

New English Grammar Course



新编简明英语语法教程

上册

黑龙江人民出版社

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前 言

《新编简明英语语法教程》(以下简称《教程》)是一部新型的、融中西方语言学习理念于一体的英语语法教材。本书体系新颖,内容简洁,兼收并蓄,与时俱进,既可以作为专业英语语法教材,亦可作为英语爱好者参考之用。称之为“新”,是指体系新、诠释方法新。本书在运用“母语”学习定势系统的同时,又迎合了“非母语”的学习机制。通过最简单、最简练、最易懂的英语来描述英语语言的本身,加之辅助以大量“语言点”的练习,使学生在“母语”环境下,达到梳理、掌握、完善以及提高的学习目的。

《教程》要求学生掌握的不仅仅是知识,更重要的是能力。要求透过语言知识学习的形式,真正掌握运用和驾驭语言的能力。

《教程》分上下册,共 25 单元。可供英语专业学生大学二年级全学年使用。每个单元侧重几个语法要点,在每个要点之后附有练习,以便边讲边练,边学习边巩固、梳理以前所学内容,使语法教学不滞于单纯的知识传授,而成为培养语言能力的环节。

《教程》编写形式主要包括英文讲授和语法练习两部分并书后附有练习参考答案,顾名思义,答案是参考性的,因为很多练习有不同答案,而本书只给一种;还

有一些答案，还不能完全说明其所以然，教师在授课中还须加以发挥，甚至可以展开讨论。

《教程》分为上下册编写，上册主编王首国老师（哈尔滨师范大学）、刘凤军老师（黑龙江八一农垦大学）、王曦老师（黑龙江八一农垦大学），主审葛建民老师（大庆师范学院）；下册主编涂红芹老师（哈尔滨师范大学）、王颖老师（哈尔滨师范大学）、张洋老师（哈尔滨师范大学），主审王首国老师。在本书的编写过程中还得到了鸡西大学、大庆师范学院，以及绥化学院等兄弟院校的支持，在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促，经验不足，编写中难免出现纰漏，请广大老师和读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年8月

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Unit 1

Introduction

Language is the systematic means of communicating by the use of sounds or conventional symbols. The grammar of English is the structural system of a language. It consists of morphology and syntax and it is organized into five ranks: sentence, clause, phrase, word and morpheme. The sentence is the highest rank of grammatical unit while the morpheme is the minimum or the lowest rank.

1. Morphemes

Morpheme is mostly included into the area of linguistics. It is the smallest grammatical unit, which can be divided into two different kinds: free morpheme and bound morpheme. It is good for you to enlarge your vocabulary, if you know more about morpheme.

1.1. free morphemes

A free morpheme has a complete meaning and can be a simple word such as *kind, take, table, war, exist, care, legal, etc.*

New words, which are called derivatives, can be derived from a morpheme which serves as a root with a prefix or suffix.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Kind—*unkind, kindness, unkindness, kindly, unkindly*

Care—*careful, carefulness, carefully, careless, carelessness*

A free morpheme can also combine other free morphemes to form new words which are called compound words.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Take—*takeaway, undertake, intake, takeoff, takeover, takeout, take-up*

Shop—*bookshop, shopgirl, shopboy, shoplift, shopfront*

1.2. bound morphemes

Bound morphemes are also meaningful, but only when it is attached to free morphemes or other forms, it is the meaning complete. It can not stand by and be a word itself, but only exists as an inflectional or derivational affix.

There are only a few inflectional affixes in modern

English, including:

noun plural *s/es*

noun possessive case *'s*

the third person singular *s/es*

the past tense *ed*

past participle *ed* and present participle *ing*

the comparative and superlative of adjective and
adverb *er* and *est*, etc.

Derivational affixes consists of prefix and suffix, which
can be used together with a root to form a derivative.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Prefix: *anti—antiwar, antilock, anti-novel,*
anti-discriminate, anti-tank, etc.

Suffix: *less—friendless, careless, meaningless,*
worthless, valueless, priceless, etc.

2. Words

A word is a sound or a combination of sounds, or its
representation in writing or printing, that symbolizes
and communicates a meaning and may consist of a
single morpheme or of a combination of morphemes.

2.1. classification in terms of word-formation

Words can be classified as simple words, derivatives and
compounds in terms of word-formation.

1. simple words

A simple word is made up of one free morpheme such as
at, by, in, on, up, down, head, foot, limb, boat, air, land,
take, leave, cry, smile, etc.

2. derivatives

A derivative is formed by a root and an affix or affixes which consist of prefixes and suffixes.

Many words beginnings, prefixes, can be added to a word to change its meaning, but not its word class.

FOR EXAMPLE:

post: *postwar, postgraduate*

pre: *preschool, prewar*

fore: *foretell, forebode*

inter: *interact, international*

sub: *subway, submarine*

in: *invisible, insecure, inefficient*

im: *immortal, impractical, impossible*

il: *illegal, illogical, illiterate*

ir: *irregular, irrelevant*

un: *uncover, unfit, unfortunate*

de: *decrease, decode, descend*

dis: *discover, disembark, disapprove*

counter: *counterclockwise, counteract*

non: *nonsense, nonpayment, nonresident*

mis: *misunderstand, mislead*

pseudo: *pseudoscience, pseudonym*

NOTE:

A few of prefixes do not change the word meaning but its word class.

FOR EXAMPLE:

En: *enlarge, enrich, encamp*
em: *embitter, empower, embody*
be: *belittle, befriend*

Many word endings, suffixes, can be added to a word to change its word class, but not its meaning.

FOR EXAMPLE:

-ize: *Americanize, legalize, modernize*
-ify: *beautify, purify, simplify*

-y: *bushy, hairy, smelly*
-ic: *atomic, poetic, scientific*
-ical: *biological, grammatical, historical*
-ly: *easily, mainly, stupidly*
-ful: *painful, hopeful, careful*
-less: *painless, hopeless, careless*

-able: *washable, lovable, debatable*

-er: *driver, opener, fastener*
-ment: *amazement, payment, retirement*
-ation: *admiration, association, organization*
-ity: *cruelty, oddity, stupidity*
-ness: *darkness, happiness, deafness*

3. compounds

A compound is formed by two or more free morphemes.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Compound noun: *bookshop, snowfall*

Compound adjective: *warm-hearted, dog-tired*

Compound adverb: *moreover, nevertheless*

Compound verb: *sightsee, outline*

Compound pronoun: *something, whosoever*

Compound conjunction: *wherever, whereas*

Compound preposition: *outside, throughout*

2.2. classification in terms of grammatical function

In terms of grammatical function, words can be divided into two main groups: closed-class words and open-class words; or notional words and form words from different perspectives.

1. closed-class words and open-class words

Closed-class words refer to those sets of words whose items are limited in number and are only exceptionally extended by the creation of additional members, including

Preposition: *from, behind, in*

Pronoun: *they, which, this, one*

Determiner: *a, the, this, some, no*

Conjunction: *and, because, if, wherever*

Auxiliary: *do, can, will, may, must*

Open-class words refer to those sets of words whose items are indefinitely extendable. New items are constantly being created and old items are giving place

to new ones including:

Noun: *light, freedom, movie, Tom, Paris*

Adjective: *cheap, young, kindhearted, steep*

Adverb: *warmly, late, fast, really*

Main verb: *work, climb, take, ponder*

NOTE:

Cardinal Numeral, Ordinal Numeral and Interjection are just between closed-class words and open-class words.

2. notional words and form words

Notional words refer to those sets of words which convey an idea of a thing or an action, having full lexical meaning as distinguished from relational meaning, including:

Noun: *John, Beijing, water, thought*

Pronoun: *both, some, that, I*

Adjective: *happy, young, steep, stern*

Verb: *write, have, are, go*

Numeral: *one, first, hundred, million*

Adverb: *fast, hardly, scarcely, always*

Form words refer to those sets of words which express a syntactic relation between elements in a phrase or sentence. including:

Article: *a, an, the*

Preposition: *in, out, throughout*

Conjunction: *and, if, wherever*

Interjection: *oh, aha, hello, hush*

3. Phrases

The phrase is composed of two or more words in sequence that forms a syntactic unit that is less than a complete sentence.

3.1. the noun phrase

The noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head: (determiner+)(premodifier +) noun(+post modifier)

FOR EXAMPLE:

The dictionary on the desk is mine.

The tall boy sitting in the corner is my tablemat.

the author's new novel that will soon come out

3.2. the verb phrase

The verb phrase has a main verb as its head. It can be modifier +main verb or (auxiliaries +)(modifier +) main verb

FOR EXAMPLE:

I have rarely reviewed a more dishonest books.

We have imported some machines, but we *are lack of* know-hows.

She *ought to have told* him about it.

3.3. the adjective phrase

The adjective phrase has an adjective as its head. The general pattern is:(modifier+) adjective(+ post modifier)

FOR EXAMPLE:

What he said is *quite right*.

The NETEM (National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates) was *extremely difficult* last year.

I'll be *glad to help you repair the car* if you show me what's wrong.

3.4. the adverb phrase

The adverb phrase is a phrase with an adverb as its head. The general pattern is: (modifier +) adverb (+ postmodifier)

FOR EXAMPLE:

He runs *very quickly*.

You did the job *quite well*.

He lives *farthest from the station*.

3.5. the prepositional phrase

The prepositional phrase is a phrase with a preposition as its head. The general pattern is: (modifier +) preposition + complementation

FOR EXAMPLE:

A friend *in need* is a friend indeed.

The child is *like his mother*.

Food has been scarce *since before the war*.

4. Clauses

The clause refers to a group of words containing a subject and a predicate, forming part of a compound or