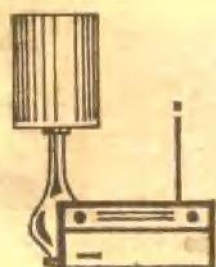


天津广播电视大学科技英语翻译专业

语法选讲

天津人民出版社



天津广播电视大学科技英语翻译专业教材

科技英语

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李家意 严文禄 编著

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第一章 介词

一、概念

介词是一种虚词，它在句中表示词与词之间或有关的句子成分之间的关系。这种词不能单独作句子成份，只是用来与名词、代词或作用相当于名词的其他词、词组等构成介词短语，因此也称前置词。

介词的使用极其广泛，用法也相当复杂。多数的介词都有一词多义的作用，表达能力很强，掌握比较困难。

二、介词的形式

介词的形式大体分为两类：

(一) 简单介词 (Simple Preposition)

简单介词主要的有：about, above, across, after, against, along, around, as, at, before, below, beside, between, by, during, for, from, in, inside, of, on, opposite, outside, over, since, than, through, to, toward, under, until, with, within, without 等

(二) 复合介词 (Complex Preposition)

复合介词可以分为三种类型。这类介词大都是由词的组合方法构成，其合成情况如下：

1. 副词+介词

主要的有：along with, apart from, as for, as to, away from, into, onto, out of, together with, up

to 等

2. 形容词/连词+介词

主要的有: except for, owing to, due to, but for, because of 等

3. 介词₁+名词+介词₂

这种复合介词也是大量出现的一种类型, 其特点是在两个介词之间加上一个名词, 如:

by means of, in accordance with, in comparison with, in stead of, in spite of, in addition to, in proportion to, with regard to, with respect to 等

有的在名词前面还常有一个冠词, 如: as a result of, at the back of, for the sake of, in the light of, in the case of, with the view of, 等

三、介词短语及其作用

介词后面的成份如名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句都称为介词宾语。由介词及介词宾语组成的短语叫介词短语。介词短语在句中起各种作用。

(一) 介词宾语

介词宾语可以由名词、代词、数词、动名词以及从句等来担任。某些副词、形容词、不定式短语或复合结构也可作介词宾语。如:

1. 名词作介词宾语

① The ohm is the unit of *electrical resistance*.

欧姆是电阻的单位,

② Carbon steel is the most common steel in *industry*.

碳素钢是工业上使用的最普通的钢。

- ③ *Men in space must take their own air with them in order to breathe.*

太空人必须随身携带空气以便呼吸。

- ④ *Sometimes a city seems to be entirely man-made ... a world of crowded streets, blaring horns, and neon signs. The land is covered with concrete, stone, brick, wood, steel and glass.*

有时候城市好像完全是人造的世界——拥挤的街道, 刺耳的喇叭声, 霓虹灯商标。由混凝土、石块、砖头、木材、钢铁和玻璃覆盖的地面。

2. 代词作介词宾语

- ① *Some of these chemical elements are known to everyone.*

这些化学元素中有一些人人都知道。

- ② *Everything around us is matter.*

我们周围的一切都是物质。

- ③ *The rocket engine carries with it the oxygen of its own.*

火箭发动机自带氧气。

3. 数词作介词宾语

- ① *Eight from thirteen leaves five.*

十三减八剩五。

- ② *For convenience the weight of the carbon atom is fixed at 12 and is called its atomic weight.*

为了方便, 把碳原子的重量定为 12, 称为碳的原子量。

- ③ The gas mixture is compressed to *from one-fifth to one-seventh* of its original volume.

混合气体压缩到原来体积的五分之一到七分之一。

4. 动名词作介词宾语

- ① *On entering the denser layers of the atmosphere,* the satellite's speed decreases.

卫星一进入大气的稠密层速度就降低。

- ② *In producing missiles and rockets,* reinforced plastics are also used.

生产导弹和火箭时,也要用增强塑料。

- ③ Molten metal is shaped *by casting.*

熔融金属以铸造法成形。

- ④ Microminiaturization of electronic equipment has been made possible *by using integrated circuits.*

由于采用了集成电路,使得电子设备的微型化已成为可能。

5. 从句作介词宾语

作介词宾语的从句大多由连接代词、连接副词或连词 *whether* 引导。如:

- ① Today the programmer writes his program *in what is called a computer, or source language.*

今天,程序编制员用叫做计算机语言,或源语言,来编写程序。

- ② The plant next faced the problem of *how the locomotive would be manufactured.*

工厂下一步面临着将如何制造这台机器的问题。

- ③ The exercises are well done except *that some words are misspelt.*

除了几个字拼错以外, 这些练习做得很好。

- ④ There is some doubt (as to) *whether the proposal is practicable.*

这个建设是否可行, 尚有疑问。

- ⑤ Every living thing must have air, regardless of *where it lives.*

每一种生物, 不管它生活在什么地方, 都必须有空气。

- ⑥ We can classify bearings according to *whether they take the load on the shaft or the thrust along the axis of the shaft.*

我们可以根据轴承是承受轴的径向载荷还是轴向推力来进行分类。

6. 复合结构作介词宾语

- ① Lightning is caused *by clouds discharging electricity.*

闪电是云层放电造成的。

- ② The use of valence numbers makes it easy *for us to write formulas of compounds.*

用化合价数使我们容易写出化合物的分子式。

- ③ Germanium is a semiconductor material *with its conductivity lying between that of conductors and that of insulators.*

锗是一种半导体材料, 其电导率介于导体与绝缘体之间。

- ④ *Atoms with outer layers filled do not form compounds.*

外层填满电子的原子不能形成化合物。

7. 有些副词也可以作介词宾语，多见于口语。如 *from here, over there, since then, from now, from then on*

- ① *From then on* Morse spent almost every cent he earned, trying to perfect his invention.

从那时起莫尔斯几乎将他收入的每一分钱都用来设法使他的发明创造达到完善的地步。

- ② *Since then* he has not been heard of.

从那以后再也没有听到他的消息了。

8. 有些介词如 *at, in* 和 *on* 后面常可接形容词，用作状语或插入语。如

- ① *At present* the use of hydrogen isotopes in the form of plasma held within fusion chambers by an electromagnetic field offers promise.

目前，在聚变室内用磁场控制氢同位素等离子体是大有希望的。

- ② *Nature includes all that has been born, all that has come into being — all creation, in short.*

简言之，大自然包括一切生存和形成的东西——天地万物。

9. 有时介词的后面还可以跟介词短语。如：

- ① *Coal is usually taken from under the ground.*

煤一般是从地下开采出来的。

- ② *The air was removed from between the two pipes.*

空气已从两管之间抽出。

10. 不定式短语可以作个别介词如 *except*, *about*, *but* 等的宾语。如

① The water is *about to boil*.

水就要开了。

② There is nothing to do *but repeat the experiment*.

别无它法, 只好重新再做试验。

(二) 介词短语的作用

介词短语可作状语、定语、表语、宾语补足语和主语补足语。

1. 用作状语

用来说明动词、形容词或整个句子, 可以表示: 时间、地点、原因、方式、目的、条件、让步等意义。

表示时间

① Light from the moon reaches the earth *in 1.3 seconds*.

来自太阳的光线经 1.3 秒就到达地球。

② Semiconductors did not rouse great interest *until the 1940's*.

直到四十年代半导体才引起人们的注意。

③ *During the chain reaction*, a great deal of heat is produced.

在连锁反应中产生大量的热。

④ Man has studied light *for many centuries*.

人类研究光已有许多世纪了。

表示地点

① Red clay covers most of the floor of the sea. *On the ocean bottom* are also the remains of small

animals that floated and swam in the upper level of the sea.

海底大部分由红粘土覆盖着。海底上还有许多曾在海面上漂游的小动物的遗骸。

- ② Internal-combustion engines burn *inside*, rather than *outside* the engine.

内燃机用的燃料是在汽缸内而不是在汽缸外燃烧。

- ③ Around the nucleus, one or more electrons, with negative charges, are moving at high speed.

在原子核周围,有一个或几个带负电荷的电子在高速地运转着。

- ④ Whenever a current flows through a resistance, a potential difference exists at the ends of the resistance.

电流一通过电阻,电阻的两端就有电位差。

表示原因

- ① The acetone was burnt for overheating.

丙酮因过热而燃烧

- ② The current in a circuit becomes unlimitedly large by short circuiting.

由于短路,电路里的电流变得无限大。

- ③ My muscles are sore from playing baseball.

因为打棒球,我感到肌肉酸痛。

- ④ The old man died of apoplexy.

这位老人因中风而死去。

- ⑤ A moving body will not stop of itself.

运动着的物体不会自动停止。

表示行为、方式、方法

- ① Radio waves travels *with velocity of light*.

无线电波以光速传播。

- ② Wires are made *by drawing the cold metal through holes*.

金属丝是使冷金属通过拉丝模孔拨制而成的。

- ③ The arithmetic unit does the calculations *at very high speed*.

运算器以很快的速度进行运算。

- ④ *Through practice* people will discover more new elements.

通过实践,人们会发现更多的新元素。

表示目的

- ① A microfarad is generally employed *for measuring capacity*.

通常使用微法这个单位来测量电容。

- ② The arithmetic unit uses binary number *for calculations*.

运算器以二进位制进行运算。

- ③ Nitric acid is used *for testing gold*.

用硝酸检验金。

表示条件

- ① *Without the laws of motion as a basis*, thousands of discoveries and inventions would have been out of the question.

没有运动定律作为基础,成千上万项的发现和发明就根本不可能。

- ② *Under the influence of a magnetic field the positron curves off in one direction and the electron in the other.*

在磁场的作用下,正电子转向一方,电子就转向另一方。

表示让步。

- ① *An electromagnet may be very strong with only a weak current flowing in a coil if the coil has a great many turns of wire.*

如果线圈匝数很多,即使只有微弱的电流流过线圈,电磁铁的磁性也会很强。

- ② *In spite of its smallness, we can get a reasonably clear picture of the atom by using an instrument that is more powerful than any microscope. That instrument is our imagination.*

原子虽然很小,但我们可以用一种比任何显微镜还强的仪器得到比较清晰的图象。这种仪器就是我们的想像力。

- ③ *Regardless of how large or small the circle is, its perimeter is a little over three times as long as its diameter.*

圆不论大小,周长是直径的三倍多一点。

2. 用作定语

- ① *The formula for kinetic energy is applicable to any object that is moving.*

动能公式可适用于任何运动的物体。

- ② *You live on the earth, and everything around*

you is part of it.

你生活在地球上，你周围的一切都是它的一部份。

- ③ The zinc in the drycell accumulates a great many excess electrons.

在干电池的锌壳上储集着大量过剩电子。

- ④ The chemical symbol O stands for the oxygen atom with an atomic weight of about 16.

化学符号O代表氧原子，其原子量约为16。

- ⑤ Transistors are made up of crystals of a semiconductor such as germanium and silicon.

晶体管是由锗和硅这类的半导体晶体组成的。

- ⑥ A change from gas to liquid is a change of state.

气体变为液体是状态的变化。

3. 用作表语

- ① Transistors are of various types.

晶体管有各种不同的型号。

- ② Two common methods of manufacturing plastic articles are by extrusion and by injection moulding.

生产塑料制品普通有两种方法，即压模法和注入法。

- ③ All molecules are in constant motion.

一切分子都处在永恒运动状态。

- ④ Scientists utilize the energy released by the chain reaction in two ways. The first is for peaceful purpose in the shape of the nuclear reactor,

which produces heat from a controlled chain reaction.

科学家以两种方式利用链式反应所释放的能量。一种是以核反应堆的形式用于和平目的,核反应堆用受控链式反应来产生热量。

- ⑤ *In the first instance this deviation is within experimental error.*

首先,这个偏差不超过实验的误差范围。

4. 用作宾语补足语或主语补足语

- ① *People found electrons in constant motion.*

人们发现电子总是在运动。

- ② *We consider electric current as being a flow of electrons through a medium.*

我们把电流看做是电子在介质中的流动。

- ③ *This type of motor is known as an induction motor.*

这类电动机叫做感应电动机。

- ④ *These materials may be classified as conductors.*

这些材料可以归入导体一类。

四、几个主要介词的简介

介词具有一词多义的特点,多数情况可以从其本义引伸或从转用中寻求其含义,但有的意思则已和该介词的本义相距很远,这就要从其表达习惯加以理解。下面仅选几个词义较多的介词介绍如下:

(一) of 的用法:

of 是词义较多和最多出现的介词,用法比较复杂。

1. 表示所属关系

- ① *The magnetism of a bar-shaped magnet is concentrated near the ends.*

条形磁体的磁性集中于磁体两端附近。

- ② *If you hold the north pole of one magnet near the south pole of another, they will attract each other.*

如果你拿一个磁体的北极靠近另一磁体的南极,它们将互相吸引。

- ③ *Where the electrons in the scanning beam fall on an area of the target containing a large positive charge, they are attracted and held.*

扫描束中的电子射到靶上含有大量正电荷的区域内,电子便被吸引住。

- ④ *The components of a computer are known as its hardware. The information and instructions that are fed into it are known as software.*

计算机的组成部份称为硬件,馈送给计算机的信息和指令称为软件。

2. 表示描写关系

- ① *The automobile battery is of the lead-acid type; the plates are lead, the electrolyte sulfuric acid.*

汽车电池是铅酸型电池,极板是铅,电解液是硫酸。

- ② *The electrons travel to another plate, called the target, where they produce a pattern of positive*