

疯狂英语

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中山大学出版社

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王福祯 张翠珍 主编



疯狂英语

我最喜欢的简明语法书

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在学习了一段时间英语后，也许你正在为英语语法发愁，不知道怎样掌握这些条条框框；也许你已经有了语法书，但面对厚厚的语法书中太多的规则而头疼。那么，请看看这本语法书——专门为那些已有一定的英语基础，但苦于没时间或没耐心去翻阅大部头的语法书，或希望借助一种简洁的讲解方式来迅速提高英语语法水平的人而编写的语法速成书！

本书精选了英语语法中最基础、最常用、最重要的内容，学习和掌握了这些内容，基本上就掌握了英语的主要语法规则，就能够为下一步学习英语打下基础，扫清障碍。

为了提高学习者的学习兴趣，本书把所有的语法内容都置于有趣的短文中，目的是使学习者在阅读这些幽默、妙趣横生的趣味故事时，既能激发和提高学习兴趣，又在真实的语言环境中巩固和掌握语法，一举多得，事半功倍。

在学习每个语法项目之前，请先认真观察和思考每条语法项目前面的黑斜体部分，这部分具有代表性和典型性，基本上包含了这个项目的全部内容。同时，每个项目之后还配有“目标检测”，以便学习者进行自我检验和巩固学习。

本书是专门为英语语法初学者设计和编写的，简明、实用为其主要特点。

我们编写此书的初衷，是希望学习者能够通过一种快捷、有效的方法尽快掌握英语语法。但愿我们的心血和良苦用心，能助学习者一臂之力！

编者

2011年5月

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冠词



1

a 与 an

*a man, a university, a useful machine,
an hour, an interesting story, an honest man, an "s"*



用法指导

- 1 a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前, an 用在以元音音素开头的词前。
- 2 a 和 an 一般读作 [ə], [ən], 重读时分别读作 [eɪ], [æn]。



阅读巩固

Zhang Ling, *a* young Chinese doctor, went to Japan for *an* important meeting last month. After the meeting, she went to see *an* old friend of hers. Her friend was teaching in *a* university in Tokyo.

Zhang Ling took *a* bus there. *An* hour later, she got to the place. After *a* few minutes, she came to *a* building

where there is *an* "S" on it. She knew it was the building her friend lived in. As she was walking upstairs, she saw *a* man going downstairs.

"Excuse me," Zhang Ling asked in English, "Can you tell me if there's *a* Chinese lady living here?" It seemed that the man couldn't understand her.

Just then, *a* door signed *an* "m" opened, and *a* lady came out. "Hi, why don't you two speak Chinese?" She said and laughed. "This is my old friend Zhang Ling and this is my husband."



目标检测

1. There is ____ "f" in the word "father".
A. - B. a
C. an D. the
2. It's ____ interesting thing and I like it.
A. a B. -
C. an D. the
3. English is ____ useful language for





us to learn.

- A. a B. -
C. an D. the

4. There was _____ English film that was being shown in the cinema.

- A. a B. -
C. an D. the

5. It took us _____ hour and _____ half to get to the station.

- A. a, an B. an, a
C. an, - D. the, -

Keys: CCACB

2

特指的 the

I have a cat, and it is black. The cat is running after a dog. I like the cat and the dog.

用法

- 1 the 用在对话双方都知道的事物前。
- 2 the 可以用于回指，即上文中提出，下文再次提到的事物前。
- 3 the 用于世上独一无二的事物或方位名称前。
- 4 表示某类人时，the 与形容词连用。

阅读巩固

An American was visiting *Scotland* (苏格兰). One day he met an old man

with a beautiful sheepdog. *The American* man tried to give *the* owner \$50 for *the* dog, but *the* old man did not agree.

Just then, a young man with an English *accent* (口音) walked up and made *the* same offer. *The* owner agreed.

The American was angry. "You told me you wouldn't sell *the* dog!" he shouted.

"No, no!" said *the* old man. "I said I couldn't part with my dog. England is not so far away and my dog will be back in a couple of days. But he can't swim the *Atlantic* (大西洋), if you take him."

目标检测

1. What's _____ colour of _____ sky?
It's blue.

- A. the, the B. a, -
C. the, - D. a, an

2. Would you please pass me _____ salt?

- A. a B. the
C. an D. -

3. Do you know _____ age of _____ old man?

- A. an, an B. an, the
C. the, the D. the, an

4. China is in _____ east of _____ Asia.

- A. the, a B. the, -
C. a, the D. an, an

are going to help

- A. The, the B. The, a
C. A, a D. A, the

Keys: ABCBA



专有名词前的 the

the Great Wall, the Yellow River, the Andes, the Ayer Rocks, the Greens

用法

- 1 the 用在江河、湖海、群岛、山脉等名词前面。
- 2 the 用在含有普通名词的专有名词前面。
- 3 the 用在指代一家人或夫妇二人的姓氏复数名词前面。

阅读巩固

The United Kingdom is an *island* (岛的) country. It is not far from European *Continent* (大陆). The English Channel is only 200 kilometres wide, while the narrowest part is on 34 metres wide in the Strait of Dover. The North Sea is on the east side of Great Britain. To the south is the English Channel. The Atlantic Ocean lies on the west of the British Isles. And the Irish Sea lies between Great Britain and Ireland.

目标

1. London is the capital of the U.K.
A. the, the B. a, the
C. the, a D. -, -
2. The Greens are going to visit the Great Wall.
A. The, a B. The, the
C. -, - D. A, the
3. The Changjiang River is one of the longest rivers in the world.
A. - B. A
C. the D. The
4. October 1st is National Day.
A. - B. the
C. a D. The
5. The People's Republic of China was founded in 1949.
A. -, the B. The, -
C. -, - D. The, the

Keys: ABDAB

4

the ..., the ...

- The more, the better.
- The more you have, the happier you will be.



用法指导

“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”结构表示“越...越...”。



My dad always asks my brother and me to go to bed and rise early. "The earlier you go to bed, the earlier you can get up; the earlier you get up, the healthier you will be." He also says that the early bird catches the worm easily.

"But it's bad for the worm to get up so early." My brother argued (争辩).

"That worm didn't listen to his father. He hadn't been to bed yet. He was on his way home. So you see, the more tired he is, the easier he's caught."



1. ____ you think about it, ____ is the harm to you.
A. The longer, the greater
B. The longest, the greatest
C. The long, the great
D. The greater, the longer
2. ____ you say, ____ you do.
A. Much, less
B. More, less
C. The more, the less,
D. Much, little
3. ____ you speak in English, ____ progress you'll have.
A. Much, great
B. More, greater



- C. The more, the great
- D. The more, the greater

4. ____ he stayed, ____ he felt.
A. The long, the hungry
B. The long, the more hungry
C. The longer, the more hungry
D. The longest, the most hungry
5. ____ he is, ____ he becomes.
A. The busier, the more careless
B. The busy, careless
C. Busier, the most careless
D. Busiest, the most careless

Keys: ACDCA

5 冠词 the 的其他用法

- the Second World War, the Highest Mount
- She's the cleverer of the two.



- 1 the 用在序数词前面。
- 2 the 用在形容词、副词最高级前面。
- 3 the 用在两者进行比较时的比较级前面。



New York has the largest population. In 1970, its population was about 8 000 000. Chicago has the second largest population. More than 3 000 000 people lived in Chicago in 1970. The third



largest city is Los Angeles, with a population of 2 810 000. *Philadelphia* (费城) is *the* fourth largest city. More than 2 000 000 people live in Philadelphia, *the* first capital city of the United States.

New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia are all larger than the nation's capital city, Washington, D.C. The population of Washington is more than 638 432, but several other cities have *the* larger population. Washington is one of *the* most beautiful American cities, but it is only *the* ninth city in size.



目标检测

1. Wilma ran ____ of them two.
A. fastest B. the faster
C. faster D. fast
2. Helen Keller studied ____ among them.
A. the hardest B. harder
C. hard D. the harder
3. Which is ____ country, Australia or Canada?
A. larger B. largest
C. the large D. the larger
4. ____ Yellow River is ____ second longest river in China.
A. -, - B. The, -
C. The, the D. -, the
5. Do you think ____ football is one of ____ most popular sports in the world?
A. -, the B. -, -

C. the, the

D. the, -

Keys: BADCA

6

零冠词的用法

- *On Christmas Day children are very happy.*
- *We like to study English.*
- *They worked day and night.*



用法指导

- 1 复数名词表示泛指时,一般用零冠词。
- 2 在学科、三餐、球类、棋类、称呼、头衔、节假日、季节、月份、星期等名词前面一般不用冠词,即用零冠词。
- 3 两个或两个以上成对的名词连用时,常用零冠词。



阅读巩固

In New China *children* are happy. They have food to eat, have *clothes* to wear. They can have a good education.

Wang Wei is a middle school student. He usually has *breakfast* at half past six and then goes to school. But he doesn't go to school on *Saturday* and *Sunday*.

He studies *Chinese, English, Maths*, etc. After school in the afternoon, he and his some friends like to play *football* and sometimes they like to play



chess. In March or April, they sometimes go outing led by teachers. When summer comes, they will have a long holiday.

Wang Wei studies hard, and was elected *monitor* last week.

目标

- Tom likes playing football, and his sister enjoys playing violin.
A. a, the B. -, the
C. -, - D. the, -
- Miss Green, their teacher of English, is American.
A. a, an B. the, -
C. an, the D. -, an
- Clinton was elected of the United States for the 2nd time.
A. President B. the president
C. a president D. as president
- Are you cooking supper, Mum?
A. -, - B. the, -
C. -, the D. a, -
- Susan and Jane are twins. They both like swimming in summer.
A. the, - B. the, the
C. -, - D. -, the

Keys: BDAC

7 常见的零冠词短语

at home, in bed, after school, go to

school, go to bed, go to hospital, by bus, by sea, on foot, at night, at noon, in time, in fact

用法

- 某些表示处所、交通工具等的可数名词，当用于表示与此有关的抽象活动时，前面通常用零冠词。但 cinema, theatre 等词除外。
- 某些习惯用法中，名词前应用零冠词。



阅读巩固

Betty Brown was five years old, and her mother wanted her to begin *going to school*, because she wanted to start working in an office again.

A month before the beginning of the school year, Mrs. Brown began telling Betty *about school*. "It's very nice," she said. "You'll play games and paint pictures and sing songs. Will you like to go there *by bus* or *by bike*?"

"I'd like to go there *by plane* or *by sea*." Betty answered.

"It's impossible, my dear."

On the first day *at school*, Betty was very good. She did not cry, and she was happy.

On the second morning, it was seven o'clock. Mrs. Brown saw Betty was still *in bed*, and said, "Put on

your clothes, Betty. I'm going to take you *to school* in half an hour's time."

"School?" Betty said. "But I've been *to school*."

目标检测

- Mrs. Black hates travelling _____.
A. by a plane B. into a plane
C. by air D. by the plane
- You know, we Irishmen aren't foolish. We won't go to the sun during _____ day. We'll go there at _____ night.
A. the, - B. a, a
C. -, the D. -, -
- My father works in _____ hospital, while my mother is ill in _____ hospital.
A. the, the B. -, -
C. -, the D. the, -
- The museum is quite far. It will take you half an hour to go there by _____.
A. an, - B. an, a
C. a, - D. -, -
- In _____ fact, he arrived at the station in _____ time.
A. the, - B. -, -
C. -, the D. the, the

Keys: CADAB

8 定冠词引起某些短语的意义不同

go to sea → *go to the sea*

go to church → *go to the church*
three of us → *the three of us*

用法指导

- 在某些短语中, 由于名词前冠词的有无, 会引起短语的意思发生变化, 如 *go to sea* (当海员), *go to the sea* (出海); *go to church* (去做礼拜), *go to the church* (去教堂)。
- 下面两个短语中, 冠词的有无引起了短语含义的不同:

three of us 我们中的3个人 (其中的3个人)

the three of us 我们3人 (只有3人)

阅读巩固

Bill's father was a seaman. He *went to sea* at the age of eighteen and often *went to the sea*. I am Bill's good friend. Yesterday I went to his home and found he was lying in bed. His face looked pale. "What's the matter with you?" I asked. "I have a bad cold and a headache." he said.

"You have to *go to hospital* at once." I said. Later I sent him *to hospital*. The doctor said he would stay *in hospital* for a couple of days. This morning his other three friends and I *went to the hospital*, and found that he was feeling much better. He



told us a joke. When we heard it, *the four of us* burst into laugh.



目标检测

1. Mrs. Smith _____ and Mr. Smith _____ to look for her.
 A. went to the church, went to church
 B. went to church, went to the church
 C. went to church, went to church
 D. went to the church, went to the church
2. When Tom was a small boy, his greatest wish was to _____. Later he became a seaman. Now he often _____.
 A. go to sea, goes to the sea
 B. go to the sea, goes to sea
 C. go to sea, goes to sea

D. go to the sea, goes to the sea

3. We often go to _____ town. Yesterday we went to _____ town to see a friend, but he was out of _____ town.
 A. the, the, the B. - , - , -
 C. the, -, the D. -, the, -
4. We all don't believe you. What you said is out of _____ question. But what he said is out of _____ question.
 A. the, the B. - , -
 C. the, - D. -, the
5. Tom was making _____ bed for himself, but his wife was ill in _____ bed.
 A. a, - B. -, a
 C. the, the D. -, -

Keys: BADCA



名词

1 可数名词的数

tree, trees; bus, buses; box, boxes; boy, boys; family, families; thief, thieves

用法指导

- 1 可数名词的复数形式通常在词尾加-(e)s;以“元音字母 + y”结尾的词直接加-s;以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的词则变 y 为 i,再加-es;以 f(e)结尾的词通常变 f 为 v,再加-es;以 o 结尾的词一般加-s,但也有加-es 的,如在 hero, tomato, potato, Negro(黑人)等词后应加-es。
- 2 有些名词单复数同形,如 Chinese, Japanese, sheep, deer 等。
- 3 有些名词的复数变化形式不规则,如: man → men, Frenchman → Frenchmen, child → children 等。但 German 的复数形式却是 Germans。



加读巩固

We will begin with a BOX, and the plural (复数) is BOXES. But the plural of OX should be OXEN, not OXES. Then one fowl (家禽) is GOOSE, but two are called GEESE; yet the plural of MOOSE (麋) should never be MEESE. You may find a lone MOUSE, or a whole nest of MICE, but the plural of HOUSE is HOUSES, not HICE. The plural of MAN is always called MEN, but the plural of PAN (平底锅) shouldn't be called PEN. And if I speak of a FOOT and you show me your FEET, and if I give you a BOOT, would a pair be called BEET? If one is a TOOTH and the whole set are TEETH, why shouldn't the plural of BOOTH (小室) be BEETH? If one may be THAT and three may be THOSE, yet CAT in a plural would never be COSE. So English, I think, you will

