

新东方学校英语文库

# 英语语法新思维

初级教程——走近语法



张满胜 编著

Fundamental

世界知识出版社

张满胜 编著

NEW PERSPECTIVE GRAMMAR

# 英语语法新思维

初级教程——走近语法

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★ 语法即是造句规则。学习语法有两个目的：首先，便于我们读懂句子；其次，教会我们造句。

★ 语法不是“死”的造句规则，而是“活”的语言思维。

一般语法书都是只讲“死”的规则，而不去追究规则背后的合乎逻辑的语法思维。致使很多英语学习者花费了大量的时间学英语，学语法，记死规则，最后又很快遗忘，终难修成英语正果。本套书力求不仅告诉你规则“是什么”，而且还要告诉你规则背后的“为什么”。从而达到既掌握规则又培养了英文思维的目的。

★ 《英语语法新思维》“新”在何处？

**新理念：**

笔者提出语法即思维的全新理念，并将这一理念贯穿于整个语法书创作的始终。语言是

人们进行思维的载体；语法——作为语言造句的规则，体现了用语者的思维。

### **新体系：**

本套书不再像传统语法书那样，以词法和句法两条主线对英语语法进行“大而全”的、包罗万象的规则罗列。本套书注重实用，循序渐进，科学地分为三级。具体思路体系安排如下：

**初级：**以动词和名词作为两大主线，介绍英文主要词类的正确使用，让读者能熟练构造简单句，以及对各种主要词类能够运用自如。

**中级：**以动词和从句作为两大主线，重点是让读者熟练构造复合句，能够分析和读懂复杂的句子，并进而使读者下笔时不再是通篇的简单句，而是开始能较灵活地把握句子的构造。

**高级：**以动词和从句作为两大主线，重点是让读者更深入地比较各种复合句的特点，并掌握复合句与简单句之间的转化。教会读者征服复杂难句，简化复杂从句，做到使句子返璞归真。

### **新角度：**

笔者一直力图从全新的角度对传统的语法规则进行阐述，目的是为了使复杂规则易学易用。比如，对于“名词从句”，笔者表述思路是：名词从句本质即是把句子当作名词来用。

名词在句中可充当四种成分：主语、宾语、表语和同位语，因此，我们同样可用一个完整句子来充当另一句子的四种成分，于是便有了主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句这四种名词从句。问题关键是：我们可用三种句子（陈述句、一般疑问句和特殊疑问句）来分别充当这四种成分。于是，把传统的介绍繁杂的连词用法转化为三种句子充当四种成分即构成名词从句。

#### 新例句：

规则毕竟是为语言服务的，精炼、明晰的规则披上美丽的语言外衣，使语法学习不再是枯燥乏味的死记规则，而是妙趣横生、驾轻就熟的语言实践。因此，笔者在例句的选择上真可谓煞费苦心，注重幽默性、知识性、思想性，使读者在欣赏语言之美的同时掌握语言表达规则。

本套书的出版，背后凝结了众多人的辛勤劳动。在此，特别感谢北京新东方教育科技有限公司俞敏洪总裁、王强董事长，新东方图书事业部包凡一主任在此书的出版过程中给予的大力支持。特别感谢世界知识出版社王文成主任，责任编辑刘晔、张雅坤在本书的策划、编辑和版式上提出的宝贵建议及付出的辛勤劳动。

本书是笔者在语法领域内研究的初步成果，水平有限，疏漏错误在所难免。读者永远是最终的裁判。我真诚地希望，读者朋友在阅读过程中

若有疑问，或者对此书有任何建议，能够及时与我联系，我的电子信箱：

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感谢您选读此书！

张满胜

2002 年 3 月

新东方学校英语语法培训创始人张满胜，从事过多年的英语翻译和教学工作。在长期的英语实践过程中，他突破传统语法教学，提出“语法即是思维”的全新语法理念，使学习语法不再是记“死”规则，而是培养“活”的英语思维。著有《英语语法新思维》一书，该书在2000年《21世纪英语报》全国外文畅销书排行榜中，在语法类书目中名列第二。现推出的这套系列语法专著，包括《英语语法新思维——走近语法》、《英语语法新思维——通悟语法》、《英语语法新思维——驾驭语法》，是他历经十多年潜心研究的力作。







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## 英文基本句型

语法就是遣词造句的规则，学习语法规则是为造句服务的，因此语法的学习自然要从句子分析入手。

怎样分析句子？分析句子就是分析句子的各个组成部分，把句子的各个成分搞清楚，也就是把句子各部分的关系搞清楚。只有做到这一点，才可以准确地理解句子的意思或造出结构正确、意思明白的句子。

因此，为了读懂句子，并进而自己造出句子，我们必须对英文句子结构从本质上去把握。

### 1. 英文句子构成：主语部分 + 谓语部分

对于我们英语初学者来说，学英语一个最大的困惑就是：英文句子和我们汉语句子词序排列不一样。比如现在网络给人们提供了一种新的娱乐方式——上网聊天，汉语说“上网聊天很有趣”，我们就不能按照汉语的语序把这句话翻译成“up net chat very interesting”，这根本就不是一个英语句子，你的外国朋友听了一定会皱起眉头，满脸疑惑。

这只是一个简单的例子，而英语句子有长有短，有简有繁，



从现象看，似乎千变万化，难以捉摸，但从本质上来说，英文句子有其内在规律。我们先看下列这些句子：

### 例句

- a. I am a Webaholic. 我是一个网虫。
- b. I like chatting online. 我喜欢网上聊天。
- c. Chatting on the Internet is interesting. 网上聊天很有趣。
- d. Chatting on the Internet brings me a lot of fun. 网上聊天给我带来很多乐趣。
- e. We can call Internet addicts(上瘾的人) a Webaholic. 我们可以管网上瘾君子叫网虫。
- f. Internet dating hurts. 网恋有害。

### 思维与用法

#### ► 1. 主语+谓语

我们可以把这些句子以动词为分界线，分割成两部分：

陈述的对象 ( <u>主语部分</u> )	陈述的内容 ( <u>谓语部分</u> )	一个句子可以分两个部分： 1) 以代词(I, We)、名词(Internet dating)或名词短语(chatting on the Internet)开头，来表明我们要陈述的对象，这就是句子的 <u>主语</u> 。 2) 在 <u>主语</u> 后边紧接动词，如：am, is, like, bring, can call, hurt 来说明主语做什么，或描述主语的状况。动词及其后边的成分，我们称之为 <u>谓语部分</u> 。
I	am a Webaholic.	
Chatting on the Internet	is interesting.	
I	like chatting online.	
Chatting on the Internet	brings me a lot of fun.	
We	can call Internet addicts a Webaholic.	
Internet dating	hurts.	

从这几个简单例句我们可以总结出，一个完整的句子都是由两部分组成：“陈述对象 + 陈述内容”。

这里的陈述对象一般是由名词或相当于名词的成分来充当，用语法术语来说叫做主语。而陈述内容则是说明主语怎么样了，都是用动词来表达，我们称之为谓语。因此，一个完整的英文句子就是：“主语 + 谓语”或“名词 + 动词”。所以，英文句子结构非常有自己的规律，总是要写出“主语 + 谓语”。我们还可以进一步思考：

“英文句子为什么非得要有主语和谓语动词呢？”

其实，我们可以从哲学这一高度来找到答案。辩证唯物主义认识世界的基本出发点是：

1) 世界统一于物质，即世界是由物质组成的；2) 物质的存在形式是运动。因此，人们对世界的认识可归结为“物质的运动”或“运动的物质”。而语言作为人类思维认识的载体，自然也得体现这一客观规律“物质 + 运动”→“名词 + 动词”→“主语 + 谓语动词”。

因此，今后我们写英文句子，通常就要写出主语，还要写出谓语动词，既要有“陈述对象”，又要有“陈述内容”，这样才能表达一个完整的意思。

## ► 2. 五种基本句型概述

进一步研究，我们还会发现，上述句子动词后边所接的成分长短不一，于是我们又可以把这些句子进一步细分为：

主语	谓语动词			五种句型
I	am	a Webaholic. (表语)		1. <u>主 + 谓 + 表语</u>
Chatting on the Internet	is	interesting. (表语)		
Internet dating	hurts.			2. <u>主 + 谓</u>
I	like	chatting online. (宾 语)		3. <u>主 + 谓 + 宾</u>
Chatting on the Internet	brings	me(间接 宾语)	a lot of fun. (直接宾语)	4. <u>主 + 谓 + 间宾 + 直宾</u>
We	can call	Internet addicts (宾语)	a Webaholic. (宾语 补足语)	5. <u>主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补</u>

上面表格中,有好多术语(如表语、间接宾语、直接宾语、宾语补足语)读者也许很不熟悉,我们在后边马上就有详细的解释。在此,我们先要了解上述的五种英文基本句型。之所以有这五种句型,关键在于谓语动词。比如有的动词后边不带宾语,例如:

Internet dating hurts. 网恋有害。

主语          谓语

有的动词要有宾语,例如:

I like chatting online. 我喜欢网上聊天。

主语 谓语          宾语

有的动词后边要接两个宾语,例如:

Chatting on the Internet brings me a lot of fun. 网上聊天

主语                  谓语 间宾          直宾

给我带来很多乐趣。

有的动词后边仅有一个宾语还不能够表达完整的意思，在宾语后边还需接一个补充宾语的成分，例如：

We can call Internet addicts a Webaholic. 我们可以管上网  
 主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语  
 瘾君子叫网虫。

因此，我们可以说，动词构成了一个句子的骨架结构。因为是动词决定了一个句子是否有宾语，有几个宾语以及其他句子成分。在下面的句型分析中请读者特别关注动词用法。

## 2. 主语 + 系动词 + 主语补足语 (或者称作表语)

### 例句

- a. I *am* a Webaholic. 我是一个网虫。
- b. Chatting on the Internet *is* interesting. 网上聊天很有趣。
- c. Learning English *is* important. 学习英文很重要。
- d. He *looks* happy. 他看起来很高兴。
- e. The music *sounds* nice. 这音乐很好听。
- f. He *became* a teacher. 他成了一名老师。
- g. The leaf will *turn* yellow in autumn. 树叶在秋天会变黄。

### 思维与用法

#### ► 1. 系动词

系动词 (Linking Verb): 又叫连系动词，顾名思义，这种动词并没有具体的动作，而只是起连接主语和后边的成分的作用。这



种动词后面所接的成分是用来说明主语的特点，表明主语的性质特征。我们以下句为例来进行思维分析：

He looks happy.

比如，我们要描写“他(he)”，说他怎么样了，如果没有 happy 跟在 looks 后边，只是说：

He looks(他看起来……)

这样句子显然不能表达完整的意思。而我们现把“happy”这个形容词用在 looks 后边，通过 looks 来连接 he 和 happy，来说明“他”的状况，即补充说明了主语的特征。因此，我们把系动词后边的成分叫作主语补足语，因为是补充主语的。语法术语又把它称为表语——能表示主语特征的成分。

## ► 2. 常用系动词

英文中最常见的系动词是 be 动词，具体形式有：am (I am), is (he is, she is, it is), are (you are, we are, they are)。另外还有：

look 看起来是  
sound 听起来是  
smell 闻起来是  
taste 尝起来是  
feel 感觉是  
seem 似乎是  
appear 似乎是  
become 变成为  
turn 转变为

## ► 3. 作表语的常用词

由以上例句我们可看出，用作表语的词通常是名词和形容



词。副词一般不作表语，我们不能说：He looks happily. \*

### 3. 主语 + 谓语 (+ 状语)

#### 例句

- a. Internet dating *hurts*. 网恋有害。
- b. The fire *is burning*. 火在燃烧。
- c. These children *are playing*. 这些孩子正在玩耍。
- d. Children *giggle*. 孩子们格格地笑。
- e. He *died*. 他死了。
- f. The sun *rises* and the sun *sets*. Stars *glitter* and stars *vanish*. 日升日落，星闪星陨。
- g. The sun *sets* in the west. 太阳从西边落山。
- h. He *works* hard. 他工作很勤奋。

#### 思维与用法

##### ► 1. 不及物动词

**不及物动词 (Intransitive Verb)**。这种动词所表示的动作没有作用对象，其本身意思完整，其后不需带宾语。在词典中表示为 vi.。

比如我们说“他死了(died)”，“死(died)”这个动作就只是主语自主完成的，并没有作用对象，并不是说“他的死使另外一个人怎么样了”。

再比如，我们说 These children are playing. (这些孩子正在玩耍。)play 本身已经表达了完整的意思，也没有作用的对象，这句话并没有告诉我们孩子们在玩什么。

## ► 2. 这种句型动词后往往带状语

我们再看最后两个句子：

The sun sets in the west. 太阳从西边落山。

He works hard. 他工作很勤奋。

这种句型中的谓语动词后边虽然不接宾语，但通常会接副词（如 hard）或介词短语（如 in the west），来说明动作的程度、地点或时间等等。英文中把这种修饰动作的成分称作状语。例如：

They shouted loudly. （表示动作的程度）

He died last night. （表示动作的时间）

## ► 3. 区分主系表和主谓状两种句型

注意比较：

He shouted loudly. shouted 是不及物动词，副词 loudly 修饰动作 shouted，作状语。

He looks happy. looks 是系动词，没有具体动作。形容词 happy 不是修饰 looks，而是补充主语 he 的特征，happy 作表语。

## 4. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

### 例句

- a. These children are playing football. 这些孩子正在踢足球。
- b. I love English. 我喜欢英语。
- c. I like chatting on the Internet. 我喜欢网上聊天。
- d. He speaks English well. 他英语讲得非常好。

## 思维与用法

### ► 1. 及物动词

**及物动词**(Transitive Verb): 这种动词告诉我们由主语发出的动作所作用的对象是什么, 这里所作用的对象我们通常称之为**宾语**, 即**宾语是主语动作的承受对象**。因此这类动词是带有宾语的。英语中绝大多数动词都是及物动词。词典中标为 vt.。

These children *are playing* football. 此句告诉我们孩子们在玩什么。football 是动作 play 的作用对象, 是宾语。

### ► 2. 很多动词既是及物动词又是不及物动词

比较:

These children *are playing* football. 这些孩子正在踢足球。  
此句 play 用作及物动词。

These children *are playing*. 这些孩子正在玩耍。此句 play 用作不及物动词。

这里 play 既是及物动词又是不及物动词, 但意思不一样。

### ► 3. 在宾语后边也可接状语

这种句型的宾语后边也通常接副词或介词短语作状语。例如:

I like chatting on the Internet. on the Internet 修饰动作 chatting, 作状语。

He speaks English well. well 修饰动作 speaks, 作状语。

## 5. 主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

### 例句

- a. Chatting online *will bring* you a lot of fun. 网上聊天会给你带来很多乐趣。
- b. He *lent* me ten yuan. 他借了我十块钱。
- c. I *will buy* you a meal. 我会请你吃顿饭。
- d. I *gave* him my book. 我把我的书给他了。
- e. He *showed* the guard his passport. 他把护照给门卫看了。

### 思维与用法

#### ► 双宾动词

**双宾动词 (Dative Verb):** 这种动词后面所接成分有人又有物。一般这里的“人”表示动作的接受者, 称作间接宾语 (Indirect Object), 如例句中 you, me, him, the guard 都是间接宾语。“物”表示动作作用的对象, 是动作的承受者, 称作直接宾语 (Direct Object)。如例句中 a lot of fun, ten yuan, a meal, my book, his passport 都是直接宾语。

间接宾语和直接宾语合起来叫作双宾语。

## 6. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

### 例句:

- a. We can *call* Internet addicts(上瘾的人) a Webaholic. 我



们可以管网上瘾君子叫网虫。

b. We *elected* John our chairman. 我们选 John 作主席。

c. I *found* this answer wrong. 我发现这个答案是错误的。

d. You can *leave* the door open. 你可以把门开着。

e. A hedge(树篱) between *keeps* friendship green.

保持距离，友谊常青。(这句话可引申为“君子之交淡如水”。)

### 思维与用法

#### ► 1. 宾补动词

**宾补动词**(Factitive Verb): 这种动词后面接宾语，而此宾语后又接补充说明宾语的补足语(Object Complement)。例句中划线部分都是补足语，补充前面的宾语。

比如我们若只说: We elected John. (我们推选了 John)，这句话意思显然不很完整，于是我们还要对 John 补充一下，说成: We elected John our chairman. (我们选 John 作主席。)这样句子意思才完整。

宾语和宾语补足语合起来叫作复合宾语。

#### ► 2. 区分双宾语和复合宾语

比较:

I made John our chairman. 我选了 John 当我们主席。

I made John a cake. 我给 John 做了一块蛋糕。

判断两种宾语的方法很简单：在间接宾语后边加上 be 动词，若能构成合乎逻辑的句子，后面的名词则是补足语。比如我们可以说: John is our chairman. 所以上句中的 our chairman 是宾语补



足语。若加 be 动词无法构成合乎逻辑的句子，后面的名词则为直接宾语。比如我们不能说：John is a cake. (John 是一块蛋糕。) 所以，I made John a cake 是双宾语结构。

### 温故知新：In Brief

英语句子有长有短，有简有繁，从现象看，似乎千变万化，难以捉摸，但从实质看，可以发现其内在联系，找出其共同规律。英语句子的基本结构可以归纳成五种基本句型，掌握这五种基本句型，是掌握各种英语句子结构的基础。因为英文中各种复杂的句子均是由这五种基本句型扩大、组合、省略或倒装等各种形式变化而来的。

掌握这五种基本句型，是读懂英文句子并进而造出英文句子的根本，必须熟练掌握！

本节有几个重要思维观念：

#### 1. 动词决定了英文的句型。

动词种类	句型
Linking verb 连系动词	主语 + 系动词 + 表语
Intransitive verb 不及物动词	主语 + 谓语
Transitive verb with direct object alone 只接一个宾语的动词	主语 + 谓语 + 宾语
Transitive verb with direct object and indirect object 接间接宾语和直接宾语的动词	主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语
Transitive verb with direct object and object complement 接宾语和宾语补足语的动词	主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

2. 理解何谓表语：表语是对主语的补充，因此又称主语补足语。  
副词一般不作表语。
3. 能区分双宾语和复合宾语。

## 第一章 基本句型练习

### 1.1 找出下列句子的主语部分和谓语部分：

1. Studying English takes time.
2. The first step is always the hardest.
3. Chatting on the Internet brings me a lot of fun.
4. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
5. A poor man is not necessarily unhappy.
6. A good knowledge of grammar is important to good writing.
7. Living without an aim (目标) is like sailing (航行) without a compass (罗盘).
8. Confidence (信心) in yourself is the first step on the road to success.
9. The early bird catches the worm (虫子).
10. The novel won the author a Nobel Prize.

### 1.2 判断下列句子属于何种句型并翻译成汉语：

11. Time flies by.
12. It slipped my mind.
13. I can't stand the heat.
14. Fools seldom differ.
15. I sent you an E-mail.
16. It cost me three dollars.
17. Old habits die hard.
18. You can leave the door open.

19. He speaks English well.
20. Teachers will make your English better.
21. They elected George W. Bush US President.
22. The novel won the author a Nobel Prize.
23. That will save you a lot of time.
24. They found the dead boy.
25. They found the boy dead.
26. I found the book easily.
27. I found the book easy.
28. Tom found Jim an apartment.
29. We found John a loyal (忠心的) friend.
30. I will find you a good teacher.
31. I find you a good teacher.
32. She will make him a good wife.
33. She will make him a good husband.

### 1.3 翻译下列短文, 并分析每个句子的类型:

A sentence normally has a subject(主语) and a predicate(谓语). The subject identifies a person, place or thing. The predicate tells what the subject does or is.

The predicate always includes a verb, and a verb is one of three types—linking, intransitive, or transitive verbs.

The most widely used linking verb is a form of be, such as am, is, are, was, or were. Other linking verbs include: seem, become, feel, sound, taste, smell. The word or phrase that follows a linking verb is called a subject complement.

## 第一章 基本句型练习参考答案

### 1.1

1. Studying English takes time.  
主语                      谓语部分
2. The first step is always the hardest.  
主语                      谓语部分
3. Chatting on the Internet brings me a lot of fun.  
主语                      谓语部分
4. A friend in need is a friend indeed.  
主语                      谓语部分
5. A poor man is not necessarily unhappy.  
主语                      谓语部分
6. A good knowledge of grammar is important to good  
主语                      谓语部分  
writing.
7. Living without an aim (目标) is like sailing (航行)  
主语  
without a compass(罗盘).  
谓语部分
8. Confidence (信心) in yourself is the first step on the  
主语                      谓语部分  
road to success.
9. The early bird catches the worm(虫子).  
主语                      谓语部分
10. The novel won the author a Nobel Prize.  
主语                      谓语部分

### 1.2

11. Time flies by. 时光飞逝。  
主      谓



12. It slipped my mind. 我忘记了。  
主 谓 宾
13. I can't stand the heat. 我热得受不了。  
主 谓 宾
14. Fools seldom differ. 傻瓜并无多大区别。  
主 谓
15. I sent you an E-mail. 我给你发了封邮件。  
主 谓 间宾 直宾
16. It cost me three dollars. 这花了我三块钱。  
主 谓 间宾 直宾
17. Old habits die hard. 积习难改。  
主 谓
18. You can leave the door open. 你可以把门开着。  
主 谓 宾 补
19. He speaks English well. 他英语说得很好。  
主 谓 宾 状
20. Teachers will make your English better. 老师会帮助你提高英语水平。  
主 谓 宾 补
21. They elected George W. Bush US President. 人们选举乔治·W·布什当美国总统。  
主 谓 宾 补
22. The novel won the author a Nobel Prize. 这部小说使作者获得了诺贝尔奖。  
主 谓 间宾 直宾
23. That will save you a lot of time. 这会节省你很多时间。  
主 谓 间宾 直宾
24. They found the dead boy. 他们找到了那个男孩的尸体。  
主 谓 宾
25. They found the boy dead. 他们发现这个男孩死了。  
主 谓 宾 补

26. I found the book easily. 我轻而易举地就发现了这本书。  
主 谓 宾 状
27. I found the book easy. 我觉得这本书很容易。  
主 谓 宾 补
28. Tom found Jim an apartment. Tom 给 Jim 找到了一套公寓。  
主 谓 间宾 直宾
29. We found John a loyal (忠心的) friend. 我们发现 John 是个很忠心的朋友。  
主 谓 间宾 直宾
30. I will find you a good teacher. 我将会为你找到一位好老师。  
主 谓 间宾 直宾
31. I find you a good teacher. 我发现你是个好老师。  
主 谓 间宾 直宾
32. She will make him a good wife. 她会成为他的一个好妻子。  
主 谓 间宾 直宾
33. She will make him a good husband. 她会使他成为一个好丈夫。  
主 谓 宾 补

### 1.3

A sentence normally has a subject and a predicate.  
主语 谓语 宾语

The subject identifies a person, place or thing. The predicate  
主语 谓语 宾语 主语

tells what the subject does or is.  
谓语 宾语

翻译：一个句子一般都有一个主语和一个谓语。主语表示一个人，地方或者事物。谓语则告诉我们主语干什么或是什么。

The predicate always includes a verb, and a verb is  
 主语 谓语 宾语 主语 系  
one of three types—linking, intransitive, or transitive verbs.  
 表语

The most widely used linking verb is a form of be,  
 主语 系  
such as am, is, are, was, or were. Other linking verbs include:  
 表语 主语 谓语  
seem, become, feel, sound, taste, smell. The word or phrase  
 宾语 主语  
that follows a linking verb is called a subject complement.  
 谓语 主语补足语

翻译：谓语往往包括一个动词，一定是连系动词、及物动词和不及物动词中的一种。最常用的连系动词是 be 的各种形式，比如：am, is, are, was, were。其他的连系动词包括：seem, become, feel, sound, taste, smell。连系动词后面所接的词或短语叫作主语补足语。

## 动词分类

### 7. (情态)助动词和实义动词

根据动词的词义和在谓语中的作用，我们可以把动词分为实义动词、助动词和情态助动词。这是英文中的动词最为基本的分类。

#### ► 1. 实义动词(Notional Verb)

实义动词的特点：

- 1) 从词义角度来看，实义动词具备完整的词汇意义；
- 2) 从在谓语中的作用角度来看，实义动词能单独充当句子谓语。

英语中除了助动词和情态动词以外，其他的均为实义动词

## ► 2. 助动词(Auxiliary Verb)

助动词的特点:

- 1) 从词义角度来看, 助动词不具备词汇意义;
- 2) 从在谓语中的作用角度来看, 助动词不能单独充当句子谓语, 它必须和实义动词连用, 以构成各种时态、语态、语气、否定和疑问等(以后各章将详细讨论, 在此仅举几例予以说明)。

助动词有:

- 1) be: am, is, are, was, were, been, being
- 2) do: does, did
- 3) have: has, had, having

助动词	变化形式	功能	例句
be	am, is, are, was, were 等	帮助构成进行时态	I <b>am studying</b> grammar. 我正在学习语法。 He <b>is playing</b> football. 他正在踢足球。
		帮助构成被动语态	I <b>was cheated</b> . 我被骗了。
do	does, did	帮助实义动词构成否定	I <b>do not</b> like English. 我不喜欢英语。
		帮助实义动词构成疑问	<b>Do</b> you like English? 你喜欢英语吗?
have	has, had	帮助构成完成时态	I <b>have studied</b> English for 3 years. 我学英语三年了。



**注意：**

be, have, do 既可作系动词也可作助动词，不要混淆。请看下表：

	例句	词义	词性及作用
be	I <i>am</i> a student. 我是学生。	“是”	系动词，用作句子谓语。
	I <i>am studying</i> grammar. 我在学语法	无词义	助动词，帮助构成进行时态。
have	I <i>have</i> two brothers. 我有两个兄弟	“有”	实义动词，用作谓语。
	I <i>have studied</i> English for 3 years. 我学英语三年了。	无词义	助动词，帮助构成完成时态。
do	I often <i>do</i> my homework at home. 我一般在家做功课。	“做”	实义动词，用作谓语。
	I <i>do not</i> like English. 我不喜欢英语。	无词义	助动词，帮助构成句子否定。

► 3. 情态助动词(Modal Verb)

情态动词的特点：

- 1) 从词义角度来看，情态动词有别于助动词。情态动词有其自身的词汇意义，如用来表示可能、建议、愿望、必要、允许、能力、怀疑等等，以表示说话者对某种行为或状态的看法或态度。
- 2) 从在谓语中的作用角度来看，与助动词一样，情态动词在

句中不能单独作句子谓语，必须和实义动词一起构成复合谓语。

常见的情态动词有：

can/could, may/might, must, shall/should, will/would,  
have to, ought to, used to, need/dare

注意：

关于情态动词的详细用法，由于较为复杂，我们安排在《通悟语法》一书中详尽讨论。在此不再赘述。

#### 温故知新： In Brief

英文中的动词有各种分类，在本章，我们只是根据动词的词义和它在谓语中的作用所做出的动词分类，而这也是英文中的动词最为基本的分类。这种动词分类方式主要是为下一章“句子的变化”打下基础。所以要求读者熟练掌握，学会辨别。

## 第二章 动词分类练习

### 2.1 找出下列句中的实义动词、助动词或情态动词：

1. Studying English takes time.
2. The first step is always the hardest.
3. The library was built last year.
4. I can't stand the heat.
5. You can leave the door open.
6. He speaks English well.
7. That can save you a lot of time.
8. I will find you a good teacher.
9. I find you a good teacher.
10. She will make him a good wife.
11. I often do my homework at the school, but yesterday I did it at home. Jim doesn't do that. He likes doing his homework at home.
12. I have two brothers. One brother has been out of school for many years. Now he is working in a dot-com company(网络公司). He is married and has his own family. The other brother is now at college and hasn't graduated yet. He has a girlfriend and they have known each other for 2 years.

### 2.2 找出下列短文中的实义动词、助动词或情态动词并翻译成汉语：

Two men were standing at a bar(酒吧). One man turned to the other and said, "I'll bet you \$ 100 that I can bite(咬) my

left eye." The wager (赌注) was accepted, and the man popped (突然挖出) out his glass eye and bit (bite 过去式) it.

"Now," he said, "I'll give you a chance to win your money back. I'll bet you another \$100 that I can bite my right eye." "He can't have two glass eyes," thought the other man, and he plunked (重重甩下) down his money.

Then the first man took out his false teeth and bit his right eye.

## 第二章 动词分类练习参考答案

### 2.1

1. takes 实义动词
2. is 系动词
3. was 助动词
4. can't 情态动词 stand 实义动词
5. can 情态动词 leave 实义动词
6. speaks 实义动词
7. can 情态动词 save 实义动词
8. will 助动词 find 实义动词
9. find 实义动词
10. will 实义动词 make 实义动词
11. do 实义动词 did 实义动词 doesn't 助动词 do 实义动词 likes 实义动词
12. have 实义动词 has 助动词 is 助动词 is 实义动词 has 实义动词 is 系动词 hasn't 助动词 has 实义动词 have 助动词

### 2.2

Two men were (助动词) standing at a bar. One man turned (实义动词) to the other and said (实义动词), "I'll (情态动词) bet (实义动词) you \$ 100 that I can (情态动词) bite (实义动词) my left eye." The wager was (助动词) accepted (实义动词), and the man popped (实义动词) out his glass eye and bit (实义动词) it.



“Now,” he said(实义动词), “I’ll(情态动词) give (实义动词) you a chance to win (实义动词) your money back. I’ll bet (实义动词) you another \$ 100 that I can (情态动词) bite(实义动词) my right eye.” “He can’t(情态动词) have(实义动词) two glass eyes,” thought(实义动词) the other man, and he plunked (实义动词) down his money.

Then the first man took(实义动词) out his false teeth and bit (实义动词) his right eye.

翻译：两个男人在酒吧里。一个转身对另一个说“我拿100块打赌，我能咬到自己的左眼。”对方接受了，于是这人挖出自己的玻璃眼珠用牙咬了一下。

“现在，”他说，“我给你一个机会把钱赢回来。我再拿100块打赌我能咬到自己的右眼。”对方想：“他不可能有两只玻璃眼吧。”于是他重重甩下了钱。

那人取出了他的假牙在右眼上咬了一下。

## 句子的变化

本章主要讨论的重点包括：陈述句的否定、一般疑问句、特殊疑问句。

### 8. 陈述句的否定

陈述句的否定构成有两种：

#### ► 1. 谓语动词含有 be 动词或情态动词

这时直接在 be 动词或情态动词后加否定词 not 即构成否定句。

#### 例句

肯定句	否定句
He <i>is</i> a teacher.	He <i>is not</i> a teacher.
I <i>can</i> swim.	I <i>cannot</i> swim.
He <i>will</i> come to the party.	He <i>will not</i> come to the party.

## ► 2. 谓语动词是实义动词

这时陈述句的否定要借助于助动词 do + not 来构成, 若主语是单数第三人称则用 does + not + 动词原形。

## 例句

肯定句	否定句
I <i>like</i> English.	I <i>do not like</i> English.
He <i>likes</i> English.	He <i>does not like</i> English.

## ► 3. 否定的缩写

(情态)助动词	分开写	缩写
I am	am not	没有缩写
We/You/They are	are not	aren't
She/He/It is	is not	isn't
I/He/She/It was	was not	wasn't
We/You/They were	were not	weren't
I/You/We/They do	do not	don't
He/She/It does	does not	doesn't
did	did not	didn't
I/You/We/They have	have not	haven't
He/She/It has	has not	hasn't
had	had not	hadn't

(情态)助动词	分开写	缩写
will	will not	won't
would	would not	wouldn't
shall	shall not	shan't
should	should not	shouldn't
can	cannot	can't
could	could not	couldn't
may	may not	(没有缩写)
might	might not	mightn't
must	must not	mustn't

## 9. 一般疑问句

一般疑问句的构成有两种：

### ► 1. 谓语动词含有 be 动词或情态动词

这时要构成一般疑问句，只需将 be 动词或情态动词移到句首。

**例句：**

肯定句	疑问句	回答
He <i>is</i> a teacher. 他是老师。	<i>Is</i> he a teacher? 他是老师吗？	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
He <i>can</i> swim. 他会游泳。	<i>Can</i> he swim? 他会游泳吗？	Yes, he can. No, he can't.

注意一般疑问句的回答方式。肯定回答用 yes, 否定回答用 no。

## ► 2. 谓语动词是实义动词

这时要借助于助动词 do 或 does, 将 do 或 does 放在句首。

### 例句

肯定句	疑问句	回答
He <i>likes</i> English. 他喜欢英语。	<i>Does</i> he <i>like</i> English? 他喜欢英语吗?	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.
I <i>like</i> English. 我喜欢英语。	<i>Do</i> you like English? 你喜欢英语吗?	Yes, I do. No, I don't.

## 10. 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问句是在上述一般疑问句的基础上变化而来的。句式: 特殊疑问词 + 一般疑问句或作主语的疑问词 + 谓语部分。

### 例句

## ► 1. 不要接名词连用的疑问词

### 1) 对人提问: who

- a. He can sing in English. *Who* can sing in English?  
他会用英语唱歌, 谁会用英语唱歌啊?



- b. I saw him at the party last night. **Who** did you see at the party last night?

昨晚我在派对上见到他。昨晚你在派对上见到谁了？

2) 对事物或有关所做的事情提问: **what**

- a. I like English. **What** do you like?

我喜欢英语。你喜欢什么？

- b. I am studying English grammar. **What** are you doing?

我在学英语语法。你在干什么？

- c. I am studying English grammar. **What** are you studying?

我在学英语语法。你在学什么？

- d. I'd like to go swimming tomorrow. **What** would you like to do tomorrow?

我想明天去游泳。你明天想去干嘛？

3) 对时间提问: **when**

I was born in 1980. **When** were you born?

我生于1980年。你什么时候出生的？

4) 对地点提问: **where**

He lives in Beijing. **Where** does he live?

他住在北京。他住哪儿？

5) 对方式提问: **how**

He goes to school by bus. **How** does he go to school?

他乘车去学校。他怎么去学校？

6) 对原因提问: **why**

I often study at the library because it's quiet. *Why* do you often study at the library?

我经常在图书馆学习，因为那儿很安静。你为什么总在图书馆学习？

## ► 2. 要接名词连用的疑问词

### 1) which

当说话者提供多种选择对象供对方选择时，我们就用 *which* 来提问。此时 *which* 后面通常接一名词连用，意思是“哪一个什么东西”。

A: Could you lend me your pen?

能不能借你的笔给我用一下？

B: Sure. I have two pens. This pen has black ink. That pen has red ink. **Which pen/Which one/Which** do you want?

当然，我有两支笔。这支是黑笔，那支是红笔。你要哪一支？

A: That red one. Thanks. 红笔，谢谢。

从以上例句可看出，*which* 后面也可不接名词，此时 *which* 是用作代词。

### 2) whose

a. *Whose* 后面必须接名词连用，表示“谁的什么东西”。

b. This is his book. **Whose book** is this?

I borrowed Jack's car last night. **Whose car** did you borrow last night?

我昨天借了 Jack 的车。你昨天借了谁的车？

### ► 3. how 用法详解

1) **how** 可以单独使用，此时 **how** 是对动作的方式进行提问。

如对交通工具提问：

a. **How** do you go to work? 你怎么去上班？

I drive. /By car. 开车去

I take a taxi. /By taxi. 打车去

I take a bus. /By bus. 乘公共汽车去

I take a subway. /By subway. 我坐地铁去。

I walk. /On foot. 步行去

b. A: **How** did he break his leg? 他怎么摔了腿？

B: He fell off the ladder. 他从梯子上掉下来了。

2) **how** 还常与形容词或副词连用。

a. **How old** are you?

b. **How tall** is he?

c. **How big** is your new house?

d. **How far** is it from your home to school? 你家到学校多远？

e. **How well** does he speak English? 他英语说得多好？

f. **How quickly** can you get here? 你多快能到这儿？

3) 对动作发生的频率提问：**how often/how many times...?**

a. I write to my parents once a month. **How often** do you write to your parents? /**How many times a month** do you write to your parents?

我每月给父母写一次信。你多久给父母写一次信？你

一个月给父母写几次信？

b. I go shopping twice a week. *How often* do you go shopping? / *How many times a week* do you go shopping?

我一个星期购两次物。你多久购一次物？你一个星期购几次物？

其他表示频率的短语：

every	}	day/week/month/year
every other(每隔一...)		
once a		
twice a		
three times a		

### 温故知新：In Brief

本章讨论了英文句子的三种变化：如何否定一个句子；如何提出一般疑问；如何构造特殊问句。这三种句子变化是与助动词或情态动词密切相关的，所以我们首先应该熟练掌握上一章所讨论的动词的分类。

英文中的句子还有其他各种变化，我们将在《通悟语法》一书中详细讨论。

### 第三章 句子的变化练习

3.1 将下列句子先改成否定句，然后改为一般疑问句，并做出肯定及否定回答。然后再对划线部分提问一个特殊疑问句：

1. She lives there.
2. Kennex lived there.
3. I'm living here.
4. I often get up at 7:00 in the morning.
5. He likes swimming.
6. He is reading English.
7. I will graduate next year.
8. I saw Jack at the party last night.
9. George is going to study at his dormitory tonight.
10. I am going to visit my grandmother this summer vacation.

3.2 Which/what 辨析：

11. A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to buy?

B: I want to buy a pen.

A: We have a lot of different pens. Their prices vary from 10 yuan to 300 yuan. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to buy?

B: That one.

12. A: There are flights to Kunming at 7:30 AM, 9:00 AM and 11:30 AM.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to take?

A: The 7:30 flight.



### 3.3 Work in pair:

口头练习：用 why 提问下列句子，并根据想象做出回答。

Example:

A: I didn't go to school yesterday.

B: Why didn't you go to school yesterday?

A: Because I didn't feel good.

13. I'm going to the bank after class.

14. I need to go to the drugstore.

15. I took a taxi to school this morning.

16. I was absent from class yesterday.

17. I like going to the net café.

18. I am not coming to class tomorrow.

19. I can't come to your party this weekend.

20. I didn't eat breakfast this morning.

21. I don't like the weather in this city.

22. I didn't do my homework last night.

### 3.4 对下列活动的频率进行提问:

23. go to a movie

24. go shopping

25. go to a net café

26. play cards

27. write a letter to your parents

28. cut classes

29. get your haircut

30. cook your own dinner

31. dine out

32. date girls

### 第三章 句子的变化练习参考答案

#### 3.1

1. She lives there. 她住在那里。

否定句                She doesn't live there.

一般疑问句        Does she live there?

肯定回答            Yes, she does.

否定回答            No, she doesn't.

特殊疑问句        Where does she live?

2. Kennex lived there. Kennex 在那里住过。

否定句                Kennex didn't live there.

一般疑问句        Did Kennex live there?

肯定回答            Yes, he did.

否定回答            No, he didn't.

特殊疑问句        Where did Kennex live?

3. I'm living here. 我正住在这里。

否定句                I'm not living here.

一般疑问句        Are you living here?

肯定回答            Yes, I am.

否定回答            No, I am not.

特殊疑问句        Where are you living?

4. I often get up at 7:00 in the morning. 我常常早晨七点钟起床。

否定句                I don't often get up at 7:00 in the morn-

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
|       | ing.  |
| 一般疑问句 | Do you often get up at 7:00 in the morning? |
| 肯定回答  | Yes, I do.                                  |
| 否定回答  | No, I don't.                                |
| 特殊疑问句 | When do you often get up?                   |
5. He likes swimming. 他喜欢游泳。
- |       |                            |
|-------|----------------------------|
| 否定句   | He does not like swimming. |
| 一般疑问句 | Does he like swimming?     |
| 肯定回答  | Yes, he does.              |
| 否定回答  | No, he doesn't.            |
| 特殊疑问句 | Who likes swimming?        |
6. He is reading English. 他正在看英语。
- |       |                           |
|-------|---------------------------|
| 否定句   | He isn't reading English. |
| 一般疑问句 | Is he reading English?    |
| 肯定回答  | Yes, he is.               |
| 否定回答  | No, he isn't.             |
| 特殊疑问句 | What is he reading?       |
7. I will graduate next year. 我明年就要毕业了。
- |       |                                |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| 否定句   | I will not graduate next year. |
| 一般疑问句 | Will you graduate next year?   |
| 肯定回答  | Yes, I will.                   |
| 否定回答  | No, I will not.                |
| 特殊疑问句 | When will you graduate?        |
8. I saw Jack at the party last night. 我昨晚在舞会上见到

Jack 了。

否定句	I didn't see Jack at the party last night.
一般疑问句	Did you see Jack at the party last night?
肯定回答	Yes, I did.
否定回答	No, I didn't.
特殊疑问句	Who saw Jack at the party last night?
	Who did you see at the party last night?
	Where did you see Jack last night?
	When did you see Jack at the party?

9. George is going to study at his dormitory tonight. George 今晚打算在宿舍学习。

否定句	George isn't going to study at his dormitory tonight.
一般疑问句	Is George going to study at his dormitory tonight?
肯定回答	Yes, he is.
否定回答	No, he is not.
特殊疑问句	What is George going to do at his dormitory tonight?
	Where is George going to study tonight?

10. I am going to visit my grandmother this summer vacation. 我打算今年暑假看望我奶奶。

否定句	I'm not going to visit my grandmother this summer vacation.
一般疑问句	Are you going to visit your grandmother this summer vacation?
肯定回答	Yes, I am.

否定回答      No, I'm not.

特殊疑问句    What are you going to do this summer vacation?

When are you going to visit your grandmother?

### 3.2

11. what, which

12. which

### 3.3

13. Why are you going to the bank after class?

14. Why do you need to go to the drugstore?

15. Why did you take a taxi to school this morning?

16. Why were you absent from class yesterday?

17. Why do you like going to the net café?

18. Why aren't you coming to class tomorrow?

19. Why can't you come to my party this weekend?

20. Why didn't you eat breakfast this morning?

21. Why don't you like the weather in this city?

22. Why didn't you do your homework last night?

注:回答略

### 3.4

23. How often do you go to a movie?

24. How many times a week do you go shopping?

25. How often do you go to a net café?

26. How often do you play cards?

27. How many times a month do you write a letter to your



parents?

28. How many times a week do you cut classes?
29. How often do you get your haircut?
30. How often do you cook your own dinner?
31. How often do you dine out?
32. How often do you date girls?

## 英文时态(一):一般动作

英文中把动作分两个方面来讨论:一个是“时”,即表示动作发生的时间;另一个是“态”,即用来表示动作进行到何种程度。这就是所谓的“时态”。

“时”又可进一步分为四种时间:现在、过去、将来和过去将来。

“态”也进一步分为四种动作程度:一般动作、进行动作、完成动作和完成进行动作。

因为每一个时间规定下都有四种不同的动作完成程度,于是构成了英文的 16 个时态。在初级语法中我们只讨论三个时间下的两种动作,见下表:

	现在	过去	将来
一般动作	现在一般时态	过去一般时态	将来一般时态
进行动作	现在进行时态	过去进行时态	将来进行时态

## 11. 一般现在时态的两种基本用法


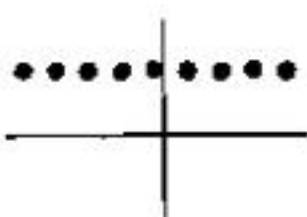
一般现在时态主要有两种基本用法：

- 1) 表示客观事实或真理。
- 2) 表示习惯性动作。图解如下：

1. 形式：do 或 does(单数第三人称)

2. 意义：

一般现在时表示客观的、普遍性的真理以及经常性的、习惯性的事件 (*The Present Simple Tense is used to express a general truth or fact, or an action that occurs regularly or habitually. Generally, the Present Simple Tense verb conveys a sense of permanence.*)

用法	图解	例句	解释说明
客观真理或事实 对客观事实或真理进行陈述，这些事实过去、现在和将来均可能存在。		i. The sun <i>rises</i> in the east and <i>sets</i> in the west. ii. The earth <i>moves</i> around the sun.	对于太阳或地球的运转规律在过去、现在或将来都是一样，不会改变。
经常性的重复活动 表示某项活动习惯性(habitually)、经常性(regularly)发生。		i. I often <i>spend</i> two hours reading English in the morning. 我早上经常花两个小时读英文。 ii. Classes <i>begin</i> at nine in the morning. 上午九点钟开始上课。	这两句都是表明一种习惯性的活动。

进一步详解:

一般现在时态的基本用法有两种:

### 用法 1

表示不受时间限制的事实陈述或客观性的真理, 这些动作或状态的发生不限于某特定的时间, 也即它们可发生于任何时间, 包括现在、过去和将来。

- a. The world **is** round. 地球是圆的。
- b. The earth **moves** around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。
- c. The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west. 太阳东升西落。
- d. Water **consists** of hydrogen and oxygen. 水是由氢、氧两种元素组成。
- e. Knowledge **is** power. 知识就是力量。

### 用法 2

表示经常发生的、习惯性的动作(Action)或者是存在的状态(State):

- a. He **doesn't work** hard. 他学习不用功。
- b. He often **goes** to the gym. 他经常去健身房。
- c. I **like** rice for dinner. 我晚饭喜欢吃米饭。
- d. I **go** to the gym twice a week. 我一星期去两次健身房。

这一用法常和一些表动作频率的时间副词连用:

- 1) 表示肯定的**频度副词**有: always, frequently, usually, sometimes, generally, occasionally, often 等。
  - 2) 表示否定的**频度副词**有: never, seldom, rarely 等。
- 这些副词在句子中的位置通常是: 在 be 动词之后、实义动词之前。

- a. He *is always* late.
- b. He *always goes* to school by bike.

## 12. 一般现在时的其他用法

以上是“一般现在时”最常见、最为普通的用法，除此之外，一般现在时还有如下一些用法：

**用法 3** 有时用一般现在时表示正在发生的动作。

用在以 *there* 或 *here* 开头的句中，表示目前短暂的动作：

- a. Here *comes* your wife. 你太太走过来了。  
但不能说：Here *is coming* your wife. \* 可以说：Your wife *is coming*.
- b. There *goes* our bus; we'll have to wait for the next one.  
我们要坐的那辆车开走了，我们得等下一辆。  
但不能说：There *is going* our bus. \* 可以说：Our bus *is going*.

**用法 4** 一般现在时态有时可表示将来发生的动作。

主要用在条件状语从句中 (*if, unless*) 和时间状语从句 (*when, as soon as, before, after, etc.*) 中，表示将来动作。(考试重点)

- a. Please let me know when he *comes* back. 他回来时，请告诉我一声。
- b. What are you going to do when you *leave* school? 毕业之后你打算做什么？
- c. I'll be glad if she *comes* over to visit me. 如果她过来看我，我会很高兴的。
- d. I'll give the book to him as soon as I *see* him. 我一见到他就把这书给他。



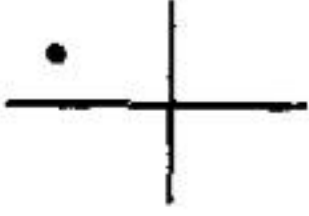

- e. I will get everything ready before you *come* back. 在你回来之前, 我会将一切准备就绪。

上述从句中动作 *come*, *see* 均是将在未来发生, 但要用一般现在时表示将来。

### 13. 一般过去时基本用法

1. 形式: *did*

2. 意义: 一般过去时态表示在过去的某一特定时间发生和结束的活动或情况。( *The Past Simple Tense is used to express a completed action which took place at a specified time in the past. The specified time is either stated or implied.* )

用法	图解	例句	解释说明
过去特定时间的动作 一般表示在过去的某一特定时间(如: last night, a year ago, in 1980 等)发生和结束的活动。		i. I <i>saw</i> him in the library yesterday morning. ii. I <i>began</i> to learn English ten years ago.	这两句均有特定的过去时间状语: yesterday morning 和 ten years ago.
过去重复动作 也可表示过去某一段时间内重复发生并结束的动作。		i. I <i>slept</i> for eight hours last night. ii. She <i>lived</i> in our town for three years, but now she is living in Beijing.	表示在过去的某一段时间内持续的动作, 但这一动作现已结束。比如: she 现在已离开 our town.

进一步详解：

### 用法 1

常表示过去时间所发生的动作或存在的状态，常和过去特定的时间状语连用。这些时间状语有：yesterday, yesterday evening, last night, the night before last(前天晚上), last year, last spring(去年春天), three days/months/years ago 等等。注意这些时间状语之前不需加介词，比如不能说：at last night \*, in last year \*, in three years ago \*

- a. He **was** late for school this morning. 他今早上学迟到了。
- b. I **bought** this computer three years ago. 我三年前买了这台电脑。
- c. I **was** tired last night, so I **went** to bed early. 我昨晚很累，所以很早睡了。

### 用法 2

表示过去某一段时间一直持续或反复发生的动作，此时可与表示频度的时间副词连用。

- a. I **lived** in the country for ten years. 我在农村生活过十年。(我现在不在农村了。)
- b. He **used to do** morning exercises. 他过去常常早锻炼。(他现在老了，不这么做了。)
- c. She **lived** in our town for three years, but now she is living in Beijing.
- d. He **took** a walk after supper when he was alive. 他生前喜欢在晚饭后散步。

- e. He *worked* in that dot-com company for one year. Now he is studying in America. 他在那家网络公司工作过一年, 现在在美国上学。
- f. I *wrote* a letter once a week to my family when I was in my first college year. 在大一的时候我通常一星期给家里写封信。



#### 14. 一般将来时态的三种用法

从严格意义上来讲, 英语中没有将来时态。这是因为表示将来的动作往往是与各种情态意图联系在一起的, 比如: 估计将发生某事; 计划将来做某事; 或表示愿意去做某事。因此, 对于将来时态的学习, 理解以下三个概念是至关重要的:


- 1) 预测: 表示说话人认为将来会发生某件事。
- 2) 事先计划: 说话人在头脑里已经做出决定将来要做某件事。
- 3) 意愿: 说话人既不是预计某事将会发生, 也不是预先经过考虑决定将做某事, 而是在说话的时刻立即做出决断表明他将去做某事。

不仅如此, 英文中还有其他各种可以表示一般将来动作的时态和结构。但为了方便起见, 通常把 will/shall do 或 be going to do 称作一般将来时。用图表示如下:

1. 形式: will do 或 be going to do
2. 意义: 一般将来时表示在未来的某个时间将要发生的某个动作或状态。(The Future Simple Tense is used to express an action that will occur at some time in the future.)

用法	图解	例句	解释说明
<p><b>用来预测</b> 表示预测,或说估计将来要发生某事,此时我们可以用: <i>will</i> 或 <i>be going to</i>. (<i>Will</i> or <i>Be Going To</i> can be used to express sort of certainty.)</p>		<p>i. According to the weather report, it <i>will be</i> windy tomorrow.</p> <p>ii. According to the weather report, it <i>is going to be</i> windy tomorrow. 根据天气预报,明天会刮大风。</p>	<p>说话人根据天气预报来对明天的天气做出预测,此时 <i>will</i> 或 <i>be going to</i> 都可以使用,意思上没有区别。</p>
<p><b>计划或打算</b> 当我们表达确定的计划或事先打算时,一般只用 <i>be going to</i>. (Generally <i>Be Going To</i> is used to express a definite plan.)</p>		<p>I have bought a computer and I'm <i>going to</i> learn the computer science. 我买了台电脑,我打算学电脑。</p>	<p>说话人显然在过去就做出了“要学电脑”的决定。并且现已买了电脑,即为自己“将要学电脑”做了准备。因此,“学电脑”明显是一个事先确定的计划 (definite plan)。此时只能用 <i>be going to</i>。</p>



用法	图解	例句	解释说明
<p><b>表达意愿</b></p> <p>当我们表达未经过预先计划或考虑的行动,即表示一种在说话时刻做出的抉择,也即表达的是说话人的一种意愿时,通常只用 <i>will</i>。(Generally <i>Will</i> is used to express a willingness.)</p>		<p>A: The telephone is ringing. B: I <i>will</i> answer it. A: 电话铃响了。 B: 我去接。</p>	<p>B 要去接电话既不是他预测有电话要打进来,也不是事先计划好要接这个电话。B 是在说“我愿意去接这个电话。”他是在说话的此刻做出的一种决定“要去接电话”。</p>

### 进一步详解:

1. 表示预测时,我们可以用 *will* 或 *be going to*。但两者还存在以下两点区别:

1) 用 *be going to* 特别是意指根据目前的明显迹象来推断某件事将要发生。*will* 则只是表明说话人认为或相信某件事将要发生。

2) *be going to* 通常用来表示说话人预期所说的事件马上或在相当近的将来就要发生。而 *will* 所表示的动作发生的时间可近可远。

a. Look at those black clouds! I'ts *going to* rain. (不宜用 *will*)

b. I feel terrible. I think I' *m going to* be sick. (不宜用 *will*)

c. John *is going to* fall into that hole! 瞧! John 马上要掉进那个洞了。



- d. Oh, my dear! They' *re going to* bump against that tree!  
天哪！他们很快要撞到那棵树了。
- e. You look very pale. I am sure you *are going to* get sick.
- f. The bridge *will* collapse. (说话人意指将来的某一天这座桥会坍塌的，也许是因为他是造桥专家，他知道这座桥设计明显不合理或工程质量上有问题，是一项“豆腐渣”工程。)
- g. The bridge *is going to* collapse. (说话人意指这桥目前人或车走在上面都会摇晃，或是看见多处有裂纹，或是远远地在看这座桥被炸掉。)

总之，在表示预测时，用 *be going to* 和 *will* 也存在着上述思维上的差异。

2. 表示行动计划，要用 *be going to*；表示意愿，要用 *will*。但两者有时似乎不太好把握，易混淆。二者主要差别是：

- 1) *be going to* 表示说话人对未来行动的计划或打算，通常是经过事先考虑并含有已经为这一行动做了某些准备的意思。
- 2) *will* 表示意愿，则表示在说话的时刻立即做出的决定表明将去做某事，并没有经过事先考虑，更没有为这一活动做出事先准备。

- a. I have bought a computer and I' *m going to* learn the computer science.
- b. My wife has bought some wool and she *is going to* knit a sweater for me. 太太买了一些毛线，她要织一件毛衣给我。
- c. A: Why are you taking the camera?  
B: I' *m going to* take some pictures.

以上每一句都含有预先准备的明显证据，故都不能用 *will* 代替 *be going to*。

d. A: Someone is knocking at the door.

B: I' **ll** go and open it.

e. A: The box is too heavy.

B: I' **ll** help you to carry it.

f. A: I've left my watch upstairs.

B: I' **ll** go get it for you.

g. A: I am thirsty.

B: I **will** make you a hot cup of tea.

以上每一句都表示说话的此刻做出的决定,故都不能用 be going to 代替 will。

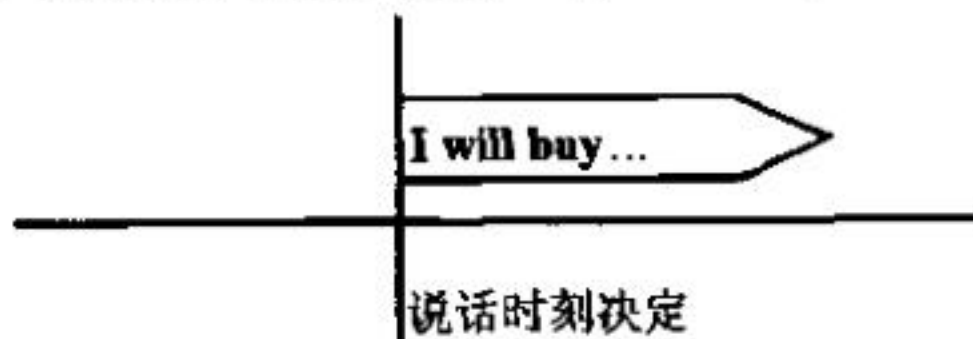
此外,若一个句子没有如上句子那样明显的计划或意愿的证据,则用 will 或 be going to 均可,但思维上依然有上述区别。

h. Husband: There isn't any milk left in the fridge.

丈夫:冰箱里没有牛奶了。

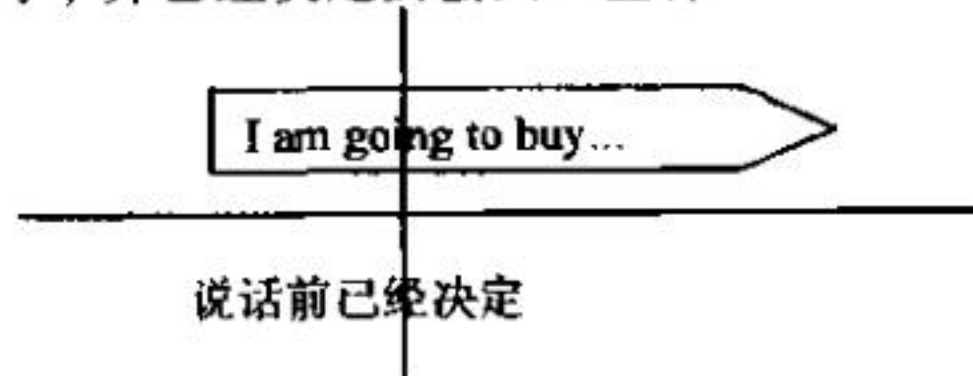
Wife: I' **ll** **buy** some after work. (说话此刻做出的决定。)

妻子:我下班后去买。(意指在她丈夫发现之前她也并不知道没有牛奶了,她丈夫提出后她才决定去买一些。)



Wife: I' **m** **going to buy** some after work. (预先考虑的决定。)

妻子:我打算下班后去买。(意指在她丈夫发现之前她就知道没有牛奶了,并已经决定要去买一些。)



### 温故知新: In Brief

英文中把动作分两个方面来讨论:一个是“时”,即表示动作发生的时间;另一个是“态”,即用来表示动作进行到何种程度。这就是所谓的“时态”。在这一章我们只讨论三个时间下的“一般动作”,下一章继续讨论三个时间下的“进行动作”。

时态一直是英文教学中的一个难点,也是中国学生不易掌握的一个内容。在本书中,我们主要分析和讲解各种时态最常见的思维用法,请读者细心体会。时态深刻反映了说话人的思维,在短时间内难以很好把握,这需要在今后的阅读过程中仔细比较和推敲时态用法规律,这样才能真正灵活掌握各种时态的用法。

## 第四章 一般时态练习

### 4.1 用动词的适当形式填空:

1. Vegetarians(素食者) \_\_\_\_ (not, eat) meat.
2. An atheist(无神论者) \_\_\_\_ (not, believe) in God.
3. Constant dripping(滴水) \_\_\_\_ (wear) away a stone.
4. The stock market \_\_\_\_ (rise) and \_\_\_\_ (fall) as its internal feature(内在规律).
5. John \_\_\_\_ (always, not, go) to school late. That is to say, he \_\_\_\_ (sometimes, attend) school late. He \_\_\_\_ (be, generally) a good student. He \_\_\_\_ (be, always) ready to help others.
6. If it \_\_\_\_ (rain) tomorrow, we'll have to put off our sports meet.
7. The front page of a newspaper \_\_\_\_ (contain) the most important news of the day.
8. The mother \_\_\_\_ (often, take) her son to school before she \_\_\_\_ (go) to work.
9. Look! Here \_\_\_\_ (come) your boyfriend!
10. A: Look! It \_\_\_\_ (snow).  
B: It's wonderful! This is the first time I've ever seen snow. It \_\_\_\_ (snow, not) in my hometown.
11. A: When \_\_\_\_ (often, you, get) up in the morning?  
B: I \_\_\_\_ (usually, wake) up at 6:30 and then \_\_\_\_ (stay) in bed until 7:00 o'clock.  
A: Then what?  
B: Then I \_\_\_\_ (put) on my clothes. I \_\_\_\_ (eat)



breakfast.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ (always, you, eat) breakfast?

B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. I think that's good for your health.

A: What \_\_\_\_\_ (often, you, have) for breakfast?

B: Bread and some milk.

#### 4.2 用适当的时态形式填空:

12. A: This letter is in French, and I don't speak a word of French. Can you help me?

B: Sure. I \_\_\_\_\_ (translate) it for you.

13. A: Have you decided what to do during the summer break?

B: Oh, yes. Everything is planned. I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a holiday for a few weeks and then I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a grammar course in New Oriental School.

14. A: Clint is in hospital.

B: Oh really? I didn't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) and visit him.

B: Yes, I know. I've bought some flowers and I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to visit him this afternoon.

15. A: Do you want to go shopping with me? I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the shopping mall downtown.

B: Sure. What time do you want to leave?

16. A: Oh, no! I've spilled coffee on my shirt.

B: Just a minute. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a damp cloth for you.

17. A: Do you mind if I turn the TV off? I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a long distance call, and it's hard to hear if the TV is on.

B: No, that's fine. I wasn't watching it anyway.



18. A: Why are you turning on the television?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the news.
19. A: Oh. I've just realized. I haven't got any money.  
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) you some.
20. A: I've decided to repaint the room?  
B: Oh, have you? What color \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) it?
21. A: Why do you have an eraser in your hand?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (erase) the board.
22. John: Would you call a taxi to take me to the airport, Joe?  
Joe: Call a taxi? I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) you myself. What time is your flight?  
John: 8 o'clock this evening.  
Joe: OK, we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at about 6 o'clock.  
Later that day, Ann offers to take John to the airport.  
Ann: Do you want me to take you to the airport, John?  
John: No, thanks. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me there.

#### 4.3 用适当的时态形式填空:

23. Mozart(莫扎特) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) more than 600 pieces of music.
24. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema three times last week.
25. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out last night?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, enjoy) the film much.
26. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very tired last night, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed early.
27. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) anywhere on Labor Day?

28. I \_\_\_\_ (begin) to learn English ten years ago, but I still can't speak it well now.
29. When I was young, I \_\_\_\_ (want) to be a bus driver.
30. I \_\_\_\_ (live) in this village for tne years, and then \_\_\_\_ (move) to Beijing.

## 第四章 一般时态练习参考答案

### 4.1

1. don't eat
2. doesn't believe
3. wears
4. rises, falls
5. doesn't always go, sometimes attends, is generally, is always
6. rains
7. contains
8. often takes, goes
9. comes
10. is snowing, doesn't snow
11. do you often get, usually wake, stay, put, eat, Do you always eat, I do, do you often have

### 4.2

12. will translate
13. am going to take, am going to take
14. will go, am going
15. am going
16. will get
17. am going to make
18. am going to watch
19. 'll lend
20. are you going to paint

21. am going to erase

22. 'll take, will leave, is going to take

#### 4.3

23. wrote

24. went

25. Did, go, went, didn't enjoy

26. was, went

27. Did, go

28. began

29. wanted

30. lived, moved

## 英文时态(二):进行动作

### 15. 进行时态的构成与意义

#### ► 1. 进行时态构成

其构成是: be + doing, 注意这里的 be 动词不是系动词, 而是助动词, 没有“是”的意思。

三种时间进行时	形式
现在进行时	I am doing... We/You/They are doing... He/She/It is doing...
过去进行时	I/He/She/It was doing... We/You/They were doing...
将来进行时	will be doing

#### ► 2. 进行时态意义

强调在某个特定的(现在、过去或将来)时间点, 某项活动正



在发生。比如：

- a. *I am watching* CCTV news right now.
- b. *I was watching* CCTV news when he arrived yesterday.
- c. *I will be watching* CCTV news at 7:15 pm tomorrow.

因此，进行时态通常和某一特定时刻(如上文中的 right now, 7:15pm)连用，来表示某一个活动在该时刻正在进行。这个特定的时刻可以是 1)某一具体的时间；2)另一具体活动。

1) 给出具体时间：

- a. *I am listening* to the English program *right now*. 我现在正在收听英语节目。
- b. *I will be watching* CCTV news *at this time tomorrow evening*. 明天晚上这个时间，我将正在看中央台新闻。

2) 通过另一活动表达这一特定时刻：

- a. *I was watching* CCTV news *when he arrived*.
- b. *I will be studying* English *when you come tomorrow*.

## 16. 现在进行时基本用法

**用法 1** 表示说话此刻正在进行。

- a. What program *are you watching*? 你正在看什么节目?
- b. He is not available now. He *is talking* on another phone.  
他现在没空，他正在打电话。
- c. Please don't make so much noise. *I am studying*. 请不要吵闹，我在学习。
- d. A: What *are you reading* now? 你正在看什么?  
B: *I am reading* today's Evening News. 我在看今天的晚报。

**用法 2** 表示现阶段正在持续的动作。这时进行时态表示的是一个一般性的活动,在说话时刻这个动作并不一定正在发生。

- a. You meet a friend on the street and you ask:  
A: What *are* you *doing* these days?  
B: I *am learning* the usage of verb tenses. 我正在学习动词的时态用法。
- b. These days I *am translating* a book. 这几天我在翻译一本书。
- c. *Are* you *working* this week? No, I am on holiday.
- d. How *are* you *getting* along with your English? *Is* your English *getting* better? 最近你英文学得怎么样? 有提高吗?

**用法 3** 表示最近的将来已定的安排。通常含有“计划”、“安排做”之意。

- a. A: What *are* you *doing* on Saturday night?  
B: I' *m doing* some shopping with Jane.
- b. I *am taking* a makeup test tomorrow. 我明天要补考。

**用法 4** 现在进行时常与 *always*, *forever*, *continually*, *constantly* 等连用,往往表示抱怨、厌烦、不合情理或使人不愉快的事。

- a. Jack *is always borrowing* money and *forgetting* to pay you back. Jack 常常借钱忘还。
- b. He' *s continually asking* me for money. 他老是找我要钱。
- c. My wife *is forever looking* for her keys. 我太太总是在找她的钥匙。
- d. How come Joe *is always groaning* about things? Joe 为什么总是在抱怨?

- e. He's *always messing up* the kitchen! 他总是把厨房弄得乱七八糟。

## 17. 过去进行时基本用法

**用法 1** 用来描述一个过去特定的时刻正在发生的事情。

- a. I *was discussing* my thesis with my director at this time last night. (特定时刻)
- b. A: What *were* you *doing* at 10 o'clock last night?  
B: I *was having* dinner with my friends.

**用法 2** 过去进行时还常常和一般过去时配合使用。此时，过去进行时通常表示一个历时较长的体现“背景”的动作或状态；而一般过去时则表示此“背景”下发生的、短暂的动作或状态。过去进行时动作先发生，一般过去时动作后发生。

- a. Mrs. Jones *was still cleaning* the house when her husband came back from work. She *was wearing* dirty, old clothes and no stockings; her hair was not tidy; she had dust on her face, and she looked dirty and tired. Her husband looked at her and said, “Is this what I come home to see after a hard day's work?” 琼斯太太的丈夫下班回家的时候，她仍在打扫房间。她穿一身又脏又旧的衣服，没穿长筒袜，披头散发，满脸灰尘，显得又脏又累。丈夫看见她这副模样就说：“难道我辛苦了一天，回到家就为了看你这副模样吗？”
- b. The phone rang while I *was having* my bath, as usual.  
像往常一样，我正在洗澡，电话铃响了。
- c. I cut my finger when I *was cooking* the dinner last night.

昨晚做饭时我割了手指。

- d. I *was watching* TV when the phone rang. 我当时正在看电视, 这时电话铃响了。

试比较:

- e. I *was telephoning* Harry when she arrived. (在我打电话过程中, 她到了。先 telephone, 后 arrive)  
f. I *telephoned* Harry when she arrived. (她回来之后, 我才打电话。先 arrive, 后 telephone)

## 18. 将来进行时基本用法

**用法 1** 表示在将来某一特定时刻正在进行的活动。

- a. I *'ll be lying* on a beach in Sanya this time tomorrow.  
明天这个时候我会躺在三亚的海滩上。  
b. Don't telephone after eight tomorrow. — I *'ll be having* a meeting. 明天八点钟后不要打电话, 因为那时我将正在开会。  
c. Wait until seven o'clock so that they *won't still be eating*.  
等到七点, 这样他们那时不会正在吃饭。  
d. Don't call me at nine tomorrow because I *will be studying* at the library. 明天九点钟不要给我打电话, 因为我那时将在图书馆里学习。

### 温故知新: In Brief

本章介绍了进行动作, 进行动作通常和某一特定时刻连用, 以强调在说话的这一时刻, 某个活动在进行。本章重点是掌握“现在进行时”和“过去进行时”的用法 2。



## 第五章 进行时态练习

### 5.1 用适当时态填空：

1. How fast \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) when the accident happened?
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the street when suddenly I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) me. I was frightened and I started to run.
3. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (stare) at me like that? Is there anything wrong with me?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ anybody \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV or I \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) it off?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to lose weight. So this month I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, eat) lunch. I am only eating fruits.
6. Clint phoned me last night. He is on holiday in Qingdao. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good time and \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to come back until the end of this month.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ (always, watch) TV. You should do something more active.
8. A: When do you leave for Hainan?  
B: Tomorrow. Just think, two days from now I \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach in the sun.  
A: Sounds great!
9. Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner then. You can phone me after 8 o'clock. We \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) dinner by then.
10. Leon is never satisfied. He \_\_\_\_\_ (always, complain).



11. Normally I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) work at 5:00, but this week I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (work) until 7:00.
12. A: Oh, I have left the lights on again.  
B: Typical! You \_\_\_\_\_ (always, leave) the lights on.
13. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio?  
B: No, you can turn it off.
14. A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio every day?  
B: No, just occasionally.

### 5.2 用适当时态填空:

15. The television was on but nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) it.
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep while I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the novel.
17. A: What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) at 7:15 yesterday evening?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) CCTV news then.
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you in the park yesterday afternoon. You  
\_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the grass and \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) with some people.
19. Hurry up! Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you.
20. The water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil). Can you turn it off?
21. Water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius(摄氏度).
22. The train is never late. It \_\_\_\_\_ (always, leave) on time.
23. Kennex is very untidy. He \_\_\_\_\_ (always, leave) his things all over the room.
24. After three days of rain, I'm glad that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) again today.
25. Every morning the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) in my bedroom window and \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) me up.

26. I \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) home yesterday when suddenly an old lady \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) out into the road in front of me. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) quite fast but luckily I was able to stop in time and \_\_\_\_\_ (not, hit) her.
27. Look! There \_\_\_\_\_ (go) our bus; we'll have to wait for the next one.
28. I'll give the book to him as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him.
29. I'll be glad if she \_\_\_\_\_ (come) over to visit me.
30. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) hard, but no one stopped working.

### 5.3 单项选择题:

31. I'll go with you as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
A. will finish  
B. finish  
C. am finishing  
D. have finished
32. He \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 o'clock every morning.  
A. is going to work  
B. went to work  
C. goes to work  
D. will go to work
33. When I see Jean in the street, she always \_\_\_\_\_ at me.  
A. smiled  
B. has smiled  
C. was smiling  
D. smiles

34. Look, here \_\_\_\_ the famous player.  
A. comes  
B. came  
C. has come  
D. come
35. The year \_\_\_\_\_ four seasons.  
A. has been divided into  
B. is divided into  
C. has divided in  
D. was divided into
36. She is going to be a nurse when she \_\_\_\_\_ up.  
A. grows  
B. is going to grow  
C. growing  
D. will grow
37. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, I won't go to the cinema.  
A. will rain  
B. rains  
C. will be rain  
D. is raining
38. I don't feel good. I \_\_\_\_\_ home from work tomorrow.  
A. stay  
B. stayed  
C. am staying  
D. will have stayed

39. My bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ down just when I need it most.
- A. always breaks
  - B. always broke
  - C. is always breaking
  - D. has always broken
40. Nobody likes her because she , \_\_\_\_\_ to carry favor with the boss.
- A. has always tried
  - B. does always try
  - C. always tries
  - D. is always trying
41. Next month when there \_\_\_\_\_ a full moon, the ocean tides will be higher.
- A. is
  - B. is being
  - C. will be
  - D. will have been

## 第五章 进行时态练习答案

### 5.1

1. were, driving
2. was walking, heard, was following
3. are, staring
4. Is, watching, 'll turn
5. want, am not eating
6. is having, doesn't want
7. are always watching
8. will be lying
9. will be having, will finish/will have finished
10. is always complaining
11. finish, am working
12. are always leaving
13. Are, listening
14. Do, listen

### 5.2

15. was watching
16. fell, was reading
17. were, doing, was watching
18. saw, were sitting, talking
19. is waiting
20. is boiling
21. boils
22. always leaves



- 23. is always leaving
- 24. is shining
- 25. shines, wakes
- 26. was riding, walked, was going, didn't hit
- 27. goes
- 28. see
- 29. comes
- 30. was raining

### 5.3

31. B   32. C   33. D   34. A   35. B   36. A   37. B   38. C  
39. C   40. D   41. A

## 名 词

### 第一节 引 言

#### 19. 名词短语(重要概念)

**概念** 名词与它前面的修饰语一起即构成名词短语。

**例句**

- a. *These red roses* are for you. 这些红玫瑰是送给你的。
- b. I have *three close friends*. 我有三个知心朋友。
- c. I really need *a new computer*. 我真的需要一台新电脑。
- d. I can't find *the best answer*. 我找不到最佳答案。
- e. He is *my best friend*. 他是我最好的朋友。
- f. There are some red roses on *that small table*. 那张小桌上有一些红玫瑰。

## 思维与用法

## 1. 名词短语的功能

名词短语是英语造句中不可或缺的元素。比如简单句的主语(a句)、宾语(b, c, d句)或表语(e句)通常由名词短语来充当。另外,英文中介词不能单独使用,其后面必须接宾语,所接的宾语也往往是名词短语(f句)。总之,名词短语是英文句子的重要组成部分。

## 2. 名词的修饰语

名词短语是由名词与它前面的修饰语一起构成的。一般来讲,名词前面有两种修饰语。其一是限定词,用来限定名词所指的范围,对名词起泛指或特指、定量或不定量等限定修饰作用。比如上文中的 these, three, a, the, my, that。其中,冠词(a, an, the)是一类很重要的限定词,也是英语初学者觉得较难使用的,我们将在第八章详细讨论。

其二是形容词,形容词则是用来表示名词的性质、特征。比如上文中的 red, close, new, best, small。

## 3. 名词修饰语的位置

从以上例句我们还可看出,名词的这两种修饰语通常都只能放在名词的前面,而且限定词要在形容词前面,结构是:限定词+形容词+名词(重要造句规则)。比如下面说法就不正确:

red these roses \*, close three friends \*, new a computer \*, best the answer \*, small that tree \*

最后,附带说明的是,名词短语通常是由三部分(限定词+形容词+名词)组成的。但这并不意味着三个部分必须同时出现。比如我们可以说:red roses(红玫瑰)或 these roses(这些玫瑰),这同样是名词短语,只不过意思上有差别。

弄清名词短语的构成和用法以后,我们将在以后的章节中分

别就名词短语的三个构成部分：名词、形容词和限定词予以详细讨论。我们的思路是：先来研究名词的基本用法，然后是限定词，最后讨论形容词。

## 第二节 名词的可数与不可数

### 20. 名词的定义及分类(只需了解)

#### ► 1. 名词定义

名词是用来表示人、事物、地点以及抽象事物的名称。

人：John, sister, father

事物：water, air, sun, computer

地点：London, theater

抽象事物：love, happiness, imagination, hope

#### ► 2. 名词的分类

对于名词，英语中通常做如下分类：

英语中的名词通常分为两大类：专有名词(Proper Noun)和普通名词(Common Noun)。进一步分类，请参见下表：

专有名词			意义	例词
			表示特定的人、物、机构、场所等的名词(首字母须大写)	Paris, the United States, Bill Gates, etc.
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	表示同类人或物中的个体	student, tree, hospital, house, piano, etc.
		集体名词	表示若干人或物的总称	team, committee, police, group, family, etc.
	不可数名词	物质名词	表示物质和材料的总称	paper, water, cotton, air, etc.
		抽象名词	表示动作、性质、状态、情感等抽象概念的名称	birth, happiness, evolution, technology, management, imagination, hope, sport, etc.

名词还根据是否可以被分割而分为可数名词(Countable Noun)和不可数名词(Uncountable Noun)。这是需要我们掌握的一种分类，因为名词的这种分类与我们今后造句密切相关。这也是名词这一章的重点内容。

此外，根据名词的构成，我们可将名词分为简单名词和复合名词。如：

简单名词：story, student, teacher

复合名词：girlfriend, roommate, mother-in-law(岳母或婆婆)



## 21. 可数名词与不可数名词

### ► 1. 不能按汉语思维理解英文名词的可数与不可数

英文中的名词分为可数名词(Countable Noun)和不可数名词(Uncountable Noun)。但初学者千万要注意：英文中名词的可数与不可数是不能按照我们汉语的逻辑思维去理解的。比如我们汉语中的“家具”，显然是可数的，我们可以说“一件家具”或“两件家具”等。但在英文中家具一词“furniture”是不可数的，我们不能说“a furniture, two furnitures”。这在今后的英文学习中应特别注意，遇到名词若对其可数性不敢肯定，可以查词典。词典中标有[C]表示可数，标有[U]表示不可数。

### ► 2. 可数与不可数的相对性(名词可数性的重要理念)

在英文中，有相当多的名词既可以用作可数名词又可以用作不可数名词，只不过此时词义往往不同。在此仅举几例予以说明。对于这样的名词，在今后的学习中应特别给予关注。

paper:

I need *some paper* to write a letter. 我需要几张写信用的纸。(paper 供写字用的“纸”，不可数)

I have *a term paper* to write on weekends. 我周末有一篇学期论文要写。(paper “论文”，可数)

I bought *a paper*. 我买了一份报纸(paper = newspaper, “报纸”，可数)

room (空间, 余地) / room (房间):

There's plenty of *room* for everybody to sit down in this *room*. 这房间有足够的空间让每个人都能坐得下。(room 作“空间”解不可数; 作“房间”解可数)

### ► 3. 可数名词与不可数名词的比较

我们现在以可数名词 book 和不可数名词 furniture 为例来做比较。

区别	book	furniture
单复数之别	可数名词既然可数，所以有单复数之分。比如：a book, two books	不可数名词没有复数概念，不能在词尾加-s 或-es 变复数，所以只有一种拼写形式。如 furniture 就只有这一种形式，没有 furnitures * 这种拼写。
可否与不定冠词连用之别	可数名词前可加 a, an 及数词。比如：a book, one book, two books	不可数名词前不用 a, an 及数词。不能说：a furniture *, one furniture *, two furnitures *

## 22. 可数名词复数变化规则

对于可数名词的学习，重点是要掌握可数名词复数变化规律。

### ► 1. 一般在词尾加-s:

desk/desks, book/books, hand/hands, dog/dogs, bee/bees, face/faces, orange/oranges

► 2. 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词加-es:

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class/classes, box/boxes, match/matches, bush/bushes

特别注意: 以-ch 结尾的名词, 若-ch 发[k]音, 则加-s, 例如:  
stomach/stomachs

► 3. 以辅音字母 + -y 结尾的名词, 变-y 为-i, 再加-es; 而以元音字母 + -y 结尾的名词, 则直接加-s:

---

country/countries, family/families, baby/babies, lady/ladies;

play/plays, boy/boys, guy/guys, donkey/donkeys, monkey/monkeys, key/keys

► 4. 其他特殊变化的名词:

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1) 以 o 结尾的名词:

potato/potatoes, tomato/tomatoes, hero/heroes;

piano/pianos (钢琴), photo/photos (照片), radio/radios (收音机), studio/studios (工作室, 演播室), bamboo/bamboos (竹子) zoo/zoos (动物园)

2) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词:

A. 变 f, fe 为 v, 再加-es 的词有:

half/halves (一半), knife/knives (小刀), leaf/leaves (树叶), life/lives (生命), self/selves (自身), shelf/shelves (架子), thief/thieves (贼), wife/wives (妻子), wolf/wolves (狼)

B. 一般直接加-s 的名词有:

belief/beliefs (信仰), chief/chiefs (首领), cliff/cliffs (悬崖), proof/proofs (证据), roof/roofs (屋顶)

3) 单复数同形的可数名词, 常见的有:

aircraft(飞行器), deer(鹿), giraffe(长颈鹿), sheep(绵羊)等等。例如: a sheep, two sheep

4) man/woman 及“man/woman + 名词”构成的复合名词:

man/men, woman/women, child/children;

“man/woman + 名词”构成的复合名词, 两个词均须变为复数。例如: man teacher/men teachers(男老师), man doctor/men doctors(男医生), man servant/men servants(男仆), woman pilot/women pilots(女飞行员), woman journalist/women journalists(女记者)

5) “名词 + 介词或介词短语”构成的复合名词变复数时, 将主体名词(或说中心名词)变为复数。例如: passer-by/passers-by(过路人), runner-up/runners-up(亚军), looker-on/lookers-on(旁观者), mother-in-law/mothers-in-law(岳母/婆婆), editor-in-chief/editors-in-chief(总编), bride-to-be/brides-to-be(即将成为新娘的人)

例如: What is Bigamy? 何谓重婚罪?

Lawyer: Do you know what bigamy is? 你知道什么是重婚罪吗?

Jackson: Yes. I'll have two *mothers-in-law*. 知道, 就是我会两个岳母。

## 23. 不可数名词

英文中的不可数名词很不易把握, 因为我们不能按照汉语的思维去判断一个名词到底是可数还是不可数。因此, 对于不可数名词, 需要强化记忆。但总的来说不可数名词有以下规律:



## ► 1. 物质名词通常不可数:

液体: beer, blood, coffee, cream, gasoline, honey, juice, milk, oil, tea, water, wine

固体: bread, butter, cheese, ice, ice-cream, meat, beef(牛肉), chicken(鸡肉), fish(鱼肉);

chalk, copper, cotton, glass, gold, iron, paper

气体: air, fog, oxygen, smoke

## ► 2. 抽象名词通常不可数:

advice, anger, beauty, confidence, fun, happiness, health, honesty, information, love, luck, peace

## ► 3. 总称的名词通常不可数:

不可数名词还通常指有很多单独的部分组成的一组事物。如:

总称名词(不可数)	部分名词(可数)
furniture(家具)	chair, table, bed 等
fruit(水果)	apple, orange, banana 等
jewelry(珠宝)	ring(戒指), earring(耳环), necklace(项链), bracelet(手镯)等
luggage	bag(包), suitcase(手提箱)

其他的总称名词有: machinery/machine(机器), equipment/tool(设备工具), poetry/poet(诗歌)等。



## 24. 不可数名词的度量

### ► 1. 前面曾提及，对于不可数名词，我们使用时应注意：

#### 1) 它们的前面不能加 a/an:

不能说: a bread \*, an advice \*, a nice weather \*, a furniture \*

#### 2) 它们没有复数形式，不能和数词连用:

不能说: two breads \*, ten advices \*, five furnitures \*

### ► 2. 可数名词与量词:

虽然我们不能用具体数字(比如 one, two, three, four 等)来表示不可数名词的数量，但我们可以借用量词来表示其量的概念。不同类型的不可数名词所使用的量词也不一样，一般规则如下:

#### 1) 常用 piece 修饰以下抽象名词和物质名词:

advice, bread, baggage, chalk, equipment, furniture, information, jewelry, luggage, music, news 等。例如:

a piece of news, two pieces of news; several pieces of furniture; three pieces of luggage

#### 2) 用 bottle, cup, drop, glass 修饰液态物质:

beer, blood, coffee, milk, tea, water, wine 等。例如:

several drops of blood, a glass of milk, two cups of coffee

#### 3) 其他的量词:

a loaf of bread, a tube of toothpaste, a pack of cigarette, a slice of meat

### 第三节 名词所有格

#### 25. 名词所有格的构成

##### ► 1. 单数名词，在词尾加“'s”：

my sister's boyfriend, the people's choice (人民的选择),  
a woman's intuition (女人的直觉)  
the actress's boyfriend (像 actress 这样以-s 结尾的单数名词同样是在词尾加“'s”)

##### ► 2. 复数名词：

1) 不以-s 或-es 结尾的特殊变化的复数名词，在词尾加“'s”：

the children's Day 儿童节

the children's books 儿童读物

women's wear 女装

Tom and John are men's names.

2) 在以-s 结尾的复数名词，在词尾加“'”构成所有格：

her friends' money

The stars' concert was a sell-out. 这些明星们的音乐会票已售完。

##### ► 3. 复合名词：

在最后一个词的词尾加“'s”：

my father-in-law's company 我岳父的公司

everyone else's viewpoints 其他人的看法  
Henry the Eighth's wives 亨利八世的妻子们  
the Prince of Charles's car 查尔斯王子的车  
the President of America's secretary 美国总统的秘书  
My brother-in-law's cousin is a singer.

- 4. 对于由 and 连接的并列名词，当表示共有的情况下，只需在最后一个名词词尾加“'s”；若表示各自所有，则须在每个名词词尾加“'s”。比如：

John and his wife's bank savings John 和他妻子的共同存款  
John's and his wife's bank savings John 和他妻子各自的存款

Clint and John's bedroom Clint 和 John 共有的卧室  
Clint's and John's bedrooms Clint 和 John 各自的卧室

## 26. 名词所有格的用法

### ► 1. 用于有生命名词：

名词所有格“'s”主要用来表示有生命的名词的所属关系，如以上所述例子。所以它通常用在姓名、人称、不定代词、集体名词、国家和高等动物等这样的名词后面。

姓名(Names): Mary's brother, Jones's car

人称(Personal nouns): my brother's car, the lawyer's office, children's reading, women's wear 女装

不定代词(Indefinite pronouns): nobody's fault, everyone's responsibility

集体名词(Collective nouns): the party's decision, the committee's decision, the company's accounts

国家(Countries): China's exports and imports in January 中国 1 月份的进出口额

动物(Animals): the horse's mouth, the horse's stable 马棚,  
a bird's nest 鸟窝

## ► 2. 用于无生命名词:

名词所有格除了用于以上表示“有生命名词”，还可以用于以下“非生命名词”:

### 1) 表示时间、距离:

today's newspaper

tomorrow's weather

tonight's TV

last night's storm 昨晚的暴风雨

a day's work 一天的工作

a week's holiday 一星期假期

a week's absence 一星期没见面

a month's salary 一个月的薪水

Three hours' delay 三小时的耽搁

I am very tired after a hard day's work. 经过一天辛苦劳作，我觉得很累。

My birthday is in two weeks' time. 我的生日在两周后。

Let's have ten minutes' break/ a ten-minute break. 让我们休息十分钟。

My college is fifteen minutes' ride from my home. 从学校到我家有 15 分钟车程。

### 2) 表示重量、度量或价值等:

two pounds' weight, a ton's weight, a ton's steel

two dollars' worth of sugar 两美元的糖

ten dollars' worth of gasoline 十美元的汽油

3) 表示国家、城市、国际组织、地理名词等:

China's population 中国人口

China's industrial development 中国的工业发展

America's West Coast 美国西海岸

Jinmao Tower, Shanghai's tallest building 上海最高建筑——金茂大厦

the city's weather 城市天气

the European Union's exports 欧盟出口额

the world's three most famous tenors 世界著名的三大男高音

the world's seven wonders 世界七大奇迹

the earth's surface 地球表面

the sea's depth 大海深度

the moon's shadow 月亮阴影

the sun's ray 太阳光线

4) 用于交通工具及其部件的所属关系:

the car's exhaust 汽车的排气管

the plane's engine 飞机的发动机

the yacht's mast 游艇的桅杆

the ship's boiler 轮船上的锅炉

### ► 3. 省去名词的所有格:

1) 若名词所有格所修饰的名词已经出现,则在第二次出现的所有格后的名词可省去,以避免重复。例如:

a. This bike is mine, not Michael's. (= Michael's bike)  
这单车是我的,不是 Michael 的。

b. This is my room and that is my sister's. 这是我的房



间，那是我姐姐的。

c. I don't know her name, but I can tell you her husband's. 我不知道她的名字，但我可以告诉你她丈夫的名字。

2) 在一些表示店铺或教堂的名词的所有格后面可省去名词，此时所有格表示相应的场所，且一般要在所有格名词前加定冠词 the。例如：

at the baker's 在面包店

at the butcher's 在肉铺

at the chemist's 在药店

at the florist's 在花店

at the dentist's 在牙医诊所

at the doctor's 在医生诊所

I want to pay a visit to the St. Paul's. 我想去参观一下圣保罗大教堂。

I'm going to the dentist's tomorrow afternoon. 明天下午我要去看牙医。

3) 在人名后的所有格省去名词时，表示某人的住宅。例如：

go to my sister's 去我姐姐家

I called at my uncle's yesterday. 我昨天去我叔叔家了。

## 27. of 属格的用法

一般来说，“of + 名词”结构主要用于以下两种情形：

### ► 1. 表示无生命物体的名词的所有关系：

the roof of the church 教堂的屋顶

the name of the song 歌名

the title of the book 书的标题

the leg of the table 桌子腿

► 2. 当有生命名词后面接短语或从句修饰时, 也用 of 属格:

a. What is the name of *the boy sitting next to her*?

不能说: What is *the boy sitting next to her*'s name? \*

b. I took the advice of *an old man I met during a journey* and decided to make something of myself. 我听从了在一次旅行中遇到的一位老人的建议, 决定干出一番事业。

c. The mother of *the boy in a red suit* is president of our company.

## 28. 所有格的意义

所有格除了表示所属关系, 还可以表示其他关系。

► 1. 主谓关系:

the visitor's departure 客人的离开

the teacher's request 老师的要求

Britain's decision = Britain decided... 英国的决定

the arrival of the train 火车到达

the growth of agriculture 农业增长

the arrival of my mother = my mother arrived

► 2. 动宾关系:

the children's education = (Somebody) educated the children 对孩子的教育

the boy's punishment = (Somebody) punished the boy  
对孩子的惩罚

the discussion of the plan 讨论这项计划

the criticism of the teacher 对老师的批评

### 温故知新: In Brief

本章重要造句理念:

名词可数与不可数的相对性: 在英文中, 有相当多的名词既可以用作可数名词又可以用作不可数名词, 不过词义往往不同。

具体掌握的重点内容:

1. 基本能够区分常见的可数名词和不可数名词;
2. 名词复数变化规则;
3. 名词所有格的构成;
4. 名词所有格的具体用法。

这一章主要是讨论了名词本身的一些使用规则。当我们要表示一个名词的数量多少时, 我们可以在名词前面加上相应的数量词。但数量词与名词搭配时要注意:

有些表达数量的词只可与可数名词连用;

有些只可与不可数名词连用;

有些则既可与可数名词连用, 也可与不可数名词连用;

有些要与复数名词连用。

因此掌握了名词可数与不可数概念, 以及名词单复数变化后, 为我们下一章讨论**数量限定词**用法打下了基础。

## 第六章 名词练习

### 6.1 找出下面短文中的名词短语：

How does a house become a home? An empty house is just a lifeless building. But once people move in, that house becomes a home. They add furniture and decorations to give each room a life of its own. Bedrooms become cozy. The living room or family room becomes a warm gathering place. But these changes don't happen by themselves—they take planning. And interior designers can help. Their job is to make homes comfortable and beautiful.

### 6.2 单项选择：

- Did you hear \_\_\_\_\_ just now?  
A. a noise  
B. noise
- I can't work here. There's too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many noises  
B. much noise
- If you want to know the news in detail, you can buy \_\_\_\_\_ to read.  
A. a paper  
B. paper
- I need some \_\_\_\_\_ to write on.  
A. a paper  
B. paper
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ in my soup!

- A. hair  
B. a hair  
C. hairs
6. These boys need to have their \_\_\_\_\_ cut.  
A. hair  
B. hairs
7. I don't like wearing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a long hair  
B. long hair  
C. long hairs
8. I can find some white \_\_\_\_\_ on your head.  
A. hair  
B. hairs
9. You can put up here tonight. We have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a spare room  
B. spare room
10. There is \_\_\_\_\_ for 10, 000 people to sit in this auditorium.  
A. a room  
B. room
11. More \_\_\_\_\_ will have to be made on the program for these performers.  
A. rooms  
B. room
12. I thought there was somebody in the house because there was \_\_\_\_\_ on inside.  
A. a light  
B. light
13. \_\_\_\_\_ comes from the sun.



- A. A light  
B. Light
14. I had some interesting \_\_\_\_\_ during the journey.  
A. experiences  
B. experience
15. He gained \_\_\_\_\_ in dealing with such people.  
A. experience  
B. experiences
16. They offered me the job because I had a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. experiences  
B. experience
17. I have \_\_\_\_\_ to do.  
A. a lot of work  
B. a lot of works
18. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ to an end.  
A. mean  
B. means
19. Jane studies very hard in order to gain more \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. knowledge  
B. knowledges
20. I saw four \_\_\_\_\_ at the exhibition.  
A. Japanese  
B. Japaneses
21. Two aircraft \_\_\_\_\_ badly damaged.  
A. was  
B. were
22. I opened the letter and it contained \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an important information  
B. an important piece of information

23. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ in this hall.  
 A. furnitures  
 B. pieces of furniture
24. Can you give me any \_\_\_\_\_ on this matter?  
 A. advice  
 B. advices
25. The streets are crowded with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. traffics  
 B. traffic
26. Warm \_\_\_\_\_ is comfortable in winter.  
 A. clothings  
 B. clothing

### 6.3 将下列名词变成复数形式:

27. star \_\_\_\_\_ magazine \_\_\_\_\_ sheep \_\_\_\_\_ child \_\_\_\_\_  
 deer \_\_\_\_\_
28. class \_\_\_\_\_ box \_\_\_\_\_ match \_\_\_\_\_ stomach \_\_\_\_\_
29. country \_\_\_\_\_ family \_\_\_\_\_ baby \_\_\_\_\_ play \_\_\_\_\_  
 boy \_\_\_\_\_ monkey \_\_\_\_\_ key \_\_\_\_\_
30. tomato \_\_\_\_\_ radio \_\_\_\_\_ hero \_\_\_\_\_ piano \_\_\_\_\_  
 photo \_\_\_\_\_ studio \_\_\_\_\_ potato \_\_\_\_\_ bamboo \_\_\_\_\_
31. half \_\_\_\_\_ chief \_\_\_\_\_ leaf \_\_\_\_\_ life \_\_\_\_\_ thief \_\_\_\_\_  
 wife \_\_\_\_\_ belief \_\_\_\_\_ knife \_\_\_\_\_ roof \_\_\_\_\_
32. man teacher \_\_\_\_\_ man servant \_\_\_\_\_ woman pilot \_\_\_\_\_  
 passer-by \_\_\_\_\_ looker-on \_\_\_\_\_ mother-in-law \_\_\_\_\_

#### 6.4 在所需的地方加上“'”或“'s”:

33. One student asked me a question after class. I answered the students question.
34. Many students asked me questions after class. I answered the students questions.
35. Is this Johns dictionary?
36. My brothers paintings are interesting.
37. Johns job was more difficult than Dick.
38. John and Mike school is the same as Tom.
39. My best friends father job is very interesting.
40. My brother-in-laws sister house is near mine.
41. Are you going to Dave party?
42. We thought all of the teacher speeches were brilliant.
43. The Browns house is bigger than the Greens.
44. The thief stole both John mother-in-law and his sister-in-laws handbags.
45. They were all tired after five hours walk in the woods.
46. She told me of her fathers illness the other day.
47. He is very tire. He needs a night rest.
48. The earths surface is about seventy per cent water.
49. The whale (鲸) is the world largest mammal (哺乳动物).

#### 6.5 用名词所有格简化下列句子中划线的部分:

50. This is my room and that is occupied by my sister.
51. I don't know her name, but I can tell you what her husband is called.
52. I've read John's letter, but where are you keeping the one from Mary?

53. I've read most of Dickens' novels and some of those written by Thackeray.
54. The accident was the driver's own fault and not that of the cyclist.
55. He has been staying for a few weeks at the house of his uncle.
56. She prefers my plan to the plan which my brother offers.
57. He is fond of stories for children.
58. Are you going to the concert that will take place this afternoon?
59. President George W Bush arrived at the Tsinghua University in Beijing on February 22, 2002; the news was reported in yesterday's newspaper. (合并成一句)

**6.6 分析下列名词所有格意义:**

60. the legs of the table
61. the company's money
62. the promise of the government
63. the failure of his brother
64. the teacher's speech
65. the president's visit
66. the volcano's eruption
67. the increase of population
68. the criticism of the teacher
69. Edison's invention of the light bulb
70. Bush's China visit

**6.7 综合练习:**

71. Clint will give us \_\_\_\_\_ on our grammar study.

- A. an advice  
B. some advice  
C. some advices  
D. advices
72. I want \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a dollar worth candy  
B. a dollar worth's candy  
C. candy a dollar's worth  
D. a dollar's worth of candy
73. I'll go to the sea for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a holiday of a month  
B. a month holiday  
C. a months' holiday  
D. a month's holiday
74. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ on the scene of the accident.  
A. lookers-on  
B. lookers-ons  
C. looker-ons  
D. looker-on
75. I am afraid there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ for you in my car.  
A. room  
B. place  
C. seat  
D. corner
76. In ten years' time, all those youngsters will become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. grown-up  
B. grown-ups  
C. grows-up



- D. grows-ups
77. Ten years had elapsed, I found she had \_\_\_\_ .  
 A. a few white hairs  
 B. much white hair  
 C. a little white hairs  
 D. few white hair
78. \_\_\_\_ are grazing in the fields.  
 A. Ten heads of cattle  
 B. Ten head of cattle  
 C. Ten heads of cattles  
 D. Ten head of cattles
79. I walked too much yesterday and \_\_\_\_ are still aching now.  
 A. my leg's muscles  
 B. my muscles of leg  
 C. my leg muscles  
 D. my muscles of the leg
80. My home is only twenty \_\_\_\_\_ from New Oriental School.  
 A. minute walk  
 B. minutes walk  
 C. minutes' walk  
 D. minute's walk
81. The woman over there is \_\_\_\_ mother.  
 A. Julia and Mary  
 B. Julia and Mary's  
 C. Julia's and Mary's  
 D. Julia's and Mary
82. He is very tired. He needs \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a night rest  
B. rest night  
C. a night's rest  
D. rest of night
83. \_\_\_\_\_ is too much for a little boy to carry.  
A. A bike's weight  
B. Bike's weight  
C. The weight of a bike  
D. The weights of bikes
84. In this medical team there are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three man doctors, two woman nurses  
B. three men doctors, two women nurses  
C. three man doctor, two women nurse  
D. three men doctor, two women nurse
85. The old house belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Jack's and his brother  
B. Jack's and his brother's  
C. Jack and his brother's  
D. Jack and his brother
86. Are these \_\_\_\_\_ who are playing volleyball over there?  
A. the bikes of the students  
B. the students' bikes  
C. the bikes of the students'  
D. the student's bikes
87. The policeman is investigating the \_\_\_\_\_ about the traffic accident.  
A. passer-by  
B. passers-by  
C. passer-bys

- D. passers-bys
88. Our university has bought \_\_\_\_\_, for the laboratory.
- A. a new equipment
- B. a new piece of equipment
- C. some new equipments
- D. new equipments
89. There are \_\_\_\_\_ in the Central Park.
- A. lots of children
- B. lots of childs
- C. a lot children
- D. a lot childs
90. Suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ fire broke out in the warehouse and everything in it was on \_\_\_\_\_ fire.
- A. ×/a
- B. the/×
- C. a/×
- D. ×/the
91. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the field.
- A. sheeps and cows
- B. sheeps and cow
- C. sheep and cows
- D. sheep and cow

## 第六章 名词练习参考答案

## 6.1

How does a house become a home? An empty house is just a lifeless building. But once people move in, that house becomes a home. They add furniture and decorations to give each room a life of its own. Bedrooms become cozy. The living room or family room becomes a warm gathering place. But these changes don't happen by themselves—they take planning. And interior designers can help. Their job is to make homes comfortable and beautiful.

## 参考译文：

一幢房子怎样摇身变为一个家呢？空荡荡的房子只不过是一座没有生气的建筑物罢了，然而一旦有人入住，它马上就成为一个家。人们添置家具，进行各种装修，从而使每个房间各具特色，鲜活起来。卧室变得温暖舒适；客厅或起居室成了一家人热热闹闹的地方。这些变化并非自然而然产生的，它们是需要周详的设计规划的。而室内设计师能够帮助你，他们的工作就是让住家能够舒适又漂亮。

## 6.2

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. A  
10. B 11. B 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. B  
17. A 18. B 19. A 20. A 21. B 22. B 23. B  
24. A 25. B 26. B

6.3

- 27. stars, magazines, sheep, children, deer
- 28. classes, boxes, matches, stomachs
- 29. countries, families, babies, plays, boys, monkeys, keys
- 30. tomatoes, radios, heroes, pianos, photos, studios, potatoes, bamboos
- 31. halves, chiefs, leaves, lives, thieves, wives, beliefs, knives, roofs
- 32. men teachers, men servants, women pilots, passers-by, lookers-on, mothers-in-law

6.4

- 33. One student asked me a question after class. I answered the student's question.
- 34. Many students asked me questions after class. I answered the students' questions.
- 35. Is this John's dictionary?
- 36. My brother's paintings are interesting.
- 37. John's job was more difficult than Dick's.
- 38. John and Mike's school is the same as Tom's.
- 39. My best friend's father's job is very interesting.
- 40. My brother-in-law's sister's house is near mine.
- 41. Are you going to Dave's party?
- 42. We thought all of the teacher's/teachers' speeches were brilliant.
- 43. The Browns' house is bigger than the Greens'.
- 44. The thief stole both John's mother-in-law's and his sister-in-law's handbags.
- 45. They were all tired after five hours' walk in the woods.



46. She told me of her father's illness the other day.
47. He is very tired. He needs a night's rest.
48. The earth's surface is about seventy per cent water.
49. The whale (鲸) is the world's largest mammal (哺乳动物).

## 6.5

50. my sister's
51. her husband's
52. Mary's
53. Thackeray's
54. the cyclist's
55. his uncle's
56. my brother's
57. children's stories
58. this afternoon's concert
59. President George W Bush's arriving at the Tsinghua University in Beijing on February 22, 2002 was reported in yesterday's newspaper.

## 6.6

60. the legs of the table 所有关系
61. the company's money 所有关系
62. the promise of the government 主谓关系
63. the failure of his brother 主谓关系
64. the teacher's speech 主谓关系
65. the president's visit 主谓关系
66. the volcano's eruption 主谓关系
67. the increase of population 主谓关系

68. the criticism of the teacher 动宾关系(别人对这位老师的批评)

比较: the criticism of the teacher's 老师对别人的批评

69. Edison's invention 主谓关系 invention of the light bulb  
动宾关系

70. Bush's China visit 主谓关系

### 6.7

71. B   72. D   73. D   74. A   75. A   76. B   77. A  
78. B   79. C   80. C   81. B   82. C   83. C   84. B  
85. D   86. A   87. B   88. B   89. A   90. C   91. C

# 限定词(一):表示名词的数量

## 29. 数量限定词

英文中的数量词常用的有:

只与可数 名词连用	只接单数的	one each every	one boy each boy every boy
	只接复数的	two, three, etc. both a couple of a few few several many a number of	two boys both boys a couple of boys a few boys few boys several boys many boys a number of boys
只与不可 数名词连 用		a little little much a great deal of a large amount of	a little water little water much water a great deal of water a large amount of water

与可数名词复数或不可数名词连用均可		not any	not any boys, not any water
		some	some boys, some water
		a lot of	a lot of boys, a lot of water
		lots of	lots of boys, lots of water
		plenty of	plenty of boys, plenty of water
		most	most boys, most water
		all	all boys, all water

### 30. 数量词与 of 连用

在上述数量词中,有些还可以接 of 短语连用。具体用法如下:

<p>all/most/some/any of + 特指限定词 + 复数可数或不可数名词</p> <p>比较:</p> <p><i>Most books</i> are interesting.</p> <p><i>Most of books</i> are interesting. * 不正确</p> <p><i>Most of my/these/the/John's books</i> are interesting.</p>	<p>这里“特指限定词”包括:</p> <p>—this, that, these, those;</p> <p>—my, their, John's 等名词所有格;</p> <p>—the</p>
<p>many/a few/few/several/both/two/three of + 特指限定词 + 复数可数名词</p> <p>比较:</p> <p><i>Many students</i> are good at English.</p> <p><i>Many of students</i> are good at English. * 不正确</p> <p><i>Many of these students</i> are good at English.</p>	
<p>much/a little/little of + 特指限定词 + 不可数名词</p> <p><i>Much water</i> is wasted.</p> <p><i>Much of water</i> is wasted. * 不正确</p> <p><i>Much of the water</i> is wasted.</p>	
<p>其他数量词如: a lot of, lots of, a couple of, plenty of, a number of, a great deal of 一般直接与名词连用。如:</p> <p>a lot of books, a great deal of water, a couple of days</p>	

特别关注：

all(三个或以上都)/both(两个都)的用法：

研究下列句子：

正确：All students are smart. 所有的学生都很聪明。

正确：All of my students are smart.

正确：All my students are smart. (all 的独特用法)

不正确：All of students are smart. \*

但其他数量词不能像 all 第三种句子这样用。如我们不能说：  
most my students \* , most the students \* , many these students \*  
both 和 all 的用法类似。

### 31. 数量词 a few, few a little, little

#### ► 1. 与名词搭配

a few, few 后面只能接可数名词复数；而 a little, little 后面只能接不可数名词。例如：

a few days, few boys

a little water, little money

#### ► 2. 肯定/否定之别

a few, a little 意思是肯定的，相当于 some，表示“有一些”。  
而 few, little 意思是否定的，表示“很少，几乎没有”。例如：

a. His theory is rather difficult; **few** people understand it. =  
almost no people understand it. 他的理论很深奥，没什么人能够理解。

b. His theory is rather difficult, but **a few** people understand it. 他的理论很深奥，但却有一些人能够理解。

c. I have **little** interest in English, so I am very poor at it.



我对英文没什么兴趣, 所以学得很不好。

d. I have *a little* interest in English, so I like learning it.

我对英文有些兴趣, 所以我喜欢学。

### ► 3. 与 only 或 very 搭配

我们只能说: only a little, only a few; 而不能说: only few, only little。但为了强调否定意义, 我们可说: very few, very little。

His theory is rather difficult and \_\_\_\_\_ students can understand it.

- A. only few
- B. only a few
- C. only little
- D. only a little

正确答案: B

## 32. 数量词 some any

► 1. 从与名词搭配来看, some 和 any 均可以与不可数名词和可数名词复数连用, 表示“一些”。some 一般用在肯定句中; 而 any 一般用在否定句中。例如:

- a. Clint is busy. He always has *some* work to do. But John is lazy. He *never* does *any* work.
- b. Last night I was very hungry and I wanted *some* food to eat. But now I am not hungry and I *don't* want *any* food to eat.

- c. I need *some* medicine to cure my cough. 我需要一些药治咳嗽。
- d. I want to buy *some* computer books.
- e. I *don't* have *any* friends here.

► 2. 在疑问句中，我们多数情况用 *any*，但是在表示我们期待一个正面回答或要鼓励对方说“是”时，要用 *some* 在疑问句中。例如：

---

- a. Have you got *any* medicine to cure your cough?
- b. Would you like to give me *some* advice?
- c. Can I have *some* more wine? 我能再喝一些红酒吗？

► 3. *any* 可以表示“无论哪一个，任何一个”，此时可用于任何类型的句子。

---

You can catch *any* bus. They all go to the railway station.  
你可以随便搭一辆公车，他们都去火车站。

## 第七章 限定词(一):表示 名词的数量练习

### 7.1 选择题:(数量限定词与名词的搭配)

1. Ann is wearing \_\_\_\_ rings.
2. Ann is wearing \_\_\_\_ jewelry.
  - A. five
  - B. several
  - C. some
  - D. lots of
  - E. too many
  - F. too much
  - G. a few
  - H. a little
  - I. no
  - J. every
  - K. each
3. He doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
  - A. much
  - B. many
  - C. a few
  - D. little
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ bad news on television tonight.
  - A. is too much
  - B. are too much
  - C. is too many
  - D. are too many

5. \_\_\_\_\_ people left early.  
A. A lot  
B. A few  
C. A little  
D. Less
  6. Only \_\_\_\_\_ dollars have been borrowed from the manager.  
A. a few  
B. few  
C. some  
D. little
  7. The letter was short because there wasn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many news  
B. much news  
C. a lot news  
D. a lot of news
- (在必要的地方加上 of)
8. Some \_\_\_\_\_ students are lazy and some \_\_\_\_\_ students are hard-working.
  9. Some \_\_\_\_\_ my students are a little lazy.
  10. I bought a few \_\_\_\_\_ books yesterday.
  11. I read a few \_\_\_\_\_ those books yesterday.
  12. Most \_\_\_\_\_ people need six to eight hours of sleep every night.
  13. Most \_\_\_\_\_ the people in this class like English.
  14. Jack asked me many \_\_\_\_\_ questions. Most \_\_\_\_\_ his questions are about grammar.
  15. I'm new here. I don't know many \_\_\_\_\_ people.
  16. I'm new in this class. I don't know many \_\_\_\_\_ my

classmates.

(all 和 both 的独特用法: 判断下列空格哪些不能加 of, 哪些可加可不加)

17. Almost all \_\_\_\_\_ children like stories.
18. All \_\_\_\_\_ my children are clever.
19. Both \_\_\_\_\_ those books are mine.
20. Not all \_\_\_\_\_ people are friendly, but most \_\_\_\_\_ people have kind hearts.
21. Not all \_\_\_\_\_ the people in my class are smart, but most \_\_\_\_\_ the people in my class are smart.
22. All \_\_\_\_\_ birds have wings, but not all \_\_\_\_\_ birds can fly.

(用 a few, a little, few, little 填空)

23. A: Are you finished?  
B: Not yet. I need \_\_\_\_\_ more minutes.  
= Not yet. I need \_\_\_\_\_ more time.
24. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ minutes? I'd like to ask you \_\_\_\_\_ questions. I need \_\_\_\_\_ more information.
25. He is very poor and he has \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
26. I like music. I like to listen to \_\_\_\_\_ music after dinner.
27. Jane is very shy. She seems to have \_\_\_\_\_ friends in her new school.
28. I had \_\_\_\_\_ food this morning. Now I am very hungry.
29. Clint's grammar lecture is very clear. As a result, very \_\_\_\_\_ students have questions at the end of class.
30. English is not hard. Only \_\_\_\_\_ students are not good at it.
31. I had only \_\_\_\_\_ money with me.



32. Only \_ \_ dollars have been borrowed from the manager.

(用 some/any 填空)

33. Last night I was very hungry and I wanted \_ \_ food to eat. But now I am not hungry and I don't want \_ \_ food to eat.

34. I need \_ \_ medicine to cure my cough.

35. I want to buy \_ \_ computer books.

36. I don't have \_ \_ friends here.

第七章 限定词(一):表示名词的  
数量练习参考答案

7.1

1. A B C D E G I
2. C D F H I
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. 不填,不填
9. of
10. 不填
11. of
12. 不填
13. of
14. 不填 of
15. 不填
16. of
17. 不填
18. of 或不填
19. of 或不填
20. 不填,不填
21. of 或不填, of
22. 不填,不填
23. a few, a little

24. a few, a few, a little

25. few

26. a little

27. few

28. little

29. few

30. a few

31. a little

32. a few

33. some, any

34. some

35. some

36. any

## 限定词(二): 冠词

### 33. 不定冠词 a, an 的位置

不定冠词 a 用在以辅音音素(并非辅音字母)开头的名词前;  
不定冠词 an 用在以元音音素开头的名词前。例如:

- a. a boy, a student
- b. a university, a unique person, an unkind old lady
- c. an hour, an honor
- d. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 一天一苹果, 医生远离我。
- e. Old Hen: Let me give you a piece of good advice.  
Young Hen: What is it?  
Old Hen: An egg a day keeps the ax away. 一日一个蛋, 不把斧头见。
- f. Telling lies is a fault in a boy, an art in a lover, an accomplishment in a bachelor, and second-nature in a married man. 说谎是男孩的错误、情人的艺术、单身男人的技能、已婚男人的第二天性。

an 还用在发音以元音开头的单个字母前面。例如:

an SOS sign

An L letter is in the word "letter".

### 34. 名词与冠词使用的重要技巧

从名词角度来看,对于名词与冠词的使用,以下几条是核心:

- 1. 单数可数名词:单数可数名词不能单独使用,必须与冠词或其他限定词连用。例如:

我们可以说: the boy, a boy, his boy, the woman's boy, a clever boy 但不能说: boy \*

I really need a new computer.

- 2. 复数名词和不可数名词:对于复数名词和不可数名词,以下两点须掌握:

- 1) 不能与不定冠词 a(n) 连用。例如:

不能说: a bread \*, an information \*, a ships \*, an oranges \*

- 2) 复数名词或不可数名词在表示泛指时,不可用 the。复数名词或不可数名词在表示特指时,要用 the。例如:

a. Life is hard sometimes. (泛指)生活有时会很艰难。  
而不说: The life is hard sometimes. \*

b. Life is education in itself. (泛指)生活本身就是教育。

c. The writer is writing a book about the life of blacks in America. (特指)这位作家正在写一本关于美国黑人生活的书。



- d. I love *music*, *poetry* and *art*. (泛指一切音乐, 一切文学艺术) 而不说: I love *the music*, *the poetry* and *the art*. \*
- e. I don't like the film, but I like *the music* (of the film). (特指这部电影的音乐)
- f. *Air* is a colorless and tasteless gas. 空气是一种无色无味的气体。
- g. *The air* in this room is stuffy. Please open *the windows*. 这房间里空气不好, 请把窗户打开。
- h. *Books* become more and more expensive. (泛指一切书都在涨价)
- i. Put away *the books* on your desk. (特指) 把你书桌上的那些书都摆整齐了。
- j. *Pencils* contain lead. 铅笔里含有铅。
- k. Who put *the pencils* on the table? 谁把铅笔放在桌上的?
- l. *Sugar* isn't very good for you. 吃糖对你没有好处。
- m. Can you pass me *the sugar*, please? 请把糖递给我好吗?

请注意, 表示特指的复数可数名词或不可数名词, 他们一般带有各种短语或从句作后置定语, 以限定这些名词所指的事物范围。如上句中的 on your desk, of blacks in America, in this room。

### 35. 冠词的用法

- 1. 第一次提到的单数可数名词前面用不定冠词 a 或 an, 这一名词再次出现则要用定冠词 the:

- a. A *man* came up to a *policeman* and asked him a *question*.

*The policeman* didn't understand *the question*, so he asked *the man* to repeat it.

b. I had *a banana* and *an apple*. I ate *the banana* and gave *the apple* to Clint.

► 2. 在谈到说话人和听话人双方都知道的事物时, 要用 *the*: 比如在自己家的房间里, 我们要说: *the light*, *the floor*, *the door*, *the window*, *the carpet*.

a. Can you turn off *the light*, please? (= *the light* in our room)

b. Shut *the door*, please! (听话的人知道指的是哪扇门, 比如是卧室的门。)

c. How do you like *the film*? 你觉得这部电影怎样?

d. A: Do you need *the car* today, honey? 亲爱的, 今天你用车吗?

B: Yes. I have a lot of things to do. Why don't I drive you to work today? 用, 我有很多事要做。我送你去上班怎么样?

A: OK. But be sure to fill *the car* up with gas. 好的, 记得把车加满油。

► 3. 表示世界上独一无二的事物:

*the earth*, *the sky*, *the equator*, *the moon*, *the world*, *the universe*

- 4. 形容词或副词最高级、序数词以及 only 用作形容词加名词连用时, 它们前面一般要用 the:

the only/best way to cope with the problem

惟一的/最好的解决这问题的方法

This is the first time I've come to Beijing.

- 5. 在乐器、乐团、合唱团及流行音乐团体前加 the:

the Beatles 甲壳虫乐队

the Philadelphia Orchestra 费城管弦乐队

play/learn the guitar 弹吉他

learn the piano 学弹钢琴

注意: 运动项目前不用 the。如: play chess, play football/basketball/table tennis

### 36. 何时不用冠词

- 1. 表示独一无二的身份前一般不用冠词:

a. Elizabeth II, *Queen* of England 英国女王伊丽莎白二世

b. They elected Henry *chairman*.

c. Henry was elected *chairman* of the committee. Henry 被选为协会主席。

d. He was elected *President* for the second time.

e. She is *chairman* of the committee.

f. For the first time I am *king* of myself. 第一次我成为了自己的主人。

g. Elect whom you choose to be *king*. 推举你选的那个人

当国王。

h. Mr. Smith used to be *president* of our bank. Smith 先生过去是我们银行的行长。

► 2. 表示球类、棋类运动项目时不加冠词：

play football/chess/tennis

► 3. 下列这些限定词彼此排斥，不能同时出现在名词前面：

(1) 冠词：the, an, a

(2) 物主形容词：my, your, his, her, our, their

(3) 指示形容词：this, that, these, those

(4) 名词属格：Tom's, John's

不说：the my book \*, the Tom's book \*, my the money \*,  
our the problems \*

► 4. the 在一些特殊的名词前省略：

1) nature: 泛指自然界(动、植物及无生命物质的世界)。例如：in nature

If you destroy *nature* you will suffer for it. 谁要是破坏大自然，谁就要遭受恶果。

2) society: 泛指我们在其中生活的这个社会，一般不用冠词。例如：in society

*Society* turns people into criminals and then locks them up. 社会使人犯罪，然后又把他们关进监狱。

3) space: 泛指星球之间的空间，不用冠词。例如：in space

Man has just taken his first steps into *space*. 对于太空的探索，人类才刚刚迈出了第一步。



4) man: 泛指整个人类时, 不用冠词。例如:

- a. **Man** can conquer *nature*. 人定胜天。
- b. From early times *man* has used garlic (大蒜).  
Through the years *man* has tried to cope with (处理)  
the smell of garlic. But no herb, mouthwash, chewing  
gum, or toothpaste seems to help much.
- c. That's one small step for *a man*, one giant leap for  
*man*. 这对于一个人来说是一小步, 对于人类却是一  
次巨大的飞跃。(这是 Neil Armstrong(尼尔·阿姆斯特朗)  
踏到月球表面上时说的话。)

5) history: 泛指人类整个历史时, 不用冠词。

- a. **History** may repeat itself.
- b. Throughout *history man* has had to accept the fact that  
all living things must die.

#### ► 5. 在一日三餐名词前不用冠词:

have something for breakfast/lunch/supper/dinner

invite somebody to dinner

I was invited to *dinner*.

若在三餐名词前有形容词时, 则一般加不定冠词。例如:

We often have *a big lunch* and *a nice dinner*. 我们通常午饭  
吃得较多, 晚饭则吃得较好。

#### ► 6. 交通工具名词前不用冠词:

by bicycle/boat/bus/car/plane/train/metro(subway, tube)

但若用介词 on, 则须用冠词。on the train/plane/boat (特别  
注意: on foot 步行不加冠词。)



► 7. 在一些固定介词搭配中不用冠词:

face to face, arm in arm, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, side by side, inch by inch, day after day, dentist after dentist

37. school/the school

表示地点的名词如: bed, church, court, hospital, prison, school/college/university, sea, work, office 等。当人们去这些地方做在这些地方应该做的事时, 上述这些词前面不加冠词。因为这时这些名词只表示一种抽象概念, 说话人并非特指具体的地点。如果我们去这些地方不是要做特定的事, 而是由于其他原因, 则要用 the。例如:

- a. His mother is *in hospital* and he has been *in the hospital* to take care of her. 他妈妈生病住院了, 他就一直在医院里照顾她。
- b. He is often invited to *the prison* to give lectures.  
他常去监狱给囚犯做演讲。(我们想到的是某一个特定的监狱)
- c. He is *in prison* for bribery. (He is a prisoner. 我们想到的并不是某一个特定的监狱)
- d. Bill Clinton *came into office* in 1992. 克林顿 1992 年上台当总统。
- e. Bill Clinton *came into the office* and saw Lewinsky working there.

其他类似的还有:

to school/college/university (to study) 去学校/学院/大学读书

to church (to pray) 去教堂祷告

to hospital (as patients) 去医院就医

in class 在上课; in the class 在这个班

当然我们也可以用其他介词:

at/from/in/to school/college/university

at/from/in/to class

to/in/into/from church

to/in/into/out of prison/hospital/bed

to/at/from work 去上班/在上班/下班

to/at sea 出海/在海上

to/in/from/out of town

at/from home

go to sea (as sailors) (当水手)出海

go to the sea = go to the seaside 去海边, 去海滨

be at sea (as passengers or crew) (作为旅客或船员)乘  
船旅行/航海

be at the sea = be at the seaside 在海边

by sea = by ship 乘船

by the sea = by the seaside 在海边

be in office 在任职

be in the office 在办公室里

be out of office 离职

be out of the office 离开办公室

### 38. “泛指概念”的四种表达方式

► 1. 由以上得知, 不带 the 的不可数名词表示泛指。

a. I like *music*.

- b. **Gold** is a metal. 黄金是一种金属。

不正确: The gold is a metal. \*

► 2. 由以上得知, 不带 the 的复数可数名词表示泛指。

- a. **Bananas** are yellow. 香蕉是黄色的。  
b. I am afraid of **dogs**. (不用 the dogs 表示泛指概念。)

► 3. “the + 单数可数名词”可以表示泛指(当然也可以表示特指)。

- a. **The whale** is the largest mammal on earth. (泛指)鲸是地球上最大的哺乳动物。  
b. **The whale** is dead. (特指)这头鲸已经死了。  
c. **The elephant** is the largest land mammal. (泛指)大象是陆地上最大的哺乳动物。  
d. **The elephant** over there has only one tusk. (特指)那边的那只大象只有一颗象牙。

► 4. 不定冠词“a/an + 单数可数名词”可以表示泛指。当然也可以含有“one”这一数量意义。注意比较下列句子:

- a. I ate **a banana** this morning. (一个香蕉)  
b. **A banana** is yellow. (任何一个香蕉) any banana, all bananas, bananas in general (泛指)  
c. I saw **a dog** enter the room.  
d. **A dog** makes a good pet. (泛指)  
e. **A teacher** should be patient with his or her students. 相当于 all teachers 或 any teacher。  
f. **A growing child** needs great nourishment. 在长身体的孩

子需要较多的营养。相当于 all growing children 或 any growing child。

g. **A *child*** needs love. = Children need love. = Any child needs love.

## 第八章 限定词(二):冠词练习

8.1 在必要的地方添上 the (特指的陈述用 the, 泛指陈述不用.):

1. \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in that vase are beautiful.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ flowers are beautiful.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ water consists of hydrogen and oxygen.
4. I don't want to go swimming today. \_\_\_\_\_ water is too cold.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ health is more important than money.
6. Doctors are concerned with \_\_\_\_\_ health of their patients.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ gold is a precious metal.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ gold in Mary's ring is 24 karats.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables are good for you.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables we had for dinner last night were overcooked.

8.2 名词第一次出现用 a/an, 第二次出现用 the:

11. Yesterday I saw \_\_\_\_\_ dog and \_\_\_\_\_ cat. \_\_\_\_\_ dog was chasing \_\_\_\_\_ cat. \_\_\_\_\_ cat was chasing \_\_\_\_\_ mouse. \_\_\_\_\_ mouse ran into \_\_\_\_\_ hole, but \_\_\_\_\_ hole was very small. \_\_\_\_\_ cat couldn't get into \_\_\_\_\_ hole, so it ran up \_\_\_\_\_ tree. \_\_\_\_\_ dog tried to climb \_\_\_\_\_ tree too, but it couldn't.
12. Yesterday I saw \_\_\_\_\_ man and \_\_\_\_\_ woman. They were having \_\_\_\_\_ argument. \_\_\_\_\_ man was yelling at



\_\_\_\_\_ woman, and \_\_\_\_\_ woman was shouting at  
\_\_\_\_\_ man. I don't know what \_\_\_\_\_ argument was  
about.

### 8.3 在必要的地方填上适当的冠词:

13. A: I have \_\_\_\_\_ idea. Let's go on \_\_\_\_\_ picnic Satur-  
day.  
B: Sounds great!
14. A: Did you have fun at \_\_\_\_\_ picnic yesterday?  
B: Sure I did.
15. A: Where is my blue shirt?  
B: It's in \_\_\_\_\_ washing machine. You'll have to wear  
\_\_\_\_\_ different shirt.
16. I hope I have \_\_\_\_\_ washing machine.
17. Everyone has \_\_\_\_\_ problems in \_\_\_\_\_ life.
18. My grandfather had \_\_\_\_\_ long life.
19. That book is about \_\_\_\_\_ life of Helen Keller.

### 8.4 判断句子正误:

20. The life is hard sometimes.
21. I love music, poetry and the art.
22. I don't like the film, but I like music.
23. The air is a colorless and tasteless gas.
24. Air in this room is stuffy. Please open the windows.
25. The history may repeat itself.
26. The pencils contain lead.
27. Diamond is the hardest substance in the nature.
28. Man has just taken his first steps into the space.
29. A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of the

life, as Marx put it.

### 8.5 单项选择:

30. \_\_\_\_\_ ballet dancers learn five basic positions for the arms and feet.  
A. All of  
B. Of every  
C. All  
D. Every
31. In 1864 Nevada entered the United States as \_\_\_\_\_ thirty-sixth state.  
A. in the  
B. to be the  
C. was the  
D. the
32. \_\_\_\_\_ are good for you.  
A. Apple  
B. An apple  
C. Apples  
D. The apples
33. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ on that tree! They're very big.  
A. apple  
B. an apple  
C. apples  
D. the apples
34. We had a very nice meal. \_\_\_\_\_ were especially good.  
A. Vegetables  
B. The vegetables  
C. Vegetable

- D. A vegetable
35. Most people believe that \_\_\_\_\_ are the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. marriage and family life...society  
B. marriage and family life...the society  
C. the marriage and the family life...society  
D. the marriage and the family life...the society
36. Mary and John got married but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't last very long.  
A. marriage  
B. the marriage  
C. a marriage  
D. marriages
37. One of our biggest social problems is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the unemployment  
B. unemployment  
C. an unemployment  
D. unemployments
38. Don't stay in that hotel. It's very noisy and \_\_\_\_\_ are very uncomfortable.  
A. beds  
B. the beds  
C. this bed  
D. a bed
39. \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem in most big cities.  
A. Crime  
B. The crime  
C. Crimes  
D. This crime
40. "What on earth is that?" "Don't you know? That's a

whale, \_\_\_\_ .”

- A. largest world's mammal
- B. largest mammal in the world
- C. the world's largest mammal
- D. largest mammal of the world

41. A foreign language is a weapon in \_\_\_\_\_, as Marx put it.

- A. struggle of life
- B. struggle of the life
- C. the struggle of life
- D. the struggle of the life

42. These books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you \_\_\_\_\_ you need.

- A. all the information
- B. all the informations
- C. all of information
- D. all of the informations

43. It is reported that \_\_\_\_\_ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.

- A. the most
- B. most of
- C. most
- D. the most of

44. Radio, televisions and press \_\_\_\_\_ of conveying news and information.

- A. are the most three common means
- B. are the most common three means
- C. are the three most common means
- D. are three the most common means

45. The Grapes of Wrath, a novel about the Depression years of the 1930's, is one of John Steinbeck's \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- A. most famous  
B. the most famous  
C. are most famous  
D. and most famous

### 8.6 在所需的空格处填上冠词:

#### School:

46. Every term parents are invited to \_\_\_\_\_ to meet the teachers.
47. Why aren't your children at \_\_\_\_\_ today? Are they ill?
48. When he was younger, Ted hated \_\_\_\_\_.
49. What time does \_\_\_\_\_ start in the mornings in your country?
50. —How do your children get home from \_\_\_\_\_? By bus?  
—No, they walk. \_\_\_\_\_ isn't very far.
51. What sort of job does Jenny want to do when she leaves \_\_\_\_\_?
52. There were some people waiting outside \_\_\_\_\_ to meet their children.

#### Hospital:

53. She works as a cleaner at \_\_\_\_\_.
54. When Ann was ill, we all went to \_\_\_\_\_ to visit her.
55. My brother has always been very health. He's never been in \_\_\_\_\_.
56. Peter was injured in an accident and was kept in \_\_\_\_\_



for a few days.

57. Jack had an accident last week. He was taken to \_\_\_\_\_.  
He's still in \_\_\_\_\_ now.

**Church:**

58. John's mother is a regular churchgoer. She goes to \_\_\_\_\_ every Sunday.  
59. John himself doesn't go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
60. John went to \_\_\_\_\_ to take some photographs of the buildings.  
61. The workmen went to \_\_\_\_\_ to repair the roof.

**Prison:**

62. In many places people are in \_\_\_\_\_ because of their political opinions.  
63. The other day the fire brigade were called to \_\_\_\_\_ to put out a fire.  
64. The judge decided to fine the man \$ 500 instead of sending him to \_\_\_\_\_.  
65. Ken went to \_\_\_\_\_ to visit his brother because he was in \_\_\_\_\_ for bribery.

**Sea:**

66. There's a nice view from the window. You can see \_\_\_\_\_.  
67. It was a long voyage. We were at \_\_\_\_\_ for four weeks.  
68. I love swimming in \_\_\_\_\_.  
69. Jack is a seaman. He spends most of his life at \_\_\_\_\_.  
70. —It is a nice day, isn't it?

—Yes, let's go for a walk by \_\_\_\_\_.

### 8.7 冠词填空:

## *Chicken Soup for the Soul 心灵鸡汤*

### Boy and His Apple Tree

71. \_\_\_\_\_ long time ago, there was \_\_\_\_\_ huge apple tree.
72. \_\_\_\_\_ little boy loved to come and play around it everyday. He climbed to \_\_\_\_\_ tree top, ate \_\_\_\_\_ apples, took \_\_\_\_\_ nap under \_\_\_\_\_ shadow... He loved \_\_\_\_\_ tree and \_\_\_\_\_ tree loved to play with him.
73. Time went by... \_\_\_\_\_ little boy had grown up and he no longer played around \_\_\_\_\_ tree everyday. One day, the boy came back to the tree and he looked. "Come and play with me," the tree asked the boy.
74. "I am no longer \_\_\_\_\_ kid, I don't play around \_\_\_\_\_ trees anymore." The boy replied, "I want \_\_\_\_\_ toys. I need money to buy them." "Sorry, but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ money... but you can pick all \_\_\_\_\_ my apples and sell them. So, you will have \_\_\_\_\_ money." The boy was so excited. He grabbed all \_\_\_\_\_ apples on the tree and left happily. The boy never came back after he picked the apples. The tree was sad.
75. One day, the boy returned and the tree was so excited. "Come and play with me." the tree said. "I don't have time to play. I have to work for my family. We

need \_\_\_\_\_ house for shelter. Can you help me?" "Sorry, but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ house. But you can chop off \_\_\_\_\_ my branches to build your house." So the boy cut all the branches of the tree and left happily.

The tree was glad to see him happy but the boy never came back since then. The tree was again lonely and sad.

One hot summer day, the boy returned and the tree was delighted. "Come and play with me!" the tree said.

76. "I am sad and getting old. I want to go sailing to relax myself. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ boat?" "Use my trunk to build your boat. You can sail far away and be happy." So the boy cut the tree trunk to make \_\_\_\_\_ boat.

He went sailing and never showed up for a long time.

Finally, the boy returned after he left for so many years.

"Sorry, my boy. But I don't have anything for you anymore. No more apples for you..." the tree said.

77. "I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ teeth to bite." the boy replied.

"No more truck for you to climb on." "I am too old for that now." the boy said.

78. "I really can't give you anything ... \_\_\_\_\_ only thing left is my dying roots." the tree said with tears.

79. "I don't need much now, just \_\_\_\_\_ place to rest. I am tired after all \_\_\_\_\_ these years." The boy replied.

80. "Good! Old tree roots is \_\_\_\_\_ best place to lean on and rest. Come, Come sit down with me and rest."

The boy sat down and the tree was glad and smiled with tears...

This is the story of everyone. The tree is our parent. When we were young, we loved to play with Mom and Dad...

When we grown up, we left them... only came to them when we need something or when we are in trouble.

No matter what, parents will always be there and give everything they could to make you happy.

You may think the boy is cruel to the tree but that's how all of us are treating our parent.

Time is too slow for those who wait, too swift for those who fear, too long for those who grieve, too short for those who rejoice, but for those who love, time is eternity.

## 第八章 限定词(二): 冠词练习答案

### 8.1

1. The
2. 不填
3. 不填
4. The
5. 不填
6. the
7. 不填
8. The
9. 不填
10. The

### 8.2

11. Yesterday I saw a dog and a cat. The dog was chasing the cat. The cat was chasing a mouse. The mouse ran into a hole, but the hole was very small. The cat couldn't get into the hole, so it ran up a tree. The dog tried to climb the tree too, but it couldn't.
12. Yesterday I saw a man and a woman. They were having an argument. The man was yelling at the woman, and the woman was shouting at the man. I don't know what the argument was about.

### 8.3

13. an, a



- 14. the
- 15. the, a
- 16. a
- 17. 不填, 不填
- 18. a
- 19. the

#### 8.4

- 20. 错误。应改为: Life is hard sometimes.
- 21. 错误。应改为: I love music, poetry and art.
- 22. 错误。应改为: I don't like the film, but I like the music.
- 23. 错误。应改为: Air is a colorless and tasteless gas.
- 24. 错误。应改为: The air in this room is stuffy. Please open the windows.
- 25. 错误。应改为: History may repeat itself.
- 26. 错误。应改为: Pencils contain lead.
- 27. 错误。应改为: Diamond is the hardest substance in nature.
- 28. 错误。应改为: Man has just taken his first steps into space.
- 29. 错误。应改为: A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life, as Marx put it.

#### 8.5

- 30. C   31. D   32. C   33. D   34. B   35. A   36. B
- 37. B   38. B   39. A   40. C   41. C   42. A   43. C
- 44. C   45. A

## 8.6

46. the school 47. school 48. school 49. school  
 50. school, The school 51. school 52. the school  
 53. the hospital 54. the hospital 55. hospital 56. hospi-  
 tal 57. hospital, hospital 58. church 59. church  
 60. the church 61. the church 62. prison 63. the  
 prison 64. prison 65. the prison, prison 66. the sea  
 67. sea 68. the sea 69. sea 70. the sea

## 8.7

71. A, a  
 72. A, the, the, a, the, the, the  
 73. The, the  
 74. a, 不填, 不填, 不填, 不填, 不填, the  
 75. a, a, 不填  
 76. a, a  
 77. 不填  
 78. The  
 79. a, 不填  
 80. the

## 形容词

### 第一节 两种形容词区别

#### 39. -ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词

- 1. -ing 形容词主要是用来描述引起人某种感觉的事物。因此，句子主语通常是指事物或作定语修饰事物(指人的情况较少)。

an interesting story, the exciting news  
The book is interesting.

- 2. -ed 形容词主要是用来描述人的感觉。表示“人对事物产生某种感觉”，句子主语通常是指人或有情绪的动物，或用来修饰人或有情绪的动物，一般不指事物。试比较：

a frightened bird/boy 受惊吓的鸟/孩子  
a frightening story 让人毛骨悚然的故事

the annoyed man 被激怒的人

the annoying words 令人气愤的话

My job is	{	<i>boring</i> .	(乏味的)
		<i>interesting</i> .	(有趣的)
		<i>tiring</i> .	(疲倦的)
		<i>satisfying</i> .	(令人满意的)
		<i>depressing</i> .	(令人沮丧的)

以上各句可以分别解释为:

- a. I'm *bored* with my job. 我很烦我的工作。
- b. I'm *interested* in my job. 我对工作很有兴趣。
- c. I'm always *tired* when I finish work. 我做完工作总是很累。
- d. I'm *satisfied* with my job. 我对工作很满意。
- e. My job makes me *depressed*. 工作让我很沮丧。

但若指人, 则说明这个人能够让别人引起某种情绪。如:

- f. If a person is *boring*, this means that they make other people *bored*.
- g. The *interesting* children can make other people feel *interested* in them.
- h. The *interested* children will show an interest in something *interesting*.

请思考: 比较 a boring man 和 a bored man 的区别。

## 第二节 形容词在句中的位置

### 40. 单个形容词在句中的位置

在一个名词短语中, 形容词作定语修饰一个名词时, 位置

是：限定词 + 形容词 + 名词。

限定词	形容词	名词
an	interesting	book
a	beautiful	smile
my	best	friend

a. I am reading *an interesting book*.

b. He has *a beautiful smile*.

c. He is *my best friend*.

注意：

修饰 something, anything, nothing, everything, somebody/someone, anybody/anyone, nobody/no one, everybody/everyone 等不定代词的形容词要后置。例如：

I have *something important* to say. 我有重要的话要说。

There is *something wrong* with my computer. 我的电脑出了一些毛病。

#### 4.1. 多个形容词修饰名词的词序问题

一个中心名词，若有多个形容词修饰，此时这些形容词前后位置关系要遵循一定的规则。这个规则一般是：

**观点形容词 (opinion adjective) + 描绘形容词 (descriptive adjective)**

观点形容词：即完全表述个人主观上对事物的看法的形容词。如：good, lovely, beautiful, handsome, comfortable 等等。

描绘形容词：有人又称之为描述事实形容词 (fact adjective)，



即用来描述事物本身固有的特征的形容词，是对事物进行客观上的表述。如事物的颜色：blue, yellow, dark, white; 事物的形状：round, square 等等。

	观点形容词 + 描绘形容词
观点形容词: beautiful, good	a beautiful white table a good red apple
描绘形容词: white, red, old	The beautiful, old table was my grandmother's.

由于事物的客观上的属性可以有多种，因此，描绘形容词又有以下进一步分类：

描绘形容词的分类及词序					
尺寸大小 (size)	形状 (shape)	新旧 (age)	颜色 (color)	国籍、出处 (origin)	质地材料 (material)
large, big, small, long	wide, round, square	new, old, ancient	white, red, yellow	Chinese, American	wood, stone, gold

综合上述，在名词短语中，名词前面修饰语的排序可能是：  
限定词——描绘性形容词——尺寸大小——形状——新旧——颜色——国籍、出处——质地材料——中心名词

- Li Bai was **a famous ancient Chinese poet**. 李白是一位中国古代的著名诗人。
- This beautiful, big, old, red, Chinese wooden table** was my grandmother's. 这张红色的、中国式的旧木桌是我奶奶的，它又大又漂亮。
- On a table in my home library rests **an attractive little old**

*yellowed book* printed in 1551. 在我家书房的桌上放着一本外观很精致、发黄了的旧书，它是 1551 年出版的。

d. There was *a large round wooden table* in the room. 房间里有一张大圆木桌。

e. The man was carrying *a small black plastic bag*. 那男人提着一个小黑塑料袋。

### 第三节 形容词的原级、比较级和最高级

#### 42. 比较级和最高级的构成形式

一般来说，形容词和副词具有原级、比较级和最高级这样的三个等级比较。多数形容词具有这三种等级的比较（不具有比较等级的形容词见 46 小节），而对于副词来说，具有比较等级的只有方式副词、时间副词和频度副词。

构成形容词和副词的比较级和最高级有两种方式：一是在词尾加 -er 构成比较级，加 -est 构成最高级；另一种方式是在形容词或副词前面加 more 构成比较级，加 most 构成最高级。具体的规则如下：

##### ► 1. 单音节词：

1) 一般直接在词尾加 -er 和 -est 分别构成比较级和最高级。

原级	比较级	最高级
bright	brighter	brightest
tall	taller	tallest
strong	stronger	strongest
long	longer	longest

2) 以-e 结尾的词，直接在词尾加-r 和-st 分别构成比较级和最高级。

原级	比较级	最高级
brave	braver	bravest
late	later	latest
large	larger	largest

3) 以-y 结尾的词应先变 y 为 i，再加-er 和-est 分别构成比较级和最高级。

原级	比较级	最高级
shy	shier	shiest

4) 以“一个元音 + 辅音”结尾的词，要先双写词尾的辅音字母，然后再加-er 和-est 分别构成比较级和最高级。

原级	比较级	最高级
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest

## ► 2. 双音节词:

- 1) 以-y 结尾的双音节形容词, 要先变 y 为 i, 再加 -er 和 -est 分别构成比较级和最高级。

原级	比较级	最高级
happy	happier	happiest
early	earlier	earliest
silly	sillier	silliest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
其他的词: angry, dirty, busy, easy, funny, lucky, tiny, etc.		

**注意:** 像 slowly 这样的副词中的 -ly, 不同于像 early 这样的形容词中的 -ly。前者是后缀 -ly (slow + ly = slowly), 而后者是该词不可缺少的组成部分 (并不是 ear + ly = early)。这种后缀 -ly 结尾的副词 (尽管是以 -y 结尾的双音节词) 通常是在词前加 more 和 most 来构成比较级和最高级。所以, slowly 在构成比较级和最高级时, 应为: more slowly 和 most slowly。再比如: strongly, more strongly, most strongly。

- 2) 其他绝大多数双音节词是在词前加 more 和 most 分别构成比较级和最高级。

原级	比较级	最高级
tiring	more tiring	most tiring

- 3) 少数几个双音节词则分别可以用上述两种基本方法来构成比较级和最高级。

原级	比较级	最高级
common	commoner/more common	commonest/most common
clever	cleverer/more clever	cleverest/most clever
shallow	shallower/more shallow	shallowest/most shallow

这样的双音节词常见的有: common, cruel, friendly, funny, handsome, mature, noisy, pleasant, polite, quiet, stupid, tired; 以-ow 结尾的词: hollow, narrow, shallow; 以-er 结尾的词: clever, tender; 以-le 结尾的词: feeble, gentle, noble 等等。

此外,值得一提的是,在英文中,几乎所有的双音节形容词(除了以-y 结尾的词以外)都可以在其前加 more 和 most 来分别构成比较级和最高级。

### ► 3. 多音节词:

三个或更多音节的词都是在其前加 more 和 most 来构成比较级和最高级。

原级	比较级	最高级
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
excited	more excited	most excited
successful	more successful	most successful

### ► 4. 特殊形式的比较级和最高级:

在英文中有少数词的比较级和最高级的变化是不规则的,对于这些词我们只好牢固地记住掌握。



原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best
bad/ill	worse	worst
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
little	less	least
many/much	more	most
late	later/latter	latest/last
up	upper	uppermost/upmost

对于上述形容词中有两种不同形式的特殊比较级和最高级用法做以下说明：

A. farther (farthest)/further (furthest)

这四个词都可以指实际的距离。不过, further/furthest 可用于抽象意义, 表示“进一步的, 更多的, 更深入的”, 常与抽象名词连用。例如:

further discussion 继续讨论

further debate 继续争论

further delays 继续拖延/耽搁

further demands 进一步要求

further information 更多的信息

further study 深入研究

This was the ***furthest*** concession that he would make.

这是他愿意做的最大的让步。

B. older (oldest) /elder (eldest)

elder 和 eldest 主要是用来表示家庭成员之间的长幼关系, 而并非指年龄大小。

my elder brother/sister 我的哥哥/姐姐; his eldest son/daughter 他的长子/长女

而在有 than 的比较级句中一般不用 elder, 而要用 older。

例如：

I am seven years *older than* Rex. (不用 *elder*)

C. *later, latter, latest, last*

*later*: 一般用来表示时间上“较迟的”。例如：

I am on the phone right now. Could you call me *later*?

*latter*: 则是表示顺序上的“后者”，与“*former*(前者)”相对应。例如：

Like all ecological systems, a forest is made up of a living environment and a nonliving environment, *the latter* composed of air, rocks, soil and water.

*latest*: 意思是“最近的，最新的”，主要用来表示新近的事物。例如：

the latest fashions 最新款式的服装

the latest news 最新消息

His *latest* novel is being published now.

*last*: 主要有两个意思，一是指“在目前之前的一个(the one or ones before the present one)”，或者指“一系列事物中的最后一个(after all others)”。例如：

—What do you think of the writer's *latest* novel?

—I like it much better than his latest/ *last* one.

### 43. 形容词的原级

表示原级比较的句型有：

► 1. A + as + 形容词或副词的原级 + as + B。例如：

a. Eyes are *as eloquent as* lips.

b. You are *as lazy as* she.

我们也可以说：

- c. The work is not *as difficult as* you think. 这个工作没你想的那么难。
- d. An adult human must take eight steps to go *as far as* a giraffe does in one stride. 长颈鹿迈一步相当于成人要迈八步。
- e. The world's deepest cave, Pierre St. Martin in the Pyrenees mountains is almost three times *as deep as* the Empire State Building is high. 世界上最深的山洞是帝国大厦高度的三倍。

► 2. 在否定句中，我们还可以将第一个 *as* 用 *so* 来替换：A + not so (或 *as*) + 形容词或副词的原级 + *as* + B。例如：

- a. He is *not so/as clever as* you.
- b. No other modern nation devotes *so small a portion* of its wealth to public health *as* the United States does. (注意否定词在句首 No，故此句为否定句) 没有哪个国家像美国一样投入这么少财富到公共健康事业上。

► 3. 当我们要表示 A 是 B 的几倍或几分之几时，我们用句型：A + 几倍(three times)或几分之几(a third)*as* + 形容词或副词的原级 + *as* + B。例如：

- a. This book is *twice as thick as* that one.
- b. The Earth has a mass nearly *one hundred times as much as* that of the Moon.

- 4. 我们还可用 the same...as 句型来表示原级比较。这时句子结构为：A + the same + 名词 + as + B。注意在这个句型中，the same 后面只能接名词，而非形容词。例如：

I am *as old as* you.

我们不能说：I am *the same old as* you. \*

而要用与形容词 old 相应的名词 age。所以这句应改为：

I am *the same age as* you.

下面列出的是各种性质形容词与其对应的名词。

形容词	名词
big/small	size
old/young	age
high	height
deep/shallow	depth
long/short	length
wide/narrow	width
heavy/light	weight

## 4.4. 形容词的比较级

具体句型可以归纳为以下几类：

- 1. 对于 than 的比较级句型的用法，我们首先需要明确以下几点：

第一，在 than 前面必须有形容词或副词比较级形式；

第二，被比较的两个对象应该是同类事物，即事物的可比



性。

- 1) 常见的句型是：A + 比较级 + *than* + B。A, B 一般是两个同类的、彼此独立的人或事物。例如：

This question is *less difficult than* that question. 这个问题没那个那么难。

- 2) 也可以不是两个同类事物的比较，而是某一事物自身相比。此时句子结构为：A + 比较级 + 情形 1 + *than* + 情形 2。例如：

a. He did *much better* in the finals this term *than* last term. 这个学期期末考他考得比上个学期好多了。

b. Since it has been repaired, the machine works *more efficiently than* it did before. 修过以后，那机器工作效率比以前高多了。

- 3) 若被比较的对象不是彼此独立的人或事物，而是具有一事物包含另一事物这样的所属关系，此时我们要用 *other, else* 将其与整体区别开来，以免造成逻辑上的矛盾。例如：

a. Iron is *more useful than any other* metal. 铁比任何其他金属都有用。

b. She works *harder than any other* student in her class.

若说：She works *harder than any student* in her class.

\* 这显然矛盾，因为“she”属于 her class 中的一员，而 any student in her class 则包括“她自己”。

- 2. 比较级前面一般不须加定冠词 *the*，但在有介词短语“of the two”出现在比较级句中的时候，比较级前面必须加定冠词 *the*。例如：

I think this painting is *the more interesting* of the two. (定冠



词不能省去)

比较: I think this painting is *more interesting* than that one.

► 3. “more and more” 双重比较来表示事物持续不断的变化。相当于汉语中的“越来越...”。例如:

- a. That female singer is getting *fatter and fatter*. 这个女歌手越来越胖了。
- b. The city is becoming *more and more beautiful*. 这个城市越来越漂亮了。
- c. As summer approaches, the days seem *longer and longer*. 夏日将近, 白天似乎一天比一天长了。

用法特点:

- 1) more and more 不可用在单音节词前, 如不能说: more and more fat \*
- 2) 在 more and more 结构中不能重复使用形容词或副词, 如不能说: more beautiful and more beautiful \*

► 4. 可以修饰比较级的词:

形容词的比较级前可以用以下词进行修饰: a bit, a little bit, a little, a lot, a great deal, any, even, far, by far (还可用在最高级前面), much, very much, no, rather, still, slightly 等。

- a. Are you feeling *any better*?
- b. Things are *no better* than before. 情况并没有比以前改善。
- c. He makes *far fewer* mistakes in spellings than before. 他的拼写错误比以前少多了。

注意下列词一般不用来修饰比较级: very, many, quite, fairly 等。

不能说: My girlfriend is *very older* than me. \*

### ► 5. 否定意义的词 + 比较级

在英文中, 我们可以用“否定意义的词 + 比较级”这种句式来表达一个最高级的意思。

这样的词有: few, nothing, never, not 等。

—How have you been?

—It *couldn't* be *worse*. 糟透了。

*Few* are *better* qualified for the job than he is. 再没有谁比他更适合做这项工作的了。

另外, never 与比较级连用, 是在对这个比较级词进行强调, 意思也相当于这个词的最高级。例如:

I have *never* heard a *better* song. 我从来没有听过像这样的好歌。言外之意: This is the *best* song that I have ever heard.

## 45. 形容词的最高级

比较级是将彼此独立的人或事物进行比较; 最高级则是把一个群体中的一员与该群体整体进行比较。其用法的一般特点是:

A. 最高级用于两者以上的事物之间进行比较;

B. 一般结构是: the + 形容词/副词最高级 + 比较范围。

最高级的句型有:

### ► 1. the + 形容词/副词最高级 + in + 地方

不能说: It is *the most expensive* car *of* the world. \*

应改为介词 in: It is *the most expensive* car *in* the world.

## ► 2. the + 序数词 + 最高级 + in + 地方

这一句型是在第一个句型的基础上演化而来的。

- a. The Yangtze River is the longest river in China, but it is *the third longest* river in the world. 长江是中国最长的河流, 是世界上第三大河流。
- b. The Huanghe River is *the second longest* river in China. 黄河是中国第二大河流。
- c. Saturn is *the second largest* planet after Jupiter, with a diameter nearly ten times that of Earth. 土星仅次于木星, 是第二大行星。
- d. Chicago is *the third largest* publishing center in the United States, exceeded only by New York City and San Francisco. 芝加哥是美国第三大出版中心, 仅次于纽约和旧金山。

## ► 3. the + 形容词/副词最高级 + of + 所属范围

- a. Certain zoologists regard crows *the most intelligent of* birds. 有些动物学家认为乌鸦是在所有鸟类当中最聪明的(一种鸟)。

分析: 很多学生对这一句中的最高级“the most intelligent of birds”表示不理解, 他们认为为什么不直接说: the most intelligent bird。其实, 上一句可以看作是在最高级形容词后面省去了代词 one, 也即是指 bird。所以原句可改为: Certain zoologists regard crows the most intelligent one (bird) of birds. 但在实际运用中常常是将这个代词 one 省去。

- b. *The youngest of* the family is most successful. 全家年龄最小的那位最有成就。

分析：同理，原句相当于：The youngest member of the family is most successful. (family 在这里指整个家庭成员。)

- c. Gold is *the least useful of* all metals. 在所有的金属中，黄金的用途最小。
- d. The Atlantic is not *the largest of* the world's oceans. 世界上最大的洋不是大西洋。
- e. Silk is *the strongest of* all natural fibers, ranking in strength with the synthetic fiber nylon. 丝在所有自然纤维中是强度最大的，和人造纤维尼龙相当。
- f. A good book is *the best of* friends, the same today and forever. 一本好书无论是现在还是将来都是最好的朋友。

另外，我们还可以把“of + 范围”这一短语放置句首。例如：

Of all metals, gold is *the least useful*. 在所有的金属中，黄金用途最小。

Of all forms of energy, electricity is *most widely* used. 在各种能量中，电能是被最广泛利用的。

#### ► 4. 最高级前面定冠词 the 要与不要

- 1) 形容词最高级修饰名词用在名词之前，一般要加 the。

This is *the most interesting* book of all.

- 2) 副词最高级前面定冠词 the 可以要也可以不要。

He works *hardest in* his class.

- 3) most 有时用在形容词前，并非表示最高级，而是表示“非常，很”之意，相当于“very, very much”。此时，most 前面一般不用定冠词 the。例如：

The story is *most* interesting. 这个故事非常有趣。



It is a *most* difficult problem. 这是个很棘手的问题。

#### 46. 不具有等级的形容词

英语中有一小部分形容词，表示绝对的含义，因此没有比较级和最高级形式。常见的这些词包括：absolute(完全的，绝对的)，alone(单独的，独一无二的)，dead(死的，无感觉的)，empty(空的，空洞的)，equal(平等的)，eternal(永恒的，不变的)，final(最终的，决定性的)，horizontal(水平的)，perfect(完美的)，primary(第一位的)，pregnant(怀孕的，富有的)，round(圆的，球形的)，single(单一的)，square(正方形的)，straight(直的)，supreme(最高的，至高的)，unique(惟一的，独特的)，unanimous(意见一致的，无异议的)。

尽管这些词没有“等级差别”，但我们还是可以用下列一些表示“接近的”副词来修饰。比如：nearly, almost, the most closely, more nearly 等等。例如：

nearly perfect, almost fatal, nearly dead

#### 温故知新：In Brief

对于形容词的用法，要求掌握以下几点：

1. 要能够区分-ed 和-ing 两种形容词思维上的差异；
2. 能够较好地掌握名词前面多个形容词位置排列；
3. 掌握形容词比较级和最高级的构成方法以及各种用法句型。



## 第九章 形容词练习

### 9.1 -ing/-ed 形容词:

1. Don't bother to read that book. It's \_\_\_\_\_ and you will feel \_\_\_\_\_ to read it. (boring, bored)
2. The students are \_\_\_\_\_ in learning grammar because grammar is \_\_\_\_\_. (interesting, interested)
3. The students are \_\_\_\_\_, not because Mr. Clint doesn't explain things well, but because these things are \_\_\_\_\_. (confusing, confused)
4. I am \_\_\_\_\_. (boring, bored) Let's do something. How about going to a movie?
5. Mr. Clint bores me. I think he is a \_\_\_\_\_ person. (boring, bored)
6. I heard some \_\_\_\_\_ news on the radio. (surprising, surprised)
7. I read an \_\_\_\_\_ article in the newspaper this morning. (interesting, interested)
8. The nation's leader stole money. The scandal (丑闻) shocked the nation. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ scandal. The \_\_\_\_\_ nation soon replaced the leader. (shocking, shocked)
9. The work exhausted the men. It was \_\_\_\_\_ work and the \_\_\_\_\_ men sat down to rest under the shade of a tree. (exhausting, exhausted)
10. The strange noise frightened the child. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ sound. The \_\_\_\_\_ child cried. (frightened, frightening)

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ student fell asleep during the \_\_\_\_\_ lecture.  
(boring, bored)
12. Seeing a \_\_\_\_\_ movie, the \_\_\_\_\_ child began to cry.  
(frightening, frightened)

## 9.2 形容词排序:

13. On a table in my home library rests \_\_\_\_\_ (old, yellowed, a(n), little, attractive) book printed in 1551.
14. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ (large, wooden, round) table in the room.
15. The man was carrying a \_\_\_\_\_ (plastic, small, black) bag.
16. a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (china, blue, ugly, old) vase
17. a \_\_\_\_\_ (American, red, huge) automobile
18. a \_\_\_\_\_ (brown, paper, small, nice) bag
19. a \_\_\_\_\_ (big, square, metal) box
20. \_\_\_\_\_ (blue, round, big) eyes
21. a \_\_\_\_\_ (young, handsome, tall) man
22. the \_\_\_\_\_ (Egyptian, ancient, valuable) manuscript (手稿)

## 9.3 写出下列形容词的比较级和最高级:

23. tiny    24. simple    25. angry    26. convenient    27. cold  
28. wide    29. fat    30. thin    31. slender    32. friendly  
33. gentle    34. expensive    35. warm    36. small  
37. good    38. bad    39. far    40. well

## 9.4 综合练习:

41. Helium is \_\_\_\_\_ all gases to liquefy and is impossible to

- solidify at normal air pressure.
- A. the most difficult
  - B. more than difficult
  - C. most difficult
  - D. the most difficult of
42. The art of landscape architecture is almost as old \_\_\_\_\_ of architecture itself.
- A. as that
  - B. than
  - C. as
  - D. than that
43. The operating principles of the telephone are \_\_\_\_\_ they were in the nineteenth century.
- A. the same as today
  - B. the same today
  - C. the same today as
  - D. today what the same
44. You sang well last night. We hope you'll sing \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more better
  - B. still better
  - C. nicely
  - D. best
45. Do you enjoy listening to records? I find records are often \_\_\_\_\_ or better than an actual performance.
- A. as good as
  - B. as good
  - C. good
  - D. good as
46. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ to death because I could make nothing of the

- chairman's speech.
- A. boredom
  - B. boring
  - C. bored
  - D. tired
47. I find he is \_\_\_\_\_ to listen to.
- A. boring
  - B. bored
  - C. boredom
  - D. interested
48. According to the third law of thermodynamics, \_\_\_\_\_ possible is  $-273.16$  degrees centigrade.
- A. that temperature is lowest
  - B. the temperature is lowest
  - C. lowest temperature
  - D. the lowest temperature
49. The decimal numeral system is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ ways of expressing numbers.
- A. useful most world's
  - B. world's most useful
  - C. useful world's most
  - D. most world's useful
50. The Pulitzer Prize has been \_\_\_\_\_ in American literature for more than seventy years.
- A. the award most famous that
  - B. the most famous award
  - C. a famous award that most
  - D. most famous award
51. I couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_, and so I took this one.

- A. a large enough cap  
 B. a large cap enough  
 C. an enough large cap  
 D. a cap enough large
52. Brown rice has \_\_\_\_ nutritional value than white rice.  
 A. great  
 B. greater  
 C. as great  
 D. as great as
53. The foreign guest gave the student a(n) \_\_\_\_ stamp.  
 A. American attractive black triangular  
 B. black triangular attractive American  
 C. attractive triangular black American  
 D. attractive black triangular American
54. The lady picked \_\_\_\_ flowers.  
 A. some lovely little bluish  
 B. some little lovely bluish  
 C. some bluish little lovely  
 D. some bluish lovely little

### 开心一刻 Humors and Jokes

#### Who Were the Other Two?

An adjective has three qualitative degrees: good, better and best.

The pernickety(爱挑剔的) English grammar teacher married a man of quality. "You are the best woman in my life." announced



the groom(新郎)on their wedding night.

“And who were the other two?” angrily snapped(不耐烦或愤怒时快速地说)the grammar-conscious bride(新娘).

另外两个是谁?

形容词有三个级:好、较好和最好。

一位爱挑剔的英语语法老师嫁给了一位上等绅士。新郎在新婚之夜宣称:“你是我一一生中遇到的最好的女人。”

“那另外两个是谁?”这位语法概念十分清楚的新娘生气地回敬道。

## 第九章 形容词练习参考答案

### 9.1

1. boring, bored
2. interested, interesting
3. confused, confusing
4. bored
5. boring
6. surprising
7. interesting
8. shocking, shocked
9. exhausting, exhausted
10. frightening, frightened
11. bored, boring
12. frightening, frightened

### 9.2

13. an attractive little old yellowed
14. large round wooden
15. small black plastic
16. ugly old blue china
17. huge red American
18. nice small brown paper
19. big square metal
20. big round blue
21. handsome tall young
22. valuable ancient Egyptian

### 9.3

- 23. tinier, tiniest
- 24. simpler/more simple, simplest/most simple
- 25. angrier, angriest
- 26. more convenient, most convenient
- 27. colder, coldest
- 28. wider, widest
- 29. fatter, fattest
- 30. thinner, thinnest
- 31. slenderer/more slender, slenderest/most slender
- 32. more friendly, most friendly
- 33. more gentle, most gentle
- 34. more expensive, most expensive
- 35. warmer, warmest
- 36. smaller, smallest
- 37. better, best
- 38. worse, worst
- 39. farther/further, farthest/furthest
- 40. better, best

### 9.4

41. D   42. A   43. C   44. B   45. A   46. C   47. A  
48. D   49. B   50. B   51. A   52. B   53. C   54. A

# 人称代词

## 第一节 人称代词的分类

### 47. 人称代词的分类

本章主要介绍人称代词的用法。人称代词的分类如下：

	单数			复数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
主格人称代词	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they
宾格人称代词	me	you	him, her, it	us	you	them

形容词性 物主代词	my	your	his, her, its	our	your	their
名词性物 主代词	mine	yours	his, hers, its	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

## 第二节 主格人称代词和宾格人称代词

### 48. 主格人称代词的用法

► 1. 主格人称代词在句中用作主语。例如：

- a. *She* is my daughter.
- b. *He* won't come with me.

► 2. 作并列主语时,主格人称代词的排列顺序一般如下:

	英文的顺序	汉语的顺序
单数	You and I	我和你
	He and I	我和他
	You, he and I	你、我、他
	You and he	你和他



复数	We and you	我们和你们
	We and they	我们和他们
	We, you and they	我们、你们和他们
	You and they	你们和他们

注意：单数第一人称 I 总是要放在所有人称代词的最后位置。

比如我们一般不说：

I, you and he \*

I and he \*

I and you \*

### ► 3. 表示泛指的主格代词。

#### 1) one

one 作不定人称代词，意思是“任何人”，因此只能用于谈论泛指的人们，而且是必须包括说话者本人在内的。不能用来专指某个个人或某一特定的群体，也不能用来指不包括说话人在内的一群人。例如：

a. **One** should always try to help people.

b. **One** can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.

有得必有失(不把鸡蛋打破谁也做不了煎蛋卷)。

但是不能说：

One is knocking at the door. \*有人在敲门。

此句中的 one 显然没有包括说话者本人在内，所以不能用 one。而应改为：

**Somebody** is knocking at the door.

关于 one 后面使用的代词，在美国英语中，一般用 he,

him, himself 或 his;而在英国英语中常用 one, oneself 或 one's。

a. One should be careful in talking to *his/one's* boss.

b. One can't succeed at this unless *he/one* tries hard.

c. One never realizes how much and how little *he* knows until *he* starts talking. 人们只有在与别人进行交流时,才真正知道自己到底懂得多少。

2) we, you, they 可用来表示泛指。

*We/You/One* should never lose heart in face of difficulties. 在困难面前人们决不能灰心泄气。

they 常意为“人们”,例如:

They say = People say 或 It is said

They say it is going to be a cold winter. 据说今年冬季会很冷。

► 4. she(her) 可用于拟人化,表示 country, motherland, moon, earth, ship 等等。

a. The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice that rose over 100 feet out of the water beside *her*. “泰坦尼克号”轮及时调转方向,刚好避开她身旁的那垛高出海面一百多英尺的巨大冰山。

b. The ship lost most of *her* rigging in the storm. 船在暴风雨中损失了大部分的设备。

## 49. 宾格人称代词的用法

- 1. 宾格人称代词(如 *me, you, him, her*), 顾名思义, 主要是在句中作宾语。

1) 用在动词后边作直接宾语:

a. I like *her*.

b. I love *you*.

2) 用在动词后边作间接宾语:

He bought *me* a dinner that day. 那天晚饭是他请我吃的。

3) 用作介词宾语:

I am very fond *of him*.

- 2. 宾格代词也可用作表语。

—Who is it?

—It's *me*.

不过, 如果作表语的代词后面跟一个定语从句时, 一般要用主格代词。如:

It was *he* who helped me when I was in trouble. (he 在从句中作主语)

It was *he* in whom we had the greatest faith. (he 在从句中作介词宾语)

- 3. 主格代词和宾格代词可以作同位语。

a. *We teachers* should be patient with students. (我们即是老师)

- b. Our teachers are all nice to *us students*. (我们即是学生)

#### ► 4. 宾格代词在句中作宾语的位置。

- 1) 表间接宾语(通常是表示人)可在直接宾语之前。

- a. He bought *me* a pen as a birthday gift.  
b. I've lent *him* much money, but he's never mentioned to pay me back. 我借给他很多钱,但他从来不提出还我。

此时也可将间接宾语放在句末。如:

- c. He bought a pen *for me* as a birthday gift.  
d. I've lent much money *to him*, but he's never mentioned to pay me back.

- 2) 如果直接宾语是人称代词,此时直接宾语应紧跟在动词之后。而把间接宾语放在句末,并且在间接宾语前面用介词 *to* 或 *for*。

- a. I will give *it* to you.  
而不说: I will give you *it*. \*

- b. —What beautiful flowers!  
—My boyfriend sent *them* to me.

而不说: My boyfriend sent me *them*. \*

但这一条规则不适用于不定代词 *one*, *some*, *any*, *none*, *something* 等。

- c. I bought a pen for Rex, and I also bought Tom *one*.  
我给 Rex 买了一支钢笔,也给 Tom 买了一支。

- d. I didn't give Rex *any*. 我一点儿也没给 Rex。

- e. I'll show you *something*. 我给你看一样东西。

- 3) 宾格代词在短语动词中的位置。

只能说: Hand *them* in. 把它们交上来。

Throw *it* away. 把它扔掉。

Pick *it* up. 把它捡起来。

不能说: hand in them \*, throw away it \*, pick up it \*。  
但是, 作宾语的名词可以放在短语动词当中, 也可放在短语动词的末尾。

Hand *your papers* in. / Hand in *your papers*. 把你们的考卷交上来。

Throw *the trash* away. / Throw away *the trash*. 把垃圾扔掉。

### 第三节 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词

#### 50. 物主代词的形式和用法

- 1. 物主代词其实就是人称代词的所有格形式, 表示所有关系, 分为形容词性和名词性。具体形式如下:

形容词性 物主代词	my	your	his, her, its	our	your	their
名词性 物主代词	mine	yours	his, hers, its	ours	yours	theirs

#### ► 2. 形容词性物主代词用法

- 1) 形容词性物主代词必须和名词连用, 不能单独使用, 对名



词起限定作用。

- a. *Your book* is over there.
- b. *His sister* is lovely.
- c. *My car* has broken down.

2) 若表示强调,我们可在形容词性物主代词后边加上 *own*, 例如:

- a. I wish I had *my own* house. (*own* 作形容词)
- b. I wish I had a house of *my own*. (*own* 作代词)

### ► 3. 名词性物主代词用法

1) 与形容词性物主代词相反,名词性物主代词则只能单独使用,不能再与名词连用。因为名词性物主代词相当于形容词性物主代词 + 名词。我们用名词性物主代词主要是为了避免前面出现过的名词再次被重复提到。

- a. This is not my book. *Mine* (= My book) is in my bag.  
我们不能说: *Mine book* \*
- b. This book is *mine* and *yours* is over there. 这本书是我的,你的在那儿。
- c. When they found the child, to their great surprise and joy, they found he was alive and well. The mother had laid her body over *his* and given her life for her child, proving the depths of her mother love. (这里的 *his* 是名词性物主代词,相当于 = his body,为了避免 *body* 重复,采用了名词性物主代词)

当他们发现这个孩子时,让他们惊喜的是,这孩子还安然无恙地活着。他母亲用自己的身体挡在孩子身体的上方,为了儿子献出了生命,足以证明母爱的伟大。

2) 我们也可以用“*of* + 名词性物主代词”这样的结构。例如:

a friend *of mine* = one of my friends

a teacher *of hers* = one of her teachers

但不说: of my/your/her \*, 而可以说: of my/your/his/  
her own

## 第四节 反身代词

### 51. 反身代词的形式与用法

#### ► 1. 反身代词形式

反身代词有: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

请注意第二人称反身代词单数形式 yourself 和复数形式 yourselves 的拼写。例如:

She said to her friends, "Please help \_\_\_\_\_ to these dishes."

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. you        | B. yourself |
| C. yourselves | D. them     |

答案:C。

此外还有不定反身代词 oneself。例如:

One shouldn't think the most of *oneself*, but nothing of others.

一个人不应该只考虑自己,而不顾他人。(在美国英语中常用 himself)

#### ► 2. 反身代词用作宾语

一般来说,若动词所表示的行为施加到施动者自己身上时,也就是说主语和宾语为同一人时,我们用反身代词作动词的宾语。

- God helps those who help *themselves*. 天助自助者。
- I cut *myself* when cooking. 做饭的时候我把自己伤着

了。

c. We enjoyed *ourselves* on holiday. 假期我们过得很开心。

d. Take good care of *yourself*. 请多保重。

若主语和宾语不是同一人时,我们则不能用反身代词作宾语。如我们不能说:

*Researchers* at the University of Colorado *are investigating* a series of indicators that *could* help *themselves* to predict earthquakes. \* 科罗拉多大学的研究人员们正在研究一系列可能帮助他们预测地震的各种参数指标。

分析:定语从句的主语是 *that*, 指 *indicators*。而这里 *themselves* 显然是指 *researchers*。两者不一致,故不能用反身代词,而应将 *themselves* 改为 *them*。

### ► 3. 反身代词起强调作用

反身代词可强调主语和宾语。此时 *self* 要重读。

#### 1) 强调主语

反身代词通常是用来强调句子的主语,此时反身代词常位于主语之后。

a. He *himself* went to visit the old lady. 是他亲自去看望那个老太太的。

b. I *myself* took my mother to the hospital. 我亲自把妈妈送到医院的。

c. Stress *itself* is not an illness, but prolonged stress can lead to sickness and absence from work. 压力本身不是什么疾病,但长期如此就会导致疾病,从而影响到工作。

在不引起句子歧义的情况下,我们可把反身代词置于句末。例如:

- a. He went to visit the old lady *himself*.
- b. I took my mother to the hospital *myself*.

而下边这句就会有歧义：

- c. He spoke to the boss *himself*. 他和老板本人谈过了  
(而不是老板的秘书)。或者相当于：He *himself* spoke  
to the boss. 他亲自找老板谈过了。

## 2) 强调宾语

强调宾语的反身代词只能紧跟在宾语后边。例如：

- a. He saw Tom *himself*. 他看到 Tom 本人了。  
比较：He *himself* saw Tom. 他亲自去看 Tom 了。
- b. I will send this gift to John *himself*. 我会把这礼物送给 John 本人。(而不是通过别人转交。)

## ► 4. 介词 + 反身代词

### 1) by oneself: 独自一人地

I went there *by myself*. 我自己一人去了那儿。

比较：I went there *myself*. 我亲自去了那儿一趟。

### 2) of oneself: 自动地, 自然而然地

The door opened *of itself*. 门自动地开了。

## 温故知新：In Brief

本章主要介绍了人称代词的用法, 这也是英语初学者要熟练掌握的。重点是要能够区分人称代词的主格、宾格、所有格(即形容词性物主代词)及反身代词的用法。



## 第十章 代词练习

## 10.1 单选题:

1. He must have mistaken Clint for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I  
B. me
2. I bought a present and sent \_\_\_\_\_ to her.  
A. one  
B. it
3. This house is certainly bigger than my last \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one  
B. it
4. One should take care of \_\_\_\_\_ health.  
A. his  
B. ones  
C. its
5. Clint is interested in mathematics and \_\_\_\_\_ application.  
A. its  
B. their  
C. his  
D. it's
6. It must have been \_\_\_\_\_ who gave the signal.  
A. them  
B. they  
C. their  
D. themselves
7. I don't use Tom's car because I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his that car  
B. that car of him  
C. that car of his  
D. that his car
8. Don't let me catch \_\_\_\_ doing that again.  
A. your  
B. yours  
C. you  
D. yourself
9. I like biting my nails. I must break \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the habit to me  
B. the habit with myself  
C. myself of the habit  
D. of the habit myself
10. I like to refresh \_\_\_\_\_ with a cup of tea.  
A. mine  
B. myself  
C. my own  
D. me
11. The students of your school work harder than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my school  
B. mine  
C. them of mine  
D. those of mine
12. "I need a pencil." "You can use one \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. of me  
B. of mine  
C. mine  
D. my own

13. This is your room and that is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her  
B. her's  
C. hers  
D. her own
14. The principal responsibility of managing the dormitory rests with the students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. itself  
B. them  
C. of itself  
D. themselves
15. A country like China can be proud of \_\_\_\_\_ history and civilization.  
A. his  
B. their  
C. it's  
D. her
16. These women workers complained, "\_\_\_\_\_ don't get equal pay."  
A. We women  
B. Us women  
C. Our women  
D. Women we
17. There are a lot of books on the desk. You had better \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put them away  
B. put away them  
C. put it away  
D. put themselves away

18. Tom behaved so strangely today. I thought he wasn't acting like \_\_\_\_.
- A. him  
B. himself  
C. he  
D. his

### 10.2 选词填空:

19. Since you've left \_\_\_\_\_ (yourself, your, yours) camera at home, you can use \_\_\_\_\_ (mine, my, my own).
20. When \_\_\_\_\_ (they, them, their) found the child, to \_\_\_\_\_ (they, them, their) great surprise and joy, \_\_\_\_\_ (they, them, their) found \_\_\_\_\_ (his, him, he) was alive and well. \_\_\_\_\_ (Him, His, He) mother had laid \_\_\_\_\_ (she, hers, her) body over \_\_\_\_\_ (his, him, he) and given \_\_\_\_\_ (she, her, hers) life for \_\_\_\_\_ (her, hers, she) child, proving the depths of \_\_\_\_\_ (she, her, herself) mother love.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ (My, I, Me) think of \_\_\_\_\_ (me, myself, mine) too much. \_\_\_\_\_ (My, I, Mine) mother thinks of \_\_\_\_\_ (me, my, mine) as well and often forgets to think of \_\_\_\_\_ (she, her, herself).
22. \_\_\_\_\_ (They, Them, Their) must do \_\_\_\_\_ (they, them, their) duty, as \_\_\_\_\_ (we, us, our) must do \_\_\_\_\_ (us, our, ours).
23. She knows \_\_\_\_\_ (hers, her, herself) own mind but \_\_\_\_\_ (hers, her, she) husband doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ (his, he, himself) own at all. \_\_\_\_\_ (He, His, Him) often loses \_\_\_\_\_ (he, his, him) temper (脾气), while

24. A butterfly (蝴蝶) has two beautiful wings on each side of \_\_\_\_ (its, it's) body.

25. The dog is lying on \_\_\_\_\_ (it, its, it's) back and I can't tell if \_\_\_\_\_ (its, it's, it) dead or not.

26. James Baldwin's short stories established(确立了) them  
A B  
as a leading person in the United States civil rights  
C D  
movement.

28. Starfish(海星) move, feed, and breathe with its feet.

A B C D

30. When a severe ankle injury (严重的脚踝扭伤) forced herself to give up reporting in 1926, Margaret Mitchell began writing her novel *Gone with the Wind*.



31. The social games of children help to prepare themselves  
A B C  
for their adult roles.  
D

第十章 代词练习参考答案

10.1

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. C  
10. B 11. D 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. D 16. A  
17. A 18. B

10.2

19. your, mine  
20. they, their, they, he, His, her, his, her, her, her  
21. I, myself, My, me, herself  
22. They, their, we, ours  
23. her, her, his, He, his, she, hers, herself, himself  
24. its  
25. its, it's

10.3

26. B/him  
27. D/themselves  
28. D/their feet  
29. C/he  
30. C/her  
31. C/them

## 英文基本主谓一致

### 52. 基本规则

主谓一致：即指谓语动词人称和数上要 and 主语一致。具体规则如下：

- 1. 在一般现在时中，若主语是单数第三人称，谓语动词则要加 -s 或 -es，具体变化同名词的单数变复数。如：

*He goes to school at 8 every morning.* 不说：*He go...* \* 因为这里的主语 *he* 就是单数第三人称。

- 1) 单数第三人称作主语的词包括：

单数人称代词：*he, she, it*

不定代词：*each, everyone*

人名：*John, Bill Gates* 等。

普通单数名词：*my brother, English* 等。

- 2) 单数动词的变化有：

动词原形	单数形式
be	She is smart. He is smart. It is good. Everyone is here. John is smart. English is easy.
have	She/He/Everyone/John has a gift.
其他动词在词尾加-s 或-es, 具体变化同名词的单数变复数。 work/works, like/likes do/does, go/goes study/studies, cry/cries teach/teaches	My brother works hard. My brother studies hard. My brother teaches English at this school.

若主语是单数第一、第二人称或复数, 则谓语动词用原形, 不需要加-s 或-es。常见的这样的主语有:

单数人称代词:I, you(你)

复数人称代词:we, you, they

复数名词:students, books 等。

动词原形	谓语形式
be	I am smart. You are smart. We are smart. They are smart. My students are smart.

have	They have gifts. (不用 has)
其他动词不需在词尾加-s 或-es, 直接用动词原形。	My students work hard. My students study hard. My two brothers teach English at this school.

► 2. 在助动词或情态动词后面, 直接接动词原形。

- a. She *can sing* in English. 不说: She can *sings* in English. \*
- b. He goes to school early. He *doesn't go* to school early. 不说: He doesn't *goes* to school early. \*

► 3. There be 句型的主谓一致。研究下列句子:

There *is a book* on the desk.

There *are two books* on the desk.

There be 句型是一倒装结构, 因此谓语动词的单复数要与 be 动词后面的名词一致。如上述句型。

**53. “数量词 + 名词”结构的主谓一致**

具体规则见下表:



只与可数 名词连用	只接单 数的	one each every	one boy each boy every boy	单数谓语 Every boy is smart. Every boy has a gift. Every boy studies hard.
	只接复 数的	two, three, etc. both a couple of a few few several many a number of	two boys  both boys a couple of boys a few boys few boys several boys many boys a number of boys	复数谓语 Many boys are smart. Many boys have a gift. Many boys study hard.
只与不可 数名词连 用		a little little much a great deal of a large amount of	a little water little water much water a great deal of water a large amount of water	单数谓语 Much water is clean. Much water has bac- teria(细菌).

与可数名词复数或不可数名词连用均可	not any	not any boys, not any water	接可数复数名词时用复数谓语;接不可数名词时用单数谓语。 Some water is clean. Some boys are smart.
	some	some boys, some water	
	a lot of	a lot of boys, a lot of water	
	lots of	lots of boys, lots of water	
	plenty of	plenty of boys, plenty of water	
	most	most boys, most water	
	all	all boys, all water	

在上述数量词中,有些还可以接 of 短语连用。具体用法如下:

<p>all/most/some/any of + 特指限定词 + 复数可数或不可数名词</p> <p>Most of my/these/the/John's <i>books are</i> interesting.</p> <p>Most of the <i>information is</i> useless.</p> <p>many/a few/few/several/both/two/three of + 特指限定词 + 复数可数名词</p> <p>Many of these <i>students are</i> good at English.</p>	<p>总的规则:</p> <p>接可数复数名词时用复数谓语;</p> <p>接不可数名词时用单数谓语。</p>
<p>much/a little/little of + 特指限定词 + 不可数名词</p> <p>Much of the <i>water is</i> wasted.</p>	

one of	}	+ 特指限定词 + 复数可数名词 + 单数谓语
each of		
every one of		

One of my students *is* good at English.

Every one of my students *is* good at English.

### 温故知新: In Brief

这里所介绍的主谓一致内容比较简单, 主要内容有两点:

1. 常见的单数第三人称主语, 与之搭配的谓语要加-s 或-es, 即用单数谓语,

2. 在使用数量词修饰名词这一结构作主语时, 与之搭配的谓语形式较复杂, 要特别记准。

## 第十一章 主谓一致练习

### 11.1 判断下列句子正误,错误的请改正:

1. My brother work for the post office.
2. He live with a couple of his friends.
3. I needs a job.
4. These teachers is good to students.
5. His feet is broken.
6. My sister have a job.
7. There is two dogs under the tree.
8. He can't speaks English well.
9. Most water are clean.
10. Most students is hard-working.
11. Each boys has a gift.
12. Each boy have a gift.
13. Each of boys has a gift.
14. Each of the boys have a gift.
15. Each of the boy has a gift.

### 11.2 选择正确答案:

16. Some of the fruit in this bowl (is, are) rotten.
17. Some of the apples in this bowl (is, are) rotten.
18. One of my best friends (is, are) coming to visit me next Sunday.
19. Each boy (have, has) his own book.
20. Each of the boys (have, has) his own book.
21. Every one of the students (is, are) going to the Summer

Palace.

22. A number of students (is, are) absent today.
23. There (isn't, aren't) any letters for you today.
24. There (is, are) a lot of problems in the world.
25. There (is, are) a red pen on the desk.
26. There (is, are) no means of learning what is happening.
27. There (is, are) a lot of sheep in the field.
28. My alarm clock (ring, rings) at seven every morning.
29. Can she (sing, sings) in English?
30. (Do, Does) John's mother (live, lives) with him?
31. (Do, Does) most of the students (live, lives) on campus (校园)?
32. No news (is, are) good news.
33. An ironworks (stand, stands) at the foot of the mountain.
34. Every member of this class (speak, speaks) English well.
35. The police (is, are) making inquiries about the accident.
36. The cattle (is, are) grazing in the meadows.
37. Two aircraft (was, were) badly damaged.



## 第十一章 主谓一致练习参考答案

### 11.1

1. 错误。应改为: My brother works for the post office.
2. 错误。应改为: He lives with a couple of his friends.
3. 错误。应改为: I need a job.
4. 错误。应改为: These teachers are good to students.
5. 错误。应改为: His feet are broken.
6. 错误。应改为: My sister has a job.
7. 错误。应改为: There are two dogs under the tree.
8. 错误。应改为: He can't speak English well.
9. 错误。应改为: Most water is clean.
10. 错误。应改为: Most students are hard-working.
11. 错误。应改为: Each boy has a gift.
12. 错误。应改为: Each boy has a gift.
13. 错误。应改为: Each of the boys has a gift.
14. 错误。应改为: Each of the boys has a gift.
15. 错误。应改为: Each of the boys has a gift.

### 11.2

16. is
17. are
18. is
19. has
20. has
21. is
22. are

23. aren't

24. are

25. is

26. is

27. are

28. rings

29. sing

30. Does, live

31. Do, live

32. is

33. stands

34. speaks

35. are

36. are

37. were

## 副 词

对于副词的学习,关键是要掌握副词在句中的位置,而副词在句中的位置又是与副词的种类紧密相关的,换句话说不同种类的副词在句中的位置是不一样的。因此,我们首先要分清副词的种类。

本章主要是要求掌握:副词的种类和副词在句中的位置。

### 第一节 副词的种类与位置(概述)

#### 54. 副词的种类

根据副词的词义,我们可以把副词做如下分类:

##### ► 1. 时间副词:

afterwards, eventually, recently, lately, soon, then, now, at once, since then, till, before, early, immediately 等。

► 2. 地点副词:

---

地点副词分为指方向的地点副词和指位置的地点副词。

down, from, in, on, over, out of, round, away, up;

here, there, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere  
等。

► 3. 频度副词:

---

always, continually, frequently, occasionally, often, once,  
repeatedly, sometimes, usually; ever, never, rarely, seldom 等。

► 4. 程度副词:

---

absolutely, almost, barely, completely, enough, entirely,  
extremely, fairly, far, hardly, just, much, nearly, only, quite,  
rather, really, scarcely, so, too, very 等。

► 5. 方式副词:

---

表示动作行为的方式。这类副词并不像其他副词那样数目较为固定,方式副词在数目上是不固定的,因为它可以由相应的形容词加-ly 构成。

bravely, calmly, fast, happily, hard, well, intentionally 等。

► 6. 句子副词:

---

这样的副词是用来修饰整个句子,而非句子中的谓语动词。通常表达说话人的观点。

actually, apparently, certainly, clearly, evidently, obviously,  
presumably, probably, undoubtedly, definitely, primarily,

chiefly, basically, mainly, principally, fundamentally, normally, hopefully 等。

- a. **Basically** I am an optimistic person.
- b. Although Terry sometimes works as a plumber, he is **chiefly**/  
**mainly** an engineer.
- c. I don't **normally** come to work on weekends.

## 55. 副词在句中的位置(概述)

一般来说,副词在句中的位置有三种:句中、句末和句首。例如:

- a. I have **never** been there before. (放在句中的时间副词)
- b. He went away **quickly**. (放在句末的方式副词)
- c. **Yesterday** I met her in the park. (放在句首的时间副词)

但是,并不是所有的副词都可以放在句中这三个位置。比如,有的副词不能放在句首,有的副词不能放在句末,有的副词既可以放在句首,也可以放在句末,等等。副词的这种复杂的位置关系主要取决于副词本身的种类。若是用在句中的副词,则其在句中的确切位置,还与句中的动词形式有关。总之,副词在句中的位置较为复杂且灵活多变。本章下一节将予以详细论述。

## 第二节 副词在句中的位置

### 56. 时间副词

表示动作发生的时间。



## ► 1. 时间副词的种类

### 1) 表示确切时间的副词

yesterday, today, now, tomorrow 等。

### 2) 表示不确切时间的副词

already, recently, lately, before, soon, then, afterwards 等。

### 3) 表示时间的副词短语

this morning, last night, in the morning/afternoon/evening, a week ago, three months ago, at once, in a while, in recent days 等。

## ► 2. 时间副词在句中的位置

### 1) 表示确切时间的副词和表示时间的短语一般不能用于句中,它们可用于句首或句末。用在句末更常见(尤其是在祈使句中只能用于句末)。

- a. **Tomorrow** I'm leaving for Beijing on a business tour.  
明天我去北京出差。

I'm leaving for Beijing on a business tour **tomorrow**.

不能说: I'm **tomorrow** leaving for Beijing on a business tour. \*

- b. I saw him **a week ago**. 或 **A week ago** I saw him.  
不说: I **a week ago** saw him. \*

- c. Come to my office **this afternoon**.

不说: Come **this afternoon** to my office. \*

### 2) 表示不确切的时间副词可用于句首、句中或句末。例如:

- a. I've **recently** been busy.

**Recently** I have been busy.

I have been busy *recently*.

b. *Very soon* we'll be there.

We'll *very soon* be there.

We'll be there *very soon*.

3) before, early, immediately, late 通常位于句末。例如:

a. I have never heard such a story *before*.

b. He came to school *late*.

总的看来,对于时间副词:

1) 时间副词一般可在句首,也可用在句末。而通常我们把时间状语放在句末较为保险。

2) 能用于句中的时间副词不多。

3) 在祈使句中时间副词只能用于句末。

## 57. 地点副词

表示动作发生的地点或方位。

### ► 1. 地点副词的种类

地点副词分为指方向的地点副词和指位置的地点副词。

1) 表示方向的地点副词

away, down, in, off, on, over, out, round, up

2) 表示位置的地点副词

here, there, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere 及各类表示地点介词短语,如: in the park, at home, in the street 等。

## ► 2. 地点副词在句中的位置

- 1) 方向地点副词一般用于“位置地点副词/介词短语”之前。

例如:

He often walks *around in the garden* after supper.

- 2) 两个表示位置的介词短语连用时,较大的地点位于句末。

例如:

He works *in a foreign-funded company in Beijing*.

- 3) 方向地点副词 away, down, in, off, on, over, out, round, up, 还有 here, there 可以用于倒装结构而放在句首。这时可以有两种倒装结构:

副词 + 动态动词 + 名词主语。例如:

a. *Here* comes the teacher.

b. *There* goes your bus. 你要乘的那趟车刚开走。

c. *Round and round* flew the plane. 飞机盘旋着。

d. *Down* came the rain. 下起雨来。

副词 + 代词主语 + 动态动词。例如:

e. *Away* they went. 他们走远了。

f. *Here* he comes. 他来了。

- 4) 与上面倒装结构类似的, down, from, in, on, over, out of, round, up 等用作介词,引导的表示地点的介词短语用在句首,句子采用全部倒装结构(介词短语 + 动词 + 主语)。例如:

a. *From the trees* hang a lot of monkeys. 树上有很多猴子。

b. *Down this street* stand a lot of shops. 这条街道商店林立。

c. *On the table* sits a cat.

d. *On the ground* lies a man whose legs are broken. 地

上躺着一个，他的腿断了。

总的来说，地点副词在句中有两种位置：

- 1) 一般置于句末。
- 2) 对于一些特定的副词和副词短语，可用于倒装结构而置于句首。

## 58. 频度副词

表示动作发生的频率或次数。

### ► 1. 频度副词的种类

- 1) 表示确切频率的副词或短语：  
daily, weekly, monthly, yearly/annually, twice a week/  
month/year 等。
- 2) 表示不确切频率的副词：  
always, often, usually, sometimes, occasionally, fre-  
quently, continually, repeatedly, once, ever (表示肯定)  
never, rarely, seldom (表示否定)

### ► 2. 频度副词在句中的位置

- 1) 表示不确切频率的副词通常是用在句中的。而其在句中的确切位置，还与句中的动词形式有关。具体来说有以下几种情况：
  - (1) 用在实义动词之前，be(am, is, are, was, were)动词和助动词(will, should, have)之后。
    - a. I **often do** some shopping on weekends.
    - b. She **is often** late for school.

c. I *have never* seen him since we parted. 自从分手后我就再没见过他。

(2) 若句中的谓语动词由多个部分组成, 比如: will be done, should have done 等。这时, 副词一般要放在第一个助动词之后。例如:

a. This project *will never* be finished.

b. You *should never* have trusted him. 你永远都不应该相信他。

(3) 在加强语气的句子中, 我们一般是把副词放在第一个助动词之前或 be 动词之前。例如:

a. You *really will* get a reward one day. 总有一天你会遭到报应的。

b. —As a teacher, you should always be patient with students.

—I *always have* been patient.

(4) 在只有助动词而省去了实义动词的句子中, 副词一定要放在这个助动词之前。例如:

a. —You should have known better than to trust him.  
你早就应该知道他这个人靠不住。

—I *never will*. (省去了 trust him) 我今后再也不会指望他了。

b. —Can you find a place to park your car in the street?

—Yes, I *usually can*.

c. Plenty of teenagers with computer skills are skipping school, or at least deferring for a few years. But while some kids have found decent incomes without college, most *never will*. 很多具有电脑技术的青少年辍学或休学了, 尽管有些孩子离开学



校找到了不菲的收入,但大多数则不会。

副词也要用在省略了表语的 be 动词之前。

—I hear that his American girlfriend used to be his English teacher. 我听说他的美国女友曾是他的英语老师。

—No, she *never was*. 从不是。

2) 表示确切频率的副词一般只能用于句末。例如:

a. Milk is delivered *daily*. 牛奶天天都有人送。

不说: Milk is *daily* delivered. \*

b. We have meetings *twice a week*.

比较: We *often* have meetings.

They will be paid *yearly*.

3) 上述表示不确切频率的副词,有些也可以用于句首或句末。例如:

*Often / Sometimes / Usually* I work late into the night. 我常常工作到深夜。

often 一般不单独放在句末,而须加 very 或 quite 修饰。  
例如:

He comes late for school *quite often*.

*Often* he comes late for school.

He *often* comes late for school.

4) always 可在句末,但不能放在句首,除非用在祈使句中。

例如:

You *always* make the same mistakes.

You make the same mistakes *always*.

不说: *Always* you make the same mistakes. \*

但在祈使句中,我们说:

*Always* remember not to argue with your boss.

5) 在否定句中的频度副词

在否定句中,有的频度副词位于 not 之前,有的频度副词位于 not 之后。这主要从意思上来判断。一般来说,always 要放在 not 之后(not always);而 often, sometimes, usually 要放在 not 之前。例如:

- a. He *doesn't always* leave before 6 o'clock, sometimes he works until 8 o'clock. (不总是)
- b. His wife complains that he *sometimes doesn't* listen to her. (有时不)
- c. The history lectures *sometimes aren't* interesting. 历史课有时很没劲。

不说: ...he *doesn't sometimes* listen to her. \*

...*aren't sometimes* interesting. \*

6) 否定频度副词 never, rarely, seldom 有两点须注意:

(1) 不能再与否定词 not 连用。例如:

不说: He *doesn't seldom* go out at night. \*

应说: He *seldom* goes out at night. 他晚上不常出门。

(2) 一般只用在句中。若放在句首,则句子要用部分倒装。例如:

a. I *have never* heard such a story. 我从来没听说过这件事。

b. *Never have I* heard such a story.

总的来说,对于频度副词在句中所使用的位置,我们应注意以下几点:

- 1) 表示不确切频率的副词通常用在句中,其在句中的具体位置又与句子的谓语动词形式有关。
- 2) 表示确切频率的副词一般只用在句末。

3) 要注意否定词与频度副词连用的位置关系。

## 59. 程度副词

表示动作发生的大小和程度,绝大多数程度副词是用来修饰形容词、副词或动词的,有些还可以修饰名词。

### ► 1. 程度副词的种类

absolutely, almost, completely, enough, entirely, extremely, fairly, far, just, much, nearly, only, quite, rather, really, so, too, very 等。

否定:barely, scarcely, hardly

### ► 2. 程度副词在句中的位置

程度副词在句子里的使用位置较易掌握:就是放在它所修饰的词之前。

1) 一般直接放在所修饰的对象之前。例如:

修饰形容词:

a. You are **absolutely** wrong. 你绝对错了。

b. I'm **almost** ready. 我差不多准备好了。

修饰动词:

c. You can **hardly** expect her to be kind to you. 你很难指望她对你好。

d. I **really** like English.

修饰副词:

e. He speaks English **quite** well.

既然程度副词是放在所修饰的对象前面,因而在一个句子里,会因为程度副词位置的不同而导致句义发生变化。例如:

- a. *Only I* saw him at the party last night. (Nobody else saw him.) 昨晚在晚会上,只有我见到他了。
- b. I *only saw* him at the party last night. (I didn't talk to him.) 昨晚在晚会上,我只是看到他了(并没有跟他讲话)。
- c. I saw *only him* at the party last night. (I didn't see any other friends.) 昨晚在晚会上,我只看到他在场(其他朋友没有来)。
- d. I saw him *only at the party* last night. (I didn't see him at other places.) 我昨晚只是在晚会上看到他了。
- e. I saw him at the party *only last night*. (I didn't see him until last night.) 我直到昨晚才看见他,他当时也在那个晚会上。

## 2) enough 的特殊用法

enough 是个例外,它要放在所修饰的形容词或副词之后。  
例如:

- a. He is not *old enough* to go to school. 他还没到上学的年龄。
- b. He didn't work *quickly enough*.

## 3) barely, scarcely, hardly 不能与否定词连用。

Because of his hearing loss, he *scarcely* hears me when I speak.

注意与否定频度副词 rarely 区别开来。

不要说:He *hardly* attends class. \*

应说:He *rarely* attends class. 他很少去上课。

## ► 3. 可修饰名词的程度副词

这样的程度副词主要是 quite, only, even, particularly, es-



pecially, almost 和 rather。例如:

- a. *quite* some time 相当长的时间; *quite* an expert 相当了不起的专家
- b. I didn't expect to see him. It was *quite* a surprise. 我没想到会见到他们,真是奇怪。
- c. *rather* a bore 相当令人讨厌的人; *rather* a shame 真可惜  
注意: *quite* 要置于 a/an 之前, *rather* 可用在 a/an 前面或后面。
- d. *quite* a nice day 天气不错不能说: *a quite* nice day \*
- e. *rather* a long way 或 *a rather* long way
- f. Vegetables, *especially* spinach(菠菜), are good for you.  
蔬菜,尤其是菠菜,有益于健康。
- g. He is *almost* a child. 他差不多还是个孩子。
- h. *Only* the boy knew how to get to the destination.
- i. *Even* a boy knows the answer.
- j. I can speak *only* English.

## 60. 方式副词

表示动作行为的方式。方式副词一般只修饰动词,是动词专用的。

### ► 1. 方式副词的种类

正如前面说过,方式副词并不像其他副词那样数目较为固定,方式副词在数目上是不固定的,因为它可以由相应的形容词加-ly 构成。例如: bravely, calmly, fast, happily, hard, well, intentionally等。



## ► 2. 方式副词在句中的位置

方式副词主要是用来修饰动词,它的位置通常要放在动词后边。

通常要放在动词后边	<p>He ran <i>fast</i>.</p> <p>He went away <i>quickly</i>.</p>
当动词带有宾语时,因为宾语是主要元素,因此让宾语在前,副词后置	<p>I can't speak English <i>well</i>.</p> <p>He can finish the job <i>quickly</i>.</p> <p>不说:He can <i>finish quickly</i> the job. * 或 He can <i>quickly finish</i> the job. *</p>
若动词后边所接的成分很长,为避免副词和它所修饰的动词之间距离太遥远,往往把副词放在动词前面	<p>He <i>firmly</i> believes that he will succeed. 他坚信自己一定能取得成功。</p> <p>He <i>firmly</i> keeps in mind what she said. 他牢牢记住她所说的话。</p> <p>I <i>happily</i> pronounce you man and wife. 我很高兴宣布你们结为夫妇。(神父证婚时必说的一句话)</p> <p>He <i>earnestly</i> recommended me to adopt that method of learning English. 他认真建议我采用那种学习英语的方法。</p> <p>He <i>passionately</i> kissed the girl he met for the first time on the train. 他热烈地吻了那个第一次在火车上认识的女孩。</p>

此外:

1) 在“动词+介词+宾语”结构里,方式副词可用于宾语后或

介词前。例如：

The class is listening to the teacher *carefully*.

The class is listening *carefully* to the teacher.

2) 方式副词要放在被动分词之前。例如：

a. I was *badly paid* in that company when I just graduated. 我刚毕业时薪水很低。

b. When do you think you will have *completely finished*?

c. The party was *very successfully organized*. 这个派对组织得很成功。

比较：He organized the party *very successfully*.

不说：He *very successfully* organized the party \*.

## 61. 句子副词

这样的副词通常放在句首，用来修饰整个句子，而非句子中的谓语动词。通常表达说话人的观点或说话的角度。

### ► 1. 表明说话的角度

比如如果有人说这样一句话：A thousand years is a short time. 一千年是一个很短的时间。

我们一定会觉得不太符合正常思维逻辑。但是，我们只要稍稍在句首加上一个句子副词，来说明我们是从什么角度说这句话的。

a. *Geologically*, a thousand years is a short time. 从地质学角度来讲，一千年是一个很短的时间。

这里的 *geologically* 就是句子副词，来修饰后边整个句子。我们通常用有关学科的副词来表达说话者的角度。如：*economically* (从经济学角度来讲)，*objectively* (客观地说)，

philosophically(从哲学角度来讲), scientifically(从科学角度来讲), nutritionally(从营养学角度来说)。类似的表达:

- b. **Scientifically**, the experiment was a success. 从科学角度来说, 这个实验成功了。
- c. **Geologically**, five years may not be much, but in Internet time, it constitutes an entire history. 从地质学角度来讲, 五年并不是很长时间, 但是在网络时代, 五年足以形成一个历史。
- d. **Nutritionally**, fats and oils are an important source of energy. 从营养学角度来说, 动物脂肪和植物油是重要的能量来源。

## ► 2. 表达说话人的态度:

actually, apparently, certainly, clearly, evidently, obviously, presumably, probably, undoubtedly, definitely, primarily, chiefly, basically, mainly, principally, fundamentally, normally, hopefully 等。

- a. **Frankly**, I think he is dishonest. 老实说, 我觉得他这人不够诚实。
- b. **Hopefully**, we can get there in time. 真希望我们能及时赶到那里。
- c. **Obviously** you are wrong. 显然你错了。
- d. **Basically** I am an optimistic person. 我基本上还是一个比较乐观的人。

句子副词大多数情况是放在句首, 不过放在句中也不少见。但很少放在句末。例如:

- e. I am **basically** an optimistic person. 基本上来说, 我是个乐观的人。

- f. Although Terry sometimes works as a plumber, he is *chiefly/mainly* an engineer. 尽管 Terry 有时做些管道工的活,但他主要还是个工程师。
- g. I don't *normally* come to work on weekends. 正常的情况下,我周末不上班。

► 3. 位置不一样可能会导致意思变化。例如:

<i>Happily</i> , he didn't die. 幸好,他还活着。	这里 happily 修饰整个句子,用作句子副词。
He didn't <i>die happily</i> . 他并不是安然地离开了这个世界。(比如,他带着遗憾甚至是痛苦地离开了人世。)	这里 happily 修饰动词 die, 用作一个方式副词。

- a. They *answered* the questions *foolishly*. 他们的回答并不高明。(Their answers were foolish.)
- b. *Foolishly*, they answered the questions. 真是愚蠢,他们竟然回答这样的问题。(They were foolish to answer the questions.)

## 62. 副词的其他位置

- 1. 几个副词出现在句末时,一般采用如下顺序:方式副词+地点副词+时间副词。例如:

- a. She sang an English song *nicely in the auditorium last night*.



- b. She checked the accounts *carefully in the office this morning*. 她上午在办公室里仔细查对账目。

► 2. (不)确定性副词,如: *probably, possibly, perhaps, certainly, definitely, surely* 等。通常不用于句末,可用于句首和句中。  
例如:

- a. He has *probably* not been there before.  
b. I *definitely* know how to deal with this matter.  
其中, *perhaps, surely* 多用于句首。

### 温故知新: In Brief

对于副词的学习,重点是掌握不同副词在句中的不同位置。由于这种位置较复杂,因此,在每一类副词用法讲解结束后,都有一个小节给出了某一类副词常见的在句中的位置。请在学习过程中细心比较和体会。



## 第十二章 副词练习

### 12. 1 将下列副词放在句中合适的位置：

1. I'm leaving for Beijing on a business tour. (tomorrow)
2. Come to my office. (this afternoon)
3. we'll be there. (very soon)
4. I do some shopping on weekends. (often)
5. She is late for school. (often)
6. I have seen him since we parted. (never)
7. You should have trusted him. (never)
8. —“Can you find a place to park your car in the street?”  
—“Yes, I can.” (usually)
9. —“I hear that his American girlfriend used to be his English teacher.”  
—“No, she was.” (never)
10. He doesn't leave before 6 o'clock, sometimes he works until 8 o'clock. (always)
11. His wife complains that he doesn't listen to her. (sometimes)
12. He is not old to go to school. (enough)
13. He didn't work quickly. (enough)
14. I pronounce you man and wife. (happily)
15. He believes that he will succeed. (firmly)
16. The class is listening to the teacher. (carefully)
17. I was paid in that company when I just graduated. (badly)
18. The party was very organized. (successfully)

19. I think he is dishonest. (frankly)
20. We can get there in time. (hopefully)
21. He didn't die. (happily)
22. She checked the accounts in the office this morning.  
(carefully)
23. I know how to deal with this matter. (definitely)

12. 2 单选题:

24. He had \_\_\_\_\_ on the subject.  
A. a rather strong opinion  
B. rather strong opinion  
C. rather the strong opinion  
D. the rather strong opinion
25. This solution works only for couples who are self-employed, don't have small children and get along \_\_\_\_\_ to spend most of their time together.  
A. so well  
B. too well  
C. well as  
D. well enough
26. Color and light, taken together, \_\_\_\_\_ the aesthetic impact of the interior of a building.  
A. very powerfully influence  
B. very influence powerfully  
C. powerfully very influence  
D. influence powerfully very
27. When Columbus reached the New World, corn was the \_\_\_\_\_ in the Americas.  
A. widely most grown plant

- B. most widely grown plant  
C. most grown widely plant  
D. plant widely grown most
28. Kunming is usually cool in the summer, but Shanghai  
—, —.  
A. is rarely  
B. scarcely is  
C. hardly is  
D. rarely is
29. San Francisco is usually cool in the summer, but Los Angeles \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is rarely  
B. hardly is  
C. rarely is  
D. is scarcely
30. Soapy stirred \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on his bench uneasily in the park  
B. on his bench in the park uneasily  
C. uneasily on his bench in the park  
D. uneasily in the park on his bench

第十二章 副词练习参考答案

12. 1

1. I'm leaving for Beijing on a business tour tomorrow.
2. Come to my office this afternoon.
3. we'll be there very soon.
4. I often do some shopping on weekends.
5. She is often late for school.
6. I have never seen him since we parted.
7. You should never have trusted him.
8. —“Can you find a place to park your car in the street?”  
—“Yes, I usually can.”
9. —“I hear that his American girlfriend used to be his English teacher.”  
—“No, she never was.”
10. He doesn't always leave before 6 o'clock, sometimes he works until 8 o'clock.
11. His wife sometimes complains that he doesn't listen to her.
12. He is not old enough to go to school.
13. He didn't work quickly enough.
14. I happily pronounce you man and wife.
15. He firmly believes that he will succeed.
16. The class is listening to the teacher carefully.
17. I was badly paid in that company when I just graduated.
18. The party was very successfully organized.
19. Frankly, I think he is dishonest.

- 20. Hopefully, we can get there in time.
- 21. Happily, he didn't die.
- 22. She checked carefully the accounts in the office this morning.
- 23. Definitely, I know how to deal with this matter.

**12. 2**

24. A   25. D   26. A   27. B   28. D   29. B   30. C



## 介 词

### 第一节 介词的基本特点

#### 6.3. 介词的特点

- ▶ 1. 介词的宾语(用在介词后):介词不能独立使用,在介词后面必须带有宾语。其宾语形式主要是名词,另外还有相当于名词的成分,比如代词、数词、动名词或动名词短语及名词性从句。
- ▶ 2. 与介词搭配的词(用在介词前):与介词连用,置于介词前面的词主要有动词(*depend on*)、名词(*pay attention to*)和形容词(*be kind to*)。
- ▶ 3. 介词是英语词类中的一种虚词,不能独立在句中充当句子成分。但介词与其宾语一起构成介词短语以后,就可以在句中充当多种句子成分。可以作主语、补足语、定语和状语等。

- 4. 介词的作用:从以上得知,介词是把名词(或相当于名词的成分)与动词、形容词或另外名词联系起来,以表示前后词语之间的关系。例如:

The great Nobel Prize-winning Irish poet, Seamus Heaney, gave me a stanza *from* a poem he wrote that today hangs *on* the wall *of* my office *in* the upstairs *of* the White House. 伟大的诺贝尔奖获得者、爱尔兰诗人 Seamus Heaney 送给我他写的一首诗中的一节。这节诗目前就挂在我的白宫办公室的墙上。

对于上一句我们试着把介词去掉,则原句变为:

The great Nobel Prize-winning Irish poet, Seamus Heaney, gave me a stanza a poem he wrote that today hangs the wall my office the upstairs the White House.

于是,该“句”中划线部分的词与词之间的关系混乱、不明确,从而造成句子意思难以理解。

因此,可以这么说,任何一个去掉了介词的英语句子,都只能是词语的零乱地堆砌。

## 6.4. 介词的种类

### ► 1. 简单介词(Simple Preposition):

词形单一的介词。如:at, by, for, from, in, near, of, off, on 等。

### ► 2. 复合介词(Compound Preposition):

- 1) 由两个简单介词连在一起固定构成的介词,如:inside, into, onto, out of, outside, throughout, upon, within, without 等。

2) 由两个介词搭配连用的介词,如:as to, from above, from behind, from beneath, from under, until after, except for 等。

a. *Until after* World War II, the new science was neglected. 直到二战以后,人们还是不很重视新科学的发展。

b. First artifacts rescued *from within* rotten hull. Salvage experts have recovered the first artifacts *from inside* the doomed Titanic ocean liner, which sank in the north Atlantic in 1912 on its much-publicized maiden voyage.

### ► 3. 短语介词(Phrasal Preposition):

短语介词主要是由名词与介词构成的。如:

at the cost of, at the mercy of, at odds with, by means of, by reason of, by virtue of, by way of, in place of, in favor of, in spite of, with an eye to 等。

另外表示“关于…”的有:in/with reference to, in/with respect to, in/with regard to

## 第二节 常用介词的意义与用法

在英文中,介词的用法极为复杂,因此很难就所有的介词的各种用法作一一列举。本节仅就常用的介词的意义和用法做一简单介绍。

## 65. 表示时间、日期的介词

### ► 1. at, in, on

#### 1) at (主要表示时间点)

① 用来表示在特定的某一时刻。例如：

at nine a.m. 在九点钟, at nine after ten 在十点零九分

② 用来表示不确定的某一时刻。例如：

at night, at dawn, at midnight, at that time, at the moment, at the beginning/end of, at Christmas (在圣诞节期间), at Easter (在复活节期间)

注意: on Christmas Day (在圣诞节当天)

③ 用来表示年龄段。例如：

a. at the age of eight/at eight

b. He got married **at** twenty. 他 20 岁结婚。

#### 2) in (主要表示时间段)

① 一般指在相对较长的一段时间内。例如：

a. in the morning/afternoon/evening

b. in spring/summer/autumn/winter

c. in the past, in the past ten years 在近十年中

d. in the twenty-first century 在 21 世纪

e. a man in his thirties 一个 30 几岁的男子

② in 还可表示“在…时间之内/之后”,通常用于将来时态中。例如：

a. He said he would come back **in a month**.

b. The train is leaving **in a minute**.

③ in + 动名词: in doing sth.

这一用法的意思相当于: during the course of doing sth., 即“在做…过程当中”, 例如:

- a. *In crossing the river*, we caught some fish.
- b. *In working*, we can learn a lot.

3) on(主要表示具体的某一天)

① 表示具体的日期和星期。例如:

- a. on Monday (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday)
- b. 'The People's Republic of China was founded *on October 1st, 1949*.
- c. on my birthday
- d. on their wedding anniversary

注意:如果不是具体的几月几日,而只是说几月,我们要用介词 in, 如:in October

② 表示特定某一天的上午、下午、凌晨或半夜等。例如:

- a. on the night/morning/afternoon of December 31, 1999
- b. on the eve of Christmas/New Year
- c. on a hot midnight in July
- d. I like going out for a walk *on a fine day*. 我喜欢在好天气出去散步
- e. on the afternoon of April 1, 1990
- f. on a cold afternoon in January
- g. *On that particular evening*, there was a strange excitement in the air.

注意:如上所述,如不是特定的某一天的某一时刻,我们则用 at。

③ 表示“在第几天”。例如:

- a. on his first day to school



b. *On the tenth day* I was in Beijing.

④ on + 动名词或名词: on doing sth.

这一用法的意思相当于: when somebody does sth. or as soon as somebody does, 即“在做…的时候”或“一…就…”, 例如:

a. *On hearing the bad news*, she burst into tears. — 听说这个坏消息, 她禁不住哭了起来。

b. *On arriving*, I came directly to visit you. 我一到达, 就直接来看你了。

c. The first thing I did *on arrival of Beijing* was visit him. 我到北京的第一件事就是去拜访他。

4) in the beginning/end v. s. at the beginning/end

at the beginning: 表示“在…的开头”, 例如:

a. *At the beginning of a book* there is often a table of contents. 一本书的开头, 通常有个目录。

b. at the beginning of the concert

c. at the beginning of January

in the beginning: 意思相当于 at first 或 in the early stages, “在最初, 起初”, 暗含着以后会有所变化。例如:

*In the beginning*, I wrote to my family regularly; later I just gave up. 一开始, 我通常给家里写信, 后来我就不写了。

同样, at the end 表示“在…末尾, 在…最后”, 例如:

a. But *at the end of this process*, unfortunately, the students are none the wiser. 遗憾的是, 经过这段时间的

培训,这些学生并没有聪明多少。

- b. *At the end of a book* there may be an index. 书的结尾通常有个索引。
- c. at the end of the concert 演奏会的尾声
- d. at the end of January 1月底

in the end 则与 in the beginning 相对应,表示“(起初…),最终…”,相当于:eventually, at last。例如:

- a. At first his mother opposed the marriage, but *in the end* she gave her consent. 一开始他母亲反对这桩婚事,但最后还是同意了。
- b. Jim couldn't decide where to go for his holidays. He didn't go anywhere *in the end*. Jim 不知道假期去哪,最后他哪儿都没去。
- c. He got more and more angry. *In the end* he just walked out of the room. 他越来越生气,最后径直走出房间。

at the beginning/end 通常与 of 连用。而 in the beginning/end 一般不能接 of 短语,我们不能说:in the beginning/end of something \*

5) last/next/this/every 前不用 at/on/in:

- a. I'll see you next Friday. (不说: on next Friday \*)
- b. Do you work every Sunday? (不说: on every Sunday \*)

## ► 2. during, for

上面三个表示时间的介词,主要是表示某一时刻(in 可表示一段时间)。而 during 和 for 则表示一段时间。他们后面接表示“时间段”的名词。

1) during 表示“在…期间内”,强调在什么时间过程中发生了什么事。表示事件发生的过程,不表示在此过程中事件发生的起止时间。for 则表示这件事延续时间的长短,指出了事件发生的开始时间。

a. I had lived in the countryside **for 8 years** before I moved to Beijing. 在搬到北京之前,我在乡下住了八年。

b. I studied in this university **for 4 years**. **During that time** most of my time was spent in learning English.  
我在大学学习了四年,在这期间,大多数时间我都花在学英语上了。

c. My father was in hospital **for six weeks during the summer**. 夏天,我父亲住了六个星期院。

2) during 可接表示事件延续一段时间的名词,如 stay, visit, travel 等; for 一般不能这样用。如:

a. during my visit to China 在访问中国期间

b. during the travel to the south 在去南方途中

c. during the Middle Ages 在中世纪

d. during his childhood 在童年

e. during my holidays 在假期

而 for 一般只接具体的时间量。如:

f. for six years

g. for two months

h. for ever 永远

i. for two hours

### ► 3. from, since, for

#### 1) from

from 通常要和介词 to 或 till/until 连用。如:

Most people work *from* nine *to* five. 多数人过着朝九晚五的生活。

#### 2) since

since + 时间点, 表示“从那一时刻起”, 事件开始发生, 它通常要与现在完成时或过去完成时连用。

a. He has been here *since last Sunday*. 自从上个星期起, 他就一直在这儿。

b. I haven't seen him *since two years ago*. 我两年没见他了。

c. I haven't seen him *for two years*.

d. It's two years *since I last saw him*.

#### 3) for

for + 时间段, 表示动作延续到说话的那一时刻。通常也要与现在完成时或过去完成时连用。如上面例句所示, “for + 一段时间”可与“since + 动作开始的那一时刻”替换。再如:

a. I have lived here *for a year*.

b. I have lived here *since this time last year*.

### ► 4. before, after, till/until

这几个词即可作介词接短语, 又可用作连词后面接从句。它



们后面所接的时间一般是表示“时间点”，以表示“在某一时刻之前(before)”、“在某一时刻之后(after)”、“一直到某一时刻为止(till/until)”。例如：

- a. We finished the work *before* 10 o'clock.
- b. I'll wait for you *till* 10 o'clock.

需要注意的是 till/until 如下用法特点：

- 1) 延续性句子谓语(则用肯定) + till/until + 时间点(若是从句,则从句中的谓语动词是短暂性动词)
- 2) 短暂性句子谓语(则用否定) + till/until + 时间点(若是从句,则从句中的谓语动词是短暂性动词)

- c. He *didn't finish* the work *until* 10 o'clock. (finish 短暂性动词,用否定)
- d. He *didn't leave* the office *till* 12 o'clock.
- e. He will *stay* here *until* next Sunday. (stay 延续性动词,用肯定)

## ► 5. by

- 1) by 意思是 no later than, 表示“不迟于某个时间”、“到了某个时间”。例如：

by the end of next year 到明年年底为止

- 2) by 引导的时间状语常与将来完成时态或过去完成时态连用。例如：

- a. *By the end of next year I'll have learned* 2000 words.  
(将来完成时)
- b. *By the end of last year I had learned* 2000 words. (过去完成时)



## 66. 表示地点、方位的介词

这样的介词主要有：

at, in;  
on, over, above;  
under, below, beneath;  
before, in front of;  
after, behind;  
about, around, round;  
out, out of, outside, outside of;

### ► 1. at, in

1) 在表示地点或场所时，一般来讲，in 表示较大的地方；at 表示较小的地方。例如：

at home, at the office, at school, at the bridge, at the crossroads, at the bus-stop, at the doctor's, at the hair-dresser's 等。

in a country, in a town, in a village, in the street, in the forest, in a field, in a desert 等。

此外，常用 in 的情形：

in a line/in a row/in a queue

in a photo/in a picture

in a mirror

in the sky/in the world

in a book/in a newspaper/in a magazine/in a letter

in the front/back row (但说：at the front/back)

in the front/back of the car

at the front/back of the building/cinema/classroom

- 2) 我们都可以用 in 或 at 来谈论建筑物, 比如: at a restaurant 或 in a restaurant。但用 at 通常表示某事发生的场合。例如:

I met him *at the cinema* last night. 我昨晚在电影院见到他了。

而用 in 往往表示建筑物本身情形, 例如:

I enjoyed the film but it was very cold *in the cinema*. (不说: at the cinema)

另外, 用 in 我们强调“在建筑物里面”, 而用 at 则笼统地指“在这个地点”, 包括建筑物的里面及周围。例如:

at the restaurant: 可以是在餐馆里面, 也可以是在餐馆附近的某个地方。

in the restaurant: 强调在餐馆里面。

at the cinema: 在电影院(不一定是电影院里面)

in the cinema: 则强调在电影院里面, 所以上面一句用...  
very cold in the cinema.

再比如下面例句:

There were a lot of people *in the shop*. It was very crowded.

商店里很多人, 很挤。

Go along this road, then turn left *at the shop*.

沿着这条路直走, 然后在商店那儿左转。

## ► 2. on, over, above

三个词均有“在…之上”的含义, 但意思有区别。

1) on 表示两事物表面接触。

- a. Put away the books *on the desk*. 把桌上的书收好。
- b. The dictionary *on the table* is not mine. 桌上的字典不是我的。
- c. There is some water *in the bottle*. 瓶子里有些水。
- d. There is a label *on the bottle*. 瓶子上有个标签。

比较: There is somebody *at the door*. Shall I go and see who it is? 门口有人,我要去看看是谁吗?

There is a notice *on the door*. It says "Do not disturb". 门上有个标志牌,上面写着“请勿打扰”。

此外,常用 on 的情形:

on the left/on the right

on the first/second floor(在一/二楼)

on a map

on the page/on Page Seven (但说: at the top/bottom of the page)

on the menu

on the list

on a farm

on the way to school

on the corner of the street, 但说: *in* the corner of the room

2) over 两事物表面不仅有接触,而且有覆盖的含义。

- a. Spread the cloth *over the table*.
- b. Mom put a rug *over me* when I was asleep. 我睡着的时候,妈妈在我身上盖了一块小毛毯。

over 还可表示“正上方”,如:

- c. There is a bridge *over the river*. 河上有一座桥。

- d. There is a lamp *over the desk*. 桌子正上方有个电灯。  
3) *above* 仅表示上下方位关系,且事物表面不接触,也不是“正上方”。

- a. The sun rose *above the horizon*.  
b. There is a bridge *above the river*. 在河的上游有一座桥。

用于抽象概念表示职位高低时, *over* 和 *above* 的差别:

- c. He is *over me*. = He is my immediate superior. 他是我的顶头上司。  
d. He is *above me*. 他是我的上司。(一般不是直接上司)

### ► 3. *below*, *under*, *beneath*

- 1) *under* 表示“在…下方”,两物体可以接触,也可以间隔一定的距离。

- a. I put the money *under the mattress*. 我把钱放在了床垫底下。  
b. The dog is groveling *under the table*.

- 2) *below* 则一般表示在两个表面之间间隔一定的距离。

They live *below us*.

- 3) *beneath* 可用来替换 *under*,但在表示抽象含义时,最好用 *beneath*。

- a. He would think it *beneath him* to tell a lie. 他认为说谎有失于他的身份。  
b. She married *beneath her*. 她嫁给了一个比她社会地位低的人。

## 67. 表示方式、手段的介词

这样的介词有: *by*, *with*, *through*, *in*

### ► 1. *by*

须注意: *by* 后面接动名词或不带冠词的单数名词。如:  
*by boat*, 而不是 *by a boat* \*。

1) 表示行为方式。例如:

send something *by post*

do something *by hand*

pay *by check* / *by credit card* (但要说: *pay in cash*)

我们还可以说某事发生是 *by mistake* / *by accident* / *by chance* (但要说: *on purpose*)

2) 接交通工具。

*by car*, *by train*, *by plane/air*, *by boat/sea/ship*, *by bus*,  
*by bicycle*, *by metro/subway/underground* (但要说: *on foot*)

注意:

A. *by car*, 但说: *in a car*, *in my car*, *in the car*, 不说 *by a car* \* , *by my car* \* , *by the car* \* 。

I don't mind going *by car* but I don't want to go *in your car*. 我不介意乘车去, 但我又不想坐你的车。

B. *car*, *taxi* 前用介词 *in*:

They didn't come *in their car*. They came *in a taxi*.

他们没开自己的车来, 而是打车来的。

C. 自行车和公共交通设施前使用 *on*:



on the train/by train, on his bicycle/by bicycle

3) 表示通过某种手段以达到预期的结果。(与 with 相区别)

a. We succeeded **by cooperating** with them. 由于与他们合作,我们取得成功。

b. Our Mission is to help our clients achieve their business goals **by providing** a service for the timely delivery of qualified staff to support their operational needs.

我们的宗旨是根据客户的技术需求而及时地提供高质量的人才,从而帮助客户达到商业目的。

## ► 2. with

---

主要是表示用具体的工具做某事。with 接单数可数名词时,需要带冠词。例如:

a. I killed a fly **with a flyflap**. 我用苍蝇拍打死了一只苍蝇。

b. We can see **with our eyes** and write **with our hands**.

## ► 3. in

---

表示以某种方式做某事。例如:

a. Write **in pencil/in ink**.

b. Express this **in your own words**.

c. Speak **in a low voice**.

d. Pay **in installments**. 以分期付款的方式支付。

## ► 4. through

---

其用法与 by 相近,只是 through 一般多跟名词连用,by 则多与动名词搭配。

They talked to each other *through an interpreter*.

### 第三节 常见的介词短语

前文说过,与介词连用的词主要有动词、名词和形容词。因此,我们把常见的介词短语也按如此分类。

#### 68. 与动词搭配的短语

1) 动词 + 介词:

accuse of

apply for

ask for

believe in

blame for

begin with

compare with

compare to

comply with

conform to

consist of

consist in

consist with

cooperate with

deal in

depend on

differ from

differ in

dream of  
insist on  
lead to  
live on  
listen to  
object to  
occur to  
persist in  
prefer to  
prepare for  
refer to  
rely on  
remind of  
resort to  
result from  
result in  
succeed in  
think about/of  
wait for  
warn of

2) 动词 + 名词 + 介词:

play a role in  
take advantage of  
take part in

3) 动词 + 副词 + 介词:

catch up with  
come up with

make up for  
put up with  
be fed up with

## 69. 与形容词搭配的短语

### 1) 常与 to 连用的形容词:

equal, favorable, faithful, familiar, good, hostile, loyal, parallel, opposite, responsible, sensible, useful, similar, used 等。

### 2) 常与 about 连用的形容词:

anxious, careful, careless, certain, considerate, enthusiastic, guilty, happy, mad, sad, sure 等。

### 3) 常与 for 连用的形容词:

available, bad, convenient, eager, eligible, good, grateful, homesick, famous, hungry, necessary, noted, ready, responsible, sorry, suitable 等。

### 4) 常与 with 连用的形容词:

angry, acquainted, bored, careful, ill, popular, strict, busy, familiar, impatient, sympathetic 等。

### 5) 常与 of 连用的形容词:

恐惧: afraid/frightened/terrified/scared of

好恶: ashamed/envious/fond/jealous/proud/tired of

态度: suspicious/critical/tolerant/ignorant of

意识: aware/conscious of

此外: capable/incapable, full, guilty, hopeful, independent 等。

### 6) 常与 at 连用的形容词:

angry, bad, clever, disappointed, disgusted, good, mar-

velous, quick, skilful, useless, weak 等。

对于上述与介词搭配的形容词,我们注意到,同一个形容词有的可与不同的介词进行搭配使用,此时构成的短语一般在意思和使用上均有所不同。例如:

sth. be familiar to sb.: 某事为某人所熟悉

sb. be familiar with sth.: 某人对某事熟悉

a. I *was familiar with nobody* at the meeting. 我在会上一个人都不熟悉。

b. Nobody at the meeting *was familiar to me*.

c. I *am familiar with* all the flowers.

d. All the flowers *are familiar to me*.

再比如:

good at 擅长于

good to 对…友好

good for 对…有益

e. Clint *is quite good at* English.

f. Clint *is very good to* his students.

g. Swimming *is good for* your health.

因此,在熟悉使用这些短语的同时,还要注意区分和比较同一形容词与不同介词搭配在意义上的差别。

## 70. 与名词搭配的短语

由上述动词或形容词而演变的名词,与同样的介词搭配。如:

loyal to—loyalty to

object to—objection to

具体如下:



1) 名词 + for:

a reason for  
a demand for  
a need for

2) 名词 + in:

主要表示在某方面。

a change in the costs  
an increase/a rise/a decrease/a fall in the costs  
a difference/similarity in this aspect

3) 名词 + to:

an answer to a question  
a key to a door  
a solution to a problem  
a reply to a letter  
a reaction to my advice/suggestion/news  
an attitude to a job  
an invitation to the party  
devotion to  
contribution to

4) 名词 + with/between:

A has a relationship/contact/connection with B  
A relationship/contact/connection/difference/similarity  
between A and B

**温故知新:** In Brief

介词用法极为灵活,一直是英语学习中的一个难点。在此,只要求英语初学者重点掌握各种表示时间和地点的介词的用法至于各种带有介词的名词短语、动词短语和形容词短语,决不是

一朝一夕能掌握的，这需要读者在今后的学习过程中留心体会。

## 第十三章 介词练习

### 13.1 用适当的介词填空:

at/on/in (表示时间):

1. Henry is 63. He'll be retiring from his job \_\_\_\_\_ two years' time.
2. Mary and Henry always go out for a meal \_\_\_\_\_ their wedding anniversary.
3. My car is being repaired at the garage. It'll be ready \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.
4. I might not be at home \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday morning but I'll probably be there \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.
5. The course begins \_\_\_\_\_ 7 January and ends sometime \_\_\_\_\_ April.
6. We traveled overnight to Paris and arrived \_\_\_\_\_ 5 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
7. I don't like traveling \_\_\_\_\_ night.
8. I hope the weather will be nice \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend.
9. There are usually a lot of parties \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's Eve.
10. I'm busy just now but I'll be with you \_\_\_\_\_ a moment.
11. He's out of work \_\_\_\_\_ the moment.
12. Hurry up! We've got to go \_\_\_\_\_ five minutes.
13. We often have a short holiday \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
14. They have to work \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday evenings.

15. What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?
16. It took me a long time to find a job. \_\_\_\_\_ the end I got a job in a hotel.
17. Are you going away \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of August or \_\_\_\_\_ the end?
18. I couldn't decide what to buy Mary for her birthday. I didn't buy her anything \_\_\_\_\_ the end.
19. I'm going away \_\_\_\_\_ the end of this week.
20. I felt more and more fed up with my boss. I resigned \_\_\_\_\_ the end.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ my return, I learned that Professor Smith had been at the Museum and would not be back for several hours.

**in/at/on (表示地点):**

22. Write your name \_\_\_\_\_ the top of the page.
23. There was an accident \_\_\_\_\_ the crossroads this morning.
24. I wasn't sure whether I had come to the right office. There was no name \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
25. You'll find the sports results \_\_\_\_\_ the back page of the newspaper.
26. I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting \_\_\_\_\_ a desk.
27. My brother lives \_\_\_\_\_ a small village \_\_\_\_\_ the southwest of England.
28. The man the police are looking for has a scar \_\_\_\_\_ his right cheek.
29. She was wearing a silver ring \_\_\_\_\_ her little finger.

30. Some people \_ \_ \_ \_ the river are looking at those people swimming \_ \_ \_ \_ the river.
31. In most countries people drive \_ \_ \_ \_ the right.
32. I couldn't hear the teacher very well. She spoke quietly and I was sitting \_ \_ \_ \_ the back of the class.
33. It is a good idea to write your name and address \_ \_ \_ \_ the back of the envelope.
34. It can be dangerous when children play \_ \_ \_ \_ the street.
35. If you walk to the end of the street, you'll see a small shop \_ \_ \_ \_ the corner.
36. "Where shall we sit?" "Over there, \_ \_ \_ \_ the corner."
37. Is Tom \_ \_ \_ \_ this photograph? I can't find him.
38. My office is \_ \_ \_ \_ the first floor. It's \_ \_ \_ \_ the left as you come out of the lift.
39. We normally use the front entrance but there's another entrance \_ \_ \_ \_ the back.
40. —Is there anything interesting \_ \_ \_ \_ the paper today?  
—Well, there's an unusual photograph \_ \_ \_ \_ the back page.
41. It's a very small village. You probably won't find it \_ \_ \_ \_ your map.
42. When I'm a passenger in a car, I prefer to sit \_ \_ \_ \_ the front.

**noun + prep. :**

43. Everything can be explained. There's a reason \_ \_ \_ \_ everything.
44. Money isn't the solution \_ \_ \_ \_ every problem.



45. There has been an increase \_\_\_\_\_ the number of road accidents recently.
46. When I opened the envelope, I was delighted to find a check \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 500.
47. The advantage \_\_\_\_\_ having a car is that you don't have to rely on public transport.
48. There are many advantages \_\_\_\_\_ being able to speak a foreign language.
49. When Paul left home, his attitude \_\_\_\_\_ his parents seemed to change.
50. Bill and I used to be good friends but I don't have much contact \_\_\_\_\_ him now.
51. There has been a sharp rise \_\_\_\_\_ the cost of living in the past few years.
52. What was Clint's reaction \_\_\_\_\_ the news?
53. The company has rejected the workers' demands \_\_\_\_\_ a rise \_\_\_\_\_ pay.
54. The fact that Jane was offered a job has no connection \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that her cousin is the managing director.

**adj. + prep. :**

55. I was delighted \_\_\_\_\_ the present you gave me.
56. It was very nice \_\_\_\_\_ you to do my shopping for me.
57. Why are you always so rude \_\_\_\_\_ your parents? Can't you be nice \_\_\_\_\_ them?
58. It was a bit careless \_\_\_\_\_ you to leave the door unlocked when you went out.
59. They didn't reply to our letter, which wasn't very polite \_\_\_\_\_ them.

60. We always have the same food every day. I'm fed up \_\_\_\_\_ it.
61. I can't understand people who are cruel \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
62. We enjoyed our holiday, but we were a bit disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel.
63. I was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ the way he behaved. It was completely out of character.
64. I've been trying to learn Spanish but I'm not very satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ my progress.
65. Linda doesn't look very well. I'm worried \_\_\_\_\_ her.
66. Are you angry \_\_\_\_\_ what happened?
67. I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ what I said. I hope you're not angry \_\_\_\_\_ me.
68. The people next door are furious \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ making so much noise last night.
69. Jill starts her new job next week. She's quite excited \_\_\_\_\_ it.
70. I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ the smell of paint in this room. I've just decorated it.
71. I was shocked \_\_\_\_\_ what I saw. I'd never seen anything like it before.
72. The man we interviewed for the job was intelligent but we weren't very impressed \_\_\_\_\_ his appearance.
73. Are you still upset \_\_\_\_\_ what I said to you yesterday?
74. He said he was sorry \_\_\_\_\_ the situation but there was nothing he could do.
75. I'm not ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ what I did. In fact I'm quite proud \_\_\_\_\_ it.
76. These days everybody is aware \_\_\_\_\_ the dangers of

smoking.

77. The station platform was crowded \_\_\_\_\_ people waiting for the train.
78. She's much more successful than I am. Sometimes I feel a bit jealous \_\_\_\_\_ her.
79. I'm tired \_\_\_\_\_ doing the same thing every day. I need a change.
80. I'm not surprised she changed her mind at the last moment. That's typical \_\_\_\_\_ her.
81. Our house is similar \_\_\_\_\_ yours. Perhaps yours is a bit larger.
82. John has no money of his own. He's totally dependent \_\_\_\_\_ his parents.
83. I suggested we should all go out for a meal but nobody else was keen \_\_\_\_\_ the idea.
84. You look bored. You don't seem interested \_\_\_\_\_ what I'm saying.

**verb + prep. :**

85. The school provides all its students \_\_\_\_\_ books.
86. A strange thing happened \_\_\_\_\_ me a few days ago.
87. Mark decided to give up sport so that he could concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ his studies.
88. I don't believe \_\_\_\_\_ working very hard. It's not worth it.
89. My present job isn't wonderful, but I prefer it \_\_\_\_\_ what I did before.
90. I hope you succeed \_\_\_\_\_ getting what you want.
91. As I was coming out of the room I collided \_\_\_\_\_ some-

- body who was coming in.
92. There was an awful noise as the car crashed \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.
93. Jim is a photographer. He specializes \_\_\_\_\_ sports photography.
94. Do you spend much money \_\_\_\_\_ clothes?
95. The country is divided \_\_\_\_\_ six regions.
96. I prefer traveling by train \_\_\_\_\_ driving. It's much more pleasant.
97. Somebody broke \_\_\_\_\_ my car and stole the radio.
98. I felt quite cold but Peter insisted \_\_\_\_\_ having the window open.
99. Some words are difficult to translate \_\_\_\_\_ one language \_\_\_\_\_ another.
100. What happened \_\_\_\_\_ the money I lent you? What did you spend it \_\_\_\_\_?
101. The teacher decided to split the class \_\_\_\_\_ four groups.
102. I filled the tank but unfortunately I filled it \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong kind of petrol.
103. Three students were suspected \_\_\_\_\_ cheating in the examination.
104. Sally is often not well. She suffers \_\_\_\_\_ very bad headaches.
105. You know that you can rely \_\_\_\_\_ me if you ever need any help.
106. I complimented her \_\_\_\_\_ her English.
107. They wore warm clothes to protect themselves \_\_\_\_\_ the cold.

108. The apartment consists \_\_\_\_\_ three rooms, a kitchen and bathroom.
109. We warned our children \_\_\_\_\_ the dangers of playing in the street.
110. Janet warned me \_\_\_\_\_ the water. She said it wasn't safe to drink.
111. I love this music. It reminds me \_\_\_\_\_ a warm day in spring.
112. Our neighbors complained \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ the noise we made last night.
113. Ken was complaining \_\_\_\_\_ pains in his chest, so he went to the doctor.
114. We complained \_\_\_\_\_ the manager of the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ the food.
115. Modern man faces dangers completely unknown \_\_\_\_\_ his predecessors.
116. He always gives \_\_\_\_\_ to his wife's demands and does whatever she tells him to.
117. Those two families have been quarrelling \_\_\_\_\_ each other for many years.
118. Michael found it difficult to get his British jokes \_\_\_\_\_ to American audiences.

### 13.2 单选题:

119. \_\_\_\_\_ all our kindness to help her, Sarah refused to listen to us.  
A. At  
B. For



- C. In  
D. On
120. Richard doesn't think he could ever take \_\_\_\_\_ what is called "free-style" poetry.  
A. on  
B. over  
C. to  
D. after
121. Bob was completely taken \_\_\_\_\_ by the robber's disguise.  
A. in  
B. away  
C. down  
D. to
122. I don't want to lend any more money to him; he's already in debt \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. to  
B. for  
C. of  
D. with
123. Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and abide \_\_\_\_\_ the same federal laws.  
A. to  
B. by  
C. in  
D. with
124. Although he thought he was helping us prepare the dinner, he was actually \_\_\_\_\_ the way.  
A. by

- B. on  
C. off  
D. in
125. The engineers are going through \_\_\_\_\_ their highway project, even though the expenses have risen.  
A. on  
B. with  
C. in  
D. out
126. Stressful environments lead to unhealthy behaviors such as poor eating habits, which \_\_\_\_\_ increase the risk of heart disease.  
A. in turn  
B. in return  
C. by chance  
D. by turns
127. I like to go to the cinema when I am \_\_\_\_\_ the mood for it.  
A. in  
B. on  
C. at  
D. with
128. It isn't so much whether he works hard; the question is whether he works \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. above all  
B. in all  
C. at all  
D. after all
129. There is an incorrect assumption among scientists and

- medical people that everyone agrees \_ \_ \_ what constitutes a benefit to an individual.
- A. on  
B. with  
C. to  
D. in
130. All the information we have collected in relation to that case \_ \_ \_ very little.
- A. makes up for  
B. adds up to  
C. comes up with  
D. puts up with
131. Before the students set off, they spent much time setting a limit \_ \_ \_ the expenses of the trip.
- A. to  
B. about  
C. in  
D. for
132. A really powerful speaker can \_ \_ \_ the feeling of the audience to the fever of excitement.
- A. work out  
B. work over  
C. work at  
D. work up
133. Some teenagers harbor a generalized resentment against society, which \_ \_ \_ them \_ \_ \_ the rights and privileges of adults, although physically they are mature.
- A. deprives... from  
B. denies... of

- C. denies... /  
D. restricts... /
134. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wrong  
B. trouble  
C. fault  
D. difficulty
135. The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because they had more at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. danger  
B. stake  
C. loss  
D. threat
136. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. off  
B. aside  
C. out  
D. down
137. Although I had been invited to the opening ceremony, I was unable to attend \_\_\_\_\_ such short notice.  
A. to  
B. in  
C. with  
D. on
138. There are several huge trees \_\_\_\_\_ the temple.  
A. in the front of  
B. in front of

- C. on the front of  
D. on front of
139. He came early and sat \_\_\_\_\_ the class in order to hear the speaker clearly.  
A. in the front of  
B. in front of  
C. ahead of  
D. before
140. Mr. Bush visited the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ his stay in Beijing.  
A. during  
B. at  
C. on  
D. by
141. A foreign language can be learned only \_\_\_\_\_ practice.  
A. with  
B. through  
C. in  
D. on
142. \_\_\_\_\_ entering the classroom, she found everyone waiting for her.  
A. At  
B. On  
C. In  
D. For
143. She sat \_\_\_\_\_ the corner of the room reading.  
A. to  
B. in  
C. with



D. on

144. She arrived \_ Beijing \_ 9:00 \_ April 1.

A. at/in/at

B. in/at/on

C. to/on/at

D. in/at/at

145. \_\_\_\_\_ Colonial period the great majority of Connecticut's settlers came from England.

A. Since

B. The time

C. During the

D. It was

第十三章 介词练习答案

13.1

1. in 2. on 3. in 4. on, in 5. on, in 6. at, in 7. at
8. at 9. on 10. in 11. at 12. in 13. at 14. on
15. at 16. In 17. at, at 18. in 19. at 20. in
21. On 22. at 23. at 24. on 25. on 26. at
27. in, in 28. on 29. on 30. at, in 31. on 32. at
33. on 34. in 35. on/at 36. in 37. in 38. on, on
39. at 40. in, on 41. on 42. in 43. for 44. to
45. in 46. for 47. of 48. to/in 49. to 50. with
51. in 52. to 53. for, in 54. with 55. with 56. of
57. to, to 58. of 59. of 60. with 61. to 62. with
63. at/by 64. with 65. about 66. about 67. about/
- for, with 68. with, for 69. about 70. about 71. at/by
72. with/by 73. about 74. for 75. of, of 76. of
77. with 78. of 79. of 80. of 81. to 82. on 83. on
84. in 85. with 86. to 87. on 88. in 89. to 90. in
91. with 92. into 93. in 94. on 95. into 96. to
97. into 98. on 99. from, into 100. on, on 101. into
102. with 103. of 104. from 105. on 106. on
107. from/against 108. of 109. of/about 110. about
111. of 112. to, about 113. of 114. to, about 115. to
116. in 117. with 118. across

13.2

119. B 120. C 121. A 122. A 123. B 124. D

125. B   126. A   127. A   128. C   129. A   130. B  
131. A   132. D   133. C   134. C   135. B   136. A  
137. D   138. B   139. A   140. A   141. B   142. B  
143. B   144. B   145. C