第一章

英语句子写作

English Sentence Writing

句子是进行交际的基本语言单位。句子由词或词组按照一定的语法规则组合在一起，表达一个完整的意思。写出一个意义清晰、准确的句子是一种艺术。掌握这种艺术的方法之一就是理解句子中各个部分是怎样相互作用来共同表达一个完整意思的。

培养正确使用句子表达思想的能力，对于英语写作至关重要。只有切实掌握句子写作的基本方法和技巧，才能为篇章写作打下坚实的语言基础。

第一节　英语句子的分类 Types of Sentences

英语句子按其语法结构可划分为简单句、并列句和复合句三种类型。简单句是构成各类句子的基础；两个或两个以上意义相关的简单句可以联结成并列句；简单句的每个句子成分（谓语除外）可以扩展成从句而构成复合句。

简单句（Simple Sentence） 只包含一个主语（subject）和谓语（predicate）的句子称为简单句。有时一个句子可包含两个或两个以上并列的主语或谓语，仍为简单句。例如：

- Mary is majoring in economics at Harvard University.
  玛丽在哈佛大学主修经济学。
- A résumé generally consists of personal information, educational background and work experience.
  简历通常包括个人信息、教育背景和工作经历。
- I enjoy playing badminton and look forward to it every weekend.
  我喜欢打羽毛球，每当周末都盼着做这项运动。

并列句（Compound Sentence） 包含两个或两个以上互不依从的主谓结构的句子称为并列句。在意义上，各分句（independent clause）是同等重要并相互关联的；在语法结构上，它们是平行且相互间没有从属关系的。并列句的各个分句常用一定的并列连词（coordinating conjunctions）、连接副词（conjunctive adverbs）或分号（semicolon）连接在一起。例如：

- I hate jogging, *but* I love hiking.
  我讨厌慢跑，但我喜欢远足。

- Punctuation is important; *therefore*, don't forget to use a comma before the coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence.
  标点很重要，所以不要忘记在并列句的并列连词前加逗号。
- This is the best book I have ever read; it kept me up all night.
  这是我读过的最好的一本书，我读了整整一个晚上。

复合句（Complex Sentence） 由一个主句（main clause）和至少一个从句（subordinate clause）构成的句子称为复合句。在复合句中，主句是整个句子的主体部分，从句只是整个句子的一个成分，不能独立存在，在句法关系上从属于主句。从句须用关联词（connective）引导，来表明与主句的关系。例如：

- Most Westerners *who* travel to the Orient for the first time will experience culture shock.
  大多数西方人第一次到东方旅行时都会经历文化冲击。
- Scientists wonder *what* effect global warming will have on the biosphere.
  科学家想知道全球变暖会给生物圈带来什么影响。
- *When* you go for a job interview, it is important to create a good first impression.
  去面试时，留下良好的第一印象是很重要的。

英语句子按交际功能又可划分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句四种。

陈述句（Declarative Sentence） 用来表达观点或事实的句子称为陈述句。陈述句是英语中最常见的句子，陈述句包括肯定（affirmative）结构与否定（negative）结构，句末使用句号。例如：

- Browsing on the Internet is my favorite pastime.
  上网浏览是我最喜欢的消遣方式。
- Bill sent out many job applications, but hasn't got any replies yet.
  比尔寄出许多求职信，但至今仍未有任何回音。
- A person who provides encouragement and emotional support is a true friend.
  能给予鼓励和情感支持的人才是真正的朋友。

疑问句（Interrogative Sentence） 用来提问的句子称为疑问句。疑问句主要分为一般疑问句（general question）、特殊疑问句（special question）、选择疑问句（alternative question）和附加疑问句（tag question）四种类型，句末用问号。例如：

- Did you hear about the new project?
  这个新的项目你听说了吗？
- What's today's exchange rate for US dollar against Japanese yen?
  今天美元对日元的汇率是多少？
- Is your favorite winter outdoor activity skiing or skating?
  你所喜爱的冬季户外活动是滑雪还是滑冰？

- The youngsters' values are quite different from their parents' at present, aren't they?
  现在年轻人的价值观和他们父母的价值观大不相同，不是吗？

祈使句（Imperative Sentence）　用来表达命令、要求、请求、劝告或建议的句子称为祈使句。祈使句的主语一般是第二人称 you，在句中通常省略。祈使句的谓语用动词原形，其否定结构为"do not/don't + 动词原形"。句末一般使用句号或感叹号。例如：

- Be sure to take your personal belongings before getting off the train.
  下火车前务必携带好个人的物品。
- Let's not waste our time arguing about the current topic.
  咱们不要再浪费时间在这个热点话题上争论了。
- Do not hesitate to give me a call if you have any problem!
  如果有问题请一定给我打电话。

感叹句（Exclamatory Sentence）　用来抒发强烈感情的句子称为感叹句。如表达喜悦、赞叹、惊异、愤怒、厌恶、痛苦之情等，句末常用感叹号。What 用来修饰名词；how 用来修饰形容词、副词或动词。

- What a great idea it is!
  多么好的主意啊！
- How beautiful the scenery is!
  景色多美呀！
- How fast things are changing here!
  这里的变化真快呀！
- Well, here we are at last!
  好了，终于到了！
- How I miss you!
  我多么想念你啊！

Practice 1-1

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 所有的产品都必须遵循供求法则。
2. 当你购买手表时，请提防廉价的仿制品。
3. 请给我预订一张飞往东京的机票好吗？
4. 我从哪里可以得到有关移民加拿大的资料？
5. 这一切的成果是多么令人鼓舞啊！
6. 你知道大地震发生时应该怎么办吗？

Practice 1-2

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Defense lawyers are desperately searching for a character witness to testify on behalf of their client.
2. Winnie had no sooner seen the cockroach than she screamed.
3. Never stand right in the middle of your work.
4. Are the rules for writing essays in your native language the same as or different from those for English writing?

5. This is indeed a red-letter day for me—I have gained entry to the graduate school of our university.

6. Mr. Ming pretends to be an expert on everything, but actually he is only a Jack of all trades.

第二节 英语基本句型 Basic Sentence Patterns

英语基本句型实际上就是简单句的基本句型，千变万化的英语句子都是由此演变而来的。动词是句子的主干，使用不同类型的动词，句子的主要成分就会不同，从而形成不同的句型。英语动词可分为及物动词（transitive verb）、不及物动词（intransitive verb）和系动词（link verb）。在句子中，及物动词后必须跟宾语，其意义才能完整。宾语可分为单宾语、双宾语和复合宾语。下面是可以构成简单句的五种基本句型。

1. SV句型（Subject + Verb）

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

- Things change.
  万物变化。
- A gigantic red truck was speeding crazily down the highway.
  一辆红色巨型卡车发疯似地沿着高速公路疾驶。
- That old jeep broke down on Monday this week.
  那辆老吉普车在这周一出了故障。

“There + be”结构是一种较常见的特殊句子结构，是 SV 句型的一种变体，是一个倒装句型。这种结构主要表示“有”、“存在”或“出现”的概念，也称之为“存在句”（existential sentence）。谓语除用 be 外，还可用 appear，come，enter，exist，happen，lie，live，occur，remain，rise，seem，stand 等动词。例如：

- There *is* a wide range of current and back issues in our university library.
  我们学校的图书馆里有各种现刊和过刊。
- There *appears* to be a growing discontent about inflation.
  人们对通货膨胀似乎有一种日渐增长的不满情绪。
- There *stands* the Statue of Liberty on Liberty Island in New York Harbor.
  自由女神像屹立在纽约港的自由岛上。

2. SVCs句型（Subject + Link Verb + Subject Complement）

在此句型中，V 为系动词，Cs 为主语补足语或称表语（predicative），属于“主—系—表”结构。

因系动词在句中不能单独作谓语，需和说明或表示主语身份、特征及状态的补足语一起构成合成谓语。常见的系动词有：be，appear，become，grow，prove，remain，run，seem, 及表示感觉的动词，如 feel，look，smell，sound，taste 等。主语补足语可以是名词、形容词、动名词（短语）、分词（短语）、不定式（短语）、介词（短语）、从句等。例如：

- Hard work and honesty *are* the keys to success.
  努力工作和诚实是成功的秘诀。
- Mr. Brown *is* delighted because his general manager has given thumbs-up to his proposal.
  布朗先生非常高兴，因为他的提议得到了总经理的夸奖。
- It *remains* a traditional custom to eat mooncakes during the Mid-Autumn Festival.
  中秋节人们有吃月饼的习俗。
- Microwavable popcorn has *become* a big hit in American households.
  微波爆米花已成为美国家庭的一大时髦食品。

注意介词 of 常和表示大小、价值、意义或重要性等含义的名词一起构成介词短语，起表语作用。of 可译为“具有”、“属于”等。

- This discovery is likely *to be of great significance* in breeding new strains of animals.
  这一发现可能对繁育动物新品种具有重要意义。
- At this stage, therapy with specific antiserum *is of no value*.
  在此阶段，采用特效抗血清疗法是没有意义的。

3. SVO句型（Subject + Transitive Verb + Direct Object）

在 SVO 句型中，V 为及物动词，O 为动词宾语。这种结构可简称为主谓宾结构。名词、代词、数词、动名词（短语）、不定式（短语）或从句都可在句中充当宾语。在宾语后常常可以带有修饰语。例如：

- The youngest skater nearly *won a gold medal* in the last Winter Olympic Games.
  在上届冬季奥运会，那位最年轻的滑冰运动员差点赢得了金牌。
- I have to *check my e-mail* every other day.
  每隔一天我都要查看我的电子邮件。

1 有些较常见的及物动词之后接动名词作宾语，例如：avoid，admit，deny，enjoy，finish，keep，mind，postpone，practice，prefer，require，resume，risk，quit，recommend 等。

- In order to lose weight, Susan *avoids overeating* every day.
  为了减肥，苏珊每天都避免饮食过量。
- Would you *mind filling out* this application form?
  请填一下这张申请表好吗？
- The brave young man *risked losing* his own life to save the drowning girl.
  这个勇敢的年轻人冒着生命危险去救那个溺水的女孩。

2 及物动词可接不定式作宾语，如：agree，ask，decide，determine，hope，learn，order，pretend，promise，try，want 等。

- The surgeon has *decided to perform* an operation on him at an appropriate time.
  医生决定在适当的时候给他做手术。
- He *hoped to major* in law while taking part-time jobs.
  他希望能边打工边学习法律。

3 及物动词可以接动名词或不定式作宾语，其意义基本相同。较常见的这类动词有：begin，continue，intend，like，prefer，start 等。

- I *prefer making/to make* an outline before I write my essay.
  我喜欢在写作文之前拟一个提纲。
- The Ph.D. candidate *continued to work/working* on his dissertation and *to prepare/preparing* for the thesis defense.
  这位博士研究生继续撰写博士论文，并准备论文答辩。
- Young people *like to wear/wearing* stylish clothes.
  年轻人喜欢穿着入时。

4 有些动词如：forget，need，remember，stop，try 等，之后接动名词或不定式作宾语时含义不同。试比较：

- I *remember locking* the door before leaving my room.
  我记得出来前把门锁上了。
- I *remember to lock* the door before leaving the room.
  我记着出门前要锁门。
- The doctor *tried using* a new technique to recover the patient's hearing.
  医生会试用一种新的技术来恢复病人的听力。
- The expert *tried to make* a new experiment in molecular biology.
  这位专家设法在分子生物学方面做一个新实验。

4. SVOiOd句型（Subject + Transitive Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object）

在 SVOiOd 句型中，V 为及物动词，之后必须接双宾语意义才能完整。Oi 为间接宾语，指人，常用名词或代词表示。Od 为直接宾语，指物，通常用名词表示。这种句型称作主谓双宾结构。常用于此句型的动词有：accord，allow，bring，buy，fetch，get，give，lend，offer，save，sell，send，show，take，wish 等。例如：

- The night scene in Hong Kong *gives* visitors an indelible impression of excitement.
  香港的夜景令游客激动不已，久久不能忘怀。
- The boss *accorded* him a hearty reception in the new sales promotion campaign.
  在这次促销活动中，老板热情地接待了他。

间接宾语有时也可以置于直接宾语之后，间接宾语前需加介词 to 或 for，此时的 to 或 for 无实际意义，只起连接作用。例如：

- Please *fetch* me the thesaurus on the top shelf.
  OR: Please *fetch* the thesaurus on the top shelf for me.

请把书架最上面那本同义词词典递给我。

- A friend *brought* me a textbook of internal medicine.
  OR: A friend *brought* a textbook of internal medicine to me.
  一位朋友给我带来一本内科学教科书。

用于这个句型中的一些动词，如：advise，show，teach，tell 等，后接的直接宾语可以在不定式的前面加上疑问代词、疑问形容词或疑问副词，如：what，which，whether，whatever，how，when 等。

- Can you *advise* me *which* medicine to take?
  你能建议我该服哪种药吗？
- The doctor has *told* the nurse *when* to draw a blood sample.
  医生已告诉护士什么时候抽取血液样品。

5. SVOCo句型（Subject + Transitive Verb + Object + Object Complement）

在 SVOCo 句型中，V 为及物动词，O 为宾语，Co 为宾语补足语，其中，动词除接宾语外，还应有宾语补足语才能使句子的意义表达完整。宾语与其补足语一起构成复合宾语，并在逻辑上构成主谓关系或系表关系。这种句型称作主谓宾补结构。适于此句型的常见动词有：believe，call，consider，cut，elect，find，have，keep，leave，let，like，make，name，polish，think，want，wish 等。

宾语补足语可以由名词、形容词、副词、分词（短语）、不定式（短语）、介词（短语）等构成。用不定式作宾语补足语，表达和强调已发生的事实，但有时也可表达将要发生的动作，如 ask somebody to do something，force somebody to do something。用现在分词作宾语补足语，表达和强调正在进行的状态和发生的事情；用过去分词作宾语补足语，表达和强调被动的概念和状态。例如：

- The benefits *make* the job desirable.
  这份工作的福利待遇使它很具有吸引力。
- People *consider* eight o'clock every evening a prime time TV slot.
  人们认为每晚 8 点钟是电视节目的黄金时间。
- Everywhere we *saw* people celebrating the winter carnival in Quebec of Canada.
  在加拿大魁北克到处都可以看到人们在庆祝冬季狂欢节。
- We have *thought* this bacterium to be responsible for the current epidemic.
  我们认为这种细菌是引起目前流行病的病因。
- Since the first confirmed bird flu case, China has *kept* the Beijing office of WHO well informed.
  自确定第一例禽流感以来，中国一直向世界卫生组织驻北京办事处及时通报疫情。

此外，使役动词（causative verb）如 have，let，make 和感觉动词（perceptive verb）如 feel，hear，notice，see，watch 等后接不定式作其宾语补足语时，省略不定式符号 to；但用在被动语态中时，to 不能省略。动词 help 后的不定式可以带 to，亦可不带。例如：

- Louise *made* her daughter study deep into the night in order that she would come out top in the class.

OR: Louise's daughter *was made* to study deep into the night in order that she would come out top in the class.

为了让女儿在班上名列前茅，路易丝要她学习到深夜。

- Regular exercise *helps* people (to) achieve better health.

经常锻炼有助于健康。

Practice 2

Translate the following sentences into English according to the basic sentence patterns.

1. 我们应该避免以貌取人。
2. 媒体在过去的十年里大大地提高了公众的环境意识。
3. 叶子都落了，冬天就快来了。
4. 我真正喜欢的是他的品质和才华。
5. 情人节那天我请女友享用了一顿烛光晚餐。
6. 俚语使英语更为丰富多彩。

第三节　基本句型的扩展 Expanding Basic Sentence Patterns

主语和谓语是构成句子的主要成分。只含有基本成分的简单句信息容量有限。如果在五种基本句型的基础上对句子加以扩展，就可以增大句子的信息量，使句子内容更加丰富。

请比较下面两组句子，分析句子表达的内容在句子扩展前后有什么不同。

例1

First draft	Hong Kong is a very large city.
Second draft	Hong Kong is an overcrowded and commercialized city.
Final draft	Hong Kong is an overcrowded and commercialized city with a population of over seven million.

例2

First draft	This past year was the hottest one on record.
Second draft	After the hottest year on record, scientists wonder whether global warming is the cause.
Final draft	Although global warming may have played a role in this year's record-breaking heat, scientists say other factors were also at play.

英语句子扩展的主要方法有增添法、并列法和从属法。

1. 增添法（Addition）

在句子中我们可以添加各类修饰词和短语对简单句加以扩展。形容词、副词、代词、数词、分词、名词及其词组都可以在句中作修饰成分。按语法规则要求，将这些修饰词语置于正确位置，在句中主要作定语或状语，可使句子的信息量增加，内容的描述更加具体生动。

用修饰词扩展（Expanding with Modifier Words）

单个形容词作定语一般放在所修饰词的前面，但修饰由 any，every，no，some 等加 body，one 或 thing 构成的不定代词时，则应置于其后。例如：

- Lisa gave us a *special* gift: a bowl that she had made in pottery class.
  丽莎送给我们一个特别的礼物：她在制陶课上做的一只碗。
- I have something *particular* to ask you.
  我有特别的事情要问你。
- My *elder and wiser* sister gave me *some good* advice.
  我姐姐聪明睿智，给了我一些好建议。

当副词修饰形容词或副词时，一般放在所修饰词之前；当副词修饰整个句子时，常常位于句首。而由 such as，or，that is，for example，in other words 等引导的同位语，常置于被修饰词之后。例如：

- The story was fabricated and *completely* untrue.
  这个故事是杜撰的，一点都不真实。
- *Reluctantly*, I agreed to rewrite the proposal.
  我勉强同意重写这个计划。
- A regional airline, *such as Southwest*, frequently accounts for more than half the departures at so-called second-tier airports.
  地区性航空公司，譬如西南航空公司，其航班常常占所谓二级机场起飞次数的一半以上。

在英语中，当一个名词同时带有几个修饰词语时，修饰词语的位置大体可按下列顺序排列：限定词（包括冠词、物主代词、指示代词、不定代词等）→数词→一般描绘性形容词（短词语在前，长词语在后）→表示大小、长短、高低的形容词→表示形状的形容词→表示年龄、新旧的形容词→表示颜色的形容词→表示国籍、地区、出处的形容词→表示物质、材料的形容词→表示用途、类别的形容词→名词中心词。例如：

- A *tall intelligent young Chinese debater's eloquent* speech particularly attracted the audience's attention.
  一位个子高、年轻机智的中国辩手发言雄辩，引起了听众的特别注意。
- In the corner of the spacious and luxurious sitting room stands a *charming small round old French padauk* table.
  在宽敞豪华的客厅一角，摆着一张漂亮的法国古典式紫檀木小圆桌。

副词在句中主要修饰形容词、副词或动词，位置也比较灵活。但是，程度副词一般放在所修饰词的前面，而频率副词放在主要谓语动词前、系动词后。如果句子中同时有几个副词作修饰语，其位置应按以下顺序排列：程度副词→方式副词→地点副词→时间副词。例如：

- All the members of the project group discussed the research schedule *quite carefully* in the laboratory last weekend.
  上周末课题组的全体成员在实验室里非常认真地讨论了这个研究计划。
- The criminal ran *crazily fast* into the woods yesterday evening.
  昨天晚上罪犯发疯似地逃进了树林。

用修饰短语扩展（Expanding with Modifier Phrases）

在句子中加介词短语、非限定动词短语（不定式短语、动名词短语和分词短语）进行修饰，不仅可使句式灵活多样，而且表达意义也更为深刻和具体。请看下面例句：

- *Having finished his homework*, Li Long would often turn on the TV. *Tired of studying but interested in learning English*, he would watch TV *to improve his listening comprehension.*
  李龙在完成作业后，常常会打开电视。他对学习感到厌倦时，却仍然有兴趣学习英语。他总是通过看电视提高英语听力水平。

用介词短语扩展（Expanding with Prepositional Phrases）

在英语表达中，介词短语的使用频率很高，它使句子在结构和内容表达上都更灵活生动。介词短语在句中可作表语、宾语、定语、状语和补语。作定语时置于所修饰词之后；作状语时位置比较灵活，可位于句首，也可位于句中或句尾，有时用逗号将其与句子的主体部分隔开。例如：

- Doctors were *in great need during wartime.*
  战时医生紧缺。
- We pay homage to Qu Yuan *by celebrating the Dragon Boat Festival.*
  我们过端午节以缅怀屈原。
- Everyone must punch in *at work without exception.*
  所有人上班都必须打卡签到，无一例外。

用不定式短语扩展（Expanding with Infinitive Phrases）

不定式短语在句子中的用途比较广泛，不定式短语起名词作用时，在句中可作主语、表语和宾语；起形容词作用时，在句中可作定语；起副词作用时，在句中可作状语，表示目的、原因、结果等，也可用作独立成分。此外，不定式短语在句中还可作宾语补足语和主语补足语。例如：

- It took us three years *to implement our first research project.*
  我们用了三年时间才完成第一个课题的研究。
- *To be economically prosperous*, China will carry out more flexible policies of opening to the outside world.
  为了繁荣经济，中国将实行更为灵活的开放政策。
- Today we are going to discuss *how to make our English writing more efficient.*
  我们今天要讨论的是怎样使英语写作更有成效。

用动名词短语扩展（Expanding with Gerund Phrases）

动名词是动词 -ing 形式，兼具名词和动词特征。其名词特征是在句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语和补足语；而其动词特征则是可以带宾语和状语。

- *Taking these effective measures* will prevent some officials from *abusing their power* and *enjoying special privileges.*
  采取这些有效措施就可以防止一些官员滥用权力、享受特权。
- You should continue *persevering in learning Japanese.* By *doing so*, you'll master this language someday.
  你学日语应当坚持下去。这样，总有一天你会掌握这门语言。

- *Traveling abroad* exposes you to different cultures around the world.
  旅游能让你接触到世界各地的不同文化。

用分词短语扩展（Expanding with Participial Phrases）

分词短语有现在分词（present participle）短语和过去分词（past participle）短语两种形式。现在分词短语含有主动的意义，常表示动作正在进行；过去分词短语含有被动的意义，表示动作业已发生或完成。分词短语在句中可以作定语和状语，其位置基本与介词短语相同。例如：

- *Being the hometown of Mozart*, Salzburg in Austria is the birthplace of classical music and waltz.
  作为莫扎特的故乡，奥地利萨尔茨堡市是古典音乐和华尔兹乐曲的发源地。
- *Annoyed by the poor TV reception*, Mr. Henry Lee decided to get a new antenna.
  亨利·李先生为电视节目接收差而感到恼火，决定换一个新天线。

分词可有其独立的逻辑主语，主语常常是名词或代词，二者构成分词独立结构（absolute structure）。分词独立结构常用作状语，表示时间、原因、条件、方式、伴随情况或补充说明等，一般置于句首或句末，偶尔也置于句中，多用于书面语中。例如：

- *All things considered*, I prefer Maine's cold winters to California's smog.
  综合各方面因素考虑，我更喜欢缅因州寒冷的冬天，而不喜欢加利福尼亚的烟雾。
- *All flights having been canceled* because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
  因暴风雪，所有的航班都取消了，许多乘客别无选择，只好乘坐火车。

2. 并列法（Coordination）

用并列法扩展句子的一种方法是把两个或两个以上的简单句使用并列连词或副词连接在一起，这种简单句常叫做独立分句；另一种方法是运用平行结构，即排比结构。

用并列句扩展（Expanding with Compound Sentences）

把独立分句连成并列句有三种方法：

使用并列连词（Compound Sentences with Coordinators）

使用并列连词扩展句子，其句式为：

Independent Clause, + Coordinator + Independent Clause

在第一个分句后应使用逗号。并列连词只有七个：for，and，nor，but，or，yet，so，我们可以通过它们的首字母缩写 FAN BOYS 来帮助记忆。

- The Japanese have a longer life expectancy than any other people, *for* their diet is extremely healthful.
  与其他民族相比，日本人的预期寿命最长，因为他们的饮食习惯是极其有益于健康的。
- The book will not magically turn you into a great writer, *but* it will help you to master the basics of writing.
  本书不会奇迹般地把你变成伟大的作家，但是它可以帮你掌握写作的基本技巧。

使用连接副词（Compound Sentences with Conjunctive Adverbs）

使用连接副词扩展句子，其句式表示为：

Independent Clause; + Conjunctive Adverb, + Independent Clause

用连接副词连接并列分句时，在第一个分句后用分号，而在连接副词后用逗号。连接副词主要有：furthermore，besides，moreover，also，however，nevertheless，still，nonetheless，otherwise，therefore，consequently，thus，accordingly，hence 等。 例如：

- Washington, D.C.'s metro system is clean and efficient; *therefore*, hundreds and thousands of people take it every day.
  华盛顿特区的地铁干净而又高效，因此每天有成千上万的人乘坐地铁。
- The company's sales increased last year; *accordingly*, its net profit increased, too.
  该公司去年的销售额增加了，其纯利润也相应增加了。

使用分号连接（Compound Sentences with a Semicolon）

当两个分句的意义密切相关时，并列句也可以只用分号连接。其句式为：

Independent Clause; + Independent Clause

- Diana studies traditional Chinese medicine in China; she misses her family in England a lot.
  黛安娜在中国学习中医，她非常想念在英国的家人。
- Around noon Fred found a shady spot under a tree; he stretched out next to the trunk and fell asleep.
  正午时分，弗雷德在一棵树下找到一块阴凉处，然后就在树旁躺下睡着了。

用平行结构扩展（Expanding with Parallelism）

把两个或更多的具有相同语法结构的句子或句子成分以同一语法形式和修饰方式平行地组合起来，表达同等重要的信息，形成的句子结构即是平行结构。这种结构既避免了不必要的重复，又扩展了信息内容，有时还可以起到加强语气的作用。例如：

- We *rushed to the bus station* but *failed to catch the Greyhound*.
  我们赶到汽车站，但未能赶上灰狗巴士。
- The three most common purposes of writing are *to inform, to entertain*, and *to persuade*.
  写作的三个最基本的目的是传递信息、提供娱乐和说服读者。
- In the end, those who take full advantage of herbal medicines will *save money*, *improve health,* and *live longer*.
  充分利用中药的人最终会节省花销、增进健康并延长寿命。

表达平行意义的语法结构有许多种，包括：词、短语或从句等。

词或短语（Words or Phrases）

- James is a man of *creativity and consideration.*
- If you want to earn a satisfactory grade in the training program, you must be *punctual*, *courteous*, and *conscientious.*
- English academic writing has *good content, clear organization*, and *effective language.*

介词或介词短语（**Prepositions or Prepositional Phrases**）

- *In matters of principle,* stand like a rock; *in matters of taste,* swim with the current.（Thomas Jefferson）
- Studies serve *for delight, for ornament,* and *for ability*. Their chief use *for delight, is in privateness and retiring*; *for ornament, is in discourse;* and *for ability, is in the judgment,* and *disposition of business.*（Francis Bacon）

不定式或不定式短语（**Infinitives or Infinitive Phrases**）

- They decided to begin again*: to begin hoping, to begin trying to change, to begin working toward a goal.*
- One ought, every day at least*, to hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture,* and, if it were possible, *to speak a few reasonable words.*（Goethe）

动词-ing形式（**V-ing**）

- Writing is a skill like *driving, typing,* or *cooking.*
- I spent the day *cleaning the house, reading poetry,* and *putting my life in order.*

从句（**Clauses**）

- We are looking for engineers *who can think logically, who can analyze carefully,* and *who can make decisions realistically.*
- The advantages of a table are *that it can present numerical data more concisely than text can* and *that it can provide more detail than a graph can.*
- He was promoted *because he was industrious, because he was punctual,* and *because he was willing to put in extra effort.*

句子（**Sentences**）

- *History became popular,* and *historians became alarmed.*
- *Should scientists go into research,* or *should they teach,* or *should they work in industry*?

3. 从属法（Subordination）

把两个意思有联系但并不同等重要的简单句用某种手段连接起来，使一个句子从属于另一个句子，就构成复合句。我们把这种扩展句子的方法称为从属法。从属法可以更准确地表达作者的意图，使句子的表达形式多样化。从属法扩展句子有三种主要方式：用名词从句扩展、用形容词从句扩展和用副词从句扩展。

用名词从句扩展（Expanding with Noun Clause）

名词从句就是起名词作用的从句，包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。引导名词从句的词有：

连词：that，if，whether

连接代词：who，whose，whom，whoever，what，whatever，which，whichever

连接副词：how，why，when，where

主语从句（Subject Clause）

主语从句就是在句中充当句子主语的从句，它通过替换句中的主语成分扩展句子。例如：

- *What the reporter needs most* is an alert mind.
  记者最需要的是敏捷的思维。
- *Whatever a teacher does in the classroom* will have a certain effect on his students.
  老师在课堂上的一言一行都会对学生产生一定的影响。

由 that 引导的主语从句可以构成以下句式：

It is/was + *n./adj.* + that...

It is + *past participle* + that...

It + *link verb* + that...

It is/was + *emphasized part* + that/who/which...

在英语中，为了保持句子平衡，避免句子头重脚轻，常用 it 作形式主语并置于句首，而把主语从句置于句末。用 it 作形式主语的从句已形成比较固定的结构，并有约定俗成的译法。

- *It is a pity that* you couldn't come to the alumni party.
  很遗憾你没能来参加校友聚会。
- *It is estimated that* more than 90 percent of lung cancer victims are smokers.
  据估计，百分之九十以上的肺癌患者是烟民。
- *It is high time that* we urged an immediate end to this deplorable phenomenon.
  该是到立即结束这种可悲现象的时候了。
- *It is evident that* sports and games are a healthy but cheap way to fill their leisure time.
  很明显，体育活动是一项有利于健康又经济实惠的休闲活动。
- *It is advisable that* you (should) take precautions before the typhoon/hurricane arrives.
  在台风/飓风到来之前先采取预防措施是明智的。
- *It is essential that* effective measures should be taken to remove the conditions which lead to inequality, unfairness, and concealment in competition.
  非常有必要采取有效的措施来纠正这种不公平、不公正、不公开的竞争现象。

宾语从句（Object Clause）

从句在句中作宾语，可替代简单句中的宾语成分。宾语从句除作及物动词的宾语外，还可作不定式、分词、动名词及介词的宾语。

- I think *there must be some misunderstanding between us.*
  我想我们之间一定有些误会。
- It really depends on *what kind of media you use.*
  这完全取决于你使用什么样的媒体。
- It is important to remember *that whatever your subject or field, the approach and the methods of research have much in common.*
  重要的是要记住无论你研究的课题或领域是什么，研究的方式方法大致相同。

表语从句（Predicative Clause）

用作表语的从句叫做表语从句。引导表语从句的关联词与引导主语从句的关联词大都一样。例如：

- The crucial point is *when those infections are transmitted naturally from one person to another.*
  问题的关键是要了解那些疾病什么时候在人与人之间自然传播。
- The question is *whether the proposal is worth making*.
  问题是这个方案是否值得提出。
- A review of the results of past experience is *what this article attempts to present.*
  本文试图综述以往经验的各种成果。

同位语从句（Appositive Clause）

与先行词同位或等同的从句叫做同位语从句。同位语从句的先行词多为 answer，belief，conclusion，confidence，decision，doubt，evidence，fact，hope，idea，news，opinion，possibility，problem，promise，question，reply，report，remark，rumor，thought，truth，wish 等名词，其关联词多为连词 that。例如：

- Margaret told me her final decision *that she would go to Egypt to see the Pyramids.*
  玛格丽特告诉我她最后决定要去埃及看金字塔。
- All available evidence points to the fact *that more and more young people are declaring their allegiance to traditional values.*
  现有的全部证据表明，越来越多的青年人宣称他们忠于传统观念。
- The Prime Minister made the important statement *that there would be a 1.5% rise in income tax in the coming fiscal year.*
  首相发表了重要声明：在即将到来的财政年度中，所得税将增长 1.5%。

用形容词从句扩展（Expanding with Adjective Clause）

形容词从句也称为定语从句（attributive clause），一般放在它所修饰的名词或代词之后，这种名词或代词叫做先行词（antecedent）。定语从句有限制性（restrictive）与非限制性（non-restrictive）之分。限制性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的定语，否则主句的意思就会不完整；从句和主句的关系十分密切，不用逗号与主句隔开。非限制性定语从句是先行词的附加说明，即使省略也不会影响全句的主要意思；从句与主句之间用逗号隔开。

引导定语从句的关联词为关系代词和关系副词。关系代词在定语从句中可用作主语、宾语、定语等；关系副词在定语从句中用作状语。引导定语从句的关联词主要有：

关系代词：as，who，whom，whose，that，which

关系副词：when，where，why

- I shall always remember the time (*when*) *I shook hands with the general.* Such things happen only once in a blue moon.
  我永远不会忘记与将军握手的那一刻。这真是千载难逢。
- Thanksgiving, *which falls on the fourth Thursday of November,* is one of the biggest American holidays.
  每年十一月第四个星期四的感恩节是美国最重要的节日之一。

- The mayor was angry at the official *who couldn't resist the temptation to take bribes*.
  市长很生气，因为那个政府官员经不起诱惑而接受了贿赂。

指物时 that 和 which 一般没有什么区别。但在下列情况中，必须用 that：

先行词为 all，everything，nothing，something (something 后也可用 which)，anything，little 等不定代词时，先行代词必须用 that。

- Is there *anything* (*that*) I can do for you in town?
- That's *all* (*that*) I know.

先行词为序数词所修饰时，先行代词必须用 that。

- *The first thing* (*that*) we should do is to work out a plan.
- *The last place* (*that*) we visited was the sanatorium.

先行词为形容词最高级所修饰时，先行代词必须用 that。

- This is one of *the most exciting football games* (*that*) I have ever seen.

用副词从句扩展（Expanding with Adverbial Clause）

副词从句也称状语从句，可以用来修饰主句中的谓语、定语、状语或是整个句子。状语从句可以用来表示时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、行为方式、比较关系、让步等。引导状语从句的关联词主要有：

时间状语从句：when，whenever，while，as，before，after，as soon as，till，until，since
地点状语从句：where，wherever，anywhere
原因状语从句：because，as，since，for
目的状语从句：so，so that，in order that，lest，for fear that
结果状语从句：that，so... (that) ...，such... that...，with the result that
方式状语从句：as，as if，as though，how
比较状语从句：than，as... as...，not so (as) ... as
让步状语从句：though，although，even if/though，in spite of the fact，while，granted that
条件状语从句：if, unless, providing/provided (that), suppose, supposing, in case (that), as (so) long as

- *If you join the extracurricular activities*, you can make many new friends.
  如果参加一些课外活动，你就可以交到很多新朋友。
- I'd better take down your telephone number *lest I forget it*.
  我最好记下你的电话号码以免忘记。
- *Whenever you tell a lie,* you do so at the expense of your reputation.
  无论你何时说谎，都会有损于你的名誉。
- Mary would never have gone to the party *had she known that Mike visited her.*
  如果玛丽知道迈克要来拜访她，她就绝对不会去参加舞会了。

Practice 3-1

Please translate the following Chinese in the brackets into English. Try to use the techniques for expanding sentences.

1. By watching English programs, _____（可谓一举两得）.
2. There are many historical places and scenic spots in Xi'an. _____ _____（每年世界各地有数以百万计的游客到此观光）.
3. _____（为了保障公众的健康），smoking in many places is prohibited.
4. _____（如果我们能够培养年轻人的责任感），the problems of juvenile delinquencies may be alleviated.
5. The most important information you need to build in your résumé is _____ _____（知道必须向雇主提供什么信息）.
6. The general manager's speech won the approval of the staff, _____ _____（他的演说不时被掌声打断）.
7. There's always been an argument between the young and the old about _____ _____（生活的方式——现实的还是浪漫的）.

Practice 3-2

Combine the following pairs of simple sentences into compound sentences. Use a comma and a logical joining word to connect each pair.

1. David has stopped smoking cigarettes. He is now addicted to chewing tobacco.
2. The record kept skipping. There was dust on the needle.
3. We turned all the lights off. We locked the office door.
4. I will declare my major now. I may change it later.
5. In warm climate zones, water evaporates rapidly. The concentration of salt is greater.
6. The company's sales increased last year. Its net profit declined.
7. You've got to bear in mind that learning to speak a language is a matter of habit formation. Constant practice is essential.

第四节　句子结构常见错误 Sentence Structure Problems

英语句子需要遵循严格的语法规则，在写作中如果违背这些规则，那么写出的句子就会使人无法理解或引起歧义。残缺句、粘连句、误置修饰语和悬垂修饰语是句子结构中最常见的错误。本节将对这些问题逐一进行分析，弄清出现这些问题的原因，以及解决的方法。

1. 残缺句（Sentence Fragments）

所谓残缺句，顾名思义就是指不能独立成句的、不完整的句子片断。尽管残缺句在形式上与

句子一样是以大写字母开头，并在结尾处带有标点，但在逻辑上并不能单独表达一个完整的意思，仅仅是一组词而已。请看下列句子：

Fragments Wondering what his son was going to do.

Some errors in writing are serious. For example, fragments and run-on sentences.

Revised Sentences Mr. Smith had been wondering what his son was going to do.

Some errors in writing are serious, for example, fragments and run-on sentences.（OR: Some errors in writing are serious, among which are fragments and run-on sentences.）

虽然残缺句以各种形式出现，但最常见的形式是被分隔开的从句和短语。写作者可能把一个句子的两部分误认为是两个不同的句子，所以把它们用句号分开。这种句号的使用通常称为句号错误（period fault）。

Fragments

- Having driven across the desert. We enjoyed the cool weather.
- He enjoys flowers and shrubs. Which help screen his yard from the street.

Revised Sentences

- Having driven across the desert, we enjoyed the cool weather.
- He enjoys flowers and shrubs, which help screen his yard from the street.
  OR: He enjoys flowers and shrubs. They help screen his yard from the street.

在写作中要经常检查句子的残缺问题，特别要注意以从属连词或短语等开头的句子。要确定以这些词或短语开始的每个从句都附属于一个独立的句子。

避免残缺句的最好办法是注意区别句子和句子的一部分。句子的最基本特点是在语法和逻辑上是一个完整的意义表达单位。它至少具有一个主语和谓语。动词的非限定形式不能在句中作为谓语单独使用，除非是在简短的问句中，如：Where to go tonight?

修改残缺句主要有以下两种方法：

1 将句号变成逗号，或把分隔开的短语或从句同它所属的句子合并成一个能表达完整意思的句子。

Fragments

- Since there is a lack of interest. There is a great lack of information.
- You should make a determined effort to avoid sentence fragments. Because they are considered serious mistakes in writing.
- I look forward to holidays. For example, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Revised Sentences

- Since there is a lack of interest, there is a great lack of information.
- You should make a determined effort to avoid sentence fragments because they are considered serious mistakes in writing.
- I look forward to holidays，for example, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

2　把残缺句扩展到主句中，或通过添加或减少某些成分，把残缺改写为独立、完整的句子。

Fragments

- I am interested only in the properties of citrus fruit. Such as lemons, oranges, and grapefruit.
- Having no money and being lonely in the big city.
- It was difficult to decide, which choice to make. To return to school or to accept the job.

Revised Sentences

- I am interested only in the properties of citrus fruit. Examples are lemons, oranges, and grapefruit.

  OR: I am interested only in the properties of citrus fruit such as lemons, oranges, and grapefruit.
- Having no money and being lonely in the big city, the old woman committed suicide.
- It was difficult to decide whether to return to school or to accept the job.

Practice 4-1

Try to revise the following fragments in one or more than one way.

1. Because some students have part-time jobs in addition to going to school. They have very little free time.
2. The table was covered with fresh vegetables. Such as lettuce, carrots, spinach, and squash.
3. Joe tries to call home once a week. To keep in touch with his family.

2. 粘连句（Run-On Sentences）

所谓粘连句，亦称“接排句”，就是两个或更多的句子混合交织在一起，而没有正确的标点符号或句子连接词（sentence connector）表明彼此之间的关系。这样的句子意思混淆不清，读者很难理解各部分之间的关系。

粘连句有两种形式：一是融合句（fused sentence），即在句子之间没有标点符号或连接词；另一种更为常见的形式是逗号连接（comma splice），即没有并列连词，只用逗号代替分号或句号，把两个完整的意思连接起来。请看例句：

Fused Sentences

- The boys scored higher in math the girls scored higher in verbal skills.
- Gestures are a means of communication for everyone they are essential for the hearing-impaired.

Comma Splices

- Education is an elusive word, it often means different things to different people.
- Hikers would especially enjoy a vacation at Yellowstone National Park, the park consists of two million acres of backcountry.

根据句子之间的不同关系，改正粘连句的基本方法可以分为以下五种：

1 用句号分隔。当长句子或两个句子之间的关系不是很密切或毫无关系时，可使用这种方法。

Revised Sentences

- The boys scored higher in math. The girls scored higher in verbal skills.
- Gestures are a means of communication for everyone. They are essential for the hearing-impaired.
- Education is an elusive word. It often means different things to different people.
- Hikers would especially enjoy a vacation at Yellowstone National Park. The park consists of two million acres of backcountry.

2 用分号隔开。用分号连接两个独立的分句时，它们之间的关系在意义和语法结构上比起使用句号时更紧密。

Revised Sentences

- The boys scored higher in math; the girls scored higher in verbal skills.
- Gestures are a means of communication for everyone; they are essential for the hearing-impaired.
- Education is an elusive word; it often means different things to different people.
- Hikers would especially enjoy a vacation at Yellowstone National Park; the park consists of two million acres of backcountry.

3 使用并列连词连接。当接排的句子之间关系紧密、容易辨别且合乎逻辑时，可以借助并列连词来连接，通常在这些连词前要加上逗号。

Revised Sentences

- The boys scored higher in math, *and/but* the girls scored higher in verbal skills.
- Gestures are a means of communication for everyone, *but* they are essential for the hearing-impaired.
- Education is an elusive word, *for* it often means different things to different people.
- Yellowstone National Park consists of two million acres of backcountry, *and* hikers would especially enjoy a vacation there.

4 使用连接副词连接。根据作者的意图和句子的需要，接排的句子可以使用连接副词连接。这时，句子之间要用分号，在连接副词的后面还要加逗号，但是一般在单音节的连词后不加逗号，如 so，yet，thus 等。

Revised Sentences

- The boys scored higher in math; *however*, the girls scored higher in verbal skills.
- Gestures are a means of communication for everyone; *nevertheless*, they are essential for the hearing-impaired.
- Education is an elusive word; *indeed*, it often means different things to different people.
- Yellowstone National Park consists of two million acres of backcountry; *therefore*, hikers would especially enjoy a vacation there.

5 使用从属连词、关系副词或关系代词连接。如果可以断定一个句子在逻辑上或意义上从属于另一个句子，可以将此接排句改写成复合句。

Revised Sentences

- The boys scored higher in math, *while* the girls scored higher in verbal skills.

- *Although* gestures are a means of communication for everyone, they are essential for the hearing-impaired.
- Education is an elusive word *because* it often means different things to different people.
- Hikers would especially enjoy a vacation at Yellowstone National Park, *which* consists of two million acres of backcountry.

Practice 4-2

Revise the following run-on sentences by using the methods mentioned above.

1. Eric was late to work he ran all the way.
2. Football is an exciting sport to watch it is a dangerous sport to play.

3. 误置修饰语（Misplaced Modifiers）

误置修饰语，亦称“修饰语错位”。在写作中，为了使句子生动和更具有吸引力，常常需要添加修饰语。在修饰语和其所修饰的中心词之间不恰当地夹进了其他成分，就可能使句子意思混淆，产生歧义。按照英语构句规则，充当定语或状语的词、短语或从句必须尽可能地靠近所修饰的成分。如果忽视了这个规则，就会破坏语言表达的科学性和规范性。请看下面句子：

Misplaced Modifiers

- Please give the book to the boy with the blue cover.
- That cat belongs to my neighbor with five kittens.
- George couldn’t drive to work in his small sports car with a broken leg.

以上的例子表明了句中的修饰语就是所谓的误置修饰语，它使句子意思混淆，引起误解，甚至荒谬可笑。为了避免误置修饰语，我们要仔细检查句子，使每个修饰词或短语靠近它所修饰的成分。

Revised Sentences

- Please give the book with the blue cover to the boy.
- That cat with five kittens belongs to my neighbor.
- With a broken leg, George couldn’t drive to work in his small sports car.

有时，一个修饰语既可以修饰其前面的词也可修饰其后面的词，这样的修饰语称为歧义修饰语（squinting modifier）。歧义修饰语会使读者对其修饰目的感到困惑不解。所以，应该把易产生歧义的修饰语放在它所唯一修饰的词的前面。例如：

- The equipment *without the accessories* sold the best.（Different types of equipment were available, some with and some without accessories.）
- The equipment sold the best *without the accessories*.（One type of equipment was available, and the accessories were optional.）

Squinting Modifiers

- We agreed *on the next day* to make the adjustments.

- Students who practice writing *often* will benefit.

Revised Sentences

- We agreed to make the adjustments *on the next day*.
  OR: We agreed *on the next day* that we would make the adjustments.
  OR: *On the next day*, we agreed to make the adjustments.
  OR: *On the next day*, we agreed that we would make the adjustments.
- Students who *often* practice writing will benefit.
  OR: Students who practice writing will *often* benefit.

所以，在写作中应特别注意下列这些副词的位置：always，even，hardly，just，merely，nearly，often，only，scarcely 等。修饰语一般置于被修饰的词前，否则句子就会不合逻辑，甚至改变意义。因此，要把它们放在能使读者对句子意义更清楚的地方。请分析下面这个句子：

- He *only* suggested three rules for us to follow.

除非我们在这里确实是指 He only suggested them; he didn't insist on them，否则 only 这个词就应放在它所修饰的词前面。

- He suggested *only* three rules for us to follow.
  要注意句意会随着 only 位置的不同而改变。

Practice 4-3

Discuss with your partner to rewrite the first sentence with the word "just", the second sentence with "even" in different places, and describe the meaning of each.

1. Diana set up camp at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.
2. They cannot answer these questions.

4. 悬垂修饰语（Dangling Modifiers）

悬垂修饰语是与句子主语不能构成逻辑关系的修饰语。动词的非限定性短语作状语时，其逻辑主语必须与句子主语保持一致，否则就会形成悬垂修饰语。悬垂修饰语可以出现在句中任何位置，但大多位于句首。请分析下面例句：

Dangling Modifiers

- *By going to the various sorority houses on campus and meeting hundreds of new girls*, my conversation, manners, and poise became more polished.
- *While reading the newspaper*, my dog sat with me on the front steps.

Revised Sentences

- By going to the various sorority houses on campus and meeting hundreds of new girls, *I* polished my conversation, manners, and poise.
- While *I* was reading the newspaper, my dog sat with me on the front steps.
  OR: While reading the newspaper, *I* sat with my dog on the front steps.

悬垂修饰语主要有以下四种：

1 悬垂分词（Dangling Participle）

Dangling Modifiers

- *Looking up at the sky*, the sun went under a cloud.
- *Reading*, the doorbell rang.

Revised Sentences

- *Looking up at the sky*, *he* saw the sun go under a cloud.
- *Reading*, *I* heard the doorbell ring.

2 悬垂动名词（Dangling Gerund）

Dangling Modifiers

- *By installing a birdbath*, the birds were given a source of water.
- *After finishing the research*, the paper was easy to write.

Revised Sentences

- *By installing a birdbath*, *we* gave the birds a source of water.
- *After finishing the research*, *I* found that the paper was easy to write.

3 悬垂动词不定式（Dangling Infinitive）

Dangling Modifiers

- *To ski properly*, a course of instruction is necessary.
- *To impress the interviewer*, punctuality is essential.

Revised Sentences

- *To ski properly, a beginner* should take a course of instruction.
- *To impress the interviewer*, *you* must be punctual.

  OR: *For you to impress the interviewer*, punctuality is essential.

4 悬垂省略从句（Dangling Elliptical Clause）

Dangling Modifiers

- *While climbing the hill*, the rain began to fall.
- *When only a small boy*, my father took me with him to Chicago.

Revised Sentences

- *While climbing the hill*, *she* felt the rain beginning to fall.
- *When I was only a small boy*, my father took me with him to Chicago.

防止这种错误的最好办法是非限定式短语一定要清晰明确地修饰句子的主语。常用的修改悬垂修饰语的方法有：

1 找出句子中隐含的主语，对所修饰的短语提供行为者（actor），即实施动作或行为的人或物。

Dangling Modifiers

- *At the age of six* my uncle bought my first pet, a goldfish.
- *While leaving the house*, the phone rang.
- *Using this drug*, many undesirable side effects are experienced.

Revised Sentences

- At the age of six, *I* received my first pet, a goldfish from my uncle.
- While leaving the house, *I* heard the phone ring.
- Using this drug, *patients* experience many undesirable side effects.

2 补足悬垂短语或省略从句必要的成分，扩展其成为一个完整的从句，由行为者做其主语。

Revised Sentences

- *When I was six*, my uncle bought me my first pet, a goldfish.
- *As I was leaving the house*, the phone rang.
- Many undesirable side effects are experienced *when this drug is used*.

Practice 4-4

Here are sentences with dangling modifiers. Correct them in two ways as mentioned above.

1. Swimming at the lake, a rock cut Maria's foot.
2. While eating my sandwich, five mosquitoes bit me.
3. Getting out of bed, the tile floor was so cold that Sue shivered all over.

第五节　主谓一致 Subject-Verb Agreement

句子的重要标志是具有主谓结构。英语句子的谓语动词要随主语的人称和数的变化而变化，也就是主语和谓语动词在人称和数上必须保持一致。在确定谓语动词的数时，要注意分析主语的中心词。例如：

- The poor attitude of many students *is* responsible for the high number of failures.
- Two sets of plans for building the house *were* submitted to the Jones.
- The players on our side *are* sure to win.
- The number of students in our university *is* great.（the number 通常指代一个单数单位，强调数量、数目。）
- A number of students *have done* these experiments.（a number of 是个复数单位，相当于 some，表示“若干”、“一些”。）
- A mixture of long and short sentences not only *gives* a pleasing rhythm to your writing, but also *keeps* readers interested.

关于主谓语数的一致，有一定的规律可循。语法学家们常谈及三个原则：语法一致原则（grammar concord），即形式上的一致；意念一致原则（notional concord），即意义上的一致；毗邻原则（principle of proximity），即指谓语动词的形式与邻近的名词一致。判断主语是单数还是复数，有些情况也比较复杂，难以确定。现将主谓一致的主要语法规则概述如下：

1. 不定代词作主语（Indefinite Pronouns as Subjects）

one，each，every，neither 和 either 等不定代词，及它们与 one 或 body 构成的不定代词作主语或修饰主语时，谓语动词要用单数。

-one words	-body words	-thing words	others
one	nobody	nothing	each
anyone	anybody	anything	either
everyone	everybody	everything	neither
someone	somebody	something	

- *Each* of the boys *wants* his own room.
- *Neither* of the houses *is* finished.
- *Nobody* really *knows* whether it works or not.
- *Every* desk and file cabinet *was* searched before the letter was found.

注意，代词 any 和 none 的谓语动词既可用单数形式又可用复数形式，具体依上下文的意思决定。但是一般来说，在较正式的文体中，这些代词倾向于用单数动词，而在非正式的文体中常用复数。例如：

- *Any* of these times *is/are* satisfactory.
- *None is/are* expected from that district.
- *None* of the three girls *enjoy/enjoys* singing.

2. 复合主语（Compound Subjects）

1 大多数情况下，当两个或两个以上的名词或代词用 and 连接时，具有复数意义，要求动词用复数形式。

- *Cooperation and Communication are* two major keys to better human relations.
  合作与交流是建立良好人际关系的关键。
- *Success and fame are* often the litmus tests of one's character.
  成功和名誉往往是考验一个人品格的试金石。
- *Both China and Cuba are* very good at volleyball. It will certainly be an exciting match when Greek meets Greek.
  中国和古巴排球队都是实力强劲。两雄相遇，必会有一场激烈的比赛。

2 由 and 连接的两个单数名词作主语指同一个人或物，或是由选择连接词 or 连接起来而表示两者任选其一时，谓语动词用单数。

- *The secretary and accountant was* present.（指同一个人）
- *The secretary and the accountant were* present.（分指两个人）
- *A poet and philosopher is* a rare person in today's society.（泛指既是诗人又是哲学家的人）
- Unless *the patient's general condition or the diagnostic evaluation mandates* otherwise, we favor an aggressive surgical en bloc resection.
  除非评估病人的全身情况或诊断要求采取别的办法，否则我们赞成采取积极的外科手术来切除病灶。

3 由 and 连接的两个名词作定语修饰一个作主语的单数名词时，如果指两个人或物时，则谓语动词用复数形式；如指同一个人或物，则谓语动词用单数形式。

- *The food and textile industry depend* mainly on agriculture for raw material.
  食品工业和纺织工业主要依赖农业提供原料。
- *The steel and iron industry plays* an important role in the national economy.
  钢铁工业在国民经济中起很重要的作用。

4 在某些情况下，复合主语具有单数意义，要求谓语动词用单数。

- *Law and order is* a desirable feature for all modern societies.
  法律与秩序是所有现代社会应具有的理想特征。
- *Rock 'n' Roll has* remained popular for decades.
  摇滚乐几十年来一直很受欢迎。

5 由 and 连接的名词前有 each，every，no 或 many a 等修饰词时，谓语动词要用单数。

- *Each pen and each piece of paper is* found in its place.
  每支笔每张纸都放在适当的位置上。
- *Many a teacher and student has* read this book with eagerness.
  许多老师和学生满怀激情地读了这本书。

6 两个或两个以上的主语，由 or，nor，but，either... or，neither... nor 或 not only... but also 等连词连接时，要遵循就近原则，即谓语动词与其最接近的主语保持数的一致。

- *Neither Larry nor his classmates were* satisfied with the way the test was given.
  OR: *Neither his classmates nor Larry was* satisfied with the way the test was given.
  拉里和他的同学都不满意这场考试的方式。
- *Not only the boys but also their father encourages* Sophie to enter the competition.
  男孩们和他们的父亲都鼓励索菲参加比赛。
- *Either radiation treatments or chemotherapy is* combined with surgery for the best results.
  OR: *Either chemotherapy or radiation treatments are* combined with surgery for the best results.
  为了获得最好的治疗效果，不管是放射疗法还是化学疗法，都得结合手术治疗。

7 在“There + be”结构中，若有两个或两个以上的名词作主语时，谓语动词应与其最靠近的主语，即第一个主语，保持一致。

- There *are variously colored little lamps* and a Santa Claus on the big Christmas tree.
  这棵大圣诞树上有五颜六色的小灯和一个圣诞老人像。
- There *is a flight schedule* and two handbooks on her desk.
  她的桌子上有一个航班时刻表和两本手册。

3. 插入词（Parentheses）

修饰词或短语放在主语和谓语之间并不能改变主语和谓语的一致关系。为了使主谓一致，最好用逗号把修饰词语——有时也称之为分隔开的主语（separated subjects）——与主要部分隔开。这个标点表明两个或更多的主语并不同等重要，谓语要与最前面的主语一致。

能在主语后作插入成分的词有：along with，as well as，like，no less than，except，but，in addition to，together with 等连词或介词。请比较下面的句子：

- Tom *and his brother were* home for the holidays.
- Tom, *along with his brother*, *was* home for the holidays.
- The governor, *in addition to his assistants, was* present at the news conference.
- John, *as well as his friends*, usually *goes* to the bar for a drink after work.

4. 集合名词（Collective Nouns）

集合名词是表示一类人或事物的总称。有些集合名词既可表示整体，又可表示其所属成员。例如 family（家庭；家庭成员），class（班级；学生），committee（委员会；全体委员），audience（听众），public（公众）等。应根据其主体含义来确定谓语的数。强调整体时，谓语动词用单数；强调其成员时，则用复数。试比较下面几组句子：

- *My family is* not far from my college.（家）
- *My family have* many different views about how we are going to Japan during the vacation.（家庭成员）
- *The supervisory committee* of this university *consists* of nine members.（督学委员会）
- *The committee were* praised by the president for doing a good job.（委员们）
- *A whole series* of studies about the problem of global warming *has* been made since last year.（一整套）
- *A series* of studies all *have* failed to prove her new theory.（一系列）

5. 复数形式表单数意义（Plural Forms with Singular Meaning）

英语中一些名词形式上是复数，但实际意义却是单数，要求谓语动词用单数。如以 -ics 结尾的表示学科的名词和以 -s 结尾的名词。譬如：dynamics（动力学），economics（经济学），electronics（电子学），ethics（伦理学），informatics（信息学），mathematics（数学），optics（光学），phonetics（语音学），physics（物理学），politics（政治学），semantics（语义学），statics（静力学），statistics（统计学），measles（麻疹），mumps（流行性腮腺炎），virus（病毒），news（新闻）等。

- *Economics is* the study of business and commerce.
- *News of victories* keeps pouring in.
- There *wasn't* much *news* in the evening paper today.
- *Measles is* the only chidhood disease I haven't had.

这里还要补充说明几点：

1 复数的数词短语用于表示一个总数或一个单位时，谓语动词用单数形式。

- *A million dollars is* a great deal of money.
- *Ten years is* too long to wait.

2 当用 percentage，proportion，half，part，the rest 等词作主语时，谓语动词的数取决于其后的

名词或所代表的名词的数。

- *Half of our work is* done.
- *Half of the books are* novels.
- *A large percentage of the province's crop was* ruined by the flood.
- *Over 90 percent of the students in this department have* passed the National Examination.

3 有些书名、杂志名、报纸名、国名的中心词虽然是复数形式，但应作为整体看待，谓语动词用单数。也就是说，由普通名词构成的专有名词后接谓语动词必须用单数形式。例如：

- *The United Nations was* formed in 1946.
- *Sense and Sensibility is* a fine novel.
- *The New York Times is* his Bible.

Practice 5

Put the correct verb forms with present tense in the following sentences.

1. My aunt and uncle _____ (live) in Hawaii.
2. Our chess club _____ (meet) once a week.
3. A summary of the debate between the two residential candidates _____ (be) in today's newspaper.
4. Our final assignments, including an argument paper, _____ (be) due next week.
5. Many of the students in our college _____ (come) from other countries.
6. None of these answers _____ (be) correct.
7. No one except her own supporters _____ (agree) with her.

第六节 标点符号 Punctuation

在书面交际中，标点符号像口语交际中的体态语（body language）一样发出信号。这些信号在句中把词划分成组，表明各句之间及句子成分之间的关系，明确或强调句子的意思，可以帮助读者正确理解句子的含义。

这一节并不详述所有标点符号的功能，而是旨在帮助学习者了解和掌握由于不正确使用而导致意义混淆或错误理解的标点。在此主要综述冒号、分号、逗号和引号的用法。

1. 冒号（Colon）

冒号常用于引出或强调后面所述的信息，主要用法包括列举（作为解释说明的一种方法）、解释（对冒号前面的内容加以解释，常接 following，such as）、引语（引出一个长的引语）以及其他用法。举例说明如下：

1 列举（To list）

- In order to graduate, students need to be proficient in several areas: reading, writing, and computing information of a technical nature.

- We will need the following for the party: paper cups, paper plates, paper napkins, and all the silver teaspoons you can find.

请注意在任何形式的系动词 be 之后都不能用冒号引出列举：

Faulty Sentences

- The obstacles between them and their goals were: substandard facilities, too few qualified staff, and old-fashioned methods.
- To me, the most important things in life are: health, happiness, good friends, and a great deal of money.

Revised Sentences

- Three obstacles stood between us and our goals: substandard facilities, too few qualified staff, and old-fashioned methods.
- To me, the most important things in life are the following/as follows: health, happiness, good friends, and a great deal of money.

2 解释（To Explain）

- There are several reasons to throw the emphasis forward: to list, to explain, and to illustrate a long quotation.
- English skills assume that four principles in particular are keys to effective writing: unity, support, coherence, and sentence skills.

3 引语（To Illustrate a Quotation）

- Professor Han addressed the need for professionals to write clearly when she said: Writers are expected to think logically, creatively and objectively. They must know...
- Claire Safran points out two of the things that cannot be explained: “One of them is poltergeists. Another is teenagers.”

4 其他用法（Other Uses）

（1）分隔标题和副标题，如：

- Southwest Stories: *Tales from the Desert*

（2）正式信件中，用于称呼语之后，如：

- Dear Judge Wright:
- Dear Product Manager:
- Ladies and Gentlemen:

（3）表示时间和比例，如：

- 8∶30 am
- a ratio of 3∶5

2. 分号（Semicolon）

分号最主要的用途是连接两个在意义上紧密相关的并列句，其功能介于句号和逗号之间。连用

时应把分号置于连接副词之前，并在连接副词后加逗号。另一种用法，分号还用于分隔已有逗号的系列并列成分，以避免歧义。此外，当用逗号可能表达不清或短语过长时，也可用分号。例如：

- No one is born with knowledge; knowledge must be taught and learned.
- We are planning a trip to Disney World next summer; therefore, even the children are saving their pennies.
- We will use my new book, *Success in Advanced English Writing*; my friend's book, *The New Century Guide to Practical English Communication*; and *Western Writing Theories, Pedagogies, and Practices*, a book from the library.
- Quincy Market is a popular tourist attraction in Boston; the White House, in Washington, D.C.; and the Statue of Liberty, in New York City.

3. 逗号（Comma）

在所有的标点符号中，逗号是英语与汉语中用法差异最大的标点，也最容易用错。逗号的错用可能是导致句子意义混淆的最主要原因。逗号的使用有许多规则。这里只介绍几种最容易出错的用法。

1 在复合句中，如状语从句在主句之前，需用逗号隔开。如主句在前，则不加逗号，例如：

- As the examination approaches, some students cram for it.
- Since a school is a society in miniature, students may learn to cooperate with others and make friends with others there.
- Don't eat too much fat if you want to be slim.

2 在非限定性定语从句与句子的主要部分之间用逗号。

- We should cultivate an interest in reading, which increases our knowledge and brings us pleasure.
- Nobody likes to make friends with Bruce, who is notorious as an apple-polisher.
- Tom, who is my close friend, will visit me tomorrow.

3 当动词的非限定性短语和介词短语在句首时，逗号置于其后。

- To protect our environment, measures should be taken to curb pollution.
- For a small sum of money, you can be a shareholder of this company.
- Unlike the online source, a CD-ROM disk is a physical object like a book.

4 在并列句中，逗号不能单独连接并列分句，应置于并列连接词之前。但独立分句很短时，逗号并非是必须的。

- School life is often unforgettable, and it brings many sweet memories.
- There is absolutely no substitute for reading, but there are other things that can enrich and enlarge vocabulary.
- I made a wrong turn so I doubled back.

5 为防止意义混淆或引起误解用逗号。

- Those who can, sprint the final lap.

如果在上句中没有逗号，那么该句从结构和意义上都是不完整的。所以，逗号可以使句意清晰。

下面两个句子都是正确的，但因逗号的使用而使两个句子的意思不尽相同。

- His brother, Peter, goes to medical school.（只有一个弟弟，名叫彼德）
- His brother Peter goes to medical school.（不止一个弟弟，其中之一名叫彼德）

6 在一系列的词或短语之间用逗号。

- The writer effectively analyzes the information, interprets the facts, makes judgments, draws conclusions, summarizes, and defends opinions.
- Vitamin K is found in spinach, lettuce, kale, cabbage, cauliflower, liver, and egg yolk.
- When painting a picture with words, you can begin from left to right, from right to left, from top to bottom, or from bottom to top.

7 用逗号隔开对比内容。

- Human beings, unlike oysters, frequently reveal their emotions.
- Other citizens who disagree with me base their disagreement, not on facts different from the ones I know, but on a different set of values.
- The story is narrated objectively at first, subjectively toward the end.

8 一些习惯用法。

- Yes, I think so.
- She is the new secretary, isn't she?
- "The Summer Palace," he said, "is like a fairyland."

在书写日期时，如用的是 month-day-year 的格式，则在日和年份之间用逗号隔开。例如：

- The first version of the book was published on June 7, 2003.

当书写的数字大于 1,000 时，常以千为单位用逗号将数字隔开，从右往左每三位数字前加一个逗号。例如：

- 319,245
- 123,456,789

在非正式信函的开头与结束标注逗号。例如：

- Dear Sam,
- Sincerely yours,

4. 引号（Quotation Marks）

引号的两个主要用法：用于标引某讲话人或作者的话；用于标示文章、论文、短篇小说、短诗、书中的章节、电视和广播节目的片段、短小的音乐作品（如歌曲）等名称。

- Ben Franklin once wrote, "To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals."
- They are discussing the article "The Problem of Acid Rain".

这里我们主要说明引号同其他标点符号一起使用时的位置情况。

1 当引号同逗号和句号一起用时，把逗号和句号置于引号内（美式用法）或引号外的情况均有。

- Almost daily, the public is besieged with new "anti-cancer foods," powerful "anti-aging vitamins," and other wonderful items from the "modern-day, snake-oil seller."

- First he talked about “new criticism”, and then he discussed “postmodernism”.

2 把分号和冒号置于引号外。

- The author said that “Americans believe in good health”; moreover, she thought it to be a wise trend.
- The economist said: “The poor economic situation is responsible for the creation of social unrest.”

3 句号、问号、破折号和感叹号用于所引用的材料中时置于引号内。

- “Should we hold the front page?” she asked. “After all, it’s a slow news day.”
- “Shall we do it now, or—” Mary paused, unable to continue.
- “Hold the front page!” he cried. “This is the biggest story of the decade.”
- “What do you mean by ‘language acquisition device’?” one of the students asked.（引语中的引语用单引号）

Practice 6

Pair Work *Now copy out the passage below, and put in the correct punctuation marks. Remember to use capital letters where necessary. Discuss with your partner.*

it was not a secret fund as a matter of fact when I was on Meet the Press some of you may have seen it last sunday Peter Edson came up to me after the program and said Dick what about this fund we hear about and I said well theres no secret about it go out and see Dana Smith who was the administrator of the fund and I gave him his address and I said you will find that the purpose of the fund simply was to defray political expenses that I did not feel should be charged to the government