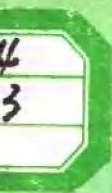


趣味英语语法

**BRIGHTER
GRAMMAR**

C. E. 埃克斯利 玛格丽特·麦考利 合著



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趣味英语语法(三)

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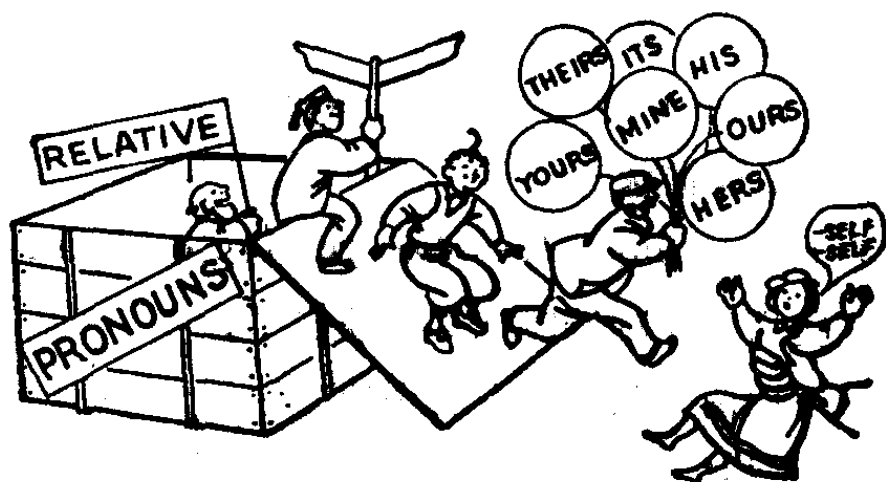
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第一课 代 词 (I)

复习 (第一册, 第70页—89页) 代词是代替名词的词。代替人的名称的代词叫做人称代词。人称代词分单数和复数、阳性和阴性。It 是非人称代词, 是中性。代词可以是主格也可以是宾格。很多代词的主格形式与它们的宾格形式不同, 这也是代词不同于名词的地方。

自 身 代 词

让我们再次打开代词箱, 看看里面是否还有什么其它的代词。是的, 这里还有三、四个。首先让我们看一看正在说“……self!” “……self!” 的这一个。



这种代词通常以 -self (或复数形式 -selves) 结尾, 如: myself (我自己), yourself (你自己), himself (他自己), herself (她自己), itself (它自己), oneself (某

某人自己), ourselves (我们自己), yourselves (你们自己), themselves (他们自己)。

下面让我们看看这些代词的作用:

1) I saw *myself* in the mirror.

我从镜子里看到了我自己。

2) Be careful or you will hurt *yourself*.

小心点, 不然会伤着你自己。

3) Richard helped *himself* to the cakes.

理查德自己吃了蛋糕。

4) Mary dressed *herself* carefully for the party.

为了参加晚会, 玛丽把自己仔细地打扮了一番。

5) One must be allowed to please *oneself*.

必须允许每个人有自己的乐趣。

6) The kitten can now feed *itself*.

这只猫现在能自己吃食了。

7) We taught *ourselves* to swim.

我们自学游泳。

8) The boys hurt *themselves* getting over the wall.

这些男孩在跳墙时把自己跌伤了。

显然, 下面两个句子是有区别的:

Tom hit *him*.

Tom hit *himself*.

汤姆把他打伤了。

汤姆把自己碰伤了。

在带有 *-self* 的句子中, 句子的主语和宾语是相同的人或事。动作没有从一个人的身上转向另一个人, 而是像镜子反射一样又返回到动作的发出者那里。这些带 *-self* 的代

词叫做自身代词 (Reflexive Pronouns)。

强 调 代 词

但是,带 -self 的代词的作用还不止这些。看下列句子:

George washed *himself*. I know he did, I saw him, *myself*. You, *yourself*, said he looked clean and George, *himself*, said he had had a wash.

乔治把自己洗了一下。我知道他是洗过了,我是亲眼看到的。你亲口说,他看起来干净了,乔治本人说,他已经洗过了。

第一个 *himself* 无疑是自身代词,主语 George 和代词 *himself* 是指同一个男孩。但其余的就不同了,它们可以省略而句子的意思仍然完整。它们只用来起强调作用,使说话的语气更强。因此,它们叫做强调代词 (Emphasizing Pronouns)。

有时,强调代词具有 *alone* (独自) 的意思,在这种情况下,它们通常与 *by* 连用,例如:

1) I went there all *by myself*.

我是独自一人到那里去的。

2) This is an engine that goes *by itself*.

这是一台自动发动机。

3) George made that model aeroplane all *by himself*.

那个模型飞机完全是乔治自己制作的。

这里,将带 -self 的代词 (自身代词和强调代词) 列表如下:

	单 数	复 数
第 一 人 称	myself	ourselves
第 二 人 称	yourself	yourselves
第 三 人 称	<div> <div>himself</div> <div>herself</div> <div>itself</div> <div>oneself</div> </div>	themselves

练 习

1. 用自身代词填空:

- (1) Father cut ____ when he was shaving.
- (2) Mary saw ____ in the mirror
- (3) We saw ____ in the mirror.
- (4) I taught ____ to play the piano.
- (5) The kitten tried to bite me, and bit ____
by mistake.
- (6) One can easily lose ____ in the woods.
- (7) We lost ____ when we went walking there.
- (8) If you would like some cakes, children,
help ____.
- (9) The boys helped ____ to the cakes.
- (10) There are plenty of cakes here, Richard,
help ____.

2. 用强调代词填空:

- (1) He did the work all by ____ .
- (2) I saw him do it ____ .
- (3) Mary sewed those doll's dresses ____ .
- (4) One can't see a tree like that by ____ .
- (5) You children must tidy this room ____ . I am not going to help you.
- (6) The children tidied the room by ____ .
- (7) Do you think, Mary, that you can cook the dinner by ____ today?
- (8) We cooked the dinner entirely by ____ .
- (9) This machine works by ____ .
- (10) You and Richard can do that job your ____ .

3. 指出下列斜体单词是自身代词还是强调代词，并说出理由：

- (1) I have burnt *myself* with the fireworks.
- (2) Just look at *yourself* in the mirror!
- (3) Did you make that dress *yourself*?
- (4) Yes, I made it all by *myself*.
- (5) Did Mary teach *herself* to sew?
- (6) Yes, she learned all by *herself*.
- (7) The prince *himself* danced with Cinderella.
- (8) He said he had enjoyed *himself*.
- (9) Cinderella's ugly sisters made *themselves* very unpopular.
- (10) They *themselves* were to blame for that.

第二课 代 词(II)

物 主 代 词

现在让我们看看物主代词。请回忆一下关于形容词那一课①，你们还会记得那些表示所属的形容词吧。

my book (我的书), *your* cat (你的猫),
his dog (他的狗), *her* flowers (她的花),
our house(我们的房子), *their* garden(他们的园子)

但是，在下列句子中，还有一些表示所属的其它词：

1) That seat isn't *yours*; it's *mine*.

那个座位不是你的，是我的。

2) Lend me your bicycle; *hers* is no good.

把你的自行车借给我吧，她的不好用。

3) He's wearing a hat that isn't *his*.

他戴的帽子不是他的。

4) That cat is *ours*.

那只猫是我们的。

5) We spent Christmas Day with the Browns.

Theirs was the best party I have ever been to.

我们与布朗一家度过了圣诞节。他们的晚会是我参加过的晚会中最好的一个。

①第二册，第四、五课。

yours (你的), mine (我的), ours (我们的) 等词并不修饰名词, 它们表示所属, 在这里起名词作用。在上面句子中, yours 的意思是 “your seat”, hers 的意思是 “her bicycle”。它们是物主代词 (Possessive Pronouns)。

你们会经常看到物主代词与 of 连用, 例如:

He is a friend of mine.

他是我的一個朋友。

而不是象你们想象的那样用 “a friend of me”。

下面还有两个例句:

1) That dog of yours has been fighting again.

你的那只狗又在咬架了。

2) There's John and that friend of his, going to play tennis.

约翰和他的那个朋友想去打网球。

这里有个表格, 从中可以看出物主代词和物主形容词的区别:

物 主 形 容 词	物 主 代 词
This is <i>my</i> book. 这是我的书。	This book is <i>mine</i> . 这本书是我的。
This is <i>your</i> book. 这是你的书。	This book is <i>yours</i> . 这本书是你的。
This is <i>his</i> book. 这是他的书。	This book is <i>his</i> . 这本书是他的。

物 主 形 容 词	物 主 代 词
This is <i>her</i> book. 这是她的书。	This book is <i>hers</i> . 这本书是她的。
This is <i>our</i> book. 这是我们的书。	This book is <i>ours</i> . 这本书是我们的。
This is <i>their</i> book. 这是他们的书。	This book is <i>theirs</i> . 这本书是他们的。

表示所属的代词叫做物主代词。

疑 问 代 词

有一些代词是供我们提问题时候用的，例如：

- 1) *Who* are you? 你是谁?
- 2) *What* have you done today? 今天你做什么了?
- 3) *Which* of these books do you want?

这些书中你要哪一本?

用来提出问题的代词叫做疑问代词 (Interrogative Pronouns)。

指 示 代 词

这里有四个代词，它们的作用是用来指示事物的①。

- 1) *This* is a book. 这是一本书。
- 2) *That* is a star. 那是一颗星。
- 3) *These* are my books. 这些是我的书。
- 4) *Those* are stars. 那些是星星。

起指示作用的代词叫做指示代词 (Demonstrative

①第一册，第39—41页。

Pronouns)。

理查德：请问，先生，您曾说 *this* 和 *that*, *these* 和 *those*, *what* 和 *which* 都是形容词^①。

老师：是的，我说过。

理查德：但是，您现在又说它们是代词了。

老师：理查德，你给我读一下第二册第2页的规则吧。

理查德（读）：“应该根据单词在句子中所起的作用来确定其词类。”

老师：对了。现在看一看下列句子：

A

Which book do you want?

你要哪一本书?

What exercises have you done today?

今天你做了什么练习?

This book is a good one.

这本书是一本好书。

That star is called Mars.

那颗星叫火星。

These books belong to the teacher.

B

Which of these books do you want?

这些书中你要哪一本?

What have you done to-day?

今天你做了什么?

This is a good book.

这是一本好书。

That is a very bright star.

那是一颗非常明亮的星。

These are the teacher's books.

①第一册，第39—41页。

这些书是老师的。

Those stars are millions of miles away.

那些星离这儿数百万英里远。

这些是老师的书。

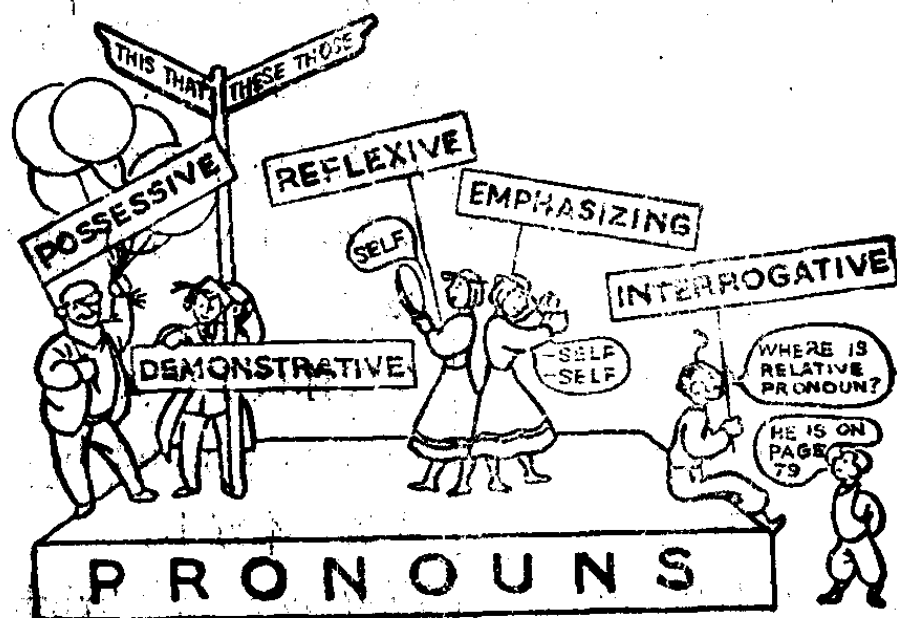
Those are very distant stars.

那些是离这儿很远很远的星
星。

在 A 栏中, *which, what, this, that, these, those* 都是形容词, 因为它们与名词连用。在 B 栏中, 它们是代词, 因为它们代替名词, 它们象名词一样, 作句子的主语或宾语。

现在明白了吗, 理查德?

理查德: 是的, 先生。现在我明白了。



练 习

1. 用物主代词填空:

I own that cat; that cat is ____.

You own that cat; that cat is ____.

He owns that cat; that cat is ____.

She owns that cat; that cat is ____.

They own that cat; that cat is ____.

2. 在下列句子中，用动词 be 代替动词 belong，并对其它部分也做相应的变化：

例如：That house belongs to me.

——That house is mine.

(1) Those gloves belong to her.

(2) That new house belongs to him.

(3) These gloves belong to you.

(4) That picture belongs to me.

(5) That motor-car belongs to us.

(6) Those flowers belong to them.

(7) Does that cat belong to you?

(8) Do those toys belong to her?

(9) Do these chocolates belong to us?

(10) Did those chocolates belong to them?

3. 用物主形容词和物主代词填空：

(1) I've eaten all ____ sandwiches, can I have one of ____ ?

(2) Tell Richard not to forget ____ book. And you mustn't forget ____.

(3) George has lost ____ pen. Ask Mary if she will lend him ____.

(4) We've had ____ dinner; have they had ____ ?

- (5) Richard has a dog and so have I. ____ dog
and ____ had a fight.
- (6) Have you heard from that friend of ____
who went to Athens?
- (7) The teacher wants you to return that book
of ____ that he lent you.
- (8) Margaret wants to know if you've seen a
pair of gloves of ____
- (9) Mr. and Mrs. Green and a friend of ____ are
coming to see us.
- (10) We are going to Paris to stay with a French
friend of ____.
- (11) Dinner has been ready a long long time. I
have had ____ and Mary has had ____; come
and have ____ now.

4. 用 which 作疑问代词造两个句子; 用 which 作疑问形容词造两个句子。

用 that 作指示形容词造两个句子; 用 that 作指示代词造两个句子。

用 what 作疑问代词造两个句子; 用 what 作疑问形容词造两个句子。

5. 注意下面故事中的斜体单词, 说出哪些是形容词, 哪些是代词, 并指出它们的种类:

Story

This is a story about the well-known millionaire,

John D. Rockefeller, and was told by a friend of *his*. This friend said that though Rockefeller gave away millions, Rockefeller *himself* was very mean about small sums of money. One day *he* went to stay at a hotel in New York and asked for the cheapest room *they* had. Rockefeller said, “*What* is the price of the room?” The manager told *him*.

“And *which* floor is it on?” Again the manager told him.

“Is *that* the lowest priced room you have? I am staying here by *myself* and only need a small room.”

The manager said, “*That* room is the smallest and cheapest *we* have,” and added, “But why do you choose a poor room like *that*? When *your* son stays here *he* always has *our* most expensive room; *yours* is *our* cheapest.”

“Yes,” said Rockefeller, “but *his* father is a wealthy man; *mine* isn’t.”

故 事

这个故事讲的是关于著名的百万富翁约翰D. 洛克菲勒的事，讲这个故事的人是洛克菲勒的一位朋友。这位朋友说，虽然洛克菲勒捐赠了数以百万计的美元，但要为他自己花很小一笔钱却是很吝啬的。一天，他来到了纽约的一家旅馆，要求住在他们最便宜的房间里。他说，“这个房间宿费