

● 丛书主编 / 李桂媛

高自考英语专业本科通关必读丛书

Modern English Grammar

现代英语语法

主编
陈媛



天津大学出版社
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Modern English Grammar

现代英语语法

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对全国高等教育自学考试的考生来说,最大的关注点莫过于如何才能“通关”(通过考试),英语专业(本科段)的考生尤其如此。

慨叹于通过率偏低的“严关”于事无补,惟能把握的是我们自己。在认真学好英语专业所设课程的基础上,选择一套应试针对性很强的复习指导书,是大家的共同期盼。

“高自考英语专业本科通关必读丛书”可助您一臂之力。丛书完全根据全国高等教育自学考试委员会颁布的《高等教育自学考试英语专业考试计划》和各科考试大纲要求,紧扣指定教材,结合英语专业自学考试特点,由富有教学及应试辅导经验的教师精心编写。本丛书包括九个分册:《高级英语(上)》、《高级英语(下)》、《英美文学选读》、《现代语言学》、《英语词汇学》、《现代英语语法》、《翻译》、《英语听力》、《口译》。每册定价 18.00 元,全套共计 162 元。

丛书各册的特点是重点突出、条理清晰、涉及面广、语言规范、难度适中,点拨到位,既有对诸门课程教材的难点解释、参考译文及写作范文、课文练习及单元练习与答案,又有补充练习及答案、模拟试题及答案,同时还附有部分全真试题及其解析,便于学生理解原文、辨析难点、把握考试重点、掌握解题及应试技巧。丛书作者还特别把帮助考生顺利“通关”作为编写宗旨,对已往考题进行了认真推敲,并对未来几年考试中可能出现的问题进行了精心设计。相信本丛书能使考生迅速提高“通关”能力和水平,成为广大考生的良师益友。

一套好书在手,自考“通关”不愁。真诚地祝愿有志于自学的朋友在“通关”大道上一路顺风。

丛书编委会

2003 年 4 月

前 言

为帮助广大考生顺利通过高等教育英语专业自学考试,我们根据全国高等教育自学考试委员会颁布的《高等教育自学考试英语专业考试计划》和《英语语法自学考试大纲》的要求,紧扣指定教材《现代英语语法》,结合英语专业自学考试特点,精心编写了“高自考英语专业本科通关必读丛书”——《现代英语语法》一书。

本书的编写宗旨是:立足教材,化难为易,加强练习,提高应试能力。

本书主要内容包括以下几个方面。

一、重点、难点分析:对考试的重点、难点进行详细分析与点评,以提高考生的逻辑思维能力。

二、课文解析:提供考生有关重点难点内容的中文释文,帮助考生清楚地理解抽象定义和概念的内涵。

三、课后练习参考答案:给出每项练习的答案,以供考生参考。

四、补充练习及参考答案:旨在帮助考生通过加强练习,更牢固地掌握现代英语语法知识和解题技巧。

五、模拟试题及答案:使广大考生熟悉考试题型,把握基本考点,积累应试经验,提高“通关”成绩。

本书在编写过程中,得到天津易文图文设计有限公司的热情指导和大力帮助,在此表示诚挚的谢意。

希望本书能成为广大考生的良师益友,帮助有志于自学的朋友取得好成绩。欢迎广大师生在使用本书过程中提出宝贵意见和建议,以利改进。

编者

2003年4月

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点、难点分析

1. Introduction

1.1 Morpheme

1.2 Word Classes

(1) Word classes

Traditionally they are called parts of speech. There are two major kinds of word classes in English: open classes and closed classes. Words are basically classified in terms of three factors: the environment where they occur, their internal structure and their meaning.

(2) Open classes

They refer to nouns (*n.*), verbs (*v.*), adjectives (*adj.*) and adverbs (*adv.*) because their membership is fairly open-ended, in this sense that we can readily coin new words to add to them.

(3) Closed classes

They refer to determiners (*det.*), pronouns (*pron.*), prepositions (*prep.*), conjunctions (*conj.*), auxiliaries (*aux.*) because they have a fairly fixed membership.

(4) Marginal classes

They refer to numerals (*num.*) and interjections (*int.*) because they are between open classes and closed classes.

1.2.1 Word-formation

(1) A morpheme word

It is also called a simple word, which means a word consisting of one morpheme.

(2) A derivative word

It is also called a compound word, which means a word made up of two or more morphemes. A derivative refers to as a “complex”, i. e. a combination of a root and one or more affixes. And a compound refers to a combination of two or more free morphemes.

1.2.2 Affixation

(1) Affixation

It is a major type of derivation and is the term for such a word-formation approach that it attaches a lesser morpheme — an affix.

(2) Affix

It's the general term that includes “prefixes” and “suffixes” — to a major element — a base, frequently a word, which may already have one or more affixes incorporated in it.

(3) Prefix

An affix is attached before a base.

(4) Suffix

An affix is attached after a base.

(5) Infix

An affix is attached inside a base. It's a minor type of affixation, termed infixation.

1.2.3 Compound and other types of word-formation

(1) Compound

A compound, the product of composition, “is a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word.” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1567) The majority of English compounds comprise two bases only.

(2) New-classic compounds

They refer to compounds that contain such elements, usually Greek or Latin in origin, as astro-, electro-, hydro-, -crat, -naut, -phile and -phobe.

(3) Conversion

It is a very productive way of producing new words in English, it's

“the derivational process whereby an item is adapted or converted to a new word class without the addition of an affix.” (Quirk et al., 1986; 1558)

(4) Blending

A blend is a new word formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words (see Bauer, 1983: 234). Sometimes, a blend may produce a compound of a word and part of another.

(5) Back-formation (逆生法)

It is a reversed process of producing new words. Many nouns are formed from verbs, especially the nouns with -er/-or ending. Similarly, verbs can be derived from cancelling the ending -er /-or of nouns

(6) Shortening

It is a process whereby part of a word is clipped so that the original word, usually polysyllabic, is shortened to a smaller word.

(7) Acronym

An acronym is a word coined by putting together the initial letters of a group of words. There are two main types: acronyms that are pronounced as sequences of letters (also called “alphabetisms”), and acronyms that are pronounced as a word.

1.3 Phrases

(1) Phrase

A phrase consists of one or more than one word, usually a string of words built up around a head word which determines both the class that the phrase belongs to and the way the phrase is structured.

(2) Noun phrase

A noun phrase consists of a head word, which is usually a noun, and one or more optional modifiers.

(3) Verb phrase

The head word of a verb phrase is the main verb. In view of the structure of a verb phrase, it refers to the simple verb phrase and the complex verb phrase. On the basis of the form, it refers to the finite verb phrase and the non-finite verb phrase.

(4) The simple verb phrase

It means a verb phrase that goes without auxiliaries, which is just a main verb or modifier + main verb.

(5) The complex verb phrase

It means a verb phrase that goes with auxiliaries and a main verb together.

(6) The finite verb phrase

The head word or the first element of a finite verb phrase is a finite verb, which bears the tense marker and, in some cases, keeps in concord with the subject.

(7) The non-finite verb phrase

A non-finite verb phrase is a verb phrase whose first element is a non-finite verb free of the constraints that a finite verb is subject to, and has three non-forms: infinitive, -ing participle and-ed participle.

(8) The adjective phrase

An adjective phrase, quite similar to a noun phrase in structure, consists of an adjective as its head word and optional modifiers, except that is unusual for there to be more than one premodifier and postmodifier.

(9) The adverb phrase

An adverb phrase consists of an adverb as its head word and it can take optional premodifiers and post modifiers.

(10) The prepositional phrase

A typical prepositional phrase is a noun phrase which is the complement preceded by a preposition which is the head word.

1.4 Sentence predicate

(1) "The predicate, is being said about a subject." (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973: 11)

(2) Sentence

A sentence consists of one or more clauses. To perform different functions, a sentence can be a statement, a question, a command, or an exclamation.

1.5 Text

The term “text” refers to a unified passage. According to Halliday and Hasan, “A text may be spoken or written, prose or verse, dialogue or monologue. It may be anything from a single proverb to a whole play, from a momentary cry for help to an all-day discussion on a committee.”

课文解析

1. 引言

本章讲述的是英语句子的构成方法。众所周知，句子是相对完整而独立的语言单位。这就是说，在一定的上下文中，句子能够表达完整的思想，起到交流的作用，而且可以独立运用。因此，从语法分析的角度来看，句子是最高一层的语言单位。一个语言片断可以分解为若干层的语言单位，最高一层的语言单位是句子，次一层是词组，再一层是词，最低一层是词素。从更广的语法角度看，一个完整的句子还可包括一个或多个分句，一个或多个句子还可构成一个完整的语篇。

既然句子是最高结构层次，我们可以通过切分法把句子切分为最小的成分。这种切分可以一层一层地进行。例如：

句子：Paul is one of the nicest schoolboys I know.

(Paul是我认识的最好的男生之一。)

分句：Paul is one of the nicest schoolboys (主要分句)

(who/whom)I know(从属分句)

词组：one of the nicest schoolboys(名词词组)

of the nicest schoolboys(介词词组)

the nicest schoolboys(名词词组)

is one of the nicest schoolboys(动词词组)

know (whom)(动词词组)

词：Paul, one, schoolboys, I, is, know, of, the, nicest

词素：Paul, one, school, boys, I, is, know, of, the, nice, -est

2. 词素

语言中最小的不可再分的意义单位是词素,又可称为形位、语素等。词素是抽象的,它是通过词素形式morph表现出来的。词素还有变体形式,在语言学中称为词素变体。

有的词素可以单独作为词使用,而有的只能依附其他词素才可使用,前者称为自由词素,后者称为粘附词素。一般来说,自由词素表现意义,粘附词素只表现附加意义或语法上的词类特征。

2.1 自由词素

自由词素是能够作为一个词而独立存在的词素。这种词素通常具有独立的词汇意义,能单独构成一个词,例如 in, out, book, home, sick, under, take等既是词素也是简单词。自由词素还可以互相结合或与其他形式相结合而形成另外的词。这时,自由词素就充当了词根(Root)。例如: book → bookmark(书签), bookstore(书店), bookish(书生气的); take → take-over(接收), take-off(起飞), take-away(拿走)。

2.2 粘附词素

粘附词素是相对于自由词素而言的,这种词素不能独立存在,必须粘附在其他形式上才能出现。大多数的粘附词素是词缀。

前缀 anti war(反战的), post-war(战后的)

后缀 movement(运动), careless(不小心的)

前后缀 unlucky(不幸的), co-existence(共存)

粘附词素还可指某些词词尾的变化,例如:

book—books, China—China's, want—wanted, teach—teaches, eat—eating, happy—happier等。

2.3 词素变体

词素变体指相同意义的词素在不同的环境中可有不同的变体。词素变体可表现在拼法上,如形容词的否定前缀有以下的变体:

in-	inactive	insecure
im-	imperfect	impractical
il-	illegal	illogical
ir-	irregular	irresponsible

词素变体也可表现在词音上,如复数词素在cats中为[s],在dogs

中为 [z]，而在 horses 中则为 [iz]。

3. 词

词是比词素高一级的语法单位，由一个或一个以上的词素构成。要分析句子首先要对词进行分类。根据功能，结构和意义这三个互补标准，给词进行分类。

3.1 词类

词的分类

名词

动词

形容词

副词

限定词

代词

介词

连接词

助动词

数词

感叹词

举例

John, London, room, water

say, come, get, give

sad, happy, big, small

slowly, very, then, late

the, a(n), this, that

you, he, she, one, which

of, at, in, except

and, but, although, so, that

do, can, may, will

one, two, three, second

oh, wow, Jesus, ah

其中有的词类是开放性的，例如名词、动词、形容词和副词；有的则是关闭性的，例如限定词、代词、介词、数词、连词等。开放性词类数目很大，而且在这些词类中旧词在不断消亡，更多的新词在不断产生，而关闭性词类中的词不但数目少，而且相对稳定。

上述词类的划分并不是绝对的。英语的词有许多跨类的现象。例如，do, be, have 既是助动词，又可作主动词；pay, rain, snow 既可是名词，也可是动词。又例如 round 可以是形容词、副词和介词；cash 可以是名词和动词。例如：

It's dangerous to go around with a lot of cash in your pocket.

(身上带这么多现金到处走是很危险的。)

I'm going to the bank to cash the check.

(我准备去银行把这张支票兑成现金。)

从以上两个例句中可以看出，在第一句中，cash 作为名词使用，