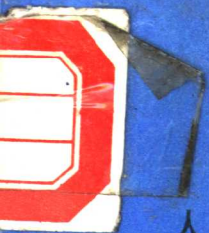


卫生部英语培训系列教材

英语语法

总主编 陈慕竹
邵循道
陈维益

ENGLISH GRAMMA



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ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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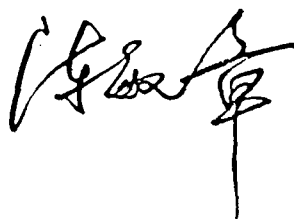
序

为适应改革开放深入发展的需要,进一步扩大对外合作与交流,学习外语、提高外语水平日益成为医务工作者、管理干部和各类人材的迫切要求。外语不仅是出国进修、学习和交流的必备工具,在国内进行外事接待、学术交流、医疗服务、科研教学中也是不可缺少的助手。英语在国际交流与交往中被视为主要的公用语言,因此,广泛开展英语培训、提高各类人材的英语水平是非常重要的。

现在国内各种类型、各种级别的英语培训班办得较多,但适应卫生系统专业需要的英语教材还不够充实和完善,为此部科技司交流处与国家医学考试中心考务部于1992年4月开始,共同组织了我国卫生系统在英语教学方面颇有造诣、教学经验丰富、从事考试工作多年的国内权威人士以及编写过多种教材、在国内外享有声誉的专家、学者、教授,参加编写了这套《英语培训系列教材》。

该套教材是在参考国外大量资料基础上,根据WHO/笹川医学奖学金考试的要求及成人学习英语特点,重新加工整理、设计编写并加进了考试模拟样题,较全面地体现了卫生行业的特色,将海内外培训融为一体,相信会受到广大医务工作人员和其它人员的欢迎。

经全体编辑委员会成员的艰苦努力,全套教材将在不到两年时间内陆续出版发行。我对为编写、出版本套教材,付出辛勤劳动的各位教授,同志们表示感谢并希望这套教材在实际应用中不断完善和进一步提高。



一九九三年十月

前 言

随着世界医学科学的迅速发展和国际交流的日益频繁,外语已成为医务工作者、管理干部和各类人材的“必需”,不但是出国学习和交流的需要,也是在国内进行国际学术交流、外事接待、科研医疗服务以及职称晋升的需要。因此进行英语培训,提高各类人材的英语水平,与促进四个现代化紧密相关。目前,从国家级、省级到其他很多单位,都在进行各种类型的英语培训,以提高人材的外语素质,但苦于没有一套合适的教材。为此,卫生部组织了“英语培训系列教材”编委会,由部属的湖南医科大学、西安医科大学与上海医科大学三个英语培训中心承担编写工作。由陈慕竹、邵循道、陈维益三位教授担任全套书的总主编。

本套教材编写目的是适应各级英语培训的需要,全面提高学习者的英语听、说、读、写能力,在打好英语基础的前提下,培养应试技巧,为参加 WHO/笹川、EPT、TOEFL、MELAB 等各种国内外英语水平考试作准备,同时也是职称晋升考试的重要参考书。

本套教材共分六种十二册。其中有:

英语阅读一、二、三册;

英语听力一、二、三册;

英语口语一、二册;

英语语法要点一册;

英语测试技巧一册,英语测试技巧详解一册;

英语写作一册。

全套书起点相当于大学生三级英语水平,最后可达到出国学习和参加各种国内外英语水平考试的要求。可供初、中、高级英语培训班和研究生教学之用,各册书都有注解,书后均附有该书练习答案,听力和口语还配有录音带,也可供自学之用。

经全体编辑委员会成员和编者的艰苦努力,本套教材在不到两年的时间内可全部完成并出版。我们认为这是一套较好的英语教材,该套书取材新颖,练习多样,体现了新的教学方法,很有特色。

限于水平,本书难免有错漏之处,希望读者批评指正。

编辑委员会

一九九三年十月

使 用 说 明

本书是卫生部英语培训系列教材中的英语语法分册。使用对象除全国卫生系统的人员外,对研究生、本科生、英语自学者和想在短期内参加 WHO 与 SASAKAWA 医学奖学金英语考试、WSK 英语考试(原 EPT)、TOEFL 及 MELAB 考试都有很大帮助。

本书最大特点是:语法讲解重点突出,习题量大,实用性强。

本书分两部分,共二十一章。前十章为词法,后十一章为文法。每章均配有前试、练习及后试;每五章配有综合性测试题一套,总题量两千余道。

本书每章均精心设计,包括以下内容:

1. Pre-test: 预测学生本章中所应学习的重点。
2. Presentation: 在系统、详细讲解的同时,注重讲解中国学生的语法难点。
3. Exercise: 每章分节配有大量练习,以巩固所学语法知识。
4. Post-test: 检验学生对本章内容的掌握程度。

本书中的部分材料曾在卫生部西安医科大学英语培训中心英语强化班中使用过,学员反映良好。本书后附有所有练习题、前试、后试以及综合测试题的答案,以供自学者使用。

本书编写过程中得到了卫生部西安医科大学英语培训中心的全体教职员工的关怀和支持,在此表示诚挚的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,错误在所难免,望使用者批评指正。

编 者

一九九五年五月

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PART ONE

CHAPTER 1 ARTICLES

PRE-TEST You will have 10 minutes to finish the following questions.

I. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence:

1. Sunburn, _____, is caused not by heat but by rays of ultraviolet light.
A. the painful redness of skin
B. the painful redness of the skin
C. a painful redness of the skin
D. a painful redness of skin
2. The stronger _____ magnetic field, the greater _____ voltage produced by a generator.
A. the...a
B. a...the
C. a...a
D. the...the
3. The Democratic Party has controlled _____ at state and local levels in South Carolina since the Reconstruction.
A. most of the elected positions
B. the most of the elected positions
C. most of elected positions
D. the most of elected positions
4. _____ air brake is _____ brake that uses the power of compressed air to stop a wheel from turning.
A. An...the
B. An...a
C. The...the
D. An...an
5. Today Shanghai still retains _____ European look along Suzhou Creek.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. /

II. Identify the one underlined word or phrase, (A), (B), (C), or (D), that should be corrected or rewritten.

1. Pilot fish follows ships to feed on food thrown overboard and also
A B C
accompanies sharks to share fragments of their meals.
D

2. Zebra's stripes help this animal hide from its enemies.
A B C D
3. Gwendolyn Brooks, an United States poet and a Pulitzer Prize winner,
A B
was born in Topeka, Kansas, on June 7, 1977.
C D
4. Son of minister, Paul Roberson graduated first from Rutgers and then
A B C
Columbia University law school.
D
5. Allied with British in the war of 1812, the Shawnee chief Tecumseh was
A B C
regarded as having impressing organizational capabilities.
D

1.1 The Indefinite Article

The indefinite article **a** (or **an**) is usually used only before singular countable nouns.

- 1.1.1 to mean **one, any**, it doesn't matter which, e.g.

Rome was not built in a day.

She picked up a magazine and began to read.

- 1.1.2 to designate the class, e.g.

My cousin is a doctor. (not an engineer)

Pass me a ball-point pen.

- 1.1.3 to show the sense of one or the same, e.g.

Birds of a feather flock together. (a feather = the same feather)

- #### 1.1.4 to make a generic reference

Does a dog have a keen sense of hearing?

A knife is a tool for cutting with.

- 1.1.5 to denote the sense of **per**, **each**, e.g.

The factory produces 14,000,000 tons of steel a month.

Notes:

- 1) With an uncountable noun, particularly preceded by an adjective with a distinctive value, to denote a certain value, a certain aspect of the concept, such as a **kind/type/sort of** e.g.

This is a question of an international character.

This region produces an excellent wine.

- 2) With a material noun turned into a countable noun, e.g.

I want a beer. (= ... a glass of beer.)

- 3) With a person's name, and the title, Mr, Mrs, etc., to indicate that the person is perhaps unknown to the person addressed, e.g.

A Mr. White has called.

1.1.6 in many idiomatic expressions, for example,

all of a sudden	as a rule
as a matter of fact	at a distance
at a discount	at a stretch
at a time	at a loss
at a blow	for a while
in a passion	in a word (=in short)
in a way	in a hurry
of a size	on a large scale
on an average	once in a blue moon
with a view to	with a firm hand
to take an interest in	to take a walk/ rest/ bath
to take a pride in	to take a dislike to
to make a fool of oneself	to be in a position to
to have a headache/ cold	to be a pity
to have a fancy for	to make a success of
to take a chance	to have a good time
to have a hand in	to have a mind to
to have a pain	to have a say in
to have a try	to keep an eye on
to lend a hand	to put a premium on

Note: **an** is used before words that begin with a vowel sound, not a vowel letter:

You have an hour to finish your task. (The **h** is unvoiced)

This is an unusual case.

1.2 The Definite Article

The definite article can be used

1.2.1 to designate particular objects in a certain situation, e.g.

1) concepts common to mankind as a whole:

the moon (=the moon of the earth), the stars (=the stars that are visible), the sun, the earth, the sky, the air, etc.

2) proper nouns based on countable nouns (which require capital initial letters):

The Bible, the Lord, the United States, etc.

3) things restricted to a society, nation or other locative expressions:

the climate, the film, the telephone, the press, the ballad, the drama, the radio, etc.

4) things which are part of the cultural situation and can be taken for granted:

John came home from work. First he read **the** paper for a while, then he got up from **the** chair and turned on **the** radio.

1.2.2 to denote a person or thing already mentioned, e.g.

An old man lived in a small hut near a forest. One day, **the** old man left **the** hut and went into **the** forest to get wood.

1.2.3 with plural nationality words to make a generic reference, e.g.

the Chinese, the Israelis, the Danes /Danish, the English (but Englishmen)

1.2.4 with a singular form individual noun, to refer to the whole class of people or things, e.g.

The rose is my favorite flower.

1.2.5 with an adjective or a participle to refer to the whole class or a person or an abstract sense, e.g.

The burnt cried fiercely. (= The child who was burnt....)

The sick and the wounded were sent home. (= The sick people and the wounded people....)

The living are more important to us than the dead. (=Those now alive...-

those who are dead.)

1.2.6 with superlatives, ordinal numbers, and adjectives like **same**, **only**, etc., e.g.

She is the most beautiful one of the four daughters.

March is the third month of the year.

The town was still the same after fifty years.

He is the only man for the task. (But: He is an only child.)

1.2.7 with nouns modified by restrictive attributes, such as prepositional phrases, participles, clauses, etc., e.g.

He doesn't like the wine(s)/ music/ lakes of Wales.

(but: Sam likes (the) glass from France.)

It's the custom of the country.

I like the music composed by Ludwig V. Beethoven.

1.2.8 with the names of

- 1) musical instruments: He plays the guitar beautifully.
- 2) social classes: the working class, the bourgeoisie, etc.
- 3) the four cardinal points: the east, the south, etc.

1.2.9 with the following proper nouns

- 1) plural names (in general): the Wilsons (= the Wilson family), the Alps, the Himalayas, etc.
 - 2) geographical names (rivers, seas and canals): the Rhine, the Thames, etc.; the Pacific (Ocean), the Baltic, etc.; the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal, etc.
 - 3) public institutions, facilities, etc.: the Grand (hotel), the British Museum
 - 4) newspapers: The Observer, The Economist, The New York Times, etc.
- But note that magazines and periodicals normally have the zero article: English Language Teaching, New Scientist, etc.

1.2.10 in many idiomatic expressions, such as,

all the way	all the time
all the while	all the year round
all the better/ worse	so much the better
the other day	not/ none the more/ less
the more ...the more ...	in/under the circumstances

by the year round	by the way
by the hour	for the present
for the sake of	for the time being
in the end	in the distance (=at a distance)
in/ to/ on the east of	in the long run
in the shade	in the right
on the back of	on the contrary
on the sly	on the way
on the job	on the part of
on the side of	on/in the ground
on the track	on the spot
on the whole	on the horizon
to be in the habit of	to bring down the house
to follow the plough	to get/ gain the upper hand of
to go by the board	to the left/ right
to tell the truth	to turn/ tip the scale(s)
to break the ice	to bite the bullet
to keep the piece	to pick up the pieces
to burn the night oil	to drink someone under the table
to pass the buck	to put the cart before the horse
to go to the doctor	to be in the theater

1.3 the Zero Article

The zero article is used

1.3.1 before plural nouns, abstract and material nouns to make a generic reference.

e.g.

Planes go much faster than trains.

Cold air blew in through the open window.

Disease is usually caused by germs.

1.3.2 before most proper nouns, e.g.: Wolfgang A. Mozart, Chinese (referring to language), France, etc.

1.3.3 in certain expressions, such as,

- 1) seasons: in spring, in summer, etc.

- 2) some **institution** (often with **at, in, to, etc.**)
be in/ go to bed, be at/ go to school/ church/ hospital/ office, be at/ go home, be in/ leave town
- 3) means of transport (with **by, on**): by bike/ bus/ plane/ land/ sea/ ..., on horseback/ foot
- 4) times of the day and night (particularly with **at, by, after, before**)
at dawn/ daybreak, at noon, at/ by night, (by) day and night, before morning came, (but: in the morning/ evening/ night...)
- 5) meals: have/ before/ at/ after/ stay for breakfast
- 6) illnesses: have diabetes/ influenza (but **have a cold**)
- 7) the noun determined by the structures like (a) **kind/ sort/ species/ type/ class/ form/ variety of, or kinds/ sort/ types ... of**, such as,
There are all kinds of books on his bookshelves.

1.3.4 in structures like

- 1) parallel structures: arm in arm, face to face, day by day, etc.
- 2) absolute constructions: Rifle in hand, he climbed into that man's yard.
- 3) clauses of concession introduced by **as**, e.g.
Teacher as John is, he is not a grammarian.

1.3.5 with nouns referring to family members and nouns such as nurse, cook, teacher, etc. e.g.

I don't know why Mother is out of work.

Teacher was not pleased with your homework.

1.3.6 after copulas and **naming verbs**, such as **appoint, elect, take**, etc., when the noun designates a unique office or task:

Lucy is (the) captain of the team.

Kennedy was elected (the) President of the United States.

1.3.7 in many idiomatic expressions, such as

at anchor	at first	at length
at least	at most	at once
at table	at bottom	at hand
at last	at present	at stake
at rest	at short notice	at war

beyond hope	beyond reach of	by turns
by chance/ accident	by mistake	by way of
day and night	in advance	in danger
in debt	in distress	in force
in fact	in fear	in place
in haste(=in a hurry)	in honor of	in stock
in sight of	in trouble	in view (of)
in turn (=by turns)	in secret	in public
in future	in detail	in reality
in time	in peace	in case
on board	on deck	on hand
on fire	on purpose	on holiday
on business	on duty	on time
on shore	on top of	out of job
under cover	within reach of	without result
without question/doubt	to catch fire	to have dinner
to keep/ bear in mind	to set sail	to take heart
to take care of	to take place	to take part in
to take/have command of	to be under repair	
to be under examination	to be under way	
to be under discussion		

Note the following four forms may be used to make a generic reference:

The horse/ A horse is a useful animal.

Horses are useful animals.

Would you prefer to drink milk or coffee?

EXERCISE

I. Fill in each blank with **a**, **an** or **the** if necessary.

1. ____ F(f)reedom of the individual is worth fighting for.
2. ____ Who's at the door?
____ It's ____ postman.
3. Pass me ____ salt, please!
4. Mike has gone to ____ butcher's.
5. Some people want ____ chips with everything.
6. Jimmy plays ____ flute well.