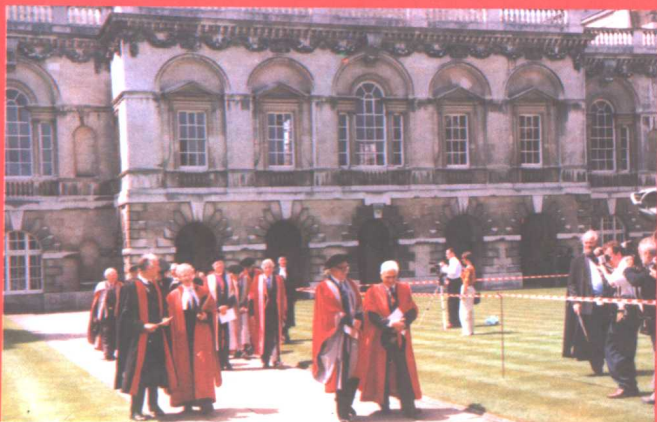


实用英语 语法精要

庞继贤 主编
邵永真 审订



浙江
大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是为中、高级英语水平学习者编写的一部教学语法书。在针对中国英语学习者存在的语法学习与运用的难点作充分调查与分析的基础上,精选出语法项目,强调讲解和练习并重。对常见错误,用“注意!”框的形式予以重点讲解。在例句的选用与练习的编写中,充分注意语言的交际性特点,以培养学习者运用语法知识的能力。本书按语法要点为单元编写,前四页为讲解、后两页为相应的练习,配有综合习题库,查阅方便,非常实用。

本书适合大学生、研究生以及相应程度的英语学习者使用。

实 用 英 语 语 法 精 要

庞继贤 主编

邵永真 审订

责任编辑 诸葛勤

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前 言

语法研究的是语言中组词造句的结构规则。语法并不是语法学家凭主观臆想创造的,而是他们从大量活生生的实际的语言运用中抽象总结出来的。英语语法对于以英语为母语的人来说,主要起着匡缪正俗的作用,而对于把英语当作外语或第二语言来学习的人来说,则是学好英语不可缺少的一部分。在不同的情景中,缺乏贴切地运用语法知识的能力,就不能进行有效的、成功的交际。

《实用英语语法精要》是为中、高级英语水平学习者编写的一部教学语法书。编者针对中国英语学习者的语法学习与运用的难点作充分的调查和分析,在此基础上,精选语法项目,强调讲解与练习并重。在讲解以及练习的编写中,充分注意汲取应用语言学和现代英语语法研究的成果和最新发展。作为一本教学语法书,《实用英语语法精要》有以下三个显著的特点。

一、注重语言的交际性特点。语法学习本身不是目的,而是为了促进学习者运用语言来进行成功的交际。这是语言学中的理论语法与教学语法重要的区别之一。本书所选用的例句和练习素材全部来自原文,大部分例句和练习素材取自近几年出版的英语原版报刊以及其它真实的交际材料。所提供的例句和编写的练习尽量体现语言的交际性,希望例句不仅能展示一些语法要点的实际用法,而且能让学习者同时习得一些有用的词汇及其表达法。每单元所配练习均为主观题,形式多样,以培养学习者在一定的情景下灵活运用语法知识的能力。在设计各类练习,包括综合题库中的多项选择题时,注意尽量提供一个适当的语境,让学习者在一定的语境中选择并运用他们的语法知识来完成每项练习,避免为语法而学语法。

二、注重实用性。供语言学研究的理论语法是明语法的理,而教

学语法则致语法的用。在这一原则的指导下,在语法分类上,本书要求不十分严格,以说明用途及学习的便利为主。例如,在讲定冠词时,同时提及 the more..., the more... 这一结构的用法;在讲 all, most, no 等限定词时,同时谈到 all of, most of, none of 等结构的用法。针对中国学生的学习难点及常见错误,本书以“注意!”框的形式给予重点讲解与分析。为了提高学习者综合运用语法知识的能力,本书专门设计了综合题库。考虑到目前多数语法测试仍采用多项选择题的形式,该部分提供的第一个练习即为多项选择题,考点基本覆盖了英语语法的主要语法现象。第二部分为主观题形式,这是对每单元后练习的补充。

三、查阅便捷,适合现代快节奏的生活与学习。本书按语法要点编排,一个语法点即为一个单元,独立成篇。语法点的讲解部分占四页,接下去的两页为相应语法点的练习。学习者可以带着问题迅速查阅有关语法点,并完成相应的练习来检验自己的理解程度,巩固相关的语法知识。书中所有练习均附有参考答案,如有多种答案,只提供其中之一。

本书由庞继贤主编。参加编写工作的还有鲍泓(17—18 单元、22—26 单元、42—46 单元、附录 3),吴敏(27—33 单元、49—54 单元、综合题库 2),马以容(34—41 单元、47—48 单元、附录 1、2、4),其它部分由庞继贤编写。

在本书编写过程中,我们得到了邵永真教授和应惠兰教授的热忱鼓励和指教;英籍语言专家 B. Tanner 先生审阅了书中部分英语例句和练习,以及综合题库中的全部多项选择题;张孝彬博士和任海波先生也提供了多方面的帮助。我们谨此对这几位先生表示深深的感谢!

编 者
于浙江大学求是园
1997 年 6 月

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● 句子结构

1 句子 名词词组和动词词组

1.1 句子 简单句、并列句和复杂句

句子是语言使用中的一个基本单位，一篇文章或一段话无非是这些基本单位的有机的排列组合。所以，句子可以说是最高一级的语法单位。一个句子由一个或多个分句组成。简单句就是由一个分句——一个作主语的名词词组(NP)和作谓语的动词词组(VP)——构成的。这两种词组可以是一个词，也可以是以一个名词或动词为中心词加上其它成分构成。例如：

I waited.
NP VP

The boy shouted loudly.
NP VP

Linda won the gold medal in the race yesterday.
NP VP

一个句子的结构可以表述为：句子 = 名词词组 + 动词词组。用符号来表示就是：S = NP + VP。有些句子看上去很长，其实是NP或VP扩展的结果。例如：

The audience clapped.
NP VP

The audience (who wore red T-shirts) clapped happily.
NP VP

一个句子也可以由两个或两个以上的分句构成。并列句(compound sentence)就是由两个或两个以上的分句组合并且用并列连词and, but, or互相连接而成。例如：

He came to tea *and* stayed to dinner.

He would like to go, *but* he's busy.

You can watch a laser disc movie on my computer *or* listen to the radio.

并列句中的两个分句先后顺序改变,意义也随之改变。如果两个分句的主语相同,第二个分句的主语常常省略。例如:

George met Jane at the bus stop and went shopping.

George went shopping and met Jane at the bus stop.

He wanted to go to the dinner but felt too ill.

复杂句(complex sentence)由一个主句和一个从句组成,两个分句构成主从关系。从句由 *because*, *if*, *that*, *wh-*等词引导,可以出现在主句之前、之后或主句内。例如:

They went by plane *because it was more comfortable*.

If I had known what was going to happen, I would have warned you.

Last night we went to a local cinema to see *Red Cherries*, *which was voted as best film at the Shanghai Film Festival*.

1.2 名词词组

一个名词词组可以是一个名词,但是通常是由以一个名词为中心词加上其它修饰语而构成,如在名词前冠以限定词,加上形容词等。如同时加以数词,其位置则在限定词后、形容词前。例如:

Could you put *the light* on?

I like living in *a small city*.

A baby deer can stand as soon as it is born.

The three tall players on the team are from Beijing.

名词词组中也可以有一个介词词组、关系从句、不定式、分词、形容词等来修饰名词中心词。例如:

I spoke to *a boy in a dark red dress*.

I tied the rope to *a large block of stone*.

He's got a book which might be of some use to you.

David told me about his decision to leave.

Who's that fat man sitting in the corner?

名词词组的词序通常是:限定词 + 描绘形容词 + 类别词 + 名词中心词 + 介词词组 + 关系从句。例如:

This tall woman doctor in my clinic, who did her PhD in Britain, speaks excellent English.

除名词外,代词、数词、不定式、动词-ing形式、名词从句都可以起名词词组的作用;“the + 形容词/动词-ed分词”也可作名词词组。例如:

You can see the river from our balcony. (代词)

Two from eight leaves six. (数词)

To learn Chinese is not easy. (不定式)

Smoking cigarettes is bad for you. (动词-ing分词)

What he said is important to our after-sale services. (名词从句)

Do you think the rich should pay more taxes? (the + 形容词)

Why doesn't the government do more to help the unemployed?
(the + 动词-ed分词)

在一个句子中,名词词组常担任主语。但是,名词词组还可以作宾语、补语、同位语、状语等。例如:

Dr Ian Edwards, a well-known public figure^(a), was the main speaker^(b) in the symposium^(c) held last night^(d). (a. 主语的同位语, b. 主语补语, c. 介词宾语, d. 状语)

They appointed Mr North^(a) Chairman^(b). (a. 动词宾语, b. 宾语补语)

1.3 动词词组

动词词组以动词为中心词。动词中心词就是通常所说的谓语动

词,它的性质决定了动词词组的构成,即主动词后是否带其它成分及带什么样的其它成分。例如:

The boy *shouted*. (不及物动词)

His father *was a policeman*. (连系动词 + 主语补语)

He *opened the car door*. (及物动词 + 宾语)

They *sent Ann a very nice birthday present*. (及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语)

Too much food *makes him ill*. (及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补语)

We *walked through the park*. (不及物动词 + 状语)

She *put the vase on the table*. (及物动词 + 宾语 + 状语)

一个主动词前可有一个或两个助动词,也可以带有一个情态动词,或一个情态动词加一个或两个助动词。例如:

Paul *has passed* the driving test.

My printer *was being repaired*.

Can the Internet *deliver* a new era in which international phone calls cost no more than a few pennies?

注意! 一个完整的英语句子总是由一个名词词组和一个动词词组构成。一个分句不能同时连续使用两个谓语动词。以下两句是错句: There are several reasons gave rise to these changes. She wrote this book for her mother has now been adapted to a film. 可改为: There are several reasons that gave rise to these changes. She wrote this book for her mother. It has now been adapted to a film. / She wrote this book for her mother, which has now been adapted to a film.

练习【1 句子 名词词组和动词词组】

I. Expand the noun group in the following sentences by adding the words given.

1. There's a woman. (with long hair) (young) (standing outside the shop)
2. Mary pointed to the books. (lying on the table) (brown) (three)
3. Nearly all the students have gone abroad. (in my class) (whom I knew very well) (boy)
4. These are the weapons. (chemical) (in the war) (likely to be used)
5. He was the minister. (appointed by the President) (new)
6. The students were chosen to take part in the competition. (university) (in my district) (three) (intelligent)

II. Write *S* after a complete sentence and *F* after an incomplete sentence. Then make the incomplete sentences into complete ones.

1. A friend of mine is coming to see me.
2. The fire spread through the building very quickly but everyone was able to escape.
3. Live in a country where there is plenty of sunshine.
4. Mr Yates, who has worked for the same company all his life, retiring next month.
5. The road joining the two villages.
6. Turn off the light as you go out, please.
7. Took an umbrella because it looked as if it was going to

rain.

8. The man injured in the accident.
9. Doctors advised him not to work for three weeks.
10. A problem much more complicated than that.

III. Use each group of clauses to make a compound or a complex sentence.

1. Disasters often make dramatic headlines.
There is some good news here.
2. He wanted not just one copy of the report.
He wanted three copies of the report.
3. You go in the southeast.
You find signs of new economic growth.
4. He wrote a book.
The book became a best seller.
He sent me the book last week.
5. The company director was moved.
He promised his support.
6. I told him.
Nothing was going to happen to me.
7. Do you understand that?
Is the point still not clear?
8. Ann's favorite picture is that one.
She paid a lot of money for this favorite picture.
9. Sarah wrote a book for her mother.
The book has now been filmed.
10. He wants things to be neutral.
He does not want people to impose their ideas.

2 基本句型

2.1 七种基本句型

一个句子有主语和谓语两个部分。主语和谓语通常是由名词词组和动词词组担任的。在动词词组中主动词的性质决定了动词词组的不同结构,如有些动词可独立充当谓语,有些动词则须带宾语或补语。这种不同的结构形成了英语中不同的句型。英语有七个基本句型,它们是:

- 1)主 — 动 SV: The plane is taking off.
- 2)主 — 动 — 宾 SVO: I've washed my blue jeans.
- 3)主 — 动 — 补 SVC: The weather became warmer.
- 4)主 — 动 — 间宾 — 直宾: SVoO: I sent him a toy.
- 5)主 — 动 — 宾 — 补 SVOC: They considered him the best player on the team.
- 6)主 — 动 — 状 SVA: He lives in Los Angeles.
- 7)主 — 动 — 宾 — 状 SVOA: You must return these books to the library.

2.2 句型 SV, SVO, SVC

- 1) 主 — 动 SV。例如:

Many types of animal have vanished from the earth.

这类结构的动词都是不及物动词,状语部分可以省略。

- 2) 主 — 动 — 宾 SVO。例如:

Dishwashers won't wash everything.

这类结构中的动词为单宾语及物动词,后跟一个宾语,就可以表达完整的意思。

- 3) 主 — 动 — 补 SVC。例如: