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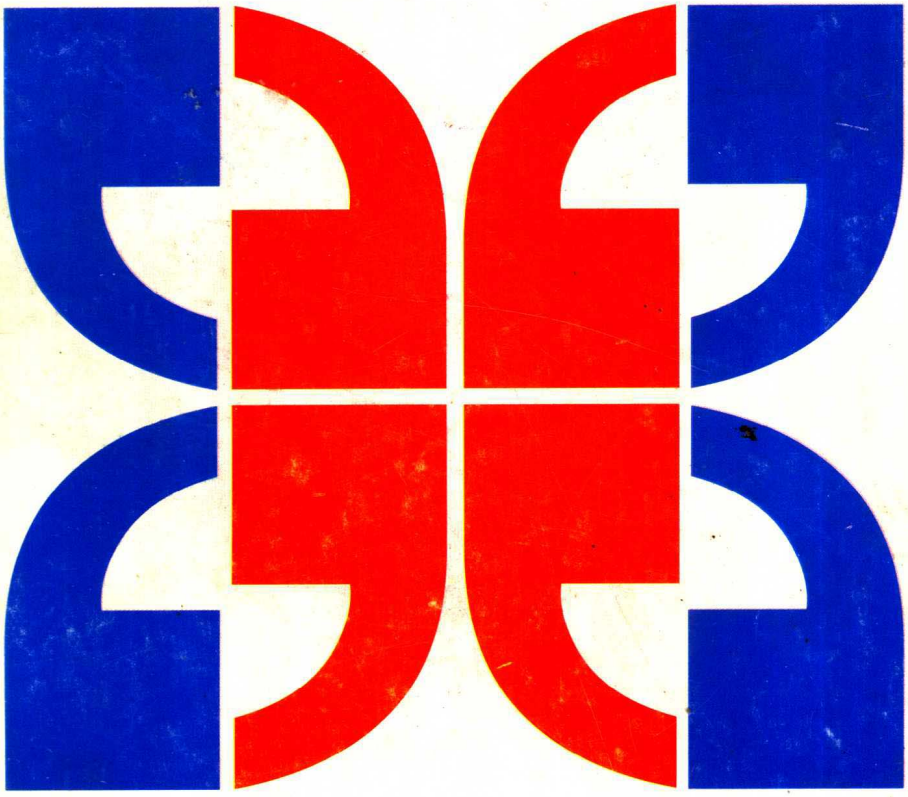

帕特里西亚·蒙罗·康威 著

吴上元 注译

上海世纪出版集团上海教育出版社　匹平出版公司（加拿大）

THE GRAMMAR TOOLBOX

英语语法工具盒

Patricia Munro Conway

帕特里西亚·蒙罗·康威　著

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《英语语法工具盒》中文版前言

《英语语法工具盒》中文版的出版让我感到由衷地高兴。

一直以来，我都很向往去中国教中国学生英语。1979 年，我终于得到这一殊荣，去辽宁省的大连外国语学院做教师。那时起，我接触到许多友好、勤奋、有奉献精神的学生，他们常会提一些英语语法上的敏锐问题，这促使了我开始写这本书。当我写作的时候，常常思念起大连的朋友们，那些对于中国的愉快回忆，让我盼望有一天能再回来。

《英语语法工具盒》是为那些对英语感兴趣及从事英语语言研究的人们所写。作为英语学习的一部分，如果你要精通英语的结构，本书是必不可少的工具书。有人学英语是为了获得一项有用的业务技能；有人学英语是为了能在全球范围内交流；有人学英语是为了拓宽文化知识和社会生活领域。不管你学英语的动机是什么，希望你能得到愉快、有益、充满挑战和成功的体验。

帕特里西亚·蒙罗·康威

1999 年 7 月

注译说明

《英语语法工具盒》(包括练习册)系引进版的原著,作者帕特里西亚·蒙罗·康威(Patricia Munro Conway),曾在中国教学英语多年,熟悉中国学生学习特点和学习情况。本书内容程度衔切当前我国的英语教学层次。其典型的例句,富有语感的习惯用法,便于理解的注释,非一般国内语法书籍所具有,独具特色。另外,本书还配有丰富的练习,紧扣掌握英语学习的理解关键并附有参考答案。这些练习句均截取于生活中原汁原味的英语,并结合加拿大文化,使读者在掌握语法知识的同时,提高英语的交流、运用能力。因此,本书不失为当代英语学习者和广大学生及教师的一本很有价值的参考书。

对原著的出版,注译者仅作基本条目的点译,即有关条目、概念和原注的翻译。以此画龙点睛的方式,在同层次的英语语法参考书中出一本更能体现英语本色和特点的工具书,供给教学辅导,提高自学水平,借以达到更上一层楼的愿望。

注译者

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Parts of Speech 词 类

INTRODUCTION

Every language has a grammar—rules and conventions that explain why people select particular words and combine them in a particular order to convey meaning. In some languages, such as French, these rules are very strict because a single authority establishes and upholds exacting standards. In others, such as English, the rules are less hard-and-fast. Even grammar experts don't always agree on precisely how they should be applied, or even what they are.

For example, grammarians agree that the words we use in English can be classified into particular categories that help us articulate how the language is constructed. They don't agree, however, on what to name these categories: some call them parts of speech; others call them word classes; and still others call them grammatical categories. Many use the three terms interchangeably. What's more, even when they agree on what to call them, grammarians often disagree over not only how many parts of speech or word classes there are, but also what names ought to be used to identify the individual classes.

As a result, students and others consulting English grammar references are bound to encounter variations. In *The Grammar Toolbox*, the term "parts of speech" is used to define the word classes used to convey meaning in English. Furthermore, this book identifies nine parts of speech: nouns, pronouns, verbs, articles, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections. It isn't unusual, however, to find reference books that classify articles as a sub-category of adjectives, reducing the list of parts of speech to eight. By the same token, other books sometimes expand the list by classifying certain words, such as participles, as full-fledged parts of speech rather than as sub-categories of other parts of speech.

The following is a brief introduction to the parts of speech that are identified in this book.

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引 言

每种语言都有其语法规则和习惯。这就表明为何人们总是挑选特定的词语，组成特定的词序来传达他们的意思。在有些语言中，如法语，此类语法规则就十分严谨，因为语法标准的创建和认可均由一个独一无二的机构来确定。另外一些语言，如英语，其语法规则就不那么严谨固定，就是语言专家对于那些语法规则应该如何应用的意见也并非总是一致的。

例如，语法学家认为我们在英语中的用词可以按特殊的类别来归类，这会帮助我们明确英语的结构。但对这些类别的称呼，他们的意见就不一致：有的叫词类，有的叫词种，也有的叫语法类别。许多人把三者交替使用。甚至在人们一致认可的时候，语法学家不仅在有多少种词类或词种，还在识别个别词类的称呼时，意见也时常相左。

其结果，学生和其他来参考英语语法的人肯定要遇上多种不同的说法。在《英语语法工具盒》中，“词类”一词用来说明传达意思的词语种类。本书将词类分为 9 种：名词、代词、动词、冠词、形容词、副词、介词、连词和感叹词。无可非议，有些参考书把冠词归类为形容词的次类别，而把词类减为 8 种；同样原因，某些书在词的归类中扩大了词目，如分词，本是其他词类的次类别而把它当作了正类别。以下有本书所阐明词类的概要。

在本书中，每一类词都有一个章节来详述。此外，关系代词和关系副词在句中也有类似连词的功能，有一章将对它们进行详述；另有一章详述动词非谓语形式，它起到了类似从句的作用。在前几章中对从句进行过讨论以后，间接引语将在“直接引语与间接引语”一章中有单独的详述。另外还有对英语的读音有一概观的“英语发音特点”一章。

Noun(名词): A noun names a person, place or thing (see p. 25).

Robert, Niagara Falls, dog, truth
Ms Nassim lives in *Australia*.

Pronoun(代词) : A pronoun replaces a noun previously mentioned or implied (see p. 48).

he, they, myself, who, that
Susanne, *whom you* met at the staff party, is very efficient; *she* finished the report all by *herself*.

Verb(动词) : A verb expresses an action or indicates a state of mind or condition of being (see p. 62).

run, see, is, seemed
Lee *visited* his cousin last night.

Article(冠词): An article marks a noun by limiting it or indicating the degree of exactness more precisely (see p. 125).

a, an, the
Do you have *an* hour to listen to part of *a* hockey game on *the* radio?

Adjective(形容词) : An adjective modifies a noun, by describing it and making the meaning more precise (see p. 131).

beautiful, cold, surprising, Canadian
It is *unusual* to have such a *mild* winter.

MODIFIERS 有关修饰词

The terms "modifiers" and "modify" are frequently encountered in the study of English grammar, especially when referring to adjectives, adverbs, articles and groups of words that function as adjectives or adverbs. Because "to modify" means "to change slightly" in the sense of "to limit or add to the meaning of," a "modifier" is a catch-all word used to identify something that modifies or changes the meaning of a noun or verb, usually by making it more precise. Adjectives, for example, are modifiers because they change the meaning of nouns, usually by making the picture in our minds more exact. For example, talking about a ball can conjure a variety of images, but adding an adjective that specifies a *red* ball makes our mental image more exact. Additionally, because adverbs change the meaning of verbs (e.g., The dog ate *ravenously*), they too are called modifiers.

Adverb (副词) : An adverb modifies a verb, telling us how, where, when, why and under what conditions the action took place. Adverbs may also modify the meaning of other parts of speech, particularly adjectives and other adverbs (see p. 143).

quickly, carefully, very, too, extremely
Be *very* careful not to drive *too fast*.

Preposition (介词) : A preposition links a noun or pronoun to another part of speech (see p. 154).

to, in, of, with, since, by
After supper, George ran *to* the store *for* a paper.

Conjunction (连词) : A conjunction usually links speech elements or joins a clause to another part of speech (see p. 177).

and, although, if, that, when
Unless it rains, I'll walk *or* ride my bike.

Interjection (感叹词) : An interjection is an expression of strong emotion. It has no grammatical function (see p. 233).

Ouch! Damn! Oh, for heavens' sake...!
Wow, look at that neat car!

IDENTIFYING PARTS OF SPEECH 辨别词类

We can't necessarily identify the part of speech of a word by looking at it in isolation. Instead, we must often examine how it relates to the other words in a sentence: what it does and how it is used.

Take the word "down," for example.

It can be a noun: A jacket made of goose *down* is warm even in the coldest weather.
It can be a preposition: He walked *down* the hall.
It can be an adverb: Please come *down* at once.
It can be a verb: I usually *down* my morning coffee in one gulp.
It can be an adjective: Let's take the *down* elevator. I'm feeling really *down* today.

In *The Grammar Toolbox*, the parts of speech are examined in detail, with a chapter devoted to each. In addition, a special chapter examines relative pronouns and relative adverbs, which perform a function that parallels that of conjunctions, and another examines verbals, which are unconjugated verbs that perform clause-like functions. To follow up on the detailed discussion of clauses in several earlier chapters, constructions involving indirect speech are examined separately in a chapter titled "Direct and Indirect Speech." The book concludes with an overview of English speech features titled "Sound Features of English."

EXERCISE 练 习

IDENTIFYING PARTS OF SPEECH 识别词类

Identify the part of speech of each word in the following sentences.

确定下列句中每个词所属的词类(见下例):

Hey! If you hurry, you can still catch your bus at the next corner.

Hey: interjection	*If: conjunction*
you: pronoun	*hurry: verb*
you: pronoun	*can: verb*
still: adverb	*catch: verb*
your: possessive pronoun	*bus: noun*
at: preposition	*the: article*
next: adjective	*corner: noun*

1. At the first sign of spring, children are eager to play outside with brightly coloured balls.
2. Whenever I hear romantic music, I think of our holiday in Paris.
3. Quebec, the largest province in Canada, is rich in forests, minerals, fish, game, farmland and electrical power.
4. Josef is quite upset about your recent serious accident; perhaps you should phone him.
5. The library has arranged special tours for students who want some practice in accessing the new index, which is now on computer.

PARTS OF THE SENTENCE 句子成分

Because it is often important to examine how a word is used in a sentence before identifying it as a particular part of speech, we need to take a brief look at the way sentences are constructed in English.

Virtually every sentence consists of two main parts: the subject and the predicate.

Subject 主语

The subject of most sentences is a noun—or a speech element, such as a pronoun, that performs the same function as a noun—as well as its modifiers. In normal word order, the subject precedes the predicate, which includes the verb. In the following sentences, a single underline identifies the subject while a double underline identifies the predicate.

Birds sing.
The bird sings.
The song was sung by a bird.
The songs of the bird are beautiful.

Bare Subject (单纯主语)

The bare subject, sometimes called the simple subject, is the single noun—or single speech element performing the same function as a noun—that governs the subject. In general, the bare subject is the person or thing that does or endures the action of the verb. It answers the question, *Who* or *what* did the action? Correctly identifying the bare subject of a sentence is important because it determines the person and number of the verb—whether it is first, second or third person, and whether it is singular or plural (see p. 66). In the following sentences, a single underline identifies the bare subject.

The songs of the bird are beautiful.
To identify the bare subject of this sentence, ask, *What* is beautiful? The answer is "songs." Correctly identifying the bare subject is important to understanding the meaning of this sentence. It is the songs that are beautiful, not the bird; in fact, the bird may be quite ugly. Furthermore, because "songs," which is plural, is the bare subject rather than "bird," which is singular, it determines the correct form of the verb—third person *plural*.

The young woman who visited us last summer is getting married.
Again, to identify the bare subject of this sentence, ask, *Who* is getting married? The answer is "woman."

Sometimes, the bare subject of a sentence can be another speech element that performs the function of a noun.

Skiing in the mountains is fun in winter.
Follow the same procedure by asking, What is fun in winter? The answer is "skiing." In this case, the bare subject "skiing" is a gerund (see p. 212).

To sail around the world is Sugith's greatest ambition.
What is Sugith's greatest ambition? To sail. As a result, "to sail," an infinitive (see p. 217), is the bare subject of this sentence.

Modifiers of the Bare Subject **(单纯主语的修饰语)**
Modifiers of the bare subject consist of a single word—an article or adjective—or a group of words that functions as an adjective. They describe the bare subject or answer the question, Which one? In the following examples, the modifiers of the bare subject are enclosed in square brackets.

[The] bird is singing.
"The," an article, modifies the bare subject "bird" because it tells us that a specific bird, rather than any old bird, is singing.

[Tropical] birds sing beautifully.
The adjective "tropical" modifies the bare subject "birds" because it tells us which birds sing beautifully.

In some cases, a group of words may operate together to function as a single adjective that modifies the bare subject (see Clauses and Phrases, p. 19).

[The] birds [outside my bedroom window] sing.
"Outside my bedroom window" is a prepositional phrase functioning as an adjective to modify the noun "birds." It tells us which birds.

[The] birds [that nest in my garden] sing sweetly.
"That nest in my garden" is a clause functioning as an adjective to modify the noun "birds." It tells us which birds.

Predicate 谓 语
In normal word order, the predicate of a sentence follows the subject. The predicate always consists of a verb, and may include modifiers of the bare predicate, as well as objects and complements and their modifiers. It answers the question, What action is taking place in this sentence? In the following sentences, a double underline identifies the predicate.

Birds sing.
The bird sings its song sweetly.
The song was sung by a bird.
The song of the bird is beautiful.

Bare Predicate **(单纯谓语)**
The bare predicate is *always* a verb. It tells us what action was carried out or endured by the bare subject or what condition or state of being the bare subject was in, often by linking it to a complement (see p.17). In the following examples, a double underline identifies the bare predicate.

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