

College English

# Grammar

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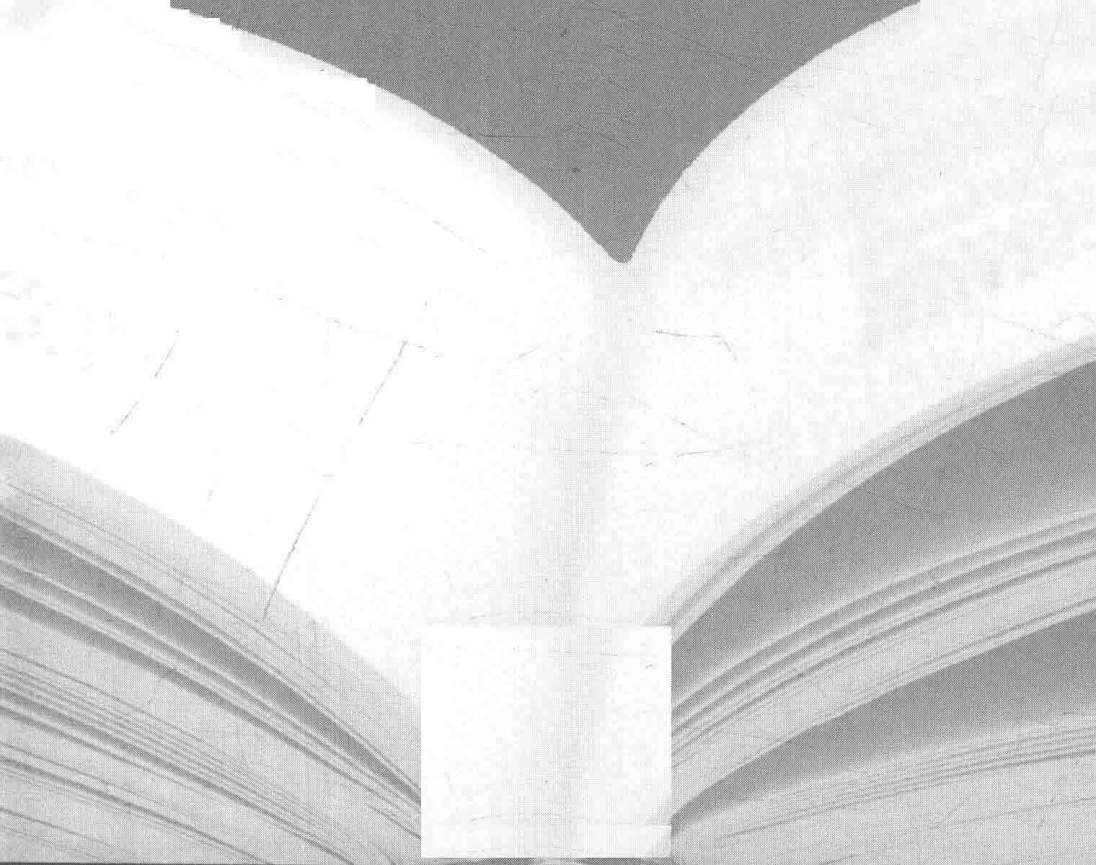
Chinese Interpretations

肖红(英文) 吴舸(中文) 编著

## 大学英汉双讲语法

(第三版)

- English Explanation with Chinese Interpretations
- Comprehensiveness in Content
- Systematic Arrangement
- Conciseness in Language
- Remarkable Practicality



# 大学英汉双讲语法

(第三版)

肖 红(英文) 吴 舸(中文) 编著

*Daxue Yinghan Shuangjiang Yufa*

(DI SAN BAN)

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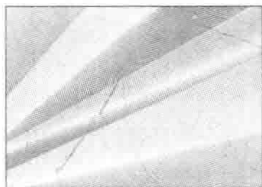
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## ***Preface***

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For all English language learners, in college and out, it is a long-cherished dream to be able to listen, speak, read, write and translate in fluent English. Studying bilingual textbooks is one of the effective approaches whereby to realize this dream. English grammar, like speech sound and vocabulary, is one of the three indispensable components of the English language; therefore, English language learners at various levels should have a good command of indispensable basic English grammar before they can avoid making mistakes in the course of listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating. In a sense, studying bilingual grammar books can achieve the efficacy of “killing two birds with one stone”; that is, language learners will be able to command grammatical rules and meanwhile improve oral English. Finally they will be able to read English works in the original, acquaint themselves with every aspect of life in English-speaking countries, such as politics, economy, diplomacy, military affairs, science and technology, and equip themselves with the ability to freely communicate with native speakers of English.

This book is actually intended for both English majors and non-English majors who are determined to master the English language and pass English examinations of various sorts. It is also hoped that this book will prove equally helpful to college teachers, middle school teachers,

translators and advanced learners who are studying English on their own. As a handbook of English grammar, this book is characterized by its:

### ● English Explanation with Chinese Interpretations

Grammar books written in English are not easy for learners who are weak at English to comprehend, and those written in Chinese, which make language learners expose themselves more frequently to the Chinese language, tend to deprive them of their opportunities to expose themselves to the English language. In view of what has been mentioned above, this book is written in English with Chinese interpretation, which is conducive to English language learners' command of grammatical rules on the one hand and beneficial to the improvement of their oral English on the other hand.

### ● Comprehensiveness in Content

This book covers almost all the grammatical phenomena in college English teaching and consists of twenty-six chapters, each containing a brief and clear explanation of grammatical rules and a considerable quantity of corresponding exercises, to which keys are attached. And ample examples are also provided to illustrate grammatical concepts so that learners will acquire a deep understanding of grammatical rules and thus have a comprehensive grasp of them.

### ● Systematic Arrangement

The grammatical phenomena in common textbooks are lying scattered, not systematic, which makes it very inconvenient for language learners to comprehensively master necessary grammar knowledge within a short

period of time. However, this book sums up grammatical phenomena systematically and arrange them properly in accordance with the principle of “tackling the easy and simple before the difficult and complicated”; that is, the discussion of morphology, which is easier and simpler, goes before the exploration of the syntax, which is more difficult and complicated. This practice is conducive to language learners’ command of English grammar within a relatively short period of time.

### ● Conciseness in Language

Stripped of verbose language, this book adopts concise English explanation with Chinese interpretation, which makes it very convenient for language learners to comprehend common grammatical phenomena of the English language.

### ● Remarkable Practicality

This book aims to tackle the practical problems in the course of language learners’ learning and using English and thus focuses on the practicality of English grammar, free from unfathomable theoretical discussion. This attempt is beneficial to the development of English language learners’ five skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing and translating, especially the latter three skills.

On the whole, this book has two strong points: concise explanation in both English and Chinese, which is beneficial to readers’ acquisition of bilingual competence, and systematic provision of ample examples and exercises, which is suitable for English language learners’ consolidation of their grammatical competence.

Finally, the authors of this book would like to express their heart-felt

gratitude for and sincere welcome to any constructive criticism and valuable suggestion, which will be much appreciated and highly valued.

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*September, 2007*



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Chapter  
One

## The Article

## 第一章 冠词



There are two articles: the definite article “the” and the indefinite article “a / an”. The indefinite article “a / an” is generally used before singular countable nouns, with “a” placed before a word beginning with a consonant sound and “an” before a word beginning with a vowel sound; the definite article “the” is used before singular or plural nouns whether countable or uncountable. (英语有两个冠词: 定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a / an。不定冠词 a / an 通常用于单数可数名词前, a 用于辅音开头的单词前, an 用于元音开头的单词前; 定冠词 the 通常用于单数或复数、可数或不可数名词前。)

## 1.1 Use of the Definite Article (定冠词的用法)

The definite article “the” is used:

- 1) Before the nouns denoting “a person or thing” or “persons or things” already mentioned. (用于已提及的人或事物的名词前。)
  - ◆ Once upon a time there was a fisherman. *The fisherman* had two children ... 从前有个渔夫, 这个渔夫有两个孩子……。
  - ◆ Long long ago, there were some birds and beasts in this forest. *The birds and beasts* often fought for food. 很久很久以前, 这片森林里

有些鸟和兽。这些鸟和兽为争食物经常打架。

- 2) Before the nouns denoting “a particular person or thing” or “particular persons or things” known to the speaker and the listener alike. (用于指说话人和听话人都知道的人或事物的名称前。)

- ◆ Shut *the door*, please. 请关门。
- ◆ Hand *the books* to me. 把那些书递给我。

- 3) Before singular countable nouns to represent the whole class or species as a whole. (用于单数可数名词前表示种类。)

- ◆ *The fox* may grow gray, but never good. (= The fox can grow old, but can't become better.) 狐狸会变老, 但不会变好 / 江山易改, 禀性难移。

- 4) Before the names of social classes, strata, parties, bodies, organizations or institutions. (用于阶级、阶层、党派、团体、组织、机构名称前。)

- ◆ the bourgeoisie 资产阶级 / the Young Pioneer 少先队员 / the working class 工人阶级 / the proletariat 无产阶级 / the WTO 世贸组织 / the Communist Party 共产党 / the University of Chicago 芝加哥大学

(But: Structures like *Chicago University* are exceptions.)

- 5) Before the names of countries indicating “political system”. (用于表示“政治体制”的国名前。)

- ◆ the United States of America 美利坚合众国 / the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

- 6) Before the geographical names of rivers, seas, oceans, lakes, bays, gulfs, straits or channels, canals, mountain ranges, deserts, valleys or canyons, group of islands, peninsulas, etc. (用于江河、海洋、湖泊、海湾、海峡、运河、山脉、沙漠、峡谷、群岛、半岛等地理名称前。)

- ◆ the English Channel 英吉利海峡 / the Grand Canal 大运河 / the

Persian Gulf 波斯湾 / the Bay of the Biscay 比斯开湾 / the Bering Straits 白令海峡 / the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山 / the Sahara Desert 撒哈拉沙漠 / the Arabian Peninsula 阿拉伯半岛 / the Pacific Ocean 太平洋 / the East China Sea 东海 / the Yellow River 黄河 / the Colorado Canyon 科罗拉多大峡谷

7) Before the nouns denoting orientation. (用于方位名词前。)

- ◆ in the east 在东方 / in the northwest 在西北 / on the right 在右边 / on the left 在左边

8) Before ordinal numerals to show “order or sequence”. (用于序数词前表示“顺序”。)

- ◆ Select *the third* one, please. 请选第三个。
- ◆ Henry James is always *the first* student to go to school. 亨利·詹姆斯总是第一个上学。

9) Before the superlative degree to express “one surpassing all the others”. (用于最高级前表示“最……”的意思。)

- ◆ China has a very long history with *the largest* population. 中国历史悠久, 人口最多。
- ◆ This is *the most interesting* story I have ever read. 这是我看过的最有趣的故事。

10) Before the names of musical instruments used in the sense of “being played”. (用于“被演奏”乐器的名称前。)

- ◆ She is *playing the piano*. 她正在弹钢琴。

11) Before the names of nationalities. (用于民族名称前。)

- ◆ the British 英国人 / the Chinese 中国人

12) Before the names of trains, ships, theatres, museums, hotels, buildings, etc. (用于火车、轮船、戏院、博物馆、旅馆、建筑等名称前。)

- ◆ the Liberation Theatre 解放剧院 / the Museum of Chinese History



中国历史博物馆 / the Chongqing Hotel 重庆宾馆 / the Great Hall of the People 人民大会堂 / the Mayflower “五月花”号轮船

13) Before the names of celestial bodies. (用于天体名称前。)

◆ *The earth* travels round *the sun*. 地球绕太阳转。

But: When the first letter of the name of a celestial body is capitalized, no article is necessary. (当天体名称的第一个字母大写时, 该名词前不用冠词。)

◆ *The spaceship* is flying to *Mars*. 飞船正飞往火星。

14) Before the family names with the plural ending “-s” to show “the whole family” or “a couple”. (用于表示姓氏的复数名词前指“全家人”、“夫妇俩”。)

◆ *The Smiths* are sitting around the table. 史密斯一家正围桌而坐。

15) Before adjectives or participles to indicate “a class of persons or things” or only “one person or thing”. (用于形容词或分词前指“某类人、物”或“某个人、物”。)

◆ the old 老人 / the wounded 受伤者 / the missing 失踪者

## 1.2 Use of the Indefinite Article (不定冠词的用法)

The indefinite article “a” or “an” is used:

1) Before singular countable nouns to represent the whole class or species as a whole. (用于单数可数名词前表示种类。)

◆ *A sheep* is a docile animal. 绵羊是温驯的动物。

2) Before singular countable nouns to express “a certain” or “any”. (用于单数可数名词前表示“某一”、“任何”之意。)

◆ You'd better ask *a teacher* for help. 你最好请老师帮忙。

3) Before singular countable nouns to express the meaning “one”. (用于