

普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材

大学英语语法

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赠教学课件

王洒 郭伟 王妍 主编

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延边大学出版社

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前 言

《大学英语语法》是一本很实用的英语语法书，旨在帮助读者掌握英语语法的基本知识和技能，为全面提高听、说、读、写、译的能力打下坚实的基础。本书在继承传统英语语法的同时，选用了一些已经成为我国读者所熟悉的新体系和新术语。本书在系统介绍英语语法基本规律的同时，注重突出重点和难点，对特殊语法现象提供必要的说明。对容易混淆的语法项目加以细致的比较。为了帮助读者理解某些语法形式的使用场合，本书适时注明英国英语和美国英语、正式文体和非正式文体等英语变体。书中丰富的例句有助于读者加深和巩固对话项目的认识和理解。为了便于读者举一反三，本书提供了尽可能多的例句。

本书对目前广泛使用的几套大学英语教材、英语专业教材中出现的语法问题进行了详细的分析和整理，对各种语法要点、用法难点、疑难语言问题及一般语法书和词典中没有提到的语法、惯用法等问题进行辨析。全书共分为13个项目，系统性地、全面地归纳大学英语语法，基本涵括英语中所有常用语法知识，并配有大量实用例句帮助深层次掌握语法知识，可作为语法教材使用，也可供各类英语学习人士和从事与英语相关工作人士参考。

语法是语言学习和运用中的重要一环。任何语言在其自身漫长的发展过程中都各成体系，因此了解和掌握语法对于学习者和研究者都是必不可少的。

本书具有以下特色：

1. 简明易懂

本书内容虽力求丰富，但解释方法却力求简单明了，如在讲解定语时，将可作定语的形容词、介词短语、分词、名词、并列关系从句、不定式等分为18种类型的限制性定语和6种类型的说明性定语进行系统而深入地讲解，条理清晰，详略得当。另外，在句法的讲解中将抽象的语言规律直观地呈现在读者面前，以最简单明了的方式说明词与词之间的关系，使读者对纷繁复杂的语法现象一目了然并留下深刻的印象。通常读者使用语法书最棘手的问题就是总是感到难以查询到自己所需的信息。

2. 内容丰富

作者毕生致力于提高中国人的英语水平，因此对于中国人在学习英语时所遇到的语法问题了然于心，全书以让读者能够有效地学习和应用语法规律为宗旨，在讲解时不谈语法历史及理论，而是结合国内读者的实际情况，关注点放在一般人所关心的英语法规

上。在内容上，向外力求广阔，向内力求细腻，向下力求深入。如在讲解状语部分时，分别从修饰谓语动词、修饰非谓语动词、修饰形容词、修饰副词、修饰介词、修饰连词和修饰名词这七种情况入手，而作状语的修饰语又分为副词（短语）、状语从句、介词短语、分词和不定式等各种形式，在状语从句中又包括了15种类型，全面而透彻，同时又突出重点，详略有序。书中提供了数倍于其他家语法书的例句，丰富的例句可以更清楚地说明语法现象，使读者加深对语言规律的认识。例句多源于英美原版书籍或资料，词汇鲜活，富于时代气息。

3. 结构完整

正如张道真教授所言，语法好比是树干，词汇好比是枝叶，根深叶茂才能长成参天大树，二者是不可分割的。因此，本书分为两个部分，前一部分为英语词法，是动词、名词、形容词、副词、指示词、代词、疑问词、量词、数词、介词等的个别的研究；后一部分为英语句法，详细阐释了主语、谓语、状语、同位语、定语五类句子成分的用法和功能。本书在许多方面呈现出新的突破，将语音、语义、语篇、语用等层面也纳入语法研究的范畴之中，并着眼于语言的实际应用，让读者不仅熟悉了解语法规则，还明白清楚语法规则的应用范围，从而使读者举一反三，触类旁通、最终达到灵活运用之目的。

4. 观点新颖

本书融入了作者近年来对英语语法研究的最新成果。比如说书中对于动词的处理，动词是英语最重要的词汇，作为句子中心成分的动词不仅决定着英语的基本句型，而且还是表意的焦点所在，书中对动词在谓语和非谓语成分中的用法作了完整详细的阐述，体现了语法学习以动词为纲的理念，进一步完善了语法体系。在有些地方提出了很少有人注意的语法范畴并对个别单词作出了特别解释。

本书内容丰富全面，结构清晰完整，观点权威新颖，详尽阐述了语法范围内的各种问题，解决了一般语法书所未能解决的疑难点，本书可作为大学英语语法教材，也可供大学、中学英语教师以及报考全国英语等级考试的人员参考使用。

编者



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项目一 动词

任务一 动词概述

一、各种动词形式的构成法

英语中的动词时态不好掌握,其原因之一就是有许多使人产生误解的概念。“一般现在时”很少表示现在时间;“过去时”又可能表示现在的动作;“将来完成时”也可能表示过去的事情;“现在分词”并不总是指现在情况,而“过去分词”也并不老指过去。在某些情况下,“分词”是动词,在有些情况下,它同时是动词又是形容词;在另一些情况下,“现在分词”又变成一个动词兼名词,称为动名词。为了避免某些误解,最好的办法是把它用于句子之前看作是原料,用在句子里之后看作是成品,把这两者严格分开。

除了助动词,每个动词都有5个形式,例如 see, saw, seen, seeing, to see;又如 go, went, gone, going, to go. 这些形式都只是原料,不表明它们是指哪个时间、哪种情态及语态,也不表明它们起形容词、副词还是名词的作用。由于它们是没有色彩的字,唯一适当的办法是把 see 和 go 称为 PP1 (Principal Part number one),把 saw, went 称作 PP2,把 seen, gone 称作 PP3,把 seeing 和 going 称作 PP4,把 to see 和 to go 称作 PP5,而不用它们现在的名称(现在时、过去时、过去分词、现在分词及不定式)。可以想象,说“将来时由 will 和现在时构成”,“过去将来时由 would 和现在时构成”,在“*We are playing.*”中,playing 纯粹是动词,而在“*It was interesting.*”中,interesting 中分词又是形容词,等等,是如何地使人糊涂。

如把这些形式看作原料,就可以用它们(单独或借助 have, be, shall, will 这类助动词)构成任何情态、时态、语态而表示特定的意义。下表说明这些主要形式如何构成动词的各种时态,以及有些什么主要

意义。

各种动词形式的构成

AUX = may, must, can, should, needn' t, daren' t, ought to

BE = am, is, are, were, was; can (or could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, had to) be; have been

下面的动词组合是违反英语用法的,因而是错误的:

is go, was teach, have been make, could saw, might took, can saw, may went, have be seen, will coming, would have saw, had be seen, is eat, ought to had come, must seen, want see, will gone.

下面是一些规则:

1. PP1 前可以放任何助动词(即 may, might, can, could, must, had to, do, did, will, would, shall, should, ought to, daren' t, needn' t)。

2. PP2 前不能放任何助动词。

3. PP3 前可以加 have 或 had 构成完成时态。

PP3 前可以加 be 的任何形式构成被动语态。

4. PP4 前可加 be 的任何形式以构成进行时态。

前面无助动词时,PP4 可以是形容词(分词)或名词(动名词),同时也是动词。

5. PP5 起名词、副词或形容词的作用,同时又是动词。在用作宾语补语时,前面可能不加 to。

二、动词的主要成分

在动词的5个主要成分中,PP4 和 PP5 分别以加-ing 及 to 的方式构成。PP2 和 PP3 大多数以加-ed 的方式构成,但大约有 250 个动词有不规则的形式。

1. 规则动词

即使是规则动词,在构成 PP2 和 PP3 时,也有变异处,值得注意。

PP2 及 PP3 构成法如下:

一般情况下在 PP1 后加 -ed:

PP1	PP2	PP3
wish	wished	wished
talk	talked	talked
allow	allowed	allowed

PP1 若以 e 结尾,只加 -d:

PP1	PP2	PP3
hope	hoped	hoped
hate	hated	hated
debate	debated	debated

(但在构成 PP4 时,在加 -ing 前要把 e 去掉: hoping, hating, debating)

PP1 若以“辅音 + 元音 + 辅音”(CVC)结尾,最后的辅音字母要双写,再加 -ed:

PP1	PP2	PP3
stir	stirred	stirred
stop	stopped	stopped
fit	fitted	fitted
admit	admitted	admitted
occur	occurred	occurred
prefer	preferred	preferred

如果最后音节不重读,最后的辅音字母不必双写:

óffered, cónquered, éntered, vísited, intérpreted, devéloped

但有一些例外情况:

hándicapped, húmbugged, hórsewhipped, zígzagged, wórship(p) ed kidnap(p)ed, trável(1) ed, dévil(1)ed, caról(1) ed, módel(1) ed, lével(1) ed, rével(1) ed, péncil(1) ed(美国: -p-, -l-; 英国 -pp-, -ll-)

(注: PP4 加词尾 -ing 时,和加 -ed 时的情况一样: stirring, stopping; admitting, prefering; offering, conquering; worship(p)ing, tratvel(1)ing)

PP1 以 c 结尾时,要变 c 为 ck 再加 -ed:

PP1	PP2	PP3
mimic	mimicked	mimicked
havoc	havocked	havocked
bivouac	bivouacked	bivouacked
picnic	picnicked	picnicked
traffic	trafficked	trafficked

(比较: mimicking, havocking, bivouacking...)

PP1 若以 y 结尾,一般要变 y 为 i,再加 -ed:

PP1	PP2	PP3
try	tried	tried
defy	defied	defied
study	studied	studied
testify	testified	testified

但 y 前若是一个元音字母,则 y 不必变:

PP1	PP2	PP3
play	played	played
destroy	destroyed	destroyed
employ	employed	employed
obey	obeyed	obeyed

但有几个例外情况:

PP1	PP2	PP3
lay	laid	laid
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said

-ed 词尾有 3 种读音。在清辅音后读作 [t]:

jumped[jʌmpt], dipped, developed
booked[bukt], baked, havocked
kissed[kist], promised, perplexed
hashed[hæft], finished, demolished
perched[pə:tft], inched, lunched
knifed[naift], laughed, photographed

以 t 或 d 结尾的词, -ed 读作 [id]:

acted['æktid], seated, permitted
aided['eidid], ended, succeeded

在其他情况下(即 PP1 以任何其他字母结尾时), -ed 读作 [d]:

loved[lʌvd], named, filled, died, answered,
studied, preferred

2. 不规则动词

a. bet, bless, knit, make, sweat, tread (单音节词)

b. be-think, fore-tell, mis-take, un-do, re-build, out-grow, over-lie, under-go (加前缀)

c. back-bite, broad-cast, gain-say (合成词)

这些双音节词与三音节词所含的 PP2 与 PP3 和单音节词的 PP2 与 PP3 一样。

think, thought, thought; bethink, bethought, bethought tell, told, told; foretell, foretold, foretold
bite, bit, bitten; backbite, backbit, backbitten

许多以 -en 结尾的 PP3 都可用作形容词:

frozen fruit, woven thread, hewn timber, cloven hoofs, proven fact, driven snow, grown children, shorn

lambs, *terror-stricken women*, *molten iron*, *drunken people*, *ill-gotten money*

三、动词的分类

动词可以分作两类:谓语动词(或称动词的限定形式)及非谓语动词(或称动词的非限定形式)。谓语动词:只能用作动词,在句中充当谓语,它必须与主语在人称和数上一致,它是一个句子和一个从句必不可少的部分。例如:He *knows* me, John *came* yesterday afternoon. 非谓语动词,不仅用作动词,还起形容词、副词或名词的作用,它无需与主语一致,也不是一个句子或从句必不可少的。例如:He is a businessman *knowing* many politicians. *knowing* 起形容词作用,修饰 businessman 这个名词。又如:He wants *to go* to the pictures. *to go* 起名词作用,作及物动词 *wants* 的宾语。又如:*Coming* up to her, he bowed politely. *coming* 起副词的作用,修饰动词 *bowed*。另外,一个句子或分句一般只需一个谓语动词(除非有由连词连接更多个谓语动词),而非谓语动词可以不要,也可以有许多,如在 *Fighting to achieve independence requires* all of us *having* patience-not only courage 中有一个谓语动词,三个非谓语动词。又如在 He *denies having asked* her *to run away* from her family 中有一个谓语动词和两个非谓语动词。

谓语动词可以是一个词,如:He *saw* me. John *spoke* Spanish. 也可以由几个词构成,通常有一个主要动词和一到三个(间或有四个)助动词,如:He *will* come. He *may be killed*. Wang *must have been cheated*. 非谓语动词也可以只有一个词,如:It started *raining*. 有时由几个词构成,通常只有 *have* 和 *be* 这两个助动词,如:*Having seen* it, he can't but believe. To respect others means *to be respected*. *Having been sent* to prison is not a favourable record. 谓语动词可以用于陈述语气(Indicative Mood),表示某情况是事实,如:I *know* it. He *came* yesterday. 也可以用于虚拟语气(Subjunctive Mood),表示某情况不肯定,或是与事实相反的假想情况,如:If I *knew* it, I would be safe (but I do not know). If he *had come*, he would have been arrested (but he did not come).

陈述语气的动词有 12 种时态,表示不同的动作时间和动作完成的不同程度。下面是动词 *write*, *be* 在 12 种时态中的不同形式,说明它们如何在人称和数上与主语一致。He 也代表 *she, it, a teacher, this boy* 及任何单数名词。They 代表任何复数名词。

虚拟语气的动词也有 12 种时态,不仅表示不同时间及动作完成的不同程度,而且表示不同程度的怀疑。虚拟语气和陈述语气的形式几乎一样,但含义却不相同。因此在时态名称前要冠以“虚拟”二字以示

差别,如“虚拟现在”或“现在虚拟”,“虚拟过去完成”或“过去完成虚拟”。

和陈述语气的差别是:在虚拟一般时中,*be* 用于各种人称,而不用 *is, am, are*;第三人称单数主语后用不带 *-s* 词尾的动词(如 *write, have*)来代替带词尾 *-s* 的动词(如 *writes, has*)。在虚拟语气过去时中;即使在第三人称单数主语后也用 *were*,而不用 *was*。虽然时态总数有 12 个,但进行时及完成进行时态却很少使用。现在时态只是偶尔使用;也偏于书面体。因此常用的时态只有 6 个。非谓语动词(亦称 *Verbals*)可以是动名词、分词或不定式。它们表示的时间根据同句中谓语动词表示的时间来确定。因此对它们来说;所谓“现在”,“过去”,“将来”已不适用。通用的“现在分词”和“过去分词”不是很确切的名称,称作“主动分词”和“被动分词”似乎好一些。这些非谓语动词和谓语动词一样,也有 4 种形式;表示在谓语动词所表示的时间当中业已完成或正在进行的动作。关于这主类非谓语动词的各种形式,可参阅第 12 单元 III 中谈“非谓语动词”的那一部分。

谓语和非谓语动词都有 4 个“体”,又名“动相”(Aspects):简单体(simple),起始体(Ingressive),终结体(Terminative)及反复体(Frequentative)。简单体表示在某一时间(不管短还是长)动作是完整的。我们使用的大部分动词都属这个体:

He *spoke* to me

Mary *came* the other day.

They *build* many houses.

I *know* it.

起始体使我们注意动作的开始:

He *began* to cry.

He *became* pale.

John *caught* a cold.

I *put* on my dress.

He *fell* asleep.

He *ran* mad.

终结体使我们注意动作的终结,常常意味着成功或失败:

He *gave up* hope.

He *found* it out.

Stop *crying*.

We *finished* playing.

反复体表示同一动作的多次重复:

The girls *giggled*. The hen *cackled*.

He *asked again and again*.

I *tried and tried*.

上面的例子所表示的“体”可由一个单一动词表示出来,也可由一动词结合另一词类表示出来。

不管是谓语动词还是非谓语动词,动词都可以是及物动词、不及物动词、双宾动词、系动词或宾补动词,这五类动词是根据它们是否跟有宾语或补语来决定。

本身意思完整的动词称为不及物动词(Intransitive Verbs),如: John *came*, Mary *was playing*. We *dined* at that restaurant yesterday.

表示动作由主语传到另一人或物的称为及物动词(Transitive Verbs),动作所传及的这个人或物:称为宾语(Object),如: John *saw* a cat. Mary *was playing* basketball. We *like* Mary. 这些动词告诉我们看见什么,玩什么及喜欢谁。

双宾动词(Dative Verbs)有两个宾语,第1个是表人宾语,亦称间接宾语(Indirect Object),第2个是表物宾语,亦称直接宾语(Direct Object),如: He *gave* me some books. I *teach* John French. I *wrote* his sister many letters.

系动词(Linking Verbs)都跟有一个主语的补语(Complement)。补语不同于宾语,不承受主语的动作,而是说明主语的特点,如: He *is* a miser. Mary *seems* lonesome. Our manager *became* thin.

宾补动词(Factitive Verbs)不仅跟一个宾语,还跟一个宾语的补语,说明宾语的特点,如: I *call* him a miser. I *found* Mary lonesome. Don't *put* the manager out of temper.

上面所谈五类动词的情况可以概括为下面公式,从中还可清楚看出它们在句中的位置:

S + IV	主语 + 不及物动词
S + TV + O	主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语
S + DV + IO + DO	主语 + 双宾动词 + 间宾 + 直宾
S + LV + SC	主语 + 系动词 + 主语补语
S + FV + O + OC	主语 + 宾补动词 + 宾语 + 宾补

宾语可以是任何相当于名词的东西,补语可以是任何相当于名词或相当于形容词的东西,但一个特定的动词只能跟一种东西(如名词)或几种东西(如形容词、介词短语及不定式)而已。这是一个非常有意思的问题,将在有关47种谓语类型的那个单元详细讨论。

最后一点,一个动词,不管是谓语动词还是非谓语动词,可以是主动语态或是被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动词所表示动作的执行者,如: I *wrote* these letters, Edison *invented* the electric lamp. Many people *speak* English. 被动语态表示主语是动词所表示动作的承受者,如: These letters *were written* by me, The electric lamp *was invented* by Edison. English *is spoken* by many people. 及物动词、双宾动词及宾补动词可以由主动语态改为被动语态。关于陈述语气、虚拟语气及非谓语动词的各种被动形式,详见“动词的两种语态”。

任务二 谓语动词

一、陈述语气

1. 12种时态

陈述语气的动词有12种主要时态,表示不同时间的动作及动作完成的程度。它们是:

现在	过去	将来
一般时	一般时	一般时
进行时	进行时	进行时
完成时	完成时	完成时
完成进行时	完成进行时	完成进行时

a. 一般现在时

形式:

I (or You, They, Those men) *know*. He *knows* (or doesn't know).

I *am* (or You *are*, He *is*, John *is*, They *are*, Those men *are*) *honest*.

I (or You, He, John, They, Those men) *can* (or *may*, *must*, *ought to*, *has to* or *have to*, *should*, *used to*, *need not*, *dare not*) *do* it (or *be* there).

一般现在时的用法:

(1) 表示反复发生的动作及人或物的一般特征: 不指特定的时间。动作或特征可发生在任何时间,包括现在、过去和将来,表示动作及状态的动词以及助动词都可用于这个时态。

The sun *rises* in the east. (天文)(表动作动词)

Light *goes* faster than sound. (物理)

The durian *grows* in southeast Asia. (植物)

Tigers *eat* meat. (动物)

The stomach *digests* food. (生理学)

A rolling stone *gathers* no moss. (谚语)

He *gets* up early. I *smoke*. He *goes* to school.

I *like* coffee. (反复动作或习惯)

He *sells* rice. Mary *teaches* English. (职业)

You *play* the piano very well. He *speaks* Chinese fluently. He *knows* Japanese. (技能)

We *respect* old men. Children *wear* new clothes on New Year's Day. They *bow* to each other when they meet. (风俗)

这样用时,一般现在时常和表示频度的副词或副词短语一起用,如 *never, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom, sometimes, often, frequently, generally, always; yearly, quarterly, monthly, daily; twice a year, five times a week, on alternate days.*

Thomas *never* smiles.

He *seldom* dances.

He goes to school *five days a week.*

(2) 表示未来计划,将来时间或明确说出,或是对方知道的:

I go (= am to go) to Hong Kong *next June.*

He starts *next week.*

We leave *very soon.*

He gets his money *tomorrow morning.*

He gives a party *in three days.*

He retires *next year.*

We move *next month.*

We dine *on August 2.*

We play football *this afternoon.*

(3) 在从句中表示未来动作,这时主句已使用一个将来时态:

Anyone that *comes* (形容词从句) *will* be warmly welcomed.

I *will* reward the person who *finds* my dog.

She *won't* forgive anyone who *steals* flowers in her garden.

The doctor *will* first attend the patient who *comes* first.

This new government *will* welcome whoever *are* experts.

上面这类句子的从句中,一般不使用助动词 *shall* 和 *will*,如表示“愿意”,从句中也可以用 *will*:

If he *will* (= is willing to) send the money, it *will* save trouble.

You *will* succeed if you *will* (= are willing to) try.

即使在主句中, *will* 或 *shall* 有时也可以不出现:

I *must* not go although the weather is fine.

I *tell* you the story while we are taking a walk.

If you refuse, I *am ruined.*

If you laugh, the world *laughs* with you.

(4) 表示命令、请求、恳求等,这时主语 *you* 通常都说不出口:

Come here. (命令)

Open the door.

Do open the door. (恳求)

“*May* I open the door?” “*Do.*”

Do not open the door. (禁止)

Just open the door. (亲切的要求)

Let him come here. (用 *let* 表示对第三人的命令或请求)

Let everybody mind his own business.

Let me do it.

有时 *you* 可以使用,以引起对方的注意:

You mind your own business!

You just ask him.

注:为了方便,这里也把祈使语气的句子列为一一般现在时的一种用法。详细情况将在有关祈使语气的部分再谈。

(5) 描绘或讲述正当说话时发生的动作:

I *hand* you this letter.

I *come* to see you.

John *arrives* home now. He *sees* his wife. She *cries* bitterly, but he *does not seem* to recognize her. (在看电影时父亲向孩子这样讲电影情节)

Now the band is playing and the King *enters* the hall. The spectators *raise* a cheer. He *stops, greets* the spectators and then *takes* his seat. (广播人员现场报导说话时发生的情况)

As I (or We) *write* (= At the time of writing), the war has broken out. (记者的报导)

(6) 描述想象的将来或过去发生的情况,使故事显得栩栩如生,就仿佛在眼前发生似的。现在进行时和现在完成时也可在此使用。这种用法可以称作戏剧式的现在时(Dramatic Present):

Now imagine yourself in a schoolroom. It *is* large and dingy. The pupils *sit* on long benches. They *recite* their lessons. How hard they *work*! (想象的情况)

The slaughtered citizens *lie* everywhere, and the tyrant *is triumphing* in their miseries. (先知预言将来发生的情况)

The enemy *broke* (过去时) in. They *destroyed* (过去时) everything they *encountered* (过去时). All the houses *are* (现在时) set on fire. Husbands, who *have killed* their wives, *kill themselves*. (过去情况,注意时态突然由过去转到现在。)

As soon as I *arrive* at the inn, two strangers *come* and *greet* me, and *ask* me if I *have murdered* a woman. (过去情况口语体)

(7) 在图片、照片、连环画和卡通片的解说词中:

David *plays* tennis with Mary.

Hundreds of students *demonstrate*.

Something *is wrong* with my policy.

(8) 剧本中描写角色的动作:

Bob: Hello! (He *stands up* and *greets* Helen.)

Helen: Hello, Bob! (As soon as she *sees* Jimmy, who *sits* at a distance, she *wishes* to turn back, but is too late to.)

(9) 在口语中代替现在完成时, *hear* 和 *read* 这类动词常用一般现在时:

My father *writes* (= has written) that he will return home next month.

I *hear* (= have heard) that...

I *find* (or see) that...

I *am* (= have been) *informed* that...

He *reads* in the papers that...

He *tells* me that...

在不规范英语中,有人说 *says I, says Mary, says they* 等,来代替 *I said, Mary said, they said* 等。

(10) 表示一个作家的过去动作或讲话,到现在还继续有效:

Darwin *originates* the theory of evolution and *differs* from the Bible on the creation of the world.

Confucius *regards* sex as human.

Nietzsche *advocates* the doctrine of Will to Power.

(11) 在 *here, there* 后面使用:

Here comes Adam. (但要说 *Adam is coming.*)

There goes the bus. (但是: *The bus is going there.*)

(12) 用在题目或标题中,不管讲的情况是什么时候发生的(这时用过去时讲过去情况也是可以的):

"The Sleeper *Awakes*"

"I *Meet* Many People"

"Emily *Is* Gone"

"Mamma *Spanks* Me"

"Premier *Resigns*"

"Fifty *Are* Killed in an Aircraft Crash"

(13) 用在电影、剧本等故事情节或解说词中:

Hamlet *decides* to revenge his father, but *hesitates* to kill his enemy.

The tiger *dashes* on Wu Sung, but he *dodges* aside.

The dialogue between Romeo and Juliet when they *meet* on the balcony is very beautiful.

b. 现在进行时

形式:

I am (or *You are, He is, John is, They are, Those men are*) *coming.*

I (or *You, He, John, They, Those men*) *may* (or *cannot, must, should*) *be making* progress in English.

现在进行时的用法:

(1) 表示讲话时正在发生的动作:

常和表示现在时间的副词及副词短语一起用,如 *today, this week, this term, this year, this century* 等。但 *now, this moment, at the present moment* 这类词不常用,除非要和表示时间的词作对比。另外注意, *this year* 及 *this century* 可指“现在”,而 *yesterday, last week, two weeks or two days ago* 只能指“过去”。

He *teaches* English (职业). He *is teaching* English (现在动作).

I *play* football (爱好). I *am playing* football (现在动作).

He *is now gambling* (现在动作) as he usually *does* (= gambles) (习惯).

They *are discussing* (现在动作) this matter, though they rarely *agree* (习惯).

He *must be coming* now. (和助动词一起用,表示猜想的情况)

He *may be spending* his holiday.

He *cannot be waiting* for us.

He *ought to be working* this moment.

表示转瞬即逝的动词的动词,如果用于进行时,可表示尚未完成的动作:

He *is dying*. (He has not yet died, but he'll die very soon.)

The flower *is opening*. (It has not yet opened fully, but it will open fully very soon.)

The war *is ending*.

They *are winning*, and their enemy *is losing*.

I *am finishing* my supper.

有些动词,即使表示现在的动作,也只能用一般现在时,而不用现在进行时:

I *am looking* at the sky, and I *see* (不要用 *am seeing*) a strange star. (在 *see, hear, feel, taste, smell* 等前可加 *can, could* 表示继续动作)

He *is listening* to the radio, and he *hears* (不要用 *is hearing*) the speech of the president.

He *is telling* me the story, but I *do not believe* (不要用 *am not believing*) it.

有些动词,如 *see, hear, believe* 和 *look, listen, tell* 不同,是一种“没有进行时的动词”,或者说是“表示持续状态的动词”,不同于表示动作的动词。有些可以表示一种无意愿的心理状态或感觉,如:

see, hear, find, smell, notice, perceive; know, think (that ...), *doubt, believe, judge, forget, remember, fancy, imagine, suppose* (that ...), *presume, understand, recognize, deem, esteem, regard, consider; love, affect, sympathize, worship,*

adore, hope, dare, miss, fear, apprehend, hate, abhor, loathe, detest, despise, don't mind, regard, value, respect, revere, esteem; want, like, care (for), desire, long, prefer, need, require, dislike, wish; mean, say.

另有一些表示状态(而不是动作),如:

be, seem, appear, prove, turn out, chance, happen, fail, matter, consist of, contain, hold, have, possess, own, suit, fit, belong, constitute, concern, signify, mean, resemble, equal, differ, result, depend, suffice, exist, taste, smell, weigh, cost, admit, need, show.

但是这些动词中有些可有两个或多个意思,不仅可表示状态,也可以表示动作,因此不仅可用于一般现在时,也可用于现在进行时。

状态	动作
He sees Mary coming.	He is seeing (= is interviewing) someone.
He hears the dog bark.	He is hearing (= is judging) a case.
He feels sad.	He is feeling (is groping) for matches.
He hates me.	He is hating (= showing visible or audible signs of hating) me.
He desires to see me.	He is desiring (= cherishing the desire) to see me.
He smells trouble.	He is smelling the milk.
I think that it is easy.	I am thinking about (= is considering) it.
I don't mind it.	I am minding the baby.
He does not care for wine.	He is caring for his child.
He appears honest.	He is appearing on the stage.
He has (= owns) a house.	He is having (partaking of, enjoying) his lunch (a good time).
This policy has a bad result.	This policy is having (= is producing) a bad result.
The case holds 20 cigarettes.	He is holding an umbrella.

这些表状态的动词,也可和 always, for ever, constantly 一起用于进行时,表示说话人不耐烦的情绪:

He is always seeing the ghost.

I am for ever forgetting what I have to do.

He is constantly thinking that he is a sick man.

在口语中这类动词还可用于进行时,以强调现在时刻:

I am feeling cold.

I am just thinking you might be fooling me.

He is being very wise (or polite, honest) (= He is behaving very wisely, politely or honestly now). (目前的表现和经常的性格形成对比)

You are just being extravagant (= spending extravagantly).

He is being very angry (or kind, friendly). (Acting affectedly).

Are you supposing you are right?

Are you (still) loving her?

He is forgetting his German. (He is beginning to forget it.)

I am remembering your advice.

He is hating her because she has talked with another boy.

在正常情况下,表状态的动词,不能用于一般进行时、过去进行时、将来进行时及完成进行时。我们从不说:

☆ He was hearing a dog bark.

☆ They will be having a house.

☆ This theory will be remaining important to the world.

☆ I have been knowing him for years.

☆ This had been belonging to us.

(2)表示最近刚开始,不久将结束,但讲话时不一定在进行的动作:

They are building a bridge across the river.

He is writing a novel.

My mother is making dresses for Christmas.

John is taking medicine.

(3)在口语中,可用来表示主语计划将做的事情,这时有表示不久将来的状语配合,但有时这类状语也会省略。这种用法和一般现在时表示未来计划的用法相似,但不那么独断而更委婉。所用动词必须表示动作而不是状态,主语必须是人:

He is coming (or going, leaving, starting, sailing) in a week.

Is your brother departing (or returning) tomorrow?

Let me know if you are coming.

Is Wang killing the pig next week?

I am speaking at the meeting next Tuesday.

We are having a baby next month.

He is buying a new car sometime this week.

比较:

I am going (= plan) to ask him. *I am going* (= am certain) to die very soon.

He is going (= plans) to buy a car. I think it is *going* (= is certain) to rain.

但是 *It* (不是 a person) is raining tomorrow. 是错误的, 因为主语不是指人。

这种进行时如和 *must*, *should* 等助动词连用, 可表示即将发生的动作:

I (or You) *must be going* now.

We *ought to be starting* work.

I *have to be dressing* for the party.

在下面句子中, *to be doing* 用在表示愿望的动词后也有同样的意思, 表示即将做的事:

He *wants to be sending* the letter.

I *long to be calling* on my aunt.

I *am eager to be drinking* something.

(4) 在和一个表示频度的状语一起用时, 现在进行时也可以表示反复发生或习惯性的动作:

I am taking the medicine *three times a day*. (In the nearest past and nearest future)

How often is he attending the class?

He *is generally returning* home at eight.

We *are playing* bridge *all through the month*.

I am eating only vegetables and fruits *during the summer*.

还可和 *always* 或类似的副词一起用, 带有感情色彩, 表示特点而不是动作:

He *is constantly quarrelling* (= has the habit of quarrelling, is addicted to quarrelling, is quarrelsome).

She *is always laughing*.

He *is constantly* (or *forever, usually, perpetually, every day*) *worrying* about her health.

Smokers *always drink* (= Smokers are drinkers).

Smokers *are always drinking* (= Smokers drink too much).

He *always dreams* of gold (= He dreams of gold whenever he dreams). He *is always dreaming* of gold (= He dreams of gold too frequently).

一般表示实施进行时带有夸张的意味, 带有感情色彩, 表示不高兴等情绪。

有时两个习惯性动作在同一时间发生且延续同样长时间, 也可用进行时:

Mary *is washing* in the bathroom: (all the) while (or when, as) John *is getting* Mary's breakfast.

Every Sunday when he *is not working*, he *is fooling* around.

同样是两个习惯性动作, 由一般时表示的动作, 持续的时间要短一些, 另外, 主句要比从句重要一些:

While John *is working*, Mary *makes* tea. John *is working* when Mary *makes* tea.

The newsboy *comes* when we *are taking* breakfast.

We *are taking* breakfast when the news boy *comes*.

(5) 表示某种程度的情绪时, 一些动词也可用于进行时:

Mary *is missing* John terribly. (陈述句)

We *are wondering* if you can join us.

I *am supposing* everything is OK.

How *are you liking* your new house? (问句)

Are you fearing to see her?

She *is talking, complaining, grumbling, cursing* all the time. (重复)

Don't *be grumbling*. (祈使句)

(6) 有时可用来强调动作的重要性:

We *are losing* our friends.

We *are now waiting* to be killed.

He *is playing* us a trick.

He *is wasting* time and money.

This *is killing* me.

We *are simply* (or *only, merely, but*) *defending* our own benefit.

(7) 可以将两个动作加以对比:

While she *is weeping*, he *is laughing*.

We *are fighting*, we *are not standing* idle.

He *is sympathizing* with you, but not *speaking ill* of anyone.

(8) 说明两个动作是统一动作:

If (or When) he *goes* to the battlefield, he *is going* to a picnic.

He who *ill-treats* animals *is doing* a foolish thing.

In *contributing* food or clothing, you *are saving* their lives.

(9) 可用来表示一个被动动作。这个时态在过去比今天用的带 *being* 的形式要多一些, 而且它常在用 *while* 引起的从句中:

Nothing *is doing* (= is being done).

Our breakfast *is making* (= is being made) ready.

A house *is building* on the opposite side.

We do something while it *is drying* (= is being dried). (or *gathering, performing, planning, displaying, practising, preparing, developing, constructing, compiling, printing, etc.*)

(比较过去时及将来时的类似用法: Nothing was doing. Nothing *will be doing*. Our breakfast *was making*

ready. Our breakfast *will be making* ready.)

(10)表示特点而不是动作。这时带-ing 词尾的动词变成了形容词,而 be 成了一个完全的动词,不再是助动词了。

He is *lacking* (= deficient) in courage.

Something is *wanting* (or missing) (= absent).

He is *deserving* (= worthy) of sympathy.

His dress is not *becoming* (or *befitting*) (= suitable) to his position.

His reply is *disappointing*.

His speech is so *boring*.

The patient is unconscious and *groaning*.

有些词组可用来代替进行时:

They are *duck-shooting*, *holiday-making*, *pleasure-seeking*, *proof-reading*, *tiger-hunting*, *wool-gathering*. (= are shooting ducks, are making holiday, etc.)

He *sits reading* every morning.

We have to *stand eating* our meal.

He often *lies singing*.

He *keeps asking* this question.

I *remain studying* in college.

He *seems living* (但 seems to live 更普通些) here.

He is *alive* (or *asleep*) (= is living or sleeping).

It is *astir* (= is stirring) (or *aglow*, *ablaze*).

He is *at work* (= is working) (or *at study*, *at rest*, *at play*).

The troops *are on the march* (= are marching) (or *on the move*, *on the watch*).

It is *on the rise* (= is rising) (or *on the decline*, *on the advance*, *on the flow*, *on the ebb*, *on the increase*, *on the turn*).

She is *busy* (or engaged, employed) *in cooking* food. (= She is cooking food.)

He is *all of a tremble* (= is trembling) (or *all in a tremble*).

The bridge is *in process of construction* (= is being constructed). (有被动意义)

The problem is *in course of discussion*.

Specialists are *in demand* (or *in request*) in this area.

c. 现在完成时

形式:

We *have been* here.

I (or You, He, John, They, Those men) *may* (or *must*, *ought to*, *cannot*) *have done* it (or *have been there*).

We (or You, They, Those men) *have seen* it.

He (or John) *has seen* it.

现在完成时用法:

(1)表示过去已完成动作对现在所产生的后果(一般过去时只讲过去的动作,不谈现在的情况)。

试比较下面各句子:

I *bought* a Parker. (对现在情况不理睬)

I *have bought* a Parker. (= I have a Parker **now**.)

I *lost* all my money.

I *have lost* all my money. (= I have no money **now**.)

Shakespeare *wrote Hamlet*.

Shakespeare *has written* the best drama. (= He is still the best dramatist today.)

在报导新闻时,英国人多用现在完成时,美国人爱用一般过去时:

现在完成时	一般过去时
There has been a riot. (英)	There was a riot. (美)
China has won the prize. (英)	China won the prize. (美)
Jim has had an accident. (英)	Jim had an accident. (美)

(2)表示过去完成的动作对现在应有的后果(不一定是现实的后果):

Oh! Johnny! You *have just taken* a bath (= You **should** be clean), but how come you get so dirty?

He *has done* his best (= He **should** succeed), but he has had luck.

Jim *has been* in China many years (He **should** know Chinese), but he does not know Chinese.

(3)充当联系过去和现在的桥梁:

He *was* sleepless many nights. He *has been* very tired and can't concentrate at all. So he *decides* not to go to the office. (过去—现在完成—现在—现在)

He *decides* not to go to the office, for he *has been* very tired. He *was* sleepless many nights. The doctor *advised* him to take more rest, but he *did not listen* to him. (现在—现在完成—过去—过去等等)

He *wrote* many novels. He *has been* famous in this country. He *is now teaching* Korean literature in college. He *can tell* you everything about Korea. (过去—现在完成—现在—现在等等)

He *is teaching* Korean literature in college. He *has been* famous in this country. He *wrote* many novels during the world war. He *had* a very hard time when he was young. (现在—现在完成—过去—过去等等)

(4)表示动作的完成,并用它来和进行时表示的未完成动作进行对比:

Everything in the world *is changing or has changed, is passing (or has passed, is reviving or has revived)*.

(5) 和频度状语一道表示从过去某时到现在动作发生的次数:

I have never (or not yet, hardly ever, seldom, rarely, occasionally, sometimes, often frequently, always) seen him in the office.

The members have met once (yearly or once a year, weekly or once a week, daily or everyday, twice a week, from time to time, once in a while).

You have been out every time I have come. (表示频度的状语从句)

(6) 和“此时”的时间状语一道,表示“此时”未完成前的动作:

I have spent my vacation this year. (That is, I have already spent the vacation I am to spend this year.)

I have taken lunch with John this week. (It has been arranged that I should take lunch with John once a week.)

I have met many people this morning (or this summer). (说这话时仍然是早晨或夏天,如果说 I met many people this morning[or this summer],则表示此刻已不是早晨或夏天。)

(7) 和一个表示时间长度的状语一道,表示一个由过去开始到说话时仍在继续的动作:

He has studied since 1951. (使用的动词应能表示一个可以持续的动作。介词 since 的宾语必须是一个表示某一点时间的名词或是一个表示短暂动作的名词。)

He has waited here since 8 p. m.

He has grown more and more serious since his graduation from the college.

He has never smiled since the loss of his wife.

He has learned many things since he was (= became) interested in science. (was 本来表示持续情况,但这里用作一个表示短暂动作的动词。)

He has been very busy since he lived(= began to live) in town.

※*He has lost (instantaneous) his key for six days.* (这个句子不对。因为丢失钥匙只需一会儿,不需要6天,表示短暂动作的动词不能和表示长时间的状语一起用。)

这两句也是不对的:

※*He has left for Europe for these ten days.*

※*I have arrived here for two months.*

我们应当说:

He lost his key six days ago.

He left for Europe ten days ago. He has sailed (延续动作) for Europe *these ten days.*

I arrived here two months ago. I have been (or stayed) (延续状态) here *for two months.*

He has been dead ten years ago. (有时有人在用带 ago 状语的同时用现在完成时,但这种用法不宜鼓励,下面句子也如此。)

The door has been locked a long time ago.

He is dead ten years (ago). (偶尔有人以 is 或 are 代替现在完成时)

The door is locked a long time (since).

除了 since, for 和 during 引起的状语外,还有一些其他状语可以表示一段时间,并可与现在完成时一道用:

I have seen him before (or lately, recently, of late).

He has already begun school but his elder brother has not yet been ready for it.

Have you ever seen a camel? I have never seen any.

I have just seen John.

So far (or As yet, Up to now, Until now, Until this time, Thus far, Up to the present moment), he has not (or never) done anything for it. (这些状语多用在否定句中)

So far (or As yet, etc.) he has paid me only (or no more than) ten percent of his debt.

但表示一段时间的状语,并不总是说明动作一直持续到说话的这一刻:

He is now in Tokyo and he has been in Indonesia for ten years. (He is not in Indonesia now.)

It is raining again. It has been fine only two days.

Mr. Watanabe is now a rich man, though he has had a hard time for many years.

(8) 在和 can, may, must 等助动词一起用时,现在完成时可以表示一个过去的动作,或者一个猜想已发生的动作,这时可以和一个表示过去时间的状语一起用:

He may have said so. (= I think [or thought] he said so = He probably said so.)

He must have lived in England. (= It is [or was] certain that he lived in England.)

Can he have lived in England? (= Is [or was] it possible that he lived in England?)

He cannot have lived in England. (= It is [or was] impossible that he lived in England.)

He will (= may) have given up his plan.

不定式的完成形式也可以表示一个过去的动作,