### 图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

本书介绍了英文写作中的诸多问题。如:惯用法的基本原则、常误用的词与词组、写作的基本原则、文体初探等。

#### 精彩短评

- 1、用鲁迅先生的话讲就是:有真意,去粉饰;少做作,勿卖弄。
- 2、跟毒舌老师的观念好像一样?总之就是很有"必须这么写才是一流"的霸气啊啊啊
- 3、算是十分全的咯~
- 4、这本书是英文写作经典。我特意选择了中文版来读,这是因为对于英文语法术语我很不熟悉。我也不想花过多的时间纠缠于此。
- 第一次开始阅读:2014年4月19日
- 5、傳說中的神級讀物。寫作基礎先備知識。好讀,言之有理。大愛。
- 6、不错的 考过四级的都可以读,搞清了一些写句子中的小纠结处。很小的点,但当你通过这本书搞清楚后,内心很舒畅。并且,作者说的全是人话,一点儿也不晦涩。
- 7、应该常备在手边的工具书
- 8、英语太差了, 赶在找工作之时看一看。
- 9、"写作是信念的行为,不是语法的把戏"。很棒的一本写作指南。
- 10、先看中文恶补一下。。
- 11、大赞!读后很有启发,操作性十足。
- 12, the element of style
- 13、此版翻译比新版《风格的要素》翻译得好。
- 14、写作是信念的行为,不是语法的把戏。

最终决定文体的是作者的为人,而不是作者的知识

- 15、作者似乎用命令式的口吻对你说:你应该这样。事后自己琢磨一下,大部分都很有道理。当你这 样去做的时候,你的写作已经发生了改变。
- 16、Every word tells.||"当你要使用一个口语或俚语性的词或词组时……不要把它放在引号中惹人注意。否则,就有点炫耀逞能了,好像你在要求读者和你一起进入上流社会了。"|| "不要用感叹号来强调简单的陈述句。"|| "听觉才是主要的问题(高于语法)。"|| "商业上的大量术语似乎不是用来精确表达商人的意思,而是用来表达他们的梦想。"||敏感与克制的力量,四星半。
- 17、英语渣渣必备,短小精悍!
- 18、《风格的要素》中文版。kindle上读完。据说比中央编译局的版本好。几乎是中英对照的。读完才知道为何翻译成《英文写作指南》,多数内容确实针对英语写作者,更有近四分之一篇幅的词语用法辨析。最有价值的原则在第一二章及第五章文体初探。不知哪里有类似针对中文写作者的指导书? 19、高中要知道的,最基础的东西,语言的入门。

不如看看现在的成年人中文作文水平怎么样,中文里类似的细则小学老师全讲过,但有多少大学生"的地得"还分不清?分号、顿号与逗号混用?成年人不讲究反倒没人提醒了,特别是畅销书的用词,尽是不必要的重复和莫名的违和。

同样,规范的东西在英语国家的大学里也需要引起年轻人的重视。人家有这样的书,可我国还没有,全靠小学老师苦口婆心,中小学生用得是最好的,不信随便让身边的人敲一页字看看。

- 20、简洁 准确。写论文时体会颇深。像炼句似的,专家评价语言朴实。甚善,如同写字追求魏碑的风 格。
- 21、the element of style 的中文版! 好书!
- 22、不错的写作入门书。啊,这个寒假终于看完一本完整的了。
- 23、很好的内容。需要以后再多看几次。只是眼下我的水平还不能体会文字间的细微差别和情感区分,依然处在要把内容写多的阶段,要到达把语句精炼还有相当的距离。
- 24、说来惭愧,读的是网上找来的电子版。为了速度,又读的是译本。但上世纪的上译版当真不让人 失望,许多英文的奥妙竟也让译者用深厚的中文功底抢救了大半,如此还原英文原著的表达,真是不 容易!
- 25、老了,但是我们现在有这么多的好书却也没学好英语简直就是罪过!!!
- 26、带有强烈个人偏好的指导,侧重简洁、有力、不卖弄的风格。

### 27、如何把话说明白

28、从何伟,欧逸文的书和写作中,能感受到他们深受这种简洁风格的影响,甚至于和菜头的文字, 也很类似,他们无形之中也影响到我,只可惜我懒,写得太少。

29、句子。

30、 主要是grammar方面的东西,写得简洁。但是对于很多人来说,并不能收获很多。当然完全不能对大家的中文写作有任何帮助,所以在我看来,这类书完全没有翻译的必要。因为需要用它的人如果连他文中比较浅显的词都看不懂,那么何谈英文写作?当然还有其他的版本书名直译为《风格的要素》我也是醉了……

31、.....

- 32、E.B.怀特加持
- 33、这次看的是中文版。主要温习了第二章、第三章和第四章。实际上在语言的使用上,很多英语的部分都能给中文写作者带来启发。
- 34、据说是经典教材,暂时没读出来,可能新版会好点
- 35、这本书拯救了我的GMAT句子改错部分...
- 36、居然找到了电子档~有怀特语言的风格,即使是语法书也很有趣。很多经典的句子。可以重复地 多读。
- 37、第一次读,目前写作要求不高浏览一遍。20150228
- 38、纠正毛病良药苦口
- 39、words and expressions commonly misused 需要重新多看几遍,版本翻译的很好,意义对应。排版有点不舒服,但总体不掩盖翻译质量。
- 40、简明实用~打算入手原版......
- 41、言简意赅,,,还差70页估计
- 42、经典还用说吗
- 43、用平板读完的第一本书,王老师推荐,写作经典教材。
- 44、写作是信念的行为,不是语法的把戏。最终决定文体的是作者的为人,而不是作者的知识
- 45、这本书不仅仅讲了英文中的一些词汇和文法,更重要的是反复提到如何更清晰明确简洁地表达。 适用于一切语言。我在2012读完的第一本书。
- 46, the elements of style
- 47、"作者对读者的关心必须是真诚的:他必须同情读者的困难(大多数读者几乎经常处于困境),而决不要去寻找读者的需求。作者的全部职责就是使自己高兴和让自己满意。因此忠实的作者始终迎合一部分读者的需要。如果他开始嗅一嗅周围的气息,看一看社会的潮流,他几乎会毫无生气,尽管他可以生活得惬意。"
- 48 Less is more, good thinking!
- 49、一周时间读完, 收获比期待的更多:结构化, 简洁, 具体。

不只是TW职业上的积累,更是对如何做到生动有力的表达有几分理解。

50、虽然现在对我并没啥用处,但是这翻译质量太感人了。

### 精彩书评

- 1、当年定价2.25元的书,到如今还经久不衰,真是难得。由于外企工作的原因,每天得要写好多邮件,为了让自己写出来的句子更加native,也更加易懂,我选择读起了此书。它对我的帮助很大,让我知道了在写作的时候哪些词是完全可以忽略不写的,如:The fact that, personally, case, character, nature;哪些短语是可以简化的,如He is a man who直接写作He 等等。总之,简洁有力就是美!尽管如此,书中的例句读起来有点吃力,只能算roughly阅读了一下。另外,想要读此书的朋友可以重点阅读第四章,这章最务实。
- 2、自己的表达能力亟需提高,却苦于不知从何入手。这本书的评价是五星,我选择它作为入门读物。事实证明我的选择是正确的。我的主要收获有两点:简洁和清晰。简洁,即尽量去掉一句话中多余的词。清晰,变复杂句式为多个简单短句。唯有保证能够写出简洁清晰的语句,才有基础书写优美语句。学会如何写简洁和清晰的语句,下一步是学习文章的组织和逻辑。我期待"阅读,写作和推理"这本书能给我答案。
- 3、写作对大多数人来说,既费时又费力。思维比落笔快。因此,学习写作就好比学习弹射偶尔飞过 的鸟儿,打下那一闪而过的思想之鸟。作者像其他射手一样,必须培养耐心。提示一:不要有意显露 自己提示二:文章要写得自然(关于模仿)不要有意识去模仿他人,但也不要因为模仿他人而担忧。 提示四:多用名词和动词名词再软弱无力或不甚精确,也不能凭借形容词的帮助而摆脱困境。提示八 :避免使用修饰语Rather, very, little, pretty等提示十一:不要解释太多把话说尽是不可取的。在"他 说"等后面少用副词,如:他安慰地说。无经验的作者不仅滥用副词,而且用解释性动词代替转述性 动词,如:"he consoled"(他安慰道)、"she congratulated"(她祝贺道)。提示十四:避免使用 花哨的词。【英语中花哨的词似乎和中文不同。。。。】提示十五:不要使用方言,除非你的耳朵很 灵提示十六:要写得清楚明了提示十七:不要妄加评论文章中不要随意插入个人的评论,除非有充分 了理由。提示十八:不要滥用修辞手段明喻是一种常用的修辞手段,也是一种有用的修辞手段。但是 一个接一个连珠炮似的明喻,与其说有启示,还不如说会分散注意力。读者阅读时需要有时间喘气; 我们不能指望读者事事作比较而没有喘息的机会。使用暗喻,必须前后一致。比方说,不要开头管某 样东西叫箭鱼,末了却称之为沙漏。提示二十:避免使用外来词语作家偶尔会觉得借用外来词语比较 方便,也有必要。然而,有些作者纯粹出于炫耀自己,随意在文章中使用外来词语,而不考虑读者阅 读上的不便。这是一种不良习惯,应尽量使用英语词语。"但是 , "学生也许会问 , "如果我天生喜 欢进行试验而不喜欢因循守旧,那怎么办呢?倘使我是个开拓者或者甚至是个天才,将会怎样呢?" 回答是:那么就做这样的开拓者和伟人吧。但不要忘记那些听上去像有开拓精神的话可能只是借口或 –不愿受规律的约束。要写出通顺的、标准的英语并非易事。在你能驾驭英语以前,你将 会遇到种种艰难困苦,足以满足惊人的冒险精神。现在必须说说作者。作者对读者的关心必须是真诚 的:他必须同情读者的困难(大多数读者几乎经常处于困境),而决不要去寻找读者的需求。作者的 全部职责就是使自己高兴和让自己满意。作者充满以高尚的理想作后盾的种种信念,又掌握语法规则 ,就可以去经风雨见世面了。青年作者也必须经风雨见世面。用我们现代的语言说,他必须浑身湿透
- 4、第一章 语法错误和标点用法基本功。第二章 写作风格正面,积极,主动,紧凑。第三章 形式排版,标点,引用等等的最佳写法。主要收获是引用文献的"写法"和书名前用所有格时要删去冠词。第四章 易错词多余的词:character, factor, feature, finalize等各种-ize, hopefully, importantly, in terms of, interesting, meaningful, one of the most, personally, respective(ly), the foreseeable future, the truth is, the fact is, utilize有些条目比较逗,a clever horse是"温顺"的马。第五章 个人风格简洁。
- 5、 这本书是The elements of style的翻译。之前很费力的看英文版,有些不懂。从eco论坛找到这边书的时候非常高兴,更加高兴的发现这本书翻译得还很不错。中英文结合着看总算能搞懂里面所要表达的东西。可以学习英语的一些基本用法,修正一些日常低级错误。当然其中不少我们在高中学语法的时候就掌握了。 顺带提下,这本书的翻译为《风格的艺术》更为神似。《英文写作指南》倒像是这本书的内容简介或是说明。 这本书的电子版和音频英语e书房有提供。
- 6、这本书篇幅小了点,年代久了点。所以我不认为这本书会对英文写作能力提高起关键性作用。看完这本书我更相信我的判断。英文写作能力提高是一个系统工程十分复杂,远远不是一本小书能说尽的。但是作者确实给出了很多很有见地,很实用的建议。这比好多虚胖的英文写作书好的多得多。另

外我最喜欢的还不是内容本身,而是作者那种说话的风格。克制性的严厉和不客气。这种风格不多见 。看到更多的是太过谦和的作者。

### 章节试读

### 1、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第1页

In proportion as men delight in battles, bullfights, and combats of gladiators, will they punish by hanging, burning, and the rack.

In proportion as the manners, customs, and the amusements of a nation are cruel and barbarous, the regulations of its penal code will be severe.

home is the sailor

These are the times that try men's souls. Thomas Paine As yet he has not succeeded 至今他尚未成功 a clever horse 一匹温顺的马 He claimed he knew how他声称知道底细 He declared he knew how他自称知道底细

consider表示认为是时,后面不跟介词as I consider him comppetent.

consider表示 仔细考虑或讨论 examine or discuss时 后面跟介词as

The lecturer considered Eisenhower first as soldier and second as administrator.

such as/ for example或任何类似的词组引导的列举事物的末尾用etc是不正确的

inflammable

不要在句首用however表示nevertheless however在句首时 意为 不管用什么方法 或 无论达到什么程度 as regards= in regard to inside of five minutes少于五分钟

nauseous令人作呕的令人厌恶的 nauseated恶心的 I feel nauseated

quarters+复数住所 headquarters+单数或复数

政治上的支持或反对来自人民the people;而艺术鉴赏或商业赞助来自公众the public

写作是信念的行为,不是语法的把戏。

最终决定文体的是作者的为人,而不是作者的知识

regretful 懊悔的 感到遗憾的 有时会被粗心地当做regrettable令人遗憾的 使人悔恨的 来使用 The mixup was due to a regrettable breakdown in communication

用first second third而非firstly secondly thirdly在规范的文章中,将来时第一人称用shall 将来时第二和第三人称用will 表示说话者对将来行为或状态的信念时,用I shall这个程式;I will表示说话者的决心或赞同。一个不幸遇难的游泳者喊道:I shall drown; no one will save me!(我快要淹死了,谁来救救我!)一个自杀者说的话可就不同了:I will drown; no one shall save me!

state仅表示 充分地或清楚地表达

带有than的句子都应该仔细检查 确保没有漏掉必要的词语 尤其是介词 不能省

many a a large number of 许多 (used with a sing n + sing v 与单数名词+单数动词连用): Many a strong man has weakened before such a challenge. 很多坚强的人面对这种困难都动摇了. \* Many a famous pop star has been ruined by drugs. 很多着名的流行音乐歌星都因使用毒品而毁了自己. \* I've been to the top of the Eiffel Tower many a time. 我曾多次登上埃菲尔铁塔的塔顶. \* (saying 谚) Many a true word is spoken in jest. 笑谈之中有真话.

The grim account of his villainty transpired

### 2、《英文写作指南》的笔记-破折号的使用

规则八

破折号表示突然停顿或中断,引导一个较长的同位语或简短的总结。

破折号的分隔作用比逗号强,但不如分号正式,又不如圆括号严谨。 只有当较为普通的标点符号似乎都不适用时,才使用破折号。

- 3、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第25页
  - 规则十一位于居首的分词短语必须与句子的主语相关
  - Walking slowly down the road, he saw a woman accompanied by two children.

walking 修饰 he

 He saw a woman, accompanied by two children, waking slowly down the road.

walking 修饰 woman

- 连词后的分词或介词后的动名词,做同位语的名词,形容词和形容词短语,他们谓语句首时,也要遵循上述规则,例如:
  - On arriving in Chicago, he was met at the station by his friends.
  - A solider of proved valour, he was entrusted with the defines of the city.
  - Young and inexperienced, I thought this task easy.
  - Without a friend to counsel him, he found the temptation irresistible.
- 4、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第50页
  - 规则十八 避免一连串结构松散的句子
  - 这条规则特指某一类结构松散的句子:由两个分句组成;第二个分句又由连词或关系词引导句子
  - This rule refers especially to loose sentences of a particular type: those consisting of two clauses, the second introduced by a conjunction or relative.
- 不老练的作者,有时会写出一整段的这类句子,实用的连词主要由 and、but,其次是用于非限制性 意义的关系词

who、which、when、where 和 while。(参见规则三)。

#### 5、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第3页

规则三 插入语应位于两个逗号之间

- The best way to see a country, unless you are pressed for time, is to travel on foot.
- February to July, 1972
- April 6, 1956

- 6 April 1956
- Wednesday, November 25, 1984
- If, Sir, you refuse, I can not predict what will happen.
- Letter, packages, etc., should go here.
- Dawei Huang, Ph. D., is a lazy boy.
- Dawei the boy
- 非限制性定于从句需要用逗号分隔
- The audience, which had at first been indifferent, became more and more interested.
- 在这些句子中,which、when 和 where 引导的都是非限制性从句,因此用逗号间隔。这种类型是可以拆分成独立的句子的。
- 限制性从句是不能拆分的,如下面:
- People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
- 6、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第29页
  - 规则十三 把段落作为文章的单位
  - 段落时一种实用而方便的篇章单位。
- 一个题目要求分成几个论题,每个论题各用一段文字加一论述。这样做的目的当然时有助于读者的理解。
- 一般来说,每段的第一句要么点名论题,要么时有助于文章的过度。就段落本身而言,其与前文的关系,或其作为整体的一部分的作用,有必要表达清
  - 楚。为此,有时只要在一段的首句中用上一个词或短语就行。例如 again、therefore、for the same reason。然而,有时最好还是用一两个引导性的或过渡性的句子,逐步深入论题。
- 7、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第12页

规则六 不要把句子拆成两半

8、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第139页

学习写作就好比学习弹射偶尔飞过的鸟儿,打下那一闪而过的思想之鸟。

- 9、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第32页
  - 规则十四 使用主动语态
  - 主动语态通常比被动语态更直接, 更有力, 比较一下说法:
    - Dead leaves covered the ground.
    - There were a great number of dead leaves lying on the ground.
    - He soon repented his words.
    - It was not long before he was very sorry hat he had said what he had
    - Failing health compelled him to leave college.
    - The reason he left college was that his health became impaired.
  - 句子越有力,通常越短。因此,简洁时生动有力的副产品。

### 10、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第8页

规则四 引导独立分句的连词前,需要用逗号

- The early records of the city have disappeared, and the story of its first years can no longer be reconstructed.
- The situation is perilous, but there is still one chance of escape.
- 两个分句的主语相同并只出现一次,连词前用逗号:
- I have heard his arguments, but am still unconvinced.
- 如果连词连接的两部分关系密切,则可省去逗号:
- He has had several years 'experience and is thoroughly competent.

### 11、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第65页

- 规则二十二 把一个句子中要强调的词放在句末
- 作者想要强调的词或词组,在句中的恰当位置通常是句末:
  - Humanity has hardly advanced in fortitude since that time, though it has advanced in many other ways.
  - Since that time, humanity has advanced in many ways, but it has hardly advanced in fortitude.
  - This steel is principally used for making razors, because of its hardness.
  - Because of its hardness, this steel is used principally for making razors.
- 能位于这个强调位置上的词或词组通常是逻辑上的谓语——即句中提示未知信息的部分。
- 掉尾句之所以有力,是因为它突出了主句:
  - With these hops and in this belief I would urge you, laying aside all hindrance, thrusting away all private aims, to devote yourself unswervingly and unflinchingly to the vigorous and successful prosecution of this war.
- 句中另一强调的未知是句首。句中除主语外的任一成分置于句首时,都受到强调:
  - Deceit or treachery he could never forgive.
  - Vast and rude, fretted by the action of nearly three thousand years, the fragments of this architecture may often seem, at first sight, like works of nature.
  - Home is the sailor.

### 12、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第38页

- 规则十六 使用肯定、明确、具体的词语
- 作者在说明和说理时,也必须把握住具体的事例;甚至在论述普遍的原理是,他也必须提供具体的事例。
  - In proportion as the manners, customs, and amusements of a nation are cruel and barbarous, the relation of its penal code will be severe.
  - In proportion as men delight in battles, bullfights, and

combats of gladiators, will they punish by hanging, burning, and the rack.

### 13、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第21页

- 规则十代词的格要用得得当
- Will Jane or he be hired, do you think?
- 当 who 引导一个从句时,其格取决于他在从句中的语法功能。
  - Virgil Soames is the candidate who we think will win.

主格

- Virgil Soames is the candidate whom we hope to elect.

宾格

- 代词和比较级连用,如果它是一个已经叙述过的或是省略的动词的主语,则用主格形式。
  - Sandy writes better than I (write).
- 一般不要省略动词而要把它写出来。
  - I think Horace admires Jessica more than I do.
  - Polly loves cake more thank she loves me.
- 使用宾格
  - The ranger offered Shirley and him some advice on campsites.
  - They came to meet the Baldwins and us.
  - Let 's talk it over between us, you and me.
  - Whom should I ask?
  - A group of us taxpayers protested.
- 在最后一个例句中,us 是 taxpayers 的同位语,一起充当介词 of 的宾语。这样的措辞虽然在语法上说得通,但在表达上不太恰当。如果把这句写成" A group of us protested

as tzxpayers. "就比较合适,尽管和原句的意思不完全等同。

- 用作句子主语的人称代词需要用主格。反身代词不能用作句子的主语。
  - Blake and I stayed home.
  - Howard and you brought the lunch, I thought.
- Mother objected to our driving on the icy roads.
- They heard him singing in the shower.
- 现在分词和动名词之间的区别并不总是很明显的,注意:
  - Do you mind me asking a question? 强调是我问
  - Do you mind my asking a question? 强调是能不能问

### 14、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第50页

「这条规则特指某一类结构松散的句子:由两个分句组成、第二个分句又由连词或关系词引导的 句子。」

#### 原文:

"This rule refers especially to loose sentences of a particular type: those consisting of two clauses, the second introduced by a conjunction or relative."

這么早出版的译作,奇葩的翻译也存在。

目前出版的译作,奇葩的翻译实在是更多。因为懒而看译作,结果常常是得英汉对照起来看。

### 15、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第45页

- 规则十七 省略不必要的词
- the question as to whether
- whether
- there is no doubt but that
- no doubt
- used for fuel purposes
- used for fuel
- he is a man who
- he
- is a hasty manner
- hastily
- there is a subject that
- this subject
- His story is a strange one.
- His story is strange.
- the reason why is that
- because
- 特别无力的一个词语是 the fact that , 应该从所在的每个句子里删去。
- 请参阅第四章列出的词语: case、character、nature。
- who is、which was 以及诸如此类的词语常常是多余的。 本质就是将非限制性定语从句变成同位语
  - His brother, who is a member of the same firm
  - His brother, a member of the same firm
  - Trafalgar, which was Nelson 's last battle
  - Trafalgar, Nelson 's last battle
- 一种常见的啰嗦说法是用一组句子一步一步地表述一个复杂的思想。如果将这些句子组成一个句

### 子,表达就显得紧凑了:

循序渐进的写作方法。一开始可以用简单句进行书写。

- Macbeth was very ambitious. This led him to wish to become king of Scotland. The witches told him that this wish of his would come true. The king of Scotland at this time was Duncan. Encouraged by his wife, Macbeth murdered Duncan. He was thus enabled to successes Duncan as king.
- Encouraged by his wife, Macbeth achieved his ambition and realised the prediction of the witches by murdering Duncan and becoming king of Scotland in his place.

#### 16、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第15页

规则八 破折号表示突然停顿或中断,引导一个较长的同位语或简短的总结

17、《英文写作指南》的笔记-冒号的使用

#### 规则七

在独立分句之后用冒号来引导一列具体的事物、一个同位语、一个进一步阐述的词语或一条说明性的引语。

冒号说明:其后面部分和前面的分句是密切相关的。 冒号的作用比逗号强,比破折号正式但其分隔作用不如分号。

#### 18、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第1页

规则一 单数名词构成所有格加 's

- Charles 's friend
- Burns 's poems
- one 's rights
- somebody else 's umbrella

### 19、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第56页

- 规则二十 把相关的词放在一起
- 把意思相关词和词组放在一起, 把不慎相关的词和词组隔开。注意比较以下表达:
  - He noticed a large stain in the rug that was right in the center.
  - He noticed a large stain in the centre of the rug.
  - You can call you mother in London and tell her all about George 's taking you out to dinner for just sixty cents.
  - For just six cents you can call your mother in London and tell her all about George 's taking you out to dinner.
  - New York 's first commercial humans perm bank opened Friday with semen samples from 18 men frozen in a stainless steel tank.
  - New York 's first commercial humans perm bank opened Friday when semen samples were taken from 18 men. The Samples were then frozen and stored in a stainless steel tank.
- 句子的主语和主要动词通常不应该让一个短语或从句隔开,这个短语或从句可以移到句子的开头
  - Wordsworth, in the fifth book of The Excursion, gives a minute description of the church.
  - In the fifth book of The Excursion, Wordsworth gives a minute description of this church.
  - A dog, if you fail to discipline him, becomes a household pest.
  - Unless disciplined, a dog becomes a household pest.
- 大多数情况下,关系代词应紧接在它的先行词之后
  - There was a stir in the audience that suggested disapproval.
  - A stir that suggested disapproval swept the audience.
  - He wrote three articles about his adventures in Spain, which were published in Harper 's Magazine.
  - He published three articles in Harper 's Magazine about his adventures in Spain.

- This is a portrait of Benjamin Harrison, grandson of William Henry Harrison, who became President in 1889.
- This is a portrait of Benjamin Harrison, who became President in 1889. He was the grandson of William Henry Harrison.
- 如果先行词是一个词组,在不会引起奇异的情况下,将关系词置于该词组的末尾:
  - The superintendent of the Chicago Division, who...
- 但下句应改称其下面的形式:
  - A proposal to amend the Sherman Act, which has been variously judged...
  - A proposal, which has been variously judged, to amend the Sherman Act...
  - The grandson of William Henry Harrison, who...
  - William Henry Harrison 's grandson, Benjamin Harrison, who...
- 用作同位语的名词可以位于先行词和关系词之间, 不会产生歧义:
  - The Duke of York, his brother, who was regarded with hostility by the Whigs...
- 修飾語的位置應該盡可能靠近它們所修飾的詞。如果有好幾個詞修飾同一個詞,則應将它们做适当的排列,以免产生错误的修饰关系:
  - All the members were not present.
  - Not all the members were present.
  - He only found two mistakes.
  - He found only two mistakes.
  - The chairman said he hoped all members would give generously to the Fund at a meeting of the committee yesterday.
  - At the meeting of the committee yesterday, the chairman said he hoped all members would give generously to the Fund.
  - Major R.E. Joyce will give a lecture on Tuesday evening in Bailey Hall, to which the public is invited on " My Experiences in Mesopotamia" at eight P.M. 时间到底是修饰什么的?
  - On Tuesday evening at eight, Major R.E. Joyce will give a lecture in Bailey Hall on his experiences in Mesopotamia. The public is invited.

时间到底是修饰什么的?

### 20、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第28页

- 规则十二 文章的格局已经选定,千万不能偏离
- 大多数文章,就其形式而言,规定的并没有那么明确,而是比较灵活的,但所有的文章都有一个骨架,作者将有血有肉的内容充实进去。作者对文章的

格局了解得越清楚,成功得希望就越大。

平时多读,多总结,归纳出你自己喜欢的风格,并在你需要写作特定的体裁的文章时候,将这种 风格的骨架应用。

### 21、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第13页

规则七 在独立分句之后用冒号来引导一系列具体的事物、一个同位语、一个进一步阐述的词语或 一条说明性的引语

- 冒号通常位于独立分句之后,但不应置于动词和其宾语或介词和其宾语之间。
- Your dedicated whittler requires three props: a kinef, a piece of wood, and a back porch.
- Understanding is that penetrating quality of knowledge that grows from theory, practice, conviction, assertion, error, and humiliation.
- 两个独立分句,如果第二个分句是对第一个分句进行解释或作进一步阐述,则用冒号连接。
- But even so, there was a directness and dispatch about animal burial: there was no stopover in the undertaker 's foul parlour, no wreath or spray.
- 冒号还可以用来引导一句作证或说明前面一个分句的引语。
- The squalor of the streets reminded him of a line from Oscar Wilder:
  - "We are all in the gutter, but some of us are looking at the stars."
- Dear Mr. Montague: 正式的书信

### 22、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第2页

规则二 由一个连词连接的三个或三个以上的一组词语中,除了最后一个之外,其余的每个词语后面都需要用逗号分开

- red. white, and blue
- gold, silver, or copper
- He opened the letter, read it, and made a note of its content.
- Brown, Shipley and Co.

### 23、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第34页

- 规则十五 话要从正面说
- not honest
- dishonest
- not important
- trifling
- did not remember
- forgot
- did not pay any attention to
- ignored
- did not have much confidence in
- distrusted
- not 之外的否定词通常带有很强的否定含义
- 如果你写的每个句子都让读者存有怀疑,你的文章就缺乏根据和说服力。因此,除非真的无法确定,否则就不要用助动词

would、should、could、may、might 或 can。

### 24、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第10页

### 规则五 不要用逗号连接独立分句

- Stevenson 's romances are entertaining; they are full of exciting adventures.
- Stevenson 's romances are entertaining. They are full of exciting adventures.
- Stevenson 's romances are entertaining, for they are full of exciting adventures.
- It is nearly half past five, and we can not reach town before dark.
- I had never been in this place before; besides, it was dark as a tomb.

#### 25、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第17页

- 规则九 主语的单复数决定谓语动词的单复数
- The bittersweet flavour of youth—its trials, its joys, its adventures, its challenges—is not soon forgotten.
- One of the ablest men who have attacked this problem.
- One of the those people whore are never ready on time.
- Everybody thinks he has a sense of humour.
- None of us is perfect.
- 当 none 指 " 一个以上的人或物 " 时 , 谓语动词常用复数。
  - None are so fallible as those who are sure they ' re right.
- 两个或两个以上名词用 and 连接起来组成的复合主语几乎总是要求动词用复数。
  - The walrus and the carpenter were walking close at hand.
- 某些复合主语——通常是一些约定俗成的词语——就像那些由 each 或 every 修饰的复合主语一样,因搭配固定二被看作一个单位,所以动词用单数形式
  - Every window, picture, and mirror was smashed.
- 一个单数主语,即使由其他的名词通过 with、as well as、in addition to、except、together with 和 no less than 与之相连时,谓语动词仍然用单数形式。
  - His speech as well as his manner is objectionable.
- 系动词(后接表语)应与其主语在数上保持一致,例如:
  - What is wanted is a few more pairs of hands.
  - The trouble with truth is its many varieties.
- 有些名词表面上是复数形式,但语法上通常看作单数,因此谓语动词用单数形式:
  - Politics is an art, not a science.
  - The Republican Headquarters is on this side of the tracks.
- 一本书的目录(contents)通常是单数概念,一个坛子里的东西是单数还是复数,则取决于装的是什么。

### 26、《英文写作指南》的笔记-第53页

- 规则十九 使用相似的形式表达并列的意思
- 内容和功能上相似的表达方式外表要相似。
  - Formerly science was taught by the textbook method, while now the laboratory method is employed.
  - Formerly, science was fought by the textbook method; now it is taught by the laboratory method.
- 凡适用于一组词语中的哥哥词的介词或冠词,要么只在第一个词前使用,要么在每一个词前都用

- in spring, summer, or winter
- in spring, in summer, or in winter
- 有些词在某些习惯用法中需要一个特定的介词。当这些词在一个复合结构中连用,除非介词相同,否则必须把所有恰当的介词都表达出来。
  - His speech was marked by disagreement with and scorn for his opponent 's position.
- 关联词语 both, and、not, but、not only, but also、either, or、first, second, third 等应后随相同的语法结构(表达方式)。
  - The ceremony was both long and tedious.
  - A time not for words but for action.
  - You must either grant his request or incur his ill will.
  - My objection are, first, that the measure is unjust; second, that it is unconstitutional.

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