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英语逻辑语法

THE LOGIC

BEHIND ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Xiaoming Han (韩笑明) Brinna Li (潇涵)



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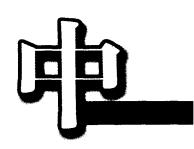


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谨以此书献给我刻骨铭心的好母亲——王颖。

韩笑明

前言

语法是学好第二语言的关键,因所有的词汇必须通过语法的运作才能加以合理的组合。然而,一些错综复杂的语法条文令人望而生畏、无所适从,很多学生十年八年下来应付各种英语考试时语法依然是薄弱环节。为从根本上排除语法障碍,《英语逻辑语法》一书为学生提供了一条高效捷径一一绕过表层直奔精髓,其精髓便是语法条文幕后的逻辑。

从本质上看,英语语法直接受语义逻辑所主宰,只是这一点至今尚未得到人们的揭示和承认,故而使得那些起主宰作用的逻辑一直隐蔽在幕后。本书首次使这些幕后逻辑化暗为明(见书中 49-11、53-6、53-10、53-11、54-8、65、66-10、69-2、73-2、73-3 等部分)。抓住了逻辑就等于抓住了语法的灵魂,学习过程即刻由被动变为主动,学生不必受制于语法条文,自己就能创造出最完美的句子来。

笔者认为,就英语学习而言,最难的只是初级阶段的基本词汇和简单句(如肯定否定疑问等句型),语法本身并无高难可言。被认为高难是历史的误会,因语法教学领域多年来所探讨的一直是表面规则而不是主宰这些规则的幕后逻辑。针对这一弊端,本书用逻辑法对所谓的高难语法从理论上加以浓缩和简化,将洋洋万言变成一二三,一语道破简明易懂,连小学生都能一点即通。它可快速高效地指导学生几步到位,不走弯路不犯错误,且越到高级阶段越好学。此话听来像是天方夜谭,其实不然,道理很简单:越"难"的结构逻辑性越强,而逻辑性越强"精髓"体现得越鲜明,透过表层去粗取精自然就变得更简单了。因此,若将本书有机连贯地通读一遍(三个参考篇可不算在内),学生即可对英语语法融会贯通,直接受惠于听说读写,尤其是各种英语测试。

本书与其它语法书有以下八点根本区别:

1. 从词性入手

本书以掌握 26 个字母、使用字典和熟悉国际音标中的美式发音为学前准备,正式讲授从概述十个词性开始。因所有的语法概念均以词性为根基、以逻辑为主宰,所以,只有首先了解词性才能深刻理解逻辑意义。

2. 按类划分、环环紧扣

所有语法现象按类划分,同类项一并介绍。前面所讲均为后面所需,相互推导相 互对比,各项之间步步递进环环紧扣,由浅入深逐个推出,直到全书结束穿成一线, 有机连贯、条理分明。

3. 各部分中未讲到的语法现象概不涉及

除了当前部分所讲和之前所讲,尚未涉及到的语法现象在各部分的正文和练习中概不出现,这样,学生对每一部分所学都会透彻掌握、不存疑问。

4. 用规则幕后的逻辑导出规则

因大部分从句的句法结构均取决于规则幕后的逻辑,所以,从句部分的教学主要采取逻辑推理法。几步推理即可使语法严谨、结构紧凑的句子自动到位,且来龙去脉一目了然。这些步骤既简单又有趣,十岁以上年龄的学生均可理解。书中对那些需两步以上推理的语法部分均用一二三加以详细说明(见书中 21、26、44、45、48、51-1、53、55-5、55-6、57-3、58、61-3 到 61-5、72、74 等部分)。(书中左侧标注的语法术语仅用来解释例句的结构,学生对此可不予理会。)

5. 各种语法错误一概可免

套用语法条文是被动的、死板的学习,只学表不学本,势必导致综合应用起来漏洞百出。掌握幕后逻辑是主动的、创造性的学习,透过表面抓住了根本,按照逻辑步骤进行严谨的推理,形形色色的语法错误一概可免,学生一学即通、几步到位,不必再走任何弯路。

6. 大幅度缩短学习进程

因逻辑法引导学生走出了以往死记硬背语法条文的误区,学生的学习效率成倍提高。一些本来需要几个月才能学完的复杂语法点(如十六个时态的被动语态、各种复合句的形成原理等)用本书指导的方法只需几分钟就能透彻理解,剩下的只是如何提高推理速度的问题。具体说来,逻辑法带来的高效速成可为学生节省与以往相比三分之二的时间和脑力。

7. 尤其适用于中国学生

笔者将英语写就的版本翻成汉语时,特别依照汉英语言之间的区别补加了许多关键性的解释,尤其适用于中国学生使用。全书共分三册,上册为初级水平,适用于十岁以上的小学生或初学者,介绍的是英语的基本概念(如基本词性、简单句的基本构成方式、基本语法成分、时态和语态等);中册为中级水平,适用于初中生或高中生,介绍的是简单句的各种构成方式(如各词性的语法点、词性间的转换、同类项的平行和非谓语形式等);下册为高级水平,适用于高中生或大学生,介绍的是简单句合并成复合句的基本运筹逻辑(如从句的构成及其简化方法以及从句与从句之间的转换逻辑等)。书中介绍的方法新颖独特,即使英语专业的大学生和研究生阅后也会深化认识、耳目一新。

8. 适用于以任何一门语言为母语的人

本书的英文版本曾先后在美国西洛杉矶学院和洛杉矶市学院的 ESL 课堂上进行过测试,其结果表明,该逻辑教学法适用于以任何一门语言为母语的人,其中包括汉语、日语、朝语、泰语、菲律宾语、缅甸语、越南语、柬埔寨语、老挝语、马来西亚语、印尼语、印度语、波斯语、阿拉伯语、土耳其语、德语、法语、意大利语、匈牙利语、瑞典语、俄语、西班牙语、葡萄牙语等等。

本书从头至尾是个有机的整体,全部语法类别尽在其中。前面所讲后面不再重复解释,所以,最好从头使用,以便循序渐进、步步为营。本书既可用于教也可用于学,为挣扎于英语语法之苦的广大师生送去的是高效速成的无尽奥秘与乐趣。一经步入"逻辑空间",学生即可沿其"逻辑轨道"自由自在地翱翔!

特此感谢 Steve J. Leetch 和 Michael A. Argrusso 为该书的编辑工作所提供的帮助!

韩笑明 (Xiaoming Han) 潇涵 (Brinna Li)

中册目录

十个词性的语法点

27 动词的语法点	1
27-1 表示过程与结果的同义动词词对	1
27-2 表示纯结果的反义动词词对	
27-3 既是动词也是介词	
28 情态助动词的语法点	3
28-1 情态助动词的正规式和口语式	3
28-2 表示虚拟语气的情态助动词	4
29 冠词的语法点	4
30 名词的语法点	5
30-1 规则可数名词的复数形式	6
30-2 不规则可数名词的复数形式	6
30-3 不可数名词	
30-4 用来测量不可数名词的名词词组	10
30-5 名词的所有格	12
30-6 受介词短语修饰的可数名词主语	14
30-7 受介词短语修饰的不可数名词主语	14
30-8 测量名词短语做主语	
30-9 受数词修饰的测量名词短语做主语	15
30-10 由 and 连接的两个单数主语	
30-11 百分比或分数做主语	16
30-12 集体名词做主语	
30-13 专有名词词组做主语	17
31 数词的语法点	18
31-1 数词短语做主语	18
31-2 more than one 修饰主语	18
31-3 数词修饰复数名词主语	18

32 人称代词的语法点	19
32-1 人称代词做间接宾语	19
32-2 人称代词的合并格做宾语	
32-3 人称代词的合并格做主语	
33 人称代词反身格的语法点	23
34 量指代词的语法点	25
34-1 做形容词或代词	26
34-2 of the 转换成 of them, of which 或 of whom	26
35 单指代词的语法点	28
36 序指代词的语法点	29
37 多指代词的语法点	30
38 回指代词短语的语法点	31
39 双指代词的语法点	31
40 合成代词的语法点	32
41 介词的语法点	33
41-1 表示地点的介词短语不同的语法功能	33
41-2 介词短语的连贯使用	34
42 形容词的语法点	35
42-1 many 和 much	35
42-2 quite a few、a few 和 few 对 much、a little 和 little	35
42-3 形容词做宾语补语	37
43 形容词和副词的比较极和最高级	38
43-1 单音节的规则形容词和副词	38
43-2 以辅音加半元音 -y 结尾的双音节规则形容词	40

43-3 其它双音节或多音节的规则形容词和副词	41
43-4 不规则的形容词和副词	
44 网络副词 和	42
44 倒装副词 so 和 neither 及倒装连词 nor 的语法点	43
44-1 非 be 单一动词做谓语	43
44-2 be 的某个形式做谓语	
44-3 谓语附带一个时态助动词	47
44-4 谓语附带两个时态助动词	48
44-5 谓语是被动语态	50
44-6 继 never 和 hardly 之后的 nor	52
44-7 继 no、nothing 或 nobody 之后的 nor	53
44-8 继 neither 之后的 nor	55
45 并列连词的语法点	56
10 71 717CF 141 M 12/11	
45-1 内在并列连词连接两个主语	56
45-2 外在并列连词连接两个主语	56
45-3 关联并列连词词组连接两个主语	57
45-4 关联并列连词词组共享主谓	59
45-5 关联并列连词词组共享主语而谓语不同	61
45-6 关联并列连词词组共享时态助动词	62
45-7 关联并列连词词组共享主谓宾而方式状语不同	64
45-8 关联并列连词词组共享主谓和状语介词短语	65
45-9 并列连词和过渡副词不同的标点符号	68
46 词性间的转换	69
46-1 名词与动词或形容词与副词相互转换后本意不变	
46-2 继 so 或 therefore 之后同样的转换	71
47 同类项的平行	73
47-1 定语的平行	73
47-2 表语的平行	73 74
47-3 谓语的平行	
47-4 介词的平行	7.5
47-5 时态助动词的平行	75 76

强调结构	
种非谓语形式	
不定式	81
49-1 不定式做主语	81
49-2 不定式做系动词 be 的表语	82
49-3 不定式做定语	82
49-4 不定式做同位语	
49-5 不定式做宾语	
49-6 以 wh- 词开头的不定式做宾语	
49-7 不定式做宾语补语	86
49-8 不定式做主语补语	87
49-9 不定式标记 to 的删除与复位	88
49-10 不定式做原因状语	
49-11 不定式做目的状语	
49-12 不定式的否定式	
49-13 不定式的逻辑主语	93
49-14 不定语的被动式	95
49-15 不定式的完成式	96
49-16 继 enough 之后的不定式	97
49-17 不定式的被动完成式	98
49-18 不定式的进行式	
49-19 不定式的完成进行式	101
动名词	102
50-1 动名词做定语	102
50-2 动名词做主语	103
30-3 列石则似农店	104
50-4 表语形容词 worth 和 worthwhile 与动名词和不定式的搭配使用	
50-5 动名词和不定式在同一动词之后意思相同	105
50-6 动名词和不定式在同一动词之后意思不同	
50-7 可用动名词做宾语的动词	
50-8 动名词做固定介词的宾语	
50-9 动名词做普通介词的宾语	
50-10 动名词的逻辑主语	111
50-11 动名词的否定式	113

50-12 动名词的被动式	114
50-13 动名词的完成式	
50-14 动名词的被动完成式	
50-15 动名词的将来概念	118
50-16 从动名词短语转换而来的合成动名词	
50-17 不定式或动名词的平行	
51 分词	121
51-1 同样的 -ing 形式要么是动名词做定语要么是现在分词做定语	122
51-2 现在分词或过去分词做定语	
51-3 动名词或现在分词做表语	
51-4 状态被动句	
51-5 used to 和 be used to	
51-6 不定式或现在分词做宾语补语或主语补语	
51-7 现在分词做伴随状语	
52 独立介词短语	135
52-1 and 的续句表示伴随状态	135
52-2 and 的续句以系动词 be 为谓语	137
52-3 so 的前句表示伴随原因	138
52-4 so 的前句中系动词 be 的保留与删除	
参考答案	142

十个词性的语法点

27. 动词的语法点

关于动词的定义,见1。做谓语时,有些动词不能与进行时共用。

27-1. 表示过程与结果的同义动词词对

表示过程与结果的同义动词词对指的是一对同义动词,一个表示动作过程,另一个表示动作结果。因此,前者可与进行时并存,后者则不能。

过程	<u>结果</u>	过程	
look at	see	listen to	hear
look for treat	find cure	study check	learn find out
	outo	OHOOK	IIId out
练习27-1. 用上边	的给动词之一的适当形式	填空。	
1) Doral was	the picture, and she	Nelson i	in the picture.

i j Dotai was	the picture, and site 140	cison in the picture.
2) I was	him on the phone, but I couldn't	anything.
3) Lena was	her key in the bedroom, but her mot	her it on the
kitchen floor.	· · · · · ·	
4) We are	English grammar now, and we will	some new
grammatical po	ints today.	·
5) The doctor has	been her for one hour, but he h	as not her
headache yet.		
6) Gil is	the spelling of the paper, and she has no	t any spellin
errors vet		-

27-2. 表示纯结果的反义动词词对

表示纯结果的反义动词词对指的是一对反义动词,二者均以相反的意思表示动作的结果,但无一能与进行时共用。

accept/refuse:	Nancy accepted their offer and refused ours.
approve/reject:	The immigration officer approved this application but rejected that one.
agree/disagree:	The dean agreed with Joseph but disagreed with us.
revive/die:	Some withered plants were revived by the rain, but others died.
appear/disappear:	The dark clouds appeared in the sky, and the sun disappeared.
send/receive:	Amy sent a package to me last week, and I received it this week.

fall asleep/wake up:

The child fell asleep at three and woke up at five this afternoon.

hire/lay off

He hired a new person and laid off the manager.

cause/solve

Dave caused a problem in the office, and the supervisor solved it right

away.

arrive/leave:

We arrived at the airport at eight-thirty, but our flight left at eight-twenty.

come/go:

Jonathan came home at six o'clock, and his wife went to work right

afterward.

* 其它表示纯结果的反义动词词对也不能与进行时共用。比如:

remember/forget

combine/separate

succeed/fail

*口语经常将表示纯结果的反义动词用于进行时,但此时的进行时只表示将来时。比如:

形式

I am coming.

= I will come soon.

She is leaving.

= She will leave soon. = The old man will die soon.

The old man was dying. The guests are arriving.

= The guest will arrive soon.

* 尚有其它一些动词词对,其一既可表示过程又可表示结果,其二只表示结果。比如:

fix/damage

They are fixing the car now because it was damaged in an accident. The car will be

fixed soon.

(第一个fix 表示过程:第二个fix 表示结果:damage 只表示结果。)

destroy/build

The two houses were built in 1998, but they were destroyed by a tornado. They are

rebuilding them now.

(build 表示结果; rebuild 表示过程; destroy 只表示结果。)

27-3. 既是动词也是介词

like 一字具有双重词性:动词或介词。

动词

介词

Oliver likes fish.

Oliver swims like a fish.

Leon likes his teacher. Evelyn likes her niece. Leon corrected my paper like a teacher.

Evelyn takes care of her niece like a mother. Bonnie walks like an old lady.

Bonnie likes the old lady. Dennis likes his father.

Dennis looks like his father.

Nichole can sing like a famous singer.

Nichole likes the famous singer.

- * 关于并列连词的语法点,见45。
- * 很多词具有多重词性。比如:

动词 study:

I study every day.

名词 study: 名词 now: The guest is in the study.

副词 now: 副词 so: You must do it now. You should do so.

并列连词 so:

He will arrive in Utah by now. This letter is urgent, so you should write it now.

28. 情态助动词的语法点

关于情态助动词的定义, 见2。

28-1. 情态助动词的正规式和口语式

在情态助动词(见2)当中,shall 只用于第一人称 I 或 we,其余几个均可用于所有的人或物。其中,could 是 can 的过去式; would 是 will 的过去式; might 表示猜测,意为"或许"或"大概"。此外,情态助动词常用以 to 结尾的短语来表示口语式。

正规式	口语式	正规式		
must can will	= to have to = to be able to = to be willing to	should may	= to be supposed to = to be allowed to	
正规式	·	口语式		
I shall tell her We shall disc	this. uss it with them.	I am supposed We are suppos	to tell her this. ed to discuss it with them.	
Gale should p	pay more attention to her son.		ed to pay more attention to her	
Daniel should	Daniel should not take this course.		son. Daniel is not supposed to take this course.	
The baby can Now Corey c	walk. an walk without the cane.	The baby is able to walk. Now Corey is able to walk without the cane.		
Frank could g	go out with a the help of a caregiver.	Frank was able caregiver.	to go out with the help of a	
Ally could not write with her right hand.		Ally was not able to write with her right hand.		
You may leav May I smoke				
You must tell He must call		You have to tel He has to call l		
Louise would	go with us.	Louise would l	ike to go with us.	
Adrian would	transfer to another school.	Adrian would l	ike to transfer to another school.	
It might rain tomorrow. He might not be at home now.		•	l rain tomorrow. ly not at home now.	

I might take this offer.

= Perhaps I will take this offer.

28-2. 表示虚拟语气的情态助动词

情态助动词 should、must、could 和 might 后加完成时均为虚拟语气,表示某种猜测或个人见解。

The light is not on, so they must have left.

That old man must have passed away a long time ago.

Penny must have told you about it, right?

You should have gone to school already. How come you are still here? Bob should have finished his paper by now. Why is he still writing? This problem should have been taken care of a month ago, but it still exists.

The young boy *could have been saved*, but he died. Willy *could have passed* the course, but he failed. Butch *could have married* my sister, but he did not.

He might have changed his mind at the last minute. You never know. Nobody here knows this family. They might have already moved away. Arthur might have left his home already. Let's call him first.

* 关于 would 与完成时并用表示虚拟语气, 见72。

练习28-2. 用情态助动词和所给动词的适当形式填空。

1) My car	(fix) by now. Let's call the garage and find out.
2) Jane	(be) in her office. It is her office hours now.
3) My paycheck _	(arrive) last week, but I have not seen it in my mailbox yet.
4) Melissa	(become) a famous actress later. You never know.
5) Sandy	(drive), but I cannot.
6) So far, that mis	sion (fulfill). Why haven't we heard anything about it yet?
7) It	(be) very cold up there. Let's take our jackets with us.
8) I _	(use) the phone?
9) The store	(close) by now. Maybe we should go tomorrow.
10) Mr. Bench	(go) through the hard time, but he gave up.

29. 冠词的语法点

关于冠词的定义,见3。表示泛指时,不定冠词 a 和名词复数所表达的意思相同。若名词前已有 所有格或指示代词表示定指,不得再用 a 或 an。

A dictionary is a linguistic book.

A horse is a useful animal.

A student has to study.

A waterfall is beautiful and poetic.

My dictionary is a linguistic book.

- = Dictionaries are linguistic books.
- = Horses are useful animals.
- = Students have to study.
- = Waterfalls are beautiful and poetic. This dictionary is a linguistic book.