

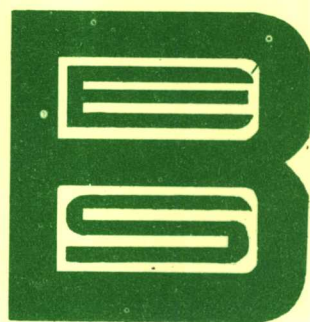
Building English Sentences with TWO VERBS

现代英语造句
自学练习册

动词(下)

**BUILDING
ENGLISH
SENTENCES**

周少明 王卿 编译
知识出版社·上海



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现 代 英 语 造 句

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动 词 (下)

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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。

周少明 王 卿

一九九三年一月

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1

并列名词短语 / 并列动词短语

①

1. 两个名词短语可以通过连词 **and** 联接起来。如：

Fred went to the store.

弗雷德到那家商店去了。

Helen went to the store.

海伦到那家商店去了。

Fred **and** Helen went to the store.

弗雷德和海伦到那家商店去了。

2. 并列的“主格”-名词短语后面要接动词的复数形式。如：

John and Mary **are going** to the movies.

约翰和玛丽正要去看电影。

John and Mary **want** to go to the party.

约翰和玛丽要去参加宴会。

练习 I：完成下列语句。

[示例] The boy and the girl are in class.

那男孩和女孩在上课。[或]那男孩和女孩在课堂上。

- The cow ____ the horse ____ in the field.
- The book ____ the pen ____ on the desk.
- Mr. ____ Mrs. Turner ____ walking in the park.
- Tom ____ Fred ____ going to go to work.
- Steve ____ I ____ going fishing today.
- You ____ Helen ____ not listening.
- The knives ____ forks ____ on the table.
- My coat ____ hat ____ not in the closet.

练习 II：将下列语句合并成一句。

[示例] The boy is in class.

The girl is in class.

那男孩在上课。

那女孩在上课。

1. Tom played football.

Bill played football.

2. Helen is in the kitchen.

The boy and the girl are in class.

那男孩和女孩在上课。[或]那男孩和女孩在课堂上。

- _____
- _____

- Joan is in the kitchen.
3. Miss levitt works here.
Mrs. Turner works here.
 4. Sue is at work.
Carol is at work.
 5. His father is in New York.
His mother is in New York.
 6. Steve went to the library.
Fred went to the library.
 7. Mr. Holt bought a new car.
Mr. Richardson bought a new car.
 8. John drives to work.
Sam drives to work.
 9. Helen is planning to take a vacation.
Joan is planning to take a vacation.
 10. Fred wants to meet Helen.
Sam wants to meet Helen.

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

②

名词短语可以借助于 and 连接在句中的任何位置上。如：

直接宾语

I saw a horse and a cow in the field.

我看见一匹马和一头母牛在田野里。

间接宾语

I showed Mary and Helen some pictures.

我给玛丽和海伦看了几张照片。

介词短语

I wrote letters to Mary and Helen.

我给玛丽和海伦写了信。

Automobiles are made in Detroit and Flint.

汽车是在底特律和弗林特制造的。

I went to the store and the bank.

我去了商店和银行。

练习 1：给下列语句添加以 and 引导的名词短语。

[示例] I saw a cow in the barn. +
and a horse
我看见一头母牛在牲口棚
里。
+ and a horse

1. I talked to Fred. + and Bill
2. They gave a party for John. +
and Henry
3. There are classes at ten. + and
eleven
4. He bought a house last year. +
and a car.
5. I broke a cup. + and a glass
6. He installs stoves. + and
refrigerators.
7. She got my brother a new car. +
and me
8. He showed Tom the magazines.
+ and Sam
9. He has houses in New York. +
and Palm Beach
10. I went to school at Yale. + and
Columbia

I saw a cow and a horse in the
barn.
我看见一头母牛和一匹马在牲口棚
里。

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

练习 II：将下列语句合并成一句。

[示例] I saw a cow in the field.
I saw a horse in the field.
我看见一头母牛在田野里。
我看见一匹马在田野里。

1. They played football last week.
They played baseball last week.
2. I've met Mrs. Turner.
I've met Miss Levitt.
3. Smoking is permitted in the
lobby.
Smoking is permitted in the hall.
4. He sold his car.
He sold his house.
5. She explained the book to John.

I saw a cow and a horse in the
field.
我看见一头母牛和一匹马在田野里。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- She explained the book to me.
6. Steel is made in Pittsburgh.
Steel is made in Birmingham.
 7. The teacher gave Fred a lecture.
The teacher gave Sam a lecture.
 8. We've invited Mr. Wendell.
We've invited Mrs. Turner.
 9. I wrote Tom a letter.
I wrote Mary a letter.
 10. She baked a cake yesterday.
She baked some bread yesterday.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

③

Both 有时与 **and** 连用。**Both** 可以位于并列名词短语的第一个组成部分之前,也可位于第二个组成部分之后,或可位于动词 **be** 的各种形式之后,又可位于助动词之后。如:

Both John and Mary went to the movies.

约翰和玛丽都去看电影了。

John and Mary **both** went to the movies.

约翰和玛丽都去看电影了。

John and Mary **are both** absent today.

约翰和玛丽今天都缺席。

John and Mary **can both** go to the movies.

约翰和玛丽都可以去看电影。

练习 I: 完成下列语句。

[示例] **Both Sam and Fred** are in class.

萨姆和弗雷德都在上课。

1. ___ my pen ___ my pencil ___ broken.
2. ___ the salt ___ the pepper ___ on the table.
3. ___ my hat ___ coat ___ in the closet.
4. ___ steel ___ glass ___ made in Pittsburgh.

[示例] **John and Mary both** went to the movies.

约翰和玛丽都去看电影了。

5. Fred ___ Sam ___ drive to work.
6. Miss Levitt ___ Mrs. Holt ___ work in this office.
7. Jane ___ Helen ___ have exams this week.

8. Sue ____ Joan ____ took vacations last month.

[示例] Sam and Fred are both in class.

萨姆和弗雷德都在上课。

9. Helen ____ Sue ____ absent today.

10. The newspaper ____ the magazine ____ on the table.

11. Wheat ____ corn ____ grown in Kansas.

12. Tom ____ Bill ____ playing football.

[示例] John and Mary can both go to the movies.

约翰和玛丽都可以去看电影。

13. Helen ____ Sue have ____ been to New York.

14. The ship ____ the plane will ____ get in on Friday.

15. Fred ____ Sam must ____ take the exam.

16. Mr. Wendell ____ Mr. Holt will ____ leave on Thursday.

①

And 也可用来连接动词。如：

He talked in class.

他在课堂上讲话。

He laughed in class.

他在课堂上(大)笑。

He ***talked and laughed*** in class.

他在课堂上又讲又笑。

练习 I：将下列语句合并成一句。

[示例] He talked in class.

He laughed in class.

他在课堂上讲话。

他在课堂上(大)笑。

1. They ate in the restaurant.

They drank in the restaurant.

2. The children ran in the street.

The children played in the street.

3. He buys automobiles.

He sells automobiles.

4. He installs refrigerators.

He services refrigerators.

5. That company manufactures
machinery.

He talked and laughed in class.

他在课堂上又讲又笑。

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

- That company sells machinery.
6. She sings in the show.
She dances in the show.
7. He writes his letters.
He types his letters.
8. He washed his car.
He polished his car.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

⑤

不仅动词,而且整个动词短语(包括补语在内),都可用 **and** 予以连接。如:

He wrote his mother a letter.

他给他母亲写了一封信。

He sent her a present.

他给她捎去了一件礼物。

He wrote his mother a letter **and** sent her a present.

他给他母亲写了一封信,并给她捎去了一件礼物。

练习 I: 将下列语句合并成一句。

[示例] He finished his homework.

He turned on the radio.

他做完了家庭作业。

他开了收音机。

He finished his homework and
turned on the radio.

他做完了家庭作业并开了收音机。

1. He got up early.
He went to work.
2. He called up.
He spoke to Mr. Holt.
3. He called up.
He asked to speak to the boss.
4. He eats breakfast at seven.
He goes to work at seven thirty.
5. He sold one house.
He bought another.
6. The plane left New York at ten.
It arrived in Chicago at noon.
7. He grew up in New York.
He went to Columbia University.
8. She cooked dinner.
She washed the dishes.

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

9. They're watching TV.
They're eating popcorn.
10. He bought a newspaper.
He read it on the bus.

9. _____

10. _____

⑥

Both 还可与并列的动词或动词短语一起使用。这时它应直接位于两个“主动词”的第一个动词之前。如：

He **both** talked and laughed in class.

他在课堂上又讲又笑。

The baby can **both** walk and talk.

这婴孩会走又会讲。

练习 I：给下列语句添加 both 一词。

[示例] They ate and drank in the restaurant.

他们在餐馆里吃了饭又喝了酒。

1. She can sing and dance.
2. He buys and sells used cars.
3. He wrote and telephoned.
4. She will travel in Mexico and visit friends there.
5. I saw and talked to the teacher.
6. The children work and play outside.
7. He lives and eats at the dormitory.
8. She cleans the house and goes shopping every Thursday.

They both ate and drank in the restaurant.

他们在餐馆里又吃又喝。

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

练习 II：将下列单词或词组组合成陈述句。

[示例] and, me, to, he, Fred, talked

He talked to Fred and me.

他跟弗雷德和我谈了话。

1. eats, every morning, he, and toast, eggs
2. both Tom, the movies, and I, like
3. hands, he, his, washed, and

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- face
4. in the yard, both playing, were,
and laughing, the children
 5. sells, both, and furniture, he,
clothing
 6. they, and swam, played, in the
water
 7. the pictures, I, and Tom, Helen,
showed
 8. he, and his aunt, visited, both
his uncle
 9. and cocoa, likes, too, she
 10. to swim, he, and to dive,
learned, last summer
 11. wrote, letters, a lot of, and
postcards, I
 12. in his office, he, and eats, both
works

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

7

1. 如果句中两“词项”^{*}形成对比,则也可用 **but** 作为关联词,特别是两“词项”之一具有否定意义时。如:

The boys **but not** the girls are in class.

男孩子们而不是女孩子们在上课。

Tom talked **but didn't** laugh in class.

汤姆在课堂上讲过话,但没有(大)笑过。

2. 对于借助 **but** 形成的并列主语而言,第一个名词支配动词的形式:如果该名词是单数,动词也用单数形式;如果该名词是复数,则动词也用复数形式。

练习 1: 完成下列语句。

[示例] The pen but not the pencil is on the desk.

在书桌上的是钢笔而不是铅笔。

1. The salt _____ the pepper _____ on the table.
2. The flour _____ the rice _____ in the cupboard.
3. The newspaper _____ the magazine _____ in the living room.
4. The letter _____ the postcard _____ on the desk.

* items

[示例] The boys but not the girls are in class.

男孩子们而不是女孩子们在上课。

5. The forks _____ the spoons _____ on the table.
6. The men _____ the women _____ in the yard.
7. The oranges _____ the apples _____ in the bowl.
8. The flowers _____ the weeds _____ pretty.

[示例] John talked but didn't laugh in class.

约翰在课堂上讲过话,但没有(大)笑过。

9. I saw _____ talk to the teacher.
10. He called up _____ come to the office.
11. We played _____ run in the yard.
12. We ate _____ have a drink in the restaurant.

⑧

另一关联词是 not only..... but also。它既可与名词短语连用,又可与动词短语一起使用。如:

Not only Fred but also Tom passed the exam.

不仅弗雷德而且汤姆都通过了考试。[意即:考试及格]

He not only talked but also laughed in class.

他在课堂上不仅讲过话,而且(大)笑过。

练习 1: 完成下列语句。

[示例] I saw not only John but also Fred.

我不仅见到了约翰,而且见到了弗雷德。

1. I met _____ Miss Levitt _____ Mrs. Turner.
2. She visited _____ New York _____ Boston.
3. They make _____ steel _____ glass in Pittsburgh.
4. Steel is made _____ in Pittsburgh _____ in Birmingham.
5. _____ steel _____ glass is made in Pittsburgh.
6. He writes _____ stories _____ poems.

[示例] He not only talked but also laughed in class.

他在课堂上不仅讲过话,而且(大)笑过。

7. He _____ lives _____ eats in the dormitory.
8. He _____ telephoned _____ came to the office.
9. I _____ wake up _____ got up at five.
10. He _____ installs _____ services machines.
11. She _____ lives _____ works in her house.
12. The children _____ study _____ sleep in that room.

练习 II：利用 not only..... but also 将下列语句合并成一句。

[示例] I saw Fred. I saw Tom.

我见到了弗雷德。我见到了汤姆。

1. She likes cake.
She likes ice cream.
2. He failed chemistry.
He failed algebra.
3. They have horses there.
They have cows there.
4. They grow wheat.
They grow corn.
5. He smiled at the joke.
He laughed at the joke.
6. He traveled on his vacation.
He rested on his vacation.
7. He fell asleep in class.
He snored in class.
8. I swam in the lake.
I fished in the lake.

I saw not only Fred but also Tom.

我不仅见到了弗雷德,而且见到了汤姆。

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

⑨

1. 另一关联词是 or。它表示“选择”或“两者择一”。Or 既可与名词短语连用,又可与动词短语一起使用。如:

Tom or George will go to the store for you.

汤姆或乔治将去那家商店为你购物。

We can't talk or sing here.

我们不可以在这里讲话或唱歌。

2. Either 常与 or 搭配使用。但是它应位于两个“成对词”中的第一个词前。如:

Either Tom or George will go to the store for you.

不是汤姆便是乔治将去那家商店为你购物。

We can either sing or dance here.

我们可以在这里或者唱歌或者跳舞。

3. Either..... or 与成对的主格名词短语一起使用时,如果两主语都是单数,动词也应该是单数形式。

练习 I：完成下列语句。

[示例] Either George or Tom is absent today.

今天不是乔治便是汤姆缺席。

1. _____ Dan _____ Steve _____ going to the library.
2. _____ Monday _____ Tuesday _____ all right.
3. _____ three _____ four o'clock _____ convenient.
4. _____ Helen _____ Joan _____ singing.
5. _____ Sam _____ Fred _____ going on a vacation next month.
6. _____ the telephone _____ the doorbell _____ ringing.

[示例] We can either fish or swim here.

我们可以在这里或者钓鱼或者游泳。

7. They can _____ stand up _____ sit down.
8. You can _____ telephone _____ write.
9. You'll _____ pass _____ fail the exam.
10. You must _____ come in _____ go out.
11. He must _____ answer the question _____ sit down.
12. It might _____ rain _____ snow next week.

⑩

1. Either..... or 的否定形式是 neither..... nor。如：

Neither John nor Fred passed the exam.

约翰和弗雷德都没有考及格。

We can neither sing nor dance here.

我们既不可在这里唱歌,又不可在这里跳舞。

2. 注意: 使用 neither..... nor 时应略去 not 一词。

练习 I: 完成下列语句。

[示例] Neither John nor Fred is hungry.

约翰和弗雷德都不饿。

1. _____ algebra _____ chemistry _____ easy.
2. _____ history _____ geography _____ difficult.
3. _____ the book _____ the pencil _____ on the table.
4. _____ her dress _____ her sweater _____ pretty.
5. _____ my hat _____ my coat _____ in the closet.
6. _____ the cow _____ the horse _____ in the field.

[示例] She's neither smiling nor laughing.

她既不微笑又不大笑。

7. He _____ lives _____ works in New York.
8. He _____ studies _____ thinks about his school work.
9. He _____ went to school _____ stayed home today.

10. She _____ cleaned house _____ went shopping yesterday.
 11. I _____ telephoned _____ visited her.
 12. He can _____ swim _____ dive.

练习 II：利用 neither..... nor 将下列语句合并成一句。

[示例] John didn't go to school.
 Tom didn't go to school.
 约翰未去上学。
 汤姆未去上学。

Neither John nor Tom went to school.
 约翰和汤姆都没有去上学。

1. Sam isn't thirsty.
Steve isn't thirsty.
2. Lesson One isn't hard.
Lesson Two isn't hard.
3. Sally isn't sleepy.
Jane isn't sleepy.
4. She doesn't like coffee.
She doesn't like tea.
5. They didn't sing.
They didn't dance.
6. He doesn't need a haircut.
He doesn't want a haircut.
7. He doesn't like the city.
He doesn't live in the city.
8. He didn't telephone.
He didn't come to work.

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

练习 III：将下列单词或词组搭配成句。

[示例] not tea, but, likes, she,
 coffee

She likes coffee but not tea.
 她喜欢喝的是咖啡而不是茶。

1. saw, but, I, didn't talk to, the teacher
2. either, to work, drives, or takes a bus, he
3. my pen, neither, on the table, nor my pencil, is
4. but not Africa, visited, Europe, he's
5. the work, did, Fred, nor Sam,

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____