

英语笔记

浸润英语 A 班写作

Odin Zhang

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Part I

语法

Chapter 1 简单句

1.1 主谓

句型是最基本的简单句句型，由主语和谓语构成，可简称为“主谓结构”。主语通常是名词或代词，谓语是不及物动词或动词短语。这一句型还常带有状语，用来说明时间、地点、目的、原因、方式或程度等。句子的状语可以是副词、介词短语、不定式（短语）、分词（短语）、形容词短语、从句等。例如：

1. An orange moon rose behind the pine trees.
橘黄色的月亮从松树后面升起。
2. A glow of light appears over the sea.
海上出现一束亮光。

There + be 结构是一种较常见的特殊句子结构，可以看作是主谓句型的一种变体。例如：

There is not a day he spent with her that does not arouse sweet memory.
他同她一起度过的每一天都会唤起甜蜜的回忆。

在 There + be 句型中，谓语除用 be 外，还可用 appear, arise, come, go, fall, keep, stay, enter, exist, happen, lie, live, occur, remain, rise, seem, stand 等。例如：

1. There appear to be several different ways to settle the problem.
似乎有若干个方法解决这个问题。
2. There existed different opinions on this question.
对这个问题曾有过不同的看法。

1.1.1 改错

1. 旅游景点竭力满足游客的需求和品位。

Tourist spots devote to fulfilling tourists' needs and tastes.

Tourists spots endeavor to cater for tourists' needs and tastes.

2. 审美观因文化而异。

Perception of beauty is differed from culture to culture.

Perception of beauty differs from culture to culture.

3. 在大城市有一些贫困的社区。

In large -scale cities have some deprived communities.

There are some economically deprived communities in large cities.

1.2 主系表

在主系表句型中，系动词、主语的补足语或称表语，构成“主—系—表”结构。其特征是可用形容词作表语。及物动词和不及物动词一般都不能有形容词紧随其后，及物动词要有宾语，不及物动词则经常有副词作状语，这是区别于“主—系—表”结构的重要特征。掌握这一点，写作中就不会形容词、副词乱用了。除系动词 be 以外，常见的系动词如下：

1. 表示“变得”、“成为”的系动词，如：

become, come, fall, get, go, grow, run, turn 等。

2. 表示“保持着某一状态”的系动词，如：

continue, hold, keep, lie, remain, stand, stay 等。

3. 表示“看起来”、“好像”的系动词，如：

appear, look, seem 等。

4. 表示“感觉”的系动词，如：

feel, smell, taste, sound 等。

表语可以是名词、形容词、分词、不定式、介词短语、从句等。例如：

1. Our country is *getting* more and more *prosperous*.

我们的国家日益繁荣。

2. When the crops fail, the people *go hungry*.

收成不好，人们就挨饿。

1.2.1 改错

- 贫穷是社区犯罪增多的原因。

The reason which cause increasingly number of community crimes in society is poverty.

Poverty is responsible for the crime wave in many communities.

- 贫穷国家的首要问题是满足人们的基本生存需求。

Deprived countries concern how to satisfy citizens' requirements of survive.

The top priority of deprived countries is to satisfy citizens' basic needs.

1.3 主谓宾

在主谓宾句型中，名词、代词、数词、动名词（短语）、不定式（短语）或从句都可以在句子中充当宾语。在宾语后常常可以带有修饰语。

- 在许多及物动词之后，可接动名词作宾语。能跟这种宾语的常见动词有 avoid, admit, appreciate, approve, consider, deny, decline, enjoy, finish, keep, mind, postpone, propose, reject, require, resume, risk, quit, recommend 等。例如：

He is considering going abroad to further his education.

他正在考虑出国继续深造。

- 有些及物动词后接不定式作宾语，如：afford, agree, ask, decide, determine, hope, order, pretend, try, promise, want, wish, learn, desire, choose, expect 等。例如：

He has decided to give up the chance.

他决定放弃这次机会。

- 有些及物动词既可以接动名词也可以接不定式作宾语，其意义基本相同，如 begin, continue, intend, like, prefer, start 等。
- 有些动词如 forget, need, remember, stop, try, mean 等后接动名词或不定式作宾语时含义不同。试比较：

We must try to solve this problem.

We can try solving this problem in other ways.

1.3.1 改错

- 平等接受教育能帮助解决学生学习成绩不好的问题。

Equal access to education can overcome educational underachievement.

Equal access to education can help tackle educational underachievement.

- 经常做运动会提高人的自信。

Exercise regularly can rise one's confidence.

Regular exercise can increase one's self-confidence.

- 接触不同的文化可以促进创新。

Contacting with a wide variety of cultures can promote the creativity of native culture.

Exposure to different cultures can encourage creativity.

1.4 主谓双宾

在主谓双宾句型中，及物动词后接双宾语意义才能完整。间接宾语指人，常用名词或代词表示。直接宾语指物，通常用名词表示。我们把这种句型称作主谓双宾结构。常用于此句型的动词有：allow, bring, buy, fetch, get, give, lend, offer, save, sell, send, show, take, wish 等。间接宾语有时也可以置于直接宾语之后，间接宾语前需加介词 to 或 for，此时的 to 或 for 无实际意义，只起连接作用。例如：

- The winter in Harbin gives visitors an indelible impression of excitement.
- Everyone could offer suggestions to me.

1.4.1 改错

政府应该给一些城市提供资金去保护历史建筑。

Many areas now pay attention to protect historic buildings.

Governments should offer some cities funds to preserve historic buildings.

1.5 主谓宾宾补

在主谓宾宾补句型中，动词除需要接宾语外，还应有宾语补足语，才能使句子的意义表达完整。宾语与其补足语一起构成复合宾语，并在逻辑上构成主谓关系或系表关系。我们把这种句型称作主谓宾补结构。

适于此句型的常见动词有：believe, call, consider, cut, elect, find, have, keep, leave, let, like, make, name, polish, think, want, wish 等。

宾语补足语可以由名词、形容词、分词（短语）、不定式（短语）、介词（短语）等构成。用不定式作宾语补足语，表达和强调即将发生的事；用现在分词作宾语补足语，表示和强调正在进行的行为；用过去分词作宾语补足语，表达和强调已发生的事。例如：

1. We consider him a reliable friend.
我们把他看作值得信赖的朋友。
2. People often find economic systems extremely complicated.
人们常觉得经济体系太复杂了。
3. The police discovered the check hidden under a pile of papers.
警察发现那张支票藏在一堆文件下面。

1.5.1 改错

1. 不健康的生活方式让人处于生病的危险之中。

Unhealthy lifestyle is likely to make people at risk of illness.

An unhealthy lifestyle is likely to put people at risk of illness.

2. 法律应该将醉驾定为刑事犯罪。

The government should introduce a law which is drunk driving a criminal offence.

Legislation should make drunk driving a criminal offence.

1.6 总结

| | |
|--------|----------------------------------|
| 主语或宾语 | 名词、代词、动名词、不定式（短语）、数词 |
| 谓语 | 动词 |
| 表语或补足语 | 名词、不定式（短语）、形容词、分词、介词短语 |
| 定语 | 名词、代词、不定式（短语）、 形容词、分词、数词、介词短语 |
| 状语 | 不定式（短语）、分词、介词短语、副词 |
| 同位语 | 名词、代词、动名词、不定式（短语） |

Chapter 2 简单句的扩展

2.1 主语的扩展

英语中，句子的主语可以通过增添不定式、分词、with 结构、并列主语、同位语、并列定语等方式进行扩展。

1. 增添不定式

His efforts *to carry out* the task is admirable.

Her reluctance *to do it* troubles us.

2. 增添分词

The letter *written in eighteen century* is now very valuable.

The book *being studied* is a classical novel.

3. 增添 with 结构

A woman *with a baby in her arm* entered the room.

An old man *with some teeth missing* was sitting under the tree.

4. 增添并列主语

Fame, money and position are what he aspires.

Playing football and dancing are his favorites.

5. 增添同位语

His aim, *to realize his early dreams*, will be achieved.

His only hobby, *going fishing*, has brought him a lot of benefits.

6. 增添并列定语

The ability *to give correct judgment and to make decisions* is important to a leader.

The girl *sitting and reading* there is his daughter.

7. 上述方式的综合使用。

A great book, rich in ideas and beauty, a book that raises and tries to

answer great fundamental questions, demands the most active reading of which you are capable.

2.2 谓语的扩展

英语中，句子的谓语可以通过增添不定式、并列成分、空间状语、方式状语、程度状语、评注性状语、分词、独立结构以及介词短语等方式进行扩展。

1. 增添不定式

She appeared *to have suffered* a lot.

He will never get *to understand* it.

2. 增添并列成分

She neither *hates* nor *loves* him.

He *has been*, *is* and *will be* remembered for his noble character and great deeds.

3. 增添空间状语

An old pine tree stood *in front of his house*.

Mongolia lies *on the north of China*.

4. 增添方式状语

He faces the accident *calmly*.

He cooked *in the English style*.

5. 增添分词（组）

He was gazing into the distance, *lost in thought*.

Given more time, we could do it well.

6. 增添独立结构

She held her daughter, *tears streaming down her face*.

So many people being absent, they cancelled the meeting.

7. 增添介词短语

With your help, I am sure to succeed.

In the event of snow, the match will be cancelled.

注：下列介词或介词短语可用于谓语的扩展，如：*with a view to*, *for ...good*, *for the benefit of*, *with an eye to*, *for the good of*, *for the sake of*, *for fear of*, *for the purpose of*, *with the object (intent, aim) of*, *in*

spite of, despite, regardless off, disregarding, for all that, for all the world, at all events, at any rate, in any event, at all cost

8. 增添程度状语

She obviously enjoys the music.

I fully agree with you.

注：nearly, virtually, barely, in the least, scarcely, practically, kind of, sufficiently, more or less, slightly, in part, a bit, merely, in some respects, to some extent, somewhat, a little bit, considerably, fairly, violently, enormously, definitely, utterly, in all respects 等程度状语均可用于谓语的扩展。

9. 增添评注状语

Quite honestly, he is not qualified for the job.

To my amazement, he won the gold medal.

注：surprisingly, presumably, understandably, surely, naturally, interestingly, personally, generally, hopefully, apparently, amazingly, fundamentally, theoretically, frankly, essentially, as a matter of fact, in all frankness, to one's regret, without doubt, to tell the truth, to be fair, to be precise, to make matter worse, to be exact 等评注状语均可用于谓语的扩展。

Obviously, the pictures are comparing two different attitudes towards study. (2020, 英语一)

With people's increasing greed for money, the reason why some fishermen ignore the annual fishing ban in dog days and take the risk of violating the law to catch fish in the sea is that they want to acquire high economic profit by catching more fish, which unfortunately and seriously destroys the ecological balance of oceans. (2000, 英语一)

The line chart above accurately demonstrates the statistics about museums and their visitors in China. (2017, 英语二)

2.3 表语的扩展

1. be+形容词+不定式（主语是不定式的逻辑主语，为动词的执行者）。

She is willing to lend me the money.

He is stupid to say that.

注：slow, eager, willing, prepared, frightened, depressed, amazed, powerless, unqualified, unable, contented, impatient, liable, reluctant,

thoughtful, silly, unwise, inconsiderate, anxious, decent, brave, crazy, cruel, hesitant, naughty, furious 等后均可接不定式用于表语的扩张。

2. **be+ 形容词 + 不定式** (主语与不定式是动宾关系, 为动作的承受者)。

Her words are hard *to understand*.

She is pleasant *to talk with*.

注: nice, useful, ready, dangerous, fit, nasty, pleasant, convenient, sufficient, cheap, awkward, easy, expensive, horrible, simple, hard, awful, amusing, impossible, strange, funny, interesting, extraordinary 等都属于这类形容词, 接不定式用于表语的扩张。

3. **be+ 形容词 +to (to 为介词)** He is blind *to his own mistake*.

She is indifferent *to such trifles*.

注: similar, equal, dear, close, respectful, sensitive, true, superior, inferior, loyal, sincere, kind, due, accustomed, subject 等皆为这类形容词, 均可用于表语的扩张。

4. **be+ 形容词 +at**

I am disgusted *at his words*.

She is alarmed *at the sound*.

注: clever, pleased, no good, good, surprised, brilliant, better, astonished, puzzled, angry, bad, delighted 等皆为这类形容词, 均可用于表语的扩张。

5. **be+ 形容词 +with**

He is bored *with the man*.

He is strict *with children*.

注: familiar, uneasy, sick, concerned, busy, content, friendly, furious, filled, satisfied, occupied, comfortable, disappointed 等皆为这类形容词, 均可用于表语的扩张。

6. **be+ 形容词 +of**

I am convinced *of his honesty*.

He is scared *of the snake*.

注: glad, full, fond, tired, sure, ashamed, certain, aware, conscious, convinced, guilty, proud, short, sick 等皆为这类形容词, 均可用于表语的扩张。

7. **be+ 形容词 +about**

He is mad *about money*.

She is aggrieved *about* the case.

注: happy, worried, reasonable, frightened, glad 等皆为这类形容词, 均可用于表语的扩张。

8. be+ 形容词 +from

He is free *from* the duty.

It is far *from* here.

注: different, absent, distant, remote 等皆为这类形容词, 均可用于表语的扩张。

9. be+ 形容词 +in

He is confident *in* the work.

The boy is weak *in* math.

注: absorbed, experienced, risk, poor, interested 等皆为这类形容词, 均可用于表语的扩张。

10. be+ 形容词 +on

She is intent *on* the job.

He is reliant *on* his father.

注: severe, keen, bent, based, dependent 等皆为这类形容词, 均可用于表语的扩张。

2.4 插入语

在英语句子中, 有些词、词组(短语)表示说话人的态度或看法, 解释或说明, 常用逗号同句中其他成分合开(也用破折号或括号), 这就是插入语。插入语可居于句首、句中或句尾, 视具体上下文而定, 分为下面几类:

介词插入语: of course, by the way, in fact, in short, in my opinion, in other words, in general, by my estimate, to one's surprise, to one's amazement, to one regret...

形容词插入语: worse still, strange enough, least possible, curious enough, most important...

副词插入语: clearly, apparently, frankly, basically, personally, probably, possibly, luckily, hopefully, definitely, indeed, maybe, perhaps...

分词插入语: generally speaking, judging from, frankly speaking, strictly speaking...

不定式插入语: to start with, so to speak, to be sure, to sum up, to be precise, to tell the truth

短句插入语: that is, as it is/was 事实上, as I see it, as I know it, as far as I am concerned, as it were 好像, if I may say so, I suppose, it seems 注意, 插入语的使用是实现句子结构多样性的方法之一。例如:

Unlike western media, newspapers in China usually report the positive development, rather than the problems and emergencies, of the society.

Spending too much time planning for the future, as is argued by many people, is a total waste of time.

Chapter 3 句子类别

3.1 简单句

只包含一个主语和谓语的句子称为简单句。但有时一个句子可包含两个或两个以上并列的主语或谓语，还仍为简单句。例如：

1. Four years' college life laid a solid foundation for his work.
四年大学生活为他的工作打下了坚实的基础。
2. The boys and girls jumped and played in the garden.
男孩们和女孩们在花园里跳跃着、玩耍着。

3.2 并列句

包含两个或两个以上互不依从的主谓结构的句子称为并列句。在意义上，各分句是同等重要并相互关联的；在语法结构上，它们是平行且相互间没有从属关系的。英语并列句不能只用逗号隔开（较短的句子例外），而要用分号或并列连词连接，连词前可用或不用逗号。另外，一个句子中如果有两个以上的并列分句，而且要用同样使用并列连词时，通常只在最后一个句子前用这个连词，其他分句之间用逗号。常见的并列连词有：and, but, yet, for, so, while, whereas, or, as well as, rather than, either...or, neither...nor, not only ...but also...等。

1. and 表示平行、顺接、转折、让步、对照、评注等

Her brother is an engineer *and* her sister is a painter. （平行）

Alice is clever *and* Jane is dull. (=but 对比)

He didn't come to the party, *and* that's a pity. （评注）

One more word *and* I'll knock you flat. (条件和结果)

He can't keep the flowers alive *and* he has watered them well, too.
(= although he has watered...) (让步)

2. but 和 yet 表示转折或对照（但是，然而）

It's truth that he is young, but he is experience and responsible.

He is poor, yet he is clever and noble-hearted.

but 和 yet 尽管都可以译为“但是”，区别还是有的。

(a) but 是并列连词，而 yet 则可作并列连词或副词，不可说 and but，但可说 and yet，but 不可放在句尾，而 yet 则可放在句尾

(b) but 表示对照或对立时，一般都比较轻松自然，而 yet 表示对照或对立时，则往往比较强烈，时常出人意料。例如：

She is an American but she speaks Chinese very fluently. (自然轻松的比较或对立)

She is an American, yet she knows little about American history. (强烈的比较或矛盾)

3. for 表示原因或理由（因为）

It must have rained, for the ground is wet.

4. so 表示结果（所以）

It is foggy today, so we can't see the distant hills.

5. while, whereas 表示对比（而）

Wise men seek after truth while (whereas) fools despise knowledge.

6. or 表示选择（或者，不然的话）

Wear your coat or you will catch cold.

7. 有些并列连词也可以连接并列分句，如：either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also

Either we take part-time jobs to get to know the society, or we can volunteer to participate in some social services.

Neither I would consult him, nor he would ask me for advice.

Not only was the room well decorated, but also meals was ready.

8. besides 等副词也可以起到并列连词的作用

有些副词，如 besides, consequently, furthermore 等不是修饰句中的副词、形容词或动词，而是起承接作用，使上下文（句）意思连贯，语义衔接，形成逻辑性、连贯性良好的语篇。这副类词实际上是作连词用的，通常称为等立连接副词，可分为如下几类：

(a) 表示意义增补、补充和说明的：further, furthermore, then, again, similarly, besides, additionally, moreover, likewise 等

- (b) 表示意思相反、对比的: contrarily, inversely, conversely, oppositely, rather 等
- (c) 表示内容与上文类似或相同的: similarly, identically, equivalently, equally, correspondingly, likewise 等
- (d) 表示概括或总结的: generally, overall, altogether
- (e) 表示结果的: hence, thus, therefore, then, accordingly, consequently 等
- (f) 表示时间的: sometimes, meanwhile, occasionally
- (g) 表示让步的: still, yet, nevertheless, however, though, notwithstanding 等
- (h) 表示条件的: else, otherwise 等
- (i) 表示列举的: first (ly), second (ly), third (ly), finally 等

值得注意的是，这些词所连接的并列分句一般要用分号隔开（不用逗号，但可用句号），但前面若有 and, but, or 等并列连词时，则不用分号，要用逗号。如：

- The rain was heavy; consequently the land was flooded.
- Girls wear fashionable clothes. Similarly, some birds have bright feathers.
- The weather changed suddenly, and accordingly we had to change our plan.

注: then 指逻辑顺序, 强调结果; consequently 强调因果关系; therefore 和 hence 表示严格的推理, 后面的结论是必然结果; accordingly 表示自然的结果。

3.3 复合句

由一个主句和至少一个从句构成的句子称为复合句。在复合句中，主句是整个句子的主体部分，从句只是整个句子的一个成分，不能独立存在，在句法关系上从属于主句。从句须用关联词引导，来表明与主句的关系。一般可分为三类：名词性从句，定语从句和状语从句。

3.3.1 名词性从句