

英语自学丛书



# 英语句式详解

钟子岩 编

商务印书馆

# 英 语 句 式 详 解

## ENGLISH CONSTRUCTIONS

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## 内 容 提 要

本书分五章,讲述英语各种句型、状语结构、定语结构、并列结构、特种动词及动词短语。对于每种句子型式都列举例句,并有必要的说明。本书可以帮助读者了解和分析英语句子的结构型式。

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# 目 录

第一章 各种句型 (Different Types of Sentence Construction) .....	1
I. 陈述句 (The Declarative Sentence) .....	2
1. 词序的倒置(状语放在句首)(2)——2. “said he” 之类的倒置法(3)——3. 强势的语句放在句首的强势法(3)——4. 省略句(Elliptical Sentence)(4)——5. 插句(Parenthetical Sentence)(5)——6. 感叹句(Exclamatory Sentence)(6)	
II. 从属陈述句 (Subordinate Statements) .....	8
1. 用 <i>that</i> 引导(8)——2. <i>that</i> 的省略(9)——3. 用 <i>but</i> 或 <i>but that</i> 引导(10)——4. 用 <i>lest</i> 引导(10)——5. 从属感叹句 (Subordinate Exclamatory Clauses) (11)——6. 作补语用的不定式(11)——7. 所有格+动名词(12)	
III. 祈使句 (The Imperative Sentence) .....	13
1. 主语省略(13)——2. 主语不省略(13)——3. 主语与动词倒置(14)——4. 用 <i>let</i> 的祈使句(15)——5. <i>Will [would] you ... ?</i> (15)——6. 感叹祈使句 (Exclamatory Commands) (16)——7. 带 <i>be</i> 的第三人称祈使句(16)——8. <i>pray</i> 放在句首的祈使句(16)——9. <i>please</i> 后跟不定式(17)	
IV. 从属祈使句 (Subordinate Commands) .....	17
1. 用不定式表示(17)——2. <i>that ... should [might]</i> (18)	

V. 疑问句 (The Interrogative Sentence).....	19
1. 句首用疑问词(特殊疑问句)(21) — 2. 陈述句形式(22) — 3. 疑问句和 <i>do, does, did</i> (23) — 4. 带 <i>can</i> 或 <i>be</i> 的思考疑问句 (Deliberative Questions) (23) — 5. 修辞疑问句 (Rhetorical Questions) (24) — 6. 带 <i>should</i> 的修辞疑问句 (24) — 7. 省略式疑问句 (Elliptical Questions) (25) — 8. 插入疑问句 (Parenthetical Questions) (25) — 9. 疑问词不在句首 (26)	
VI. 从属疑问句 (Subordinate Questions).....	26
1. <i>if</i> -clause; <i>whether</i> -clause (27) — 2. 疑问词引导 (28) — 3. 用不定式 (29) — 4. 省略式从属疑问句 (29)	
VII. 特殊的主语、宾语和名词从句 (Special Subjects, Objects and Noun Clauses) .....	30
1. 先行词 <i>it</i> (30) — 2. 强调的 <i>it</i> (32) — 3. 复述性质的 <i>it</i> (33) — 4. 无人称 <i>it</i> (33) — 5. 名词从句 (34) — 6. 动名词代替名词从句 (36) — 7. 间接宾语在直接宾语之前; 直接宾语在间接宾语之前 (37)	
第二章 状语结构 (Adverbial Constructions).....	39
I. 条件 (Condition) .....	39
1. <i>if</i> + 直陈语气 (39) — 2. <i>if</i> + 虚拟语气: <i>a.</i> 现在时 (40); <i>b.</i> 过去时 (41); <i>c.</i> 过去完成时 (42) — 3. <i>if</i> -clause 的省略式 (43) — 4. 略去 <i>if</i> 而将动词或助动词放在主语之前 (44) — 5. <i>unless</i> (44) — 6. <i>but for</i> (45) — 7. <i>but that</i> (45) — 8. <i>in case (that); in case of</i> (46) — 9. <i>provided (that)</i> (47) — 10. 祈使语气 + <i>and</i> (48) — 11. 祈使语气 + <i>or (else)</i> (48) — 12. <i>granting that; let it be</i>	

<i>granted that</i> (49) — 13. <i>suppose (that)</i> (49) —	
14. 独立分词结构 (Nominative Absolute) (50) — 15.	
<i>whether ... or (not)</i> (50) — 16. <i>otherwise</i> (51) —	
17. 不定式短语 (52) — 18. 分词短语 (52) — 19.	
介词+动名词 (53) — 20. <i>once-clause</i> (53) — 21.	
<i>without; with</i> (54) — 22. 表示愿望的 <i>if-clause</i> (55)	
<b>I. 原因或理由 (Cause or Reason) .....</b>	<b>55</b>
1. <i>because</i> (55) — 2. <i>for</i> (56) — 3. <i>as</i> (57)	
— 4. <i>since</i> (58) — 5. <i>inasmuch as</i> (58) — 6.	
分词短语 (59) — 7. 独立分词结构 (61) — 8. 不	
定式短语 (63) — 9. <i>that-clause</i> (64) — 10. 用	
关系代词或关系副词引导的从句 (64) — 11. 介词+	
动名词 (65) — 12. <i>for fear of</i> + 动名词; <i>for fear</i>	
<i>that</i> (66) — 13. 介词短语 (66) — 14. <i>what with</i>	
<i>... and what with</i> (68) — 15. <i>in that</i> (68) — 16.	
<i>lest</i> (69) — 17. <i>whereas</i> (69)	
<b>II. 结果 (Result) .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>A. 并列结构 (Co-ordinate Constructions)</b>	
1. <i>so</i> (70) — 2. <i>accordingly</i> (70) — 3. <i>there-</i>	
<i>fore</i> (71) — 4. <i>consequently</i> (71) — 5. <i>then</i>	
(71) — 6. <i>hence (thence)</i> (72) — 7. <i>thus</i> (72)	
— 8. <i>as a result</i> (72) — 9. <i>with the result [con-</i>	
<i>sequence] that</i> (72)	
<b>B. 从属结构 (Subordinate Constructions)</b>	
10. <i>so that</i> (73) — 11. <i>that; so ... that</i> (74)	
— 12. <i>so ... as to; such ... as to</i> (75) — 13.	
<i>whence</i> (75) — 14. <i>wherefore</i> (76) — 15. 不定式	
(76) — 16. 介词短语 (77)	
<b>IV. 让步 (Concession) .....</b>	<b>78</b>

1. *though, although* (78) — 2. *though (although)* 和虚拟语气连用 (79) — 3. *though, although* 从句中主语和动词的省略 (80) — 4. *though, although* 的倒置 (80) — 5. *as; that* (81) — 6. *if; even if* (82) — 7. *granted that* (84) — 8. *may ..., but [and yet]* (85) — 9. *indeed ..., but [and yet]* (86) — 10. *for all (that)* (86) — 11. *however* + 形容词或副词 (87) — 12. 以 *-ever, -soever* 等词引导 (88) — 13. *no matter how [what, who, etc.]* (89) — 14. 由代词的倒置构成 (90) — 15. 祈使语气 + *as one may [will]* (91) — 16. 略去 *though [although]* (91) — 17. 省略形式 (92) — 18. *while; whilst* (92) — 19. *in spite of (the fact that)* (93) — 20. *despite; regardless of* (93) — 21. *notwithstanding* (93) — 22. *when* (94) — 23. *whereas* (94) — 24. 不定式 (95) — 25. 分词 (95)

V. 目的 (Purpose) .....96

1. 不定式 (96) — 2. *in order to* (97) — 3. *on purpose to* (不定式) (97) — 4. *that ... may* (98) — 5. *in order that* (98) — 6. *so that* (99) — 7. *lest* (100) — 8. *so as to* (101) — 9. 介词短语 (101) — 10. *and* (102)

VI. 行为方式 (Manner) ..... 103

1. *as* (103) — 2. 动词省略的 *as-clause* (104) — 3. 主语省略的 *as-clause* (104) — 4. 主语和动词省略的 *as-clause* (104) — 5. *as* 引导插句 (105) — 6. *as if; as though* (105) — 7. *as much as [as if] to say* (107) — 8. *like, unlike* (107) — 9. 口语用法的 *like* (108) — 10. *so that* (108) — 11. *such that* (109)

- 12. 分词或分词短语 (110) —— 13. *what* (110)
- VI. 程度、比例和比较 (Degree, Proportion and Comparison)...110
1. *as ... as* (111) —— 2. 动词省略的 *as ... as* (112) —— 3. (*not*) *so ... as* (113) —— 4. *not so much ... as* (114) —— 5. *as* (*as much as* 的省略形式) (115) —— 6. *in proportion as* (116) —— 7. *according as* (116) —— 8. (*more*) *than* (117) —— 9. *than*-clause 的省略 (117) —— 10. *so ... that* (119) —— 11. *so much ... that; so much so that* (120) —— 12. *such ... that* (120) —— 13. *so ... as to* (121) —— 14. *but that* (121) —— 15. *the* + 比较级 (122) —— 16. *too* + 不定式 (123) —— 17. *too* + *for* (123) —— 18. 表示程度的介词短语 (123) —— 19. 数量表现法 (Measures) (125)
- VII. 除外 (Exception) .....125
1. *beyond* (126) —— 2. *but* (126) —— 3. *but that* (127) —— 4. *except; except that* (128) —— 5. *excepting* (129) —— 6. *save; save that* (130) —— 7. *only that* (131) —— 8. *other than* (131)
- VIII. 地点 (Place) .....132
1. *where* (132) —— 2. *whence* (133) —— 3. *whither* (133) —— 4. *wherever; wheresoever* (134)
- IX. 时间 (Time) .....135
1. *when* (136) —— 2. *while; whilst* (137) —— 3. *after* (138) —— 4. *before* (139) —— 5. *until; till* (140) —— 6. *as* (142) —— 7. *since* (143) —— 8. *now that* (144) —— 9. *directly; immediately* (144) —— 10. *the moment, the instant, etc.* (145) —— 11. *once* (145) —— 12. *as long as; so long as* (146) —— 13. *as soon as* (147) —— 14. *as often as* (149) —— 15. *whenever; whensoever* (149)



—— 16. <i>every time</i> (149) —— 17. <i>by the time (that)</i> (150) —— 18. <i>ere</i> (151) —— 19. 独立分词结构 (151) —— 20. 分词短语 (152) —— 21. <i>when</i> -clause 的省略形式 (153) —— 22. 介词+动名词 (154) —— 23. 介词短语 (155) —— 24. 作状语用的名词 (157)	
Ⅱ. 限制 (Restriction) .....	159
1. <i>as; as far as</i> (159) —— 2. <i>as regards</i> (160) —— 3. 用 <i>for</i> 引导的语句 (161) —— 4. <i>in that; in so far as</i> (161)	
Ⅲ. 伴随事项 (Attendant Circumstances) .....	162
1. 独立分词结构 (162) —— 2. <i>much less; still less; much more; still more</i> (163) —— 3. 分词短语或定语短语 (164) —— 4. <i>without, instead of, besides</i> 引导的动名词 (166)	
第三章 定语结构 (Attributive Construction) .....	168
I. 定语 (Attributes) .....	169
1. 定语的后置 (169) —— 2. 作定语短语用的介词短语 (170) —— 3. 作定语短语用的不定式 (170) —— 4. 不定冠词的倒置 (171)	
II. 分词短语 (Participial Phrases) .....	172
1. 在名词之后 (172) —— 2. 在所修饰的名词之前 (173) —— 3. 作补语用 (174)	
III. 同位语句 (Apposition) .....	175
1. 同位语 (Appositive) (175) —— 2. <i>or</i> (176) —— 3. <i>namely; viz.; that is; i.e.; for example; e.g.</i> (176) —— 4. <i>as; such as</i> (178) —— 5. 同位语从句 (Appositional Clauses) (179)	
IV. 定语从句 (Attributive Clauses) .....	179
1. <i>who, which, that, etc.</i> (180) —— 2. 关系代词的	

- 省略 (182) — 3. 先行词的省略 (182) — 4. *when, before, etc.* (183) — 5. *where, whence, why* (184) — 6. *wherein, whereby, etc.* (185) — 7. *such as; as* (185) — 8. 作定语用的 *which* (187) — 9. *but* (187)

#### 第四章 并列结构 (Co-ordination) .....189

##### I. 特殊并列连接词 (Special Co-ordinate Conjunctions) .....189

1. *again* (190) — 2. *also* (190) — 3. *even* (190) — 4. *besides* (190) — 5. *as well; as well as* (191) — 6. *both ... and* (191) — 7. *what is more (better, etc.)* (192) — 8. *not only ... but (also)* (193) — 9. *when* (194) — 10. *where* (194) — 11. *who* (195) — 12. *which* (195) — 13. *neither ... nor; either ... or* (196)

##### II. 反意的并列结构 (Adversative Co-ordination) .....197

1. *but* (197) — 2. *nevertheless* (198) — 3. *notwithstanding* (198) — 4. *only* (199) — 5. *on the contrary* (199) — 6. *on the other hand* (200) — 7. *rather* (200) — 8. *still; yet* (200) — 9. *though* (201) — 10. *withal* (201) — 11. *all the same; just the same* (202) — 12. *conversely* (202)

##### III. 排列与分析 (Arrangement and Analysis) .....202

1. *at one time ... at another* (202) — 2. *first, then, finally; first, then, last* (203) — 3. *first, second, etc.; firstly [first], secondly etc.* (203) — 4. *half ... half* (204) — 5. *in the first place ... in the second [next] place, etc.* (204) — 6. *now ... now* (205) — 7. *partly ... partly* (205) — 8. *sometimes ... sometimes* (205) — 9. *at times ... at (other) times* (206) — 10. *what with ... and what with* (206) — 11.

*the former ... the latter* (207)

第五章 特种动词及动词短语 (Certain Verbs and Verb Phrases) .....	208
I. Do, Did, Does (作表意动词用) .....	208
1. 及物动词用法 (208) — 2. <i>done</i> (209) — 3. 不及物动词用法 (209) — 4. 代替动词的 <i>do</i> (209) — 5. 强调的 <i>do</i> (210) — 6. 倒置的 <i>do</i> (210)	
II. May .....	211
1. 表示“允许,可能,应该” (211) — 2. 表示“能力”; <i>as best one may</i> (211) — 3. <i>may well</i> (211) — 4. <i>may as well</i> (212) — 5. <i>may [might] as well ... as</i> (212)	
III. 表示“决心,意图”等意义的动词 ( <i>Verbs Expressing Determination, Intention, etc.</i> ) .....	213
1. <i>bent on [upon]</i> (213) — 2. <i>have a mind; be going to</i> (213) — 3. <i>make up one's mind</i> (214) — 4. <i>set one's heart on [upon]</i> (214) — 5. <i>will</i> (214)	
IV. 表示习惯性动作的动词 ( <i>Verbs Expressing Habitual Action</i> ) .....	214
1. <i>be given to</i> (214) — 2. <i>go on; keep on</i> (215) — 3. <i>used + 不定式</i> (215) — 4. <i>will; would</i> (215) — 5. <i>be wont to</i> (216)	
V. 表示“必要、义务、意愿”的动词 ( <i>Verbs Expressing Necessity, Duty and Desirability</i> ) .....	216
1. <i>is (are) to</i> (216) — 2. <i>be bound to</i> (217) — 3. <i>be obliged to</i> (217) — 4. <i>have to</i> (217) — 5. <i>have got to</i> (218) — 6. <i>cannot but + 动词; cannot help + 现在分词</i> (218) — 7. <i>had better + 不带 'to' 的不定式; had best + 不带 'to' 的不定式</i> (219) — 8.	

- need* (219) — 9. *needs must; must needs* (219) —  
10. *shall* 用于第二人称和第三人称 (220) — 11. *ought to* (220) — 12. *should* (221)
- VI. 愿望表现法 (Expressions of Wish) .....222  
(用虚拟语气表示的场合)
1. 正常的词序 (222) — 2. 词序的倒置 (222) —  
3. *may* (222) — 4. *would that* 的省略式 (223) —  
5. *had (would) as lief* (223) — 6. *would rather; had rather* (224) — 7. *would sooner; would as soon; had sooner; had as soon* (224) — 8. *shall* 用于询问对方意图 (225) — 9. *prefer ... to* (225) — 10. *should (would) like to* (225) — 11. *will (=wish)* (226)
- VII. 不定式和动名词的特殊用法 (Special Uses of Infinitives and Gerunds) .....226
1. 以不定式代替名词 (226) — 2. 动名词用作名词 (227) — 3. 动名词用作动词的补语 (227) — 4. 不定式用作动词的补语 (228) — 5. 不定式限制形容词 (228) — 6. 插入不定式 (228) — 7. 构成感叹句的不定式 (229) — 8. *a-hunting, a-playing, etc.* (229)
- VIII. 特殊联系动词 (Special Copulas) .....230
1. *come* (230) — 2. *fall* (230) — 3. *get* (231) —  
— 4. *go* (231) — 5. *grow* (231) — 6. *hold* (231) —  
— 7. *keep* (232) — 8. *lie* (232) — 9. *look* (232) —  
— 10. *make* (232) — 11. *prove* (233) — 12. *stand* (233) —  
13. *turn* (233) — 14. *turn out* (233) —  
— 15. *wax* (234)

# 第一章 各种句型

## (DIFFERENT TYPES OF SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION)

所谓句子是表达一个完整思想的基本语言单位；一般地说，它必须包含两个部分，就是叙述的主体——主语和关于那主体所叙述的事情，即句子的谓语。从结构上看，句子有简单句，并列复合句和主从复合句三种。简单句是叙述单一的思想的，它只包含一个主语和一个谓语。并列复合句是连接两个或两个以上并列的思想的句子；主从复合句则是由主句和从句构成的句子。

### (1) 简单句 (Simple Sentence):

I could not go to school yesterday.

### (2) 并列复合句 (Compound Sentence):

I was ill yesterday and I could not go to school.

### (3) 主从复合句 (Complex Sentence):

As I was ill yesterday, I could not go to school.

再从叙述的方式来分类，句子有下列四种：

### (1) 陈述句 (Declarative Sentence):

I like that book.

### (2) 感叹句 (Exclamatory Sentence):

How time flies!

### (3) 祈使句 (Imperative Sentence):

Bring me that book.

### (4) 疑问句 (Interrogative Sentence):

Is that book yours?

# I. 陈述句

## (THE DECLARATIVE SENTENCE)

本节所述的，以叙述形式——尤其是词序、省略用法等——为主。

### 1. 词序的倒置（状语放在句首）

- (a) *Then came a heavy rain storm.* (= A heavy rain storm came then.) 然后大暴风雨来了。
- (b) *First came the music.* 先奏乐。
- (c) *On the table beside me burned a lamp, and near it lay a little box.* (= A lamp burned on the table beside me, and a little box lay near it.) 我身边的桌上点着一盏灯，灯旁边放着一只小盒子。

陈述句的普通词序是“主语+动词+副词”。但为了加强语气，有时将副词或状语短语放在句首，变成“副词（状语短语）+动词+主语”的词序。

- (a) *Safely in harbour is the ship.* (=The ship is safely in harbour.) 船只平安地停在港里。
- (b) *Behind him had come in a tall woman.* 一个高身材的女人跟着他进来。
- (c) *The clouds ran wildly across the sky, and between them danced the stars, hither and thither, here and there.* 云悠悠地飘驰过天空，星在它们中间到处闪烁着。

## 2. “said he” 之类的倒置法

“Yes”, replied John. “是的”, 约翰回答说.

用引用句时, 常将动词放在主语前面.

- (a) “Come in!” cried the little man. (= ..., the little man cried). 那身材矮小的人喊道: “进来!”
- (b) “Help me on to that horse,” said Wakem to Luke. 华金对路克说: “请帮我上马”.

## 3. 强势的语句放在句首的强势法

Much gratitude I get for saving you. 我救了你, 你毫不感激.

为了增强语气, 有将宾语, 表语, 状语短语等放在句首的. 但本项所述的改变词序的情形与状语短语放在句首的情形不同; 就是主语和动词仍照普通的词序.

- (a) Wyatt's two sisters I know very well, and most amiable and clever girls they were. (= I know Wyatt's two sisters very well, and they were most amiable and clever girls.) 瓦埃特的两个姊妹我很熟悉, 她们是最温柔伶俐的姑娘.
- (b) Back to his own house he went. 他回到自己的家里去了.

如上所述, 这种句子的主语和动词是依普通的词序排列的, 但有一个例外: 即当 blessed, happy, great 等词放在句首时, 动词概放在主语之前. 例如:

- (a) *Blessed are the pure in heart.* 心地纯洁的人有福了。
- (b) *Happy is he who has a sound mind in a sound body.*  
在健康的身体中有健全的精神的人是幸福的。
- (c) *Great is the power of the man who has nothing to lose.* 没有东西可以失去的人的力量是巨大的。

又有一种在句尾重复主语来增强印象的句式。这时先行的主语一般是代词。例如：

- (a) *It was good, this tea from China.* 这种来自中国的茶叶好极了。
- (b) *Oh, but he was an awful miser, was Scrooge.* 啊，斯克洛琪他是一个非常吝啬的守财奴呀！
- (c) *She was of a spare and straight shape, this young lady.*  
这位年轻姑娘，身材瘦，腰背挺直。

#### 4. 省略句 (Elliptical Sentence)

- (a) *John did 30 sums; Bob, 60.* 约翰做了三十个算术题；鲍勃做了六十个。
- (b) *Youth is the time for sowing, age (is the time) for reaping.* 青年时代是播种时期；老年时代是收获时期。

(1) **主语的省略** 在日常会话中，省略第一人称代词“I”，有时省略句中的代词和动词。

- (a) *Beg pardon (=I beg your pardon).* 对不起，您说什么？
  - (b) *Good luck to you, captain.* 船长，祝您幸运。
- [比较] *I wish you joy and luck, Kate.* 祝您快乐幸运，凯蒂。

(2) **动词的省略 (为了避免重复)**

- (a) *James is right and Mary (is) wrong.* 詹姆斯是对的，玛丽错了。



- (b) I'm your born uncle, Davie, my man, and *you (are) my born nephew*. 喂, 大卫, 我是你的亲伯父, 你是我的亲侄子。

(3) 做后续从句主语的名词和动词的省略 后续从句的主语和动词倘跟先行从句的主语和动词一致, 就可以省略。例如:

England is a paradise for the well-to-do, (England is) *a purgatory for the able*, and (England is) *a hell for the poor*.  
英国是富人的天堂, 能干人的炼狱, 穷人的地狱。

(4) 介词短语 (Prepositional Phrase) 的省略 构成句子的两个或两个以上的从句或短语, 倘关联的是同一个介词短语, 则将它放在句尾, 只用一个介词短语来衔接那些从句或短语:

- (a) I feel glad, and I feel sad, all at the same time, *about leaving*. 对于离别我觉得高兴, 同时又感到悲伤。  
(b) The biggest problem at the present time, therefore, has to do with the application, rather than the further prosecution, *of the vocabulary*. 所以, 目前必须处理的最大问题不是词汇的进一步的考查, 倒是关于词汇的应用。

(5) 状语从句 (adverbial clause) 的省略 例如 *if necessary*, *while eating*, *though young*, 等等。参看各该项目。

## 5. 插句 (Parenthetical Sentence)

- (a) This, *he told her*, was the end. 他告诉她说, 这就是结局。  
(b) Great men, *it is true*, are sometimes very careless about their appearance. 伟人对于自己的外表, 有时毫不注意, 这是实实在在的。