

新 体 验 高 职 高 专 英 语 专 业 教 材

# 英语语法教程

Essentials of English Grammar

陈敦金 编著



同济大学出版社  
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

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## 内 容 简 介

本书主要为高职高专的学生编写,除帮助他们继续巩固中学阶段的语法知识外,还精心挑选了语法重点项目,语法疑难点,语法易混淆点和语法常考点等内容进行详尽深入分析,同时对同类的语法现象进行了归纳总结,最大限度地满足了高职高专学生学习语法的需要。本书既可以作为教科书,也可以作教学参考书使用。

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## 英语语法教程

编 著 陈敦金

责任编辑 朱振华

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# 前 言

学好语法是学好英语的一个重要环节。语法能帮助我们了解英语语言的规律,从而做到进一步掌握和运用英语。英语语法中,动词是语法核心,是语言的“backbone”(脊柱)。动词分限定动词和非限定动词两种:限定动词指时态、语态、语气以及情态等;非限定动词指不定式、-ing 分词和-ed 分词。中国学生对这两种动词的结构、形态和用法常常似是而非,混淆不清。本书突出动词部分,有别于传统语法的编排模式,把它安排于前七章。这种安排完全是笔者从事 40 余年英语语法教学所积累的经验,更是长期教学实践的总结。

本书主要为高职高专的学生编写。他们虽然在高中阶段学过语法基础知识,但无论从广度或深度都不能满足新阶段的学习需求。如虚拟语气、-ing/-ed 分词、独立结构、情态动词 + have done 以及 as 作关系代词的用法等知识在中学阶段涉及不多或虽有涉及但语焉不详。本书除继续巩固中学阶段的语法知识外,根据笔者长期从事语法教学的经验,精心挑选语法重点项目、语法疑难点、语法易混淆点和语法常考点等内容进行详尽深入讲析,同时对同类的语法现象进行归纳总结,删除了那些简单的语法内容或学生基本掌握的语法知识。本书能最大限度地满足学生的需要,为他们进一步学习英语打下更坚实的基础。本书既可以作教科书又可以作参考书使用。

本书每章之后都附有针对性该章内容的练习,并附参考答案于书末。该部分由陈永枫和陈相因老师负责编写,特此鸣谢。

编写时,笔者参考了许多国外语法权威著作和词典。并在本书书中做了举例说明,由于这些著作和词典名字较长,书中没有完全写明,而是采用了缩写的形式,主要包括以下这些:

AGU —— *Advanced Grammar in Use*

ALD —— *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*



CEG — *Current English Grammar*

CEU — *Current English Usage*

CGoEL — *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*

DCE — *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*

EEG — *Essentials of English Grammar*

ELD — *Collins English Learner's Dictionary*

EPI — *English Prepositional Idioms*

GEU — *Longman Guide to English Usage*

LEG — *Longman English Grammar*

PEG — *A practical English Grammar*

PEU — *Practical English Usage*

MED — *Macmillan English Dictionary*

希望读者能在阅读时注意这些缩写形式。从这些浩瀚的语法材料中,汇集精华,使本书内容既精又新。在此谨向这些作者表示谢意。

编 者

2007 年教师节

于福建师大外语学院

# 第一章 动词种类

## 1.1 及物动词和不及物动词

动词根据在句中是否带宾语,分为及物动词(transitive verbs)和不及物动词(intransitive verbs)。

区别及物动词和不及物动词是十分重要的,否则该用宾语时犹豫不决,不该用时又用上。如在 He arrived Fuzhou yesterday 中的 arrived 是不及物动词,不能接宾语 Fuzhou,必须把 arrived 改为及物动词 reached 或 got to,或者在 arrived 之后加介词 in/at 亦可。又如在 I saw him yesterday 中,saw 是及物动词 see 的过去时,him 是宾语。如若省略 him,意思就不完整。

使用及物动词和不及物动词时要注意以下两点:

### 1.1.1 及物动词和不及物动词的交替

英语里有许多动词既能当及物动词又能当不及物动词用,其意思基本相同,但也有不同的时候。试比较:

- { John **stopped** the car. (约翰停下车。及物)
- { The car **stopped**. (车停下来。不及物)
- { He **closed** the door. (他关上门。及物)
- { The door **closed**. (门关了。不及物)
- { The students are **playing** basketball. (学生在打篮球。及物)
- { The students are **playing** happily. (学生玩得很开心。不及物)
- { Boys and girls **fly** kites. (孩子们放风筝。及物)
- { Birds **fly**. (鸟能飞。不及物)

英语中有些动词只能作不及物动词用,如 appear, exist, happen, occur, take place, break out 等,不可能与及物动词交替,也没有相应的被动结构。

1.1.2 有许多不及物动词也可以当及物动词用,但它们必须后随介词(或副词)+名词构成短语动词(1.3.1),来表达一个概念。如 look 是不及物动词,它可以与不同的介词(或副词)+名词构成短语动词表达不同的意思:look after(照顾),



look at (看), look down on/upon (看不起), look for (寻找), look forward to (盼望), look into (调查), look on/upon (看待), look over (翻阅; 检查), look through (翻阅; 读一遍) 等, 这时才可以接一个宾语。在句法分析时, 不可将介词和动词拆开; 也不可遗漏不及物动词之后的介词, 如在 Children should listen their parents 中, listen 是不及物动词, 必须跟介词 to 构成短语动词后才能跟宾语: Children should listen to their parents, 但也要避免在不及物动词后面误加不必要的介词, 如:

{ Salute the teacher. (向老师致敬。)

{ × Salute to the teacher.

{ Mother dressed her child. (妈妈为孩子穿衣。)

{ × Mother dressed for her child.

{ John married Ann. (约翰和玛丽结婚了。)

{ × John married with/ to Ann.

以上句子中, salute, dress 和 marry 都是及物动词, 没有必要再加介词。犯这些错误多与受汉语的影响有关。

## 1.2 连系动词和助动词

**1.2.1** 把主语和表语(又称补足语)连接在一起的动词称为连系动词(linking verbs)。连系动词本身有一定的词义, 但不能独立作谓语, 后面必须跟一个表语(predicative)一起构成谓语。如:

He **is/becomes** a doctor.

You **look** clever.

上面句子中的 is, becomes 和 look 都是连系动词, a doctor 和 clever 是表语。表语说明主语“是什么”或者“怎么样”。连系动词有两种类型:

1) 状态连系动词: appear, be, continue, feel, keep, lie, look, prove, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay 以及 taste 等。说明一种状态, 如:

She **felt happy** when she heard of her son's success.

She **seemed excited** when her suggestion was adopted.

These oranges **taste sweet/nice**.

The shop **stays open** till 11 o'clock every evening.

I **lay awake** all night, thinking of them.

2) 结果连系动词: become, fall, get, go, grow, run, turn 等。结果连系动词说明表语是动词所描述的事件或过程的一种结果, 如:

All the boys **fell asleep**.



She **went/turned pale** at news.

The rivers were beginning to **run dry**.

上述两组连系动词都可以接形容词或分词形容词(即-ed/-ing 结尾的形容词如 tired/tiring, interested/interesting 等)作表语,但有些连系动词还可以接名词(词组)作表语,如:be, become, fall, remain, turn 等。注意 be 与其他连系动词不同,它还可以接不定式、介词短语、副词或名词性从句作表语。如:

My father **is in the house**.

My house **is about 20 minutes by bike**.

Yours **is here** and hers **is there**.

This **is what he said**.

The question now **is to find a house to live in**.

**1.2.2 助动词(auxiliary verbs)** 本身没有独立的词汇意义,它只是与主要动词一起构成各种时态、被动态、虚拟语气、否定句或疑问句,还可以用来加强动词的语气。助动词有人称和数的变化。如:

I **am**/He **is** reading a newspaper.

(am 和 is 是助动词,与 reading 一起构成进行时。)

He **has**/We **have** finished reading.

(has 和 have 是助动词,与 finished 一起构成完成时。)

The house **is being** built.

(is being 是助动词,与 built 一起构成被动语态。)

If he **had** taken the medicine, he **would have** been all right.

(had 和 would have 都是助动词,帮助构成虚拟语气。)

**Do** be careful. (务必注意,Do 是助动词,用来加重祈使句的语气。)

We **shall/will** leave here tomorrow.

(shall 和 will 是助动词,与 leave 一起构成将来时态。)

### 1.3 短语动词和动词短语

**1.3.1 短语动词(phrasal verbs)** 就是传统语法的动词成语或成语动词(verbal idioms)。短语动词通常由动词+介词(look at/run across)、动词+副词小品词(look out/take off)、动词+副词+介词(keep in with/look forward to)、动词+名词(take place/set feet)以及动词+名词+介词(pay attention to/take care of)等构成,动词+副词小品词(14.13)中的小品词通常指 ahead/away/back/down/in/off/on/out/up 等。短语动词的作用相当于单一动词,在句法分析时不要把介词/副词等



拆开来。

**1.3.2 动词短语( verbal phrases )和短语动词**是两个不同的概念,风马牛不相及。动词短语是指谓语的结构,凡是有时态、语态或语气变化的谓语或含有情态动词的谓语,不管是肯定或否定,都叫动词短语。动词短语和名词短语、介词短语、形容词短语、副词短语等同属短语范畴,可作为句子一部分的一组词。下面句子中的谓语均是动词短语:

I'm reading / 'm not reading.

I've done it.

I can / must / should do it.

I'm going to leave.

I have to revise my plan.

I have been living here since I was born.

It can / will be done / has been done.

## 1.4 行为动词和状态动词

**1.4.1 能够用来表示正在进行的动作的动词称为行为动词(或动态动词)**(dynamic verbs),下面的谓语动词均是行为动词:

I'm walking along the river.

He is reading today's newspaper.

We are discussing the problem.

行为动词在用法上并不难掌握。

**1.4.2 状态动词( stative verbs )**与行为动词相反,一般不能用于进行时态,它表示相对静止的状态(有人又称之为静态动词)。感觉动词也是属于状态动词。试比较:

I have / × am having a brother.

This book belongs / × is belonging to me.

He lacks / × is lacking confidence.

I see / × am seeing a horse in a distance.

感觉动词中的 **watch**, **look at** 以及 **listen to** 则可以用于进行时态,表示正在进行的动作。试比较:

— What are you doing?

— I'm watching TV.



- { I'm looking at these pictures.
- { × I'm seeing at these pictures.
- { I'm listening to a new record.
- { × I'm hearing a new record.

有些感觉动词虽然不能用于进行时,但可以与 can/could 连用,表示某个时刻感觉的继续。如:

I **can hear** someone knocking at the door.

I **could see** someone through the window, but I **couldn't hear** what they were talking.

I **can feel** something biting me.

**1.4.3 状态动词**一般不能用于进行时态,因为它们不能表示正在进行的动作。但是,如果词义发生转变并能表示一个正在进行的动作,就能够用于进行时。试比较:

- { I see that tree in a distance.
- { I'm seeing (= meeting/visiting) him after class.
- { We're **seeing** him **off** at the station. (给……送行)
- { Do you hear someone singing outside?
- { Which judge **is hearing** the case? (听取案例)
- { He is not a very big man, but he looks strong.
- { He **is looking after** his little brother.
- { I think (that) the world is flat.
- { Please be quiet, I'm **thinking**. (表示思想活动)
- { I'm **thinking** about what you said just now. (表示思想活动)

## 1.5 瞬间性动词和持续性动词

动词按其动作发生过程的长短,分为瞬间性/终止性动词(momentary/terminal verbs)和持续/延续性动词(durative verbs)两种。

瞬间性动词表示动词的动作一经发生后便就结束,不能延续一段时间,如 begin, close, open, leave, receive 等,均属瞬间性动词。持续性动词表示动词的动作可以延续一段或相当长的一段时间,如 sleep, stay, stand, live, work 等,均属持续动词。学习者对持续性动词的用法比较清楚,但对瞬间性动词的用法往往模糊不清。特别是与表示段的时间状语连用时最容易出差错。最常见的表示段的时间有 for, till/until 和 how long 引起的的时间状语。详细分述如下:



**1.5.1 瞬间性动词的肯定形式不能与表示时间段的 for-词组连用。试比较：**

- { The meeting has begun.
- { × The meeting has begun for ten minutes.
- { He came/has come back.
- { × He came/has come back for a few days.
- { I (have) received his letter.
- { × I (have) received his letter for some time.

上面各组的第二句都是错误的,因为 begin, come back 和 receive 等动词所表示的动作都是瞬间性的,不可能延续几分钟、几天或更长的时间。要表示这些意思,可用下面三种形式中的一种:

**1) It was + 若干时间 + since 从句(谓语用过去时)**

It was ten minutes since the meeting began.

It was a few days since he came back.

It was some time since I received his letter.

**2) 主语 + 谓语(用过去时) + 若干时间 ago:**

The meeting began ten minutes ago.

He came back a few days ago.

I received his letter some time ago.

**3) 用 be 的完成时(即系表结构),这时可与表示时间段的 for-词组连用:**

He has been back for a few days.

I have been ill for two days.

The library has been open for some time.

**【提示】**

只有终止性动词的否定式才可以与表示时间段的 for-词组连用,如:

He **hasn't come** for a few days.

I **haven't received** his letter for a long time.

We **haven't seen** each other for almost ten years.

上面句子之所以正确,是因为否定了的瞬间性动词“没有回来”、“没有收到”、“没有互相见面”不是表示动作而是表示状态。状态可以延续一段时间,所以能跟表示时间段的 for-词组连用。

**1.5.2 till/until 表示“到……为止/直到……之前”的意思,指延续一段时间。因此瞬间性动词的肯定形式也不能与 till/until 连用,必须用否定形式。如:(参阅 15.7.1)**

- { The meeting **didn't begin** till/until 8:30.
- { × The meeting began till/until 8:30.



He **didn't come** back till/until yesterday.

I **didn't get** his letter till/until this morning.

I didn't go to bed until Mother came back.

“会议没有开始”的状态到 8:30 结束便开始了;“他没有回来”的状态持续到昨天结束便回来了;“我没有收到他的信”的状态持续到上午为止便收到他的信。“他没有去睡觉”的状态到妈妈回来为止便去睡觉。

### 【提示】

a) 如果动词是持续性的,它的肯定或否定形式均可与 till/until 连用,但意思不同,切不可混淆。试比较:

We worked till 11 a. m.

We didn't work (= didn't begin to work) till 11 a. m.

b) not ... until 与 not ... before 在意思上相差无几:

The meeting didn't begin until/before 8:30.

I didn't go to bed until/before Mother came back.

**1.5.3** How long 表示持续的一段时间,因此在 How long 引起的疑问句中,须用持续性动词。下面的说法都是错误的,因为 get, leave, borrow 以及 open 均是瞬间性动词:

× How long did you get ill?

× How long will you leave home?

× How long may I borrow the novel?

× How long did the library open?

正确的说法是:

How long **have** you **been** ill?

How long will you **be** away?

How long **may** I **keep** the book?

How long **has** the library **been** open?

## 1.6 限定动词和非限定动词

限定动词(finite verbs)指能单独作为谓语的动词。所谓限定是指动词作谓语时在人称或数方面必须与主语的人称或数保持一致。限定动词可以与助动词连用,也可以不与助动词连用。如:

I **have** one son but he **has** two.

My son **works**/ His sons **work** in a factory.



He **is reading** / **I am reading** today's newspaper.

**Does** he / **Do** they work in the factory?

非限定动词(non-finite verbs)不能单独作谓语,所以在人称和数方面不受主语的限制。非限定动词有三种形式:不定式、-ing 分词和-ed 分词。如:

My father **wants** me }  
My parents **want** me } **to be** a teacher.

**Reading the newspaper**, {  
                                  {  
                                  I  
                                  He } found some misprints.

I **regret** }  
He **regrets** } **having done** / **doing** it.

### 【提示】

- a) 限定动词除人称和数受主语限制外,还有时态、语态、语气的变化形式。详见第二、三、四章。
- b) 非限定动词也有时态和语态的变化形式,但没有语气变化。详见第六、七章。

## 1.7 规则动词和不规则动词

构成过去时和过去分词时有规律可循的动词叫做规则动词(regular verbs)。英语中绝大多数动词是规则动词,其过去时和过去分词是在原形动词之后加-ed 词尾。如:look → looked → looked; watch → watched → watched 等。但有些动词不是以-ed 词尾构成过去时和过去分词,而有它自己的特别形式,这类动词叫做不规则动词(irregular verbs)。

学生必须熟记常用的不规则动词,才能正确表达动词时态、语态或语气的形式。为了便于记忆和背诵不规则动词,找出有规律可循的方法,本书把常见的不规则动词分为下面四大类:

### 1.7.1 三种形式相同的动词

|            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| burst (爆发) | burst | burst |
| cast (扔)   | cast  | cast  |
| cost (花费)  | cost  | cost  |
| cut (砍)    | cut   | cut   |
| hit (敲; 击) | hit   | hit   |
| hurt (伤害)  | hurt  | hurt  |
| let (让)    | let   | let   |
| put (放)    | put   | put   |



|             |        |        |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| read (阅读)   | read   | read   |
| set (放, 置)  | set    | set    |
| shut (关)    | shut   | shut   |
| split (裂开)  | split  | split  |
| spread (传播) | spread | spread |

除以上常用的动词外, 三种形式相同的还有: miscast, overcast, reset, wed (或 wedded / wedded), wet (或 wetted / wetted), spit 等。

### 1.7.2 过去分词与原形相同

|               |          |          |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| come (来)      | came     | come     |
| become (成为)   | became   | become   |
| overcome (克服) | overcame | overcome |
| run (跑)       | ran      | run      |

### 1.7.3 过去时和过去分词相同

1) 以 ought 或 aught 收尾的动词:

|               |         |         |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| bring (带)     | brought | brought |
| buy (买)       | bought  | bought  |
| fight (战斗)    | fought  | fought  |
| think (想; 认为) | thought | thought |
| seek (找; 寻求)  | sought  | sought  |
| teach (教)     | taught  | taught  |
| catch (抓)     | caught  | caught  |

2) 在动词末尾加 t / ed

|                |              |              |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| burn (燃烧)      | burnt / -ed  | burnt / -ed  |
| deal (分配; 对待)  | dealt        | dealt        |
| dream (做梦)     | dreamt / -ed | dreamt / -ed |
| learn (学习)     | learnt / -ed | learnt / -ed |
| mean (意味)      | meant        | meant        |
| spoil (损坏; 糟蹋) | spoilt / -ed | spoilt / -ed |

3) 改末尾辅音 d 为 t 的动词:

|            |       |       |
|------------|-------|-------|
| bend (弯曲)  | bent  | bent  |
| build (建设) | built | built |
| lend (借给)  | lent  | lent  |
| send (寄)   | sent  | sent  |
| spend (花费) | spent | spent |



4) 改 ee 为 e 的动词:

|            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| bleed (流血) | bled       | bled       |
| feed (喂养)  | fed        | fed        |
| meet (遇见)  | met        | met        |
| speed (加速) | sped / -ed | sped / -ed |

改 ee 为 e, 末尾再加 t 的动词:

|            |             |             |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| feel (感觉)  | felt        | felt        |
| keep (保持)  | kept        | kept        |
| kneel (跪)  | knelt / -ed | knelt / -ed |
| sleep (睡觉) | slept       | slept       |
| sweep (打扫) | swept       | swept       |
| weep (哭泣)  | wept        | wept        |

5) 改 ay 为 aid 的动词:

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| lay (放)  | laid | laid |
| pay (付款) | paid | paid |
| say (说)  | said | said |

6) 变元音 i 为 ou 的动词:

|            |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|
| bind (捆绑)  | bound  | bound  |
| find (发现)  | found  | found  |
| grind (磨碎) | ground | ground |
| wind (使通风) | wound  | wound  |

7) 变元音为 u 的动词:

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| dig (挖)       | dug           | dug           |
| stick (粘住)    | stuck         | stuck         |
| sling (掷; 吊)  | slung         | slung         |
| spin (纺; 吐丝)  | spun / span   | spun          |
| sting (刺; 刺激) | stung         | stung         |
| stink (发臭味)   | stunk / stank | stunk / stank |
| swing (摇摆)    | swung         | swung         |

1.7.4 三种形式完全不同的动词: (注意规律性的拼法)

|             |      |       |
|-------------|------|-------|
| 1) blow (吹) | blew | blown |
| draw (拉; 画) | drew | drawn |
| fly (飞)     | flew | flown |
| grow (长)    | grew | grown |



|                    |           |              |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------|
| know (知道)          | knew      | known        |
| throw (扔, 抛)       | threw     | thrown       |
| overthrow (推翻; 打倒) | overthrew | overthrown   |
| 2) awake (醒)       | awoke     | awaken       |
| beat (敲; 打败)       | beat      | beaten       |
| befall (降临)        | befell    | befallen     |
| bite (咬)           | bit       | bitten       |
| break (打破)         | broke     | broken       |
| choose (选择)        | chose     | chosen       |
| drive (开车)         | drove     | driven       |
| eat (吃)            | ate       | eaten        |
| fall (落下)          | fell      | fallen       |
| forbid (禁止)        | forbade   | forbidden    |
| forget (忘记)        | forgot    | forgotten    |
| forgive (原谅)       | forgave   | forgiven     |
| freeze (结冰)        | froze     | frozen       |
| give (给)           | gave      | given        |
| hide (藏)           | hid       | hidden / hid |
| misgive (疑虑; 害怕)   | misgave   | misgiven     |
| mistake (弄错)       | mistook   | mistaken     |
| ride (骑)           | rode      | riden        |
| rise (升起; 上升)      | rose      | risen        |
| shake (摇动)         | shook     | shaken       |
| speak (说, 讲)       | spoke     | spoken       |
| steal (偷窃)         | stole     | stolen       |
| take (拿, 取)        | took      | taken        |
| wake (醒)           | woke      | woken        |
| weave (编织)         | wove      | woven        |
| write (写)          | wrote     | written      |
| 3) begin (开始)      | began     | begun        |
| drink (喝)          | drank     | drunk        |
| ring (铃响)          | rang      | rung         |
| sing (唱歌)          | sang      | sung         |
| sink (沉)           | sank      | sunk         |



spring (跳跃)

sprang

sprung

swim (游泳)

swam

swum

### 【提示】

a) hang 作“挂,吊”解时,是不规则动词;作“绞死”解时,是规则动词,两者切不可混淆。如:

The wall was hung with family pictures.

The murderer was hanged yesterday.

b) bear 是不规则动词,过去时是 bore,过去分词有 born 和 borne 两种形式。born 只用于与“出生/身”有关的被动语态中,其他情况下用 borne。如:

I was bore/× borne in 1939.

None was born/× borne an artist. (没有人生来就是艺术家。)

The woman has borne/× born two children.

(Two children have been borne/× born <by the woman>).

Your labour has borne/× born fruit.

c) lie 作“说谎”解时,是规则动词。作“躺,卧”解时,是不规则动词。但不管作何种解释,现在分词都是 lying。如:

The witness lied to the jury.

The soldier lay wounded.

试比较:

Don't lie to me. (不要对我说谎。)

Don't lie on the ground. (不要躺在地上。)

Naturally, he was lying. (他自然在说谎。)

He was lying on the bed. (他躺在床上。)

d) shine 作“擦亮”解时,是规则及物动词;作“照耀,发亮”解时,是不规则不及物动词。如:

He shined my shoes. (他擦亮我的皮鞋。)

They have shined the windows. (他们把窗户擦得发亮。)

Happiness shone from her face. (她面露喜悦。)

The moon shone brightly last night.

e) come 和 become 是不规则动词,但 welcome 属规则动词。如:

I welcomed/× welcame him with a nod.

Upon his arrival the lecturee was cordially welcomed/× welcome by his students.

f) be welcome 和 be welcomed 的意义不同。前者是系表结构,welcome 是形容词;后者是被动结构,welcomed 是过去分词(见上例)。如:

He is welcome to try it.

You are welcome to borrow my bike.

welcome 除作动词和形容词外,还可以作名词用。如:

The Queen welcomed the visiting foreign minister at the airport.

= The Queen gave a welcome to the visiting foreign minister.