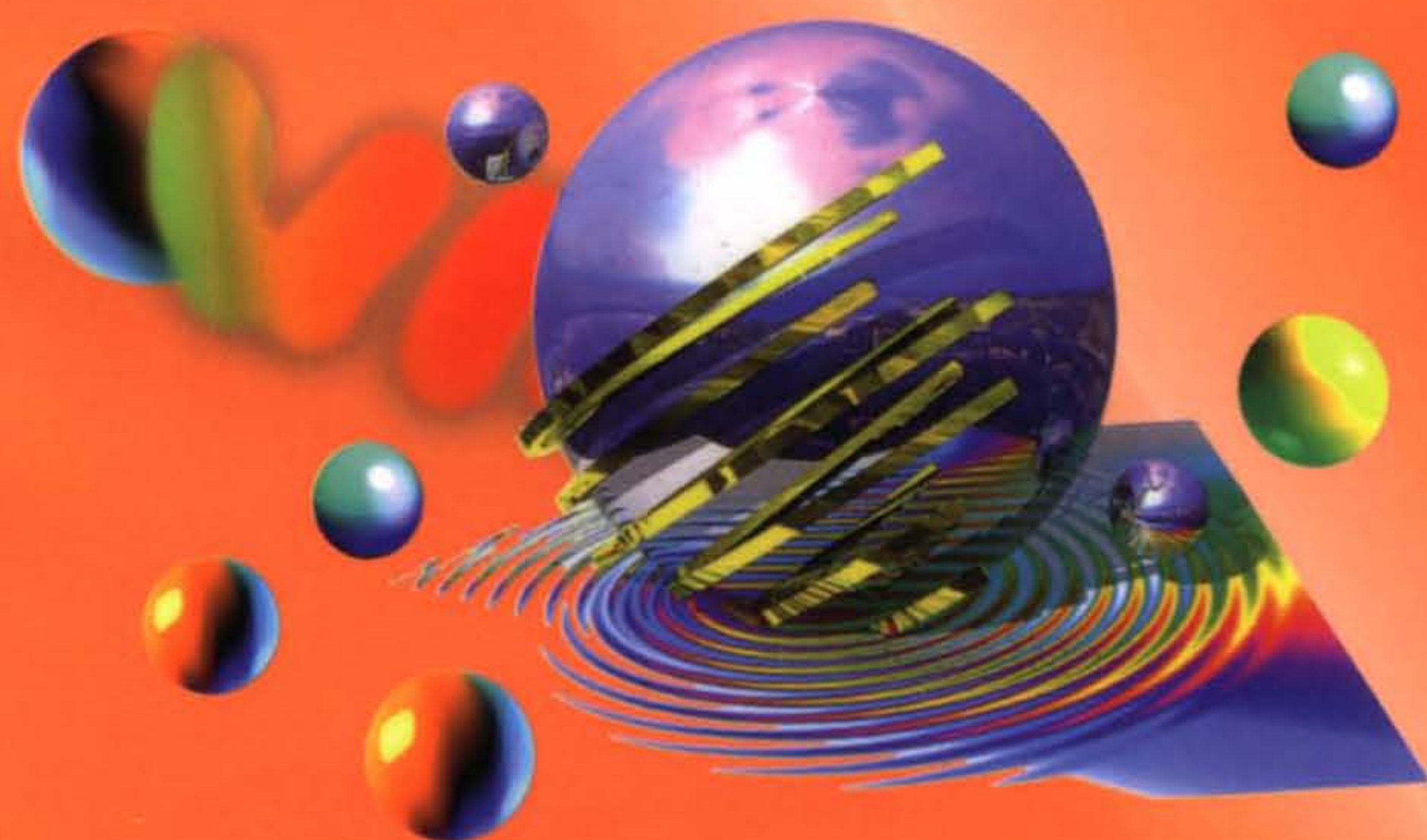


全国高等教育自学考试辅导教材

现代英语语法 辅导手册

李玉新 主编

根据全国高等教育自学考试统编教材及大纲编写



北京理工大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

《现代英语语法辅导手册》包括以下四个方面的内容：①各章节的 New words and expressions②Terms③Key points④附加练习、本书最后附有两套模拟试题及答案。

《现代英语语法辅导手册》专供参加全国高等教育英语专业自学考试的考生参考。

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前 言

《现代英语语法辅导手册》是全国高等教育自学考试英语专业指定《现代英语语法》的辅导教材用书。其编排程序及章节安排与《现代英语语法》相同。它的读者对象是面向参加全国英语本科专业自考的考生。它是一部自成体系,更加明确突出每一章节的难点和重点的教科书。从这一意义上讲,它可称之为《现代英语语法》的辅助教材。

主要包括以下内容:①各章节的 New words and expressions: 词汇及短语的编排打破了以字母为顺序的传编编法,直接放入每一章节之前,依照文章的发展为顺序,方便学生阅读时参考。并且词汇意义的取舍和汉释是以在上下文中的意义为根据的。② Terms 解释术语主要考虑到学生第一次系统地学习语法,对术语比较陌生,从而导致理解障碍。故编者对每一章节术语都进行了归纳、总结,并一一加以阐释,便于学生学习、复习及应考。③ Key points 编写重点掌握内容,旨在突出每一章节的重要学习部分,使学生更有效地、有主次地安排学习。④附加练习:依据教学大纲的要求及考试样题的形式,在每一章节之后附加了大量配套练习。⑤每章练习答案及补充练习答案。

本书在编写过程中参考了章振邦先生主编的《新编英语语法教程》、《通用英语语法》以及薄冰先生和何政安先生编著的《薄冰英语语法练习册》,并得到了薄冰老先生的亲自指教,在此深表谢意。

李玉新

一九九九年七月

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Chapter 1

The Structure of the English Sentence

1.0 Introduction

● New words

confidence['kɒnfɪdəns] *n.* ①信任 ②信心, 自信, 把握

capitalization[kəˌpɪtəlaɪˈzeɪʃən] *n.* 大写字母

punctuation[ˌpʌŋktʃuˈeɪʃən, pʌŋktʃuˈeɪʃən] *n.* ①点标点, 标点法,
②全部标点符号

identify[aɪˈdentɪfaɪ] *vt.* 认出, 识别, 鉴定, 验明

define[diˈfaɪn] *vt.* 解释; 给...下定义

definition[ˌdefɪˈnɪʃən] *n.* 定义, 解说

notional['nəʊʃənl] *a.* ①概念的 ②[语]表意的。

apparent[əˈpærənt] *a.* 明显的, 显而易见的 **apparently** *ad.* 表面上

loophole['luːphəʊl] *n.* 漏洞, 空子

impracticable[ɪmˈpræktɪkəbl] *a.* ①不能实行的, 行不通的, ②不适用的。

account for[əˈkaʊnt] *vi.* 说明(原因等)

focus['fəʊkəs] *vt.* 集中

internal[ɪnˈtəːnl] *a.* ①内的, 内部的 ②内在的 固有的

assign[əˈseɪn] *vt.* ①分配; 把...分配给(to)

hierarchical[ˌhaɪəˈrɑːkɪk(ə)l] *a.* 等级(制度)的

morpheme['mɔːfɪm] *n.* [语]词素

minimal['mɪnɪml] *a.* 最低限度的; 最小的

linguistic[lɪŋˈɡwɪstɪk] *a.* 语言的, 语言学的

macrogrammatical [ˈmækrəu grəˈmætɪkəl] *a* . 宏观的, 语法的

terminology [ˌtɜːmiˈnɒlədʒi] *n* . 术语学; 术语, 专门名词

elementary [ˌeliˈmentəri] *a* . ①基本的 ②基础的

bulk [bʌlk] *n* . 大部分, 大多数

ascend [əˈsend] *vt / vi* . ①登高, 上升, 升高 ②攀登, 登上

1.1 Morphemes

● New words

segment [ˈseɡmənt] *n* . 部分

distribution [ˌdistriˈbjʊːʃən] *n* . 分布, 分布状态

phonological [ˌfəʊnəˈlɒdʒɪk(əl)] *a* . 音位学的; 音韵学的

recur [riˈkəː] *vi* . 再发生

negation [niˈgeɪʃən] *n* . 否定, 否认

plurality [pluəˈrælɪti] *n* . 复数

orthographic [ˌɔːθəɡˈræfɪk] *a* . 表音的

correlation [ˌkɒriˈleɪʃən] *n* . 相互关系, 伴随关系 关联(作用)

allomorph [ˈæləʊmɔːf] *n* . 相关词素, 相联词素

inflectional [ɪnˈflekʃənəl] *a* . [语]使(词)发生屈折变化的

derivational [ˌderiˈveɪʃənəl] *a* . [语]派生的, 派生关系的, 词源的

affiliate [əˈfɪlieɪt] *vt* . 使隶属(或附属)(to)

1.2 Words

● New words

component [kəmˈpəʊnənt] *n* . 组成部分, 成分

parsing/parse [pɑːz] *vt* . 从语法上分析, 解析(词, 句等)

1.2.1 Word classes

● New words

draw back [drɔ:bæk] *n.* 弊端, 欠缺

vague [veig] *a.* 含糊的; 模糊的; 不明确的

transferable [træns'fə:rəbl] *a.* ①可转移的 ②可变换的

benefit ['benifit] *n.* 利益, 好处

determiner [di'tə:minə] *n.* 限定词

auxiliary [ɔ:g'ziljəri] *n.* [语]助动词

interjection [ɪntə(:)'dʒekʃən] *n.* [语]感叹词, 惊叹词

marginal ['mɑ:dʒinəl] *a.* 介乎两者之间的

cardinal ['kɑ:dinl] *a.* 主要的, 基本的: cardinal numbers 基数

ordinal ['ɔ:dinl] *a.* 依次的, 顺序的 ordinal numbers 序数

complementary [ˌkɒmpli'mentəri] *a.* 补足的, 补充的

criteria [kraɪ'tiəriə] *n.* [复](批评, 判断的)标准、准则, 尺度

rigorous ['rigərəs] *a.* 严格的, 严密的, 精确的

morphology [mɔ:'fɒlədʒi] *n.* [语]词法

inflect [in'flekt] *vt.* [语]使(词)发生屈折变化

genitive ['dʒenitiv] *a.* [语]主格的, 所有格的

syntactic [sin'tæktik] *a.* 句法(上)的, 按照句法规则的

overt ['əʊvə:t] *a.* 公开的, 明星的

subsequent ['sʌbsɪkwənt] *a.* 随后的, 后来的

relevant ['relivənt] *a.* 有关的

● Terms

1) Word classes:

Traditionally they are called parts of speech. There are two major kinds of word classes in English: open classes and closed classes.

Words are basically classified in terms of three factors: the environment where they occur, their internal structure and their meaning.

2) Open classes:

They refer to nouns(N), verbs(V), adjectives(Adj) and adverbs(Adv) because their membership is fairly open-ended, in this sense that we can readily coin new words to add to them.

3) closed classes:

They refer to determiners(Det), pronouns(Pron), prepositions(Prep), conjunctions(Conj), auxiliaries(Aux) because they have a fairly fixed membership.

4) marginal classes:

They refer to numerals(Num) and interjections(Int) because they are between open classes and closed classes.

1.2.2 Word-formation

● Terms

1) A morpheme word:

It is also called a simple word, which means a word consisting of one morpheme.

2) A derivative word:

It is also called a compound word, which means a word made up of two or more morphemes. A derivative refers to as a “complex”, i. e. a combination of a root and one or more affixes. And a compound refers to a combination of two or more free morphemes.

a) Affixation

● New words

affixation[ˌæfɪkˈseɪʃən] *n.* [语] 词缀法, 附加法

affix[əˈfɪks] *n.* [语] 词缀

incorporate[ɪnˈkɒrpəreɪt] *vt.* 结合, 合并, 收编

infixation[ˌɪnfɪkˈseɪʃən] *n.* [语] 中缀法

conventionalize[kənˈvenʃənlaɪz] *vt.* 使照惯例; 使习俗化

orient [ˈɔːriənt] *vt.* 调整, 定……的位

obscure [əbˈskjuə] *vt.* 搞混

antonym [ˈæntənim] *n.* 反义词

● Terms

1) Affixation:

It is a major type of derivation and is the term for such a word-formation approach that it attaches a lesser morpheme—an affix.

2) Affix:

It's the general term that includes “prefixes” and “suffixes”—to a major element—a base, frequently a word, which may already have one or more affixes incorporated in it.

3) Prefix:

An affix is attached before a base.

4) Suffix:

An affix is attached after a base.

5) Infix:

An affix is attached inside a base. It's a minor type of affixation, termed infixation.

● New words in Table 1.1 about prefixes

asymmetry [æˈsɪmitri] *n.* 不对称(现象)

anticlockwise [ˈæntɪˌklɒkwaɪz] *a/adv.* 逆时针方向的(地)

debug [ˈdiːbʌg] *vt.* ① 驱除(某处)的害虫 ② 排除(飞机等)的故障

dichotomy [diˈkɒtəmi] *n.* ① 两分 ② [植] 二叉分 ③ [逻] 二分法

insane [inˈseɪn] *a.* 精神错乱的, 精神病的

malnutrition [ˈmælnju(:)ˈtriʃən] *n.* 营养不良

premarital [ˈpri:məˈraɪtl] *a.* 婚前的

proconsul [prəuˈkɒnsəl] *n.* ① (古罗马的)地方总督 ② [英] 殖民地总督

submarine [ˈsʌbməri:n] *a.* 水下的, 水底的, 海底的

tripartite [ˈtraɪˈpɑːtaɪt] *a*. ①分成三部分的 ②一式三份的

bewitch [biˈwɪtʃ] *vt*. 绝魔力于, 使着迷, 使心醉

emboss [ɪmˈbɒs] *vt*. ①使凸出, 浮雕(图案) ②装饰, 给...润色

exhaustive [ɪgˈzɔːstɪv] *a*. (论述等)彻底的, 详尽无遗的

● **New words in Table 1.2. about suffixes.**

drainage [ˈdreɪnɪdʒ] *n*. ①排水, 放水 ②排水设备, 排水系统, 下水道

fanaticism [fəˈnætɪsɪzəm] *n*. 狂热, 盲信

Dantesque [dænˈtɪsk] *adv*. 但丁似的

b) Composition

● **New words in the part of composition**

composition [ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃən] *n*. [语]复合法

compound [ˈkɒmpaʊnd] *n*. 复合词

comprise [kəmˈpraɪz] *vt*. ①包含, 包括 ②由...组成

hovercraft [ˈhɒvəˈkrɑːft] *n*. 气垫船

drop out [drɒp-aʊt] *n*. 中途退出, 退学

rhyme [raɪm] *n*. 同韵的词

motivate [ˈmɒtɪveɪt] *vt*. 激发, 促动

hodge-podge [ˈhɒdʒpɒdʒ] *n*. ①(菜肉等合煮的)什锦菜 ②大杂烩, 混合物

teeny-weeny [ˈtiːniˈwiːni] *a*. [口]小小的, 小额的

brain-drain [breɪn-dreɪn] *n*. 智囊流失

● **Terms**

1) Compound:

A compound, the product of composition, “is a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word.” (Quirk et al., 1985; 1567) The majority of English compounds comprise two bases only.

2) New-classic compounds:

They refer to compounds that contain such elements, usually Greek or Latin in origin, as astro-, eletro-, hydro-, -crat, -naut, -phile and -phobe.

c) Conversion

● New words in this part

conversion [kən'veɪʃən] *n.* ①变换, 转化 ②〔语〕转化法

convert [kən'veɪt] *vt.* 转变, 转化

● Terms

Conversion:

It is a very productive way of producing new words in English, it's "the derivational process whereby an item is adapted or converted to a new word class without the addition of an affix." (Quirk et al., 1986;1558).

d) Blending

● New words in this part

blending [blending] *n.* 拼缀法

blend [blend] *vt.* 混和, 把...混成一体, *n.* 混合词, 合成词

breathalyzer ['breθəlaɪzə] *n.* (测醉用)呼吸分析器

jazzothèque [dʒæzə'tek] *n.* 放送爵士音乐的夜总会

● Terms

Blend:

A blend is a new word formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words (see Bauer, 1983;234). Sometimes, a blend may produce a compound of a word and part of another.

e) Back-formation.

Back-formation (逆生法):

It is a reversed process of producing new words. Many nouns are formed from verbs, especially the nouns with -er/-or ending. Similarly, verbs can be derived from cancelling the ending -er/-or of