

**求实**

高职高专英语专业系列教材

Textbook Series for Polytechnic English Majors

# 新编英语语法教程

## A New English Grammar Book

主编 刘忠政

重庆大学出版社

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## 内容提要

本书力图巩固并加深学生的基本语法知识,提高其在语篇水平上综合运用语法知识的能力。具体内容包括:句法(英语中的各种句型如简单句、并列句、复合句及其相互转换),传统语法中的部分词法(动词的各种形式如时态、语态、语气、非谓动词形式及其使用)和英语中的各种替代关系(名词性替代、动词性替代、分句性替代、状语的替代)。各章后配有相应的练习题,便于教学和自学。书末还附有练习答案、常用语术语表和不规则动词表。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语语法教程/刘忠政主编.—重庆:重庆大学出版社,2005.12

(求实高职高专英语专业系列教材)

ISBN 7-5624-3550-2

I. 新... II. 刘... III. 英语—语法—高等学校:技术学校—教材 IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 124743 号

## 新编英语语法教程

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责任编辑:韩 杰 版式设计:韩 杰

责任校对:邹 忌 责任印制:赵 晟

\*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:张鸽盛

社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街174号重庆大学(A区)内

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邮箱: [fxk@cqup.com.cn](mailto:fxk@cqup.com.cn) (市场营销部)

全国新华书店经销

自贡新华印刷厂印刷

\*

开本:787×960 1/16 印张:12.5 字数:245千

2005年12月第1版 2005年12月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5624-3550-2 定价:17.00元

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# 前 言

语法是语言的重要组成部分,是语言的组织规律,是学好语言的有力助手。

《新编英语语法教程》的教学对象主要是高等院校英语专业本、专科学生,也适用于大学英语四、六级应考,研究生考试及其他英语爱好者。鉴于中学生已掌握了基本的语法知识,根据“巩固和加深基本语法知识,提高在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力”的编写原则,本书限于篇幅舍去了传统语法教程中对各种词类及规则性极强的构词法等内容的叙述,重点讲解了以下综合性较强的内容,以训练学生的语法综合运用能力:(一)各种句法关系,如句子成分、句子类型、简单句、并列句、复合句及其相互转换等;(二)动词的各种形式及其使用,如动词的时态、语态、语气形式及使用,非谓语动词的形式及其使用等;(三)英语中的替代,如名词性替代、动词性替代、分句性替代及状语的替代等。各章节后附有专项练习,单元末附有综合练习及单元所有练习答案,书末还附有“常用语法术语表”和“不规则动词表”,便于练习和查对。

本书适于安排在大学一年级下期或二年级上期使用,一般安排 32 ~ 36 学时完成。

本书由刘忠政主编,各单元具体分工为:蓝华清、吴凡负责第一单元;赵平静、白桦负责第二单元;刘忠政、陈洪丽负责第三单元。本书在编写过程中得到了四川外语学院郎天万教授、重庆大学出版社的指导和大力支持,在此一并致谢。

本书的缺陷和不足之处,敬请广大读者和同仁批评指正。

编 者  
2005 年 7 月

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# 第一单元 句法关系

## 第 1 章 句法概述

没有规矩,不成方圆。与其他语言一样,英语也有自己的规则。我们把构成英语句子所须遵循的语法规则称作句法。

句法研究的对象是词组和句子的结构,包括句子成分和句子类型。

### 1.1 词组

词组是两个或两个以上实词(即名词、代词、形容词、数词、情态动词、副词、语气词和感叹词)的组合形式,它表示的是一个单一的概念。例如:the famous star; the pop music; the great sea; the absent-minded professor 等。

### 1.2 句子

句子是按照一定的语法规则组织起来,能表达一个完整意义的一组词。根据这组词在句子中所起的作用,我们又把它们分别划分为各种成分。句子成分可分为主要成分、次要成分和独立成分三种。

#### 1.2.1 句子成分

##### 1) 主要成分

主要成分是句子中处于主导地位的成分,它不从属于别的成分,而别的成分往往从属于它。一个句子通常有两个主要成分,即主语(Subject)和谓语(Predicate)。主语表示行为的主体,即谁或某物;谓语叙述主语的情况,即主语做什么或处于什么状态。例如:

a. Class begins.

主语 谓语

b. Time is life.

主语 谓语

c. There is a picture (on the door).

谓语 主语

上面这三组词都具备了句子两个主要成分——主语和谓语,因此它们是句子。

### (1) 主语

主语一般由名词、代词或相当于名词的词、词组或从句充当。例如：

I got on stage whenever I was allowed to... Acting is the only form I'm aware of in which you cannot practise your craft and be unemployed at the same time. It's so tough to have this ego and be able to work. A writer can write, a painter can paint, but what can an actor do is that he pays the other actors to be the audience and calls it "class"!

上面的短文中, 名词 writer, painter, 起名词作用的动名词 acting, 代词 I、It 以及从句 what can an actor do 分别做主语。

### (2) 谓语

谓语主要由实义动词或动词短语担任, 称为简单谓语; 也可由联系动词加一个形容词或名词(或其他词) 充当, 称为合成谓语。例如:

That is the main reason: there are so many failures among people who write for children.  
 合成谓语  
 实义动词

They are patently and obviously condescending to children. That is one thing  
 合成谓语  
 合成谓语  
 I have never done; they have always been equals.  
 实义动词  
 合成谓语

上面例子中, 实义动词充当谓语的是: write, have never done; 联系动词与表语构成合成谓语的是: is the main reason, are patently and obviously condescending to children, is one thing 和 have always been equals。

注: ①与联系动词一起构成合成谓语的那个部分可单独称作表语;

②there be 句型中, there 在句子中为引导词, be 做谓语, 其后的 so many failures 是句子的主语, 此句型为倒装句型之一。

## 2) 次要成分

次要成分是句子中处于从属地位的成分, 有的次要成分直接从属于主要成分, 有的还从属于另一次要成分。英语的次要成分有: 宾语 (Object)、定语 (Attribute)、状语 (Adverbial)、宾语补语 (Object Complement) 和同位语 (Appositive) 等。

### (1) 宾语

宾语是紧跟在及物动词之后, 对这个动词进行补充或限制的一个成分, 通俗地说, 就是表示行为或动作的接受者或承受者的这一成分。它通常由名词或相当于名词的词、词组或从句充当; 另外, 值得一提的是, 英语中还有一种宾语, 它的位置在介词之后, 称为介词宾语, 它与介词一起合称为介词

短语。例：

Foreign students must show on university admissions documents how they plan to pay for their education. For example, if you apply the University of Colorado, you must state on the document who will pay for your education. That person must sign the document and send it from a bank showing that he or she has the money to do this. If you will be paying the costs, a bank official in your country must write to confirm that you have enough money to do so.

介词宾语  
从句作宾语  
名词短语作宾语  
从句作宾语  
名词作宾语  
代词作宾语  
名词作宾语  
从句作宾语

注：①宾语是一个比较特殊的成分，它虽属于次要成分，但它却是句子中的一个十分重要的成分。因此一般情况下是不能省略的，否则句子意义就不完整。

②除了上面提到的宾语之外，英语中还有其他一些宾语，例如：同源宾语、复合宾语、直接宾语、间接宾语等。

a. 同源宾语：与动词同源的名词即所谓同源宾语 (Cognate Object)。这种宾语用在某些不及物动词之后，且往往有定语修饰。例如：

Mary will sing a song for us. 玛丽将为我们唱一支歌。

John lived a hard life. 约翰过着艰苦的生活。

b. 复合宾语：是由宾语和宾语的补充成分所组成。例如：

The strange man had everyone laughing at him.

那个奇怪的人弄得每个人都嘲笑他。

Both of us saw him angry yesterday. 我们两个昨天都看到他生气。

c. 直接宾语：一般指动作的承受者。例如：

I gave her my new pen. 我把我的新钢笔给了她。

d. 间接宾语：指动作所向的或所为的人或物（多指人）。例如：

He lent me his book. 他把他的书借给了我。

## (2) 定语

定语用来修饰或限制名词或代词，通常由形容词或相当于形容词的其他词、词组或从句充当。例如：

This week, I asked students about fashion, I showed each student seven things and asked their opinions about each thing. Some answers that were given by the students were interesting. Here's what the kids in Class 8 said: Jodie

代词  
形容词  
数词  
代词  
形容词  
代词  
定语从句

Smith likes the key ring. Her friend Jordan says he can't stand the scarf. "It's for moms!" he said. William Jones loves the wallet, and his classmate Gina Taylor loves the watch. (Her best friend Ann Rice doesn't mind the watch, but she really likes the hair clip!) Jerry Green likes the sunglasses. And the coolest thing was the belt.

上面短文中,代词作定语的为 this, their, some, her, his;名词作定语的为 key, hair;形容词作定语的为 best, each, coolest;而从句作定语的为 that were given by the students。

### (3) 状语

状语用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。状语主要由副词或相当于副词的其他词、词组或从句充当。

One evening, my four American roommates and I decided to have dinner at a fancy Italian restaurant near our dorm. They put on makeup and perfume as I watched them in our bathroom. Neither item was familiar to me, because Chinese high schools did not allow them at the time. As we walked briskly along Chapel Street, they sang a song they had all learned as kids. I couldn't sing along, but when people smiled at us, I felt for a moment as if I belonged.

My roommates ordered ravioli for me. But I had never imagined that the harmless looking dumplings, filled with cheese, would make my stomach turn. And the meal I had hardly touched cost enough to feed my family for a week.

上例中,状语分别由名词词组、介词短语、从句等充当。

### (4) 同位语

一个名词或代词后面有时可再跟一个名词、代词(或起类似作用的词、词组),对前者作进一步解释或说明其身份等,后者被称为前者的同位语。

同位语可以由名词、形容词、数词、代词或从句充当。

George Washington, the first President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental army in the American Revolution, was born on February





There was an old door there. I kicked it open. I switched on my torch and went inside. I was in a foreman's office. Cabinets, desk and such were still there, and a twelve-year-old calendar was on the wall.

Ⅲ. 划出下列句子中的宾语并说出充当该宾语的名称。

He told Skinner that he didn't like war. He talked about the United States, his family and home. Skinner knew that the guard would have been shot if his acts of kindness were discovered. Neither my dad nor Uncle Skinner ever found out what became of that brave Japanese soldier.

Ⅳ. 划出下列句子中的定语并说出充当该定语的名称。

Football is an old game in Europe and South America. Countries like Italy and Spain which have long football histories have hundreds of thousands of fans. For many fans, their football club is part of their lives. They wear their club's colors and sing their club's songs and watch every game their team plays.

Ⅴ. 划出下列句子中的状语并说出充当该状语的名称。

I wanted very much to study the Western canon, because I knew nothing about it. Yes, McDonald's ads and Madonna posters are plastered on Shanghai streets, but few Western ideas filtered through.

Ⅵ. 划出下列句子中的同位语并说出充当该同位语的名称。

The Yangtze River, the longest river in China, runs east from the central area of the city and comes to the Three Gorges, an area well known in the world for its superb beauty and grandeur. The gigantic Three Gorges Project has greatly added to the charm of the place. When the project is completed, a large reservoir, 600 kilometers, will lie between high mountains. The proposal, whether China should construct the Gorges project, was once the big topic throughout China.

### 1.2.2 句子类型

句子按其结构可分为简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句四种类型;按其说话的目的,又可分为叙述句(陈述句)、疑问句、感叹句和祈使句。下面我们主要从结构上进行分析。

1) 简单句(Simple Sentence): 包含一套主谓结构的句子。它包括五种基本句型:

主语 + 谓语

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 补语

主语 + 联系动词 + 表语

- 2) 并列句(Compound Sentence): 由两个或两个以上的简单句通过并列连词连在一起的句子。
- 3) 复合句(Complex Sentence): 由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句(或称“子句” <Subordinate Clause>)构成;从句又分为名词从句(包括主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句和同位语从句)、副词从句(又称状语从句)以及形容词从句(又称定语从句)等三大类。

请看下面短文,并注意各个句子的结构。

I have always had trouble with anger. I have swallowed it 简单句 and it's come back 并列句 later to give me the shakes. As a child, I vowed 复合句 never to show it. No matter how upset I became 复合句 — because if I did, everybody would discover that I wasn't a nice person.

- 4) 并列复合句:由并列连词连接,其中一个分句为复合句的并列句叫做并列复合句。例如:

She is a teacher and her father is an ordinary worker in a factory, *where he works a lot and earns a little.* 她是一名老师,她的父亲是厂里一名普通工人,他做得很多,但挣得很少。

You have got a lot of profit, *and if you cooperate with us further, you will get more.* 你已经得利不少,如果你与我们进一步合作,你会获利更多。

## 练习二

指出下文中各个句子所属的类型。

It's the people who watch television and who go to the movies that are most important to please. Why, just the other night, there were three girls up at my place, and one of them said, "Troy, the thing I love about you is that you're always the same." And the other two agreed with her. It made me feel so good that I wanted to start kissing them all over again.

## 第 2 章 英语句型

### 2.1 简单句

#### 2.1.1 简单句的构成

我们在句法概述中,简略地介绍了简单句的结构,下面我们就简单句进行比较详尽的分析。请看下面短文,并注意斜体部分。

The story of Santa Claus began hundreds of years earlier. During the fourth century, a Roman Catholic Church official called Nicholas of Myra became famous for his many good actions. Nicholas was made a saint after his death and it became common in northern Europe to hold a celebration on December 6th, the day Nicholas died. All kinds of stories were told about Saint Nicholas and the Dutch brought one of these stories with them to America. *They believed that each year the saint rode a white horse from home to home.* He gave presents to good children. Other Americans nearby greatly enjoyed the Dutch celebrations. They decided to make Saint Nicholas part of their own celebration Christmas. But he got a new name Santa Claus. The Dutch imagined Saint Nicholas to be a serious, even frightening person. He could punish as well as give gifts. But in 1822, an American named Clement C · Moore wrote a Christmas poem for his children. *The poem, called A Visit from St. Nicholas, created a completely new Santa Claus. Dr. Moore described a short, happy, little man who rode in an open sleigh.* The sleigh was pulled from house to house by eight white reindeer. At each house Santa delivered gifts by dropping them down the chimney into the fireplace. Dr. Moore's poem was published in a newspaper in New York, in 1823. It soon became popular all over America and it became the source for the Santa Claus. American children still believe in him up to now.

从上文中,我们不难看出除斜体的两个句子外,几乎所有句子都是由一个主语和一个谓语所组成,或者还包括一些其他句子成分;这个结构中的各个成分最多再有另一个单词或词组进行修饰,而不是由另一个“句子”来修饰,我们则把该结构称作简单句(Simple Sentence)。

我们知道,一个句子必须是能表达一个完整意义的一组词。如在 the bird is singing 和 the huge flying eagle 这两组词中,只有前者向我们传达了一条完整的信息,即告诉我们所谈及的对象名称“the bird”(称为名称部分)并告知它在做什么



“is singing”(称为叙事部分)。再看下面这组词:

(1) Helping his friend

(2) With the help of his friend

(3) Henry helped his friend

(3)给出了完整意义,因此它是句子;(1)和(2)均为词组或短语。

再如:

(1) a big green milk truck

(2) ahead of our car

(3) stopped suddenly

这三组词都由几个词组成。第一组是一个名词词组,但无动词(谓语);第二组仅是一个表地点的介词短语;第三组虽有动词,但却没有说明是谁(或某物)在做这个动作。因此这三组词都不是句子,但若把它们结合起来,就可成为表达一个完整意义的句子。即:

A big green milk truck stopped suddenly ahead of our car.

一辆绿色运奶卡车忽然停在我们车前面。

在此我们把一个句子的名称部分称为完整主语(Complete Subject)或主语部分。它通常是以一个名词或代词为中心的一组词,而这个名词或代词则称作简单主语(Simple Subject)。通常情况下,我们所说的主语指简单主语,不包括其他修饰成分。

例如: The old black dog wagged its shaggy tail. 这条老狗摇了摇粗毛尾巴。

完整主语: The old black dog

简单主语: dog

余下部分为叙事部分,称作完整谓语(Complete Predicate),有些语法书称作谓语部分。

与完整主语相似,完整谓语是以简单谓语(动词)为中心的一组词。

通常情况下,我们所说的谓语指简单谓语(Simple Predicate),即动词本身,不包括其他成分。

上例中,简单谓语即动词为 wagged;完整谓语则为 wagged its shaggy tail。

简单句大致有以下三种情况:两个或两个以上的主语共用一个谓语,如 a);两个或两个以上谓语共用一个主语,如 b);两个或两个以上主语共用两个或多个谓语,如 c)。例如:

a) Money, wife and children are what someone lives for.

票子、妻子和孩子是一些人活着的目的。

b) We waited, waited and waited, but nothing happened.