

# COLLINS

## 袖珍英语语法

COLLINS POCKET  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

生活·讀書·新知 三联书店

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## 出版说明

Collins 袖珍英语语法是英国 Collins 出版社出版的一本比较新的语法书。编排紧凑,解释简明扼要,易学易懂。该书是针对学习英语者在语法方面遇到的问题,从语法术语、语法规则和当代英语结构方面做简单明了的叙述,描述语法的各种主要概念,各种规则,习惯用法,并列英国英语和美国英语在某些方面的不同,同时说明口语及书面用语方面的区别。每一论点都附有一个或多个实例。

本书是原版书的中文译本,保留全部英文叙述及实例,中文译文并列。中文翻译邀请有经验的英语教学工作担任,做到译文准确,保持原版书的质量,以期对读者在掌握英语语法方面有所裨益。

## INTRODUCTION 序言

The *Collins Pocket English Grammar* is a compact account both of the terms of grammar and of the structure of contemporary English. The intense debates about language teaching and the teaching of English in the National Curriculum have focused attention on the role of grammar. There is an increasing awareness that even a basic knowledge of how language works is an invaluable aid to clearer and more meaningful expression. This handy reference book provides the reader with an accessible account. Its simple, direct explanations describe all the main concepts and terms of grammar. Each point is illustrated by one or more example sentences on the facing pages, to which the explanations refer by arrowed numbers (→).

《Collins 袖珍英语语法》对语法术语和当代英语的结构都作了简明扼要的叙述。在全国中小学统一课程中对语言教学和英语教学的问题争论激烈,使人们注意到语法的作用。大家越来越认识到,即使对语言的机制有一些基本的认识也能帮助学生大为提高表达能力,使其言之有物,叙述更具条理。本书编排紧凑,便于读者随时查阅。全书解释简单明了,描述了语法的各种主要概念以及术语。每一论点均在与正文相对的邻页附有一个或多个实例以资说明,以(→)加编号表示相应实例。

Some usages are appropriate only in spoken English, while others are more typical of formal writing. The *Pocket English Grammar* is careful to point out these distinctions where they are important. It does not prescribe what a user of English must or must not write or say, but gives sufficient guidance for the reader to make his or her own decisions.

某些用法仅适用于口语,而另一些用法则多用于正式的书面语中。凡是重要的不同之处,本书均一一指出其区别。本书并不企图告诉读者在写或说英语时必须遵循何

种规则,而只是对读者提供充分的指导,帮助读者自己作出决定。

Students can use the book by themselves, using the analysis it provides to explore their own writing, so that they can gain greater control over it. The *Pocket English Grammar* is also intended as an aid for anyone who is learning a foreign language, not only because, the basic terms of grammar are common to most languages, but also because experience shows that language learners can profit from a sound understanding of the workings of their own language. Foreign students, too, will find the wealth of examples and the succinct account of the grammar of English an invaluable and concise resource.

此书可供自学用。学生可在写作时参考本书的分析,可提高驾驭语言的能力。本书亦有助于学习外语的学生,这不仅因为大多数语言的基本语法术语是相通的。另一方面,经验表明,透彻了解母语的机制,对学外语有好处。本书例证丰富,对英语语法的叙述简明扼要,易懂易学,因此,对外国学生也是极其有用的。

Ronald G. Hardie

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## Parts of Speech 词类

**Sentences** are made up of **words**. Any number of words can be used in a sentence (→1). We can combine words with each other in many ways to make new sentences (→2). **Grammar** describes how this is done. Each word in a sentence belongs to a particular set or **class**, depending on how it is used. These classes are called **parts of speech**.

句子由单词组成。各个句子中的单词数目可多可少(→1)。我们可将单词以多种方式组合来造出新的句子(→2)。语法就是用来描述如何造句的。句子中的每个词根据其作用而属于某一特定的种类。这些种类就叫做词类。

All sentences begin with a capital letter and end in either a full stop, a question mark, or an exclamation mark. When we describe the use of these marks, e. g. commas, semicolons, full stops, brackets, and so on, we are talking about **punctuation**.

所有句子句首的第一字母大写,句尾处标以句号、感叹号或问号。这些符号,即逗号、分号、句号、括号等等总称为标点符号。

The term **clause** is used to describe a group of words that contains a **verb**, the **subject** of that verb, and, often, some other words such as an **object** (→3). A sentence can contain one or more **clauses** (→4). Many sentences consist of no more than a single clause. Single clause sentences are called **simple sentences** (→5).

分句这一术语用来指一组单词,其中包括一个动词,该动词的主语,常常再加上一些其他单词,如宾语(→3)。一个句子可以包括一个或几个分句(→4)。许多句子只包括一个分句。由单一的分句构成的句子就叫简单句(→5)。

A clause always contains a **verb** (→6). A sentence, however, does not always have to be a clause (→7). See p. 423 for more about clauses. A **phrase** is just a **group** of

words (→8). The term is usually kept for words which go together naturally.

分句中总有一个动词(→6)。不过,一个句子也不一定总是一个分句(→7)。有关分句的介绍,详见423页。词组就是一组单词(→8)。这一术语常用来指惯常在一起使用的一些单词。

Many words can refer to one thing only or to more than one. We use the terms **singular** and **plural** for this. A more general term is **number**. Pronouns and nouns can be singular or plural in grammatical number. See p. 250.

许多单词可用来指一件或多件事物。我们用单数和复数两个术语来区分。一个较为概括的术语就是数。代词和名词在语法上可以是单数或复数。见250页。

When we want to identify the speaker or the person spoken about in grammar, we use **first person** to mean the speaker, **second person** to mean the person who is spoken to, and **third person** to mean the person who is spoken about (→9). For example, we talk about 'first person plural' or 'third person singular'.

在语法上要分清说话人或者是交谈中提到的人时,我们用第一人称来指说话人,用第二人称来指听话人,用第三人称来指交谈中提到的人(→9)。例如,我们可用“第一人称复数”或“第三人称单数”的说法。

*Continued* 待续

- 1 He left us.  
他离开了我们。  
The man in the corner lowered his newspaper.  
墙角的那个人把报纸放低了。  
Whenever I see Tammy I go quite silly.  
只要我一见到塔米我总是现出一副很傻的样子。  
Until tomorrow then.  
那么明天见。  
Yes.  
是的。
  
- 2 I can help you.                      Can I help you?  
我能帮您。                      我能帮您吗?
  
- 3 I live in Sussex.                      ... where I live.  
我住在苏塞克斯。                      .....我生活的地方。  
Jessica lived in Crowborough at first.  
杰西卡最初是住在克劳保罗。  
He was living in Rome that year.  
他那一年住在罗马。  
... when he had eaten breakfast.  
.....在他吃好早饭的时候。
  
- 4 I can help you if you will let me.  
要是您不介意我可以帮忙。  
**Whenever you need to talk to someone, just pop in and see if I'm here.**  
要是您想要找个人谈谈的话,您可以随时来看我在不在。
  
- 5 He arrived on Friday.  
他是星期五到的。  
My brother loves his skateboard.  
我弟弟很爱他那块滑板。
  
- 6 run                                      walk  
跑                                      步行

	think 想	believe 相信
7	Certainly not. 当然不。 Yes. 是的。	Until tomorrow then. 那就明天见。 Why? 为什么?
8	the other day 几天前 in spite of 不管 would have been walking 一直在步行着	my friend Henry 我的朋友亨利 over the hill 在山那边
9	Pronouns 代词	<i>singular</i> 单数 <i>plural</i> 复数
	1st person 第一人称	I 我      we 我们
	2nd person 第二人称	you 你      you 你们
	3rd person 第三人称	he, she, it 他, 她, 它      they 他(她, 它)们
	Nouns 名词	the man 男人      the men 男人们 a girl 一个女孩子      two girls 两个女孩子

## Parts of Speech(ctd) 词类(续前)

A **verb** informs us about an action or a state of being. Ordinary verbs are called **main verbs** (→1). A main verb is sometimes called a 'doing word'. A special group of verbs are called **auxiliary verbs**(→2). These combine with main verbs to form different tenses.

动词用来表示动作或状态。一般动词称为主要动词(→1)。主要动词有时称为“行为词”。一组特别的动词称为助动词(→2)。助动词与主要动词结合构成不同的时态。

A **noun** is a word that labels a thing or an idea (→3). Nouns are sometimes called 'naming words'. If we do not want to repeat the same noun in a sentence or a paragraph we can replace it with a **pronoun**. A pronoun is a substitute for a noun phrase or a noun (→4).

名词用来表示事物或观念的名称(→3)。名词有时称为“命名词”，如果要避免在一个句子或一个段落中重复使用同一名词的话，则可用代词来取代该名词。代词用来代替一个名词词组或一个名词(→4)。

An **adjective** gives further information about a noun. Adjectives help us describe or pick out which particular thing among many is being referred to (→5). Adjectives are sometimes called 'describing words'.

形容词对名词作进一步的说明。形容词有助于描述或区分在诸多事物中所指的某一特定事物(→5)。形容词有时称为“描述词”。

A **determiner** is used to point more precisely to the person, thing, or idea to which reference is being made. Among the determiners are **definite** and **indefinite articles** and **possessives** (→6).

限定词用来更确切地说明所叙述的人，事物或观念。限定词中有定冠词，不定冠词与物主代词(→6)。

An **adverb** gives information about the way that an action is

performed or when and where it takes place (→7). Some adverbs can also be used to modify adjectives (→8), or to introduce a sentence (→9). Many adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *-ly*.

副词说明动作执行的方式或者动作发生的时间与地点(→7)。有些副词能用来修饰形容词(→8),或引导句子(→9)。许多副词由形容词加-ly构成。

A **preposition** is one of a small group of words that can be used with nouns and verbs. Prepositions give information about position or movement (→10). When a preposition is used in front of a noun, the two together do the work of an adverb (→11).

介词为数不多,它能与名词与动词连用。介词说明位置或运动(→10)。当介词用在名词之前时,它们的作用相当一个副词(→11)。

A **conjunction** joins two or more words or clauses to each other. Conjunctions are sometimes called 'joining words'. 连词用来连接两个或两个以上的单词或分句。连词有时也称为“连接词”。

Many words can act as more than one part of speech. It is not unusual for an English word to be a **noun** in one sentence and a **verb** in another sentence (→12).

许多单词能够属于不同的词类。在英语中常常会有这样的情况:一个词在这个句子中是名词,但在另一个句子中是动词(→12)。

- 1 come 来 go 去 think 思考  
want 想, 想要 economize 节约 believe 相信
- 2 I **am** thinking. She **has** seen the film already.  
我正在思考。她已经看过那部电影。  
I **can** help you. We **might** need to.  
我能帮助你。我们可能需要这样。
- 3 table 桌子 book 书 ugliness 丑  
time 时间 animal 动物 thing 事情
- 4 Gary rather liked Sue so **he** asked **her** out.  
加里有点喜欢休, 所以他约她出去。  
The boys were hungry so **they** made tea early.  
男孩们饿了, 所以他们提早准备了茶点。
- 5 a man a **tall** man  
一个男人 一个高个子男人  
their kettle their **rusty old** kettle  
他们的水壶 他们那个生锈的旧水壶  
the cat the **little tabby** cat  
那只猫 那只小斑猫
- 6 **the** cat 那只猫 a man 一个男人  
**my** aunt 我的姑妈 **their** kettle 他们的水壶
- 7 She ran **quickly** down the path.  
她沿着小路飞快地跑走了。  
The onlooker chuckled **softly**.  
旁观者轻声笑着。  
He lifted the box **gingerly**.  
他小心翼翼地把那只箱子举起来。
- 8 A **rather** tall man. This cake is **quite** nice.  
一个个子相当高的男人。这种饼很好吃。  
It was **fairly** good. It is a **very** hot day.  
很不错。今天很热。



- 9 **Certainly**, the harm has been done.  
当然, 已经造成了伤害。  
**Honestly**, I can't help it.  
老实说, 我是没办法。
- 10 **on** the bridge                      **over** the rooftops  
在桥上                                  在屋顶上  
**in** the morning                      **at** the gates  
在早晨                                  在门口
- 11 He is coming **now**.              He is coming **in the morning**.  
现在他马上就来。                  他在早晨来。  
I found him **there**.                  I found him **near the gates**.  
我在那儿找到他。                  我在离门口不远处找到他。
- 12 Jamal scored several **runs**.  
贾马尔得了好几分。  
She **runs** half a mile each morning.  
她每天早上跑半英里。  
I am in the **play** which is on in the village.  
在村子里上演的那出戏里有我的角色。  
Chris and Doug **play** golf together on Fridays.  
克里斯和道格常在星期五一起打高尔夫球。