

TOEIC 备考 109 句型精简版

1. 直接问句: 疑问词 + 助 V + S ...? ← 问句动词要移到主词前
 间接问句: S + V + 疑问词 + S + (助 V) + V... ← 「间接问句」不是问句
 * 他什么时候要走? 我不知道他什么时候要走。
When will he go? I don't know when he will go.
2. 直接问句: 助 V + S + ...? ← 也就是要用 Yes 或 No 回答的问句
 间接问句: S + V + { whether / if } + S + (助 V) + V...
 * 你能不能来呢? 你能不能来没关系。
 Can you come (or not)? It makes no difference whether you can come (or not).
3. Do + S + V + [疑问字 + S + V] ? ← 询问重点为 "Do + S + V"
 疑问字 + do + S + V + [~~疑问字~~ + S + V] ? ← 询问重点为 "疑问字"
 * A: Did you tell me who she was? B: Yes, I did.
 A: 你有没有告诉过我她是谁? B: 有啊, 我告诉过你了。
 * A: Who did you tell me she was? B: She is my sister.
 A: 你告诉过我她是谁来着? B: 她是我妹妹。
4. 你认为...如何? ...如何? ...好不好? (建议去做某事)
 How about + O ?
 What about + O ?
 What do you say to + O ?
 What do you think of + O ?
 Let's + V , shall we?
 } O 要用名词或 Ving.
 * 去散散步好不好?
How about (taking) a walk? = What about (taking) a walk?
 = What do you say to (taking) a walk? = What do you think of (taking) a walk?
 = Let's take a walk , shall we?
5. 一...就...; 如果...就...
 [命令句] and [S + V].
 = If [S + V], [S + V].
 * 一动你就没命。
Stir and you will be a dead man. = If you stir , you will be a dead man.
6. ...否则...; 如果不...就...
 [命令句] or [S + V].
 = If [S ... not + V], [S + V].
 = Unless [S + V], [S + V].
 * 穿上外衣, 否则你会着凉的。
Put on a coat, or you'll take cold.
 = If you don't put on a coat, you'll catch cold.
 = Unless you put on a coat, you'll get a cold.
7. 多么...啊! (感叹句)
 How + { 形 / 副 } + (a + n.) } (S + V). ← 感叹句不是问句

What + (a) + (形) + n.

* 多么美的夜色啊!

How beautiful a night (it is)!

= What a beautiful night (this is)!

* 这些男孩好丑啊!

How ugly the boys are!

= What ugly boys (they are)!

8. 与现在事实相反的假设

If S + { $\begin{matrix} \text{were} \\ \text{过去式 V} \end{matrix}$ } ..., S + { $\begin{matrix} \text{would, could} \\ \text{might, should} \end{matrix}$ } + V

* 要是我现在有翅膀，我要飞到美国。

If I *had* wings, I *would* fly to you.

9. 与过去事实相反的假设

If S + had + pp ..., S + { $\begin{matrix} \text{would, could} \\ \text{might, should} \end{matrix}$ } + have + pp.

* 要是那时这鞋子我合穿的话，我就买了。

If these shoes *had fitted* me, I *would have bought* them.

10. 与未来事实相反的假设

If S + were to + V ..., S + { $\begin{matrix} \text{would, could} \\ \text{might, should} \end{matrix}$ } + V.

* 即使明天太阳从西边升上来，我也不会做这样的事。

Even if the sun *were to rise* in the west tomorrow, I *would not do* such a thing.

11. 未来表「万一」

If S + should + V ..., S + { $\begin{matrix} \text{would, should ...} \\ \text{will, shall ...} \end{matrix}$ } + V.

* 万一这次失败了，我会再试一次。

If I *should fail* this time, I *will(would)* try again.

12. 不确定的未来

If S + V 现在式 ..., S + { $\begin{matrix} \text{shall, will} \\ \text{can, may} \end{matrix}$ } + V

* 如果明天天气好，我们就去野餐。

If it *is* fine tomorrow, we *will* go on a picnic.

13. 不能实现的愿望

I wish	{	+ S + 过去式 V	← 现在不可能的希望
Would that		+ S + had + pp	← 过去已不可能的希望
If only		+ S + { $\begin{matrix} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \\ \text{could} \end{matrix}$ } + V	← 未来不可能的希望

* 我要是一只鸟该多好。

I *wish* I *were* a bird.

我真希望你那时告诉我真相就好了。

If *only* you *had told* me the truth.

但愿明天我能跟你一起去就好了。

Would that I *could* go with you tomorrow.

* I *hope* you *can* help me. 我希望你能帮我。

← 可能实现

I *wish* you *could* help me. 要是你能帮我就好了。

← 不可能实现

14. 「祝福.....」的用法

I wish + [S + may + V]

May + S + V

I wish + 人 + 事物

(I wish) + 事物 + to + 人

* 祝你成功。

I wish you may succeed. = May you succeed. = I wish you success. = (I wish) success to you.

15. 假设法 if 的省略

$$\text{If } S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{were} \\ \text{had} \\ \text{should} \end{array} \right. + \dots = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Were} \\ \text{Had} \\ \text{Should} \end{array} \right\} + S + \dots$$

* 我们不会失败的，要是失败，后果将如何呢？

Were we to fail, what would happen? (= If we were to fail, ...)

要不是我早知道她的名字，当时我就糗了。

Had I not known her name, I would have been embarrassed. (If I had not known ...)

万一下雨，我们就不去了。

Should it rain, we would not go. (If it should rain, ...)

16. 要不是..., ...

But for + O

Without + O , S + V 假设法.

If S + not + V 假设法

* 要不是有太阳，我们根本就无法生存。

But for the sun, we couldn't live at all.= *Without the sun, we couldn't live at all.*= *If it were not for the sun, we couldn't live at all.*= *Were it not for the sun, we couldn't live at all.*

17. 该是...的时候了。

$$\text{It } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{was} \end{array} \right\} (\text{high}) \text{ time} + [S + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{过去式 V} \\ \text{should} + V \end{array} \right\}]$$

* 该是我们上床睡觉的时候了。

←事实上还没睡

It is (high) time we *went* to bed.= It is time we *should go* to bed. = It is time *for us to go* to bed.

18. ...好像是...(其实不是)

$$S + V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{as if} \\ \text{as though} \end{array} \right\} S + V \text{ 假设法}$$

* 你看起来好像死了。

You look *as if you were* dead.

19.

命令、建议、要求、坚持 的 n. + that [S + (should) + 原形 V]
adj. +
v.

* 她父亲坚持她要跟那人结婚。

Her father *insisted* that she *(should) marry* that man.

*此类 V.如: suggest, order, demand, command, insist, propose, ...

*其实只要有「命令」、「建议」、「要求」、「坚持」意味的字，不论是名词、动词、形容词，其所接子句中的动词都该用原形、或 "should + 原形 V"。

It is *necessary* that he *take* the exam. 他必须参加考试不可。

20. cannot too... 越...越好；再...也不为过

* 交友要越小心越好。 We *cannot* be *too* careful in choosing friends.
= You can *never* be *over* careful in choosing friends.
= One *can hardly* be careful *enough* in choosing friends.

21. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{all} \\ \text{both} \\ \text{every} \end{array} \right\} \dots \dots \text{not} \dots = \text{not} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all} \\ \text{both} \dots \dots \\ \text{every} \end{array} \right.$ 不都...(部分否定)

* 人不都诚实。 比较：* 人都不诚实。
All men are *not* honest. No man is honest.
= *Not all* men are honest. = All men are dishonest.

22. 否定字 + ... $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \dots \text{not} + \text{V} \\ \text{but} \dots + \text{V} \\ \text{without} + \text{O}. \end{array} \right.$ 没有...不...

* 没有人不爱自己的孩子。
There is no one *but* loves his own child.
= There is no one *that does not* love his own child.
= There is no one *without loving* his own child. = *Everyone* loves his own child.

23. not + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to} + \text{V} \\ \text{Ving} \\ \text{pp.} \end{array} \right.$ 不 (不定词、分词、动名词的否定都是在前面加 **not**)

* 他试着不再想她。 * 没办法帮他忙，我就离开了。
He tried *not* to think of her. *Not* being able to help him, I just left.

24. No + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{n.} \\ \text{Ving} \end{array} \right.$ 禁止...；反对...；不准...

* 非公莫入。 * 禁止停车。
No *admittance* except on business. No parking.

25. There is no + Ving 不可能...；没有人能...
= It is impossible to + V

* 简直不知道会发生什么事。
There is *no telling* what may happen.
= There is *no way of telling* what may happen.
= *It is impossible to tell* what may happen. = *No one can tell* what may happen.

26. not only A but (also) B 不但 A 而且 B ← B 才是重点，所以动词与 B 一致
= B as well as A

* 不但怪你，也怪你的朋友。 *Not only you but also your friend is* to blame.
= Your friend *as well as you is* to blame.

27. not A but B 不是 A 而是 B
= B not A

* 我感兴趣的不是化学，而是物理。
What I am interested in is *not* chemistry, *but* physics.

= What I am interested in is physics, *not* chemistry.

28. 人 + be above + { $\begin{matrix} \text{Ving} \\ \text{n.} \end{matrix}$ } 耻于...; 不屑...

* 她不屑发问。 She is *above* asking questions.

29. the last + n. 最不可能的...; 再怎么也不会的...

* 他是最不可能出卖你的人。(他再怎么也不会出卖你)

He will be *the last person* to betray you.

30. fail to + V 未能... never fail to + V 一定...; 务必...
= be unable to + V = V + without fail

* 他未能实时到达。 *我一定会守信。

He *failed to* arrive in time.

I *never fail to* keep my word.

= He *was unable to* arrive in time.

= I keep my word *without fail*.

31. 一点也不.....; 绝不...
... not ...at all = ... in no way = ... by no means = ... not in the least
= far from ...= anything but ...

* 那男孩一点也不用功。 The boy is *not diligent at all*.

= The boy is *far from* diligent.

32. 很多....

<p>Much not a little no little quite a little a great deal of</p>	<p>+ 不可数名词</p>	<p>many Not a few no few quite a few a great number of</p>	<p>+ 可数名词</p>
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* 他有很多钱，但我有很多书。

He has *much* money, but I have *many* books.

= He has *not a little* money, but I have *not a few* books.

= He has *no little* money, but I have *no few* books.

= He has *quite a little* money, but I have *quite a few* books.

= He has *a great deal of* money, but I have *a great number of* books.

33. It goes without saying that 不用说都知道....
Needless to say,

* 不用说都知道诚实是最上策。

It goes without saying that honesty is the best policy.

= *Needless to say*, honesty is the best policy.

34. 否定字词放句首的倒装句。应按问句形式，倒装助动词。
Never, No, Seldom, Little, Not, Nothing...
Hardly, Rarely, Scarcely, ...
By no means, Under no circumstances, ...

* 我将永远忘不了那一段美好的求学时代。

I *shall never* forget the beautiful school days.

= *Never shall* I forget the beautiful school days.

他很少迟到。

我绝不会原谅他。

He is *hardly* late.

I will forgive him *by no means*.

= *Hardly is he late*;= *By no means will I forgive him.*35. **Only 词组放句首的倒装句**

Only + { 助 V + S + V
be + S

* 我们只有靠着努力工作才能成功。

We can succeed only by working hard.= Only by working hard can we succeed.36. **地方副词放句首的倒装句**

地方副词 + { V + S(名词) ←V 需为不及物动词
S(代名词) + V

* 乞丐在大门口等。

The beggar waited at the gate.= At the gate waited the beggar.

* 她坐在柜台后面。

She sat behind the counter.= Behind the counter she sat.36. **主词补词放句首的倒装句**

主词补词 + V + S ←V 需为不及物动词(所以后面才有主词补语)

* 我的生活很空虚。

My life is *empty*. = *Empty is my life*.37. **So(也) 的倒装句**

So + { 助 V } + S
Be
...也是。
= S + { 助 V } , too
Be

So + S + { 助 V
Be
...的确...。
= Yes, S + { 助 V
Be

* 你年轻，我也是。

You are young, and so *am I*.= You are young, and *I am, too*.

*A: 听说你做得很好。

B: 的确是。

A: I hear you did a good job.

B: *So we did*.

= A: I hear you did a good job.

B: *Yes, we did*.* 否定「也不」倒装要用 *neither*。如: You are not young, and I am not, *either*= You are not young, and *neither am I*.←用 *neither* 后面不要再有 *not*38. **as(像), than(比) 的倒装句**

..... as { 助 V } + S
be
= as + S { 助 V
Be

..... than { 助 V } + S
be
= than + S { 助 V
be

* 他买的衣服和他太太的一样多。

He has bought as many clothes *as has his wife*.= He has bought as many clothes *as his wife (has)*.

我们的教务主任比校长能干。

Our director of studies is more capable *than is our principal*.= Our director of studies is more capable *than our principal is*.= Our director of studies is more capable *than our principal*.39. **such(如此的), so(如此地) 的倒装句**

如此...以致于.....

S is such + { that 子句
as to V

S is so adj. + { that 子句
as to V

= <u>Such</u> is S + that 子句 as to V	= <u>So adj.</u> is S + that 子句 as to V
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* 我的英文进步很大所以父母很高兴。

My progress in English was *such that it pleased my parents.*

= My progress in English was *such as to please my parents.*

= *Such* was my progress in English *that it pleased my parents.*

= *Such* was my progress in English *as to please my parents.*

= My progress in English was *so great that it pleased my parents.*

= My progress in English was *so great as to* it please my parents.

= *So great* was my progress in English *that it pleased my parents.*

= *So great* was my progress in English *as to please my parents.*

40. “It”做「虚主词」

It + V + { (for 人) to V
that 子句
wh 子句

* 整天待在家对健康不好。

It is bad for health to keep indoors all day.

= *It is bad for health that one keeps indoors all day.*

41. “It”做「虚受词」

S + Vt + it + 受词补语 + { (for 人) to V
V + that 子句
wh 子句

* 我认为整天待在家对健康不好。

I think *it bad for health to keep indoors all day.*

= I think *it bad for health that one keeps indoors all day.*

= I think (that) *it is bad for health to keep indoors all day.*

= I think (that) *it is bad for health that one keeps indoors all day.*

42. ...据说...; ...听说...

People(They) say }
= I(We) hear }
= I'm(We're) told } that S + V
= It is said }
= S + is said + to V }

* 据说他从前很有钱。

People say that she was rich.

= *It is said that she was rich.*

= *She is said to have been rich.*

43. S₁ + V 连接词 S₁ + V

=先行词 + (关系代名词)

←用关代连接两句有一相同名词的句子

* 我有一个做老师的叔叔。

I have an uncle, *and he* is a teacher.

= I have an uncle *who is a teacher.*

* 我有一个我从未见过的叔叔。

I have an uncle, *and I* have never seen *him*.

= I have an uncle (*whom*) I have never seen.

* 我有一个全家都在美国的叔叔。

I have an uncle, *and his family are all in America*

= I have an uncle whose family are all in America.

44. 凡是...的人(们).....。

Those (people) who 子句 They who 子句 People who 子句 Such (people) as 子句	+ 复数 V	He who 子句 One who 子句 Anyone who 子句 Whoever 子句	+ 单数 V
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* 凡是有钱的人都不会缺乏朋友。

Those who have money do not want for friends.

= *Such as have money do not want for friends.*

= *He who has money does not want for friends.*

= *Whoever has money does not want for friends.*

45. **as 或 which** 当关代，代替前面的词组或整个句子。

...词组 }
...子句 } , as[which] ...

As ...,

← as 子句还可移到句首，which 子句不行

* 他是外国人，这是我从他的口音知道的。

He was a foreigner, *as I knew from his accent.*

= He was a foreigner, *which I knew from his accent.*

= *As I knew from his accent, he was a foreigner,*

(= He was a foreigner, *and I knew it from his accent.*)

46. 准关系代名词 **but, as, than**

- 否定字 ... + but 不完整子句 没有...不... ← but 有否定的意思
- such
the same } ...+ as 不完整子句 ...像....
as
- 比较级...+ than 不完整子句 ...比...

* 我们班没有人不希望上大学。

In our class there is no one that does not hope to go to college.

= In our class there is no one but hopes to go to college.

让孩子们读点使他们更好、更聪明的书。

Let children read those books which will make them better and wise.

= Let children read such books as will make them better and wise.

结果产品供过于求。

As a result, there are *more products than are required.*

47. ...像...一样

as {adj. } as S + V
{adv. }

...不像...一样

not as[so] {adj. } as S + V
{adv. }

* 今天不像昨天一样热。

It is *not as* hot today *as* it was yesterday.

← 否定句中，第一个 as 可用 so 代

= It is *not so* hot today *as* it was yesterday.

(=It is *not so/as* hot today *as* yesterday.)

48. ...是最....

S + ...比较级...+ than any other

No
= never } ... + { so ... as
can't } 比较级...than } + S

* 生命是一切东西中最宝贵的

Life is more precious than any other thing.(= Life is *the most precious of all*.)

= Nothing is *so* precious *as* life.

= No other thing is *more* precious *than* life.

49. The 比较级 ..., the 比较级..... 越...就越...

* 他等得越久就越生气。

The longer he waited, *the angrier* he became.

我们遭遇的挫折越多, 我们的国家就越强大。

The more frustrations we encounter, *the stronger* our country becomes.

50. As ..., so 正如..., ...也一样。

*怎样播种, 就会怎样收成。(正如你播种, 你也一样地收成)

As you sow, *so* you shall reap.

= As you sow, *so* shall you reap.

(= You must reap what you have sown.)

51. A 之于 B 犹如 C 之于 D。

A is to B { as
what } C is to D

* 阅读之于心灵, 犹如食物之于身体。

Reading is to the mind *as* food is to the body.

= Reading is to the mind *what* food is to the body.

(= As food is to the body *so* is reading to the mind.)

52. ... no more ... than ... 和...一样不...(两者皆非...)

... no less ... than ... 和...一样...(两者皆一样...)

* 她跟你一样不用功。

She is *no more* diligent *than* you.

(= She is not diligent, nor are you.
= Neither she nor you are diligent.)

* 你跟你母亲一样漂亮。

You are *no less* beautiful *than* your mother.

(= You are as beautiful as your mother.
= Both you and your mother are beautiful.)

53. 宁愿...也不愿...

would } { rather }
had } { sooner } + V + than + V

= prefer + { n.
Ving } to { n.
Ving

= prefer + to V + rather than + V

* 我宁愿站也不愿坐。

I *would rather* stand *than* sit.

= I *would sooner* stand *than* sit

Although it seems impossible, it is true.

= *Impossible though it seems, it is true.*

即使他去试，他也不可能成功。

Although he may try, he can not succeed.

= *Try as he may, he can not succeed.*

← 甚至连动词也可以移前

60. Wh-ever, S + V.

= No matter wh-, S + V.

无论...(何时、何地、谁、什么...), ~~~~~。

* 无论什么时候去看他，都会发现他埋首书桌。

Whenever [=No matter when] we call on him, we will find him at his desk.

不管做什么，都要把它做好。

Whatever [=No matter what] you may do, do it well.

不管你是谁的儿子，我一视同仁。

Whoever [=No matter whose] son you are, I can't make an exception of you.

61. Whether ... A or B ,

无论是 A 还是 B,

* 无论晴雨，我都会在那里。

Whether it may rain or shine, I will be there.

无论他来不来，结果都会是一样。

Whether he comes or not, the result will be the same.

62. 「虽然.....；无论」还有以下两种特殊句型

Although + S + V ... ,

Wh-ever + S + V ...,

→ 原形 V + S ... ,

→ 原形 V + wh-ever + S ... ,

* 虽然家很简陋，但还是没有地方比家好。

Although it is ever so humble, there is no place like home.

= *Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.*

不管你怎么说，我都不相信。

Whatever you may say, I don't believe it.

= *Say what(ever) you may, I don't believe it.*

63. 直到...才...

S ... not V + until

= Not until + 助 V + S + V ← 倒装句

= It is not until + that + S + V

* 直到十一点，我才睡着。

I didn't fall asleep until (it was) eleven.

= *Not until (it was) eleven did I fall asleep.*

= *It was not until (it was) eleven that I fell asleep.*

64. 一.....就.....

As soon as S + V , S + V

= The moment S + V , S + V 此处 moment 亦可用 minute, instant 代替

= Once S + V , S + V 此处 once 亦可用 directly, immediately, instantly 代替

= On + Ving, S + V ← 前后主词相同时

= At + n. , S + V ← 前后主词相同时

* 一听到这消息，他就高兴得发了狂。

As soon as he heard the news, he was beside himself with joy.

= *The moment* he heard the news, he was beside himself with joy.

= *The instant* he heard the news, he was beside himself with joy.

= *Once* he heard the news, he was beside himself with joy.

= *Directly* he heard the news, he was beside himself with joy.

= *On hearing* the news, he was beside himself with joy.

= *At* the news, he was beside himself with joy.

65. 一.....就..... ←此句型只用在过去式中

As soon as S + V, S + V

= S + had { hardly / scarcely } pp { when / before } S + V

= S + had no sooner pp than S + V ←比较级 sooner 后面连接词用 than

= No sooner + had + S + pp than S + V ←倒装句

* 阵雨一过，天空就出现美丽的彩虹了。

As soon as the shower passed, a beautiful rainbow appeared in the sky.

= The shower *had hardly passed before* a beautiful rainbow appeared in the sky.

= The shower *had no sooner passed than* a beautiful rainbow appeared in the sky.

= *No sooner had* the shower passed than a beautiful rainbow appeared in the sky.

66. 自从.....已有(一段时间)

It { is / has been } 一段时间 since S + Ved.

= 一段时间 have passed since S + Ved.

* 我毕业已经有三年了。

It *is[has been]* three years since I graduated from school.

= Three years *have passed* since I graduated from school.

67.目的是为了.....

S + V { so that / in order that / that } S may V ←表目的的「连接词」

= S + V { so as to / in order to / to } + V ←表目的的「不定词」

= S + V { with a view to / for the sake of / with the aim of } + n.[Ving] ←表目的的「介系词」

* 我们努力用功目的是为了要有所成就。

We study hard *so that* we may succeed.

= We study hard *that* we may succeed.

= We study hard *so as to* succeed.

= We study hard *to* succeed.

= We study hard *for the sake of* success.

68.目的是为了不要.....; 以免.....; 唯恐.....

$S + V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lest} \\ \text{for fear that} \\ \text{in case that} \end{array} \right\} S \text{ (should) + 原型 } V$ $= S + V \text{ for fear of } + \text{Ving.}$

* 不要常去那儿，以免招来闲话。

Don't go there often *lest* you (should) get yourself talked about.

= Don't go there often *for fear that* you (should) get yourself talked about.

= Don't go there often *for fear of getting* yourself talked about.

(= Don't go there often *in order not to* get yourself talked about.)

69. 如此.....以至于.....

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{so} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{adj} \\ \text{adv.} \end{array} \right\} + (a + n.) \\ \text{such} + (a) + (\text{adj}) + n. \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that 子句} \\ \text{as to } V \end{array} \right.$

* 他很诚实所以大家都相信他。

He is *so honest a man that* he is trusted by all.

= He is *so honest a man as to be* trusted by all.

= He is *so honest that* he is trusted by all.

= He is *so honest as to be* trusted by all.

= He is *such an honest man that* he is trusted by all.

= He is *such an honest man as to be* trusted by all.

70. 一则因为 A，再则因为 B，.....

What with A and (what with) B

* 一方面因为饿，在方面因为累，他因而倒在路上。

What with hunger and (what with) fatigue, he fell down on the road.

71. 当「介系词」的 to: 以下的 to 都是介系词 (后面要接 n.或 Ving)

反对: object to + Ving = be opposed to + Ving

习惯于: be used to + Ving = be accustomed to + Ving

考虑: give thought to + Ving

喜欢: take to + Ving

盼望; 期待: look forward to + Ving

专心; 致力于: be devoted to + Ving = devote oneself to + Ving

= be dedicated to + Ving = dedicate oneself to + Ving

= apply oneself to + Ving

要不要...? : What do you say to + Ving ?

....目的是为了: with a view to + Ving

因为: owing to + Ving = due to + Ving

72. used to + V 过去经常.....

= would + V

be used to + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \\ \text{Ving} \end{array} \right.$ 习惯于.....

= be accustomed to + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n. \\ \text{Ving} \end{array} \right.$

be used to + V	被用来.....
= be used for + Ving	

* 他过去经常熬夜。

He *used to sit up* late.

= He *would sit up* late.

* 他已习惯于过这种生活。

He *is used to living* such a life.

= He *is used to* such a life.

= He *is accustomed to living* such a life.

= He *is accustomed to* such a life.

* 碎石常用来筑路。

Gravel *is much used to make* roads.

= Gravel *is much used for making* roads.

73. 以下为后面常接 **Ving** 当受词的动词:

喜爱: enjoy + Ving	练习: practice + Ving	完成: finish + Ving	} 国中程度
介意: mind + Ving	放弃: give up + Ving	保持: keep + Ving	

期待: anticipate + Ving (= expect + to V) 避免: avoid + Ving

建议: suggest + Ving

冒险: risk + Ving

忍住; 抵抗: resist + Ving

承认: admit + Ving

真想不到: Fancy + Ving = Imagine + Ving

逃避: escape + Ving

忍受: stand + Ving

原谅: excuse + Ving

否认: deny + Ving

考虑: consider + Ving

记得: recall + Ving

延搁: delay + Ving

错过: miss + Ving

感激: appreciate + Ving

想要: feel like + Ving

74. **Need, want, deserve** 后面接 **Ving** 表示被动

需要被....	需要被....	值得被....
S + need + Ving	S + want + Ving	S + deserve + Ving
= S + need + to be pp.	= S + want + to be pp.	= S + deserve + to be pp.
= S + need + n.	= S + want + n.	= S + deserve + n.

* 我们的学校需要改善。

Our school *needs improving*.

= Our school *needs to be improved*.

= Our school *needs improvement*.

75. 值得.....

S + be + worth	{ Ving n.
= S + be + worthy	{ of being pp. to be pp.
= It is worth while	{ Ving to V
= It pays	+ to V

go on + to V 接着去做(不同的事)	regret + to V 抱歉将要去.....
go on + Ving 继续做(同一件事)	regret + Ving 后悔曾.....
人 mean + to V 某人打算.....	人 need + to V 某人需要去.....
事物 mean + Ving 某物的意义是....	物 need + Ving 某物需要被.....

81.没有用;有什么用呢?

It is (of) no use + $\begin{matrix} \text{to V} \\ \text{Ving} \end{matrix}$
 = It is no good + Ving
 = It is useless + to V
 = There is no $\begin{matrix} \text{use} \\ \text{good} \\ \text{point} \end{matrix}$ in + Ving
 = What is the $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{use} \\ \text{good} \\ \text{point} \end{matrix} \right\}$ of + Ving?

* 说也没用。

It is (of) no use *talking*. = It is (of) no use *to talk*.= It is no good *talking*. = It is useless *to talk*.= There is no point in *talking*. = What is the use of *talking*?

82. 突然.....起来

burst out + Ving
 = burst into + n.

* 她突然哭了起来。

She burst out *crying*.= She burst into *tears*.

* 她突然笑了起来。

She burst out *laughing*.= She burst into *laughter*.

83. 动词做句子的主词 ←动词要改成 To V 或 Ving

$\left. \begin{matrix} \text{To V} \\ \text{Ving} \end{matrix} \right\} + \text{V(单数)}$

* 早睡早起有益健康。

To keep early hours is good for health.= *Keeping early hours* is good for health.84. $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{too} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{adj.} \\ \text{adv.} \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{to V} \\ \text{for + O.} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{太.....而不.....} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{adj.} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{adj.} \\ \text{adv.} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{enough(to V)} \text{够.....所以会.....}$

* 他太年轻无法承担这工作。

He is *too young to do* the task.= He is *too young for* the task. (= He is so young that he can not do the task.)

* 他很聪明所以会知道那件事。

He is *wise enough to know* that.

85. to V 的动作发生的时间

S + V + to V. ←两个动作同时发生
 S + V + to have pp. ←不定词动作发生在先

* 他似乎现在很有钱。

He seems *to be* rich. (= It seems that he *is* rich.)

* 他似乎过去很有钱。

He seems *to have been* rich. (= It seems that he *was* rich.)

86. 更不要说.....; 何况.....

S + V, {
to say nothing of
not to mention
not to speak of
let alone

* 他连英语都会讲, 更不要说中文了。

He can speak English, *to say nothing of* Mandarin.

= He can speak English, *not to mention* Mandarin.

= He can speak English, *not to speak of* Mandarin.

= He can speak English, *let alone* Mandarin.

87. do nothing but + 原形 V 只.....(动作) ← but 可换成 except

* 他只是笑。

He *does nothing but* eat. (= He *does not do anything but* eat.)

* 假如前面的动词不是 do, *nothing but* 要看成等于 *only*, 由该动词决定后面形式。

如: He *enjoys nothing but eating*. 他只喜欢吃。 Enjoy + Ving

88. 不得不.....; 忍不住.....

can't help + Ving
= can't {
but
help but
choose but
} + V
= have no choice but + to V
= have no alternative but + to V

* 我不得不做。

I *can't help doing* it.

= I *can't help but do* it. = I *can't but do* it.

= I *have no choice but to do* it.

89. 即将.....; 正要.....

be going to + V
= be about to + V
= be on the point of {
Ving
n. ← point 可换成 verge, edge, brink ,eve

* 人之将死, 其言也善。

When a man *is going to die*, his words are good.

= When a man *is about to breathe* his last, his words are nice.

= When a man *is on the point of death*, his words are gracious.

90. 你只要.....就可以了。

All you have to do is + (to) V ←all 后面可以有关代 that
= What you have to do is + (to) V ←what 后面不可以再有 that
= The only thing you have to do is + (to) V
= You have only to V.

* 你只要尽力而为就行了。

All you have to do is (to) do your best.

= *What you have to do is (to) do your best.*

= *The only thing you have to do is (to) do your best.* = *You have only to do your best.*

91. 当形容词用的现在分词 **Ving** 有主动、正在、令人.....的意思。
当形容词用的过去分词 **pp.** 有被动、已经、感到.....的意思。

- * 我不会照顾正在哭的婴儿。 I can't take care of a *crying* baby. ← 主动正在哭的
我父亲是一位退休的将军。 My father is a *retired* general. ← 已经退休的
这是一项令人振奋的消息。 This is a piece of *exciting* news. ← 令人振奋的
激动的暴民纵火烧大楼。 The *excited* mob set fire to the building. ← 感到激动的
口语英文比较难。 Spoken English is more difficult ← 被说的

92. 1. n. + 形容词子句
可改成 n. + Ving 词组 ← 子句中动词为主动时
2. n. + 形容词子句
可改成 n. + pp. 词组 ← 子句中动词为被动时

- * 那本属于他的书不见了。 * 藏在书里的邮票不见了。
The book *which belongs to him* is lost. The stamp *which is hidden in the book* is gone.
= The book *belonging to him* is lost. = The stamp *hidden in the book* is gone.

93. S + 来往站坐 V + 分词 ← 分词当主词补语用

- * 他跑着来。 他们锻羽而归。
He came *running*. They returned *defeated*.
* 来往动词包含「来」「去」「出发」「回来」等
站坐动词包含「站」「坐」「躺」「存在」「停留」「休息」等

94. S + 感官 V + O. + 原形 V ← 一般主动
使役 V + O. + Ving ← 强调正在进行的主动
pp. ← 被动

- * 我看见他走进了医院。 * 他走进医院的时候被我看到。
I saw him *enter* the hospital. I saw him *entering* the hospital.
* 我看见他被送进了医院。 我把我的作文拿去给老师改。
I saw him *sent* to hospital. I had my composition *corrected* by our teacher.
* 我叫他去做。 I have him *do* it. = I make him *do* it.
= I get him *to do* it. ← get 人 + to V 是超级大例外

95. find + O. + { Ving ← 主动
leave + O. + { pp. ← 被动
keep

- * 他发现狗被杀了。 He found his dog *killed*.
很抱歉让你久等了。 I'm sorry I have kept you *waiting* so long.

96. 分词构句：
副词子句， S + V.
= 分词构句， S + V. ← 主动用 Ving, 被动用 pp.

- * 看到电动玩具时，他高兴得叫了起来。
When *he saw* the video machine, he exclaimed with joy.
= (When) *Seeing* the video machine, he exclaimed with joy. ← 意思清楚时，连接词可省。

* 虽然旅馆客满，我们还是设法弄到一个房间。

Though the hotel was crowded, we managed to find a room.

= The hotel crowded, we managed to find a room. ← 两句主词不同时，主词还是留下。

97. 分词构句表「接续动作」的变化句型

S + V and S + V.

= S + V, 分词构句, ← 主动用 Ving, 被动用 pp.

* 她吓呆了，都不知道该怎么办。

She stood amazed, and (she) did not know what to do.

= She stood amazed, not knowing what to do.

98. 分词构句表「附带状况」的变化句型

S₁ + V and S₂ + V.

= S₁ + V, S₂ 分词构句 ← 主动用 Ving, 被动用 pp.

= S₁ + V, with S₂ 分词构句 ← 主动用 Ving, 被动用 pp.

* 老师站在黑板前，双臂交叉。

The teacher stood in front of the blackboard, and his arms were folded.

= The teacher stood in front of the blackboard, his arms folded.

= The teacher stood in front of the blackboard, with his arms folded.

[= The teacher stood in front of the blackboard, and (he) folded his arms.
= The teacher stood in front of the blackboard, folding his arms.]

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 99. | 1. S + may[might] well + V | 有理由.....; 难怪..... |
| | 2. S + may[might] as well + V | 最好.....; 不如.....较好 |
| | 3. { S + may as well A as B | 与其 B 不如 A |
| | { S + might as well A as B | 做 B 等于做 A |

* 难怪你这么说。

You may well say so. = You might well say so.

(= You have good reasons to say so. = No wonder you say so.)

* 你最好不要鬼混了。

You may as well not fool around. = You might as well not fool around.

(= You had better not fool around.)

* 凡事知之不尽不如不知。

One may as well not know a thing at all as know it imperfectly.

* 你借钱给他等于丢到海里。

You might as well throw your money into the sea as lend it to him.

100. 下列助动词后接原形 V 或 have pp. 意思不同:

should V	现在应该 (should = ought to)	He should do that.
should have pp.	过去应该做而未做的事	He should have done that.
can(not) V	现在疑问或否定推测	Can he do that?
can(not) have pp.	过去疑问或否定推测	He can't have done that.
could have pp.	过去能做而未做的事	He could have done that.(but he didn't)
must V	现在极肯定推测	He must be tired.
must have pp.	过去肯定推测	He must have done that.

may V	现在可能	He may do that.
may have pp.	过去可能	He may have done that.
might V	现在可能	He might do that.
might have pp.	过去本来可能....(但并未发生)	He might have done that.(but he didn't)
didn't need to V	过去不必做....(但不知做了没)	He didn't need to do that.
needn't have pp.	过去可以不必做....(但却做了)	He needn't have done that.(but he did.)

101. 「穿衣服」的用法

- 1.(动作)穿上..... 人 put on 衣服
2.(状态)穿着..... 人 wear 衣服
= 人 dress 人 + in 衣服 (dress vt. = clothe vt.)
= 人 be dressed + in 衣服
= 人 be + in 衣服
= 人 have 衣服 on

* 衣服穿上跟我走。 *Put on your clothes and come with me.*

* 她总是穿着绿色衣服。

She always *wears* green.

= She always *dresses herself in* green.

= She *is* always *dressed in* green.

= She *is* always *in* green.

= She always *has* green *on*.

102. 「花时间」的用法

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 人 spend 时间 + (in) Ving. | ←spend 一定是人当主词，后面用 Ving |
| = 人 take 时间 + to V. | |
| = It take (人) 时间 + to V. | ←take 后面一定用 to V |
| = 事 take (人) 时间 | |

* 我花了三天写了这封信。

I *spent* three days (*in*) *writing* this letter.
 = I *took* three days *to write* this letter.
 = It *took* me three days *to write* this letter.
 = This letter *took* me three days.

103. 「花金钱」的用法

- 人 spend 金钱 + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(in) Ving.} \\ \text{on 物} \end{array} \right.$
- = It cost (人) 金钱 + to V
- = 事 cost (人) 金钱 ← cost 一定指花钱

* 我花了一百元买了这本书。

I *spent* one hundred dollars *on* this book.
 = It *cost* me one hundred dollars *to buy* this book.
 = This book *cost* me one hundred dollars.

104.	very + adj.	非常.....的
------	-------------	----------

- = all + 抽象 n.
= 抽象 n. + itself

* 我们非常快乐。 We are *very happy*.

= We are *all happiness*.

= We are *happiness itself*.

105. 表「天气」、「时间」、「距离」，主词要用 It

* 夜里下大雨。 *It rained heavily during the night.*

(= There was a heavy rain during the night.)
(= We had a heavy rain during the night.)

* 今天星期五。 *It is Friday (today).* (= Today is Friday.)

* 距离车站有两里路。 *It is two miles to the station.*

106. It is + 非人称 adj. + for 人 + to V. ←描写事

It is + 褒贬人 adj. + of 人 + to V. ←描写人

* 你必须帮他的忙。 *It is necessary for you to help him.* ←是事情必要，不是人必要
(= It is necessary that you should help him.)

* 你真是不智接受的他的提议。

It is unwise of you to accept his offer. ←笨的是人，不是事情
(= You are unwise to accept his offer.)

「非人称 adj.」指 necessary, important, possible, difficult, hard, easy, convenient, dangerous 等

「褒贬人 adj.」指 kind, cruel, generous, stingy, careful, careless, polite, rude, wise, foolish 等

107. It 的强调句型

It is { 主词
受词 } + that 子句
副词

* 昨天打他的是我。 *It was I that hit him yesterday.*

* 我昨天打的是他。 *It was he that I hit yesterday.*

* 我打他是在昨天。 *It was yesterday that I hit him.*

108. 前者.....后者.....

The former the latter

That this

* 他有一猫一狗，猫很怕狗。

He has a cat and a dog; *the former* is afraid of *the latter*.

= He has a cat and a dog; *that* is afraid of *this*.

109. 一个.....另一个.....

1. (只有两个时) one, and the other

2. (只是不同一个时) one, and another

3. (有三个时) one, and another, and the other

* 他有两只狗，一黑一白。 He has two dogs; *one* is black and *the other* white.

* 知是一回事，行是另一回事。 To know is *one* thing, and to do is *another*.