

高职高专英语“十一五”规划精品教材

浪潮 Tide College English Grammar

大学英语语法

主编 郑洁雯



北京邮电大学出版社
www.buptpress.com

内 容 简 介

本书系高职高专英语语法的英文版本教材,包括词法和句法两个部分。词法主要就名词、名词属格、限定词、代词、形容词、副词、动词、介词和连词等用法进行系统讲解,而句法则对句子的结构、句子的种类,即 It 句型、主谓一致、名词性从句、关系从句、状语从句、条件从句、倒装句等进行翔实剖析。为了增进趣味性,书中引入大量的古诗、英语字谜、猜谜、游戏、幽默故事等。本书配有练习题,并提供了参考答案,书后还附有语法术语英汉对照表。本书可作为高职高专英语专业学生的英语语法教材,亦可用作高校学生英语学习以及英语语法爱好者自学使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

浪潮大学英语语法/郑洁雯主编. —北京:北京邮电大学出版社,2008

ISBN 978-7-5635-1820-3

I. 浪… II. 郑… III. 英语—语法—高等学校:技术学校—教材

IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 114198 号

书 名	浪潮大学英语语法
主 编	郑洁雯
责任编辑	张建光
出版发行	北京邮电大学出版社
社 址	北京市海淀区西土城路 10 号(100876)
电话传真	010-62282185(发行部) 010-62283578(传真)
电子信箱	ctrd@buptpress.com
经 销	各地新华书店
印 刷	北京忠信诚胶印厂
开 本	787 mm×960 mm 1/16
印 张	16
字 数	394 千字
版 次	2008 年 8 月第 1 版 2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5635-1820-3

定 价:28.00 元

如有质量问题请与发行部联系

版权所有 侵权必究

PREFACE

Tide College English Grammar, specially designed and compiled for college students majoring in English, is a simple and practical grammatical teaching material, concentrating on the main knowledge points of English grammar. It consists of 18 chapters and divides into two parts: morphology and syntax. A general survey of morphology is described in the first eight chapters in Part 1. In morphology, different classes of English words are discussed to a certain degree. In syntax, the arrangement of words is studied in the following nine chapters in Part 2, that is, how words of different classes are combined into sentences. Different types of sentences, their structures, functions, meanings, etc are also concerned.

This book provides a detailed, full and accurate study of English grammar with a large number of typical and various exercises for practice. In order to fuse English grammar teaching with fun, English puzzles, riddles, games, humors, as well as some famous Chinese ancient poems are attached to the exercises. We wish grammar teaching and learning a happy and funny experience for teachers and students.

This book is compiled to meet the demands of grammar teaching and learning to fill up the market vacancy, as few grammatical textbooks in English version are available for the English majors at the present book market. While preparing and writing the book, the author has referred to lots of books, and thus feels most grateful to their authors. Any suggestions and comments about this book are welcome.

Zheng Jiewen
August 2008

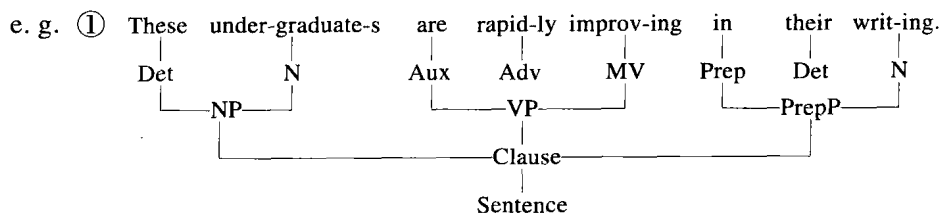
CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
1 INTRODUCTION	1
PART 1 MORPHOLOGY	
2 NOUNS	7
3 GENITIVE NOUNS	18
4 DETERMINERS	24
5 PRONOUNS	33
6 ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS	44
7 VERBS	58
8 NON-FINITE VERBS	76
9 PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS	93
PART 2 SYNTAX	
10 SENTENCE STRUCTURE	112
11 TYPES OF SENTENCES	121
12 IT-PATTERNS	137
13 SUBJECT-VERB CONCORD	145
14 NOMINAL CLAUSES	157
15 RELATIVE CLAUSES	165
16 ADVERBIAL CLAUSES	177
17 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES	186
18 INVERSION	198
REFERENCE POINTS	210
APPENDIX	249
BIBLIOGRAPHY	252

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Grammar is the structural system of a language. The grammar of the English language is organized into five ranks: the sentence, the clause, the phrase, the word and the morpheme. The sentence is the highest rank of grammatical unit, while the morpheme is the lowest rank. A sentence can be segmented rank by rank down to its smallest unit — the morphemes. Each rank is composed of one or more than one grammatical unit of the immediate lower rank.



Det: determiner	N: noun	Aux: auxiliary	Adv: adverb	MV: main verb
Prep: preposition	NP: noun phrase	VP: verb phrase	PrepP: prepositional phrase	

§ 1 Morphemes

The morpheme is the smallest meaningful element of speech. Morphemes fall into two categories: free morphemes and bound morphemes.

1. Free morphemes

A free morpheme has a complete meaning and can stand by itself as a simple word.

e. g. ② *boy, chair, kind.*

2. Bound morphemes

Bound morphemes are mostly affixes. The meaning is not complete in itself unless it is attached to some other forms. A bound morpheme can not stand by itself.

e. g. ③ *-ing, -er, anti-, -less.*

§ 2 Words

The word is composed of one or more than one morpheme. In terms of word-formation,

words can be divided into simple words, derivatives and compounds.

A simple word is a free morpheme.

e. g. ④ *at, foot, make.*

A derivative is made up of a free morpheme with a derivational affix.

e. g. ⑤ *discover, supermarket, prewar.*

A compound is composed two or more than two free morphemes.

e. g. ⑥ *snowfall, something, outside.*

§ 3 Phrases

The phrase is a group of words organized in a specific way with a key word as its head. The word class of the head determines the class of the phrase and the way in which the words are organized.

1) Noun phrases: (determiner +) (premodifier +) noun (+ postmodifier).

e. g. ⑦ *the tall boy sitting in the corner*

⑧ *the author's book that will soon come out*

2) Verb phrases: (auxiliary +) (modifier +) main verb.

e. g. ⑨ *She ought to have told him about it.*

⑩ *Joan will certainly object and so will Mary.*

3) Adjective phrases: (modifier +) adjective (+ postmodifier / complementation).

e. g. ⑪ *The course is pretty difficult.*

⑫ *I'll be glad to help you repair the car.*

4) Adverb phrases: (modifier +) adverb (+ postmodifier).

e. g. ⑬ *She spoke very clearly indeed.*

⑭ *He lives farthest from the station.*

5) Prepositional phrases: (modifier +) preposition + complementation.

e. g. ⑮ *They followed close behind me.*

⑯ *The weather has been fine except in the north.*

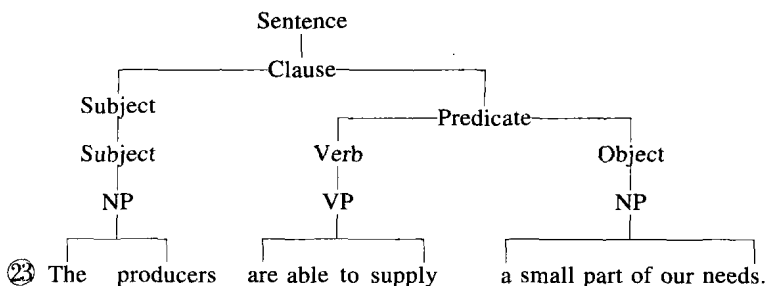
§ 4 Clauses

The clause is composed of one or more than one phrase. It is a construction of “subject + predicate”. When a clause consists of only one construction of “subject + predicate”, it is a simple clause.

When a clause comprises another clause or other clauses as its element or elements, it is a complex clause. There are nominal clauses, relative clauses, adverbial clauses.

e. g. ⑰ *What she lacks is experience.*

- ⑱ I don't think *he knows everything about it*.
 ⑲ The man *who wore dark glasses* could not see clearly.
 ⑳ This is the house *which Lu Xun once lived in*.
 ㉑ *If that hat does not fit*, try another.
 ㉒ They arrived *before I left*.



§ 5 Sentences

Based on one or more than one clause, the sentence can stand alone and perform a function in social communication.

Classified by use, sentences may be divided into:

- 1) Declarative sentences
e. g. ㉔ *That was a trap.*
- 2) Interrogative sentences
e. g. ㉕ *Who phoned last night?*
- 3) Imperative sentences
e. g. ㉖ *Let's take a taxi.*
- 4) Exclamatory sentences
e. g. ㉗ *How fluently she speaks Chinese!*

Classified by structure, sentences are of four kinds:

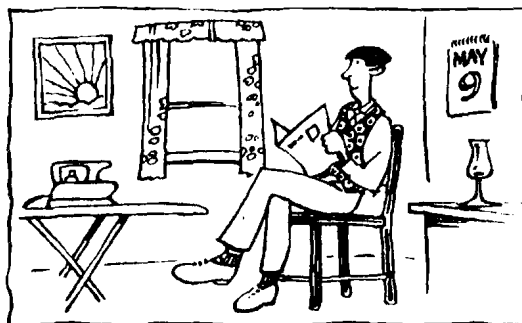
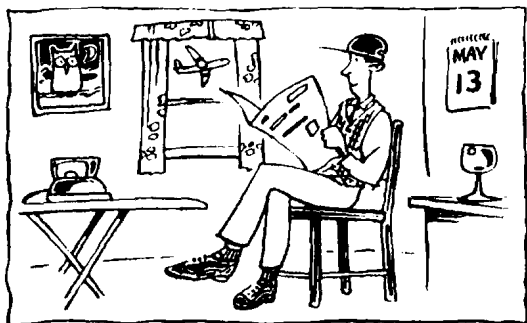
- 1) Simple sentences
e. g. ㉘ *The students have made letter grades in the past few weeks.*
- 2) Compound sentences
e. g. ㉙ *Miss Lin came to the party, but Mrs Sherman did not.*
- 3) Complex sentences
e. g. ㉚ *What he said is not true.*
- 4) Compound-complex sentences
e. g. ㉛ *They watched television and enjoyed themselves, but we couldn't see the program because our television was broken.*
- ㉜ *Everyone is embarrassed when they make mistakes and everyone makes mistakes.*

[ENJOYING YOURSELF I]

What's the Difference?

Which things in the pictures are different? Write down their names in the spaces below. The top line should spell the name of a city in the U.S.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	E	H				L			
			T		W		E	L	M
				N					
	P	S				S			
C									R
T						R			





PART 1

MORPHOLOGY

The Parts of Speech

Three little words you often see
Are ARTICLES, a, an, and the.
A NOUN's the name of anything,
As school or garden, hoop or swing.
ADJECTIVES tell the kind of noun,
As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.
Instead of nouns the PRONOUNS stand:
Her head, his face, our arms, your hand.
VERBS tell of something being done:
To read, count, sing, laugh, jump, or run.
How things are done the ADVERBS tell:
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.
CONJUNCTIONS join the words together,
As men and women, wind or weather.
The PREPOSITION stands before
A noun, as in or through a door.
The INTERJECTION shows surprise,
As oh! How pretty! Ah! How wise!
The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

CHAPTER II

NOUNS

A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing, some quality, state or action.

e. g. ① *Mary, England, apple, dependence, loneliness, measurement.*

§ 1 Classification of nouns

Nouns can be classified according to word-formation, lexical meaning and grammatical form.

1. According to word-formation, nouns can be divided into simple, compound and derivative nouns.

Simple Noun is a noun that contains only one free morpheme.

e. g. ② *chair, sea, room, man.*

Compound Noun is a noun that is composed of two or more free morphemes.

e. g. ③ *armchair, chairman, farmland, seaside, classroom.*

Derivative Noun is a noun that comes from a verb, an adjective or a simple noun with an affix.

e. g. ④ *arrangement, greatness, unfair, questionnaire.*

2. According to lexical meaning, nouns are divided into two kinds: proper nouns and common nouns.

Proper Noun is a name for a particular person, place or thing, and spelt with a capital initial letter.

e. g. ⑤ *China, Lenin, The New York Times.*

Common Noun is a name common to a class of people, things or abstract ideas. Common nouns can be further classified into individual, collective, material, and abstract nouns.

1) Individual nouns indicate individuals of living beings or things.

e. g. ⑥ *boy, house, tiger.*

2) Collective nouns are names given to a collection of living beings or things.

e. g. ⑦ *family, police, team, cattle.*

3) Material nouns are names of substances which things are made of.

e. g. ⑧ *air, snow, bread, rice.*

e. g. ⑨ *education, failure, honesty, glory.*

Count noun has singular form and plural form. Count nouns can take a / an in the singular and can be used in the plural. Their plural forms can be regular or irregular. Non-count noun has only singular form and is not used with a / an.

⑬ *Knowledge is strength.* (Non-count noun)

⑮ Tom returned *last night*. (Adverbial)

②⑩ *Mike's* parents

e. g. ② *bed* — *beds* *cup* — *cups*

b. Nouns ending in *o*, *s*, *x*, *ch*, *sh*, take the plural ending *-es*.

- e. g. ② *tomato* — *tomatoes* *hero* — *heroes*
 brush — *brushes* *class* — *classes*
 box — *boxes* *bench* — *benches*

But words of foreign origin or abbreviated words ending in *o* add *-s* only.

- e. g. ③ *kilo* — *kilos* *photo* — *photos*
 piano — *pianos* *dynamo* — *dynamos*

Words ending in *o* preceded by a vowel take *-s* as the ending.

- e. g. ④ *radio* — *radios* *bamboo* — *bamboos*

c. Nouns ending in *y* following a consonant form their plural by dropping the *y* and adding *-ies*.

- e. g. ⑤ *baby* — *babies* *army* — *armies*

Nouns ending in *y* following a vowel form their plural by adding *-s*.

- e. g. ⑥ *boy* — *boys* *donkey* — *donkeys*

A proper noun ending in *y* following a consonant form their plural by adding *-s*.

- e. g. ⑦ *Henry* — *Henrys* *Mary* — *Marys*

d. Twelve nouns ending in *f* or *fe* drop *f* or *fe* and add *-ves*. These nouns are *wife*, *knife*, *wolf*, *self*, *calf*, *shelf*, *loaf*, *thief*, *sheaf*, *half*, *life*, *leaf*.

- e. g. ⑧ *wolf* — *wolves* *shelf* — *shelves*

The nouns *hoof*, *scarf* and *wharf* take either *-s* or *-ves* in the plural.

- e. g. ⑨ *hoof* — *hoofs* or *hooves* *scarf* — *scarfs* or *scarves*
 wharf — *wharfs* or *wharves*

Other words ending in *f* or *fe* add *-s* in the ordinary way.

- e. g. ⑩ *cliff* — *cliffs* *safe* — *safes*
 handkerchief — *handkerchiefs*

2) Irregular plurals

The irregular plural is not formed in the above way but by other means.

a. A few nouns form their plural by a vowel change.

- e. g. ⑪ *man* — *men* *tooth* — *teeth* *mouse* — *mice*
 woman — *women* *goose* — *geese* *foot* — *feet*
 louse — *lice*

b. A few nouns form their plural by changing the ending.

- e. g. ⑫ *ox* — *oxen* *child* — *children*

c. Some nouns have the same form in both numbers.

- e. g. ⑬ *a deer* / *sheep* / *fish* — *ten deer* / *sheep* / *fish*
 a Chinese / *Swiss* / *Japanese* — *a group of Chinese* / *Swiss* / *Japanese*

2. Number forms of the collective, material, abstract and proper noun

1) Some collective nouns are countable, some are not. An uncountable collective noun has no plural form. If we want to count the number, we will have to use a kind of individual noun related semantically to the collective.

e. g. ③④ *COLLECTIVE NOUN*

poetry

police

furniture

equipment

foliage

luggage

weaponry

machinery

INDIVIDUAL NOUN

poem

policeman

table, chair, etc

tool

leaf

trunk, bag, etc

gun, pistol, etc

machine

Some collective nouns can be used either in the singular or in the plural sense. When viewed as a single unit, the collective can take a singular verb; when the noun refers to the individuals that form the collective, it takes a plural verb.

e. g. ③⑤ *a committee — several committees*

③⑥ *Our team is the best.*

③⑦ *Our team are wearing their new jerseys.*

2) Material nouns are generally uncountable and have no plural forms. But there are some items that can be used either uncountably or countably. When used to mean the material itself, they are uncountable, But when used in other senses, they are countable.

e. g. ③⑧ *Two coffees means two cupfuls of coffee.*

foods means a variety of food.

sands means large expanse of sand.

3) Abstract nouns are mostly uncountable. They can not take such determiners as a(n) / one or plural forms. But some abstract nouns with a plural ending have the effect of changing the meaning of the base.

e. g. ③⑨ *experience 经验 — experiences 经历*

relation 关系 — relations 亲戚

youth 青春 — youths 男青年

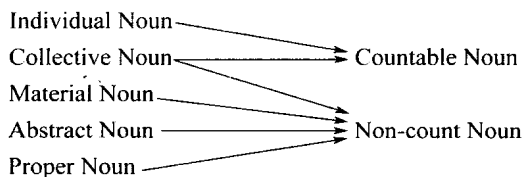
worry 忧愁, 烦恼 — worries 烦恼事

kindness 善意 — kindnesses 善行

4) Proper nouns are unique in reference and therefore have no plural forms except for such proper names as the United States, the Philippines, etc., which are themselves plural in form.

When a proper noun takes a plural ending, it takes on some characteristics of a common noun.

- e. g. ④⑩ Have you invited *the Browns*?
 ④⑪ There are *two Miss Smiths* in the class.



It is to be noted that a noun does not always belong to the same kind. Whether a noun is countable or uncountable is often determined by the sense or the usage.

- e. g. ④⑫ I saw *a fish* / *three fish* in the bowl. (*Individual nouns*)
 ④⑬ There are *many fish* in the pool. (*Collective noun in irregular plural*)
 ④⑭ These pools swarm with *a great variety of fishes*. (*Collective noun in the regular plural*)
 ④⑮ *Fish* is a favorite food to Japanese. (*Material noun*)
 ④⑯ *Fish stories* are always fishy. (*Collective noun*)
 ④⑰ His writings sparkle with *wit* (= *liveliness of spirit*).
 ④⑱ He has quick *wits* (= *intelligence*) to realize what to do in the emergency.
 ④⑲ She is a beauty! I should as soon call her mother *a wit* (= *a man or woman of much intelligence*).
 ⑤⑰ Some better-liked plays were once declared as depicting the life of *the wit* (= *the group of persons possessing wit*) and *the beauty*, and then driven from the stage.

【 EXERCISE II 】

1 Give answers to the tricky questions and tell out the classes of the nouns as the answers.

1. What man cannot live inside the house?
2. What is black when it's clean, and white when it's dirty?
3. What key is difficult to move?
4. What doesn't stop forever?
5. What ship never goes down to water?
6. Why does Xiaohong have a class with her mother in the same classroom?
7. Why did Xiaoming kick off the present which his grandpa sent him for his birthday?
8. What goes up and never comes down?

9. The more there is, the less you see. What is it?
10. Two little brothers live near each other. One lives on one side, the other on the other side. They hear what you say, but they don't see each other. What are the two brothers?

2 Fill in a suitable noun to complete each sentence.

1. Can you describe the car? The police need a full _____ in order to find it.
2. I've already arranged for your appointment, and this _____ cannot be changed.
3. He expected to win the election, but the vote he got exceeded his _____.
4. There's no point in arguing about this situation, because this _____ can never be resolved.
5. Drinking water must be pure. Chemicals are added to maintain its _____.
6. He knocked on the kitchen door. He had been told to deliver the groceries at the rear _____.
7. The young boy had no friends there. His _____ made him unhappy.
8. The professor never remembered where he had left his notes. He was known for his _____.
9. The children were laughing and having a good time. Apparently their lives were filled with _____.
10. Although the newspapers described the crisis, many people underestimated the _____ of the world situation.

3 Choose a countable or uncountable noun form to fill each blank.

art, an art

1. A city without _____ is dead.
2. Painting is _____.

rest, a rest

3. After a big meal, you should take _____.
4. Everybody needs food, drink and _____.

space, a space

5. In writing English, we leave _____ after each word.
6. Beyond the stars there is nothing but _____.

pleasure, a pleasure

7. I will come with _____.
8. It will be _____ to see you.

kindness, kindnesses

9. His many _____ were much appreciated.

10. Don't take advantage of his _____.

fruit, fruits

11. Now people are eating more _____ than before.

12. Various _____ are on sale there.

4 Explain the italicized nouns in Chinese.

1. a. All plants need *light*.
b. Do you have a *light* by your bed?
2. a. The artist's clothes were covered in *paint*.
b. I have left my *paints* at home.
3. a. The kettle is made of *copper*.
b. I gave the boy a few *coppers*.
4. a. How much *cloth* does it take to make a dress for this girl?
b. One by one he took out the books and wiped them with a *cloth*.
5. a. She doesn't like *beer*.
b. He ordered two *beers* and a whisky.
6. a. We enjoyed the *beauty* of the West Lake.
b. He regarded his wife as a *beauty*.
7. a. *Trade* between our two countries has increased.
b. I think every boy should learn a *trade*.
8. a. He kept a lot of *lambs*.
b. Would you like some more *lamb*?
9. a. There is *paper* on the desk.
b. He is preparing a *paper* on world population for our next meeting.
c. Where are my *papers*?
10. a. Mr Smith used his *authority*, and ordered Ann to come here.
b. He is an *authority* on grammar.
c. The *authorities* did not interfere with us.

5 Rewrite the sentences, putting as many words as possible in the plural.

1. The news is bad. All food is to cost more, especially fish and fruit.
-