

# 英語語法



陸貞明編著

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## 內 容 提 要

本書為一部簡明語法書，對英語詞法句法作扼要的敘述，例句簡潔，易於學習掌握。每章附有練習，使學者能够實地運用。可作高中以上英語教學讀本，亦可作有一定英語基礎的讀者自修語法之用。

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## 前 言

本書自一九四七年開始編寫，一九四九年曾將第一章至第十章在上海中華英語半月刊上連續發表，至一九五一年寫成了三十章“詞法”部分，以“簡明高級英語法”書名，由上海競文書局出版。一九五二年十二月將例句習題作部分修改后出版了修訂本。一九五二年以后又根據讀者意見，將全書重加修訂，並增寫了“句法”部分九章及一個“附錄”，在一九五三年出版了增訂本。一九五六年十一月起將全書英文說明部分，改譯為漢語說明，並將例句習題再加修改，部分加譯漢語，在第二十二章“動詞時式”后面，又增寫了“動詞時式的連續”一章，現在由時代出版社出版。

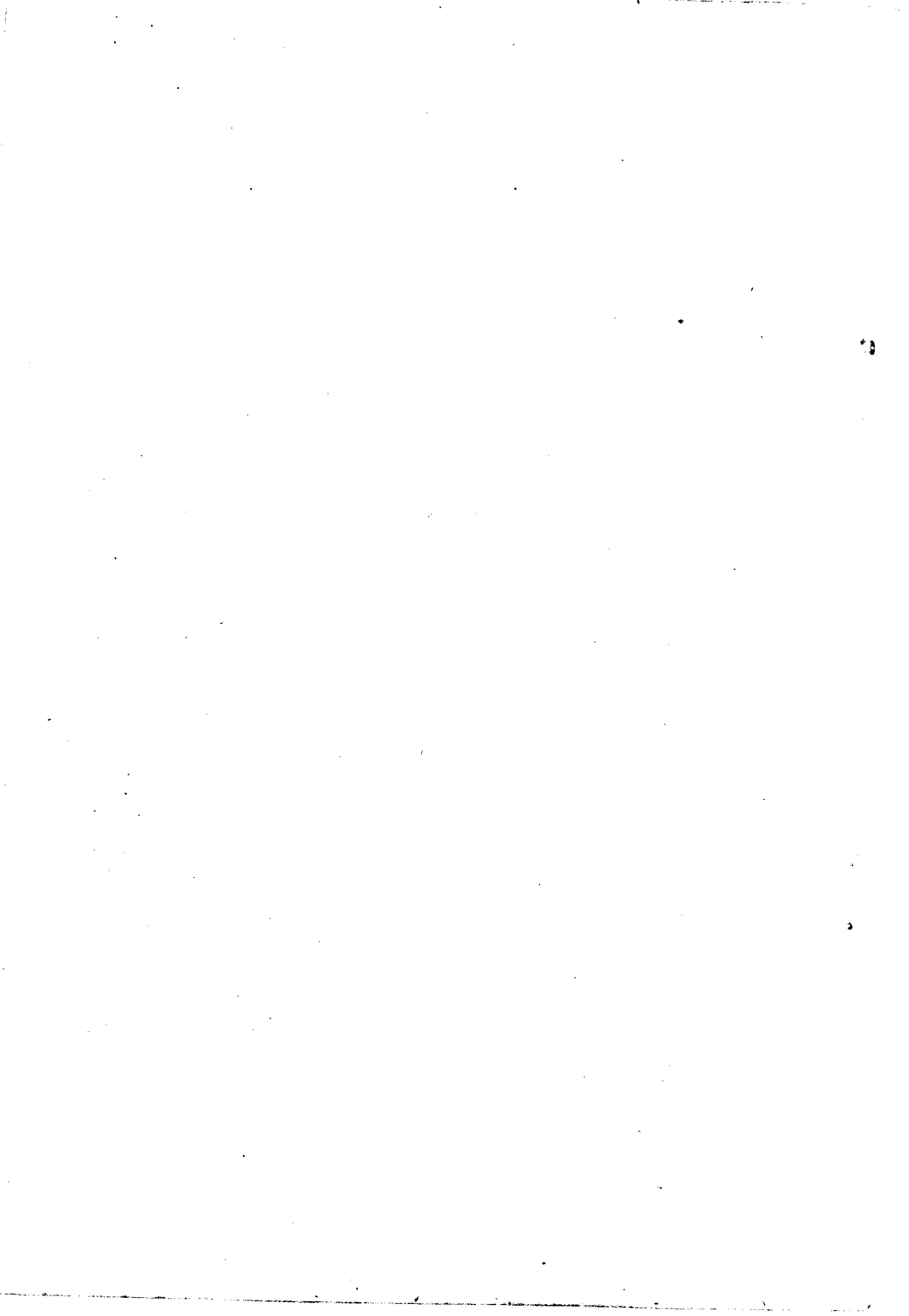
本書的編制是由“詞法”到“句法”，第一章至第十章講“詞類”，目的使讀者先對“詞類”有一個基礎知識，然後引入第十一章到第三十一章“詞類變化”，第三十二章至第四十章為總結前三十一章的語法知識，將重點放在各種類型句法的構造、分析、及寫作方法上。本書可供大學外文系一、二年級學生及外文進修班作為英語語法教本或參考書之用，習題數量較多，教師可根據需要，選擇使用，或補充某些練習。

本書編寫時間歷時十餘年，修訂了三次，但在編纂方法上，在講解材料上，以及所用例句和習題上，一定還有不少的缺點，希望讀者提出意見，以便在再版時修訂，使它更能適合於外文教學及自學上的需要。

在本書這次編寫及修訂過程中，承葛傳槩、桂紹盱兩位同志提供了不少寶貴的意見，周經彥同志協助逐譯了部分漢語說明，謹在此一併誌謝。

編著者

1957年10月





## Chapter 1 第一章

### The Sentence 句

表达一个完整的思想，包含主語和謂語的一組詞叫做句 (The Sentence)。如：

The People's Republic of China (中華人民共和國) is a powerful country in Asia (亞洲).

We must defend (保衛) world peace.

Labour creates the world (勞動創造世界).

Union is strength (團結就是力量).

#### Subject and Predicate

#### 主語和謂語

在英語里每个句子必須有两个主要組成部分——主語和謂語 (Subject and Predicate)。主語是在句中被說明行為或狀態的事物，做主語的通常是名詞或代詞。謂語是敘述主語的行為或狀態的部分，謂語中最主要的部分是動詞。

第一句中 *The People's Republic of China* 就是被說明狀態的事物，因此是句中的主語，*is a powerful country in Asia* 是敘述主語的狀態部分，所以是謂語。主語和謂語兩個主要部分合起來就表达了一个完整的思想，造成了一个句子。

第二句中 *We* 是主語，*must defend world peace* 是謂語。

第三句中 *Labour* 是主語，*creates the world* 是謂語。

第四句中 *Union* 是主語，*is strength* 是謂語。

主語通常是放在謂語的前面。

#### Exercise 1 練習 1

指出下面各句中的主語和謂語：

Find the subject and the predicate in each of the following sentences:

1. We went to the mass meeting (羣众大会).
2. The Chinese people love their fatherland.
3. He belonged to the class of poor peasants (貧農).
4. The Soviet Union is China's faithful friend.
5. Between him and me sits the teacher.
6. How many days are there in a week?
7. You must study hard.
8. I came here by tram (乘電車).
9. My brother will call on me tomorrow.
10. How bravely our heroes fight!
11. We should learn from the masses (羣众).
12. The students will hold a class meeting on Wednesday.
13. A strange sound he heard in the room.
14. We should carry out our national reconstruction plans (实现我們的國家建設计划).
15. The hall is crowded with (挤滿了) people.

## Exercise 2 練習 2

下面的各組詞都不是句子，它們沒有表达完整的思想，它們缺少了主語，填入主語。

The following groups of words are not sentences. They do not express complete thoughts. They have no subjects. Give each one a subject.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ sent a letter to you.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ work in the factory.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is round.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ teaches me English.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ live in the country.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ has lost his fountain-pen.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ has plenty of food.
8. Is \_\_\_\_\_ absent today?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ will do it without your help.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ presented flowers to the leader.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ defend world peace.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ went to the meeting yesterday.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ will give the young pioneers (少先隊員) a speech.
14. There was \_\_\_\_\_ the day before yesterday.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ was founded (成立) in 1949.

### Exercise 3 練習 3

下面的各組詞都不是句子，它們沒有表达完整的思想，它們缺少了謂語，填入謂語。

The following groups of words are not sentences. They do not express complete thoughts. They have no predicates. Give each one a predicate.

1. Some students \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Chinese and the Soviet people \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Our teacher \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Peking \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The trees \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The first day of a week \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The teachers of our school \_\_\_\_\_.
8. These stories \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The People's Republic of China \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Our leader \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The hero \_\_\_\_\_.

12. His vegetable farm \_\_\_\_\_.
13. These machines \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The Chinese \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The summer vacation \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 2 第二章

### The Noun 名詞

名詞 (The Noun) 是表示人名、地名，或事物和現象的詞。如：  
*China is a great country in Asia.*

*Tom keeps some beautiful pictures in his desk.*

*We are in good health.*

名詞分为五类：

1. 專有名詞 (Proper Nouns) 是人或事物的特有名称，如人名、地名、物名等，上面例句中的 *China, Asia, Tom* 都是專有名詞。再如：

*Chairman Mao Tse-tung, John, Peking, the USSR, the People's China* (人民中國), *National Day* (國慶日)。

2. 普通名詞 (Common Nouns) 是指一般的人或事物，上面例句中的 *country, pictures, desk* 都是普通名詞。再如：

*teacher, student, city, village, school, pen, cup, knife, year, day, road, magazine.*

3. 集合名詞 (Collective Nouns) 是一羣人或一羣事物視作一个整体的詞。如：

*army, fleet* (艦隊), *class, team* (隊), *group* (羣), *flock* (羊羣或鳥羣), *people, police* (警察), *family*。

4. 抽象名詞 (Abstract Nouns) 是从動詞或形容詞轉化而來，指出動作、狀態、性質的詞，如例句中的 *health* 即是指出狀態的一个詞。再如：

talk, work, invention (發明), choice (選擇), love, kindness, courage (勇敢), diligence (勤), laziness (懶惰), beauty, peace, freedom (自由), silence (靜), anger, friendship (友誼).

5. 物質名詞 (Material Nouns) 是指可以制成各种物品的物質。如:

iron, steel (鋼), water, paper, air, snow, sugar, flour (面粉), stone, wood, glass, ink, food, milk.

注意——这些名詞一般只有單数形式, 不能变成复数形式.

### Exercise 1 練習 1

指出下面各句中的名詞並說明屬於哪一类:

Point out the nouns in the following sentences and tell to which kind each belongs:

1. We struggle for peace.
2. Nanking is situated on the Yangtze River (長江).
3. The class is in good order.
4. Clothes are made from cotton, silk, and wool (棉花、絲及羊毛).
5. There is not much milk in the cup.
6. The football team of our class will win the game.
7. My house is built of stone and brick.
8. The salt of Szechuen (四川) is as good as that of Tsingtao (青島).
9. We saw a fleet of ships on the sea.
10. Light and heat are necessary to life.
11. The table is made of wood.
12. The desk is covered with dust.
13. Mary has a deep love for her teachers.
14. They have time to go to school and to read newspapers and books.
15. The reporter is a Soviet girl.

## Exercise 2 練習 2

寫出十五個名詞（每一種不同名詞寫出三個）。

Write down 15 nouns, every three indicating a different kind.

## Chapter 3 第三章

### The Verb 動詞

動詞 (The Verb) 是說明句子中主語所進行的動作，受到動作，或所處狀態的詞。例如：

Little Frank *plays* with a ball.

The girl *is praised* by her teacher.

We *are* students.

謂語中最主要的部分就是動詞，沒有動詞我們不能造成句子。動詞隨着主語的人稱及數而發生詞尾變化，例如：Little Frank 是第三人身單數，因此動詞 *play* 後面就加上了一个 *s*。有時我們需要一個以上的詞做成動詞，說明主語受到了動作，例如第二句中的 *is praised*。或因時式的變化，也需要一個以上的詞，做成動詞。如：

I *am studying* English.

My cousin *will go* to Peking.

The Chinese people *have stood up*.

### Exercise 1 練習 1

指出下列各句中的動詞：

Pick out the verbs in the following sentences:

1. He sat on a chair.
2. The bird is a sparrow.
3. I met him on the way.

4. They are swimming in the river.
5. The workers work very hard.
6. I teach him English in the morning.
7. John and I help each other (互相幫助).
8. I shall serve the people in future.
9. We read and write every day.
10. He has taken breakfast.
11. The students are reading newspapers in the room.
12. The mouse was killed by our cat.

### A. Intransitive and Transitive

#### 不及物動詞與及物動詞

動詞根據它的意義和它在句中與其他詞的關係，分成不及物動詞 (The Intransitive Verb) 和及物動詞 (The Transitive Verb) 兩種。不及物動詞表示其動作本身即具備有完全的意義，它的動作不需要加到其他事物上去。如：

The fish *swims*.

Flowers *bloom*.

He *sits* down.

The sun *rises* in the morning.

及物動詞則表示它的動作從主語加到其他事物上面去，受到這種動作的事物：是動詞的賓語 (Object)，沒有這一賓語，則句子的意思就不完全，譬如我對你說：*Jack likes*，你就不懂得這句話的意義，如果我說：*Jack likes music*，加上了 *music* 作為賓語後，意義完全了，這句話也明白了。再看下面幾個例子：

My friend *received* a letter.

Mary *opened* the door.

We must *make* a plan.

We *help* him after school.

但是英語中有很多動詞可做不及物動詞用，也可以做及物動詞用。如：

*Intransitive**Transitive*

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. She is <i>reading</i> .           | 1. She is <i>reading</i> a book.        |
| 2. The child <i>speaks</i> plainly.  | 2. The child <i>speaks</i> English.     |
| 3. The train <i>stopped</i> .        | 3. The driver <i>stopped</i> the train. |
| 4. The bird <i>flies</i> .           | 4. The boy <i>flies</i> a kite.         |
| 5. The children <i>play</i> noisily. | 5. The children <i>play</i> ball.       |
| 6. Rice <i>grows</i> in the field.   | 6. Farmers <i>grow</i> rice.            |

**Exercise 2 練習 2**

指出下列各句中的動詞並說明其為不及物動詞或及物動詞：

Pick out the verbs in the following sentences and tell whether each is intransitive or transitive:

1. Did you sleep well last night?
2. I know your father.
3. She works silently in her room.
4. Frank could not find his book anywhere.
5. We have lived here ten years.
6. I studied very hard last night.
7. I have not seen their wall newspapers (牆報).
8. They spent the night with us.
9. You should listen closely.
10. On the chair lay our cat.
11. Our friends returned at seven o'clock.
12. She has a pair of large eyes.
13. The old man wore a hat.
14. Everyone has got his job.
15. The boy has a new coat.



### Exercise 3 練習 3

把下列每一動詞用作及物動詞和不及物動詞：

Use each of the following verbs both transitively and intransitively:

drink, see, write, read, teach, play, sing, study.

#### B. The Linking Verb and the Subjective Complement

##### 联系動詞與主語補語

英語中有很多動詞雖是屬於不及物動詞，但是意義上需要跟一個名詞或形容詞去描寫主語，作為它的補語的，叫做联系動詞 (The Linking Verb)。联系動詞是用以連接主語和主語補語 (The Subjective Complement) 的。

動詞 *to be* (*am, is, are, was, were, shall be, will be* 等) 以及 *become, seem, look, feel, get, remain* 等動詞都可以用作联系動詞。如：

The plan *is* useless.

We *are* college students.

It *gets* cold.

It *turns* warm day by day.

My brother *will become* a doctor some day.

She *seemed* very happy.

The boy *looks* healthy.

He and I *remain* true friends.

They *grow* tired.

Mother *feels* better today.

注意 —— 联系動詞有時也可以用作及物動詞或不及物動詞。

如：

The tree *grows* in the garden. (不及物動詞)

The farmer *grows* rice in the field. (及物動詞)