Oxford English Grammar Course Advanced Volume 2

牛津英语语法教程

高级·下册

[英] Michael Swan & Catherine Walter 编著 孟庆升 译



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Advanced Volume 2

第九章 名词和代词

名词

"普通名词"(common noun)可分为可数名词(countable noun)和不可数名词(uncountable noun)。

a car; three cars (可数) some oil; music (不可数)

二者之间的主要区别在于冠词的运用:见252和284页。

还有一种名词称作"专有名词"(proper noun),主要是人名和地名。

Harry President Lincoln Piccadilly Edinburgh Mars 有些语法书也把抽象名词(abstract noun)和具体名词(concrete noun) 区分开来,然而这种区分的用处并不大,从语法的角度看也不重要。

名词词组

两个或多个名词一起使用,有三种常见的方式:

1. 名词 + 名词

milk chocolate a business administration course

2. 名词所有格 (possessive noun) +名词

the boss's office an hour's wait the judge's decision Ann's sister's husband

3. 名词+介词+名词

the top of the page the rotation of the earth

有时候同一个意义可以用几种结构来表达:例如,可以说company policy、the company's policy或the policy of the company。但在多数情况下只有一种结构能正确表达某个意思:可以说the end of the bed,但不说 the bed's end 或 the bed end;可以说a garden chair,但不说 a garden's chair 或 a chair of garden。这些结构之间的用法区别非常复杂。第258-264页给出了一般性的指导,但不可能给出明确的规则,说明在每一种情况下为什么需采用这种或那种结构。这个问题某种程度上属于词汇而非语法范畴。要确定某个特定的意义通常应该怎样表达,往往需要查阅权威词典。

代词

代词用来代替名词或名词短语,在不必要或不可能使用更为准确的名词短语的情况下使用。本章介绍人称代词(personal pronoun)(如I、her、they);反身代词(reflexive pronoun)(如herself);不定人称代词(indefinite personal pronoun)one、you和they,以及one(s) 指代可数名词的用法。关系代词(relative

pronoun)将在第十五章中介绍,两种物主代词 (possessive pronoun) (my和mine等)则在第十章中介绍。



'No, kickboxing is down the hall. This is box kicking.'

可数名词与不可数名词

可数名词 可数名词,如chair、idea,可与a/an连用,且有复数形式。

不可数名词,如water、intelligence,不可与a/an连用, 且没有复形式。有些英语名词是不可数名词,尽管在其他语言中与之 对应的名词有可能是可数名词,例如advice(通常不说an advice)。

1 自测题。从方框中选择对应的不可数名词来填空。

baggage evidence furniture luck money poetry progress research traffic travel \(\sqrt{} \) weather work

\triangleright	a journey . travel
1	poems
2	a rainstorm
3	a carry-on bag
4	cars and buses
5	building a wall
6	dollars and euros
7	winning the lottery
8	getting better
9	chairs and tables
10	fingerprints on a gun
11	studying historical records

其他例子还有: accommodation、equipment、information、luggage、news。但要注意,这些单词中有个别词语在特定的表达中可以用复数形式。

Who did you meet on your travels? She goes cycling in all weathers.

可用作不可数名词的可数名词 名词idea、chance、difference、point、reason、difficulty、question和change可与some、any和much连用,很像不可数名词。

Can you give us **some idea** of your plans? I didn't have **any difficulty** finding her.

We haven't got much chance of catching the train.

② 选择最适当的词语来完成句子。

- 1 Have you got any point / idea / chance what you're going to do next?
- 2 I can't see much point / question / chance in going on with this.
- 3 If you have any difficulty / reason / change getting here, give us a ring.
- 4 The doctor says there isn't much *difficulty / change / chance* in his condition.
- 5 We couldn't find any idea / point / reason not to pay their bill.
- 6 It seems there's some point / chance / question about her qualifications.
- 7 Do we have much difference / chance / idea of winning, do you think?
- 8 There's not much point / difference / change between 'begin' and 'start'.

语法注释

不同的意义/用法 有些不可数名词在用作其他意义时也可以是可数的。

He lacks **experience**. I had one or two strange **experiences** in Rome last year. I need more **time**. I hope you have **a** good **time**. She does good **work**. Shakespeare's complete **works**

有些不可数的抽象名词在有明确所指的情况下可与a/an连用。

an extensive experience of tropical medicine a knowledge of languages

可数名词用作不可数 可数名词表示**数量**或**体积**的概念时可以当作不可数 名词使用。

We've got another ten metres of wall to paint. I've got too much nose and not enough chin.

不可数名词用作可数 有许多不可数名词,可以在其前面加上表示"一张"或"一定数量"的量词,例如 a bar of soup、a flash of lightning、a stroke of luck、a grain of rice、a piece of research。其他例子请查阅权威词典。

单、复数形式混合使用

集合名词 在英式英语中,有些表示群体或组织的单数名词(如 team、family、choir、government、bank)常常与动词或代词的复数形式连用。

My family are furious with me. They think I have let them down.

这种情况尤其会发生在我们把某件事看成是个人活动的时候。试比较:

The team really want to win the cup this season.

A migby union team consists of fifteen players.

在美式英语中, 集体名词后面的动词很少用复数形式。

- 选择动词和代词的复数形式(七个句子)或单数形式(三个句子)。
 - 1 The choir has / have thrown me out because it says / they say I can't sing.
 - 2 The hospital is / are sending John home next week.
 - 3 Our committee has / have twelve members.
 - 4 A group of Dutch musicians is / are visiting Ireland.
 - 5 The hospital is / are closing next month for building work.
 - 6 Most of my family lives / live in Scotland.
 - 7 The bank closes / close early on Fridays.
 - 8 Our bank is / are always very friendly and helpful.
 - 9 The team is / are getting desperate; it hasn't / they haven't won a game this year.
 - 10 The golf club is / are putting the subscription up again.

a number of、the majority of 等 + 复数名词 "a number of、the majority of 等 + 复数名词"作主语时,后接复数形式的谓语动词和代词。

A number of people have criticised our decision.

The majority of his students are pleased with their courses.

复数形式的数量表达 复数形式的数量名词常被看作单数。

Thirty miles is a long way to run.

在"形容词+复数形式的数量表达"前常用a/an。

I waited for a good two hours. We'll need another four tables.

用and连接的普通固定短语 用and连接的普通固定短语常被看作单数 名词。

Toast and marmalade isn't enough for breakfast, in my opinion.

10.0		8) 1
0	改	正错误的句子。在正确的句子后面写"Correct"。
	\triangleright	The majority of members has now voted
	Þ	Can you give me back that 20 euros I lent you?
	1	A number of people has tried unsuccessfully to find the treasure.
		me d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d
	2	Two hundred euros are too much to pay for an hour's consultation.
	-	
	3	Can you get other three packets of butter while you're out?
	4	Fish and abine are a remumental Pairigh most
	4 5	Fish and chips are a very popular British meal
	6	I've had another busy few weeks.
	7	Fifteen hours are a long time to drive non-stop.
	8	Who are those three people?
	9	The majority of the new MPs is 40 or younger.
	10	£5 doesn't buy as much as it used to
,	单数	故名词,复数形式的修饰语 当单数名词被复数形式的短语修饰
	时,	动词通常用单数形式。
	A g	ood knowledge of three languages is needed for the job. (不说
ī	are	needed)
1	one	of; more than one 请注意下面这些结构:
	One	e of my friends is getting married. (不说 One of are)

More than one person is/are going to be disappointed.

做同一件事 / 有同样的东西的人们 表示几个人当中每个人都在做同

一件事,或者每个人都拥有同样的东西,通常用复数名词来表示重复的概念。

The students can use **dictionaries**. (比 ... a dictionary.更自然) 在这种情况下,所有格后面的名词几乎总是用复数形式。

Tell the kids to blow **their noses**. (不说... their nose.) Six people lost **their lives**.

)	改	正或改进以下句子。
	1	One of you are going to have to stand. LS. Experience of working with handicapped children are an advantage.
	2	I know more than one student that are certain to fail the exam.
	3	Tell everybody they can leave their coat in the cloakroom.
	4	I think one of my earrings have fallen off in the car.
	5	John's interest in tropical animals and birds are becoming an obsession.
	6	Most of the people who were at the barbecue came on a bike.
	7	One of those children have gone into the wrong classroom.
	8	All of my friends have got a really small room.
	9	John and Henry both came with their wife.
1	10	Over a hundred MPs lost their seat in the last election.
]	11	The structure of animal societies are often very complex.

语法注释

one of the ... who等表达 在one of the ... who 结构后面,单数和复数形式的谓语动词都很常见。

She's one of the few women who has/have climbed Everest in winter.

any/none/neither/either of 在any/none/neither/either of后面,谓语动词用单、复数形式皆可(见335页)。

None of my friends know(s) where I am.

主语和补语 如果动词远离主语,有时会以后面的补语(complement),而非主语的单复数来决定动词的形式,但这通常被认为是不正确的。请

比较:

The biggest **problem is** the holiday dates. (不说 ... are the holiday dates.)
The most interesting thing on television last week, in my own opinion, **was/were** the tennis **championships**. (was 更正确)

- 然而,用what引导主语从句时,主句的谓语动词常用复数形式。 What we need is/are more people like Jeannie.
- 复数形式的国名 复数形式的国家名作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。
 The United States is coming out of recession.
- here's 等表达 在非正式口语中,复数名词前经常用here's、there's和where's。 Here's your gloves. There's two policemen outside. Where's those letters?