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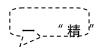


前 言 // PREFACE

2018 年,教育部颁布了《普通高等学校外国语言文学类教学质量国家标准》 (以下简称《国标》),英语类专业教学改革进一步深化,英语类专业的教学质 量成为高校外语教育关注的重点。《国标》的教学要求明确指出:教学应融合语 言学习与知识学习,以能力培养为导向;应因材施教,重视启发式、讨论式和 参与式教学方法的使用;应合理使用现代教育技术,注重教学效果。

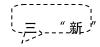
面对新形势,紧扣《国标》的培养目标和教学要求,编者特编写了此教材。 本教材做到了体系新颖、结构严谨、内容简明、提纲挈领、注重语言应用能力,可满足应用型院校英语类专业语言基础课程设置的需求,助力教学改革与 发展。

本教材的主要特点如下:



本教材编写团队研读了大量的语法教材和最新出版的高校英语专业系列教材,深入分析了近年来应用型院校本科英语类专业学生的学情,结合各自多年来的教学经验,制定了逻辑严密、层级清晰、重点突出的纲目,在此基础上对传统的语法体例进行了浓缩,圆满完成了本书的编写,做到了三精,即:对大学英语教学中的语法重点和难点提炼得精、对长难句破解的方法探索得精、对目标练习整理得精。

本教材编写团队研究了近十年的专四、专八、大学英语四六级考试及各类 英语赛事的试题内容,对各类题型所涉及的语法知识点及考点进行了梳理,做 了统计对比与量化分析。所以,本教材对各类考试中语法考点及信息捕捉得 准、对学生的知识盲点检测得准、对现行高校英语专业各类英语教材的语法难 点探究得准。本教材是学生构建系统英语语法网络的一把金钥匙,也是教师教 学的得力助手。



扫码刷题、学练结合是信息时代学习者学习的趋势。为了帮助学生突破时空限制,更好地提高学习效果,本教材配套智能练习题库(包括章节练习、历年真题等模块),旨在促学促练。学生通过微信扫描各章应用能力测试、专项

测试的二维码,即可随时进行语法练习,完成提交后便可获得即时反馈。学生合理利用本教材和智能题库,学练结合,可以取得事半功倍的效果。

最后,感谢所有参与本教材论证、编写的专家、老师以及在教材试用过程中对此教材提出宝贵意见的老师和同学。在本书编写过程中,编者参阅了国内外有关资料,谨此向相关作者表示真诚的感谢。

编 者 2021年2月



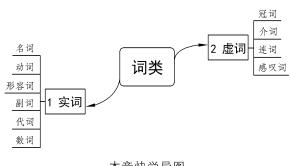
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第一章 词 类

单词是语言运用的基本单位,根据单词的功能和语法,英语单词可以大致分为实词 (Notional Word) 和虚词 (Form Word) 两种。



本章快学导图

第一节 实 词

实词是指有实在意义,能独立承担句子成分的词。实词包括名词、动词、形容词、 副词、代词、数词。实词有词形的变化。

一、名词

1. 名词的分类

名词可以分为专有名词(Proper Nouns)和普通名词(Common Nouns)。

专有名词是某个(些)人、国家、地方、机构、组织等所专有的名称,如 George, Washington, Australia, California, the United Nations, the Olympic Games 等。

普通名词是表示一类人或东西或一个抽象概念的名词,如 girl, notebook, sadness 等。 普通名词可分为四类,详见表 1-1。

表 1-1 普通名词的分类

分类	含 义	示 例
个体名词	表示某类人或东西中的个体	teacher, gun, television
(Individual Nouns)	农小未关八或小四十四十件	teacher, gan, television
集体名词	丰二苯工人人体织成的集合体	crowd, family, police
(Collective Nouns)	表示若干个个体组成的集合体	crowd, ranniy, ponce
物质名词	表示无法分为个体的实物	water, ice, cotton
(Material Nouns)	表外允么为为工体的头彻	water, ice, cotton
抽象名词	表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念	anger, beauty, love
(Abstract Nouns)	农小幼叶、 仏 芯、吅灰、恐惧专抽家慨态 	anger, beauty, love

【注意】很多专有名词已经接近或转化为普通名词,前面可以带不定冠词,也可以有复数形式。例如:

Her mother bought Mary a Nike. 玛丽的妈妈给她买了一件耐克牌的衣服。

The film won nine Oscars. 这部电影荣获了九项奥斯卡奖。

I know there are two **Cambridges** in Britain and six **Houstons** in America. 我知道英国有两个叫"剑桥"的地方,而美国有六处叫"休斯敦"。

个体名词和集体名词可以用数目来计算的,称为可数名词(Countable Nouns),物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目计算,称为不可数名词(Uncountable Nouns),如表 1-2 所示。

表 1-2 可数名词与不可数名词

可数名词	普通名词(man, city)
(Countable Nouns)	集体名词(staff, team)
不可数名词 (Uncountable Nouns)	物质名词(iron, water)
	抽象名词(fear, joy)
	专有名词(Tom, China)

【注意】在特定场合下,不可数名词可以转换为可数名词(可以有复数或加不定冠词的形式),词义上往往有变化。例如:

```
iron 铁(物质名词) an iron 熨斗(普通名词) money 钱(物质名词) moneys 金融,款项(普通名词) youth 青春(抽象名词) a youth 青年人(普通名词) necessity 必要性(抽象名词) necessities 必需品(普通名词) Mr. Smith 史密斯先生(专用名词) a Mr. Smith 某一位史密斯先生(普通名词) 试比较:
```

a shipping business 一家造船企业(普通名词) many small businesses 许多家小公司(普通名词)

2. 名词的数

数(Number)是名词的语法范畴之一。英语名词有单数(Singular)和复数(Plural)之分。名词的数(作主语时)决定谓语动词的数。

(1)名词复数的规则变化,详见表 1-3。

表 1-3 名词复数的规则变化

分类	构成方法	读音	示 例
一般情况	力O-s	1)清辅音后读[s] 2)浊辅音和元音后读 [z]	shop-shops computer-computers
以 o, s, x, sh, ch, 等结 尾的词	加-es	读[iz]	hero-hero es class-class es box-box es dish-dish es church-church es
以 e, se, ze, (d) ge等 结尾的词	加-s	读[iz]	license–licenses page–pages bridge–bridges
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加 es	读[z]	factory–factor ies lady–lad ies

【注意】如果词尾的 ch 发[k]音,要加-s。例如:

monarch-monarchs 君主 stomach-stomachs 胃 patriarch-patriarchs 组长 epoch-epochs 时期

- (2)其他名词复数的规则变化。
- ① 以-y 结尾的专有名词,或元音字母+y 结尾的名词变复数时,直接加 s 变复数,

如:

two Marys the Harrys key-keys play-plays

试比较:

storey-storeys 楼层 story-stories 故事 但有例外,词尾为-quy 时须变 y 为 i 再加-es,例如: soliloquy-soliloquies 独白 colloquy-colloquies 对白

soliloquy-soliloqu**ies** 独白 colloquy-c ② 以-o 结尾的名词变复数 , 详见表 1-4。

表 1-4 以-o 结尾的名词变复数

分类	方法	示例

以"元音+o"结尾的名词,以及某些以"辅音+o"结尾的名词	直接加-s	bamboo-bamboos radio-radios video-videos piano-pianos
某些以"辅音+o"结尾的名词	加-es	potato–potato es hero–hero es tomato–tomato es
少数以-o 结尾的名词	既可以加-s,也可以加-es	zero–zeros/zeroes buffalo–buffalos/buffaloes volcano–volcanos/volcanoes cargo–cargos/cargoes

③ 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词变复数,详见表 1-5。

表 1-5 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词变复数

分类	方法	示例
	直接加-s	belief-beliefs roof-roofs reef-reefs chief-chiefs
以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词	变 f 或 fe 为 v 再加-es	half-hal ves knife-kni ves thief-thie ves leaf-lea ves wolf-wol ves wife-wiv es
	既可以加-s,也可以加-es	handkerchief-handkerchiefs/handkerchieves scarf-scarfs/scarves

④ 人名的复数形式,详见表 1-6。

表 1-6 人名的复数形式

分类	示例
	King Georges 几位乔治国王
	There are a lot of Roberts in the town. 镇里有不少名叫罗伯特的
 有些人名变为复数时只加-s	人。
日三八百文/J友戴的八加·s	The Smiths are coming to dinner. 史密斯一家要来吃晚饭。
	The local people called them the Leifengs alive. 当地人把他们称为
	活雷锋。
有些人名的复数形式有两种	There are three Harrys/Harries in the school.
形式	这所学校里有三个叫哈里的。
	Miss Alice-Miss es Alice/Miss Alices 爱丽丝小姐们
同一人名、同一头衔可有两	Lady Brown-the Ladi es Brown/the Lady Browns 布朗夫人们
种复数形式	Doctor Anderson-the Doctors Anderson/the Doctor Andersons (多
	位)安德森博士
人名不同 , 但头衔相同只有	Captain Smith and Captain Anderson – Captains Smith and Anderson
一种复数形式	Miss Mary and Miss Anne – Misses Mary and Anne
人名相同,但身份、头衔不	Mr., Mrs. and Misses Huntington 亨廷顿先生、亨廷顿夫人和亨廷
同只有一种复数形式	顿小姐们

- (3)名词复数的不规则变化。
- ① 沿用古英语复数形式(大多为变换元音或加后缀),详见 1-7。

表 1-7 沿用古英语复数形式

分 类		示(例
变元音	foot–f eet man–m e n	tooth–t ee th woman–wom e n	mouse-mice
加后缀-en	ox-ox en	child-childr en	

【注意】与 man 和 woman 构成的合成词,其复数形式也是-men 和-women,如:an Englishman, two Englishmen。但 German不是合成词,故复数形式为 Germans; Bowman是姓,其复数是 the Bowmans。

② 单复数同形,详见表 1-8。

表 1-8 单复数同形

分类	例词	例句	
动物名称	sheep deer giraffe sharp	He is a sheep in wolf's clothing. Shepherd dog can be used to protect sheep from foxes and wolves.	
民族名称	Chinese Japanese Portuguese Vietnamese	The Dunhuang frescoes are gems of ancient Chinese art.	
一些汉语音译的 数量名称	li (里) jin (斤) yuan (元) mu (亩)	three li 3 里 four jin 4 斤 fifty mu 50 亩 RMB 5000 yuan 人民币 5000 元	

【注意】除人民币元、角、分外,美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式。例如: a dollar, two dollars; a meter, two meters。

③ 外来词有其独特的复数形式,例如:

datum-data 数据 medium-media 媒介 formula-formulae 公式 crisis-crises 危机

stimulus-stimuli 刺激 thesis-theses 论题、论点 oasis-oases 绿洲 alumnus-alumni 校友

phenomenon-phenomena 现象

④ 某些名词以-s 结尾,却仍为单数名词,详见表 1-9。

表 1-9 以-s 结尾, 却仍为单数的名词

分类	示 例
学科名词	maths , politics , physics , phonetics , economics , linguistics
疾病名称	measles, diabetes, rabies, AIDS
体育活动名称	athletics, cards, acrobatics
专有名词	the United States, the United Nations, The Philippine Islands

书名、剧名、报纸,杂志名 等

The Arabian Nights《一千零一夜》

⑤ 由两部分构成的物体的名称,只有复数形式,如:glasses(眼镜), trousers, shoes, jeans 等。若要表达具体数目,需借助数量词 pair(对、双), suit(套)等,如 a pair of glasses, two pairs of trousers, a suit of clothes。

【注意】如果这类名词前使用了 pair , 谓语动词的单复数形式取决于 pair 的单复数形式。例如:

A pair of gym shoes is really important for him. 对他来说,有一双运动鞋真的很重要。

⑥ 另外还有一些名词,其复数形式有时可表示特别的意思,如:goods 货物,waters 水域,fishes(各种)鱼。

试比较:

[Larger fish eats smaller fish. 大鱼吃小鱼。

There are various fishes in the aquarium. 水族馆里有各种各样的鱼。

(4)集体名词的数。集体名词被看成一个整体时应当作单数;被看成若干个体时应当作复数,常见的集体名词有:family, government, board, generation, company, jury, club, audience, army, council 等。试比较:

∫ His **family** was well known in their town. 他家在镇上是名门望族。(用作单数)

All his family enjoy swimming. 他全家人都喜欢游泳。(用作复数)

The US government has tightened restrictions on firearms.

美国政府已经加强了对枪支的管制。(用作单数)

The Government are planning further cuts in public spending.

政府正计划进一步削减公共支出。(用作复数)

集体名词表示多个集体时,也有规则的复数形式。例如:

Our village is made up of 300 families. 我们村有 300 户人家。

Governments in all countries are trying to control inflation. 各国政府都在试图控制通货膨胀。

【注意】people, police, cattle 等本身就是复数,不能说 a people, a police, a cattle, 但可以说 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle。但 the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词,表示国民总称,作复数用。例如:

The Chinese are industrious and courageous. 中国人民是勤劳勇敢的。

(5)复合名词的数,详见表 1-10。

表 1-10 复合名词的数

分类	示例
将最后一个部分变为复数形式	breakfast-breakfasts traffic light-traffic lights film-goer-film-goers stopwatch-stopwatches

将主要部分变为复数形式	looker-on-lookers-on passer-by-passers-by mother-in-law-mothers-in-law comrade-in-arm-comrades-in-arm
由 man 或 woman 作为第一部分的复合名词,将两个部分皆变为复数形式	woman teacher-women teachers man servant-men servants

(6) 定语名词的复数。名词作定语一般用单数,但也有以下例外。例如:

sports meeting 运动会

students reading-room 学生阅览室

talks table 谈判桌

the foreign languages department 外语系

a savings bank 储蓄银行

the signals room 信号室

careers guidance 职业指导

an honors graduate 优秀毕业生

有些原有 s 结尾的名词,作定语时, s 保留,例如:

goods train 货物列车

arms produce 武器生产

customs papers 海关文件

clothes brush 衣刷

数词+名词作定语时,这个名词一般保留单数形式,例如:

two-dozen eggs 两打/二十四个鸡蛋 at

a ten-mile walk 十里路

two-hundred trees 两百棵树

a five-year plan 一个五年计划

3. 不可数名词量的表示

不可数名词通常没有复数形式,如果要表示量的概念,必须加单位词(Unit Noun),如:a piece of meat/paper/bread, a drop of rain/water, a glass of beer 等。但英语中有许多名词既可作可数名词又可作不可数名词,需注意以下情况:

- (1)物质名词。
- ① 当物质名词转化为个体名词时,可以有复数形式。试比较:

「Cake is a kind of food. 蛋糕是一种食物。(不可数)

These cakes are sweet. 这些蛋糕很好吃。(可数)

② 当物质名词表示该物质的种类或一定数量时,为可数名词,可以有复数形式。试比较:

「This factory produces steel. 这家工厂生产钢。(不可数)

We need various steels. 我们需要不同种类的钢材。(表示种类,可数)

「My son loves fried chicken. 我儿子喜欢吃炸鸡。(不可数)

It takes me about an hour to cook a chicken. 做一只鸡花了我大概一个小时。(表示一定数量,可数)

③ 当物质名词表示份数时,为可数名词。试比较:

(Our country is famous for tea. 我国因茶叶而闻名。

Two teas, please. 请来两份茶。

(2)抽象名词表示个体事物时可用作可数名词。例如:

four freedoms 四大自由 the four modernizations 四个现代化

It will be a great pleasure for us to meet in Beijing again. 我们能再次在北京见面是件很高兴的事情。

4. 名词的性

名词的性(Gender)是名词所特有的语法范畴。名词的性分阳性、阴性和中性(表示无生命物)三种,详见表 1-11。

表 1-11 名词的性

分类	示例
用后缀构成阴性名词	actor 男演员 actress 女演员 emperor 皇帝 empress 女皇帝 host 男主人 hostess 女主人 Duke 公爵 Duchess 公爵夫人

续表

分类	示例
用不同的词表示阳性、阴性	lad 小伙子 lass 少女 bridegroom 新郎 bride 新娘 bachelor 单身男子 spinster 未婚女子 widower 鳏夫 widow 寡妇
在通性名词的前面或后面加一个表	male frog 雄蛙 female frog 雌蛙
示阴性或阳性的词	a he-goat 雄山羊 a she-wolf 母狼
用三个不同的词分别表达阳性、阴	father(父亲,阳性) mother(母亲,阴性)
性和中性	parent(父母亲,中性)

5. 名词的所有格

英语名词有三种格(Case): 主格(Nominative Case)、宾格(Objective Case)和所有格(Possessive Case)。主格用于主语、主语补足语、同位语和称谓;宾格用于动词或介词的宾语、宾语补足语和同位语;所有格表示"……的",修饰其他名词。在英语中,可以在名词后加's 来表示所有关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格,例如:a teacher's book。

(1)名词所有格的构成,详见表 1-12。

表 1-12 名词所有格的构成

分类	示例	
单数名词词尾加's	the boy's bag my daughter's bike	

复数名词词尾没有 s,加's;若名词已有复数词尾-s,只加'	men's room children's books the workers' struggle the scientists' contribution The rice fields' sweet smell promises a bump harvest. 稻花香里说丰年。
复合名词或作为一个整体的名词短语,'s 加在最后一个词的词尾	each other's books my brother-in-law's friends a month or two's absence
专有名词以 s 结尾 , 所有格形式可以加's , 也可以只加'	Jones' office 或 Jones's office

【注意】如果两个名词并列,并且分别有's,则表示"分别有";只有一个's,则表示"共有",试比较:

```
John's, Mary's and Tom's rooms (三间房子)
John, Mary and Tom's room (一间房子)

Korea's and Japan's problems (韩日两国各自的问题)

Korea and Japan's problems (韩日两国共有的问题)
```

(2)名词所有格的用法。名词所有格主要用于表示有生命的名词,但也用于一些特殊情况,详见表 1-13。

表 1-13 名词所有格的用法

分类	示例
表示时间、距离、重量、价值等	an hour's drive 一小时行车 a mile's journey 一英里行程 at arm's length 一臂之距 five tons' steel 五吨钢 300 dollars' worth of clothes 价值 300 美元的衣服
表示城市、国家、机构、组织等	Nanjing's weather 南京的天气 the country's wealth 国家的财富 China's oil output 中国的石油产量 the committee's decision 委员会的决定 Harvard's Department of Economics 哈佛大学经济系
表示自然现象	the earth's evolution 地球的演变 the moon's shadow 月影 Heaven's will 天意 Fortune's favorite 幸运的宠儿 Nature's beauties 自然之美

表示文化、艺术、交通、科技、工业等	the film's significance 电影的意义 the novel's plot 小说的情节 the car's history 汽车的历史 the mind's development 心智的开发 the industry's geographical distribution 工业的地理分布 science's contribution to civilization 科学对于文明的贡献
表示建筑、设施、店铺等	the barber 's 理发店 the florist 's 花店 the butcher 's 肉铺 the grocer 's 杂货店 【注意】这种情况下,名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词
用于"It is +名词所有格+不 定式"结构中	It is Peter's (duty) to do the work well. 做好这项工作是彼得的职责。 It is man's (destiny) to work and suffer. 劳作、受苦是人的命运。 It will be John's (obligation) to aid them. 帮助他们是约翰的义务。

【注意】地名或人名作定语时,一般不用所有格,即直接修饰另一名词。例如:

Waterloo Bridge 滑铁卢大桥 Pearl Harbor 珍珠港

Lincoln Library 林肯图书馆 the Suez Canal 苏伊士运河

但也有例外,如:

St. Paul's Cathedral 圣保罗大教堂 Pompey's Theatre 庞贝剧场

(3) of 所有格。一般情况下,无生命特征的名词不能以-s 构成属格,但它们均可以用 of 构成属格。例如:

the advantage of the economic reform 经济改革的好处

the contributions of science and technology 科技的贡献

the future of the nation 国家的未来

当名词前的修饰语较多时,宜使用 of 属格。例如:

the very long and graceful tail of the old black cat 老黑猫那条又长又美的尾巴 of 所有格用法归纳如表 1-14 所示。

表 1-14 of 所有格用法

分类	示 例
表示同位关系	the city of Sydney 悉尼 the province of Jiangsu 江苏省 the Continent of Asia 亚洲大陆 the sum of 100 dollars 100 美金
表示所属或全体和部分的关 系	the opinion of the majority 大多数人的意见 the title of the book 此书的题目 part of the problem 部分问题
表示原料、来源、内容、时间、品质等	an anthology of English poetry 英诗选读 the events of the decade 10 年的事件 goods of first-rate quality 质量一流的物品

表示距离、面积、方位等

a distance of 10 kilometers 10 千米的距离

a territory of 9,600,000 square kilometers 960 万平方千米的领土

【注意】当所修饰的名词前有一个表示数量的词(a, two, some, any, no, few 等), 只能用 of 所有格结构。例如:

two sons of my elder brother 我哥哥的两个儿子 some students of the teacher 这位老师的一些学生

(4)在一些习语中,'s 属格是约定俗成的习惯用法,此时的's 属格和 of 属格通常不可换用。例如:

The villa was only a stone's throw from the beach. 该度假别墅离海滩很近。

Keep Mrs. Green **at arm's length**; she is a gossip. 别和格林夫人太亲近了;她是个长舌妇。

We sang away to our hearts' content. 我们尽情地歌唱。

- (5)'s 属格与 of 属格的互用。
- ① 表示人、动物、机构、组织、集体等的名词构成属格时,'s 属格可以与 of 属格互用。例如:

the daughter of a poor peasant = a poor peasant's daughter

to win the heart of her daughter = to win her daughter's heart

her family's background = the background of her family

the company's decision = the decision of the company

Marx's works = the works of Marx

两种用法有时有语义上的区别。试比较:

f an old worker's story (一位老工人讲自己的身世)

the story of an old worker (别人讲老工人的身世)

② 带有后置修饰语的名词构成所有格时多用 of 属格。试比较:

(the professor's recommendation 教授的推荐

the recommendation of the professor lecturing at the university 正在该大学讲学的教授的推荐

「the friends' suggestion 朋友们的建议

the suggestion of the friends in the countryside 乡下朋友们的建议

(6)双重属格。's 属格和 of 属格在同一结构中同时使用时,其构成称之为双重属格(Double Genitive)。例如:a friend of my father's。

双重属格的作用归纳如表 1-15 所示。

表 1-15 双重属格的作用

作用	示例
表示整体的部分	a lecture of the philosopher's 那位哲学家的一次演讲 a student of Professor Li's 李教授的一个学生

双重属格和 of 属格含义上有差别, 试比较:

```
a portrait of the painter 这位画家所拥有的一幅肖像画 a portrait of the painter's 这位画家的一幅肖像画(画像中画的是画家本人) a story of Hemingway 关于海明威的故事 a story of Hemingway's 海明威讲的故事
```

6. 名词的句法功能

名词在句中可用作多种句子成分,详见表 1-16。

表 1-16 名词在句子中的不同成分

功 能	示例
作主语	A watermelon is much sweeter than a lemon.
作宾语	Jane rarely misses a football game . (动词宾语) They've been working from morning to night . (介词宾语)

续表

功能	示例
	Mark is considered a good officer . (主语补语)
作补语	The parents christened their son John . (宾语补语)
	The doctor is a specialist in diseases of heart. (表语)
作定语	The air conditioning works well.
	The humanities professor didn't give us any homework tonight.
作同位语	Paul Johns, the distinguished art critic, died in his sleep last night.
作状语	Wait a moment!
11 // //	We must get together again some day.
作独立成分	Your honor, I found this man outside St. Paul's an hour ago.

二、动词

表示动作或状态的词叫作动词(Verb)。

1. 动词的基本形式

英语动词有五种基本形式,分别是动词原形(Original Form)、第三人称单数形式 (Singular From in Third Personal)、过去式(Past Form)、过去分词(Past Participle)和现在分词(Present Participle)。

2. 动词的分类

(1)根据其在句中的功能,动词可分为四类:实义动词(Notional Verb)、系动词(Link Verb)、助动词(Auxiliary Verb)和情态动词(Modal Verb)。

【注意】有些情况下,有些动词是兼类词,例如:

We are having a meeting. 我们正在开会。(having 是实义动词)

He has gone to New York. 他已去纽约。(has 是助动词)

(2)根据其后是否带有宾语,可分为两类:及物动词(Transitive Verb)和不及物动词(Intransitive Verb),缩写形式分别为 vt.和 vi.

【注意】同一动词有时可用作及物动词,有时可用作不及物动词。例如:

She can dance and sing. 她能唱歌又能跳舞。(sing 在此用作不及物动词)

She can sing many English songs. 她能唱好多首英文歌曲。(sing 用作及物动词)

(3)根据是否受主语的人称和数的限制,可分为两类:限定动词(Finite Verb)和非限定动词(Non-finite Verb)。例如:

She sings very well. 她唱得很好。(sing 受主语 she 的限制,故用第三人称单数形式 sings)

She wants to learn English well. 她想学好英语。(to learn 不受主语 she 的限制,没有词形变化,是非限定动词,亦称非谓语动词。

【注意】英语中共有三种非限定动词,分别是:动词不定式(Infinitive)、动名词(Gerund)和分词(Participle)。

(4)根据动词的组成形式,可分为两类:单字动词(Single-word Verb)和短语动词 (Phrasal Verb)。短语动词是由两个或两个以上的单词构成的动词。例如:

The English language contains many phrasal verbs.

英语里有许多短语动词。(contains 是单字动词)

Students should learn to look up new words in dictionaries.

学生们应学会查字典。(look up 是短语动词)

The young ought to take care of the old.

年轻人应照料老人。(take care of 是短语动词)

(5)根据动词过去式与过去分词的变化是否规则,可分为两类:规则动词(Regular Verb)和不规则动词(Irregular Verb)。

动词的分类归纳如表 1-17 所示。

表 1-17 动词的分类

依 据	分类
	实义动词(Notional Verb)
动词在句中的功能	系动词(Link Verb)
	助动词(Auxiliary Verb)
动河后且不拱方字流	及物动词(Transitive Verb)
动词后是否带有宾语	不及物动词(Intransitive Verb)
动河目不平大海人物和粉的阴却	限定动词(Finite Verb)
动词是否受主语人称和数的限制 	非限定动词(Non-finite Verb)
- 12-16-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-14-	单字动词(Single-word Verb)
动词的组成形式	短语动词(Phrasal Verb)
动词过土式与过土公司的亦化且不坦则	规则动词(Regular Verb)
动词过去式与过去分词的变化是否规则	不规则动词(Irregular Verb)

3. 系动词

系动词亦称连系动词(Link Verb),作为系动词,它本身有词义,但不能单独用作谓语,后边必须跟表语(亦称补语)构成系表结构,说明主语的状况、性质、特征等情况。

【注意】有些实义动词亦可用作系动词,这些动词表达实义时有词义,可单独作谓语,例如:

He fell ill yesterday.

他昨天病了。(fell 是系动词,后跟补足语,说明主语情况)

He **fell off** the ladder.

他从梯子上摔下来。(fell 是实义动词,单独作谓语)

(1) be。连系动词 be 连接主语与补语,用来说明主语的状态。be 后的补语可以是名词、代词、形容词、副词、量词、介词短语、从句、-ed 分词或-ing 分词。例如:

He is a teacher. 他是一名教师。(is 与补足语一起说明主语的身份)

He has been in China for 20 years. 他在中国已经 20 年了 (be+介词短语)

That's why I want you to take your mother to sea.

那就是为什么我要你带你的母亲去海边的原因。(be+从句)

(2)持续系动词。持续系动词用来表示主语继续或保持一种状况或态度,主要有 keep, rest, remain, stay, lie, stand, continue 等,例如:

He always kept silent at meeting. 他开会时总保持沉默。

This matter rests a mystery. 此事仍是一个谜。

Vitamins and minerals can help you **stay** healthy and energetic. 维生素和矿物质有助于你保持健康和活力。

(3) 表象系动词。表象系动词用来表示"看起来像"这一概念,主要有 look, seem, appear 等。例如:

He looks tired. 他看起来很累。

He **seems** (to be) very sad. 他看起来很伤心。

He often appears uneasy in public. 在公共场合,他总是显得不自在。

(4) 感官系动词。感官系动词主要有 feel, smell, sound, taste 等。例如:

This kind of cloth feels very soft. 这种布手感很软。

This flower smells very sweet. 这朵花闻起来很香。

The coffee tastes bitter. 这咖啡尝起来味道苦。

(5) 变化系动词。变化系动词表示主语变成什么样,变化系动词主要有 become, grow, turn, fall, get, go, come, run 等。例如:

He became mad after that. 自那之后,他疯了。

She grew rich within a short time. 她没多长时间就富了。

The weather **turns** warm. 天气变暖了。

(6) 终止系动词。终止系动词表示主语已终止动作,主要有 prove, turn out 等,表达"证实""变成"之意。例如:

The rumor proved false. 这谣言证实有假。

His plan turned out a success. 他的计划终于成功了。(turn out 表终止性结果)

4. 助动词

(1)定义。协助主要动词构成谓语动词词组的词叫助动词(Auxiliary Verb)。被协助的动词称作主要动词(Main Verb)。助动词自身没有词义,只是用来帮助主要动词构成各种时态、语态以及否定和疑问结构,不可单独使用,例如:

He **doesn't like** English. 他不喜欢英语。(doesn't 是助动词,无词义;like 是主要动词,有词义)

最常用的助动词有以下四类。

第一类: be, been, being, am, is, are, was, were;

第二类:have, has, had; 第三类:do, does, did;

第四类: shall, will, should, would。 (2)助动词的功能详见表 1-18。

表 1-18 助动词的功能

功 能	示例
表示时态	He is singing. 他在唱歌。 He has got married. 他已结婚。
表示语态	He was sent to England. 他被派往英国。

构成疑问句	Do you like college life?你喜欢大学生活吗? Did you study English before you came here?你来这儿之前学 过英语吗?
与否定副词 not 合用,构成否定句	I don't like him. 我不喜欢他。
加强语气	Do come to the party tomorrow evening. 明天晚上一定来参加晚会。 He did know that. 他的确知道那件事。

- (3)助动词 be 的用法。
- ① be +现在分词,构成进行时态。例如:

They are having a meeting. 他们正在开会。(现在进行时)

I'll be waiting for you there then. 我到时候在那儿等你。(将来进行时)

② 与 have 及现在分词构成完成进行时态,例如:

What have you been doing these days? 你这些天在做什么?

③ be +过去分词,构成被动语态,例如:

Is Tom taken good care of? 汤姆被照顾得很好吗?(一般现在时被动语态)

The window was broken by Tom. 窗户是汤姆打碎的。(一般过去时被动语态)

He shall be punished for his cruel crime. 他一定要为他的残忍罪行而受惩罚的。(一般将来时被动语态)

- (4)助动词 have 的用法。
- ① have + 过去分词,构成完成时态。例如:

He has left for London. 他已去了伦敦。

By the end of last month, they **had finished** half of their work. 到上月底为止,他们已经完成工作的一半。

② have + been +现在分词,构成完成进行时。例如:

I have been studying English for ten years. 我一直在学英语,已达十年之久。

They haven't been doing anything since they arrived here. 他们自从到这以来就什么事情都没做过。

③ have + been +过去分词,构成完成式被动语态。例如:

English has been taught in China for many years. 中国教英语已经多年。

④ 构成 have got 词组,这是口语中常用的 have 形式。例如:

I have got two elder brothers. 我有两个哥哥。

We haven't got anything to eat. 我们没有什么东西可吃。

⑤ 构成 have to 结构。

have to 与 must 意义相近,但 must 没有"时"的不同形式, have to 有"时"的各种形式 (had to, have to, has to),并能与一些助动词 (shall/should, will/would, may/might 等)连用。例如:

I have to (=must) leave now. 现在我一定得走了。

I didn't catch the last bus last night, so I had to walk home. 昨晚我没有赶上末班车,所

以不得不走路回家。

If you do not catch the last bus, you may/will have to walk home. 如果你没有赶上末班车,你可能得要走回家。

⑥ 构成 had better, had rather 等词组。

had better 表示"最好还是……", had 不表示过去时间,不能用 have 或 has 代替。had better 后可接不带 to 的不定式或接进行时、完成时或被动语态。例如:

You had better stay at home and have a rest. 你最好待在家里休息一下。

Everything **had better** be well arranged before we start the holiday. 我们开始度假之前最好把每件事都安排好。

- (5)助动词 do 的用法。
- ① 构成一般疑问句、否定句和否定祈使句(与动词原形连用)。例如:

Do you want to pass the CET-4? 你想通过大学英语四级测试吗?

I do not want to be criticized. 我不想挨批评。

In the past, many students **did not know** the importance of learning English.过去,好多学生不知道英语的重要性。

Don't be so absent-minded. 不要这么心不在焉。

②表示强调。

在肯定句中,放在谓语动词之前,加强该动词的语气,例如:

Do come to my birthday party. 一定来参加我的生日宴会。

I did go there. 我确实去那儿了。

I do miss you. 我确实想你。

用于倒装句中,表示强调,例如:

In no ways does the temperature equal the amount of heat. 温度绝对不等于热量。

Only when we begin our college life **do** we realize the importance of English. 只有在开始大学生活时我们才认识到英语的重要性。

③ 用来替代前面出现过的动词,避免重复。例如:

You don't want to fall behind. Neither does she.

你不愿意落后,她也不愿意。(does 用来代替 fall behind)

You should help him since you have promised to do so.

你答应帮助他,就应当帮助他。(do 用来代替 help him)

④ 构成反义疑问句。例如:

He knows how to drive a car, doesn't he? 他知道如何开车,对吧?

⑤ 在一些以否定副词 never, rarely, scarcely, only 等为首的句子中, 如果实义动词是现在时或过去时, 助动词 do 和 did 可以构成主谓倒装。例如:

Never did I tell him about that. 我从来没有告诉过他那件事。

Rarely does it snow in the South of China. 中国南方很少下雪。

Scarcely did Bill come to see his parents. 比尔难得来探望他的父母。

(6)助动词 shall 和 will 的用法。

shall 和 will 作为助动词可以与动词原形一起构成一般将来时,例如:

I shall study harder at English. 我将更加努力地学习英语。

He will go to Shanghai. 他要去上海。

【注意】 shall 一般用于第一人称, will 一般只用于第二、第三人称。现在,尤其是在口语中, will 常用于第一人称,但 shall 只用于第一人称,如用于第二、第三人称,就失去助动词的意义,已变为情态动词。试比较:

[He shall come. 他必须来。(shall 有命令的意味)

【He **will** come. 他要来。(will 只与动词原形构成将来一般时)

- (7)助动词 should 和 would 的用法。
- ① should 无词义,只是 shall 的过去形式,与动词原形构成过去将来时,在表示过去时间范畴内的一般将来情况时,多用于间接引语或虚拟句中,只用于第一人称。例如:

"What shall I do next week?"I asked. "我下周干什么?"我问道。

间接引语: I telephoned him yesterday to ask what I **should** do next week. 我昨天给他打电话,问他我下周干什么。(shall 变成间接引语时变成了 should)

② would 也无词义,是 will 的过去形式,与动词原形构成过去将来时,在表示过去时间范畴内的一般将来情况时,多用于间接引语或虚拟句中,用于第二、第三人称,并可替代 should 用于第一人称。例如:

"I will go," he said. 他说:"我要去那儿。"

间接引语:He said he **would** come. 他说他要来。(原来的 will 变成 would , go 变成了 come。)

Iris would be angry if she knew it. 艾瑞斯要是知道了,会生气的。

We would have come if it had not rained. 要不是下雨,我们就来了。

5. 短语动词

短语动词(Phrasal Verb)是由动词加介词、副词或其他词构成的固定词组,其作用和动词相当。有些短语动词相当于及物动词,有些则相当于不及物动词。

(1)动词+介词。这类短语动词相当于一个及物动词,其后必须有宾语,宾语(名词或代词)只能放在介词后,不能放在动词和介词之间。在被动语态中,整个短语动词要作为整体看待,不可拆开或漏缺。例如:

We must look into the matter immediately. 我们必须马上调查此事。

The shop was broken into by thieves last night. 昨夜盗贼闯进了那家商店。

常见的这类短语动词有:

talk about 谈论 care about 关心 think about 思考 bring about 引起,使发生 set about 着手,开始 come about 发生 throw away 扔掉 carry away 拿走 pass away 去世 wait for 等候 ask for 要求得到 stand for 代表 long for 渴望 look for 寻找 call for 需要,要求 apply for 申请 pay for 付款 arrange for 安排 consist of 由.....组成 think of 想到 dream of 梦到

approve of 赞成 die of 死于 hear of 听说

turn over 翻倒,细想 think over 仔细考虑 go over 审阅,检查

- (2)动词+副词。这类短语动词有些相当于及物动词,有些则相当于不及物动词。
- ① 及物动词+副词。

这类短语动词相当于及物动词,可以用于被动语态,也可以有宾语。例如:

We cut off their retreat. 我们切断了他们的退路。

She can lay down her burden now. 她现在可以把担子放下了。

Her property was made over to her daughter. 她的财产被转让给了她的女儿。

【注意】这类短语动词的宾语为名词,则该名词既可以放在动词和副词之间,也可以放在短语之后;如果宾语是人称代词(包括 it)或反身代词,则只能放在动词和副词之间;如果宾语是不定代词(somebody, anybody, anything, no one 等),通常放在副词之后,但也有放在副词前的情况。试比较:

She picked **it** up.【对】 She picked up it.【错】

She picked **the book** up. 【对】

She picked up the book. 【对】

常见的这类短语动词有:

blow up 炸毁 carry out 执行 give up 放弃 look up 查找 point out 指出 bring up 抚养 rule out 排除 find out 查明 talk over 商量 hand in 上交 think over 考虑 make out 认出 turn on 接通 put on 穿上 wipe out 消灭

set aside 留出 set off 为......送行 put forward 提出

② 不及物动词+副词。

这类短语动词相当于不及物动词,不能用于被动语态,也不能接宾语,例如:

The plane took off in spite of the fog. 尽管有大雾,飞机还是起飞了。

The war **broke out** in 1900 and lasted eight years. 那场战争于 1900 年爆发,持续了八年。

Tigers would **die out** if men were allowed to shoot as many as they wished. 如果允许人们任意捕杀老虎,老虎会逐渐灭绝。

常见的这类短语动词有:

back up 支持 come to 苏醒 fade away 褪色 go on 继续 knock off 停工 pull up 停车 stand up 起立 break down 出毛病 look out 小心 get up 起床 grow up 长大 fall off 下降 fall back 后退 turn up 出现 catch on 理解

【注意】"动词+介词"和"动词+副词"都可以构成短语动词,区别究竟是介词还是副词可用以下三种方法:

第一,考查宾语的位置。如果宾语只能放在短语动词之后,那一定是介词;如果宾语可以放在短语动词中间,那必然使副词。试比较:

「They all stand by you. 他们都支持你。(by 为介词)

〗I felt that life was **passing** me **by**. 我感觉生命从我身边悄悄溜走。(by 为副词)

第二,考查动词的性质。如果动词是及物动词,其后应是副词;如果动词是不及物动词,其后应是介词。试比较:

The wind blew up the valley. 风吹过山谷。

(blew 意为"吹过",不及物动词, up 为介词)

He blew up the bridge. 他炸毁了这座桥。

(blew 意为"炸毁", 及物动词, up 为副词)

第三,考查句意。试比较:

The flood dashed down the hill. 洪水从山上冲下来。

(不能说 dashed the hill down, down 为介词)

The flood dashed down the dam. 洪水冲垮堤坝。

(=dashed the dam down, down 为副词)

They got under the fire. 他们到达火场下面。

(不能说 got the fire under, under 是介词)

They got under the fire. 他们控制了火势。

(=got the fire under, under 是副词)

(3)动词+名词+介词。这类短语动词相当于及物动词,需要跟宾语,既可作谓语动词,也可作非谓语动词。这类短语动词大多可以构成被动语态。例如:

The President got off the car and **shook hands with** the ministers. 总统下了汽车,同部长们——握手。

No fault could be found with the paper. 这篇论文无懈可击。

The land should be made rational use of. 土地应当合理地被利用。

常见的这类短语动词有:

catch sight of 看见 lose sight of 看不见 get rid of 摆脱

make fun of 取笑 make a fool of 愚弄 pay attention to 注意

make much of 重视 take care of 照顾 take part in 参加

take advantage of 利用 make friends with 与......交友 take notice of 注意到

give rise to 引起 keep an eye on 留意 take account of 考虑

take hold of 抓住 lay the foundation(s) of 为......打基础

(4)动词+副词+介词。这类短语动词相当于一个及物动词,宾语放在介词之后。例如:

The doctor advised him to cut down on smoking. 医生让他减少抽烟。

Please **keep out of** her affairs. 请不要介入她的事情。

The old should learn from the young and keep up with the times. 老年人应当向青年人学习,跟上时代的发展。

常见的这类短语动词有:

catch up with 赶上 date back to 追溯到 get along with 与.....相

处

go on with 继续 live up to 不负于,实现 run out of 用光 hold on to 抓住 cut down on 减少 do away with 废除

look down on 轻视 keep away from 跟上 come up to 达到,符合 watch out for 留神 face up to 面对 look in on 访问,

看望

三、形容词

形容词(Adjective)是用来描写或修饰名词(或代词)的一类词,说明事物或人的性质或特征。

1. 形容词的分类

形容词根据其构成可分为简单形容词和复合形容词,详见表 1-19。

分 类	构成	示例
简单形容词	由一个单词或分词构成	bright green long interesting charming spoiled
复合形容词	由一个以上的词构成	good-looking heart-breaking hand-made duty-free a hard-to-please employer a life-and-death struggle

表 1-19 形容词的分类

形容词又可分为性质形容词和叙述性形容词两类。

(1)直接说明事物的性质或特征的形容词是性质形容词,它有级的变化,可以用程度副词修饰,在句中可作定语、表语和补语。例如:

He is the greatest writer alive. 他是依然健在的最伟大的作家。(作定语)

The news made her very sad. 这消息使她感到非常悲伤。(作补语)

The bird's song is very sweet. 这只鸟的叫声非常甜美。(作表语)

(2)叙述形容词不能放在名词前作定语,只能作表语或后置定语,所以又称为表语形容词。这类形容词没有级的变化,也不可用程度副词修饰。大多数以 a 开头的形容词都属于这一类,如 afraid, alike, alive, alone, asleep, awake 等。还有表示健康状况的词,如 well, unwell, ill, faint 等。判断:

∬ He is an ill man.【错】 The man is ill.【对】

He is the only alive man in the village after the earthquake.【错】

He is the only man alive in the village after the earthquake. [对]

【注意】表语形容词除 well, ill 之外,大多不能同 very 连用,而必须用 very much。例如:

I am very much indebted to you. 我非常感谢你。

I am very much afraid of that-too high a reputation would be a burden for me.

过高的名誉对我来说是个负担,我很怕有这样的东西。

2. 以-ly 结尾的形容词

大部分形容词加后缀-ly 可构成副词, 但有些以-ly 后缀结尾的词确是形容词。

(1)形容词+ly=形容词。如 friendly, deadly, lovely, lonely, likely, lively, ugly, brotherly 等。判断:

```
She sang lovely.【错】
Her singing was lovely.【对】

He spoke to me very friendly.【错】
He spoke to me in a very friendly way.【对】
```

【注意】有些形容词本身就带 ly , 如 silly, ugly, daily, chilly 等 , 容易误用为副词。例 如:

They also supply other **daily** necessities to the city population. 他们也向城市居民提供其他日常必需品。

(2)有些以-ly 结尾既为形容词,也为副词。如 daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, early 等。试比较:

```
The New York Times is a daily paper. (daily 形容词)《纽约时报》是日报。
The New York Times is published daily. (daily 副词)《纽约时报》每天都发行。
```

3. 分词转化来的形容词

一些形容词是由现在分词和过去分词转化而来的,它们已经完全形容词化,既可充当名词修饰语,又可充当主语补语(表语)和宾语补语,可以被 very 或 too 修饰,也可以有比较级和最高级。

这类形容词化了的现在分词和过去分词用作名词修饰语时,仍保留一定的动词含义。一般来说,由及物动词的现在分词转化来的形容词往往带有主动含义;而由及物动词的过去分词转化来的形容词往往带有被动含义。

(1) 形容词化了的现在分词有 absorbing, alarming, amazing, amusing, astonishing, boring, challenging, charming, comforting, confusing, damaging, daring, demanding, disturbing, embarrassing, encouraging, entertaining, exciting, retiring, satisfying, surprising 等,例如:

He found him to be a very **promising** young man. 他发现他是一个非常有前途的年轻人。

During the wedding, the bride told us an absorbing account of their marriage. 在婚礼上,

新娘向我们讲述了他们婚姻的有趣故事。

(2) 形容词化了的过去分词有 amazed, amused, balanced, bored, contented, delighted, disappointed, distinguished, divided, excited, fascinated, tired, unexpected, unsettled, worried 等,例如:

I'm rather **alarmed** that you're planning to leave the company. 你打算离开这个公司,我有些担心。

Elephants are **distinguished** from other animals by their long noses. 大象以其长长的鼻子显示出与其他动物的不同。

4. 用形容词表示类别和整体

(1)某些形容词加上定冠词可以泛指一类人,与谓语动词的复数连接,如 the dead, the living, the rich, the poor, the blind, the hungry 等,例如:

The rich sometimes complain their empty life. 富人有时抱怨他们空虚的生活。

(2)有关国家和民族的形容词加上定冠词指这个民族的整体,与动词的复数连用,如 the British, the English, the French, the Chinese 等。例如:

The English have wonderful sense of humor. 英国人很有函数默感。

5. 前置形容词修饰名词的排列顺序

修饰名词的形容词次序大致为:限定词(冠词、物主代词、指示代词、不定代词等)→数词→描绘形容词(短词在前、长词在后)→特征形容词(大小、长短、形状、新旧、颜色、年龄等)→属类形容词(专有形容词、表材料和质地的形容词)→名词性定语(动名词)→名词,例如:

a weak small spare old man 一个瘦弱的小老头儿

不定冠词+描绘形容词+特征形容词(大小→形状→年龄)+名词,例如:

the first beautiful little white Chinese stone bridge 第一座美丽的中国小白石桥

定冠词+数词+描绘形容词+特征形容词(大小→颜色)+专有形容词+名词性定语+名词,例如:

a few new major urban highways 几条新的主要城区公路

不定代词+特征形容词(新旧→大小)+类属形容词+名词。例如:

a pretty purple silk dress 一条漂亮的紫绸缎裙子

不定冠词+描绘形容词+特征形容词(颜色)+表材料的形容词+名词。例如:

a very valuable bronze Egyptian cat 一只非常珍贵的埃及铜猫

不定冠词+描绘形容词+名词性定语+专有形容词+名词

a tall intelligent young Chinese officer 一个聪慧的高个子年轻中国军官

不定冠词+描绘形容词(短词→长词)+特征形容词(年龄)+专有形容词+名词。

【典型例题】

① Tony is going camping with ___ boys.

A. little two other

B. two little other

C. two other little

D. little other two

解析:此题考查点是名词修饰语的排序。由"限定词+数词+描绘形容词+性质形容词+名词"的规律可知此题的修饰语顺序为数词、描绘形容词、性质形容词,故只有 C 符合。

② She has bought herself _____ dress.

A. a cotton purple expensive

B. an expensive purple cotton

C. a purple expensive cotton,

D. a cotton expensive purple

解析:本题考查多个形容词的排序问题。一般与被修饰名词关系密切的形容词靠近名词。 在本句中,修饰名词 dress 的 cotton 表示材料,应紧挨着该名词; purple 是颜色,应放在材料 前; expensive 为描述性形容词,应放在其他形容词之前;而不定冠词 a/an 应位于离所修饰名词最远的地方。故答案为 B。

6. 形容词的句法功能

- (1)作定语。
- ① 只能作后置定语的形容词,详见表 1-20。

表 1-20 只能作后置定语的形容词

分类	示例
形容词修饰由 some-, any-, every-, no-等和-body/one/thing 等组合的复合不定代词时,须后置	something new 新东西 nothing interesting 没意思的事 anybody present 出席的任何人
某些以-able 和-ible 结尾的形容词作定语时常常后置	We had the greatest difficulty imaginable. 我们遇到了可以想象到的最大的困难。 I'll send you all the periodicals available. 我将把我能得到的期刊给你寄去。
由前缀 a-构成的形容词,须后置	The house ablaze was next door to him. 着火的房子就在他隔壁。 The boat afloat was not seen by the enemy. 敌人 没有发现漂在水面上的小船。
在一些头衔或固定词组里,形容词须后置	Heir apparent 储君,继承人 body politic 全体公民 Attorney General 首席检察官 Poet laureate 桂冠诗人

② 只能作前置定语的形容词,详见表 1-21。

表 1-21 只能作前置定语的形容词

分类	示例
词尾为-most 的形容词	Every profession produces its own topmost master. 行行出状元。 He is considered the foremost British artist of this country. 他被认为是本世纪英国第一流的艺术家。
词尾为-en 的过去分词形容词	Drunken days have all their tomorrows. 乐极生悲。 They built a robot capable of understanding spoken commands. 他们制造了一个能懂口头指令的机器人。
以物质名词+en 构成 的形容词	earthen banks 土坝 a wooden spoon 木匙 a golden crown 金冠
一些以-er 结尾的形容词	Heart disease dogged his latter years. 心脏病伴随了他生命的最后几年。 Charlotte stared at her in utter amazement. 夏洛特震惊地盯着她看。

【注意】

• 形容词 past, appointed, desired, following, required, preceding 等,可以置于名词前面或后面,意思不变。例如:

in the **preceding** year=in the year **preceding** 在上一年

at the appointed hour=at the hour appointed 在约定的时间

in past months=in months past 在过去的几个月里

但是在下列两个短语中的 past 位置不可颠倒:

in the past month (past 前有定冠词 the)

for a long time past (不能说 a past long time)

• 形容词 enough 修饰名词时既可以放在名词前,也可位于名词后。例如:

There was just enough room for two cars. 只有刚好够停两辆汽车的空间。

There will be time **enough** to tell you when we meet. 我们见面时有足够时间来告诉你。

但 enough 作副词修饰形容词或副词时,应当后置。例如:

We should wait patiently before he was old **enough** to shave. 我们应该耐心等待,等到他长到能够刮胡子的年龄。

Curiously **enough**, there is no mention of him. 说也奇怪,竟然都没有提到他。

(2)作表语。形容词放在系动词后作表语。例如:

My father's car is very expensive. 我父亲的轿车很贵.

They remained silent. 他们保持沉默。

试比较:

The door is close. (close 是形容词作表语,意思是"开着的")

「The door is **closed**. (closed 是-ed 分词,与 is 构成被动语态,意思是"被关上了")

(3)作宾语补足语。部分及物动词的宾语后需要加上宾语补语,意义才完整。这类动词主要有 make, have, keep, start, find, see, get 等。例如:

Don't keep the door open. 别让门一直开着.

His success made him happy. 他的成功让他感到幸福.

We finally found the dictionary very useful. 我们最后发现词典很有用.

7. 词形和词义相近的形容词辨析

在英语中某些词有两种或两种以上的形容词形式,它们词形相近,但词义不同,以 下这些词是较容易混淆的。

(1) alone 独自的,独一无二的/lonely 孤独的。例如:

He doesn't feel **lonely** when he is left **alone**. 在只剩下他一个人的时候,他并不感到孤独。

(2) classic 一流的/classical 古典的。例如:

The car was a classic of automotive design. 这辆车是第一流自动化设计的产品。

Chinese classical poetry 中国古典诗歌

(3) comparable 可比较的,有类似之处的/comparative 比较而言的,相当的。例如:

A **comparable** car would cost far more in Europe. 一辆像这么好的汽车在欧洲可要贵得多。

He lived in comparative comfort recently. 他最近过得比较舒适。

(4) comprehensible 可理解的/comprehensive 全面的,综合的。例如:

You often find a writer's books more **comprehensible** if you know about his life. 如果了解作者的生平,就会感到他的作品更容易理解。

- a comprehensive knowledge 渊博的知识
- (5) confident 有信心的,自信的/confidential 机密的。例如:

We are confident of success. 我们有信心能成功。

- a confidential secretary 机要秘书
- (6) considerable 重要的,值得考虑的;有重大意义的/considerate 体谅的,体贴的,周到的。例如:

The economy was a **considerable** issue in the campaign. 在竞选运动中经济是一个重要问题。

He is considerate of old people. 他对老人很体贴。

(7) continual 频繁的,连续的,断断续续的/continuous 连续不断的。例如:

He hates these continual arguments. 他讨厌这种无休止的争论。

- a continuous noise 连续不断的噪音
- (8) credible 可信的/credulous 轻易相信的/creditable 值得赞扬的;值得信任的。例如:

It is hardly credible. 这是难以置信的。

He always cheats **credulous** people. 他总是欺骗容易上当的人。

The student made a **creditable** effort on the essay. 这个学生在这篇短论上所做的努力值得赞扬。

- (9) dead 死的/deadly 致命的/deathly 死一般的。例如:
- a dead volcano 死火山

Fog is the sailor's deadly enemy. 雾是航海者最致命的敌人。

a deathly silence 死一般的寂静

(10) desirable 合意的;值得做的/desirous 渴望的。例如:

It is most **desirable** that he should attend the conference. 他能参加此次会议,是最好不过的了。

Both sides were **desirous** of finding a quick solution to the problem. 双方都渴望找到迅速解决问题的办法。

(11) earthly 人间的, 尘世的/earthy 泥土似的。例如:

In this **earthly** life nothing is perfect. 在我们现世的生活中,没有什么是完美无缺的。 an **earthy** smell 泥土的芳香

(12) effective 有效的/effectual 奏效的/efficacious 有效的;(药等)灵验的/efficient 有效率的,例如:

After the government had taken some **effective** measures, prices began to level off. 政府采取了一些有效措施后,物价开始稳定了。

Quinine is an effectual preventive for malaria. 奎宁是有效的疟疾预防药。

Vaccination for smallpox is efficacious. 接种疫苗预防天花是有效的。

The new secretary is a quick, **efficient** worker, and the boss is quite satisfied with her. 新来的秘书是个敏捷的、效率高的工作人员,老板对她很满意。

(13) economic 经济(上)的/economical 经济的;节省的。例如:

an economic use of home heating oil 家用燃油的有效使用

Going by train is more **economical** than going by plane. 坐火车比坐飞机更节约。

(14) eligible 合格的/illegible 难以辨认的/illegal 违法的。例如:

Are you eligible to join this club? 你有资格加入这俱乐部吗?

an illegal act 非法行为

It is illegal to steal things. 偷东西是违法的。

(15) historic 用于形容那些因与历史事件或人物有联系而有名或有趣的事物/historical 是指不管重要与否而在过去存在的所有事物,也指与历史有关的事物。例如:

the historic first voyage to outer space 具有历史意义的首次太空旅行

a historical character 历史人物

(16) imaginable 可想象的(常放在名词后面,前加 all, only, every 或最高级形容

词)/imaginary 想象中的,不真实的/imaginative 有想象力的,运用想象力的。例如:

This is the only solution imaginable. 这是唯一想得出的解决办法。

He told a story about an imaginary area. 他讲了一个关于虚构的地方的故事。

He was an imaginative writer 他曾是一位富有想象力的作者。

(17) industrial 工业的/industrious 勤奋的,刻苦的。例如:

the industrial revolution 工业革命

The Chinese are an industrious nation. 中华民族是个勤劳的民族。

(18) momentary 瞬时的,短时的/momentous 重大的。例如:

a momentary delay 暂时的耽搁

a momentous occasion 重要的场合

(19) negligent 粗心大意的/negligible 可忽视的。例如:

He is **negligent** in one's work. 他工作马虎。

In buying a suit, a difference of ten cents in prices is **negligible**. 买一套衣服价钱只差一角钱是无所谓的。

(20) sensible 明智的,实用的/sensitive 敏感的,易波动的/sensory 知觉的。例如:

a sensible woman 豁达的妇女

sensitive paper 感光纸

sensory nerves 知觉神经

四、副 词

副词(Adverb)主要用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或其他结构。

1. 副词的分类

根据词义,副词可分为时间副词、频率副词、地点副词、方式副词和程度副词。

(1)时间副词。主要的时间副词有 now, then, soon, ago, recently, lately, later, finally, before, early, today tomorrow, yesterday, tonight, suddenly, immediately, already, just 等 , 用来表示确定或不确定的时间。

时间副词在句中的位置:

① 表确定时间的副词(如 today, yesterday 等)通常位于句末,有时也位于句首。例如:

He went home yesterday./Yesterday he went home. 他昨天回家了。

那些表示非确定时间的副词(如 soon, recently, suddenly 等)除可用于句末或句首外,还可位于句中(通常位于实意动词之前,动词 be、助动词、情态动词之后),例如:

He went to Paris **recently**./He **recently** went to Paris./**Recently** he went to Paris. 最近他去了巴黎。

② still, already, just 等几个表示时间的副词通常位于句中(实意动词之前,动词 be、助动词、情态动词之后)。例如:

He has just left for school. 他刚刚去学校。

I have already finished my work. 我已经做完了工作。

【注意】当要表示强调时,still 和 already 也可位于动词 be、助动词等之前。例如:

She still was beautiful at the age of forty. 她到了 40 岁仍然很美。

I already have told him about it. 我已经把情况告诉他了。

still 若用于否定句,则总是位于助动词之前。例如:

I still don't understand what you mean. 我还是不明白你的意思。

另外, still 和 already 还可位于句末,表示惊奇,例如:

Are you on page one still?你还在看第一页?

Is your mother back already? 你妈妈就已经回来了?

(2) 地点副词。常见的地点副词有 here, there, up, down, away, nearby, home, ahead, abroad, indoors, overseas, halfway, upstairs, downstairs 等,用来表示地点或方位。地点副词在句中通常位于句末或句首,但从不位于主语和谓语之间。若有多个副词排列,地点副词通常位于方式副词之后,时间副词之前。例如:

Can you help to carry this table **upstairs**? 你能帮忙把桌子搬到楼上去吗?

The boy read quietly over there all afternoon. 这男孩整个下午都在那儿静静地看书。

(3)方式副词。方式副词表示动词的行为方式,许多以-ly 结构的副词都是方式副词,如 carefully, happily, quietly, heavily, warmly, correctly, politely, angrily 等,表示方法、手段、状况、状貌等。

方式副词在句中的位置:

① 方式副词通常位于动词(及其宾语)之后,例如:

He read the letter slowly. 他从容不迫地看了那封信。

方式副词通常不置于动词与宾语之间,除非动词后的宾语很长。判断:

We like very much it. 【错】

We like it very much. 【对】

We could see very clearly a strange light ahead of us. 【对】

我们可以很清楚地看到在我们前方有一道奇怪的光。

若遇到"动词+介词+宾语"结构,方式副词既可位于"介词+宾语"之前,也可位于"介词+宾语"之后,但是若该结构的宾语较长,则方式副词通常位于"介词+宾语"之前,例如:

He looked at me curiously./He looked curiously at me. 他好奇地打量着我。

He looked **curiously** at everyone who got off the plane. 他好奇地打量着从飞机上走下来的每一个人。

② 方式副词(主要是单个的方式副词)有时也可位于主语与动词之间。例如:

He quickly got dressed. 他赶紧穿好衣服。

He angrily tore up the letter. 他很生气,把信撕碎了。

有的方式副词(如 bravely, cleverly, cruelly, foolishly, generously, kindly, secretly, simply 等)位于动词之前和位于句末会导致句子意思的变化。试比较:

f They **secretly** decided to leave the town. 他们秘密决定离开这个城市。

】They decided to leave the town secretly. 他们决定秘密地离开这个城市。

f He answered the questions foolishly. 他对这个问题做了愚蠢的回答。

He foolishly answered the questions. 他愚蠢地回答了这个问题。

有的方式副词(如 gently, quietly, slowly, suddenly 等)有时可位于句首,以达到某种

戏剧性的效果(这主要见于书面语中),例如:

Suddenly, the driver started the engine. 突然地,司机启动了发动机。

(4) 频度副词。常见的频度副词有 ever, never, rarely, seldom, once, often, occasionally, constantly, frequently, usually, continually, always 等,表示动作发生的次数。

频度副词在句中的位置:

① 频度副词通常位于实意动词之前,动词 be、助动词、情态动词之后。例如:

He often comes to see us. 他常来看我们。

He is seldom late for school. 他上学很少迟到。

② 有时为了强调, 频度副词也可位于动词 be、助动词等之前。例如:

She always was late. 她老是迟到。

③ 有的频度副词可位于句末(尤其受 very, only 修饰时)。例如:

I get paid on Fridays usually. 我通常在星期五领工资。

We go out very seldom. 我们很少外出。

Do you go to the cinema very **often**? 你常去看电影吗?

④ 有的频度副词(如 sometimes, often, usually, frequently, occasionally 等)可位于句首 (此时多半是因为强调或对比),例如:

Sometimes he went there by bus. 有时他坐公共汽车去那儿。

Very often the phone rings when I'm in the bath. 电话经常在我洗澡时响。

⑤ 含有否定意义的频度副词置于句首时,其后要用倒装语序。例如:

Never have I been there. 我从未去过那儿。

Seldom does he see a film. 他很少看电影。

⑥ 另外, 频度副词 always 和 never 通常不位于句首, 除非是祈使句。例如:

Always remember this. 时刻记住这一点。

Never go out at night. 晚上千万不要出去。

(5)程度副词。常见的程度副词有 fairly, pretty, rather, quite, very, much, too, greatly, almost, nearly, half, highly, awfully, deeply, partly, perfectly, really 等,用于表示程度。

程度副词的用法:

① 程度副词主要用于修饰形容词和副词,有的还可修饰比较级(如 much, rather 等)和最高级(如 quite, much, almost 等),例如:

Houses are much more expensive these days. 如今的房价贵多了。

This is quite/much the most expensive radio here. 这是这里最贵的收音机。

【注意】quite 有时也修饰比较级,但只用于 quite better (身体康复)这一表达。

② 有的程度副词(如 quite, rather, almost 等)可修饰动词, 但有的(如 fairly, pretty, very 等)则不能修饰动词。例如:

I quite agree with you. 我完全同意你的意见。(不用 fairly, pretty, very)

We rather like the film. 我们很喜欢这部电影。(不用 fairly, pretty, very)

③ 个别的程度副词(主要是 quite 和 rather)还可修饰名词(注意词序)。例如:

It's quite [rather] a good idea./It's a quite [rather] good idea.

若此结构中没有形容词,则 quite 和 rather 则只能放在冠词之前,例如:

It was quite [rather] a success. 那事相当成功。

2. 副词的排列顺序

(1)地点副词→时间副词;方式副词→时间副词;方式副词→地点副词→时间副词 (有时时间副词也可放在句首)。例如:

She sang beautifully in the hall last night. (方式副词→地点副词→时间副词)

Yesterday, they worked very hard in the fields. (时间副词→方式副词→地点副词)

(2) 具体地→笼统地,小的→大的。例如:

I visited him at seven o'clock yesterday evening. (确切的时间→笼统的时间)

The family threw a party in a Indian restaurant in London. (小地点→大地点)

(3) run/go/drive+地点副词→方式副词→时间副词。例如:

The fans went home disappointedly after the match. (地点副词→方式副词→时间副词)

3. 副词的句法功能

- (1)作状语。
- ① 修饰动词。例如:

The boy threw the ball quickly. 这个男孩抛球很快。

I hardly looked at him. 我根本没有看他。

② 修饰形容词。例如:

The very small boy threw the ball quickly. 这个很小的男孩抛球很快。

【注意】副词 quite 修饰可比较的形容词时,意为"相当",例如:That's **quite** good. 当修饰不可比较的形容词时,则意为"十分"或"完全",例如:She's **quite** right.

③ 修饰副词,可放在另一副词前。例如:

She drives rather fast. 她车开得相当快。

④ 修饰整个句子。例如:

Honestly, I think you are mistaken. 坦白说,我认为你是错误的。

Hopefully we can get this done before dark. 我们希望天黑前把这项工作完成。

(2)修饰名词,置于"不定冠词+名词"之前,用以增强语气。这类副词常用的有quite 和 rather。例如:

We had quite a party. 我们举行了一个蛮好的聚会。(quite 修饰 a party)

It was rather a mess. 事情相当糟糕。(rather 修饰 a mess)

某些副词可直接置于名词之前。例如:

Who was the then Prime Minister? 谁是当时的总理?

He has inside information about the talks. 他有关于这次会谈的内部情报。

某些副词可直接置于名词之后。例如:

The buildings around are of modern style. 周围是一些具有现代风格的建筑。

Her life abroad was colorful. 她的国外生活丰富多彩。

(3)作表语。表示位置的副词作表语时说明主语的状态或特征,如 above, across, inside, upstairs;表示方向的副词作表语时有动作意义,如 up, down, on, in, off, out 等。例如:

Jack was down with a fever. 杰克因发烧卧床。

The meal was afterwards. 待会吃饭。

(4)作介词宾语,有些表示地点、时间的副词可以用作介词宾语。例如:

Come over here! 到这边来!

He lives not far from there. 他住得离那儿不远。

Don't put off until tomorrow what can be done today. 不要将今天可做的事拖到明天。

(5)作宾语补语。例如:

Ask him in, please. 请他进来。

I went to see him only to find him out. 我去看他,不料他不在家。

4. 兼有两种形式的副词

(1) close 与 closely。close 意思是"近"; closely 意思是"仔细地"。试比较:

He is sitting **close** to me.

Watch him **closely**.

(2) late 与 lately。late 意思是"晚"; lately 意思是"最近"。试比较:

You have come too late.

What have you been doing lately?

(3) **deep 与 deeply。** deep 意思是"深",表示空间深度;deeply 时常表示感情上的深度,"深深地"。试比较:

He pushed the stick **deep** into the mud.

Even father was **deeply** moved by the film.

(4) high 与 highly。high 表示空间高度; highly 表示程度,相当于 much。试比较:

The plane was flying **high**.

I think **highly** of your opinion.

(5) wide 与 widely。wide 表示空间宽度;widely的意思是"广泛地""在许多地方"。试比较:

He opened the door wide.

English is **widely** used in the world.

(6) free 与 freely。free 的意思是"免费"; freely 的意思是"无限制地", 试比较:

You can eat free in my restaurant whenever you like.

You may speak freely; say what you like.

5. 词形和词义相近的副词辨析

(1) **altogether** 完全 (= entire), 总的说来 (= on the whole)/**all together** 一起,总共,例如:

He was not altogether satisfied. 他不完全满意。

Let's sing the song all together. 咱们一起来唱这首歌吧。

(2) **anyhow** 无论如何,以任何方式,(相当于 anyway, at any rate) / **somehow** 以某种方式或由于某种原因/**somewhat** 从某种意义上讲,有几分(相当于 in a way, rather),例如:

It may rain, but I shall go out anyhow. 天可能会下雨,但是我们无论如何都要出门。

We must find money for the rent somehow. 我们必须设法搞到钱交房租。

I'm somewhat tired of this work. 我有些厌倦这份工作了。

(3) entirely 表示说话人的肯定态度/utterly 表示说话人持否定态度,例如:

I entirely agree with you. 我完全同意你的意见。

She is utterly dissatisfied. 他一点都不满意。

(4) **later/latter。** later 除了作为 late 的比较级形式以外,还可以单独作为副词使用, 意思是"后来、以后、过后",例如:

Later (on), John and Tom came to join us, too. 后来,约翰和汤姆也参加到我们中间来了。

latter 是形容词,意思是"后者的,后一半的";也常和 former 一起构成名词性替代词,如 the former... the latter...。

He spent the latter half of his life in China. 他的后半生是在中国度过的。

(5) **most/mostly/almost。** most"最",修饰形容词和副词的最高级。此外,most 还有"最多,很,十分,最,最大的,其中大多数,极其"等意思。例如:

This is the **most** interesting novel I have ever read. 这是我读过的最有趣的一本小说。

a most impressive piece of writing 一篇给人印象很深的文章

mostly"通常、在大多数情况下"。例如:

She is mostly out on Sundays. 她星期日通常外出。

almost"几乎"。例如:

It was almost dark when they reached there. 他们到那儿的时候,天几乎黑了。

(6) **fairly/quite 和 rather。** fairly/quite 常和"褒义词"连用, rather 常和"贬义词"连用。例如:

Tom is fairly/quite clever, but Peter is rather stupid.

汤姆很聪明,彼德却很傻。

试比较:

This soup is **fairly** hot. 这汤热乎乎的。
This soup is **rather** hot. 这汤太烫了。
The room is **fairly** big. 这房间够大的。
The room is **rather** big. 这房间有点大了

6. 形容词与副词的比较级

大多数形容词(性质形容词)和副词有比较级和最高级的变化,即原级、比较级和最高级,用来表示事物的等级差别。原级即形容词的原形,比较级和最高级有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

(1)规则变化。单音节词和少数双音节词,词尾加-er,-est 构成比较级和最高级,详见表 1-22。

构成法	原级	比较级	最高级
一般单音节词末尾加-er, -est	tall	taller	tallest
	great	greater	greatest
以不发音的 e 结尾的单音词和少数以- le	nice	nicer	nicest
结尾的双音节词只加-r, -st	able	abler	ablest
以一个辅音字母结尾的闭音节单音节	big	bigger	biggest
词,双写结尾的辅音字母,再加-er,-est	hot	hotter	hottest
以辅音字母+y 结尾的双音节词,改 y 为 i, 再加-er, -est	easy	easier	easiest
	busy	busier	busiest
少数以-er,-ow 结尾的双音节词末尾加-er,-est	clever	cleverer	cleverest
	narrow	narrower	narrowest
其他双音节词和多音节词,在前面加more, most 来构成比较级和最高级	important easily	more important more easily	most important most easily

表 1-22 形容词、副词比较级和最高级的规则变化

(2)不规则变化,详见表 1-23。

表 1-23 形容词、副词比较级和最高级的不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good(好的)/ well(健康的)	better	best
bad(坏的)/ ill(有病的)	worse	worst
old (老的)	older/elder	oldest/eldest
much/many (多的)	more	most
little (少的)	less	least
far(远的)	farther/further	farthest/furthest

7. 形容词或副词比较等级的基本用法

形容词和副词都有三个比较等级,即原级(Positive Degree), 比较级(Comparative Degree)和最高级(Superlative Degree)。

(1)原级常用于"as+形容词或副词原级+as"结构。例如:

Albert is as tall as his father. 艾伯特跟他父亲一样高。

I would have been able to do all this **as well as** he has. 所有这些我原本可以做得跟他一样好。

在否定句或疑问句中可用 not so/as +形容词或副词原级+as。例如:

The classroom is not so/as clean as it was yesterday. 这个教室不如昨天干净。

He cannot run so/as fast as you. 他没有你跑得快。

"as/so +形容词或副词原级+as"结构前可以用 just, almost, nearly, half 等词表示程度。例如:

She hasn't been quite so lucky as she pretends. 她并不像她所假装的那样不幸。

You're sewing **nearly as neatly as** your mother. 你的针线活差不多和你妈妈的一样干净利落。

当 as... as 中间有名词时一般采用如下格式:

① as +形容词原级+a(an)+单数名词+as,例如:

This is just as good an example as the other. 这个例子和另外那一个一样好。

② as+many+可数名词/much+不可数名词+as,例如:

There are as many students in our class as in yours. 我们班的学生人数和你们班的一样多。

- ③ as+副词原级+as possible 表示尽可能地做某事,例如:He promised that he would write to me as soon as possible. 他承诺会尽快给我写信。
 - (2)形容词比较级或副词比较级+than 的结构。例如:

I did **more work** in two hours **than** he had done all day. 我两小时干的活比他一整天干的活都要多。

Tom swims faster than I do. 汤姆比我游得快。

否定比较可用 less than 结构。例如:

This word is less frequent in British English than in American English.

(=This word is not so frequent in British English as in American English.)

(=This word is used **less frequently** in British English **than** in American English. 这个词在英式英语里比在美式英语里少见。

【注意】

• 要避免将主语含在比较对象中。判断:

ſ China is larger than any country in Asia.【错】

China is larger than any other countries in Asia. 【对】

• 要注意对应句型,遵循前后一致的原则。例如:

The population of Shanghai is larger than that of Beijing. 上海的人口比北京多。

The children of this kindergarten are better taken care of than **those** of that kindergarten. 这所幼儿园的孩子被照顾得比那所好。

It is easier to make a plan than to carry it out.

• 要注意冠词的使用,后有名词的时候,前面才有可能有冠词。试比较:

Which is larger, Canada or Australia?

Which is **the larger country**, Canada or Australia?

She is taller than her two sisters.

She is **the taller** of the two sisters.

比较级前可以由 a bit, a little, rather, much, far, by far, a lot, a great deal, any, still, even 等 词修饰。例如:

Light travels much faster than sound. 光速比声速快得多。

Health is a great deal more valuable than wealth. 健康比财富更有价值。

The sun is a lot bigger and brighter than the moon. 太阳比月亮大得多、亮得多。

比较级前也可用 any 和 no。例如:

He was too tired to walk any further. 他太累了, 走不动了。

The train is no longer in sight. 列车消失在视线中。

No sooner had he left the house than it began to rain. 他刚离开家就开始下雨了。

【典型例题】

① —Are you feeling ____? —Yes, I'm fine now.

A. any well

B. any better

C. quite good

D. quite better

解析: any 可修饰比较级, quite 修饰原级, well 的比较级为 better, 故选 B。

2 The experiment was____ easier than we had expected.

A. more

B. much more

C. much

D. more much

解析: much 可修饰比较级, 因此 B, C 都说得通, 但 easier 本身已是比较级, 不需 more, 因此 C 为正确答案。

"The+形容词比较级……, the+形容词比较级……"结构表示"越……就越……", 前者是状语从句, 后者是主句。例如:

The more, the better. 越多越好

The more haste, the less speed. 欲速则不达。

The more difficult the questions are, the less likely he is able to answer them. 问题越难,他回答出来的可能性就越小。

"形容词比较级+and+形容词比较级"或"more and more +形容词原级"结构表示"越来越……", 后不可接 than 从句。例如:

It's pity he is getting poorer and poorer. 真可怜他越来越穷了。

More and more people will focus on the meeting next year. 越来越多的人将会关注明年的会议。

也可用"ever 等副词+形容词比较级"表示"越来越......"。例如:

The road got **ever worse** until there was none at all. 道路越来越坏,直到最后连路也没有了。

Her position was becoming daily more insecure. 她的地位一天比一天不稳了。

- 8. 形容词或副词比较等级的特殊用法
- (1) not, never 之类的否定词与形容词或副词的比较级连用表示最高级含义,意为"再没有比……更……的了"。例如:

It is **not a better** idea. 这是再好不过的一个办法了。

(2)少数以 or 结尾的形容词+ to 已含比较意义,不再加词尾表示等级比较。此类词语有:

inferior 下等的,次的,差的 senior 年长的,地位较高的,高级的

superior 较高的,上级的

junior 年少的,下级的

This kind of car is superior in quality to that. 这种汽车的质量比那一种好得多。

Li Ping is three years senior to Liu Gang. 李平比刘刚大三岁。

(3) "no+比较级+ than"结构表示对两个比较对象都进行否定,意为"与......同样不", (可由 neither...nor...结构来改写)。例如:

I'm no more foolish than you. (=Neither I nor you is foolish.) 我们俩都不傻。

He is **no younger than** his wife. (=**Neither** he **nor** his wife is young) 他和他妻子都不年轻了。

(4) "not more+比较级+than"结构表示在程度上前者不如后者。例如:

This book is **not more interesting than** that one. (=The book is less interesting than that one.) 这本书不如那本书有趣。

(5) "形容词比较级+than+形容词"结构意为"与其......倒不如......"。例如:

Jack is much harder than clever. 与其说杰克聪明, 倒不如说他学习用功。

(6) "can't/couldn't+谓语+形容词或副词比较级"结构表示肯定意义,意为"再.....不过了,不可能更....."。例如:

I can't agree more. 我再同意不过了。

The weather couldn't be worse. 天气不可能更坏了。

试比较:

例如:

f He couldn't care more. 他非常介意。
He couldn't care less. 他一点也不介意

(7) "would rather...than" prefer...to..." prefer to do...rather than..."这三个句型表示"宁愿......而不愿......" 喜欢......胜过......" 宁愿做......而不愿做......"。虽无比较级形式,但表示比较级含义。例如:

She would rather die than give in. 她宁死不屈。

He preferred to go out rather than stay home. 他宁愿出去也不愿待在家里。

- 9. 英语中常用倍数表示方法
- (1)主语+谓语+倍数(或分数)+as+形容词原级+as。例如:

I have three times as many as you. 我有你三倍那么多。

(2)主语+谓语+倍数(或分数)+the size (amount, length...) of..., 例如:

The earth is 49 times the size of the moon. 地球是月球的 49 倍。

(3)主语+谓语+倍数(或分数)+形容词/副词比较级+than。例如:

The grain output is **8 percent higher** this year **than** that of last year. 和去年相比,今天年的粮食产量增加了 8%。

以下三个英文句子表达方式不一样,但意思是相同的。试比较:

我需要一间比这大三倍的房子。

[I need a room four times as large as this one.

I need a room four times the size of this one.

I need a room three times larger than this one.

(4)用"by+倍数"表示增加多少倍,例如:

The production of grain has been increased by four times this year. 今年粮食产量增加了四倍。

(5) "倍数+what"引导的从句。例如:

His income is four times what it was five years ago. 他的收入已经是五年前的四倍了。

(6)用"数词+fold"表示增加到 X 倍或增加了 X - 1 倍,例如:

The value of this house has increased fourfold. 这房子的价钱已经增加了三倍了。

【典型例题】

American eat _____ as they actually need every day.

A. twice as much protein

B. twice protein as much twice

C. twice protein as much

D. protein as twice much

解析:本题考查比较状语从句表达倍数的形式。根据英语倍数表达的方法,即运用同级比较 as...as...,表示倍数的词置于第一个 as 之前,比较的性质与对象位于两个 as 之间,故 A 为正确选项。

10. 形容词或副词最高级的基本用法

(1)最高级常用于"the+形容词或副词最高级+比较范围"结构,比较范围为短语或从句。例如:

This is the best picture in the hall. (比较范围为短语)

这是大厅里最好的一幅画。

This is the best picture that he has ever painted. (比较范围为从句)

这是他所画的画当中最好的一副。

否定最高级也可用 the least。例如:

She wanted to know how to do it with **the least** amount of bother. 她想知道如何干这件事麻烦最少。

(2)最高级可被序数词以及 much, by far, nearly, almost, by no means 等词语所修饰。例如:

The Yellow River is **the second longest** river in China. 黄河是中国的第二大河。 试比较:

Of the three boys Nick is much the cleverest.

这三个男孩中,尼克最最聪明。

Of the three boys Nick is almost the cleverest.

这三个男孩中,尼克差不多是最聪明的了。

Of the three boys Nick is by no means the cleverest.

这三个男孩中, 尼克绝不是最聪明的。

11. 形容词最高级前不用定冠词的情况

(1) 形容词最高级用在物主代词、指示代词或名词所有格后不用冠词。例如:

My best friend went to Beijing yesterday. 我最好的朋友昨天去北京了。

This largest city was Shanghai at that time. 当时最大的城市就是上海。

(2) 形容词最高级前有 no 或 some, any 等不定代词修饰时不用冠词。例如:

There is **no smallest** doubt. 毫无疑问。

Have you any best wine? 你们有最好的葡萄酒吗?

(3)形容词最高级作表语,而句中主语又作自身比较时不用冠词。例如:

Vegetables are best when they are fresh. 蔬菜新鲜时最好。

The stars are **brightest** when there is no moon. 没有月光时,星星最亮。

【注意】当后面接有名词而不表示自身范围内的比较时,则不可省略定冠词。试比较:

The lake is **deepest** at this point. 此湖这里最深。

The lake is **the deepest** in the world. 这湖是世界上最深的了。

(4) 当形容词 most 表示非常、绝大多数、程度最深、数量最多以及泛指"某人或物是极其......的人或最好的物"时,不用定冠词。例如:

I think our campus is **most beautiful**. 我认为我们的校园非常美丽。

Which is most, 4, 14 or 40? 哪个数字最大, 4、14 还是 40?

(5)以 as, though 引导的让步状语从句倒装时,不用定冠词。注意局部倒装现象。例如:

Youngest in our class as she was, Kate did best in the exam. 虽然凯特在班里年龄最小,但她却考得最好。

Coldest though it was yesterday, none of us were late for school. 尽管昨天天气最冷,我

们还是没有一个上学迟到。

(6)在口语体中,形容词最高级后省略名词时,其前也可省略定冠词。例如:

Best or ordinary? 最好的还是普通的?

(7) 形容词最高级作表语后接动词不定式时不用冠词。例如:

It's best to do so. 这么做最好不过了。

It's very hot. It's best to wear cool clothes. 天气很热,最好穿凉快一点的衣服。

(8)当两个或两个以上形容词最高级同时修饰一个名词时,后面的形容词最高级前通常不用定冠词。例如:

John is the tallest but **thinnest** boy in our class. 约翰是我们班上个子最高但又最瘦的男孩。

Alice was the most careful and **most beautiful** girl in our class. 爱丽丝是我们班上最美丽、最细心的女孩。

(9)在"of +形容词+名词"的结构中,形容词最高级前面可不用定冠词。例如: She had eyes **of deepest blue**. 她有一双深蓝色的眼睛。

It is of greatest consequence. 这极为重要。

(10)在祝贺语、广告、电报等文体中,形容词最高级前面也常常不用定冠词。例如:

I acknowledge, with **sincerest** thanks, your generous gift. 对您的慷慨馈赠,我致以最衷心的感谢。

I wrote, "Best wishes for Teachers' Day." 我写道: "向您致以教师节最好的祝愿。"

(11)在有些短语中形容词最高级前可不用定冠词。例如:

She is at most twenty-one years old. 她最多 25 岁。

It will cost you **at least** three hundred yuan to fly to Wuhan. 坐飞机去武汉至少要花 300元。

We must be more careful when things are **at worst**. 情况越是糟糕 , 我们就越是要保持谨慎。

五、代 词

代词(Pronoun)是代替名词的一种词类。大多数代词具有名词和形容词的功能。英语中的代词,按其意义、特征及在句中的作用分为:人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、自身代词、相互代词、不定代词、疑问代词和关系代词八种。

1. 人称代词

人称代词表示"我""你""他""她""它""我们""你们""他们"的词。

(1)人称代词人称、数和格的变化,详见表 1-24。

表 1-24 人称代词人称、数和格的变化

数格	单 数		复数		
数 恰	主格	宾格	主格	宾格	
第一人称	I	me	we	us	
第二人称	you	you	you	you	
	he	him			
第三人称	she	her	they	them	
	it	it			

- (2)人称代词的用法。
- ① 人称代词的主格在句子中作主语或主语补语,例如:

John waited a while but eventually he went home. 约翰等了一会儿,最后他回家了。

【注意】在复合句中,如果主句和从句主语相同,代词主语要用在从句中,名词主语用在主句中。例如:

When he arrived, John went straight to the bank. 约翰一到就直接去银行了。

② 人称代词的宾格在句子中作宾语或介词宾语,但在口语中也能作主语补语,第一人称在省略句中,还可以作主语,例如:

I saw her with them; at least, I thought it was her. 我看到她和他们在一起,至少我认为是她。(her 做宾语,them 作介词宾语,her 作主语补语)

- —Who broke the vase? ——谁打碎了花瓶?
- —Me. ——我。 (me 作主语补语= It's me.)

【注意】在上面两例句中,her 和 me 分别作主语补语。现代英语中多用宾格,在正式 文体中这里应为 she 和 I。

(3)人称代词之主、宾格的替换,详见表 1-25。

表 1-25 人称代词之主、宾格的替换

		—I like English.
	在简短对话中,当人称代词单独使用或在	—Me too.
	not 后,多用宾语。	—Have more wine?
宾格代替主格		—Not me .
	在表示比较的非正式的文体中,常用宾格 代替主格。但如果比较状语的谓语保留,则 主语只能用主格。	He is taller than I/me. He is taller than I am.
主格代替宾格	在电话用语中常用主格。	—I wish to speak to Mary. —This is she .

【注意】在动词 be 或 to be 后的人称代词视其前面的名词或代词而定。例如:

I thought it to be her. 我原以为那是她的。(宾格—宾格)

I was taken to be she. 我被当成了她。(主格—主格)

They took me to be her. 他们把我当成了她。(宾格—宾格)

- (4)并列人称代词的排列顺序。
- ① 单数人称代词并列作主语时,其顺序为:

you \rightarrow he/she; it \rightarrow I

例如: You, he and I should return on time.

② 复数人称代词作主语时,其顺序为:

第一人称 → 第二人称 → 第三人称

we \rightarrow you \rightarrow they

【注意】表 1-26 所列情况中,第一人称放在前面。

表 1-26 特殊情况

承认错误、承担责任时	It was I and John that made her angry.
长辈对晚辈、长官对下属说话时,长辈或长官 为第一人称	I and you try to finish it.

2. 物主代词

表示所有关系的代词,也可叫作代词所有格。物主代词分形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

(1)物主代词人称和数的变化,详见表 1-27。

表 1-27 物主代词人称和数的变化

数格	单数			数 复 数		
人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
形容词性 物主代词	my	your	its his her	our	your	their
名词性 物主代词	mine	yours	its his hers	ours	yours	theirs

- (2)物主代词的用法。
- ① 物主代词既能表示所属又能表示指代。例如:

John had cut **his** finger; apparently there was a broken glass on **his** desk. 约翰割破了手指,显而易见,他桌子上有个破玻璃杯。

形容词性物主代词属于限定词,名词性物主代词在用法上相当于省略了中心名词的 -'s 属格结构。例如:

Jack's cap = The cap is Jack's.

His cap = The cap is his.

② 名词性物主代词的句法功能,详见表 1-28。

表 1-28 名词性物主代词的句法功能

分类	示例
作主语	May I use your pen? Yours works better. 我可以用一用你的钢笔吗?你的比我的好用。
作宾语	I love my motherland as much as you love yours . 我爱我的祖国就像你爱你的祖国一样深。
作介词宾语	You should interpret what I said in my sense of the word, not in yours . 你应当按我对该词的理解去解释我说的话,而不能按你自己的理解去解释。
作主语补语	The life I have is yours . It's yours. It's yours. 我的生命属于你,属于你。属于你。

(3)双重所有格。物主代词不可与 a, an, this, that, these, those, some, any, several, no, each, every, such, another, which 等词一起前置,修饰一个名词,必须用双重所有格。

公式为: a, an, this, that +名词+of +名词性物主代词。例如:

a friend of mine.

each brother of his.

3. 指示代词

指示代词是表示"那个""这个""这些""那些"等指示概念的代词,分为单数(this/that)和复数(these/those)两种形式,既可作限定词又可作代词,例如:

限定词: This girl is Mary. (单数)

Those men are my teachers. (复数)

代词: This is Mary. (单数)

Those are my teachers. (复数)

(1)指示代词的句法功能,详见表 1-29。

表 1-29 指示代词的句法功能

分类	示例
作主语	This is the way to do it. 这事儿就该这样做。
作宾语	I like this better than that. 相比那个我更喜欢这个。

作主语补语	My point is this . 我的观点就是如此。
作介词宾语	There is no fear of that . 那并不可怕。

【注意】

• 指示代词在作主语时可指物也可指人,但作其他句子成分时只能指物,不能指人。 判断:

That is my teacher. 【对】那是我的老师。(that 作主语,指人)

He is going to marry this girl. 【对】他要和这个姑娘结婚。(this 作限定词)

He is going to marry this.【错】(this 作宾语时不能指人)

I bought this. 我买这个。【对】(this 指物,可作宾语)

• that 和 those 可作定语从句的先行词,但 this 和 these 不能,同时,在作先行词时,只有 those 可指人。判断:

He admired that which looked beautiful.【对】他赞赏外表漂亮的东西。

He admired those who looked beautiful. 【对】他赞赏那些外表漂亮的人。(those 指人)

He admired that who danced well.【错】(that 作宾语时不能指人)

He admired those who danced well.【对】他赞赏跳舞好的人。(those 指人)

He admired those which looked beautiful.【对】他赞赏那些外表漂亮的东西。(those 指物)

4. 反身代词

表示"我自己""你自己""他自己""我们自己""你们自己"和"他们自己"等的代词。

(1) 反身代词人称和数的变化,详见表 1-30。

表 1-30 反身代词人称和数的变化

	单数			复数		
↓ ∓⁄π	第一	第二	第三	第一	第二	第三
人称	人称	人称	人称	人称	人称	人称
主格	I	you	it/he/she	we	you	they
			itself			
反身代词	myself	yourself	himself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves
			herself	ourserves	yourserves	themserves

【注意】不定代词 one 的反身代词为 oneself。

(2) 反身代词的句法功能,详见表 1-31。

表 1-31 反身代词的句法功能

功 能 示 例

作宾语	有些动词需要有反身代词 / 常见 的有 absent, bathe, amuse, blame, dry, cut, enjoy, hurt, introduce, behave 等	We enjoyed ourselves very much last night. 我们昨晚玩得很开心。 Please help yourself to some fish. 请你随便吃点鱼。
	用于及物动词+宾语+介词	I could not dress (myself) up at that time. 那个时候我不能打扮我自己。
	作表语;同位语	I am not myself today. 我今天不舒服。 The thing itself is not important. 事情本身并不重要。
在不强调	的情况下 , but, except, for 等介词后	No one but myself (me) is hurt. 只有我一个人
宾语用反身	代词或人称代词宾格均可	受伤了。

【注意】

• 反身代词本身不能单独作主语。判断:

「Myself drove the car. 【错】

【I myself drove the car. 【对】

● 但在 and, or, nor 连接的并列主语中,第二个主语可用反身代词,特别是 myself 作主语,例如:

Charles and myself saw it.

• 第二人称作宾语, 要用反身代词。例如:

You should be proud of yourself. 你应为自己感到骄傲。

5. 相互代词

表示相互关系的代词,有 each other 和 one another 两组,但在运用中,这两组词没什么区别。

(1)相互代词 each other 和 one another 的用法。

表示句中动词所叙述的动作或感觉在涉及的各个对象之间是相互存在的,例如:

It is easy to see that the people of different cultures have always copied **each other**. 显而易见,不同文化的人总是相互借鉴的。

(2)相互代词的句法功能,详见表 1-32。

表 1-32 相互代词的句法功能

功能	示例
作动词宾语	People should love one another . 人们应当彼此相爱。
作介词宾语	Dogs bark, cocks crow, frogs croak to each other . 犬吠、鸡鸣、蛙儿对唱。

【注意】传统语法认为,相互关系存在于两个人或物之间用 each other,存在于两个以上人和物之间用 one another。现代英语中,两组词交替使用的实例也很多。例如:

He put all the books beside each other/one another. 他把所有书并列摆放起来。

(3)相互代词可加-'s 构成所有格,例如:

The students borrowed each other's notes. 学生们互借笔记。

6. 不定代词

不定代词是不指明代替任何特定名词的代词,常见的不定代词有 all, both, each, every 等,以及含有 some-, any-, no-等的合成代词,如 anybody, something, no one。这些不定代词大都可以代替名词和形容词,在句中作主语、宾语、表语和定语,但 none 和由 some, any, no 等构成的复合不定代词只能作主语、宾语或表语; every 和 no 只能作定语。

- (1) all 的用法。
- ① 作形容词,详见表 1-33。

表 1-33 all 作形容词的用法

含义	示例
意为"所有的,一切的",即包括全体中的每一个或每一类,后接复数名词	All men have equal rights. All dogs are faithful animals but all men are not kind.
表示集体或整体概念 , 接 this, that 或单数名词 , 动词用单数	He remained unknown all his life. All this is madness.
接抽象名词或单数名词 / 意为 any, every, the greatest possible	That she welcomes all criticism is beyond all doubt. They went there with all speed.

② all 可以同复数名词或抽象名词连用,表示"非常,聚精会神地"。例如: He is **all** ears. 他倾听着。

She is all eyes. 她目不转睛地看着。

He is all heart. (=very earnest) 他非常诚恳。

She is **all** attention. (=very attentive) 她注意力非常集中。

③ all 可以同复数名词或抽象名词连用,表示"仅有的,唯一的"。例如:

Life is not all pleasure. 生活并不仅仅是享乐。

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. 只工作不玩耍,聪明的孩子也变傻。

④ 用于 of all 或 out of all 结构中,意为"这么多……中最",表示某种情绪,如惊奇、困惑或厌恶等。例如:

He married Mary out of all good girls. 在这么多好女孩中,他偏偏娶了玛丽。

This is something of all others to be remembered. 这是最应该记住的事情。

⑤ 作副词,可以修饰形容词、副词、介词,并常与 over, along, round, about, through, by 等连用,表示强调,意为"全部,都"。例如:

He was all wrong in his conjecture. 他的推测全都错了。(修饰形容词)

He died all for the country. 他为国捐躯。(修饰介词)

【注意】all but 表示"几乎,差点",相当于 almost。例如:

She all but failed the exam. 她差点考试不及格

They have talked all but the whole day. 他几乎说了一整天

⑥ 作代词,详见表 1-34。

表 1-34 all 作代词的用法

含义及用法	示例
意为 the whole number, quantity or amount of, 谓语动词用单数或复数 , 视情况而定	All of the goods are imported from Japan. All of the milk is split.
相当于 all people , 谓语动词用复数	All are in favor of the proposal. All that live must die.
相当于 everything, 谓语动词用单数	All was quiet in the open at night. All is well that ends well.

⑦ 作名词,相当于 everything,用于所有格代词之后。例如:

He gave **his all** to the peace and freedom of mankind. 他为人类的和平与自由奉献了他的一切。

That is her little all. 那是她的全部所有。

(2) both 的用法。both 指两个人或物,动词用复数形式,在句中可作主语、宾语、同位语或定语。例如:

Both of us want to go. 我们两人都想去。(作主语)

She got angry with **both** of them. 她对他们两人都很生气。(作宾语)

Both brothers are clever. 兄弟俩都聪明。(作定语)

She and her husband both agreed to come. 她和她的丈夫都同意来。(作同位语)

【注意】both 只能放在 my, the, these, those 等之前,不可放在其后。判断:

Those both flowers are in bloom. 【错】

Both those flowers are in bloom. 【对】

(3) either 和 neither 的用法以及区别,详见表 1-35。

表 1-35 either 和 neither 的用法以及区别

用法		示例
		I don't like fishing; David doesn't like
	either 也(不),用于否定句中	fishing, either. 我不喜欢钓鱼,大卫也不喜
作副词		欢。
		He can't swim, and neither can I. 他不会游
	neither 也不;用于肯定句,表示否定含义	泳,我也不会。
		Either of the knives is useful . 两把刀都有
	多限定于两者之间。either of 和 neither of	用。
作代词	+名词/代词的复数,用作主语,谓语动词	Neither of them was in good health, but both
	用单数。	worked very hard.他们两人身体都不好,但
		都努力地工作。

	eitheror意为"不是就是"; neither
	nor意为"既不也不",常用来连接两个
作连词	并列成分,如并列主语、并列谓语等。谓
	语动词保持就近原则,与离它最近的主语
	在人称和数上保持一致

You must be **either** modest **or** cautious. 你必须既谦虚,又谨慎。

Neither the boy **nor** the girl knows where to go. 那个男孩和女孩都不知道该去哪里。

【注意】either...or...和 neither...nor...,若连接两个单数名词或代词作主语,后面动词用单数。若连接两个复数名词或代词作主语,后面动词用复数。例如:

Either Mary or Lucy is coming. 不是玛丽来,就是露西来。

Neither my parents **nor** my grandparents **are** coming . 我的父母不来 , 我的爷爷奶奶也不来。

如果一个单数名词或代词和一个复数名词或代词一起作主语,动词的单复数形式必须和最靠近的一个主语保持一致。例如:

Either my parents or Lucy is coming.不是我的父母来,就是露西来。

(4) any 的用法,详见表 1-36。

表 1-36 any 的用法

用 法		示例
作代词	有时相当于省略了后面的名词	Can any do it better? (=any person)
作副词	表示程度,常用于条件句、否定 句和疑问句中	I cannot do any better than you. She never slept any the whole night.
作形容词	表示强调,意为"不管哪个,任 何"	Any person, however wise, can make mistakes sometimes.

(5) some 和 any 用法比较,详见表 1-37。

表 1-37 some 和 any 用法比较

用 法	示例
any 作代词和形容词时用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。some 用于肯定句	If you have any ink, please give me some .
如果以问句的方式向对方提出要求或邀请,或期许对方作肯定的答复,要用 some,不用 any	Can I have some tea? (表请求) Won't you try some of the bread? (表邀请)
在 if (假如,是否)引导的从句中,用 some 或 any 均可	If you want some (any) money, let me know.
some 可用作形容词,表示"相当程度的,相当数量的"	He is some writer. (=a wonderful)
some 也可用作副词,表示"些许,大约,左右"	She is some better today.

试比较:

[I can come any time next week. 我下周任何时候都可以来。

I can come some time next week. 我下周找个时间来。

fany doctor can tell you it is poisonous. 任何医生都会告诉你这是有毒的。(没有例

外)

Some doctors can tell you it is poisonous. 一些医生会告诉你这是有毒的。(意见不完全统一)

[Does she know any French? 她懂法语吗?

Does she know **some** French? 她懂些法语吗?

(6) many 与 much 用法比较。不定代词 many 和 much 都表示"许多",但 many 修饰或代替可数名词(复数),与 few(少数)相对;而 much 用来修饰或代替不可数名词(单数),与 little(少量)相对。在口语中两者主要用于非肯定句中。例如:

Did you see many people there? 你在那儿看见许多人了吗?

We don't have much time. 我们没有许多时间。

- (7) few, a few 与 little, a little 用法比较。
- ① few 和 a few 后接可数名词的复数形式。few 表示数量很少或几乎没有,强调"少",含有否定意义; a few 表示数量虽然少但毕竟还有,强调"有",含有肯定意义。试比较:

f It is very difficult, and few people understand it. 它很难,没有几个人能懂。

- l It is very difficult, but a few people understand it. 它虽难,但是有些人懂。
- ② little 和 a little 之后接不可数名词,其区别跟 few 和 a few 之间的区别相似。试比较:

f Unfortunately, I had **little** money on me. 很不巧,我身上没带什么钱。

Fortunately, I had a little money on me. 幸好我身上带着一点钱。

(8) every 和 each 用法比较,详见表 1-38。

表 1-38 every 和 each 用法比较

用法	示例
every 强调全体的概念,each 强调个体概念	Every student in our school works hard. 我们学校的学生都很用功。 Each student may have one book. 每个学生都可有一本书。
every 只作形容词,不可单独使用。 each 可作代词或形容词	Every student has to take one. Each boy has to take one. Each of the boys has to take one.
every 与 not 连用,表示部分否定; each 和 not 连用表示全部否定	Every man is not honest. 并非每个人都诚实。 Each man is not honest. 这儿每个人都不诚实。

- (9) no one 和 none 的用法比较。
- ① none 后跟 of 短语,既可指人又可指物,而 no one 只单独使用,只指人。
- ② none 作主语,谓语动词用单、复数均可,而 no one 作主语谓语动词只能是单数。例如:

None of you could lift it. 你们中没有人可举起它。

- —Did any one call me up just now? 刚才有人打电话给我吗?
- —No one. 没有。
- (10) one, that 和 it 的用法比较。one 表示泛指, that 和 it 表示特指。that 与所指名词为同类,但不是同一个,而 it 与所指名词为同一个。例如:

I can't find my hat. I think I must buy one. (不定)

我找不到我的帽子了。我想我该去买一顶。

The hat you bought is bigger than that I bought. (同类但不是同一个)

你买的那顶帽子比我买的大。

I can't find my hat. I don't know where I put it. (同一物)

我找不到我的帽子。我不知道我把它放在哪了。

- (11) other, the other, others, the others, another 的用法。
- ① other 可作形容词或代词,作形容词时,意为"别的,其他",泛指"其他的(人或物)"。例如:

Ask some other people. 问问别人吧!

Put it in your other hand. 把它放在你另一只手里。

② 指两个人或物中的一个时,只能用 the other,不能用 another,此时的 other 作代词。例如:

He has two daughters. One is a nurse, **the other** is a worker. 他有两个女儿,一个是护士,另一个是工人。

③ others 是 other 的复数形式,泛指"另外几个""其余的",在句中可作主语和宾语。例如:

Some of us like singing and dancing, **others** go in for sports. 我们一些人喜欢唱歌和跳舞,其余的从事体育活动。

Give me some others, please. There are no others. 请给我别的东西吧!没有别的了。

④ the others 是 the other 的复数形式,意为"其他东西,其余的人",特指某一范围内的"其他的(人或物)"。例如:

Two boys will go to the zoo, and **the others** will stay at home. 两个男孩将去动物园,其余的留在家里。

(12)复合不定代词的用法。复合不定代词包括 something, somebody, someone, anything, anybody, anyone, nothing, nobody, no one, everything, everybody, everyone 等。它们在句中可用作主语、宾语或表语,但不能用作定语。

【注意】

复合不定代词受定语修饰时,定语应放在它们后面。例如:

There is **nothing wrong** with the radio. 这收音机没有毛病。

Have you seen **anyone (anybody) famous**? 你见过名人吗?

• 指人的复合不定代词若用作主语,其谓语动词一般用单数,相应的人称代词和物主代词也用单数 he, him, his(不一定指男性)。但在非正式文体中常用复数代词 they,

them, their。例如:

Everyone knows this, doesn't he/don't they? 人人都知道这一点,不是吗?

If anybody (anyone) comes, ask him (them) to wait. 要是有人来,让他等着。

• 指事物的复合不定代词若用作主语,谓语动词只能用单数,相应的人称代词也只能用 it,而不用 they。例如:

Everything is ready, isn't it? 一切都准备好了,是吗?

• 不定代词 anyone, everyone 等只能指人,不能指物,且其后一般不接 of 短语。若是指物或后接 of 短语,也可用 any one, every one。例如:

any one of the boys'(books)孩子们(书)当中的任何一(本) **every one** of the students'(schools)每一个学生(一所学校)

7. 疑问代词

常见的疑问代词有下列几个。

指人:who(主格),whom(宾格),whose(所有格)。

指物:what(主格、宾格)。

既可指人又可指物:which(主格、宾格)。

疑问代词的用法:

(1)疑问代词在句中起名词词组的作用,用来构成特殊疑问句。例如:

Which book do you like?

What time is it now?

(2)疑问代词在句中应位于谓语动词之前,没有性和数的变化,除 who 之外也没有格的变化。what, which, whose 还可作限定词。试比较:

(Whose are these books on the desk? (疑问代词)

Whose books are these on the desk?(限定词)

What was the directional flow of U. S. territorial expansion?

美国的领土扩张是朝哪个方向的?(疑问代词)

What events led to most of the east of the Mississippi River becoming part of the United States? 哪些事件使密西西比河以东的大部分土地归属于美国?(限定词)

【注意】

• 无论是作疑问代词还是限定词,which 和 what 所指的范围不同。what 所指的范围是无限的,而 which 则指在一定的范围内。试比较:

(Which rooms do you like best? 你喜欢哪几间房间?

What houses do you like best? 你喜欢什么样的房屋?

• whom 是 who 的宾格,它在书面语中作动词宾语或介词宾语,在口语中作宾语时,可用 who 代替,但在介词后只能用 whom。例如:

Who(m) did you meet on the street? 你在街上遇到了谁?(作动词宾语)

Who(m) are you taking the book to? 你要把这书带给谁?(作介词宾语,置句首)

To whom did you speak on the campus? 你在校园里和谁讲话了?(作介词宾语,置介词后,不能用 who 取代。)

• 疑问代词用于对介词宾语提问时,过去的文体中介词和疑问代词通常一起放在句首,现代英语中,疑问代词在句首,介词在句末。试比较:

For what do most people live and work?

大部分人生活和工作的目的是什么?(旧文体)

What are you looking for? 你在找什么?(现代英语)

• 疑问代词还可引导名词性从句。例如:

I can't make out what he is driving at. 我不知道他用意何在。

Can you tell me **whose** is the blue shirt on the bed? 你能告诉我床上的蓝衬衣是谁的吗?

Much of **what** you say I agree with, but I cannot go all the way with you. 你说的我大部分同意,但并不完全赞同。

8. 关系代词

常见的关系代词有 who, whom, whose, that, which, as 等,可用作引导从句的关联词。它们在定语从句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语等,它们还可以代表主句中为定语从句所修饰的那个名词或代词(通称为先行词)。

(1)关系代词有主格、宾格和属格之分,并有指人与指物之分。在限定性定语从句中,that 可指人也可指物,详见表 1-39。

分类	限定性指人	非限定性指物	限定性指人或指物
主格	who	which	that
宾格	whom	that	that
属格	whose	of which/whose	of which/whose

表 1-39 关系代词的分类

(2)关系代词的用法。关系代词用来引导定语从句。它代表先行词,同时在从句中 作一定的句子成分。例如:

The girl to whom I spoke is my cousin.

跟我讲话的姑娘是我表妹。(whom 既代表先行词 the girl , 又在从句中作介词 to 的宾语。)

This is the pencil whose point is broken.

这就是那个折了尖的铅笔。(whose 指物,在限定性定语从句中作定语)

He came back for the book which he had forgotten.

他回来取他丢下的书。(which 指物,在限定性定语从句中作宾语,可以省略)此外,关系代词 which 的先行词可以是一个句子,作为一个完整的概念。例如:He said he saw me there, **which** was a lie. 他说在那儿看到了我,纯属谎言。

【注意】关系代词 that 在从句中作宾语或表语时可省略,例如:

I've forgotten much of the Latin(that)I once knew. 我过去懂得的拉丁语,现在大都忘了。

He's changed. He's not the man (that) he was. 他变化很大,已不是过去的他了。

六、数 词

表示数目多少或顺序多少的词叫数词,数词分为基数词和序数词。表示数目多少的数词叫基数词;表示顺序的数词叫序数词。

1. 基数词

(1)基数词的写法,详见表 1-40。

表 1-40 基数词的写法

1—12	独立单词 , 如 one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve	
13—19	以后缀-teen 结尾,如 thirteen, fifteen	
20—90 整十位数词 以后缀-ty 结尾,如 forty, sixty		
其他两位数词	十位数与个位数之间需用连字符"-",如 twenty-four, seventy-six	

(2)基数词的用法。

① 表示确指数字时, ten, hundred, thousand, million 只用单数形式, 不能加 s。例如:

six **hundred** students 600 名学生 five **million** men 500 万人

three million dollars 300 万美金

seven **thousand** eight **hundred** workers 7 800 名工人

含有确指数字的复合名词也要用单数。例如:

- 15 five-dollar bills 15 张 5 美元的钞票
- 60 fifty-cent stamps 60 张 50 美分的邮票
- 20 **two-pound** parcels 20 个两磅重的包裹
- ② 在某些表示概数的习语中,如"成百上千,成千上万"等,基数词要加 s。例如:hundreds of soldiers 数百名士兵 thousands of birds 数千只鸟tens of thousands of people 成千上万的人millions of children 数百万儿童

【注意】hundred of, thousand of, million of 被 a few, some, several, many 等表示不确定数的词修饰时,用单数形式和复数形式均可。例如:

Several hundred(s) of workers attended the meeting.

Some thousand(s) of soldiers were sent there.

Many million(s) of birds fly to the south in winter.

③ 表示"一排"或"一组"的词组里,基数词要用复数形式。例如:

The students lined in fives. 学生们五人一排。

They arrived in twos and threes. 他们三三两两地到达了。

They entered the room in singles, not in pairs. 他们一个一个地进入房间,不是一对一对地。

④ dozen (12), score (20)等表示精确数字时不用复数形式,但表示不确切数字时要用复数。试比较:

ftwo dozen bottles of beer 24 瓶(两打)啤酒
dozens of times 几十次
four score and six years 86 年的
scores of students 几十名学生

【注意】

• 在 two score of..., three score of...这类结构中, of 后可以接名词, 也可以接 them, us, these those 等代词。试比较:

{four score of those workers 那些工人中的 80 名

four score of them 他们中的 80 人

five score teachers 100 名教师

five score of the teachers 教师中的 100 名

• "score of +复数名词" 意为"好几十,许多"。例如:

There were scores of guests at the evening party. 出席晚会的有好几十位客人。

• scores 有时可以独立使用,例如:

Scores were wounded in the accident.

• a dozen+复数名词和 a score of+复数名词也可表示"许多"。例如:

I have been there a score of times. 我到过那许多次。

The vase broke into a dozen pieces. 花瓶碎成很多片。

(5) "零(0)"的各种用法,详见表 1-41。

表 1-41 "零 (0)"的各种用法

用法		示例
一般说法,在温度上或数学上	zero	ten degrees below zero 零下十度

运动比赛说法	nil	The result of the match was 5:0 (=five goals to nil). 比赛结果是五比零。
241000001	nothing	They won 3:0 (= three to nothing). 他们三比零获胜。

2. 序数词

(1)序数词的形式,详见表 1-42。

表 1-42 序数词的形式

前三个形式特殊	first, second, third	
其余序数词	都以-th 结尾,如 fourth, sixth, tenth 等 【注意】fifth, ninth, twelfth 拼写有变化	
以 y 结尾的基数词构成序数词	将 y 变为 i 再加-eth, 如 twentieth, thirtieth 等	
两位数的基数词变为序数词	将个位数变成序数词,十位数不变,如:twenty-first, sixty-fifth	

【注意】序数词的缩写形式,由阿拉伯数字加序数词最后两个字母构成。例如 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 80th 等。

(2)序数词的一些惯用语。

These are all firsts. 这些都是一等品。

The first two are good. (序数词+基数词)开头两个很好。

She got a first. 她得了第一名。

He liked maths from the first. 他从一开始就喜欢数学。

It is the **second most** interesting novel, but not the **first best** one.(序数词+最高级)在最有趣的小说中,这本书名列第二,但不是第一。

Business first and pleasure afterwards. 先做事,后娱乐。

First come, first served. 先到者优先。

On second thought, he decided to give up the job. 经过三思,他决定放弃这份工作。

He talked with his son a second time. 他同他的儿子又谈了一次话。

He is second to none in spoken English. 他的英语口语不亚于任何人。

3. 倍数表示法

(1) "两倍、三倍"等的表示法。两倍常用 twice, double, twofold, as...again as 等表示,但不可用 two times, 译为"翻一番"或"为.....的两倍"。例如:

You are twice her age. 你的年龄是他的两倍。

The driver demanded double the usual fare. 这位司机要的车费是平时的两倍。

This river is as wide again as that river. 这条河的宽度是那条河的两倍。

三倍常用 three times, triple, threefold 等表示 ,译为"增加两倍"或"为……的三倍"。例如:

He has paid three times the usual price. 他付了正常价格三倍的钱。

Their grains have tripled this year. 今年他们的粮食产量增加了两倍。

(2) 倍数比较的表示法,详见表 1-43。

表 1-43 倍数比较的表示法

方法	示例
倍数(或分数)+ as + adj./adv. + as A 是 B 的×倍	I have three times as many as you. 我有你三倍那么多。 This room is twice as wide as that one. 这间房子是那间的两倍宽。
倍数 (分数) + the size (amount, length, level, breadth) of	
倍数(分数)+ 形容词(副词)比较级+than	The grain output is 8 percent higher this year than that of last year. 今年的食品产量比去年增加了 8%。
用 by+倍数 , 表示增加到多少倍	The production of grain has been increased by four times this year. 今年粮食产量增加了三倍。(今年粮食产量增加了四倍。)

4. 数词的其他用法

- (1) 分数表示法。构成:基数词代表分子,序数词代表分母。分子大于 1 时,分子的序数词用单数,分母序数词用复数,例如:1/3 one-third 3/37 three and three-sevenths。
 - (2)年代、年月等的表示法。例如:

1990年 nineteen hundred

20 世纪 80 年代 nineteen eighties (可写成 1980's 或 1980s)

在公元 6 世纪 in the sixth century A.D.

在 16 世纪初期 (中期、晚期) in the early (mid, late) sixteen century

在 90 年代初期 (中期、晚期) in the early (mid, late) nineties

在 40 年代 in the 40s (或 the '40, the forties)

(3)年龄的表示法,详见表 1-44。

表 1-44 年龄的表示法

含义	示例
"大概岁",用人称代词所有	He's still in his sixties . 他才 60 多岁。
格+基数词复数形式表示	She is in her early twenties . 她今年二十二三岁。

快岁	她年近 18。 She is getting on for eighteen. She is going on eighteen years old. She will be eighteen years old next week. It will be her eighteen birthday next week.
已岁	She's turned (past, above) eighteen. 她已满 18 岁。
不满岁	她不满 18 岁。 She is nearly (almost) eighteen. She is on the right side of eighteen. She is not quite eighteen. She is just under eighteen.

第二节 虚 词

虚词指没有实在意义,不能独立承担句子成分的词,包括冠词、介词、叹词、连词。虚词没有词形的变化。

一、冠词

冠词(Article)是虚词,本身不能单独使用,也没有词义,它用在名词的前面,帮助指明名词的含义。英语中的冠词有三种,一种是定冠词(Definite Article),一种是不定冠词(Indefinite Article),还有一种是零冠词(Zero Article)。

1. 不定冠词的用法

不定冠词 a(an)与数词 one 同源,是"一个"的意思。a 用于辅音音素前,一般读作[ə],而 an则用于元音音素前,一般读作[en]。详见表 1-45。

表 1-45 不定冠词的用法

用法	示例
表示"一个",意为 one;指某人或某物,意为 a certain	I need a policeman at the door.
代表一类人或物	A knife is a tool for cutting. Mr. Smith is an engineer.
用在专有名词前,可表示多种意 义。	Jack wants to buy a Sony camera. A Mr. Smith came to see you this afternoon.
不定冠词有时也可特指	试比较: { A lion has escaped from the cage.

用于构成词组或成语

a little, a few/a lot, a type of, a pile, a great many, many a, as a rule, in a hurry, in a minute, in a word, in a short while, after a while, have a cold, have a try, keep an eye on, all of a sudden

2. 定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源,有"那(这)个"的意思,但较弱,可以和一个名词连用,表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

(1)特指双方都明白的人或物。例如:

Take the medicine. 把药吃了。

(2)上文提到过的人或事。例如:

He bought a house. I've been to the house. 他买了幢房子。我去过那幢房子。

- (3)指世上独一无二的事物,如 the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth。
- (4)与单数名词连用表示一类事物,如 **the** dollar, **the** fox;或与形容词或分词连用,表示一类人,如 **the** rich, **the** living。
 - (5)用在序数词和形容词最高级、形容词 only, very, same 等前面。例如:

Where do you live? I live on **the** second floor. 你住在哪?我住在二层。

That's **the** very thing I've been looking for. 那正是我要找的东西。

(6)与复数名词连用,指整个群体。试比较:

(They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师)

They are teachers of this school. (指部分教师)

(7)表示所有,相当于物主代词,用在表示身体部位的名词前。例如:

She caught me by the arm. 她抓住了我的手臂。

(8)用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。例如:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美国

(9)用在表示乐器的名词之前。例如:

She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

(10)用在姓氏的复数名词之前,表示一家人。例如:

the Greens 格林一家人(或格林夫妇)

(11)用在惯用语中,如 in the day, in the morning (afternoon, evening), the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, the next morning, in the sky (water, field, country), in the dark, in the rain, in the distance, in the middle (of), in the end, on the whole, by the way, go to the theatre 等。

3. 零冠词的用法

- (1)国名、人名前通常不用冠词,如 England, Mary等。
- (2)泛指的复数名词,表示一类人或事物时,可不用定冠词。例如:

They are teachers. 他们是教师。

(3)抽象名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词。例如:

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

Blood is thicker than water. 血浓于水。

(4)物质名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词,当表示特定的意思时,需要加定冠词。例如:

Man cannot live without water. 人离开水就无法生存。

(5)在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词。 例如:

We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

(6) 在称呼或表示官衔、职位的名词前不加冠词。例如:

The guards took the American to General Lee. 士兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。

- (7)在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前,不加冠词,如 have **breakfast**, play **chess。**
 - (8) 当两个或两个以上名词并用时,常省去冠词。例如:

I can't write without pen or pencil. 没有钢笔和铅笔,我就写不了字。

- (9)当 by 与火车等交通工具连用,表示一种方式时,中间无冠词,如 by bus, by train。
- (10)有些个体名词不用冠词,如 school, college, prison, market, hospital, bed, table, class, town, church, court 等个体名词,直接置于介词后。试比较:

go to hospital 去医院看病

l go to the hospital 去医院(并不是去看病,而是有其他目的)

(11)在普通名词+as 让步状语从句中不加冠词。例如:

Child as Tom is, he knows a great deal. 汤姆虽然只是个孩子,却懂得很多东西。

Hard task as she took, Mary managed to finish it on time. 虽然任务很艰巨,玛丽还是准时完成了。

- (12)不用冠词的序数词。
- ① 序数词前有物主代词,例如:

I can dimly remember my fourth birthday. 我隐约记得自己过 4 岁生日时的情景。

② 序数词作副词,例如:

He came first in the race. 他在比赛中名列第一。

- ③ 在固定词组中,例如:at (the) first; first of all; from first to last。
- 4. 冠词与形容词+名词结构
- (1)两个形容词都有冠词,表示两个不同东西。例如:

He raises a black and a white cat. 他养了一只黑猫和一只白猫。

The black and the white cats are hers. 这只黑猫和白猫都是她的。

(2)如后一个形容词无冠词,则指一物。例如:

He raises a black and white cat. 他养了一只花猫。

5. 冠词的位置

(1)不定冠词的位置。不定冠词常位于名词或名词修饰语前,此外还有表 1-46 所示的几种情况。

表 1-46 不定冠词的位置

位置	示例
位于 such , what , many , half 等形容词之 后	I have never seen such an animal. Many a man is fit for the job.
当名词前的形容词被副词 as, so, too, how, however, enough 修饰时,不定冠词应放在形容词之后	it is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent.
在 as , though 引导的让步状语从句中 , 当表语为形容词修饰的名词时 , 不定冠词放形容词后	Drava a man as ha is ha trambles at the sight of

(2)定冠词的位置。定冠词通常位于名词或名词修饰语前,但放在 all, both, double, half, twice, three times 等词之后、名词之前。例如:

All the students in the class went out. 班里的所有学生都出去了。

二、介词

介词(Preposition)又称前置词,是一种虚词,一般置于名词之前,在句中不单独作任何成分,只表示其后的名词或相当于名词的词语与其他句子成分的关系。

1. 介词的分类

介词的分类详见表 1-47。

表 1-47 介词的分类

分类	构成	例 词
简单介词	 指由一个单词构成的介词	by, in, after, on, at, past, since, till, until,
(Simple Preposition)		over, outside, off, near, of, with, up 等
合成介词		onto, into, outside, throughout, upon,
(Compound Preposition)		without, alongside, within, without 等

短语介词 (Phrasal Preposition)	指由两个戓两个以上单词	due to, except for, out of, together with, up to, by means of, by way of, for the sake of, in the event of, on the point of, with a view to 等 【注意】短语介词中的搭配都是固定的,不可随意变更
分词介词 (Participle Preposition)		excepting, including, regarding, saving, concerning, considering 等

2. 介词的位置

(1)介词通常位于名词或代词前。例如:

She looked at him with contempt. 她轻蔑地看着他。

The little wrinkles **about** her eyes were more noticeable now. 她眼睛周围的细纹比往日更明显了。

(2)与 whom/which/what/whose 等搭配使用时,介词可放在句尾,也可放置在上述词语前。例如:

Who did you take care of? 你在照顾谁?

Which desk did you put the book on? 你把书放在哪个桌子上?

(3)在"不及物动词+介词"结构中,介词紧跟动词后。在这种结构中,宾语不可放在动词和介词之间,只能放在介词后面。例如:

As the president's car drew up, the crowd broke **into** loud applause. 总统的小车停下时, 人群中爆发出热烈的掌声。

She was looking after her brother. 她正在照顾她的妈妈。

3. 介词的宾语

介词始终带有宾语,介词只能与其他词类结合才可以充当语法成分。介词的宾语不 仅限于名词和代词,还可以是其他词类等。例如:

He entered the room without taking off his hat. (动名词短语)

他没有脱帽就进了房屋。

Your plan is far from perfect. (形容词)

你的计划远不够完美。

We knew nothing about the secret until recently. (副词)

我们直到最近才知道那个秘密。

I didn't tell him anything except that I needed the money. (从句)

我什么都没有告诉他,只是说我需要钱。

4. 介词短语的句法功能

(1)作主语。例如:

Between 6 and 7 suits me. 六点到七点对我比较适合。

After the exams is the time to relax. 考试后是轻松一下的时间。

【注意】介词短语通常不用作主语,尽管有时也像上面这样用作主语,但通常可视为 是在一定的上下文中有所省略。例如:

- —When are we going to have the next meeting? ——我们下次什么时候见面?
- —On Tuesday may be convenient. ——星期二可能比较方便。

此句中 on Tuesday 虽用作主语,但可视为是其前省略了 meeting 一词,即:Meeting during the vacation may be convenient.

(2)作表语。例如:

He was with a friend. 他和一个朋友在一起。

Health is above wealth. 健康胜过财富。

This knife is for cutting bread. 这把小刀是用于切面包的。

【注意】有些介词,如 because of 引出的短语通常只用作状语,不用作表语,例如:

His absence is because of the rain.【错】

His absence is **due to** the rain. 【对】

(3)作状语。例如:

Don't touch it with your hands. 别用手去摸它。

Did you do this by design or by accident? 你这样做是有意的还是无意的?

Notwithstanding the bad weather, the ship arrived on schedule. 尽管天气很坏,该船仍按时抵达。

(4)作定语。例如:

This is his reply to your letter. 这是他给你的回信。

This is the best way of doing it. 这是做此事最好的方法。

My love for you is deeper than the sea. 我对你的爱比海深。

(5)作宾语。例如:

A man stepped out from behind the wall. 一个人从墙后面走出来。

He cannot spare any time except on Sunday. 除星期日外,他抽不出时间。

I won't go home until after the exam. 我要等考完后再回家。

(6)作宾语补足语。例如:

I found everything in good condition. 我发现一切正常。

Her illness kept her in bed for a week. 她因生病在床上躺了一星期。

【注意】用作宾语补足语的介词短语在相应的被动语态中则为主语补足语,例如:

He was regarded as a hero. 他被看成是英雄。

5. 常用介词辨析

(1) at 和 in。

① at 表示"在……地点"时,通常指某一点的位置。in 表示"在……之内",通常指一个(有长、宽、高的)立体的地方。例如:

I'll meet her at the corner of the street. 我将在街道的拐角处和她见面。

The accident happened in this street. 事故发生在这条街道上。

② 把某个机构看成一个单位或组织时用 at, 看成一个具体的地方时用 in。试比较:

f Her father works **at** Beijing University. 她的父亲在北京大学工作。

Her father lives in Beijing University. 她的父亲住在北京大学。

(2) **under 和 over。** under 和 over 是一对反义词,表示垂直的概念,指"在正下方"和"在正上方",没有接触的含义。例如:

There is a carpet under the dining table. 在餐桌的正下方有一块地毯。

The lamp hung over the table. 那盏灯在桌子的正上方悬挂着。

(3) **above, below 和 beneath。** above 和 below 是一对反义词, above 意为"高于", below 意为"低于", 两者既不表示相互接触, 也不表示上下垂直, 仅表示"在……的上方"和"在……的下方"。例如:

The plane is flying above clouds. 那架飞机正穿越云层。(在云层上)

The sun has sunk below the horizon. 太阳落到了地平线下。(在地平线下)

below 还可以表示"数量少于,气温低于,比.....差"等概念。例如:

The circulation of the newspaper decreased to **below** 500 copies. 报纸的发行量降到了 500 份以下。

试比较:

(His office is above mine on the third floor. (并非垂直的上面)

His office is just **over** mine. (指垂直的上面)

beneath 在表示"在.....下"这层意义上,可以指垂直的上下关系和不垂直的上下关系,也可以表示上下接触的意思。因此,可以同 below 和 under 换用。例如:

Far beneath (below) the mountain was a sea of forest.

在山的下方是一片森林的海洋。(非垂直关系)

She was standing beneath (under) a cherry tree.

她正站在一棵樱桃树下。(垂直关系)

beneath 还用于抽象意义,表示"不值得,不屑,有失.....身份"等意。例如:

He considers such jobs beneath him. 他认为这份工作有失身份。

He considers such a gossip is **beneath** contempt. 他对这样的流言蜚语不屑一顾。

(4) by 和 beside。by 是指紧靠旁边, beside 只是在旁边, 不一定接触。例如:

Don't park your car **by** the street or you'll be fined. 不要将车停放在路边,否则你将被罚。

I live **beside** the Central Garden. It's within walking distance. 我住在中央花园旁,离这里很近。

另外, beside 还有"与......无关, 与.....相比"的含义。例如:

The proposal he has put forward is **beside** the point. 他提出的建议与议题无关。

(5) **near 和 next to。** near 意为"在.....附近,靠近"(not far from, close to); next to 意为"紧挨着,紧靠着"(immediately beside, in the closest place to)。例如:

She stood near the door, looking into the distance. 她站在门边,看着远处。

The two stores were next to each other. 那两个零售店紧挨着。

另外, next to 还有"几乎"的意思, 在表达喜欢或不喜欢时, 还可用 next to, 以此引出第二选择。例如:

David knew next to nothing about cooking. 大卫对烹饪一无所知。

Next to football, my favorite sport is skating. 除了足球,我最喜欢的运动是溜冰。

(6) **before 和 in front of.** before 用于"某人前"(但在现代英语中也可用于某物前),其反义词是 behind, in front of 用于"建筑物前"。例如:

Before you is a list of the points we have to discuss. 放在你前面的是一份我们要讨论的要点。

A big pine tree stood in front of our house. 在我们的房前有一棵茂密的松树。

(7) **behind 和 after。** behind 表示方向、位置的先后,after 表示时间的先后,但表示 "随在......后"时,两者均可用。例如:

The sun disappeared behind the clouds. 太阳消失在云层里。

He left immediately after (behind) the meeting. 会后,他立刻离开了。

behind 还可表示一些引申意义。例如:

Whatever he decided, his family was right **behind** him. 无论他做出什么决定,他的家人都会支持他。

What's **behind** that happy smile? 为什么会笑得那么开心?

(8) **about 和 (a) round。**表示"在周围"时,about 指的是"靠近……的周围,大概的周围";(a) round 指的是一种"完全的周围,封闭的周围"。试比较:

(The students walked about the lake. (泛指在周围)

[]] The students walked (a)round the lake. (强调沿着湖边散步)

- (9) for, from, to 和 towards。
- ① for 表示目的地的方向 / 常与 sail, embark, set out ,depart ,start, leave, bound 等连用 ; from 表示动作的起点。试比较:

[He left from Beijing. 他离开了北京。

He left for Beijing. 他动身去北京。

② to 表示动作的目的地,作"到达"解,常与 run, fly, walk, drive, ride, come, go, march, move, proceed, return 等连用。towards 指"朝着某个方向",没有"到达"的意思。试比较:

f He was heading towards the German border. 他正朝着德国边界走去。

He was heading to the German border. 他来到了德国边界。

(10) **in 和 into。** in 意为"在内",表示一种静止状态或一定范围内的动作;into 表示由外向内的动作。例如:

There is a toy in the box. 盒子里有一个玩具。(静止状态)

He put the money in the drawer. 他把钱放进抽屉。(一定范围的动作)

He jumped **into** the hole to see what had happened. 他跳进洞里,看看里面发生了什么。(由外向内)

但是,在同 go, put, throw, disappear 等连用表示由外向内的动作时,两者可通用。例如:

She turned and disappeared in/into the night. 她转过身去,消失在黑夜里。

- (11) along, across, through, beyond 和 past。
- ① along 意为"沿着",指一条线平行;across 则指两条线交叉,一条线从另一条线上 横过。试比较:

f He walked along the road. 他沿着这条路走。

He walked across the road. 他横穿过这条路。

② across 的含义与 on 有关,表示动作是在某一物体的表面进行的,指从一端到另一端或成十字交叉穿过; through 的含义与 in 有关,表示动作从物体中间穿过,这个动作是在三度空间进行的,四面八方均有东西; past 则表示路过。试比较:

·She walked across the square. 她步行穿过广场。

She walked **through** the hall. 她步行穿过门厅。

She walked **past** the theater. 她步行路过影剧院。

③ across 可以表示"在……的对面或另一边"(on the other side from here); beyond 和 past 则指"在……对面或另一边再过去一些地方"(on the farther side),比 across 更远的地方;across 可以用来指从"细而长"的物体(如河流)的一侧到另一侧,而 through则不可。例如:

The magnificent building **across** the road is the International Trade Center. 马路对面的那幢宏伟的大楼是国际商务中心。

The road continues **beyond** the village up into the hills. 那条路经过村子后又往上延伸到群山中。

(12) **through, over 和 throughout**。表示空间上的"遍及"时, throughout 比 through 和 over 更加强调;也可以说 all through, all over。例如:

Discontent went through the country at that time. 那时,不满的呼声遍及全国。

The books lay scattered all over the floor. 书散落了一地。

The pictures can be transmitted by satellite **throughout** the world. 卫星可以将图片传往世界各地。

(13) up 和 down。

① 表示动作时, up 指"由下而上", down 指"由上而下"。试比较:

「They took a cruise up the Rhine. 乘船沿着莱茵河逆流而上。

They took a cruise down the Rhine. 乘船沿着莱茵河顺流而下。

② 表示静止的空间位置时, up 意为"在.....高处,在.....上面"; down 意为"在.....下面"。试比较:

The town is situated up the river. 这座小镇位于河的上游。

The town is situated down the river. 这座小镇位于河的下游。

③ 在表示静止的空间位置而不表示具体方向时, up 和 down 可换用, 意为"在较远的那一端"。例如:

Alice lives just up the street. 爱丽丝住在远处的街上。

You can find a supermarket down the road. 在那条路边你可以找到一家超市。

在不明确具体方向而只表示"沿路、街、巷"行进时,两者可互换,相当于 along。例如:

He saw an old man walking slowly up (down) the road.

他看见一位老人正沿着路边缓缓前行。

(14) from 和 off。

① 在"离开与分离"这层意义上,表示陆上距离时,from 和 off 可互换;但表示海上距离时,只能用 off。例如:

The square is about ten miles from/off my house. 那个广场离我的住所有 10 里远。

The ship sailed about 40 miles off the sea. 那条船驶至距离海边 40 里的地方。

② 相互黏连在一起的两物分开或被分开时,用 off;使放在一起(并非黏连)的两物分开时,用 from。例如:

The cover has come off the book. 书的封面已经脱落了。

He took the dictionary away from Jack. 他从杰克那里拿走了字典。

③ far from 作表语时意为"离......远,远不,远非,不仅......";作状语时置于句首,意为"不仅......(而且)......"。这种用法上的 from 不可换为 off。例如:

That was far from the truth. 那不是事实真相。

Far from speeding up, the car came to a halt. 那辆轿车不仅没有加速,反而慢慢停了下来。

- (15) between, among 和 amidst。
- ① between 一般用于两者, among 用于三者或三者以上。例如:

J comes **between** I and K in the English alphabet. 在英文字母表上, J位于 I 和 K 之间。
Paris is **among** the most beautiful cities all over the world. 巴黎是世界上最美丽的城市之

② 如果表示地理上的明显、准确的位置,用 between 指处于三者或三者以下之间,不用 among。例如:

Luxembourg lies **between** Belgium, Germany and France. 卢森堡与比利时、德国和法国毗邻。

③ 表示地位基本相同的"共有、共同、分配"等概念时,用 between 可以指两者或两者以上;指两者以上时,意同 among。例如:

They four settled the question between/among them. 他们四人就此问题达成一致。

④ amidst 后可接复数可数名词,也可以接表示质量、性质等的不可数名词,而 between 和 among 后只能接指人或物的可数名词,不能接抽象单、复数名词。例如:

He stood firm **amidst** temptations. (不可用 between 或 among) 在诱惑面前,他不动声色。

(16) across 和 over。

① 这两个词均可以用表示"处于或到达一条线、一条河或一条道路的另一侧"。例如:

Can you jump over/across the stream? 你能跳过那条溪流吗?

但在水中发生的动作不能用 over (水面上或水的上方则可以)。判断:

It took them one hour to swim over the river. 【错】

It took them one hour to swim across the river. 【对】

② 这两个词均可以用来表示"处于一座高的障碍物(如树篱、墙、山脉)的另一侧",但表示到达另一侧的动作时,只能用 over。例如:

He saw a boy climbing very slowly **over** the fence. 他看见一个男孩慢慢地爬过了篱笆。 (不可用 across)

③ 这两个词均可以表示某一范围(田野、舞厅)内的动作,但如果表示"从一定范围的一边到达另一边",则只能用 across。例如:

It took the expedition team two weeks to walk **across** the desert. 探险队用了两周的时间步行穿过沙漠。

④ across 可用于三度空间(如房屋)内进行的动作,但 over则不行。

The chairman walked **across** the hall, smiling to everyone he met. 主席走过门厅,向所有的人致意微笑。

- (17) of, from, for, with, through 和 by。
- ① of 同 die 连用,表示疾病、中毒、悲伤、冻、饿等;from 表示因伤或事故死亡,也可表示不明的死因;for 表示为了某一目的、事业的原因;by 表示凶杀、暴力的原因,也可以表示手段或方法,有时相当于 by reason of,有时相当于 by means of。例如:

His son having been killed in the war, the man **died of** a broken heart. 这个男人的儿子在战争中阵亡,他因此伤心而死。

The man died from some unknown cause. 那个人的死因不明。

He died for the freedom of his people. 他为了人民的自由而死。

The general **died by** his own hand. 那个将军死于自己的手中。

② with 表示由外界影响到内的原因,既可指生理上的,也可指情感上的原因。例如:

She blushed with embarrassment. 她由于尴尬而脸红了。

Her fingers were numb with cold. 她的手指冻僵了。

③ through 表示偶然或消极的原因,常同 neglect, negligence 等连用。例如:

She lost her job through carelessness. 由于粗心,她失去了工作。

The accident happened through his negligence. 他的大意导致了事故的发生。

但 through 有时也可表示积极、正面的原因。例如:

He attained his goal through persistence and hard work. 他的执着和辛勤劳动使他实现

了目标。

- (18) besides, except (that), except for, but (for, that) 和 apart from。
- ① besides 表示"除了......还有" (= in addition to)。例如:

Besides Li Ming, there are many other students attending the meeting. 除了李明,还有许多其他的学生到会。

② except 表示"除了没有",强调所排除的"不包括在内"。例如:

He is a capable man **except** that he has not enough experience. 他是一个能干的人,只是经验有些欠缺。

except for 也表示"除以外",指对某种基本情况进行具体的细节方面的修正。它同except 的区别是:except for 后所接的词同句子中的整体词(主语)不是同类的,指从整体中除去一个细节、一个方面;而 except 后所接的词同整体词(主语)一般是同类,指在同类的整体中除去一个部分。例如:

The room is in good condition **except for** a few dirty spots on the wall.

这间屋子状况很好,只是墙上有一些污迹。(room 和 spots 不同类,故用 except for)

They looked for the cat everywhere **except** in the kitchen.

他们到处寻找那只猫,除了厨房。(everywhere 和 in the kitchen 均属地点,是同类词,故用 except)

The book is well-written **except for** the poor printing.

除了印刷较差以外,这本书不失为一本好书。(book 和 printing 不是同类词,故用 except for)

③ but for 同虚拟语气连用, except for 同陈述语气连用。例如:

But for the sun, nothing could live on the earth. 没有太阳,地球将无物生存。

Your paper is all right **except** for a few misprints. 你的论文除了少许拼写错误外,还算可以。

④ but that 和 except that

but that 和 except that 后的从句一律用陈述语气,其前面的主句用陈述语气,但也往往用虚拟语气。这时,可以看作是主句后的条件从句被省略。例如:

I would do it right now except that I am too busy. (= if I were not very busy) 如果不是太忙,我会马上行动。

but 也可表示"除……外",用法同 except 基本相同(除外的不算在内)。but 和 except 后都可以跟动词不定式作宾语。例如:

He could do nothing but/except tell her the truth. 除了告诉她真相,他别无选择。

They had no choice but/except to delay their trip. 除了推迟行程,他们别无选择。

【注意】如果谓语动词是 do,所接的动词不定式不带 to,否则 to 不可省略。

⑤ apart from 意为"除外",它既可以表示 besides 的意思,也可以表示 except 和 except for 的意思。例如:

He has done good work, **apart from** a few slight faults. (= except for)

除了一些小小的失误,他的工作做得很好。

The orphan had no one to take care of him apart from his uncle. (= except)

除了他的叔叔,这个孤儿无人照顾。

There were three others present at the meeting **apart from** Mr. Jack. (=besides)

除了杰克,另外还有三人到会。

(19) **out of question 和 out of the question。** out of the question 相当于 quite impossible, 意为"不可能", 一般作表语。out of question 相当于 beyond doubt, 意为"毋庸置疑", 一般作状语。例如:

It's out of the question to ask him to do it. 请他做这件事是不可能的。

She is out of question the best student in the class. 她无疑是这个班最好的学生。

(20) **in charge of 和 in the charge of。** in charge of 意为"主管,掌管,看管",后接被看管的人或物。in the charge of 意为"在……的看管或掌管之下",后接看管或掌管这一行为的执行者。例如:

Mr. John is in charge of the factory. 这家工厂由约翰先生掌管。

The boy is in the charge of his uncle. 这个男孩由他的叔叔照管。

三、连 词

连词(Conjunction)是一种虚词,它不能独立担任句子成分而只起连接词与词、短语与短语以及句与句的作用。连词主要可分为两类:并列连词(Coordinating Conjunctions)和从属连词(Subordinating Conjunctions)。

1. 并列连词

并列连词用来连接平行的词、词组和分句,如 and, but, or, so, therefore, yet, however, for, hence, as well as, both...and, not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor 等。

(1) and 表示顺接、平行、对照、评注等,例如:

He closed the window, turned off the light and left the room. (表顺接)

他关上窗户,熄灭电灯,离开了这个房间。

Her father is an engineer and her mother is a painter. (表平行)

她爸爸是一位工程师,她妈妈是一位画家。

She did a good job, and so she deserved to be praised. (表因果)

她工作做得很好,应当受到赞扬。

Alice is clever and Jane is dull. (=but 表对比)

爱丽丝聪明,而珍妮愚笨。

He didn't come to the party, and that's a pity. (表评注)

他没有来参加晚会,真实遗憾。

判断:

They sat down and talk about something. 【错】

(and 连接两个并列的谓语,所以 talk 应与第一个动词时态保持一致,改为 talked)

They started to dance and sang. 【错】

(and 连接两个并列的动词不定式,第二个不定式往往省略 to,因此 sang 应改为 sing)

I saw two men sitting behind and whisper there. 【错】

(and 连接感官动词 saw 后面的用作宾补的两个并列分词结构, 因此 whisper 应改为 whispering)

【注意】

• and 可以和祈使句或名词词组连用表示条件(or 也有此用法)。例如:

Make up your mind, and you'll get the chance.

(= If you make up your mind, you'll get the chance.)

One more effort, and you'll succeed.

(= If you make one more effort, you'll succeed.)

• and 可以放在句首,表示语义增进、因果、转折、承接等关系, or 和 but 也可位于句首起承接作用。例如:

And he told her what had happened. 于是他告诉她发生了什么事情。

• and 可以用在分词短语和介词短语等的前面,表示一种附加情况,相当于"而且"。例如:

They were too tired to walk on, **and** night coming on too. 他们累得走不动了,而且天色也晚了。

(2) or 表示选择(或者,不然的话)、大约或不确定等。例如:

Wear your thick coat or you'll catch cold. 把你的厚外套穿上,不然会感冒的。

Do it yourself or ask somebody else to do it. 你自己做这件事,或者请别人做也可以。

He left the key in the classroom or somewhere. 他把钥匙忘在了教室里或什么地方。

It costs 100 dollars or so. 它大约值一百美金。

Pleasant or no, the news is true. 不管是好是坏,反正这个消息是真的。

(3) but 和 yet 表示转折或对照(但是、然而),例如:

Fortune often knocks at the door, **but** the fool does not invite her in. 幸运之神常光顾,痴人不知把门开。

He is poor, yet he is clever and noble-hearted. 他很穷,然而人却聪明又善良。

【注意】but 和 yet 的区别有:

● but 是并列连词,而 yet 则可作并列连词或副词,不可说 and but,但可以说 and yet, but yet。例如:

He tried hard, and yet he failed to get it done on time. 他做出了努力,但没能够及时完成。

判断:

This is strange and yet true. 【对】

This is strange and but true. 【错】

- but 不可放在句尾,而 yet 则可放在句尾。
- but 表示对照或对立时,一般都比较轻松自然,而 yet 表示对照或对立时,则往往比较强烈,时常出人意料。试比较:

Mary is American but she speaks Chinese very fluently.

玛丽是美国人,但她的中文说得非常流利。(自然轻松地比较或对立)

Mary is American yet she knows little about American history.

玛丽是美国人,但她对美国历史却知之甚少。(较强烈的比较或矛盾)

(4) for 表示原因或理由,不能置于含两个并列分句的句子的句首,只能将其放在两个分句中间。例如:

They canceled their trip last Sunday, **for** it rained the whole day. 他们取消了上星期天的行程,因为整整下了一天雨。

【注意】because, for, since, as 的区别:

because 语气强,表示客观必然原因; for 语气轻,表示非客观必然的原因,是主观可改变结果的原因,甚至是猜测可能的原因; since, as 都是不讲自明的原因,是已知的原因。试比较:

f He is absent, because he is ill. ("生病"是"缺席"的必然原因)

】He is absent, **for** he is busy. ("忙"不是必然原因。)

Since I am a boy, let me carry the case.

As you don't feel well, you had better stay at home.

(5) so 表示结果(所以)。例如:

He hurt his leg, **so** he couldn't play in the game. 他弄伤了腿,所以他不能参与这个游戏了。

The meeting began at 8:00 in the morning (and) so he must start at 7:30. 会议早上 8 点开始,所以他必须 7 点半动身。

(6) while, whereas 表示对比(而)。例如:

Some people love cats, while others hate them. 有些人喜欢猫,而有些人却讨厌它们。

Wise men seek after truth **while (whereas)** fools despise knowledge. 智者求真理,愚人贬知识。

(7) as well as。as well as 作连词时相当于 not only...but also, 但 not only...but also 侧重在后项, as well as 侧重在前项。例如:

He is a statesman **as well as** a scholar. (= He is not only a scholar but also a statesman.) 他不仅是一个学者,而且是一位政治家。

He has experience **as well as** skill. (= He has not only skill but also experience.) 他不仅有技术,而且有经验。

【注意】

• 在否定句中, as well as 的位置不同, 句意往往有很大的差别。试比较:

[He, as well as she, will not come. 他不会来,她也不会来。

He will not come as well as she. 她会来,但他不会来。(否定前者,肯定后者)

• as well as 连接的应是平等成分,都作主语或都作宾语等。判断:

She was there as well as me. 【错】

She was there as well as I. [মুব্র]

(8)有些并列连词也可以连接并列分句,如 not only...but (also)不但.....而且,either...or 要么.....要么, neither...nor 既不.....也不, not...but...不是.....而是。

【注意】

- not only...but also 连接两个分句时,一个分句因有否定词 not 而必须倒装。例如:
 They were **not** the bones of an animal, **but (** the bones) of a human being. 这些不是动物的骨头,而是某个人的骨骼。
- neither…nor 连接两个分句时,谓语动词采用就近原则,与 nor 后的词保持一致。例如:

Neither you nor he is to blame. 你和他都不应该受到责备。

2. 从属连词

从属连词是连词的一种,引导名词从句和各类状语从句。由从属连词所引导的句子叫从句,而含有从句的句子叫作复合句(详见表 1-48)。

表 1-48 从属连词的分类

	when, while, as, whenever 表示"当时候"或"每当"	
引导时间状语从句	before, after 表示"在之前(或之后)"	
	since, until, till 表示"自从"或"直到"	
	as soon as, the moment, the minute, the second, the instant, immediately,	
	directly, instantly, once, no soonerthan, hardlywhen 等表示"一就"	
引导条件状语从句	主要有 if, unless, as long as, in case 等	
引导目的状语从句	学目的状语从句 主要有 in order that, so that, in case, for fear that 等	
引导结果状语从句	主要有 so that, sothat, suchthat 等 主要有 because, as, since, seeing (that), now (that), considering (that) 等	
引导原因状语从句		
	主要有 although, though, even though, even if, while, however, whatever,	
引导让步状语从句 	whoever, whenever, wherever 等	
引导方式状语从句	主要有 as, like, as if, as though, the way 等	
引导地点状语从句	主要有 where, wherever, everywhere 等	
引导比较状语从句	主要有 than 和 asas	
引导名词性从句的	主要有 that, if, whether	

四、感叹词

1. 感叹词的位置

感叹词(Interjection)是虚词,不作任何句子成分,但在句子中表示强烈的喜怒哀乐情绪或感情,如 Hurrah, Ah, Alas 等,通常放在句首,后用逗号,感情较强时可用感叹号,有时也位于句中。例如:

Alas! How can you run so fast! 天啊!你怎么跑得这么快!(Alas 是感叹词,表示惊讶。)

Oh my God! I was accepted by Yale University! 噢,我的上帝!我被耶鲁大学录取了!
Oh my gosh! This room is a mess! 天!这屋子真是乱死了!

Gosh! Would you stop screaming like that! People try to study here. 天哪,你能别那么嚷嚷吗?这儿可有人要学习。

Holy cow! Your new Jag is so cool! 哇!你这辆新美洲虎可真酷!

Shoot! I promised my wife I will take her to her folks' on Saturday. 该死!我答应周六带我妻子去她娘家的。

We had looked forward to lovely week by the sea, but **alas**, it rained every day. 我们本想在海滨度假一周,可是,唉,天天下雨。

2. 常用的感叹词

(1)**Oh** 表示惊讶、指责、痛苦、称赞、懊恼等,可译为"哦""哎呀""噢""啊""呀"等。 例如:

"Oh, how blind you are!"he cried rudely. "哎呀,你们没看见嘛!"他粗鲁地大叫道。

Oh, learned judge! Oh, wise young man. 噢,博学的法官!噢,聪明的年轻人!

(2)Ah 表示惊奇、高兴、讨厌、懊悔、藐视、威胁等,可译为"呀""啊"等。例如:

"Ah, what splendid clothes!"thought the Emperor. "啊!多华丽的衣服啊!"皇帝想。

Ah, that's the great puzzle! 啊,这真是个大难题。

(3) **come** 表示鼓励某人,使之理智或合情合理,也可表示轻责某人,可译为"喂" "好吧""说吧""得啦"等。例如:

Oh, **come**, Mary. Surely you can tell an old friend. 嗨,说吧,玛丽,你对老朋友说说总是可以的吧。

Come, come, get him his change. Tod, get him his change. 好吧,好吧,托德,快把钱找给他,给他,快把钱找给他。

(4) **dear** 表示后悔、难过、怜悯、同情、吃惊、盼望等,可译为"哎呀""天哪"等。例如:

Dear me! What awful weather! 哎呀! 多糟的天气!

Oh, dear, dear! Where can Harry be? 天哪, 天哪, 亨利会在哪儿?

(5) well 表示快慰、让步、期望、讥讽、解释、责备、犹豫等,可译为"好吧""不过"

"好啦""嗯"等。例如:

Well, your father has found him in the garage. 好啦,你父亲在车库里找到他了。

Are you sure? Well, perhaps you, are right. 你能肯定吗?嗯,也许你说得对。

(6) **now** 用以引起注意或表示不赞成或劝慰、警告、命令等,可译为"喂""喏""好了" 等,有时也可不必译出。例如:

Now, now, you two; Don't fight again. 喂,喂,你们俩,别再打了。

Now, now, my boy! It's all right! There's no need to cry! 好了, 好了, 孩子, 没事了, 别哭了。

- (7)此外还有 ha(表示惊奇、疑惑、鄙视), aha(表示得意、惊奇、嘲弄、满意), hey(表示喜悦、打招呼), sh(表示制止、引起注意), why(表示吃惊、抗议), nonsense(表示胡说), Good heavens(表示惊异、不高兴)等。例如:
- **Ha!** Proud as these nobles are, he is afraid to see me. 哈!这些贵族尽管傲慢,他却害怕见到我。

Hey! I didn't expect to meet you here. 嗨,我没想到会在这儿遇到你。

They were about to go down. When Tum suddenly whispered. "**Sh!** Keep still. Don't move!" 他们正想再下去,这时托姆突然低声道:"嘘,安静,别动!"

Why, what's the harm? 咳,这有什么害处呢?

"Nonsense," the king shouted. "My cook is the best cook in the world.""胡说!"那国王喊道,"我的厨师是世界上最好的厨师。"

"Good heavens! Listen to that silly child!" said the father. "天哪!听听那傻孩子在瞎说些什么!"孩子的父亲说。

应用能力测试 (Exercises 1)

I. 单选题		
1. This is reading-room.		
A. the teacher's	B. teacher's	
C. teachers'	D. the teachers'	应用能力测试
2. It's not far, only walk from here	to our school.	(Exercises 1)
A. a ten minutes	B. ten minutes	
C. a ten minutes'	D. ten minutes'	
3. There are more than 100 and two	o in our school.	
A. man teachers; schools shops	B. woman teachers; school shops	
B. men teachers; school shops	D. women teachers; schools shop	S
4. This is Tom and Mary's where	there is little to stand.	
A. room; room	B. room; rooms	
C. rooms; room	D. rooms; rooms	
5. What she told me about the affair simpl	y doesn't make any	

A. sense	B. idea			
C. meaning	D. significance			
6. Jack's room is furnished with				
A. many new furniture	B. many new furnitures			
C. many new piece of furniture	D. many new pieces of furniture			
7. Scientists say that much of is co	vered with water.			
A. the earth's surface	B. the surface of earth			
C. the earth surface	D. the surface of the earth			
8. All the children should be to respect their parents.				
A. brought about	B. brought out			
C. brought through	D. brought up			
9. Mrs. Walker has returned				
A. the wallet back to its owner	B. the wallet to its owner			
C. to its owner the wallet	D. to the wallet its owner			
10. A new page of our human history will	be before we enter the 21st century.			
A. turned over	B. turned up			
C. turned out	D. turned to			
11. In order to improve our conditions, thi	s new scheme must be			
A. adjusted	B. adapted			
C. adopted	D. adhered			
12. We him that the telegram would	l arrive in time.			
A. ensured	B. secured			
C. assured	D. persuaded			
13. He was the only person to survive the air				
A. crash	B. clash			
C. smash	D. crush			
14. Please remain; winner of the prize will be announced soon.				
A. seating	B. seated			
C. to seat	D. to be seated			
15. The angry boss from the chair a	and went directly to him.			
A. lifted	B. raised			
C. rose	D. arise			
16. The thing for them to do is manage to	enough money for the project.			
A. raise	B. rise			
C. arise	D. rose			
17. I think I was at school. I was st	aving with a friend during the vacation			

when I heard the news.	
A. or else	B. and then
C. or so	D. even so
18. The ability to store knowledge	makes computers different from every other
machine invented.	
A. ever	B. thus
C. yet	D. as
19. I think the Red Team will win t	he final game; it's that they will win.
A. almost surely	B. very likely
C. rather possibly	D. quite certainly
20. I used to smoke, but I ga	ve it up three years ago.
A. seriously	B. heavily
C. badly	D. severely
21. This tape recorder is far	that one both in quality and in design.
A. superior than	B. superior to
C. more superior than	D. more superior to
22. He has tried twice but is asked	to have third try.
A. another	B. a
C. one	D. the
23. I didn't go to his party last nigh	nt, because I changed my mind.
A. on a second thought	B. on second thought
C. by second thought	D. on the second thought
24. Today's problems are caused	by modern factors.
A. for the most part	B. for a most part
C. for most part	D. for most a part
25. The woman is Mrs. Smith	·
A. wears a dark blue skirt	B. wears a dark blue skirt
C. with the blue dark skirt	D. with the dark blue skirt
26. There is bridge over the	river.
A. a stone old fine	B. an old stone fine
C. a fine old stone	D. an old fine stone
27. She didn't regret paying 200	dollars for the bookcase. As a matter of fact, she would
dly have paid for it.	
A. as much twice	B. much as twice
C. twice as much	D. as twice much

28. This room is that one.			
A. three times as larger as	B. three times the size of		
C. three times large	D. three time as large as		
29. It was who wrote those words on the blackboard.			
A. he	B. him		
C. himself	D. his		
30 writer and poet is comin	g to give us a talk this afternoon.		
A. A; a	B. The; the		
C. The; a	D. The; /		
31. Jack knows many other languages	English.		
A. except	B. besides		
C. but	D. except for		
32. In those years they didn't have enough	n money to live		
A. on	B. in		
C. with	D. by		
33. About of the teachers in their so	chool are women.		
A. two-three	B. two threes		
C. two-thirds	D. second-third		
34. They arrived at the place in			
A. two and three	B. three and two		
C. twos and threes	D. threes and twos		
35. There are students at the sports	meeting.		
A. tens of thousands of	B. five hundreds of		
C. several hundred of	D. five thousands		
36. I was born			
A. in sixties	B. in early sixties		
C. in the sixtieth	D. in the sixties		
37. It's surprising that little childre	en could do much work.		
A. such; so	B. so; such		
C. such; such	D. so; so		
38. They dug into the earth, hoping	to find something of		
A. deep; value	B. deeply; value		
C. deep; valuable	D. deeply; valuable		
39. We can do the work with mone	y and people.		
A. less; few	B. less; fewer		
C. little; less	D. fewer; less		

	40. What he said reasonable,	_it?
	A. sounded; wasn't	B. sounded; didn't
	C. was; didn't	D. heard; didn't
	41. He is said to be the best-known music	ian
	A. alive	B. living
	C. live	D. lively
	42. Have you got any information f	for us?
	A. further	B. farther
	C. far	D. farer
	43. On the road motorists should be aware	of cyclists and be towards them.
	A. considerable	B. considering
	C. considerate	D. considered
	44. The football match was because	e of the heavy rain.
	A. called over	B. called up
	C. called out	D. called off
	45. The drink was packaged in champagne	e bottles and was being as the real stuff.
	A. passed out	B. passed by
	C. passed over	D. passed off
	46. The police had difficulty in th	e fans from rushing on to the stage to take photos
with	the singer.	
	A. limiting	B. restraining
	C. confining	D. restricting
	47. He listened hard but still couldn't wha	t they were talking about.
	A. make over	B. make up
	C. make upon	D. make out
	48. As there was no road, the travelers	up a rocky slope on their way back.
	A. ran	B. hurried
	C. scrambled	D. crawled
	49. The bar in the club is for the us	e of its members.
	A. extensive	B. exclusive
	C. inclusive	D. comprehensive
	50. When the policemen broke open the	door, they found an old man on the floor
unce	onscious.	
	A. laying	B. lying
	C. lain	D. laid
	Ⅱ. 选词填空	

1. If you go (high/highly) enough above the earth, you will find the air is too thin to				
support your life.				
2. All scientists think(high/highly) of the newly-established atomic theory.				
3. It is believed that the ships tomorrow will be(most/mostly) built of plastics.				
4. What we think(most/mostly) is how to make effective use of solar energy.				
5. They tried(hard/hardly) and succeeded at last.				
6. The old lady spoke with such a strong local accent that we(hard/hardly) understood				
her.				
7. The train goes(direct/directly) from Washington to New York.				
8. George left(direct/directly) after he finished his work.				
9. The scientist often works(deep/deeply) into the night.				
10. Elizabeth was(deep/deeply) moved by what the teacher said.				
Ⅲ. 用适当的介词填空				
1. Some people learn a foreign language the radio.				
2. I came the book in the bookstore near the cinema chance.				
3. The tower dating the Ming Dynasty will be rebuilt.				
4. Areas where students have particular difficulty have been treated particular care.				
(with)				
5. Reading lines, I would say that the Government are more worried than they will				
admit.				
6. The director was critical the way we were doing the work.				
7. The disease didn't stop him living the kind of life he had dreamed				
8. All this results your laziness.				
9. Can you translate the letter English?				
10. The captured enemy officer was trembling fear.				