



大学外语系列丛书

DAXUE WAIYU XILIE CONGSHU

张丽娜 主编

实用英语 语法解析




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实用英语语法解析

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内 容 简 介

全书共分十八章,包括名词、主谓一致、限定词、代词、形容词和副词、动词时态、情态动词、名词性从句、被动语态、定语从句、状语从句、倒装、虚拟语气、there be 结构、反义疑问句、非谓语动词、省略句和强调句。本书有所侧重地对英语语法内容进行了讲解和说明,每章都有一定的倒句和习题来帮助读者理解相应的语法项目。

本书可作为高等院校一、二级学生的基础课程教材,也可作为英语语言学习者的参考资料。

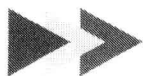
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前言



PREFACE

著名英语语法专家章振邦在《新编英语语法教程》一书的导论中就提到“语法是语言的组织规律,它赋予语言以结构系统。而词汇则是语言的建筑材料,它通过语法赋予语言以意义内容。”所以语法是语言的重要组成部分,它是语言的组织规律,作为语言基础单位的词按照这些规律形成相互之间的联系组合成句子、段落以至整个篇章,从而实现有意义的信息表达与交际。在任何一种语言中,不管是语音系统还是语义系统都与语法有着不可分割的联系,我们在语言习得和语言学习中无时不受语法规则的支配。

本书是一本讲解英语基础语法的教科书,是编者多年来的教学心得。它主要是针对学生在学习英语的过程中所遇到的语法困难和需要进行编写的。本书以实用为主,系统而完整地介绍了英语语法知识,但并非面面俱到,而是突出难点、重点,有详有略。

本书主要是针对大学一、二年级学生学习而编写的,在每一章节后都附有相应的练习题和习题答案。练习题的设置有利于学生们更好地理解抽象的知识点,同时它们也是每一章节重点、难点的体现。

本书同时也是全国教育科学“十二五”规划课题——“地方高校外语专业人才培养模式改革研究”及其子课题“外语+方向复合型人才培养模式下的课堂教学设计研究”的阶段性成果之一,项目编号为 FIB110147。

本书由佳木斯大学的张丽娜任主编,董琳、姜莉莉、周婧婧、景然任副主编。张丽娜编写了第五章至第八章(约 100 千字);董琳编写了第一章至第四章(约 55 千字);姜莉莉编写了第九章至第十一章(约 55 千字);周婧婧编写了第十二章至第十五章(约 55 千字);景然编写了第十六章至第十八章(约 55 千字)。

在本书的编写过程中,笔者参考了许多权威性的英语语法著作,对于这些大师们,笔者总是充满着崇敬之情。

限于作者水平,书中一定会有疏漏和错误之处,希望各位专家与读者多提宝贵意见,以使之渐臻完善。

编者

2012 年 12 月

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第一章 名 词

一、名词的分类

名词就其词汇意义可分为专有名词和普通名词。普通名词又可分为可数名词和不可数名词。

专有名词: Beijing, Smith, the United Nations

普通名词: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{可数名词} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{个体名词: man, expert, factory} \\ \text{集合名词: audience (观众), team, family} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{不可数名词} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{物质名词: water, glass, rice} \\ \text{抽象名词: surprise, honour, success} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

二、可数名词的复数形式

1. 一般情况, 直接加-s

port(港口)—ports technique(技术)—techniques

2. 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾发 [s], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ] 音的词, 加-es

bus—buses box—boxes bush—bushes

branch—branches stomach—stomachs (stomach 词尾发 k, 故复数直接加-s)

3. 辅音字母 + y, 变 y 为 i, 加-es

university—universities

y 前为元音字母, 直接加-s

boy—boys

4. 以 o 结尾加-es

hero—heroes

o 前为元音字母, 及部分外来词直接加-s

zoo—zoos radio—radios piano—pianos photo—photos

5. 以 f 或 fe 结尾, 变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加-es

leaf—leaves wife—wives

以下 f 结尾单词直接加-s

belief—beliefs (信念) roof—roofs (屋顶) proof—proofs (证据)



safe—safes(保险柜) chief—chiefs(首领) gulf—gulfs(海湾)

6. 不规则名词

man—men woman—women foot—feet tooth—teeth

goose—geese mouse—mice child—children ox—oxen

【注】(1)有些可数名词的单复数相同,要根据上下文的意义来确定其是单数还是复数。

例如:

sheep 羊 fish 鱼 deer 鹿

means 手段,方法 works 工厂,作品 series 系列

(2)在些可数名词,只有单数形式,但表示复数意义。如果作主语,谓语动词用复数形

式。例如:

cattle 牛 people 人民 police 警察

(3)集合名词既可看作单数(作为整体),也可看作复数(作为集体的各个成员)。例如:

audience(观众) class(班级) family(家庭) group(小组)

Her family is well-known in the region. 她家在该地区是名门望族。

His family are quarrelling severely about the property. 他的家人正在为分财产激烈地争吵。

三、不可数名词

物质名词、抽象名词均属不可数名词。前面不能加不定冠词 a/an,词尾也不能加-s。

请牢记下列典型的不可数名词。

news 消息 information 信息 advice 忠告,建议 progress 进步,进展

knowledge 知识 weather 天气 fun 乐趣 equipment 设备

English 英语 furniture 家具 wealth 财富 damage 损坏

traffic 交通,车辆及行人 baggage/luggage 行李 clothing 衣服,衣着

word 消息,信息 work 工作 homework 家庭作业 housework 家务

【注】(1)部分抽象名词可与 a(an)连用,此时词义发生变化,表示某种事或人。这些词有 surprise, pleasure, shock, honour, help, success 等。

当这类词在句中作表语,作宾补及在介词 as 之后,词义发生变化,通常要加 a/an。

(2)paper 表示“纸”,为不可数名词。表示“报纸、论文、书面作文、试卷、文件、有价证券”,为可数名词。

四、名词的所有格

名词的所有格通常在名词后加-'s 构成,表示所属关系。用于以下情况:

1. 表示有生命的名词

my brother's car 我哥哥的汽车 children's books 儿童读物



students' rooms 学生们的房间

2. 表示国家、城市、地域的名词

China's population 中国人口 Beijing's weather 北京的天气

3. 表示天体、时间、距离、金钱的名词

the moon's surface 月亮的表面 ten years' hard work 十年的辛劳

today's newspapers 今天的报纸 20 dollars' worth of a stamp 一张价值 20 美元的邮票

其他无生命的名词通常用“of + 名词”的短语表示所属关系。

the object of the sentence 句子的宾语

the title of the film 影片的名字

五、名词的作用

1. 名词在句中可作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语。

Mr. Li holds an important position in the government office.

主语

宾语

We elected him monitor of our class.

宾语

宾补

2. 名词还作其他名词的前置定语,用于更准确地说明某物的用途、性质、组成材料等。

a tea cup 茶杯 a car number 车牌号 a shoe shop 鞋店 a stone bridge 石桥

【注】名词作定语必须用单数。man, woman 作定语,用单数还是复数由被修饰的名词的单复数决定。sport 作定语,单复数形式均可。

a man teacher 一个男教师 ten women doctors 十个女医生

练 习 题

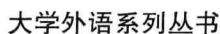
- () 1. He is such a man of many _____ that all of us respect him.
A. ability B. abilities
C. competence D. talent
- () 2. The Xi'an _____ happened on December 12, 1936 in Chinese modern history.
A. Incident B. Accident
C. Event D. Affair
- () 3. To tell you the truth, _____, not words are what we need.
A. actions B. deeds
C. behavior D. acts



- () 4. He is one of her many _____.
A. admiration B. admirer
C. admirers D. admirations
- () 5. Honest _____, though unpleasant to the ear, induces good conducts.
A. advices B. proposal
C. advice D. suggestions
- () 6. We haven't seen each other for _____, though we are in the same city.
A. eras B. millennium
C. epoch D. ages
- () 7. Our older generation used to advise us not to build _____ in the air, but that's not realistic at all.
A. attics B. castles
C. building D. rostrums
- () 8. Usually passengers are required to arrive at _____ one hour before _____ takes off.
A. airport; aircrafts B. the airport; aircraft
C. an airport; a aircraft D. the airport; the aircraft
- () 9. Which of the following is not a flying machine?
A. plane B. aircraft
C. kite D. space ship
- () 10. As middle school students, raising pet _____ all day long is a sheer waste of time.
A. beasts B. creatures
C. cat D. dog
- () 11. Don't judge a person only by his _____.
A. look B. appearance
C. appearances D. faces
- () 12. —What's on tonight?
—I hear there is going to be a pop song contest. A group of famous singers from Hong Kong and Macao are _____ in our village theatre.
A. making his first appearance B. appearing on the stage
C. making their first appearances D. appearing themselves
- () 13. The voyage diaries were handed down by his great grandfather, so their brothers have kept them as _____.
A. the apple in their eyes B. the apple of their mouths



- C. the apple of their eyes D. an apple of their eyes
- () 14. Traditionally in West, people usually play _____ on April Fools' Day.
A. funs B. jokes
C. fool D. fools
- () 15. Justice has long _____. Whoever breaks law will be punished by the people after all.
A. shoulders B. hands
C. fingers D. arms
- () 16. As a work of _____, we can't judge its value by appearances.
A. art B. arts
C. the art D. the arts
- () 17. With the help of our class, Little Mike made such great progress in Chinese that he can write a 200-character _____.
A. compositions B. papers
C. essays D. article
- () 18. Deng Xiaoping was our general designer of reform and opening up to the outside world. After he passed away, his _____ were scattered over the sea.
A. ashes B. ash
C. dusts D. dust
- () 19. Russia is a country which extends across _____.
A. Asia B. Europe
C. Asia and Europe D. Africa
- () 20. "What can I do for you?" or "May I help you?" is a pet phrase used by _____.
A. an assistant engineer B. an assistant manager
C. a helper D. a shop assistant
- () 21. Move a few steps, and the oil-paintings look better _____.
A. in the distance B. at once
C. in the open air D. at a distance
- () 22. In fact, the untruthful words made _____ on me. You must answer for that.
A. a surprise attack B. much damage
C. a personal attack D. a great harm
- () 23. Every Monday morning, all the teachers and students in our school stand at _____ as our national flag is raised.
A. attention B. attentions



() 24. —What are the greatest _____?
—A giant panda.
A. attraction B. attractions
C. attractive D. attract

() 25. Australia is an island continent lying between _____ .
A. the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic
B. the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean
C. the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
D. the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean

1 – 5 ACABC 6 – 10 CBACB 11 – 15 ADBAA 16 – 20 CBACD 21 – 25 CACAA

第二章 主谓一致

句子的谓语动词和句子的主语应在数方面保持一致。主谓一致的基本原则是:主语是单数,谓语动词用单数形式;主语是复数,谓语动词用复数形式。句子的主语有以下几种类型:

1. 带后置定语型

其谓语动词的形式依主语的单复数而定,与后置定语无关。例如:

(together) with...

except/but...

S + besides... + V

rather than...

as well as...

A library together with a lot of books has been given to our school as a gift.

一个带有很多书的图书馆作为礼物送给了我们学校。

Two pilots as well as all the passengers were killed in this plane crash.

两个飞行员连同所有旅客都死于这次空难。

2. 部分 - 整体型

其谓语的单复数,由整体部分决定。例如:

70 percent

two-thirds

part of the/one's + n. + V

half (整体)

all

the rest

About 70% of the surface of the earth is covered by water. 大约 70% 的地球表面被水覆盖。

Part of the books are worth reading, but the rest (of them) are of no value. 一部分书是值得看的,其余的没有什么价值。

【注】all 单独作主语时,all 指人谓语用复数,all 指物或事情谓语用单数。

All are eager to reach an agreement. 所有的人都急于达成协议。

All is going well. 一切都进展顺利。



3. 定语仅能修饰单数名词型

其谓语动词用单数。例如:

Each/Every

Either/Neither

Another + *n.* (单数) + *V*

Many a

More than one

More than one graduate wants to go to work in Western China. 不止一个毕业生要求去中国西部工作。

Many a day has passed since the boy was lost. 那个男孩失踪已有许多天。

4. 就近一致型

下列连词连接两个主语时,及 *there be* 句型有多个并列主语,谓语应与最靠近的主语保持一致。

A or B

Either A or B

Neither A nor B

Not only A but also B

There be A, B and C

Either you or I am to meet them at the station. 不是你就是我要去车站接他们。

Not only the teacher but also his students object to the plan. 不但老师而且学生们都反对这个计划。

There is an air-conditioner and two computers in his office. 在他办公室有一台空调和两台电脑。

5. 需记住的其他规则

Either

(1) Neither of + *n.* 作主语,谓语用单数。

Each

None of + *n.* (复数)作主语,谓语用单数或复数均可。

None of + *n.* (单数)作主语,谓语用单数。

Either of the answers is right. 两个答案中有一个是对的。

None of the cars was/were damaged. 这些车都没有受损。

None of the food has gone bad. 食物没有变质。

(2) a number of + *n.* (复数)作主语,谓语用复数。

the number of + *n.* (复数)作主语,谓语用单数。



A large number of students are from the south. 很多学生是南方人。

The number of students in our school has gone up to 3000. 我校学生数已上升到 3000 人。

(3) 关系代词作主语, 定语从句谓语动词的形式取决于其先行词的单复数。

He is one of the few persons who have a good knowledge of Italian. 他是精通意大利语的少数人之一。

在以上句子中, persons 是 who 的先行词, 从句谓语动词用复数。

(比较) He is the only one of the boys who was given a prize. 他是这些孩子中唯一受到奖励的。

当 one 之前有 the only 修饰时, one 是 who 的先行词, 从句谓语动词用单数。

(4) 单个动名词,不定式或主语从句作主语,谓语动词用单数。

两个并列的动名词,不定式或主语从句作主语,谓语动词用复数。

When and where to hold the meeting isn't decided yet. 什么时间什么地点开会还没有决定。(一个不定式作主语)

What I say and what I think are none of your business. 我说什么,想什么与你无关。(两个并列主语从句作主语)

(5) each, any, every, no 构成的复合代词都当作单数看待。

Someone is asking you on the phone. 有人打电话找你。

【注】复合代词作主语,反义疑问句的主语通常用 they,也可用 he

Everyone was present at the meeting, weren't they/wasn't he ? 每个人都出席会议了,是不是?

Someone has known the news, haven't they/hasn't he? 有谁已经知道了这个消息,是不是?

(6) 以“s”结尾的书刊名、国名、机构名和学科名作主语,谓语用单数。

The United Nations was set up in 1942. 联合国建于1942年。

The Canterbury Tales was written by Chaucer. 《坎特伯雷故事集》是乔叟写的。

Economics is my major. 经济学是我的主修课程。

(7) 某些形容词或分词和定冠词 the 连用表示某类人作主语, 谓语用复数。

The sick have been cured and the lost have been found. 病人得到医治, 失踪的也已找回来了。

(8) 由 and 连接两个单数名词作主语, 谓语动词用复数形式。

English and Chinese are quite different languages. 英语和汉语是不同的语言。

若 and 并列的主语在意义上指同一个人、同一概念或对立统一的事物,谓语动词用单数。

The manager and secretary is as busy as a bee all day. 那位经理兼秘书整天忙忙碌碌。
(两个名词共用一个冠词,指同一个人)



War and peace is a constant theme in history. 战争与和平是历史永恒的主题。(对立统一的一对事物)

(9) 单复数同形的名词, 如 deer, means 等, 谓语动词的单复数形式取决于这些名词是用作单数还是复数。

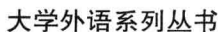
The only means to achieve success is to appeal to arms. 获取成功的唯一方法就是求助于武力。

All means have been tried out to increase agricultural production. 我们一直在努力尝试可以提高农业产量的方法。

练习 题

- () 1. More than one example _____ necessary to make students understand this rule clearly.
A. should B. is
C. are D. have been
- () 2. None of the debaters _____ convincing _____ audience.
A. were; his B. was; their
C. were; their D. was; its
- () 3. This family never agrees about _____ shares of the property.
A. its B. their
C. his D. her
- () 4. Not all the boys will visit _____ parents on Sunday.
A. their B. his
C. her D. it
- () 5. This is the best of the automobiles that _____ in working order.
A. is B. had
C. are D. have
- () 6. That is one of those remarks _____ to start arguments.
A. that is intended B. which intend
C. that are intends D. which intends
- () 7. The Bible says that the _____ of sin is death.
A. wages B. wage
C. having wages D. waging

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100



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