Building English Sentences with **VERBALS**

现代英语造句
自学练习册
非限定动词形式

**BUILDING
ENGLISH
SENTENCES**

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自 学 练 习 册

非限定动词形式

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编 译 者 的 话

　　学英语,小学和中学是打基础的最重要阶段。然而,初学英语者以及中、小学生之中却有不少人视学英语为畏途。这方面的原因固然不少,但有一点不容忽视,即能用来训练、充实和提高学生英语造句与写作能力的读物,目前在国内比较理想的却不多见。

　　美国 Institute of Modern Languages（IML）现代语言研究所 Eugene J. Hall 博士推出的这套丛书形式的《现代英语造句自学练习册》,就是针对如何训练、充实和提高学生英语造句与写作能力这一具体要求而编写的。为了加强英语基本功训练,作者还根据美国中、小学教师的要求增加了一定数量的模仿性练习——这样既可使学生通过书中所给出的"范例"反复练习,打下比较扎实的语言基础,逐步掌握英语表达方式,又可使教师在如何培养学生灵活运用语言能力方面有所适从,以达到提高学生口语和写作能力的目的。

　　这套书共计 10 册,其特点是:由浅入深,循序渐进;文字浅显,说理透彻;内容翔实,实用性强。此外,编排方式也比较独特:在阐述某一句法现象时除举出必要的例句外,还在模仿性练习中列出范例,让学生在课堂上既可据此作口头练习,又可在做作业时将造句直接填写在"练习部分"右侧所留出的空白处,以备查阅。所以说,它既是教材性质的英语辅导读物,又是形式独特的自学练习册。该书问世以后,不仅博得美国中、小学生和教师的青睐,而且还获得教育界的重视和好评。

　　我们编译这套书并把它介绍给读者,一是希望它能在训练和提高我国中、小学生的英语造句和写作能力方面起些作用,二是希望通过它能使从事外语教学工作的老师对当今美国中、小学生的英语学习概况有所了解。

　　由于我们水平有限,译文中或有不当之处,还请读者批评指正。

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周少明　王　卿

一九九三年一月

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目　录

1 非限定动词形式的定义
后接名词的非限定动词形式

❶ 1. 就本丛书而言,我们将"**非限定动词形式**"(**Verbals**)定义为:它们虽然是动词派生的,但在句法结构上所起的作用却不同于动词和动词短语所起的作用。

2. 尽管非限定动词形式不能起动词或动词短语的作用,它们却具有动词的特征;换言之,它们可以有主语、直接宾语、间接宾语,或可带有那种能与动词连用的修饰语或补(足)语。

3. 英语中有 4 类非限定动词形式。它们是:

    (a) **动词不定式**:

        He wants **to go** now.   他现在要去了。

        To see is **to believe**.   眼见为实。[或]百闻不如一见。

    (b) **现在分词**:

        They live by **working**.   他们靠打工谋生。

        Seeing is **believing**.   眼见为实。[或]百闻不如一见。

        We saw a girl **dancing**.   我们看见一个姑娘在跳舞。

    (c) **过去分词**:

        The goods **damaged** by the fire were sold at auction.

        被火烧坏了的商品被拍卖了。

    (d) 跟在其他动词之后的**动词原形**(即不带 to 的动词不定式),如果两者在一起时不被认为是动词短语:

        They helped him **finish** the work.   他们帮他干完了活。

4. 上列 4 种动词形式中的任何一种若被确认是动词短语的组成部分(如:进行时态、完成时态、被语态),或者如果它们前面带有情态助动词,或者如果它们与 have to、have got to、ought to、supposed to、had better 或 would rather 连用,或者它们若是与 make、get 和 have 之类的使役动词连用,则都不被视为"非限定动词形式"。

5. 凡是用作形容词的分词,即出现在正常的形容词位置(即:名词前)上、出现在表语形容词位置上、或出现在不定代词之后的分词,也不被看作是"非限定动词形式"。如:

        It's an **interesting** book.   那是一本有趣的书。

        That book is **interesting**.   那本书很有趣。

        I read something **interesting**.   我读有趣的东西。

6. 然而,这些动词形式如果后接名词,则被视为"非限定动词形式"。如:

        The man **drinking coffee** is a friend of mine.

        那个在喝咖啡的人是我的一位朋友。

        The building **destroyed by the fire** was a factory.

        被火烧毁的建筑物是一家工厂。

练习 I ：完成下列语句。

[示例]　The man drinking coffee is a friend of mine.
　　　　那个在喝咖啡的人是我的一位朋友。

1. ____ _____ sitting on the couch ____ ____ _____ ____ _____
2. ____ _____ wearing the blue suit ____ ____ _____ ____ _____
3. ____ . _____ laughing at my joke ____ ____ _____ ____ _____
4. ____ _____ holding the package ____ ____ _____ ____ _____
5. ____ _____ standing by the door ____ ____ _____ ____ _____
6. ____ _____ getting in the car ____ ____ _____ ____ _____
7. ____ _____ taking off his coat ____ ____ _____ ____ _____
8. ____ _____ looking at the picture ____ ____ _____ ____ _____
9. ____ _____ talking on the phone ____ ____ _____ ____ _____
10. ____ _____ lighting a cigarette ____ ____ _____ ____ _____

The building used for their offices is a factory.
用作他们办公场所的那幢建筑物是一家工厂。

11. ____ _____ constructed last year ____ ____ _____
12. ____ _____ designed by that company ____ ____ _____
13. ____ _____ shown in the picture ____ ____ _____
14. ____ _____ referred to in the article ____ ____ _____
15. ____ _____ mentioned in the magazine ____ ____ _____
16. ____ _____ described in this book ____ ____ _____
17. ____ _____ closed down today ____ ____ _____
18. ____ _____ surrounded by parking lots ____ ____ _____
19. ____ _____ located to the west of us ____ ____ _____
20. ____ _____ shut down by the strike ____ ____ _____

❷ 1. 名词后面所用的非限定动词形式往往就是定语从句的简约形式。如：

The man **who's drinking coffee** is a friend of mine.
The man **drinking coffee** is a friend of mine.
那个在喝咖啡的人是我的一位朋友。

The building **that's used for their offices** is a factory.
The building **used for their offices** is a factory.
用作他们办公场所的那幢建筑物是一家工厂。

2. 要注意的是，现在分词含有"主动"的意思，而由及物动词派生的过去分词则含有"被动"的意思。

练习 I ：用非限定动词形式替代下列句中的定语从句。

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[示例]　The man who's talking to the secretary is my boss.

那个在跟秘书谈话的人是我的上司。

The man talking to the secretary is my boss.

那个在跟秘书谈话的人是我的上司。

1. The girl who's drinking coffee was at the meeting.

2. The room that's used for tests is very large.

3. The man who's laughing at her is her husband.

4. The notice that's posted there is for all the employees.

5. The man who's taking pictures is a professional photographer.

6. The buses that are used for tours are much larger.

7. The girl who's answering the telephone is the receptionist.

8. The meeting that's scheduled for tomorrow is important.

9. The man who's waving at me is an old classmate.

10. The procedures that are followed here are in this manual.

11. The girl who's sitting outside is looking for a job.

12. The letters that are written by her boss are hard to read.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

练习 Ⅱ：将下列语句合并成一句,但要使第二句成为修饰第一句中那个主语的非限定动词形式。

[示例]　That man is my boss.
　　　　 He's eating lunch.
　　　　 那个人是我的上司。
　　　　 他在吃午饭。

That man eating lunch is my boss.
那个在吃午饭的人是我的上司。

1. That car is Mr. Vance's.
It's parked on the corner.

2. The man is a salesman.
He's talking to them.

1. _____

2. _____

3. The name is his.
   It's printed in large letters.

4. The woman is an actress.
   She's giving them her autograph.

5. The coffee is very weak.
   It's sold downstairs.

6. That man is a lawyer.
   He's talking to the boss.

7. The dates are not accurate.
   They're listed in that schedule.

8. That girl works with me.
   She's parking the blue car.

9. The instructions are clear.
   They're given in the booklet.

10. The boy is the fastest checker.
    He's checking out our groceries.

11. The price is not right.
    It's marked on the box.

12. That train is the last one.
    It's pulling out of the station now.

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

❸ 有几个名词——特别是 time 和 place——后面常用动词不定式。如：
It's time to go now.
现在该去了。

练习 I：完成下列语句。

[示例] It's time to go now.
现在该去了。

1. _____ to start _____

2. _____ to leave _____

3. _____ to vote _____

4. _____ to sleep _____
   There's a place to eat near the office.
   事务所附近有一个地方可以吃饭。

5. _____ to shop _____

6. _____ to park _____

7. _____ to buy papers _____

8. _____ to have lunch _____

There wasn't any time to finish the work.

（当时）来不及把活儿干完。

9. _____ to do _____
10. _____ to complete _____
11. _____ to understand _____
12. _____ to type _____

The time to go had arrived.

出发的时间已经到了。

13. _____ to get up _____
14. _____ to leave _____
15. _____ to speak _____
16. _____ to decide _____

❹ 不定代词——即与 some、any、no、every 组合而成的复合词（如：anything、somebody、nobody、everyone 等等）——后面常用动词不定式。如：

I don't have *anything* to do.

我没有什么事情要做。

练习 I：完成下列语句。

[示例] I see something to eat.

我看见吃的东西。

1. _____ to drink.
2. _____ to buy.
3. _____ to use.
4. _____ to give him.

She has someone to talk to.

她有可与之交谈的人（或：对象）。

5. _____ to write to.
6. _____ to play with.
7. _____ to call.
8. _____ to visit.

Everything to eat had been used up.

（可以）吃的东西全被吃光了。

9. _____ to drink _____
10. _____ to write on _____
11. _____ to clean house with _____

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12. _____ to smoke _____

练习 Ⅱ：将下列语句改成否定陈述句。

[**示例**] I see something to eat.
　　　　我看见吃的东西。

1. She knows someone to ask.
2. We got something to drink.
3. He needs someone to talk to.
4. She has something to wear.
5. He wants someone to room with.
6. I have something to read.
7. We know someone to consult.
8. He's thought of something to say.
9. She fixed something to eat.
10. They have something to do.

I don't see anything to eat.
我没有看见任何吃的东西。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

2 作为动词补(足)语的非限定动词形式
表示目的和表示原因的动词不定式

❶ 英语中,有不少动词后面接有一个作为直接宾语的动词不定式。如:

I need **to get** some air.
我需要呼吸些新鲜空气。
I want **to look** at the paper.
我要看看报纸。

练习 I : 完成下列语句。

[示例] I wanted <u>to finish the work.</u>
我要把活儿干完。

1. We needed _____
2. She agreed _____
3. You failed _____
4. He promised _____
5. He decided _____
6. We tried _____
7. They helped _____
8. She forgot _____
9. We've managed _____
10. Someone neglected _____

❷
1. 如果直接跟在动词后面的是作为宾语的动词不定式,则动词的主语也是该动词不定式的主语。如:

I want **to finish** the work.　　我要把活儿干完。
I've agreed **to finish** the work.　　我已同意把活儿干完。

2. 如果动词和作为宾语的动词不定式被一名词或代词隔开,则该名词或代词往往就是动词不定式的主语。如:

I want **you** to finish the work.　　我要你把活儿干完。

3. 穿插其间的名词或代词有时可以是一间接宾语。如:

He promised **John** to finish the work.　　他答应约翰把活儿干完。

4. 有时,穿插在动词和动词不定式之间的词可以是直接宾语;这时,动词不定式便起形容词作用。如:

I want **something** to eat.　　我要些吃的东西。
I need **a place** to sit down.　　我需要一个可以坐的地方。

练习 I：给下列语句添加名词或宾格代词，使之成为动词不定式的主语。

[示例] I helped to paint the house.
+my friend

我帮着油漆房子。+my friend

I helped my friend to paint the house.

我帮助我的朋友油漆房子。

1. She wants to get some bread. + her husband

1. _____

2. I don't want to see that movie. + the children

2. _____

3. He asked to see the building. +his students

3. _____

4. He needed to sharpen his pencil. +someone

4. _____

5. He begged to leave early. +them

5. _____

6. I don't wish to know. +anyone else

6. _____

7. We'd like to come. +him

7. _____

8. He expects to stay late. +us

8. _____

练习 II：把那个用来分隔动词和动词不定式的名词改成相应的宾格代词。

[示例] I want John to finish the work.

我要约翰把活儿干完。

I want him to finish the work.

我要他把活儿干完。

1. We invited Paul to come to dinner.

1. _____

2. He advised Claudia to study harder.

2. _____

3. She instructed the students to fill in the forms.

3. _____

4. I'll ask Mike to pick her up.

4. _____

5. Please tell Helen to turn down the radio.

5. _____

6. He ordered the soldiers to stand at attention.

6. _____

7. The teacher assigned Joan and me to work on the project.

7. _____

8. The policeman asked Sam to move the car.

8. _____

练习 III：将下列命令句改成以 I want him to……引导的祈使句。

[示例] Pick up those papers.

把那些报纸捡起来。

I want him to pick up those papers.

我要他把那些报纸捡起来。

原书缺页

1. He's saving money in order to buy a car.

1. _____

2. They ran in order to get to work on time.

2. _____

3. He's reading the want ads in order to find a job.

3. _____

4. She's eating less in order to lose some weight.

4. _____

5. He got up early in order to study.

5. _____

6. She took a cab in order to get to the airport on time.

6. _____

7. I have a roommate in order to save money on rent.

7. _____

8. We walk to work in order to get exercise.

8. _____

练习 Ⅲ：改动下列语句,使表示"目的"的习惯用语 **in order to** 位于句首。

[**示例**] He walked to work in order to save money.

他为了省钱,步行上班。

In order to save money, he walked to work.

为了省钱,他步行上班。

1. We moved to the first row in order to hear better.

1. _____

2. He slowed down in order to read the sign.

2. _____

3. He spoke carefully in order to make the point clear.

3. _____

4. I get up early in order to study.

4. _____

5. You need more postage in order to send that letter air mail.

5. _____

6. She got a part-time job in order to buy a car.

6. _____

7. We ran home in order to avoid the rain.

7. _____

8. He sits up late in order to hear the news.

8. _____

❹ 位于动词和表示"目的"的动词不定式之间的名词或代词，通常是该动词的宾语而不是动词不定式的主语。如：

He *took an aspirin to get* over his headache. (=In order to get over his headache，he took an aspirin.)

他为了克制头痛，服用了一片阿司匹林(药片)。

练习 I：给下列语句添加表示"目的"的动词不定式：(a)置于句尾；(b)与 in order to 一起置于句首。

[示例]　She put on her new dress. +
to impress him
她穿上了新的连衣裙。 + to
impress him

(a) She put on her new dress. to impress him.

(b) In order to impress him，she put on her new dress.
为了给他留下深刻的印象，她穿上了新的连衣裙。

1. She picked up the papers.
　+ to find her pen
2. I filled out the application.
　+ to get a job
3. She tore up the paper.
　+ to make it unreadable
4. He put on his glasses.
　+ to see better
5. I carried my umbrella.
　+ to keep dry
6. They sharpened their pencils.
　+ to write more clearly
7. She made a telephone call.
　+ to find out about the weather
8. He held the book closer.
　+ to get a better look

1. (a) _____
　 (b) _____
2. (a) _____
　 (b) _____
3. (a) _____
　 (b) _____
4. (a) _____
　 (b) _____
5. (a) _____
　 (b) _____
6. (a) _____
　 (b) _____
7. (a) _____
　 (b) _____
8. (a) _____
　 (b) _____

❺ 然而，位于动词和表示"目的"的动词不定式之间的名词或代词有时却可以是该动词不定式的主语。如：

She sent **him** to college to get an education. (≈ She sent him to college. She wanted him to get an education.)

她送他上大学是要他受教育。(≈她送他上大学。她要他受教育。)

练习 I：将下列语句组合起来,但要使第二句成为表示"目的"的动词不定式。

[**示例**]　She hung the clothes out.　　　　She hung out the clothes to dry.
　　　　　She wanted them to dry.　　　　她把衣服挂了出去是要它们快干。
　　　　　她把衣服挂了出去。
　　　　　她要它们快干。

1. She put the meat on.
　 She wanted it to cook.

2. She gave him the book.
　 She wanted him to read it.

3. She put the tray of water in the refrigerator.
　 She wanted it to freeze.

4. She took the meat out of the refrigerator.
　 She wanted it to thaw.

5. She put the butter on the stove.
　 She wanted it to melt.

6. She put the soup on the stove.
　 She wanted it to simmer.

7. He spread his clothes out on papers.
　 He wanted them to dry.

8. He put the trash in the incinerator.
　 He wanted it to burn.

9. His boss sent him to the store.
　 He wanted him to get some paper clips.

10. They hung the herbs up.
　 They wanted them to dry.

11. She gave him a new necktie.
　 She wanted him to wear it to the party.

12. She took the cake out of the oven.
　 She wanted it to cool.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

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