



大学英语

常用句型和四、六级动词
用法手册



袁懋梓 主编



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著名英国语言学家、《牛津现代高级英汉双解辞典》的英文版主编 A. S. Hornby 说过：“在各种句型中，动词句型是最重要的。学习英语的人如果不熟悉这些句型，就无法运用他所学到的词汇。”本书的编写目的就在于为读者提供这方面的具体指导和帮助。

全书分为两个部分：

第一部分介绍 76 个大学英语常用句型。每个句型的介绍包括四项内容：构成形式、例句、例词和说明。

第二部分介绍教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》中的 1900 多个动词(其中 370 多个为六级词汇，用星号标出)和近 1100 个多词动词(Multi-word Verb)。每个例句的译文后面都标有其所属句型的序号。

本书有以下几个特点：

1. 目录的第一部分可作为英语常用句型一览表使用。每个句型都附有简明的例句，读者可据此清晰快捷地了解常用动词句型的概貌。



2. 正文的第一部分既可系统阅读,又可随时查考。每个句型中的“说明”除了介绍该句型的用法特点以外,还适时指出它与相关句型的区别或联系。

3. 第二部分中每个例句后的句型标记有助于读者切实掌握每个动词的用法。

4. 本书为每个句型提供了尽可能多的例词(从篇幅上考虑,少数句型的例词没有全部列出,在文中标以“下略”),每个例词都在第二部分中有相应的例句。

限于编者的水平,本书中的疏漏和错误在所难免,尚望读者不吝指正。

编者
2014年6月



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第一部分 大学英语常用句型

句型 1 主语+系动词+表语

1.1 主语+系动词+名词/代词

例句 Horses are animals.

例词 appear, be, become, fall, feel, get, look, make, prove, remain, seem, sound, stay, turn, turn out

说明

1. 在本句型中, 主语和表语的数通常是一致的, 如:

Horses are animals. 马是动物。

She would have made an excellent teacher. 她本来可以成为一名优秀的教师。

有时两者的数是不一致的, 如:

Their principal crop is potatoes. 他们的主要作物是马铃薯。

The children is a problem. 这些孩子很难对付。

2. 在 be, look, remain, seem, sound 等系动词后面的名词或代词前还可加介词 like (参见句型 1.6), 如:

Your idea sounds (like) a good one. 你的主意听起来不错。

3. 在 appear, get, look, prove, seem 等后面的名词或代词前还可加 to be (参见句型 1.13), 如:

It appears (to be) a true story. 这似乎是个真实的故事。

4. 在某些习语中, fall 和 turn 后面的单数可数名词前带零冠词, 如:

He fell victim to her charms. 他被她的姿色迷住了。

He has turned traitor. 他变成了叛徒。

1.2 主语+系动词+形容词(+介词短语)

例句 He is very angry (with her).

例词 appear, be, become, come, continue, fall, feel, get, go, grow, keep, look, prove, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn, turn out

说明

1. 在本句型中,有些系动词与后面作表语的形容词的搭配有一定的限制,例如:

Get ready! 准备好!

但却不能说: Become ready!

再如,下面两句中的 come 和 go 不能换用:

Things will come right. 情况会变好。

Things will go wrong. 情况会变糟。

2. appear, prove, seem, turn out 等系动词后面的形容词前还可加 to be (参见句型 1.13), 如:

The new measures have proved (to be) satisfactory. 已证明这些新措施是令人满意的。

3. 在表语形容词后面可带作补语的介词短语, 如:

He is angry (with her). 他很生(她的)气。

She was absent (from the meeting). 她没有出席(这次会议)。

4. 形容词与介词的搭配通常是习惯上的固定搭配, 现介绍一些常见的介词与形容词(包括形容词化的分词)的搭配:

- 1) 与 about 搭配的形容词:

angry, annoyed, anxious, busy, (un)certain, (un)concerned, confident, confused, contented, crazy, cross, curious, disappointed, doubtful, earnest, enthusiastic, furious, guilty, impatient, indignant, keen, mad, mistaken, nervous, particular, peculiar, pleased, proud, rude, sad, sensible, sick, sorry, strict, sure, troubled, uneasy, vexed, wild

- 2) 与 at 搭配的形容词:

angry, annoyed, astonished, busy, clever, clumsy, (in)competent, disappointed, embarrassed, expert, furious, good, indignant, late, (un)lucky, overjoyed, pleased, quick, relieved, sick, slow, surprised, terrified, thrilled, uneasy, welcome

- 3) 与 for 搭配的形容词:

(in)adequate, anxious, bound, concerned, convenient, crazy, desperate, eager, enough, enthusiastic, famous, (un)favorable, fearful, (un)fit, fitted, good,

(un)grateful, ideal, ill, impatient, jealous, late, liable, limited, (un)lucky, mad, mistaken, notable, open, outstanding, perfect, (un)prepared, pressed, (un)qualified, ready, remarkable, responsible, ripe, (un)safe, (un)satisfactory, sick, sorry, (in)sufficient, (un)suitable, thankful, useful, useless, young, zealous

4) 与 from 搭配的形容词:

absent, different, distant, distinct, far, free, ill, immune, inseparable, raw, remote, safe, secure, separate, shy, sick, tired, wet

5) 与 in 搭配的形容词:

accomplished, clumsy, (in)competent, consistent, constant, different, diligent, disappointed, elegant, (un)equal, equivalent, expert, extravagant, (un)faithful, false, firm, fortunate, generous, inherent, innocent, (un)interested, late, learned, limited, long, unlucky, merciful, mistaken, occupied, odd, outstanding, particular, patient, peculiar, perfect, poor, (un)practiced, prompt, punctual, (un)qualified, quick, regular

6) 与 of 搭配的形容词:

afraid, ashamed, (un)aware, bare, (in)capable, (un)certain, confident, (un)conscious, (in)considerate, consistent, critic, difficult, disappointed, distinct, doubtful, empty, envious, exclusive, extravagant, false, fearful, (in)firm, flush, forgetful, free, fruitful, full, guilty, heedful, hopeful, ignorant, impatient, inclusive, independent, innocent, jealous, keen, mindful, nervous, proud, quick, reckless, scared, sensible, short, shy, sick, slow, (un)sound, sure, suspicious, terrified, thoughtful, tired, tolerant, (un>true, (un)witty, (un)worthy, vain, void, weary

7) 与 on 搭配的形容词:

bent, conditional, consequent, crazy, hard, keen, mad, odd, rough, severe, strict, sweet

8) 与 over 搭配的形容词:

angry, busy, crazy, disappointed, earnest, particular, supreme, triumphant

9) 与 to 搭配的形容词:

(un)accustomed, addicted, (dis)advantageous, agreeable, akin, alert, alien, alive, alternative, answerable, antecedent, avoidable, awake, beneficial, central, close, common, (un)connected, considerate, constant, contrary, convenient, counter, cruel, deaf, dear, different, (dis)loyal, (dis)similar, distasteful, due, (un)equal, equivalent, essential, exclusive, extreme, unfaithful, false, (un)familiar, (un)favorable, fitted, (un)friendly, generous, good, (un)grateful, guilty, ill, immune, indebted, indifferent, inferior, invisible, irrelevant, junior, kind, liable, limited, lost, merciful, natural, new, open, parallel, partial, peculiar, prior, proportional,

(un) related, relevant, responsible, rude, sacred, (un) satisfactory, secure, senior, sensitive, similar, (un)suitable, superior, supplementary, sympathetic, thankful, (un)true, (un)used, useful, useless, vital, vulnerable, welcome

10) 与 with 搭配的形容词:

angry, annoyed, busy, clever, clumsy, concerned, (in) consistent, content, (dis)contented, continuous, covered, cross, disappointed, disgusted, embarrassed, equal, extravagant, faced, (un) familiar, firm, fitted, fortunate, (un) friendly, furious, generous, good, identical, ill, impatient, indignant, (un) lucky, mad, occupied, overjoyed, oppressed, parallel, patient, pleased, (un) popular, punctual, raw, ready, rich, rough, severe, shy, sick, simultaneous, strict, successful, sweet, thick, thrilled, tired, troubled, uniform, wet, wild

4. 值得注意的是,许多形容词可与多种介词搭配,在这种情况下,往往不同的搭配表示不同的意义,但有时不同的介词因表示相同的意义而可以换用,以形容词 sick 为例:

1) 作“渴望的,怀念的”解时,后面跟 for,如:

sick for home 想家

2) 作“厌倦,厌烦”解时,后面跟 of,如:

sick of waiting 等得不耐烦

3) 作“不高兴”解时,后面跟 with,如:

sick with sb. for being late 对某人迟到感到不高兴

4) 作“生病的”解时,后面跟 of 或 with,如:

sick of a fever 发烧

sick with flu 患流感

5) 作“遗憾的”解时,后面跟 about 或 at,如:

sick about/at failing the test 对考试不及格感到遗憾

6) 作“呕吐的”解时,后面跟 from 或 with,如:

sick from/with overeating 因吃得过多而呕吐

1.3 主语+系动词+现在分词(+介词短语)

例句 This story is interesting (to me).

例词 be, continue, look, remain, seem, sound

说明

1. 有不少现在分词已经失去动词意义而完全形容词化了,它们被称为分词形容词(Participial Adjective)。这些现在分词可以被副词修饰,可以有比较等级

形式。

这类现在分词常见的有: amusing, annoying, boring, charming, comforting, confusing, disappointing, discouraging, disgusting, embarrassing, encouraging, exciting, fascinating, frightening, interesting, inviting, loving, misleading, obliging, pleasing, pressing, promising, puzzling, shocking, surprising, terrifying, tiring, vexing, worrying 等。

本句型中的现在分词大多是这类形容词化的现在分词,如:

Our holiday was so disappointing. 我们的假期非常令人失望。

The weather still continues charming. 天气还是那么迷人。

2. 在 get 和 remain 后的现在分词可以是一些仍保留动词意义的现在分词,如:

We got talking and didn't notice the time. 我们谈了起来,没有注意时间。

3. 有些作表语的现在分词后可带作补语的介词短语,如:

This story is interesting (to me). (我觉得)这个故事很有趣。

有时,形容词后的介词短语是必不可缺的,如:

This plan is deserving of your attention. 这个计划值得你注意。

4. 注意把“be+现在分词”作为本句型中的系表结构(a)和作为行为动词的进行体形式(b)区别开来:

a. The song was very moving. 这首歌很感人。

b. The train was already moving. 火车已经开动了。

5. 关于现在分词与动名词作表语的区别,参见句型 1.12 的“说明”。

1.4 主语+系动词+过去分词(+介词短语)

例句 Mother is pleased (about it).

例词 appear, be, become, come, feel, get, go, grow, look, remain, seem, sound, stay

说明

1. 有不少过去分词也已经失去动词意义而完全形容词化了,它们同样被称为分词形容词。这类过去分词可以被副词修饰,可以有比较等级形式。

这类过去分词常见的有: amazed, bored, disappointed, disturbed, educated, embarrassed, excited, exhausted, fascinated, frightened, interested, known, limited, pleased, puzzled, satisfied, shocked, surprised, terrified, tired, worried 等。

本句型中的过去分词大多是这类形容词化的过去分词,如:

At last the truth became known. 这个真理最后被人们所认识。

I am getting bored. 我开始变得厌倦了。

2. become, get, remain, stay 等动词后的过去分词可以是一些仍保留动词意义的过去分词,如:

His wound had become infected. 他的伤口感染了。

He didn't get hurt. 他没受伤。

The job remained unfinished. 这件工作仍然没有完成。

Please stay seated. 请坐着,别起来。

3. 有些过去分词作表语时后面可带作补语的介词短语,如:

Mother is pleased (about it). 妈妈(对此)很高兴。

They are very disappointed (with me). 他们(对我)很失望。

关于形容词化的过去分词与介词的搭配,参见句型 1.2 的“说明”。

4. 系表结构和被动结构的形式都是:“be+过去分词”,这两种结构有时难以辨别,如:

The door was closed.

a. 门是关着的。(系表结构)

b. 门被关上了。(被动结构)

但在多数情况下这两种结构可以从以下几个方面来辨别:

- 1) 从 be 的时体形式上看:

在句中 没有施动者或状语的情况下,只有当 be 为一般现在时或一般过去时的情况下,才可能出现歧义(如上例)。当 be 为进行体时,只能是被动结构;当 be 为完成体或表示将来时间的形式时,通常是被动结构,如:

The door is being painted. 门正在被上油漆。

The door has been closed. 门已经被关上了。

The door is going to be closed. 快关门了。

- 2) 如果句中出现 by 引出的施动者,则为被动结构,如:

The door was closed by Tom. 门是汤姆关上的。

- 3) 如果句中有方式状语或表示一次性或重复性动作的时间状语,则为被动结构,如:

The door was easily closed. 门很容易地被关上了。

They were married last month. 他们上个月结婚了。

如果时间状语不是表示一次性动作发生的时间,而是表示状态存在的时间,则为系表结构,如:

The door was closed all winter. 整个冬天门都是关着的。

- 4) 如果过去分词是不及物动词,或是表示静态意义的及物动词,或是完全形容词化的分词,则为系表结构,如:

The sun is risen. 太阳升起来了。

His keys are lost. 他的钥匙丢了。

He was excited. 他很激动。