

FOURTH EDITION (第四版)

GRAMMAR *in* CONTEXT

英语语境语法

1B



SANDRA N. ELBAUM



北京大学出版社
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导 言

北京大学英语系教授 王逢鑫

语言由语音、词汇和语法三个要素组成。学习一门外语,必须掌握这三个要素,缺一不可。有人认为只要记住单词,能读出音来,就行了,而语法可有可无。其实这是一种误解。语法是组词造句的法则,十分重要。传统英语语法细分为词法(morphology)和句法(syntax)。词法解释词分为哪些种类,即词类;告诉人们每个词类有什么特点,即词性;说明一个词与别的什么词可以联系在一起使用,即在句子里起什么作用。英语词汇形态与汉语有很大的区别。例如,名词有单、复数之分,还有可数与不可数之分。人称代词有主格、宾格和所有格之分。动词有现在式、过去式和过去分词三种不同形式;还有不定式、现在分词、过去分词和动名词等非谓动词形式。形容词有原级、比较级和最高级三种形式。数词有基数词和序数词之分。以上词类大都是规则变化,但是也有很多不规则变化的例外情况。例如英语有一百来个不规则动词,其中多数是常用动词。介词后面跟人称代词要用宾格,跟动词要用动名词形式。英语的冠词更是难学。有人学了多年英语,还是不清楚什么时候用定冠词,什么时候用不定冠词,什么时候不用任何冠词。虽然不定冠词仅有 a 和 an 两种形式,但是有人把 an hour 写成 a hour,把 a university 写成 an university。这些繁杂的内容都是初学者必须掌握的,使用不当就要犯错误。

英语句法分析句子的种类、结构和功能。英语句法比汉语复杂。英语有各种各样的时态,每种时态有自己固定的形式,不能用错。句法规则繁多,几乎没有什么道理可讲。例如,在一般现在时里,单数第三人称的动词要加-s。情态动词和助动词后面要跟原形动词。英语句子讲究人称和时态前后呼应,左右照顾。诸如此类的条条框框都是初学者的“拦路虎”。

国内外的语言学家和英语教师,曾经尝试使用各种各样的方法来教英语语法。时代不同,学习目的不同,教学对象不同,教材不同,学习方法不同,使得人们很难找到学习英语语法的一个最佳方案。但是,我们了解一下国内外英语语法教学的来龙去脉,或许有助于我们吸取教训,总结经验,寻找有效的学习英语语法的途径。

传统法(traditional method)强调以语法为纲,以语法为教学中心。学生按部就班学习语法规则,先是死记硬背条条框框,然后做大量的机械性(mechanical)练习,基本上是没有上下文的单句翻译、语法填空和造句练习。追求的是语法形式正确无误,而不管在什么情况下使用语言。学习语法,不是为了交际,而是为了阅读内容艰深的文章,分析复杂的句法结构。我国解放前和解放初期的英语专业大学生,是通过传统法学习英语语法的,虽然有一些弊端,例如引导学生重视阅读和笔译,而忽视口头表达能力的培养。但是这种方法也并非一无是处。学生中不乏精通英语的成功者。传统法强调阅读小说、诗歌、戏剧和散文等文学作品,认为文学语言是最好的语言。通过对语句和篇章细致的句法分析,学生获得对语句和篇章

结构,尤其是繁杂结构的精确定义。今天我们强调学习语言是为了交流思想,重视口头表达能力,传统法是很难当此任的。

听说法(audio-visual method)将英语分成许多基本句型(sentence pattern),将语法教学与句型教学结合在一起。要求学生熟练掌握句型,反复口头练习,达到不假思索,脱口而出的程度。掌握了句型,就等于掌握了语法。20世纪60年代初,听说法引入我国,在当时的英语专业大学生中间曾经奏效。学生反复练习没有上下文的基本句型,虽然枯燥无味,但是在当时的历史环境下,多数学生能够不厌其烦地做大量的机械性口头练习,而取得较好的学习效果。现在的学生要求在学习过程中有更多的独立自主,对死记硬背基本句型不太感兴趣。利用听说法学习英语语法似乎不太合乎时宜了。

语言学家和英语教师总是想方设法改进语法教学。他们先是将以单句练习为主的机械性句型练习,扩充为共有两句话的二人对话,构成一个简单的情景,使所练习的句型变得有意义。再往后,进一步将二人对话扩大为围绕一个主题的、有上下文的情景会话(situational conversation)。这样,学生可以在一定的语境(context)之中通过句型学习英语语法。最初的语境是为了练习某个语言点,或为了掌握某种意念功能而编造的,具有人为的成分。20世纪80年代初,国内外兴起交际法(communicative method)。这种教学方法的目标是让学生不仅学会听、说、读、写的语言能力(linguistic competence),还要掌握交际能力(communicative competence)。交际法从交流的目的出发,既要求语法正确(correct in grammar),更要求语用得得体(appropriate in use)。因而在教学中引进了社会与文化因素。学习内容不再是干巴巴的基本句型,而是人们关注的社会问题和文化现象。学生不再为学习语法而学习语法,而是为了交际来学习语法。他们希望能够使用语法正确、语用得体的语言,就人们关注的社会问题和文化现象进行交流。这样就需要在一定的社会环境和文化语境里学习语言,包括学习语法。在学习语言的同时,必须了解英语国家的文化背景,以及中外文化差异。只有学习了相关的文化背景知识,才能更好地掌握语言。这套名为Grammar in Context(《英语语境语法》)的教材,在上述背景下应运而生。

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这套《英语语境语法》的编者Sandra N. Elbaum女士,是美国的一位英语教师,专门教授从世界各地到美国的移民,他们是以英语为第二语言的学生。Elbaum女士幼年随父母由波兰移民到美国,语言差异和文化差异经常使她的父母感到困惑。Elbaum女士在移民聚居的社区中成长,深知一个外国移民在美国生存,不仅要逾越语言障碍,更要克服文化差异。她有一个信念,就是通过语境学习语法。她不但在教学中身体力行,通过语境教英语语法,而且亲自编写教材,体现这一理念。

这套英语教材名曰《英语语境语法》,实际上是教给学生通过语境学习英语语言。这套教材的宗旨是:让学习者在语境中学习语法,以便学到更多东西,记住更多东西,更加有效地运用语言。这套教材有如下突出特点:

1. 教给学生进行口头交流和书面交流所必需的语法知识。按照循序渐进原则安排语法点,讲解后面的语法内容都联系和复习前面的语法内容,使整个语法系统构成一个有机的整体。解释每个语法点,都使用形象的语法图表(grammar chart),一目了然。每个语法图表提供有语境的精选例句,并给出清晰的解释,还配以语言提示(language note),增强学习者对所学语法结构的理解。每个语法点还以图表方式解释其形式、用途、语序、主语、相关结构、描述与定义、所需介词搭配、肯

定句、否定句和疑问句及回答等项目。每个项目都配有大量的口头和笔头练习。

2. 不是为教语法而教语法,而是通过语法教学,给学习者提供有用的(usable)、有意义的(meaningful)技能和基本文化知识。在课堂上,教师不是局限于让学生做机械性练习,而是让他们通过二人对话、小组活动、游戏、讨论等多种形式的扩展活动(expansion activity),互相启发,互相帮助,学以致用。通过阅读、作文、独立思考的练习等方式,学习者拓展自己的语言知识和交际能力,最终达到既能有效使用语言,又有信心正确使用语言进行交流的双重目的。

3. 教材将英语语法学习和美国文化语境结合起来。全套教材分为1、2、3三级,每级又分为两个分册,共有1A、1B、2A、2B、3A、3B等6个分册。1级和2级各有14课;3级有10课。每课内容,包括语法讲解和练习、阅读课文和扩展活动,都围绕美国社会的一个热门话题,构成一个语境。从语言学习角度,涉及一个语法点;从文化学习角度,涉及一个话题。二者巧妙结合。1级有学校生活、美国政府、美国节日、美国人及其住宅、家庭与姓名、美国人生活方式、婚礼、飞行、购物、营养与健康、伟大女性、美国地理、约会与婚姻、实习等14个话题。2级有宠物、老年生活、改善生活、婚礼、感恩节与印第安人、健康、移民、租房、上网搜索、找工作、交友、体育、法律、货币等14个话题。3级有工作、好莱坞、灾难与悲剧、消费者警告、肯尼迪家族、计算机与互联网、帮助他人、来到美国、关爱儿童、科学与科幻小说等10个话题。这些语境概括了美国社会的方方面面,是了解美国文化和在美国生存所必需的基本知识。这些语境有助于学习者掌握必需的文化背景知识,使他们懂得美国文化在语言、信仰和日常生活情景等方面的重要作用。

这是一套通过语境学习英语的好教材。使用这套教材,学习者不仅可以熟练掌握英语语法,运用英语语言;而且可以学习美国文化背景知识,在语境中学习英语,在语境中使用英语。希望学习者喜欢这套教材,并通过学习这套教材学好英语。



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LESSON

8

GRAMMAR

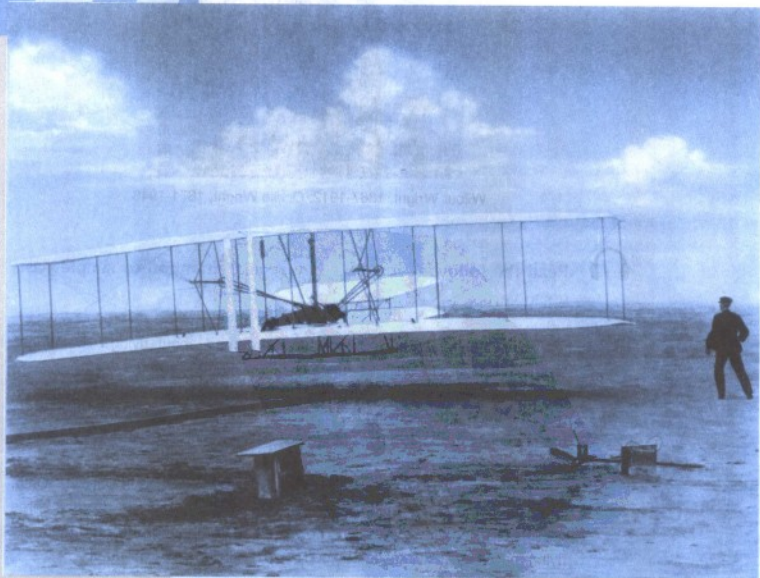
The Simple Past Tense

CONTEXT: Flying

The Wright Brothers—Men with a Vision

Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart

Robert Goddard



THE WRIGHT BROTHERS—MEN WITH A VISION

Before You
Read

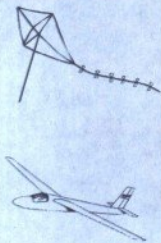
1. Do you like to travel by airplane? Why or why not?
2. What are the names of some famous inventors?



Wilbur Wright, 1867-1912; Orville Wright, 1871-1948



Read the following article. Pay special attention to simple past-tense verbs.



Over 100 years ago, people only **dreamed** about flying. The Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, **were** dreamers who **changed** the world.

Wilbur Wright **was** born in 1867 and Orville **was** born in 1871. In 1878, they **received** a paper flying toy from their father. They **started** to think about the possibility of flight. They **played** with kites and **studied** everything they could about glider planes.

When they were older, they **started** a bicycle business in Dayton, Ohio. They **used** the bicycle shop to design their airplanes. They **studied** three aspects of flying: lift, control, and power. In 1899, they **constructed** their first flying machine—a kite made of wood, wire, and cloth. It **had** no pilot.

Did you Know?

The Wright brothers never married. Their only love was aviation.

Because of wind, it was difficult to control. They **continued** to study aerodynamics.¹ Finally Wilbur **designed** a small machine with a gasoline engine. Wilbur **tried** to fly the machine, but it **crashed**. They **fixed** it and **flew** it for the first time on December 17, 1903, with Orville as the pilot. The airplane **remained** in the air for twelve seconds. It **traveled** a distance of 120 feet. It **weighed** over 600 pounds. This historic flight **changed** the world. However, only four newspapers in the U.S. **reported** this historic moment.

The Wright brothers **offered** their invention to the U.S. government, but the government **rejected**² their offer at first. The government **didn't believe** that these men **invented** a flying machine. Finally, President Theodore Roosevelt **investigated** their claims and **offered** the inventors a contract to build airplanes for the U.S. Army.

December 17, 2003 **marked** 100 years of flight. There **was** a six-day celebration at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, the location of the first flight. A crowd of 35,000 people **gathered** to see a replica³ of the first plane fly. The cost to recreate the plane **was** \$1.2 million. However, it **rained** hard that day and the plane **failed** to get off the ground.

You can now see the Wright brothers' original airplane in the Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C.

8.1 | The Simple Past Tense of Regular Verbs

Examples	Explanation										
The Wright brothers started a bicycle business in Ohio.	To form the simple past tense of regular verbs, we add -ed to the base form.										
They dreamed about flying. They designed an airplane. The president offered them a contract.	<table><tr><td>Base Form</td><td>Past Form</td></tr><tr><td>start</td><td>started</td></tr><tr><td>dream</td><td>dreamed</td></tr><tr><td>design</td><td>designed</td></tr><tr><td>offer</td><td>offered</td></tr></table>	Base Form	Past Form	start	started	dream	dreamed	design	designed	offer	offered
Base Form	Past Form										
start	started										
dream	dreamed										
design	designed										
offer	offered										
The Wright brothers wanted to fly. They continued to study about flying.	The past form is the same for all persons. The verb after to does not use the past form.										
The Wright brothers invented the airplane over 100 years ago . We celebrated the one-hundredth anniversary of flight a few years ago .	We often use ago in sentences about the past. Ago means <i>before now</i> .										

¹Aerodynamics is the branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of air and its effect on things.

²Reject means not accept.

³A replica is a copy of an original.