

ALTERNATES

in Building English Sentences

现代英语造句
自学练习册
替代词语

BUILDING
ENGLISH
SENTENCES

周少明 王卿 编译
知识出版社·上海



9

现代英语造句

自学练习册

替代词语

知识出版社

上海

(沪)新登字 402 号

现代英语造句自学练习册
替代词语

周少明 王卿 编译

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 5.5 字数 125,000

1994年1月第1版 1994年1月第1次印刷

印数: 1—5,000

ISBN 7-5015-5559-1/G · 108

定价: 4.00 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

目 录

编译者的话

1. “补充”或“附加”、“二者择一”和“警告”的表达方式 (1)
2. “目的”、“原因”和“结果”的表达方式 (20)
3. “可能性”、“程度”、“鉴定”、“限制”或“排斥”、“先决条件”
以及“例外”的表达方式 (35)
4. “让步”的表达方式 (50)
5. “时间”、“地点”和“方式”的表达方式 (66)
6. “例证”、“顺序”和“复述”的表达方式 (75)

1

“补充”或“附加”、“二者择一”和“警告”的表达方式

①

1. 英语中表示“补充”或“附加”这一概念的最常用方式是利用连词 **and**。And 可用来连接两个完整的句子。如：

{ He was sitting in the sun.

他坐在阳光下。

{ The time passed pleasantly.

时间愉快地过去了。

He was sitting in the sun, **and** the time passed pleasantly.

他坐在阳光下, 时间愉快地过去了。

- 句子两个组成部分的主语如果不同, 则在连词 **and** 之前常加逗号。

2. 不论是哪两个句子成分, 只要它们能符合“并列句”的要求, 都可用 **and** 连接。如：

{ The boy was sitting in the sun.

这男孩正坐在阳光下。

{ The girl was sitting in the sun.

这女孩正坐在阳光下。

The boy and the girl were sitting in the sun.

这男孩和女孩当时都坐在阳光下。

{ He sat in the sun.

他坐在阳光下。

{ He got a burn.

他抽了一支烟。

He sat in the sun and got a burn.

他坐在阳光下抽了一支烟。

{ She went to the grocery store.

她去食品杂货店了。

{ She went to the laundromat.

她去自助洗衣店了。

She went to the grocery store and the laundromat.

她到食品杂货店和自助洗衣店去了。

{ He found his book.

他找到了自己的书。

{ He found his pencil.

他找到了自己的铅笔。

He found his book and his pencil.

他找到了自己的书和铅笔。

练习 I：用 and 将下列语句连成一句。

[示例] He works in an office.

His wife works in a store.

他在一家事务所里工作。

他的妻子在一家商店里工作。

1. John went to the movies.
Fred went to a dance.
2. The first show is at one.
The second show is at three fifteen.
3. The early plane leaves at eight.
The late plane leaves at five.
4. He telephoned her.
They talked for more than an hour.
5. He applied for the job.
They made an appointment to interview him.

He works in an office, and his wife works in a store.

他在一家事务所里工作, 他的妻子在一家商店里工作。

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

练习 II：用 and 连接两个句子中的并列成分, 以便将两句并成一句。

[示例] Mr. Tompkins works in this office.

His wife works in this office.

汤普金斯先生在这个事务所里工作。

他的妻子在这个事务所里工作。

1. The apples are fresh.
The pears are fresh.
2. The knives are on the table.
The forks are on the table.
3. Helen goes to secretarial school.
Sylvia goes to secretarial school.
4. Fred likes to eat lunch early.
Tom likes to eat lunch early.
5. They swim a lot during the summer.
They dance a lot during the summer.

Mr. Tompkins and his wife work in this office.

汤普金斯先生和他的妻子在这个事务所里工作。

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

6. They eat a lot in the evening.
They drink a lot in the evening.
7. He lives downtown.
He works downtown.
8. He works hard.
He plays hard.
9. He has a new hat.
He has a new coat.
10. She bought some carrots.
She bought some beans.
11. He attended a lecture.
He attended a seminar.
12. He speaks German.
He speaks Russian.
13. He gave his mother some books.
He gave his friend some books.
14. They sent Mary some magazines.
They sent Helen some magazines.
15. They brought the boss some
sandwiches.
They brought his secretary some
sandwiches.
16. I got my sister some candy.
I got my brother some candy.
17. The traffic is heavy at nine
o'clock.
It's heavy again at five o'clock.
18. There are glasses in the kitchen.
There are glasses in the dining
room.
19. They planted flowers in the front
yard.
They planted flowers in the back
yard.
20. She went to the bank.
She went to the hairdresser.

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

2

1. Also 和 too 也可表示“补充”或“附加”这一概念。如：

She went to the grocery store and the laundromat.

她到食品杂货店和自助洗衣店去了。

She went to the grocery store. She also went to the laundromat.

她到食品杂货店去了。她还去了自助洗衣店。

She went to the grocery store. She went to the laundromat too.

她到食品杂货店去了。她还去了自助洗衣店。

2. 第二句与第一句的结构相似时,可以加 also 或 too。

3. 在否定陈述句和否定疑问句中则以 either 代替 too。Also 虽可用于否定句,但不多见。如：

She went to the laundromat, too.

她也到自助洗衣店去了。

She didn't go to the laundromat either.

她也没有到自助洗衣店去。

练习 I：将下列语句拆成两句,并以 also 表示“补充”或“附加”这一概念。

[示例] He gave her some flowers and some candy.

他送给了她一些花和一些糖果。

He gave her some flowers.

He also gave her some candy.

他送给了她一些花。

他还送给了她一些糖果。

1. He sent her a letter and a package.
2. The boss and his secretary left early.
3. John and Fred went to the party.
4. She tried on dresses and coats.
5. He mailed some letters and some postcards.
6. The traffic is heavy at nine o'clock and at five o'clock.
7. The government and many foundations give grants for research projects.
8. He voted in the primary and the general election.

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

练习 II：将下列语句拆成两句,并以 too 表示“补充”或“附加”这一概念。

[示例] He bought a shirt and a

He bought a shirt.

necktie.

他买了一件衬衫和一条领带。

1. Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Rossi went to the hairdresser.
2. She bought some apples and some oranges.
3. He got a grant from the government and from a foundation.
4. He works in pure research and in applied science.
5. He tried to use nitrogen and helium.
6. He's worked for government and industry.
7. He's held positions with the city and with the county.
8. He likes summer and winter sports.

He bought a necktie too.

他买了一件衬衫。

他还买了一条领带。

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

③

此外,类似的句子结构成分还可借助 **not only.....but also**、**both.....and**、**as well as**、**neither.....nor** 以及 **and.....as well** 予以连接。如:

Not only the government **but also** many foundations give grants.

不仅政府而且许多基金会也都给予补助。

Both government **and** industry support research.

政府和工业(部门)都支持研究工作。

Industry **as well as** government supports research.

工业(部门)以及政府支持研究工作。

Research is supported by government **and** by industry **as well**.

研究工作既得到政府又得到工业(部门)的支持。

Neither James **nor** Tom was at home.

詹姆斯和汤姆都不在家。

练习 I: 利用 **not only.....but also** 将下列语句联接起来。

[示例] The government gives grants.

Not only the government but also many foundations give grants.

Many foundations give grants.

政府给予补助。

许多基金会给予补助。

1. The federal government collects taxes.

Local governments collect taxes.

2. The architects' plans were rejected.

The engineers' plans were rejected.

3. The city council voted against the plan.

The county supervisors voted against the plan.

4. Congress makes laws.

The state legislatures make laws.

不仅政府而且许多基金会也都给予补助。

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

练习 II：利用 both.....and 将下列语句联接起来。

[示例] Mr. Kelly planted some flowers.

His wife planted some flowers.

凯利先生种了一些花。

他的妻子种了一些花。

1. The boss left work early.

His secretary left work early.

2. The lecture was boring.

The seminar was boring.

3. The chairs are new.

The table is new.

4. The bank was closed.

The post office was closed.

5. The county has jurisdiction over that park.

The state has jurisdiction over that park.

Both Mr. Kelly and his wife planted some flowers.

凯利先生和他的妻子都种了一些花。

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

练习 III：利用 as well as 将下列语句联接起来。

[示例] She went to the grocery store.

She went to the laundromat.

她去食品杂货店了。

她去自助洗衣店了。

1. He sent her a letter.
He sent her a package.
2. She bought eggs.
She bought milk.
3. The federal government collects taxes.
Local governments collect taxes.
4. He has to pay for water.
He has to pay for gas and electricity.
5. School taxes are high in that community.
Income taxes are high in that community.

She went to the laundromat as well as the grocery store.

她既去了自助洗衣店,又去了食品杂货店。

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

练习 IV：利用 and.....as well 将下列语句联接起来。

[示例] She goes to work.

She goes to night school.

她上班。

她上夜校。

1. He's studying history.
He's studying geography.
2. He's worked as an accountant.
He's worked as an administrator.
3. He speaks French.
He speaks Spanish.
4. She studied singing.
She studied dancing.
5. He tried to use nitrogen.
He tried to use helium.

She goes to work and to night school as well.

她除了上班外,还上夜校。

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

练习 V：利用 neither.....nor 将下列语句联接起来。

[示例] She didn't go to work.
She didn't go to school.
她未去上班。
她未去上学。

1. He didn't write his mother.
He didn't write his father.
2. He didn't remember her birthday.
He didn't remember their anniversary.
3. He didn't go to the movies.
He didn't go to the dance.
4. He didn't send her a letter.
He didn't send her a package.
5. They didn't visit New York.
They didn't visit Boston.

She went neither to work nor to school.
她未去上班,也未去上学。

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

①

有些介词和介词短语也可表达出“补充”或“附加”这样的概念。其中较为常见的是 **in addition to** [除...之外] 和 **besides** [除...之外(还有...)]。如:

In addition to the grocery store, she went to the laundromat.

除了食品杂货店之外,她还去了自助洗衣店。

Besides the grocery store, she went to the laundromat.

除了食品杂货店之外,她还去了自助洗衣店。

练习 1: 用 **in addition to** 代替句中的 **and**, 以表达“补充”或“附加”概念。

[示例] He has to pay for water and electricity and for gas.
他必须付水电费以及煤气费。

1. He has to pay federal income tax and state income tax.
2. He tried to use phosphorus and lithium in his experiment.
3. Income taxes and school taxes are high in that community.
4. They've imposed a sales tax and an income tax.
5. He'll have to carry the cities and the rural districts.

In addition to water and electricity, he has to pay for gas.
除了水电费以外,他还得付煤气费。

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

练习 II：用 besides 代替句中的 and，以表达“补充”或“附加”概念。

[示例] He has to pay for water and electricity and for gas.

他必须付水电费以及煤气费。

1. He has to win in the primaries and the convention.
2. There are buses and a subway in that city.
3. There's a restaurant and a soda fountain in this hotel.
4. He has to consider the unions and the farmers.
5. They're going to visit his parents and his grandparents.

Besides water and electricity, he has to pay for gas.

除了水电费，他还得付煤气费。

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

5

1. 以下这些句子连接词都表示上述这种“补充”或“附加”概念：in addition[另外；此外；还有]；moreover[此外；而且；加之；再者]；not only that[不仅…(而且)]；furthermore[而且；此外]；what's more[而且；更有甚者]；on top of that[除…之外(还)]；as well as that[除…之外(还)；加之；还有]；besides that[除…之外(还…)]。

They raised the bus fare; in addition, they cut the service.

(当局)提高了公共汽车费，还削减了(公共汽车)班次。

They raised the bus fare; moreover, they cut the service.

(当局)提高了公共汽车费，而且削减了(公共汽车)班次。

They raised the bus fare; not only that, they cut the service.

(当局)不仅提高了公共汽车费，而且削减了(公共汽车)班次。

They raised the bus fare; furthermore, they cut the service.

(当局)提高了公共汽车费，而且还削减了(公共汽车)班次。

They raised the bus fare; what's more, they cut the service.

(当局)提高了公共汽车费，而且还削减了(公共汽车)班次。

They raised the bus fare; on top of that, they cut the service.

(当局)除了提高公共汽车费以外，还削减了(公共汽车)班次。

They raised the bus fare; as well as that, they cut the service.

(当局)除了提高公共汽车费，还削减了(公共汽车)班次。

They raised the bus fare; besides that, they cut the service.

(当局)除了提高公共汽车费以外，还削减了(公共汽车)班次。

注意：句子的第一组成部分后面要加个“分号”，句子连接词后面则应加一“逗号”。

2. 另一起连接作用的短语是 **not to mention the fact that** [且不提…；不用说…；更不必说…。]。如：

They raised the bus fare, **not to mention the fact that** they cut the service.

(当局)提高了公共汽车费,更不用说削减公共汽车班次了。

注意：此短语所用的标点符号和上述各句子连接词所用的完全不同。

练习 I：用括号中列出的句子连接词将下列语句联接起来。

[示例] He plays tennis.

He plays golf. (what's more)

他打网球。

他打高尔夫球。

1. She studied singing.

She studied dancing. (what's more)

2. They voted down the highway bill.

They didn't approve the subway. (moreover)

3. They raised the rent.

They turned down the heat. (on top of that)

4. She's appearing on Broadway now.

She has a contract for a TV show. (furthermore)

5. He appealed to the city voters.

He tried to win over the farmers. (in addition)

6. He'll have to get a big majority in the cities.

He'll have to do well in the suburbs. (besides that)

7. He isn't very well qualified.

He isn't popular. (furthermore)

8. He didn't pay for my dinner.

He plays tennis; what's more, he plays golf.

他打网球,而且还打高尔夫球。

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

- He didn't take me home. (on top of that)
9. They cut the sleeves too short.
They made the pants too long.
(besides that)
10. They raised all the prices.
They stopped giving out stamps.
(as well as that)
11. He reads the local paper every morning.
He gets the New York paper every day. (in addition)
12. He was representing a manufacturer.
He was taking care of his own business. (in addition)
13. They increased the rent.
They cut out the janitorial service. (not only that)
14. He's going on a business trip.
He's going to take a few days' vacation. (in addition)
15. They cut off the telephones.
They fired half the employees.
(besides that)
16. He didn't like his room in the hotel.
The service was poor.
(moreover)
17. The plan has to be approved by the commissioners.
It has to win a two-thirds majority. (moreover)
18. He wants to win the election.
He wants to get a big majority.
(what's more)
19. She broke the engagement.
She returned his ring.
(furthermore)

- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.

20. She told him off.
She slammed the door in his face.
(on top of that)

20. _____

⑥

1. 英语中表示“二者择一”这一概念的最常见方式是利用连词 **or**。两个主语、两个动词、两个直接宾语或两个间接宾语通常都是按并列结构的形式加以连接的。如：

Did John or Mary go downtown?

约翰或玛丽到市中心区去了吗？

2. 成对词项* 的第一个组成部分前面常加 **either** 一词。如：

Either John or Mary went downtown.

不是约翰便是玛丽去了市中心区。

练习 I：用 **either.....or** 连接句中的主语，从而将两句并成一句。

【示例】 Maybe Ted was driving the car.

On the other hand, maybe Frank was driving.

(当时)大概泰德在开汽车。

另一方面，或许是弗兰克在开汽车。

Either Ted or Frank was driving the car.

(当时)不是泰德便是弗兰克在开汽车。

1. Maybe Helen was typing that letter.

On the other hand, maybe Alice was typing it.

2. Maybe the state has jurisdiction.

On the other hand, maybe the county has jurisdiction.

3. Maybe John will get promoted.

On the other hand, maybe Fred will get promoted.

4. Maybe food prices will go down.

On the other hand, maybe rents will go down.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

* the paired items