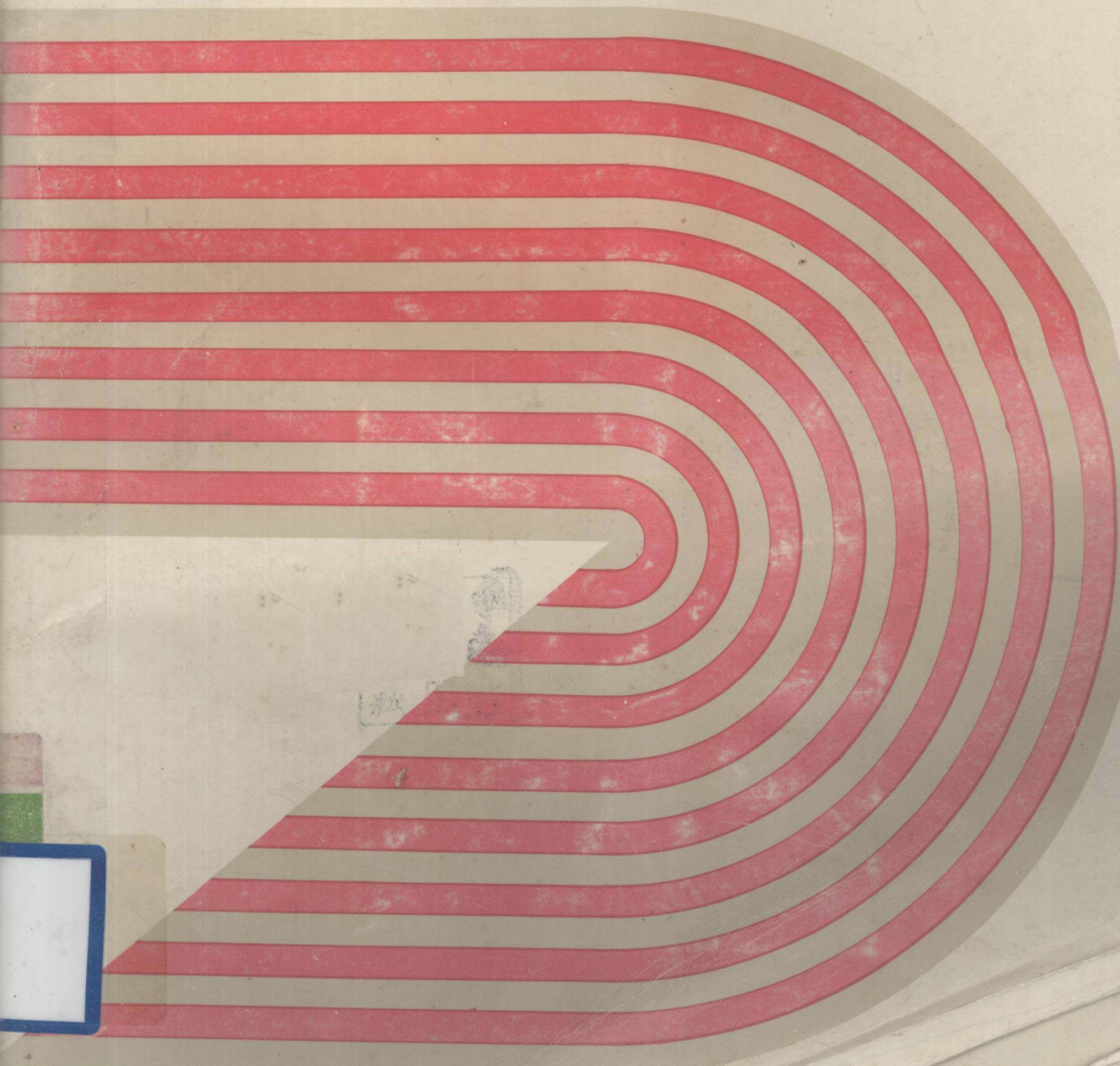


大學英文法與作文

下 冊

余 鏞 編著



幼獅文化事業公司印行

大學英文法與作文

College English Grammar and Composition

BOOK TWO

Published

by

Youth Culture Enterprise Co., Ltd.

本公司經行政院新聞局核准登記
登記證局版臺業字第〇一四三號
■版權所有・翻印必究■
中華民國六十九年一月出版
大學英文法與作文
定價：新台幣八〇元
余鑄編著
幼獅文化事業公司印行
地址：臺北市延平南路七一號
臺北市漢中街五一號
電話：三三七一一 九四八四 五六五三
郵政劃撥：二 七 三 七 號

THE VERB IN MODERN ENGLISH

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I. Introduction: Definitions, Properties, Kinds, and Principal Parts of Verbs	1
Exercise 1 Identifying the Properties of the Verb	5
2 Idiomatic verb phrases	6
3 Recognizing Kinds of verbs and Tenses	10
4 Correct Verb Forms	12
5 Identifying Verbals	14
6 Six Troublesome Verbs	16
CHAPTER II. Anomalous Finites and Their Functions	18
(1) The Formation of the Negative	19
(2) The Formation of the Interrogative	20
(3) Shifted Subject in Non-Interrogative Sentences	21
(4) Avoidance of Repetition	22
(5) Emphatic Affirmative	23
CHAPTER III. Meanings and Uses of Anomalous Finites and Their Non-Anomalous Forms	25
1. BE	25
2. HAVE	28
3. DO	32
4. Shall and Will	35
5. Should and Would	38
6. Can and Could	43
7. May and Might	46
8. Must	49
9. Ought	52
10. Need	53
11. Dare	55
12. Used to	57

EXERCISE 7	Formation of the Negative	60
8	Formation of the Interrogative	61
9	Formation of the Interrogative-negative	62
10	Question Tags	63
11	The Negative Placed at the Beginning of the Sentence to Gain Emphasis	65
12	Giving Special Emphasis to the Adjective or Adverb	66
13	Avoidance of Verb Repetition in Answers	67
14	Avoidance of Repetition in Short Answers to Interrogative-Word Questions	68
15	Affirmative Additions to Affirmative Remarks	69
16	Negative Additions to Negative Remarks	70
17	Agreements with Affirmative Remarks	71
18	Agreements with Negative Remarks	72
19	Disagreement with Affirmative Remarks	73
20	Disagreement with Negative Remarks	74
21	Contrary Additions to Remarks Made	75
22	Avoidance of Repetition	76
23	Emphatic Affirmative	77
24	Position of Adverbs of Frequency	78
25	Inverted Questions With or Without the Auxiliary DO	79
26	The Verb BE: Both Finites and Non-Finites (Verbals)	80
27	The Verb HAVE	81
28	The Verb DO	85
29	Shall and Will	86
30	Should and Would	87
31	Shall and Will; Should and Would	88

32	Can and Could; May and Might	89
33	Must, Need Not, Have To, Should Ought To Expressing Obligation and Necessity	90
	A. Must or Must Have	90
	B. Mustn't or Needn't	91
	C. Absence of Obligation or Necessity Expressed by Some Other Forms Than Needn't	91
	D. Had To Express Necessity in the Past	92
	E. Negative and Interrogative Form with the Auxiliary Verb Do, Does, or Did	92
	F. Have To in Place of Be Necessary	93
	G. Should or Should Have	94
	H. Ought or Ought to Have	94
	I. Should Vs Have To	95
34	NEED AND DARE	96
35	USED TO + SIMPLE FORM OF VERBS	
36	GENERAL EXERCISE ON ANOMALOUS FINITES	100
CHAPTER IV. Agreement of Subject and Verb		101
A.	General Rule of Agreement	101
B.	Special Rules of Agreement	102
Exercise 37	Agreement of Subject and Verb (1) General Rule of Agreement	112
38	Agreement of Subject and Verb (2) Compound Subject	113
39	Agreement of Subject and Verb (3) Intervening Expressions	114
40	Agreement of Subject and Verb (4) Plurals of Nouns	115
41	Agreement of Subject and Verb (5) Indefinite Pronouns and Nouns Denoting Quantity and Amount	117
42	Agreement of Subject and Verb (6) Collective Nouns	120
43	Agreement of Subject and Verb (7) Miscellaneous	122
44	Agreement of Subject and Verb (8) General Exercise	124
CHAPTER V. Tense		126

A. Properties of Verbs	
B. Tense Defined	126
C. Conjugation	126
D. Usage of Tense in the Indicative Mood	126
1. The Simple Present Tense	127
2. The Present Progressive Tense	131
3. The Present Perfect Tense	133
4. The Present Perfect Progressive Tense	137
5. The Simple Past Tense	138
6. The Past Progressive Tense	141
7. The Past Perfect Tense	143
8. The Past Perfect Progressive Tense	145
9. The Simple Future Tense	146
10. The Future Progressive Tense	148
11. The Future Perfect Tense	149
12. The Future Perfect Progressive Tense	150
E. Future Substitutes	151
F. Past Future Tense, Future in the Past, Indicative Mood	153
G. Imaginary Past	156
EXERCISE 45	Tense Forms (1)
EXERCISE 46	Tense Forms (2)
EXERCISE 47	Simple Present Tense vs. Present Progressive Tense
EXERCISE 48	Present Perfect Tense vs. Present Progressive Tense
EXERCISE 49	Simple Past Tense vs. Past Progressive Tense
EXERCISE 50	Past Perfect Tense vs. Perfect Progressive Tense
EXERCISE 51	Simple Future Tense vs. Future Progressive Tense

EXERCISE 52	Future Perfect Tense vs. Future Perfect Progressive Tense	166
EXERCISE 53	Present Progressive vs. <u>Going to</u> Form	167
EXERCISE 54	Present Progressive vs. Simple Future	168
EXERCISE 55	<u>Will</u> + Root Form vs. <u>Going to</u> Form in Expressing Future with Intention	169
EXERCISE 56	<u>Will</u> (You) + Root Form vs. <u>Going to</u> Form in Introducing Questions	170
EXERCISE 57	<u>Will</u> + Root Form vs. Future Progressive	171
EXERCISE 58	Won't + Root Form vs. Future Progressive Negative	173
EXERCISE 59	Second Person Interrogative Forms: <u>Will you</u> , <u>Are you Going to</u> , Present Progressive, Future Progressive	174
EXERCISE 60	Shall and Will	176
EXERCISE 61	Future Substantives (1)	178
EXERCISE 62	Future Substitutes (2)	181
EXERCISE 63	Future Substitutes (3)	182
EXERCISE 64	Special Verb Forms in Time (and Conditional) Clauses	183
EXERCISE 65	Habitual, Customary, or Repeated Actions	184
EXERCISE 66	Past Future in Its Various Forms	186
EXERCISE 67	Perfect Infinitive Used with Auxiliaries to Express Imaginary Past	188
EXERCISE 68	Tenses (1)	190
EXERCISE 69	Tenses (2)	191
EXERCISE 70	Tenses (3)	192
EXERCISE 71	Tenses (4)	193
EXERCISE 72	Tenses (5)	194
EXERCISE 73	Tenses (6)	195
CHAPTER VI.	Voice-- Active and Passive	196
	A. Voice Defined	196

B. Formation of the Passive	196
C. Intransitive Verbs Used Transitivity	196
D. Phrasal Verbs Used Transitivity: Verb + Preposition/Adverb Combinations	197
E. Retained Object	198
F. Subjective Complement after a Passive Verb	198
G. When to Use the Passive Voice	198
H. Notes	200

Exercise 74 Active to Passive, Agent Omitted	209
--	-----

Exercise 75 Passive Form of Verbsm Agent Omitted	211
--	-----

Exercise 76 Active to Passive, Agent Mentioned	212
--	-----

Exercise 77 Passive of Verbs That Take Indirect and Direct Objects (1)	213
---	-----

Exercise 78 Passive of Verbs That Take Indirect and Direct Objects (2)	214
---	-----

Exercise 79 Active to Passive with Verb + Preposition/ Adverb Combinations	216
---	-----

Exercise 80 Active to Passive with Change of Construction	217
---	-----

Exercise 81 Passive to Active (1)	218
-----------------------------------	-----

Exercise 82 Passive to Active (2)	219
-----------------------------------	-----

Exercise 83 Active to Passive or Passive to Active	220
--	-----

CHAPTER VII. Mood	222
-------------------	-----

A. Indicative Mood	222
--------------------	-----

B. Imperative Mood	222
--------------------	-----

1. Chief Uses	222
---------------	-----

2. Forms	222
----------	-----

3. Subject Expressed	223
----------------------	-----

4. Imperative Accompanied by Modifying Words or by a Confirmative Question	224
---	-----

5. Indirect Imperative	225
------------------------	-----

6. Other Uses of the Imperative	227
---------------------------------	-----

C. Subjunctive Mood	
---------------------	--

1.	Tense Forms of the Subjunctive	229
2.	Uses of the Subjunctive	231
	(1) Wish or Prayer	231
	(2) Purpose	233
	(3) Parliamentary Motion, Suggestion, Recommendation	234
	(4) Command or Request in the Third Person	235
	(5) Necessity or Preference	236
	(6) Concession	237
	(7) Manner in Clause Introduced by As If or As Though	240
	(8) Supposition	242
	(9) Condition	242
EXERCISE 84	Imperative Mood: Requests and Commands	252
EXERCISE 85	Distinguishing the Subjunctive From the Indicative	253
EXERCISE 86	Subjunctives in Clauses Expressing Wish or Prayer	254
EXERCISE 87	Subjunctives in Clauses of Purpose	255
EXERCISE 88	Subjunctives in "That" Clauses Expressing Volition and Necessity	256
EXERCISE 89	The Imperative with a Third Person as the Subject and Other Forms	257
Exercise 90	Subjunctives Versus Indicatives in Concession Clauses	258
EXERCISE 91	Subjunctive in Clauses	259
EXERCISE 92	Identifying Kinds of Conditions	260
EXERCISE 93	Change of Tense in Conditional Sentences	261
Exercise 94	Conditional Clauses with <u>Unless</u>	263
EXERCISE 95	Real Conditions	264
EXERCISE 96	Unreal or Contrary-to-Fact Conditions	265
EXERCISE 97	Improbable Future Conditions	266
EXERCISE 98	Transposed Condition, Omission of <u>If</u> in Conditional Clauses	267
EXERCISE 99	Potential Verb Phrases in Conditional Sentences	268
Exercise 100	Implied Conditions: Conditions Suggested or Understood	269

EXERCISE 101	The Imperative Used as a Conditional Clause (Real Condition)	270
EXERCISE 102	Unreal Conditions in Sentences with <u>But</u> , <u>or</u> , <u>otherwise</u>	271
EXERCISE 103	Conditional Sentences: Mixed Types	272
EXERCISE 104	Mixed Time in Unreal Conditions	273
EXERCISE 105	General Exercise on the Subjunctive Mood	274
CHAPTER VIII.	Verbals--Preliminary Remarks	279
1.	Nature, Definitions, and Forms of Verbals	279
A.	The Infinitive	279
B.	The Participle	280
C.	The Gerund	281
2.	Verbal Phrases	281
3.	The Omission of the Infinitive Sign "To"	281
4.	Infinitive Clause	282
5.	Implied Subject of the Verbal	282
6.	Dangling Verbal Phrases	283
EXERCISE 106	Identifying Verbals	284
EXERCISE 107	Infinitives	285
EXERCISE 108	Participles	286
EXERCISE 109	Gerunds	287
EXERCISE 110	The Infinitive Clause	288
EXERCISE 111	Case of Pronoun in the Infinitive Clause	289
EXERCISE 112	Eliminating Dangling Verbal Phrases	290
CHAPTER IX.	The Infinitive	291
A.	Forms (Tense and Voice) of the Infinitive	291
B.	Construction of the Infinitive Phrase	294
C.	Uses of the Infinitive as Parts of Speech and Other Grammatical Elements	299

D. Uses of the Infinitive in Various Collocations	309
E. The Infinitive Without Its Sign "To"	318
F. Cautions in the Use of Infinitive	322
EXERCISE 113 Uses of the Infinitive	326
EXERCISE 114 Infinitive With or Without T	327
EXERCISE 115 Correct Forms of the Infinitive: Voice and Tense Forms	328
EXERCISE 116 Infinitive with a "Subject"	329
EXERCISE 117 The Infinitive Clause Introduced by For	330
EXERCISE 118 Anticipatory It and Infinitive Clause with For	331
EXERCISE 119 Of, To Collocated with the "Subjects" of the Infinitive Clauses	332
EXERCISE 120 Infinitive Represented by Its To	333
EXERCISE 121 Indirect Commands Expressed by Object + Infinitive	334
EXERCISE 122 Too/ Enough/ So . . . As with Infinitive	335
EXERCISE 123 Reduction of Clauses to Infinitives, Using "too" or "enough"	336
EXERCISE 124 Reduction of Clauses Having the Same Subject as the Main Sentence to Infinitives	337
EXERCISE 125 Various Infinitive Constructions	338
EXERCISE 126 Infinitive Used to Express Purpose (1): Reduction	340
EXERCISE 127 Infinitive Used to Express Purpose (2): Combination	341
EXERCISE 128 Clauses and Phrases of Purpose (Combination)	342
EXERCISE 129 Perfect Infinitive Used with Auxiliary Verbs	343
EXERCISE 130 Perfect Infinitive Used with Auxiliaries and Some Other Verbs	345
EXERCISE 131 Infinitives Referring to Subjects of Main Verbs	347
EXERCISE 132 Infinitives Referring to Objects of Main Verbs	348
EXERCISE 133 Expansion and Contraction of Sentence Structure, Involving the Use of the Infinitive	349

EXERCISE 134 The Split Infinitive

352

EXERCISE 135 The Dangling Infinitive

353

CHAPTER I IN

INTRODUCTION: DEFINITIONS, PROPERTIES, KINDS. AND PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS.

1. **Verb Defined and Its Importance.** The term verb comes from Latin verbum, meaning word. It is so called because it is the most important word in a sentence.

In the first place, a verb expresses action, being, or state of being and thus makes an assertion. Without the predicate verb no sentence will be grammatically complete and make any sense. Even in conversation we use complete sentences in most cases, instead of broken phrasing. Moreover, sentences depend on various kinds of verbs and their combinations with other particles or constructions for nearly all kinds of sentence patterns. Therefore, it goes without saying that the verb is the nucleus, the heart, or the life of the sentence.

In the second place, verbs are more elaborately inflected than any other part of speech--nouns, pronouns, adjectives, or adverbs. Verbs are inflected to show different points of time, various shades of meaning, distinctive moods, and grammatical functions.

2. **Properties of Verbs.** All verbs inflect to show five so-called "properties"--namely, (1) person, (2) number, (3) tense, (4) voice, and (5) mood. These are finite or predicate verbs. A further inflection of the verb, known as "verbals," is in the form of an infinitive, a participle, or a gerund. They are incapable of expressing prediction and lose several distinctions of tense and voice though often more vaguely than in the finite verb. They also function as nouns or adjectives or adverbs.

In fact, a verb is, in most cases, a group of words of various constructions, called verb phrase. In addition, a verb may be compounded with a preposition, an adverb, or some other words to form an idiomatic verb phrase, which grammarians call phrasal verb, group verb, two-word verb, special idiomatic verb, etc.

3. **Kinds of Verbs.** Verbs may be classified into different kinds. The following classification, which is by no means complete, will throw light on the nature of the verb-

a. **Finite and non-finite verbs.** A finite (or predicate) verb is one that requires a subject in the nominative case and is limited by its subject in person and number. Non-finite verbs are those verb forms which are derived from verbs and are used as other parts of speech. They do not have a subject and are not limited as to person and number. Verbals are the non-finites.

b. **Regular and Irregular Verbs.** A regular verb forms its past tense and past participle by adding d, ed, or t to the present tense. An irregular verb forms its past tense and past participle by a change of vowel within itself or in any other way.

c. **Auxiliary and Principal Verbs.** An auxiliary verb is a verb which helps in the formation of a verb phrase. A principal or main verb is that member of a verb phrase that contains the main idea of the phrase. It is the last verb in such a phrase.

d. **Defective Verb.** A defective verb is one that lacks some of the forms that most verbs have, for instance, -s form, past tense, -ing form, and past participle and, therefore, cannot be used in all the moods and tenses. The following are defective verbs:

can, could; may, might; shall, should; will, would; must; ought

e. **Transitive and Intransitive Verbs.** A transitive verb is one the action of which passes over to a receiver. When the actor is the subject, the receiver of the action is the object and the verb is in the active voice. When the receiver of the action is the subject, the verb is in the passive voice and remains transitive. An intransitive verb is one the action of which does not pass over to a receiver. Its meaning is complete in itself and needs, therefore, only a subject to express a complete thought. A transitive verb may be defined roughly a verb that takes an object to complete its meaning. An intransitive verb may be defined roughly a verb that does not take an object.

f. **Dative Verb.** A dative verb is a transitive verb which takes two objects --the direct object and the indirect object. The indirect object comes before the direct object. If the indirect object is placed after the direct, it must be preceded by the preposition to or for. Then the construction becomes a prepositional phrases functioning as an adverbial modifier of the verb.

g. **Factitive Verb.** A factitive verb takes an objective complement in addition to a direct object. Such verbs as make, call, name, choose are factitive verbs.

h. **Copulative or Linking Verb.** A copulative (linking) verb is an intransitive verb which does not make a complete sense by itself, but requires a complement--a predicate nominative or a predicate adjective--to supply what the verb left unsaid. The most commonly used copulative verb is be in its various forms such as am, is, was, were. Some other verbs used as copulatives are seem, become, appear, prove, look, remain, feel, taste, smell, sound, turn, grow.

4. **Principal Parts of the Verb.** According to Harold E. Palmer and Henry Sweet, the principal parts of a verb are (1) the present infinitive (also called the present stem, the root form, or the simple form), (2) the -s form, (3) the past tense (or the past form), (4) the past participle, and (5) the present participle (or the -ing form). Students of English must learn when to use the various forms of a verb.

(1) The present form may function as a single-word verb or may be preceded by auxiliaries.

(2) The -s form functions as a single word verb with a singular subject in the third person.

(3) The past form functions as a single-word verb.

(4) The past participle is used,--

a. after some form of the auxiliary have to make the perfect tense--

I have been here for some time.

He had made a mistake.

You must have known what I meant.

b. after some form of the auxiliary be to indicate the passive voice--

He was killed in an accident.

Everything is being done to avert the danger.

c. before (sometimes after) a substantive or after a linking verb as an adjective--

The faded rose will soon die.

They spoke of days gone by.

He is determined to succeed.

d. after get or have + direct object as objective complement--

I must get my hair cut.

If you can't do it yourself, why don't you get it done by somebody else?

I must have my luggage sent to the station.

How much will it cost to have it altered?

after some other verbs + direct object as objective complement--

There was such a noise (that) he couldn't make himself heard.

I was there myself and saw it done.

I want these things changed.

I like them boiled.

e. as absolute construction in phrase or alone--

No decision having been arrived at, they resolved to call another meeting.

Once seen, it can never be forgotten.

(5) The -ing-form is used in three different ways,--

a. as a verb after some form of the verb to be to show the continuous action (the progressive tense forms)--

He is coming soon.

He was reading a book.

He will be doing that until you arrive.

I have been waiting for a letter from him.

I had been playing too much.

By next autumn I shall have been living here six years.

We are being invited to more parties than we can possibly attend.

What are you going to do?

I must be going now.

b. as the present participle functioning mainly as an adjective--

1) as an attributive adjective

The speeding car disappeared in a whirl of dust.

2) as a predicate adjective

It isn't very encouraging.

I am always willing to learn.

3) as an objective complement

I saw him running down the street.

I hope I haven't kept you waiting too long.

4) as a modifier placed either before or after the word it modifies

Approaching, he introduced himself.

He went hunting.

5) absolutely with a noun or pronoun going before

Weather permitting, there will be a garden party at the

Grand Hotel tomorrow.

Darkness coming on, we made camp.

c. as the gerund functioning mainly as a noun--

1) as a noun without verbal function

We attended the wedding.

I like fast walking much better than slow strolling.

2) as a noun with verbal function

Thank you for giving me such a good time.

His continually grumbling at things makes me angry.

He spent a long time (in) getting it quite ready.

A democracy is a state where every man has the opportunity of bettering himself.

3) as in such prepositional phrases as the following--

In talking with Brown, I learned the news.

On seeing a great smoke, we ran home.

After having bought a cigar, I asked the girl in the fruit stand how to find Main Street.

By working hard, we finished the task.

These prepositional phrases made up of a preposition and a gerund phrase are treated as gerund phrases. Some grammarians call such a construction prepositional gerund phrase.

CAUTION: In most grammar books only the root, the past, and the past participle forms are treated as the principal parts of the verb because the s-form and the present participle are formed in a regular way by adding -s and -ing respectively to the root form.

5. Troublesome Verbs. The following verbs are especially troublesome. Study them carefully; Memorize their principal parts thoroughly.

arise	arose	arisen
bear	bore	borne (born: given birth to)
bid (command)	bade	bidden
bid (offer)	bid	bid
broadcast	broadcast (not <u>broad-</u> <u>casted</u>)	broadcast
burst	burst (not <u>bursted</u>)	burst
dive	dived (not <u>dove</u>)	dived
get	got	got (not <u>gotten</u>)
hang (execute)	hanged	hanged
hang	hung	hung
lay (place)	laid	laid
lie (recline)	lay	lain
lie (tell an untruth)	lied	lied
raise (elevate)	rose	risen
set (place)	set	set
sit (be in a sitting position)	sat	sat