

增进实践英语语法

A Practical English Grammar

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前言

本书旨在帮助把英语作为第二外语的、具有中级英语水平的英语爱好者提高运用英语的能力。本书不是为语法而讲语法,因此没有深奥的、让人难懂的烦琐分析,而是突出重点,语言简练,内容丰富。如倍数的表达是个不易掌握的难点,本书通过几种不同句式介绍了其表达方法,有助于读者掌握。又如倍数的减少,英汉两种语言表达很不一样。在英语中可以说“减少……倍”或“减少几分之几”。但在汉语里不说“减少……倍”,而用百分数或分数来表示,如A只有B的 $\frac{1}{3}$ 大,不能说A比B小三倍,而英语却可用A is three times smaller than B.来表示。动词是英语的主要词类,动词的时态和体是构成英语句子的核心。本书除重点说明用法外,还把16种不同的时态和体用简单易懂的句子列出表格。读者如能熟记这16种句子,再举一反三,必能在准确运用英语上跨进一大步。如果你想流利地使用英语,你就必须学会运用短语动词。短语动词的频繁出现也是现代英语发展的趋势。四种短语动词的句型小结和列举的各类型短语动词有助于读者正确使用它们。书中的大量“注释”和“比较”是教师们长期教学经验的结晶,对应试有很大的指导作用。本书取名为《增进实践英语语法》,旨在强调学以致用原则,强调语法的实用性。本书是我们在经过多年语法教学积累的材料基础上提炼而成。每章中相当数量的汉译英练习有一定的难度,比较具有挑战性,这也是一种锻炼英语真功夫的方法。第十五章和第十七章的分析练习是对英语语法总结性的复习。书中附有练习参考答案,便于读者自学。本书也可作为大学英语语法教材,任课教师在此基础上可再作补充讲解。

本书承蒙一线教学的老师通力合作才得以完成。现将各位老师所承担编写的章节陈列如下:

都 宁 第一章至第十四章

周 明 第十五章,第十七章

方莉莉 第十六章

张春华 第一至十四章的翻译,负责电脑输入和统稿等工作

由于编者水平有限,本书肯定存在不少缺点,全体编著人员恳请学生们给予批评指正,同时也请其他英语同仁不吝赐教,我们对此表示万分感谢。我们还要对张文定先生从本书的策划、命题到审核中付出的辛勤劳动表示由衷的感谢。

孙亦丽

2002.5

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第一章 名 词

Chapter One Nouns

1.1 Morphological Composition of Nouns (名词的形态构成)

A. Simple nouns (single-word nouns) 单字名词

e.g. life 生命 planet 行星 speech 演讲

B. Derivative nouns 派生名词

e.g. treatment 治疗 prevention 预防 honesty 诚实 friendship 友谊

C. Compound nouns 复合名词

e.g. tooth-brush (牙刷) door-handle 门把儿 window screen 纱窗 slow-down (生产放慢)

1.2 Classification of Nouns (名词的分类)

A. Kinds (种类):

a. Proper nouns (专有名词):

China 中国, England 英格兰, Shakespeare 莎士比亚,
Wall Street 华尔街, February 二月, Monday 星期一, the
World Trade Organization (WTO 世界贸易组织)

b. Common nouns (普通名词):

1. Individual nouns 个体名词,

e.g. man 人, book 书, village 村庄

2. Collective nouns 集合名词,

e.g. cattle 牲畜, family 家庭, crowd 人群, audience 观众, committee 委员会

3. Material nouns 物质名词,

e.g. snow, iron, air 空气

4. Abstract nouns 抽象名词,

e.g. speed 速度, kindness 和蔼, toothache 牙痛,
modernization 现代化, terrorism 恐怖主义

- B. Countables and uncountables: Nouns may also be classified from another point of view, that is from grammatical concept. (名词还可以从另一方面,即语法概念上分类。)

Nouns denoting the class-names of persons, animals, plants, concrete objects, units of measurement, etc. are called countable nouns. They are generally used with indefinite determiners **a(n)**, **another**, e. g. a citizen, an hour, another book. [表示各类人的名称,动、植物名称,具体事物,计量单位等名称的名词称为可数名词。通常与不定冠词 **a(n)**(一)或 **another**(另一)连用,例:一个公民,一小时,另一本书。]

Nouns denoting the names of solid substances and materials, liquids, gases, languages, any abstractions, etc. are generally used as uncountable nouns, e. g. gold, water, news, advice, music. (表示固体物质材料,液体,气体,语言,及任何抽象概念等的名词通常用做不可数名词,例如:金子,水,新闻,建议,音乐。)

But sometimes they are interchangeable. (但有时可以互换。)

- a. Individual nouns are countables and have two numbers, singular or plural. (个体名词是可数名词,有单复两个数。)

- b. Collective nouns 集合名词:

1. Nouns used in the singular and denoting a number of things collected together and regarded as a single object 用作单数形式,表示许多事物的集合但被看做一个事物的名词

Machinery new to the industry in Australia was introduced for preparing land.

澳大利亚工业上引进了新机械以做耕地之用。

2. Nouns which are singular in form though plural in meaning (尽管是复数含义却使用单数形式的名词)

I had no idea the **police** were so devilishly prudent.

我根本没想到警察居然有那么精明。

3. Nouns that may be both singular and plural according to the sense in which they are used (在使用意义上既可以用单数又可以用复数的名词)

A small **crowd** is lined up to see the guests arrive.

一小群人排队观看客人们的到来。

They were walking in the direction of the scene of action, towards which **crowds** of people were already pouring from a variety of quarters.

他们正走向活动发生的场所, 一群又一群人正从四面八方拥向那里。

- c. Material nouns are usually uncountables and are generally used without any article. (物质名词通常是不可数名词, 使用时一般不带任何冠词。)

There was **coffee** still in the urn.

壶里还有咖啡。

Note(注): Nouns of material are used in the plural to denote different sorts of a given material. (复数形式的物质名词表示某种特定物质的不同种类。)

a quantity of select **wines**

一些精选出的(各类)葡萄酒

- d. Abstract nouns are usually uncountables, though some of them may be countables. (抽象名词通常是不可数名词, 但有些可作可数名词。)

a **knock** at the door

一下敲门声

expression of **ideas**

思想的表达

business **hours**

营业时间

financial **difficulties**

经济困难

An uncountable noun is generally **not** used with the indefinite article. Sometimes it is used as countable with a change in the meaning. (不可数名词一般不与不定冠词连用。有时做可数名词用时意义有所改变。)

We can't live without **air**.

我们离开**空气**不能生存。

Don't put on **airs**. (affectation)

别摆**架子**。(“airs”这里指“装腔作势”)。

There is an **air** of cheerfulness about the place. (appearance)

那里四处都是愉悦的**气氛**。(“air”这里指“气氛”)。

She shouldn't give herself **airs**.

她不应该表现得很**神气**。(“airs”这里指“神气”)。

I'll devote my **youth** to what I consider meaningful.

我要把**青春**献给我认为有意义的事情。

When he first came, he was a **youth** of eighteen.

他第一次来的时候还是个 18 岁的小伙子。

They are all hard-working, promising **youths**.

他们都是工作努力,大有前途的**青年**。

Purpose of classification: (分类的目的:)

- A. capitalization 大写
- B. formation of the plural number 复数的构成
- C. agreement with the predicate verb 与谓语动词一致
- D. correct use or non-use of the article 正确使用冠词或零冠词

1.3 Number (数)

Some of the general rules for forming the plural of English nouns are omitted here. (此处省略了一些构成复数形式的一般规则。)

- A. If the noun ends in-o preceded by a consonant, the plural is mostly formed by adding -s. (如果名词以 o 结尾,并且 o 前面是辅音,复数形式大多数在名词末尾加 s。)

piano-pianos 钢琴

photo-photos 照片

solo-solos 独唱

dynamo-dynamos 发动机

casino-casinos 娱乐场,赌场

inferno-infernos 地狱般的场所或状态

kilo-kilos 公里

But: (例外词):

hero-heroes 英雄

potato-potatoes 马铃薯

Negro-Negroes 黑人

echo-echoes 回声

veto-vetoes 否决

embargo-embargoes 禁运

tomato-tomatoes 西红柿

All nouns ending in -o preceded by a vowel form the plural in -s.
(所有以 o 结尾并且 o 前是元音的名词都在末尾加-s 构成复数。)

cuckoo-cuckoos 布谷鸟

bamboo-bamboos 竹子

portfolio-portfolios 部长职务

There are a few nouns ending in -o which form the plural both in -s and -es. (一些以 o 结尾的名词既可以在末尾加 s 也可以加 es 构成复数。)

mosquito-mosquitos or mosquitoes 蚊子

calico-calicos or calicoes 印花布, 白棉布

motto-mottos or mottoes 格言, 座右铭

B. In compound nouns the plural is formed in various ways. (复合名词的复数形式多种多样。)

a. As a rule a compound noun forms the plural by adding -s to the head-word. (在主体词末尾加 s 是复合名词构成复数的一项规则。)

stepson

stepsons 继子

mother-in-law

mothers-in-law 岳母, 婆婆

comrade-in-arms

comrades-in-arms 战友

looker-on

lookers-on 旁观者

runner-up

runners-up 亚军

b. If there is no noun-stem in the compound, -s is added to the last element. (如果没有名词词干, s 就加在最后一词末尾。)

forget-me-not

forget-me-nots 勿忘我

merry-go-round

merry-go-rounds 旋转木马

hold-all

hold-alls 手提箱

die-hard die-hards 顽固分子
 good-for-nothing good-for-nothings 饭桶, 无用的人

- c. In compounds whose first element is **man** or **woman**, both elements normally become plural. (如果复合名词的第一构成词是 **man** 或 **woman**, 通常两个构成部分都要变成复数形式。)

woman-journalist **women-journalists** 女记者
 woman-servant **women-servants** 女仆

But: 例外的有:

man-eater **man-eaters** 食人者, 食人兽
 woman-hater **woman-haters** 厌恶女子的人

C. Some peculiarities in Number (特例)

- a. Some nouns are not used as plurals. (一些名词不接复数动词。)

news 新闻, furniture 家具, money 钱, clothing 衣服的总称, bread 面包, scenery 风景, information 信息, advice 忠告

- b. The names of games, diseases, sciences and other subjects of study are usually singular. (体育运动, 疾病, 科学和其他学科的名称后接单数动词。)

football 足球, typhoid 伤寒, measles 麻疹, physiology 生理学, physics 物理学

- c. The names of things which go in pairs are plural. (成对出现的事物的名称后接复数动词。)

shorts 短裤, trousers 裤子, spectacles 眼镜, fetters 脚镣, scales 天平, scissors 剪刀, pyjamas 睡衣裤, chopsticks 筷子

But in the constructions **a pair of...**, **this (each) pair of...**, this kind of noun takes a singular verb. (但在 a pair of..., this(each)pair of..., this kind of 的结构中, 名词后接单数动词。)

- d. Some nouns are always regarded as plural. (某些名词通常被认为是复数。)

cattle 牲畜(总称)、牛, people 人民, police 警察

Other words are used to express these ideas in the singular.
(另一些词以单数形式表达这些概念。)

a cow 一头牛, a person 一个人, a policeman 一名警察

- e. Some nouns ending in -ings are usually plural. (某些以-ings 结尾的名词通常是复数形式。)

filings 锉屑, clippings 剪下物, surroundings 环境、外界

- f. Some nouns ending in -s are usually plural. (某些以-s 结尾的名词通常是复数。)

clothes 衣服, goods 货物, contents 目录, wages 工资, fire-works 烟火

- g. Some nouns take the same form for the singular and the plural. (某些名词单复数形式相同。)

fish 鱼, deer 鹿, sheep, swine 猪(旧, 文语), aircraft 飞行器, barracks 兵营, headquarters 总部, series 丛书, species 种类, Chinese 中国人

- h. Some words borrowed from Latin or Greek keep their Latin or Greek plural forms or make the plural according to the rules of English. (某些来源于拉丁语或希腊语的词保留了其拉丁语或希腊语的复数形式, 也有根据英语规则变化的复数形式。)

agendum→agenda/agendums 议程

erratum→errata 错误

radius→radii/radiuses 半径

crisis→crises 危机

appendix→appendices/appendixes 附录

phenomenon→phenomena 现象

formula→formulae/formulas 公式

1.4 Case (格)

A. Common case(通格)

student, students

B. Formation of the Genitive case (所有格/属格/生格的构成)

a. **of**-Genitive ('of'所有格)

production **of** the medicine

药品的生产

shortage **of** manpower

人力资源的缺乏

the invasion **of** his privacy

对他的隐私的侵犯(他的隐私的被侵犯)

the laws **of** Newton

牛顿定律

an absence **of** two years

两年缺席不在

b. -s Genitive, ('-s'所有格)

1. Possessive (所有格)

John's telephone number

约翰的电话号码

the bird's wing

鸟的翅膀

the dogs' barks

犬吠声

the ladies' room

女洗手间

the third-year students' dormitory

三年级学生的宿舍

somebody (**else**)'s opinion

(另)一些人的意见

a man's hat

一顶男士帽

men's hats

(一些)男士帽

Li and Lu's room

李和陆的房间(两人共用一间房间)