

分析英语 语法教程

The Course of Analyzing English Grammar

编 著 刘应德



南京大学出版社

无锡城市职业技术学院科研启动基金项目

分析英语 语法教程

The Course of
Analyzing English Grammar

编 著 刘应德



南京大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

分析英语语法教程 / 刘应德编著. — 南京: 南京大学出版社, 2014. 6

ISBN 978-7-305-13099-1

I. ①分… II. ①刘… III. ①英语—语法—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 076205 号

分析英语语法教程
刘应德编著

出版发行 南京大学出版社
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮 编 210093
网 址 <http://www.NjupCo.com>
出 版 人 左 健

书 名 分析英语语法教程
编 著 刘应德
责任编辑 刁晓静 编辑热线 025-83686722
照 排 南京南琳图文制作有限公司
印 刷 常州市武进第三印刷有限公司
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 22.5 字数 604 千
版 次 2014 年 6 月第 2 版 2014 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
ISBN 978-7-305-13099-1
定 价 55.00 元

发行热线 025-83594756 83686452
电子邮箱 Press@NjupCo.com
Sales@NjupCo.com(市场部)

* 版权所有, 侵权必究

* 凡购买南大版图书, 如有印装质量问题, 请与所购
图书销售部门联系调换

第二版前言

《分析英语语法》于2007年由四川大学出版社出版发行。该书不仅进入了清华、北大、北师大、北外、川大、武大、复旦、同济、上海交大、哈工大、中科大、浙大、厦大等众多一流大学的馆藏目录,且还是2000年至今唯一一本同时进入香港大学、香港中文大学、香港城市大学、香港浸会大学和岭南大学图书馆的“英语语法”,更是岭南大学图书馆2004年至今收藏的唯一一本中国人自己编写的纸质“英语语法”。(该馆1992年收藏了薄冰先生的《英语语法手册》,2002年又收藏了张道真先生的《实用英语语法》,该馆新世纪以来收藏了世界各地出版的优秀原版英语语法 English grammar 30多本。)

现在社会上流传着一种观点:英美人说写英语都不遵守语法,因此中国学生也不用学语法。该观点的错误在于不明白现实的可变性不能抹杀规则的客观性。语法规则是从语言实践中总结出来的,如果语法规则不能客观反映语言现实,语法规则就需要修改。

东西文化的差异导致东西思维模式的不同。西方思维模式以分析一个孤立对象为主,而东方思维模式则从整体出发综合分析问题。《分析英语语法教程》就是用东方人的思维方式,从英语句子整体需要的视角来分析句子的某个成分是否为句子正确的必要成分;不影响句子正确性的成分都是“任选成分”。笔者研究英语多年后发现这门语言具有很强的规律性,不讲语法要犯大错误。英语语法的严密性表现在英语句子的“必要成分”的不可或缺性;同时,英语又是一门非常灵活的语言,它的灵活性表现在一个正确句子除“必要成分”外还可以有很多的“任选成分”,比如: A woman, young and beautiful, was lying dead upon the bed. 句中下画线部分是可省略的“任选成分”。本书强调正确句子“必要成分”的同时承认句中“任选成分”的存在和合法。英语句子谓语只有在与前句谓语完全相同时才可省略,如: To err is human, to forgive, divine. (人非圣贤,孰能无过?) I influenced them as well as they me. (John Newman, *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*, 1995) 一般情况下,谓语是任何一个典型句子的“必要成分”,而句中多数的定语、状语又是句子的“任选成分”。

本书囊括了当代已总结出的所有英语语法的实用知识点,故可作为英语语

法辞典在日常写作中查阅。在第二版的修订过程中,编者仔细阅读了 *Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (Biber, Douglas et al. 1999), *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002); 并仔细阅读了 *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (Quirk, R. et al 1985), Otto Jespersen 的 *A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles* (1909—1949 Vol. 1 - 7) 以及 Michael Swan 的 *Practical English Usage* [庄绎传、郑荣成等译,《英语用法指南》(第 1—3 版)] 等经典英语语法和惯用法专著。同时,为了提供最新例句,还大量阅读了英语原版小说、报刊和 VOA 报道等。从这些书中选用了大量的经典例句和当代英语的表达实例,比如用手机发短信是最近十来年的事,地道的英语不是 send (sb.) a short message,而是直接用动词 **text**, 如: Kids seem to be **texting** non-stop these days. I'll **text** you the news as soon as I get it. (一有消息就给你发短信)

一个不以英语为母语的外国人学英语,语法是绕不开的一道弯,必须系统掌握,否则,肯定错误百出。如果不学语法,中国人随便说写英语,英美人一听、一看就知道您没受过良好教育,因为您的英语与他们的英语不同。但仅把时间花在语法上,同样没法学好英语。学习者必须大量阅读英语原著,从中学习地道的英语表达法,这样才能提高英语的理解,特别是表达水平。书中收录大量例句的原因一半是为了展示语法规则,一半也是为了让读者多学地道的表达法。读者在理解这些实例时不仅可观察英美人士是如何在随心所欲不逾矩“语法”的前提下自由表达思想的,还可从中领悟到西方人待人接物的方法。

本书是笔者 1978 年英语学习以来的大总结,学习心得的大汇总,当然也是一辈子的遗产。编写此书的目的是希望年轻人在学英语时少走弯路。本书总结的规则是英语的客观规律,对任何学习者都适用,因此暗地里期望此书能成为所有英语学习者的一本必读书、英语工作者的必备书,甚至还奢望编者离世五十年后还有人读它。但高二以下读者的英语词汇量和人生阅历均不足,无法充分理解和欣赏书中的规律和实例,比如: Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half-shut afterwards. 故请谨慎购买,以免浪费宝贵的阅读时间。本书力求全面客观地描述英语规律,只要受过良好教育的英美人士所说、所写的英语都是可接受的正确英语,书中谈到“有时用、偶尔用”的语言现象虽是可接受的英语,但毕竟不是最常见的用法。因此,初学者不宜模仿。笔者有一个朴素的愿望:让我的书包含所有的英语词法和句法规则,读者读完之后就不用读别的语法书了。我坚信中级及以上水平的读者在阅读本书后一定会有收获,不会浪费金钱也换不来的时光。全书遵循从重点到难点的编写原则,如果无暇通读,只需掌握各章节前半部分即可了解英语语法的重点。

在此书的修订过程中,编者曾得到台湾著名学者洪宏龄先生的热情鼓励和大力相助,他多次向我提供近年国外出版的英语语法专著,从中得到不少启发;还要感谢英国友人 Fiona McLellan 女士、澳大利亚友人 Lyn Carroll 女士、新西兰友人 Gregor Henderson 先生和美国友人 Cameron McRoberts 先生,他们不厌其烦地回答了我数百封有关英语用法和可接受性等方面的邮件。最后,在此拙著即将再版之际特向所有关心、帮助我的人表示衷心感谢!

为方便读者咨询,现将本人邮箱公布于此: llyydd19630707@163.com.

无锡城市职业技术学院英语教授

刘应德

2014年6月

前言

英语语法包括词法和句法。词法研究词性及其变化形式;句法研究词序。英语的语法关系主要取决于词序(word order),如:John killed Bill. Bill killed John. How fast are they moving? How fast they are moving!

英语语法与汉语语法最大的区别是英语的谓语句只能用动词充当,且每个典型句子必须有助动词和情态动词以外的实义动词充当谓语句,有谓语句后再使用动词就必须用动词的非谓语句形式,即动词-ing、不定式或过去分词,如:I like going out to parties with friends or watching TV. They hung around, smoking and playing cards. People like to be made to feel important. Did you think to close the windows when it started raining? She was thought to be a spy. I don't want there to be any more trouble. What's the chance of there being an election this year? We 're relying on him being there to help us. I keep meaning to get it fixed. She intends to try to persuade him to help her redecorate her flat. I don't intend staying long. We're all busy preparing for Christmas. Listening is still the best way to learn. Most people trying to win others to their way of thinking do too much talking themselves. (并列谓语句是例外,保留其中任意一个将使句子正确,其余均可省略,如:She talked to shop assistants about their sweethearts, smiled at servants as though she wanted to make them her confidants or even her lovers, and even discussed philosophy with the plumber.)

中国学生最大的语法错误是不会使用非谓语句动词解决动词冲突,因此本书将以上内容安排在宾语一章中讨论,并将其解释为“解决动词冲突的手段”。(尽管动名词、不定式或分词也可用在谓语句之前,但用在谓语句后作宾语、补语或状语的常见程度远高于用在谓语句前作句子主语、状语或定语等其他成分。)英语的谓语句既要体现时态、语态还要表现语气,本书有意将这些内容安排在谓语句一章中讨论;本书将主语从句等各类从句分别放在主语、宾语、定语、状语等章内讨论,目的是希望读者获得一个完整句子结构的总体印象:不论是单词、短语还是从句作句子成分,每个典型句子都是由同样的“必要主语”、“必要谓语句”等成

分构成。

笔者认为语法研究应着重分析一个正确句子必须有哪些“必要成分”，哪些是可有可无的“任选成分”，如 Mr. Jackson, the kind old man, who likes children, gave Mary Smith, the well-behaved little girl, a box of chocolates.^①

Susan is beautiful. We consider Susan to be beautiful. We consider Susan beautiful. Susan is considered beautiful. 这四句话中的 beautiful 都是说明 Susan 的，本书统一用“补语”来分析它们，省去了用表语、宾语补足语和主语补足语等术语的麻烦。

福建工程学院外语系

刘应德 于 2007 年 11 月

① 本书中双横线下画线表“必要成分”，断续下画线表“任选成分”，单横线下画线表“提示”。

目 录

第0讲 英语语法常识	1
0.1 英语句子分类	1
0.1.1 以有无限定动词为标准:典型句和非典型句	1
0.1.2 以限定动词类型为标准:七类句子	2
0.1.3 以必要谓语数量为标准:简单句和复杂句	16
0.1.4 以句子功能为标准	17
0.1.5 以句子必要成分出现先后为标准	18
0.1.6 以句中单词数量为标准	18
0.2 英语词类概论	19
0.2.1 英语词类简介	19
0.2.2 语境决定词性	21
0.3 三大从句与四种句素	28
0.3.1 三大从句	28
0.3.2 四种句素	28
第1讲 主语部分	31
1.1 主语(Subjects)	31
1.1.1 必要主语的表现形式	31
1.1.2 必要主语与任选主语	34
1.1.3 主语从句	37
1.1.4 存在句的主语	40
1.1.5 英语使用者的心理需要决定谓语动词单、复数	40
1.2 名词(Nouns)	53
1.2.1 名词在句中的作用	53
1.2.2 限定词与名词短语	55
1.2.3 英语名词的实用分类及其相互转化	56
1.2.4 英语名词的再分类	70
1.2.5 行为名词的分类与理解	73
1.3 代词(Pronouns)	84
1.3.1 人称代词	84
1.3.2 指示代词	87

1.3.3 不定代词	88
1.3.4 疑问代词	91
1.3.5 关系代词	91
1.3.6 连接代词	92
1.3.7 相互代词	92
第2讲 谓语部分	94
2.1 必要谓语与任选谓语	94
2.2 谓语时态	95
2.3 谓语语态	109
2.3.1 英语的被动语态	109
2.3.2 英语中不宜用被动结构的情况	111
2.4 谓语的语气	117
2.5 动词(Verbs)	129
2.5.1 动词的作用及屈折变体	129
2.5.2 动词的分类	130
2.6 连词(Conjunctions)	140
2.6.1 并列连词及其后并列结构	140
2.6.2 从属连词	141
第3讲 宾语部分	145
3.1 宾语(Objects)	145
3.1.1 必要宾语的表现形式	145
3.1.2 宾语的分类与识别	146
3.1.3 必要宾语与任选宾语	147
3.2 宾语从句	148
3.3 动词-ing形式	150
3.4 不定式	160
3.5 过去分词	173
第4讲 补语部分	182
4.1 补语(Complements)	182
4.1.1 补语的分类及表现形式	182
4.1.2 补语从句	184
4.1.3 必要主语补语	184
4.1.4 任选主语补语	189
4.1.5 必要宾语补语	196
4.1.6 任选宾语补语	200
4.2 形容词(Adjectives)	203
4.2.1 形容词	203

4.2.2 形容词的比较等级	206
4.2.3 数词形容词	210
第5讲 定语部分	215
5.1 定语(Attributives)	215
5.1.1 定语的表现形式	215
5.1.2 必要定语和任选定语	216
5.1.3 定语与被修饰名词之间的关系	221
5.1.4 定语从句	228
5.1.5 非限定性定语从句的理解	237
5.2 限定词(Determiners)	249
5.2.1 the poor 与 the poor people 的区别和英语类(泛)指表达法	253
5.3 介词(Prepositions)	258
第6讲 状语部分	273
6.1 状语(Adverbials)	273
6.1.1 状语的表现形式	273
6.1.2 状语的位置与分类	274
6.1.3 必要状语与任选状语	276
6.1.4 独立主格结构	279
6.1.5 状语从句	283
6.2 副词(Adverbs)	298
6.3 感叹词(Interjections or exclamations)	304
6.4 插入语(Parentheses)	305
第7讲 倒装与强调	310
7.1 倒装(Inversions)	310
7.1.1 必要倒装	310
7.1.2 任意倒装	313
7.2 强调(Emphases)	320
7.2.1 表强调的词汇	321
7.2.2 表强调的句型	323
第8讲 当代英语语法简化	328
8.1 当代英语语法简化	328
8.1.1 语言朝着规范化方向发展	328
8.1.2 简洁是语法简化的方向	329
8.1.3 规定主义语法逐渐解禁	334
附 录 不规则动词列表	337
参考书目	344

第0讲 英语语法常识

英语句子最重要的规律是:每个典型句子都必须有限定动词作谓语,同时必须把不作谓语的动词变为非谓语动词,即保证不产生动词冲突。

0.1 英语句子分类

0.1.1 以有无限定动词为标准:典型句和非典型句

无限定动词的句子是“非典型句(untypical sentences)”,如:① No pains, no gains. (天道酬勤) ② Safety first! ③ How about coming with us to the Club? ④ Thanks for your invite. ⑤ No. (I have another appointment.) ⑥ Smoking prohibited. 有限定动词即谓语就是“典型句(typical sentences)”,如:① Run! ② She contracted pneumonia. ③ He is capable of anything if it furthers his ambition.

典型句包括简单句和复杂句。简单句由一个独立使用的小句(a clause^①)构成:有体现“时态、语态和语气”的谓语就构成一个小句。由几个小句构成的句子叫复杂句。

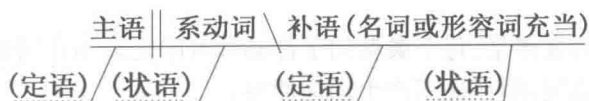
英语中非典型句虽常用,但比例不大,也不是本书研究的重点。下列句子都是“非典型句”:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) No sweet without sweat(苦尽甘来). | (11) When/What time to start? |
| (2) Two beers, please. | (12) Where to? |
| (3) Heads up. (=Watch your head. 小心碰头!) | (13) Why not? |
| (4) More male teachers wanted in the United States. | (14) Why in Boston? |
| (5) Long time no see. | (15) Better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven. |
| (6) More haste, less speed. | (16) What a wonderful spot to spend his retirement in! |
| (7) Once bitten, twice shy. | (17) What a pity that he should die so soon. |
| (8) Nothing ventured, nothing gained. | (18) Better late than never. |
| (9) To think of his not knowing about it! | (19) A check that will give us the riches of freedom |
| (10) What to do? | and the security of justice. |

① 有学者将 clause 译为“分句”、“从句”或“子句”,虽然笔者更喜欢“小句”与“主干句(a main sentence)”这对概念,但为了避免语法术语复杂化,笔者在书中也常用定语从句、状语从句等“从句(a subordinate clause)”概念,将其与主干句相区别。

0.1.2 以限定动词类型为标准:七类句子

一、主语+系动词+补语(+任选状语)



1. John, the older boy, is now at school.

John (boy) || is \ at school.
the / (older) (now) \

2. The soup tasted very delicious.

soup || tasted \ delicious.
The / (very) \

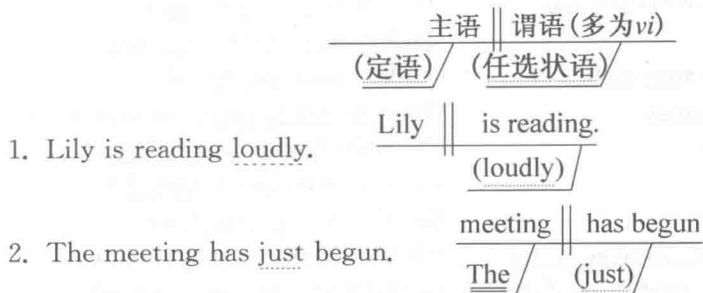
3. That you are happy is payment for me.

That
you || are \ happy || is \ payment for me.
(big enough) \

例句:(请注意系动词的意义不完整性及补语的补充作用和必要性。)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Honesty <u>is</u> the best policy. | (21) The machine <u>is</u> out of order. |
| (2) My office <u>is</u> on the second floor. | (22) This house <u>is</u> to let. |
| (3) The pleasure of virtue, of charity, and of learning, <u>is</u> true and lasting virtue. | (23) My aim <u>is</u> to help her. |
| (4) That it would be unpopular with students <u>was</u> obvious. | (24) To know her <u>is</u> to like her. |
| (5) It <u>seems</u> inevitable that they will argue over who should inherit the house. | (25) It's <u>a</u> pity that he couldn't come. |
| (6) Frank <u>became</u> a teacher. | (26) It would <u>be</u> a pity to waste time. |
| (7) The leaves have <u>turned</u> red. | (27) We <u>are</u> to be married in May. |
| (8) Please <u>get</u> ready to start. | (28) <u>Am</u> I to stand here for ever? |
| (9) His dream <u>came</u> true. | (29) Nobody <u>is</u> to know this. |
| (10) The day <u>turned out</u> wet. | (30) <u>At</u> that time the students <u>were</u> hungry. |
| (11) The plan <u>proves</u> (to be) useless. | (31) This I <u>was</u> only to learn later. |
| (12) He <u>went</u> red with anger. | (32) You look absolutely fantastic <u>in</u> that dress. |
| (13) The door <u>suddenly</u> flew open. | (33) I'm <u>glad</u> to hear you're feeling better. |
| (14) I have <u>been</u> in the garden. | (34) I'm <u>glad</u> (that) you're feeling better. (=I'm glad because ...) |
| (15) It <u>feels</u> soft. | (35) <u>Now</u> are you <u>certain</u> about that? |
| (16) Her skin <u>felt</u> cold and rough. | (36) She <u>didn't</u> appear <u>surprised</u> at the news. |
| (17) The story <u>sounded</u> very odd. | (37) He <u>is</u> getting married in September. |
| (18) The results <u>are</u> what we expected. | (38) Don't <u>be</u> so cruel. I hate atrocities. |
| (19) It <u>is</u> no use your trying to do that. | (39) I'm sure (that) there's a logical explanation for all this. (=I surely believe that ...) |
| (20) The fruit <u>is</u> far from ripe. | (40) The place <u>was</u> spotlessly clean. |

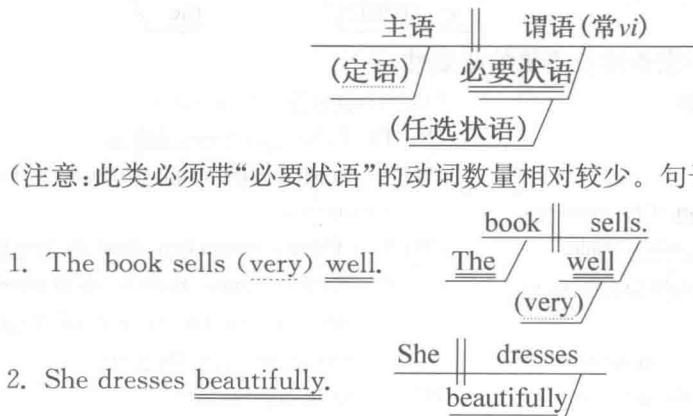
二、主语+谓语 (常 vi)(+任选状语)



例句:(注意不及物动词意义的完整性以及无状语的被动句。)

- (1) Has it been announced when the planes are to take off?
- (2) The wine had been doctored.
- (3) The telephone rang.
- (4) Please don't drink and drive.
- (5) Fire burns.
- (6) Birds fly.
- (7) The sun was shining.
- (8) The moon has risen.
- (9) We all breathe, eat and drink.
- (10) Stand up.
- (11) We must turn back.
- (12) We did not go anywhere.
- (13) The sun rises (sets) in the east (in the west).
- (14) Either you or I am going.
- (15) He will come as soon as he is ready.
- (16) A broken chair will not stand on two legs.
- (17) The good old days have gone never to return.
- (18) I'm sure I can cope.
- (19) He awoke to find the house on fire.
- (20) She was trembling.
- (21) People are complaining about the traffic.
- (22) The monkeys chattered away.
- (23) Our food supplies soon run out.
- (24) The word doesn't exist in English.
- (25) Apart from art criticism and art history, there exist several other types of writing about art.
- (26) There exist bargains galore in the sales.
- (27) There lived a beautiful princess.
- (28) There is/exists one boy who is certain to succeed.

三、主语+谓语(常 vi)+必要状语(+任选状语)



例句:(注意动词意义的不完整性及“必要状语”以及带“必要状语”的被动句。)

- (1) She lives in London. (2) He may live (for) many years yet.

- (3) The car was possessed(=owned) by Susan.
 (4) This sweater washes well.
 (5) You should choose a fabric that will wear well.
 (6) My new pen writes well.
 (7) The car won't start. (The car starts easily.)
 (8) He'll be flying to Beijing tomorrow.
 (9) The train leaves at 6:00 p. m.
 (10) They had come a long way.
 (11) The rain lasted all day.
 (12) Vice presidents also act as president of the Senate. (and they make the deciding vote if the Senate is evenly split.)
 (13) The forests stretched(for)miles and miles.
 (14) We waited(for)two hours.
 (15) The thermometer went up ten degrees.
 (16) He is suffering from SARS.
 (17) Will you stay(for)the night.
 (18) I am waiting to hear your opinion.
 (19) We walked (for) five miles.
 (20) I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him.
 (21) Sandra founced out of the room.
 (22) How do you come to know that?
 (23) How can I get to know her?
 (24) Do you happen to know where he is?
 (25) I chanced to meet him in the park.
 (26) Have you (Do you have) to go to school today?
 (27) They both gave regularly to charity.

四、主语+谓语(vt.)+宾语(+任选状语)

- | | | | | |
|------------|--|-----------------|--|------------|
| 主语
(定语) | | 谓语(vt.)
(状语) | | 宾语
(定语) |
|------------|--|-----------------|--|------------|
1. Mary found a watch.
 Mary || found | a watch.
2. George is watching TV (attentively).
 George || is watching | TV
 (attentively).
3. I know that he has been there.
 I || know | that | he has been there.
4. The (little) girl opened the door.
The / (little) / || opened | the door.

例句:(注意动词意义的不完整性及宾语的必要性。)

- (1) Josie forced a smile. (强装笑脸)
 (2) She smiled her thanks.
 (3) He laughed a merry laugh.
 (4) The accused convinced the court of his innocence.
 (5) Officials believe that a statement is possible.
 (6) We had not decided what we ought to do next. (= what to do next.)
 (7) He had entertained hopes of a reconciliation.
 (8) He is seeking his doctorate in the university.
 (9) She needs proper medical attention.
 (10) He does not like cold weather.
 (11) The beauty of the landscape overwhelmed me.
 (12) He earns \$2,000 a month.
 (13) The T-shirt cost twenty dollars.
 (14) We hacked a trail through the bushes to bring in our supplies.
 (15) Since Chinese women have about the best skin in the world—smooth, hairless, small-pored—the application of cosmetics was only gilding the lily (≈paint the lily≈tint the rose)
 (16) He would overtake her.
 (17) That they haven't replied doesn't worry her.
 (18) She dug a hole.
 (19) He sank/dug a well.

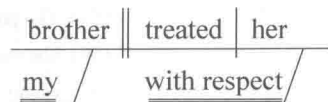
- (20) I have promised to help them.
 (21) They decided not to go.
 (22) He agreed to pay for it.
 (23) I wonder how to do it.
 (24) I wonder whether (or if) he will come.
 (25) Would you care to go for a walk?
 (26) I don't care what you think.
 (27) I do not know whether to go or stay.
 (28) Do you know who he is?
 (29) I suppose (that) you will be there.
 (30) I explained my difficulty to him.
 (31) He explained (that) nothing could be done.
 (32) Do you think (that) it will rain?
 (33) He saw (that) the plan was useless.
 (34) I suggested (that) he should leave early.
 (35) Can you suggest where this ought to go?
 (36) He is learning how to swim.
 (37) We lit a fire.
 (38) Will you find out how to get there?
 (39) You must remember when to begin.
 (40) She plays the violin remarkably well for a child of her age.
 (41) Please stop talking.
 (42) Do you mind staying a little longer?
 (43) Do you mind my staying a little longer?
 (44) I don't mind where we go.
 (45) Please say what you want.
 (46) He enjoys playing tennis.
 (47) Please excuse my being so late.
 (48) Apparently they've run out of provisions.
 (49) He pretended not to see me.
 (50) He keeps on coming here.
 (51) They went on talking.
 (52) Has it left off raining yet?
 (53) I have finished reading the novel.
 (54) He began talking. (= to talk.)
 (55) The policeman lined his pockets by taking bribes.
 (56) She couldn't help laughing.
 (57) I hate refusing (= to refuse) every time.
 (58) I prefer staying (= to stay) indoors on cold winter evenings.
 (59) He started packing (= to pack) his books and clothes.
 (60) Protect us from the enemy.
 (61) Add this to what you already have.
 (62) What prevented you from coming?
 (63) He resolved to apologize to her.
 (64) Congratulate him on his success.
 (65) They punished him for being late.
 (66) We lit a bonfire.
 (67) My brother called me from Germany last night.
 (68) It depends on the weather.
 (69) Try knocking at the back if nobody hears you at the front door.
 (70) He succeeded in solving the problem.
 (71) Look at the blackboard.
 (72) He believes in getting up early.
 (73) I should not think of doing such a thing.
 (74) I rely on your discretion. (I rely on you to be discreet, 为 SVOC)
 (75) I will arrange for transport. (I will arrange for a car to meet you at the station. Environmentalists had also hoped for pressure to be put on the US over its failure to set limits for carbon dioxide emissions, 为 SVOC 句型)
 (76) I hope I'm not disturbing you.
 (77) We never found out her real name.
 (78) We dread Mary(') taking over the business.
 (79) He took the medicine in order to get well.
 (80) Lydia heaved a sigh of contentment.
 (81) This job entails a lot of hard work.
 (82) I attended the service but didn't take communion.

五、主语+谓语(vt.)+宾语+必要状语(+任选状语)



(注意: 此类既带“宾语”又带“必要状语”的动词很少。缺了“状语”就是病句)

1. My brother treated her with respect.



例句: (注意动词有“宾语”时意义仍然不完整, 因此需要“必要状语”。)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) They treat their sister <u>as if she were only a servant.</u> | (5) Compare this <u>with that.</u> |
| (2) The hotel combines comfort <u>with convenience.</u> | (6) You should indicate <u>to the team</u> where they are to assemble. (=where to assemble.) |
| (3) He brought his brother <u>to see me.</u> | (7) Just feast your eyes <u>on this fabulous painting.</u> |
| (4) We'll make a tennis player <u>of you.</u> | |

六、主语+谓语(vt.)+间接宾语+直接宾语(+任选状语)



- | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------------|-----|------------|
| 1. Tom gave her a purse. | Tom | gave | her | purse. |
| | | | | a |
| 2. Jim will lend us his flat. | Jim | will lend | us | flat |
| | | | | his |
| 3. I bought her a bunch of flowers. | I | bought | her | flowers. |
| | | | | a bunch of |
| 4. The waiter poured/filled her a glass of water. | waiter | poured/filled | her | water. |
| The | | | | a glass of |

例句: (注意需要接双宾语的动词。)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) I <u>enclosed</u> you a list of new products. | (14) I said "I love you, Mom." every day as I <u>kissed</u> my Mom good-bye. |
| (2) I'll <u>e-mail</u> her the documents. | (15) You can be sure he's going to <u>charge</u> you something for the service. |
| (3) His mother <u>told</u> him a story. | (16) He kept his words, though keeping it might have <u>cost</u> him his head. |
| (4) <u>Bring</u> me a glass of water. | (17) She <u>made</u> her husband a cup of tea. |
| (5) Henry <u>taught</u> the children French. | (18) The flight supervisor came aboard to apologize personally for his inability to <u>assign</u> me a seat in the premium cabin. |
| (6) That will <u>save</u> me a great deal of trouble. | (19) They <u>obtained</u> Winston Churchill a position in business. |
| (7) He <u>asked</u> me a question. | (20) If you would only <u>explain</u> me the mystery I should be vastly obliged. |
| (8) <u>Answer</u> me this: how did they know we were here? | (21) John Sperling, of Dynes Hall in Essex, asked Latrobe to <u>design</u> him a hunting lodge at |
| (9) Can you <u>quote</u> me an instance of when this happened? They <u>quoted</u> (报价) us \$ 300 to replace the whole window. | |
| (10) He <u>wrote</u> the baseball commissioner that the game was a way to raise American spirits. | |
| (11) He had <u>patted</u> Mac good-bye. | |
| (12) This letter <u>afforded</u> them peculiar satisfaction. | |
| (13) I <u>bade</u> all my friends farewell. | |