

Building English Sentences with **ADVERBS**

现代英语造句
自学练习册
副词

**BUILDING
ENGLISH
SENTENCES**

周少明 王卿 编译
知识出版社·上海



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自 学 练 习 册

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(沪)新登字 402 号

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知识出版社出版发行

(沪 版)

(上海古北路650号 邮政编码200335)

新华书店上海发行所经销 常熟新华印刷厂印刷

开本787×1092毫米 1/16 印张5 字数113,000

1994年1月第1版 1994年1月第1次印刷

印数: 1—5,000

ISBN7-5015-5557-5/G·106

定价: 3.80 元

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

副词的定义

“方式”副词 / “地点”副词 / “时间”副词

①

1. 就本书所述的内容而言,凡不是名词短语的组成部分(包括它的形容词修饰语在内)、不是动词及其助动词、不是谓语形容词的单词、短语或从句,都可算作副词。例如:“The little boy was playing[那个小男孩在玩耍]”这个句子仅由一个“名词短语(the little boy)”和一个“动词短语(was playing)”构成。而在“The little boy was always playing happily out in the street[那个小男孩在户外总是玩得很开心]”这个句子中,“out in the street”这一短语跟“always”和“happily”这两个单词一样,则都被看作是副词。
2. 至于那些仅充当“功能词”且其作用无非是表示语法关系之词,则不作为副词看待。例如 not,它是否定小品词,仅表示否定的语法关系或结构;此外, more 和 most 分别表示比较级和最高级时,也不被看作是副词。
3. 语意强化词——按照经典定义,它属于副词类——在这里所以不当副词看待,是因为它们在英语里似已形成一种与众不同的词类。
4. 凡是按传统被视为状语的从句,不论它们是否也可被看作是句子修饰语,在这里都以状语从句看待。例如在“He didn't give me his book because he needed it. [他没把他的书给我,是因为他需要它。]”这个句子中,以 because 引导的那个从句尽管也可被看作是句子修饰语,但在这里却被视为“原因”状语从句。
5. 我们认为在英语句子中,凡是不能起主语、动词、直接宾语、间接宾语、谓语性名词和谓语形容词作用的词或短语,实际上都可归入副词类。
6. “方式”副词,特别是从形容词派生的那些“方式”副词,是常被人们当作状语看待的词语。如:

He does careful work. (≈He does his work carefully.)

他干活很仔细。

7. “方式”副词一般都用来回答这样的提问:“某事是如何发生或是怎样完成的”。

练习 I: 完成下列语句。

[示例] He does his work carefully.

他干活很仔细。

1. _____ carelessly.

2. _____ neatly.

3. _____ quickly.

4. _____ rapidly.

5. _____ efficiently.

6. _____ nervously.

7. _____ sloppily.
8. _____ energetically.
9. _____ enthusiastically.

10. _____ tirelessly.
11. _____ lazily.
12. _____ competently.

练习 II：改动下列语句结构，使句中的形容词成为副词。

[示例] He's a quick worker.

他是个干活利索的工人。

He does his work quickly.

他干活利索。

1. She's a careful typist.
2. She's a neat typist.
3. He's a careful worker.
4. He's a careless worker.
5. She's a smooth dancer.
6. They're quick workers.
7. She's a slow typist.
8. He's a loud talker.
9. He's an awkward dancer.
10. He's an ingenious worker.
11. He's a clever speaker.
12. He's a nervous speaker.

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

②

英语中，有不少以-ly 结尾的单词仅当作形容词使用。如：

He spoke in a **neighborly** way.

他以友好的态度说话。

She smiled at me in a **friendly** way.

她亲切地朝我微微一笑。

练习 I：完成下列语句。

[示例] That was a very neighborly thing to do.

那可是要干的睦邻之事。

1. _____ lovely _____
2. _____ fatherly _____
3. _____ brotherly _____
4. _____ cowardly _____
5. _____ manly _____
6. _____ worldly _____
7. _____ friendly _____
8. _____ womanly _____

③

有些常见的单词型“方式”副词并不是以-ly 结尾的。如：

He drives **fast**.

他车子开得很快。

She works **hard**.

她努力工作。

〔注〕 Well 是形容词 good 的副词，但也是指健康状况的形容词，表示“健康的”。

练习 I：完成下列语句。

〔示例〕 He drives fast.

他车子开得很快。

1. He walks _____

2. He eats _____

3. He reads _____

4. He talks _____

〔示例〕 She works hard.

她努力工作。

5. She studies _____

6. She plays _____

7. She tries _____

8. She pushes _____

〔示例〕 They arrived late.

他们迟到了。

9. They got up _____

10. They slept _____

11. They had dinner _____

12. They went to bed _____

〔示例〕 He went straight to the point.

他径直走到那儿。

13. He walked _____ to the door.

14. He ran _____ to the house.

15. He drove _____ into the tree.

16. He went _____ to his office.

〔示例〕 She drives quite well.

她车子开得相当好。

17. She cooks _____

18. She sews _____

19. She types _____

20. She understands _____

④

1. 单词型“方式”副词具有形容词的特征。它们既有比较级：

He walks **more quickly** than I do.

他比我走得快。

He walks **less quickly** than I do.

他没有(或：不如)我走得快。

又有最高级：

He expresses himself **the most clearly** of all.

在所有的人当中，他表达自己的意思最清楚。

He expresses himself **the least clearly** of all.

在所有的人当中，他表达自己的意思最不清楚。

2. 它们可用于那种表示“相等”比较的词语中。如：

He doesn't express himself as clearly as Frank.

他表达自己的意思不如弗朗克清楚。

3. 此外,它们前面还可添加强化词语。如：

He drives **frightening** fast.

他车子开得快极了。

练习 I : 完成下列语句。

[示例] She types more slowly than anyone else in the office.

她打字比办公室里别的人都慢。

1. _____ quickly _____
2. _____ rapidly _____
3. _____ vigorously _____
4. _____ carefully _____
5. _____ carelessly _____
6. _____ efficiently _____
7. _____ accurately _____
8. _____ sloppily _____

练习 II : 用 less 代替句中的 more.

[示例] She types more carefully

than anyone in the office.

她打字比办公室里任何人都仔细。

She types less carefully than anyone in the office.

她打字没有办公室里任何人仔细。

1. She reads more quickly than I do.
2. He talks more rapidly than his wife.
3. He catches on more quickly than he used to.
4. He speaks more forcefully than his boss.
5. He writes more easily than he speaks.
6. They exercise more regularly than they used to.
7. He types more slowly than he writes.
8. He runs more rapidly than I do.

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

练习Ⅲ：完成下列语句。

[示例] He expressed himself the most clearly of all.

在所有的人当中，他表达自己的意思最清楚。

1. _____ forcefully _____
2. _____ cogently _____
3. _____ compellingly _____
4. _____ hesitantly _____
5. _____ reluctantly _____
6. _____ interestingly _____
7. _____ painfully _____
8. _____ eloquently _____

练习Ⅳ：用 least 代替句中的 most.

[示例] He expressed himself the most clearly of all.

在所有的人当中，他表达自己的意思最清楚。

1. He speaks the most interestingly of all.
2. She types the most accurately of anyone in the office.
3. He spoke the most eloquently of anyone in the class.
4. He dived in the water the most reluctantly of all the children.
5. He catches on the most quickly of anyone in the class.
6. He exercises the most vigorously of anyone in the neighborhood.
7. She does her hair the most attractively of all those women.
8. She cries the most easily of any woman I've ever known.

He expressed himself the least clearly of all.

在所有的人当中，他表达自己的意思最不清楚。

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

练习Ⅴ：完成下列语句。

[示例] He doesn't work as hard as you do.

他干活不如你勤奋。

1. _____ talk _____ fast _____

2. _____ type _____ accurately _____
3. _____ walk _____ rapidly _____
4. _____ try _____ hard _____
5. _____ swim _____ well. _____
6. _____ speak _____ convincingly _____
7. _____ understand _____ well _____
8. _____ catch on _____ quickly _____

练习 VI: 给以下各句添加强化词语。

[示例] He drives fast. + terribly
他车子开得快。 + 极其

1. He works slowly. + exceedingly
2. He spoke eloquently. + quite
3. They understand each other well.
+ fairly
4. She smiled at him charmingly. +
very
5. She dresses attractively. + very
6. He catches on quickly. +
amazingly
7. She works hard. + astonishingly
8. He speaks loudly. + too

He drives terribly fast.

他车子开得快极了。

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

练习 VII: 给以下各句添加强化词语。第一个强化词语应跟形容词,第二个强化词语则跟副词。

[示例] That pretty girl types
carefully.
+ stunningly, very
那个漂亮的姑娘打字仔细。
+ 极其;非常

1. That pretty girl also types ca-
refully. + very, amazingly
2. That placid man works hard. +
seemingly, terribly
3. That winning smile of hers con-
vinced him quickly. +
completely, very
4. That beautiful blonde works hard.
+ really, astonishingly
5. That high voice of hers got his

That stunningly pretty girl types
very carefully.

那个极漂亮的姑娘打字仔细得很。

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

- attention quickly. + piercingly,
very
6. That quiet fellow pursues his goals
energetically. + apparently,
quite
7. That old man works quickly. +
terribly, amazingly
8. That pretty girl is smiling at us
charmingly. + strikingly, very

6.

7.

8.

⑤

英语中有不少介词短语可用作“方式”状语。如：

He walks in a peculiar way.

他走(起)路(来)样子很特别。

练习 I：完成下列语句。

[示例] He spoke in a loud voice.

他大声地讲了话。

1. _____ with a smile on his face.
2. _____ with a gleam in his eye.
3. _____ in a soft voice.
4. _____ in a thundering tone.
5. _____ with authority.

6. _____ with a lisp.
7. _____ in a hesitant manner.
8. _____ by fits and starts.
9. _____ without hesitation.
10. _____ with an obvious effort.

练习 II：将下列语句联成一句，但要使第二句成为修饰第一句的“方式”状语。

[示例] He spoke.

There was a smile on his face.

他讲了话。

他脸上带有笑意。

1. She was laughing.
There were tears in her eyes.
2. He walked in.
There was a smile on his face.
3. He came out of the room.
There were tears in his eyes.
4. He announced the news.
There was a grin on his face.
5. He made the announcement.

He spoke with a smile on his face.

他面带笑容地讲了话。

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

- There was a quiver in his voice.
6. She called the children.
There was anger in her tone.
7. He glanced at her.
There was impatience in his look.
8. She paused.
There was a look of surprise on her face.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

⑥

有些介词短语用作“方式”状语时,介词可以略去。如:

{ She sent the package by parcel post.

{ She sent the package parcel post.

她以包裹邮递方式寄走了那只包裹。

{ He entered the room with his hat in his hand.

{ He entered the room, his hat in his hand.

他手里拿着帽子进了屋。

练习 I: 完成下列语句。

[示例] She sent the letter special delivery.

她以邮件快递方式寄走了那封信。

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ the letter <u>air mail</u> . | 5. _____ the goods <u>surface freight</u> . |
| 2. _____ the letter <u>surface mail</u> . | 6. _____ the letter <u>regular mail</u> . |
| 3. _____ the package <u>parcel post</u> . | 7. _____ the packages <u>first-class mail</u> . |
| 4. _____ the package <u>air freight</u> . | 8. _____ the junk mail <u>third class</u> . |

练习 II: 改动下列语句结构,使句中那个介词短语不带介词。

[示例] He walked in with his hand outstretched.

他伸着手走了进来。

He walked in, his hand outstretched.

他伸着手走了进来。

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. He left with a sheepish look on his face. | 1. _____ |
| 2. He talked to them with a sneer on his face. | 2. _____ |
| 3. He walked toward them with a threatening look in his eyes. | 3. _____ |
| 4. He spoke to them with a bullying tone in his voice. | 4. _____ |

5. She watched them with fear in her eyes.
6. She hesitated with a look of concern on her face.
7. They left the room with a doubt still in their minds.
8. He walked in with his hands in his pockets.

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

⑦

就被动式而言,带有by的介词短语表示**施动者**。如:

The XYZ Company sells those books.

XYZ 公司经销那些书。

Those books are sold **by the XYZ Company**.

那些书是由 XYZ 公司经销的。

练习 I: 完成下列语句。

[示例] Those houses were built by the ABC Corporation.

那些房子是由 ABC 公司建造的。

1. _____ sold _____
2. _____ financed _____
3. _____ constructed _____
4. _____ bought _____
5. _____ put up _____
6. _____ completed _____
7. _____ demolished _____
8. _____ purchased _____

练习 II: 将以下各句由主动语态改为被动语态。

[示例] An electrician installed the power line.

一位电工安装了电线。

1. A mechanic made the repairs.
2. The company across the street manufactures the components.
3. A decorator arranged the furniture.
4. An architect designed their new

The power line was installed by an electrician.

电线是由一位电工安装的。

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

house.

5. An engineer planned the factory.
6. A surgeon performed the operation.
7. A farmer planted the seeds.
8. A social worker wrote this report.

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

8

现在分词常被用作“方式”状语。如：

He entered the room **shouting**.

他大声嚷嚷着进了屋。

练习 I：完成下列语句。

[示例] He entered the room shouting.

他大声嚷嚷着进了屋。

1. _____ laughing.
2. _____ smiling.
3. _____ talking.
4. _____ waving his arms.

5. _____ frowning.
6. _____ scowling.
7. _____ crying.
8. _____ gesturing wildly.

练习 II：将第二句简化成修饰第一句的现在分词-“方式”状语，从而使两句联成一句。

[示例] He ran around the block.

He was panting.

他围绕街区奔跑。

他气喘吁吁。

He ran around the block **panting**.

他气喘吁吁地围绕街区奔跑。

1. He walked out.
He was scowling.
2. They left the movie.
They were laughing.
3. She came out of the theater.
She was crying.
4. He walked down the street.
He was singing.
5. He came out of the room.
He was whistling a tune.
6. He crossed the street.
He was watching the traffic carefully.
7. He listened to the lecture.

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

He was frowning with concentration.

8. She worked at her desk.

She was humming a happy tune.

8.

9

1. “地点”副词是另一种状语。它用来回答“…在何处、从何处或到何处”这样的提问。
2. 英语中, 单词型地点副词不多, **here** 和 **there** 是最常见的“地点”副词。其他的则大多是介词短语型副词; 但是随着时间的推移, 它们已向单词型副词方面转变, **upstairs** 和 **outdoors** 便是例证。
3. 有不少表示“方向”的副词(如 **up** 和 **down**) 常与动词搭配而成多词型动词。如:

He put the book down.

He put down the book.

他把那本书放下。

至于那些跟在动词后面并与之发生关系的词, 人们通常不把它们看作是副词。

练习 I: 完成下列语句。

[示例] He left it here.

他把它留在这儿了。

1. _____ there.

2. _____ upstairs.

3. _____ outside.

4. _____ outdoors.

5. _____ inside.

6. _____ indoors.

7. _____ downstairs.

8. _____ downtown.

10

极大多数的“地点”副词是介词短语。如:

He walked around the corner.

他在(街道)拐角附近散步。

They stayed at my house.

他们住在我家。

练习 I: 完成下列语句。

[示例] He walked around the corner.

他在(街道)拐角附近散步。

1. _____ over to my house.

2. _____ under the ladder.

6. _____ through the arcade.

7. _____ on the street.

3. _____ up the mountain.
4. _____ across the street.
5. _____ down the street.

8. _____ through the passage.
9. _____ past the store.
10. _____ under the bridge.

⑪

1. “地点”副词一般都用在动词 be 后面。如：

The book is on the table.

这本书是在桌子上。

2. There 是代用主语时，地点副词常用在“there+be+…”这样的结构中。如：

There's a book on the table.

桌子上有一本书。

练习 I：完成下列语句。

[示例] The book is on the table.

这本书是在桌子上。

1. _____ on the chair.
2. _____ on the desk.
3. _____ under the chair.
4. _____ on the floor.

5. _____ in the drawer.
6. _____ on the shelf.
7. _____ between the book ends.
8. _____ in the box.

练习 II：完成下列语句。

[示例] There's a book on the table.

桌子上有一本书。

1. _____ on the floor.
2. _____ next to the blackboard.
3. _____ on the chair.
4. _____ on the desk.

5. _____ in the drawer.
6. _____ on the shelf.
7. _____ on the windowsill.
8. _____ under the chair.

练习 III：改写下列语句，使 there 成为代用主语，并将定冠词改成不定冠词。

[示例] The chair is in the front of the room.

那椅子在房间前面。

There's a chair in front of the room.

房间前面有一把椅子。

1. The blackboard is on the wall.
2. The map was on the wall yesterday.
3. The books are on the shelf.
4. The dishes are in the cupboard.
5. The piece of chalk is in the box.

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