

实用英语语法基础

叶明儿 编

中国环境科学出版社

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前 言

《实用英语语法基础》共十六讲,是我在总结从事大学“实用语法”教学经验的基础上于1989年编写的,经过两次较大的修改于1994年定稿。编写依据是①英语基础教学大纲中对一、二年级语法教学的项目要求;②学院制定的专业培养目标;③学生的英语水平实际状况等。由于大学语法课教学主要解决学生对基础语法基本概念的理解、掌握及运用能力的培养问题,因此我在编写过程中尽量突出语法规则的条理性,便于学生的理解与记忆;并针对他们在中学对语法学习已有初步基础的现状,突出应用性和针对性。本书所述都是基础性理论和知识,由于语法中条条框框较多,致使学生在听课时显得枯燥又乏味,因此在举例时尽量加强生动性、趣味性,多引用一些能使学生产生兴趣的词句,借此也扩大了学生的词汇量。

此书在完稿的前后十年中,一直在我任教的大学英语专业或非英语专业的一、二年级语法课中使用。每讲结束后附有一个课堂练习,约用15分钟,以检验学生课堂理解、掌握能力。

“实用语法课”一般都安排在一年级第二学期和二年级第一学期,学完后学生参加全国英语四级考试。如教授得法,学生配合默契,对通过四级考试中的语法部分大有裨益。

本书主要读者对象为英语专业及文、理专业一、二年级学生及自学英语者。

由于编者水平有限,难免存在某些偏颇、错误,恳望诸位读者指正。

叶明儿

1995年4月

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第一讲 名词词组的修饰语、 限定词及句子的基本结构

一、名词词组的修饰语

1. 前置修饰语(Premodifier)。

(1)即置于名词中心词之前的修饰语,形容词和名词用作修饰语时通常是前置的。

例:a worker student

a red-nosed old man

a stone-hearted woman

an interesting story

(2)在某些情况下,有些形容词可前置,也可后置,意义不变。

例:These are machines available now in the plant.

也可:These are available machines now in the plant.

例:This is the finest obtainable cloth.

也可:This is the finest cloth obtainable.

(3)但有时,有些形容词的前后置会产生意义上的差别。

例:This is the problem involvad. 这是牵扯到的问题。

This is the involved problem. 这是一个理不清的问题。

2. 后置修饰语(Postmodifier)。

(1)当名词中心词为 some —, any —, no —, 与 —body, —one, —thing 等构成合成词时,其修饰语通常只能后置,而不能前置。

例:I'd like to read something interesting about tourism.

Is there anything important?

Anybody intelligent can do it.

To us, that is nothing difficult.

(2)介词词组、较长的形容词词组、不定式结构及分词词组作名词修饰语一般也都是后置的。

例:I'll give you a tourist map of Beijing.

I'd like to take a room less expensive than this one.

She has ten kids to look after at the same time.

We must catch the morning train leaving at 5:30.

二、限定词(Determiner)

即在名词词组中对名词中心词起特指、泛指,定量或不定量等限定作用的一类词。

1. 表示数量概念的限定词。

(1)与不可数名词搭配:much, a great deal of, a great amount of little, a little, less, the least.

例:How much work have you done this morning?

To put up a stone bridge across the river will need a great amount of labour.

He has done the least work in the last few years.

(2)与复数可数名词搭配:many, a few, few, fewer, the fewest, a great(large) number of, several.

例: There are several methods of solving the problem.

Will there be many people at the reception tomorrow?

The library provides us with a large number of books on hotel management and tourism.

(3)与不可数名词或者复数可数名词搭配: more, the most, plenty of, a lot of, lots of, enough 等。

例: There must be less empty talk, but more practical work.

It's almost impossible for anyone to do a lot of work without making mistakes.

I found plenty of magazines lying in the corner of the room.

2. some, any, one 等限定词的用法。

(1)some 属肯定词,主要用于肯定句,但当说话人期待肯定答复时, some 也可用于疑问句。

例: There are some tourists from Africa at the gate.

Are there some tour guides in the Travel Agency now? (I'm expecting some)

some 与单数可数名词连用时,相当于 a, 或 a certain 的含义。

例: There must be some way to the cave.

Some boy has broken a window.

I'll go there for a visit some day myself.

(2)any 属非肯定词,主要用于否定句、疑问句或条件分句。

例: I seldom get any sleep after lunch.

He forgot to ask for any change that day.

If you have any trouble, please let me know.

(3) no 属否定词,但用于肯定句。

例: Sorry, there is no hotel nearby.

There is no other way out, but go straight on.

Note:

(1) some, any, no 可与 -body, -one, -thing, -there 等构成合成词, 它们不再是限定词了。这些合成词(除副词外)都与第三人称动词单数搭配使用。

例: Someone is here to see you.

There is something wrong with the tape-recorder.

Nobody likes to see a dull film.

Did he come here for anything urgent?

(2) some 和 any 既能用作限定词, 也能用作不定代词, 起名词词组的作用, 但 no 只能用作限定词, 不能单独使用。

例: Do you have any red ink? (限定词)

Yes, I do. I have some. (不定代词)

Are there any tourists left in the pavilion on the top of the hill?

No, there aren't any. (不定代词)

如果说: No, there are no. 那就错了, 因为它不能单独使用。

3. all, both, every, either, neither 等限定词的用法。

(1) 指两者 both, each, either, neither.

例: You can't have either of these two rooms, They are already booked.

Either of these two roads will take you to the city of New York.

Neither of the two door men were present.

Which of these two novels shall I give you? Give me both, please.

On each side of the street there were fresh flowers of all colours.

(2)指两者以上 all, every, each, any no/none.

Pass me any of these dictionaries; any one will do.

—Which of these video-tapes would you like to choose?

—I don't like any, I'm interested in none.

None of the tourists are in the hall now.

三、基本句型和句子种类

1. 英语基本句型主要有五种。

(1)主—动—表(系动词作谓语)。

Dinner is ready at six o'clock.

He looks healthy and wealthy.

The old lady appeared breathless at the doorway.

(2)主—动(一般为不及物动词作谓语)。

Iron rusts.

Everybody laughed (at the joke).

(3)主—动—宾(状)。

I want to book two plane tickets to New York.

Italy won the game last Friday.

(4)主—动—间宾—直宾(用于此句型的动词常用的可列

举几个,如 ask, show, give, teach, offer, send, pay, lend 等)。

例: I sent him a telegram yesterday.

Mary lent us her car.

(5) 主—动—宾—复宾(用于此句型的动词常用的可列举几个,如: see, hear, notice, make, keep, have, watch, feel, elect 等)。

例: They made the young man their spokesman.

We elected him leader of the soccer team.

2. 基本句型的转换与扩大。

基本句型及其转换形式可以通过不同的语法手段加以扩大,使之成为千变万化的句子,表达各种各样的意思。

(1) 转换形式:

a. 变成疑问句 The tour guide has arrived. → Has the tour guide arrived?

b. 变成否定句 The general manager gave the order this morning. → The general manager didn't give the order this morning.

c. 变成被动语态 The boss will give the employees a month's notice. → The employees will be given a month's notice.

(2) 扩大方式:

a. 分句的并列 Most of us were already in the reception room, the door had been closed and late comers had to wait outside.

b. 增加修饰语 These people have long been our close friends in times of peace and war.

c. 使用从属分句 Not only did he dislike the way we

spoke, but he also disapproved of the way we dressed.

3. 句子种类。

英语句子按其构成形式分为简单句、并列句、复合句三种。

(1) 简单句。一般有四种情况：

a. 一主一谓

例：Teachers in primary schools certainly need a lot of patience.

That young lad doesn't have much ambition.

b. 一主多谓

例：The kids cleaned the classroom, shut all the windows and went out to play on the sports ground.

John read the recipe again and began to do his job.

c. 多主一谓

例：Mr. and Mrs. Green always get to school on time.

Mary, Jane and Joan are writing something for the ads in the office now.

d. 多主多谓

例：Helen and Grace have both finished their lunch and gone to the concert.

The old professor, his two assistants and some graduate students discussed about the experiment and wrote a report together.

(2) 并列句。两个子句在语法结构上,或在意义上互不从属,互不修饰,而是独立的又互为补充的关系所组成的句子称之为并列句。常用的连词有 and, but, or, for 等。

例：The driver gave us a lift, or it was impossible for us

to get there in time.

Bobby is under the bed, but Jimmy is behind the door.

Ten years ago. Dick met Tom, and they soon became good friends.

The museum is a big project, for it took them over ten years to finish it.

(3)复合句。由一个主句加一个或多个从句构成。按从句对主句某一部分的关系可以分为:

a. 主语从句

例: It is strange that the girl has disappeared completely.

It is required that we make an itinerary beforehand for the tourists.

b. 宾语从句

例: Everybody says that she is a good dentist.

I don't know where John likes to spend his holidays.

c. 表语从句

例: That's why she got annoyed with you this morning.

This is because they didn't pay enough attention to the pronunciation and intonation.

d. 定语从句

例: The girl who guided the tour in Soochow graduated from our department three years ago.

The car that won the race was driven by Jim Brown.

e. 状语从句

例: When water is heated, it is gradually changed into

vapour.

He won't get anywhere unless he works much harder.

课堂练习(一)

I. Change the form of the noun phrases below so that the postmodifiers become premodifiers.

1. a museum that has been built well
2. the film that was much criticized
3. an improvement that is needed badly
4. a secret that has been kept closely
5. a carriage drawn by a horse
6. a boat with a flat bottom

II. Insert some, any, no, making the appropriate compounds if necessary.

1. I'd like _____ airmail paper, please.
2. He seldom uses _____ paper to start a fire.
3. He has spoken to hardly _____ one who is against his plan.
4. She is so sensitive _____ thing you say can upset her, I think.
5. This lock is no good at all _____ key will open it.
6. Will you have _____ pudding or _____ fruit?
7. _____ one can tell you how to get to Tian An Men Square.
(i. e. everyone knows the way.)
8. _____ people will believe _____ story you tell them.

课堂练习(二)

Identify types of sentences; the simple sentence, the compound sentence and the complex sentence.

1. There are different forms of energy and we can use them for different purposes.

2. This machine can only be used where there is electricity.

3. The Taj Mahal stands on a terrace of red stone.

4. One day Tom got up early and left home without eating anything.

5. The doctors and nurses in the hospital tried hard to save the wounded soldier.

6. In the summer we swim in the river and we push each other under the water.

7. The sea is rough when there are strong winds.

8. Go and meet him at the station, or he can not find his way to the hotel.

9. It is completely dark down there, for no sunlight can reach the depths of the sea.

10. For the tourists, all the places were new.

11. The moon went down; the stars grew pale; the cold day broke and the sun rose.

12. As she took the handbag from the waiter, a piece of paper fell out.

第二讲 动词的时

动词的“时”(tense)表示不同时间发生的动作的一种动词形式,英语“时”的问题比较复杂,常用的大致有三种:现在时、过去时、将来时,其它的都由此而派生。

一、一般现在时

通常以动词原形表示,但主语是第三人称单数时,须加-s,或-es。主要用法:

1. 表示一种客观真理、科学事实、格言等。

例: The earth turns around the sun.

A clock is a small machine that tells people time.

Wuhan stands on the Yangtze River.

The sun rises in the east.

2. 表示现在习惯性动作。

例: The teachers come to school by school bus.

He always sleeps with the windows open.

All of them eat in the school canteen.

How many hours a week do you work now?

3. 表示现时刻存在着的状态,这种状态带有一定的持续性。

例: There's a big parking lot near our college.

It's windy in spring in Beijing.

They are busy with autumn harvest.

Guilin is a beautiful city of China.