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# 实用英语语法

# ACTIVE

## English Grammar

( 英汉双语版 )

朱亚军 译著

章振邦 审校



上海译文出版社

牛津英语语法系列



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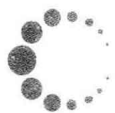
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## 前 言

《Collins COBUILD 实用英语语法》旨在为中等水准以上的英语学习者提供有效运用英语所须知的语法知识。通过列举现实使用中能凸显语法结构的大量例证,对最为重要的英语语法点,均做了简洁、明晰的阐释。所举例证选自柯林斯伯明翰大学国际语料库(Bank of English),该语料库收集了不同语源的当代文本,词汇总量逾 5 亿之多。《Collins COBUILD 实用英语语法》中的每个单元,按逻辑规律精心组织,并配有许多注意栏,以防潜在的语法错误。另附语法术语汇编,能使学习者全面了解所用术语,也有助于学习者掌握英语语法之纲要。

诱人的色彩安排和大方的版面设计,使《Collins COBUILD 实用英语语法》方便、实用,是英语学习者理想的参考书。

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## Unit 1 Clauses and sentences

### 第 1 单元 分句和句子

#### Main points

Simple sentences have one clause.

Clauses usually consist of a noun group as the subject, and a verb group.

Clauses can also have another noun group as the object or complement.

Clauses can have an adverbial, also called an adjunct.

Changing the order of the words in a clause can change its meaning.

Compound sentences consist of two or more main clauses.

Complex sentences always include a subordinate clause, as well as one or more main clauses.

#### 要点

简单句只有一个分句；分句通常由作主语的名词词组和作谓语的动词词组两部分组成；分句也可以有另一个名词词组作宾语或补足语，还可以有状语，也称附属成分；改变分句中的词的顺序，就会改变分句的意义；并列复合句由两个或两个以上主句构成；主从复合句通常包含一个分句和一个或一个以上主句。

- ① A simple sentence has one clause, beginning with a noun group called the subject. The subject is the person or thing that the sentence is about. This is followed by a verb group, which tells you what the subject is doing, or describes the subject's situation.

简单句是含有一个分句的句子,以作主语的名词词组开头。主语是句子所关涉的人或事物,其后加动词词组。动词词组通常表示主语的行为或描述主语的情形。

*I waited.*

我等了。

*The girl screamed.*

这个女孩尖声喊叫过。

- ② The verb group may be followed by another noun group, which is called the object. The object is the person or thing affected by the action or situation.

动词词组可以后接另一个名词词组,即所谓的宾语。宾语是动作行为或情形所涉及的人或事物。

*He opened the car door.*

他打开了车门。

*She married a young engineer.*

她嫁给了一位年轻的工程师。

After link verbs like 'be', 'become', 'feel', and 'seem', the verb group may be followed by a noun group or an adjective, called a complement. The complement tells you more about the subject.

在“be”、“become”、“feel”和“seem”等系动词之后,动词词组可以后接名词词组或形容词,即所谓的补足语。补足语用以提供主语的更多信息。

*She was a doctor.*

她以前是一名医生。

*He was angry.*

他生气了。

- ③ The verb group, the object, or the complement can be followed by an adverb or a prepositional phrase, called an adverbial. The adverbial tells you more about the action or situation, for example how, when, or where it happens. Adverbials are also called adjuncts.

动词词组、宾语或补足语可以后接副词或介词短语,即所谓的状语。状语用以提供动作行为或情形的更多信息,比如如何、何时或何地发生等。状语也被称为附属成分。

*They shouted loudly.*

他们大声地呼喊。

*She won the competition last week.*

上周她赢了这场比赛。

*He was a policeman in Birmingham.*

他曾是伯明翰的一名警察。

- ④ The word order of a clause is different when the clause is a statement, a question, or a command.

陈述句、疑问句或祈使句的词序是不同的。

*He speaks English very well. (statement)*

他英语说得非常好。(陈述)

*Did she win at the Olympics? (question)*

她在奥运会上获胜了吗?(疑问)

*Stop her. (command)*

拦住她。(祈使)

Note that the subject is omitted in commands, so the verb comes first.

注意:祈使句中主语会被省略,所以动词出现在句首。

- ⑤ A compound sentence has two or more main clauses; that is, clauses which are equally important. You join them with 'and', 'but', or 'or'

并列复合句由两个或两个以上主句构成,也就是说,句与句同等重要。其间通常由“and”、“but”或“or”连接。

*He met Jane at the station and went shopping.*

他在车站和简见面,然后去购物了。

*I wanted to go but I felt too ill.*

我想去,但我感觉特别不舒服。

*You can come now or you can meet us there later.*

你可以现在来,或者稍后在那里与我们碰头。

Note that the order of the two clauses can change the meaning of the sentence.

注意:两个句子的先后顺序会改变句意。

*He went shopping and met Jane at the station.*

他去购物了,然后在车站和简见面。

If the subject of both clauses is the same, you usually omit the subject in the second clause.

若两个句子的主语相同,则第二个句子的主语通常可以省略。

*I wanted to go but felt too ill.*

我想去,但我感觉特别不舒服。

- ⑥ A complex sentence contains a subordinate clause and at least one main clause. A subordinate clause gives information about a main clause, and is introduced by a conjunction such as 'because', 'if', 'that', or a 'wh'-word. Subordinate clauses can come before, after, or inside the main clause.

主从复合句包含一个分句和至少一个主句。分句提供与主句相关的信息,通常由“because”、“if”、“that”或“wh-”词等连词引导。分句可以在主句之前、之后或之中。

*When he stopped, no one said anything.*

当他停下的时候,没人说话。

*If you want, I'll teach you.*

如果你需要,我就教你。

*They were going by car because it was more comfortable.*

他们准备坐小车去,因为这样更舒服。

*I told him that nothing was going to happen to me.*

我告诉他我不会有事。

*The car that I drove was a Ford.*

我以前开的是一辆福特车。

*The man who came into the room was small.*

走进房间的这个人个子不高。

## Unit 2 The noun group

### 第2单元 名词词组

#### Main points

Noun groups can be the subject, object, or complement of a verb, or the object of a preposition.

Noun groups can be nouns on their own, but often include other words such as determiners, numbers, and adjectives.

Noun groups can also be pronouns.

Singular noun groups take singular verbs, plural noun groups take plural verbs.

#### 要点

名词词组能充当主语、宾语或动词补语，还可以作介词的宾语；名词词组可以是名词本身，但通常包含其他词语，如限定词、数词和形容词等；名词词组也可以是代词；单数名词词组后接动词单数形式，复数名词词组后接动词复数。

- ① Noun groups are used to say which people or things you are talking about. They can be the subject or object of a verb.

名词词组用以表示正在谈论的人或事，一般充当动词的主语或宾语。

Strawberries are very expensive now.

现在草莓非常贵。

Keith likes strawberries.

基思喜欢吃草莓。

A noun group can also be the complement of a link verb such as 'be', 'become', 'feel', or 'seem'.

名词词组也可作系动词(如“be”、“become”、“feel”或“seem”等)的补语。

*She became champion in 1964.*

1964年她成为了冠军。

*He seemed a nice man.*

他似乎是个好人。

A noun group can be used after a preposition, and is often called the object of the preposition.

名词词组还可以用于介词之后,通常称之为介词宾语。

*I saw him in town.*

在城里我看见了他。

*She was very ill for six months.*

她重病六个月了。

- ② A noun group can be a noun on its own, but it often includes other words. A noun group can have a determiner such as ‘the’ or ‘a’. You put determiners at the beginning of the noun group.

名词词组可以是名词本身,但通常包含其他词语。名词词组可以有有限定词,如“the”或“a”等。限定词置于名词词组之前。

*The girls were not in the house.*

女孩们没在房子里。

*He was eating an apple.*

他在吃苹果。

- ③ A noun group can include an adjective. You usually put the adjective in front of the noun.

名词词组也可以包含形容词。通常要将形容词置于名词之前。

*He was using blue ink.*

他使用蓝墨水。

*I like living in a big city.*

我喜欢生活在大城市里。

Sometimes you can use another noun in front of the noun.

有时名词前可以加另一个名词。

*I like chocolate cake.*



我喜欢巧克力蛋糕。

*She wanted a job in the oil industry.*

她想在石油行业工作。

A noun with 's (apostrophe s) is used in front of another noun to show who or what something belongs to or is connected with.

带撇号 s ('s) 的名词, 用于另一个名词前, 表示所属或相关的概念。

*I held Sheila's hand very tightly.*

我紧紧地握住了希拉的手。

*He pressed a button on the ship's radio.*

他按下了船上无线电的开关。

④ A noun group can also have an adverbial, a relative clause, or a 'to'-infinitive clause after it, which makes it more precise.

名词词组后面还可以有状语、关系分句或“to”-不定式分句, 用以更精确的说明。

*I spoke to a girl in a dark grey dress.*

我和穿深灰色连衣裙的女孩交谈过。

*She wrote to the man who employed me.*

她给雇佣我的人写了封信。

*I was trying to think of a way to stop him.*

我努力在想办法阻止他。

A common adverbial used after a noun is a prepositional phrase beginning with 'of'.

名词之后的状语通常是以“of”开头的介词短语。

*He tied the rope to a large block of stone.*

他将绳子绑在一块大石头上。

*The front door of the house was wide open.*

房子的前门敞开着。

*I hated the idea of leaving him alone.*

我真不愿意把他一个人留下来。

Participles and some adjectives can also be used after a noun.

See Units 31 and 94.

分词和有些形容词也用于名词之后。参见第 31 和 49 单元。

*She pointed to the three cards lying on the table.*