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贝立兹

English

grammar handbook

英语 语法手册



一本学习和
掌握英语基本
语法的宝贵的
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辽宁教育出版社

贝塔斯曼亚洲出版公司

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贝立兹

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英语 语法手册

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A

基础部分

- 1 谈论事物
- 2 谈论行为和状态
- 3 进行陈述；询问和回答问题
- 4 描述事情
- 5 表示时间的介词
- 6 谈论数量

1

谈论事物

a. 数字、星期、月份、日期和时间

0 zero (在一系列的数字, 如地址或电话号码中, 通常读作“oh”)

1 one	15 fifteen	28 twenty-eight
2 two	16 sixteen	29 twenty-nine
3 three	17 seventeen	30 thirty
4 four	18 eighteen	40 forty
5 five	19 nineteen	50 fifty
6 six	20 twenty	60 sixty
7 seven	21 twenty-one*	70 seventy
8 eight	22 twenty-two	80 eighty
9 nine	23 twenty-three	90 ninety
10 ten	24 twenty-four	100 one hundred
11 eleven	25 twenty-five	(OR a hundred)
12 twelve	26 twenty-six	1,000 one thousand
13 thirteen	27 twenty-seven	(OR a thousand)
14 fourteen		

注:* 英语中, 如果用字母书写数字 21 到 29, 31 到 39, 依次类推到 99, 在单词的两部分中间放上连字符 (-)。

twenty-five (25) thirty-seven (37) fifty-one (51)

注意事项: 数额较大的数字, 每三位数一组由 “,” 号而不是 “.” 号隔开, (1,000 或 5,000,000)。

英语中有两组不同的数字: 基数词和序数词。我们刚刚谈到的这一组数字 (1/one, 2/two, 3/three) 叫做基数。它们是用来数数用的 (one, two, three, ten, twenty, thirty)。它们也被用来谈论以下这些概念:

• 事物的数量

Ted has *seven* shirts.

Maria speaks *three* languages.

“A dozen” means *twelve* items.

Please give me *five* bananas.

We have *one* TV.

Gone with the wind has more than *one thousand* pages.

My parents live in a *three*-room apartment.

• 时间

There are *twenty-four* hours in a day.

Lunch is at *twelve* o'clock.*

I am only going to wait *fifteen* minutes.

Jean's plane was *three* hours and *twenty-two* minutes late.

Paul came to the United States *five* years ago.

George Washington died about *two hundred* years ago.

注:* 关于时间的细则, 可查阅本节的结尾部分。

· 人、动物、事物的年龄

John is *twenty-nine* (years old).

I can't drink - I'm only *nineteen* (years old).

My cat is *sixteen* (years old).

This house is *seventy-five* years old. * *

Alexander the Great died at the age of *thirty-two*.

The Coliseum in Rome is more than *two thousand* years old.

注: * * 在表示人或动物的年龄时, "years old" 可以省略。在表示建筑物或物品的年龄时, 数字后必须添加 "years old".

· 货币

That's \$ 22.95 with tax. (通常读做 twenty-two ninety-five)

My plane ticket cost \$ 250.00. (two hundred and fifty dollars)

Todd paid less than \$ 135,000 (one hundred/a hundred and thirty-five dollars) for his house.

Our car insurance is (通常读做 ninety-eight fifty) \$ 98.50 a month.

· 算术

Two plus two is four. ($2 + 2 = 4$)

Nine minus eight leaves one. ($9 - 8 = 1$)

Four times nine is thirty-six. ($4 \times 9 = 36$)

Sixty-three divided by seven is nine. ($63 \div 7 = 9$)

Does *thirty-three plus two hundred seventy-four* ($33 + 274$) equal *three hundred and seven or three hundred and nine* (307/309)?

- 一系列数字 (如书中的页码或章节; 护照、司机驾照或信用卡号; 房间号或地址, 电话号码)

在书写时, 这类数字通常被写成数字而不拼写出来。

My license number is B5429816. (five-four-two-nine-eight-one-six)

That's American Express, (six-five-seven-three, five-nine-
6573 594842 23771. four-eight-four-two, two-three-
seven-seven-one)

Tony's address is 35088 (three-five-oh-eight-eight)

Thomas Boulevard.

Teresita's restaurant is at (four-four-oh-five OR forty-four
4405 Berkeley. oh-five——两种方法都可用于拼
读四位数的地址号码)

I'm at the Savoy, room 2112. (two-one-one-two OR twenty-
one twelve——两种方法都适用
于拼读四位数的房间号码)

读电话号码时, 前三位数字与后四位数字之间通常有一个停顿。有些人愿意将后四个数字分成两组来读 (887-2755/“eight-eight-seven, twenty-seven, fifty-five”), 而大多数人不会这样做。

Our phone number is
(212) 675-7122.

(two-one-two, six-seven-five,
seven-one-two-two)

另外一组数字叫做序数词(first 第一, second 第二, third 第三, 等等)。

(the)1st	(the)first	(the)20th	(the)twentieth
(the)2nd	(the)second	(the)21st	(the)twenty-first*
(the)3rd	(the)third	(the)22nd	(the)twenty-second
(the)4th	(the)fourth	(the)23rd	(the)twenty-third
(the)5th	(the)fifth	(the)24th	(the)twenty-fourth
(the)6th	(the)sixth	(the)25th	(the)twenty-fifth
(the)7th	(the)seventh	(the)26th	(the)twenty-sixth
(the)8th	(the)eighth	(the)27th	(the)twenty-seventh
(the)9th	(the)ninth	(the)28th	(the)twenty-eighth
(the)10th	(the)tenth	(the)29th	(the)twenty-ninth
(the)11th	(the)eleventh	(the)30th	(the)thirtieth
(the)12th	(the)twelfth	(the)40th	(the)fortieth
(the)13th	(the)thirteenth	(the)50th	(the)fiftieth
(the)14th	(the)fourteenth	(the)60th	(the)sixtieth
(the)15th	(the)fifteenth	(the)70th	(the)seventieth
(the)16th	(the)sixteenth	(the)80th	(the)eightieth
(the)17th	(the)seventeenth	(the)90th	(the)ninetieth
(the)18th	(the)eighteenth	(the)100th	(the)(one)hundredth
(the)19th	(the)nineteenth	(the)1000th	(the)(one)thousandth

注: * 在使用字母书写从 21 至 29, 31 至 39 依次类推到 99 的序数时, 词的两部分之间往往加上连字符(-)。序数前通常使用 the。在用数字表示序数时, 经常(但不总是这样)将最后的两个字母写得比常规的字母小一些并且高于最后一个数字。

(the) twenty-fifth (the 25th or 25th)

(the) thirty-seventh (the 37th or 37th)

(the) fifty-first (the 51st or 51st)

英语中使用序数来表示几个事物、人、事件的顺序——哪个在先,哪个其次、哪个最后。

This is Ellen's *third* job in a year.

Ted was our *first* child.

The Johnsons bought a *second* car last week.

我们也使用序数词谈论以下概念:

- 特定的日期或月份

Harry's wedding is January *28th*.

The Fourth of July is a big holiday.

Christmas is always on December *25th*.

November is *the eleventh* month of the year.

Let's meet again on *the 10th* of this month.

- 建筑的楼层

Joe works on *the 25th* floor of this building.

This elevator only goes from *the 21st* floor to *the 50th* floor.

The workers are finishing the building's *fifth* story.

- 某一过程的顺序,或故事事件的顺序

First, wash the vegetables.

First, Bill isn't doing a good job; *second*, he has a bad attitude; *third*, the boss doesn't like him.

- 将同组中相似的事物按照一定的规则、范畴或质量分成等级
(基数词很少有这一用法)

The color of this diamond is only *fifth-rate*.

Leo's son was *second* in his class at law school.

Which team came in *fourth*?

Tom was *first* across that finish line at the race.

Burton's dog took only *fifth* place at the dog show.

- 以一定的顺序列举事物、事件或人

My *first* mistake was asking for my *third* drink.

That new diet book moved from *10th* to *6th* place on the bestseller list.

Welcome to the *69th* annual Academy Awards show.

英语中,在谈到分数时可将基数词和序数词一起使用,而这种用法在其他情况下却不多见。(2/5 = two-fifths; 1/7 = one-seventh; 3/8 = three-eighths 等) 分数的分子以基数词表示,分母以序数词表示。常用的一些分数表达起来却不规则: 1/2

A 基础部分

(one-half/a half), $1/4$ (one-quarter/one-fourth), $3/4$ (three-quarters/three-fourths)。

Four-fifths of the class were not late once this year. My school report is *two-thirds* done.

✓ 一周中的几天

Sunday	Wednesday	Friday
Monday	Thursday	Saturday
Tuesday		

从星期一到星期五叫做 weekdays, 星期六和星期天叫做 weekend。

以下是一年中的月份:

January	April	July	October
February	May	August	November
March	June	September	December

英语中, 星期几或十二个月通常用大写字母书写。
有两种方法表示日期: