

高中英语语法

• ENGLISH GRAMMA FOR SENIOR •

• 孙明恩 主编



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前 言

该书对高中教材中的语法项目做了系统的分析、归纳、总结,重点讲解了学生在学习中的易混淆的地方,突出了高考重点。

该书共分十四部分:名词和主谓一致、冠词和数词、代词、形容词和副词、介词、情态动词、动词的时态和语态、动词常见搭配、动词的非谓语形式、虚拟语气、简单句、复合句、It 的用法、倒装。

该书在讲解方面简明扼要,重点突出,条理清晰,例句丰富、通俗易懂。学生在使用该书时可根据自己的实际情况进行重点学习。

目前,新编九年义务教育英语教材和新编高中英语教材正在普及。该书可以帮助学生更好地学习这套英语新教材,使语法知识系统化,以适应外语教材和外语教学的改革。

编 者

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一、名词和主谓一致

(一) 名 词

【要点】

名词是表示人、事物、地点、抽象概念等名称的词类。名词一般可分为可数名词和不可数名词两大类。可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词,通常有单、复数之分;不可数名词包括专有名词,物质名词和抽象名词,一般没有单复数之分。

1. 名词的分类

名 词	专有 名词	人名、地名	Tom, China	
		机构名称	Olympic Games (奥运会)	
	普通 名词	可数名词	个体名词	teacher, bird
			集体名词	people, police
不可数名词		物质名词	food, air	
		抽象名词	time, love	

2. 名词复数的构成规则

单数名词	复数构成法	举 例
一般名词	+s	book—books
以 s	+es	class—classes
x		box—boxes
ch		watch—watches
sh 结尾		brush—brushes
以元音+y 结尾	+s	boy—boys
以辅音+y 结尾	变 y 为 i, +es	factory—factories

1) 以辅音+y 结尾, 多数变 y 为 i, +es。

但 Henrys(亨利), Marys(玛丽)除外。

2) 以 o 结尾的名词, 少数加 es 构成复数。例如: heroes, potatoes, echoes(回声), mosquitoes(蚊子), Negroes, tomatoes。

大多数以 o 结尾的名词加-s 构成复数。通常可遵循下列规则:

① 元音字母+o 收尾的名词, 直接加-s。例如: bamboos, cuckoos(布谷鸟), radios, studios(画室), zoos 等。

② 缩略词大多直接加-s。例如: UFOs(unidentified flying object)(不明飞行物, 飞碟), photos(photograph), compos (composition), pianos (pianofote), kilos (kilogram, kilometre)等。

③ 某些外来词。例如: tobaccos(烟草), solos(独奏曲)等。

3) 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词, 构成复数时, 只要记住下面 13 个词, 即把 f 变成 v 再加 es 外, 其它的均为直接加-s 构成。13 个特殊变化的词是: leaf, life, self, shelf, wife, thief, half, knife, wolf, calf(小牛), elf(小精灵), loaf(面包), sheaf(束、

捆)。

个别词两种方式都可以。例如:scarf—scarves, scarfs(围巾), handkerchief—handkerchiefs, handkerchieves.

4)不规则的复数形式。共有7个词单数变复数时元音发生变化:man—men, woman—women, tooth—teeth, foot—feet, goose—geese(鹅), mouse—mice, louse—lice(虱子)

个别名词的复数是加-en 构成。例如:child—children, ox—oxen(牛)。

有些名词的单、复数形式是一样的。这类名词多半是表示国籍,动物及船只的。例如:Chinese, Japanese, sheep, deer, craft(船只), spacecraft(航天飞机), means等。fish的复数仍是fish,但可用fishes表示不同种类的鱼。hair和fruit单数表示总体,复数表示若干根、若干种。

5)合成名词构成复数时,多数变主体名词。例如:looker(s)—on(旁观者)

son(s)—in—law(女婿)

editor(s)—in—chief(总编辑)

但由man和woman构成的合成名词,两者都要变:

man servant—men servants(男仆)

woman doctor—women doctors(女医生)

6)有些名词经常以复数形式出现。一般是下面几种情况:一是形状相似,方向相反合为一物体的名词;一是以-ing结尾的名词以及其他情况。例如:scissors(剪刀), trousers, pants(裤子), shorts(短裤), glasses, compasses(圆规), scales(天平), pliers(钳子)等; belongings(所有物), surroundings(环境), doings(行为), savings(储蓄), earnings(挣的钱)等;

arms(武器), overalls(工作服), clothes, ashes(灰烬), stairs, forces(部队), pyjamas(睡衣裤)等。

7) 有些以-s 收尾的名词, 多半是学科名称, 仍旧是单数。例如: physics, politics, phonetics(语音学), economics(经济学)等。

8) 有些名词的复数表示特殊含义。例如: times(时代), papers(文件), brains(头脑), greens(青菜), manners(礼貌), goods(货物), looks(外貌), customs(海关), imports(进口货物), troops(军队)等。

3. 名词所有格的构成

名词情况	构成方法	举 例
一般单数名词	+ 's	Jack's hat
复数名词	以 s 结尾 + '	the teachers' office
	不以 s 结尾 + 's	Children's Day
复合名词	只在最后一词后 + 's	my sister-in-law's photo (我嫂子的照片)
名词短语		an hour's walk(步行一小时的路程)
表示共同所有关系的几个名词		Mike and John's room (迈克和约翰的房间——共有)

续表

表示各个所有关系的几个名词	每个名词后+'s	Mike's and Tom's books (迈克和约翰的书——不共有)
前有限定词的名词	of+名词所有格	a friend of my brother's (我兄弟的一个朋友)
以s收尾的专有名词	可加's, 也可加'	Engels's works

(二) 主语和谓语的一致性

【要点】

一个句子中的谓语动词必须与其主语的人称、数的形式保持一致。

现代英语中主谓一致关系,大致遵循以下三条原则:

1. **语法一致原则**(grammatical concord): 根据主语的语法形式决定谓语动词的单、复数形式。主语是单数形式,谓语动词用单数形式;主语是复数形式,谓语动词亦用复数形式。

例如:

A young man is sitting over there.

The students are reading an English book.

2. **意义一致原则**(notional concord): 主、谓的一致取决于主语所表达的内在涵义。例如:

The poor were cruelly oppressed in the old society.

The United States is a developed country.

This works was built in 1985.

3. **毗邻吸引原则**(the principle of proximity and attraction): 谓语动词根据它前面最邻近的名词,代词或其他词数的形式决定自身的单、复数形式,通常称为“就近原则”。例如:

Not only you but also Mary has told me about it.

Either he or I am right.

4. 应注意的几种情况:

1) 当 and 连接两个名词做主语时,表示不同的人或事物,谓语动词一般要用复数。例如:

July and August are the hottest months in a year.

当 and 连接的两个名词指同一个人,同一件事或同一概念时, and 后面的名词前没有冠词,其谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

Bread and butter is their daily food.

The professor and doctor is coming to give us a talk.

若 and 连接的并列主语前面分别有 every, each, no 等词修饰时,谓语动词用单数形式。and 连接两个主语表面为单数,但被不同的定语所修饰,成为几个不同对象,动词用复数式。例如:

Every boy and girl is treated in the same way.

Chinese and Japanese silk are better than Italian one.

The red and white rose are beautiful.

2) 主语后面有修饰语或插入语时(介词词组居多);谓语动词的形式按主语的单、复数而定。

这些修饰语或插入成分有: with, along with, together

with, as well as, like, accompanied by, no less than, rather than, more than, as much as, but, except, besides, including, in addition to 等。例如:

The factory, with all its equipment, has been burnt.

(工厂, 及所有设备, 全被焚烧。)

The driver, rather than his friends, is responsible for the traffic accident. (司机, 而不是他朋友, 应为车祸负责。)

3) 集体名词作主语时, 谓语的单, 复数取决于主语强调的内容。如果主语作为一个整体看待, 谓语动词用单数形式; 如果强调其中个体成员, 谓语动词用复数形式。试比较:

The audience was in good order. (观众秩序良好。)

The audience were greatly moved at what he said.

(听众被他的话深深地感动了。)

这类名词有: audience, committee (委员会), crew (船员), enemy, public, group, crowd, class, government, company, party, population, team, family, nation, army, majority 等。

4) 以连词 or, either...or, nor, neither...nor, not only...but also... 连接两个作主语的名词, 谓语与其相邻的那个名词的数一致。例如:

Neither Robert nor Adam is capable of doing such work alone. (罗伯特和亚当都不能单独做这个工作。)

5) 当 either (neither, none, one) + of + 复数名词, each 或由 some, any, no, every 构成的复合代词作主语时, 谓语动词一般用单数形式。none 做主语, 谓语动词用单数或复数形式都可以, 只是所表意思有差别。

Neither of the two girls is at home.

None of us is right. (我们中没有一个是正确的。)

None of us are right. (我们都不对。)

6) all (some, both, a few, few, a lot, plenty, any, part, the rest, half, most, a number, a large quantity, a large amount, percent, 分数) + of + 名词作主语, of 后面的名词是单数, 谓语动词用单数形式; of 后面的名词是复数, 谓语动词是复数形式。例如:

About 40 percent of the students of that school are girls. (那个学校约 40% 的学生是女生。)

70 percent of the surface is covered with water.

(表面的 70% 为水覆盖。)

7) the + 形容词或分词作主语表示一类人, 谓语动词用复数形式; 指个别, 则用单数。例如:

The rich are not always happy.

The unusual is what he is fond of writing about.

(非同寻常的事情是他所喜欢写的主题。)

8) 表示重量、距离、金钱、一段时间及由 one and a half 修饰的复数名词作主语表示一个整体概念时, 谓语动词通常用单数形式。例如:

Three weeks was allowed for making the necessary preparation.

9) 以从句、不定式、动名词等语法结构担任主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

Laying eggs is the queen's full-time job.

10) 表示“许多”, “大量”意思的 a large quantity of, a

large supply of 修饰可数或不可数名词,其短语作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数形式;若 (large) quantities of, (large) supplies of 短语作主语,谓语动词一般用复数形式。例如:

A large quantity of milk (nuts) was saved by the children.

Quantities of food (nuts) were on the table.

There are large supplies of oil in the North Sea.

a large amount of 只修饰不可数名词,其短语作主语,谓语动词通常用单数形式;但若用 large amounts of 时,谓语动词通常用复数形式。例如:

A large amount of damage was done in a very short time.

Large amounts of money were spent on the bridge.

“many + 复数名词”作主语,谓语动词用复数形式;但“many a + 单数名词”作主语,谓语动词应用单数形式。例如:

Many students have seen the film.

Many a student has seen the film.

11) 当句中主语是由 what 引导的从句,谓语动词通常用单数形式;但若所指内容是复数意义时,谓语动词一般须用复数形式。例如:

What we need is more time.

What we need are doctors.

What I should like most for a birthday is a camera.

What his father left him are a few English books.

12) 当并列两个主语,一个为肯定式,一个为否定式时,谓语动词通常与肯定式主语一致。试比较:

I, not you, am the right man to do the job.

You, not I, are the right man to do the job.

13) means (方法、手段) 由于单、复数同形, 用作主语时, 若其前有 a, such a, this, that 修饰, 谓语动词由单数形式; 若其前有 all, such, these, those 修饰时, 谓语动词应用复数形式。但“means”, “no means”, “the means”等前没有以上修饰语, 视单数、复数都可以。例如

Such a means has not been tried.

All possible means have been tried.

14) 定语从句中“one of + 复数名词 + who/that/which”结构, 先行词是靠近关系代词的复数名词, 而不是 one, 因而从句谓语动词应为复数形式; 但若 one 之前有 the only 修饰时, 先行词便是 one, 而不是结构中的复数名词, 从句的谓语动词自然应是单数形式。试比较:

This is one of the most interesting questions that have been asked.

She was the only one of the girls who was late for the meeting.

15) 表示店铺的名词, 一般视为集体名词。但用作主语时, 谓语动词往往用复数形式。例如:

Richardson's have a lot of imported goods to sell.

【练习】

1. They bought _____ in the department store.

A. trouser and clothes

B. trousers and cloth.

C. trousers and clothing

D. trousers and clothe.

2. It is ____ work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.
- A. a so unusual B. such an unusual
C. so unusual D. such unusual
3. In the crowded buses we should make ____ for the old.
- A. a room B. rooms
C. room D. seats
4. ____ of the students in our school is increasing.
- A. The number B. A number
C. The amount D. A great deal
5. I saw ____ in the meeting-room.
- A. many people B. much people
C. many peoples D. a lot of peoples
6. The teacher can give you some ____ or ____ on this matter.
- A. information, advice B. informations, advice
C. information, advices D. informations, advices
7. Miss Smith is a friend of ____.
- A. Mary's mother's B. Mary's mother
C. Mother's of Mary D. Mary mother's
8. "Where's your brother?" "At ____."
- A. Mr Green's B. Greens
C. The Mr Green's D. the Greens
9. ____ food is kept in his new cave.
- A. Large quantities of B. A great deal of
C. A large number of D. Quite a few