

英语语法精解

欧阳子倩 晓东 虞萍 著

EXPLANATION OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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内 容 简 介

本书是高级中学、高校学生及在职人员进修英语使用的参考书,可供高考或其它类型考核、英语强化训练之用。全书共13章,包括基础语法的难点部分和以介词为中心的介词词组、介词与动词、介词与名词以及介词与形容词搭配的习惯用法。其中,专设一章近义词与易混词,以提高读者准确用词和正确表达英语的能力。各章后设有丰富的练习,书末附有参考答案。

本书重点突出,内容丰富。使用的例句以能充分说明问题的症结为原则,并注重其思想性和实用性,同时还提供了大量词汇。作者认为,学习语法是掌握外国语言的手段之一。但语法的学习不能脱离语言的全面实践,如果不掌握词汇,就如同无砖、无瓦,又怎能建起美丽的楼阁?如果不发展听、说、写、读能力,学习语法岂不成了空中楼阁,无物而无用。因此,要通过实践,掌握语言的法规,发展听、说、写、读的全面技巧。阅读此书,并做练习,定会使你获益匪浅。

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第一章 冠 词

第一节 概说

冠词 a, an 和 the 用于修饰名词, 前两者为不定冠词, 后者为定冠词。

1. 不定冠词 a 用在 辅音(不是辅音字母)开头的名词前, an 用在元音开头的名词前。如:

a hospital	an American of Chinese descent
a European	an honest man
a one-act play	an x-ray check
a unit	an unusual person
a useful book	an infectious hospital

2. 不定冠词与单数的具体或抽象名词连用表示泛指。如:

a vacuum cleaner	a difficulty
a bird	a worry

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

定冠词 the 用于各类名词前表示限定或特指。如:

the tube(s)	the difficulty(ies)
the oil	the worry(ies)

复数名词与不可数名词前不用定冠词, 表示泛指。如:

tubes	oil	music	diligence
houses	silver	honesty	

Statements should be based on facts.

Honesty is the best policy.

Habit is second nature.

Diligence is the mother of success.

冠词在普通名词前的基本用法可概括如下表:

冠词	单数可数名词	复数可数名词	不可数名词
a(n) (泛指)	a tube (具体名词) a difficult (抽象名词)	/	/
the (特指)	the tube the difficulty	the tubes the difficulties	the gold the music
不用冠词 (泛指)	/	tubes	gold music

例句如下:

(1) Give me a test tube.

(2) The tube in your hand is mine.

(3) It's a difficulty.

(4) The difficulty we had was hard to overcome.

(5) There are tubes in this laboratory.

(6) Gold is metal.

(7) I like music.

(8) These are the tubes for our laboratory.

(9) The difficulties he had were hard to overcome.

(10) The music of Beethoven is loved by all.

3. 冠词 a(n) 并不总是表示“一”这个数字。如下列例句:

(1) This is a book.

(2) He is an American.

(3) A lie is a falsehood.

上述三句话里的 4 个 a 在初学阶段都会把它们译成“一”, 即一本书, 一个美国人。但实际上并非如此。若要强调一, 就应

说成 This is one book. He is one American. 同样, 第三句也不宜译成“一个谎言是一个欺骗”, 较好的译法是:

这是书。(不是别的东西)

他是美国人。(不是其他国家的人)

谎言就是欺骗。

再如下面例句中的 a 有表示数量“一”的意思, 但也不强调“一”这个数目。如:

A stitch in time saves nine. 及时一针省得以后缝九针;〔谚〕小洞不补, 大洞吃苦。意指: 及时处理事半功倍。

Rome was not built in a day. 罗马(帝国)非朝夕建成。〔喻〕伟业非一日之功。或: 坚持必成。

We are of a mind once more.

可见, a stitch in time 强调的是及时处理的问题, 并不是强调缝的针数; not built in a day 强调事业的成功必须坚持; of a mind 表示意见相同。因此, 文句中冠词 a(n) 是否译出, 要根据文意而定。

第二节 不定冠词 a(n) 的用法

1. 与单数可数名词连用, 表示类别。如:

A teacher must love his students.

Tractor is a powerful motor vehicle used in agriculture.

A microscope is an instrument for examining very small objects.

A mixture differs from a chemical compound.

Time flies like an arrow.

2. 用于单数名词前表示泛指, 不限定的或首次提到的人或物:

A man is at the door.

A bright future lies ahead.

Not an inch of land is allowed to lie waste.

An unjust cause finds little support. 失道寡助。

I have a portable radio. The radio was given by my girl friend.

3. 表示一类事物中的任何一个:

A rolling stone gathers no moss. [谚] 滚石不生苔; 转行不成材。

Give me a chance to learn from you.

4. 用于单数主语补语或宾语补语及表语前表示身份、职业等:

His father is a tractor driver.

They called him a coward.

His wish is to become an engineer.

Is the visitor a Christian or Moslem?

5. 用于单数名词的同位语前, 泛指某人的职务、社会地位或泛指某类人、物之一:

Wong Feng, a student of my brother majors in English.

The calculator, a small machine which can carry out number operations, is widely in use.

6. 表示每一(常和时间, 度量衡连用):

We have English lessons twice a week.

Take the medicine three times a day.

The train is running fifty miles an hour.

Rice is sold at about 1 yuan a jin.

These cost 5 yuan a pound.

7. 表示同一或相同:

Birds of a feather flock together.

People of a mind fall into the same group.

The two pairs of socks are much of a size.

Winifred and I are nearly of an age.

8. 用在专有名词前,以整体概括个体,表示类似的一个或某一个:

He is a Lei Feng. 他是一个雷锋式的人物。

A Comrade Li came to see you.

A Mr. Smith was in charge of the laboratory.

9. 用于某些物质名词和不可数的抽象名词前表示一定程度、一种、一场、一阵、一客或动作的一次。如 a green tea, an ice cream, a deep hatred, a miserable life.

The overseas Chinese have a great love for the great mother land.

I want a tomato soup.

Petroleum is a mixture of various hydrocarbons.

The proper use of articles is a difficulty common to most students.

There was a heavy rain last night.

An ice cream, please.

Let me have a look at your new book.

Thank you, Tim. You've done me a kindness.

You should make an analysis of the situation first.

10. 与一些数词连用表示一整体单位,如 a dozen, a hundred, a thousand, a million 等,并常与表示数量的词构成词组。如: a cup of, a number of, a pair of, a handful of, a lot of, a great deal 等。

A ten years is not so long.

A hundred soldiers were sent to reinforce the frontier guards.

This factory turns out a thousand tractors(in) a month.

She is a ten-year old little girl.

That is a twelve storeyed building.

11. 与序数词或形容词最高级连用共同限定所修饰的名词

He tried to jump up a third time.

It was a most beautiful sight. (这里的 most 作 very 解, 表示程度)

It must be really a most magnificent building.

2. 用在 few, little 之前表示“有一些”。

There are a few mistakes in his papers.

A few people have traveled between the earth and the moon.

I have a little money, but I can let you have some.

You still have a little time left. Don't hurry yourself.

A few = a small number

A little = a small quantity

3. 用在 many, quite, rather, such, what, how 以及 so (how, too) + adj 后分别表示许多, 相当, 颇, 真正和非常等。

Many a little makes a mickle.

They spent quite a long time rehearsing the play.

You are getting quite a big boy now. (你已经不小了)。

He is rather a fool.

He is quite (or rather) a wise man.

I have had such a busy day.

What a fine day!

What a difficult question is!

We have not had so wonderful a day as this for a long time.

Today is quite a hot day.

No one realized how serious a crime it was until much later.

How wonderful a plan it would be!

It's too difficult a problem that I am tackling with.

14. 用于固定词组

as a rule

照例

as a matter of fact	其实
in a hurry	匆忙
as a whole	总体上
all of a sudden	突然
at a blow	一举,一下子
on an average	平均地
at a loss	不知所措
have a fancy for	爱好
in a position (to do sth.)	有能力(做某事)
have a headache	
be in a passion	忿怒,在发脾气
have a drink	
in a sense	从某种意义上
take a walk	
in a way	在某种程度上
It's a pity...	
in a good (bad) temper	心情好(不佳)
It's a shame...	
in a size	大小相同
have a good time	过得愉快
have a say	有发言权
have a hand in	参与
have a mind to	极有意
keep an eye on	照看
jump to a conclusion	草率下结论
lend a hand	帮助
make a living	糊口,谋生
make a name for oneself	

with a rush

猛然

take a walk (rest, bath, nap)

with a will

热情地

with a light heart

心情愉快地

第三节 定冠词 the 的用法

1. 与单数可数名词连用表示整个类属:

The fox may grow gray, but never good. [谚]

The compass was first invented in China.

The burnt child dreads fire. [谚]

The ox is a useful animal.

The tiger and the cat belong to the same family of mammals.

The computer is very essential to modern business.

2. 用于形容词或分词前, 表示一类人、物的复数或一抽象概念:

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst.

The very wise avoid such temptations. (有头脑的人总是逃避这种诱惑的。)

The innocent are often deceived by the unscrupulous. (头脑单纯的人常受无耻之徒的欺骗。)

The Chinese have completely exploded the myth that China is poor in oil resources.

There will always be such opposites as the right and the wrong, the good and the evil, the beautiful and the ugly.

其它如: the aged (老人), the weak (弱者), the sick (病人), the disabled (残者), the wounded (受伤者), the dying (濒死者), the rich (富人), the poor (穷人), the deaf (聋人), the

blind(盲人), the dead(死者), the oppressed(受压迫的人)

3. 用在由普通名词作为基词所构成的表示阶级、党派、组织或机构等名词前, 包括报纸、杂志、轮船、飞机的专有名词。如: the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Academy of Sciences of China, the People's Daily, the Beijing Review, the Time, etc.

It's the Party that has been leading us from victory to victory.

The laboring people are living a happy life in New China.

The workers and (the) peasants in China have been masters of the country since liberation.

4. 用于单数可数名词之前, 表示其性质、特征与能力等的抽象概念。

The pen is mightier than the sword. 文的比武的力量大。

The colors of the cotton prints are pleasing to the eye.

It seems to me that he is weak in the head. (脑子笨)

Popular songs are pleasant to the ear.

There is still much of the schoolboy in you.

You are brought up on the bottle. (喂牛奶长大)

5. 用于逢“10”的复数数词前, 表示世纪中的几十年代或人的约略年岁。

You don't look your age, I think you are somewhere in the fifties.

In the 50s, a high way was built to link up Xining with the Tongtlen River basin.

6. 用在带有限制性修饰语(短语或从句)的名词前, 表示特指。

Don't spank him. That's not the way to educate a child.

The gulf between us widened.

7. 抽象名词(包括物质名词)后面带有限制性修饰语,特别是 of-结构,或整个情景和上下文使抽象名词具体化,物质名词部分化时。如:

The snow before the window has melted.

Is the water in the well fit to drink?

The visitors have a great admiration for the happy life of the Chinese people.

Do you like the music of the film?

The machine is used for testing the tensile strength of cotton fiber.

8. 用于上文已提到过的人或物以及听话人心目中明白对方所指的人或物的名词前。

Be sure to lock the door when you leave the room.

A Fox having fallen into a deep well was kept a prisoner there, as he could find no means of getting out. A thirsty Goat came to the same well. Seeing the Fox, he asked if the water was good. The Fox, pretending that he liked to stay the well, praised the water very highly, and encouraged the Goat to come down.

9. 用于表示独一无二的事物之前,包括自然界现象、方位、左右等名词前。如:

the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth, the equator, the universe, the horizon, the east, the west, the Bible, the Long Match, etc.

The sky is clear and bright.

Turn to the left and you will find the post office.

The wind has changed to the south.

Nothing in the world could hinder our progress.