

形容词句型分类

一般说来，形容词句型 (Adjective Patterns 简称 AP) 有以下六种：

AP I Personal subject + be + adjective

如：The book is interesting.

The girl is pretty.

AP II Personal subject + be + adjective + prepositional phrase

如：I am fond of music.

Though he has been in the south for ten years, he is still not accustomed to eating rice.

AP III Personal subject + be + adjective + infinitive

这一句型有六种情况：

1 Mary was cruel to refuse.

2 Mary was quick to realize her advantages.

3 Mary was sorry not to see him at the party.

4 Mary was eager to please.

5 Mary was sure to come.

6 Mary was easy to get along with.

在 1—5 种情况中，句子的主语也是不定式的逻辑主语；而第 6 种情况则不同，句子的主语在意思上是不定式的宾语，所以不定式中动词必须是及物的动词。

AP III 1 Mary was cruel to refuse. 也可以用

It was cruel of Mary to refuse. 或

How cruel of Mary to refuse. 来表示。

这一句型中的形容词往往用来表示说话人对句中主语所做的某件事（由不定式所表示的）主观看法。

AP III 2 Mary was quick to realize her advantages

意为：Mary quickly realized her advantages

在解释这类句子的意思时，往往可以将形容词转化为副词，并用它来修饰不定式所表示的动作。

AP III 3 Mary was sorry not to see him at the meeting

意为 It made Mary sorry not to see him at the meeting. 或

Mary was sorry because she didn't see him at the meeting

用于这一句型的形容词是表达感情的形容词，而不定式所表示的意思是用来说明主语有这种感情的缘由。

AP III 4 Mary was eager to please

用于这一句型的形容词是一类表示个人的意愿（欲望）或态度的形容词，不定式所指的是尚未发生的事，不定式短语表达了前面形容词所表示的意愿的内容。

AP IV 5 Mary was sure to come

意为：The speaker was sure Mary would come

用于这一句型的形容词表示说话者对句子主语将要做的（由不定式所表示的）即动作的推测性看法或句子主语本身所具有的能力或倾向。用于这一句型的有些形容词后面还可跟 wh—word+infinitive.

AP III 6 Mary was easy to get along with

意为: It was easy to get along with Mary

在这一句型中, 句子的主语在意思上是不定式的宾语。

在上面提到的 AP I 1—6 这 6 种句型中, AP III 3, 4 和 6 的不定式有时可以有它自己的主语。

如: I will be glad for you to come to the party (AP III 3)

The children were impatient for the bus to start (AP III 4)

The cotton fabric is easy for me to wash (AP III 6)

AP IV (Anticipatory) It + be + adjective + infinitive

如: It is difficult to drive

It is not easy to act promptly

这一句型中的不定式有时也可以有其自己的逻辑主语。

如: It is important for the students to have a good foundation

AP V Personal subject + be + adjective + $\begin{cases} \text{that clause} \\ \text{wh-clause} \end{cases}$

如: I am sure that he is honest

He is doubtful whether he can afford a refrigerator

用于这一句型 clause 中的动词有三种情况:

1. 从句中用 indicative verb, 用来说明从句所说的是事实。

如: Mr Smith was disappointed that you were unable to come.

2. 从句中用 putative should 用来表示说话人的推定 用

于这一句型的形容词往往是表示感情色彩的，用了 *should* 以后，所表示的情感更强烈。

如：I am surprised that he should have failed in the exam

3. 从句中用 *subjunctive verb*

如：I am determined that there (should) be no delay

AP VI (Anticipatory) It + be + adjective + $\begin{cases} \text{that clause} \\ \text{wh-clause} \end{cases}$

如：It was unfortunate that the weather was so wet

It is not certain yet who will come

用于这一句型的 *clause* 中的动词也有三种，与 AP V 同。

如：(indicative verb)

It is well-known that he is an authority in this field

(putative should)

It is strange that they should feel so angry

(subjunctive verb)

It is essential that every language student have a good command of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar

A

(un)able (没)有能力的 (不)能干的

AP ■ 5

I ran fast and was able to catch the bus.

我跑得快，赶上了公共汽车。

By acting quickly, we were able to save him from drowning.

由于及时采取了行动，我们把他从水中救起。

When the fog lifts, we will be able to see where we are.

雾散后，我们就能知道在什么地方了。

This is the information I've been able to get so far.

这是我至今收集到的资料。

He had proved that he was able to take care of himself. He was
his own master.

他已证明能照顾自己，他是自己的主人。

The Beijing Olympic Village will be able to provide 15,000—
20,000 athletes, coaches and officials with accommodation,
catering, training, medical care, transport and other ser-
vices free of charge.

北京的奥运村将能为一万五千到两万名运动员、教练员和官员免费提供食宿、训练、医疗、交通和其他服务。

Man was unable to go to the moon until quite recently.

直到最近人类才开始能去月球。

The more scientists find out, the more questions they are unable to answer

科学家发现得越多，他们不能回答的问题也就越多。

We all thought it a pity that you were unable to attend our meeting

你不能参加我们的会议，我们都觉得可惜。

accustomed 习惯的，适应了的

AP I

后跟介词 to

They are accustomed to this sort of work

他们惯于干这种工作。

They got accustomed to taking long walks

他们习惯于走远路。

We have got accustomed to living in an air-conditioned room

我们对生活在有空调的房间里已习惯了。

We are so accustomed to telegraph messages now that it is hard for us to imagine what excitement was felt in the nineteenth century when the first cables were laid

我们现在对电报已习以为常以至于很难想象在十九世纪铺设第一根电缆时人们是多么激动。

There was a time when I was terrified at the thought of death, but I have become accustomed to that thought now

曾有一度我想到死就怕得要命，可是现在对这已习惯了。

My eyes by now were accustomed to the dimness and I could

see his expression

现在我的眼睛已在暗中习惯了，我能看到他脸部的表情。

Being accustomed to working methodically I tried at first to arrange the photographs in order of importance

由于习惯于工作井井有条，我首先试着按重要程度把照片排好。

AP ■ 4

They are accustomed to speak English both in and out of class

他们习惯于上课下课都讲英语。

He is accustomed to say that English is a useful tool in his work

他常说英语是他工作中很有用的工具。

acquainted 认识的；熟识的；了解的

AP I

We're anxious to get acquainted

我们急于要交结朋友。

AP II

后跟介词 with

I am acquainted with him

我认识他。

How came you (to be) acquainted with him ?

你是怎么跟他认识的？

I got acquainted with him in the United States

我是在美国和他相识的。

He is but slightly acquainted with classic music

他只是稍懂一点古典音乐。

Robert was acquainted with Chinese history

罗伯特了解中国历史。

He'd be glad to see that your children get acquainted with the
children in his classes

他一定乐于让你的孩子们认识他的同学们。

We like our sales people interested in the merchandise they are
selling as well as acquainted with it

我们很愿意我们的售货员对他们卖的货感兴趣，而且了解自己卖的货。

I think I'd like to get into a set-up like that. It would give me
a good opportunity to get acquainted with some people in
New York

我真愿意住进那样的房子里去，它使我有认识纽约的一些人的好机会。

(In) active (不) 积极的 (不) 在活动的 (不) 活跃的

AP I

Public sympathy was active in his behalf

公众对他极表同情。

It is generally believed that the more we use our brains, the
more mentally active we will be.

人们普遍认为，我们用脑越多，我们的智力就会越活跃。

What you said probably explains why you haven't been as ac-
tive as some of the others in the discussion

你说的话很能说明你为什么在讨论时一直没有其他人积极。

The majority of the volcanoes there are inactive
那儿大部分的火山不活动。

AP I

后跟介词 in

He is active in work
他工作积极。

He is active in public affairs
他热心于公众事务。

The boy is active in imagination
那男孩富于想象。

She is active in doing good to man
她热心于为人类做好事。

afraid 害怕 (口) 恐怕 ; 担心

AP I

Don't be afraid

不要害怕。

AP I

后跟介词 of

Don't be afraid of the dog! It won't bite you
不要怕那条狗，它不会咬你。

She is afraid of falling behind the others
她怕落在别人的后面。

This is what I was afraid of
这是我原来所怕的。

AP III

You're not afraid to go alone aren't you?

你自己一个人去不害怕，是吗？

The boy was afraid to go to bed in the dark

那男孩害怕在黑暗中上床睡觉。

She is afraid to tell her parents the truth

她怕把事实真相告诉父母。

Don't be afraid to mark in textbooks

不要怕在教科书上作记号。

At first the French were afraid to send soldiers to America. If

they did, England might make war on France

起先，法国不愿派兵去美国，如果这样的话，英国可能与法国打仗。

注：“afraid of doing sth.”只表示怕做某事的意思。

“afraid to do sth.”侧重表示因为担心后果严重而不敢也不愿做某事，往往表示按过去经验和一般常识主语觉得做某事有后患而不敢做的事。

AP V

I'm afraid that you are mistaken

你恐怕搞错了吧。

I'm afraid I shall have to leave now

很抱歉，我现在不得不走了。

The boy was afraid that his father would go out hunting with-

out him

那孩子担心父亲会不带他去打猎。

He is afraid he may fail

他害怕他会失败。

I was afraid that I might fall down the ladder .

我怕我会从楼梯上摔下去。

The white people were terribly afraid what the black people

would do when they discovered their own strength .

白人特别害怕当黑人发现了自己的力量后会干什么。

alert 警觉的，警惕的；留神的，注意的。

AP I

Our guerrillas suddenly became alert as the dogs barked

狗叫了，我们的游击队员突然警觉起来。

For several hours after the enemy's attack , we remained alert .

prepared for another one

敌人进攻后几个小时，我们保持警惕，准备好对付下一次进攻。

The scouts are very alert in their movements

侦察员行动很警觉。

AP I

后一般跟介词 to ,偶尔跟 for.

He is always alert to danger .

他对危险时刻保持警惕。

People must be alert to the dangers of imperialism

人们必须对帝国主义的危险保持警惕。

Be alert to the small excellences around us and comment on

them

随时注意周围各种小小的优点并加以评论。

A good teacher should be very alert to the progress his students

make

一位好的教师应对学生取得的进步非常敏感。

In our reading we should always be alert for idiomatic expressions

我们在阅读过程中应经常注意惯用法。

Tell your children not to accept gifts from a stranger Be alert to new toys or money you can't account for

告诉你的孩子不要接受陌生人的礼物，对来路不明的新玩具和钱要特别警觉。

alive 活着的，在世的

AP I

I am afraid he is no longer alive

恐怕他已死了。

He would still be alive today if he hadn't taken that drug

如果他没吸毒的话，至今还会活着。

90 percent of all the scientists who ever lived are now alive

从古到今科学家中有90%的人活在当今的世界上。

David led the stranger to the lunch counter, where he ate as eagerly as a wild animal, after which he seemed to come alive

戴维把那个陌生人带到售饭处 那陌生人象野兽那样猛吃 吃完后他好象活过来了。

"I have been here for two months. I feel alive and very well. I can't believe it!" said a British woman who came to Shanghai seeking traditional Chinese medical treatment for a rare

brain tumor

“我在这儿两个月了，我觉得自己活了，而且感觉很好，我简直不相信此事！”一位来上海寻求治疗罕见的脑肿瘤的英国妇女说。

AP I

后跟介词 to 表示：注意到的，意识到的，敏感的

The authorities are fully alive to the danger of it

当局已充分意识到这事的危险性。

He is alive to pain

他对痛很敏感。

The Americans are far more alive to the importance of good

teeth than the English

美国人比英国人对保护牙齿的重要性要注意得多。

后跟介词 with 表示：充满的

The woods are alive with birds

森林里到处都是鸟。

The harbor is alive with ships from different parts of the world

港口停满了世界各地的船只。

The good news kept us alive with excitement

好消息使我们非常兴奋。

The house was alive with soft, quick steps and running voices

整幢房子到处能听到轻快的脚步声和滔滔不绝的说话声。

amazed 惊奇的、惊讶的

AP I

At first I was amazed and then I was alarmed

起初我感到惊奇，后来我感到惊慌。

They were amazed when the Union officer with the missing leg
rose from his hay-filled box

当缺了一条腿的联邦政府军官从装着干草的木箱里站起来
时，他们都惊愕不已。

AP I

后跟介词 at

I was amazed at the idea of his trial

他要尝试的想法使我感到惊奇。

I was really amazed at (by) what I saw here

我对在这儿看到的事真的感到惊奇。

I was amazed at the ingenuity with which they solved their dif-
ficulties

他们能这样机灵地克服困难，我感到惊讶。

AP II 3

I was amazed to find him there

我因见到他在那儿而吃惊。

I am amazed to hear you say so

听到你这样说，我甚感惊讶。

I was amazed to hear him speak English so well after only a
few months' study

他只学了几个月的英文，听到他英文讲得那么好，我感到惊
奇。

They were all amazed to learn that Tom scored 160 on the in-
telligence test

得知汤姆在智能测试中得了 160 分，他们都感到极吃惊。

AP V (从句中有时可用 should)

She looked in a dazed way at the men, amazed that they were still there

她茫然地望着那些人，对他们仍在那里感到惊奇。

Sometimes I am amazed that my students actually take notes on what I say in class !

有时我感到很惊异，学生竟真的把我课上讲的东西做了笔记。

I'm amazed that he should get the post

我感到很惊奇，他竟然会得到这职位。

They were amazed that a 6-year-old boy should be so good at maths

他们感到很惊奇，一个六岁的男童数学竟会那么好。

angry 发怒的，愤怒的，生气的

AP I

On hearing the news, he got very angry

听到这消息，他非常生气。

Why was he so angry?

他为什么生那么大的气？

AP II

后跟介词 at 或 about + sth

What is he angry about?

他为什么发怒？

He was angry at (about) the hurt

他因受伤害而发脾气。

She was very angry at being made fool of

她因被愚弄而发怒。

Many black people were growing angry at their slow progress

许多黑人对他们进展缓慢不满。

后跟介词 with + sb

I am angry with you

我对你发怒。

He was angry with me for saying so

他因我这样说了而生我的气。

I can't be angry with him now that he's apologized for what he
has done

既然他因所做的事已向我道了歉，我就不会再生他的气。

AP III3

I was angry to hear it

听到这我非常生气。

He was angry to see his son behave badly at the party

看到他儿子在宴会上不懂礼貌他很生气。

I was angry to learn that they had overslept and missed the
morning train

得知他们睡过了头没赶上早车，我很生气。

annoyed 恼怒的，生气的，烦恼的

AP I

She looked annoyed

她看上去很恼怒。

When Mr Parsons recognized the blind peddler he was very

much annoyed

当帕森斯先生认出那个瞎眼商贩时，他很恼火。

I remember being vaguely annoyed when the gunman pulled
me from the car by my hair

我记得当那个持枪歹徒拖着我的头发，把我从车子里拉出来的时候，我心里模模糊糊地感到了恼火。

AP II

后跟介词 about 或 at

I was annoyed about (at) the matter

我对这事感到恼火。

I was annoyed about (at) the bad weather

天气不好，我感到烦恼。

I was so annoyed at my child's rudeness that I gave him a lecture

我的孩子对人无礼，我很恼火，我对他说教了一顿。

后跟介词 with

He was annoyed with applications for an interview

他为别人要求求见感到烦恼。

I am annoyed with complaints made by the employees

我因工人们发的牢骚而觉得恼火。

I am annoyed with him for doing what I do not like

因为他干了我不喜欢的事，我对他生气。

I got annoyed with him for wasting so much time

他浪费了这么多时间，我很生气。

AP III3

He was annoyed to find that the bus had already gone