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许国璋序

三十多年前,受命编写大学文科英语教材。其时阶级斗争之说风行,无事不蒙受其深刻影响,但在此书编纂实务中,还是尽当时之可能,力求背离时尚,追求语言之基本训练。现在看来,这套教材虽已必须重新修订,其原作毕竟已为各校及外语训练班乐于采用多年。其结果是,一方面,本人之虚名顿传,"许国璋"成为某种合用之英语教本之代称,一个社会语言学家的姓名竟然可以成为社会语言学之研究对象,不免惶恐;另一方面,使我更加注意英语之教学.不仅关心大学生英语训练,而且包括他们的预备阶段——中学时代的英语教学。

中学英语教学,年来改进颇多。我不是中学教师,隔岸观火,难说此中还存在什么关键问题。只有一个感觉:这些年来,适应开放改革之现实需要,大家比较注意成人培训,例如办强化班,口语班等等,不一而足。凡此均非无谓之举,但是治本之计,恐怕还得从中小学时期做起。"三年之病,难求七年之艾";为了将来,我们恐怕得早早地把"七年之艾"准备好。事事都靠到了成人再加强、速成,究竟不是办法。从已出之教材和辅导读物看,似乎考虑中学生之基本训练较少,亟待加强。

生活·读书·新知三联书店交来这套《英语语法释疑系列》专供中学生阅读,我略加翻阅,颇为高兴,乐于促其印行。这套书注重基本训练,文法笃实准确,而又叙述生动,练习周详,并且附有插图,当为若干于中学英语教学有素养

的同行的精心之作。是一套具有新意的可用教材。

生活·读书·新知三联书店历来常出高水准学术论著,这也许可受称道,但在经营效益上,似乎并不能得到相应的嘉许。作为一个文化企业,推而广之,作为一个文化人、难道可无经济观念?我希望三联书店好好经营、推广这类有益的普及读物,在经营效益上也作出成绩。今年五月赴欧讲学前夕,与三联书店前任总经理沈昌文专门谈及此点,咸有同感。惜乎我已年迈多病,连素以壮年视之的昌文,亦已因年龄关系,退出领导岗位。我辈于此,徒呼负负,实已难能为力。则今后以文化促经营、以经营助文化之举,亦即出版业秉政者常谓之"双效益"重任,只能期望于来者!

我深信,既然大家已有认识,积以时日和经验,这个 "双效益"的工作是一定可以完成的。

因是之故,我对这套丛书,乐观厥成,并应三联书店之 命,为之序。

许用码

一九九三年八月

序言

"词类"(Parts of Speech)是英语语法中一个很重要的概念。然而一个词如不在句子中占有某个具体的位置,我们往往无法断定这个词属什么词类。如round 这个词,我们可以说它是形容词,或副词,也可说它是介词,或动词,一切取决于其在句子中的具体位置,或者说,在该句子中扮演的角色。但是对于把英文作为外国语来学习的人来说,传统语法所谈的八大词类(名词、代词、动词、形容调、副词、介词、连词、感叹词)或十大词类(加上冠词及数词)仍有相当重要的作用。传统的语法家们不会说一个孤立的词属某个词类,他们也是根据这个词在不同句子中所起的作用进行分析及总结,然后确定该词的词类的。所以一般的词典都会告诉我们某一个词的词类是什么。

要学好英文,必须正确掌握英文单词的词类。把属于某一词类的单词当作另一词类来使用,是学生们很容易犯的错误。原因恐怕是我们在学新单词时,不注意其词性,却太注意其中文意思。特别是一些常用词,如 against (反对), responsible (负责),因而会出现 I against his decision. You should responsible for the accident. 等错误句子。另一原因是不注意句式 (Sentence Patterns),因而讲出 The train has arrived the station 这样的错句。

本书不是试图详述英文中的每个词类的语法特征,而 是希望通过指出我们学英文、用英文过程中在词类方面容 易出错的地方,使我们在学习过程中提高警觉性,尽量避免 错误。

本书着重谈了动词 (Verbs) 的及物和不及物 (Transitive and Intransitive), 动词的 句型 (Patterns), 名词 (Nouns), 形容词 (Adjectives), 副词 (Adverbs) 及连接词 (Conjunctions)。至于冠词(Articles),介词 (Prepositions)等,在本系列的其他小册子中有详尽论述,本书就不提了。

这本小册子成书太匆促,难免有错,敬请读者不吝指 教。

在写作过程中,承蒙家人的大力支持,柯琼萍小姐提出很好的建议,萧丽华小姐协助缮抄,在此一并致谢。

作者 一九九一年十一月

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L. 对词 (Verbs)

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.co

(X) The train arrived Hung Hom station at nine o'clock.

在习作簿中,这样的句子肯定会得个大红交叉。部分同学会不服气,拿出一些句子与老师争辩一番。如 He arrived home safely in the end. 或 When do you expect him to arrive there?

同学会问,为什么后两句对,而我的句子却不对呢?末了,还要加句"莫名其妙"。其实要明白其中奥妙也不难。关键是 arrive 是不及物动词 (Intransitive Verb),所以后面不能跟宾语(Object)。而在 arrived Hung Hom station中,



Hung Hom station 就成了 arrived 的宾语,即如 learn English 中的 English 一样,所以错了。应该说 arrived at Hung Hom station。学生提出的两句中, arrive 后不用加 at 却是对的,原因是在这两个句子中, home 及 there 皆为副词(Adverb),就像 He can run fast 中的 fast 一样。

试试做如下练习,看看自己掌握了其中奥妙没有。

Exercise 1

Insert a preposition in the sentene when you think it necessary. (必要时,填入介词。)

l.	Come my home when you have time.		
2.	Come here and I shall show you the photos.		
3.	When I reached the ferry terminal, the hovercraft		
	had left.		
4.	It was dark and rainy when the boys got the camp		
	site.		
5.	Will you please write to me when you get there?		
6.	He complained that I had not replied his letter		
	soon enough.		
7.	He complained that I had not answered his letter		
	soon enough.		
8.	Parents should respond their children's questions		
	properly and in detail if possible.		
9.	I am sure Henry will think your proposal.		
10.	You will be likely to make a wrong conclusion if you do		
	not consider every aspect of a matter.		

In autumn, leaves turn yellow.

I felt comfortable after taking some medicine.



见到这样的句子,有些同学很奇怪,一脸诧异之色。怎么在 turn 和 feel 这样的动词后面跑出个 Adjective (形容词)来了?原来在英语的 Intransitive Verbs (不及物动词)里,可以分出一种 Linking Verbs (联系动词),它们后面可以跟 Adjectives,在句法中,这样用的 Adjective 称为 Predicative (表语),不是 Object。顾名思义,它们是表达 Subject (主语)的状态的,进一步描述 Subject 的情况。

Linking Verbs 主要分为三类,一类以 be 为代表,包括seem, appear, remain, sit, stand, lie, keep, stay 等,表

示静态;另一类以 become 为代表,包括 fall, turn, get, go 等,表示变化;还有一类以 feel 为代表,包括 smell, look, taste, sound 等,主要与人的感觉有关。

Exercise 2

Complete each sentence by choosing a suitable phrase from the rectangle. (从方框中挑选短语,完成句子。)

go sour	seems strong
smell sweet	stay still
feels soft	getting dark
remains unsolved	turn red
sounds interesting	looks so young
tastes good	become strong

	tastes good become strong	
1.	. The problem Nobody knows where the	əbstacle
	lies.	
2.	. Please while I am taking a picture of you.	
3.	. Milk is easy to in hot weather.	
4.	. We'd better leave now. It is	
5.	. My face will even if I take a mouthful of	beer.
6.	. I don't believe Mary is in her forties. She	•
7. Her grandfather is over eighty years old?		
	He and healthy.	
8.	. The materisl It must be comfortable to	wear.
	. Some roses but others have not any smell	
10.	. The story Please lend me the book and	I'll read
	it.	
	. The pear It is watery, but quite sweet.	
12.	. Henry has again after a period of good ff	ål i ment
	in the hospital.	

- (X) I against his decision.
- (X) You should responsible for the accident.

上一节中,我们谈到 Linking Verbs。由于 be 类 Linking Verbs 表示静态,特别是 be 这个动词,在中文句子中往往不见其踪影,因而较易被我们忽略。再加上英文中有些介词及形容词的相应的中文很像动词,如 against——反对, responsible——负责任(的),于是上述这种错句便出现了。

Linking Verbs 这个语法中的术语的确编造得很好。be 就像一种粘结剂,把 Subject (主语)及 Predicative (表语)连结起来。像本节起首的例子,由于缺少 be 的连结,它们便不成为句子了。

英文句子没有动词,这是犯了英文语法的大忌,切记,切记。

Exercise 3

Can you find what is wrong with the sentences? Try to correct them. (找出句中错误,并改正。)

- 1. You, instead of me, should responsible for her illness.
- 2. Children usually afraid of darkness.
- 3. He will not back home till six. Please call again.
- 4. Where is Mum?

She in the kitchen.

- 5. Tom must rich now. He has been working so hard in the past ten years.
- 6. You always careless, Tom. You often make mistakes in your homework.
- 7. Have you noticed that South Korean university students always against their government?
- 8. When the case arrived, many bundles of books loose.
- 9. He has dead for ten years.
- Remember not to show that you worried about the money.