# 趣味英语语法 BRIGHTER

C E. 埃克斯利 玛格丽特·麦考利 合著

2

辽宁人民大战社

## 趣味英语语法

(第二册)

C.E. 埃克斯利 玛格丽特·麦考利 合著

宋学侠 卢季良 合译 唐连义 李心一

辽宁人人人 \* \* \*\* \*\*\*

一九八五年·沈阳

### 趣味英语语法(二)

C. E. 埃克斯利 玛格丽特・麦考利 宋学侠 卢季良 合译 唐连义 李心一

辽宁人民出版社出版

辽宁省新华书店发行

(沈阳市南京街6段1里2号)

盖县印刷厂印刷

字数: 110,000 开本: 787×1092 32 印张: 5 印数: 711,501-738,400

1979年6月第1版

1985年7月第6次印刷

责任编辑:程国范

封面设计: 刘丽菲

统一书号: 7090·50 定价: 0.82元

## 目 录

## (每课均附有练习)

第一课	尚类	1
第二课	名词	7
第三课	名词复数	
第四课	形容词·物主形容词(Ⅰ)····································	20
第五课	形容词。物主形容词(II) ···································	24
第六课	形容词的比较等级(I) ······	30
第七课	形容词的比较等级(II) ···································	32
第八课	冠词 a (an), the	····38
第九课	可数名词和不可数名词	41
第十课	动词·时态(I)	48
第十一课	动词·时态(II) ···································	·····53
第十二课	现在进行时	58
第十三课	过去进行时	61
第十四课	一般现在时和现在进行时	••••67
第十五课	动词的否定式·"A种方法"	
	"特殊动词"(I) ···	74
第十六课	动词的否定式·"特殊动词"(II)········	·····78
第十七课	动词的否定式·进行时态 ·······	81
第十八课	动词的疑问式·观在时和过去时	
	"A种方法"	84
第十九课	限定动词和非限定动词(I) ····································	88
第二十课	限定动词和非限定动词(II) ···································	91

第二十一课	过去式和过去分词。弱变化动词95	5
第二十二课	过去式和过去分词 强变化动词98	3
第二十三课	动词的否定式·现在时	
	"B种方法"104	į
第二十四课	动词的否定式·过去时	
	"B种方法"110	)
第二十五课	动词的疑问式·现在时	
	"B种方法"115	>
第二十六课	动词的疑问式·过去时	
	"B种方法"119	•
酬:练习答案	ŧ ····································	ļ

· , 2 . •

## 第一课 词 类

复习(第一册);英语中有八种词类,它们是:名词(事物名称)、 代词(代替名词的词)、形容词(进一步说明名词的词)、动词(表示动作或存在状态的词)、副词(进一步说明动词的词)、连词(连 接词与词、词组与词组的词)、介词(与名词或代词连用构成短语的词)、感叹词(表示突然感情的词)。

如果有人问你,"watch 是什么词类?"或"iron 是什么词类?"正确的回答应该是:"我不知道。但您若把它放进句子里,我就可以问答您了。"

那么,这是为什么呢?因为我们是根据词所起的作用来确定其词类的。而且,只有当你看到一个词用在句子中的时候,才能指出它起的是什么作用。

以下面这个句子中的 watch 为例:

My father gave me a new watch for my birthday。 我父亲为祝贺我的生日给了我一块新表。

你们都会说, watch 在这里是事物的名称,因而是名词。 再看看这一句:

- . I am going to watch a football match.
- **我要去看足球比赛。**

在这儿,watch 显然用来表示行为,说明我将干什么。 因此在该句中.watch 是动词。

下一句又怎么样呢?

No burglars dare come to our house while we have a watch dog like Rex.

只要我们有象雷克斯那样的看门狗,夜贼就不敢进我家。 什么样的狗?——看门狗(a watch dog) 您知道,说明 "什么种类"的词是形容词。因面, watch 在此处为形容 词,修饰名词"dog"。

再以下列三句中的 spring 为例:

- (1) The spring of my watch is broken. 我的表发条断了。
- (2) The dog tried to spring over the gate. 狗试图跳过门。
- (3) I love spring flowers. 我爱春天的花。

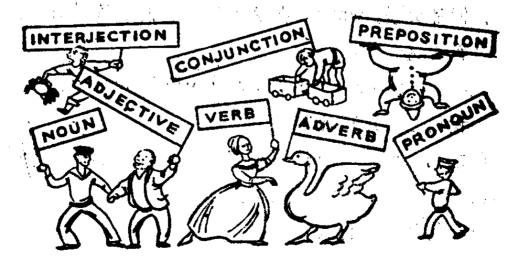
在句(1)中, spring 是事物的名称——名词。

在句(2)中, spring 表示一种动作——动词。

在句(3)中, spring 指出是哪种花——形容词。

因此, 我们要记住,

应该根据单词在句子中所起的作用来确定其词类。



### 练 习

### 1. 下列句中斜体单词是什么词类?

- (1) Use a big hammer for those nails.
- (2) Hammer the nails in well
- (3) Nail the picture on the wall.
- (4) I can answer that question
- (5) Give me the answer to the question,
- (6) We are going to stay in Athens.
- (7) We are not making a long stay there; only a week.
- (8) We drink tea from tea-cups.
- (9) Will you come and have a drink?
- (10) My father likes to smoke a pipe
- (11) The smoke is going up the chimney.

#### 2. 指出斜体单词的词类:

- (1) He went to the bath room to bath.
- (2) Give the baby a bath in the small bath and dry him with the bath towel.
- (3) John's mother is using an electric iron to iron John's collars.
- (4) That iron gate is made of iron that came from England.
- (5) These plants need water; you should water them every day in dry weather.

- (6) I am going to plant some water-lilies in my pond.
- (7) I want you to colour these pictures any colour you like.
- 3. 用下列单词各造两个句子, (a)作名词, (b)作动词:
  - (1) walk (2) work (3) use (4) box
  - (5) motor (6) fire (7) wish (8) wave
  - (9) rain
- 4. 这儿有一个小故事, 题目是:

Are You Sure You've Got Your Parts of Speech Right, Tommy?

Father was reading his newspaper at the breakfast table and on the front page there was an account of



a great storm that had taken place at sea a day or so before. The huge liner, the Queen Elizabeth, had been caught in the storm The waves had been so gigantic that

they had risen as high as the ship and had gone down the funnel. The newspaper had a big headline about this. It read:

## QUEEN ELIZABETH IN GREAT STORM GIANT WAVES DOWN FUNNEL

Little Tommy was sitting at the other side of the table. He looked at the headline, slowly spelling it out.

"Giant-waves-down-Funnel"

"Daddy," he said, "I think it was rather nice of the giant to wave down the funnel!"



### 汤米, 你肯定你把词类都理解对了吗?

父亲正在早餐桌旁看报。第一版上有一篇关于一两天前海上发生的一场大风暴的报道,巨型邮轮"伊丽莎白女王号"遭遇风暴,浪大极了,象船那么高,海水打进了烟囱。报纸的大字标题写道。

## "伊丽莎白女王号"在大风暴中 巨浪打进烟囱

小汤米正坐在餐桌的另一头。他看着标题,**慢慢地读了** 出来。

"Giant-waves-down-Funnel"

"爸爸,"他说,"太有意思了,巨人把烟囱晃倒了!"标题中的 giant 和 waves 是什么词类? 汤米把它们当成了什么词类?

• 6 •

## 第二课 名 词

**复习**(第一册,第1页),名词是事物的名称。指同类的一切人、事物或地点所共有的名称叫普通名词(Common Nouns)。个人、地点或事物所专有的名称叫专有名词 (Proper Nouns)。所有的专有名词都以大写字母开头。

名词有数的变化:表示一个的用单数; 表示一个以上的用复数。 单数名词的所有格是在表示所有者的名词后面加"'s"构成的。

复数名词所有格,如果名词已有复数词尾"s",则只在 名 词 后 面 加 "'",如果复数名词不以"s"结尾,则在名词后加"'s"。

所有格形式一般不用于事物,只用于人(和大多数动物)。下面还 有两种名词,你应该了解一下:

#### 抽象名词

- (1) The car went at a speed of 90 miles an hour. 轿车以每小时90英里的速度行驶。
- (2) The teacher showed me great kindness. 教师对我非常亲切。
- (3) Tommy has the toothache. 汤米牙疼。
- (4) He bore the pain with great courage. 他以极大的毅力忍受了痛苦。
- (5) Health is better than wealth. 健康胜于财富。

句中 speed, kindness, toothache, pain, courage, health, wealth 都是名词,表示某事物的名称。 但它们同到目前为止你所接触的名词不同,它们并不存在于物质世界之中,看不见又摸不着。你能看见和摸到牙齿——但你却看不见"牙痛"。

我手里拿着一支粉笔 (a piece of chalk), 我能折断它,把一段给哈里,一段给乔。但我却不能把"chalk"(粉笔)给哈里,把"whiteness"(白色)给乔。因为没有粉笔,就感觉不到粉笔的"白色"。同样,没有汽车,就不知道汽车的"速度",没有牙齿,就不会"牙疼",没有教师,就没有教师的"亲切"。

因而, whiteness, speed, health 等不是物质的东西,它们是抽象的事物,这样的名词叫抽象名词 (Abstract Nouns)。

#### 集体名词

有些名词不是单个的人或事物的名称,而是作为一**个整**体的人或事物的集合体的名称。

比如,虽然学校足球队有十一名运动员,但我们通常把它看作是一个队(a team),也就是一个事物。

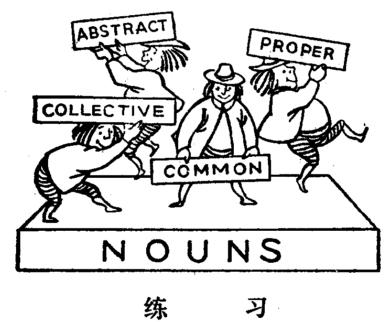


左图是学院 划艇 队正 沿河划行,与另一队举行比 赛。我们并不认为这是每条 船上的九个年轻的划艇队员 之间的比赛,而把它看成是 一个划艇队与另一个划艇队 之间的比赛。 表示若干数目的个体所组成的集合体的名词叫作集体名词 (Collective Nouns)。集体名词通常(但不总是)用单数动词,例如:

(1) The crowd was one of the largest I have ever

这群人是我所看到的最大的一群。

- (2) A flock of sheep is coming down the hill. 羊群正从山上下来。
- (3) The class has an English lesson every day. 这个班每天上一节英语课。



- 1. 指出下列向中的抽象名词:
  - (1) The soldiers fought with great courage.
  - (2) He has always had very good health.
  - (3) The flight of the birds is very beautiful.
  - (4) I did my work without any help.
  - (5) That flower has a pretty colour

- (6) He was filled with admiration for my skill in rowing the boat.
- (7) The explorer was suffering from hunger and thirst but was full of hope of success.
- (8) There is wisdom in the old man's advice.
- (9) I want you to get the measurements of this room. Write down its length, breadth, height.

### 2. 指出下列向中的集体名词:

- (1) The man was driving a herd of cattle.
- (2) That ship has a crew of a hundred men.
- (3) He has a whole library of books.
- (4) A swarm of bees flew out of the hive.
- (5) The audience listened in breathless silence to the singer
- (6) The regiment of soldiers marched into battle.
- (7) A pack of wolves chased the sledge.
- (8) The fishermen saw a big shoal of fish.
- (9) The police were trying to control the mob.
- (10) Men are wanted for the army, the navy and the air force
- 3. 指出下面故事中的名词,并按名词的种类分别填入下表::

普通名词	专有名词	抽象余词	集体名词
			}

## Wit Can Gain a Breakfast

Pat O'Burke was a poor Irishman with a large family, and one morning, waking up very early from cold and hunger, he decided to go shooting in a wood near his cottage. The wood belonged to Lord Northwood, a rich gentleman, and Pat had no right to go there, but in it there were swarms of rabbits and flocks of birds that were good to eat, and Pat determined to take the risk. Suddenly he saw the owner, with a group of friends, coming towards him in the wood. There was a look of anger on Lord Northwood's face as he caught sight of the gun in Pat's hands. Pat's heart sank with fear, but he saw there was no



hope of escape, so he walked boldly up to the company and said to Lord Northwood, "Good morning, sir; and what has brought you out so early this morning?" Lord Northwood, rather surprised, said he and his friends were taking a little exercise to get an appetite for their breakfast. Then, looking at Pat with suspicion, he said, "But why are you out so early in the morning?" "Well, sir," said Pat, "I just came out to see if I could get a breakfast for my appetite." The whole crowd burst into laughter at Pat's ready wit, and with a smile Lord Northwood walked on, leaving Pat to try his luck with the rabbits.

### 机智得早餐

帕特·奥伯克是个有一大家人的贫苦的爱尔兰人。一天清晨,由于连冻带饿,他早早就醒了,他打定主意,要到茅屋附近的林子中去打猎。林子是周于一位富有的绅士诺思伍德勋爵的,帕特没有权力到那儿去。可是,林子中有一群群昧道很美的野兔和鸟类,于是,帕特决心去冒冒险。突然,他看到主人和他的一群朋友从树林中向他走来。当主人看到帕特手中的枪时,脸上流露出愤怒的神色。帕特吓得心里"格登"一下,可又一想,逃跑是不行了,便大胆地问这伙人走去,并对诺思伍德勋爵说,"早晨好,先生!什么事使您这么早就出来了呢?"诺思伍德勋爵十分惊异,他说,他和他的朋友出来活动活动,以便为他们的早餐增加点食欲。接