

# COLLEGE ENGLISH GRAMMAR

主编/王 辉 李占喜



# 大学英语语法

## 精讲与精练

- **口诀式**掌握语法规则
- **定量练习**巩固语法要点
- 语法学习新体验!!!
- 大学初年级必备!!!



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## 大学英语语法精讲与精练

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主 编 / 王 辉 李占喜

责任编辑 / 李清奇

责任校对 / 张 波

封面设计 / 戚亮轩

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## 前 言

为了学好英语,很多人一直以来努力不懈,却又迷茫不已。而要真正学好英语,自如得体地使用英语,本人一直认为扎实的基本功必不可少。具体地说,就是灵活掌握一定量的常用词汇与真正理解并运用一些基本的语法知识。语法是语言的构架,对语言有着举足轻重的作用。语法学习易学难精,可以说在某种程度上体现着整个英语学习的本质。

常有許多人抱怨语法难学,其理由是语法规则条条框框,且有许多例外,枯燥难记,一用就错。之所以这样,是因为走入了语法学习的误区,没有悟出一套行之有效的学习方法。语法知识应用中出错,许多时候都是无意识、不自觉的,其出错的原因不是没学过或不理解某个语法规则,而是母语思维在下意识中起着干扰作用。在某一语言点上汉英语法差异越多,则母语的干扰也越大。要想自觉地减少甚至消除母语的干扰,在使用英语时做到思维的转换自如,行之有效的方法是自觉地进行汉英语法对比。只有自觉清楚地了解汉英各个语法点的差异,才能在使用中更容易地避免由于语法差异而造成的语法不当或错误。

弄清了中國學生语法使用中出错的心理机制与语言缺陷后,就可以知道单纯的理解错误或理解不透彻大多造成英语的词不达意与意思扭曲,语言形式方面的错误倒在其次。如不了解汉英语言的差异,即使汉语理解透彻,也会在语言形式上出现错误,并最终影响意义的表达。

有鉴于此,本人编写本书时在体例上有所创新,力争做到新颖、实用且富有启发性。本书共有二十个章节,基本涵盖了英语中所有基本语法知识点。每章由三大部分组成:导论、问答与练习。其中问答部分是本书的重点,也是亮点所在。问答部分由若干与语法主题紧密相关的问题及解答组成。问题前通过汉英正误对比的方式给出一些例子,通过这些例子学生可知道自己的问题所在并知道如何加以改进。改进的方法不止一种,因此往往给出几种正确译文,第一句正确译文与语法点密切相关。这有助于启迪学生的思维,培养他们活学活用、灵活驾驭各种表达与句型的能力。看过例子后,学生们既知晓了自己的问题所在,又可以悟到或学到改进的方法。久而久之,英语表达能力必然会有质的飞跃。

此外,为了便于记忆,本书化繁为简,每个语法点下面几乎都增加了言简意赅的口诀,把枯燥冗长的语法规则压缩简化,大大减轻了记忆负担。相信定会明显提高记忆效果。

本书只是本人在这方面的一个初步尝试,希望能对学生有切实的帮助。

编 者

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第一部分

# 词法

# 第一章 代词

## 一 概述

- 就你们俩?  
Only you two? ×  
Are there only you two? ✓
- 这个包他的。  
This bag his. ×  
This bag is his. ✓

### 代词能作哪些句子成分?

一般说来,代词具有名词的功能,其语法功能与名词大体类似,在句中可作主语、宾语、表语、定语等。

### 代词有哪些种类?

英语代词种类比汉语丰富,可分为人称、物主、反身、相互、疑问、关系、指示、不定代词等。

**口诀:**代词主要表代替,语法作用与名同,主宾表定要记清。

英语代词真丰富,人称物主加反身,相互、疑问兼关系,还有指示与不定。

## 二 语法点梳理

### 1 人称代词

- 你不是我,不会懂的。  
You are not **I** and won't understand it. (正式)  
You are not **me** and won't understand it. (非正式)
- 我决定支持他。  
I decide to support he. ×  
I decide to support **him**. ✓
- 他们有他们的苦恼。  
They have the troubles of them. ×  
They have **their** own troubles. ✓  
They have troubles of **their** own. ✓
- 是谁?  
Who are you? ×

Who is it? ✓

### 人称代词有哪些?

人称代词有主、宾格之分,有单复之别。第一人称代词单数有 I(主格),me(宾格);复数有 we(主格),us(宾格)。第二人称代词单复数同形,有 you(主格),you(宾格)。第三人称代词单数有 he(主格),she(主格),it(主格);him(宾格),her(宾格),it(宾格);复数有 they(主格),them(宾格)。

### 人称代词的功能有哪些?

人称代词可作主语、宾语及表语。

**口诀:**人称代词指代人,“it”却无阴阳性,只表心目中之人。主格代词有七种,对应七种是宾格。语法功能主宾表,表语一般用宾格。

## 2 物主代词

- - 我们的房间比他们的大。

Our room is larger than their. ✗

Our room is larger than **theirs** ✓

- - 你的是绿色的。

Your is green. ✗

**Yours** is green. ✓

- - 我母亲在家。

I mother is at home. ✗

**My** mother is at home. ✓

- - 这台电脑是他们的。

This computer is their. ✗

This computer is **theirs**. ✓

### 物主代词分哪几种? 各有哪些语法功能?

物主代词分两种:形容词性物主代词与名词性物主代词。形容词性物主代词只能作定语,名词性物主代词可作主语、宾语和表语。

**口诀:**物主代词分两种,功能相当形与名,前者只能当定语,后者可表主、宾、表。

## 3 反身代词

- - 他们对自己不满意。

They are not satisfied with their self. ✗

They are not satisfied with **themselves**. ✓



- — 我赞美我自己。

I praise my self. ×

I praise **myself**. ✓

- — 你们必须相信自己。

You must believe in self. ×

You must believe in **ourselves**. ✓

#### 反身代词有单复数形式吗？共有哪些？

有。与人称代词对应，分三个人称。第一人称有：myself(单数)，ourselves(复数)；第二人称有：yourself(单数)，yourselves(复数)；第三人称有：himself(单数)，herself(单数)，itself(单数)，themselves(复数)。

- — 这是她本人吗？

Is this her herself? ×

Is this **herself**? ✓

- — 我自己打算去那里。

Myself plan to go there. ×

I **myself** plan to go there. ✓

- — 他同意我本人。

He agreed to see myself. ×

He agreed to see **me myself**. ✓

#### 反身代词可充当哪些句子成分？

反身代词在句中可充当宾语、表语和同位语。

- — She was almost beside herself at her first prize.

得知自己获得了一等奖，她几乎脱离了自己。×

得知自己获得了一等奖，她几乎欣喜若狂。✓

- — He is not quite himself today.

他今天有点不大像自己。×

他今天**身体**有些不舒服。✓

- — The accident did not happen of itself.

这一事故不是自己发生的。×

这一事故不是**无缘无故**发生的。✓

#### 与反身代词一起构成的短语有哪些？

介词与反身代词可一起构成介词短语，可表达固定而独特的意义。这些短语丰富而有用，常见的有：beside oneself(因……而极度兴奋，欣喜)，be oneself(身心健康)，by oneself(单独，独自)，for oneself(为自己，替自己；独自地)，in oneself(本身；本性)，of oneself(自动地)，to oneself(常与 have, get, keep 连用，单独所有；暗自地)。

口诀:反身代词真独特,构词特殊需牢记。对应人称分三种,须知单复不同形。第三人称有三形,共用一个复数形。句子成分有三种,宾表外加同位语,同位位置更灵活。

#### 4. 疑问代词

- 这是谁的手套?  
Who's glove is this? ×  
**Whose** glove is this? ✓
- 他究竟要哪一个?  
Which on earth does he want? ×  
**Whichever** does he want? ✓
- 前天你在街上见到了谁?  
Who did you see in the street the day before yesterday? ×  
**Whom** did you see in the street the day before yesterday? ✓
- 他是谁?  
What is he?  
他是什么? ×  
他是做什么的? ✓
- 你喜欢哪种颜色?  
Which colour do you like? ×  
**What** colour do you like? ✓
- 昨天星期几?  
Which day of the week was it yesterday? ×  
**What** day of the week was it yesterday? ✓
- 她究竟干了什么?  
What in the world did she do? ×  
**Whatever** did she do? ✓

常用疑问代词有哪些?

常用疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, whoever, which, whichever, what, whatever 等。

- 你有什么?  
You have what? ×  
**What** do you have? ✓
- 这是谁的汽车?  
This is whose car? ×  
**Whose** car is this? ✓
- 他到底喜欢哪一个?

He likes whichever? ×

**Whichever** does he like? √

疑问代词在句中的位置怎样?

疑问代词一般放在句首,用来构成特殊疑问句。

**口诀:**疑问代词表提问,位置固定在句首,可问人来可问物。

• 现在什么便宜?

What cheap now? ×

**What is** cheap now? √

• 你哪一个?

Which you? ×

**Which is** yours? √

• 今天几号?

What date today? ×

**What date is** today? √

• 什么仍很干净?

What still very clean? ×

**What remains** very clean? √

**What is** still very clean? √

• 谁不高兴?

Who not happy? ×

**Who is** not happy? √

疑问代词可作哪些句子成分?

疑问代词可用作主语、宾语、定语和表语。疑问代词如作主语,后面应紧跟谓语,为正常语序。

**口诀:**不仅充当主与宾,而且兼作表与定。若在句首作主语,后跟谓语正常序。

## 5. 指示代词

• 我有和你一样的笔。

I have same pen as yours. ×

I have **the** same pen as yours. √

• 我从来没看过这么好的电影。

I have never seen such wonderful movie. ×

I have never seen such **a** wonderful movie. √

- 他喜欢英语而且说得很好。  
He likes English and speaks very well. ×  
He likes English and speaks **it** very well. ✓
- 请问你是哪位?  
Who is this speaking? ×  
Who is **that** speaking? ✓

#### 指示代词有哪些?

指示代词有: this, that, these, those, it, such, so, same 等。

**口诀:** 指示代词七八种, 常见形式 this 和 that,  
复数形式 these 与 those, 另加四种 it, such, so, same。

- 就这么做。  
Just do it this. ×  
Just do it **like** this. ✓  
Just do it (**in**) **this** way. ✓
- 她所有的就这些。  
All she has these. ×  
All she has is **these**. ✓  
**These** are all she has. ✓  
**These** are what she has. ✓
- 他叫得这么响, 别人都无法入睡。  
He shouted this loudly that the others couldn't fall asleep. ×  
He shouted **so** loudly **that** the others couldn't fall asleep. ✓  
He shouted **too** loudly for the others **to** fall asleep. ✓
- 我避免那样做事。  
I avoid doing things that. ×  
I avoid doing things **like that**. ✓  
I avoid doing things (**in**) **that way**. ✓

#### 指示代词的语法功能有哪些?

指示代词可在句中作主语、宾语、表语和定语。

**口诀:** 句子成分有异同, 主宾表定 this 与 that, 同样适用 these 与 those,  
还有一个应是 same, 不过前面总跟 the. it 功能最简单, 只是不能作定语。

- 我想强调的是这一点。

What I want to emphasize is this point. ✕

What I want to emphasize is **this**. ✓

- 这就是我反对这个计划的原因。

This is why I object to the plan. ✕

**That** is why I object to the plan. ✓

- 这正是症结所在。

This is where the shoe pinches. ✕

**That** is where the shoe pinches. ✓

- 他们在上周的今天签订了合同。

They signed the contract today of last week. ✕

They signed the contract **this day** of last week. ✓

- 她是那年夏天出生的。

She was born in the summer of that year. ✕

She was born **that summer**. ✓

- 今天晚上你在外面吗?

Will you be out today evening? ✕

Will you be out **this evening**? ✓

#### 指示代词 **this** 与 **that** 的区别是什么?

**this** 一般用来指时间和空间上较近的人或物,也可指后面要讲到的事物。**that** 一般指时间和空间上较远的人或物,也可指前面提到过的事物。例如:

This is a pen and that is a pencil.

What he told me is **this**: He wants to go to Beijing.

He didn't come. **That** is why he didn't come.

**口诀:** 这是 **this** 那是 **that**, 以后要讲用 **this**, 前面提到 **that** 少不了。

- 这就是我十年前所过的日子。

Such was the days I had ten years ago. ✕

Such **were** the days I had ten years ago. ✓

- 这就是我花 300 美元买的两个皮包。

Such is the two leather bags I bought for three hundred dollars. ✕

Such **are** the two leather bags I bought for three hundred dollars. ✓

#### 指示代词作主语时,谓语有何要求?

**this, that, it, same** 作主语时,谓语总用单数形式, **these, those** 作主语时,谓语总用复数形式, **such** 作主语时,谓语既可以是单数形式,也可以是复数形式,应视 **such** 的意义而定。如: Such was life in the old days. Such are the results of the long negotiations.

**口诀:**指示代词作主语,谓语单复随情形。单数主语有四个: this, that, it 与 same。  
these, those 作主语,谓语总用复数形。such 若是作主语,谓语可单亦可复。  
何时单来何时复,要以 such 意义定。

- ◆ - 盆里剩下的水还很多。  
There is such much water left in the basin. ✕  
There is **so** much water left in the basin. ✓
- ◆ - 我从未看过如此有趣的小说。  
I have never seen such interesting a novel. ✕  
I have never seen **such an** interesting novel. ✓  
I have never seen **so** interesting a novel. ✓
- ◆ - 昨天电影院里孩子真多。  
There were such many children in the cinema yesterday. ✕  
There were **so** many children in the cinema yesterday. ✓
- ◆ 他讲的故事如此有趣,我们都笑了。  
He told us so funny stories that we all laughed. ✕  
He told us **such** funny stories **that** we all laughed. ✓  
The stories he told were **so** funny **that** we all laughed. ✓

#### such 作定语有哪些特殊用法?

such 作定语后面可有三种情况:(1)such+a(an)+形容词+可数名词;(2)such+形容词+名词复数;(3)such+形容词+不可数名词。

其中第一种情况可替换成:so+形容词+a(an)+可数名词。

有时尽管中心名词是复数名词,但前面的定语表示数量,如 little, many, few 等,那么形容词前须用 so 修饰,如:so many children, so little water, so few books。

**口诀:** such 作定有讲究,可跟可数不可数。如若后跟可数单,名词前面用 a, an。  
名前若有形容词,词语应该放中间。无论名词数单复,形容词语紧相接。  
形容词前若用 so,二者必须靠一起,而且名词须是单。

#### 6. 不定代词

- ◆ - 这把尺子坏了,再给我拿一把。  
This ruler doesn't work. Can you give me other one? ✕  
This ruler doesn't work. Can you give me **another one**? ✓
- ◆ 这里没有一本书是我弟弟需要的。  
No one of these books here is what my brother needs. ✕

**None** of these books here is what my brother needs. ✓

- 有谁看见她了吗?

Was there somebody that saw her? ✗

**Did anybody** see her? ✓

**Who** saw her? ✓

- 大家负责就是无人负责。

Anybody's business is nobody's business. ✗

**Everybody's** business is nobody's business. ✓

- 有人说你住院了。

A person said that you had been in hospital. ✓

**Somebody** said that you had been in hospital. ✓

It was said that you had been in hospital. ✓

- 它们中我一个都不愿买。

I don't want to buy all of them. ✗

I don't want to buy **any of them**. ✓

#### 不定代词有哪些?

常见的不定代词有: some, any, all, both, half, each, several, one, ones, no one, none, the other, others, either, neither, many, few, much, little, somebody, everybody, anybody, something, anything, nobody, nothing 等。

**口诀:** 不定代词真奇妙, 稍不注意用错了。数量堪称代词冠。

- 我打了她几下。

I beat her several. ✗

I gave her **several beatings**. ✓

- 这里有很多苹果。我一些, 你一些。

There are many apples here. I some, and you some. ✗

There are many apples here. I will **take some**, and you others. ✓

There are many apples here. You and I will **share them**. ✓

- 他什么都不是。

He nobody. ✗

He is **nobody**. ✓

- 其他会玩吗?

Can you play other? ✗

Can you play **any other games**? ✓

Are there **any other games** you can play? ✓

- 男孩很少说话。

The boy spoke few. ✕

The boy spoke **little**. ✓

The boy uttered/spoke **few words**. ✓

### 不定代词有哪些语法功能?

不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质,在句中可充当主语、宾语、表语、定语和同位语等。

**口诀:**语法功能兼名形,主宾表定与同位。

- 她的收音机出了一些毛病。

There are something wrong with her radio. ✕

There **is something** wrong with her radio. ✓

**Something is** wrong with her radio. ✓

- 病人认为医生说的话都是对的。

Patients think that anything that doctors say are right. ✕

Patients think that **anything** that doctors say **is** right. ✓

Patients think that **whatever** doctors say **is** right. ✓

- 他们俩哪一个都勇敢。

Either of them are brave. ✕

**Either of them is** brave. ✓

**Both of them are** brave. ✓

- 两件上衣都不适合他。

Neither of the dresses fit him. ✕

**Neither of the dresses fits** him. ✓

- 很少有人活到 100 岁。

Few lives to be 100. ✕

**Few live** to be 100. ✓

**Few live** as old as 100. ✓

- 优秀戏剧寥寥无几。

Few is good plays. ✕

**Few are** good plays. ✓

- 出席会议的许多人是北方人。

Many at the meeting is from the north. ✕

**Many at the meeting are** from the north. ✓

**Many a person at the meeting is** from the north. ✓



- 一些在聊天,另一些在下棋。  
Some **is** chatting while others are playing chess. ×  
**Some are** chatting while others are playing chess. ✓
- 所有的人都受到极大的鼓舞。  
All **was** greatly encouraged. ×  
**All were** greatly encouraged. ✓
- 我知道他们一切都好。  
I know all **are** well with them. ×  
I know **all is** well with them. ✓
- 其中一些水是干净的。  
Some of the water **are** clean. ×  
**Some of the water is** clean. ✓
- 有关这一理论说得够多了。  
Enough **have** been said on the theory. ×  
**Enough has** been said on the theory. ✓
- 现有的杯子不够分。  
There **is** not enough glasses to go around. ×  
There **are** not enough **glasses** to go around. ✓

#### 不定代词有无可数与不可数的区分?

有。一些不定代词后只能跟单数谓语动词,如 each, one, no one, the other, another, either, neither, much, little, everybody, anybody, nobody, everything, something, somebody, anything, nothing 等。一些不定代词后只能跟复数谓语动词,如 both, several, ones, others, many, few 等。一些不定代词后既可跟单数谓语动词也可跟复数谓语动词,如 some, any, all, half, none, enough 等。

**口诀:**区分可数不可数,谓语单复有规律。纯粹单复容易辨,兼作单复难掌握。后者数量较固定,是单是复看意义。

- 那个动物园里有狮子吗?  
Are there **some** lions in that zoo? ×  
Are there **any** lions in that zoo? ✓
- 你给我买些杂志好吗?  
Will you buy me **any** magazines? ×  
Will you buy me **some** magazines? ✓
- 你打算买汽车吗? 不,我刚刚买了一辆。  
Aren't you going to buy a car?  
No, I've just bought it. ×