behind me.
- 2) I like the woman. I met her at a meeting last week.
- 3) These people were very nice and friendly. We visited them before.
- 4) Emily picked up the guests at the airport. They came here for medical research.
- The girl was very excited. She got the highest score in the class.
- 6) The student stopped me in the hall. She asked me for the correct time.
- 7) We invited the man to lunch the other day. My wife teaches him.
- 8) The tall boy is a popular student leader in our school. He registered for my class.
- 9) The young waiter served us at the restaurant. He had a strong accent.
- 10) I like the child. He lives next door.
- 11) The student missed the assignment. She was absent from class.
- 12) The woman came in through the back door. I know her.
- 13) The taxi driver was very helpful. He took me to the Beijing International Airport.
- 14) The lady shouted at him. She was mad at his rude words.
- 15) My daughter still remembers the gentleman. He taught her two music courses.
- 16) The doctor is very nice and gentle. He is treating the sick baby now.
- 17) The boys live upstairs. They often talk and laugh loudly at night.
- 18) The gentleman drives the school bus everyday. He is very familiar with this area.

#### 53-2. whom 跟或不跟介制一起前移

以53-1 为据,若划线部分是在惯用动词词组之后并以移动介词结尾(去掉该介词后动词的本意不变),如 to talk to、 to write about 或 to wait for,(4)步可将该介词与 wh- 词一起前移以示正规用法,或将其留在动词之后以示口语说法。然而,在同一语境中,若去掉该介词后动词的本意发生变化,如 to look for、to look after 或 to run into,则该介词为固定介词,须留在动词之后。其它引导状语或定语的普通介词(见8)在(4)步里均须与 wh- 词一起前移。

简单句: The hostess offered dinner to the visitor. The visitor liked her soup made with

seafood.

(1)划线: The hostess offered dinner to the visitor. The visitor liked her

soup made with seafood.

句一入句二: (2)搭配: The hostess offered dinner to the visitor.

whom

(3)取代: the hostess offered dinner to whom

(4)前移: to whom the hostess offered dinner

(动词 offer 完全可以脱离介词 to 而独立存在,故此处的 to 是普通介词,它所引导的介词短语做收受状语。因此,to 应与

whom 一起前移。)

(5)插入:

The visitors, to whom the hostess offered dinner, liked her soup

made with seafood.

口语:

The visitors, whom the hostess offered dinner to, liked her soup

made with seafood.

句二入句一: (2)搭配:

The visitor liked the soup made with seafood.

who

(3)取代:

who liked the soup made with seafood

(5)插入:

The hostess offered dinner to the visitor who liked her soup made

with seafood.

简单句:

The hostess was looking for the visitor. The visitor forgot her

purse.

(1)划线:

The hostess was looking for the visitor. The visitor forgot her

purse.

句一入句二: (2)搭配:

The hostess was looking for the visitor.

whom

(3)取代:

the hostess was looking for whom

(4)前移:

whom the hostess was looking for

(若无 for, 动词 look 表示不同的意思, 故此处的 for 为固定

介词,须留在动词之后。)

(5)插入:

The visitor, whom the hostess was looking for, forgot her purse.

句二入句一:

(2)搭配:

The visitor forgot her purse.

who

(3)取代:

who forgot her purse

(5)插入:

The hostess was looking for the visitor who forgot her purse.

简单句:

The gentleman left at five o'clock. I left after him.

(1)划线:

The gentleman left at five o'clock. I left after him.

句一入句二:

(2)搭配:

The gentleman left at five o'clock.

who

(3)取代:

who left at five o'clock

(5)插入:

I left after the gentlemen who left at five o'clock.

句二入句一:

(2)搭配:

I left after him.

whom

(3)取代:

I left after whom