A CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

简明英语语法

（附练习及答案）

说　　明

　　本书是我校周添成老师根据香港标准出版社出版的《标准英文科复习指导》一书改编而成。本书的特点是概念少，练习多，理论联系实际，强调实践。改编时仍按原书的编排体例，尽量保持原书的面貌。在语法术语上按国内通行的提法作些更改，删减一些练习，增加一些译文。可供中学英语教师教学参考，也可供英语初学者和中学生自学用。

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一九七九年九月

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CONTENTS
（目 录）

CHAPTER 1

THE SENTENCE (句子)

A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought. (句子是表达一个完整意思的一组词)

Kinds of sentences (句子的种类)

a. A Ding has a box. (statement 陈述句)

   阿丁有一个盒子。

b. Where do you live? (question 疑问句)

   你住在哪里?

c. Open the window! (command 命令句)

   把窗门打开!

d. What a big ship! (exclamation 感叹句)

   多大的一只船啊!

Parts of sentences (句子成分)

1. Subject and Predicate: (主语和谓语)

   Every sentence contains two parts——subject and predicate. (每一个句子包含两个成份——主语和谓语)

   A. The subject is a person or thing spoken about. (主语是句子所要说明的人或物)

   B. The predicate is what is said about the person or thing. (谓语是用来说明主语的动作

或状态的）

Examples：My father works hard in the garden.
　　　　　我父亲在花园里辛勤地劳动。
　　　　　The little boy with brown hair runs away.
　　　　　那个棕色头发的男孩跑开了。
　　　　　I have some books.
　　　　　我有一些书。

Subject（主语）	Predicate（谓语）
My father	works hard in the garden.
The little boy with brown hair	runs away.
I	have some books

2．The object of a sentence：（宾语）

The object of a sentence is the word which tells us the person or thing to whom the action of the verb happened. （宾语是说明动作的对象或承受者的）

Examples：The dog bit the stranger.
　　　　　狗咬了陌生人。

The dog _____ (subject 主语) _____ ⎫
bit _____ (verb 动词) _____ ⎬ -(predicate 谓语)- (sentence 句子)
the stranger ___ (object 宾语) ⎭

2

3. The complement: (表语)

Words or phrases that are needed to complete
the meaning of Intransitive Verbs, such as
"be", "seem", "become", etc. are called
complements. (在连系词后加上表语，句子的意思
才完整)

Examples: The boy is fat.

这个男孩胖胖的。

The winter trees seem dead.

冬天的树似乎枯死了。

The woman becomes angry.

这位妇女生气了。

4. The phrase and the clause: (短语和从句)

a. A phrase is a group of words, which makes
sense, but not complete sense. (短语是一组
含义不完全的词)

Examples: Exercise in the open air is healthy.

户外运动有益于身心健康。

The book before me is old.

我面前的这本书旧了。

He made a voyage around the world.

他作了环球航行。

b. A clause is a group of words which does not
make complete sense by itself. It depends on
another sentence for its full meaning. (从句从
属于主句，使句子意义更完整)

3

Examples: The man who has a gun is a soldier.
拿枪的那个人是个战士。
I like this story that is funny.
我喜欢这个有趣的故事。
That is our cat which was lost yesterday.
那是我们昨天走失的猫。

Exercise 1

Pick out the subjects and the predicates in the following sentences: （选出主语与谓语）
1. She is sewing her new dress.
2. I am doing my homework.
3. The horse drew a cart.
4. They kicked the ball.
5. On the desk was a pile of books.

Exercise 2

Pick out the objects in the following sentences: （选出宾语）
1. Mary read a book.
2. The bird sang a sweet song.
3. Who did this work?
4. They are going to see the football match.

4

5. Can you open the door?

Exercise   3

Fill in the blank spaces with complements:
(用表语填空)
1. The boy is_____. (那个孩子很淘气。)
2. Those flowers seemd _____. (那些花儿似乎枯死了。)
3. That old woman was _____. (那位老妇女是个聋子。)
4. She will be _____. (她将成为一个好医生。)
5. The strong man _____. (结实的人身体健康。)

Exercise   4

Underline the phrases in the following sentences:
(在短语下面划线)
1. The train left the station at nine o'clock.
2. The blind man walked across the road.
3. The crop was destroyed by the heavy rain.
4. The rest of the continent has a warm climate.
5. The civilization of China began in ancient time.

Exercise 5

Pick out the clauses in each of the following sentences: (找出从句)

1. This is my sister who is clever.
2. My brother, whom (who) you met last year, is a tailor.
3. Turn on the light for it is dark.
4. Do you know the boy to whom I am speaking?
5. I remember the house where I was born.

CHAPTER 2

NOUNS（名词）

Nouns：（名词）

A noun is the name of anything.（名词是人和事物
的名称）

Examples：John is a good boy.

约翰是个好孩子。

An elephant is a big animal.

象是一种大动物。

Kinds of nouns：（名词的种类）

1．Common noun：（普通名词）

A common noun is a name given in common to
every person or thing of the same class or kind.
（指某一类人或物的名称）

Examples：John is a great man.

约翰是个伟人。

Xiang Gang (Hong Kong) is a city.

香港是个城市。

Chang Jiang River (the Yangtze) is a
long river.

长江是一条很长的河流。

2．Proper noun：（专有名词）

A proper noun is the special name of a particular person or place.（指某一特定的人、事物或地点所专有的名称）

Examples：Mary is the name of a girl.

玛丽是女孩子的名字。

London is the capital of England.

伦敦是英国的首都。

Sir Isaac Newton was a wise man.

牛顿是个聪明的人。

Note：（注意）All proper nouns should always begin with capital letters.（专有名词的头一个字母必须大写）

3．Abstract Noun：（抽象名词）

An abstract noun is the name of a quality, state, or action.（表示品质、状态或动作等抽象概念的名词）

Examples：I often think of the happy days of my childhood.

我常常想起童年时代的幸福日子。

Without health there is no happiness.

没有健康就没有幸福。

A lion has great strength.

狮子的力量很大。

4．Collective noun：（集体名词）

A collective noun is the name of a number of

8

persons or things considered as one. （作为一个整体来看的一群人或一些物）

Examples: There was a large crowd in the street.
街上有一大群人。

A fleet was sunk by the storm.
舰队被暴风雨所击沉。

The teacher taught the class.
这位教师教这个班。

Note: Collective nouns generally, but not always, take a singular verb. （集体名词一般用单数动词）

5．Material noun （物质名词）

A material noun is the name of an indefinite matter. （表示无法分为个体的物质）

Examples: Iron is harder than lead.
铁比铅硬。

We like to sweeten our tea with sugar.
我们喜欢放糖使茶甜。

That window is made of glass.
那扇窗门是玻璃制的。

Note: A material noun is always singular in number and takes no article before （物质名词一般只有单数形式，前面不加冠词）

Examples: Health is better than wealth.
健康比财富好。

This flower has a pretty colour.
这朵花的颜色很美。

9

We all love honesty.
·   ·   ·   ·

我们都爱诚实。

Examples: A swarm of rabbits ran out of the
          ·   ·   ·   ·
          forest.

          一群兔子跑出了森林。

          We saw a big shoal of fish in the sea.
                        ·   ·   ·
          我们看见海里有成群成群的鱼。

          A pack of wolves chased the travellers.
          ·   ·   ·
          一群狼追赶旅行者。

CASE（格）

1. When a noun or pronoun is used as the sub-
   ject of a verb, we say it is in the Nominative
   case.（名词或代词被作为主语时，我们称它为"主格"）

Examples: The dog has a bone.
          ·   ·   ·   ·
          这只狗啃着一块骨头。

          The boy kicked the ball.
          ·   ·   ·   ·
          孩子踢了球。

          He caught a fish.
          ·   ·
          他捉到了一条鱼。

2. When a noun or pronoun is used as the object
   of a verb, we say it is in the Accusatve
   (Objective) Case.（名词或代词被作为宾语时，我们
   称它为"宾格"）

Examples: A dog has a tail.
                        ·   ·
          狗有尾巴。

10

Cows eat grass.

牛吃草。

The fisherman caught a fish.

这个渔夫捕到了一条鱼。

NUMBER（数）

There are two numbers in English grammar——the singular and the plural.（英语有单数和复数两种形式）

1．The singular number is used when we speak of one person or one thing.（表示一个人或物时用单数）

Examples：a man, a boy, a house, a book

2．The plural number is used when we speak of more than one person or one thing.（表示一个以上的人或物时用复数）

Examples：two boys（两个男孩），two girls（两个女孩），three pens（三支钢笔）

The ways of forming the plural number：（构成复数的方法）

a．Most nouns form their plural by adding "s"to the singular：（绝大多数名词的复数形式由在单数形式后面加s构成）

Examples： sea （海） seas
lamp （灯） lamps
tree （树） trees
wall （墙） walls
bird （鸟） birds

b. By adding "es" to singular nouns ending in s, sh, ch (soft), or x: (在以s, sh, ch软音, x结尾的单数名词后加es)

Examples: glass   (玻璃杯)   glasses

          bus   (公共汽车) buses

          brush   (刷子)   brushes

          bench   (长凳)   benches

          fox   (狐)   foxes

Note: If ch is hard, only "s" is added. (如果ch是硬音，只加s)

Examples: epoch   (纪元)   epochs

          stomach   (胃)   stomchs

c. By adding "es" to singular nouns ending in "o". (在以o结尾的单数名词后加es)

Examples: buffalo   (水牛)   buffaloes

          volcano   (火山)   volcanoes

          mango   (芒果)   mangoes

          cargo   (船货)   cargoes

          echo   (回声)   echoes

Exceptions: (例外)

          piano   (钢琴)   pianos

          studio   (摄影室)   studios

          photo   (相片)   photos

          zoo   (动物园)   zoos

          solo   (独唱)   solos

          bamboo   (毛竹)   bamboos

12