



张道真

全范围英语语法

Comprehensive English
Grammar

山西出版集团 山西教育出版社

张道真

全范围英语语法

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GRAMMAR

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Unit



【词法】

QQ 话说词法

词法研究的对象是各种词的形式及其用法。英语词类的形式变化有：名词和代词的数、格和性的形式变化；动词的人称、时态、语态、语气等的形式变化以及形容词和副词比较等级的形式变化。而词汇是构成语言的基本元素，任何语言的词汇在句子中都有其特定的位置和作用。英语的词汇可分为以下诸类：

词类	作用	例 词	分 类
名词	表示人或事物的名称	Europe, student, piano, victory	专有名词、个体(可数)名词、物质名词、集体名词、抽象名词
动词	表示动作或状态	look, jump, keep	系动词、助动词、情态动词、实义动词
形容词	表示人或事物的特征和状态	red, fine, small, foolish, cheap	形容词的原级、比较级、最高级
副词	表示动作特征或性状特征	happily, late, fast, justly, slowly	副词的原级、比较级、最高级
代词	代替名词、数词等	she, we, they, these, those	人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词
数词	表示数目或顺序	two, second	基数词、序数词
介词	用在名词、代词前，说明它与其他词之间的关系	in, on, at, to, from, by, with, for, about, after, before	
连词	用来连接词与词或句与句	and, or, but, if, when, that	并列连词、从属连词
冠词	用在名词前帮助说明其意义	a, an, the	不定冠词、定冠词
感叹词	表示说话时的感情、口气	oh, ah	

A 词组

词组又叫短语，是围绕一定的中心词并按照一定的语法规则结合起来的一组词。英语中的词通常并不直接充当句子的成分，而是先组成一个词组，再由词组组成句子。能充当句子成分的词组有 5 种：名词词组、动词词组、形容词词组、副词词组和介词词组。

① 名词词组

① 名词词组是以名词为中心词的词组。名词词组的结构模式是：

(限定词)+(前置修饰语)+名词+(后置修饰语)。如：

the most important invention in many years 多年来最重要的发明

an ordinary-looking little man with thick glasses 一位相貌平凡、戴着高度近视镜的矮小男人

the lesson that we should always remember 我们应该永远记住的教训

the most exciting game that I have ever watched 我曾经观看过的、最令人激动

② 名词词组有时只出现一个中心词(名词)，这是因为中心词为专有名词，或者因为中心词是复数名词或不可数名词。如：

English is most widely used language in the world. 英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言。

Honesty is the best policy. 诚实方为上策。

Solids can usually turn into liquids and liquids into gases if we raise the temperature high enough. 只要我们把温度提高到一定程度，固体就会变为液体，液体也会变为气体。

② 动词词组

① 动词词组是以实义动词为中心词的词组。动词词组的结构模式是：

(助动词)+(修饰语)+(助动词)+实义动词。如：

I have rarely seen a more interesting film. 我还未曾看过(比这)更有趣的影片。

The children may have been playing in the garden. 孩子们也许还在花园里玩。

He has been watching TV since 8 o'clock. 他从 8 点钟起一直在看电视。

You will never achieve anything if you don't use your head. 如果不动脑筋，你将一事无成。

② 动词词组也可能只是由一个实义动词或实义动词加修饰语构成。如：

I quite agree with you. 我很同意你的意见。

That fully proves his honesty. 那充分证明他是诚实的。

The boy was following close behind me. 这个男孩紧紧地跟在我身后。

Right in front of the house there were two peach trees in full bloom. 房子正前方有两株桃树, 树上开满桃花。

B 词类转化

英语中, 有的词可能具有几种词性, 而词性的确定取决于该词在句子中的作用。

① 动词与形容词的转化

Mother cleans the house every Saturday.

妈妈每周六打扫房子。(clean 为动词)

Her room is very clean.

她的房间非常干净。(clean 为形容词)

Open the door, please. 请把门打开。(open 为动词)

The door is open now. 门现在是开着的。(open 为形容词)

Empty the glass! 干杯!(empty 为动词)

Your glass is empty. 你的杯子空了。(empty 为形容词)

② 动词与名词的转化

They talk about their journey happily.

他们兴高采烈地谈论着他们的旅行。(talk 为动词)

Mr Li wants to have a talk with you.

李先生想要跟你谈一下。(talk 为名词)

It often snows heavily at this time of year.

每年这个时候经常下大雪。(snow 为动词)

The ground was covered with snow.

白雪覆盖了大地。(snow 为名词)

Did they test your car yesterday?

昨天他们检测你的车了吗?(test 为动词)

She didn't pass the test for driving licence.

她没有通过驾照考试。(test 为名词)

③ 名词与形容词的转化

Who is the girl in yellow by the door?

门口那个穿黄色衣服的女孩是谁?(yellow 为名词)

The yellow bike outside the door is mine.

门外那辆黄色的自行车是我的。(yellow 为形容词)



Will they have another round of diplomatic talks next month?

他们下个月要进行另一轮外交谈判吗？(round 为名词)

The earth is round. 地球是圆的。(round 为形容词)

Can you see the big square of grass in the centre of the city?

你能看见市中心的那一大块正方形草地吗？(square 为名词)

In writing, we should first ask the children to make characters square and upright. 在书写方面,我们应该首先要求孩子们把汉字写得方方正正。

(square 为形容词)

④ 名词与副词的转化

The post office is just on the right.

邮局就在右边。(right 为名词)

Turn right, you will find the hospital.

往右拐,你就看见医院了。(right 为副词)

The school is not far from my home.

学校离我家不远。(home 为名词)

Her father always goes to work early and comes home late.

她的父亲上班总是早出晚归。(home 为副词)

⑤ 副词与形容词的转化

Why does his father often come home late?

他的父亲为什么经常很晚才回家？(late 为副词)

He is often late for school.

他上学经常迟到。(late 为形容词)

The room is big enough to hold at least twenty people.

这间屋子大得足够容纳至少 20 个人。(enough 为副词)

Do you have enough time to finish all these exercises?

你有足够多的时间做完所有这些习题吗？(enough 为形容词)

The little girl swims very well.

这个小姑娘游泳游得非常好。(well 为副词)

I am very well today. 今天我很好。(well 为形容词)

⑥ 副词与介词的转化

He will fall behind in his English study if he doesn't work hard.

如果他再不努力的话,他的英语就落后了。(behind 为副词)

She was sitting just behind me. 那时她就坐在我的后面。(behind 为介词)

forget 忘记 forgive 原谅 forbid 禁止 forsake 抛弃

⑪ **super-**: 表示“超级的”。如:

supermarket 超市

superman 超人

superpower 超级大国

supersonic 超音速的

⑫ **inter-**: 表示“相互, 在……之中”。如:

interactive 相互影响的

intersection 十字路口

interview 接见, 会谈

interchange 交换

⑬ **kilo-**: 表示“千”。如:

kilogram 千克

kilometre 千米

kilowatt 千瓦

kilovolt 千伏

② 常用的后缀

[构成名词的后缀]

① **-er 或 -or**:

teacher 老师

worker 工人

elevator 电梯

② **-man**:

policeman 警察

postman 邮递员

Frenchman 法国人

③ **-ess**:

waitress 女招待

actress 女演员

hostess 女主人

④ **-ese**:

Chinese 中国人

Japanese 日本人

Vietnamese 越南人

⑤ **-an**:

American 美国人

European 欧洲人

Canadian 加拿大人

⑥ **-ian**:

musician 音乐家

politician 政治家

technician 技术员

⑦ **-ist**:

communist 共产党员

artist 艺术家

physicist 物理学家

⑧ **-dom**:

freedom 自由

kingdom 王国

wisdom 智慧

⑨ **-ness**:

happiness 幸福

sadness 悲伤

kindness 善良

⑩ **-ing**:

shopping 购物

skating 滑冰

painting 绘画

⑪ **-th**:

warmth 热情

health 健康

depth 深度

[构成副词的后缀]

-ly:

quickly 很快地 quietly 安静地 slowly 慢慢地 carefully 仔细地

[构成数词的后缀]

① -teen:

fifteen 15 sixteen 16 nineteen 19 thirteen 13

② -ty:

twenty 20 forty 40 eighty 80 ninety 90

③ -th:

fourth 第4 fifth 第5 eighth 第8 twelfth 第12
twentieth 第20 hundredth 第100

[构成动词的后缀]

① -en:

shorten 使……变短
sadden 使……悲痛sharpen 使……变锋利
strengthen 加强

② -ate:

dictate 口授
calculate 计算translate 翻译
congratulate 祝贺

③ -ize:

modernize 使……现代化
hospitalize 把……送入医院治疗apologize 道歉
organize 组织**E 缩写词**

缩写词又称首字母缩略词,即将几个词的首字母加在一起合成一个词。缩写词全部用大写字母拼成,从而代替一组冗长复杂的词或词组。英语中常见的缩写词分为以下几类:

① 表示组织机构等的专有名称。如:

UNESCO (=United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization)
联合国教科文组织

IMF (=International Monetary Fund) 国际货币基金组织

WTO (=World Trade Organization) 世界贸易组织

I.O.C. (=International Olympic Committee) 国际奥林匹克委员会

CPPCC (=Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference) 中国人民政治协商会议



PLO(=Palestine Liberation Organization) 巴勒斯坦解放组织

GSM (=Global System for Mobile Communications) 全球移动通讯系统

EMS (=Express Mail Service) 邮政特快专递

② 表示常见事物的名称。如:

DJI(=Dow-Jones Index) 道·琼斯指数 PC(=Personal Computer) 个人电脑

PR (=Public Relations) 公共关系

UFO(=Unidentified Flying Object) 不明飞行物

ABM(=Anti-ballistic Missile) 反弹道导弹

AIDS (=Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) 获得性免疫缺损综合征,即“艾滋病”

③ 表示职业、职务或职称的名词。如:

PM(=Prime Minister) 总理

GM(=General Manager) 总经理

VIP(=Very Important Person) 贵宾

PA(=Personal Assistant) 私人助理

④ 表示考试、考级的名词。如:

NMET (=National Matriculation English Test) 全国普通高等学校招生统一考试(高考)英语测试

PETS (=Public English Test System) 全国公共英语等级考试

TOEFL (=Test of English as a Foreign Language) 托福

IELTS (=International English Language Testing System) 雅思

此外,英语缩写词还常出现在新闻标题中,如:

CPPCC Head Meets Returned Overseas Students in Beijing 全国政协主席在京
接见归国留学生

AIDS Victims Surging in US 美“艾滋病”患者激增

PLO Says Big Israeli Drive ahead 巴解组织称以色列即将大举进攻



学以致用

【基础练习】

① 将下列句子译成汉语并指出句中粗体词所属的词类。

- ① You will do **well** in your studies. ()

- ② She was ill for a month, but she is looking **well** now. ()

- ③ **Though** it's hard work, I enjoy it. ()

- ④ **Stand** back and let the man through. ()

- ⑤ There is a fruit **stand** by the road. ()

- ⑥ The ground is covered with ice and snow all the year **round**. ()

- ⑦ The boxer was knocked out in the third **round**. ()

- ⑧ We are going to **round** up a few friends to help you. ()

- ⑨ He has been in Shanghai **since** last Friday. ()

- ⑩ I left Beijing in 1921 and haven't been there **since**. ()

② 指出下列句中粗体部分的词组类别。

- ① **Some two million tourists** visit our country every summer. ()

- ② You **must be joking** with me. ()

- ③ The cake **has been cooked** for an hour. ()



- ④ **Any good guide** will tell you the best places to visit. ()
- ⑤ You can paint the house **any colour** you like. ()
- ⑥ He is **utterly mad**! ()
- ⑦ The girl ran out of the house **as fast as she could**. ()
- ⑧ I'm angry **at what he said**. ()
- ⑨ John is **almost as tall as** his father. ()
- ⑩ She looked magnificent **in her wedding dress**. ()

【能力提升】

① 选择适当的词填空,并熟读句子。

① rain; rainy

It's a _____ day. Do you still want to swim?

② near; nearly

She _____ missed the train this morning.

③ real; really

Is this article about a _____ person in England?

④ please; pleased

The three-year-old daughter can dress herself now and her mother is very _____.

⑤ good; well

Are you sure the dish tastes _____?

⑥ sleep; asleep

When someone knocked at the door, the baby was just falling _____.

⑦ careful; carefully

On each Saturday morning she cleans the furniture very _____.

⑧ play; player

Is she the best _____ in the diving team?

⑨ nine; ninth

—Which month of the year is September?

—The _____.

⑩ use; useful

More and more people find it very _____ to learn English in their daily life.

② 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- ① He walked more _____ than Tom. (slow)
- ② I spend _____ time on English than before. (much)
- ③ It was _____ all day last Sunday. (rain)
- ④ I think the shop is _____ at this time of day. (close)
- ⑤ It often snows _____ in winter. (heavy)
- ⑥ There are many _____ in Beijing. (foreign)
- ⑦ Help _____ to some fish, Victor. (you)
- ⑧ This lesson is _____ than any one we have read before.
It's _____ one I have read. (difficult)
- ⑨ The _____ month is May. (five)
- ⑩ How many _____ are there in a football team? (play)

参 考 答 案

【基础练习】

- ① 1. 你会学习好的。(well, 副词)
2. 她病了一个月,可现在面色好多了。(well, 形容词)
3. 尽管那工作很难,可我喜欢干。(though, 连词)
4. 往后站,让这个人过去。(stand, 动词)
5. 路边有一个水果摊。(stand, 名词)
6. 一年到头,地面都被冰雪覆盖着。(round, 副词)
7. 这位拳击运动员在第三个回合被打翻在地。(round, 名词)
8. 我们打算召集一些朋友来帮助你。(round, 动词)
9. 他从上星期五就待在上海。(since, 介词)
10. 我是 1921 年离开北京的,从那以后我再没有到过北京。(since, 副词)
- ② 1. 名词词组 2. 动词词组 3. 动词词组 4. 名词词组 5. 名词词组
6. 形容词词组 7. 副词词组 8. 介词词组 9. 形容词词组 10. 介词词组

【能力提升】

- ① 1. rainy 2. nearly 3. real 4. pleased 5. good
6. asleep 7. carefully 8. player 9. ninth 10. useful
- ② 1. slowly 2. more 3. raining 4. closed 5. heavily 6. foreigners
7. yourself 8. more difficult; the most difficult 9. fifth 10. players

Unit

2



【名词】

QQ 话说名词

名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念名称的词。名词属于实词，有具体的含义。名词在句中可以作主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语或定语。因此，名词在任何一种语言中都是最重要的词类之一。

A 名词的分类

名词	专有名词	Beethoven, U.K., Christmas	可数名词
		个体名词 gun, country, boy	
	普通名词	集体名词 family, committee	不可数名词
		物质名词 cotton, tea, air	
		抽象名词 work, happiness	

① 专有名词

专有名词主要指某个或某些人、地方、机构等专有的名称。专有名词开头的字母要大写。具体分类见下表：

人名	Diana, Mr Brown, President Clinton, Einstein	
地名	Asia, the Yellow River, Bond Street	
表示某国人的名词	American, Indian, Chinese, Russian	
表示某些抽象事物的名词	Buddhism, NATO	
月份、星期及节日名词	May, Saturday, Easter	
书名、电影名及诗歌名	<i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> 双城记	<i>Gone with the Wind</i> 飘
对家人的称呼	Mum, Auntie, Dad, Uncle Tom	

② 普通名词

普通名词是指一类人、东西或是一个抽象概念的名称。它分为以下

四类:

[个体名词]

个体名词表示某类人或东西中的个体。常见的个体名词有:

accident	actor	animal	answer	apartment	baby	bag
ball	bird	foot	boat	book	bottle	box
boy	bridge	brother	bus	camp	car	card
cat	chair	chest	child	city	week	coat
room	hat	country	day	desk	doctor	hand
girl	dog	dream	dress	driver	ear	edge
century	face	factory	farm	father	film	friend
garden	gate	hall	computer	等。		

个体名词可以用数目来计算,是可数的。如:

Cary is fond of dogs. 凯里喜欢狗。

There are five rooms in the apartment. 公寓里有五间房。

Most classrooms have computers. 多数教室里有电脑。

A new century has just begun. 一个新的世纪刚刚开始。

She'll stay here for a week. 她将在这里待一个星期。

[集体名词]

集体名词表示若干个体组成的集合体。常见的集体名词有: army, audience, cast, company, data, enemy, family, government, group, people, police, press, public, team 等。这些词本身有复数的意义,他们后面常接动词的复数形式,表示多个集体,但也有特殊情况,如:

① 有些集体名词可作单数看待,也可作复数看待。试比较下面的句子:

It was late, but the audience was increasing. 天色已晚,但观众还在增加。

The audience were dressed in a variety of ways. 观众的穿着形形色色。

The public was unlikely to support the idea. 公众支持这想法的可能性不大。

The public were deceived by the newspapers. 公众受到报纸的蒙骗。

The government is planning to build a dam there.

政府打算在那里建一座水坝。

The government are discussing the proposal. 政府正在讨论这个建议。

② 有些集体名词后,动词的单复数都可使用。如:

Our discussion group is / are meeting this week. 我们的讨论小组这个星期将碰头。

The press was / were not allowed to attend the trial. 不允许新闻界旁听审判。

**③ 少数集体名词通常用作单数。如：**

The entire community is behind the appeal. 整个社区的人都支持这项呼吁。
Our company is sending him to work in Boston. 我们公司派他到波士顿工作。

④ 有一些集体名词则多作复数看待。如：

Bacteria are often a cause of disease. 细菌常常引起疾病。

The police have surrounded the building. 警察把大楼围起来了。

The crew are paid to do all the work on the ship. 船员被雇佣在船上工作。

⑤ 有不少集体名词后跟 of 引起的短语,用来说明、描述、修饰集体名词。如：

a team of inspectors 一队稽查员

a group of journalists 一批新闻记者

a pride of lions 一群狮子

a brood of chicks 一群小鸡

an army of volunteers 一队志愿人员

a bunch of bananas 一把香蕉

a herd of cattle 一群牛

a flock of sheep 一群羊

[物质名词]

物质名词表示无法分为个体的实物。常见的有：

beer cake cheese cloth coal coffee

dye fur glue ice ink oil

jam juice meat wood metal milk

paint paper poison rain salad soil

salt sand snow soap soup steel

sugar water wine wool 等。

通常情况下,物质名词不可数,因而没有复数形式,但有一些特殊情况：

① 有些物质名词可作可数名词,表示“一份,一杯”等。如：

Bring us two coffees. 请给我们两杯咖啡。

Two beers, please. 请给我两杯啤酒。

I want a strawberry ice cream. 我要一份草莓冰淇淋。

相关试题解析

—May I take your order now?

—We'd like three black _____ and...

(高考题)

A. coffee

B. coffees

C. cups of coffees

D. cup of coffees

【选B】coffee 是物质名词,意为“咖啡”,是不可数名词;但表示“一杯或几杯咖啡”时为可数名词。

② 有些物质名词用作可数名词,表示“一种”。如：

I like wines and liqueurs. 我喜欢各种红酒和烈性酒。

They produce a large range of cheeses. 他们生产各种各样的干酪。
Stainless steels contain about 12% of chromium. 不锈钢含有约 12% 的铬。

③ 有个别物质名词可用复数形式,表示特定的意思。如:

We often played on the sands when we were young. 我们年幼时常常在沙滩上玩耍。

The rains have started early this year. 今年雨季开始得很早。

④ 有少数物质名词也可用作个体名词,意思上有一定变化。试比较下面的句子:

[用作物质名词]

He was chopping wood.

他在砍柴。

Strike while the iron is hot.

趁热打铁。

Oil and water will not mix.

油和水不能混合。

They found gold in the hills.

他们在山里找到了金子。

[抽象名词]

抽象名词表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念。

常见的抽象名词有:

absence	access	age	anger	beauty	behaviour
comfort	confidence	evil	courage	death	design
duty	education	energy	experience	failure	fear
faith	joy	fashion	health	help	history
labour	love	luck	magic	music	policy
power	peace	pride	protection	reality	relief
religion	respect	safety	silence	sleep	time
trade	training	travel	trust	truth	waste
wealth	violence	work	worth	youth	independence 等。

通常情况下,抽象名词是不可数的,没有复数形式,前面也不能加冠词 a, an, 但也有些特殊情况:

① 在多数情况下,抽象名词用于单数形式,且不加任何冠词。如:

I had much respect for him. 我非常尊敬他。

Finally they took off in safety. 最后他们安全地起飞了。

They longed for freedom. 他们渴望自由。