

NEW CONCEPT

新思维

王琴 孔维民 \ 编著

情景英语语法

应望 \ 审校



辽宁师范大学出版社

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情景英语语法

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国内首部情景英语语法

- ★ 精心的故事设置
- ★ 准确的要点讲解
- ★ 典型的语法练习
- ★ 带你走进轻松的语法学习……

前 言

学习英语的过程是提高学习者在真实语言情境中应用语言能力的过程,是提高学习者获取、提取及处理语言信息能力的过程,是培养学习者用英语思维能力的过程。任何一个学习过程都应该是一个在自然情境或语篇情境中学习的过程,是一个提高学习者综合语言应用能力的过程。

《新思维情景英语语法》正是基于这种想法编写的:给生硬的语法学习提供鲜活的语言场景,变语法规则的讲解学习为在语篇中体验学习;既给英语学习者提供了学习英语语法的便捷之路,也使学习语法的过程成为在自然情境或语篇情境中提高学习者综合语言应用能力的过程。

本书最突出的特点如下:

1. 便捷性。本书给英语学习者提供了学习英语语法的便捷之路:边学习,边体验,边实践,边巩固。

2. 实践性。本书生动的语篇给语法学习提供了使用场景,学习者可以体会到语法在上下文中的作用和意义,易于接受。

3. 实用性。本书所选编的语篇、编写的语法讲解和练习实用性

强:

(1)语篇水平适中。语篇水平以中华人民共和国教育部制定的《英语课程标准》的6—8级水平为基本准绳,上下浮动。所选及所编写的语篇短小精悍,生动有趣,现代气息强并突出章节语法内容。有的章节语篇上下连贯,自成一体,使读者读了上文希望读下文;有的则各自单列,独立性强,便于各个击破,易于消化。

(2)语法项目涵盖了学习英语所需的基本语法项目;各章节语法

内容自成体系,全书语法项目上下连贯,前后呼应。有些语法项目看似没有单独立项,但实际上书中已经有文字陈述。如主谓一致的问题,在名词、介词和连词等章节中已有陈述。

(3)结合语篇提供的场景所做的语法内容讲解清晰、易懂。对于难点部分讲解透彻,必要时补充其他例词、例句。具体语法内容讲解注重用归纳、对比等手法,如在讲动词不定式 to do 表示目的时,就归纳了 in order to, so as to 等,也对比了 in order that, so that 等句式。

(4)语法内容的安排从实用性出发来编排。如形容词部分编写了多个形容词同时在句中出现时的语序问题,副词部分编写了频度副词 always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, hardly, never 的对比用法等等。

(5)练习按层次编写,不同层次的练习为不同的学习者提供了不同的学习层次,学习者可以按照自己的需要选择练习:

同步练习以单项选择形式出现,为学习者提供边学边练的机会,及时巩固所学语法内容,同时伴有和本节语法内容相关的综合运用练习,学习者可以及时检查自己所学语法内容的巩固程度,加深对本节语法内容的理解,并提高学习者综合应用语法知识解决问题的能力。

单元综合练习综合性强,对本单元所学语法内容进行综合运用的能力训练,重点在于提高学习者综合与应用能力。

本书适合高中及大学低年级学习英语的学生和自学英语者使用,也是准备参加各类英语考试者的必备之书。使用本书会大大提高学习者学习英语的效率,起到事半功倍的作用。

王琴

2004年5月

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第一章 名词

1 名词的数 boy/boys, foot/feet 名词的性 boy/girl, man/woman

In the United States there are six million tennis players and twelve million golfers. These figures would not surprise most people. But many would be surprised to learn that twenty million Americans ride motorcycles. Few people realize that motorcycling is fast becoming one of America's most popular sports.

Many kinds of people enjoy motorcycling. They include blacks and whites, businessmen, professionals, and blue-collar workers. According to the *Cycle News*, which reaches more than 50, 000 readers each week, the average American motorcyclist is between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five. He owns his own house, and has a wife, more than one child, and at least one car. He is a responsible citizen.

一、名词的复数形式

① 大多数名词加词尾-s 构成复数:

players; sports

(有关名词复数的构成方法参阅附录Ⅲ)

② 词尾-s 有两种不同的发音:

在辅音字母 c, p, t, k, f 和 th 后发 /s/, 如: sports, blacks

在其他辅音字母及元音字母如 a, o 等后发 /z/, 如: Americans, golfers, cars, photos, formulas 以 c, s, x, z, ss, sh 和 ch 结尾的名词加-es 构成复数, 发音为 /iz/, 如: boxes, buses

③ 少数名词的复数是不规则的:

单数	复数	单数	复数
man	men	foot	feet
woman	women	tooth	teeth
goose	geese	ox	oxen
person	people	child	children
(用 persons 则很正规)		mouse	mice

④ 合成名词构成复数时通常只将其中的主体名词变为复数:

如: businessman—**businessmen** policewoman—**policewomen**

grandchild—**grandchildren** Frenchman—**Frenchmen**

(但是 a German—**two Germans**)

如: blue-collar **worker**—blue-collar **workers**

police **officer**—police **officers**

video **cassette**—video **cassettes**

car **park**—car **parks**

⑤ 有些名词(通常是数词)复数不变化:

如: a million—twenty million a dozen—two dozen

a hundred—two hundred a thousand—two thousand

但是, 当用这些数词来表示不确定的数时就要用复数形式,

如: **dozens** of cars; **hundreds** of audio cassettes

二、名词: 单数还是复数?

Rose, Tom and John are sitting in a bar, talking over some cups of beer.

Rose: Let's just talk over some new things first. OK?

Tom: OK. And I'm the first. Manchester United have paid £8 million for Baresco, the Italian goalkeeper. The manager said that people in Manchester want to see the world's best players.

John: Clothes are cheaper at Walmart. If your family need new clothes, why not try Walmart? I bought some trousers for £25. Nowadays £25 isn't a lot to pay for a pair of trousers. Jeans are cheap too. And my wife bought some tights for only £2.99!

Rose: The government has formed a new committee. The committee have produced a document called "Politics in Britain is an honest profession".

- ① 一些名词看上去是单数形式,但实际是复数意义,则要用复数动词,如: people, police, Manchester United (或任何运动队)。

People **want** to see the world's best players.

Manchester United **have** paid £8 million.

- ② 集合名词可以跟单数动词(当这个群体被看成一个整体时),也可以跟复数动词(当人们谈论集体中的成员时),如: family, government, team, crowd, army, audience, company, group 等。

If your family **need** new clothes, why not try Walmart?

My family **isn't** very big.

The government **has** formed a committee.

The government **have** discussed the problem.

- ③ 谈论钱数、距离、时间的一个量时,用单数动词:

£25 **isn't** a lot of money to pay for a pair of trousers.

Walmart is two miles from here. **Two miles is** a long way to walk.

- ④ 有些名词只有复数形式,如: belongings, clothes, contents, headquarters, savings, surroundings, thanks 等。

Clothes **are** cheaper at Walmart.

- ⑤另一类名词也只有复数形式,如: glasses, pants, knickers, pyjamas, jeans, scissors, shorts, tights, trousers 等。

I bought **some trousers** for £25.

Jeans are cheap. She bought **some tights**.

这类名词可以用 a pair of 修饰,这时动词用单数:

A pair of trousers costs £25.

- ⑥有些名词虽然以-s 结尾,但是是单数意义,其后应接单数动词,如: news, politics, mathematics, physics, economics 等。

Politics **is** an honest profession.

三、名词的性

My name is Jack Martin. I'm a lawyer and I work in an office in a large house. It is a two-storied building. My father is a doctor in this city and people think he's an extremely good doctor. I think him a great man. My mother doesn't have her own job. She sometimes comes to my help. But she didn't come to my office last week because she was not quite herself then. My brother is a student. He is a handsome boy. He likes music. He prides himself upon his skill as a pianist.

- ①部分英语名词的性是根据词汇意义所表示的自然性别划分的,其余多数名词是中性或通性词:

阳性: boy, father, man

阴性: girl, mother, woman

中性: office, house

通性: student, doctor, teacher

- ②人称代词、反身代词等必须和他们对应的名词保持“性”的一致。

单数阳性名词用 he, him, his, himself 代: **My brother** is a student.

He is a handsome boy. **He** likes music. He prides **himself** upon **his** skill as a pianist.

单数阴性名词用 she, her, herself 代:

My mother doesn't have **her** own job. **She** sometimes comes to my help. However, **she** didn't come last week because **she** was not