# 简明英语语法

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内部学习资料 初高中生适用

### 编者的话

我多年从事英语口语教学工作,发现很多学生在学习英语过程 中总感觉语法听起来容易懂,记完笔记关上书,课后又觉得似懂非 董,小册子是专为我的学生们编辑的,它由浅入深慨括了英语的一 设语法规律,简单明了,相当于学生的课堂笔记,每个语法点都配 旨例词或例句,易记好懂,这本小册子对记住英语语法要领有一定 的帮助。

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## 第一章 名 词

#### 1. 名词的分类:

名词可以分为**专有名词和普通名词**,专有名词是某个个人、单位、 地方、机构等专有的名称,如: the United Nations(联合国), Shanghai(上海), Mao Zedong(毛泽东)等。

普通名词可分为以下四类:

- 1) **个体名词**: netizen(网民), toy(玩具), office(办公室)
- 2) 集体名词: family(家庭), police(警察), committee(委员会)
- 3) 物质名词: tea(茶), air(空气), glass(玻璃), iron(铁)
- 4) 抽象名词: happiness (幸福), democracy (民主)

个体名词和有些集体名词可以用数目来计算, 称为**可数名词**, 物资名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目来计算, 称为**不可数名词**。

#### 2. 名词的数:

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式, 可数名词单数变复数有以下情况:

- 1) 一般情况下,直接在词尾加 s, 如: girls, books, cups
- 2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词,以辅音字母加 o 结尾的词,加 es, 如:

glasses(玻璃杯) boxes(盒子) benches(长凳) brushes(刷子) tomatoes(番茄), potatoes(土豆), heroes(英雄), volcanoes(火山) 以辅音字母加 o 结尾的词是缩写词或外来词的话,那么只加 s,如: photos(照片), pianos(钢琴), kilos(公斤), solos(独唱)

- 3) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词, 变 y 为 i, 再加 es, 如: city cities(城市), fly-flies(苍蝇), baby babies(婴儿)
- 4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词, 变 f 或 fe 为 ves 即可, 如: leaf – leaves(树叶), thief – thieves(小偷), wolf – wolves(狼) 但有少数的直接加 s, 如 roofs(屋顶), cliffs(悬崖), proofs(证据)
- 5) 少数名词有不规则的复数形式, 如: woman women(女人), man-men(男人), tooth-teeth(牙齿), foot feet(脚), child children(孩子), goose geese(鹅), mouse mice(老鼠), ox oxen(牛), sheep sheep(绵羊), deer deer(鹿)

物质名词和抽象名词一般是不可数的,没有复数形式。但是,如果表示若干类,或是表示数量之多的话,有时也可以以复数形式出现,如:

Mineral oils are much used in industry.

(各种矿物油在工业上很有用。)

We have gained great *successes* in developing our national *economies* and *cultures*.

(我们在发展民族经济和文化方面取得了很大成就。)

She told me of all her hopes and fears yesterday evening.

(昨晚她和我谈了她的种种希望和疑虑。)

These houses collapse easily in heavy rains.

(这些房大雨时容易倒塌。)

- 3. 名词在句子中的作用:
- 1) 名词作主语:

The rising waters did a lot of harm to the crops.

(上涨的河水给庄稼带来很大危害。)

Mr. Wang's *praise* made me rather ashamed. (王先生的赞扬使我感到十分惭愧。)

#### 2) 名词作表语:

Mercedes-Benz is a well-known car.

(梅赛德斯—奔驰是一款名车。)

My elder brother has now become a lawyer.

(我哥哥现在成了律师。)

#### 3) 名词作宾语或宾语的一部分 (即:宾语补足语):

I have five books in my schoolbag. (我书包里有五本书。)

We elected him a deputy to the People's Congress.

(我们选他做了人大代表。)

#### 4) 名词作介词宾语:

This is not in keeping with our government's policies.

(这不符合我们政府的政策。)

#### 5) 名词作状语:

The operation lasted three hours. (手术进行了三小时。)

They walked five miles. (他们走了五英里。)

#### 6) 作定语或同位语:

Where is the weather station, please? (请问气象台在哪里?)
The teachers have great concern for us students.

(老师们很关心我们学生。)

time table (时刻表), power plant (发电厂), bird flu (禽流感)

## 第二章 冠 词

冠词是一种虚词,本身不能单独使用,只能附着在一个名词上帮助说明这个词的含义,英语中的冠词有定冠词(the)和不定冠词(a/an)两种。

定冠词 the 表示某个或某些特定的人或物,如:
He is *the head* of our delegation. (他是我们代表团的团长。)
Have you received *the fax* I sent you?
(你收到我发给你的传真了吗?)

不定冠词 a 用在以辅音开头的词前, an 用在以元音开头的词前。a(an)与数词 one 同源,和可数名词单数连用,表示某类人或物的一个,如:

Even a child can answer this question. (是小孩子也能回答这个问题。) Tell me your QQ number, will you? (告诉我你的 QQ 号好吗?)

- 1. 定冠词的基本用法:
- 1) 定冠词和名词连用,表示某个和某些特定的人和物,如: I like *the children*'s performances. 我喜欢这些孩子们的表演。) Have you decided on *the prices* yet? (你们定好价格了吗?)
- **2)** 定冠词和可数名词单数连用,表示一类人或物,如:

  The burnt child dreads the fire. (谚语: 挨过烫的孩子怕火.)

  The fox may grow grey, but never good.(狐狸会变老,不会变好.)

- 3) 定冠词和某些名词连用,表示一个民族,团体,或阶层,如:
  the Chinese people 中国人民,the government employees 政府雇员,
  the science circles 科学界, the railway workers 铁路工人
- 4) 定冠词和一个形容词连用,表示一类人或物,如: the rich(富人), the poor(穷人), the young(年轻人), the blind(盲人), the dead(死者), the wounded(伤者), the unemployed(失业者)
- 5) 世界上独一无二的东西前应加定冠词,如:the sun(太阳), the moon(月亮), the earth(地球), the world(世界), the universe(宇宙), the sky(天空), the space(太空), the air(空气)
- 6) 江河湖海,山脉群岛,海峡海湾等地理名词前应加定冠词,如:

the Yellow River(黄河), the Suez Canal(苏伊士运河), the Alps(阿尔卑斯山), the Taiwan Straits(台湾海峡), 但也有个别例外,如: the Indian Ocean(印度洋), the Red Sea(红海), the Philippines(菲律宾群岛), the Persian Gulf(波斯湾)

Wudang Mountain(武当山), Christmas Island(圣诞岛)

7) 由普通名词和另外一些词构成的专有名词(国名,组织机构,建筑物,报纸,会议,条约等)前多数要加定冠词,如:
the Republic of Korea 大韩民国,the Geneva Agreement 日内瓦条约
the United States of America 美国, the New York Times 纽约时报
the Ministry of Education 教育部, the People's Daily 人民日报
the Olympic Games 奥运会, the Military Museum 军事博物馆

#### 2.冠词的特别用处:

1) 姓氏的复数形式前加定冠词表示一家人或夫妻两, 如:

The Sawyers live at 87 King Street.

(索耶的一家住在国王街 87 号。)

The Lius live upstairs. (刘家住在楼上。)

2) 个别特殊情况下, 地名或人名前加定冠词, 有特别意义,如:

What does the Beijing of today impress you best?

(今日的北京什么给你印象最深?)

"Tell Betty to hurry up," said the eager George.

(着急的乔治说:"让贝蒂快点。")

3) 有些情况下,在地名或人名前加不定冠词,有特别的意义,如:

He thought he was a Zhuge Liang. (他自以为是个诸葛亮。)

A Mr. White came to see you this morning.

(今天早上一位怀特先生来找你。)

He has a Raphael in his room.

(他房间里有一张拉斐尔的画。)

The England of those years was an England in turmoil.

(那时英格兰是动乱的英格兰。)

## 第三章 代 词

#### 1. 人称代词:

人称代词主格有单数: I you he she it 复数: we you they 人称代词宾格有单数: me you him her it 复数: us you them

- 1) 作主语时用主格,作宾语时用宾格,如:
  We all like him very much. (我们都很喜欢他。)
  She gave the books to you and me. (这些书是她给你和我的。)
- 2) 作表语时,多用宾格,尤其是在口语中,如: Who is it? --- It's me. (是谁呀? ----- 是我。) If I were her, I would take the advice. (如果我是她,我会接受这个建议。)
- 3)在强调主语的句型中用主格,如:
  It was he who did it. (是他干的这件事。)
  It is she who wants this laptop. (是她想要这台手提电脑。)
  It was we who broke the record. (是我们打破了那项记录。)

#### 2. 物主代词:

形容词性的物主代词有单数: my your his her its 复数: our your their

名词性的物主代词有单数: mine yours his hers its 复数: ours yours theirs

1) 形容词性物主代词只作定语, 如:

his coat(他的外套), its tail (它的尾巴), her handbag (她的手提包) our dormitory(我们的寝室), my sharpener(我的削笔器),

- 2) 名词性的物主代词的作用有:
- a. 作主语:

Our room is on the first floor and theirs is on the second.

(我们的房间在一楼, 他们的房间在二楼。)

His was a life of persistent fighting.

(他的一生是不断战斗的一生。)

#### b. 作表语:

This is Mr. Jones' cap, not yours.

(这是琼斯先生的帽子, 不是你的。)

This umbrella is mine and that one is hers.

(这把伞是我的那把是她的。)

#### c. 作宾语:

You may use my ruler, I'll use hers.

(你可以用我的尺, 我用她的好了。)

Let's clean their room first and then clean ours.

(咱们先打扫他们的房间,然后再打扫我们的房间。)

#### d. 与 of 连用作定语:

This stand of ours is firm and unshakable.

(我们这个立场坚定不移。)

This is no fault of yours. (这不是你的错。)

#### 3. 自身代词:

#### 自身代词单数有:

myself yourself himself herself itself oneself 自身代词复数有: ourselves yourselves themselves

#### 自身代词的作用有:

#### 1) 作主语:

Both my sister and *myself* asked to go and work in Tibet.

(我和我妹妹都要求去西藏工作。)

She was as anxious as yourself. (她和你本人一样着急。)

#### 2) 作表语:

That poor boy was *myself*. (那个可怜的男孩就是我自己。) I am not *myself* these days. (我近来身体不大舒服。)

#### 3) 作宾语:

Take good care of *yourself*. (你自己保重。) He is too young to look after *himself*. (他年纪太小,不能照管自己。)

#### 4) 作主语或宾语的同位语:

He himself was a doctor. (他本人就是一个大夫。)
We had better ask the president himself about it.
(我们最好还是问问校长本人。)

#### 5) 用于某些固定词组:

They made the aircraft all by themselves. (这飞行器是他们自己制造的。)
The enemy will not perish of himself.

#### (敌人是不会自己消亡的。)

He has a right to decide for himself. (他有权自己决定。)

This is not a bad idea in itself. (这主意本身并不错。)

All this is between ourselves. (这些都是你我之间的事。)

They had a heated discussion among themselves.

(他们之间进行了热烈讨论。)

I am still my old self. (我还是依然故我。)

#### 4. 其他代词:

1) 相互代词指 each other 和 one another 两种。 each other 强调两者之间. 如:

Did you know each other at that time?

(你们两人那时认识吗?)

We should help each other. (我们两个人应该互相帮助。)

one another 强调三者以上之间, 如:

They have great concerns for one another's work.

(他们很关心彼此的工作。)

They are sure to look after one another.

(他们一定会互相照应的。)

2) 指示代词有 this (这), that (那), these (这些), those (那些), such (这样的), 它们可作主语、表语、宾语和定语, 如:

This is what I want to emphasize. (这就是我想强调的。)

My idea is that. (我的意见就是那样的。)

We should always keep these in mind.

(我们应当经常记住这些。)

I don't like such weather. (我不喜欢这样的天气。)

3) 疑问代词 who, whom, whose, what 和 which 都是用来构成特殊疑问句的(who 通常作主语和表语, whom 作宾语),如:

What happened next? (后来发生了什么?)

Whose is it? (这是谁的?)

With whom did you go? (你和谁一块去的?)

Which train will you take? (你要搭哪一班火车?)

4) 不定代词有: all, each, every, both, either, neither, one, none, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any, no 有 some, every 构成的合成代词, 如: someone, something, somebody, anyone, anything, anybody, nothing, nobody, everyone, everything, everybody 等。

这些不定代词中,多数都能作主语,宾语,表语和定语,但 代词 none 和含有 some, any, no, every 的合成代词只能作 主语, 宾语,表语,而 every 和 no 只能作定语.

此外,还有**关系代词和连接代词**,这里不专门讲,**在后面第十**七章各种从句里再讲这些代词。

## 第四章 数 词

- 1. 基数词:
- 1) 表示数目的词称为基数词,如:one, two, three, four, five, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, a hundred (一百), a thousand (一千), a million (一百万), a billion (十亿)

从 21 到 99 应在十位数和个位数之间加连字符号,如:twenty—two 百位数和十位数之间应加 and, 如:two hundred and forty—one (241) 百位数和个位数之间不必加 and, 如:one hundred one (101) 305,608,912,345 应念作:three hundred five billion six hundred eight million nine hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and forty—five

#### 2) 基数词在句中的主要作用:

a. 作主语: Happily the three climbed to the top of the hill.

(这三个人高兴地爬上了山顶。)

b. 作表语: We are altogether fourteen.

(我们一共是十四个人。)

c. 作宾语或介词宾语:

How many do you want? I want two.

(你要多少? 我要两个。)

The city has a population of three million.

(这个城市人口三百万。)

d. 作定语: Fifty thousand workers are out on strike.

(五万工人在罢工。)

e. 作同位语: Is there room for us six? (有我们六个人的位子吗?)

#### 3) 基数词有时以复数形式出现, 如:

Millions of dollars have gone into the building of this bridge. (建这座桥花了好几百万美元。)

Thousands and thousands of people come to visit the pyramids every day. (每天有成千上万的人来参观这些金字塔。)

They arrived in twos and threes. (他们三三两两地来了。)

He died in his fifties. (他五十多就死了。)

This story happened in the 1930s.

(这故事发生在 20 世纪 30 年代。)

#### 2. 序数词:

1) 表示顺序的数词称为序数词,序数词除了尾数为第一,第二和第三外,一般以与之相应的基数词加词尾 th 构成,以 ty 结尾的词,变 y 为 i 再加 th, 如: first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, nin(e)th, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth

#### 2) 序数词前面一般要加定冠词, 如:

Tell us something about *the ninety-ninth* Chinese Export Commodities Fair.

请给我们谈谈第 99 届中国出口商品交易会(即:广交会)的情况。

I will never give up, not even on *the 1,000th or 10,000 th* try. (即使再试一千次一万次我也不会放弃。)

有时前面加不定冠词表示"再一", "又一"的意思, 如:

Do you think you are a second Bill Gates?

(你以为你是又一个比尔·盖茨吗?)

When I sat down, a fourth man rose to speak.

(我坐下后又有第四个人起来发言。)

偶尔也有序数词前不加任何冠词的情况,如:

He came out first in the contest. (他在比赛中得了第一名。)

This team ranks third in its own country.

(这个队在本国居第三位。)

- 3) 日期的读法, 如:
- 5月21日 May twenty—first 或 the twenty—first of May
- 6月23日 June twenty—third 或 the twenty—third of June
- 7月25日 July twenty—fifth 或 the twenty—fifth of July
- 3. 分数词:
- 1) 基数词和序数词可以合成分数词,基数词代表分母,除了分子是"1"外,序数词都要用复数形式,如:one--fourth(1/4),two--thirds(2/3), five--twelfths(5/12), seven--eighths(7/8)
  - 2) 分数词还有下面一些表示法:
  - 1/2: a(one) half, 1/4: a(one) quarter, 3/4: three—quarter
  - 3) 比较复杂的分数词读法如下:
  - 22/9: twenty--two over nine
  - 33/89: thirty--three over eighty--nine
  - 4) 读含有小数点的数据时,小数点后的数字逐一读出即可: zero point zero three (0.03), six point oh nine (6.09), twenty--five point one two five (25.125)