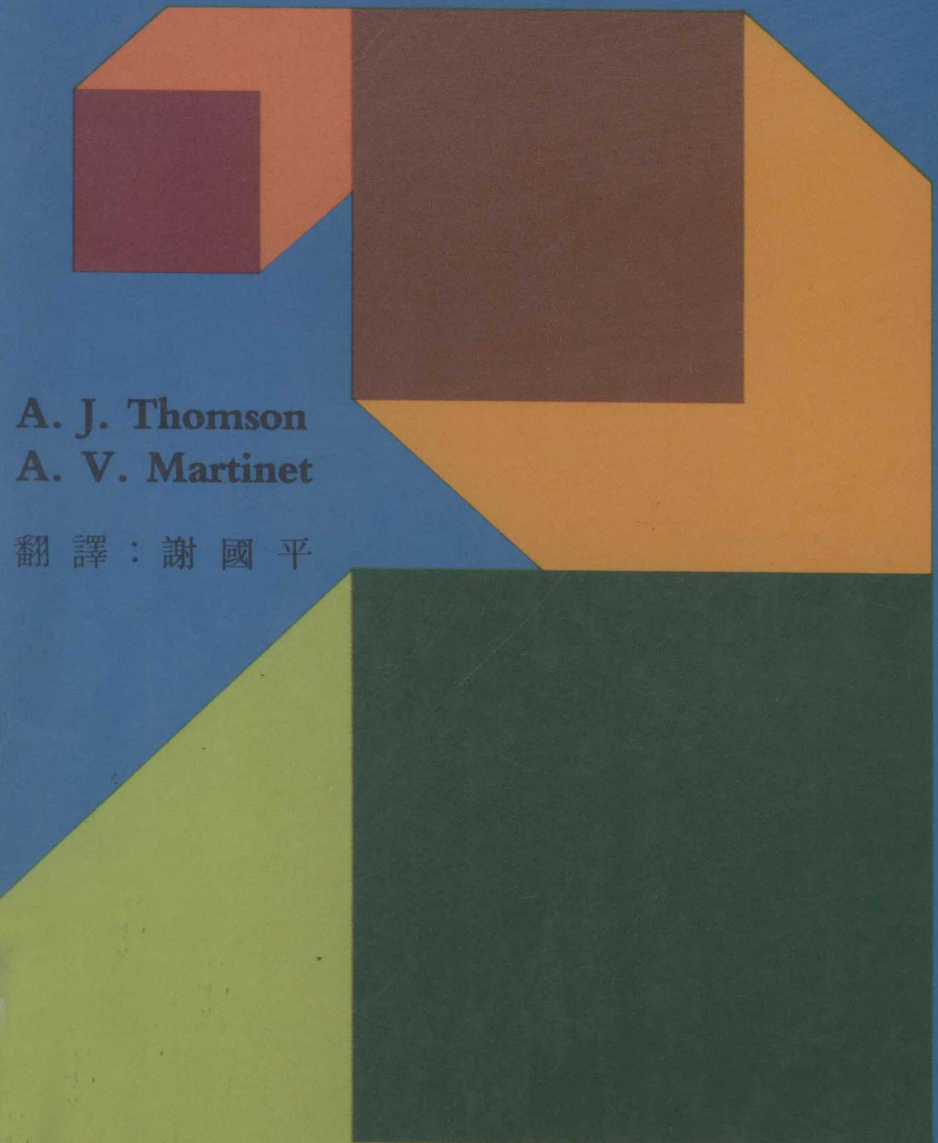
A Practical English Grammar

實用英語文法



A. J. Thomson
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翻譯：謝國平

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三 版 序

實用英語文法 （A Practical English Grammar） 是爲中級及高級學生所編撰的一本書。高中程度的學生和成人都適用。對教師而言，亦是一本好的參考書。

本書對英文文法作一綜合性的探討，并以簡明的現代英語，配合衆多例子，說明英文文法的重點。學生特別感覺困難的文法問題，例如時式與助動詞等，本書皆特別慎重而完整地處理。嚴格的文法用詞與會話形式之間的區另，在必要時亦特別指示出來；但本書的重點在會話的用語及形式，以期鼓勵學生以現代英美人士日常用語方式來學英語。爲進一步增强此目標，本書中很多例句都以兩個人之間簡短會話的形式來寫。

本（第三）版有以下數點改善:

1. 說明與闡釋在必需之處重新改寫，使之更易了解。
2. 在講述介系詞，代名詞，不定詞，動名詞，將來式與條件句式，以及報導句式等各章中加入新的資料。
3. 說明與例句皆講求合時，以反映最近之用法。
4. 索引比較更完備（也應該更有用）。
5. 全書版面及字體皆重新設計並擴大，以便利閱讀。

本書前二版已有所述，略謂本書並非分級編撰之課程。因此書中各章亦非按其難易順序編排；比較困難之段落與小節均可能在任何一章中出現。各章中之節及小節有些以方框標示，例如，276，E等。遇到這種節及小節，學生及讀者可以在第一次閱讀時略過不唸。

本書另編有兩册習作，兩册句型結構練習（配備普通及卡式錄音帶），以配合課文的闡述。習作及句型結構練習皆與書中各章節相對照，而其難易程度亦在適當之處標示之。習作與句型結構練習皆附有答案。

湯姆森　馬庭內誌

都伯林，一九七九年八月

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目　錄

〔譯註：本書共有34章，合332節，節數從1至332貫通全書而不以每章作單元。在目錄中緊接每章題目後之數字是節的數目，其最右方才是該章的頁碼。例如：第一章共有六節，分別是1-6節，頁碼則由第1頁開始；第八章共有十四節，分別是63-76節，頁碼則由第55頁開始。〕

1 冠詞 Articles **1–6** 1

The indefinite article, use and omission
The definite article, use and omission

2 名詞 Nouns **7–12** 8

Kinds, gender, plurals
The possessive case
Noun + noun/gerund combinations

3 形容詞 Adjectives **13–19** 15

Kinds, position, comparison
Adjectives of quality

4 指示形容詞、指示代名詞，分配形容詞、分配代名詞，數量形容詞、數量代名詞 20

Demonstrative, distributive and quantitative adjectives and pronouns **20–30**

this, that, these, those
each, every, everyone, everything etc.
both, either, neither
a/an, one
some, any, no, none
somebody, anybody, nobody
else placed after **someone, anybody, nothing** etc.
other, another, others with **one** and **some**
much, many, little, few
so, not

5 疑問形容詞，疑問代名詞與疑問副詞 31
Interrogative adjectives, pronouns and adverbs **31–6**

who, whom, whose
whose, what, which
why, when, where, how
who ever, what ever, where ever etc.

6 所有格形容詞，人稱代名詞與其他種類代名詞 37
Possessive adjectives, personal and other pronouns **37–48**

my, mine, your, yours etc.
I, you, he, she, it, we, they; you, one
they, them, their used with **either, neither, someone, anyone** etc.
Reflexive and emphasizing pronouns: **myself** etc.

7 關係代名詞與關係子句 43
Relative pronouns and relative clauses **49–62**

Defining relative clauses
Clauses replaceable by infinitives or participles
Non-defining relative clauses
Connective clauses
whoever, whatever, whichever etc.

8 副詞 Adverbs **63–76** 55

Kinds, form, comparison
Position of adverbs of manner, place, time etc.
Inversion of the verb after certain adverbs
fairly, rather, quite; hardly, barely, scarcely

9 介系詞 Prepositions **77–90** 69

Position
Use and omission of **to** and **for**
Time, date; travel, movement; position
Prepositions used with adjectives and participles
Verbs with prepositions

10 連接詞 Conjunctions **91–5** 84

though/although, nevertheless, however, in spite of
like, as; for, because
both, either, neither, nor, so
as, when, while

11 動詞初歩 Introduction to verbs **96–108** 89

Ordinary verbs
Principal parts of active verb
Table of active tenses
Negative, interrogative etc. forms and uses
Auxiliary verbs
Formation
Use in short answers
Question and comment tags
Additions to remarks

12 助動詞 **be, have, do 109–23** 99

be in the formation of tenses
The **be** + infinitive construction
be as an ordinary verb
there is/there are, it is/there is
have in the formation of tenses
have expressing obligation; **got** used with **have**
The **have** + object + past participle construction
had better + infinitive without **to**
have + object + present participle
have used as an ordinary verb meaning 'possess'
Other uses of **have**
do as an auxiliary and as an ordinary verb

13 **may, can 124–34** 113

may/might for permission and possibility
might for requests
can/could for permission and possibility
can/am able, could/was able for ability
can't, couldn't for negative deduction

14 **must, have to, need 135–53** 124

must not, need not
need not, don't/won't have to
needn't and perfect infinitive
must for deduction

15 助動詞 **ought, dare, used 154–9** 135

ought compared to **must, have to, should**
Subject + **used** + infinitive
Subject + **be/become/get used to** + noun/gerund

16 現在時式 The present tenses **160–71** 139

The present continuous: form and use
Verbs not normally used in continuous forms
The simple present tense: form and use

17 過去與完成時式 The past and perfect tenses **172–92** 147

The simple past
The present perfect: simple and continuous
The past perfect: simple and continuous

18 將來時式 The future **193–210** 168

Forms
The simple present and present continuous
Future with intention expressed by **will** + infinitive
be going to + infinitive for intention or prediction
The future tense **will/shall:** form and use
The future continuous tense
The future perfect tense: simple and continuous

19 時式的關聯 The sequence of tenses **211–12** 185

20 條件句式 The conditional **213–23** 186

Conditional sentences, types 1, 2 and 3
will, would, should in **if**-clauses
unless, but for, otherwise, provided, suppose
if, in case
Conditional sentences in indirect speech

21 **will, would, shall, should** 之其他用法 **224–38** 198

will/would for invitations, requests, commands
will for habits, insistence, assumptions
would like/care, would rather/sooner
wish that + subject + **would**
shall I/we? in requests for orders or advice
shall with second and third persons
should to express obligation
that . . . **should** used after certain verbs

22 不定詞 The infinitive **239–56** 210

Verbs followed by the infinitive
by **how, when, where** etc. + infinitive
by object + infinitive
by infinitive without **to**
Infinitive constructions after verbs of knowing, thinking, believing etc.
Infinitive after **only, the first, the second, the last** etc.
after nouns, adjectives
after **too** + adjective/adverb, adjective/adverb + **enough**
Infinitive as subject
Perfect infinitive
Continuous infinitive

23 動名詞 The gerund **257–66** 228

The gerund as subject
The gerund after prepositions and certain verbs
Verbs + possessive adjective or pronoun object + gerund
mind, suggest, propose
The perfect and passive gerunds

24 不定詞與動名詞／現在分詞結構 235
Infinitive and gerund/present participle constructions **267–73**

Verbs followed by either infinitive or gerund: **begin, start** etc.
regret, remember, forget, care, love, like, hate, prefer
agree, be afraid, mean, go on, propose, stop, try, used (to)
Verbs followed by present participle or infinitive
Verbs of the senses: **see, hear, feel** etc.
go and **come**

25 分詞 The participles **274–80** 241

Present participle constructions after **catch/find, spend/waste**
A present participle may replace a relative clause
The perfect participle active
The past and perfect participles passive

26 命令，請求，勸告 Commands, requests, advice **281–4** 247

27 假設句式 The subjunctive **285–8** 251

After **wish/if only, as if/though, would rather/sooner**

28 被動語態 The passive voice **289–91** 255

Passive tenses
Prepositions with passive verbs
Infinitive constructions after certain passive verbs

29 報導句式 Reported speech **292–307** 259

Changes necessary when reporting statements
Verbs and expressions which are reported unchanged
Use of infinitives and gerunds in reported statements
say, tell and other introductory verbs
Changes necessary when reporting questions
Questions beginning **shall I? will/would/could you?**
Commands, requests, advice, invitations reported by:
tell/ask/advise/invite etc. + object + infinitive
say + subject + **be** or **should** + infinitive
Suggestions in indirect speech
Reporting statement + question, statement + command etc.
must, needn't, could in reported speech

30 目的子句，比較子句，理由子句，時間子句，結果子句與讓步子句 281
Clauses of purpose, comparison, reason, time, result and concession **308–16**

31 不規則動詞 Irregular verbs **317** 291

32 動詞＋介／副詞 Verbs + prepositions/adverbs **318–20** 296

33 數詞，日期，重量與量度 345
Numerals, dates, and weights and measures **321–6**

34 拼字規則 Spelling rules **327–32** 349

索引 Index 352

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1 冠　詞 (Articles)

不定冠詞 (The indefinite article)

1 形　式

不定冠詞有 **a** 及 **an** 兩種形式。
a用於子音開始的字或是發音如子音的母音字母〔如 u 唸成/ju/〕開始的字之前:

a man　*a table*　*a university*　*a useful thing*

an 用於母音 (a,e,i,o,u) 或是不發聲的 h 字母開始的字之前:

an hour　*an honourable man*　*an elephant*　*an apple*

這種用法適用於各種性別 (gender) 的名詞:

a man　*a woman*　*an actor*　*an actress*　*a table*
an animal

2 不定冠詞 a 或 an 在以下各種情形使用:

A　在可數名詞之前 (亦即同類事物不只有一個), 當這名詞第一次被提及, 而其本身並不代表特指的人或事物:

I need a holiday.　*They live in a bungalow.*
There is a policeman at the door.

B　在一個用以代表其類別 (全體) 的單數可數名詞之前:

A car must be insured = All cars/Any car must be insured.
A child needs love = All children need/Any child needs love.

C　在一個作補語用的名詞之前, 這種用法包括職業的名稱:

He is a doctor.　*She is a teacher.*　*He became an actor.*

D　在一些表示數目的用語中:

a couple	*an eighth*	*a hundred*	*a lot of*
a dozen	*a quarter*	*a thousand*	*a great many*
half a dozen	*a score* (20)	*a million*	*a great deal of*

E　在表示價格, 速度, 比率等的用語中:

5p a kilo　*£1 a metre*　*sixty kilometres an hour*
10p a dozen　*four times a day*

(注意: **a** 與 **one** 通常不可互換使用。關於這兩者相異之處, 參看23。)

F 與 **few** 及 **little** 一起：

a few=a small number，或是說話者認爲不大的數目。

a little=a small amount，或是說話者認爲不多的數量。

few 和 **little** 亦可不帶冠詞而單獨使用，但這種用法具有一種幾乎是否定的語意，因而常可以用 **hardly any** 來取代之：

We had little time for amusement implies that we were always busy.

Few people know this (it is almost unknown).

（參看29。）

G 在感嘆詞句中，用於單數可數名詞之前：

What a hot day! *What a pretty girl!* *Such a pity!*

但 *What pretty girls!* *What big dogs!*

（複數名詞，因此不需冠詞，參看 3 。）

H **a** 可以放在 Mr/Mrs/Miss ＋姓氏之前：

a Mr Smith *a Mrs Smith* *a Miss Smith*

a Mr Smith 意指'一位名叫 Smith 的人'，同時這種說法暗示對說話者而言 Smith 是一位陌生人。如果 **Mr Smith** 前沒有 **a** 則暗示說話者認識 Smith 先生或是知道有他這個人。

（關於 **a/an** 與 **one** 之分別，參看23。）

3 以下情形不用不定冠詞：

A 在複數名詞之前。

不定冠詞沒有複數形式，因此 a dog 的複數是 dogs。

B 在不可數名詞之前。

以下名詞在英文中是單數而不可數的：

advice *information* *news* *baggage* *luggage* *furniture*

這些名詞前面常可用 *some, any, a little, a lot of, a piece of* 等語詞：

I'll give you a piece of advice. *There isn't any news.*

You need some more furniture.

knowledge 一字亦是不可數名詞，但如以特別的意義使用時，則可用不定冠詞：〔譯註1〕

A knowledge of languages is always useful.

He has a good knowledge of mathematics.

hair（指人頭上所有的頭髮）是不可數名詞，但如分別考慮每根頭髮時，則可以說 a hair, two hairs 等：

She has black hair.

The fisherman used a hair to tie the feather to the hook.

experience 一字作"經驗" (practice in doing something) 解釋時，是不可數。但是作"經歷，閱歷" (something which happens to someone) 解釋時，是可數名詞:

He had an exciting experience (an adventure) *last night.*

材料名稱如玻璃 (glass)，木 (wood)，鐵 (iron)，石 (stone)，紙 (paper)，布 (cloth)，酒 (wine)，咖啡 (coffee)，茶 (tea) 等屬於不可數名詞。但是這類名詞中有很多亦可以指特別的一件物品，因而可以帶有不定冠詞 a 或 an:

Windows are made of glass but *Have a glass of wine.*
We write on paper but *I've got a paper* (newspaper).
Iron is a metal but *I use an iron* (electric iron).

some, any, a piece of, a lot of 等也常可用在這類名詞之前:

Would you like some coffee? *I want a piece of wood.*

C 在抽象名詞之前: 如 beauty, happiness, fear, hope, death 等 (該抽象名詞作特別解釋則例外):

He was pale with fear.
Some children suffer from a fear of the dark.

D 在每日三餐名稱 (如 dinner, lunch 等) 之前，如該名詞前面有形容詞則例外:

We have breakfast at eight. *He gave us a good breakfast.*

如果是表示慶祝某事或向某人致敬的特別的一餐，這名詞 (如 dinner 等) 前面亦可用不定冠詞:

I was invited to dinner (at their house, in the ordinary way).
但 *I was invited to a dinner given to welcome the new ambassador.*

定冠詞 (The definite article)

英文的定冠詞 **the** 在單數，複數，及所有人稱之前都可用，其形式不變。

the boy *the boys* *the girl* *the girls* *the day* *the days*

4 定冠詞的用法

A 定冠詞 the 在以下各情形使用:

1 在表示獨一無二，或被看作一整體的名詞之前:

the earth *the sea* *the sky* *the weather* *the North Pole*

2 在一個因第二次提及而變成有定 (definite) 的名詞之前: 〔譯註2〕

His car struck a tree; you can still see the mark on the tree.

3 在一個因爲受片語或子句所修飾而變成有定 (definite) 的名詞之前:

the boy that I met *the place where I met him*
the girl in blue *the man on the donkey*

4 在一個因位置或所在地之理由而只能指特別的一件事物的名詞之前:〔譯註3〕
Ann is in the garden (the garden of this house).
He sent for the doctor (his own doctor).
Please pass the wine (the wine on the table).

5 在最高級的語詞, first, second 等序數詞, 和作形容詞或代名詞使用的 only 之前:
Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in Europe.
Most people think that Monday is the worst day of the week.

B **the**+單數名詞可以代表一類動物或事物:
The whale is in danger of becoming extinct.
The deep-freeze has made life easier for housewives.
man 一字可以代表人類全體, 但作這種解釋時則不需冠詞:
If oil supplies run out, man may have to fall back on the horse.
但是 **the** 可以用於特定一群人中的一份子之前:
The small shopkeeper is finding life increasingly difficult.
然而, 在口語中, 這種情形常以複數表示之:
Small shopkeepers are finding life increasingly difficult.
以上 **the** +單數名詞的用法, 其動詞應爲單數。而其對應的代名詞爲 **he, she** 或 **it**:
The first-class traveller pays more so he expects some comfort.

C **the** +形容詞表示一群(具有該形容屬性的)人:
the old = old people in general
the strong = strong people in general
這種用法的動詞應用複數, 對應的代名詞是 **they**:
The young are impatient; they want changes. (亦參看18。)

D **the** 用於某些表示海洋, 河流, 島嶼, 山脈, 複數國家名稱, 及沙漠等專有名詞之前:

the Arctic	*the Antarctic* (both land and sea)	*the Atlantic*
the Alps	*the Netherlands*	*the U.S.A.*
the Sahara	*the Gobi Desert*	

the 也用於具有「名詞+**of**+名詞」形式的名稱之前:

the Cape of Good Hope	*the Bay of Biscay*
the Straits of Dover	*the U.S.S.R.*
the Rann of Kutch	*the Union of South Africa*
the Gulf of Mexico	

the 用於具有「形容詞+名詞」形式的名稱之前(假如其中之形容詞不是 east, west 等字眼):

the Gold Coast	*the Ivory Coast*	*the New Forest*
the Hindu Kush	*the High Street*	

在「east/west＋名詞」之前不用 **the**，例如：Yucatan is in North America．但是，如 east/west 之後有 of，則要用 **the**，例如，the west of Spain；如 east/west 等單獨當名詞使用時亦要用 **the**：
The south is warmer than the north.

試比較：
I am going to the south（名詞）
與 *I am going south*（副詞）
North of the town there is a lake
與 *To the north (of the town) there is a lake.*

同時注意 the North Pole（北極），the South Pole（南極），the East End（倫敦之東端）等用法。

the 也在某些名稱前使用：

the Sudan	*the Yemen*	*the Hague*	*the Riviera*
the Camargue	*the Costa Brava*	*the Mall*	*the Strand*

E **the**亦用在樂器名稱之前：
She learnt to play the flute.

F 如三餐之名稱帶有修飾子句則其前面應用 **the**：
The dinners Peter used to give were really memorable.
The tea we got on the boat was rather disappointing.（亦參看3D。）

5 定冠詞的省略

A 以下情形**不**用定冠詞：

1 除以上第 4 節所列情形以外，人名或地名之前不用定冠詞。
例外：
「**the**＋姓氏複數」可指該姓的一家人（the...family）：
The Smiths = Mr and Mrs Smith (and children).
「**the**＋單數人名」可用來區別同名的人：
We have two Mr Smiths. Which one do you want?
I want the Mr Smith who works in the Post Office.
注意：雖然 **the** 不用在「名銜＋名詞」之前：
Captain Jones was talking to Doctor Black
但却可用在單獨使用的名銜之前：
The captain seemed angry with the doctor.
在含有 of 的名銜之前亦用 **the**：*the Duke of York.*
最後，我們可以稱呼兩位未婚的姊妹爲「**The Misses**＋姓」：*The Misses Jones, The Misses Smith.*

2 在一般（沒有特別含意的）抽象名詞之前不用定冠詞：
Men fear death

但是 *The death of the Prime Minister left his party without a leader.*

3 在所有格名詞或所有格形容詞之後不用定冠詞:
the boy's uncle = the uncle of the boy
It is my (blue) book. = The (blue) book is mine.

4 在一日各餐名稱之前不用定冠詞（但參看3D。）
The Scots have porridge for breakfast

但 *The wedding breakfast was held in her father's house.*

5 在身體各部份和衣着項目之前不用定冠詞，因爲這些名詞之前通常用所有格形容詞:
Raise your right hand. *He took off his coat.*
但注意以下句型:
She seized the child's collar. *I patted his shoulder.*
The brick hit John's face.
這些句子亦可以下面方式表達:
She seized the child by the collar. *I patted him on the shoulder.*
The brick hit John in the face.
被動語態亦可如此:
He was hit on the head. *He was cut in the hand.*

B 注意: 在有些語言中定冠詞可用於無定複數名詞（indefinite plural nouns）之前，但英文的 **the** 却永遠不用在無定複數名詞之前:
Women are expected to like housework（亦卽一般婦女）.
Big hotels all over the world are very much the same.
如果我們在以上第一例句中 women 一字前加上 the，其意卽指特別的某一群婦女，而非泛指一般女人了。

C nature 一字作創造及促進生物世界的精神解釋時，前面不加 **the**: 〔譯註4〕
If you interfere with nature you will suffer for it.

6 在 home, church, market, school, 及 hospital 等字前 the 的省略

A **home**
當 **home** 單獨使用時，亦卽其前後都沒有修飾的字或片語，則 **the** 可省略不用:
He went home. *She left home.* *They got home late.*
They hurried home. *They arrived home after dark.*
注意: 以上例句中介系詞 to 省略，而 arrive 之後不用 at.
但是 **home** 字前或後帶有修飾的字或片語時，應視作一般名詞，而介系詞及冠詞之使用亦比照一般名詞:

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