

博士乐

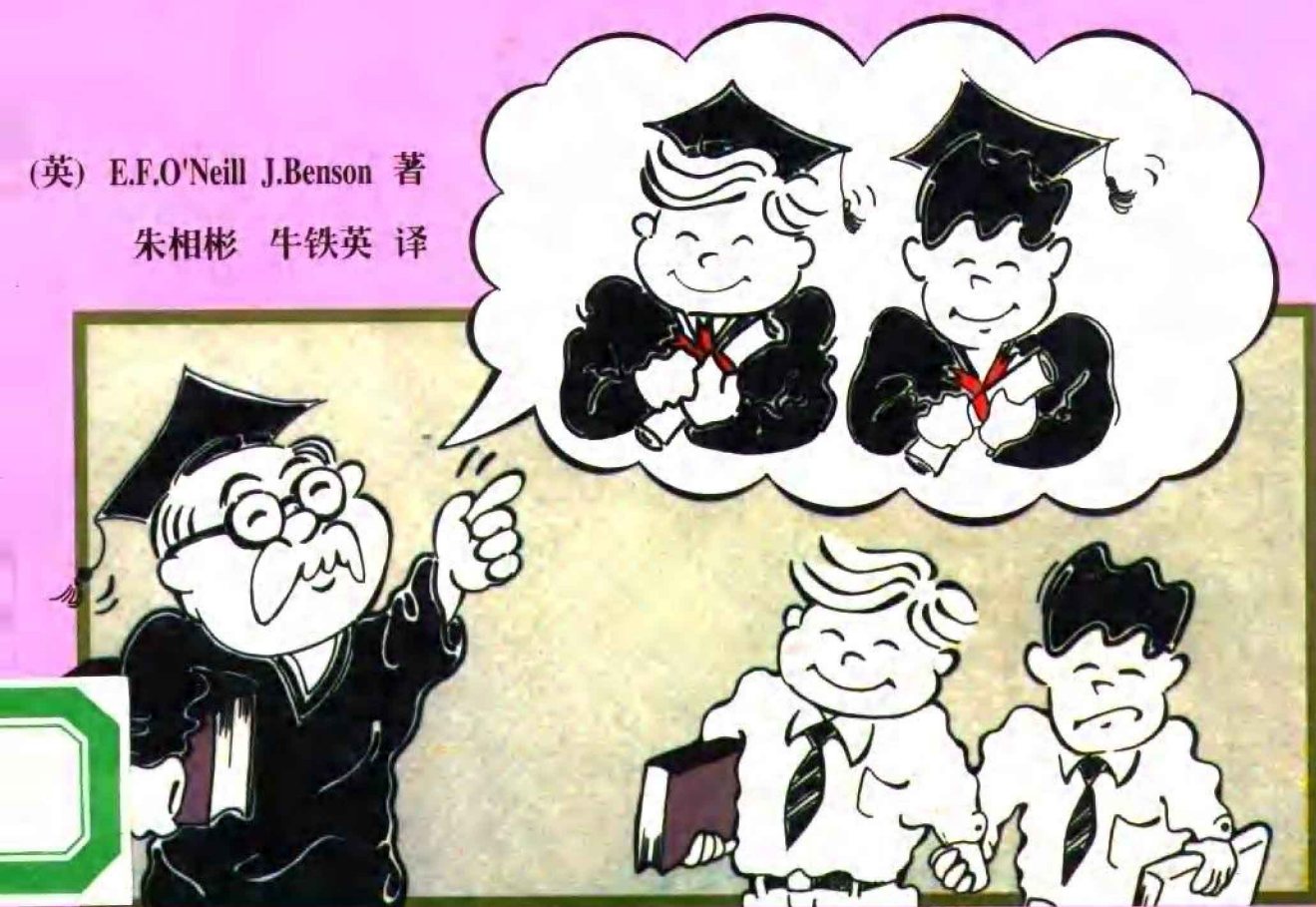
ACTIVE
GRAMMAR BOOK

英语活用语法

4

(英) E.F.O'Neill J.Benson 著

朱相彬 牛铁英 译



吉林科学技术出版社
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(英)E. F. O'Neill J. Benson 著
朱相彬 牛铁英 译

责任编辑:赵玉秋 申桂兰

封面设计:王统强 贾 飞

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地址 长春市人民大街 124 号 邮编 130021 电话 5635183 传真 5635185
电子信箱 JLKJCBS @ public.cc.jl.cn

内 容 提 要

本书是伟文出版社(香港)有限公司出版的一套教材,在香港地区选作学校教材使用多年,每年都再版重印。全套共五册,每册分若干章。每章由讲解、例句和练习三部分组成。书后附有练习答案。

本书构思新颖独特,编排形式生动活泼。语法的讲解采用了问答、表格、对比和归纳等多种方法。在练习的安排上,作者严格遵循由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进的科学原则,通过大量的句子、对话、图片和短文等训练方式,达到了语法和语言融会贯通,语法真正为语言服务,使读者能比较容易地掌握语法的灵活运用。

译者在翻译过程中,在保持原貌的基础上,依据初、高中教学大纲,对少数超纲词汇做了调整,使之更符合祖国大陆初、高中学生学习的需要。因此,本书是一本非常实用的学习用书和教学参考书,适用于初、高中学生和英语教师,同时也适合于具有初、中级英语水平的读者使用。

CONTENTS

目 录

Chapter 1	第一章	
THE SENTENCE — THE BASIC UNIT OF GRAMMAR/ STRUCTURE 句子——语法结构的基本单位		1
<hr/>		
Chapter 2	第二章	
S + V + O — THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF SENTENCE PATTERN S + V + O——最常用的句型		5
<hr/>		
Chapter 3	第三章	
NOUNS, PRONOUNS AND GERUNDS — WORD FORMS THAT CAN BE USED AS SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS 作主语和宾语的词性——名词、代词和动名词		9
<hr/>		
Chapter 4	第四章	
VERBS THAT CAN BE FOLLOWED BY A GERUND OBJECT 后面接动名词的动词		33
<hr/>		
Chapter 5	第五章	
THE ACTIVE TENSES OF THE VERB 主动式动词时态		49
<hr/>		
Chapter 6	第六章	
THE COMMONLY CONFUSED ACTIVE TENSES 常易混淆的时态		57
<hr/>		
Chapter 7	第七章	
THE PASSIVE TENSES OF THE VERB 被动式动词时态		79
<hr/>		
Chapter 8	第八章	
ADDING ON TO THE S + V + O PATTERN S + V + O 句型的扩展		95
<hr/>		
Chapter 9	第九章	
PARTICIPLES 分词		105

Chapter 10 第十章

SPECIAL ADJECTIVES ENDING IN 'ED' AND 'ING'

以 ED 和 ING 结尾的特殊形容词

114

Review Tests 测试

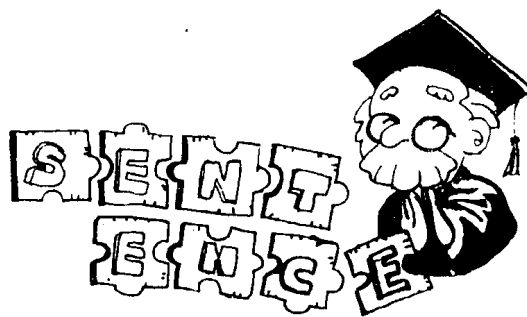
120

Answer Key 练习答案

125

Chapter 1

第一章



THE SENTENCE — THE BASIC UNIT OF GRAMMAR/STRUCTURE

句子——语法结构的基本单位



1. What is a sentence? 什么是句子?

句子是一组词,用来表达一个完整的意思。句子必须含有下列成份:

主语 + 动词 + 有意义的词语



2. What is the subject of a sentence? 什么是句子的主语?

句子的主语是句子中最重要的人、地点、物或活动。是句子的主要部分。现在请看下列句子。斜体部分是句子的主语。

- *I* am a student.
(讲话者谈论的是“人”)
- *Hong Kong* is a beautiful place.
(讲话者谈论的是“地点”)
- *Computers* help us do many things.
(讲话者谈论的是“物”)
- *Jogging* keeps you fit.
(讲话者谈论的是“活动”)



练习一 阅读下列句子,然后找出每个句子中的主语,并在下面画线。前两个句子已完成。

1. Fred likes football.
2. Football is Fred's favourite sport.
3. Hong Kong is very hot in summer.
4. That telephone is new.

5. Mary is talking on the telephone now.
6. Billiards is an interesting game.
7. Jack is good at billiards.
8. Swimming is my favourite sport.
9. I went swimming yesterday afternoon.
10. This bus doesn't go to Central.
11. You can't take this bus to Central.
12. Wan Chai isn't far from here.



3. What is the verb of a sentence? 什么是句子的动词?

句子中的动词是告诉句子的主语在做什么，是什么或主语发生了什么事等。换句话说，动词就是用来表示动作的词。下面句子中的斜体部分是动词。

— I *am* a student.

(讲话者在告诉我们他是干什么的——我是一名学生。)

— Computers *help* us do many things.

(讲话者在告诉我们计算机能做什么——计算机帮助我们做许多事情。)

— Jogging *keeps* you fit.

(讲话者在告诉我们慢跑起什么作用——慢跑有益于你的健康。)



练习二 下面每个句子中的斜体词都是主语。考虑一下主语在做什么或主语发生了什么事。然后找出每个句子中的动词，并在下面画线。第一个句子已完成。

1. *Mary speaks* English well.
2. *Shanghai* is one of China's biggest cities.
3. *Birds* eat insects like beetles and grasshoppers.
4. *Jogging* every day makes people strong and healthy.
5. *We* bought Mary a big cake for her birthday.
6. Most *Japanese* like raw fish.
7. The *boys* in the next room are making a lot of noise.
8. The next *ferry* leaves at 3 pm.
9. My *classmates* are all very friendly.
10. *Alice* usually helps her mother on Saturday.
11. *Henry and Tom* are drawing a poster for the concert.



4. What is a meaningful idea? 什么是有含义的概念?

有含义的概念是指有意义的词语,在句子中作宾语、表语、状语等成份,使句意完整。

有含义	没有含义
Debbie likes pizza. I do my homework after school. When it rains, I wear a raincoat. I'll telephone you after dinner.	Debbie likes. I do after school. When it rains. I'll after dinner.



练习三 认真阅读下列每一组词,如果是有含义的,在后面横线上划✓。如果是没有含义的,请划×。前两个已完成。

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. These tomatoes are fresh. | ✓ |
| 2. The supermarket across the street sells. | × |
| 3. Peter always does his homework. | _____ |
| 4. Swimming just after a meal is dangerous. | _____ |
| 5. I want tomorrow after school. | _____ |
| 6. After I wash my face and brush my teeth. | _____ |
| 7. After Jack came, we got on the ferry. | _____ |
| 8. I'd like a hamburger and a coke. | _____ |
| 9. Fred is a member of the Computer Club. | _____ |
| 10. Mrs Hui, a teacher at our school. | _____ |
| 11. The film that we saw last night was about. | _____ |
| 12. Alice works hard. | _____ |



5. Special sentences that do not have subjects 没有主语的特殊句

在 Sit down! 和 Please sit down. 的命令或请求句中,我们并不说出或写出主语,但我们知道主语 You 省略了。换句话说,当我们说 Stand up! 时,我们的意思是 You stand up! 当我们说 Please stand up. 时,意思是 You please stand up.

在 **How tall!** 和 **What a tall girl!** 等感叹句中,即使我们没有说出或写出主语和动词,它们也是句子。我们知道感叹句中的主语和动词省略了。所以, **How tall!** 意思是 **How tall you are!** 或 **How tall he is!** 等。感叹句 **What a tall girl!** 意思是 **What a tall girl you are!** 或 **What a tall girl she is!**



练习四 阅读下面每一组词,然后按着要求去做。

(a) 如果有主语, 在主语上面写 S。

(b) 如果有动词, 在动词上面写 V。

(c) 如果它表达了一个有含义的词语, 在横线上划✓, 如果没有, 则划×。

前三个已完成。

- | S V | |
|--|---|
| 1. I get up at six every morning. | ✓ |
| 2. The post office next to the library. | × |
| 3. Please lend me your dictionary. | ✓ |
| 4. That old black dog is very friendly. | |
| 5. The lights before going to bed. | |
| 6. We play football together once a week. | |
| 7. Laughing is good for your health. | |
| 8. Take the MTR to school tomorrow. | |
| 9. Because I was very hungry. | |
| 10. Just before the teacher came into the classroom. | |
| 11. What a hot day! | |
| 12. Write your name at the top, please. | |
| 13. Jill is talking to. | |
| 14. How expensive! | |
| 15. I like that shirt very much. | |

Chapter 2

第二章



S + V + O — THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF SENTENCE PATTERN S + V + O —最常用的句型



S + V + O 主语 + 动词 + 宾语

在这种句型中：

主语(S)通常说明“谁”(who)，“哪里”(where)，或“什么”(what)。

动词(V)通常表示“做”(do)或“影响”(affect)。

宾语(O)通常说明“谁”(whom)，或“什么”(what)。

例如：

S	+	V	+	O
John		likes		Mary.
Hong Kong Island		faces		Kowloon.
Lorries		carry		goods.

在第一章中，我们已经知道什么是主语和动词。当主语所发生的动作影响到人、地点或物时，我们把受影响的人、地点或物叫作动词的宾语。再看一遍上面的例句。这次要特别注意每个例句中的宾语。

虽然 S + V + O 句型只包括三个主要部分，但它能用来表示非常复杂的意思。



练习一 阅读下列句子，然后回答问题。每个回答只允许用一个词。第一个已完成。

1. Annie likes pizza.

(a) Who is the information talking about?

(Subject) Annie

(b) What does she do?

(Verb) likes

(c) What does her action affect?

(Object) pizza

2. The factory behind our school produces toys.
 - (a) What is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
 - (b) What does the thing do? (Verb) _____
 - (c) What does its action affect or produce? (Object) _____
3. On Saturdays we don't attend classes.
 - (a) Who is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
 - (b) What do they do or not do? (Verb) _____
 - (c) What does their action affect? (Object) _____
4. The fire completely destroyed the old building.
 - (a) What is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
 - (b) What did the thing do? (Verb) _____
 - (c) What did its action affect? (Object) _____
5. After dinner Frank telephoned his uncle.
 - (a) Who is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
 - (b) What did he do? (Verb) _____
 - (c) Whom did his action affect? (Object) _____
6. Alice helped her mother clean the house.
 - (a) Who is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
 - (b) What did she do? (Verb) _____
 - (c) Whom did her action affect? (Object) _____
7. The cat ruined Mrs Wong's new rug.
 - (a) What is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
 - (b) What did it do? (Verb) _____
 - (c) What did its action affect? (Object) _____
8. After finishing her homework, Betty watched television.
 - (a) Who is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
 - (b) What did she do? (Verb) _____
 - (c) What did her action affect? (Object) _____

9. When it started raining, I closed all the windows.
- (a) Who is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
- (b) What did he or she do? (Verb) _____
- (c) What did his or her action affect? (Object) _____
10. The dog bit the man who kicked it.
- (a) What is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
- (b) What did it do? (Verb) _____
- (c) Whom did its action affect? (Object) _____
11. That shop sells books from all over the world.
- (a) What is the information talking about? (Subject) _____
- (b) What does it do? (Verb) _____
- (c) What does its action affect? (Object) _____



练习二 模仿下面前两个句子,用 S + V + O 的句型排列句子。记住每句开头的第一个字母要大写。

1. like icecream I
I like icecream.
2. the health benefits swimming
Swimming benefits the health.
3. enjoys Joe basketball

4. accidents careless driving causes

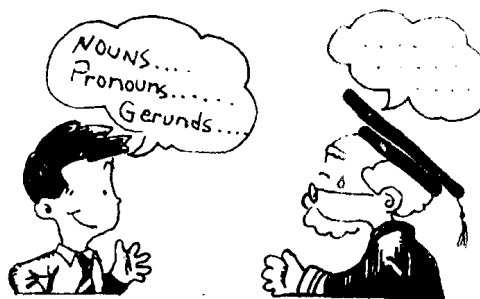
5. food produce farmers

6. carry taxis passengers

7.	letters	postmen	deliver
8.	the newspaper	mother	is reading
9.	a dictionary	Helen	bought
10.	damaged	the ferry	a typhoon
11.	need	babies	milk
12.	stamps	the post office	sells
13.	coffee	exports	Brazil
14.	people	relaxes	singing

Chapter 3

第三章



NOUNS, PRONOUNS AND GERUNDS — WORD FORMS THAT CAN BE USED AS SUBJECTS AND OBJECTS 作主语和宾语的词性—名词、代词和动名词



1. The different forms of words and their uses 不同词性及用法

在英语和许多其它语言中，一个基本词义经常可以由几种词性来表示。在语法中，我们把这些不同的形式称为词性。

例如：

■ *collect* *collector* *collection* *collecting* ■

虽然它们看上去相似，并且有着相似的词义，但是它们词性不同，用法也不一样。
Collect 用来表示动作，我们把这种词性叫作动词。

— Helen and Mary *collect* stamps.

Collector 是收集物品人的名称，我们把这种词性叫作名词。

— A rich *collector* bought John's stamps.

Collection 是人所收集的物品名称，我们把这种词性也叫作名词。

— This *collection* belongs to Harry.

Collecting 是活动的名称，我们把这种 *ing* 形式叫作动名词。

— *Collecting* stamps is interesting.



2. Word forms that can be used as subjects and objects in the S + V + O pattern 在 S + V + O 的句型中，能够用来作主语和宾语的词性

有三种词性在英语中可以用来作主语和宾语。它们是：

- (a) 名词 (*nouns*)
- (b) 代词 (*pronouns*)
- (c) 动名词 (*gerunds*)

现在让我们分别看一下每一个词性：

- (a) 名词是人、地点或物品的名称。像 John, Mary, Beijing, book, dog 等词都是名词。
- (b) he, him, she, her, it, we, us, you, they 和 them 都是代词,用来代替名词。

就像下面的表格一样,代词有主格和宾格形式。

	单 数	例 句	复 数	例 句
主 格	I You He/She/It	<i>I</i> like the dog. <i>You</i> like the dog. <i>He/She/It</i> likes the dog.	We You They	<i>We</i> like the dog. <i>You</i> like the dog. <i>They</i> like the dog.
宾 格	me you him/her/it	The dog likes <i>me</i> . The dog likes <i>you</i> . The dog likes <i>him/her/it</i> .	us you them	The dog likes <i>us</i> . The dog likes <i>you</i> . The dog likes <i>them</i> .

- (c) 像以 ing 结尾的 swimming 就是动名词。因为：

- (i) 它看上去像动词的一部分
(ii) 它像动词一样表示动作
(iii) 它像动词一样,可以带有宾语
(iv) 它可以像名词一样使用

这样,我们能用动名词来表示动作或活动,而这个动作或活动是句子的谓语动词的主语或宾语。例如：

动名词作主语	动名词作宾语
<i>Swimming</i> is fun. <i>Baking</i> cakes is fun.	I enjoy <i>swimming</i> . I enjoy <i>baking</i> cakes.

现在仔细阅读下列每组句子。注意当用名词、代词或动名词作主语或宾语时,意思上有差异。

	主 语	宾 语
名 词	<i>Football</i> is fun.	I like <i>football</i> .
代 词	<i>It</i> is fun.	I like <i>it</i> .
动 名 词	<i>Playing</i> football is fun.	I like <i>playing</i> football.
名 词	That <i>song</i> is pretty.	I like that <i>song</i> .
代 词	<i>It</i> is pretty.	I like <i>it</i> .
动 名 词	That <i>singing</i> is pretty.	I like that <i>singing</i> .



3. Noun and gerund forms of some common words

一些常用词的名词和动名词形式

下面所给出的是一些常用动词及它们的名词和动名词形式。请认真学习。

行为动词	(1) 表示人的名称(名词) (2) 表示物的名称(名词) (3) 表示活动的名称(动名词)
➡ act	(1) actor (男性) actress (女性) (2) action (3) acting 例如: John is an <i>actor</i> and Mary is an <i>actress</i> . They both enjoy <i>acting</i> .
➡ add	(1) × (2) addition (3) adding 例如: My little niece is learning <i>addition</i> . <i>Adding</i> numbers is easy for her.
➡ be addicted	(1) addict (2) addiction (3) being addicted 例如: That man is a drug <i>addict</i> . He has been <i>addicted</i> to drugs for three years. Drug <i>addiction</i> is a big problem in this area.
➡ advise	(1) adviser (2) advice (3) advising 例如: Mr Kwan is our club's <i>adviser</i> . He always gives us good <i>advice</i> . Although <i>advising</i> us isn't always easy, he enjoys being our <i>adviser</i> .
➡ apply	(1) applicant (2) application (3) applying 例如: <i>Applying</i> for a passport is easy. <i>Applicants</i> only need to fill in an <i>application</i> form and pay a fee.