

College English

Grammar

with

Chinese Interpretations

肖红(英文) 吴炯(中文) 编著

大学英汉双讲语法

- English Explanation with Chinese Interpretations
- Comprehensiveness in Content
- Systematic Arrangement
- Conciseness in Language
- Remarkable Practicality



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Preface

For all English language learners, in college and out, it is a long-cherished dream to be able to listen, speak, read, write and translate in fluent English. Studying bilingual textbooks is one of the effective approaches whereby to realize this dream. English grammar, like speech sound and vocabulary, is one of the three indispensable components of the English language; therefore, English language learners at various levels should have a good command of indispensable basic English grammar before they can avoid making mistakes in the course of listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating. In a sense, studying bilingual grammar books can achieve the efficacy of “killing two birds with one stone”; that is, language learners will be able to command grammatical rules and meanwhile improve oral English. Finally they will be able to read English works in the original, acquaint themselves with every aspect of life in English-speaking countries, such as politics, economy, diplomacy, military affairs, science and technology, and equip themselves with the ability to freely communicate with native speakers of English.

This book is actually intended for both English majors and non-English majors who are determined to master the English language and pass English examinations of various sorts. It is also hoped that this book will prove equally helpful to college teachers, middle school teachers,

translators and advanced learners who are studying English on their own. As a handbook of English grammar, this book is characterized by its:

● English Explanation with Chinese Interpretation

Grammar books written in English are not easy for learners who are weak at English to comprehend, and those written in Chinese, which make language learners expose themselves more frequently to the Chinese language, tend to deprive them of their opportunities to expose themselves to the English language. In view of what has been mentioned above, this book is written in English with Chinese interpretation, which is conducive to English language learners' command of grammatical rules on the one hand and beneficial to the improvement of their oral English on the other hand.

● Comprehensiveness in Content

This book covers almost all the grammatical phenomena in college English teaching and consists of twenty-six chapters, each containing a brief and clear explanation of grammatical rules and a considerable quantity of corresponding exercises, to which keys are attached. And ample examples are also provided to illustrate grammatical concepts so that learners will acquire a deep understanding of grammatical rules and thus have a comprehensive grasp of them.

● Systematic Arrangement

The grammatical phenomena in common textbooks are lying scattered, not systematic, which makes it very inconvenient for language learners to comprehensively master necessary grammar knowledge within a short

period of time. However, this book sums up grammatical phenomena systematically and arrange them properly in accordance with the principle of “tackling the easy and simple before the difficult and complicated”; that is, the discussion of morphology, which is easier and simpler, goes before the exploration of the syntax, which is more difficult and complicated. This practice is conducive to language learners’ command of English grammar within a relatively short period of time.

● Conciseness in Language

Stripped of verbose language, this book adopts concise English explanation with Chinese interpretation, which makes it very convenient for language learners to comprehend common grammatical phenomena of the English language.

● Remarkable Practicality

This book aims to tackle the practical problems in the course of language learners’ learning and using English and thus focuses on the practicality of English grammar, free from unfathomable theoretical discussion. This attempt is beneficial to the development of English language learners’ five skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating, especially the latter three skills.

On the whole, this book has two strong points: concise explanation in both English and Chinese, which is beneficial to readers’ acquisition of bilingual competence, and systematic provision of ample examples and exercises, which is suitable for English language learners’ consolidation of their grammatical competence.

Finally, the authors of this book would like to express their heart-felt

gratitude for and sincere welcome to any constructive criticism and valuable suggestion, which will be much appreciated and highly valued.

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Contents

Preface	1
Chapter One The Article 第一章 冠词	1
1.1 Use of the Definite Article (定冠词的用法) /1	
1.2 Use of the Indefinite Article (不定冠词的用法) /4	
1.3 Use of the Zero Article (零冠词的用法) /6	
Chapter Two The Noun 第二章 名词	14
2.1 Classification of the Noun (名词的分类) /14	
2.2 Number of the Noun (名词的数) /16	
2.3 Possessive Case of the Noun (名词的所有格) /21	
2.4 Use of the Noun (名词的用法) /23	
Chapter Three The Pronoun 第三章 代词	30
3.1 The Personal Pronoun (人称代词) /30	
3.2 The Possessive Pronoun (物主代词) /32	
3.3 The Reflexive Pronoun (反身代词) /33	
3.4 The Reciprocal Pronoun (相互代词) /34	
3.5 The Demonstrative Pronoun (指示代词) /34	
3.6 The Interrogative Pronoun (疑问代词) /35	
3.7 The Conjunctive Pronoun (连接代词) /36	
3.8 The Relative Pronoun (关系代词) /37	
3.9 The Indefinite Pronoun (不定代词) /37	

Chapter Four The Adjective 第四章 形容词	49
4.1 Use of the Adjective (形容词的用法) /49	
4.2 Position of the Adjective (形容词的位置) /50	
Chapter Five The Adverb 第五章 副词	56
5.1 Classification of the Adverb (副词的分类) /56	
5.2 Position of the Adverb (副词的位置) /57	
Chapter Six Degrees of Comparison of the Adjective and the Adverb 第六章 形容词和副词的比较等级	62
6.1 Formation of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees (比较级和最高级的构成) /62	
6.2 Use of the Degrees of Comparison (比较等级的用法) /64	
6.3 Special Structures about Comparison (有关比较等级的特殊结构) /66	
Chapter Seven The Numeral 第七章 数词	73
7.1 Classification of the Numeral (数词的分类) /73	
7.2 Formation of the Ordinal Numeral (序数词的构成) /73	
7.3 Use of the Numeral (数词的用法) /74	
Chapter Eight The Conjunction 第八章 连词	82
8.1 The Coordinator (并列连词) /82	
8.2 The Subordinator (从属连词) /85	
Chapter Nine The Preposition 第九章 介词	90
9.1 Basic Uses of Frequently Used Prepositions (常用介词的基本用法) /90	
9.2 Comparison of Some Prepositions (一些介词的用法比较) /109	
Chapter Ten The Verb 第十章 动词	117
10.1 Four Fundamental Forms of the Verb (动词的四种基本形式) /117	
10.2 Classification of the Verb (动词的分类) /120	
Chapter Eleven The Auxiliary Verb	
第十一章 助动词	125
11.1 Use of <i>Be</i> (助动词 <i>Be</i> 的用法) /125	

- 11.2 Use of *Do* (助动词 *Do* 的用法) /126
- 11.3 Use of *Have* (助动词 *Have* 的用法) /127
- 11.4 Use of *Shall* / *Will* (助动词 *Shall* / *Will* 的用法) /127

Chapter Twelve The Modal Verb

第十二章 情态动词 130

- 12.1 Use of *Can* / *Could* (*Can* / *Could* 的用法) /130
- 12.2 Use of *May* / *Might* (*May* / *Might* 的用法) /132
- 12.3 Use of *Must* (*Must* 的用法) /133
- 12.4 Use of *Should* (*Should* 的用法) /134
- 12.5 Use of *Ought to* (*Ought to* 的用法) /135
- 12.6 Use of *Shall* (*Shall* 的用法) /135
- 12.7 Use of *Will* (*Will* 的用法) /136
- 12.8 Use of *Dare* / *Need* (*Dare* / *Need* 的用法) /136

Chapter Thirteen The Tense 第十三章 时态 140

- 13.1 The Present Indefinite Tense (一般现在时) /140
- 13.2 The Past Indefinite Tense (一般过去时) /142
- 13.3 The Future Indefinite Tense (一般将来时) /144
- 13.4 The Past Future Tense (过去将来时) /145
- 13.5 The Present Continuous Tense (现在进行时) /147
- 13.6 The Past Continuous Tense (过去进行时) /149
- 13.7 The Future Continuous Tense (将来进行时) /149
- 13.8 The Past Future Continuous Tense (过去将来进行时) /150
- 13.9 The Present Perfect Tense (现在完成时) /150
- 13.10 The Past Perfect Tense (过去完成时) /153
- 13.11 The Future Perfect Tense (将来完成时) /153
- 13.12 The Past Future Perfect Tense (过去将来完成时) /154
- 13.13 The Present Perfect Continuous Tense (现在完成进行时) /154
- 13.14 The Past Perfect Continuous Tense (过去完成进行时) /155
- 13.15 The Future Perfect Continuous Tense (将来完成进行时) /155
- 13.16 The Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense (过去将来完成进行时) /156

Chapter Fourteen The Voice 第十四章 语态 163

- 14.1 Formation of the Passive (被动语态的构成) /163
- 14.2 Use of the Passive Voice (被动语态的用法) /164

- 14.3 Transformation Between the Active and the Passive
(主动语态和被动语态的转换) /164

Chapter Fifteen The Mood 第十五章 语气 170

- 15.1 The Indicative Mood (陈述语气) /170
15.2 The Imperative Mood (祈使语气) /171
15.3 The Subjunctive Mood (虚拟语气) /171

Chapter Sixteen Non-Finite Verbs

第十六章 非谓语动词 185

- 16.1 The Infinitive (不定式) /185
16.2 The Gerund (动名词) /194
16.3 The Participle (分词) /201

Chapter Seventeen The Nominative Absolute Construction

第十七章 独立主格结构 217

Chapter Eighteen Members of the Sentence

第十八章 句子成分 222

- 18.1 The Subject (主语) /222
18.2 The Predicate (谓语) /223
18.3 The Predicative (表语) /224
18.4 The Object (宾语) /225
18.5 The Object Complement (宾语补足语) /228
18.6 The Attribute (定语) /228
18.7 The Appositive (同位语) /234
18.8 The Adverbial (状语) /234
18.9 The Independent Element (独立成分) /237

Chapter Nineteen Classification of the Sentence

第十九章 句子的分类 241

- 19.1 Types of Sentence Classified by Use (根据用途划分的句子类型) /241
19.2 Types of Sentence Classified by Structure
(根据结构划分的句子类型) /252

Chapter Twenty The Noun Clause

第二十章 名词性从句 258

20.1 Function of the Noun Clause (名词性从句的功能) /258

20.2 Function of the Subordinators Introducing Noun Clauses
(引导名词性从句的连接词的用法) /261

20.3 Direct Speech and Indirect Speech (直接引语和间接引语) /264

Chapter Twenty-One The Attributive Clause

第二十一章 定语从句 277

21.1 Classification of the Attributive Clause (定语从句的分类) /277

21.2 Use of Relative Pronouns and Relative Adverbs
(关系代词和关系副词的用法) /279

21.3 Special Structures about the Attributive Clause
(有关定语从句的特殊结构) /287

Chapter Twenty-Two The Adverbial Clause

第二十二章 状语从句 294

22.1 The Adverbial Clause of Time (时间状语从句) /294

22.2 The Adverbial Clause of Place (地点状语从句) /298

22.3 The Adverbial Clause of Cause (原因状语从句) /299

22.4 The Adverbial Clause of Condition (条件状语从句) /300

22.5 The Adverbial Clause of Manner (方式状语从句) /304

22.6 The Adverbial Clause of Purpose (目的状语从句) /305

22.7 The Adverbial Clause of Result (结果状语从句) /306

22.8 The Adverbial Clause of Comparison (比较状语从句) /308

22.9 The Adverbial Clause of Concession (让步状语从句) /309

Chapter Twenty-Three Inversion 第二十三章 倒装 ... 316

23.1 Inversion for the Sake of Grammatical Requirement

(因为语法结构的需要而使用倒装) /317

23.2 Inversion for the Sake of Emphasis (因为强调而使用倒装) /319

Chapter Twenty-Four Agreement in Number

第二十四章 数的一致 324

24.1 Subject-Predicate Agreement (主谓一致) /324

24.2 Noun-Pronoun Agreement and Noun-Possessive Case Agreement
(名词与代词一致、名词与所有格一致) /330

Chapter Twenty-Five Negation 第二十五章 否定 337

25.1 Classification of English Negative Expression
(英语否定表达法的分类) /337

25.2 Formation of Negation (否定的构成) /338

25.3 Special Uses of Negation (否定的特殊用法) /339

25.4 Scope of Negation (否定的范围) /339

25.5 Shift of Negation (否定的转移) /341

Chapter Twenty-Six Ellipsis 第二十六章 省略 343

26.1 Omission of Sentence Elements (句子成分的省略) /343

26.2 Omission of Some Form Words (一些虚词的省略) /347

26.3 Omission in Some Special Situations (特殊场合中的省略) /348

语法综合自测题 1 352

语法综合自测题 2 358

语法综合自测题 3 365

语法综合自测题 4 372

语法综合自测题 5 378

Appendix: Keys to Exercises 385

Chapter
One

The Article

第一章 冠词



There are two articles: the definite article “the” and the indefinite article “a / an”. The indefinite article “a / an” is generally used before singular countable nouns, with “a” placed before a word beginning with a consonant sound and “an” before a word beginning with a vowel sound; the definite article “the” is used before singular or plural nouns whether countable or uncountable. (英语有两个冠词: 定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a / an。不定冠词 a / an 通常用于单数可数名词前, a 用于辅音开头的单词前, an 用于元音开头的单词前; 定冠词 the 通常用于单数或复数、可数或不可数名词前。)

1.1 Use of the Definite Article (定冠词的用法)

The definite article “the” is used:

- 1) Before the nouns denoting “a person or thing” or “persons or things” already mentioned. (用于已提及的人或事物的名词前。)
 - ◆ Once upon a time there was a fisherman. *The fisherman* had two children ... 从前有个渔夫, 这个渔夫有两个孩子……。
 - ◆ Long long ago, there were some birds and beasts in this forest. *The birds and beasts* often fought for food. 很久很久以前, 这片森林里

有些鸟和兽。这些鸟和兽为争食物经常打架。

- 2) Before the nouns denoting “a particular person or thing” or “particular persons or things” known to the speaker and the listener alike. (用于指说话人和听话人都知道的人或事物的名称前。)

- ◆ Shut *the door*, please. 请关门。
- ◆ Hand *the books* to me. 把那些书递给我。

- 3) Before singular countable nouns to represent the whole class or species as a whole. (用于单数可数名词前表示种类。)

- ◆ *The fox* may grow gray, but never good. (= The fox can grow old, but can't become better.) 狐狸会变老, 但不会变好 / 江山易改, 禀性难移。

- 4) Before the names of social classes, strata, parties, bodies, organizations or institutions. (用于阶级、阶层、党派、团体、组织、机构名称前。)

- ◆ the bourgeoisie 资产阶级 / the Young Pioneer 少先队员 / the working class 工人阶级 / the proletariat 无产阶级 / the WTO 世贸组织 / the Communist Party 共产党 / the University of Chicago 芝加哥大学

(But: Structures like *Chicago University* are exceptions.)

- 5) Before the names of countries indicating “political system”. (用于表示“政治体制”的国名前。)

- ◆ the United States of America 美利坚合众国 / the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

- 6) Before the geographical names of rivers, seas, oceans, lakes, bays, gulfs, straits, channels, canals, mountain ranges, deserts, valleys or canyons, group of islands, peninsulas, etc. (用于江河、海洋、湖泊、海湾、海峡、运河、山脉、沙漠、峡谷、群岛、半岛等地理名称前。)

- ◆ the English Channel 英吉利海峡 / the Grand Canal 大运河 / the

Persian Gulf 波斯湾 / the Bay of the Biscay 比斯开湾 / the Bering Straits 白令海峡 / the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山 / the Sahara Desert 撒哈拉沙漠 / the Arabian Peninsula 阿拉伯半岛 / the Pacific Ocean 太平洋 / the East China Sea 东海 / the Yellow River 黄河 / the Colorado Canyon 科罗拉多大峡谷

7) Before the nouns denoting orientation. (用于方位名词前。)

- ◆ in the east 在东方 / in the northwest 在西北 / on the right 在右边 / on the left 在左边

8) Before ordinal numerals to show “order or sequence”. (用于序数词前表示“顺序”。)

- ◆ Select *the third* one, please. 请选择第三个。
- ◆ Henry James is always *the first* student to go to school. 亨利·詹姆斯总是第一个上学。

9) Before the superlative degree to express “one surpassing all the others”. (用于最高级前表示“最……”的意思。)

- ◆ China has a very long history with *the largest* population. 中国历史悠久, 人口最多。
- ◆ This is *the most interesting* story I have ever read. 这是我看过的最有趣的故事。

10) Before the names of musical instruments used in the sense of “being played”. (用于“被演奏”乐器的名称前。)

- ◆ She is *playing the piano*. 她正在弹钢琴。

11) Before the names of nationalities. (用于民族名称前。)

- ◆ the British 英国人 / the Chinese 中国人

12) Before the names of trains, ships, theatres, museums, hotels, buildings, etc. (用于火车、轮船、戏院、博物馆、旅馆、建筑等名称前。)

- ◆ the Liberation Theatre 解放剧院 / the Museum of Chinese History

中国历史博物馆 / the Chongqing Hotel 重庆宾馆 / the Great Hall of the People 人民大会堂 / the *Mayflower* “五月花”号轮船

13) Before the names of celestial bodies. (用于天体名称前。)

◆ *The earth* travels round *the sun*. 地球绕太阳转。

But: When the first letter of the name of a celestial body is capitalized, no article is necessary. (当天体名称的第一个字母大写时, 该名词前不用冠词。)

◆ The spaceship is flying to *Mars*. 飞船正飞往火星。

14) Before the family names with the plural ending “-s” to show “the whole family” or “a couple”. (用于表示姓氏的复数名词前指“全家人”、“夫妇俩”。)

◆ *The Smiths* are sitting around the table. 史密斯一家正围桌而坐。

15) Before adjectives or participles to indicate “a class of persons or things” or only “one person or thing”. (用于形容词或分词前指“某类人、物”或“某个人、物”。)

◆ the old 老人 / the wounded 受伤者 / the missing 失踪者

1.2 Use of the Indefinite Article (不定冠词的用法)

The indefinite article “a” or “an” is used:

1) Before singular countable nouns to represent the whole class or species as a whole. (用于单数可数名词前表示种类。)

◆ *A sheep* is a docile animal. 绵羊是温驯的动物。

2) Before singular countable nouns to express “a certain” or “any”. (用于单数可数名词前表示“某一”、“任何”之意。)

◆ You'd better ask *a teacher* for help. 你最好请老师帮忙。

3) Before singular countable nouns to express the meaning “one”. (用于