EPT

A Concise English Grammar for EPT

袁锡兴　刘玉滋　编著

EPT简明英语语法

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轻工业出版社

内 容 提 要

本书是为 EPT（英语水平考试）而编写的简明英语语法。共15章，都是英语水平考试中常遇到的和难度较大的语法内容。语法条文用英文讲解，并配有汉语译文。每章节后都附有有关的练习，最后还附有8个综合性练习。

本书内容丰富，重点突出，条理清楚，文字简练，可供参加EPT、TOEFL考试的考生和参加研究生考试的理工科大学生使用，也可供业余大学、职工大学英语专业和一年制英语训练班的师生使用，程度较高的高中毕业生也可使用本书作为高考复习的参考书。

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Preface

This textbook is the product of teaching. It has grown out of the need of learners. It is based on the experience in teaching E. P. T. (English Proficiency Test) to the adult Chinese students, who are to be sent to English-speaking countries for further studies. In the course of teaching, we have found that it is difficult for students to do E. P. T. smoothly and successfully without some knowledge of English grammar, and that it costs more time to explain individual grammartical phenomena when they appear in practical exercises. So it occured to us to compile something like a grammar textbook to pave the way to the English Proficiency Test.

This textbook is meant to be a concise and practical grammar, so only those that are more difficult and often cause confusion in Chinese students are included, and each chapter is followed by exercises. In the latter part of the book are included eight comprehensive tests. The book supplies more than 1300 exercises for practice.

This textbook is compiled to meet the needs of the students in English training classes who are aiming at E. P. T., as well as the individuals who are to acquire qualifications through E. P. T. or TOEFL. Also this book can be used as a reference book by the students of Eng-

lish in amateur schools or night spare-time colleges.

Finally, the compilers wish to express their hearty welcome to any criticism and suggestions.

Yuan Xi-xing

Liu Yu-zi

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前　言

本书是教学成果的产物，是应学生学习的需要，在教授出国培训人员准备EPT（英语水平考试）的教学经验基础上编写的。在教学过程中，我们发现没有一些英语语法知识，学生要顺利地、成功地通过EPT是很困难的，并且发现如果在练习中遇到什么语法现象就讲解什么语法现象，会占用更多时间。因此我们就设想编写一本语法书来铺平通向EPT的道路。

本书旨在简明、实用，所以只收入比较困难，容易在中国学生中产生混淆的语法条目。每章后面有练习。本书后部有8个综合测试，与每章练习合计起来共有1300多练习题。

本书可供要通过EPT的英语训练班的学生使用，也可供要通过EPT、TOEFL和参加研究生考试的个人以及业余学校或业余夜大学英语专业学生参考使用。

由于水平有限，缺点、错误在所难免，衷心欢迎批评指正。

袁锡兴

刘玉滋

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Chapter One The Noun
(名 词)

A noun is the name of anything. (名词是任何事物的名称)。如: country, city, man, Henry, China, crowd, bravery, team, flower, copper. All these are names of people, places or things: all are nouns. Nouns are divided into five kinds. (所有这些都是表示人、地点和事物的名称的，这些词都是名词。名词可分为五类):

(1) proper nouns (专有名词): Peking, China, Lenin, Li Ming

(2) individual nouns (个体名词): man, woman, teacher, bird, book

(3) collective nouns (集体名词): people, police, fleet, crowd, family

(4) material nouns (物质名词): water, food, snow, rain, copper

(5) abstract nouns (抽象名词): love, friendship, work, courage, time

§ 1. Number
(数)

There are two grammatical numbers in English, (1) singular to denote one, (2) plural to denote more than one.

Only countable nouns can be used in the plural. When a noun is the name of something that can be counted, it is called a countable noun. If a noun is the name of something that can't be counted, it is an uncountable noun. (英语中语法上有两个数，单数，用表示“一”；复数，用来表示一个以上。只有可数名词可用复数形式。当一个名词用来表示可以数的事物的名称时，该名词称为可数名词。当一个名词用来表示不可以数的事物的名称时，该名词称为不可数名词)。

Formation of the plural (复数的构成)

Ⅰ. Regular Plurals (规则复数形式)

1. Most nouns form their plural regularly by adding the ending "s", which is pronounced [s] after voiceless consonants, and [z] after voiced consonants and vowels. (大多数名词一般用加词尾“s”的方法构成复数。“s”在清辅音后读[s]，在浊辅音和元音后读[z])例：
book-books, dog-dogs, day-days

2. Nouns ending in hissing consonants s, z, x, ch, sh, take the ending "es", which is pronounced [iz]. (以s、z、x、ch、sh结尾的名词，要加“es”，读[iz])，例：
class-classes, box-boxes, watch-watches

3. Nouns ending in a consonant + "y", change "y" into "ies" in the plural. (以辅音字母 + “y”结尾的词，将“y”变成“ies”)，例：
factory-factories, country-countries

If a noun ends in "y" preceded by a vowel, the plural

is formed simply by adding "s". (如果名词以 "y" 结尾，但 "y" 前面是个元音时，只需加 "s" 就可变成复数)，例：

boy-boys, key-keys

When a proper noun ending in "y" preceded by a consonant is made plural, the plural is, as a rule, formed by adding "s" only. (以辅音字母加 "y" 结尾的专有名词，变为复数仅加 "s")，例：

Henry-Henrys, Mary-Marys

4. If the word ends in "o" preceded by a vowel, the plural is formed by adding "s". (以 "o" 结尾的名词，如果 "o" 前面是个元音字母，变为复数时仅加 "s")，例：

radio-radios, ratio-ratios, bamboo-bamboos

The plural of nouns ending in "o" preceded by a consonant is formed, sometimes by adding "s", sometimes by adding "es". (以 "o" 结尾的名词，如果 "o" 前面是个辅音字母，变为复数时，词尾有时加 "s"，有时加 "es")，例：

echo-echoes, cargo-cargoes, hero-heroes, negro-negroes, mosquito-mosquitoes, potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes, volcano-volcanoes

piano-pianos, photo-photos, solo-solos, zero-zeros, dynamo-dynamos, kilo-kilos, tobacco-tobaccos

5. The plural of nouns ending in "f" or "fe" is formed, sometimes by adding "s", sometimes by changing "f" or "fe" into "ves". (以 "f" 或 "fe" 结尾的名词，变复数时，有时在词尾加 "s"，有时要把 "f" 或 "fe" 变为 "ves")，例：

leaf-leaves, half-halves, life-lives, self-selves, wife-wives chief-chiefs, gulf-gulfs, proof-proofs, roof-roofs, reef-

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reefs, safe-safes, hoof-hoofs, dwarf-dwarfs, belief-beliefs.

6. Letters, figures and words regarded merely as words usually take "'s" in the plural. (当字母、数字和单词仅作为"字"来看待时，常加"'s"构成复数)，例：

Your 3's look like 8's.

Don't interrupt me with your but's.

Dot your i's and cross your t's.

Ⅱ. Irregular Plurals (不规则复数形式)

1. A few nouns form their plural by vowel-change. (有些名词以改变元音字母的方法变为复数)，例：

man-men, foot-feet, tooth-teeth

2. A few nouns form their plural by adding "en". (有些名词在词尾加"en"变为复数)，例：

ox-oxen, child-children

3. A few nouns have the same form in both numbers. (有些名词单数与复数形式相同)，例：

deer, sheep, fish, means, Chinese, works, aircraft, li, yuan, jin

4. Foreign nouns in English sometimes retain their foreign plurals; but many have an English plural also. (英语中的外来词，有些还保留外来的复数形式；也有些具有了英语的复数形式)，例：

crisis-crises, datum-data, bacterium-bacteria, formula-formulas (formulae), stratum-strata, nucleus-nuclei appendix-appendixes (appendices)

Ⅲ. Plurals of Compound Nouns (合成名词的复数形式)

1. The plural of compound nouns written with hyphens

is formed generally by making the principal word plural. (用连字符连起来的复合名词变为复数时，通常把其中的主要词变为复数)，例：

fellow-worker(s), editor(s)-in-chief, passer(s)-by, son(s)-in-law, story-teller(s)

2. In the case of compound nouns written as one word, the last element is made plural. (写作一个词的合成词变复数时，把最后一个组分变成复数)，例：

bookcase(s), stepson(s), handful(s)

Note: 1. man-servant, men-servants
woman-doctor, women-doctors

2. the five-year plan, a five-act play
a 35-year-old peasant

Ⅳ. Nouns in the Plural Number Only (只有复数形式的名词)

1. Names of things consisting of two similar halves. (由两个相同的部分组成的东西的名称)，例：

scissors, trousers, scales, spectacles, tongs, pants, shorts, pliers

2. Some verbal nouns ending in "ing". (名词化的动名词)，例：

savings, belongings, lodgings, sweepings, earnings, tidings, winnings, surroundings, doings, findings

3. Other nouns (其他名词)，例：

contents, slums, wages, eaves, provisions, goods thanks, fireworks, remains, ashes, alms, clothes, glasses, regards, riches, barracks

V. Nouns in the Singular Number Only (只有单数形式的名词)，例：

advice, equipment, furniture, information, labour, living, traffic, garbage, mankind, munition, offspring, personnel, scenery, luggage

The following are singular nouns which end in "s". (下面是以"s"结尾的单数名词)，例：

acoustics, athletics, classics, dynamics, economics, ethics, linguistics, mathematics, physics, phonetics, politics, tactics, apparatus, chaos, crisis, gallows, news, whereabouts

§2. Case

(格)

The form of a substantive that shows its relation to other words in the sentence is called "case". There are three cases: nominative, possessive and objective. (表示与句子中其他词的关系的名词形式叫做"格"。有三种格：主格、所有格和宾格)。

Since nouns have the same form in the nominative and the objective case, the term "common case" is often used to name the form of a noun in either of these cases. (由于名词的主格和宾格形式相同，所以经常使用"通格"来指主格或宾格的任何一种)。

I. Ways of Forming the Possessive Case (构成所有格的方法)

1. Singular nouns — The possessive case singular of

most nouns is formed by adding "'s". (大多数单数名词的所有格，由加"'s"构成)，例：
the man's hat, Jack's sister

2. Plural nouns — If the plural of a noun ends in "s", the possessive is formed by placing an apostrophe after the "s". (如果复数名词以"s"结尾，则在"s"后面加"'"构成所有格)，例：
the teachers' room, the students' books

If the plural of a noun does not end in "s", the possessive plural is formed by adding "'s". (如果一个复数名词不是以"'s"结尾，则在末尾加"'s"构成所有格)，例：
the children's toys

3. Nouns of more than one syllable ending in "s" or an "s" sound, and not accented on the last syllable, may form their possessive singular by adding "'s" or by the use of the apostrophe alone. (以"s"结尾或以"s"音结尾，超过一个音节，且重音不在最后一个音节上的名词，变为单数名词的所有格时，可在末尾加"'s"，或仅加"'")，例：
Dickens's works, the actress' performance

4. If two or more nouns are used to indicate joint possession, the possessive sign is used with the last noun only. (如果两个或两个以上的名词用来表示共同所有，仅在最后一个名词后加所有格符号)。例：
Mary and Anne's room, Li Ming and Li Hong's bike

If two or more nouns are used to indicate seperate

possession, the possessive sign is used with each noun. (如果两个或两个以上的名词用来表示分别所有，则在每个名词后都加上所有格符号)，例：

Grace's and James's books

5. The possessive case of compound nouns is formed by adding the proper possessive sign to the last word only. (复合名词的所有格，仅需在最后一个词上加适当的所有格符号)。例：

editor-in-chief's desk, somebody else's book

II. The Use of the Possessive Case (所有格的用处)

The possessive case is chiefly used with nouns denoting living beings. (所有格主要用于表示有生命的东西的名词)，例：

Lu Hsun's novels, Ma Hong's pen

But some nouns denoting lifeless things may also be used in the possessive case. (但有些表示无生命东西的名词也可用所有格)。例：

1. Nouns expressing time or distance (表示时间或距离的名词)，例：

The railway station is an hour's drive from here.

The fall of one leaf is enough to tell of autumn's arrival.

They accepted the invitation without a moment's hesitation.

2. Names of countries, cities (表示国家、城市等地方的名词)，例：

Half of Shanghai's inhabitants are workers.

We are working hard to fulfil the country's plans.

3. Idiomatic expressions (习惯用语), 例:

at one's wit's end, at one's fingers' ends

art for art's sake, to one's heart's content

by a hair's breadth, at a stone's throw

In my mind's eye I can still see his kind face.

The beach is within a stone's throw.

§3. Adjectivized Nouns (形容词化的名词)

A noun used as an adjective generally denotes the material of which a thing is made, or the end for which it is intended. (用作形容词的名词通常表示制造东西的材料, 或表示目的), 例:

gold watch, silk dress, chicken soup, cotton goods, school bus, steel plant, peace movement

Exercise 1.

Change the subject of the following sentences into plural form and make other necessary changes:

(1) Above the factory rises a tall chimney.

(2) The roof of that house was covered by the students of that institute.

(3) The editor-in-chief of that journal was a young man.

(4) The child caught a field mouse yesterday.

(5) The key to the box is lost.

(6) The valley is green; a deer is grazing in it.

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