

高等
师专
教材



英语语法举要

English Grammar, Master It Better

主编 陈天祐

华东师范大学出版社

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出版说明

我国高等师范专科学校长期以来没有一套适合自己要求的、比较系统和完整的教材。1986年，我们受国家教委有关部门的委托，与华东六省教育委员会协作，组织编写一套供华东地区高等师范专科学校使用的教材。这套教材包括中文、历史、政治教育、外语、数学、物理、化学、地理等八个专业的主干课程和公共课程，共五十余种。从今年下半年开始陆续出版，计划到明年年底出齐。

为了组织编写这套教材，华东各省教委和我们对各地师专的教学、教研、师资、教材和教育改革等情况，作了广泛的调查，在此基础上，又对编写这套教材的目的要求，人员组织、协作方式，具体步骤等，进行了深入细致的研究。各地师专的领导和广大教师都热烈支持，都把本校具有学科优势又有丰富教学经验和较高学术水平的教师推荐为这套教材的主编或编写成员，这对于保证这套教材在较高程度上反映当前华东地区师专教学和科研的新水平，起了十分重要的作用。

在编写的指导思想和具体实践上，我们力求使这套教材具有以下特点：

一、坚持以马列主义、毛泽东思想为指导，注意培养学生科学的世界观和人生观，培养他们为社会主义的四个现代化，特别是为教育事业献身的精神和为人师表的高尚品德。但这些又不是作空洞的说教，而是寓于教材的具体内容之中。

二、严格以新的师专教学计划和教学大纲为依据，坚决立足于师专这个特定层次上，从师专的培养目标和教学实际出发，教材内容的深度、广度乃至篇幅，都要充分体现培养初中教师的要

求，坚决防止跨越师专层次，盲目攀比、随意拔高的偏向。

三、贯彻理论联系实际的原则，系统阐述本门课程的基本理论、基本知识和基本技能。要吸收科学上的新成果，具有时代的先进性。要贯彻百花齐放、百家争鸣的方针，对不同学派的意见，选择一种能被多数人接受的意见做为基础，同时也介绍不同观点的意见。要充分注意学生思维能力、自学能力和表达能力的培养。

四、力求反映华东地区师专教育改革状况和教学、科学水平，以便更好地适应华东地区师专的教学需要。同时还注意反映华东地区政治、经济、历史、文化、改革开放、风土人情的特点，以为地方经济建设服务。

这套教材不仅可作为华东地区的师专教材，也可供其他地区的师专选用，还可供在职的初中教师学习和参考。

当把这套教材奉献给读者时，我们首先要向为此而作出重大指导和积极支持的国家教委和华东各省教委的有关同志，向为此付出辛勤劳动的各师专的负责同志和所有参加编写的教师以及许多热心帮助的同志，致以衷心的感谢。

组织编写和出版师专教材，在我们还属首次，由于实际经验和思想水平等的限制，其中缺点、错误在所难免，诚恳欢迎师专广大师生和其他读者批评指正。

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1988年7月30日

前 言

本书不可能是一部另辟蹊径的中级英语语法论著。它只能是一本根据课时限度，针对师专英语专业一年级学生的学业实际，按照《中学教师进修高等师范专科英语教学大纲》编写的师专英语语法教材。

教程受教时制约。课时不容教师对英语语法内容进行面面俱到的阐述。所以，本教材的编写原则之一是，举其重点，论其要点，释其疑点，练其难点。我们期望学生对书中重、要、疑、难诸点多加注意并更好地加以掌握，正确地加以应用。我们希望任课教师在使用本书时要根据实际情况进行讲授，组织学生练习。

我们的授课对象，师专英语专业新生，当然是中学里英语学科的佼佼者，他们对中学英语语法的基本知识已听得发腻。他们应付勾勾填填之类的训练，颇有一套；赢得高分，也不乏其术。他们可谓考场骁将，也真的身经百战，几番辛苦，才进得师专英语系大门。然而，他们的实践掌握能力，尤其口笔头应用能力，却不尽人意。因此，本教材编写原则之二是，在学生已经学过的英语语法基础上讲述一些常见的语法现象及其规则的同时，侧重编入词汇有所增扩、数量稍多的习题，供课内外口笔头强化训练之用。

出于上述实情和编写原则，高等师专教材中的本书定名为《英语语法举要》，又为了与师专英语专业系列教材相配，附加了英文书名 English Grammar, Master It Better。

本书对于英语语法现象的说明和语法术语的使用，与1984年教育部审定的《中学教师进修高等师范专科英语教学大纲》及中学英语课本基本相同。如此，学生将易于联系过去所学的内容，学

习起来，当较为方便。

本书第 1—3 章和第 18 章，由安徽省芜湖师专陈天祐副教授执笔，第 4、5、9 三章由山东省临沂师专李永生讲师执笔，第 6—8 和 10—12 章由江苏省苏州师专宗福常副教授执笔，第 13—17 章由安徽省芜湖师专司盛权副教授执笔。本书稿最后由陈天祐副教授通读审定。

书中如有错漏疏误，希读者不吝指正。

本书编写组
一九九一年十二月

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第一章 动词的时态(一)

就时间的流程而言,有过去、现在、未来这三种粗略的划分。一个动作的发生,或是在过去,或是在现在,或是在未来;或是兼跨其中的二者(如完成时)或三者(如现在一般时)。在英语中,表示在不同时间发生的动作,所用的动词有不同的形式,这就是所谓“时态”。英语动词时态,计有十六种,即:

1. 现在一般时, 现在进行时, 现在完成时, 现在完成进行时;
2. 过去一般时, 过去进行时, 过去完成时, 过去完成进行时;
3. 将来一般时, 将来进行时, 将来完成时, 将来完成进行时;
4. 过去将来一般时, 过去将来进行时, 过去将来完成时, 过去将来完成进行时。

但在一篇文章中,并不是按照上述顺序来写作的,总是需要什么就用什么。而且,时态的应用,都与上下文联系着;所以下面的例子,常有整段文章。(这几讲所附的练习,也是如此。一段或一篇文章里,往往用多种时态,时而这种,时而那种,在做练习时加以断定,对动词时态的学习会有帮助。)

在十六种时态中,常见的或常用的,大约只有十种。那些完成进行时用得不多;那些过去将来的时态,则大都是用作时态调整(或曰“时态的一致”)的。

一、现在一般时

§1 现在一般时所表示的动作或状态,是跨越时间的,即表示

“去、来、今”(其过程有长有短)都是如此。例如:

- 1) Grammar (morphology, syntax) is the collection of rules governing the modification of words and their combination into sentences.
- 2) Air, water and land on our globe are called the biosphere. It is a closed system because nothing new is ever added.

In this closed system, nature recycles all things. Water, for example, evaporates and floats in invisible droplets into the air to make clouds. This same water comes back to earth as rain, snow or hail. It nourishes living things. It trickles over rocks and into rivers. The rivers flow into the oceans, and the great water cycle begins again. The rain that falls is actually the same water that fell on dinosaurs 70 million years ago.

Since the biosphere is a closed system, we must protect the biosphere, that is, the environment around us.

例 1)是“语法”的定义,它常是如此,不受时间限制,所以用现在一般时。例 2)说的是自然现象,亘古如斯,用的是现在一般时;只有第二个“落下”用了过去时,因为那是七千万年前的事。

- 3) The sun sets regularly on the Union Jack these days, but never on the English language. It was spread by British colonialists, and it was cemented by the multinational corporation. Today, like it or curse it, English is the closest thing to a lingua franca around the globe. Roughly 500 million people speak it—an increase of 40 percent in the past twenty years and a total that represents more than one-eighth of the world's

population.

At the time of the Versailles Peace Conference of 1919, English was already the first language of diplomats. Today English is used as an official language at meetings of countless international bodies. Now in the field of science, more than 80 percent of all scientific papers are published first in English. So the editor of the Oxford English Dictionary says: "Any literate, educated person on the face of the globe is deprived if he does not know English." In many cases, those who do not yet know English are trying to learn it.

这个例句的首句是说：曾自诩为“国旗不夜”的英帝国，在它的殖民地纷纷独立之后，太阳只在它本土上空按时升落了；但英语的使用却遍及世界各地。本文只有两句说的是过去：一是说英语的传播与立足；一是说在1919年凡尔赛和会上，英语作为第一语言——这些当然要用过去时。其余说到一般情况的，除最后一句表示“正在”以外，都用现在一般时。

§2 现在一般时还用于表示将来时间的状语从句中：

1) Tell him all about it when he comes.

2) As soon as you get there, give me a phone call.

这两个例子的状语从句，都表示动作在将来发生，但不用将来时，而用现在一般时。

二、过去一般时

§1 过去一般时表示一个动作或一种状态单纯发生在过去某一时间。这里说的“单纯”只是说有这么一回事。例如：

1) Helen Keller was a normal child at birth in 1880.

For the first nineteen months of her life, she was like other pretty, happy babies in every way. Then, one day, a sudden illness came down upon her. Helen Keller did not die but lost her sight and hearing. As a result she became dumb as well. For the next seven years, she lived in a world of darkness, without sounds or words.

On March 3, 1887, a teacher Anne Sullivan came to live with her. Miss Sullivan was a special kind of teacher. She had been blind during part of her own childhood and had learned to read Braille, a system of writing for blind people, so that she understood Helen, loved her and believed she could teach her.

Sullivan taught Helen how to understand signs and how to make them. In time, in spite of her great difficulties, Helen learned to read, write and speak, even though she was deaf and blind. She even went to college and had a full education. She wrote many books. Her best book is *The Story of My Life*.

这个例子除了三处之外，用的都是过去一般时。两处用过去完成时，是说萨利文曾经是盲童而且已经学会了布莱叶点字，那是“过去的过去”。末句因无需时间限制，使用现在一般时。文中用的三种时态，把时间概念表达的相当清楚。

- 2) The more Albert Einstein learned, the more he found more to think about. The more he thought about, the more questions he thought of to ask.

He knew that the earth, other planets, the moon and the sun are just a part of what we call the universe. He knew that the universe is also made up of all the stars

we can see with our eyes and millions and millions more that we can see only with the largest telescope and still more that are so far away that they can't be seen at all. And he also knew that all these stars and our own bodies and everything else are made up of atoms so tiny that they can't be seen even with the best microscope.

He thought there must be some rules to explain why everything in the universe, big and small, acts as it does. What makes the tiny atoms stick together to form all different things there are.

Einstein thought and thought, and he believed he had some of the answers. Then people started asking him questions because he had answers to many things. 这个例子讲的是爱因斯坦的故事，所以有关他的行为当然都用过去时态；但说到自然界的客观事物却都用现在一般时，尽管与它们有关的动词是过去时。

§2 在对话时，有时把自己现在的想法或认识用过去一般时表达，以示谦和。例如，

1) I wondered if you would give me a hand with the experiment.

2) I thought you were making a mistake.

上面两个例子，说的都是当前的情况，但谓语动词“想知道”、“认为”却用了过去一般时，只不过是说话人谦虚地表示原有这样的想法，但现在并不坚持；这样，说的话就有较大的伸缩性，给对方答复时以回旋的余地。同样的道理，说 Did you want (to)...? 比 Do you want (to) ...? 要委婉些。

能够这些用的动词，常见的只有 hope, think, want, wonder

等为数不多的几个。

三、将来一般时

§1 将来一般时表示一个动作或一种状态发生在未来的某一时刻或某段时间：第一人称用助动词 shall (或 will) 接动词原形来表示，第二、三人称用助动词 will 接动词原形表示。例如：

- 1) We all live in a changing world of scientific discoveries and inventions. The generation now growing up will not be satisfied with what it finds in the world. Some people will invent new machines; some will suggest new scientific theories. So the changes continue all the time. In the next century, we may sure that the speed of changes will increase further.
- 2) The Channel Tunnel between Britain and France, a dream nearly two centuries old, is to become reality at all. When the Tunnel opens, in 1993, it will be able to carry up to thirty million passengers a year. Fast trains will link London with Paris (some 450 km) in just over three hours, and London with Brussels in even less time. And a rail shuttle service will carry freight trucks and private cars between terminals at either end of the Tunnel, with trains leaving every three minutes at peak periods. Thus, it will serve to strengthen Britain's link with the Continent.

上面两个例子中的谓语动词，用的几乎全是将来一般时，因为它们要说的是在将来发生的事。又，is to become reality (将要成为现实)，这种 be to 接动词原形，也表示将来，但那是计划好的、安排定了的将来要发生的事。

3) If she comes, what shall I do?

4) Now what shall we start with? How about some music?

上面两个第一人称的疑问句，助动词总是用 shall, 其间含有征询别人意见的意思。

§2 若是表示从过去某一时刻看来将要发生的动作，就要用过去将来一般时。所谓“过去将来”，即是过去某一时刻的将来。这种时态用于叙述既往的事情，并且常用在与上文过去时态有关联的从句(或句子)中。例如：

1) He said (that) he would raise the question at the meeting.

2) She was asked to cancel her trip to Paris. Would she take the advice?

No, she wouldn't.

这两个例子里的过去将来，都是着眼于过去的。

EXERCISES

Open the brackets and put the verbs in their proper tenses:

(1) Petroleum (differ) from other oils because it (come) from a mineral rather than an animal or vegetable source. In fact the prefix petr- in the word petroleum (be derived) from the Greek word for rock. When petroleum first (go) on the market, it (be called) rock oil to distinguish it from all other kinds of oil. Since then, modern technology (become) such an enormous consumer of energy that petroleum (be) probably the most valuable single product in the world. So it (be often called) “black gold.”

- (2) A punctual man (be) in the habit of doing a thing at the proper time and (be never) late in keeping an appointment. The unpunctual man, on the other hand, (never do) what he (have to) do at the proper time. He (be) always in a hurry and in the end (lose) both time and his good name.

A man who (be known) to be habitually unpunctual (be never trusted) by his fellow men. And the unpunctual man (be) a source of annoyance to others and to himself.

- (3) One day a peasant in Mexico (see) smoke coming from his cornfield. He (hurry over). There (be) an opening in the ground ! Steam, hot gases and molten rock (come) out of the opening. He (know) it (be) a volcano eruption, and (run away). A volcano (be formed) when great heat (melt) the layers of rock below the earth. The molten rock (be called) lava. Lava (may cover) the land for miles around a volcano. It (may come) out of an opening again and again.

During a volcano eruption, people (be killed) and houses (destroy). () you (read) about the fierce volcano Vesuvius in Italy ? In one eruption 2,000 years ago, it (bury) three cities.

- (4) James Watt (make) one experiment after another. He (fail) again and again, but from each failure he (learn) something new. Men (laugh) at him. "How ridiculous," they (say), "to think that steam (can be made) to run machines !" He (go on) with his experiments and in the end (be) able to give the world the first

successful form of steam engine.

- (5) If an opinion contrary to your own (make) you angry, that (be) a sign that you (be) subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking as you (do) Whenever you (find) yourself getting angry about a difference of opinion, (be) on your guard; you (probably find), on examination, that your belief (go) beyond what the evidence (warrant).
- (6) Every man who (rise) above the common level (receive) two educations : the first from his teachers; the second, the more personal and important, from himself In my French and Latin translations I (adopt) an excellent method, which, from my own success, I (recommend) to the imitation of students. I (choose) some classic writers, such as Cicero and Vertot, the most approved for purity and elegance of style. I (translate), for instance, an epistle of Cicero into French; and, after throwing it aside till the words and phrases (be obliterated) from my memory, I (re-translate) my French into such Latin as I (can find); and then (compare) each sentence of my imperfect version with the ease, the grace, the propriety of the Roman orator. A similar experiment (be made) on several pages of the *REVOLUTIONS* of Vertot; I (turn) them into Latin, (return) them after a sufficient interval into my own French, and again (scrutinize) the resemblance or dissimilitude of the copy and the original. By degrees I (be) less ashamed, by degrees I (be) more satisfied with myself; and I (per-