



应国槐 吴克明 黄霞萍 编著

英语用法辨析

120 例

上海译文出版社

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前 言

在英语学习中,时态、语态、句型等虽有规律可循,各类语法书中亦已有所阐述,但我们在教学实践中感到,中国学生学习英语还有着不少特殊问题。本书就是从这一实际情况出发,汇集了较为突出的一百二十个题目,涉及了词的使用法、句子结构、习惯用法等问题。我们试图通过对这些问题的阐述和举例说明,帮助解决我国大、中学生在学英语中遇到的一些实际问题。

本书在编写过程中力图使自己站在学生的立场上,对每个问题的讨论尽量适应学生自学的需要。文字叙述力求简明扼要,层次清楚,条理分明。

也正是为了适应学生自学的需要,本书提供了较多的例句,选例力求实用,词汇普通,不偏于某一专业。例句大多摘自近年出版的英语原版书籍。

本书涉及的不少问题曾在国内外各种英语考试试题中多次出现,现一并收集附于题末,以供参考。但由于本书并非针对试题所撰,故未能全面选配,面面俱到。

本书所涉及的问题并无紧密的内在联系,故未统一分类。但为了查阅方便起见,书后附有按字母顺序编排的索引。

本书在编写过程中,承浙江大学的美籍教师 Patricia Mitchell 女士指导帮助并参与全书英语句子的审阅工作。对她的帮助特在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于水平有限,不到之处,敬希读者不吝赐教。

编 著 者

一九八四年二月

Contents

一、动 词

1. Know him 与 know of him 1
2. Make ... of ... 与 make ... from 3
3. Verb + adverb combinations: come out 5
4. Verb + adverb combinations: put out 7
5. Verb + preposition combinations: call on 10
6. Verb + adverb + preposition combinations:
look out for 13
7. Verb + noun + preposition combinations:
pay attention to 15
8. Have a swim 18
9. Do a lot of swimming 20
10. Say, speak, tell 与 talk 21
11. Desire, wish, want, hope 与 expect 24
12. Look, appear 与 seem 25

二、非谓语动词

13. Be to 27
14. Infinitive without "to" 30
15. Nothing but (to) 33
16. Not + infinitive 35

17. Too ... to	36
18. Books to be read 与 books to read	39
19. Stop to smoke 与 stop smoking	42
20. Need repairing	46
21. Have my hair cut	47

三、情态动词与助动词

22. Be able to	50
23. Can be + adjective	52
24. Could 与 was (were) able to	53
25. Must 与 have to	55
26. Must 与 had to, musn't 与 was not allowed to	58
27. "Must + 完成不定式" 等	60
28. May/Might (just) as well	64
29. Had better	66
30. Would rather	68
31. Used to 与 be used to	70
32. Used to 与 would	73
33. Have not 还是 don't have	74

四、代词

34. Some-words 与 any-words	77
35. Some ... others, one ... the other 与 one ... another	81
36. 替代词 one 与 that	84
37. Both 与 all, either 与 any, neither 与 none	88
38. Everyone 与 every one, anyone 与 any one,	

no one 与 none	90
39. Everybody ... their/his	93

五、形容词、副词

40. A certain man ... 与 The man is certain.....	97
41. Don't say: He is possible to come.	99
42. Don't say: It's an afraid child.	101
43. "-ed" 形容词 与 "-ing" 形容词	102
44. Much money 与 a lot of money	105
45. Go over 等	107
46. Hard 与 hardly, just 与 justly, late 与 lately most 与 mostly, high 与 highly 等	108
47. That 用作副词	110
48. Too 与 either, so 与 neither (nor), already 与 yet 等	112
49. Ever	114
50. Questions beginning with "how"	116
51. Instead 与 instead of	119
52. The position of words like "always"	121
53. Go up to town 与 go down to the country	124
54. Tear up the letter	126
55. Burn up 与 burn down	127
56. Some time, sometime 与 sometimes	129
57. Still, already 与 yet	131

六、介词

58. 表示地点的 in 与 at	134
59. To the south, in the south, on the south 与 at	

the south	136
60. Except 与 except for... ..	137
61. A man with red hair 与 a man of violent temper	139
62. Tell one from the other	141
63. Noun + preposition combinations: interest in science	143
64. Adjective + preposition combinations: angry with/at me	146
65. Of 表示 subjective relationship and objective relationship	149
66. A room to read in	151
67. Look forward to 中的 to 是介词	154
68. Over the fence is out	156
69. Spend ... (in) + v-ing	157

七、 连接词

70. Because, since, as 与 for	159
71. Because 与 because of, (al)though 与 in spite of, whether or not 与 regardless of	161
72. (Al)though 不能与 but 连用	163
73. When	165
74. When 与 while	167
75. Until	169
76. Like	172
77. And 的不同意义	173
78. As if	174

79. Rather than	177
-----------------------	-----

八、 惯用词组

80. Anything but, all but 与 nothing but	180
81. As good as 与 as well as	181
82. Good and warm = very warm	183
83. At all	184
84. But for 与 but that	186
85. For all that 与 for all	187
86. Due to	188
87. In case of 与 in the case of 等	189
88. Such as 与 as such	192

九、 句 型

89. Be of value = be valuable	194
90. Books are more 与 more books	195
91. The expletive "there"	198
92. It's no use	201
93. The emphatic pattern	204
94. Wish sentences	208
95. Request clause	211
96. Scarcely (Hardly) ... when ... 与 No sooner ... than	215
97. Than- 从句中的省略	218
98. What- clause	221
99. You are very kind to help us.	224

十、 时态与主谓语一致

100. Be -ing	227
--------------------	-----

101. Be going to	229
102. Been somewhere 与 gone somewhere	232
103. Don't say: He has joined the army for three years.	234
104. Consider 与 be considering	236
105. The emphatic tense	238
106. Iron and steel is (不用 are)	239
107. Either my wife or I am	240

十一、否 定

108. No more than 与 not more than	246
109. Never ... but	247
110. I don't think	249
111. Cannot ... too	250
112. All ... not 与 none	251
113. Not ... because	254
114. Must 与 needn't 等	255

十二、其 他

115. With 结构	259
116. Question tags	261
117. Something of a physician	263
118. A room 与 a lot of room	264
119. This is the very book	266
120. Hit me on the head 与 hit my head	269
Index	271

一、动 词

1. Know him 与 know of him

Look at these sentences:

- 1. I *know* him.
我认识他。
- 2. I *know of* him.
我听说过他。

句 1. I *know* him. 是个人之间直接的了解 (be personally acquainted with)。句 2. I *know of* him. 只是间接地听人说起过他 (know of = have heard of or about)。

现在我们把这两种说法用在一个句子里加以比较:

1. I *know of* him, but I can't really say that I *know* him.

我知道有其人, 但说不上认识他。

2. I don't *know* Mr. Smith but I *know of* (about) him.

我不认识史密斯先生, 但我听说过他。

3. I didn't *know* electronics but I *know of* such a subject as electronics.

我不懂电子学, 但我知道有电子学这门学科。

这种在动词后面加上 *of* 使动作对宾语的直接性变得差了, 而只有间接作用了。除 *know of* 这一说法外, 还有 *hear of*, *read of*, *talk of*, *speak of* 等, 例如:

1. I *read of* the accident in the paper.

我在报上看到了这次事故的消息。

2. I remember having *read of* (about) it in some book.

我记得在哪本书里读到过它。(read about 比 read of 普通)

3. I've *heard of* unusual hobbies, but I've never *heard of* that one.

我听说过一些奇特的嗜好，但我从未听说过那种嗜好。

注意: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{won't} \\ \text{wouldn't} \end{array} \right\}$ hear of 是“拒绝考虑”、“不同意”(refuse to

allow) 的意思:

Mother just *won't hear of* such an idea.

母亲就是不同意这种意见。

4. We *were talking of (about)* that matter just before you came in.

在你进来之前我们正在谈论那件事。(talk about 比 talk of 普通)

5. Another book *told of* his adventures on the river boats during that period.

另一本书叙述了那段时期他在船上的冒险故事。

6. "Jack of all trades, master of none" is *said of* a person who knows something of many trades but knows none thoroughly.

“杂而不精”说的是什么都一点但什么都不精通的人。

还有 tell ... of, remind ... of, inform ... of 等词组中的 of 也是类似的用法，例如:

1. His letter *told me of* his success in the examination.

他的信告诉我说他考试及格了。

2. The music always *reminds me of* my happy childhood.

这音乐总会使我想起幸福的童年。

3. I will *inform him of* the event.

我会把这件事告诉他的。

试 题

1. They have never heard *of* such an invention.

(一九八〇年全国研究生考试英语试卷，介词填空)

2. I have *heard* him, but I don't know him. (应改为

heard of)

(一九七九年华东工程学院招考研究生英语试题, 改错)

3. That is the problem we talked *about / of*.

(一九七九年大连工学院研究生入学考试英语试题, 介词填空)

4. He $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{remembers me of} \\ \text{remembers me} \\ \text{reminds me of} \\ \text{reminds me} \end{array} \right\}$ his sister.

(纳尔逊试题 300 C, 44)

2. Make ... of ... 与 make ... from ...

Look at these sentences:

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ We } \textit{make} \text{ chairs } \textit{of} \text{ wood.} \\ \text{我们用木头制成椅子。} \\ 2. \text{ We } \textit{make} \text{ paper } \textit{from} \text{ wood-pulp.} \\ \text{我们用木(纸)浆造纸。} \end{array} \right.$

用原料做成东西, 假如其原料并不变化得看不出来, 便用 *make ... of ...*, 如句1.; 如果其原料变化得看不出来, 便用 *make ... from ...*, 如句2..

A. 下面的句子都用 *make ... of ...*

1. *Knives are made of steel.*
刀是钢制成的。
2. *Her dress was made of the finest silk.*
她的服装是用高档绸做成的。
3. *What is a kite usually made of?*
风筝通常是用什么做成的?
4. *I am going to buy a wallet made of leather.*
我要买一只皮(制的)钱包。

5. A wall $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{made} \\ \text{built} \end{array} \right\}$ of brick is a brick wall.

用砖砌成的墙叫砖墙。

B. 下面句子都用 *make ... from ...*

1. Beer is made from hops.

啤酒是蛇麻子酿成的。

2. Flour is made from wheat.

面粉是用小麦做成的。

3. Sugar made from beet is cheaper.

甜菜做的糖价格便宜。

4. How many products are made from nylon?

尼龙可制成多少种产品?

比较下面两句:

a. A fruit cake is made with fruit.

水果蛋糕用水果制成。(原料前用 *with* 指组成部分)

b. A glass jug is made (out) of glass.

玻璃壶用玻璃制成。(用 *out of* 指做成整个东西的材料。用 *out of* 比用 *of* 或 *from* 语气强)

比较下面两句:

a. We make copper into wires.

我们把铜拉成铜丝。(在 *make ... into ...* 中 *make* 后面是原料)

b. We make wires of copper.

我们用铜拉成铜丝。(在 *make ... of ...* 中, *of* 后面是原料)

试 题

1. All matter is made of atoms. (make)

(一九七九年清华大学研究生入学考试英语试题, 用动词的适当形式填空)

2. The box you bought last month is made

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{with} \\ \text{by} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{in} \end{array} \right\}$ iron.

(一九七九年合肥工业大学研究生入学考试英语试题, 选择填空)

3. What $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pencils made of ?} \\ \text{are pencils made of ?} \\ \text{pencils are they made of ?} \\ \text{are made of pencils ?} \end{array} \right.$

(纳尔逊试题150 D, 15)

3. Verb + adverb combinations: come out

Look at these sentences:

- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ The stars } \textit{come out} \text{ at night.} \\ 2. \text{ The stars } \textit{appear} \text{ at night.} \end{array} \right.$

星星晚上出来。

句1. 用 *come out* (不及物动词+副词); 句2. 用 *appear* (不及物动词)。这里短语动词 *come out* 与不及物动词 *appear* 在意义与作用上完全相同。

注意: 英语中有一类“动词+副词”构成的短语动词起不及物动词的作用(其中动词是不及物动词或可以用作不及物动词的其他动词)。这类短语动词有 *come round*, *come back*, *come over*, *sit down*, *go out*, *stand by*, *stand up*, *show up* (出席), *take off* (起飞)等(动词 *show*, *take* 在这里也用作不及物动词)。

例如:

1. This magazine *comes out* once a month. (=appears as a publication)
这种杂志每月出版一次。
2. You must *come round* and see us when you have time. (=visit casually)
你有空务必来看我们。
3. Did he *sit down* to eat? (=take a seat)
他坐下来吃饭了吗?
4. They didn't tell me they *were going out*. (=leaving)
他们没有告诉我他们要走。

不少这样的短语动词有着不同的意思：

1. {
 - a. He *came back* two hours later. (=returned)
两个小时以后他回来了。
 - b. Short skirts *are coming back*. (=being popular again)
短裙又时髦了。
2. {
 - a. You really must *come over* sometime and have dinner with us.
(= come to visit)
你什么时候务必请过来与我们一起吃饭。
 - b. They *come over* from New York every spring. (=come from a distance)
他们每年春季远道从纽约到这儿来。
3. {
 - a. He told them to *stand by* for action. (=be prepared)
他叫他们准备行动。
 - b. There were several people *standing by* when the accident happened. (=present)
事故发生时有几个人在场。

值得注意的是英语中有一部分动词既可作及物动词又可作不及物动词，因而它们与副词结合所构成的短语动词有时是及物的，有时是不及物的。下面每组句子中的 a. 是不及物的，b. 是及物的。

1. {
 - a. The pupils *stood up* when the teacher came in. (= stood erect)
教师进来时，学生们起立。
 - b. He *stood* the statue *up* in a corner. (= placed in a standing position) 他把那塑像竖立在角落里。
2. {
 - a. Did many people *show up* at the meeting? (=appear)
这次会议有很多人出席吗？
 - b. She likes to *show people up* in public. (=humiliate)
她喜欢当众出别人的洋相。
3. {
 - a. The aeroplane *took off* smoothly. (=left the ground)
那架飞机平稳起飞。
 - b. She *took off* her hat. (=removed)
她脱掉帽子。

4. { a. I *woke up* early and got up at six o'clock. (= stopped sleeping)
我醒得很早，六点钟就起床。
b. I wish I could *wake* them *up* to the danger they are in.
(=make realize what is happening) 我恨不得能使他们意识到他们所处的险境。
5. { a. After breakfast she *washes up*, cleans the house and makes the beds. (= cleans the dishes after a meal)
早饭后她洗餐具，打扫房间，整理床铺。
b. Let's *wash up* the tea things. (=clean)
让我们来洗茶具。

试 题

1. The Second World War { *broke out*
broke up
broke in
broke } in 1939.

(一九八一年全国高等学校统一招生英语试题，选择答案)

2. I didn't expect you to { *present*
assist
come across
turn up } { at the party. I thought
you were in America.

(纳尔逊试题300 A,15)

4. Verb + adverb combinations: put out

Look at these sentences:

- { 1. John *put out* the lights.
2. John *put* the lights *out*.
3. John *put* them *out*.
4. John put out them. (误) } (正)

put out 是由“及物动词+副词”构成的短语动词。这样构