

当代 英语语法详解

Contemporary English Grammar in Detailed Explanations

主编 刘世同

顾问 [英] Robert Welch

辽宁人民出版社

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前 言

随着我国对外开放形势的迅速发展，我国大学和中学外语教学改革也随之不断深入，客观发展形势对英语教学和学习提出更高要求，迫切需要提高教学质量和学习成绩。英语语法是英语教学和学习中的重要组成部分，特别对中国人学习英语来说尤为重要。广大师生迫切需要一本理论与实际相结合的，特别是符合中国人学习外语特点的英语语法参考书。因此，我们专门为广大师生编写了这本具有特色的英语语法参考书。

本书特点：

1. 重点突出

目前我国出版的英语语法书版本繁多，但本书打破传统体系，在编写体例上有所创新。本书不按传统词法和句法的理论体系编排，而是提炼英语语法精髓部分——英语语法主干部分、中国人难以掌握或易混淆部分及在国内外英语测试中出现频率较高的语法项目。本书把英语语法全部内容归纳为 130 个单元，分别归属为 14 个部分，每个单元重点讲解一个主要语法项目。因此，本书对英语语法学习起到“纲举目张”的作用，会使读者在语法学习中掌握重点和难点，从而掌握英语语法的全部内容。

2. 讲解简练

本书在讲解语法知识方面不是侧重理论方面的长篇论述，而是采取对比方法进行简洁、精练的表述和归纳，做到重

点突出,正误对照,使读者易于理解,易于消除混淆,达到准确理解、掌握和巩固所学语法知识及熟练运用的目的。

3. 学练结合

在每个单元后附相应的练习,练习内容与所学知识配套。练习题量大,有的放矢,其题型为国内外英语测试中的重点题型。因此,可使读者将理论与实际应用相结合,有利于熟练掌握及运用所学语法知识。

4. 巩固、充实与更新

在日常英语学习中,已学到了许多语法知识,然而没有形成系统知识。学习本书后,会使读者理顺语法知识,明确重点语法项目,从而巩固所学语法知识。本书对某些难以理解和易混淆的语法知识予以特殊注意,在知识讲解方面富有深度和力度,学习本书后会使知识更加充实。本书对某些语法领域加以扩充和延伸,充实了大量新的语法知识,具有高度和深度,反映了当代应用语言学最新研究成果,指出正确使用英语语言的科学依据。本书对读者更新英语语法知识大有帮助。

总之,本书是一本具有鲜明特色并富有革新性质的英语语法书,可供大学生、中学生及英语自学者学习英语语法参考使用。

刘世同

1997·沈阳

PREFACE

Professor Liu Shitong, while a visiting professor at this university, made a special study, under my guidance, of contemporary English grammar, idiom, and usage. I am happy to accept his request that I act as academic consultant for his:

Contemporary English Grammar in Detailed Explanations

I have every confidence that Professor Liu Shitong will carry his academic and publishing objectives.

Professor Robert Welch MA PHD

**School of Languages and Literature
University of Ulster
United Kingdom**

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Part 1

名词和冠词

Unit 1 不可数名词 (gold, music, advice 等)

根据可数性,名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词。关于可数名词参见 Part 1 Unit 2。

I. 某些名词指性质、物质、过程和话题等一般性事物,不指个别项目或个别事件,这些名称为不可数名词。如: **gold, music, blood, excitement, death**。

II. 不可数名词的特点

A. 不可数名词没有复数形式。不可说 **musics, bloods** 或 **excitements**。

B. 不可数名词只有一种形式,不与数词连用,通常也不与 **a** 或 **an** 等限定词连用。

1. ... a man or woman with **intelligence**.

2. The dog needed **water** and **food**.

3. ... new achievements in **medicine** and **agriculture**.

4. His speech centered on **religion, death, marriage, money** and **happiness**.

C. 不可数名词前可用 **the / some / any / much / his / this / little** 等限定词。如:

the music, some gold, much excitement, his blood

1. There was **little** time left.

2. There's **some** chocolate cake in the fridge.

III. 既能用作可数又能用作不可数的名词

A. 物质名词一般为不可数名词,但在某些情况下可变为可数名词。

A) 表示若干类

1. They asked for cheap **beer**.

2. Low-alcohol **beers** are good for health.

B) 表示数量之多

1. The prisoner was given only bread and **water**.
2. The rising **waters** did a lot of harm to the crops.

C) 表示各种量的特定种类的食品或饮料

1. We spent three hours talking over **coffee** and peanuts in their living room.
2. We stopped for a **coffee** at a cafe, and then continued our journey.

D) 指不同种类物质的物质名词主要用于专业性文章中,例如:**steel** 几乎经常是不可数名词,但为了区别不同种类的钢,**steel** 也可用作物质名词,并且用复数形式。

1. ... exports of **steel**.
2. ... the use of suitable amounts of tungsten in making certain **steels**.

B. 抽象名词一般为不可数名词,但在一定情况下可变为可数名词。

A) 表示“一种”、“一场”等

1. **Translation** is an art.
2. He has made an English **translation** of it.

B) 表示某种动作的一次、一例、一番等

1. I don't like the smell of tobacco **smoke**.
2. Do you care for a **smoke**?

C) 表示引起某种情绪的事

1. He listened with **pleasure** to the beautiful music.
2. It is a **pleasure** to talk with you.

D) 指表示某一品质的具体行动、人或东西

1. His book has come out and it's a **success**.
2. His play had poor **success**.

E) 表示若干类

1. He is good at the **art** of making friends.
2. Music and painting are fine **arts**.

F) 表示数量之多

1. We were again in **difficulty**.
2. We met with many **difficulties**.

G) 一些个体名词,在一定情况下可以抽象化,成为不可数名词。如:

1. I need a room with two **beds**.
2. Now he began to prepare for **bed**.
3. Many new **schools** have been built by the government.

4. There is no **school** tomorrow.

5. He grows many beautiful **flowers** in the ornamental part of his garden.

6. The trees are now in **flower**.

IV. 一些名词在英语中通常为不可数名词,但在其他语言中常常为可数名词,主要有:

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| accommodation | chaos | permission | trouble |
| advice | furniture | progress | weather |
| baggage | information | scenery | work |
| behavior | luggage | traffic | bread |
| news | travel | | |

这些名词为不可数名词,因此前面不可用 a / an 等限定词;不可用复数形式。

1. I'm looking for **accommodation**.

2. I'm going to buy **some bread**.

3. Tom gave me **some good advice**.

4. Where are you going to put all your **furniture**?

V. 以 s 结尾的不可数名词

A. 某些以-s 结尾的名词,看起来像可数名词的复数形式,但实际上是不可数名词。这些名词主要指学科、活动、游戏和疾病。

1. **Physics is** interesting.

2. **Billiards is** now replaced by bridge.

3. **Measles is** usually not a harmful disease.

B. 以-s 结尾的不可数名词可分为三大类,分别列表如下:

A) 表示学科名称和活动名称的不可数名词

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| acoustics | classics | logistics | politics |
| aerobics | economics | mathematics | statistics |
| aerodynamics | electronics | mechanics | thermodynamics |
| aeronautics | genetics | obstetrics | athletics |
| linguistics | physics | | |

注意:这些名词中有些偶尔也用作复数名词,当叙述某人的工作或活动时尤其如此。

1. I'm sorry that **politics have** never interested my grandmother.

2. She says she is too old to be interested in **them**.

B) 表示游戏种类的不可数名词

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------------|
| billiards | cards | draughts | tiddlywinks |
| bowls | darts | skittles | |

C)表示疾病名称的不可数名词

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-------|--------|
| diabetes | measles | mumps | rabies |
| ricketts | shingles | | |

VI. 不可数名词在使用时要与动词的词形相一致,以不可数名词作动词的主语时,动词要用单数形式

1. **Doubt begins** to creep slowly into her heart.
2. The **news is** very depressing today.
3. **Light travels** faster than sound.
4. **Electricity is** important but dangerous.

Exercises

I. Multiple Choice

1. I have _____ in doing these exercises.
A. many troubles B. much trouble
C. some of troubles D. little troubles
2. Father went to his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble.
A. an advice B. advice C. advices D. the advices
3. Tables are made of _____ .
A. wood B. woods C. a wood D. some woods
4. He is making a study of some fresh water _____. Now he lives on the lake with some _____.
A. fishes; fishermans B. fishes; fishermen
C. fish; fishermans D. fish; fishermen
5. _____ is in construction.
A. Every matter B. All matter C. All matters D. A matter
6. There is only _____ left in his bowl.
A. some rices B. little rice C. few rices D. a much rice
7. He arrived at the hotel, but his baggage _____ still on the way.
A. was B. were C. got D. had been
8. Harry will be able to begin soon. He has all _____ he needs now.
A. the equipment B. equipments
C. the equipments D. of the equipments
9. That definition leaves _____ for disagreement.
A. much room B. great deal room