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基础英语 实用语法手册

● 国防科技大学出版社

HELINGHONG

内 容 简 介

本书系统、简明地介绍了基础英语中的主要语法项目，尤其是对英语初学者常犯的语法错误及近年来国家各类考试中的难点，作了详尽的说明，可供广大英语初学者使用。

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责任编辑：戴东宁

国防科技大学出版社出版发行
湖南省新华书店经销
长沙市银都教育印刷厂印装

开本：787×1092 1/32 印张：6.8125 字数：146千字

1989年12月第1版第1次印刷 印数：1—40000册

ISBN7—81024—082—X

H·15 定价：2.00元

前 言

学习英语语法的目的，是为了更好地进行听、说、读、写的语言实践活动。对语法内容要区别对待，对常用语法项目要熟练掌握，对口头上不常用但为提高阅读能力所需了解的语法项目则重在理解。另外，学习英语语法切忌死记硬背，要通过大量的练习与语言实践去理解、掌握。本书正是基于上述原则，系统、简明地向读者讲解基础英语中的主要语法项目。在每种语法项目后，又配备了大量形式多样的习题，以提高读者运用英语语言知识的能力。在编写过程中，我们特别注意到了读者在初学时常犯的语法错误，及近年来国家各类考试中反映出来的难点，对这些问题特意作了说明。因此可以说，本书是英语学习者学习基础英语语法的必备辅导用书。

本书由禹明、向孟华、邓爱民主编，参加编写的有李明星、黄丽雅、胡德清、刘金明、何有予、杨远余、谭徽林、苏沙平、胡斌、江宗仁、聂彬林等。全书最后由禹明审定。

由于我们水平有限，不妥之处难免，敬请读者批评指教。

编 者

1989年8月

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第一章 词 类

英语的词类系统与汉语基本相同,共分为十类,其中除冠词是汉语系统中没有的外,其余九种在汉语词系统中均有。

词 类	缩 写	例 词	在句子中的作用
名 词	n.	teacher, map	主语、表语、宾语、定语、同位语、状语、宾补
代 词	pron.	they, that	主语、表语、宾语、定语、同位语
形容词	adj.	long, right	定语、表语、宾语补足语
数 词	num.	two, third	主语、表语、宾语、定语、同位语
动 词	v.	do, see	谓语
副 词	adv.	now, there	状语、表语、定语、宾语补足语
介 词	prep.	of, under	
连 词	conj.	and, if	
冠 词	art.	a(an), the	
感叹词	interj.	oh, ha	

注意: 1) 在英语中,存在着大量的兼类词,多义词。这些词的词性、词义要在句子中才能鉴别。如:

① hand

I have two hands. 我有两只手。(作名词)

He took off his boots and handed them to the guard. 他脱下靴子, 递给了卫兵。(作动词)

②neither

Neither book is exactly what I want. 这两本书, 哪一本都不是我想要的。(作形容词)

Neither of them is correct. 他们两人都不对。
(作代词)

Neither beasts nor birds would have the bat as their friend. 兽类和鸟群都不愿把蝙蝠当作他们的朋友。

(作连词)

Tom didn't like the film, and neither did I. 汤姆不喜欢这部影片, 我也不喜欢。(作副词)

2) 英语中, 有很多词是由同一词根变来的, 要注意比较归纳。如:

care—careful—carefully—careless—carelessness

near—nearly—nearness

练习一

I. 下面每组单词中, 有一个单词与其它三个词类不同, 找出这个单词。

1. A. boy B. girl C. father D. blue
2. A. serious B. invent C. sad D. physical
3. A. seldom B. with C. onto D. towards
4. A. eight B. ninth C. hour D. forty
5. A. they B. the C. that D. she
6. A. and B. if C. whether D. oh
7. A. let B. speak C. after D. finish
8. A. not B. put C. here D. now

9. A. desk B. house C. be D. tree
10. A. first B. kill C. remain D. remember

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Her brother is very quick. He does his homework _____. (quick)
2. Studying English before and after class is _____. (help)
3. Today is a _____ day. (cloud)
4. To keep the balance of nature is very _____. (importance)
5. Jane made an _____ to her teacher for being late for school. (apologize)
6. His grandfather lived a poor life before _____. (liberate)
7. The film is very _____. (wonder)
8. "Is your father in?"
"No, he has gone to Beijing on _____."
(busy)
9. I'm _____ to you for your help. (thank)
10. The book is _____. I'm _____ in it. (interest)

II. 选择填空。

1. The young worker's _____ is very useful.
A. invent B. invention C. invented D. inventor
2. His grandma has been _____ for ten years.
A. die B. died C. death D. dead
3. He teaches himself _____ over the radio.

- A. France B. French
C. Frenchman D. Frenchmen
4. I really don't know _____ he'll catch the early bus or not.
A. whether B. that C. weather D. wether
5. He said that I was _____ wrong.
A. completed B. complete
C. completion D. completely
6. It would be _____ for us to say so.
A. fool B. foolish C. foolishly D. fools
7. The boy was so _____ that he didn't move.
A. frightens B. frightening
C. frighten D. frightened
8. He is _____ as a writer.
A. successful B. succeed
C. success D. successfully
9. The method of Miss Li's teaching English is _____.
A. live B. living C. lively D. alive
10. He has _____ hunger for two days.
A. suffered B. suffering
C. sufferring D. suffered

第二章 冠 词

一、不定冠词的基本用法

1. 表示某一类人或事物。如:

She is a teacher. 她是老师。

Pass me an apple, please. 请递给我一个苹果。

2. 笼统指某人或某物, 但不具体说明何人何物。如:

I met a friend of mine on my way to school. 在上学的路上我碰到了我的一个朋友。

3. 表示数量, 有“一”或“每一个”的意思。如:

I have a mouth, a nose, and two eyes. 我有一张嘴, 一个鼻子和两只眼睛。

We have six English lessons a week. 我们每周六节英语课。

4. 用于某些固定搭配中。如:

a few, a piece of, a pair, a suit of等。

二、定冠词的基本用法

1. 特指某(些)人或某(些)物。如:

The old man is our Chinese teacher. 那位老人是我们的中文老师。

Are these the books you want? 这些是你想要的书吗?

2. 指谈话双方都知道的人或物。如:

What do you think of the book? 你认为这本书怎么样?

3. 指上文提到过的人或物。如:

I saw a film yesterday. The film is very instructive. 昨天我看了一部电影, 这个片子很有教育意义。

4. 用于世界上独一无二的事物。如:

The earth is one of the sun's planets. 地球是太阳的行星之一。

5. 用于单数可数名词前, 表示某一类人或物。

The elephant is bigger than the horse. 象比马大。

6. 用在序数词和形容词最高级前面。如:

The first month of the year is January. 一年中的第一月是元月。

Which lesson is the most difficult in Book Two? 第二册中哪一课最难?

7. 用在带有普通名词的专有名词前。如:

When was the People's Republic of China founded? 中华人民共和国是什么时候成立的?

8. 乐器的名词前常用冠词。如:

I played the piano. 我弹钢琴。

9. 用于某些固定搭配中。如:

in the morning (afternoon, evening), on the other hand, by the way等。

三、不用冠词的几种情况

1. 在专有名词、不可数名词前。如:

I have been in Beijing for half a year. 我到北京

已有半年了。

I carried water for Grandpa Li. 我为李大爷挑水。

2. 在表示某一类人或事物的复数名词前。如:

Mothers are always kind to their children. 母亲对她们的孩子总是和蔼可亲。

3. 名词前有this, that, these, those, my, your, some, any, his等代词时不再用冠词。如:

What's your mother? 你母亲是干什么的?

4. 在节日、星期、月份、季节、学科、语言等名词前。如:

They often go to park on Sunday. 他们常在星期天上公园。

5. 在三餐、球类运动等名词前。如:

I go home for lunch every day. 我每天回家吃午饭。

He plays table-tennis well. 他乒乓球打得好。

6. 用于某些固定搭配中。如: at work, go to school, by air, on foot等。

练习二

1. 在下列句子中填入必要的冠词。

1. Wang Lin came to see me in _____ evening.

2. You can jump much higher on _____ moon than on _____ earth.

3. They walked along _____ Changjing River for two months before they arrived _____ home.

4. Have you got _____ pen?

5. Where is _____ Children's Palace?

6. There is _____ another tiger in _____ forest.

7. We have friends all over _____ world.

8. _____ boy playing _____ piano is my brother.
He likes playing _____ volleyball, too.
9. It takes me _____ hour and _____ half to go to
_____ school.
10. His father bought him _____ bike last week,
but _____ bike was stolen by _____ thief. _____
thief was caught yesterday.

I. 在下列短文中填入必要的冠词。

(A)

Grandma Li is 1 old woman. Her son is in 2
army. He lives alone in 3 mountain village.

Once Grandma Li was ill. She was in 4 hospi-
tal for nearly half 5 month. 6 doctors and 7
nurses looked after her very well. When she was well
again, She came home by 8 bus. She was surprised
when she found her room clean. She saw something on
9 wall. It was 10 picture of some children with
flowers in their hands. Under 11 picture were 12
words.

"Welcome home, dear Grandma.

Some Pioneers"

(B)

1 artist went to 2 beautiful part of 3 coun-
try for 4 holiday, and stayed with 5 farmer.
Every day he went out with his paints and his brushes
and painted from 6 morning to 7 night, and then
when it got dark, he went back to the farm and have 8

good dinner before he went to 9 bed.

At 10 end of his holiday he wanted to pay 11 farmer, but 12 farmer said, "No, I do not want money, but give me one of your pictures. What's 13 money? In 14 week it will all be finished, but your painting will still be here." 15 artist was very pleased and thanked 16 farmer for saying such 17 kind things about his paintings. 18 farmer smiled and answered, "It's not that, I have 19 son in 20 London. He wants to become 21 artist. When he comes here 22 next month, I'll show him your picture, and then he will not want to be 23 artist any more, I think."

II. 选择填空。

1. Which is bigger? orange or apple?
A. A...an B. An...the C. An...an D. A...a
2. This is big apple, apple is biggest one I have ever seen.
A. an...The...the B. a...An...the
C. an...An...the D. a...The...the
3. Mary is honest student. All students trust him.
A. a...the B. an...the C. an...× D. ×...a
4. Li Ming was first student to go home.
A. the...× B. a...× C. the...the D. ×...×
5. Is this egg? No, it isn't. It's stone.
A. a...a B. an...a C. a...an D. an...an
6. Chinese People's Liberation Arm. was founded

on ___ August ___ first, 1927.

A. × ...an...the B. The...an...a

C. The...×...the D. The...the...the

7. ___ town is half ___ hour's walk from our school.

A. A...a B. The...an C. The...a D. The...the

8. ___ first letter in the word "hour" is ___ "H".

A. The...an B. A...a C. The...a D. The...the

9. He goes to ___ school after ___ breakfast every day.

A. the...the B. a...a C. a...the D. ×...×

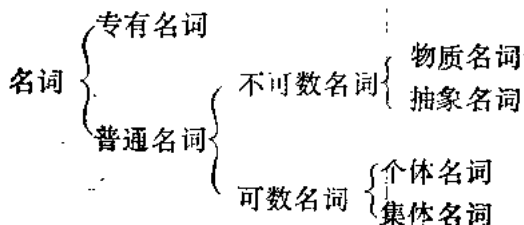
10. What ___ interesting work it is !

A. an B. a C. × D. the

第三章 名 词

一、名词概说

表示人和事物的名称的词,叫名词。例如: map, worker。
名词的分类如下:



二、名词复数

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。名词由单数变复数时有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

1. 规则变化: 大多数名词的复数形式是在单数形式后面加“-s”构成。下表说明规则名词构成复数形式的常见方法。