

A Concise English Grammar

英语语法精要

张德聪 主编

西北工业大学出版社

英语语法精要

A CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

编 著 张德聪 (主编)
陈桂莲 蒋 洁

西北工业大学出版社

1993年4月 西安

(陕) 新登字009号

【内 容 简 介】 本书用英文写成,旨在提高学生的语言技能。全书五章二十二节,概括了所有语法项目。为使语法内容更符合现代英语的发展趋势和使用情况,本书突出了词类、词组与句子固有联系的教学以及句子成分的变换。书中提供了足够的例句和大量练习,(书后附有练习参考答案)重点突出,精练实用。

英语语法精要

A CONCISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

编 著 者 张德聪 (主编)

陈桂莲 蒋 洁

责任编辑 蒋相宗

责任校对 李宏伟

*

© 1993 西北工业大学出版社出版发行

(西安市友谊西路127号 邮编710072)

全国各地新华书店经销

汉中地区印刷厂印装

ISBN 7-5617-0469-8/H·36

*

开本787×1092毫米 1/32 9.5印张 270千字

1993年4月第1版, 1993年4月第1次印刷

印数: 1—3 000册 定价: 6.00元

知 學
PDG

前 言

本书是一本高等院校英语语法教材，供专业英语及公共英语分级教学使用，也是中学英语教师用英语组织教学的必备参考书。同时还可作为电大、函大、等学员及其他自学者学习、应试用书。

英语语法是一门专业必修课，是语言学习的重要组成部分。本书适当吸取了国内外语法学家最新研究成果和传统语法的精华，力图使语法内容更符合现代英语的发展趋势和使用情况。为打好基础，提高教学效果，本书突出了词类、词组与句子固有联系的教学及句子成分的变换。同时考虑到语法教学应为提高语言技能服务，为此各章节均用英语叙述，使语法有助于交际能力的培养。

本书注重精讲多练，讲完一个章节，随即进行练习。各种练习中既有机械性练习，又有启发性练习，既有单句练习，又有联系上下文练习，难度高、低均有、适用面较宽。使用本书时可实行“边讲边练”，也可将练习作为课后作业，通过练习将知识转化为技能。

本书材料先作为内部教材，经作者多年讲授，效果良好，由专家鉴定、推荐入选《高等学校交流讲义目录》（高等教育出版社）。在长期教学实践基础上，逐步修改充实，丰富完善，

编成此书。

本书编写过程中，美国教授 Robert Burton 给予了热情指导，并承西安外语学院周如龙教授、陕西师范大学江冰华教授审阅全书，在此表示衷心感谢。

本书是改革语法教学的新尝试，加之作者水平有限，错误疏漏之处肯定存在，敬请同行、读者不吝批评指正。

编著者

一九九三年四月

ISBN7-5617-~~5617-5617-36~~

定价：6.00元

CONTENTS

I. The parts of speech

§ 1 Nouns	(1)
1. 1 Nouns — — — Definition and Classification	(1)
1. 2 Nouns — — — Number	(3)
1. 3 Nouns — — — Gender	(6)
1. 4 Nouns — — — Case	(8)
1. 5 Uses of the Objective Case	(10)
1. 6 Ways of Forming the Possessive Case	(11)
§ 2 Pronouns	(14)
2. 1 Personal Pronouns	(14)
2. 2 Relative Pronouns	(21)
A. Simple Relative Pronouns	(21)
B. Compound Relative Pronouns	(23)
C. Relative Pronouns and their Antecedents	(25)
D. Omission of the Relative Pronoun	(25)
2. 3 Interrogative Pronouns	(28)
2. 4 Demonstrative Pronouns	(30)
2. 5 Indefinite Pronouns	(32)

A. Uses of Indefinite Pronouns	(32)
B. Some Indefinite Pronouns or Adjectives and their Uses	(33)
§ 3 Verbs	(37)
3. 1 Transitive and Intransitive	(37)
3. 2 Linking Verbs and Subjective Complement	(38)
3. 3 Factitive Verbs and Objective Complement	(39)
3. 4 Dative Verbs and Double Object	(40)
3. 5 Principal Parts of Regular and Irregular Verbs	(42)
3. 6 Agreement	(43)
3. 7 Tenses	(47)
A. Three Main Tenses	(47)
B. Table of the 26 Tenses	(48)
C. Uses of the Tenses	(49)
(1) The Present Tense	(49)
(2) Present, Present Continuous, and Present Perfect	(50)
(3) The Present Perfect and the Past Indefinite Compared	(53)
(4) Past, Past Continuous, and Past Perfect	(54)
(5) Future, Future Continuous, Future Perfect	(56)

(6) Perfect Continuous Tense	(57)
3. 8 Voice	(60)
A. Active and Passive Voice	(60)
B. Tense and Voice	(61)
C. Other Passive Forms	(62)
(1) Dative Verbs	(62)
(2) Factitive Verbs	(63)
(3) Intransitive Verbs and Verbal Phrases	(63)
(4) Questions	(64)
3. 9 Mood	(65)
A. There are three moods	(65)
B. Uses of the subjunctive mood	(67)
C. Other uses of the Subjunctive Mood	(70)
3. 10 Auxiliary Verbs	(78)
A. "Shall" and "Will"	(78)
B. "Should" and "Would"	(81)
C. "May, Can, Must" and "Ought"	(83)
D. "Be, Have" and "Do"	(85)
3. 11 The Infinitive	(90)
A. Tenses of the infinitive	(90)
B. Uses of the infinitive	(91)
C. The negative form of the infinitive	(93)
D. The complex structure of the infinitive	(93)
E. Omission of "to"	(94)
3. 12 The Participles	(96)
A. Tenses of the Participles	(96)

B. Uses of the Participles	(97)
C. The Participial absolute construction	(101)
3. 13 The Gerund	(104)
A. The forms of the gerund	(104)
B. Uses of the gerund	(105)
C. The perfect form and negative form of the gerund.	(107)
D. The Gerundial Complex	(108)
3. 14 A summary of the non -- finite forms of the verbs	(112)
A. The table of the usage of the non -- finite forms of the verb	(112)
B. Gerunds and Participles	(112)
C. Gerunds and infinitives	(114)
§ 4 The Adjective	(117)
A. Uses of the adj.	(117)
B. The degrees of the adj. and ad	(117)
C. Uses of the degrees of comparison	(119)
§ 5 The Numeral	(124)
A. Cardinal Numerals	(124)
B. Ordinal Numerals	(125)
C. Uses of the Numerals	(127)
D. Note the followings	(127)
§ 6 The Preposition	(133)
A. Three kinds of prepositions in general use	(133)

B. Some useful prepositions	(134)
C. Position of the preposition	(138)
D. Pay attention to the different meanings of the preposition	(138)
E. Omission of the prepositions	(139)
F. The substitution between prepositional phrases and clauses	(141)
§ 7 The Conjunction	(147)
A. Coordinating Conjunctions	(147)
B. Subordinating Conjunctions	(148)
§ 8 The Interjection	(152)
§ 9 The Article	(154)
A. Uses of the Indefinite Article	(155)
B. Uses of the definite Article	(156)
C. Omission of Articles	(159)
§ 10 The Adverb	(168)
A. Kinds of the Adverbs	(168)
B. Uses of the Adverbs	(171)
C. Formation of the Adverbs	(172)
D. Preposition—like Adverbs	(174)
E. Position of the Adverbs	(175)
II The Sentence	(182)
§ 1 Kinds of Sentences	(182)
A. Declarative Sentences	(182)
B. Interrogative Sentences	(183)

C. Imperative Sentences	(186)
D. Exclamatory Sentences	(187)
§ 2 Types of Sentences	(192)
A. The Simple Sentence	(192)
B. The Compound Sentence	(195)
C. The Complex Sentence	(199)
D. The Compound — — Complex Sentence	(215)
III Direct and Indirect Speeches	(218)
§ 1 Direct and Indirect Declarative Sentences	(220)
§ 2 Direct and Indirect Questions	(221)
§ 3 Direct and Indirect Imperative Sentences	(222)
§ 4 Direct and Indirect Exclamatory Sentences	(223)
IV Transformation of Sentences	(229)
§ 1 From Simple to Complex	(229)
§ 2 From Complex to Simple	(231)
§ 3 From Simple to Compound	(232)
§ 4 From Compound to Simple	(233)
§ 5 From Compound to Complex	(234)
V The Inverted Order	(237)
Comprehensive Exercises	(244)
Key to Exercises	(264)

I. The parts of speech

The English words are classified into ten **Parts of Speech**: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, articles and numerals.

§ 1 Nouns

1.1 Nouns — — Definition and Classification

A Noun is the name of a person, place, or thing; such as,

- 1) China is a great country in the world.
- 2) Health is important.
- 3) Tom makes good use of his time.
- 4) Shanghai is situated at the mouth of the Yangtze River.

Nouns are divided into five kinds;

A. Proper Nouns

A proper Noun is the name of a particular person, place, or thing; such as, Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Edison, John, America.

Note: A Proper noun must begin with a capital letter.

B. Common Nouns

A Common Noun is the name of anyone of a class of per-

sons, places, or things; as, city, country, hero, store, school.

C. Collective Nouns

A Collective Noun is the name of number of persons or things considered as one; as, class, army, group, family, crowd, team, flock (of sheep), head (of cattle)

D. Abstract Nouns

An abstract Noun is the name of some quality, state, or action; such as,

Quality; honesty, courage, laziness, diligence, kindness, beauty, wisdom, poverty.

State; life, freedom, illness, happiness, darkness, anger, silence, friendship.

E. Material Nouns

A Material Noun is the name of substance of which things are made; such as, wood, glass, wool, stone, chalk, flour, gold, silver, food, beef, sugar, milk, wine, water, ink.

Material Nouns are uncountable nouns.

Exercise 1

(1) Point out the nouns in the following sentences and tell to which kind each belongs;

- 1) We struggle for peace.
- 2) Clothes are made from cotton, silk, and wool.
- 3) There is not much milk in the cup.
- 4) The football team of our class will win the game.
- 5) My house is built of stone and brick.
- 6) We saw a fleet of ships on the sea.

- 7) Light and heat are necessary to life.
- 8) The desk is covered with dust.
- 9) Mary has a deep love for her teacher.
- 10) The reporter is an American girl.
- (2) Write down 15 nouns, every three indicating a different kind.

1. 2 Nouns — — — Number

Number is the change in the form of a noun to show whether it names one person or thing, or more than one. A noun which names one person or thing is said to be in the Singular Number; and a noun which names more than one person or thing is said to be in the Plural Number.

- (1) The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding "s" to the singular; such as, cat, cats; chicken, chickens; tree, trees; German, Germans; American, Americans.
- (2) Nouns ending in "s, x, z, sh and ch", form the plural by adding "es"; such as , class, classes; gas, gases; box, boxes; wish, wishes; match, matches.
- (3) Nouns ending in "y" preceded by a consonant form the plural by changing "y" into "i" and adding "es"; such as, army, armies; story, stories; country, countries; body, bodies; city, cities.
- (4) If the final "y" is preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed by adding "s" only; such as, way, ways; day, days.
- (5) Nouns ending in "f" or "fe" form the plural by changing

these endings into "v" and adding "es"; such as, life, lives; leaf, leaves; calf, calves; wife, wives; half, halves. Exceptions: chief, chiefs; gulf, gulfs; safe, safes; belief, beliefs; roof, roofs.

(6) Nouns ending in "o" form the plural, most of them adding "es", 1) and some adding "s", such as 2)

1) hero, heroes; potato, potatoes; mosquito, mosquitoes; tomato, tomatoes.

2) radio, radios; zero, zeros; piano, pianos; bamboo, bamboos.

(7) Some nouns form their plural by a change of vowel within the word; such as, mouse, mice; woman, women; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; goose, geese.

(8) A few nouns form the plural by adding "en"; such as, child, children; ox, oxen; brother, brethren.

(9) Some nouns have the same form in both singular and plural such as, deer, deer; sheep, sheep; dozen, dozen; Chinese, Chinese; Japanese, Japanese.

(10) Compound nouns form the plural by making the principal word plural; such as, father-in-law, fathers-in-law; editor-in-chief, editors-in-chief; looker-on, lookers-on.

If there is no principal word, adding "s" in the last word; such as, go-between, go-betweens; ne'er-do-well, ne'er-do-wells; grown-up, grown-ups.

Exceptions: man-servant, men-servants; woman-doc-

tor, women—doctors.

(11) Some foreign nouns adopted into English have retained their original plurals, but some of them also take English plurals; as, analysis, analyses; basis, bases; bandit, banditti (or bandits); bureau, bureaux (or bureaus); formula, formulae (or formulas).

(12) Letters and figures take "s" in the plural; as, Your 3's look like 5's.

I use ten t's in this sentence.

He said four OK's.

She gives more X's than /'s.

I found twenty go's in the text.

(13) A proper name with the title "Mr, Mrs, or Miss" is pluralized in this way; as, Mr Brown, Messrs Brown (or the Messrs Brown); Mrs Brown, the Mrs Browns (Mrs cannot be put into plural); Miss Brown, the Misses Brown (or the Miss Browns).

(14) Some nouns are plural in form but singular in meaning; as, mathematics, economics, physics, politics, news, phonetics, optics.

(15) Some nouns are never in the plural; as, furniture, knowledge, luggage, baggage, poetry, stationery, clothing, scenery, information, progress, courage, poverty, milk.

(16) Some nouns are never used in the singular; as, goods, surroundings, savings, contents, fireworks, living —