HOW TO WRITE CORRECT AND GOOD SENTENCES

怎样遣词造句

梁燕冰 编著

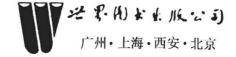


光里· 用出出版公司

How To Write Correct And Good Sentences

怎样遣词造句

梁燕冰 编著



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

怎样遺词造句/梁燕冰编著.一广州:广东世界图书出版公司.1999.7

(英语进修系列:2)

ISBN 7-5062-3883-7

I.怎… Ⅱ.梁… Ⅲ.英语-句法 Ⅳ.H314.3 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 33723 号

怎样遣词造句

梁燕冰 编著

广东 必 か. のよれ ル公 引出版发行

广州市新港西路大江冲 25 号邮编:510300

广东韶关新华印刷厂印制 各地新华书店经销 1999年9月第1版 开本:787×1092 1/32 1999年9月第1次印刷 印张:3.5

印数:00 001~10 000

ISBN 7-5062-3883-7/H·0113

版权贸易合同登记号:19-1997-044

出版社注册号:粤014

定价:5.50元

本书由中华书局(香港)有限公司提供版权 仅限中国大陆地区销售

目 录

前 言	
Chapter 1	The Basic Structure of Clauses and Sentences in English
Chapter 2	Agreement
Chapter 3	Connectives ······ 21 连词
Chapter 4	Conditional Clauses
Chapter 5	Direct and Indirect Speeches
Chapter 6	Tenses ····· 47 时态

Chapter 7	Voices ····································	61
Chapter 8	Finite and Non-finite Verbs ··················· 限定与非限定动词	67
Chapter 9	Question Tag ···································	83
Chapter 10	Relative Clauses ······ 关系从句	87
Answers		99

Chapter

1

The Basic Structure of Clauses and Sentences in English -英语从句和句子的基本结构

在讨论英文写作上常犯的种种毛病前,我们需要先弄清楚 英语句子的基本结构。先有一定的概念,再看以下各章的讨论, 便不会有摸不着头脑的感觉。

一、句子构成(Sentence Structure)

- 一 一个简单从句(simple sentences)。
- 一 除了一个简单的从句外,可加上其他从句(clauses)。
- 一 句子开头第一个字母大写(capital letter),最后以句号 (full-stop)结束。

下列句子都是简单从句,也就是一个句子。

- e.g.: a. I run.
 - b. I am reading a book.
 - c. He turns on a fan.
 - d. She is the most beautiful girl.

下列例句不是句子,只是句子的一部分,因为不完整。

e.g.: a. I

- b. reading a book
- c. on the fan
- d. She is the

在每个句子后可以加上其他成分,成为较长的句子。

- e.g.: a. I run and I fall.
 - b. I am reading a book when my father comes in.
 - c. He turned on the fan because he felt hot.
 - d. She is the most beautiful girl in the class.

句子可分为:

- 1. 简单句(simple sentences)
- 2. 复合句(complex sentences)
- 3. 并列句(compound sentences),用 and、but、or 来连接句子。

除了祈使句,每个简单句必须包括主语(subject)和谓语(predicate),谓语中必须包括一个动词(verb)。下列例句都显示了什么是简单句:

Subject	Predicate
I	run
She	is beautiful
The bus	has gone
The glass	was broken

简单句中除了主语(S)和谓语(P),还可以加上以下成分:

(1) 补语(Complement):C

e.g.: a. Those buildings are the university.

S P C

b. This book has become the best-seller.

S
P
C

(2) 宾语(Object):O

可以有一个或多个宾语;可以是直接宾语(direct object: DO)或间接宾语(indirect object: IO)。

e.g.: a. I bought a book and some pencils.

S P 2 objects(0)

b. He sent me a note.

S P IO DO

(3) 状语(Adverbials): A

主要作用是提供更多资料,例如:怎样、什么时候、哪里、为什么等。

e.g.: a. He is teaching in a secondary school now.



b. She looked happy at the party.

c. The sun has shone strongly for three months.

S P A A

Ex. 1

Please analyse the different components of the following sentences (请分析下列句子的不同成分):

1. My sister borrowed a book from the library.

2. It is hot today.

3. He sent me a parcel.

4. John has become the house-captain.

5. The cat caught a mouse.

二、句子中语法成分(Grammar)

一个句子必须有主语和谓语。宾语、补语和状语可有可无。e.g.: I cook.

这是一个句子,也可以是:

I cook some food.

在"cook"之后可以有一个宾语,也可以不用宾语,但是有些句子,在动词后面必须跟着一个补语或宾语,例如:He becomes,就不能看作一个完整的句子,必须说:

He becomes a doctor.

因为"He becomes"的意思不完整。

在 be、become、seem、look 的后面必须加上一个补语,而不少动词后面必须跟着一个宾语。例如:"I buy"是不对的,"buy"后面必须有一个宾语,这句应写成:

I buy a dress.

不少英语中的动词后面都有宾语,我们称这些动词为及物动词(transitive verbs),例如 hit、buy、make、give 等等,但另外一些动词却无需与宾语一并使用,这些动词称为不及物动词(intransitive verbs),例如:run、walk、sleep、eat 等等。如果大家不清楚某个动词属于及物动词还是不及物动词,可以查字典,在动词的条目下都注上"transitive"或"intransitive",如果属于前者,那就不要忘记在动词后面加上宾语。

Ex. 2

Decide which of the following sentences are correct. If they are wrong, say why (判断下列句子哪个是正确的,若错了,说出为什么):

- 1. My brother became at the age of 25.
- 2. The sun rises in the east.
- 3. I understand the sentences very well.
- 4. I looked after the accident.
- 5. I gave him.

三、句子中词类的构成(Parts of Speech)

弄清楚每个句子是由什么成分组成后,接着讨论每个成分 属于什么词类,因为不是任何词类都可以作主语、谓语、宾语、补

6

语或状语。

1. 主语和宾语只可由名词(nouns)或代名词(pronouns)来充 当。

e.g.: My father carried the baggage.

S(N)

O(N)

下列四句中有什么毛病?

- a. Knowledgeable carried the baggage.
- b. Knowingly carried the baggage.
- c. Know carried the baggage.
- d. My father carried the known.

例句 a. knowledgeable 是形容词(adjective), 例句 b. knowingly 是副词(adverb), 例句 c. know 是动词(verb), 而例句 d. known 是动词 know 的过去分词, 这些词类都不可以充当主语或宾语。

2. 表示动作或一种状态要用动词(包括 be)。

e.g.: a. They walk fast.

 $\overline{\mathbf{v}}$

b. She is lovely.

下列两句有什么毛病?

- a. She busy with her work.
- b. It threat to rain.

例句 a. busy 不能当动词, 是一个形容词, 因此 busv 前

要加 is。例句 b.的 threat 是名词, 动词是 threaten。

3. 补语由名词或形容词来扣当。

下列两句有什么毛病?

a. My father is quickly.

(quickly 是副词,不能充当补语。)

b. He is succeed.

(succeed 是动词,不能充当补语。)

- 4. 状语可由副词或介词短语(prepositional phrase)组成。
 - e.g.: a. My father walks quickly.

b. I can see clearly in the dark. A(Adv.) A(P.P.)

下面的句子有什么毛病?

The maid ran the room quickly.

动词 ran 后没有宾语,因此不能说"ran the room",其实 ran 后是两个状语,一个是介词短语,另一个是副词,正确的句子是:

The maid ran into the room quickly.

词类是很复杂的问题,因为不少词语可以隶属两至三个词

性,例如:help、light、point、take 等是动词,也是名词;tall 是形容词,但口语也可以充当副词,故此我们要看那个词在句子中的位置和作用。一般来说,字典都会指出一个词语的所属词类和不同的用法。

Ex. 3

Use a dictionary and check the different parts of speech of the following words and give an example of each different use (用字典查出下列单词的不同词性并且每种不同用 法举一个例子):

1. check	K
()
()
2. back	
()
()
()
()
3. grip	
()

	()		
	pay		
	()		
	()		
	()		
	()		
Ex. 4			
	errors in the following sentences are		
prov	ride the correct answer?(下列句中	的黑体字法	是错误
的,	你能提供正确答案吗?)		
1.	Don't play with the knife, It is		
	danger.	(
2.	It is easily to spot the mistakes.	(
3.	There are plentiful of books in		
	the library.	(
4.	China tries to promotion trade		
	with Western countries.	(
5.	Our teacher gave us some		
	supplement exercises during		
	the term-break.	(

Chapter 2

Agreement 一致关系

中文里,名词不表示数量,多寡主要靠前面的数量词来表达,例如:几本书、两个孩子;或指示代词:那些、这些。动词不受数量影响,所以没有词形的变化。中文表达单数、复数的方法跟英语不一样,因此不少读者在写或说英文时,往往忽略了复数的表达方法,有时又会忘记了前后数量的一致性。

- e.g.: a. I bought some flower. (flowers)
 - b. These books is very interesting. (are)
 - c. I fed the kittens this morning, then I went to school. When I came home, I could not find it.

(them)

d. My brothers was playing with the new ball downstairs. After a while, he came up and told me that the ball ran out onto the street and was crushed under a car. (were, they)

如果句子涉及超过"一"的数字时,便要特别小心。好像例句 a. 明明有"some"这个提示,肯定超过一朵花,但"flower"一词却没有加上"s";而例句 b. 前面主语"these books"是复数,但动词却不对。写文章时,前面提到的东西

是复数、后面却变成单数、这是前后不一致的表现。

又例如 c. 第一部分的"kittens"是复数,但后面的"it"却是单数,这也是前后不一致的表现。例句 d. 中有两个毛病:"my brothers"是复数,动词应该用"were",而第二句的主语应该是"they"。如果只是其中一个兄弟跑上来,应清楚写明"one of them",而不能笼统地用"he"。

英文句子很强调各成分之间的一致关系,这不单包括上述的单数、复数问题,也包括性别、动词时态、主语和谓语的一致性,英语称为 agreement。现在分别讨论为什么我们会轻易忽略了句子的一致关系。

一、主语——代词(Subject-Pronoun)

(1) 主语是单数

我们常常用 a person、a student、a worker 等来作句子的主语,到了另一个句子时我们用代词代替上述词语,却往往用了"they"。因为 they 有泛指的作用,尤其 person一词,不少读者认为这是一个集合名词 (collective noun),因此用 they作下一句的主语,这是一个错误的观念。

下列句子都犯有前后不一致的毛病:

- e.g.: a. A young person should go home after school, but instead, they hang around the games shop.
 - A school graduate is only 17 or 18 years old. They should continue their study.
 - c. The teacher has your grades in their hands.
 - d. If a person wants to receive more education, this

12