

● 罗国梁 主编

大学英语语法 及写作基础 18 讲

18 Lectures

on Grammar and

**Basic Writing
for College
English**

English

上海交通大学出版社

大学英语语法及写作基础 18 讲

18 Lectures on Grammar and Basic Writing for College English

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序

作者曾教了多年大学四年级毕业班及硕士研究生的英语写作,总是感到学生们的写作基础不扎实,在语法、习惯用法、词语搭配、修辞、结构和文体等方面常易出错,而且是一些基本的错误,这些基本的错误也频频反映在中译英的翻译中、外国文学课的书面作业上及本科生和硕士生的毕业论文中。这一在学生中带普遍性的问题等到四年级或硕士研究生班中再着手根本性地解决已显得为时已晚,诚如《礼记·学记》中所说,“时过然后学,则勤苦而难成。”作者认为,要使三四年级学生在英语学业上产生一个质的飞跃,应在二年级痛下苦功。再者,近年来国外英语测试(托福从2004年始)已开始对听力、理解和写作能力三方面齐头并进,而且对写作能力的测试的侧重有后来居上的趋势。鉴于上述情况,作者考虑再三,觉得有必要撰写一本这方面的英语教材来帮助高校学生及应付国外考试的考生解决上述英语上的实际困难。只有打下扎实的基础,才能如北齐学者颜之推说的,“夫学者,犹种树也,春玩其华,秋登其实”。

本书以讲座形式出现,全书共两个部分,分为18个讲座。第一部分从词法着手,熔词法和句法于一炉,从语法、惯用法、词的搭配和句子结构等实用角度全面论述冠词、名词、代词、语法一致、动名词、不定式、分词、动词时态、形容词和副词、荡空结构、虚拟语气等13个讲座(lecture)。第二部分详尽论述从属与并列结构、排比结构、倒装结构、常用词的正确使用、行为动词、常见错误的避免、内容合成、句型转换等5个讲座。

在每个讲座中,作者从现代、实用两个角度对主题进行系统论述,夹叙夹议,娓娓道来,解析透彻,并佐以实用性强的例句,俾使师生在愉快教育中相辅相成,相得益彰。

为了产生更好的学习效果,作者用英语撰写本书。同时为便于读者更好理解和吸收书中的内容,作者对其中较难的英语阐述和精辟的例句加以汉语解释。每个讲座均配备大量针对性练习并按内容组合提供综合性单元测试,从而达到巩固的目的。

本书既可作为大学教材,也可用作为广大英语读者的自学书籍。同时,本书对于国内大学四六级考试,及英语专业八级考试和国外托福,雅思考试均有很大帮助。

本书的出版得到了外贸学院叶兴国校长和国际商务外语学院陈洁院长,作者借此机会对他们深表谢意。

罗国梁

2003年9月

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PART I GRAMMAR

Lecture 1 Hints on Articles

There are many rules for the use of articles. Here are some of the commonest ones. However, not all rules are entirely safe. In fact, USAGE(习惯用法) is the best guide.

I. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

1. The Indefinite Article is usually used before

- 1) A singular common noun with the meaning of ONE to indicate CATEGORY or CLASSIFICATION (用来表示类别), e. g.

Mr. Lee is a teacher.

You'd better ask a doctor to answer such a question.

- 2) A singular common noun to express a general sense(表泛指), that is, to stand for the whole class, e. g.

A square(正方形) has four right angles(直角).

An ant is a gregarious insect(群居昆虫).

- 3) A singular noun to mean "per", e. g.

He earns 2,000 dollars a month.

He goes downtown only once a week.

- 4) A proper noun to mean "a certain", e. g.

He introduced me to a Mr. Brown, who was a writer.

A Mrs. Thomson is waiting for you at the gate.

- 5) A singular noun in the sense of "the same", e. g.

Birds of a feather flock together. ([谚]物以类聚,人以群分。)

If you ask me what I think of the two, I would say they are much of a muchness. (大同小异)

2. About "a" and "an"

- 1) Use "a" before a normally-sounded consonant, e. g.

a cup/a camel/a one-eyed man/a European

- 2) Use "an" before a normally-sounded vowel, e. g.

an orphan(孤儿)/an eagle/an hour/an heir(继承人)

3. Difference in implication(含义上的差别) between A(N) and ONE

- 1) AT A TIME means "separately(逐一地,一次地);simultaneously(同时)"

AT ONE TIME means "formerly(从前,曾经,一度)"

Compare:

{ Don't try to do all the things at once; take one thing at a time. (不要把所有的事情都一块儿干,每次做一件事情。)

{ At one time we used to go skiing every winter. (我们有一度每年冬天去滑雪。)

{ Take the pills two at a time. (这药片每次/一次服两粒。)
{ At one time they used to mine coal in these valleys. (从前他们常在这些峡谷中采煤。)

2) Compare the following sentences:

{ It will take more than an hour to finish the job. (指1小时以上2小时以下。)
{ It will take more than one hour to finish the job. (指不止1小时,可能要2小时,3小时。)
{ This gigantic water conservancy project requires more than a decade to complete.
(指完成这一浩大的水利工程需十年以上。)
{ This gigantic water conservancy project requires more than one decade to complete.
(指不止十年,可能要二十年,三十年。)

3) AS A MAN means "from a human point of view".

AS ONE MAN means "acting unanimously(一致地)".

Compare:

{ I speak as a man, not as a president. (我是从普通人的观点而不是从总统的观点来讲话。)
{ The audience stood as one man and applauded. (观众一致起立鼓掌。)

4) Used as a contrast with other things, ONE is used, not A(N), e. g.

One man's meat is another man's poison. ([谚] 对甲有利的未必对乙也有利。)

That's only one way of translating it, but there are other and better ways.

5) A(N) and ONE are interchangeable in the following idioms:

in a/one word(简而言之), e. g.

In a/one word, if we want to do our work well, we must make preparations carefully.

Note: "in a/one word" can be replaced by "in short" or "in brief".

be of a/one mind(看法一致), e. g.

The people of the various nationalities(各族人民) are of one/a mind in building China into a prosperous socialist country.

at a/one blow; meaning "with one stroke or effort(一下子,一击,一举)", e. g.

He felled three enemy soldiers at a blow (or: at a single blow). (他一下子撂倒了三个敌兵。)

When I bought this expensive pair of spectacles, two thirds of my monthly income was gone at one blow (not: at one single blow).

Note: "at a/one blow" can be replaced by "at a/one stroke".

a/one hundred percent(十足的), e. g.

He is a/one hundred percent idiot(傻瓜).

However, A(N) and ONE are not interchangeable in such phrases as "one evening/on an evening", "a friend of mine/one of my friends".

4. Idiomatic structures with A(N)

1) SO + ADJECTIVE + A(N) + SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUN

so useful a book = such a useful book

so hot a day = such a hot day

Notes:

① This structure with SO is rather literary, as "I have never met so charming a girl."

② In this structure only a singular countable noun is possible; a plural countable noun or an uncountable noun would be improper, e. g.

so tall buildings (Wrong. Use "such tall buildings".)

so expensive furniture (Wrong. Because "furniture" is uncountable. Use "such expensive furniture".)

- ③ SO can be replaced by “as, too, how” as the case requires, e. g.

I bet that she is as pretty a girl as you can wish to meet.

It is too difficult a book for my class.

The boy didn't realize how serious a mistake he had made till much later.

2) A(N) + SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUN + OF + A(N) + SINGULAR COUNTABLE NOUN

Part One

Part Two

In this structure Part One functions as an attribute modifying Part Two, equivalent to the Chinese “……般的……”, e. g.

an angel of a wife(天使般的妻子); a beast of a place(一个像畜生般的令人厌恶的脏地方)

The structure is useful in descriptive writing, e. g.

She has got a husband of an unfeeling brute (没有感情的畜生).

She lives in a palace of a house, but she is leading a hell of a life. (住在宫殿般的官邸中,却过着地狱般的生活。)

Note that the former “a(n)” can be replaced by a possessive or demonstrative pronoun, and that in case of requirement, an adjective can be added to the second noun, e. g.

his angel of a wife; her brute of a husband; that kitten of a girl (那个像小猫般温顺的姑娘);

that idiot of a woman(那个傻女人); this skeleton of a dog (这条骨瘦如柴的狗)

I got the devil of a headache yesterday. (今天我头痛得要死。)

- 3) The + COMMON NOUN + OF + ABSTRACT NOUN(抽象名词) is a structure which can be used figuratively, e. g.

the sun of the young woman's beauty (这年轻妇女的美貌光彩夺目) = Her beauty is as bright as the sun.

I detest (憎恶) the beast of his behavior (他的残忍行为) = I detest his behaving like a beast.

- 4) OF + A(N) + MORNING (AFTERNOON, EVENING, etc.): used to express an action or state frequently happening during (a specified time), (指一种经常性的行为,即“一般……;通常……”之意), e. g.

What do you do of a Saturday (=on Saturdays)? (星期六你通常干什么?)

They always like to go there of an evening (=in the evening).

Notes:

- ① This structure is not common, especially in modern spoken English. Better use “on Sundays, on Saturdays, in the evening, etc.” instead of “of a Sunday, of a Saturday, of an evening, etc.”.

- ② This structure is used of a frequent action, not a specific action (用于经常性的事,不是一次性的事). Compare:

Often, of an afternoon we'd go for a walk along the street. (Right. The structure here expresses a frequent action.)

The patient died of a morning. (Wrong. Because it shows a specific action.)

- 5) A(N) + SINGULAR NOUN + OR TWO (一二……), e. g.

an hour or two (一二小时); a day or two (一二天)

Note that in the above structure, A(N) cannot be replaced by ONE, e. g.

One day or two (Wrong. Correct it to “a day or two” or “one or two days”)

One person or two (Wrong. Correct it to “a person or two” or “one or two persons”)

II. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

The Definite Article is usually used before:

- 1) A noun mentioned a second time, e. g.

There is some difference in our views, but the difference can be easily settled.

- 2) A noun modified by a limiting attribute or a defining relative clause, e. g.

This is the book that I promised to lend you.

Note that THE also implies totality(全部,整体) when used before a noun defined(用在限定的名词前 THE 也表整体或全部), Compare:

They are the teachers of our school. (指教师全部到场。)

They are teachers of our school. (无 THE, 指尚有一部分未到场。)

Therefore, it is wrong to say "He is the student of class I." Correct it to "He is a student of class I." (a student of = one of the students of [class I])

- 3) A superlative adjective, e. g.

The Mississippi is one of the largest rivers in the world.

Even the poorest have their rights in the world. (即使是最穷的人在世界上也有自己的权利。)

Compare the following:

① David is a most diligent boy.

② David is the most diligent student of our class.

In the first sentence "a most" is only an emphatic form of "a very", virtually making no comparison of any kind; in the second one "the most" tells the highest degree of the quality under discussion implying "David is more hardworking as compared with other boys in our class."

- 4) The names of certain things which exist alone, e. g.

the sun/the world/the moon/the universe/the Bible

- 5) The names of rivers, seas, oceans, mountain ranges, deserts, ships, peninsulas, groups of islands or people, political institutions, social classes, magazines, clubs, and important political and social events, etc, e. g.

the Changjiang River, the Yellow Sea, the Pacific Ocean, the British Channel, the Himalayas.

- 6) The names of national languages, e. g.

the Chinese language, the English language

Compare: Chinese, English

- 7) The names of certain countries or cities and the names of countries of the phrase type(有几个字构成的词组型的名称), though THE is not used before most proper nouns, e. g.

the Ukraine, the Hague, the Netherlands, the Sudan, the Congo

the People's Republic of China, the United States of America, the United Kingdom

- 8) Ordinary numbers, e. g.

She was the first to join the singing group.

February is the second month of the year.

- 9) The names of the four cardinal points (方位基点, 指南北东西), e. g.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

- 10) The names of musical instruments used in a general sense, e. g.

Mrs. Priestley plays the piano; Mr. Priestley is learning to play the violin.

- 11) The names of ships, trains, aeroplanes, spaceships(宇宙飞船) and shuttles(航天飞机), e. g.

the Queen Mary (玛丽皇后号), the peace(和平号)

- 12) a proper name followed by a post-modifier. (有后置定语修饰的专有名词前用 THE), e. g.

He is the Lu Xun of the age. (他是当代的鲁迅。)

The Asia of the 21st century will be more prosperous. (21 世纪的亚洲会更加繁荣昌盛。)

She comes on the last Sunday of each month. (她在每个月的最后一个星期日来。)

- 13) A singular noun to stand for the whole class, e. g.

The dog is a faithful animal. / The ant is a gregarious insect.

- 14) The body and the organs(器官) or parts constituting the body, e. g.

the body, the head, the brain, the nose, the eyes, the heart, the lungs

The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. (心有余而力不足。)

Poetry serves to stimulate the mind. (诗能激发心灵。)

- 15) Adjectives including participial adjectives used as nouns denoting a whole class, e. g.

Philosophically, opposites(对立面) such as the right and the wrong, the good and the evil, the beautiful and the ugly exist at all times and in all places.

The accused was acquitted. (被告被宣判无罪。)(指一个人)

- 16) With the comparative adjective or adverb, the structure being

The + comparative..., the + comparative...

In the above structure, the first part is an adverbial clause, the second the main clause, e. g.

The more we listened to the humorous speaker, the more we laughed.

- ① The harder the shrub is to grow, _____:

A. the higher price it is

B. the higher price it would have

C. the higher the price is

D. the higher is the price

Answer: C (the higher the price is)

Notes: The..., the...

The first "the" is a relative adverb(关系副词), meaning "by how much"; the second "the" is a demonstrative adverb(指示副词), meaning "by so much", which introduces the main clause, e. g.

The harder you work, the greater progress you will make.

The more a man knows, the more he discovers his ignorance.

The longer you stay, the better it is (or: will be).

Inversion of subject and verb in the main clause introduced by the demonstrative adverb "the" serves to achieve special emphasis. It seems, however, that the TOEFL standard does not favor this usage.

- ② The more precise _____, the more effective the communication.

A. a writer's words

B. are a writer's words

C. that a writer's words

D. they are a writer's words

Answer: A (a writer's words)

Notes:

- ① In the "The..., the..." structure, many British and American writers use inversion in the main clause as in the examples given below. However, no inversion is allowed in the first part of the structure, that is, in the dependent clause introduced by the relative adverb "The", e. g.

Compare:

The more we listened, the more did we laugh. (right)

The more did we listen, the more we laughed. (wrong)

- ② When either of clauses contains a verb to be, it is usually omitted, e. g.

The higher a mountain, the more I like to climb it.

The greater the truth, the worse the libel.

- ③ Sometimes the subject and verb in both clauses can be omitted, specially in spoken English, e. g.

The sooner, the better. / The more, the better.

- 17) In the following structure:

some	} of + <u>the</u> + noun
a few	
many	
much	
several	
a little	
little	
part	
the rest	

The above structure expresses a specific sense (特指), e. g.

(A) Part of the money was spent on medical supplies.

Twelve	} of the students are from the North
Many	
Several	
Some	
A few	
Part/A part	

- 18) In the structure "the + comparative adj. + of the two", e. g.

Emily and Emma are both tall girls; actually, Emily seems to be the taller of the two.

Compare:

Emily is taller than Emma.

Emily is the taller of the two.

- 19) In the structure "the + certain singular noun" to show the function, attribute (属性) or abstraction (抽象概念) of the relevant singular noun, e. g.

The singing is pleasing to the ear. (歌声悦耳, the ear = the sense of hearing)

The view is pleasing to the eye. (景色悦目, the eye = the sense of sight)

He spends two hours a day in the saddle. (每天骑马两小时, in the saddle = riding on horseback)

The managing director hopes to remain in the saddle for two more years. (总经理希望再多留任两年。in the saddle = in his job/in a position of control)

At that time we were so poor that we could hardly keep the wolf from the door. (我们那时穷得厉害, 很难维持温饱。keep the wolf from the door = have no enough money to avoid hunger and need)

- 20) In front of a unit of measure to mean "a, per, each, or every", e. g.

My car does fifty miles to the gallon. (每加仑汽油跑 50 英里。)

The workers here are paid by the hour/by the piece. (这里的工人按小时计酬/按件计酬。)

There are 20 packages to the box. (每箱装有 20 包。)

- 21) TO THE DAY and TO A DAY are the same, meaning “exactly(整……,刚好……)”, while TO THIS DAY means “even now (直到今天)”。Compare:

I have been here three years to a day. (= to the day) (我呆在这里到今天整整三年了。)

To this day, I still don't know why she divorced him. (直到今天)

- 22) In the structure “transitive verb + obj. + prep. + the + a part of the body”, e. g.

The policeman was wounded in the shoulder. (警察的肩部受伤,伤痛常发生在体内,故用 in)

The ball hit me on the forehead. (球打在我额头上。不可能打在额头内,故用 on)

She slapped him in the face.

He took the robber by the collar. (抓住强盗的衣领,表方式方法,用 by)

His callous remarks cut the girl to the heart. (他没良心的话语使姑娘伤透了心:动词 cut 跟 to 连用)

The following sentences are both correct, note the difference in implication:

He kissed his mother on the cheek. (他从面颊上吻他妈妈。)(emphasizing “his mother”)

He kissed his mother's cheek. (他吻他妈妈的面颊。)(emphasizing “cheek”)

- 23) THE can be used to express contrast(对照), e. g.

One should see the bright side of life. Beside the poison there is the antidote. (应该看到生活中光明的一面。有毒药,但也有解毒药。)

I like the country rather than the city. (我喜欢乡村胜于城市。)

He has chosen the right person for the job. (这工作,他算找对人了。in contrast to “the wrong person”)

- 24) THE is used before the name of person when the name bears an adjective to show his or her trait or special quality (人名前若有形容词修饰,表示人的特征或气质时,要用定冠词), e. g.

The life of the noble Lincoln has inspired many people.

The honorable George Washington delivered a famous speech there.

III. OMISSION OF ARTICLES

The article is not used:

- 1) Before most proper nouns, e. g.

China, America, Russia, Shanghai, New York, London, Beethoven, Isabel

- 2) Before abstract or material nouns used in a general sense, e. g.

She speaks English with fluency.

Love is an eternal theme in literature.

- 3) Before plural nouns used in a general sense, e. g.

Dictionaries are indispensable to students of English.

- 4) Before names of meals used in a general sense, e. g.

After lunch I usually take a short nap.

Have you had supper?

- 5) Before the names of seasons, months, days and most festivals, e. g.

Summer is the best time of the year in London.

I prefer to stay home on National Day/on New Year's Day.

But: the Mid-autumn Festival(中秋节), the Dragon-boat Festival(端午节)

- 6) Before the names of sports and games, e. g.

We often play table tennis.

They are playing chess now.

- 7) With words like "school", "church", "prison", when the idea expressed concerns the use made of the building, e. g.

But he has gone to the school (=... has gone just to see the place, not to study).

They are in the church right now (=... merely looking round).

- 8) Before predicative superlatives, e. g.

Compare: This is the deepest part of the river. (deepest 作定语, 前有 the)

The river is deepest at this point. (deepest 作表语, the 省略)

We have the coldest weather at midnight. (coldest 作定语, 有 the)

It is coldest at midnight. (coldest 作表语, 无 the)

- 9) Before the names of academic disciplines, e. g.

Physics is the science concerned with the study of matter and natural forces such as light, heat, movement, etc.

- 10) Before the names of religions, e. g.

Most people in Hongkong and Taiwan believe in Buddhism(佛教).

- 11) In the following cases:

- ① at + superlative adj. (used as noun), e. g.

His answer was at best evasive, at worst downright misleading. (他的回答往好里说是含糊其辞, 往坏里说完全是误导。)

We can stay here only three days at longest. (最长只能呆 3 天)

He smokes at least half a pack of cigarettes a day.

It won't take too long to get to the entertainment center, an hour at most.

- ② from + superlative adj. + noun, e. g.

Superstitious beliefs and practices have existed from earliest times.

- ③ from + singular noun + to + singular noun, e. g.

- a) from time to time(时时; 不时地), e. g.

Even though the Smiths have moved(搬了家), we still see them from time to time.

- b) from beginning to end/from start to finish, e. g.

The book is interesting from beginning to end.

The parade(游行队伍) was a grand spectacle(宏伟景象) from start to finish.

- c) from strength to strength(不断强大; 日益壮大), e. g.

Relations between our two countries will grow from strength to strength.

- d) from cover to cover ([指书籍]从头到尾)

I have read this book from cover to cover.

- e) from hand to mouth(挣一天吃一天地, 仅够糊口地), e. g.

At that time life was hard for me; I lived from hand to mouth.

- f) from head to foot/from top to toe

The actress was dressed in red from head to foot.

I was caught in a shower(阵头雨) and was drenched from top to toe(浑身上下淋了个湿透).

- g) from mouth to mouth(口口相传; 广泛流传), e. g.

The news of victory spread rapidly from mouth to mouth. (胜利的喜悦很快就传开了。)

from place to place(处处), e. g.

Dialects vary from place to place in China, but the written language is the same

throughout the country.

But: from the cradle to the grave (从生到死, 一生), e. g.

The poor old farm-hand toiled from the cradle to the grave. (一辈子当牛做马。)

- h) by + means of transportation (singular with the zero article) (by + 交通工具[单数, 用零冠词, 即前面不用冠词]), e. g.

travel by boat/by ship/by train; leave by plane

go to and from work by bike/by car/by bus

- i) in a number of idiomatic expressions such as:

HAND AND FOOT (1. 手脚一起地; 2. 全身心地), e. g.

The man was bound hand and foot, and was dragged into a cell. (被捆住手脚, 拖进牢里。)

Mrs. Robinson looked after her husband hand and foot (悉心照料她丈夫) during his illness.

ARM IN ARM (臂挽臂地), e. g.

The two girls strolled arm in arm in the park. (手挽手地在公园漫步)

HAND IN HAND (手拉手地; 连在一起地), e. g.

Theory and practice should go hand in hand. (理论应紧密联系实际。)

Industrial progress should go hand in hand with the development of agriculture. (工业进展应同农业的发展携手并进。)

HAND OVER FIST (大把大把地), e. g.

With these advanced products, we are making money hand over fist. (有这些先进的产品, 我们在大把大把地赚钱。)

FACE TO FACE (面对面地), e. g.

The burglar turned the corner and found himself face to face with a policeman. (夜贼一拐弯面对面地碰上一个警察。)

After losing all his money in speculation, he came face to face with poverty for the first time. (投机失败使他第一次面对贫困。)

LAW AND ORDER (法治), e. g.

A good government establishes, maintains and upholds law and order. (建立、维护和坚持法治)

MAN TO MAN (诚恳地; 单独地; 一对一地), e. g.

Let's talk man to man. (咱们推心置腹地交谈吧。)

That night I spoke to my son man to man. (那晚, 我单独地和儿子谈了次话。)

Larry wanted to fight it out man to man with Colin. (拉里要同柯林单打独斗, 决出个雌雄。)

DAY AFTER DAY (日复一日地), e. g.

They did the same things day after day.

Similar structures: week after week/year after year

TIME AFTER TIME (屡次地, 几次三番地), e. g.

Time after time we warned him not to do it, but he wouldn't listen to us.

DAY IN, DAY OUT/DAY IN AND DAY OUT (天天[表示连续不息]), e. g.

Day in, day out, the postman is busy delivering mail.

They go to the same campsite year in, year out. (他们年年去同一个营地野营。)

- j) in two or occasionally three singular nouns, used together to form a contrast, e. g.

the relations between landlord and tenant (房东与房客的关系)
between teacher and student
between father and son
between mother and daughter

the contact between East and West

Please pass me pencil and paper.

The horizon is the apparent meeting place of earth and sky.

Compare:

The boy sat alone. }
The girl sat alone. } Boy and girl sat together.

The rider fell. }
The horse fell. } Rider and horse fell.

Meditation is good for the body. }
Meditation is good for the mind. } Meditation is good for body, mind and soul.
Meditation is good for the soul. }

Sometimes in a series of singular nouns used for enumeration (作列举之用), e. g.

In a thesis references must be made to chapter, section, paragraph, page, and line.

k) In certain nominative absolute constructions (独立结构).

Compare:

{ The man was sitting in an armchair with a pipe in his mouth.
{ The man was sitting in an armchair, pipe in mouth.

(with 省略后, "a" 及 "his" 也须同时省略)

{ The writer sat at his desk with his coat off, his head down, and a pen in his hand.
{ The writer sat at his desk, coat off, head down, and pen in hand.

(省略方法同上)

l) in A KIND (SORT, SPECIES) OF + singular noun, e. g.

Do you know what kind of man he is?

What sort of jacket do you want to buy?

This is a rare species of cricket. (一条上品蟋蟀。)

Exercise

I. Fill in the blanks with articles where necessary:

1. In _____ past, _____ country called Persia existed in _____ Mid-Asia.
2. To _____ most people, _____ superstition does not exist.
3. _____ plants do not grow well in _____ Sahara Desert.
4. _____ Queen Elizabeth was destroyed in _____ big fire.
5. Is this _____ best of _____ times or _____ worst of _____ times?
6. _____ harder you work, _____ more rapid progress you will make.
7. There is _____ big hall in _____ front of their house.
8. There is _____ mountain in _____ front of their house.
9. _____ Chinese are _____ hardworking people.
10. He caught me by _____ arm.
11. Some people say _____ life is but _____ empty dream.
12. Not many countries can live in _____ peace in _____ modern world.

13. Is _____ Alps _____ highest mountain range in _____ Europe?
14. Not all _____ boys like to play _____ football.
15. _____ Suez Canal joins _____ Red Sea and _____ Mediterranean sea.
16. I happened to find _____ one-dollar note in her drawer _____ other day.
17. Henry! I have _____ good news for you.
18. _____ invention of _____ aeroplanes has brought about great advantages.
19. _____ elephants are _____ big animals, but _____ elephant may be frightened by _____ mouse.
20. We must catch _____ man by _____ hook or by _____ crook.
21. She often makes _____ faces at her friends.
22. My brother goes to _____ office every day.
23. He came by _____ way of _____ Hague.
24. They got _____ wind of _____ affair and escaped.
25. Have you _____ cash in _____ hand?
26. Our headmistress is _____ lady of _____ noble nature.
27. In _____ ancient times _____ dinosaurs existed.
28. _____ chemistry began to grow in _____ 16th century.
29. These tigers are _____ native to _____ northeast China.
30. That woman is _____ native of Philippines.
31. He is indifferent to _____ praise or _____ blame.
32. I do not think _____ man like Henry will do anything of _____ sort.
33. Mr. Jones is now here on _____ holiday.
34. On _____ New Year's eve we had a wonderful party at _____ White House.
35. He is _____ M. A. , not _____ B. A.
36. _____ way in which pyramids of _____ ancient Egypt were built remains one of _____ unsolved mysteries of _____ world.
37. _____ life is still far from being easy; quite _____ few people barely live from _____ hand to _____ mouth.
38. There is no air in _____ space to resist _____ passage of _____ solid body.
39. We are in _____ hurry to go.
40. _____ bananas are now off _____ season.
41. _____ true happiness consists not in _____ multitude of friends, but in _____ worth and choice.
42. _____ life was very hard for _____ primitive man. All his days were spent in _____ struggle to survive against _____ hungry.
43. Last night, I saw _____ white and _____ black dog. It had _____ long tail.
44. _____ workers in this factory are paid by _____ hour.
45. It is said that all _____ people are of _____ origin.
46. Many people go through _____ life merely as _____ camp followers.
47. We are not in _____ position to make any comments at _____ moment.
48. Your advice is _____ most valuable.
49. That idle man is said to have fallen _____ heir to _____ estate.
50. We were fortunate in having _____ good weather during our stay in _____ Netherlands.

II. In the place numbered, insert articles where necessary:

Passage 1

London, situate on (1) River Thames, is (2) largest city in (3) England. It is so big that one can hardly describe it fully within (4) space of (5) few lines. Generally speaking, there are two ways to see (6) sights of London, with or without (7) help of (8) guide. To follow (9) guide around (10) palaces, (11) famous Tower, and (12) cathedrals is certainly (13) good idea, but private exploring is (14) only way to really discover London for yourself.

Passage 2

London's outdoor activities are mainly held in (1) country in (2) spring and summer. (3) Chelsea Flower Show and (4) Windsor Horse Show are (5) most familiar ones. In (6) winter, (7) life comes back to (8) town. There are (9) ballet performances, (10) grand operas and (11) popular music in (12) theaters.

III. Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English:

1. 正确和荒谬相去只有一步。
2. 他不是我几天前遇到的那个布朗先生。
3. 他按小时租车。
4. 最伟大的人物并非总是最高尚的人。
5. 我们一下子解决了两个问题。
6. 三角形有三个角。
7. 他伤了玛利的胳膊。

IV. There are various stock phrases (常用短语) in English. Some of them are used with the definite article, some with the indefinite article and still others with the zero article (零冠词, 即不用冠词). Insert the definite, indefinite or zero article where necessary in the following sentences:

1. He showed great bravery in _____ face of (面临) danger.
2. In _____ place of (代替) meat we are having fish.
3. In _____ middle of the night (夜半时分), we finally reached that city.
4. If you behave so recklessly, you must be ready to take _____ consequences (承担后果).
5. As winter gives _____ way to spring (冬去春来), the days begin to lengthen.
6. Be sure to get _____ hold of (抓住) him before he takes _____ wing (离开逃走).
7. We're going to put on a play; do you want to take _____ part (参加)?
8. Whatever he does, he does it with _____ will (很努力).
9. Oil paintings look much better at _____ distance (远看更好).
10. Being bankrupt, Stanley had to sell his goods at _____ discount (廉价出货, 打折售货).
11. A drowning man tries hard to catch at _____ straw (快要淹死的人拼命要捞救命稻草).
12. She was standing too close to the fireplace and her dress caught _____ fire (烧着了, 着火了).
13. I sleep by _____ day and work by _____ night (白天睡觉, 夜间工作).
14. He is at _____ disadvantage (处于不利地位) in the race; he's so much shorter than the others.
15. I make _____ point of (坚持) reading a new book every month.
16. When the woman found that her favorite vase had been broken, she made _____ scene (大