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语 法 篇

George Davidson 著

都 炜 张丽帆 赵保京 译

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著 者: George Davidson

译 者: 都 炜 张丽帆 赵保京

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前 言

本书对英语语法的基本规则和句型结构做出了简明、直接而完整的描述，对于专用名词做出了清晰定义。

本书的一个重要特点是，使用了很多例子来阐明语法规则和句子结构。在每个单元中，还有一个或多个精心选择的单元练习。

本书就短语、子句和句法等基础语法做出了分析，而且将这些分析应用于语言的其它方面，比如主谓一致、标点、连字符等方面的使用。

在掌握了本书提供的内容后，读者完全能够理解和分析标准英语的主要语法结构。

本书适用于将英语作为第二语言或外语的学习者。

《篇章英语——语法篇》是一本内容完整的学习用书，同时也可以作为更全面和更深入学习英语语法的入门用书。

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WHAT IS A SENTENCE? 什么是句子?

1

句子是用来陈述某事、对某事提问或者告诉某人做某事的一组词。它提供足够的信息,使人在头脑中能够形成一个完整的概念。

下面的每组词组合在一起都形成句子:

My new house is very small.

Their son doesn't want to go on holiday with them.

The wedding was a great success.

It was raining heavily when we arrived.

The local team's performance last Saturday was abysmal.

Tell me what you think of it.

Are you going into town this afternoon?

What a lovely day it has been!

How did she manage to do that?

Where do you think she's going?

Handy Hint



Do not forget to check in your own writing that your sentences convey a complete message.

Grammar Help

一组不能传达完整信息的词不是一个完整的句子:

the boy along the road

we cannot have with us

watched the big green insect in amazement

their new car yesterday

Did You Know

The word **sentence** comes from Latin *sententia*, meaning 'an opinion' or 'a thought'.

Do It Yourself

A Which of the following groups of words are sentences, and which are not? Put a capital letter at the beginning and a full stop at the end of the examples you think are complete sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. closed the door | 10. the teacher was very cross |
| 2. the little girls sang beautifully | 11. the boys laughed |
| 3. had a pain in her back | 12. laughed out loud |
| 4. big grey woolly | 13. for breakfast every day |
| 5. she went into the garden | 14. your nice new car is |
| 6. like cake tomorrow | 15. he lost his lovely new watch |
| 7. we saw her last week | 16. opened the door |
| 8. was crying bitterly in her bedroom | 17. climbed up the hill |
| 9. big and very strong | 18. the door opened |

B The following groups of words are not complete sentences. Choose a suitable word from the lists in brackets to make the sentences complete.

- The man _____. (*so, laughed, dog, from, other*)
- We _____ down the road. (*the, often, ran, under, floor*)
- The _____ was shining in the sky. (*there, upstairs, sun, green, follows*)
- He closed the _____ angrily. (*swam, down, door, after, desk*)
- It was a _____ day. (*lovely, rather, lots, fantastic*)
- The little girl was _____ this morning. (*singing, because, here, frightened*)
- I'll come for _____ at six. (*the, tea, every, alone, about*)
- Our little daughter was _____ yesterday. (*sick, six, socks*)
- Large _____ are the latest fashion. (*afterwards, sings, hats, always*)
- I left it _____ the table. (*under, almost, near, neither, beside*)

Handy Hint



The word you choose from the list on the right should make the words on the left into a 'complete message'. There may be more than one correct answer.

TYPES OF SENTENCE

2

句子的类型

句子有四种主要类型。

用来进行陈述的句子被称为陈述句：

That isn't the way to do it.
Lions and tigers belong to the cat family.
I have two brothers and one sister.
Canada and the United States are neighbours.
This hat only cost me \$15.
These shoes are too tight.
I don't really want to be here.
My father doesn't like chocolate ice-cream.

用来提出问题的句子被称为疑问句：

What are you doing?
Am I too late?
Where did you put the spade?
Can you see anything?
Why doesn't she just tell him what she thinks?
How old is your daughter?
Who's that they're talking to?
Would you like a cup of coffee?

用来给出命令或提出要求的句子被称为祈使句：

Come back!
Do be reasonable.
Don't ever do that again!
You sit over there, Jack.
Sit up straight!
Come and have a cup of tea.

Mind your own business!

感叹形式的句子被称为感叹句：

What a fool I've been!

How I hate maths!

You silly boy!

What glorious weather we're having!

How marvellous!

What pretty shoes!

Grammar Help

有些语法学家认为还有第五种句子类型，愿望句。
愿望句表达愿望：

May you live a long and happy life together.

God save the Queen!

Long live the President!

Peace be upon him.

God forbid that that should ever happen.

愿望句并不十分常见，有些愿望句有固定的搭配：

God save ...!

Long live ...!

带有may的愿望句主要在非常正式的或者较陈旧的语言中出现。

注意像*God save the Queen!* 和 *Long live the President!* 这样的愿望句中使用特殊的动词形式，在这些句子中动词结尾不加-s：

God save ... (不是*God saves...*)

Long live ... (不是*Long lives*)

同样，我们只说*Peace be upon him*，不说*Peace is upon him*。

Do It Yourself

Say whether the following sentences are **declarative**, **interrogative**, **imperative**, **exclamatory** or **optative**.

1. He is leaving tomorrow.
2. Are you coming with us?
3. Don't move!
4. God bless this ship and all who sail in her.
5. How much does it cost?
6. There's been a nasty accident in Roosevelt Road.
7. Who were you speaking to just now?
8. The birds flew from the nest.
9. May I go to the party?
10. May the best man win.
11. Peter cut his foot on a sharp stone.
12. I ought to leave now.
13. May I leave now?
14. Don't leave yet.
15. What a silly idea!
16. What is the highest mountain in the world?
17. Shut that door!
18. I was at a meeting all morning.
19. Do have some more wine.
20. Would you like some more wine?
21. How did you get here so soon?
22. How right you are!

Handy Hint

Look carefully at the meaning of each sentence – is it stating something, asking something, giving a command, making an exclamation or expressing a wish?

3

PUNCTUATING SENTENCES

句子的标点

一个书写的句子以大写字母开头，以句点（.），问号（?）或感叹号（!）结尾。

陈述句通常以句点结尾：

I don't feel very well.

She's scared of dogs.

如果你想表达强烈的感情，也可以把陈述句末尾的句点改成感叹号。比较下面两个句子：

Harry's coming.

Harry's coming!

第一个句子是一个简单的陈述句。但是第二个句子不仅仅传递了相同的信息，而且表达了诸如惊讶、开心或害怕等情感。

疑问句以问号结尾：

How did she do that?

Which house is yours?

Can you tell me where they are?

有时候问号是判断一个句子到底是疑问句还是陈述句的惟一办法：

John's leaving this afternoon.

John's leaving this afternoon?

感叹句以感叹号结尾：

What a wonderful day!

Handy Hints

- * Always check in your own writing that all your sentences start with a capital letter and end with either a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.
- * Make sure that your question sentences end with a question mark.
- * Be careful not to overuse the exclamation mark. Writing with exclamation marks is like shouting at people – useful sometimes, but very annoying if you do it all the time!

How very sad!
Off with his head!
Was I frightened!
Isn't that tree beautiful!

祈使句或愿望句通常以句点结尾，但是，如果打算表达强烈语气或情感，则使用感叹号：

Please sit down.
Sit down at once!
May you have all your heart desires.
May he suffer as I have suffered!
Do come and visit us again.
Come back here!

Did You Know

- ◆ It is not just in English that sentences begin with capital letters and end with full stops, question marks and exclamation marks. In fact, this is true of all languages that are written in the Roman alphabet, and of many other languages too.
- ◆ When the French writer Victor Hugo sent a telegram to his publishers to ask how well his latest book was selling, all he wrote was '?'. The publishers' reply was just as short: '!'.
—

Grammar Help

但是，有些感叹句形式上是疑问句：

Isn't that a beautiful flower!
Will you stop that noise!

这些句子不是提问而是表达观点或者提出要求，所以它们后面应该加注感叹号而不是问号。

Do It Yourself

Handy Hint

There may be more than one correct choice, depending on the degree of emotion you want to express.

Decide whether the following sentences should end with a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.

1. When did you last see her
2. I don't know what to do
3. Please come in
4. I don't really like cheese
5. Do you like cheese
6. I absolutely hate cheese
7. Down with all traitors to the nation
8. Why get so upset about it
9. May I say something
10. Long live rock'n'roll
11. What an awful woman she is
12. How stupid I've been
13. Doesn't he live somewhere near here
14. May you always be a credit to your parents
15. Should I say something to her about it
16. How could you not see that you were being fooled
17. That's not what I meant to do
18. How I wish I had never ever gone there
19. It doesn't seem likely that he'll come now
20. There's no speed limit on this stretch of road

SUBJECTS AND VERBS

主语和谓语动词

4

在句子中用来指明讨论的人或者物品名称的一个词或一组词被称为句子的主语。

Jean arrived yesterday.

She can't come this afternoon.

My mother likes gardening.

Her eldest daughter lives in London.

The door suddenly opened.

Cats and dogs make good pets.

祈使句一般不加主语：

Sit down, please.

Run for it!

Tell me everything.

Don't say that!

Come back again next week.

在疑问句、感叹句和愿望句中，句子的主语一般不在句子的开始：

Are **you** coming along?

Where are **you** going?

How did **he** do that?

What an idiot **I** am! (= I am an idiot.)

What a great day **this** is! (= This is a great day.)

Long live **the President**!

Did You Know

The unexpressed subject of an imperative sentence is 'you', even though the word 'you' doesn't appear in the sentence. This can be seen from cases in which the 'you' is expressed, for example for emphasis or to distinguish between the people being spoken to:

Don't **you** ever do that again!

You sit here, Charles, and Mary, **you** sit over there.

句中的主语不一定是动作的执行者。比较这些句子：

Charles gave Caroline a book.

Caroline got a book from Charles.

Caroline was given a book by Charles.

Charles是第一个句子的主语：这个句子描述了Charles做的事情。

但是在另外两个句子中，虽然Charles仍然是完成给书这个动作的人，Caroline却是这两个句子的主语：这两个句子均描述Caroline发生了什么事。

句子中的**谓语动词**是说明句子主语的行为或句子主语发生了什么的词或词组。

John always **sings** too loudly.

No-one **laughed**.

The boys **were playing** football in the garden.

That dress really **suits** you.

I **think** I **have lost** my umbrella.

She **shut** her eyes tightly.

I **may arrive** late.

Ali **was hit** on the head by a golf ball.

Rudy **got** a punishment exercise for being cheeky to his teacher.

有些动词作为主语和后面的一个词或一组词的**联系词**，来说明主语是什么或者怎么样：

Some plums **are** green and some **are** purple.

Her parents **are** doctors.

She **got** angrier and angrier.

She **became** an American citizen in 1981.

That **seems** OK.

That **smells** nice.

Joan **felt** a bit silly.

Leaves **turn** brown in autumn.

这种动词被称为**连系动词**，或者**系动词**。

有时，比如在感叹句中，用于描述主语的词或者词组出现在主语和系动词之前：

What a fool I felt!

How wrong we were!

How lovely you look in that dress!

The **angrier** she became, the more she stuttered.

Lonely was the life I led in those days.

Grammar Help

在问句中，谓语动词经常被分为两个部分：

Has he **arrived** yet?

When **are** you **leaving**?

Why **did** you **kick** her?

Will she **be coming** with us?

有时一个单词可能包括主语（或主语的一部分）和谓语动词（或谓语动词的一部分）：

Dad's asleep. (主语Dad + 动词's)

The **baby's** crying. (主语The baby + 动词's crying)

I'd do it at once. (主语I + 动词'd do)

I've had a terrible dream. (主语 I + 动词've had)

在另外一些情况下，一个单词可能同时包括动词（或动词的一部分）和另一个单词，比如not：

I don't know. (动词do + 副词not)

She **wasn't** sure where she was. (动词was + 副词not)

I can't do it at once. (动词can + 副词not)

The bell **won't** work! (动词will + 副词not)

Do It Yourself

A Find the subject in the following sentences.

1. You get a lovely view from the top of that hill.
2. Bill stared at her in amazement.
3. I am inclined to agree with you.
4. What shall we do next?
5. My arm hurts.
6. The day started badly and got steadily worse.
7. Perhaps we should leave now.
8. My love for her will last forever.
9. What have you two been doing all day?
10. It was a cold, wet morning.
11. Why does performing in a concert worry you so much?
12. Memories of last year's holiday came flooding back to her.

B Pick out the subjects in each of the following sentences.
Is the subject performing the activity described in the sentence?

1. She looked at herself in the mirror.
2. Michael punched James on the nose.
3. James was punched on the nose by Michael.
4. My aunt gave me a watch for my birthday.
5. I got a watch from my aunt for my birthday.
6. This watch was given to me by my aunt.
7. I was given a watch by my aunt for my birthday.
8. Esther told me the latest news.
9. He banged the door behind him.
10. The door banged shut behind him.

Handy Hint

Look at sentences 2 and 3 together, sentences 4 to 7, and sentences 9 and 10.