

英语省略句

田雨三 刘养之 合编

商务印书馆

ELLIPSES IN ENGLISH

英 语 省 略 句

田雨三 · 刘养之 合编

商 务 印 书 馆

1981年·北京

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商务印书馆出版

(北京王府井大街36号)

新华书店北京发行所发行

六〇三厂印刷

统一书号：9017·1067

1981年9月第1版 开本 787×1092 1/32

1981年9月 第1次印刷 字数 82千

印数 143,300册 印张 3³/₄

定价：0.43元

前 言

英语省略句是英语的一种习惯用法。其特点是虽省去了句子语法构造所需要的一种或多种组成部分，但仍然能够表达其完整意义。省略的形式多种多样，从单词到整句都可省略，而且各有一定的衔接关系，不容臆断。如果看不清楚省略的是什么，就可能产生误解。因此，不论是为了正确理解还是运用这种“以无为有”的最简便的表意手法，都有必要给省略句以应有的注意。

我们在教学过程中积累了一些有关省略句的资料，又参考了国外一些比较重要的英语语法著作、修词学著作、词典以及其他书刊，经初步探索整理，共辑录省略句 240 余种，并按英语语法系统归纳为九章。至于分类的繁简是否恰当，例句的归类是否合理，因无先例可循，还只能算是初步尝试。

本书可供英语教师参考，也可供英语专业学生和具有一定英语程度的自修者学习之用。

本书开始编写时，承吕叔湘先生作原则性指导。脱稿后，又蒙开封师范大学外语系教授 Shirley Wood 女士校阅英语原文。另外，孙瑞禾，张明旭，李敬亭诸同志也都曾提出过许多宝贵意见。特此致以衷心的感谢。

编 者 1979 年 12 月

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CHAPTER ONE
OMISSION OF NOUNS
AFTER THE GENITIVE

1. A noun after the genitive (possessive) can be omitted if it occurs (a) earlier or (b) later in the sentence.

(a) For nearly 50 years, Anna Louise Strong's life, more than any other *American's*, or any other *foreigner's*, reflected the historical development of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. (*American's* = *American's* life, *foreigner's* = *foreigner's* life) 几乎半个世纪,安娜·路易斯·斯特朗的生活,比任何其他美国人的或任何其他外国人的生活,都更多地反映出历史上中美两国人民友谊的发展。

Shakespeare's characters are really alive, so are some of *Jane Austen's*. (*Jane Austen's* = *Jane Austen's* characters) 莎士比亚戏剧中的人物都是生活中的现实人物,简·奥斯汀小说中的人物也是生活中的现实人物。

A man is called selfish, not for pursuing his own good, but for neglecting his *neighbour's*. (*neighbour's* = *neighbour's* good) 说一个人自私自利,并非因为他只图自己的利益,而是因为他不顾邻人的利益。

Tom's work at school is above the average, *Harry's* is below the average, and *Jim's* is about up to the average. (*Harry's* = *Harry's* work, *Jim's* = *Jim's* work) 汤姆在校的功课在一般水平之上,哈利的功课在一般水平之

下,吉姆的功课约刚够一般水平。

Whose idea is this? *John's*, I think. (*John's*=*John's idea*)

这是谁的主意?我想是约翰的主意。

- (b) *Lu Xun's* was a new style in Chinese literature.=*Lu Xun's* style was a new one in Chinese literature. 鲁迅的风格是中国文学的新风格。

The children's was a wonderful performance.=*The children's* performance was a wonderful one. 孩子们的表演是精彩的。

William's is an old television.=*William's* television is an old one. 威廉的电视机是旧的。

2. A noun after the genitive (possessive), especially a name of a building, is usually omitted.

At her mother's she passed many a happy day. (*mother's*=*mother's house*) 她在母亲家里度过了不少愉快的日子。

The dentist's is just around the corner. (*the dentist's*=*the dentist's office*) 牙科医务室就在拐角处。

I had my hair cut at the *barber's* and bought a ball-point pen at the *stationer's*. (*the barber's*=*the barber's shop*, *the stationer's*=*the stationer's shop*) 我在理发店里理了发,又在文具店里买了枝圆珠笔。

He's a Fellow of *St. John's*. (*St. John's*=*St. John's College, Oxford*) 他是牛津大学圣约翰学院的研究员。

St. Paul's has long been among the principal sights of London. (*St. Paul's*=*St. Paul's Cathedral*) 圣保罗教堂一直是伦敦的主要名胜之一。

He took his *master's* at Columbia. (*master's*=*master's degree*) 他在哥伦比亚大学取得了硕士学位。

AFTER THE ATTRIBUTE

3. A noun used as cognate object is omitted after an adjective in the superlative degree.

Behave your *best*. (*best* = best behaviour) 举止要规矩。

He breathed his *last*. (*last* = last breath) 他死了。

He fought his *best*. (*best* = best fight or battle) 他努力奋斗。

He ran his *fastest*. (*fastest* = fastest race or running) 他尽力快跑。

She sang her *sweetest*. (*sweetest* = sweetest song, etc.) 她唱了最动听的歌曲。

He shouted his *loudest*. (*loudest* = loudest shout) 他高声呼喊。

I tried my *hardest*. (*hardest* = hardest efforts) 我尽了最大的努力。

4. A noun is often omitted after an adjective, or an adjective in the superlative degree, when the meaning is clear.

He was the *first* (man) to bear hardships and the *last* (man) to enjoy comforts. 他吃苦在前, 享受在后。

As I have said in my *last* (letter), I am in good health. 正如前信中所说的, 我身体健康。

This article is to be continued in the *next* (issue). 这篇文章将在下一期连载。

He ventured into the *unknown* (thing). 他大胆探索未知事物。

Give him my *best* (wishes). 请向他转达我的良好的祝愿。

The season is now at its *loveliest* (time). 这季节正是景色宜人的时候。

Have you heard Smith's *latest* (joke)? 你听到史密斯最近的笑话么?

The *bravest* (people) are the *tenderest* (ones). 最勇敢的人就是最亲切的人。

5. A noun common to two parallel attributes in contrast need not be repeated after (a) the first or (b) the second attribute.

(a) Let us revise our *safety* and *sanitary* regulations. (safety = safety regulations) 让我们修改安全规则和卫生规则吧!

The *D. D. T.* and *rat extermination* squads set to work. (D. D. T. = D. D. T. squads) 滴滴涕喷射队和灭鼠队都出动了。

Revolution means a *moral* as well as a *material* change. (moral = moral change) 革命是物质的改革,也是精神的改革。

His hero is a *typical* and not an *exceptional* character. (typical = typical character) 他的主角是个具有典型性的人物,而不是什么罕见的人物。

He spoke for *the first* and against *the second* motion. (the first = the first motion) 他赞成第一个提议,反对第二个提议。

(b) He spoke for *the first* motion and against *the second*. (the second = the second motion) 他赞成第一个提议,反对第二个提议。

We wanted *fried* fish, but they gave us *boiled*. (boiled = boiled fish) 我们要的是炸鱼,但他们给我们的却是炖鱼。

She wore the *red* dress, but the *blue* suits her better. (the blue = the blue dress) 她穿的是红衣,但蓝衣对她

更相称。

This is his *latest* book; I hope it is not his *last*. (*last* = *last book*) 这是他的最新的著作, 但我希望不是他最后的著作。

I would read one section at a time, — rarely two, — never venturing upon a *fresh* section until I thought that I had made sure of the *preceding*. (*the preceding* = *the preceding section*) 我总是每次只读一节——很少读过两节——不到我觉得弄懂了前一节时我是决不贸然读新的一节的。

Cut off the *first* and *last* parts of the play, and leave the *middle*. (*the middle* = *the middle part of the play*) 把这剧本的首尾两部分删去, 留下中间部分。

Note: After “the + adjective” and “the + participle” to denote all members of a class, the noun “people” is implied but not expressed.

the poor and *the rich* 贫者与富者

the weak and *the strong* 弱者与强者

the oppressing and *the oppressed* 压迫者与被压迫者

the missing, *the wounded* and *the dying* 失踪者、受伤者与垂死者

6. A noun after a numeral is often omitted.

When one man falls, *ten thousand* (men) follow on his heels. 一人倒下去, 万人跟上来。

Out of a total of 368 days on route, 235 (days) were consumed in marches by day, and 18 (days) in marches by night. 总共 368 天的长征途中, 235 天是白天行军, 18 天是夜间行军。

Do you mean *five* (minutes) past *four* (o'clock) or *five* (minutes) to *four* (o'clock)? 你说的是四点过五分还是四点差五分? The boy's father is past *forty* (years old). 这男孩的父亲四十

多岁了。

The price is *one* (shilling) and *six* (pence). 定价是一先令六便士。

The dictionary cost him one pound and *ten* (shillings). 这本词典花了他一镑十先令。

My brother is five feet and *six* (inches). 我兄弟身高五英尺六英寸。

It weighs a *tenth* (part) of a pound. 它重十分之一磅。

I wrote to you on the *fifteenth* (day of this month). 本月十五日我给你写了信。

AFTER THE PREPOSITION

7. A noun as object common to two or more prepositions appears after only the last preposition unless for emphasis.

Work, moreover, *with*, and not *against*, nature. (*with* = with nature.) 而且要顺应自然工作,不要违反自然工作。

Advice is like snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells *upon*, and the deeper it sinks *into* the mind. (*upon* = upon the mind) 忠告好象雪一样,来得越温和留在心里就越久,沁入心中越深。

Shall I write my name *on*, *above* or *below* the line? (*on* = on the line; *above* = above the line) 我把名字写在线上还是写在线的上方或下方呢?

A government *of* and *by* and *for* the exploiting class cannot possibly survive. (*of* = of the exploiting class; *by* = by the exploiting class) 一个为剥削阶级所占有、由剥削阶级所组成并为剥削阶级服务的政府是不可能存在的。

8. With the repetition of a preposition, the same noun before the second or third preposition may usually be omitted.

Their fleet is a weapon *of* offence rather than *of* defence. (*of* defence = a weapon of defence) 他们的舰队是进攻的武器, 而不是防御的武器。

Ambition is the mother *of* destruction as well as *of* evil. (*of* evil = the mother of evil) 野心不仅是罪恶的根源, 也是毁灭的根源。

On either side of the river lie long fields *of* rice and *of* wheat. (*of* wheat = long fields of wheat) 河的两边都有长块的稻田和麦田。

BEFORE THE RELATIVE ADVERB

9. When relative adverbs are regarded as conjunctive adverbs, they usually have their antecedents omitted.

Let me know (the time) *when* you will come. 告诉我你什么时候来。

Will you tell me (the place) *where* you come from? 请告诉我你从哪里来, 好吗?

That is (the reason) *why* I cannot consent. 这就是我不能答应的原因。

This is (the way) *how* he managed it. 这就是他处理这事的办法。

Note 1: Nouns like (a) "time", (b) "place", (c) "question", (d) "letter" or "telegram", (e) "event" or "state", and (f) "person" are idiomatically implied in the very common word "this".

(a) He ought to have got us a cab by *this*. 他本来应该在这时候替我们搞一辆车的。

- (b) Get out of *this*, please. 请离开此地。
- (c) Answer me *this*. 回答我这个问题。
- (d) When *this* reaches you, I shall have left Beijing. 你接到信时, 我将已离开北京了。
- (e) *This* was unsatisfactory. 这种情况是不能令人满意的。
- (f) Who are *these*? 这些人是谁?

Note 2: In certain compound names, when the first word is a proper adjective or a noun, especially a geographical name, the second, a common noun, may be omitted.

The Atlantic	= The Atlantic Ocean	大西洋
The Pacific	= The Pacific Ocean	太平洋
The Baltic	= The Baltic Sea	波罗的海
The Caspian	= The Caspian Sea	里海
The Mediterranean	= The Mediterranean Sea	地中海
The Sahara	= The Sahara Desert	撒哈拉沙漠
The Crimea	= The Crimea Peninsula	克里米亚半岛
The Suez	= The Suez Canal	苏伊士运河
The Ural	= The Ural River	乌拉尔河
The Urals	= The Ural Mountains	乌拉尔山
The Severn	= The Severn River	塞汶河
The Yangtse	= The Yangtse River	长江
The Tarim	= The Tarim River	塔里木河
The Thames	= The River Thames	泰晤士河
The Bedford	= The Bedford Hotel	贝德福德旅馆
The George	= The George Inn	乔治客栈
The Holborn	= The Holborn Restaurant	霍尔邦饭店
The Shaftesbury	= The Shaftesbury Theatre	沙夫茨伯里剧院

CHAPTER TWO

OMISSION OF PRONOUNS

I, YOU, HE, SHE, THEY

10. When "I (we)" or "he (they)" is common to several verbs, it only appears before the first verb unless for emphasis.

I went to the market, (I) bought something useful, and (I) returned home within an hour. 我上市场, 买了点用的东西, 一小时之内就回来了。

He rose, (he) arranged his papers, and (he) addressed his audience. 他站了起来, 理了理文件, 便向听众讲起话来。

I may see you tomorrow or (I) may phone later in the day. 我或许明天看你, 或许晚些时候给你打电话。

They may complain, but (they) haven't said anything yet. 他们也许会抱怨, 但还没有说什么话。

They didn't like it, yet (they) said nothing. 他们并不喜欢它, 可是什么话也没有说。

They were tired, so (they) left early. 他们累了, 所以早走了。

They discussed the matter, then (they) made the decision. 他们讨论了那件事, 然后作出了决定。

11. "I" is often omitted in colloquial speech, in letters and diaries.

(I) Thank you. 谢谢你。

(I) Beg your pardon. 请原谅我; 对不起请再说一遍。

- (I) Would it were otherwise. 如果事情不是这样,该多好啊!
- (I) Second the motion. 我附议。
- (I) Haven't seen you for some time. How have you been?
很久没见到你了。你一向好吧?
- (I) Say, John, how do you know? 喂,约翰,你是怎样知道的?
- (I) Will write you in my next. 我要在下一封信中告诉你。
- (I) Hope to hear from you soon. 希望不久就接到你的信。
- (I) Finished *The True Story of Ah Q* in the morning. 早晨读完了《阿Q正传》。

12. The subject "you" is seldom expressed in (a) imperative sentences, (b) statements if a tag question is added, and (c) declarative questions:

- (a) Always tell the truth. 要永远说老实话。
Be here at nine o'clock. 九点到这里来。
Do be careful when you cross the road. 过马路时千万当心。
Don't try to fly before you can walk. 不会走,先别跑。
Just listen to him! 你听一听看! (看他多么聪明、愚蠢、有趣等。)
- Let not the work be left unfinished. 不要让这项工作半途而废。
- (b) Had a good time, did you? 过得快活,是吧?
Want a drink, do you? 要喝一杯,是吗?
- (c) Had a good time? 过得快活吧?
Want a drink? 要喝一杯吗?

13. In colloquial speech the subject "he (she / they)" is sometimes understood.

- (He / She) Doesn't look too well. 他(她)气色不大好。
(He / She / They) Can't play at all. 他(她/他们)一点也不会玩。

ME, HIM, HER, US

14. A personal pronoun as object need not be repeated
(a) when it is common to several verbs and (b) when the meaning is clear.

He leads, educates and stimulates us. = He leads us, educates us and stimulates us. 他领导我们,教育我们,鼓舞我们。

His great enemy declared, as well as his good friends proved, him to be great. = His great enemy declared him to be great as well as his good friends proved him to be great. 不仅他的好友证明,而且他的劲敌也断言,他是伟大的。

- (b) I will go if you wish. (=if you wish me to go) 如果你希望我去,我就去。

She is not so young as I suppose. (= as I suppose her to be) 她不是象我想象的那样年轻。

MYSELF, HIMSELF, ITSELF

15. There is a tendency to get rid of the reflexive pronoun when the meaning is clear, especially after such verbs as “adjust”, “draw”, “make”, “dress”, “prepare”, “prove”, “retire”, “shave”, “spread”, “train”, “wash”, etc.

Astronauts must *adjust* (themselves) to weightlessness. 宇宙航
行员要适应失重。

He *drew* (himself) back a little. 他稍向后退。

The actor *made* (himself) up for the part of an old man.

这演员化装成老人。

We must *prepare* (ourselves) for hard struggle. 我们必须准备艰苦奋斗。

He *proved* (himself) to be a good cadre. 他表现出是一个好干部。

The army *retired* (itself) in good order. 军队秩序井然地撤退了。

The fire *spread* (itself) rapidly. 火势蔓延得快。

He is *training* (himself) for the race. 他正在为赛跑而锻炼。

I *washed, dressed and shaved* (myself) and then felt infinitely better. 我洗了澡、换了衣、刮了脸,于是感到轻松多了。

WHO, THAT

16. The relative pronoun "that" or "who" is often omitted in colloquial speech after "it is", "that is", "who is", "here is", and "there is".

It *wasn't* I (that) let him in. 让他进来的不是我。

It's practice (that) does it. 习惯成自然。

What *is it* (that) makes you sad? 什么事使你悲哀?

That's a thing (that) might happen to any man. 这种事情谁也难免。

Who was that (who) called on you while you were out? 你出去时来访的那个人是谁?

Here is a book (that) will tell you how to master English without a teacher. 这里有一本书会告诉你怎样无师自通英语。

There is somebody (who) wants you on the telephone. 有人

要你听电话。

There was a man (that) came (who) said that he bought many different magazines. 有个人来说他买了各种杂志。

Note: The “relative+be (or have)” is omitted before “come”.

It is a dream come true (= that is come true). 这是实现了的梦。

Here are her two cousins come to see her (= who have come to see her). 这是两位来看她的堂姐妹。

17. The relative pronoun “that” is idiomatically omitted when used as subject before the “there to be” construction.

We want the best (that) *there is*. 我们要那最好的东西。

I have said all (that) *there is* to say. 我要说的话都说了。

That is all (that) *there is* to it. 也不过如此而已。

He took all (that) *there was*. 他把所有的全拿去了。

I have seen all (that) *there is* left to see in the city. 市内未看完的我全都看了。

The number of mistakes (that) *there are* in this homework is simply astounding. 在这份课外作业中错误简直多得惊人。

She taught me the difference (that) *there is* between what is right and what is wrong. 她教了我是非的区别。

The 9:15 is the fastest train (that) *there is* to Shanghai. 九点十五分的火车是开往上海的最快的车次。

18. After the “superlative (or only) + noun” and before “ever+verb” (past tense) the relative pronoun “that”, subject, is often omitted; in the passive voice the verb “was” is omitted as well.

He is the bravest man (that) ever breathed. 他是空前的勇士。

She was the first woman (that) ever climbed Mt. Jolmo Lungma. 她是登上珠穆朗玛峰的第一个妇女。

It was the strangest sight (that was) ever seen. 这奇观是举世罕见的。

This is the only moonstone (that was) ever found. 这是发现过的唯一的月长石。

19. The relative pronoun "that" in the nominative case is often omitted when it is used as a predicative (subject complement).

Linxian County is no longer the well-known famine area it was before the Red Flag Canal was built. (= that it was ...) 林县不再是红旗渠修建以前那样一个有名的灾区了。

People said he was everything an honest man should be. (= that an honest man should be) 人们说他具备了一个正直的人应有的一切美好品质。

He is not the impractical bookworm he used to be. (= that he used to be). 他已不是以前那样不切实际读死书的人了。

I am not the man I was when you knew me first. (= that I was ...) 今天的我已不是你初次认识的我了。

WHOM, WHICH, THAT

20. When the relative pronoun is the object of (a) a verb or of (b) a preposition, it is often omitted, especially in spoken English.

(a) What was that (which) he said? 他说了些什么?

The fruits (that, or which) we have won must never be given up lightly. 我们已得到的胜利果实决不能轻易放弃。

The two sides had reached agreement on all points (that) they discussed. 双方已就所讨论的全部要点取得了一致意见。

The evil (that) you do may rebound upon yourselves.

你们做的恶事可能回报到你们自己身上。

Was the book (that) you were reading a novel? 那本你正在阅读的书是一本小说吗?

(b) The photographs (that) you were looking at were taken by my brother. 你看的那些照片是我的兄弟摄的。

The key (that) I was looking for was staring me in the face. 我正寻找的钥匙就在我的面前。

The man (whom, or who) you are speaking of is no other than my brother. 你所谈到的那个人正是我的兄弟。

The man (that) you got news from is a friend of mine. 告诉你消息的人是我的一位朋友。

That is the garden (that) he sunbathes in. 这就是他作日光浴的花园。

It is a different kind of computer from that (kind of computer) (which) I am used to. 这种计算机与我已经用惯了的那种不同。

21. After “thing”, “anything”, “everything”, “nothing” and “something”, the relative pronoun “that”, object, is preferred but is often omitted.

Don't ask others to do *things* (that) you can do yourself. 不要请别人做你自己能做的事情。

Put your best thought, your best work, your best energy into *everything* (that) you do. 无论做什么事, 都要献出你的最好的思想、最出色的劳动、最充沛的精力。

Nothing (that) I could say had any influence on him. 我所能说的任何话都没有对他发生任何影响。

There is *something* (that) I want to show you. 我要给你看点东西。

There's *something* else (that) I want to tell you. 我还有另外事情要告诉你。

22. After "all", "any", "every", "the very", "the little", "much", "no", "the only" and "some", the relative pronoun "that", object, is preferred but often omitted.

All (that) you learn, and *all* (that) you read, will be of little use, if you do not think and reason upon it yourself. 如果自己不思索揣摩, 无论学什么读什么都是没有什么用处的。

You may take *any* book (that) you like. 你拿哪本书都成。

He subscribed *every* penny (that) he earned to the flood relief fund. 他为水灾救济基金捐献了他所挣的全部的钱。

There was *much* (that) I wanted to ask him. 我有许多事要问他。

There is *no* difficulty (that) we can't overcome. 没有我们不能克服的困难。

I will do *the little* (that) I can. 我一定要尽自己微薄的力量。

You are *the only* friend (that) I have. 你是我唯一的朋友。

It's *the very* word (that) I was thinking of. 这正是我刚才在想的那个字。

23. After an adjective in the superlative degree, the relative pronoun "that", object, is preferred but often omitted.

This is *the best* book of its kind (that) I have read for a long time. 这是我过去长时期里所读过的这类书中最好的一本。

It was *the finest* industrial exhibition (that) we ever saw. 这是我们见过的最好的工业展览会。

This is one of *the most interesting* stories (that) I have ever heard. 这是我所听过的故事中最有趣的一个。

The Chinese people have conquered *the most stubborn* obstacle (that) nature had confronted them with. 中国人民已经

征服了大自然加于他们的最难排除的障碍。

This is *the profoundest* lesson (that) I have ever had. 这是我有生以来最深刻的一课。

24. The relative pronoun is omitted when the preposition follows the verb.

formal	colloquial
The man <i>to whom</i> I spoke	The man I <i>spoke to</i> ...
...	我跟他谈话的那个人……
The garden <i>in which</i> I played ...	The garden I played <i>in</i> ...
	我游玩过的那个花园……
The picture <i>at which</i> I looked ...	The picture I <i>looked at</i> ...
	我瞧过的那幅画……

IT

25. As subject “it” is idiomatically omitted in the following.

(It) Doesn't matter. 这不得事。

(It) Serves him right. 他活该。

(It) Sounds funny to me. 我听来可笑。

(It) Strikes me very much. 这给我印象很深。

(It) Won't be any use. 这不会有什么用处。

(It) Seems that people who are interested in radio are just as interested in T. V. 看来,对收音机有兴趣的人对电视也一样有兴趣。

He came as was anticipated (= as it was anticipated) 不出预料,他果然来了。

ONE

26. The indefinite pronoun “one” is sometimes omitted af-

ter the superlative, the comparative, adjectives of colour, and after “each”, “other”, and “another”.

His style is *the clearest*. (the clearest = the clearest one) 他的风格是最清晰的风格。

Two sisters: *the elder* looked after *the younger*. (the elder = the elder one; the younger = the younger one) 两姐妹: 姐姐照料妹妹。

It is true, all things have two faces, a *light* one and a *dark*. (a dark = a dark one) 真的, 一切事物都有两面, 即光明面和阴暗面。

The Concise Oxford Dictionary has run into six editions, *each* more up to date than the former. (each = each one) 《简明牛津词典》已发行了六版, 每版内容都比前一版更新颖。

It goes in at one ear and out at *the other*. (the other = the other one) 一只耳朵进一只耳朵出。

History has proved that one invention merely paves the way for *another*. (another = another one) 历史证明, 一种发明只是为另一种发明铺平道路。

Note: The antecedent is sometimes not expressed before the independent relative “who(ever)” in archaic usage, but there is now a tendency to use “He who (that)” and “those who (that)” instead.

Who breaks pays.

= He who breaks pays. 谁损坏谁赔偿。

Who never tasted bitter, knows not what is sweet.

= He who never tasted bitter, knows not what is sweet. 不知过去苦的人不知今日甜。

To help *who* want, to forward *who* excel.

= To help those who want, to forward those who excel. 帮助那些需要帮助的, 促进那些优胜的。

CHAPTER THREE
OMISSION OF VERBS
THE NOTIONAL VERB

27. A notional verb common to several subjects appears only with the first subject, and is omitted after the second and subsequent subjects.

Meantime the markets kept ever growing, the demand ever rising. — K. Marx. (= the demand kept ever rising) 但是, 市场总是在扩大, 要求总是在增加。——马克思

Truth speaks too low, Hypocrisy too loud. — Dryden. (= Hypocrisy speaks too loud) 真理讲话声太低, 虚伪讲话声太高。——德莱敦

Struggle and submission are before the oppressed people; this leads to slavery, that to freedom. (= that leads to freedom) 被压迫人民面临两条道路: 斗争和屈服, 屈服导向奴役, 斗争导向自由。

Fifteen voted for and twelve against. (= and twelve voted against) 十五票赞成, 十二票反对。

Men can think, feel, and sympathize with each other through their favourite author. They live in him together, and he in them. (= and he lives in them) 通过他们喜爱的作家, 读者思考、感受并且互相同情, 读者活在作家的心中, 作家也活在读者的心中。

The Japanese strategy required a quick war, the Chinese a long one. (= the Chinese strategy required a long one) 日

本的战略需要速决战,中国的战略需要持久战。

You ought to have told me instead of I you. (= I told you)

本来应该由你告诉我,而不是由我来告诉你。

Reading exercises one's eyes; speaking, one's tongue; while writing, one's mind. — F. Bacon. (= speaking exercises one's tongue; while writing exercises one's mind) 阅读训练人的眼睛,说话训练人的口齿,写作训练人的思维。——培根

Note 1: No verb is expressed in certain set imperatives.

All aboard!

= All go aboard! 请上船(上飞机、上车)!

Down in front!

= Sit down in front! 请前边坐!

Hats off!

= Take your hats off! 脱帽!

Just one!

= Take just one! or Give me just one! 请用一个! 一个就行!

Just a moment, please.

= Just wait a moment, please. 请等一会儿。

Forward, brave fighters!

= Go forward, brave fighters! 前进吧,勇敢的战士们!

Note 2: The verb is often omitted after "hence" in the following idiomatic construction.

Hence (is) this suggestion. 所以有这个建议。

Hence (comes) its name "forget-me-not". 所以有“勿忘草”之名。

Note 3: The adverbs "away", "down", "hence", "in", "of", "on", "out", and "up" are used in verbless command before the preposition "with".

Away with you! = Go away! 滚开!

Down with traitors! = Put down traitors! 打倒卖国贼!

Hence with him! = Take him away! 把他带走!

In with you! = Get or go in! 进去!

Off with your hat! = Take off your hat! 脱帽!

On with your coat! = Put on your coat! 穿上你的外衣!

Out with it! = Bring it out! or

= Tell the news! or

= Explain it. 把它拿出来! 说出来呀! 讲讲看!

Up with you! = Get up! 起床!

THE PRINCIPAL VERB

28. The principal verb common to several auxiliary verbs need not be repeated if it occurs (a) earlier or (b) later in the sentence.

(a) He did not go, nor will he. (= nor will he go) 他不曾去,也不会去。

I have done what I can. (= what I can do) 凡是我能做的,都已经做了。

We don't retreat, we never have, and never will. (= we never have retreated, and never will retreat) 我们不后退,我们过去从来没有后退过,我们将来也决不后退。

If he says he'll come, he will. (= he will come) 如果他说来,他就一定要来。

If Tom resigns, John may. (= John may resign) 如果汤姆辞职,约翰也可能要辞职。

Jack needn't stay here, but George must. (= but George must stay here) 杰克不必留下了,可是乔治却必须留下来。

(b) He could have and should have finished the work last night. (= He could have finished and should have finished the work last night.) 昨晚他可以而且也应该完成这项工作。

The question was not whether we should have but whether we could have done anything about it. (= The

question was not whether we should have done but whether we could have done anything about it.) 问题不是我们本来该不该做点什么事, 而是我们能不能做点什么事。

THE AUXILIARY VERB

29. An auxiliary verb common to several principal verbs is frequently omitted (a) before the second and third principal verbs and (b) in compound sentences.

(a) Robert had worked in coal mines, been a soldier and a cowboy, learned a trade by himself. (= had been a soldier and a cowboy, had learned a trade by himself) 罗伯特曾在煤矿上劳动过, 当过兵和牧童, 又自学了一门手艺。

He has gone and been replaced by another one. (= and has been replaced by another one) 他已离去并已由人代替了。

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best. (= and has done his best) 一个人一心扑在工作上并尽了最大的努力时, 就会觉得安慰而愉快。

By this time next year I shall have crossed three oceans and seen four or five continents. (= and shall have seen four or five continents) 到明年这个时候我将已越过了三大洋, 访问过四、五个大洲了。

These measures will aggravate rather than relieve the situation. (= rather than will relieve the situation) 这些措施会恶化局势, 未必会缓和局势。

The doors are made of wood, and beautifully made, too.

(= and are beautifully made, too.) 门是用木头做的,而且做得很漂亮。

(b) John must clean the window and Peter mop the floor.

(= and Peter must mop the floor) 约翰得去擦窗户,彼得得去拖地板。

Susan will be playing the guitar and Mary preparing the

supper. (= and Mary will be preparing the supper) 苏珊就要弹吉他,玛丽就要准备晚饭。

One cannot learn to produce a sound from an explanation only, or get a correct idea of a flavour from a description: a sound must be heard, a colour seen, a flavour tasted, an odour inhaled. (= a colour must be seen, a flavour must be tasted, an odour must be inhaled) 人不能只从讲解中学会发音,也不能光靠看说明而真正体会出某种滋味来:声音必须耳闻,颜色必须目见,滋味必须口尝,气味必须吸入。

30. In formal writing “should” is omitted in the subjunctive present after such verbs as “demand”, “order”, “propose”, “suggest”, etc. and the corresponding nouns.

Common sense *demand*s that he (should) *examine* both sides of the question. 常识要求他审查问题的两方面。

We made the *demand* that he (should) *leave* the place at once. 我们要他马上离开这地方。

He *ordered* that everything (should) *be* ready at five. 他命令一切都要在五点钟准备妥当。

The commander issued the *order* that the company (should) *cross* the river. 司令员下令要连队过河。

The committee has *proposed* that talks (should) *be* held on September 20. 委员会提议九月二十日举行会谈。

His *proposal* was that the house (should) *be* repaired. 他的提议是将房屋加以修理。

I *suggested* that Comrade Wang (should) *be* put forward as the candidate. 我建议推举王同志作候选人。

His *suggestion* is that the regulations (should) *be* revised. 他的建议是对章程进行修订。

31. "should" is omitted in the subjunctive present after the verbs expressing "a will or wish" for the future.

He *advised* that the doctor (should) *be* sent for. 他建议我们请医生。

I *desire* that he (should) *call* on me on Monday morning. 我要他星期一上午来访我。

They *require* that you (should) *be* there by nine. 他们要求你九点以前到那里。

All I *request* of you is that you (should) *be* punctual. 我只是要求你准时。

32. "Should" is omitted in the subjunctive present after "It is advisable that ...", "It is essential that ...", "It is necessary that ...", "It is requested that ...", etc.

It is advisable that he (should) *work* hard. 他努力工作是可取的。

It was essential that a change (should) *be* made in the plan. 改变计划是必要的。

It is fitting that the story (should) *be* told in the first person. 用第一人称讲述这故事是合适的。

It is necessary that he (should) *remain*. 他留下是必要的。

It is requested that this part of the ticket (should) be retained during the performance. 在演出时请保留票根。

Note 1: The auxiliary verb is left out in certain set questions.

It be true? (= Can it be true?) 是真的吗?

That do? (= Will that do?) 行吗?

You see? (= Do you see?) 你明白吗?

Note 2: "Should" is often omitted by Americans after "lest".

Start at once *lest* you (should) *be* late again. 马上出发吧,免得你又要晚了。

Please remind me of it again tomorrow, *lest* I (should) *forget*. 请你明天再提醒我一下,免得我忘了。

THE AUXILIARY AND PRINCIPAL VERBS

33. When the auxiliary and principal verbs are common to several subjects, they may be omitted after the second and third subjects.

Grammar is based on speaking and writing, not speaking and writing on grammar (= speaking and writing are not based on grammar). — L. Tipping 是语法以说和写为根据,而不是说和写以语法为根据。——L. 狄平

Are you going or John (= or is John going)? 是你去还是约翰去?

She could not speak my language, nor I hers (= nor could I speak hers). 她不会讲我的语言,我也不会讲她的语言。

Without industry and frugality nothing will do and with them everything (= and with them everything will do). 不勤不俭一事无成,又勤又俭事事好办。

Some of the patriots were armed with old flintlocks, others with swords, still others with pitchforks (= others were

armed with swords, still others were armed with pitchforks).

爱国者有的携带燧发枪,有的携带剑,有的携带长柄叉。

34. The auxiliary and principal verbs are often omitted in (a) compound sentences, (b) set questions, and (c) certain set constructions.

(a) John has written a poem and Jones a short story (= and Jones has written a short story). 约翰写好了一首诗,琼斯写好了一篇短篇小说。

David was given a dictaphone, and Jane a sewing-machine (= and Jane was given a sewing-machine). 给了大卫一台口述录音机,给了珍妮一架缝纫机。

(b) What (= What would happen) if he should fall ill? 万一他病了怎么办呢?

What (= What will happen) if it rains while we are a long way from home? 如果下雨而我们离家又很远,怎么办?

What (= What can be done) if he doesn't come? 如果他不来,怎么办?

(c) More of that anon.

= More will be related of that anon. 关于那事,以后再讲。

Of Dr Bethune more later on.

= Of Dr Bethune more will be said later on. 关于白求恩大夫下回再说。

Of whom more presently.

= Of whom more will be said presently. 关于他在下文再说。

But of that presently

= But of that something will be said presently. 但是关

于那件事下文里将谈到。

Note: In (c) "more" is a noun, not an adverb.

THE VERB TO BE

35. The verb "to be" is often omitted in coordinate constructions.

Victory was life; defeat, certain death. (= defeat was certain death) 胜则存,败必亡。

Brevity is the soul of wit, and tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes. (= and tediousness is the limbs and outward flourishes) 简洁是智慧的灵魂,冗长是枝叶的铺张。

To know a word is one thing, to be able to use it another. (= to be able to use it is another) 认识一个字是一回事,会不会用这个字是另一回事。

There are two requisites in translation: one is accuracy and the other expressiveness. (= and the other is expressiveness) 翻译有两要素:一为准确,一为明晰。

It turned out that I was the guest and he the host. (= and he was the host) 结果我当了客人,他作了主人。

The streets are clean, the houses beautiful, the clothes hygienic. (= the houses are beautiful, the clothes are hygienic) 街道整洁,房屋美观,衣服卫生。

His speech is literature, his gesture art, his action drama, his affections music. (= his gesture is art, his action is drama, his affections are music) 他的谈吐是文学,他的姿态是艺术,他的动作是戏剧,他的爱好是音乐。

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books

are to be read only in parts; others to be read but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. — F. Bacon. (= others are to be swallowed, and some few are to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others are to be read but not curiously; and some few are to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention) 有些书可供浅尝,有些书可以吞食,少数书应当咀嚼消化;这就是说,有些书只须读一部分就够了;有些书可以全读,但不必过于仔细;少数书应该全读,而且读时应当全神贯注,孜孜不倦。——培根

36. The verb “to be” may be omitted after the relative pronoun “as”, subject, standing for the principal clause.

As stated in the introduction (= *As* is stated in the introduction), our object is to meet the present need. 正如引言中所说的,我们的目的是适应当前的需要。

The author was brought up in a small village, *as* recounted in some of his stories (= *as* is recounted in some of his stories). 这位作者是在一个小村庄长大的,这一点他在自己的一些故事中讲述过。

As announced in today’s papers (= *As* is announced in today’s papers), all the schools will open on September 1. 今天报上宣布,所有学校将于九月一日开学。

We must assume that the accident occurred *as* alleged (= *as* is alleged). 我们必须假定这事故正如所说的那样发生了。

37. The verb “to be” is sometimes omitted in the “as ... so” construction.

As in material, *so* also in intellectual production.

= *As* is in material, *so* also is in intellectual production.

物质生产是这样,精神生产也是这样。

As the tree, so the fruit.

= *As is the tree, so is the fruit.* 有其树,必有其果。

As in nature, so in human society.

= *As is in nature, so is in human society.*

自然是这样,人类社会也是这样。

As with land, so with its products.

= *As is with land, so is with its products.*

有这样的土地,就有这样的产品。

38. The verb "to be" is omitted in the "such ... as" clause.

Such a man as he ought to know better.

= *Such a man as he is ought to know better.*

象他那样的人应该更懂事些。

Such a canal as the Red Flag Canal is a wonder.

= *Such a canal as the Red Flag Canal is is a wonder.*

象红旗渠那样的水渠是个奇迹。

Such a problem as this should be discussed first.

= *Such a problem as this is should be discussed first.*

象这样的问题应该首先讨论。

39. The verb "to be" is sometimes omitted in the "the ... the ..." construction.

The smaller the mind, the greater the conceit.

= *The smaller the mind is, the greater the conceit is.*

心眼越小,越自大。

The more concrete the terms, the brighter the picture.

= *The more concrete the terms are, the brighter the picture is.*

词越具体,形象越鲜明。

The fewer the words, the more effective the idea.

= The fewer the words are, the more effective the idea is.

词越少,意境越生动。

The more earth-worms, the better the soil.

= The more earth-worms there are, the better the soil is.

蚯蚓越多,土壤越好。

The longer the distance between two objects, the smaller the attractive force between them. = The longer the distance between two objects is, the smaller the attractive force will be between them. 两个物体之间的距离越远,两者之间的吸引力越小。

The more, the merrier.

= The more there are, the merrier it will be. or

= The more people there are, the merrier it is. or

= The more there are of us, the merrier we are. 人越多越高兴。

40. No verb "to be" is expressed in the idiomatic construction: "the predicative before the subject" when the predicative comes first to the mind of the speaker.

Heroic people those.

= Heroic people are those.

= Those are heroic people.

那些真是英雄的人民。

A serious matter this for you and me. — Bernard Shaw

= A serious matter is this for you and me.

= This is a serious matter for you and me.

对你和我说来,这是件严重的事情。——肖伯纳

Pretty encouragement this for a pioneer!

= Pretty encouragement is this for a pioneer!

= This is pretty encouragement for a pioneer!

对于创业者这是恰当的鼓励。

Difficult, Your Excellency, to speak at length.

= Difficult is, Your Excellency, to speak at length.

= To speak at length is difficult, Your Excellency.

阁下,详细说来是不容易的。

Amazing the things that they will gather together and keep.

= Amazing are the things that they will gather together and keep.

他们要搜刮的和要占有的东西是使人吃惊的。

Happy the man to whom it is granted to make even one such discovery. — F. Engels

= Happy is (or would be) the man to whom it is granted to make even one such discovery.

甚至只要能作出一个这样的发现,也已经是幸福的了。——恩格斯

41. A subject and a predicative are placed together without the verb "to be" in (a) the general question, (b) the exclamatory question, and (c) the questionable exclamation.

(a) Anything the matter? = Is anything the matter? 有事故吗?

That John? = Is that John? 那是约翰吗?

You busy? = Are you busy? 你没空吗?

(b) You old? = Are you old? 你老了?

He arrogant? = Is he arrogant? 他狂妄自大吗?

His father dead? = Is his father dead? 他父亲死了吗?

(c) He a gentleman!

= Is he a gentleman? 他还算得上一个正人君子!

I to be so foolish!

= Am I a person to be so foolish? 我竟会这么蠢!

He to deceive me!

= Could he be a person to deceive me? 他怎么会欺骗我!

42. The subjunctive "be" is often omitted in wishes.

Death to the "gang of four"! = Death be to the "gang of four"! "四人帮"该死!

Eternal glory to our esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou En-lai!

= Eternal glory be to our esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou En-lai!

我们敬爱的周恩来总理永垂不朽!

Good luck to you! = Good luck be to you! 祝你顺利!

Peace to his ashes! = Peace be to his ashes! 愿他安眠地下!
愿他安息吧!

Salute to the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army!

= Salute be to the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army!

向英雄的中国人民解放军致敬!

Success to you! = Success be to you! 祝你成功!

Note 1: The verb "to be" is often omitted in certain set questions.

What (is) the matter? (出了)什么事?

What (is) the time? 什么时候了?

Why (is) all this? 这一切究竟为什么?

Why (are) these tears? 这些眼泪是为什么?

Note 2: The verb "to be" is often omitted in newspaper headings for brevity.

Legations Elevated To Embassies

= Legations Will Be Elevated To Embassies 公使馆将升为大使馆

Ancient Coffin Unearthed

= An Ancient Coffin Was Unearthed 古棺木出土

Professor of Japanese In London University Dead

= Professor of Japanese In London University Is Dead 伦敦
大学日语教授逝世

Acrobatic Troupe Here Tomorrow

= An Acrobatic Troupe Will Be Here Tomorrow 明日将有杂
技团来访

Note 3: The verb "to be" is omitted in the following:

Admission free

= Admission is free. 免费入场

House full.

= House is full 客满

Inspection cordially invited.

= Inspection is cordially invited. 欢迎视察

No credit given

= No credit is given. 概不赊欠

Positions wanted

= Positions are wanted. 征聘

43. The "there + be" construction is often omitted in
the following:

(There is) Another and yet another. 一个又一个。

(Are there) Any more fares to be paid? 还有车费要付吗?

(Is there) Any news in the papers? 报上有什么新闻?

(There is) Quite a lot. 相当多。

(Is there) Anything else I can do for you? 还有什么要我替你
做的吗?

(Is there) Anything you want? 你要什么东西吗?

(There is) A sea of faces outside. 外面人山人海。

(There are) More and yet more. 还有许许多多。

(There is) No one but knows that. 没有人不知道那件事。

(There is) No sweet without sweat. 不劳则无获。

(There is) Not much that matters. 没有多大关系。

(There is) Plenty of space inside. 里面座位多得很。

There is no soul without a body, (there is) no matter without form. 无躯体就无精神,无形式就无内容。

There is no light unless there is darkness, (there is) no joy unless there is sorrow, (there is) no life unless there is death. 没有黑暗就没有光明,没有烦恼就没有欢乐,没有死就没有生。

Note: Both (a) "no+gerund" and (b) "no+noun" have the force of a negative command.

(a) *No smoking* here!

= There must be no smoking here! or

= Smoking is not allowed here! or

= No smoking is allowed here! 此处禁止吸烟!

(b) No compromise.

= Let there be no compromise. 绝不让步。

THE INFINITIVE TO BE

44. The infinitive "to be" may be omitted after the copulative verbs: "appear", "prove", "seem", and "turn out".

Everybody *appears* (to be) well prepared. 看来大家都准备好了。

To me his new book does not *appear* (to be) so good as his earlier one on this subject. 在我看来,他关于这个题目的新著不如他的旧著好。

Our petroleum supply *proved* (to be) exceedingly sufficient. 我们的石油供应显然非常充足。

The method *proved* (to be) highly effective. 这方法证明是非常有效的。

There *seems* (to be) no point in refusing. 看来没有道理拒绝。

Things far off *seem* (to be) small. 远处的东西看上去小些。

It *turned out* (to be) a fine day. 那天倒是一个晴天。

The rumour has *turned out* (to be) false. 那一说法原来是谣言。

45. After the verbs “appoint”, “believe”, “consider”, “declare”, “fancy”, “find”, “imagine”, “judge”, “like”, “order”, “prefer”, “proclaim”, “prove”, “report”, “suppose”, “think”, “want” and “wish”, the infinitive “to be” in the objective complement is often omitted.

They *appointed* White (to be) secretary. 他们委派怀特为秘书。

Do you *believe* such inquiries (to be) useful? 你相信这样的调查有用吗?

I *consider* what he said (to be) of little importance. 我认为他的话是无足轻重的。

He *declared* himself (to be) satisfied. 他表示满意。

I used to *fancy* myself (to be) a good judge for music. 从前以为自己善于欣赏音乐。

I *find* it (to be) easy, and you hard. (= and you find it to be hard) 我觉得那个容易,可是你觉得它难。

Imagine yourself (to be) on a deserted island. 设想你自己处在一个荒岛上的情景。

I *judge* him (to be) an experienced physician. 我断定他是个经验丰富的医师。

He *likes* his desk (to be) tidy. 他喜爱书桌整洁。

He *ordered* the work (to be) started at once. 他命令马上动工。

I *prefer* coffee (to be) hot. 我喜欢热咖啡。

They *proclaimed* him (to be) a revolutionary. 他们宣布他为革命家。

He *proved* himself (to be) an outstanding fighter. 他表现出是个杰出的战士。

Everyone *reported* him (to be) the best man for the job. 人人都说他是适合做这个工作的人。

Most people *supposed* him (to be) right. 大多数人认为他是
对的。

People *think* him (to be) a good cadre. 人们公认他是个好
干部。

We don't *want* anything (to be) said about him. 我们不愿他
受到什么议论。

We *wish* the work (to be) finished this week. 我们希望本周内
能完成这项工作。

THE INFINITIVE TO DO

46. The omission of the infinitive "to do" is frequent when it may be inferred from the context.

He came early, as he had been asked (= as he had been asked to do). 他按照要求而早来了。

Children learn to speak by watching the lips and catching the words of those who know how already (= who know how to speak already). 儿童们是靠观察会说话人的口形并领会他们说话的意思而学会说话的。

She wants to go to dance, but her father won't let her (= but her father won't let her go). 她要去跳舞,但她父亲不允许她去。

You may come if you wish (=if you wish to come). 要是你愿意来的话,你就来。

Did they play?

Yes, I made them (=I made them play).

他们玩过了吗?

玩过了,是我让他们玩的。

Will you go with us today?

I'll do my best (=I'll do my best to go).

今天你跟我们一块去好吗?

我尽量争取去。

He was ordered to India (=He was ordered to go to India).

他奉命去印度。

47. After the verbs "let" (= allow) and "want" (= wish) in certain set expressions, the infinitive, usually a verb of motion, is entirely omitted.

Let me by. = Let me pass by. 让我过去。

Please let me in. = Please let me come in. 请让我进去。

Let him up. = Let him get up. 让他起床。

Let me off at the next stop. = Let me get off at the next stop. 让我下一站下车。

I want in. = I want to get in. 我要进去。

I want out. = I want to go out. 我要出去。

Note: After (a) "too ... for ...", (b) "too", and (c) "enough" the infinitive may be omitted if the context allows.

(a) There is no job *too* menial *for* the doctor (to do). — N. Bethune
没有什么卑贱工作是大夫不能做的。——白求恩

(b) The grass is *too* short (to cut). 草太短,不能割。

(c) The grass isn't long *enough* (to cut). 草不够长,不能割。

48. In colloquial English "to" is used without the infinitive. This is chiefly done after the verbs "care", "expect", "forget", "like", "mean", "oblige", "try", "use", "want", "wish", and the auxiliary verbs "have", "need", "ought", "be able" and the "be going" form.

You can do translation work very well, if you *care to*. (to

= to do) 如果你肯做翻译工作,是可以做得很好的。

He often does things you wouldn't *expect him to*. (to = to do) 他常做出你意料不到的事。

I intended to go, but I *forgot to*. (to = to go) 我本打算去的,但忘记了。

“Would you like to come and look at our workshop?”

“Yes, I should *like to*.” (to = to come and look at your workshop) “你想来看我们的车间吗?”

“想。”

I have said all I *mean to*. (to = to say) 我打算说的话都说了。

“Why don't you pay?”

“I *am not obliged to*”. (to = to pay)

“你为什么付钱?”

“不该我付嘛。”

“Would you open this tin for me?”

“I *tried to*, but I couldn't.” (to = to open it)

“你肯给我开这瓶罐头吗?”

“我试过,但是开不开。”

“Do you play chess?”

“Yes, I *used to*, but I don't now.” (to = to play it)

“你下棋吗?”

“下,我过去常下,但现在不下了。”

“Did you see the film “Oliver Twist” last week?”

“No, I *wanted to*, but there wasn't time.” (to = to see it)

“上星期你看了电影《雾都孤儿》吗?”

“没有,我本想去的,但没有时间。”

He wanted to do it, but I *told him not to*. (to = to do it)

他想做那件事,但我叫他别干。

You may go if you *wish to*. (to = to go) 如果你愿意去,你就去。

I shall not go unless I *have to*. (to = to go) 除非不得已我是
不去的。

He often works harder than he *needs to*. (to = to work) 他
工作起来常常不必要地大卖气力。

You did not work hard as you *ought to*. (to = to have done)
你没有象你应该那样的勤奋工作。

I wish I could find time to learn both typing and cycling.
But I am afraid I shall not *be able to* before finishing my
writing. (to = to learn typing and cycling) 我巴不得能腾出
时间既学打字又学骑自行车就好了, 但恐怕在完成写作之前是
不行的。

I shall go to the celebration tomorrow, or at least I *am plan-*
ning to. (to = to go to it) 明天我将去参加庆祝会, 至少我是
这样打算的。

THE INFINITIVE SIGN "TO"

49. After the perceptive verbs "feel", "hear", "behold",
"notice", "observe", "perceive", "see", and "watch"
and after the phrasal verbs "listen to" and "look at",
the infinitive sign "to" in the objective complement
is omitted.

I *felt* something *crawl* up my arm. 我觉得有个东西往臂上爬。

I *heard* her *speak* English. 我听到她讲英语。

I *noticed* a boy *come* out of the house. 我无意间注意到一个
男孩从房子里出来。

I have never *observed* him *do* otherwise. 我从未见到他不是这
样做的。

I did not *perceive* any one *come*. 我没发觉有人来。

I often *see* him *take* physical exercises. 我时常见到他作体育锻炼。

Let's *watch* the children *play* tennis. 让我们看孩子们打网球吧。

Do you like *listening to* him *play* the violin? 你喜欢听他拉小提琴吗?

Look at that boy *jump*. 看那个男孩跳吧。

50. After the factitive verbs "bid", "have" (= cause), "let", "make" and after such verbs as "find", "help", "know", "please", and also after "I won't have", the infinitive sign "to" in the objective complement is omitted.

Bid him *come* here as soon as possible. 叫他尽早到这里来。

What would you *have* me *do*? 你要我做什么?

Let us go and *see* him this evening. 咱们今晚去看他吧。

Can you *make* this old engine *start*? 你能不能发动这个旧引擎?

I found my attention *wander*. 我发现我的注意力分散了。(我的脑子开小差了。)

Will you come and *help* me *develop* some photos? 你来帮我冲洗几张相片好吗?

When one house is on fire all the neighbours have to *help put* it out. 一家着火,所有邻人都须帮助把火扑灭。

I have never known him *tell* a lie. 我从来不知道他撒过谎。

If you will *please look into* the matter at once, we shall be very much obliged. 如果你愿意马上调查这件事,我们是十分感激的。

I won't have you *say* such things. 我可不许你说这样的话。

Note 1: After "bid" and "help" the infinitive sign "to" can be omitted or expressed.

Note 2: No "to" is expressed in the passive voice of "let go", "let fall" and "let slip":

A few hints *were let fall* by the girl. 有些线索被这女孩无意中说了出来。

The war criminals *were let go*. 战犯全部释放了。

The opportunity *was let slip*. 机会错过了。

51. After “better than”, “cannot choose but”, “do anything but (except)”, “do less than”, “do nothing but (except)”, “do nothing else than”, “do otherwise than”, “had best”, “had better”, “had rather ... than”, “had sooner ... than”, “need hardly (scarcely)”, “need only (but)”, “rather than”, “would (had) as lief ... as”, “would (had) as soon ... as”, “would rather (sooner) ... than”, the infinitive is idiomatically used without “to”.

If you desire to write well, you cannot do *better than practise* it often. 如果你想把文章写好,只有经常练习写作。

I *cannot choose but undertake* the operation. 我没有办法只好动手术。

I cannot *do anything but agree* to his terms. 我不得不同意他的条件。

He would hardly *do less than laugh*. 他不能不笑起来。

Last night I *did nothing but review* my lessons. 昨天晚上我除了温习功课外,没有做其他的事情。

I have *done nothing but send* for the doctor. 我只是叫人请医生去了。

I could *do nothing else than wait*. 我只有等待而已。

It was impossible for me to *do otherwise than wait and see*. 我只能等着瞧。

I *had best leave* you alone. 我最好不管你。

You *had better do* as the doctor says and *stay* in bed. 你还

是遵照医生的嘱咐躺在床上的好。

I had rather die than disgrace myself. 我宁死不辱。

I had sooner starve than surrender. 我宁愿饿死也不投降。

I need hardly tell you how serious the matter is. 我用不着告诉你事态是多么严重。

You need only look round you to see how hard most people work. 你只须向四周看看就会见到大多数人怎样辛劳地工作。

He resigned rather than take part in such a dishonest transaction. 他宁肯辞职也不愿参与这种欺诈的交易。

Liu Hu-lan would rather (or, would sooner) die than yield. 刘胡兰宁死不屈。

52. The infinitive sign "to" can be omitted after "come", "go", and "run".

Come have supper with us. = *Come to have supper with us.*
请你来和我们共进晚餐吧。

He asked me to come see him. = *He asked me to come to see him.* 他要我去见他。

Go get a doctor. = *Go to get a doctor.* 去叫医生来。

I'll go see my brother. = *I'll go to see my brother.* 我要去见我的兄弟。

Run get the book for me. = *Run to get the book for me.*
赶快把那本书给我拿来。

53. An infinitive without "to" is used after "be" when the subject is (a) all one can do, (b) the first (or least) thing (to do), (c) the one thing (to do), (d) the only thing (or way) to do, and (e) what one does to do.

(a) *All we can do is (to) wait.* 我们只有等待。

All you need do is (to) press a switch, and the motor

starts. 你只需要按一下开关,马达就开动了。

(b) The first thing they did in Beijing was (to) go Tian An Men Square. 他们在北京的头一件事就是去天安门广场。

If you are wrong, the least thing you can do is (to) apologize. 如果你错了,至少你应该道歉。

(c) The one thing I hate to do is (to) go to bed when I'm not even tired. 我最讨厌的是在还没有疲倦的时候就去睡觉。

(d) The only way you can be strong is (to) stand together. 要强大的唯一办法就是团结起来。

(e) What I am going to do to him is (to) teach him a lesson. 我要做的就是给他一个教训。

What the plan does is (to) ensure a fair pension for all.

这计划要贯彻的就是保证大家都有一份合理的退休金。

Note: When the infinitive is initial, the sign "to" can be omitted.

(To) Turn off the tap was all I did. 我做的只是关龙头而已。

54. When two (or more) infinitives are in the same construction, it is common usage to omit the second (third, etc.) "to".

It is quite necessary for us to read more and *have* more practice. 我们多读一些,多做些练习是非常必要的。

His intention is to enter the university and *study* science. 他的意图是进大学学科学。

I am going to see my friend and *help* him with his lessons. 我打算去看我的朋友,并帮助他做功课。

A careful writer always spares no pains to rewrite, *correct*, *finish* and *polish* his work. 精心的作家总是不辞劳苦地重写、改正、修饰、润色自己的作品。

55. In most cases, an infinitive without "to" is used after "better" and "than", especially in proverbs.

Better wear out than rust out. = It is better to wear out than to rust out. 与其锈坏, 不如用坏。(或: 与其闲死, 不如忙死。)

Better die as a free man than live as a slave. = It is better to die as a free man than to live as a slave. 与其生为奴隶, 不如死为自由人。

Better say nothing than nothing to the purpose. = It is better to say nothing than to say nothing to the purpose. 与其说不到点子上, 不如干脆什么也不说。

It is better to go on foot *than wait* for the next bus (=than to wait for the next bus). 与其等下趟车, 还不如步行。

It is sometimes quicker to walk *than take* a bus (= than to take a bus). 有时步行比乘车还快些。

Note: No "to" is expressed in "go hang", "hear say", "hear tell", "hear speak", "hear talk", "make believe" and "make do".

Oh, let it *go hang!* 啊, 不去管它。

You have no doubt *heard tell* of the Long March. 你一定已听人说起过长征吧。

Children like to *make believe* they are adults. 儿童们喜欢假装为成人。

The farm tools factory has to *make do* with its simple equipment. 这农具厂只得就现有的简易设备凑合着用。

THE PARTICIPLE

56. The participle "being" or "having been" is sometimes dropped in (a) participial phrases and (b) absolute constructions.

(a) Used, as they are (= Being used, as they are used to), to all sorts of danger, they are not to be daunted by

anything. 实际上他们习惯了各种风险,所以什么都不能吓住他们。

United (= Being united) they would be strong, but dis-united (= being disunited) they would always be weak. 团结则强,分裂则弱。

Tired out after her long walk (= Being tired out after her long walk), she went to bed early. 长途步行之后,她累极了,很早就上床休息了。

Brave and resourceful (= Being brave and resourceful), he once captured two enemy machine-guns. 他勇敢机智,曾夺到过敌人的两挺机关枪。

This book, written in simple English (=Being written in simple English), is suitable for beginners. 这本书是用浅近英语写成的,很适合初学者之用。

(b) The war over (= The war being over), all the Chinese Volunteers came back to China. 战争既已结束,中国人民志愿军便全部回国了。

He began to skate, his work done (= his work being done). 工作完毕后,他开始滑冰。

Their minds emancipated (= Their minds being or having been emancipated), they could work wonders. 他们的思想解放之后,就会创造出奇迹来。

This disposed of (= This having been disposed of), I turned to do something else. 这件事做完以后,我立即开始其他工作。

THE GERUND

57. The gerund is idiomatically omitted in the following:

Scientists take nothing for granted, (=for being granted) and they ask questions even at the risk of irritating others. 科学家不想当然地看待任何事情，他们甚至不惜冒得罪别人的危险而提出各种各样的问题。

I took your consent for granted (= for being granted). 我以为你一定会同意。

He gave himself up for lost (= for being lost). 他自己想一定没有希望了。

Your work is far from satisfactory (= from being satisfactory). 你的工作一点也不令人满意。

Of course, boys cannot work together in a common cause without some doing too much and others too little (= and others doing too little). 当然，在共同的工作中，孩子们有的做得太多有的做得太少的情况是难免的。

He put it into his pocket instead of into the drawer (= instead of putting it into the drawer). 他没有把它放进抽屉里而是放进衣袋里去了。

There is always danger of you being misunderstood as well as me (= as well as me being misunderstood). 你和我一样，总是有被人误会的危险。

He doesn't like the idea of method being everything and individuality nothing (= and individuality being nothing). 他不喜欢那种认为方法高于一切而个人毫无作用的想法。

What was once regarded as impossible (= as being impossible) has now become a reality. 过去认为不可能的事，现在已成为事实。

CHAPTER FOUR

OMISSION OF ADJECTIVES

58. An adjective used as a predicative may be left out after the verb “to be” (a) in answer to questions and (b) in statements if the meaning is clear.

(a) “Are you free?”

“Yes, I *am* (free).”

“你有空吗?”

“有。”

“Is he right?”

“I don’t think he *is* (right).”

“他对不对?”

“我想他不对。”

“I suppose you are glad.”

“I should think I *was* (glad).”

“我想你很高兴。”

“我当然很高兴。”

(b) “Be quiet,” she said. And they *were* (quiet). “安静一下，”她说。于是他们安静了下来。

A Dictionary of English Usage will be very useful to you, as it *has been* (very useful) to me. «英语惯用法词典»对你会很有用，正如它一直对我很有用一样。

This is as true of nations as it *is* (true) of individuals. 国家是这样，个人也是这样。

Tom is never cross, peevish, or unwilling to converse, as John sometimes *is* (cross, peevish, or unwilling to con-

verse). 汤姆从来没有象约翰那样有时生气、暴躁或不愿意交谈。

Robert seemed angry, and George certainly was (angry).

罗伯特似乎生气了,而乔治则肯定是生气了。

CHAPTER FIVE
OMISSION OF ADVERBS
RELATIVE ADVERBS

59. After an expression of “time”, “place” and “reason”, the relative adverbs “that (= when)”, “where” and “why” are usually suppressed.

Do you remember what happened *the day* (that) he came?

你还记得他来的那天发生的事情吗?

I sent you the news *the instant* (that) I heard it. 我一听到那个消息,便通知你了。

I'll give him your message *the minute* (that) he arrives. 等他一到,我就把你的信给他。

The moment (that) he comes, let me know. 他一来,就告诉我。

By the time (that) you get there, it will be dark. 等你到达那里的时候,天就会黑下来。

This is *the place* (where) we met last year. 这就是我们去年相会的地方。

I have lost *the place* (where) the meeting was held. 我已忘记举行那次会议的地方了。

That is *the reason* (why) I did it. 这就是我做这事的理由。

The reason (why) he was absent was that he was ill. 他缺席的理由是因为病了。

AS, HERE, HOW, THERE

60. Such adverbs as “as”, “here”, “how”, “there”, are

omitted when the meaning is clear from the context.

(As) Early as we were, Mary was earlier. 我们虽然早, 玛丽却更早些。

(As) Quick as thought, he snatched it from the flames. 他迅速地把它从火中抢了出来。

He is (as) strong as an ox. 他力大如牛。

“Is he here?”

“Yes, he is (here).”

“他在这里吗?”

“在这里。”

He even lied to his wife. (How) Strange! 他甚至对他的妻子撒了谎。多么奇怪!

(There) Must be somebody waiting for you. 一定有人在等你。

(There) Won't be any food left for supper. 不会有什么食物可以剩下来做晚餐的。

He was in Shanghai when I was (there). 我在上海时他也在那里。

THEREFORE, THEN, YET

61. The adverbs “therefore”, “then” and “yet” are not used in the second clause denoting result of, sequence to, and surprise in view of, the first clause.
- He heard an explosion and he (therefore) phoned the police.
他听到爆炸声, 于是就向公安部门打了电话。
- She washed the dishes and (then) she dried them. 她刷洗碗碟, 后来又把它们拭干。
- He tried hard and (yet) he failed. 他竭尽所能, 然而却失败了。

EVEN

62. When the adjective in the superlative degree denotes concession, the adverb "even" is implied though not expressed.

(Even) *The wisest* man cannot know everything. 即使最聪明的人也不能无所不知。

(Even) *The best* workman will blunder sometimes. 即使最精明的工匠有时也会出错的。

(Even) *The strongest* man cannot alter the law of nature. 即使最强有力的人也不能改变自然法则。

(Even) *The best* horse needs breaking, and (even) *the aptest* child needs teaching. 即使最好的马也需要训练, 即使最聪明的孩子也需要教育。

What is (even) *the best* theory to him who cannot or will not put it into practice? 即使最完善的理论, 对于不能去实践或不愿去实践的人又有什么用处呢?

Note: The adverb of manner common to several verbs need not be repeated after the first verb.

Mary spoke (rudely), and John answered, rudely. 玛丽说得粗鲁, 约翰答得也粗鲁。

Bill drinks (sparingly), and Peter smokes, sparingly. 比尔不轻易喝酒, 而彼得不轻易吸烟。

CHAPTER SIX
OMISSION OF PREPOSITIONS AND
PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

IN

63. The preposition "in" is omitted before "this way", "that way", "one's own way", etc.

Please drop in at my place whenever you come (in) *this way*.

到这里来时,请到我家坐坐。

He went (in) *that way*. 他往那边去了。

You will never manage it (in) *that way*. 你那样做法是行不通的。

Do it (in) *your own way* if you don't like my way. 如果你不喜欢我的办法,就照你自己的做吧。

Such matters never come (in) *my way*. 这类事我从来没有经历过。

The work must be finished (in) *one way or another*. 这项工作必须设法做好。

It always pays to learn self-reliance (in) *the hard way*. 从艰苦中学得自力更生总是值得的。

64. There is a growing tendency to drop the preposition "in" before a gerund:

It's no good (in) *doing* that. 做那事没有好处。

There is no *hurry* (in) *giving* him an answer. 不必急着答复他。

I lost no *time* (in) *carrying* out the plan. 我抓紧时间执行这计划。

He wasn't *long* (in) *making* up his mind. 他决心下得很快。

He is *late* (in) *coming*. 他来得很晚。

He is *busy* (in) *writing* a report. 他忙于写报告。

She *busied* herself (in) *tidying* up her desk. 她忙于收拾她的书桌。

I have spent an hour (in) *tracing* this quotation. 为了找这句话的出处,我整整花了一小时。

65. The prepositions "by", "from", "of", and "with" are often omitted before the -ing form of a verb, especially in American usage.

He started earning his pennies (by) *selling* newspapers. 他开始靠卖报挣点钱。

Most people just ruin scissors (by) *trying* to sharpen 'em. 大多数的人想要把剪刀磨快结果却磨坏了。

Can't you stop the child (from) *getting* into mischief? 你能阻止那孩子不要恶作剧吗?

How can we prevent them (from) *landing*? 我们怎么能阻止他们登陆呢?

What's the use (of) *talking*? 空谈有什么用?

What's the good (of) *bragging*? 瞎吹有什么用?

I am through (with) *asking* questions. 我已把要问的问题问完了。

When he was through (with) *talking* he got up and went to his own desk. 他讲完了话就站起身来,朝自己的书桌走去。

"OF" IN THE OF-PHRASE

66. The preposition "of" is, in most cases, omitted before "age", "colour", "help", "height", "length", "no use",

“shape”, “size”, “thickness”, “width”, etc.

When I was (of) your *age*, I was in the country. 我象你这样的年龄时还在农村哩。

The autumn leaves are (of) a glorious *red*. 秋叶格外红。

The door was (of) a *dark brown*. 这门是深褐色的。

I am afraid the book will not be (of) much *help* to you. 恐怕这本书对你不会有有多大帮助。

The two chimneys are (of) the same *height*. 这两个烟囱恰恰一样高。

Who ever heard of canals (of) that *length*? 谁曾听说有那样长的水渠?

It is (of) *no use* learning without practice. 光学习而不实践是无用的。

My desk is (of) the same *shape* as yours. 我的书桌和你的式样相同。

The sky is not just (of) the *size* of the mouth of the well. 天不止一个井大。

He has an album (of) the same *thickness* as mine. 他的相片簿和我的一样厚。

The two boys are exactly (of) the same *weight*. 这两个男孩的体重恰好相同。

The plank is not (of) the right *width*. 这木板的宽度不合适。

67. The preposition “of” is, in most cases, omitted before a clause or infinitive phrase introduced by “whose”, “what”, “when”, “how” and “whether”.

I have no *idea* (of) *whose* residence this is. 我不知道这是谁的住宅。

I haven't the slightest *idea* (of) *what* he meant. 我一点儿都不知道他的意图。

Have you any *idea* (of) *when* he will come? 你知道他什么时候会来?

You can have no *idea* (of) *how* anxious we have been. 你不知道我们多么着急。

You must have some *notion* (of) *what* has happened to us. 你一定明白我们出了什么事。

The *question* (of) *whether* to go to the Summer Palace or to the Temple of Heaven is still being discussed. 是到颐和园还是到天坛的问题仍在讨论中。

I am not *aware* (of) *how* long he has lived here. 我不晓得他在这里住了多久了。

She is always *careful* (of) *where* to use a comma and *where* to use a semicolon. 哪里用逗号, 哪里用分号, 她总是很细心的。

We are tempted to be *careless* (of) *how* we spend our time, because we imagine we have so much of it. 怎样支配时间, 我们总是漫不经心, 因为我们认为时间多的是。

Note 1: The preposition "of" is omitted after "on board" and "on this side".

We went on board (of) the *Dongfeng*.

我们登上东风号轮船。

Is the factory on this side (of) the river?

工厂是在河的这一边吗?

Note 2: "Of" is omitted in the following constructions in British usage:

All (of) the books 所有的书

All (of) these books 所有这些书

All (of) those books 所有那些书

All (of) his books 他所有的书

Note 3: "Of" is occasionally omitted in the following constructions in American usage:

A pair (of) trousers 一条裤子

One pack(age) (of) cigarettes 一包香烟

Two cartons (of) cigarettes 两条香烟

One bottle (of) beer 一瓶啤酒

A couple (of) years 二三年

ABOUT, AS TO

68. The preposition "about" or "as to" is, in most cases, omitted before a clause or an infinitive phrase introduced by "who", "what", "which", "when", "where", "how" and "whether".

I am in doubt (about, or as to) *whether* I should go or not.
我拿不定主意是否该去。

Jones and I had a bet (as to) *who* could stick out the longer.
我和琼斯打赌,看谁能坚持得更久些。

He hesitated (about) *what* to do next. 他对于下一步做什么犹豫不定。

I am not informed (as to) *whether* he went, *why* he went, *when* he went, or *where* he came from. 我没听说他是否去了、为什么去、什么时候去的,也没听说他是从哪里来的。

I'm not certain (about, or as to) *where* this ought to be put.
我不能确定这个东西该放在什么地方。

He is doubtful (about) *whether* he can afford it. 他怀疑是否能负担得起。

He looked from one to the other of us, as if uncertain (as to) *which* he was to address. 他把我们一个一个地打量着,好象不知到底该跟谁交谈。

AT, DURING, FOR, FROM, IN, ON

69. A prepositional phrase denoting "time" generally has

the preposition understood before the noun.

You may come to see me (at) any *time* between 4 and 5.

在四点和五点之间,你随时都可以来见我。

I am expecting his telegram (at) every *minute*. 我时刻都在等着他的电报。

He has been away from school (during) the last five *weeks*.

最近五个星期他一直没在学校。

He spoke (for) thirty *minutes*. 他作了三十分钟的发言。

He had been working at it (for) *day and night* 他日夜都在做那件事。

You must have stayed here (for) a long *time*. 你在这里一定呆了很久了。

I'll be there (from) *Monday through Thursday*. 星期一到星期四我将都在那里。

The office hours are (from) 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. 办公时间是上午八点到下午五点。

Nine days (from) *now* will be May Day. 从现在起再有九天便是五一节了。

I shall start (in) *this week* and return (in) *next week*. 我将在本星期动身,下星期回来。

The book was first published (in) *September 1958*. 这本书于一九五八年九月第一次出版。

I met him again (on) the following *day*. 第二天我又遇见了他。

I'll see you (on) Sunday. 星期日我将去看你。

AT, BY, FOR, IN, ON, TO, WITH

70. A prepositional phrase denoting (a) direction, (b)

distance, (c) manner, (d) measure, (e) weight and (f) value, generally has the preposition understood before the noun.

- (a) A mean fellow always knows (on) which side his bread is buttered. 一个卑鄙的家伙总是知道他自己的利益所在。 Try to keep your letters (on) this side of 500 words. 写信请不要超过五百字。

Turn your eyes (to) this way. 朝这边看。

His house is opposite (to) the stadium. 他的家在体育场对面。

“Where are you going (to)?”

“(To) The park.”

“你到哪里去?”

“到公园去。”

- (b) I make nothing of walking (for) twenty miles a day. 我一天步行二十英里毫不在乎。

On a clear day we can see (for) miles and miles from this hill-top. 在晴朗的日子里, 我们从这个小山顶上能看得很远很远。

May I bring my chair next (to) yours? 我可以把我的椅子挪到你的旁边吗?

- (c) The train is going (at) 50 miles an hour. 火车正以每小时五十英里的速度行驶。

She is prettier in profile than (at) full face. 她侧面比正面好看。

They cook (in) the French style. 他们的烹调具有法国风味。

They walked (in) single file. 他们排成单行走。

She dances (in) the same way as I do. 她和我跳得一模

一样。

We went at it (with) hammer and tongs. 我们激烈地争论起来。

(d) You are (by) a head taller than he. 你比他高一头。

The water rose (for) three feet. 水上涨了三尺。

Your field is (by) three acres larger than ours. 你们的地比我们的大三英亩。

(e) His brother weighs (at) 120 pounds. 他兄弟有一百二十磅重。

(f) This book is worth (for) three dollars. 这本书价值三元。

WITH

71. The preposition "with" is omitted before (a) "noun + in + noun", (b) "noun + participle", and (c) "noun + and all" to denote manner.

(a) He stood there, (with his) hat in (his) hand and (a) pipe in (his) mouth. 他站在那里, 手里拿着帽子, 嘴里叼着烟斗。

Now they are coming (with his) hand in (her) hand. 他们手挽手地来了。

(b) (With my) Head bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children. 俯首甘为孺子牛。

Away go the two vehicles, (with) horses galloping, (with) boys cheering, (with) horns playing loud. 两辆车子开走了, 马奔驰着, 男孩欢呼着, 喇叭高声吹着。

(c) He jumped into the water, (with his) clothes and all. 他穿着衣服跳进水里。

ABOUT IT, FOR IT, OF IT, UP (ON) IT, TO IT

72. The prepositional phrases "about it", "for it", "of it",

“up(on) it” and “to it” may be omitted in the following:

There can be no doubt (about it) that he is the best man for the position. 毫无疑问,他是这一职位的最适当人选。

Say no more (about it). 别再提(它)了。

You must take my word (for it) that it is true. 你一定要相信我的话:这是真的。

He boasted (of it) that he did it. 他自吹是他做的那件事。

I never heard the like (of it). 我从未听说过这种事。

I insist (on it) that you shall be present. 我坚持你要出席。

He insisted (upon it) that he was innocent. 他坚持说他是无罪的。

See (to it) that the boys learn the lesson well. 务使学生把这一课学好。

Please see (to it) that these letters are sent to the post. 请注意把这些信付邮。

73. A prepositional phrase common to several nouns, verbs, and adjectives need not be repeated after (a) the first noun, (b) the first verb and (c) the first adjective.

(a) Conversation should be on a fifty-fifty basis, and it should be an exchange (of idea), not a monopoly, of idea. 交谈应在平等的基础上进行,应是交换意见,而不应是一言堂。

The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are imaginary lines, one to the north (of the equator) and the other to the south of the equator. 北回归线和南回归线是两条假想的线,前者在赤道之北,后者在赤道之南。

(b) Certain nouns are preceded (by certain prepositions), and

certain nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are followed, by certain prepositions. 某些介词位于某些名词之前, 而某些介词却在某些名词、动词、形容词和副词之后。

You cannot regulate society (by the light of nature and a good heart) any more than you can spin cotton, by the light of nature and a good heart. *你不能本能地或以善良的心愿来治理社会, 正如你不能本能地或以善良的心愿来纺棉花一样。

(c) I feel glad (about leaving), and I feel sad, all at the same time, about leaving. 离别使我觉得高兴, 同时又使我觉得难过。

Note: A defining prepositional phrase is implied rather than expressed in the context.

He likes the story, but he does not like the English (of the story). 他喜欢这个故事, 但是不喜欢故事的语言。

He examined the car. The front (of the car) was slightly damaged. 他检查了那辆汽车。车的前端稍有损坏。

74. The prepositional phrase "for + pronoun" as notional subject is sometimes understood.

It is too dark (for me) to read. 天太黑(我)没法看书。

There is no need (for you) to start yet. (你)没有必要现在就动身。

Is there any necessity (for him) to do that? (他)有做那件事的必要吗?

The lecture was hard (for us) to understand. 这演讲(我们)很难听懂。

The suitcase was too heavy (for him) to carry. 手提皮箱太重,(他)带不了。

It is better (for anybody) to try and fail than not to try at all. (对任何人说来)尝试而失败总比根本不尝试好。

CHAPTER SEVEN
OMISSION OF CONJUNCTIONS
THAT

75. The conjunction "that" is often omitted when it introduces (a) a subject clause after the anticipatory "it", (b) an object clause, especially after such verbs as "believe", "dare say", "expect", "hear", "hope", "presume", "say", "see", "suppose", "think", and (c) an object clause after the anticipatory "it".

(a) *It is certain (that) he doesn't object.* 他肯定不反对。

It is an honour (that) I was asked to speak here. 我很荣幸应邀在这里讲话。

It is a pity (that) you cannot come. 你不能来真遗憾。

It now appears (that) you need my help. 你现在似乎需要我的帮助了。

It seems (that) Mr. White is heavily in debt. 怀特先生似乎是负债累累。

(b) *He believed (that) the boy was bold.* 他相信那男孩是勇敢的。

I dare say (that) the difficulty will disappear. 我敢说困难将会消除。

I expect (that) he will arrive at six. 我预期他六点钟会到。

I hear (that) you are going to Beijing next week. 我听说你下星期将去北京。

I *hope* (that) all will go well. 我希望一切顺利。

I *presume* (that) you can do it. 我以为你能做这件事。

He *says* (that) he did it. 他说他做了那件事。

He *saw* (that) the plan was useless. 他认为这计划没有用。

I *suppose* (that) you will be there. 我想你会去那里
的吧?

I *think* (that) the mail has come. 我想邮件已经来了。

(c) I think it a pity (that) he can't swim. 我认为他不会游泳
是件遗憾的事。

We consider *it* true (that) work is now in progress. 工作
正在进行中,我们认为这是真的。

I take *it* (that) you are going to the party this evening.
我猜想你今晚会上去参加晚会的。

76. The conjunction "that" may even be left out in the
emphatic construction "It be ... that ...".

It was then (that) I made her acquaintance. 我就是那时候才
认识她的。

It was in September (that) I first noticed it. 我在九月份才第
一次注意到那件事。

It was for your benefit (that) we did all that. 我们这样做都
是为了你的利益。

It wasn't until last night (that) he realized his mistakes. 直到
昨夜他才认识到他的错误。

It was because he was ill (that) we decided to return. 是因为
他有病我们才决定回来。

Note 1: "That" is almost always omitted after "wish" and "be
afraid (= fear or regret)".

She *wished* she had stayed at home. 她想那时要是留在家里就
好了。

I *wish* I knew as much as you can. 我巴不得象你懂得一样多。

I'm afraid (= fear) the news may be true. 恐怕这消息是真的。

I'm afraid (= regret) I have to leave now. 我恐怕我现在得走了。

Note 2:

- (1) "That" is expressed after "agree", "announce", "argue", "assume", "aver", "calculate", "conceive", "contend", "hold", "indicate", "learn", "maintain", "observe", "reckon", "remark", "state", "suggest".
- (2) "That" is omitted after "believe", "dare say", "presume", "suppose", "think".
- (3) "That" is used or omitted with "be told", "confess", "consider", "declare", "grant", "hear", "know", "perceive", "propose", "say", "see", "understand" according to the tone of the context.

77. After a main clause like "the fact is", "the reason is", the conjunction "that" of a predicative clause is colloquially omitted and a comma or a colon is used instead.

The truth is, I do not know enough about your circumstances and intentions and abilities to advise you well.

= The truth is that I do not know enough about your circumstances and intentions and abilities to advise you well. 实际是我对你的情况、意图和能力都不够了解,不能向你提出很好的意见。

The fact is, I hardly know how to begin.

= The fact is that I hardly know how to begin. 事实是我简直不知道怎样开始。

The result: the percentage of up-to-standard steel has been raised.

= The result is that the percentage of up-to-standard steel has been raised. 结果是合格钢的百分比提高了。

Reason: at full strength it had only 30 members.

= The reason is that at full strength it had only 30 members. 原因是全体人员只有三十人。

Note: The omission of the article "the" at the beginning of the sentence is a peculiar American newspaper and advertising style for variety and brevity. The omission of the verb "is" is an accepted practice in modern writing and speaking when explaining something or giving directions. Here "Reason:" is a quicker way to write "The reason is that". One word and a colon (:) stands for four words.

78. The conjunction "that" is often dropped in colloquial style when it introduces adverbial clauses of (a) cause, (b) purpose and (c) result.

(a) We're delighted (that) you can come. 你能来, 我们感到高兴。

They are disappointed (that) you can't pay them a visit. 你不能去看他们使他们感到失望。

We are glad (that) we have another bumper harvest. 我们很高兴又获得了丰收。

(b) Be careful (that) you don't catch cold. 当心不要着凉了。
We read history *so* (that) we may repeat historical mistakes no longer. 我们学习历史以便不再重复历史错误。

He hurried *so* (that) he would not miss the train. 他忙了起来, 为的是不耽误火车。

(c) I've been *so* busy these last ten days, (that) I could not even inquire after you. 近十天来我非常忙, 以致连问候你一下都没有可能。

I don't know what to do, I feel *so* happy.

= I feel *so* happy (that) I don't know what to do. 我欢喜得不知道做什么好。

He was *so* surprised (that) he couldn't say a word. 他惊讶得连一句话也说不出来。

He left in *such* a hurry (that) he forgot to lock the door. 他走得匆忙,把门都忘记锁了。

Note: The conjunction "that" is usually dropped in the "It is time that ..." construction.

It is time (that) the boy should be sent to school. 这小孩已到上学的年龄了。

79. After "for all", "for fear", "in the event", "notwithstanding", "now", "provided", "providing", "seeing", "supposing", "considering", "given", "granting", "granted", "admitting", "assuming", "presuming", "immediately", and "directly", the conjunction "that" is used but is often omitted.

For all (that) he had worked hard, he failed. 尽管他努力工作,他还是失败了。

He handled the instrument with care *for fear* (that) it should be damaged. 他小心轻放这仪器,生怕把它弄坏。

In the event (that) he has not been informed, I will tell him. 如果他还不知道,我会告诉他的。

I would go *notwithstanding* (that) he advised me not to. 尽管他劝我不要去,我还是要去。

Now (that) you mention it, I do remember. 你这样一说,我想起来了。

Seeing (that) he is ill, we'll do the work for him. 既然他生病了,我们来替他做这件工作吧。

He declared himself to try, *provided* (that) circumstances permit. 他表示愿意试试,如果情况允许的话。

IF

80. If “were”, “had”, “should”, “would”, “could” or “did” is placed before the subject in the *if*-clause, the conjunction “if” is omitted.

Were I you (= If I were you), I would not do it. 我要是你, 我不做这事。

Were it not for him (= If it were not for him), I should not hesitate to speak up. 要不是为了他, 我不会有顾虑不讲话。

Had he been more careful (= If he had been more careful), such mistakes could have been avoided. 要是他更小心些的话, 这种错误本来是可以避免的。

Had we known it in time (= If we had known it in time), we would have prevented the catastrophe. 要是我们及时知道那件事, 这场大灾难本来是可以防止的。

Should I fail this time (= If I should fail this time), I would try again. 假如这次失败了, 我一定再试一次。

Should you find him (= If you should find him), kindly let me know. 要是你找着他, 请通知我。

I will go, *should* it be necessary (= if it should be necessary). 如果需要的话, 我就去。

Would space allow (= If space would allow), I should like to quote the notice in full. 倘使篇幅许可, 我很愿意引用这个通知的全文。

Could I see you (= If I could see you), I would tell you the whole story. 假如我见到你, 我会把详情告诉你。

Could I have seen him before he left (= If I could have seen him before he left), I am sure I should have been

able to prevent him from taking such an unwise step. 要是我在他走以前见到了他, 我肯定不会让他采取这样愚蠢的措施。

Did you pay more attention (= If you did pay more attention), you would learn more. 你若多注意的话, 你会学得更多。

WHEN

81. An adverbial clause of time is sometimes found without the conjunction "when" and other elements in colloquial speech.

I first met him five years ago, come the sixth of next month (= when the sixth of next month comes). 我在五年前的下月六日首次遇见他。

She will be 21 come May (= when May comes). 到五月份她 will 将满二十一周岁。

Dinner over (= When dinner was over), the ceremony was begun. 吃完了饭, 仪式就开始了。

This done (= When this was done), we went home. 这件事做完之后, 我们便回家去了。

WHETHER

82. The "whether ... or ..." construction is often shortened by omitting "whether" or "no matter whether" and leaving "or".

Sink *or* swim, live *or* die, survive *or* perish, I give my hand

and my heart to my people.

= Whether I sink or swim, whether I live or die, whether I survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to my people. 不论成功失败, 不管生死存亡, 我都发誓要献身于人民。

War or no war (= Whether there will be war or no war), we must be prepared for the worst. 无论是战争还是和平, 我们都必须作万一的准备。

English or non-English (= Whether it is English or non-English), you have to master a foreign language. 英语也罢, 非英语也罢, 你反正得精通一门外国语。

Fine or rainy (= Whether it is fine or rainy), I must go. 不论晴雨, 我一定得去。

Right or not (= Whether it is right or not), it is a fact. 是也好, 非也好, 反正这是事实。

Waking or sleeping (= Whether I am waking or sleeping), the subject is always in my mind. 不论白天黑夜, 这个问题总是在我脑中萦回。

Believe it or not (= No matter whether you believe it or not), "you cannot fool all of the people all of the time". 信也罢, 不信也罢, "你不能永远地欺骗所有的人。"

THOUGH

83. An elliptical concessive clause is often found without the conjunction "though" and other elements for the sake of emphasis.

Tired (= Though he was tired), he kept on working. 尽管疲倦了, 他还是继续工作。

Home is home, be it so homely (= though it be so homely).

不论怎样简陋,家总是家。

There is no task to bring me back; no one will be vexed or uneasy, linger I ever so late (= though I linger ever so late). 没有什么要等我回去做的;我无论在外面耽搁到多晚,也没有人会恼火或不安。

Study as hard as we can (= Though we study as hard as we can), we can't understand this question. 不论怎么研究,我们还是弄不懂这个问题。

AND

84. The conjunction "and" is idiomatically omitted in the following.

There is too much talk, (and) not enough work. 说得太多,做得不够。

He is my nephew, (and) not my son. 他是我的侄子,不是我的儿子。

He is a worker, (and) not a peasant. 他是工人,不是农民。

He is chosen, (and) not I. 选中的是他,不是我。

Note 1: It is more common in American than in British usage that a comma is used for "and" in the past tense:

He turned, went out. 他转过身,出去了。

They asked for you, said they had an engagement with you. 他们来找你,说他们和你有个约会。

Note 2: Some stylists prefer the omission of "and", which is to be replaced only by a comma or a semicolon.

They came, they argued, they agreed. 他们来了,他们争论,他们意见一致了。

We laughed, we sang, we danced. 我们欢笑,我们歌唱,我们手舞足蹈。

Night was drawing near; they started back for the village. 天

快黑了;他们动身回村去。

Note 3: In enumeration, "and" can be left out except the last one.

What will not the steam-engine do? It propels, elevates, lowers, pumps, drains, pulls, drives, blasts, digs, cuts, saws, planes, bores, forges, hammers, files, polishes, rivets, cards, spins, winds, weaves, coins, prints, *and* does more things than I can think of or enumerate. 蒸汽机什么不会做呢? 它推进、升高、降低、抽水、排水、拉、推、鼓风、挖掘、剪开、锯断、刨平、钻孔、铸造、敲打、锉平、磨光、铆接、梳理、纺纱、卷绕、编织、压花、印染, 而且有些是我想不到也不能一一枚举的。

Note 4: If two or more connectives are identical, those subsequent to the first can be omitted.

If I can find the letter and (if) you are interested in it, I'll let you have it. 如果我找到那封信, 你又对它感兴趣, 我就把那信给你。

I noticed how Mary talked to them and (how) they answered her. 我注意到玛丽怎样对他们谈话, 而他们又是怎样回答玛丽的。

They admired a man who could make up his mind quickly and (who) would keep his word. 他们钦佩能当机立断并且说话算数的人。

CHAPTER EIGHT
OMISSION IN PARTS OF A SENTENCE
SUBJECT

85. The subject common to several verbs may be omitted before the second and subsequent verbs.

Labour hews down the gnarled oak, and (labour) shapes the timber, and (labour) builds the ship, and (labour) guides it over the deep. 劳动砍倒多瘤节的橡树, 劳动制成船骨, 劳动建造大船, 劳动驾船漂洋过海。

Note 1: The word "God" as subject is often omitted in abusive language:

(God) Confound you! 天罚你! 混蛋!

(God) Confound it! 讨厌! 该死的!

(God) Curse him, he is as mad as ever. 该死的东西, 简直是疯狂透顶。

Note 2: For the omission of pronouns as subject, see §§ 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 25.

SUBJECT AND VERB

86. When the subject and verb are common in several clauses, they may be omitted in the second and subsequent clauses.

The first word in each pair is Spanish, the second French (= the second word in each pair is French). 每对的头一个字是

西班牙语,每对的第二个字是法语。

By birth he was an Englishman; by profession, a sailor; by instinct and training, a rebel (= by profession he was a sailor; by instinct and training he was a rebel). 就出生说,他是英国人;就职业说,他是海员;就本性和教育说,他是叛逆者。

Now he says this, now that (= now he says that). 他一会儿说这,一会儿说那。

In some places we stopped in a house at night, in other places in tents (= in other places we stopped in tents at night). 晚上,我们在有些地方住在房子里,在有些地方住在帐篷里。

To him they showed everything, to me nothing (= to me they showed nothing). 他们把样样东西都给他看,却什么东西也不给我看。

He walked along cheerfully, sometimes at full speed, sometimes slowly (= Sometimes he walked at full speed, sometimes he walked slowly). 他兴高采烈地走着,时而健步如飞,时而慢慢腾腾。

87. In familiar speech, in answer to certain set questions, etc., the subject and verb may be omitted.

(I am) Sorry! 对不起!

(I am) Glad to do anything for you. 我给你帮忙很高兴。

(I drink) To your health! 为你的健康干杯!

(Have you) Any questions? 有问题吗?

What (is your opinion) about making an early start? 早点出发你说好吗?

“What has this to do with that?”

“Nothing.” = This has nothing to do with that.

“这个和那个有啥关系?”

“什么关系也没有。”

88. “It is” is often omitted in the following constructions:

(It is) A fact, my dear sir. 亲爱的先生,这是事实。

(It is a) Pity he won't help. 他不肯帮忙真遗憾。

(It is) A pleasure to see you. 见到你真是一件高兴的事。

(It is) Easier said than done. 说着容易做着难。

(It is) Better that nothing were done than that things should be done by halves. 做事半途而废,还不如不做。

(It is) Needless to say, he kept his promise. 不用说,他信守了他的诺言。

(It is) No good trying to excuse yourself. 试图替自己辩解没有好处。

(It is) No wonder that he has succeeded. 难怪他成功了。

(It is) Not that she forgot to do her homework, but (it is) that she was busy nursing a sick classmate. 不是她忘记了做课外作业,而是她忙着照顾一个生病的同学。

“Who is going to drive?”

“(It's) Me”.

“谁来开车?”

“我。”

89. In the exclamatory sentence beginning with “how” or “what”, “it is” may be inserted but is usually omitted.

How brave (it was) of you to go into the burning house to save the child! 你进入着火的房子里救小孩,多么勇敢!

How kind (it is) of you to come! 你来啦,太感谢了!

What a bore (it is) to be kept waiting for an hour! 多么讨厌,等了一小时!

What an extraordinary piece of good luck (it is)! 一件多么侥幸的事!

What a good idea (it is)! 多么好的主意啊!

What a nuisance (it is) turning us out so early! 要我们这么早出发,真讨厌!

What a pity (it is) you can't go to the lecture! 你不能去听演讲,真可惜!

90. "It is" is usually omitted in questions beginning with "how", "what" or "why".

How (is it) about the result? 结果怎么样?

Why (is it) so? 为什么那样?

What matter (is it)? 这算什么事?

91. "That is" is often omitted in the following idiomatic constructions.

(That is) A capital idea! 好主意!

(That's) Enough! 够了!

"Is that all?"

"Of course (that is) not (all)."

"完了么?"

"当然没有。"

John, I hope you have not forgotten the letter. If (that is) so, you must go back and get it. 约翰,我希望你没忘掉那封信。要是忘了,你必须回去取来。

SUBJECT AND AUXILIARY VERB

92. The subject and auxiliary verb may be omitted (a) in familiar speech and (b) in the second clause of a compound sentence if they are the same as those in

the first clause.

(a) (Do you) Want to have a try? 想要试一试吗?

(I'll) See you again tomorrow. 明天再见。

(Will you) Come to tea tomorrow? 你明天来用茶点好吗?

(You may) Take my word for it. 你可以相信我的话。

(Are you) Feeling any better today? 今天(身体)觉得好些了吗?

(b) He is sitting and (he is) listening to me. 他在坐着听我说。

Peter must have taken the course and (Peter must) passed the examination. 彼得必须选读这门课程,而且考试及格了。

You must come tomorrow and (you must) bring your book with you. 明天你务必来,带上你的书。

93. "Do you", "should you" or "should one" is generally omitted to make sentence more forcible in special questions beginning with "why".

Why stay here so long?

= Why do you stay here so long?

为什么在这里呆那么久?

Why not go at once?

= Why do you not (or Why should you not) go at once?

为什么不马上去呢?

Why not?

= Why should one not?

为什么不?

94. In the "How come" construction, "does (did) it that" is omitted in colloquial speech:

How come (= How does it come that) you don't like English? 你怎么会不喜欢英语呢?

How come (= How does it come that) you have lost your watch? 你怎么会把表弄丢了?

How come (= How did it come that) they got to get off? 他们为什么非去不可?

SUBJECT, AUXILIARY AND PRINCIPAL VERBS

95. The subject, the auxiliary and principal verbs common to several clauses may be omitted in the second and third clauses.

With points you could make a line; with lines, planes; with planes, solids (= with lines you could make planes; with planes you could make solids). 用点画成线,用线画成平面,用平面画成立体。

He has promised John a book, Bill a watch, and Mary a fan. (= he has promised Bill a watch, and he has promised Mary a fan) 他答应给约翰一本书,给比尔一只手表,给玛丽一把扇子。

We like practice, but not empty words (= but we do not like empty words). 我们喜欢实践,而不喜欢空话。

Association with the good can only produce good, with the wicked, evil (= association with the wicked can only produce evil). 近朱者赤,近墨者黑。

Grandfather's boyhood was spent in the country; father's in the city (= father's boyhood was spent in the city). 祖父的童年在乡下度过;父亲的童年在城市中度过。

96. In answer to questions, the subject, the auxiliary and principal verbs are generally omitted with only an object, adverb or adverbial phrase expressed.

"Will you have coffee or tea?"

"Coffee, please." = I'll have coffee, please.

"你喝咖啡还是喝茶?"

"请给我一杯咖啡。"

"May it be true?"

"Possibly." = It may possibly be true.

"会是真的吗?"(可能正确么?)

"也许。"

"Will you go to Beijing?"

"Certainly." = Certainly I will go to Beijing.

"你将去北京吗?"

"当然。"

"Do you object?"

"Not at all." = I do not object at all.

"你反对吗?"

"一点不反对。"

"Englishmen never think about their grammar, when they are talking, do they?"

"Of course not." = Of course, they do not think about their grammar.

"英国人谈话时从来不考虑语法,对吗?"

"当然不考虑。"

Note: A phrase used as the object of "said", "answered" etc. is usually an ellipsis for an entire clause.

"Come again soon," I urged. "快点再来,"我说。

"Not before tomorrow," said Tom.

= "I shall not come before tomorrow," said Tom.

"今天来不了啦,"汤姆说。

97. In certain set questions, the subject, the auxiliary and principal verbs are generally omitted.

“What about the others? = What do you think about the others. “别的人怎么办呢?”

What else? = What else do you want? or What else can I do for you? 你还要什么别的?

What of that? = What do you think (say) of that? 你认为那个怎样?

What though he falls ill? The doctor lives near by. = What does it matter though he falls ill? 即使他生病又有什么关系? 医生就住在附近。

How often there? = How often do you go there? 你多久去那里一次?

SUBJECT, VERB AND OBJECT

98. In answer to questions and in the second clause of a compound sentence, the subject, verb and object are generally omitted with only an adverb, an adverbial phrase, an infinitive phrase, a past participle or a prepositional phrase expressed.

Do you like *Beethoven*?

Greatly (= I like *Beethoven* greatly).

你喜欢贝多芬的音乐吗?

非常喜欢。

Will you take a walk?

Not today (= I shall not take a walk today).

你愿不愿散步?

今天不去。

Want to go for a ride?

Very much (= I want to go for a ride very much).

坐车出去玩玩吗?

很想去。

Do you believe me?

To be sure (= To be sure I believe you).

相信我吗?

我的确相信你。

Would you have the egg fried or boiled?

Fried (= I would have it fried). Please.

您要煎蛋还是煮蛋?

我要煎蛋。

He did it and with great success at the beginning (= and he did it with great success at the beginning). 他做了, 而且开头还很成功。

John wanted to pay for the tickets but not for the dinner (= but John did not want to pay for the dinner). 约翰想要付票钱, 但不想付饭钱。

VERB AND OBJECT

99. The verb and object are generally omitted (a) in answer to questions, (b) in either part of a compound sentence, and (c) in the adverbial clause of a complex sentence.

(a) "Can you play table tennis?"

"Yes, I can." (= I can play it.)

"你会打乒乓球吗?"

"是的, 我会。"

"Did you attend the meeting?"

"No, I didn't." (= I didn't attend it.)

“你出席会议了吗?”

“我没有。”

- (b) Many of us have finished our homework, but he hasn't (= but he hasn't finished his). 我们有许多人已经做完了课外作业,但是他还没有。

He can't do it, nor can I, nor can anybody (= nor can I do it, nor can anybody do it). 他不会做,我也不会做,谁都不会做。

- (c) Because Alice won't (= Because Alice won't dust the furniture), Mary is dusting the furniture. 玛丽掸着家具上的尘土,因为艾丽丝不肯干。

OBJECT

100. An object need not be repeated (a) when it is common to several verbs and (b) when the meaning is clear.

- (a) We have to analyze (= We have to analyze problems) and solve problems. 我们必须分析问题,解决问题。

They do not require (= They do not require the products of other nations), and they have not sought, the products of other nations. 他们不需要别国的产品,也没有寻求过别国的产品。

I wished (= I wished to find him), yet feared, to find him. 我又想看到他,又怕看到他。

- (b) Dick was mad about books. He made notes while he read (= while he read books). 迪克特别爱读书,他读书时总是做笔记。

It's a through train, you don't have to change anywhere (= you don't have to change trains anywhere). 这是

一趟直达车,什么地方都不用换车。

I struck match after match, but could not light (= but could not light a match). 我划了一根又一根的火柴,但一根都没划着。

SUBJECT, VERB TO BE AND PREDICATIVE

101. To avoid repetition, the subject, the verb "to be" and predicative are omitted when the meaning is clear.

We are not afraid of hardships, nor death (= nor are we afraid of death). 我们不怕苦,也不怕死。

It's cold in December in England, but in July in New Zealand (= but it's cold in July in New Zealand). 英格兰十二月冷,但新西兰却是七月冷。

Thales thought water was the beginning of everything; Anaximenes, air; Heraclitus, fire (= Anaximenes thought air was the beginning of everything; Heraclitus thought fire was the beginning of everything). 泰勒斯认为水是万物之始; 阿那克西米尼认为空气是万物之始; 赫拉克利特认为火是万物之始。

VERB TO BE AND PREDICATIVE

102. The verb "to be" and predicative common to several clauses need not be repeated.

Gradually I became familiar with them and they with me (= and they became familiar with me). 我逐渐和他们亲近了,他们也逐渐和我亲近了。

Neither you (= Neither you are to blame for this) nor he is to blame for this. 这事既不能怪你,也不能怪他。

John was the winner in 1970 and Bob in 1971 (= and Bob was the winner in 1971). 约翰是1970年的优胜者,而鲍布是1971年的优胜者。

PREDICATIVE (SUBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT)

103. The predicative common to two copulative verbs need not be repeated after the first.

China has been, and still is, the most populous country in the world.

= China has been the most populous country in the world, and still is the most populous country in the world.

中国过去是,而且现在还是世界上人口最多的国家。

Her life is yet, as it has always been, one ceaseless round of work for others.

= Her life is yet one ceaseless round of work for others, as it has always been one ceaseless round of work for others.

她还象过去一样,仍然过着无休止地为他人服务的生活。

He remained, as he had been in his youth, a great lover of sport.

= He remained a great lover of sport, as he had been a great lover of sport in his youth.

他还象在青年时代那样非常爱好运动。

CHAPTER NINE
OMISSION OF, AND IN, VARIOUS
CLAUSES

MAIN CLAUSES

104. In answer to questions, the main clause is sometimes omitted with only the subordinate clause expressed.

“Are you going to ask him to help you?”

“Not if I can help it.”

= I am not going to ask him to help me if I can help it.

“你要找他帮忙吗?”

“能不找就不找。”

“When will you write to him?”

“Tomorrow; but not if I am too busy.”

= but I will not write to him if I am too busy.

“你什么时候给他写信?”

“明天;如果太忙就不写。”

“Are you never going out on Sunday?”

“Not until my work is over.”

= I am never going out on Sunday until my work is over.

“你星期天决不出去吗?”

“工作不做完就决不出去。”

“What shall I do next?”

“Just as you wish.”

= You can do just as you wish.

“下一步我做什么呢?”

“随便。”

“When shall we start?”

“Whenever you like.”

= You may start whenever you like.

“我们什么时候出发呢?”

“喜欢什么时候出发,就什么时候出发。”

“Where is it?”

“Where you left it.”

= It is where you left it.

“那东西在哪儿?”

“就在你放那东西的地方。”

“Will you come?”

“If I am ready in time.”

= I will come if I am ready in time.

“你要来吗?”

“要是我及时准备好的话,我一定来。”

105. Sometimes a subordinate clause is found without the main clause; it may express (a) wish, (b) regret, (c) surprise and (d) implied result.

(a) O that it were so!

= I wish it were so!

可惜不是这样!

O that it would be so!

= I wish it would be so!

啊,但愿如此!

Oh, that I could be with you again!

= How I wish I could be with you again!

我若能与你再在一起,那该多么好啊!

O that I had listened to him!

= I wish that I had listened to him!

我悔不该没有听他的话。

If I could only work out the mathematical problem!

= How glad I should be if I could only work out the mathematical problem!

我要能算出这道数学题该有多好。

If one had but two heads and neither required sleep! —
Huxley

= It would be good if one had but two heads and neither required sleep!

人要是有两个脑袋,而且都不需要休息就好了。——赫胥黎

(b) That things should come to this!

= What a pity (it is) that things should come to this!

= I regret to think that things should come to this!

= How sad it is to think that things should come to this!

事情居然到了这种地步!

Alas, that our plan should fall to the ground.

= I am sorry that our plan should fall to the ground.

唉,没想到我们的计划竟会失败!

Oh, that I should live to see my old friends pass away one after another!

= How sad it is that I should live to see my old friends pass away one after another!

唉,看到老朋友相继去世真令人肝肠寸断!

(c) To think that all his efforts to help her had gone for nothing!

= I should be surprised to think that all his efforts to help her had gone for nothing!

我真没想到他尽心竭力的帮助对她竟然一点效果也没有。

Good heavens! that he should be so ill.

= I am surprised that he should be so ill.

哎哟,他竟病得这么厉害!

(d) Suppose (or Supposing) he is absent?

= Suppose (or Supposing) he is absent, what shall we do?

假使他不在又怎么办呢?

Suppose (or Supposing) it were so?

= Suppose (or Supposing) it were so, what would happen?

假使真是这样,你说会出现什么情况呢?

Suppose (or Supposing) he should refuse?

= Suppose (or Supposing) he should refuse, what would you do?

万一他不肯怎么办?

Note 1: The main clauses "It is a pity", "what a pity (it is)", "it is to be regretted", "I am sorry", "how sad it is", "I regret to think", "I am surprised", "it is strange", "it is surprising", are often omitted before the "that... should" conditional clause.

Note 2: "O" means "I wish" and "alas" means "I am sorry".

OBJECT CLAUSES

106. The object clause introduced by "which", "when", "where", "how", and "why" may be omitted wholly or in part.

Please hand me one of these books, I don't care *which* (= I don't care which you hand me). 请把这些书中的一本递给我,不管哪一本。

He will come back, but he doesn't know *when*. (= but he

doesn't know when he will come back). 他是要回来的,可是他还不知道到底什么时候回来。

“When did he leave?”

“I don't know (= I don't know when he left).”

“他是什么时候离开的?”

“我不知道。”

I've read that in some book, but I don't remember *where* (= but I don't remember where I read it). 我在书中读过这句话,但不记得是在哪一本里读到的。

“Where is Comrade Wang?”

“I don't know (= I don't know where Comrade Wang is).”

“王同志在哪里?”

“我不知道。”

He can't come, but I wonder *why* (= but I wonder why he can't come). 他不能来,我不晓得为什么。

107. After “I am afraid”, “I believe”, “I expect”, “I fancy”, “I fear”, “I hope”, “I imagine”, “I should say”, “I suppose”, “I think”, “I trust”, (a) “not” is equivalent to a negative *that*-clause and (b) “so” to an affirmative *that*-clause.

(a) “Will it rain tomorrow?”

“I hope not.”

= I hope that it will not rain tomorrow.

“明天会下雨吗?”

“但愿别下。”

(b) “Is he sick?”

“I am afraid so.”

= I am afraid that he is sick.

“他有病吗?”

“恐怕是的。”

Note: “No” is equivalent to a sentence.

“Is she your teacher?”

“No, she is my brother’s teacher.”

= No, she is not my teacher, but she is my brother’s teacher.

“她是你的老师吗?”

“不,她是我兄弟的老师。”

THE RELATIVE (ATTRIBUTIVE) CLAUSE

108. After the nouns “way”, “fashion”, etc., it is usual to omit both the prepositions “in”, “with”, “by” and “for” and the relative pronoun “which” in a relative clause, especially when the same preposition is used in the same construction in the main clause.

They are doing it *the way* (in which) they never did it before. 他们以前从来没有这样做过。

The natural method of learning languages is by practice.

That is *the way* (in which) one’s native language is acquired. 学习语言的天然方法是靠实践。这就是学会本国语的方法。

The best work is done *the way* (in which) ants do things — by tiny tireless and regular additions. 创作最优秀的作品就象蚂蚁的劳作一样,要靠细致、孜孜不倦而又有计划的积累。

He helps me *in every way* (in which) he possibly can, and is constantly regretting that he cannot help me more. 他尽可能地用一切方法帮助我,而且经常怪自己不能更多地帮助我。

Now I am no longer willing to live *in the way* (in which) I lived before. 我现在不愿再象以前那样生活了。

We parted *in the same cordial fashion* (in which) we met. 我

们分手时和见面时一样的热诚。

He greeted them *with the same pleasant smile* (with which)

he greeted us. 他满面春风地欢迎他们就和欢迎我们一样。

I will read the second volume *with the care* (with which) I

read the first volume. 我要象读第一卷时那样全神贯注地来读第二卷。

All day the train ran slowly *down the Yellow River valley*

by the same route (by which) we had come. 这列车整天慢慢地沿着我们来时的那条路线向黄河下游行驶。

I like the place *for the very reason* (for which) you dislike it.

我喜欢那个地方的原因恰恰是你不喜欢它的原因。

The direction (in which) a force is acting can be changed.

一个力的作用方向是可以改变的。

Note 1: "In which" must be inserted if "manner" is used instead of "way."

This is the *way* they act. 这就是他们做事的方法。

This is the *manner* in which they act. 这就是他们做事的方法。

Note 2: "In which", "with which", "by which" and "for which" may be replaced by "that".

The way *that* he did it attracted me. 他的作法引起我的注意。

Note 3: The adverbs "then", "always" and "exclusively" are equivalent to "who was" and "which was" in a relative clause.

Charles, *then* (= who was then) leader of the cabinet, was a Conservative. 当时是内阁领袖的查里斯是个保守党人。

Marion, *always* (= who was always) a grateful child, was delighted with her gifts. 马丽恩很喜欢她的礼物, 她一直是个令人喜爱的孩子。

Tobacco, *exclusively* (= which was exclusively) an American product, was introduced to Europe by explorers. 烟草本是美洲的特产, 后来才由探险家们传入欧洲。

109. The antecedent "any" and the relative pronoun "that" are understood between "as" and "ever" in the fol-

lowing idiomatic constructions.

Lu Xun was as great a writer *as ever* breathed (= as any that ever breathed). 鲁迅是空前的大作家。

The Huai-Hai Campaign from November 1948 to January 1949 was as great a campaign *as ever* happened in the world (= as any that ever happened in the world). 1948年11月至1949年1月的淮海战役是有史以来最大的一次战役。

He was as brave a soldier *as ever* shouldered a rifle (= as any that ever shouldered a rifle). 在扛过枪的战士中他要算最勇敢的一位了。

She was as fine a ship *as ever* walked the waters (= as any that walked the waters). 这是所有海船只中最华美的一条。

He is as industrious a man *as ever* lived (= as any that ever lived). 他是最勤劳的人。

Note: When "that (those)" is used as antecedent, the relative pronoun and the verb may be expressed but is usually omitted.

Throw away all *those* (which are) unfit for use. 把那些不适用的东西全都扔掉。

Those (people who were) present at the ceremony were the villagers. 出席典礼的那些人就是那个村里的人。

110. "The same ... *as*-clause" is often found elliptical.

Women receive *the same* pay *as* men (= as men do, or receive) in New China. 新中国男女同酬。

I have *the same* dictionary *as* yours (= as yours is). 我的词典和你的一样。

He gave *the same* answer *as* before (= as he had given before). 他的回答和从前一样。

This word signifies *the same as* that (= as that word does). 这个字和那个字的意义相同。

He is *the same* man I saw yesterday (= as I saw yesterday).

他就是我昨天看见的那个人。

Note: With relative clauses introduced by a preposition and *whom*, omission of the rest of the first clause is not uncommon.

I want to know by *whom* (it was ordered) and for whom it was ordered. 我想知道这是谁订购的和给谁定的。

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

TIME

111. The subject and the verb "to be" of an adverbial clause of time are generally left out after such conjunctions as "when", "while", "till" and "until".

He was fond of swimming *when* yet a child (= when he was yet a child). 他还是一个孩子的时候就喜欢游泳。

I shall not fail to help you *when* necessary (= when it is necessary). 必要时我一定会来帮助你。

When in doubt about the meaning of a word (= When you are in doubt about the meaning of a word), consult a dictionary. 当你怀疑一个词的意义时,就去查词典。

No word is a part of speech except *when* in relation with other words (= when it is in relation with other words). 除非把一个词和其他词联系起来看,不然,要判定这个词的词类是不可能的。

Almost all English prepositions *when* turned into Chinese (= when they are turned into Chinese) look like verbs. 一译成汉语,几乎所有的英语介词看起来都象动词了。

A fortress is most vulnerable *when* attacked from within (= when it is attacked from within). 堡垒是最容易从内部攻破的。

Experience, *when* dearly bought (= when it is dearly bought), is seldom thrown away altogether. 经验如果是付出了大代价得来的,就很少全给扔掉。

They are making a feint to the east *while* attacking in the west (= while they are attacking in the west). 现在他们是声东击西。

While ready to help him (= While I was ready to help him), I wondered what he needed most. 我虽然愿意帮助他,却不知道他最需要的是什么。

I got acquainted with him *while* on a visit to Beijing (= while I was on a visit to Beijing). 我是在北京游览时才认识了他的。

I did not notice it *till* too late (= till it was too late). 等我注意到这事时已经晚了。

People do not know their defects *until* confronted with failure (= until they are confronted with failure). 人们面临失败时才认识自己的缺点。

This must be kept, *till* called for (= till it is called for). 要把这东西一直放到有人来取的时候。

Please write to me at the above-mentioned address *until* otherwise advised (= until you are otherwise advised). 除非另有通知,请照上述地址给我写信。

PLACE

112. The subject and the verb "to be" of an adverbial clause of place are generally left out after the adverb "where" or "wherever".

The river is smooth *where* deep (= where it is deep). 河深水

平静。

Improve your composition where possible (= where it is possible). 文章能修改之处就要修改。

Build mainly small projects, supplemented by medium and large ones where necessary and feasible (= where it is necessary and feasible). 主要兴修小型工程，在必要和可行时也可增添中型和大型工程。

CONCESSION

113. The subject and the verb "to be" of the adverbial clause of concession are generally left out after such conjunctions as "though", "although" and "even if".

Although (he was) the youngest of the class, he captured all the prizes. 虽然他是全班年龄最小的，可是却获得了全部奖品。

Frost is possible, though not probable (= though it is not probable), even at the end of May. 甚至在五月底下霜也是可能的，虽然可能性不大。

It is better to repeat a noun, though unnecessary (= though it is unnecessary), ten times than to have the pronoun mistaken once. 把一个名词重复十次虽然没有必要，但是也比使用代词而被人误会一次要好些。

Read aloud, though alone (= though you are alone), and read articulately and distinctly, as if you were reading in public, and on the most important occasion. 哪怕只有你一个人，也还是要朗读，要吐字清晰，就象当众朗诵、而且是在最重要的场合朗诵似的。

I gave my energy to other subjects though continuing to collect sufficient data for my research work (= though I was

continuing to collect sufficient data for my research work).
我虽然在为我的研究工作继续搜集充分的资料,但也在致力于其他学科。

Although seriously wounded (= *Although* he was seriously wounded), he flatly refused to quit the battle field. 他虽然身负重伤,却坚持不下火线。

The relationship between our two countries was essentially good, *even if* progressing slowly (= *even if* it was progressing slowly). 我们两国的关系基本上是好的,即使进展还有点缓慢。

114. Concessive clauses are often found elliptical when introduced by "however", "no matter how", "no matter what", "whatever", and "whether ... or".

Each individual gain, *however* small (= *however* small it may be), raises the general level and makes the next step easier. 每一个别的增益,不论是多么微小,都可提高整体水平并且使下一步更容易些。

No sowing, no reaping, *however* warm the sun, gentle the rain, or congenial the soil (= *however* warm the sun may be, gentle the rain may be or congenial the soil may be). 不管阳光多么温暖,雨水多么充足,或者土壤多么适宜;不播种就不会有收获。

Any book produced, *no matter how* well written (= *no matter how* well written it might have been), which can be classed with the productions of a dead school by its thought and feeling, will soon be forgotten. 任何书不管写得多么完美,只要思想和感情属于过时的旧派产物,都是很快就会被人们遗忘的。

In Linxian County, stable, high yield fields have been ensured

no matter what the weather conditions (= no matter what the weather conditions may have been). — W. Burchett
不论天气变化如何,林县的高产稳产田已有保证了。——贝却敌
Nations should co-exist peacefully *whatever* their social systems
(= whatever their social systems may be). 各国人民应该和平共处,不管他们的社会制度怎样。

Whatever the cause (= Whatever the cause may be), the effect is certain. 不论原因是什么,结果是确定无疑的。

Whatever the shape of a body (= Whatever the shape of a body may be), it is always possible to find out its volume. 无论一个物体的形状如何,体积总是可以求出的。

I must get it done *whatever* the cost (= whatever the cost may be). 无论代价如何,我也要把这事办成。

He was always out of doors before six in the morning, *whatever* the weather (= whatever the weather might have been). 早晨六点钟以前,不论天气如何,他总是要呆在外头。

His opinion, *whether* right or wrong (= whether it is right or wrong), should be considered. 他的意见不管对不对,都应当考虑。

Every language has its peculiarities; they are established by usage, and *whether* right or wrong (= whether they are right or wrong), they must be complied with. 每种语言都有它的特点,这些特点是在习惯使用中形成的,不论对或错都得遵守。

Whether difficult or not (= Whether it is difficult or not), we will try our best to accomplish the task. 不管任务艰巨与否,我们都要尽最大努力去完成。

CAUSE

115. The subject and the verb "to be" of an adverbial

clause of cause are generally left out after the conjunction "since".

It is a useless, *since* impossible (=since it is impossible), proposal. 这提议既然行不通,也就没有用了。

He is a more dangerous, *since* unknown (= since he is unknown), foe. 既然是隐蔽的敌人,那就更危险了。

COMPARISON

116. Any part of an adverbial clause of comparison may be omitted after "than"; the "than" is treated by some grammarians as a relative pronoun as well as a conjunction.

(a) No subject is used after "than" in the following constructions:

He eats more than is good for him (= more than what is good for him). 他总是吃得过多。

You have talked more than is necessary (= more than what is necessary). 你讲得太多了。

I have done more than is required (= more than what is required). 我做了比要求于我的还要多的工作。

(b) No object is used after "than" in the following constructions:

He eats more than he can digest (= more than what he can digest). 他吃得消化不了。

That is more than I can say (= more than what I can say). 那个我不懂。

He got more than he asked for (= more than what he asked for). 他获得的比他需要的多。

That was more than he expected (= more than what he expected). 那比他期望的还要多。

(c) Both subject and verb are dropped:

I know you no *better than* him (= than I know him).
我了解你胜过了解他。

Some people think much *more* about their rights *than* about their duties (= than they do about their duties).
有些人考虑自己的权利要比考虑自己的义务多得多。

He is *more* shy *than* unsocial (= than he is unsocial).
与其说他不喜欢社交,不如说他羞怯。

My uncle is *better than* when I wrote to you last (= than he was when I wrote to you last). 我伯父的身体比我上次给你去信时好一些了。

His delight can be *more* easily conceived *than* described (= than it can be easily described). 他的愉快会意容易,言传难。

She is *healthier than* ever (= than she has ever been). 她比过去任何时候都更健康。

Life must be measured *rather* by depth *than* by length (= than it must be measured by length). 生命不应以长度来衡量,而应以深度来衡量。

(d) The subject, verb and object are all dropped:

I like violin *better than* ever (= than I ever did, or liked it before). 我比以前任何时候都更爱好小提琴了。

A man can find *more* reasons for doing as he wishes *than* for doing as he ought (= than he can find reasons for doing as he ought). 人给自己愿意做的事所找理由总比该做这事的理由要多一些。

(e) The verb and object are dropped:

I know you *better than* he (= than he does or knows

you). 我比他更了解你。

You play the piano *better than* your sister (= than your sister does or plays it). 你钢琴弹得比你妹妹好。

In those days I saw you *more frequently than* he (= than he saw you). 那时候我比他更经常见到你。

(f) The verb is often dropped:

No man has *fewer faults* or *more excellences than* John (= than John has). 没有人比约翰的缺点少,也没有人比约翰的优点多。

I never met anyone *braver than* you (= than you are). 我从来没有遇见过比你更勇敢的人。

Nothing pays *better than* to be honest (= than to be honest does). 没有任何东西比诚实更为合算。

(g) The subject, verb "to be" and predicative are dropped:

His usual suit of dark blue was *neater and better* cared for *than* with others (= than it was the case with others). 他穿的深蓝色普通制服,但比别人的要整洁些,保护得要好些。

He is *fonder of work than* of play (= than he is fond of play). 他喜好工作胜过游戏。

Correct speech is *less a matter of grammatical rules than* of clear thinking (= than it is a matter of clear thinking). 正确的讲话与其说是语法规则的问题,还不如说是思路是否清楚的问题。

(h) The verb "to be" and predicative are dropped:

I feel that he is *better qualified to teach me than* I him (= than I am qualified to teach him). 我认为他教我比我教他更为胜任。

The speech of the street is *incomparably more* forceful *than* the speech of the academy (= than the speech of

the academy is forceful). 街头语言不知比学院式语言要有力多少倍。

- (i) Both “than” and other elements are dropped in the colloquial style:

The biographies of scientists and inventors have immense educational value, and we should do well to encourage young men to read them more frequently (than now). 科学家和发明家的传记有着巨大的教育意义，因之我们应当很好地鼓励青年更加经常地阅读这类书籍。

Nothing is *farther* from the truth (than this statement). 再没有比这离真理更远的了。

No man living could do *better* (than this). 没有哪一个活着的人能做得比这更好的了。

I have never seen a *more beautiful* garden (than this). 我从来没有见过比这更为美丽的花园。

The patient feels better, though the temperature is *higher* (than yesterday, etc.). 这病人的体温虽然高了些，但他觉得好多了。

After half an hour she became *quieter* (than she had been). 半小时以后她安静得多了。

I have never been in *better* health (than I am now). 我从来没有这样健康过。

I would much *rather* go with you (than stay here). 我宁愿跟你一同去。

Nothing is more precious than time, yet nothing is *less* valued (than time). 没有什么比时间更为宝贵的，然而也没有什么比时间更被人忽视。

None love life more than the Chinese; none fear death *less* (than the Chinese). 没有人比中国人更爱生命，然而也没有人比中国人更不怕牺牲。

117. After “still less”, “much less”, “still more” and “much more”, a clause is often found elliptical.

We fear no death, *still less* difficulties (=still less do we fear difficulties). 我们死都不怕,何况困难。

An essay deals with only part of a subject. It does not aim at completeness, *still less* exhaustiveness(= still less does it aim at exhaustiveness). 一篇杂文(随笔)只能论述主题的一部分,并不要求全面,更不必说详尽无遗了。

I do not like tobacco, *much less* wine (=much less do I like wine). 我不喜欢烟草,更不必说酒了。

I didn't even speak to him, *much less* discuss your problems with him (= much less did I discuss your problems with him). 我甚至没有跟他说话,当然更谈不上跟他谈论你的问题。

I was forbidden to see him, *still more* to talk to him (= and I was still more forbidden to talk to him). 我见他都不准,更不用说同他谈话了。

It is difficult to understand his books, *much more* his lectures (= and it is much more difficult to understand his lectures). 他的书难懂,而他的演讲更难懂。

118. In the “as + adjective or adverb + as + ever” construction the subject after the second “as” and the verb after “ever” are often omitted.

He is *as* diligent *as ever* (= as he ever was before, or as he ever was diligent). 他照常勤奋用功。

He works *as hard as ever* (= as he ever did). 他工作一贯努力。

119. The “as ... as-clause” is often found elliptical.

He eats just as much as is good for him (=as what is good for him). 他总是吃得恰到好处。

He speaks *as fluently as* a great orator (= *as a great orator does*). 他讲得象大演说家一样流利。

You respect him *as much as* I (= *as I respect him*). 你象我一样地尊敬他。

You respect him *as much as* me (= *as you respect me*). 你尊敬他象你尊敬我一样。

I shall com *as early as possible* (= *as it is possible for me to come*). 我要尽早来。

There are twice *as many guests as* chairs (= *as there are chairs*). 客人比椅子多一倍。

It concerns you *as much as* me (= *as it concerns me*). 这件事涉及到你同样也涉及到我。

His translations are *as useful now as* then (= *as they were then*). 他的翻译现在和当时一样有用。

The time to teach languages, then, is not after the mind has become well developed, but while it is still shaping. It is *as easy to teach a baby to speak in two or three languages as in one* (= *as it is easy to teach him to speak in one*). 那么, 教语言的时间不是在智力发育好之后, 而是当智力在形成之际。教婴儿说两三种语言就和教他说一种语言一样容易。

120. The "not so ... *as*-clause" is often found elliptical.

Comrade Chang does *not run so fast as* Comrade Wang (= *as Comrade Wang does*). 张同志跑得不如王同志那么快。

Nothing will do you *so much good as* a change of air (= *as a change of air will do*). 再没有比易地疗养对你更为有益的了。

To go ahead resolutely and fail is *not so bad as* not to try at all (= *as not to try at all is*). 坚决前进而失败, 总比无所作为要好些。

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

今天没有昨天那么热。

There were *not so* many tickets available *as* were asked for
(= *as* tickets were asked for). 能搞到的票没有需要的多。

There were *not so* many tickets available *as* was expected (= *as* it was expected there would be). 能搞到的票没有人们预期的那么多。

121. Both “*as*” and other elements are omitted in the colloquial style.

He is *as* strong *as* you, and works *as* hard (= and works as hard as you). 他和你一样强壮,而且工作得一样努力。

But this will do *just as* well (= *as* well as that one). 但这也同样合适。

Are they *as* keen about it (= *as* keen about it as we are)?
他们对这事也一样热心么?

I would just *as* soon stay at home (= *as* soon stay at home as go for a walk). 我呆在家里也好(出去散步也好)。

There is no *such* thing (= no such thing as that). 没有这么一回事。

MANNER

122. The adverbial clause of manner is often found elliptical in (a) “*as*-clause”, and (b) “*as* if or *as* though-clause”.

(a) He, *as* always (= *as* he is always), is regarded as a model worker. 人们和往常一样,始终把他看成劳动模范。

As soon as the rain stopped, the sun shone *as* before (= *as* it did before). 雨一停,太阳照旧又光芒四射了。

John, *as* compared with his brother (= *as* he is compared

with his brother), is smaller in stature, but more active. 约翰和他的兄弟比起来,个子较小,但更活泼一些。

Here, *as elsewhere* (= as it does elsewhere), practice tells.

这里也和别处一样,实践占着重要的地位。

Everything turned out well *as expected* (= as had been expected). 不出所料,样样事都很顺利。

Summer days were then *as now* (= as they are now). 那时的夏日和现在一样。

His energy is not now *as then* (= as it was then). 他的精力现在不如以前了。

He did it *as requested* (= as he was requested). 他按照对他的要求把这件事情给办了。

The city *as seen* (= as it is seen) from the top of the mountain is a wonderful sight. 从山顶俯视那城,真是一幅奇景。

If the water is moving very rapidly, *as in a mountain stream* (= as it is moving rapidly in a mountain stream), the force is great enough to carry off your feet. 如果水象山间溪流那样奔流,其力量之大会使你连脚也站不住。

Half-learned lessons slip from the memory, *as an icicle from the hand* (= as an icicle slips from the hand). 一知半解的功课会忘掉,就象冰柱会从手上化掉一样。

The nation rose *as one man* (= as one man would rise). 举国一致奋起。

They treated the Chinese guests *as their own brothers and sisters* (= as they would treat their own brothers and sisters). 他们象待兄弟姐妹一样地招待中国客人。

We started early *as usual* (= as is usual with us). 我们跟往常一样,一早就出发了。

The ground shook *as* with an earthquake (=as it would shake with an earthquake). 地面摇动就象地震时一样。

(b) The girl looks *as if* afraid of nothing (= as if she were afraid of nothing). 这女孩看来好象什么都不怕。

He hurriedly left the room *as though* angry (=as though he was angry). 他匆忙地离开房间,好象生了气似的。

He is walking up and down *as if* in search of something (= as if he was in search of something). 他在走来走去,好象寻找什么似的。

Flowers danced in the gentle breeze *as if* giving encouragement to the peasants working in the fields (= as if they were giving encouragement to the peasants working in the fields). 花儿在微风中摇摆,好象是鼓舞田间干活的农民似的。

He shaded his eyes *as though* dazzled by the light (= as though he were dazzled by the light). 他把眼睛捂了起来,就象那光线使他睁不开眼似的。

She opened her lips *as if* to say something (= as if she were going to say something). 她动了动嘴唇,好象要说什么话似的。

CONDITION

123. The subject and verb of an adverbial clause of condition are generally left out after such conjunctions as "if" and "unless".

(a) If a ... (day, an hour, an inch, a man, an ounce, a pound, etc.)

She is seventy, *if a day* (= if she is a day old). 她肯定

满七十岁了。

He stands six feet, *if an inch* (= if she stands an inch).

他的的确确六英尺高。

The enemy is two thousand strong, *if a man* (= if the enemy is a man strong). 敌人一定不下两千。

He weighed ten stone, *if a pound* (= if he weighed a pound). 他体重无论如何也有一百四十磅。

I have come three miles, *if a yard* (= if I have come a yard). 我一定已经走了三英里路了。

(b) If + pronoun

Errors, *if any*, should be corrected (*if any* = if there are any). 如果有什么错误的话, 就应当改正。

There are few, *if any*, mistakes (*if any* = if there are any) 几乎没有什么错误。

He is, *if anything*, a little better today. (*if anything* = if there is anything) 他今天只是稍有一点好转。

(c) If + adjective

We shall fight, *if necessary*, alone; *if necessary*, for ever.

= We shall fight, if it is necessary, alone; if it is necessary, we shall fight for ever.

如有必要, 我们就单独作战; 如有必要, 就长期打下去。

The news is important, *if true* (= if it is true). 如果真实, 这消息就很重要了。

Please come again tomorrow, *if possible* (= if it is possible for you to come). 如果可能, 请明天再来。

(d) If + adverb

We must go now, *if ever* (= if we ever go). 我们要是去的话, 现在就得去。

If so (= If that is so), what then? 要是是这样, 那又怎么样呢?

If I get well, I will go; *if not*, not (= if I do not get well, I will not go). 我病好就去; 不好就不去。

I shall go there by four, *if not sooner* (= if I do not go there sooner). 我四点以前到那里, 如果不能更早一点的话。

Can you lend me your dictionary? *If not* (= if you cannot lend me your dictionary), please notify me beforehand. 你能把你的词典借给我吗? 要是不能, 请事先告诉我一下。

(e) If + prepositional phrase

You can do it *if at leisure* (= if you are at leisure). 你可以在有空闲的时候干。

If in doubt (= If you are in doubt), don't hesitate to ask me. 如有疑问, 问我就是了, 不必客气。

The sun's heat evaporates water, forms cloud; if cloud is blown to a cooler place, or to a mountain, rain falls; *if to a warmer place* (= if it is blown to a warmer place), it disappears. 太阳的热把水蒸发成云; 如果云被吹到较凉的地方或山上去, 天就会下雨; 如果被吹到较暖的地方, 云就会消散。

(f) If + past participle

The day, *if well employed* (= if it is well employed), is long enough for everything. 白天的时间如果利用得当, 做什么事情都够用了。

In regard to conferences, they are necessary and good, but only good *if followed* by action (= if they are followed by action). —N. Bethune. 关于会议, 会议是必要而有益的, 但只有能在随后付诸行动的会议才是有益的。——白求恩

I will supply you with all the necessary books, *if required*

(=if they are required). 如果你需要的话,我将供给你所有必需的书籍。

(g) Unless + past participle

Foreign words are easily forgotten *unless* constantly repeated (=unless they are constantly repeated). 外国字不经常重复是容易忘掉的。

In this article the word is used in its original sense *unless otherwise stated* (= unless it is otherwise stated). 在这篇文章里,这个词用的是其本来的意义,但另有说明者除外。

He won't come *unless invited* (= unless he is invited). 除非邀请,他才肯来。

Every body continues in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line *unless acted upon* by a force (= unless it is acted upon by a force). 除非受力的作用,每一物体都继续处于静止或直线等速运动的状态。

Note: The "in case-clause" is sometimes found elliptical.

It may rain; you'd better take an umbrella *in case* (= in case it rains). 可能会下雨,你最好带一把伞,以防万一。

124. "If" or "When" is implied in the conjunction "once" though not expressed in a conditional clause.

Once metabolism stops (= *If once* metabolism stops), life ceases. 新陈代谢一旦停止,生命也就止息了。

Once you hear the story (= *If once* you hear the story), you will never be able to forget it. 一旦听到这故事,你就永远不会忘记。

Once you understand this rule (= *If you once* understand this rule), you will have no further difficulty. 一旦你理解了这个法则,就不会再有什么困难了。

The war *once* ended (= *When once* the war ended), the sol-

diers came back to their homes. 战争一结束,战士们就返回家乡了。

Once you reach land (= If you once reach land, or when you once reach land), you are safe. 一旦着陆,你就平安了。

Once bit, twice shy (= If one is bit once, he will be shy twice). 一朝被蛇咬,十年怕井绳。

125. A conditional clause is sometimes implied in the “noun + and ...” construction without any conjunction and other elements.

His fists were clenched! A word, and he would lose his temper.

= *If a word was said, he would lose his temper.*

他的拳头已经握紧啦! 再说一句他可就要冒火了。

Another attempt, and success is assured.

= *If another attempt is made, success is assured.*

再试一次就一定会成功。

Another half an hour and all doors would be locked.

= *If another half an hour should pass, all doors would be locked.*

再过半小时,所有的门都要上锁了。

One more such blunder and you are done for.

= *If you make one more such blunder, you are done for.*

这种大错你要再来一次可就完了。

126. When two clauses are joined (a) by “and” to denote an affirmative result, or (b) by “or” to denote a negative result, both the conjunction “if” and the subject are omitted in the first clause thus making it imperative in form but conditional in meaning.

(a) *Listen to both sides and you will be enlightened.*

= *If you listen to both sides, you will be enlightened.*

兼听则明。

Heed only one side and you will be benighted.

= *If you heed only one side, you will be benighted.*

偏信则暗。

Persevere and you will succeed.

= *If you persevere, you will succeed.*

坚持下去,你就会成功。

Give him an inch, *and* he will take a yard.

= *If you give him an inch, he will take a yard.*

得寸进尺。

Ask him again, *and* he will tell you.

= *If you ask him again, he will tell you.*

再问他一次,他就会告诉你。

Go for wool *and* come home shorn.

= *If you go for wool, you'll come home shorn.* 没吃着羊肉,反招了一身羴气(偷鸡不成反蚀一把米)。

Show me the context *and* I will tell you the meaning.

= *If you show me the context, I will tell you the meaning.*

拿上下文给我看,我就会把意思告诉你。

(b) Lay down all your arms, *or* we'll fire.

= *If you do not lay down all your arms, we'll fire.*

缴枪不杀!

Work hard, *or* you will fail to fulfil your task.

= *If you do not work hard, you will fail to fulfil your task.*

努力工作吧,不然你就完不成任务。

Hurry up, *or* you will be late.

= *If you do not hurry up, you will be late.*

赶快,否则你就要迟到了。

Put on more clothes, *or* you may catch cold.

= *If you do not put on more clothes, you may catch cold.*

多穿些衣服吧,不然会着凉的。

127. A conditional clause may be implied in (a) a noun, (b) an adjective, (c) a prepositional phrase, (d) an infinitive, (e) a participle, (f) a relative clause, and (g) a question.

(a) A *worker* would not say this.

= *If this man were a worker, he would not say this.*
要是工人就不会说这话。

(b) An *honest* man would not do such a thing.

= *If he were an honest man, he would not do such a thing.*

老实人是不会做这样的事的。

(c) *With your assistance* (= *If I had your assistance*), I would certainly succeed. 如有你的帮助,我一定会成功的。

(d) *To hear him speak English* (= *If one were to hear him speak English*), one would take him for an Englishman. 光听他讲英语,还会以为他是个英国人哩。

(e) *United* (= *If they are united*), the people are invincible. 人民团结起来是不可战胜的。

(f) A nation which stopped working would be dead in a fortnight. — Bernard Shaw

= *If a nation stopped working, it would be dead in a fortnight.*

如果一个国家停止工作,不出半个月准会灭亡。——肖伯纳

(g) Have you got your ticket? Then come in.

= *If you have got your ticket, come in.*

你有票就进来。

Do you think so? Then act accordingly.

= If you think so, then act accordingly.

你这样想就这样去办吧。

Have you done that? You must be severely punished.

= If you have done that you must be severely punished.

是你干的吗? 那可便宜不了你。

128. An infinitive or a prepositional phrase is sometimes used in exclamatory sentences with the main clause suppressed. The conditional clause is found without any subject and verb.

Oh, to be in England now that April's there! — Browning

= Oh, how happy I should be, if I were in England now that April's there!

哦,现在已是四月了,要是我在英国该是多么高兴!

——布朗宁

Oh, to be a boy again!

= Oh, how I wish I might be a boy again!

哦,我要再是个孩子多好!

Oh, for a friend to help us and advise us!

= Oh, how happy I should be if we had a friend to help us and advise us!

要是能有一位朋友来帮助和指教我们该有多好啊!

Oh, for a good harvest again!

= Oh, I long for a good harvest again!

多么渴望再来一个大丰收啊!

129. A conditional clause may be entirely left out with only the main clause expressed.

Could you run the business single-handed (if it was necessary)?

你能独自办这件事情吗？

Could you get there and back in one day (if you tried)? 你能一天之内往那里打个来回吗？

I couldn't promise to be there (even if I wished to be present). 我不能担保一定能去。

I could have come yesterday (if I had wanted to). 我昨天本来可以来的。

Are you going already? You might stay a little longer (if you wanted). 你要走了？还可以再呆一会儿嘛。

You might do me a favour (if you would). 请你帮我一点忙。

All is silence. A pin might have been heard to drop (if it had dropped). 静极了，即使针落下来都能听得见。

That's what most men would say (if you asked them). 大多数人都这么会说。

That would be in the year 1950 (if I were not mistaken). 这件事大概发生在1950年。

Who would like some tea (if I might ask)? 哪一位要喝茶？

I would ask you to reconsider your decision (if I might). 我要请你重新考虑你的决定。

He would never agree to that proposal (even if you should ask for his opinion). 他决不会同意那个建议的。

Would you kindly show me the way to the Summer Palace (if I could ask you)? 请问到颐和园怎么走？

What would you advise me to do (if I might ask you)? 请你给我出主意怎么办好吗？

You would like this book (if you should read it). 你会喜欢这本书的。

I would not do that (if I were in your place). 我可不会做那样的事情。

We would like to go (if it should be possible). 我们倒愿意去。

I would recommend this to you (if you were to permit to do so). 我倒想把这个推荐给你。

I should like a glass of water (if it were possible). 我想喝一杯水。

I should like to know it (if you would tell me). 我想知道那件事。

I should be glad to see you (if you would call tomorrow morning). 我将很高兴见到你。

I should say it would be better to say nothing about it (if I were asked). 我说最好还是别提这件事。

You ought to start at once (if you want to catch your train). 你应该马上动身。

Note 1: A conditional clause may be omitted if it occurs earlier in the sentence.

I shall certainly object if they show the slides again and you should object (if they show the slides again) too. 如果他们再放映幻灯片,我肯定会反对,你也会反对的。

Note 2: If two clauses are identical except their connectives, usually the first or sometimes the second clause may be omitted.

I am prepared to meet them when (they like) and where they like. 我预备在他们喜欢的时间和地点会见他们。

They will be arriving either before (the show begins) or after the show begins.

They will be arriving before the show begins or after (the show begins).

他们不是在展览开始前就会在展览开始后到达。