

# 读书笔记.英语语法俱乐部

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## 0 语法的问题

一些所谓“规则”，在一本本语法书间抄来抄去，写书的人不去追究背后的道理，教语法的人也从来不去质问“为什么”，规则解释不了的地方就叫“例外”。以讹传讹的结果，把合乎逻辑的语法搞得令人望而生畏。试想，每学到一个语法项目，有 100 条规则要背，这 100 条规则又牵出 1000 条例外，这样怎么可能学得会？

好的语法观念，不应该有任何要背的东西。它可直接从大量的英语句子中归纳出来，只需要少数几个容易理解的观念，就可以充分诠释语法出现的原因。语法的发明或出现自有它的合理性，并不是都是例外。

值得注意的是，英语语法以句子为主要的研究单位。这个概念是极其重要的。学语法的目的，就是要学会看懂句子，包括复杂的、难懂的句子。更进一步就是要能写出正确的、有变化的句子。至于句子的效果与说服力，则属于修辞的范围。在另一个本书中会加以探讨。

## 1 基本句型及补语

五种单句的基本句型：

- S+V（主语+动词）
- S+V+O（主语+动词+宾语）
- S+V+C（主语+动词+补语）
- S+V+O+O（主语+动词+宾语+宾语）
- S+V+O+C（主语+动词+宾语+补语）

其中，后三类中有补语的概念。补语的概念在一般的语法中强调得比较少。补语其实是在句型结构中，其重要性仅次于动词的概念。它对于复杂的句子的理解与写作是十分重要的。

### 1.1 什么是补语？

五种基本句型的产生是因为动词不同。而补语的产生是因为动词“是”的出现。解释为“是”的动词是空泛的、没有意义的。也只有“是”动词才需要补语来补足句子的意思。

一个完整的句子，要能表示完整的意思，需要两个部分来完成：主语和动词。主语，是这个句子所叙述的对象。动词，构成叙述的主要内容。例如：

- John Smith died in World War Two. (不及物动词 S+V)
- John Smith killed three enemy soldiers. (及物动词 S+V+O)

上面两个例子中的动词。如果 killed 不加宾语，它只能算一个不好的句子。但是它主要意思存在。

反之，如果句子缺了补语，就会变得完全没有意义，因为叙述的部分完全缺乏。（在所有的英语动词中，只有解释为“是”的动词是空的，完全没有意义）。一般的动词，不论及物或不及物，都要担任叙述全句最主要内容的工作。只有解释为“是”的动词，没有叙述能力，只能扮演引导叙述部分的角色。例如：

- John Smith was a soldier.
- John Smith was courageous.

系动词把主语与补语划上了等号而已。有时补语是形容词时，中文翻译，“是”就省略了。例如：

- Taroko Gorge is beautiful. (太鲁阁峡谷很美。)
- The soup is too hot. (汤太烫了。)

所以，解释为“是”的动词是没有叙述能力的，只是做为一个语法虚词存在，把主语和后面构成叙述的部分连接起来。通常，它又叫“系动词”（Linking Verb）。那么跟在这些动词后面的部分，因为替代了动词所扮演的叙述角色，补足句子使它获得完整意思，称之为“补语”（Complement）。

1.2 哪些是系动词？

表 1 系动词

Be	
Look	看起来是
Seem	似乎是
Appear	显得是
Sound	听起来是
Feel	摸起来是
Taste	尝起来是
Turn	转变为
Prove	证实为
Become	成为
Make	做为

做为汉语，“为”只不过是文言的“是”。一些例子：

That dress looks pretty.

The dog seems friendly.

His demands appear reasonable.

His trip sounds exciting.

I feel sick.

The drug tastes bitter.

The story proved false.

He became a teacher.

A nurse makes a good wife.

这些例子中的动词都可换成 be 动词。而且，意思也不会有变化。

### 1.3 宾语补语的句型

主语的补语是告诉读者主语是什么，中间用“是”动词串联起来。“主语+动词+宾语+补语（S+V+O+C）”的句型，则是用补语告诉读者宾语是什么，中间暗示有一个“是”的关系存在。如下例所示：

I find the dress pretty.

The meat made the dog friendly.

They consider his demands reasonable.

He found the trip exciting.

The food made me sick.

I don't find the drug bitter.

I consider the story false.

His college training made him a teacher.

Most people consider a nurse a good wife.

如果宾语可用 be 动词+补语，那么就是宾补。

## 1.4 补语的词类

补语的词类应该是名词或形容词比较合理。因为主语或宾语是名词，所以补语也是名词，经由“是”的连接来表达同等的关系。之所以还可以是形容词，那么是因为形容词可修饰名词。

## 1.5 没有补语的 be 动词

To be and not to be, that is the question.

这里的 be 不表达“是”，而表达“存在”。

## 1.6 两个宾语的句型

两个宾语的句型是 S+V+O+O。例如，

John's father gave him a dog.

这与 S+V+O+C 很相似。其实有本质不同，因为两个宾语不能用“be”或“是”连接。

## 2 名词短语与冠词

名词短语使用频率极高，可做主语、宾语、介词的宾语、补语。

名词短语词尾用单、复数；开头用“限定词”（Determiners）。例如，

A new book

Many good students

His beautiful wife

The best answer

Those sweet roses

这些短语由三部分构成。第一部分（a、many, his）就是限定词。这个限定词决定第三部分（book、student、wife），亦即名词部分的范围。中间部分（new、good、beautiful）是形容词，依附在名词上的修饰语，是可有可无的元素。

注意，这三个部分，每个部分都可以省略。如，

A new book -> a book

The best answer -> Of these answers, this one is the best.

Those sweet roses -> I want those.

## 2.1 什么时候不要限定词

不能用“一个”或“那个”修饰的名词，不加限定词。

A new book -> new book (wrong)

从语源学（etymology）的角度来看，冠词 a(n) 可以视为 one 一字的弱化，也就是说，就是 one 的意思，只是语气较弱。如果后面的名词不适合以“一个”来交代，也就等同于不能用“a(n)”来限定，就可空下来。例如：

Unmarried men are a rare species these days.

除了复数外，抽象名词（honesty, bribery），没有具体形状，不能以“一个”来表示。物质名词（water, food）虽是具体的东西，可是形状不固定，也不能用“一个”来表示。例如：

Honesty is not necessarily the best policy.

Fresh water is a precious resource in Saudi Arabia.

## 2.2 专有名词与补语的位置

如果人名是唯一的，就不用“一个”加以修饰。也就是说，“a(n)”是指可能有多个，所以也就有复数。加 a(n) 与加 -s 是一体的两面，我们用这个符号分别来表示单、复数。例如：

There are five Sundays this month.

I have an appointment on Sunday.

放在补语位置的专有名词最难以判断。补语和主语（或宾语）之间有同等的关系。如果主语是专有名词的话，那么它的补语也当作专有名词来使用，条件是在补语位置上的名词也必须具有“唯一”的性质。例如：

Mr. Elson was president of the high school.

校长一词不加冠词。

Some say he was a better president than Mr. Robert.

Mr. Elson is also a member of the Council of the city.

Clinton made Gorle campaign partner of the Presidential election.

注意：这些情况说明要对句子本身的事情要清楚。要知道一个学校只有一位校长，一个总统下面只有一个副总统。

## 2.3 定冠词 the 用法

在语源学上，the 可视为 that 或 those 的弱化形式（注意不是 this 和 these）。而 that 或 those 是指形容词，有明确的指示功能。所以定冠词 the 也可以用同样的角度来了解：凡是上下文中有明指或暗示时，也就是有“那个”的指示功能时，便要用定冠词 the。请比较：

I need a book to read on my trip.

I have finished the book you lent me.

Modern history is my favorite subject.

The history of recent China is a sorry record.

He should be home; I saw a light in his house.

Turn off the portal light.

I'm going to the office now.

Do you mind if I open the windows?

## 2.4 定冠词与专有名词

专有名词就是：只有一个对象存在的名词。the 表示 that 或 those。如果专有名词加了 the，那么这个词就不是专有名词了。例如，

This is not the John Smith I know. (有两个 John Smith)

This is a photography show of the Taipei 50 years ago. (两个台北，现在的和以前的)

The Pacific (Ocean)

The Atlantic (Ocean)

The Indian Ocean

The Mediterranean (Sea)

The Dead Sea

The Philippine Islands -> the Philippines

The Alp Mountains -> the Alps

The Mississippi (River)

The Titanic (Ship)

The Hilton (Hotel)

The united states of America

The United Nations

## 2.5 注意点

名词做形容词用时，不可有复数。

所有格 of 用于没有生命的。's 用于有生命的。

Nobody 还表名词，无名小卒。



One thing, another thing.

例外, women doctors

### 3 动词的时态

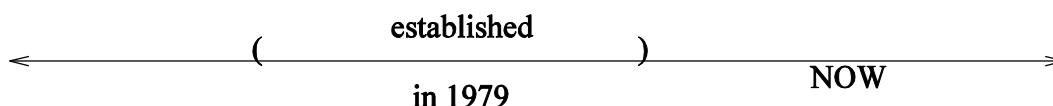
- 只需了解两种状态：简单式与完成式。
- 时间（time）和状态（aspect）分开处理。时间观念（现在、过去、未来）。
- 主动与被动语态（voice）。
- 以简驭繁办法：把 be 动词当动词，其后的分词视为形容词。动词短语长的时候，里面一定会有 be 动词，如果把 be 动词抽离出来当作动词看，那就只剩下用 be 动词写的简单式，以及用 have been 写的完成式两种状态。
- 分词可视为形容词补语，不放在动词短语里面。

#### 3.1 简单式

简单式的动词可以清楚交代动作是发生于哪个时段。而与它搭配的时间副词通常会明确标示出一个时段。也就是说，**简单式的时间是括弧（ ）的形状**，我们可以用括弧把简单式的时间括起来。这个括弧大小不拘，可以小到一个点，也可以大到无限，可是必须标示得很明确。例如，

##### 3.1.1 过去时间：

例，The U.S. established diplomatic relations with the P.R.C. in 1979.



例，The movable print was introduced to England in 1485.



此句中，be 动词当作动词看，它的时间副词 in 1485 也是一个括弧，在 now 的左边。而分词 introduced 看作是“形容词化”的补语。

例，I was visiting clients the whole day yesterday.



同样，分词短语为补语。而现在分词表示一种持续性，相当于中文的“正在、一直”的口气。注意，be 动词都是不翻译的。

还有短时间、一瞬间的，例如，

I was watching TV when I heard the doorbell.

The witness was being questioned in court when he had a heart attack.

### 3.1.2 现在时间

如果时间副词是 now，或以 now 为中心的或大或小的括弧，就要用现在时间的简单式。只要在以 now 为中心的括弧，可以大到涵盖过去及未来，才可以用来表示不变的真理。

例如，体育比赛中的时态，都是现在时间，也就是 now，所播报一直是现在这一刻所发生的事情，所以就是 now 这一瞬间。



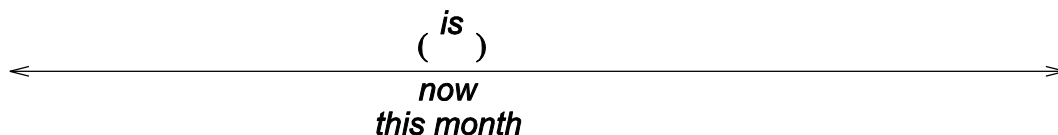
Bush is the U.S. President.

布什是现任美国总统，可是几年前他不是，几年后他也可能不是。以 now 为中心的一段时间。

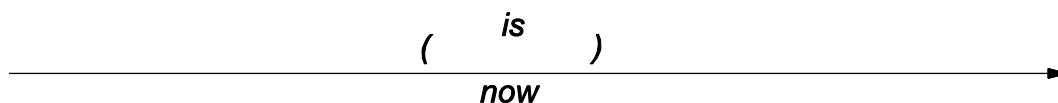
All mothers love their children.

天下的母亲爱小孩。是以 now 为中心的一个极大的括弧。

7-EVLVEN is selling big cokes at a discount this month.



According to the NASA survey, the ozone layer is being depleted.



以 *now* 为中心的较大的括弧，所以动词现在简单式。Being depleted 当成补语。

### 3.1.3 未来时间

与前面类似，例如，

There will be a major election in March.



时间副词 *in March* 是一个未来时间的括弧。未来的事情还没发生，尚未确定，所以要有一个助动词 *will* 在前面，意思是“到时候会”。

Don't call me at six tomorrow. I'll still be sleeping then.



## 3.2 完成式

相对于简单式的括弧形状，完成式是用箭头来表达时间的，强调表示动作的截止时间。

从功能上看，简单式是交代动作发生的时段，而完成式并不对动作发生的时段作明确的交代，时间的随机性很强，只表示“曾经”、“做过”的意思。

### 3.2.1 现在时间



例如，I'm sure I have seen this face somewhere.

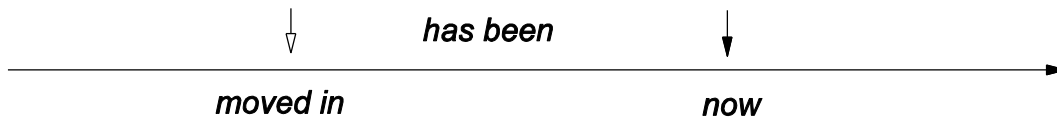
对动作发生时间不确定，强调截止时间是现在。在这一刻以前看到过都算数，以后才要去看则不算数。这就是现在时间完成式的条件。

例如，We have been working overtime for a week to fill your order.



注意 be 是动词，因为时间副词 for a week 是“到现在，算来有一个星期了”。强调是一个时间点。要用完成式“已经”来配合。

例，The house has been redecorated twice since they moved in.



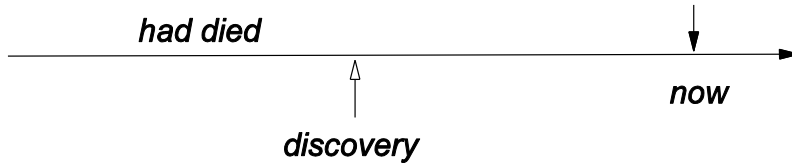
时间点强调也是 now。

There have been some bad storms recently.

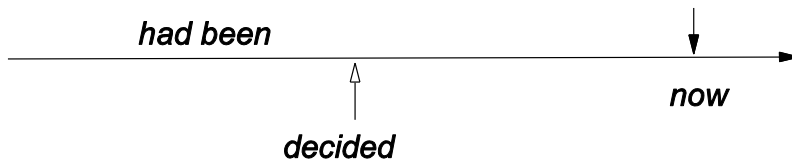
### 3.2.2 过去时间

如果没有特别的交代的话，一般说“有……过”，就是“到现在有……过”，所以都是现在完成式。用过去完成式则要有一个过去的截止时间，也就是箭头指在一个过去时间，在那之前就“有……过”。

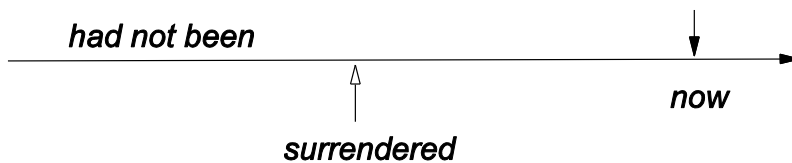
例，Many soldiers had died from pneumonia before the discovery of penicillin.



例，I had been smoking three packs of cigarettes a day before I decided to quit.



分词表补语，ing 表持续性，也就是每天都要抽三包烟，而且是“一直如此”。



例，Japan had not been defeated yet by the time Germany surrendered unconditionally.

### 3.2.3 未来时间

未来时间的完成式，只是把箭头所指的截止时间移向未来的一个点。思想与前面的类似。在写法上，因为是未来时间，所以动词前面加一个 *will* 就可以了。

例，Next April, I will have worked here for 20 years.

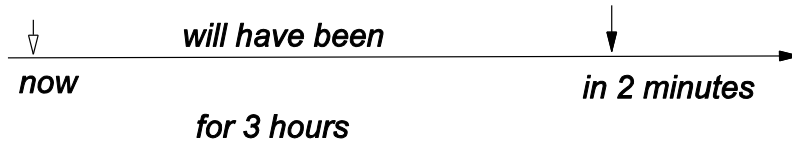


例，Come back at 5:00. Your car will have been fixed by then.



去修车厂拿车子，老板叫你五点来。他的意思不是五点才要修你的车，而是说五点以前就一定先修好了，等你来拿。真正修好的时间可以是四点，也可能是三点。强调是截止时间。中文翻译成“会已经”。

例，In two more minutes, she will have been talking on the phone for three hours.



同样 ing 表持续性。注意时间截止点是两分钟后的时刻。

P.77, 2012-07-09

### 3.3 小结

完成式强调的是截止时间点，简单式强调以 now 为中心的时间段。Be 动词分词是补语，进行式表“一直”，过去分词表“被动”。

P.new 35

## 4 不定式

不定式最合理的解释是把它**视为助动词的变化**。弄清不定式与助动词的关系，就可以不背任何规则了。

### 4.1 不定式与助动词的共同点

例，I am glad to know you.

为什么要不定式？S+V+C 就已经结束了。要还原其本来的句子。

I am glad because I can know you.

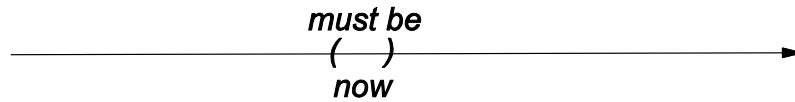
或是，I am glad because I am able to know you.

长期地语言进化，可以省略 I am, because, able。此处注意，不定式会含有 able 的意思。

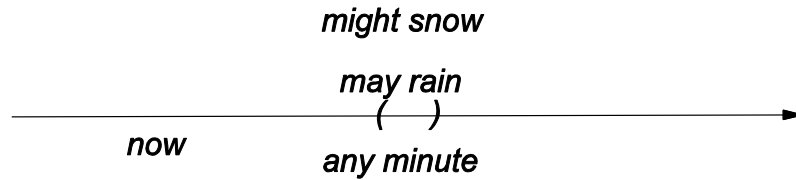
不定式与助动词的共同点：

- 接原形动词，例如，I will go. 和 I want to go.

- 语气有“不确定性”。例如，He is right. He may be right. He seems to be right.
- 都要用完成式来表达相对过去时间。助动词与不定式本身都无法完整表达过去时间。  
例，听到外面有雨声。It must be raining now.

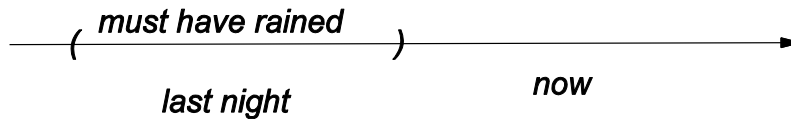


如果天上乌云密布，则说，It may rain any minute. It might even snow.



这些助动词都没有过去的意思。但是，如何表过去呢？昨天夜里下了雨。

It must have rained last night. 试想一下，直接用动词也不合适，不得以用了过去完成式。



又例如，It seems to have rained last night. 不定式也用完成式表过去。

- 所有重要的语气助动词，都可以改为不定式。

Must, have to

Should, ought to

Will/would, be going to

Can/could, be able to

May/might, be likely to

那么，有不定式的地方，都可以看成一个子句的省略。

## 4.2 不定式与动名词的区别

简单办法，还原子句子。

### 4.2.1 stop

They plan to marry next month.

They plan that they will marry next month.

### 4.2.2 avoid

I avoid making the same mistake twice.

(Wrong) I avoid that I will make the same mistake twice. (不太恰当!)

### 4.2.3 hate

I hate to say this, but I think you're mistaken.

### 4.2.4 like

I like to be the first.

I don't like to wait too long.

I dislike standing in long lines.

### 4.2.5 try

I always try to be on time.

Why don't you try being late for a change?

### 4.2.6 remember

Please remember to give me a wake-up call at 6:00 tomorrow.

I remember calling her at 6:00 last night.



#### 4.2.7 Stop

The speaker stopped talking at the second bell.

The speaker stopped a second to drink some water.

### 4.3 使役动词与原型动词

The little girl asked her mother to come to the PTA meeting.

The little girl asked if he mother would come to the PTA meeting.

Ask 是个普通的动词，没有强制性。来不来，别人说了算。而使役动词代表强权，强制。

比较：

The teacher made the little girl stay behind.

The teach asked the little girl to stay behind.

### 4.4 感官动词与原型动词

(see, hear, watch)明确的动作

如果动作有持续性。

I heard her playing the violin.

如果动作是瞬时完成的。

I heard her cry out in pain.

### 4.5 小结

不定式是助动词的省略，带有不确定的语气。难道“不定”是“不确定性”的意思？

Be used to 中 to 是介词。

## 5 动名词

传统方法中有四种动词变形（verbals），动名词，现在分词（Ving），过去分词（Ven）和不定式（to V）。

动名词是名词。而分词是只能做形容词。但是，要注意不定式可当作名词，有时要区分。

### 5.1 动名词的特性

#### 5.1.1 与普通名词的比较

例，

Let me buy you a drink.

Drinking is his only vice. (有动作持续性，不可数，抽象，习惯性)

又如，

I am not afraid of death, but I am scared of dying. (抽象与持续性)

可以有复数，two weddings，有冠词 the burning，有所有格 his running。

#### 5.1.2 动名词与名词从句

I really enjoyed that I taught English to school children at night.

I really enjoyed teaching English to school children at night.

为何不用不定式？不定式有不确定的语气，而动名词有持续性的意思。

### 5.2 动名词的一些变化

#### 5.2.1 复合字（主语省略）

Picking strawberries can be fun.

That anybody picks strawberries can be fun.

The picking of strawberries requires patience.

Strawberry-picking is a strenuous job.

(of strawberries)表形容词

### 5.2.2 主语不可省略

I don't like that John calls my girlfriend day after day.

I don't like John's calling my girlfriend day after day.

### 5.2.3 动名词表被动 (Being Ven)

That I was invited here is a great honor.

Being invited here is a great honor.

## 5.3 动名词与现在分词

That flying bird is a black-faced spoonbill. (Ving)

The bird is flying.

That flying jacket looks smart on you. (动名词)

The jacket is flying?

That's a jacket for flying. (放在介词后面来验证)。

P.54, 2012-07-11

## 6 分词

不严格地说，分词可视为形容词。

### 6.1 分词与形容词的比较

形容词有两种位置：

名词短语中，和补语的位置。

### 6.1.1 现在分词与形容词位置

That black dog doesn't bite.

A barking dog doesn't bite.

Barking 有一些暗示的意义，表“正在叫，一直叫”。可视为弦外之音。许多的形容词字尾有弦外之音，-ful 很，ish（一点），less（没、不），可以视-ing 也是弦外之音，表一直，正在。

### 6.1.2 过去分词与形容词

-ed 表示“被，已经”。

Clean water is safe to drink. (S+V+C+?)

Clean water is safe because I can drink.

Boiled water is safe to drink.

### 6.1.3 带有“完成”暗示而非“被动的”过去分词

I cannot find my wallet. It is gone.

The leaves are all fallen, now that winter is here.

I am done. It is all yours. (我已经好了。该你用了。)

## 6.2 现在分词与过去分词的区分

现在分词有暗示“一直、正在”。

过去分词有暗示“被动”、“完成”。

### 6.2.1 表示感觉的分词

He is disappointed at his scores.

His scores are disappointing.

又如, satisfy, surprise, amaze, astonish, scare, terrify, please, tire, exhaust, 这些词都不好判断。方法是, 还原成主动态。

He scores disappoint him.

这些词的被动意义不明显, 所以通常也不用 by。

另外, 有感情的人或动物用这些感觉的词多一些。

### 6.2.2 字根字首分析

这个要求背字根, 如 sist = stand, be 是不及物的。Pos=place, 是及物的。

Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.

Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

## 6.3 现在分词与过去分词混合的形态

分词都是形容词。

I have no comment to make while the case is being investigated by police.

(为何是 to make ? 不是 making, made, to be made。S+V+O+C。C 的主语是 I, 要用主动。Making 或 to make。那么一定是省略了什么? 可以理解为 making 由 be making 来, to make 由 be able to 来。)

## 6.4 形容词从句减化

### 6.4.1 Ven

Toys made in Taiwan are much better now.

Toys which are made in Taiwan are much better now.

### 6.4.2 Ving

Children (who are )living in orphanages make a lot of friends.

### 6.4.3 Being Ven

The vase being auctioned now is a Ming china.

## 6.5 副词从句减化

### 6.5.1 Ven

(After he was) Wounded in war, the soldier was sent home.

### 6.5.2 Ving

The pigeon, after it flew 200 miles, was caught cup in a net.

The pigeon, after flying 200 miles, was caught cup in a net.

### 6.5.3 Having Ven

Having finished the day's work, the secretary went home.

P.62,2012-07-11

## 7 形容词

形容词是修饰名词的。副词是用来修饰名词以外的词类，包括动词、形容词、副词。

广义的形容词包括形容词从句、减化的形容词从句（分词短语、同位语、不定式）、介系词片语、复合字或单字。本章是以单字为主。

单字形容词，通常在句子中只有两种位置：名词短语及补语的位置。

### 7.1 名词短语中的形容词

#### 7.1.1 以 a 开头的形容词表属性的后置

不适合放在名词短语的中间位置，如

John and his brother alike are unreliable.

Money alone cannot solve our problem.

### 7.1.2 名词转用为形容词

A government store

My pencil sharpener

A cigarette box

Movie theaters

## 7.2 名词短语中形容词的顺序

Three big red apples

在 attributive adjectives 之间，表达名词性的形容词靠近名词，不可变的、客观的靠近名词；反之，可变的、临时的、主观的远离名词。

The murderer left behind a bloody old black Italian leather glove.

He's wearing a handsome old brown U.S. Air Force leather flying jacket.

## 7.3 形容词在名词短语位置与补语位置的比较

名词短语中形容词,属性形容词 (attributive adjectives)

补语形容词: predicative adjectives, 离名词最远。

John is sick today, and couldn't come to work. (predicative)

John is sick man. (attributive)

## 7.4 补语位置的形容词

This lake is deep.

She makes everyone happy.

Chinese culture is 5000 years old.

I heard her playing the violin.

The fish is still alive.

The balloon stays afloat.

They found the professor alone.

Coffee keeps him awake.

## 7.5 形容词的比较级

Unit 3 is shorter than Unit 4.

Unit 3 is less difficult than Unit4.

Unit 3 as boring as Unit4.

### 7.5.1 拼法

单音节, Tall, taller, tallest

三个音节, more expensive, most expensive

两个音节: 如果字尾是典型的形容词字尾, 有明显的标示词类的功能, 应保留尾不变, 分成两个字处理。

Crowded, more crowded, most crowded;

Loving, more loving, most loving;

Helpful, more helpful, most helpful

Useless, more useless, most useless

Famous, more famous, most famous

Active, more active, most active



其它的则无限制:

Often, oftener, oftenest, more often, most often

Shallow, shallower, shallowest, shallower, shallowest

以-y 结尾, 长母音变成短母音。

Happy, happier, happiest

Lucky, luckier, luckiest

### 7.5.2 定冠词判断法

其实定冠词跟着名词的。

Yangmingshan is most crowded in March.

Yanmingshan is the most crowded of Taipei's scenic sopts.

John is the shorter of the twins.

### 7.5.3 That 和 those 的用法

My car is bigger than yours (your car).

Cars made in Taiwan are better than those made in Korea.

Those 就等于 those cars。

### 7.5.4 比较级的倒装比

A chimp has as much IQ as a child of five or six does.

为了表达清楚, 改为倒装

A chimp has as much IQ as does a child of five or six.

## 8 副词（掌握得不好）

副词用来修饰名词以外的词（动词、形容词、与副词）。有些也可修饰名词。例如，

Vegetables, especially spinach(菠菜), are good for you.

副词的使用另一个注意的问题是它在句子中的位置。

### 8.1 方法、状态的副词

这一类副词是修饰动词的。典型的拼法是形容词加上-ly 字尾。原则上它的位置应该尽量与动词靠近后面。由于副词是修饰词，属于不太重要的元素。如果其它补语、受词主要元素出现，会使得副词后移的太远。所以要前置。

#### 8.1.1 S+V

The child giggled happily under the caress of its mother.

#### 8.1.2 S+V+C

He kept quiet resolutely.

可以把它放在前面，

He resolutely kept quiet.

#### 8.1.3 S+V+C

He kissed the girl tenderly.

He passionately kissed the girl living next door.

#### 8.1.4 S+V+O+O

He showed us the document reluctantly.

I willingly offer you my help.

### 8.1.5 S+V+O+C

They elected him chairman unanimously.

I happily pronounce you man and wife.

## 8.2 强调语气的副词 (Intensifiers)

### 8.2.1 强调范围的副词 (Focusing Adverbs)

Only, merely, also, especially, particularly, even, 须紧临动词。

I heard about the accident yesterday.

(Only I ) heard about the accident yesterday.

I (only heard) about the accident yesterday.

I heard about (only the accident) yesterday.

I heard about the accident (only yesterday).

### 8.2.2 加强语气的副词 (Intensifiers)

He is very much his father's son.

You're utterly insane.

I badly need a drink.

### 8.2.3 程度副词 (Adverbs of Degree)

程度副词的意义比语气副词重要，去掉会改变句子的意思。

The project is almost finished.

The project is finished.

I can hardly hear you.

The promotion was moderately successful.

### 8.3 连接句子的副词

连接副词与分离副词。

连接副词后面紧跟标点。

Clark Gable, however, is lousy.

Therefore, the film is less than perfect.

It is still a good movie; besides, good romances are rare these days.

分离副词 (Disjuncts) 用来修饰句子，例如，

Scientifically, the experiment was a success.

Scientifically speaking, the experiment was a success.

If we are speaking scientifically, the experiment was a success.

You're not answering my questions honestly.

Honestly, what are you going to do about it.

### 8.4 一些副词

Clean 作副词表“完完全全地”，做形容词表“干净”。

Dead tired 累得要死，表强调的副词。

Increasingly, 没有 increasely 这个词。

Stand firm. P.81 2012-07-14

## 9 语气 (mood)

有四种：

叙述事实语气 (Indicative)：表示所说的是真的。

条件语气 (Conditional)：表示真假还不能确定。

假设语气 (Subjunctive)：说反话，所说的与事实相反。

祈使语气 (Imperative)：表示希望能成真，但尚未实现。

## 9.1 叙述事实语气

一般的英语句子都是叙述事实的。未来时要说明一下。

I will go to the U.S. next year to study for an MBA degree.

will 表示不能完全确定。

The movie starts in 5 minutes.

因为是安排好的，可以视为事实。

I'll be ready when he comes.

两件事都是未来的，要确定其中一件，用现在式。

## 9.2 真假都可能出现的条件语气

如果加了语气助词，(must, should, will/would, can/could, may/might)，都会产生不确定的语气。

注意两点：

### 9.2.1 表达时间的功能不完整

Must/should, will/would, can/could, may/might，并不表示时间，而表语气。后者更加不确定。

The doctor thinks it can be AIDS.

It could be anything – AIDS or a common cold.

### 9.2.2 用完成式表达对过去的猜测

与不定式类似，用完成式来表达对过去的猜测。

It may rain any minute now.

It may have rained a little last night.

### 9.3 与事实相反的假设语气

所说的与事实相反。

现在时间：

If I were you, I would not do it.

过去时间：

If I had known earlier, I might have done something.

未来时间：

If an asteroid should hit the earth, man could die out.

If I were to take the bribe, I could never look at other people in the eye again.

Were to 是 be going to 的过去形态，表未来不会去做。而 should 的语气却有所松动。

因为是假设的，所以假设语气的句子都用过去式来表不是事实。若是现在时间，就退后为过去式，过去时态，退为过去完成式，而未来时间，则是两个子句用过去拼法的助动词来表示。

还有就是混合时间的变化，如，

If I had studied harder in school, I could qualify for the job now.

混合真假的变化的变化，如

I could have contributed to the fund drive then, only that I did not have any money with me.

前一句是假设语气，后一句是事实。

句型的变化，如

It's time you kids were in bed.

If only I had more time.

I wish I had more time.

## 9.4 祈使语气

其实, come in = you may come in.

The court demands that the witness leave (原型)the courtroom.

经由第三方转述, must 被省略。

(You must) leave the courtroom.

如,

It is necessary that ...

I insist that ...

## 10 介系词

一个终极办法, 快速、大量、持续阅读。

### 10.1 介系词短语

Cherries are (in season) now.

Eggs are sold (by the dozen).

The box is full (of chocolates).

He'll return tomorrow (at the least).

### 10.2 空间的介系词

点、线、面、体。

点, at

Let's meet at the railway station.

线, on, along

Then we go over the project on our way to Kaohsiung.

面, on

Several boats can be seen on the lake.

体, in

It's cool in the railway station because they have air conditioning there.

### 10.3 时间的介系词

At 表“点”，in 表“长时间”，on 表特定的日期。

### 10.4 易错的词

He is on his way to Taichung.

Step aside! You're in my way.

Made of, made from, 是看见和看不见的关系。

Between 有标示位置的功能，among 则没有。

From May to September 四个月，From May through September 五个月。

Above/below 表相对高度，over/under 则有标示定点的功能。

Has a right to sth.

Be paid by the week.

Is becoming to you. P.99



## 11 主谓一致

为什么会犯错？

一、中文不是拼音文字，没有这种字尾变化。所以要靠多读多写来养成习惯。

二、一致性的判断并不那么单纯，要靠扎实的语法训练。

### 11.1 主词是一个还是两个人（或）物？

通过限定词判断

Your brother John has come to see you.

Your brother and John have come to see you.

The senator and delegate wants to make an announcement.

The senator and the delegate want to make an announcement.

Every man and every woman has to do something for the country.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

A cup and saucer is placed on the table.

A cup and a dish are placed on the table.

A brown and white dog is at your doorsteps.

A brown and a white dog are fighting over a bone.

没有限定词

Bread and butter is not very tasty but very filling.

Bread and butter have both risen in price.

Oil and water do not mix.

## 11.2 主词是哪一个

因为减化了句子，所以难以判断。

### 11.2.1 比较连词 **than** 和 **as**

You want to borrow money? But I, as well as you, am broke.

I am broke as well as you are.

I, no less than you, am responsible.

I am no less responsible than you are.

### 11.2.2 对等连词 **but, not, or**

Everyone but a few complete idiots is able to see that.

But, not 将其它的人排除掉了。

The eggs, not the hen, were stolen.

Not only you but also I was at fault.

Or 是二选一，所以跟靠近动词的。

Either my father alone or both my parents are coming.

Neither he nor his friends were there at that time.

Does he or his friends want to go.

## 11.3 主语中有 **every, each, either, neither** 等表示 “一” 的字

Everybody is to report here tomorrow.

Every student has several chapters to report on.

Each has to make a five-minute speech.

You have to make a five-minute speech each.

Each of you is responsible for half of the job.

### 11.4 主语是代词，要看先行词

I don't trust people who talk too much.

He has three options, which look equally attractive.

He has three options, which is a good thing.

It was the Johnson boys who were here last night.

### 11.5 以单位做主词

度量衡、时间、钱以复数出现，但不一定是复数。

He makes eighty thousand dollars a year, which is a lot of money.

Ten seconds is quite a record for the 100-meter dash.

### 11.6 主语后面有介系词时

一般情形，不用管它。

Mrs. Lindsey, together with her sons, is on a European tour.

The use of computers in business is now almost inevitable.

There is a list of things to buy in the handbag.

### 11.7 主词为空的字

表“全部，部分”，需要看后面的介词。

All of these are Lishan pears.

All of the money has been spent.

All but one of the pears are ripe.

A lot of the pears are damaged.

A lot of time has been wasted.

Half of the pears still look good.

Half of this pear is rotten.

Some of the cost is in transportation.

None of the pears are really good at eat. (NONE = NOT ONE)

The number of people in the demonstration is five thousand.

A number of people have brought eggs to throw.

A pair of pants is hanging on the wall.

集合名词: staff, faculty, family, police, committee, crew, 表一个集体时用单数, 表集体中的成员时用复数。

The committee is/are studying the proposal.

The committee is five years old.

The committee are mostly Republican politicians.

## 11.8 以 s 结尾的词

Mathematics is my forte.

Mumps primarily attacks children.

Statistics was born in the gambling house.

The statistics are not all accurate. P.110,2012-07-15

## 12 名词从句

### 12.1 合句 (Compound Sentence)

如果两个句子没有主从关系，中间以 **and**、**but**、**or** 等连接词连起来，两句之间维持平行、对称关系，没有主、从之分。

Girls like dolls, but boys like robots.

### 12.2 复句 (Complex Sentence)

两个句子，有主从之分。

将一个句子改造成名词、形容词或副词类、放在另一句子中使用，称为从属句，另一句则称为主句。合并而成的句子有主从之分。

I know something.

I am right.

➔ I know that I am right.

My father is a man.

He always keeps his word.

➔ My father is a man who always keeps his word.

He works hard.

He's in need of money.

➔ He works hard because he's in need of money.

### 12.3 典型的名词子句

本来是一个完成而独立的单句。

前面加上连接词 **that**。这个连接词没有意义，只有文法功能，表示后面跟着一个名词子句。

名词子句须放在主要子句的名词位置（主语，受词，补语，同位格），当名词使用。

### 12.3.1 主语位置

Something is strange.

He did not show up on time.

➔ That he did not show up on time is strange.

➔ It is strange that he did not show up on time. P113

### 12.3.2 受词位置

The defendant said something.

He did not do it.

➔ The defendant said he did not do it.

名词从句的连接词 **that** 因为没有意义，只有标示子句的文法功能，所以有时能省略。如果名词子句放在及物动词后面的受词位置，读者可以清楚看到这是个名词子句，就可以省略连接词 **that**。

The defendant said that he didn't do it.

That he didn't show up is strange. （不能省略）

I find something strange.

He didn't show up on time.

➔ I find it strange that he didn't show up on time.

### 12.3.3 补语位置

The car is ruined. The important thing is that we're all right.

名词类的主词补语与主主词之间是全等关系，也就是：

The important thing = we're all right

### 12.3.4 同位语关系

同位语其实是形容词从句减化后所留下的补语。

The story that he once killed a man might just be true.

I am afraid that I can't help you.

I am afraid of that thing. I can't help you.

That thing 没有意义，that thing 与 that I can't help you 重复，of that thing 是可有可无的介系词片语。

You'd better take care that nothing goes wrong.

S+V+O 是完整的。同样可视为，

You'd better take care of that thing. Nothing goes wrong.

## 12.4 名词从句的放大

名词从句的内容，有时比主要子句重要，这时可选择把名词子句当成主要子句处理，反而把主句缩小，放入括弧的逗号当中，如：

This is your last offer, I suppose?

S+V+C, S+V

The earthquake was a 6.9, said Dr. Chang, Director of the Yangmingshan Geological Observatory.

## 12.5 疑问句改装的名词从句

典型的名词从句是外加连接词 that，表示“那件事情”（that thing）。另外，疑问词（who, what, when）引导的疑问句，也可改装为名词从句，代表一个问题（the question）。

I know the question. Who are you?

I know who you are.

The question is anybody's guess.

When will the bomb go off?

When the bomb will go off is anybody's guess.

### 12.5.1 Whether 和 if

Whether 并不能独立当做疑问词来引导一个带问号的疑问句，可是它可以引导代表一个问题的名词子句。请看下例：

I can't tell which. Either he's telling the truth or he's not.

I can't tell whether he's telling the truth or not.

Which 和 either 共同构成了 whether。

Whether 和 if 通常是可互换的。句首时，由于担心引起误会，所以，用 whether。

Either the tumor is malignant or it is not.

The treatment will be decided by (the question) which.

The treatment will be decided by (whether the tumor is malignant or not).

## 12.6 小结

连接词 that，代表“那件事”。

疑问词 when, what, who，代表“那个问题”。

补语很重要。P.121

## 13 副词从句

副词从句是最简单的一个，也是最容易省略的一个。

比较对等子句：



Because he needs the money, he works hard.

He needs the money, and he works hard.

比较名词从句:

The witness said that he saw the whole thing.

The witness said this, though he didn't really see it.

副词从句与连接词紧密相关。

### 13.1 时间、地点, after, until, when, where

He became more frugal after he got married.

I'll be waiting for you until you're married.

It was all over when I got there.

A small town grew where three roads met.

### 13.2 条件, if, as long as, suppose

If he calls, I'll say you're sleeping.

He won't have it his way, as long as I'm here.

Suppose you were ill, where would you go?

### 13.3 原因、结果, as, now that, since, because, so that

As there is not much time left, we might as well call it a day.

There is nothing to worry about, now that Father is back.

He looked so sincere that no one doubted his story.

The mother locked the door from the outside, so that the kids couldn't get out when they saw fire.

### 13.4 目的 in order that, lest, in case

The mother locked away the drugs so that the kids wouldn't swallow any by mistake.

I've typed out the main points in boldface, in order that you won't miss them.

I've underlined the key points, lest you miss them.

You'd better bring more money, in case you should need it.

### 13.5 让步, although, while, no matter

Now that (既然)

Although you may object, I must give it a try.

While the disease is not fatal, it can be very dangerous.

No matter(不论)

Whether(=no matter) you agree or not, I want to give it a try.

Whoever calls, I won't answer.

Whichever way you go, I will follow.

However cold it is, he is always wearing a shirt only.

Wherever he is, I will get him.

Whenever you like, you can call me.

### 13.6 限制, in that

As far as money is concerned, you needn't worry.

(钱的方面, 你不用担心。)

Picasso was a revolutionary in that he broke all traditions.

In that = in the sense that. (从某种意义上说)

## 13.7 方法、状态

He played the piano as Horowitz would have.

He writes as if he is left handed. (他是个左撇子)。

He writes as if he were left handed. (他是冒充左撇子)。

## 13.8 小结

副词从句的句子是一个完整的句子。连接词本身有各种的含义。

Despite 是个介词。P.130

## 14 关系从句

从句有三种，名词从句、副词从句、形容词从句。

形容词从句又称关系从句、定语从句。

### 14.1 特色

#### 14.1.1 两个句子要有交集

两个句子要有一个重复的元素，由此才能建立“关系”，才可以用关系子句的方式来合成复句。

例如，

For boyfriend I am looking for a man.

He is tall, rich, and well-educated.

#### 14.1.2 把交集点改写为关系词的拼法 (wh-)，让它产生连接词的功能

Who is tall, rich, and well-educated.

Who 同时作为这个子句的主语、但是它同时也有连接词的功能。

14.1.3 将关系从句附于主要从句的交集词（名词）后面来修饰它（作形容词使用）

For boyfriend I am looking for a man who is tall, rich, and well-educated.

关系子句的连接词是从句中内含相同词的改写（原句中本来就有），而名词子句与副词子句的连接词都是外加的。

I know that I am right.

I know this because I have proof.

I don't trust people who talk too much.

关系从句一定要有先行词。

14.2 关系代名词与关系副词

关系子句中 与主要子句的交集点，可也是代名词，也可能是副词。那代词 **that** 呢？是定语从句？

代名词	关系代名词
He (she, they)	Who
It (they)	Which
His(her, their, its)	Whose
Him(her, them)	Whom
副词	关系副词
Then	When
There	Where
So	How
For a reason	Why

14.3 关系代名词的省略

关系代名词有两个功能：一是代名词，二是连接词。如果能够省略，是因为，连接的功能十分明显，不会影响句子的清楚性。

The man is my uncle.

You saw him just now.

You saw whom just now. -> whom you saw just now.

The man [whom you saw just now] is my uncle.

此句省略，不会造成理解困难。

反之，如果关系代名词是主语，就不太合适。

The man is my uncle.

He was here just now.

Who was there just now.

The man [ who was there just now] is my uncle.

所以，关系代名词当宾语时，因为要往前移，即使省略它，后面还是有 S+V 的构造。可以和主要子句区分清楚，因而可以省略。

He is not the man.

He used to be the man.

The man 是补语，有重复。

Who he used to be.

Who 是补语，不是宾语，所以不能用 whom。为什么？

He is not the man [he used to be].

#### 14.4 何时用 that

关系代名词 who 和 which 有时可用 that 来取代。这中间选择有差别，需要说明一下。That 是借自指示代名词，具有指示的功能。所以，关系子句如果有指示的作用时才适合借用 that 作关系词。

Man is an animal that is capable of reason.

主句中的先行词 **animal** 本来可以代表任何一种动物。后面加上一个条件，来明确哪种动物，具有指示功能，这时要用 **that**。通常所强调语气的重心中子句时，用 **that**。一般各种下定义的句子中，先行词是一个泛指的名词，为了指示明确，多半都是用 **that**。

**That** 的指示功能是指，对特定的、是定冠词 **the** 的强调语气。

Meteorology is a science that deals with the behavior of the atmosphere.

Money is [the only thing] that interests him.

He's the best man that I can recommend.

Spaceman Armstrong was the first man that set foot on the moon.

### 14.5 何时不用 **that**

从叙述的语意上看，只是补充说明或为什么的性质，应该用逗点和先行词隔开。如，

For boyfriend, I 'm considering your brother John, who is tall, rich and well-educated.

这样句子也是正确的。

I like [books], whatever the subject, that have illustrations. P.135

### 14.6 先行词的省略

英语最难的地方是省略。

关系代名词与先行词重复，有时可以省略关系词。同样，有时可以省略先行词。如要省略先行词，首先这个先行词是空的、没有内容的字。如 **thing, people**，等空泛的字。其次，关系从句与先行词之间不能有逗号。注意，由于先行词是名词，属于重要的元素，不是可有可无的修饰语，所以一旦省略先行词，在关系词的部分要有所示，表示方式如下：

#### 14.6.1 **What**

I have the thing. You need it.

I have [the thing] [that (or which)] you need.

可以有两种变化，

首先，关系代名词（that 或 which）在关系从句中是 need 的受词，可以省略。

I have the thing you need.

先行词 the thing 是空的字，也可以选择省略它。可是句子中的 the thing 省略后，主句 I have 缺了受词，关系从句也失去了它修饰的名词，所以要修改为：

I have what you need.

把关系词由 that 改成为 what，表示前面有一个省略的先行词。在句型分析时也可以说 what you need 是名词子句。

#### 14.6.2 Whoever

如果把关系词 who 变成 whoever，表示不管先行词是谁，那么就可以省略先行词。

I'll shoot any person.

He moves.

I'll shoot any person that moves.

I'll shoot whoever moves.

#### 14.6.3 Whichever

表任意选哪一个的意思，可以用 whichever 来代表先行词的省略。

You can take any car. You like it.

You can take any car that you like.

You can take whichever car you like.

### 14.7 关系子句的位置

放在哪个位置最清楚-> 以此作为判断的准则。

There are two apples in the basket.

The basket is lying on the table.

There are two apples in the basket which is lying on the table.

又如,

You can find two apples in the basket.

I bought the apples.

You can find two apples which I bought in the basket. (不合适, 将 basket 隔开)。

You can find two apples in the basket which I bought. (不合适, 会造成误解)。

In the basket you can find two apples which I bought. (比较合适)

又如,

A plague broke out.

It lasted 20 years.

A plague which lasted 20 year broke out. (不合适)

A plague broke out which lasted 20 years.

## 14.8 关系副词

如果关系子句中是以副词和主要从句中的先行词重复, 就会改写为关系副词。关系副词因为是副词, 所以比较自由。

### 14.8.1 When

The rain came at at a time.

The famers needed it most then.

The rain came (at a time) when the farmers needed it most.



如果认定 **when** 的先行词是 **a time**（名词），那么关系子句形容这个名词。当然，你也可以认为，**a time** 是个名词。在省略之前，关系子句全部都是形容词子句，所有的形容词子句都是关系子句，两者可以划等号。

由于 **at a time** 和 **when** 都是空洞、无内容的字，（不像 **in 1964, last January** 之类有明确内容的时间）；**at a time** 和 **when** 重复；**at a time** 和 **when** 都属于可有可无的词。基于这三点观察，**at a time** 和 **when** 应选择一省略来避免重复。

The rain came when the farmers needed it most.

The rain came at a time the farmers needed it most.

注意，第二个句子一般解释为副词从句，其实是省略了 **when**。

I need some time.

I can be with my daughter then.

I need some time (when) I can be with my daughter.

I need some time I can be with my daughter.

I need when I can be with my daughter. (误)

I know the time.

He will arrive then.

I know the time (when) he will arrive.

I know the time he will arrive.

I know when he will arrive.（我知道他什么时候会到。）

名词类先行词是不能省略的。至于例 5，并不是省略名词的结果，甚至它根本不是有关系从句，而是名词从句。名词从句有两种，

一是直述句外加连接词 **that** 所构成，表示 **that thing**（那件事）。例如，

He said that he would call.

二是由疑问词引导的疑问句改造而成，表示 a question（一个问题）

He asked how much it was.

Either the stock will go up or it will not.

No one knows whether the stock will go up (or not).

I know the time he will arrive.

又如，

I know the question. When will he arrive?

➔ I know when he will arrive.

### 14.8.2 Where

关系副词 where 就是地方副词 there 的改写，它的变化与 when 大同小异。

The car stopped at a place.

Three roads met there.

➔ The car stopped (at a place) where three roads met.

The Johnsons have a place.

(where) they can get away from other people.

Please tell me where you were last night.

### 14.8.3 How/why

关系副词另外有两个：由 so 改写的 how 与由 for a reason 改成的 why。它们的变化也没什么特殊之处，只要注意关系从句与名词从句差别。例如，

Can you show me the way?

You pulled off that trick in that way (=so).

Can you show me the way you (how) pulled off that trick?

How 可以省略，但是 the way 不可省略。

Can you show me how you pulled off that trick?

此处 how 是疑问词，而不是关系词。

I've forgotten the reason.

I called for a reason.

➔ I've forgotten the reason (why) I called.

同样的，副词类的 why 省略为佳，名词类的 the reason 则不宜省略。所以：

I have forgotten why I called. P.143

## 14.9 有逗号隔开的关系子句

关系副词引导的关系从句，如果要用逗号与主从句隔开，原因与关系代名词时的情形完全相同：将逗号视为一组括弧，括弧中的关系子句为补充说明的功能，失去了指示的功能。所以，关系副词不能用指示代名词 that 来替代，同时也不能省略。

Shakespeare was born in 1564.

Queen Elizabeth I was on the throne then.

➔ Shakespeare was born in 1564, when Queen Elizabeth I was on the throne.

The best museum in Taiwan is the Palace Museum.

You can see our national treasures there.

➔ The best museum in Taiwan is the Palace Museum, where you can see our national treasures.

## 14.10 Wh-ever 与副词从句

Wh-ever 解释为 no matter wh-，表示让步、条件的语气，它的功能相当于副词从句的连接词，引导的就是副词从句。

Whenever (=No matter when) he gets upset, he turns on the radio.

No matter where, no matter how, 等关系副词变来的连接词，后面引导的也是副词从句。可是由关系代名词变出来的 whoever、Whatever、whichever 的变化就比较复杂，请看下例：

Whoever(=No matter who) stole the money, it can't be John. (副词从句)

I'll fire whoever(= anyone that) stole the money. (名词从句)

又如，

Whatever(= No matter what) he may say, I won't change my mind.

Whatever(=Anything that) he may say won't be true.

Whichever( = No matter which) way you go, I'll follow.

Whichever way(=Any way that) you go is fine with me.

P.145, 2012-07-21

例如，

All that glitters is not gold.

## 15 对等句

对等句的概念不难，但是会牵涉到省略时，写起来容易出错。这是写作必须克服的一关。

对等连接词 (and, or, but) 用来连接句子中两个对等的部分 (单字或片语)，也可以连接两个句子。所谓对等，指的是结构与内容两方面都要对称，而且对得愈工整愈好。这个要求，容易理解，但是在写作时卻常被忽略而产生错误。

尤其是在有主、从关系的复句中，或者是减化从句中，若再出现对等连接词，稍有不慎就会出错。以“相关字组” (correlatives) 出现的对等连接词 (如 not...but, not only ... but also, both ... and, either ... or 等等) 也很容易造成错误。

对等连接词所连接的对等句子为了避免重复而进行省略，这又是一个容易出错的地方。所以，对等连接词本身固然很单纯，但它在句中的运用却是变化万千。

例子：The Yangtze River, the most vital source of irrigation water across the width of China and important as a transportation conduit as well, has nurtured the Chinese civilization for millennia.

此句的基本句型是：

The Yangtze River has nurtured the Chinese civilization.

逗号相当于同位语，也就是形容词子句的减化，省略 which is 的结果。这个句子在对等连接词 and 连接的两个部分在结构上并不对称：左边是名词短语，右边 important 却是形容词，词类不同，不适合对等连接词 and 连接。可以改为：

The Yangtze River, the most vital source of irrigation water across the width of China and an important transportation conduit, has nurtured the Chinese civilization for millennia.

例，

Scientists believe that hibernation is triggered by decreasing environmental temperatures, food shortage, shorter periods of daylight, and by hormonal activity.

➔ Scientists believe that hibernation is triggered by decreasing environmental temperatures, food shortage, shorter periods of daylight, and hormonal activity.

例，

Smoking by pregnant women may slow the growth and generally harm the fetus. (wrong)

➔ Smoking by pregnant women may slow the growth of the fetus, and it may generally harm the fetus.

➔ Smoking by pregnant women may slow the growth of and generally harm the fetus.

这两外对等从句的主语是“smoking by pregnant women”相同，受词“the fetus”也相同。特等从句省略的原则就是，相对应的位置如果是重复的元素就可以省略。这是因为特等从句有相当严格的对称结构，即使省略重复的元素依然能表达清楚。

不过在上面这个句子中，两个受词扮演的角色不同：在前面的对等以 fetus 为介词 of 的受词；在后面的对等的句子则以 fetus 为动词的直接受词。所以固然可以省略前面的受词 fetus，但是介词 of 却不能省略。

例，

Rapid advances in computer technology have enhanced the speed of calculation, the quality of graphics, the fun with computer games, and have lowered prices. (wrong).

前面三项是名词短语，最后一项是动词短语。结构上是不对称的。从内容上说，前三项是所增加的三样东西。而第四项不是。可以改为：

➔ Rapid advances in computer technology have enhanced the speed of calculation, the quality of graphics and the fun with computer games while lowering prices.

例，

Population density is very low in Canada, the largest country in the Western Hemisphere and it is the second largest in the whole world.

➔ Population density is very low in Canada, the largest country in the West Hemisphere and the second largest in the whole world.

例，

Once the safety concerns over the new production procedure were removed and with its superiority to the old one being proved, there was nothing to stop the factory from switching over.

➔ The safety concerns over the new production procedure were removed and its superiority to the old one was proved.

➔ The safety concerns over the new production procedure were removed and its superiority to the old one proved.

- ➔ Once the safety concerns over the new production procedure were removed and its superiority to the old one proved, there was nothing to stop the factory from switching over. (正)

例,

Worker bees in a honeybee hive assume various tasks, such as guarding the entrance, serving as sentinel and to sound a warning at the slightest threat, and exploring outside the nest for areas rich in flowers and, consequently, nectar. (误)

- ➔ Worker bees in a honeybee hive assume various tasks, such as guarding the entrance, serving as sentinel and sounding a warning at the slightest threat, and exploring outside the nest for areas rich in flowers and, consequently, nectar. (正)

此句是 A, B1, B2, C and D 的句型。

例,

Shi Huangdi of the Qin dynasty built the Great Wall of China in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, a gigantic construction that meanders from Gansu province in the west through 2,400 km to the Yellow Sea in the east and ranging from 4 to 12 m in width.

- ➔ Ranging -> ranges

例,

The large number of sizable orders suggests that factory operations are thriving, but that the low-tech nature of the processing indicates that profit margins will not be as high as might be expected. (误)

- ➔ The large number of sizable orders suggests that factory operations are thriving, but the low-tech nature of the processing indicates that profit margins will not be as high as might be expected.

例,

Not only is China the world's most populous state but also the largest market in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

➔ Not only is China the world's most populous state but it is also the largest market in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Not only...but also 出现的对等连接词，在对称方面的要求更为严格：not only 与 but 之间所夹的部分要和 but 右边对称。原句中把：not only 移到句首成倒装句，造成结果是它与 but 之间是一个完整的句子。因此 but 的右边只有名词短语 the largest market，显然对称不好。所以，改为完整的从句。注意 also 的位置不一定要和 but 放在一起。Also 和 only 一样有强调（focusing）的功能。Not only 修饰动词 is，与其对称之下 also 也和 be 动词放在一起才好，所以右边是 but it is also，而不是 but also it is ...。

New radio stations are either overly partisan, resulting in lopsided propaganda, or avoid politics completely, shirking the media's responsibility as a public watchdog.

➔ New radio stations are either overly partisan, resulting in lopsided propaganda, or completely apolitical, shirking the media's responsibility as a public watchdog.

Many modern-day scientists are not atheists, to whom there is no such thing as God; rather agnostics, who refrain from conjecturing about the existence of God, much less His properties.

➔ Not ... but.

2012 年 7 月 30 日， P.158

高级句型（减化从句，倒装句）

## 16 从句减化通则

### 16.1 减化从句

英文文法以句子为研究对象。英文句型有结构较单纯的单句与结构复杂的复句、合句之分，在前面已分别探讨过。单句的结构比较单纯，只有五种基本句型的变化。作文中若只有单句，除了风



格不够成熟外，表达力也嫌薄弱。间杂复句、合句于文中，则有助于表达较为复杂的观念，亦可丰富句型的变化，使风格趋于成熟。

然而，复句、合句包含两个以上的从句，其间往往有重复的元素，因而有进上步精简的空间。若剔除重复或空洞的元素，让复句、合句更加精简、又不失清楚，这就是简化从句。如果说简单句是初级句型，复句、合句是中级句型，那么精简的简化从句就是高级句型。这种句型可以浓缩若干句子的意思一句，同时符合修辞学对清楚与简洁的要求，是讲究修辞的 Time 大量使用的句型。

合句的简化方式是删除对等从句相对位置（主语与主语、动词与动词等等）重复的部分。复句的简化包括名词从句、形容词从句、副词从句三种的简化。

## 16.2 从属子句减化的通则

不论是名词类、形容词类或是副词类的从属子句，减化的共同原则是：

省略主词与 be 动词，只保留“补语”部分。

当然，还有一些变化，少略从属子句的主词会造成主语不清，如何处理？剩下的补语部分如果词类与原来的从属子句词类不同时要怎么办？连接词是否应一并省略？

### 16.2.1 为何省略主词

如果从属子句的主词是空洞的字眼（one, everybody, people 等），或者从属子句在主句中重复出现，从修辞的角度来看皆有违反精简的原则，如果能省略会更简洁。例如，

It is common courtesy that one should wear black while one attends a funeral.

➔ It is common courtesy to wear black while attending a funeral.

Whether it is insured or not, your house, which is a wooden building, needs a fire alarm.

➔ Whether insured or not, your house, a wooden building, needs a fire alarm.

### 16.2.2 为何省略 be 动词

如果句型是 S+V+C，be 动词是空词。例，

Birds are lovely.

如果从句中没有 be 动词省略，那么又可分为两种情形来处理。

1) 有助动词，变成不定词：这是因为所有的语气助动词都可以改写成 be 动词加不定式。

例，

You must go at once.

➔ You are to go at once.

The train will leave in 10 minutes.

➔ The train is to leave in 10 minutes.

He should do as I say.

➔ He is to do as I say.

You may call me “Sir”.

➔ You are to call me “Sir”.

Children can't watch this movie.

➔ Children are not to watch this movie.

当然，助动词改写为 be 加不定式，表达的意思不如原来的精确。这是为求简洁所作的牺牲。不过也可以用 going to, willing to, able to, likely to, in order to, so as to, free to, bound to 来补充。

He studied hard so that he could get a scholarship.

➔ He studied hard to get a scholarship.

➔ He studied hard so as to get a scholarship.

➔ He studied hard in order to get a scholarship.

2) 也没有助动词，变成 Ving， P.163, 2012-07-30

从属子句中若无 be 动词，也无助动词，可以如此思考：先将动词变成进行式，Ving 之后的部分则视为补语而保留。例，

John remembers that he saw the lady before.

➔ John remembers seeing the lady before.

总之，要将 be 动词或助动词省略，留下补语。这是减化子句的最重要的观念。

2012-08-01

## 17 形容词子句的减化

形容词子句是关系子句，主从两个句子一定有重复的元素以建立关系。既然有重复，就可以省略。如果重复的元素（关系词）是关系子句的宾语，通常只是把关系词本身省略。

The man is here.

You asked about him.

➔ The man whom you asked about is here.

➔ The man you asked about is here.

### 17.1 补语为 Ven

Beer is most delicious.

It is chilled to 6 degree.

➔ Beer which is chilled to 6 degree is most delicious.

➔ Beer chilled to 6 degree is most delicious.

Your brother John, who was wounded in war, will soon be sent home.

➔ Your brother John wounded in war, will soon be sent home.

### 17.2 补语为 Ving

如果关系从句中的动词是 be + Ving 形式，只要省略主词与 be 动词。

The ship which is coming to shore is from Japan.

➔ The ship coming to shore is from Japan.

如果没有助动词则直接用 Ving 形式。

My old car, which breaks down every other week, won't last much longer.

➔ My old car breaking down every other week, won't last much longer.

### 17.3 补语是 to V

如果关系子句中动词有语气助动词存在，就会变成不定式补语留下来。

John is the one who should go this time.

➔ John is the one to go this time.

#### 17.3.1 主动与被动

John is not a man to trust. (John 这人不可信。)

John is not a man to be trusted.

以上两句都是对的。一个为主语，另一个可有宾语。

John is not a man.

One can trust the man.

➔ John is not a man whom one can trust.

➔ John is not a man one can trust.

➔ John is not a man can trust.

➔ John is not a man to trust.

➔ 或

➔ John is not a man who can be trusted.

#### 17.3.2 不定式有无宾语的判断

不定词如果是及物动词，又有加不加宾语的差别。

This is exactly the thing to do.

This is exactly the time to do it.

This is exactly the thing.

We should do the thing.

➔ This is exactly the thing which we should do.

This is exactly the time.

We should do it at this time.

➔ This is exactly the time when we should do it.

### 17.3.3 不定式后面有无介词的判断

有些不定词片语后面会跟个介系词，像 to talk to, to deal with, to get into 等。这是因为介系词后面的受词就是关系词，因而只见介系词不见受词。例如：

He will be the toughest guy.

You must deal with the guy.

➔ He will be the toughest guy whom you must deal with.

➔ (宾语关系词可省略) He will be the toughest guy you must deal with.

➔ (助动词可省略) He will be the toughest guy to deal with.

### 17.3.4 不定式的主语不清楚，如何处理？

如果主词省略会造成意思不清楚，可以安排主词于介系词片语中以受词型态出现。最常见的是介系词 for。例如：

I have a job that your brother can do.

关系子句的关系词 that 是受词，可以省略，成为：

I have a job your brother can do.

因为关系句中的主词不可省略，则加入 for

I have a job for your brother to do.

## 17.4 补语为一般形容词

可直接减化主词（即是关系词）和 be 动词，只留下补语。

Hilary Clinton, who is pretty and intelligent, is a popular First Lady.

➔ Hilary Clinton, pretty and intelligent, is a popular First Lady.

形容词只有两种位置：名词短语中（a pretty woman）及补语位置（the woman is pretty）。

如果乍看之下两个位置都不是，那么多半就是减化形容词子句的残留补语。

## 17.5 补语为名词

关系子句是形容词类，如果减化主语和 be 动词，剩下的是名词。传统语法称之为同位语。

Bill Clinton, who is President of the U.S., is a Baby Boomer.

➔ Bill Clinton, President of the U.S., is Baby Boomer.

## 18 名词子句的减化

名词子句的减化与其他词类的从属子句相同，都是省略主词与 be 动词，只留下补语。因为主语与主句中的元素，或主语原本没有明确的内容（someone, people），所以将主语省略。由于 that 仅仅是连接词无意义，可省略。当然，如果连接词是 who, what, where 就不要省略了。

省略后有两种情况：Ving 和 to V。（动名词和不定式）。

### 18.1 Ving 形式

如果名词子句中沒有 be 动词，也没有动词，则把动词加上-ing。

### 18.1.1 主词位置

That I drink good wine with friends is my greatest enjoyment.

➔ Drinking good wine with friends is my greatest enjoyment.

### 18.1.2 宾语

动词的宾语

Many husband enjoy that they do the cooking.

➔ Many husband enjoy doing the cooking.

介词的宾语

He got used to something.

He worked late into the night.

➔ He got used to working late into the night.

补语的位置

His favorite pastime is that he goes fishing on weekends.

➔ His favorite pastime is going fishing on weekends.

主语不能省略时

I imagined that a beautiful girl was singing to me.

➔ I imagined a beautiful girl singing to me.

所有格来处理

That he calls my girlfriend every day is too much for me.

➔ His calling my girlfriend every day is too much for me.

加介词来处理，这只适用于特殊的句型。例：

I am worried that my son lies all the time.

➔ I am worried about the fact that my son lies all the time.

➔ I am worried about my son's lying all the time.

如何处理被动

That anyone is called a liar is the greatest insult.

➔ Being called a liar the greatest insult.

I am looking forward to something.

I am invited to the party.

➔ I am looking forward to being invited to the party.

动词是单纯的 be 动词

则通通改成 being+补语。

That one is a teacher requires a lot of patience.

➔ Being a teacher requires a lot of patience.

## 18.2 减化后剩下的补语是 to V

The children expect that they can get presents for Christmas.

➔ The children expect to get presents for Christmas.

不定式即“不一定是词类”，可做名词、形容词、副词。但不可放在介词后面。这种情况要改成 Ving 的形式。

I think it strange that man should fear ghosts.

➔ I think it strange to fear ghosts.

主语不适合省略



I want that you should go.

➔ I want that you are to go.

➔ I want you to go.

That the Clippers should beat the Lakers was quite a marvelous feat.

➔ For the Clippers to beat the Lakers was quite a marvelous feat. (通过 for 来保留主语)

### 18.3 代表疑问句的名词化减化

What should I do?

I do not know the question.

➔ I do not know what I should do.

➔ I do not know what to do.

Should I vote for the KMT?

I can't decide the question.

➔ I cannot decide whether I should vote for the KMT.

➔ I cannot decide whether to vote for the KMT.

### 18.4 To V 与 Ving 的比较

这种比较在原来的完整句中，可以清晰的看出区别。

He forgot that he should see his dentist that day. (有助动词)

➔ He forgot to see his dentist that day.

He forgot that he saw the man before. (无助动词)

➔ He forgot seeing the man before.

I would love to drive to work in my own car.

➔ I would love that I can drive to work in my own car.

I avoid being late to any appointment.

➔ I avoid that I am late to any appointment.

I hope to get to the concert on time.

➔ I hope that I can get to the concert on time.

B C A B A

A B A A C 2012-08-09 P.185

## 19 副词子句简化之一

所有从属从句的简化的原则都一样，即为求精简，把从句的主语与 be 动词省略，只留下补语。省略主语是为了避免重复，但如果省略会造成句意的模糊，主语就得另行处理；省略 be 动词是因为它本身没有任何意义。

### 19.1 减化 Ving 补语

若副词从句是一般文法书所谓的进行式（be+Ving），那么省略主语和 be 动词和 be 动词后就只剩 Ving 补语。反之，若没有 be 动词可省略，也没有语气动词可供改写，就得先改成进行式，再省略 be 动词，可得到 Ving 的结果。例

While he was lying on the couch, the boy fell asleep.

➔ While lying on the couch, the boy fell asleep.

#### 19.1.1 连接词是否保留

如果意义清楚，则可简化。

➔ Lying on the couch, the boy fell asleep.

### 19.1.2 没有 be 动词时

如果原来的副词从句没有 be 词，也没有语气助词（can, must, may），只有普通动词，那么就会变成 Ving 的形式。例，

Because we have nothing to do here, we might as well go home.

➔ Having nothing to do here, we might as well go home.

### 19.1.3 应该省略的连接词

通常表示原因的连接词 because, since, 要省略。

### 19.1.4 应该保留的连接词

Although we have nothing to do here, we cannot leave early.

➔ Although having nothing to do here, we cannot leave early.

He raised his hand, as if he was trying to hit her.

➔ He raised his hand, as if trying to hit her.

### 19.1.5 Being 的运用

As I am a student, I can't afford to get married.

➔ As a student, I cannot afford to get married.

➔ Being a student, I cannot afford to get married.

➔ 两种形式均可

### 19.1.6 兼作介词的连接词: before, after, since

Before he was in school, he used to be a naughty child.

➔ Before being in school, he used to be a naught child.

### 19.1.7 时态的问题

After he wrote the letter, he put it to mail.

- ➔ After writing the letter, he put it to mail.
- ➔ Having written the letter, he put it to mail.

## 19.2 Dangling Modifier 错误

副词从句的减化有一个相当严格的要求：主语只有在与主句相同才可省略。如果忽略这一点就省，会产生语法、修辞的错误。

When the child was already sleeping soundly in bed, her mother came to kiss her goodnight.

- ➔ The child already sleeping soundly in bed, her mother came to kiss her goodnight.

## 19.3 保留主语的注意事项

第一、连接词要省略。减化子句一般要省略主语，be 动词与连接词。如果主词保留，连接词又留下，就只是省掉一个 be 动词。

第二、后面是分词补语（现在分词或过去分词）。

C B C B B, D B B D B, 2012 年 8 月 10 日

## 20 副词从句减化之二

### 20.1 减化为 Ven

从句子减化的共同原则是省略主语与 be 动词。副词子句中如果原本是被动 Be+Ven，那么减化之后没了 be 动词，就会成为 Ven 的型态。例如，

After he was shot in the knee, he couldn't fight.

- ➔ Shot in the knee, he couldn't fight.

#### 20.1.1 是否保留连接词

是根据语意来确定的。如，

Although he was shot in the knee, he killed three more enemy soldiers.

➔ Although shot in the knee, he killed three more enemy soldiers.

### 20.1.2 三个特殊的连接词

Before, after, since 这三个词也可做介词，如果要用，则后面接名词。

Before it was redecorated, the house was in bad shape.

➔ Before being redecorated, the house was in bad shape.

➔ Before redecoration, the house was in bad shape.

➔ 也就是说，这三个词后面，如果用被动，要用 being+VEN 的形式。如果不用这三个词就直接用 VEN 表被动就行。原因是这三个词此处作介词，介词后不能跟形容词（VEN）。

### 20.1.3 如何用 Having been

Because they had been warned, they proceeded carefully.

➔ Having been warned, they proceeded carefully.

### 20.1.4 主语不同时

When the coffin had been interred, the minister said a few comforting words.

➔ The coffin having been interred, the minister said a few comforting words.

## 20.2 减化为 to V

如果原来的副词子句中有语气助动词（can, should, must），带有不确定的语气，减化之后就会成为不定词。

He studied hard in order that he could get a scholarship.

➔ He studied hard in order to get a scholarship.

I'll only be too glad if I can help.

➔ I'll only be too glad to help.

## 20.3 单纯的 be 动词

如果副词子句的动词是单纯的 be 动词，后面可能是一般的名词、形容词类的补语。要减化时，首先得注意主语与主句的主语要一致，然后才可以把连接词留下来，省去主词和 be 动词，留下补语。

When you are under attack, you must take cover immediately.

➔ When under attack, you must take over immediately.

While it is small in size, the company is very competitive.

➔ While small in size, the company is very competitive.

Although he was a doctor by training, Asimov became a writer.

➔ Although a doctor by training, Asimov became a writer.

副词连接词不同于名词或形容词从句，是有意义的连接词，减化时常要留下来。一旦留下连接词，那么它是由副词从句减化而成这一点就十分明显。所以，拿掉主语与 be 动词后，不论什么词类的补语——名词、形容词、介系词片语都可留下来。

不过，有两点要注意：一是，如果连接词是 before 或 after，减化为介系词，后面只能接名词。如果是 because 或是 since，减化后通常不能原样保留下来，改为 because of, as a result of 之类的介系词。

## 20.4 改为介系词片语

When she arrived at the party, she found all the people gone.

与 When 接近的介词是 on 或 upon，则

➔ Upon arriving at the party, she found all the people gone.

➔ Upon her arrival at the party, she found all the people gone.

When she completed the project, she was promoted.

➔ Upon completing the project, she was promoted.

➔ (错误) Upon completion the project, she was promoted.

➔ Upon completion of the project, she was promoted.

The construction work was delayed because it had been raining.

➔ The construction work was delay because of rain.

Although 与 despite 或 in spite of 意思相近。

Despite his opposition, the plan was carried out.

If 与 in case of 近似

If there should be a fire, the sprinkler will be started.

➔ In case of a fire, the sprinkler will be started.

Because 改成 with

Because the exam is only a week away, I have no time to waste.

➔ With the exam only a week away, I have no time to waste.

减化子句这个概念非常重要，对于认识与写作复杂的句型有极大的帮助。

## 21 减化从句的练习

两处原则：

一、对等子句中，相对应的位置（主语与主语，动词与动词）。如果重复，择一个弹性省略。

二、从属子句中（名词子句、形容词子句与副词子句）中，省略主语与 be 动词两部分，一定是留下补语。如果主语并非重复或空洞的元素，就要保留下来。

总之，尽量删除重复或空洞的元素。

例，

The patient had not responded to the standard treatment.

This fact greatly puzzled the medical team.

➔ The medical team greatly puzzled that the patient ...

动词减化的共通原则:

一、有 be 动词，即省略 be 动词

二、有语气助动词 (can, must, should ...) 则改为不定式 (to V) ;

三、除此之外的动词一律加上 -ing 保留下来。

The patient's not having responded to the standard treatment greatly puzzled the medical team.

The patient's failure to respond to the standard treatment greatly puzzled the medical team.

例二:

The summer tourists are all gone.

The resort town has resumed its air of tranquility.

➔ Now that the summer tourists are all gone, the resort town has resumed its air of tranquility.

➔ (With) the summer tourists all gone, the resort town has resumed its air of tranquility.

➔ 不加 with 则较书面语。

例三:

Confucius must have written on pieces of bamboo.

Confucius lived in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty.

Paper was not available until the Eastern Han Dynasty.

➔ Confucius, who lived in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, must have written on pieces of bamboo.

➔ Confucius, living in the Eastern, must have written..., because paper was not available...



➔ Confucius, living in the ..., must have written ..., paper not being available ...

例四:

The movable-type press was invented by Gutenberg.

The movable-type press was introduced to England in 1485.

This event marked the end of the Dark Ages there.

➔ The movable-type press, invented by Gutenberg, was introduced to England in 1485, marking the end of the Dark Ages there.

例五:

Lee was educated in the U.S.

Lee shows a global view at times.

Lee deals with economic matters at these times.

➔ Educated in the U.S., Lee shows a global view when dealing with economic matters.

例六:

I'd like something.

You will meet some people.

Then you can leave.

➔ I'd like you to meet some people before you (can) leave.

例七:

1. I have not practiced very much.
2. I should have practiced very much.
3. I am worried about something.

4. I might forget something.
5. What should I say during the speech contest?

(1+2) I have not practiced as much as I should (have practiced).

(+3) Because I have not practiced as much as I should, I am worried about something.

➔ Not having practiced as much as I should, I am worried about what to say during the speech contest.

例八：

1. James Sung was Secretary General of KMT then.
2. James Sung is Governor of Taiwan Province now.
3. James Sung saw something.
4. The KMT failed in the important Legislative Yuan election.
5. James Sung offered something.
6. He would assume responsibility.
7. He would tender his resignation.

(1+2) James Sung was Secretary General of the KMT then and he is Governor of Taiwan Province now.

➔ (A) James Sung was Secretary General of the KMT then and Governor of Taiwan Province now.

(3+4) James Sung saw that the KMT failed in the important Legislative Yuan election.

➔ (B) James Sung saw the KMT's failure in the important Legislative Yuan election.

(5+6) James Sung offered that he (would) assume responsibility.

➔ James Sung offered to assume responsibility.

先把句 A 拿出来。句 A 内容是描述宋楚瑜的职位，有补充形容宋楚瑜身份的功能，所以拿它来做子句。

(+A) James Sung, who was Secretary General of the KMT then and Governor of Taiwan Province now, offered to assume responsibility.

- ➔ James Sung, Secretary General of the KMT then and Governor of Taiwan Province now, offered to assume responsibility
- ➔ (+B) Because he saw the KMT's failure in the important Legislative Yuan election, James Sung, Secretary General of the KMT then and Governor of Taiwan Province now, offered to assume responsibility.
- ➔ Seeing the KMT's failure in the important Legislative Yuan election, James Sung, Secretary General of the KMT then and Governor of Taiwan Province now, offered to assume responsibility.
- ➔ Seeing the KMT's failure in the important Legislative Yuan election, James Sung, Secretary General of the KMT then and Governor of Taiwan Province now, offered to assume responsibility by rendering his resignation.

如开场白中所述，减化子句是高难度的句型，富有挑战性。读者若看到这里都可了解到。通过大量的阅读，日积月累的培养。有清晰的句型观念，再加上大量的阅读，日后自然能写出一手好文章。

## 22 倒装句

修辞功能的倒装句：恰当地运用倒装句，可以强调语气，增强清楚性与简洁性，以及更流畅地连接前后的句子。

### 22.1 比较级的倒装

一、从句中助动词或 be 动词不宜省略。

二、主语后面有比较长的修饰语。

例，

Girls like cats more than boys. (不清楚)

- ➔ Girls like cats more than boys do.
- ➔ Girls like cats more than they like boys.

Girls like cats more than boys, who as a rule are a cruel lot, do. (BAD)

➔ Girls like cats more than do boys, who as a rule are a cruel lot.

## 22.2 关系从句的倒装

关系子句的关系词，如果不是原来就在句首位置，就要向前移到句首让它发挥连接词的功能。例，

The president is a man.

A heavy responsibility, whether he likes it or not, falls on him.

➔ The president is a man on whom a heavy responsibility, whether he likes it or not, falls. (BAD)

➔ The president is a man on whom falls a heavy responsibility, whether he likes it or not.

## 22.3 假设语气的倒装

这种倒装较简单，做法是把连接词（if）省略，把 be 动词或助动词移到主语前面来取代连接词的功能。例如，

If I had been here, I could have done something to help.

Had I been there, I could have done something to help.

## 22.4 引用句的倒装

在直接引句（用到双引号者）与间接引句（没有双引号者）中，都可以选择使用倒装来凸显出句中的重点。

The police said, “None was killed in the accident.”

如果引句内文才是读者急于知道的事情，那么用倒装。

“None was killed in the accident,” said the police.

Cholera, warns the WHO, is coming back.

选择倒装的修辞原因是为了凸显引用句的内容，把它摆在句首最显著的地位。

## 22.5 类似 there is/are 的倒装

这种倒装句是把地方副词挪到句首，句型和 there is/are 句型很接近，修辞在于强调语气，以及衔接上下文。例如：

There goes the train. (你看，火车开走了！)

这个句子以倒装句来强调动词 goes，表示[正在开走]。

Here is your ticket for the opera. (你的票，拿去吧！)

除 here, there 外，其它的地方副词也可以倒装，如，

In Loch Ness dwells a mysterious monster.

On the wire perched a large black bird.

衔接上下文，

To the west of Taiwan lies Southern China. To the east spreads the expanse of the Pacific.

## 22.6 否定副词开头的倒装

Not, never, hardly, barely, 修饰非主语，如，

We don't have such luck every day.

➔ Not every day do we have such luck.

I will not stop waiting for you until you married.

➔ Not until you married will I stop waiting for you.

I had hardly sat down to work when the phone rang.

➔ Hardly Had I sat down to work when the phone rang.

注意只有加强语气时，才倒装。如果是用仅仅用来修饰主语，则不用倒装。

Hardly anyone know him.

Only I saw him yesterday.

I saw him only yesterday.

➔ Only yesterday did I see him. (用来修饰副词，只在昨天)

He not only passed the exam but also scored at the top.

➔ (Wrong!) Not only did he pass the exam but also scored at the top. (Wrong!)

➔ (Bad) Not only did he pass the exam but also he scored at the top.

➔ (Right) Not only did he pass the exam but he also scored at the top.

But also 也可分开使用。

Mary is pretty. So is her sister.

## 23 心得

1.这是一本可以从头看到尾的语法书，而不是通常的语法字典。

2. 动词 be 的作用其实在高级和复杂语法中是极其重要的。

3.补语的作用与 be 动词紧密相关。

4.动名词是名词从句的省略。

5.形状不固定的名词，如水。冠词要注意名词。

6.感官动词后面，如是持续动作+Ving，如是瞬时有原型不定式

7.不定式 约等于 情态动词从句，注意动作的主语。

8.主谓一致时，介词不用理睬，可删除。如是 all 等空词，则要删掉这些空词。

9.名词从句连接词 that = the thing

10. 空洞的词 all, half, be

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2012 年 8 月 13 日

(END)